LAN DISASTER PREVENTION AND RECOVERY pdf

1: Disaster Prevention And Recovery Plan - Images All Disaster www.enganchecubano.com

Examines LAN disaster prevention and recovery from a systems design perspective. Not simply about performing proper backups and recovering from file server disk crashes, this text focuses on total system failures and how to maintain system availability, data integrity and security.

But this information can also be included throughout the sections that follow. For example, is this merely your IT business recovery plan, or does it apply to the entire organization? Consider adding a bullet-point list of the objectives: This section briefly outlines what needs to happen when a disaster occurs. It should answer some of these questions: When and how exactly does the plan become effective? When does it end? What specific problems need to occur for the plan to become active? For example, what differentiates a simple electrical outage from a prolonged disruption to critical utilities? How many systems need to go down and for how long for the situation to be deemed a disaster? Does a press release need to be created? Who is responsible to speaking to the media and other external organizations? However, a more comprehensive plan could easily devote entire sections to each of these. Smoke and fire at your facility are a serious threat to both people and business systems. How quickly could operations be restored? What kind of fire how big warrants the emergency procedures below? Step 1 is to evacuate and call Alert your disaster recovery personnel Work with fire responders to identify scope of damage Contact third-party vendors to initiate recovery process insurance providers, infrastructure repair, back-up office location, etc. Repeat this section for each additional risk: This can be included within your event-specific section above or separated into its own section. List the processes, tools and technologies that are already in place For example: Where are fire extinguishers located and do staff know about them? In IT, consider things like how often your data backups are being performed, and where they are stored. What virus and malware tools are being used? You will likely discover several areas of weakness that require further action. This is the place to list them. Identify all the risks that are not fully covered and what solutions need to be explored as soon as possible. Be sure that you also set a timetable for updating the plan on a regular basis to ensure all the information is accurate. For more information on business continuity planning, come visit us. The guide will be send to you shortly.

2: Inside a Sample Company Business Recovery Plan | Invenio IT

Focus is on sound LAN design in order to prevent problems. Also comes recovery from TOTAL system failures (& not just problem in one portion plan). Topics covered: fault tolerance, CAN security, data backup, covering problems.

Therefore disaster recovery planning is essential. However, an effective reactive plan for an unavoidable failure is not the only answer. Taking a proactive approach to preventing disasters before they even occur is not only an alternative to what is widely utilized today, but also a complementary philosophy for facilities that cannot afford downtime. The basic idea is: The list right shows the causes of critical failures: The human factor includes design, maintenance, testing and, of course, human error. A gap analysis that follows an all-levels risk assessment should generate action items such as: This approach should not be local or sub-system oriented, but all-inclusive in order to generate a good value for the investment. Ultimately, the continuity of business and operations must always answer to the bottom line. The proactive BC strategy must include three major targets for hardening at the facility level: The first target, a risk assessment, is a four-step process that includes: The first step in the risk assessment is to develop resiliency metrics for mechanical, electrical, server, service, and application components. It is imperative to quantify reliability and recovery expectations at the multiple levels of power delivery. Second, all single points of failure SPOF must be identified within all the critical systems. While identifying SPOF, a probabilistic risk assessment PRA model must be developed that includes an evaluation of all redundancy requirements. Along with this important step, a significant database must be created and should be carefully organized in order to be effective for the following steps. The third step is the gap analysis, which compares the database with the findings. The fourth step is the outlining of recommendations for upgrades or alterations to optimize facility, plant, IT system, IT services, and application performance and resiliency. The goal is to implement the recommendations presented in the risk assessment. Using reliability modeling, each design option needs to quantify performance reliability and availability against cost to make design decisions in the initial phase of the project. Since the costs associated with each reliability enhancement or redundancy increase are significant, sound decisions can only be made by quantifying the performance benefits and by analyzing the options against the respective cost estimates. An overall schedule must be developed containing all the project phases. Here, commissioning is a key component to complement the implementation phase. Commissioning, simply stated, is the documented and systematic process of ensuring that all building subsystems perform interactively according to their intended design and operational function. Why is this so important? Because commissioning minimizes the occurrence of hidden malfunctionsâ€¦ie: The commissioning process is site-specific for verifying the performance of individual system components. Following the verification of individual modules, integrated testing of major systems must be performed. This testing procedure is a cumulative exercise to verify the reliability of the design and compatibility among all critical systems electrical, mechanical, IT and environmental and it must be tested not only in standard operating modes, but also in failure and safety modes to ensure there is redundancy within and among all systems. The improvements at the operational level should include comprehensive maintenance procedures that correlate with the understanding of the failure mechanism of the equipment. A proposed all-inclusive methodology for facility maintenance should be implemented during the proactive BC program. This program combines preventive maintenance, reliability-oriented maintenance and corrective maintenance in the various stages known as total maintenance. Developing the BC strategy at the facility level is not enough. The geo-redundancy concept was created as a proactive approach to BC and DR. This concept has been popular lately as there has been a movement from the off-DR facilities to fully active redundant sites. The stand-alone mode includes building a facility with all the capabilities described above, including the comprehensive hardening process the facility underwent in order to be able to accomplish the business profile. The requirements of cooperation may include: Does Facility B have the same survivability standards as Facility A? Does Facility B have the same protection to vulnerabilities as Facility A? Did Facility B pass the same hardening process as Facility A? The methodology suggests that the facilities must have the same hardening capabilities to accomplish the business objective. An example of this is an

