Practical Applications and Issues in DR Implementations

Recovery Point Objective (RPO) is an acceptable amount of data that an organization can loss in case of an incident. RPO is easier to calculate and relies on automation to restore and backup data.

RTO (Recovery Time Objective) is a time in which an asset should come online if it shuts down. RTO is the most expensive and complex to implement compared to RPO. RTO involves manual tasks and doesn’t rely much on automation compared to RPO.

Disaster Recovery as a Service (DRaaS) is a third-party service that replicates data/application that on platforms (Cloud or other) that can be restored or recovered later in case of a disaster. DRaaS can be helpful in keeping you online and safeguarding your data. DRaaS ensures RTO, which makes sure a system will be online in projected time frame. It is cost effective and increases security by making sure that sensitive data is safe and belongs to a certain system only.