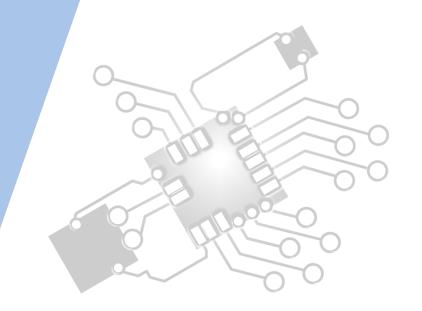


System backup

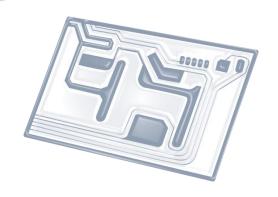
IB Computer Science







HL Topics 1-7, D1-4





1: System design



2: Computer Organisation



3: Networks



4: Computational thinking



5: Abstract data structures



6: Resource management



7: Control



D: OOP



HL & SL 1.1 Overview

Planning and system installation

- 1.1.1 Identify the context for which a new system is planned.
- 1.1.2 Describe the need for change management
- 1.1.3 Outline compatibility issues resulting from situations including legacy systems or business mergers.
- 1.1.4 Compare the implementation of systems using a client's hardware with hosting systems remotely
- 1.1.5 Evaluate alternative installation processes
- 1.1.6 Discuss problems that may arise as a part of data migration
- 1.1.7 Suggest various types of testing

User focus

- 1.1.8 Describe the importance of user documentation
- 1.1.9 Evaluate different methods of providing user documentation
- 1.1.10 Evaluate different methods of delivering user training

System backup

- 1.1.11 Identify a range of causes of data loss
- 1.1.12 Outline the consequences of data loss in a specified situation
- 1.1.13 Describe a range of methods that can be used to prevent data loss

Software deployment

1.1.14 Describe strategies for managing releases and updates



1: System design

2: Computer Organisation





3: Networks

4: Computational thinking





5: Abstract data structures

6: Resource management



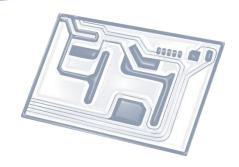


7: Control

D: OOP







Topic 1.1.11

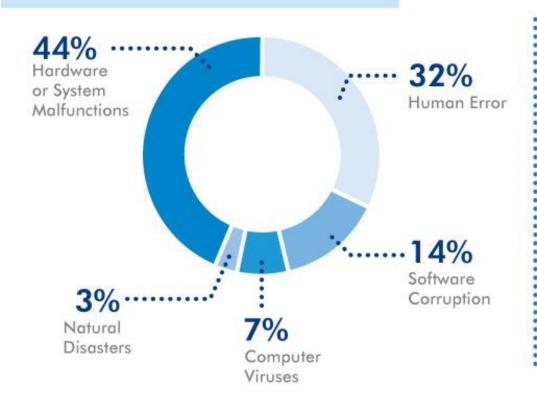
Identify a range of causes of data loss





Leading causes of

DATA LOSS



31% of data loss is due to events beyond user control.

That leaves a lot of room for improvement, folks.



Hardware/System malfunctions

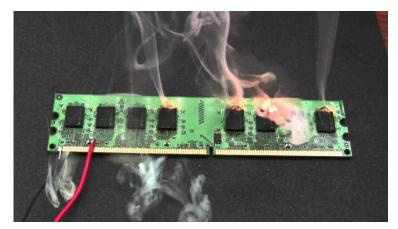
```
*** Hardware Malfunction

Call your hardware vendor for support

NMI: Parity Check / Memory Parity Error

*** The system has halted ***
```







Human error

Examples include: clicking CLOSE instead of SAVE, saving over another file, deleting the wrong file...





Software corruption



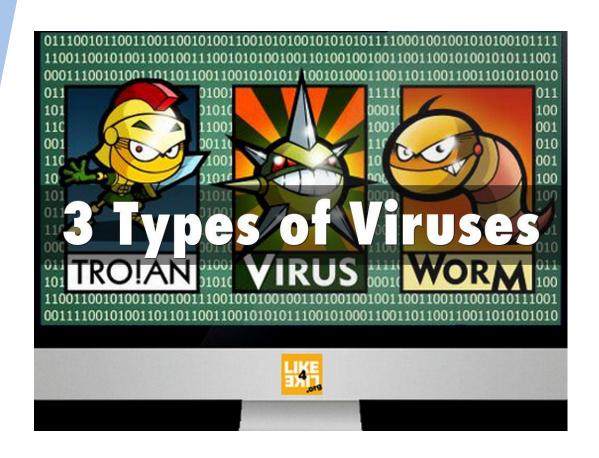


Local Disk (E:)





Malicious software (Viruses)







Natural disasters





The threat from 'within'

Malicious activity may be a result of activities by employees within organisations or intruders.