Internet shopper. In the event of a server failure at the facility, the high availability platform will switch to a mirrored facility to complete the sale with no significant delays unbeknown to the satisfied shopper. Experience has shown that one of the most important pieces in the whole geo-redundant scheme that can really boost the proactive BC plan is the availability of the IT fail-over mechanism between facilities. Yes, disaster recovery planning is a must, but it is just another piece in the BC plan, which of course is the overarching goal. Additional practices suggested are the hardening of the facilities, improving operational availability and physical spread with a high resiliency, fail-over mechanism. Godrich is a Principal and Director of Technology Development. They can be reached at or reinhorn eypmcf.

3: Disaster Prevention/Recovery | Records Management | Finance | University of Missouri System

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Networking and Communications have accelerated business operations and made them more flexible. The Wide Area Network WAN and related technologies are the keys for efficient business operations in the competitive market. Organizations are adopting technology and standards to keep their IT infrastructure sound and to ensure business continuity. The continued operations of an Enterprise is determined by its ability to deal with potential natural or man-made disasters through creating an effective IT Disaster Recovery Plan DRP that can enable minimizing disruptions to the networks, and quickly restore normalcy of operations. An IT Disaster Recovery Plan is a comprehensive documentation of well-planned actions that are to be adopted before, during, and after a catastrophic event. In order to ensure business continuity and availability of critical resources during disasters, the plan should be documented and also tested in advance. This will help expedite the process when the actual disaster or emergency strikes. The key to IT or network disaster recovery is preparedness. The DR plan is the master tool of IT-based as well as other organizations to protect their IT infrastructure, ascertain organizational stability, and systematic disaster recovery. Minimizing disruption of business operations Minimizing risk of delays Ensuring a level of security Assuring reliable backup systems Aiding in restoration of operations with speed Business vulnerabilities are ever increasing and every organization is compelled to make appropriate disaster recovery plans and use advanced technology to keep its network secure and stable. Network-reliant companies find it an absolute necessity to frame disaster recovery policies and procedures to respond to the varied circumstances and problems. In any organization that prepares itself for Disaster Recovery, the three main points to be considered are Prevention, Anticipation, and Mitigation. Prevention is the act of avoiding those disasters that can be prevented. Anticipation is to plan and develop adequate measures to counter unavoidable disasters. Mitigation is to effectively manage the disasters, and thereby minimize the negative impact. IT Disaster Recovery planning involves a thorough analysis of existing network structure, applications, databases, equipment, organization setup, and related details. The following are the steps that should be taken in IT disaster recovery planning: Constitute a Disaster Recovery Team: The organization should form a DR team that will assist in the entire disaster recovery operations. The team should be composed of core members from all departments with representative from the top management. The team will also be responsible for overseeing the development and implementation of the DR plan. A risk analysis and business impact analysis should be conducted, which includes in scope the possible disasters, both natural and man made. By conducting an analysis of the impact and aftermath in disaster scenarios, the security of crucial resources can be determined. Prioritize Processes and Operations: They should all be categorized and ordered based on priority as Essential, Important, and Non-essential. The complete data about the organization must be gathered and documented. It should include inventory of forms, policies, equipment, communications; important telephone numbers, contact details, and customer details; equipment, systems, applications and resources description; onsite and offsite location; details of backup storage facility and retention schedules; and other material and documentation. Creating the Disaster Recovery Plan: The DR plan should be created in a standard format that would enable detailing of procedures and including essential information. All important procedures should be completely outlined and explained in the plan. The plan should have step-by-step details of what is to be done when the disaster strikes. It should also comprise procedures for maintaining and updating of the plan, with regular review by the Disaster Recovery team and top personnel of the organization. The developed Disaster Recovery Plan should be tested for efficiency. Testing provides a platform wherein an analysis can be done as to what changes are required and make appropriate adjustments to the plan. The plan can be tested using different types of tests such as Checklist tests, Simulation tests, Parallel tests, Full interruption tests, etc. Developing a good IT disaster recovery plan will enable organizations to minimize potential economic loss and disruption to operations in the face of a disaster. It will aid in organized form of recovery, ensuring that the assets of the organization are secure, and pave way for business continuity in the most resourceful manner.

4: Computer IT Support : Disaster Recovery : LAN/WAN Integration

Disaster Management Plan - Tshwane disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation. disaster management plan as per the guidance of the national disaster.

5: Disaster Recovery - Local Governments and Communities

Disaster Perations Handbook - Aabb contents v disaster operations handbook coordinating the nationÃ¢â‚¬â„¢s blood supply during disasters and biological events.

6: What is a Disaster Prevention Plan? | Records Management | Finance | University of Missouri System

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7: Disaster Recovery Prevention:

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The key to IT or network disaster recovery is preparedness. The DR plan is the master tool of IT-based as well as other organizations to protect their IT infrastructure, ascertain organizational stability, and systematic disaster recovery.

9: Information Technology (IT) Network Disaster Recovery

IT Recovery Strategies. Recovery strategies should be developed for Information technology (IT) systems, applications and data. This includes networks, servers, desktops, laptops, wireless devices, data and connectivity.

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