**Full Backup**

Full backup is a method of backup where all the files and folders selected for the backup will be backed up.  When subsequent backups are run, the entire list of files and will be backed up again. The advantage of this backup is restores are fast and easy as the complete list of files are stored each time. The disadvantage is that each backup run is time consuming as the entire list of files is copied again.  Also, full backups take up a lot more storage space when compared to incremental or differential backups

## Incremental backup

Incremental backup is a backup of all changes made since the **last backup**. With incremental backups, one full backup is done first and subsequent backup runs are just the changes made since the **last backup**. The result is a much faster backup then a full backup for each backup run. Storage space used is much less than a full backup and less then with differential backups. Restores are slower than with a full backup and a differential backup

## Differential backup

Differential backup is a backup of all changes made since the **last full backup**. With differential backups, one full backup is done first and subsequent backup runs are the changes made since the **last full backup**. The result is a much faster backup then a full backup for each backup run. Storage space used is much less than a full backup but more then with Incremental backups. Restores are slower than with a full backup but usually faster then with Incremental backups.

**Cold site**

n simple language, **cold sites are mere empty operational spaces with basic facilities like raised floors, air conditioning, power and communication lines etc.** On occurring of an incident and if the operations can do with a little down time, alternate facilities are brought to and set up in the cold site to resume operations. A cold site is the least expensive type of backup site for an organization to operate. It does not include backed up copies of data and information from the original location of the organization, nor does it include hardware already set up. The lack of provisioned hardware contributes to the minimal start-up costs of the cold site, but requires additional time following the disaster to have the operation running at a capacity close to that prior to the disaster. In some cases, a cold site may have equipment available, but it is not operational.

**Warm site**

**A warm site is a compromise between hot and cold. These sites will have hardware and connectivity already established, though on a smaller scale than the original production site or even a hot site**. Warm sites might have backups on hand, but they may not be complete and may be between several days and a week old. The recovery will be delayed while backup tapes are delivered to the warm site, or network connectivity is established, and data is recovered from a remote backup site

**Hot site -**A hot site is a duplicate of the original site of the organization, with full computer systems as well as near-complete backups of user data. Real time synchronization between the two sites may be used to completely mirror the data environment of the original site using wide area network links and specialized software…