



DATA BACKUP GUIDELINES



DATA CENTER

DATA BACKUP

Backups can be your ultimate systems safety net... with a good backup you can recover from any accidental (or not so accidental) data loss, virus incident, or critical hardware failure. And while all backups are created, good backups are also managed, maintained and secured ... a difference realized through reasonable management practices. Whether you choose to backup to tape, disk, CD, or other medium, without effective backup practices, you will not be able to guarantee that your safety net will be available when it may be most needed.

Determine what you will backup - data, applications or both. Your first step is to identify and quantify the data for backup. This will help you determine an appropriate backup schedule and will also define your storage requirements. For example, you may not have the storage capacity to backup all data and applications on a daily basis. As a result, you may need to define exclusions and exceptions, and then let everyone know what will be backed up and when.

Business Data :

Memos, documents, customer information, financial records, databases, accounting information, project data, schedules and appointments, e-mail, and any other critical files.

DATA MART

The conventional vision of a data mart is of a cleansed, historical, query able data source for reports and ad hoc queries. And, of course, these reports are used directly for business decisions. The data mart need support only IT-developed, standard reports. These reports change much more slowly than ad hoc queries, but occasionally they change in leaps and bounds, by releases separated by months if not years. What's tough from the data mart perspective is that this is a one-of-a-kind construct that probably has to stay in this form. So we not only need to have a good data pipeline into spreadsheets, we need to assist the end user with training and data quality issues as well.

In my opinion, the standard report style of usage lends itself much better to using the data mart as a source for downstream applications, compared to the ad hoc style of usage.

Also, the fact that the data mart already produces agreed-upon, cleansed and trusted, true history-based summary values of business measures may be of great value for applications dedicated to financial analysis, budgeting, forecasting, and statutory reporting. The designers and developers of such applications downstream from our data mart would, of course, prefer not to reinvent the wheel.

The department in an enterprise that houses and maintains back-end information technology (IT) systems and data stores - its mainframes, servers, and databases. In the days of large, centralized IT operations, this department and all the systems resided in one physical place, hence the name data center. With today's more distributed computing methods, single data center sites are still common, but are becoming less so. The term continues to be used to refer to the department that has responsibility for these systems, no matter how dispersed they are.

Companies can keep the racks of Computer Servers that drive their e-activities. Allow several customers to share a single server owned and provide multiple network connections.

Data Centres are part of a general trend towards outsourcing, particularly for small and medium size business. Using a Data Centre leaves businesses free to concentrate on developing the business.

Company can now put more focus on the applications side. Providing a full range of customized services. Monitoring clients internet traffic. Solving technical problems. Keeping web sites running constantly. Provide highest quality speed. 24 x 7 x 365 support and expert on-site technicians.



The writer S M Darraj Hossain is a IT professional of the country