

IT2775 Operations Security

Backup and Recovery

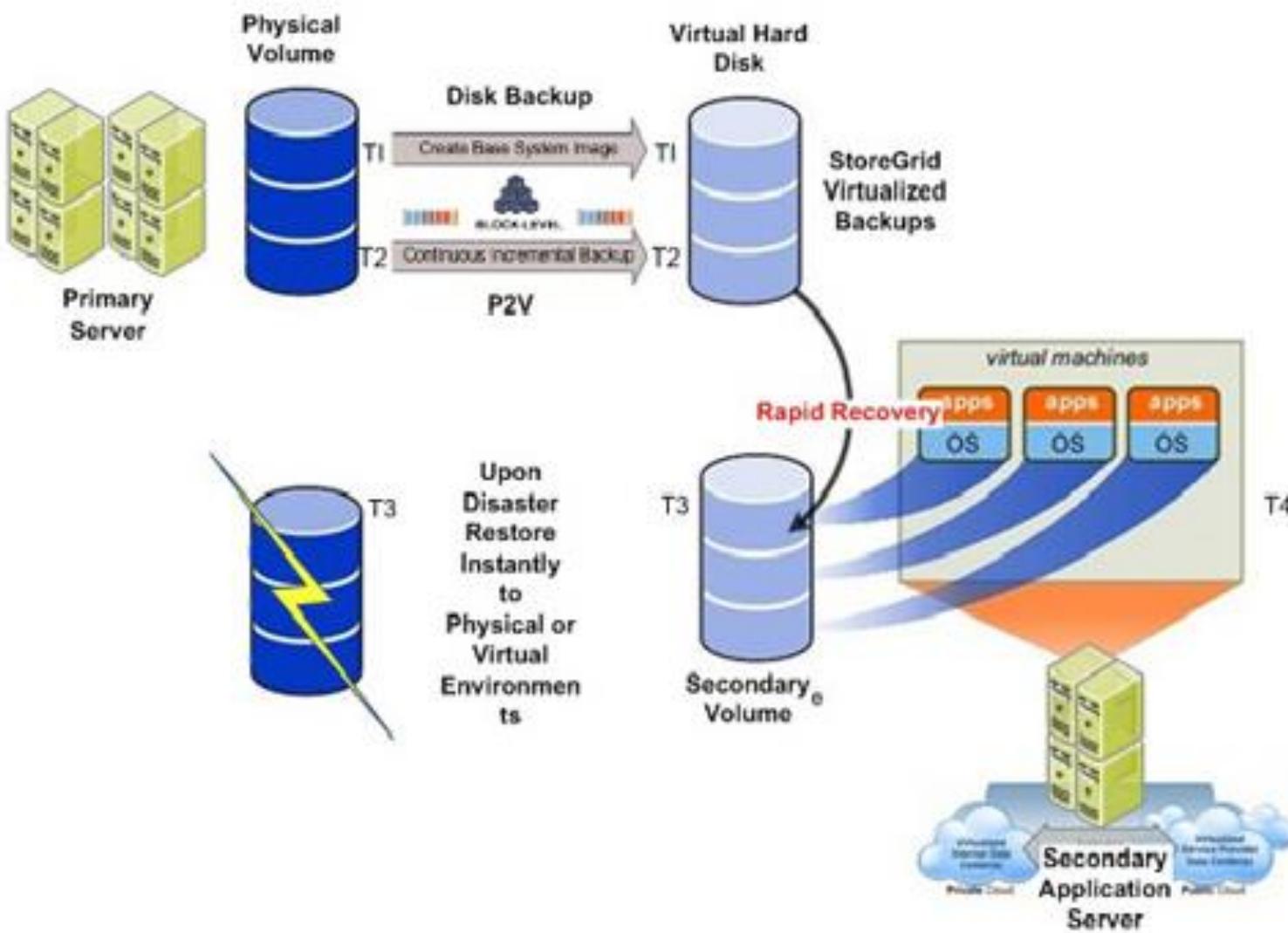


Objectives

- Backup and Recovery
- Backup Media
- Backup Storage
- Backup Integrity
- Backup Encryption

Backup and Recovery

- Backup
 - Process of creating a copy of production data into reliable media for future recovery when needed.
 - Restore production data when it is lost or corrupted.
- Archives
 - Stored data when not required in production.
 - Standards or laws and regulations on data retention
 - Kept only as long as required
 - not to be kept beyond their required and useful life.



