TYPES OF BACKUP

01
FULL BACKUP

Data subject to backup

| Initial Full Backup | 1st Backup | 2nd Backup | 3rd Backup | 4th Backup | 5th Backup |
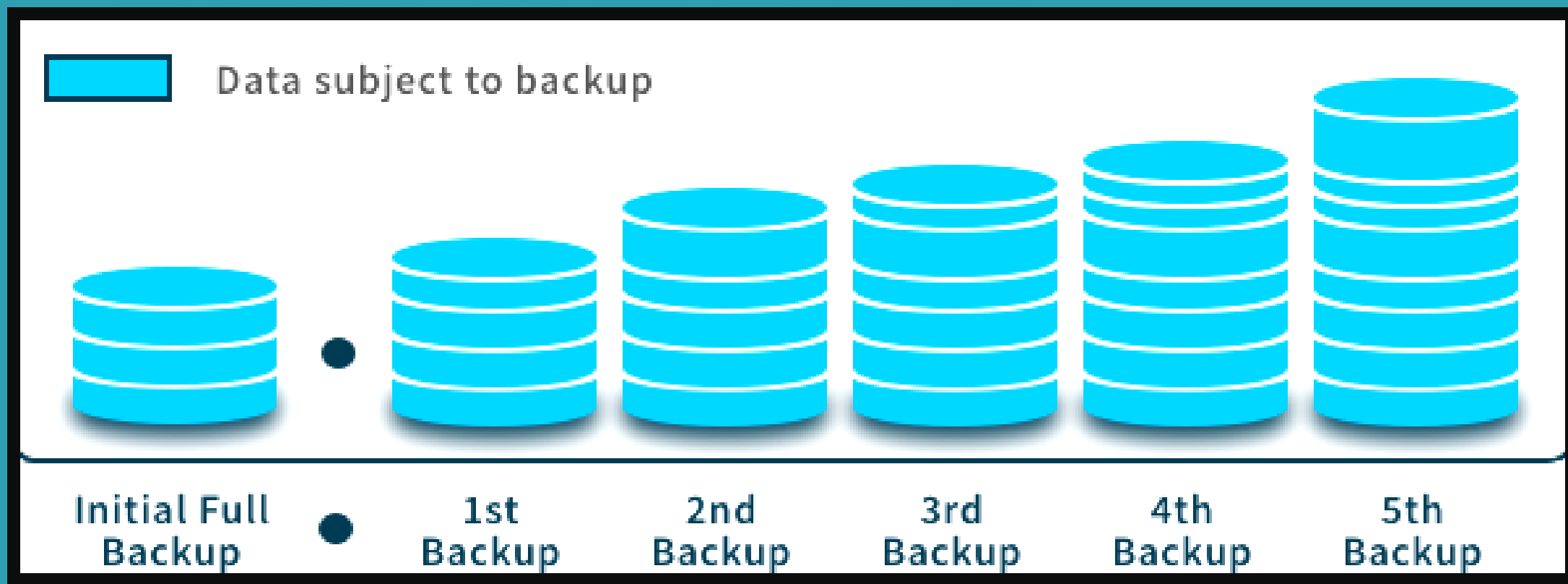
- A full backup involves the creation of a complete copy of an organization's files, folders, server data and hard drives.

PROS	CONS
Provides full copy of dataset	Very time consuming
Offers the best protection	Requires more storage space

02
INCREMENTAL BACKUP

Data subject to backup

| Initial Full Backup | 1st Backup | 2nd Backup | 3rd Backup | 4th Backup | 5th Backup |
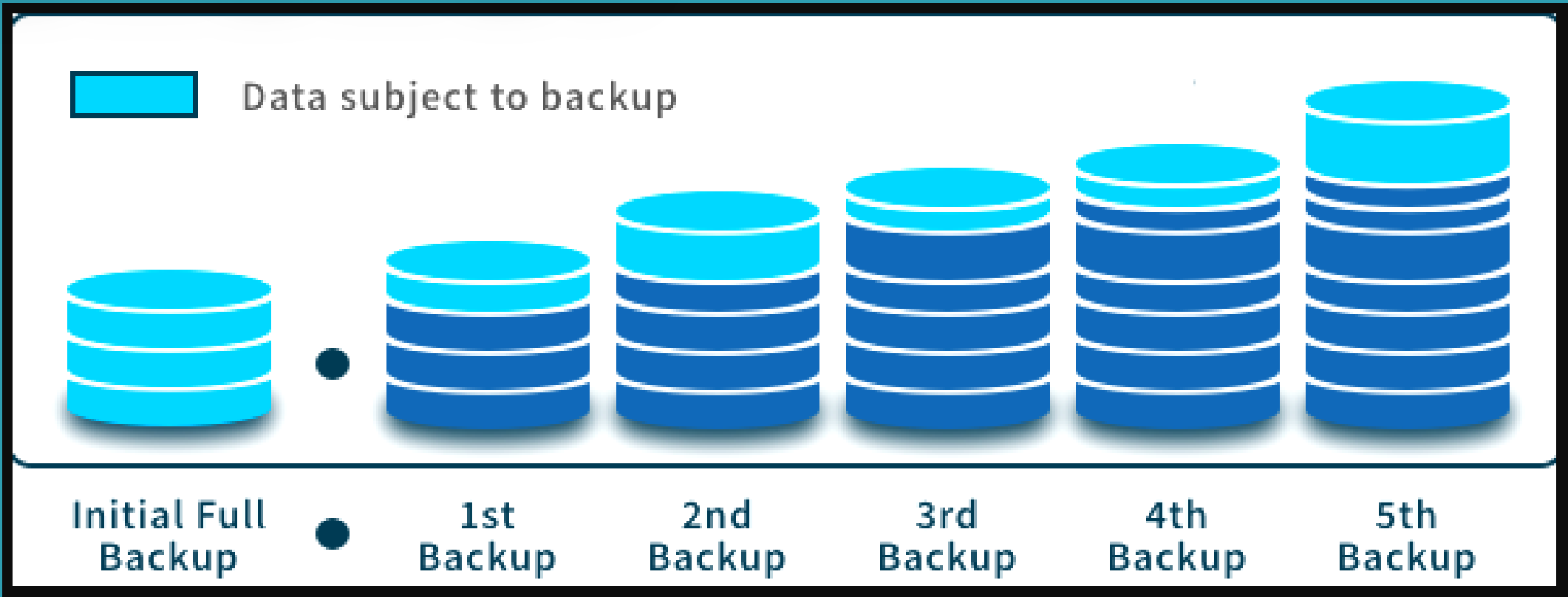
- An incremental backup will only copy data that has changed since the last backup.

