

## **Understanding Disaster Recovery**





What is Disaster Recovery (DR)

Disaster recovery is an organization's method of regaining access and functionality to its IT infrastructure after events like a natural disaster, cyber attack, or even business disruptions.

Why DR is Required

Organizations can't always avoid disasters, however having disaster recovery plans and the preventative measures they include are essential for minimizing potential damage and enable uninterrupted business continuity.

# Disaster Recovery – Key Threats and Risk







## Threats

- Natural Disaster (Hurricane, tornado, Nor'easter, etc.)
- Hardware Failure
- Software Corruption
- Social Engineering Attack
- Disgruntled Employee (Data Deletion, Corporate Espionage Activities, etc.)
- Human Error
- Hacking Stolen Confidential Information
- Malicious software (Trojans, ransomware, etc.)



## Risk

- Lack of a disaster recovery plan
- Inappropriate data center location
- Inadequate resources and lack of testing
- High costs of DR technology
- Slow response and recovery time

## Disaster Recovery – Key Findings





60% of organizations do not have fully documented disaster recovery plans

And even for those who have a disaster recovery plan, 40% admit that it is not effective

96% of business experienced an outage in a 3year period

Just 45% of businesses consider their security budget adequate

2 of 3 midsize businesses suffered Ransomware attack in past 18 months

33% of folders are not protected in any way

28% of data breaches involve malware

82% of breaches involve human error

85% rise in dark web data dumps

Ransomware attacks cause an average of 16.2 days of downtime

97% of data is recovered after a ransomware attack

The average cost of downtime is \$1,410 per minute

# Disaster Recovery Program Life Cycle Phases





#### **Program Maintenance and Management**

- Address Capability Gaps: Drive, Measure, Assess and Summarize Opportunities for Improvement for Existing Scope
- Bolster Program's Value: Engage Others and Expand Scope
- Executive Reviews: Go Beyond "Disaster Recovery Theater" and Seize Opportunities

#### Plan Exercises and Staff Training and Awareness

- Documentation: Centralize and Manage Access Controls
- Contact Details: Include Core DR Program and Secondary/Tertiary Members
- Exercises: Focus on Strengthening the Program Not on Pass/Fail

### Recovery Solutions and Plan Development

- Detailed DR plan
- Number of Plans: Develop Several (Not Just One)



#### **Program Development and Governance**

- Organizational Alignment : Ensure interlock with BCM
- Ensure Stakeholders Understand a DR Program Requires More Than Recovery Plans
- Roles and Responsibilities.

#### **Recovery Requirements**

- Risk Scenarios: Focus on Loss Categories Rather Than Specific Event Triggers
- Application Recovery Tiering: Create a Business-Function-Aligned RTO/RPO Matrix

#### **Risk Mitigation and Recovery Strategies**

- Strategy Document: Formally Ensure Executive Alignment on Scope; Recovery Posture; Crawl, Walk, Run Roadmap; and Resource Requirements
- Automation and Process Integration: Take an Aggressive Stance
- Vetting Solution and Sourcing Options







## **Disaster Recovery – Types**





## Cold DR

## Warm DR

### Hot DR

DR solution setup by copying data snapshots from primary to secondary region and have all tiers of the app in a shutdown mode HA Solution setup via inbuilt clustering / replication with app infra running in a scaled down mode to have DR environment ready

HA Solution setup via inbuilt clustering / replication with app infra running on full scale to serve active-active / active-passive user traffic

- RPO: < ~ 8 hour 1 day</li>■ RTO: ~ 8 hour 1 day
- **MAINTENANCE:** Low
- COST: Low

- **RPO**: < 1 hour
- **■** RTO: < 1 hour
- MAINTENANCE: High
- COST: Medium

- **RPO**: < 5 min
- **■** RTO: < 5 min
- **■** MAINTENANCE: High
- COST: High

## **Blazeclan Disaster Recovery Offering**





Disaster Recovery plan & runbook

DR setup & Implementation (Infrastructure)

Failover Test DR Exercise / Testing

- Consulting on best approach for disaster recovery
- Create Disaster Recovery plan
- Target architecture design on Azure

- Setup DR environment as per approved architecture design
- Setup DR tool as per requirement (Cloud Native/Third Party)
- Configure Storage and Network workloads as per DR requirements
- Setup and validate connectivity between DC and DR
- Setup replication of data layer

- Select application for Failover test
- Start data replication for data layer
- Setup recovery plan
- Conduct Failover test for data layer
- Validate VM in Azure
- Calculate RTO and RPO
- Scale data replication for data layer
- Setup and configure recovery plan for each scenario