Backup and Recovery

- Recovery
 - Process of utilizing the backup media to create a copy of the production data into operational media
 - Effectiveness depend on ability to recover data, when needed.
- Policies
 - Proper authorization is given to restore the data.
- Procedures
 - Recovery done correctly, quickly and efficiently.
 - Estimate actual time needed to recover a system.

Types of Backup Media

1. Tapes

- ✓ Typically last longer than hard disk media.
- ✓ Cheaper and higher capacity.
- ✓ Reliable through integrity checks.
- ✗ Slow I/O speed.



2. Optical Discs

- ✓ Fast random and sequential access.
- Write-once or re-writable media.
- Higher per unit storage cost than tapes
- ✗ Limited capacity for each disc.



Types of Backup Media

3. Hard Disks

- ✓ Faster I/O speed.
- ✓ Self correcting error checks.
- ✗ Expensive especially for higher capacity.
- ✗ Subjected to disk crash, mechanical faults.



4. Online/Cloud Storage (see additional references)

- ✓ Transfers media failure risks to vendor.
- Depends on network protocols to correct errors.
- Costs depend on vendor and leased bandwidth.
- Speed depends on bandwidth.



Control of Backup Media

- Backup data: Sensitive and critical
 - Malicious theft
 - Opportunistic stealing
 - Accidental misplacement

- Backup media: Weakest link in organisation
 - Tend to overlook their physical security
 - Serious security risk if not handled properly



Backup Storage

- Un-locatable backup = No backup!
 - Store in a secure location
 - Mark clearly to retrieve correct backup
 - Volume no
 - Name and Purpose
 - Media type
 - Date used/created
 - Location
 - Store in database and bar-coded on media.
 - Maintain logs of media movement.
 - Audit complete inventory of media.



Backup Storage

- Onsite storage: Local tape library, cabinets in server room
 - store at the location where backup was made.
 - immediate access for retrieval when required.
 - same physical risks as the server it is backing up
- Offsite storage: Media vaulting, online backups
 - store in an alternate site where backup was made.
 - access is not immediate, e.g. for disaster recovery
 - reduce same physical risk as the server.
 - secure media movement to remote location.

Backup Integrity

- Backups are kept for long periods of time.
 - When required, its failure is typically catastrophic.
 - *“Cannot read media”, “Restore failed”*
- Integrity of the media
 - Check at creation time and regularly thereafter.
 - Media preserved with proper storage and handling.
 - More regular full backups to mitigate media failure.
 - Plan 1: 10 incremental backups followed by full backup
 - Plan 2: 5 incremental backups followed by full backup
 - Plan 1 is more risky than Plan 2.

Backup Integrity

1. Verification as part of backup
 - Cause backup time to increase.
 - Selectively verify only critical backup points.
 - Fixing backup errors immediately after backup cost less than realizing it is corrupted at recovery time.
2. Restore backups to alternate server
 - Validates recoverability of the backup.
 - Verifies the physical integrity of backup media.
 - Provides a ready copy of the recovered data, reducing recovery time in the event of a disaster.
 - Establishes a last known good backup.

Backup Encryption

- Secure backups through encryption
 - Minimise data leakage when backups are lost or misplaced.
 - For intentional theft, difficult to retrieve data.

Backup Encryption Issues

1. Performance

- Tradeoff between backup time and security.

2. Key Management

- Encryption key is essential to access backup data.
- Loss of key => loss of data, needs to be protected.

3. Error Tolerance

- Encrypted data is less tolerable of errors.
- Bit error in block can render the whole block useless.
- Requires more stringent media integrity.

Backup Encryption Issues

4. Recovery Requirements

- Additional software/hardware to decrypt.
- Need to be available during emergencies.
- Hardware-based encryption:  Video on H/w Encryption
 - Hardware need to be present to access/recover data.
 - Compatibility and interface with production system.
- Software-based encryption:
 - Software needs to be setup to access/recover the data.