PROS	CONS
Takes minimal time to backup	Time consuming to restore
Requires less storage space than full backup	Need all the backups in backup chain to restore

03
DIFFERENTIAL BACKUP

Data subject to backup	

| Initial Full Backup | • | 1st Backup | 2nd Backup | 3rd Backup | 4th Backup | 5th Backup |
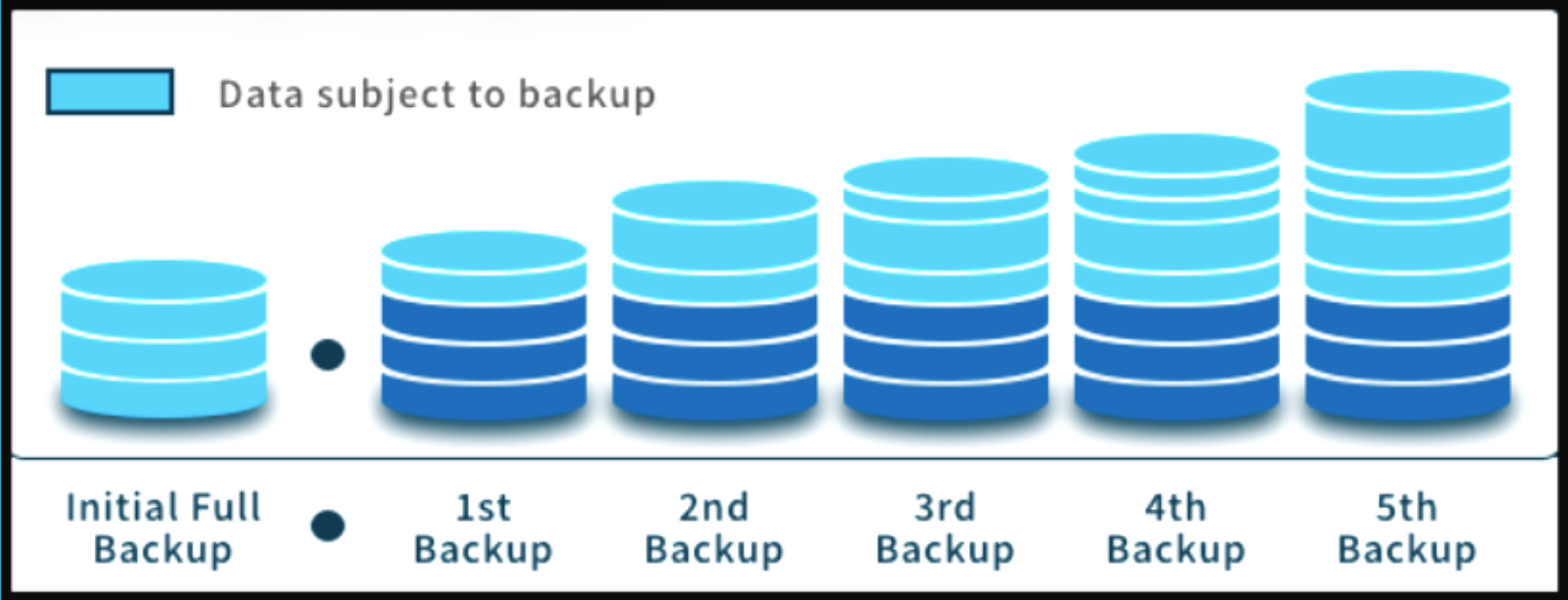
- Similar to an incremental backup, a differential backup copies all data changed since the last full backup.

PROS	CONS
Can back up changed data to the same convenient location as all new data.	Requires more time and space to complete.

OTHER BACKUP TYPES

SYNTHETIC FULL

- In a synthetic full backup, backup software takes the previous full backup and all the incremental backups that are created over a set period of time and combines them into a new full, synthesized backup.

FOREVER FORWARD INCREMENTAL

- Forever forward incremental method keeps one full backup file on disk, and then only incremental backups afterwards.

REVERSE INCREMENTAL

- In this type of method, increments are injected into full backup files, so the latets backup file is always a full backup of the most recent backup.

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