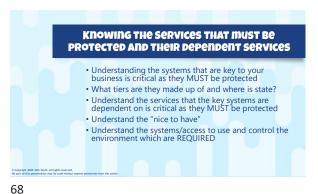




Copy it somewhere else Have previous point-in-time copy The point is we can mitigate using different options depending on the threat Often, we will have both to address different needs



Hardware failure - Replication
 Software failure - Replication
 Corruption - Backup/Snapshot
 Attack/DoS - Isolated export/backup/other
 Regulatory requirements - Backup



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ASYNCHRONOUS VS SYNCHRONOUS Replication

- Asynchronous Transactions are committed on primary as created and then sent to secondary as fast as possible
 No real impact to primary performance
 Risk of data loss in unplanned failure
- Synchronous Transactions are not committed on primary until acknowledged on the secondary Can impact primary performance No risk of data loss
- Asynchronous is used cross-site because of latency in nearly all scenarios

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UNDERSTANDING AZURE RESOURCE SUPPORT FOR RESILIENCY CONSTRUCTS

- Some Azure services are global and resilient against any regional failure
 Azure AD, Front Door, Traffic Manager
- Most are deployed to a specific region where different options are available

 - Regional
 Zone-redundant
 Zonal
- Make sure all components match and don't cross resiliency boundaries for dependencies

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MULTI-REGION DEPLOYMENTS • For true resiliency deploy to at least two regions • <u>Azure regions are paired</u> for serialized platform updates · This could be active/passive or active/active • Ensure all core elements are available in other regions (don't be wasteful) Some resources cannot move between regions, e.g. public IP Need to balance between regions Azure Traffic Manager, Azure Front Door, Global Load Balancer, DNS

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Use IaC **Ensures consistency Enables rebuild** Policy to enforce consistency between deployments

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WHAT'S THE PREFERENCE FOR REPLICATION? · Native application/service multi-master Native application replication to standby (hot or warm) Hyper-V Replica at VM level (possible to Azure with Azure Site Recovery) In-OS replication (e.g. Mobility Service via ASR) Storage replication that is used by a Failover Cluster spanning locations or just making data available in Azure Storage Spaces Direct (52D) Restoring a backup/VM Not having any and leaving industry in disgrace

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Remember If there is no state does it need replicating? Just have process to create as needed via laC

**From on-premises to Azure two solutions via Azure Site Recovery (ASR)
 **Hyper-V VMs – Hyper-V Replica
 **VMware VMs or physical – Mobility Service (inquest)

**Azure to Azure via ASR
 **Uses mobility service via extension

**Can have recovery points (app consistent) including multi-VM consistency groups

**Carrent Additional Conference of the Conference

WE DON'T PICK ONE We pick the highest one for EACH of the elements we need for DR! It's far better to have the best option for each type than a single "lowest common denominator" technology This means some extra considerations for management and failover but worth it! Processes can still be automated across technologies with recovery plans Cost should be considered as difference between replication to storage than replication to a running VM in Azure!

Needed for solutions such as SQL AlwaysOn both in Azure and in hybrid scenarios
 Complicated as Azure does not allow IP's to float between VMs
 Common was to use a load balancer but in Server 2019 can use a distributed network name (DNN) instead for CNO
 Cloud Witness uses a storage account
 Shared disk supported IF shared storage required

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PlanneD VS UNPLANNED There are really 3 types of DR failover Planned 'A storms coming, lets move our systems to the DR location' 'S should be no data loss or unexpected outage Unplanned 'Where did that storm come from and where has the datacenter gone?' 'May be data loss and longer outage depending on replication and process Test 'Lets test a failover process, while not affecting production, in case there is a storm one day'

AZURE BACKUP

• At the simplest level Azure also provides backup services via recovery vaults

• These can be used by backup applications and many Azure components (including VMs via extension)

• Data can then be recovered when needed

• Delta-based storage with many recovery points

• Retention settings enable day, week, month and year retention goals

• Vaults can have local, zone-redundant or georedundant configuration

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SERVICE BACKUP & SNAPSHOTS Some services utilize their own backup technologies, e.g. Azure SQL Database, PostgreSQL Some utilize snapshots such as Azure Files (which can be managed by Azure Backup) Azure Blob has snapshot and soft delete • Azure Block Blob also has object replication May need custom solution 81