Summary

- Backup and Recovery
- Backup Media
 - Tapes, Optical Discs, Hard Disks, Online/Cloud
- Backup Storage
 - Onsite, Offsite
- Backup Integrity
 - Verify upon backup, Restore to alternate server
- Backup Encryption
 - Performance, Key management, Error tolerance, Recovery requirements

Additional References

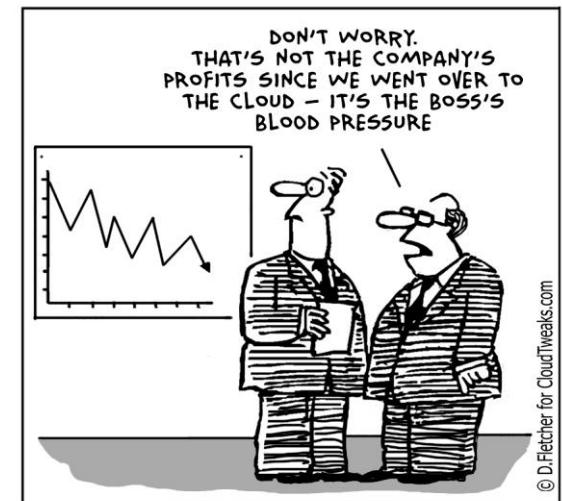
Backup Storage

- Media vaulting
 - Remote location to hold physical tapes.
 - Mostly outsourced to third-party vendors.
 - Vendors' media handling procedures must satisfy requirements of its customers.

Backup Storage

■ Online Backup

- Use of telecommunications infrastructure to send backup data electronically to a remote site.
- Can be near instantaneous backup but will be costly.
- Backup and recovery depends on the bandwidth.
- Able to provide backup intervals of less than a day.



Cloud Backup

IDrive



Acronis True
Image



SpiderOak ONE



SOS Online
Backup



Backblaze



Livedrive



Carbonite



OpenDrive



Norton Online
Backup



MozyHome



Products Solutions Pricing Learn Partner Network AWS Marketplace Explore More

Storage Gateway

Overview

Gateway Services & Features ▾

Pricing

Getting

AWS Storage Gateway

Hybrid cloud storage with local caching

Get started with AWS Storage
Gateway

Request more information



Google Cloud

Why Google

Products

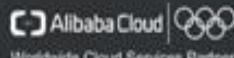
Solutions

Prici

Database Products

CLOUD SQL

Available Now: Cloud SQL support for PostgreSQL



Worldwide Cloud Services Partner

Contact S

Why Us ▾

Products ▾

Solutions ▾

Pricing

Marketpla

Elastic Computing



Object Storage Service

Store, backup and archive your data

Storage & CDN



Table Store

Store data in a NoSQL database

Networking



Microsoft Azure

Overview ▾

Solutions

Products ▾

Documentation

Pricing

Training

Home / Products / Azure Backup

Azure Backup

Simplify data protection and protect against ransomware

Online Backup

5

REASONS TO USE CLOUD BACKUP

IF YOU RELY ON A SINGLE DESTINATION FOR BACKUP,
YOU COULD BE PLAYING ROULETTE WITH YOUR DATA.



1 BACKUPS CAN FAIL!



2 YOU NEED AN EXTRA LAYER OF DATA PROTECTION



3 FUTURE BACKUP CHALLENGES

17%

OF ORGANIZATIONS WANT
CONSTANT ACCESS TO DATA



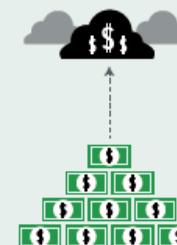
22%

OF ORGANIZATIONS WANT TO
PHASE OUT LEGACY SOLUTIONS

4 CLOUD IS COST EFFECTIVE

24%

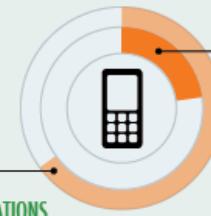
OF ORGANIZATIONS CHOSE
COST SAVINGS AS THE ONE PRIMARY REASON
TO USE CLOUD BACKUP



5 THE IMPACT OF DATA MOBILITY



65% OF ORGANIZATIONS
DO NOT BACK UP
PERSONAL DEVICES AND DATA TO THE CLOUD



23% OF ORGANIZATIONS
WANT TO INTEGRATE
PERSONAL DEVICES
INTO THE WORKPLACE

ELIMINATE A SINGLE POINT OF FAILURE

FOLLOW THE 3-2-1 RULE

3 KEEP THREE COPIES OF DATA:
ONE PRIMARY AND TWO BACKUPS

2 STORE BACKUPS ON TWO
TYPES OF MEDIA

1 KEEP ONE COPY OF
DATA OFF-SITE

KEEP YOUR DATA SAFE!
TRY ACRONIS CLOUD STORAGE TODAY.

Acronis®

*Survey conducted by Redmond Magazine.