

The Disaster Recovery Difference

Backup versus Disaster Recovery: Making the Right Assessment

In data protection, recognizing when a data loss event is a minor blip versus a major catastrophe adds tremendous value to your customer – determining the action taken and the impact to their bottom line. Sometimes accessing a secure backup is sufficient. Other times critical data must be instantaneously recovered. Since time is money, knowing which technique to use in a given circumstance is critical and separates superior service providers apart from the competition. Here are four steps needed to determine whether your customer requires backup or disaster recovery services:



Educate customers about data protection tools

Ensuring customers understand the basics of cloud backup and disaster recovery before disaster strikes is a good place to start. You earn their trust while setting up the right sale.

Cloud backup (n.) Protects critical data off-site so business files, applications and systems are safe and accessible – and can always be restored.

Cloud disaster recovery (n.) Recovers critical data quickly and remotely whenever any serious outage risks a company's reputation and bottom line.

Disaster recovery as a service (DRaaS) (n.) Delivers instant recovery services by running systems in an off-site data center. Businesses can operate remotely while normal processes are restored. Use-cases include local data loss due to human error, software and hardware failures, malware attacks, and natural disasters.



Evaluate critical data needs and pain points

While businesses need thorough, complete backup of all data (e.g. mobile, laptops, servers), disaster recovery is focused on data and systems that businesses need to stay in business. This may be the online cashier system for a retailer. For a firm or hospital, client/patient records may be most essential. Identifying what data matters most will help you and your customers understand the cost of downtime and plan recovery accordingly.

Pro Tip

Introduce disaster recovery services with a crisis-plan assessment included in your backup services.





Get out the calculator

Budget reports provide needed information to evaluate costs like infrastructure expenses (from staff to IT hardware) as well as revenue-generating channels. Companies need to run the numbers to establish the basic requirements they have to keep running. This information clarifies two key pieces of information: the recovery time objective (RTO) and the recovery point objective (RPO).

RTO (n.) The absolute maximum amount of time a business can be down after a failure or disaster occurs to avoid unacceptable consequences.

RPO (n.) Determines how often backups must be made in order to recover an acceptable quality of data within the RTO.



Exercise judgment to plan recovery

The financial cost of downtime becomes self-evident, but these numbers still need to be weighed against the risk of intangible losses, like reputational damage. For example, for an online retailer that's built its brand on efficient customer service, any downtime can be disastrous. A landscaping business can likely tolerate more downtime before it affects customers, so the restore priorities would be different. Knowing your customer's specific requirements means you can establish a plan that brings back the heart of their operation first, and so forth.

Businesses must spend more to recover quickly, so establishing recovery tiers in advance means you've already helped customers prioritize their data protection needs – while managing their budget.



Demonstrating expertise is a winning way to start a conversation and begin earning trust, no matter your line of work. When it comes to data protection, knowing how to engage customers in real terms about their IT requirements and how those needs affect their bottom line is essential to the relationship with your customer. By educating them about the valuable, business-saving data protection solutions you can deliver – and then delivering them – everyone wins.