■ Identify DR scenarios for DR

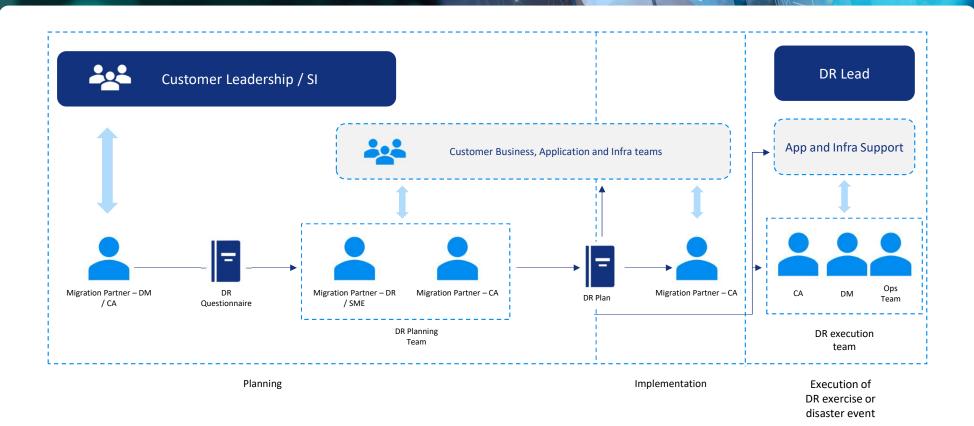
Drill

- Preparation for DR drill with set of machines
- Support App/infra team stakeholders for DR Drill preparation
- Execute DR drill with complete switchover
- Record learning and update DR Plan

## **Disaster Recovery – Workflow**







# **Disaster Recovery Tools Landscape**





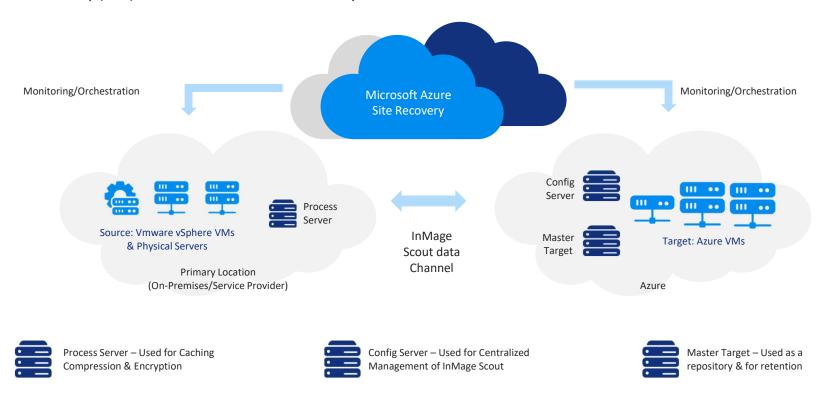
Tools	Azure
Disaster Recovery Service	Azure Site Recovery
Cross region backup & restore	Azure Backup
Traffic routing via DNS	Azure Traffic Manager
RDBMS - Global Database	MS-SQL
NoSQL - Global Database	Cosmos DB

## **Azure Site Recovery**





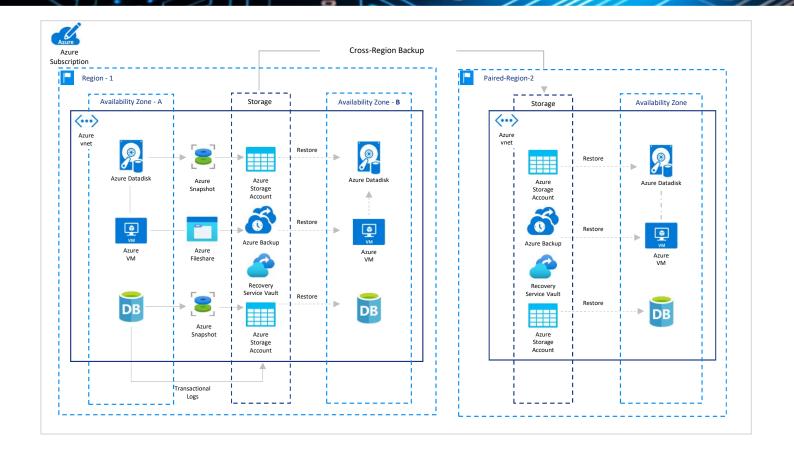
Azure Site Recovery (ASR) is Azure's DRaaS for cloud and hybrid cloud architectures



# Disaster Recovery: (Azure) – Reference Architecture







# THANK YOU

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