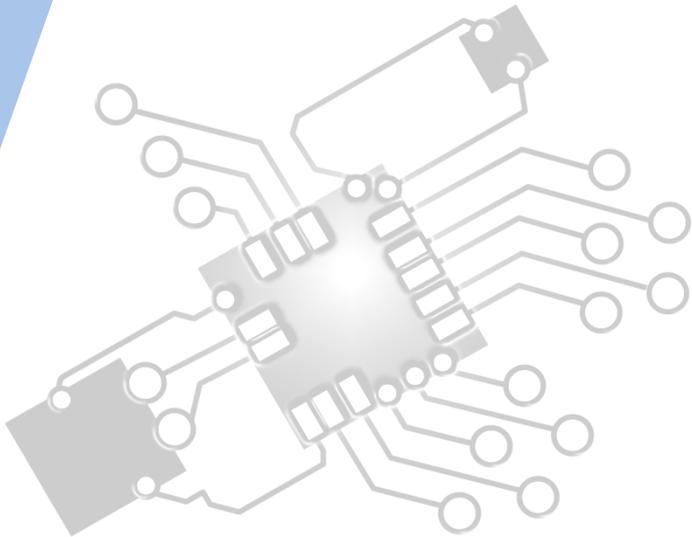




System backup

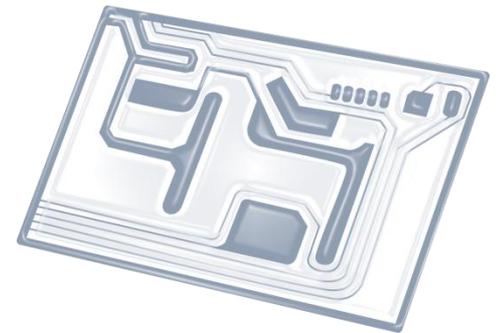
IB Computer Science



*Content developed by
Dartford Grammar School
Computer Science Department*



HL Topics 1-7, D1-4



1: System design



2: Computer Organisation



3: Networks



4: Computational thinking



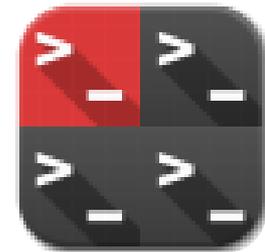
5: Abstract data structures



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

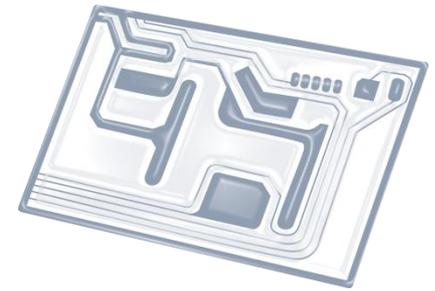
6: Resource management



7: Control

D: OOP





Topic 1.1.12

Outline the **consequences** of **data loss** in a specified situation

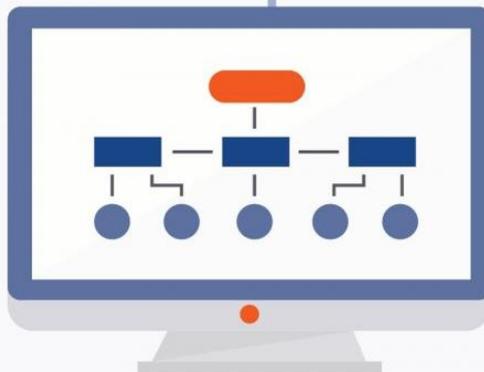


THE TRUE COST OF DATA LOSS

UK BASED STATS



72% OF BUSINESSES
THAT EXPERIENCE A MAJOR DATA BREACH
SHUT DOWN WITHIN **24 MONTHS**

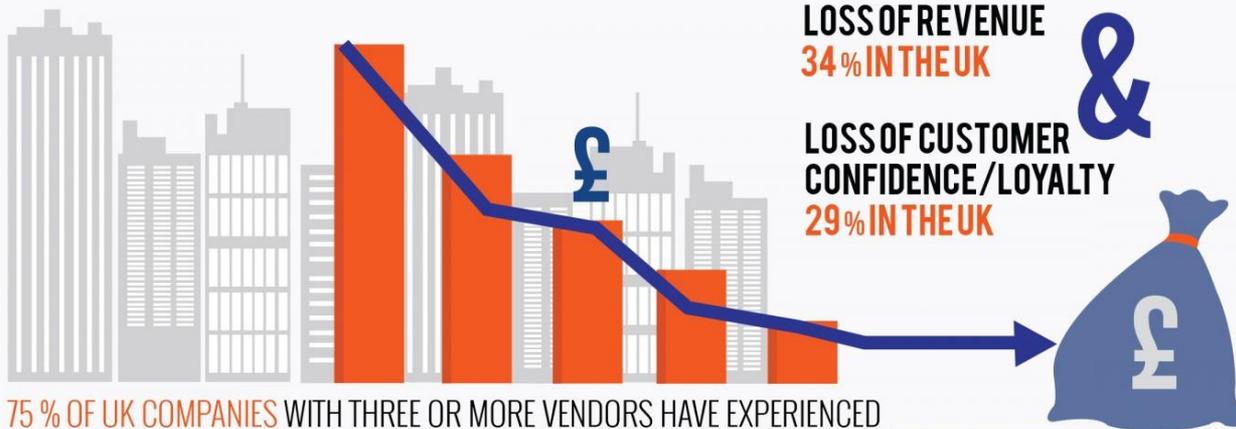


**60% OF SMALL TO MEDIUM
BUSINESSES** 
DO NOT ROUTINELY BACK UP THE
DATA ON THEIR COMPUTER SYSTEMS.



78% OF UK ORGANISATIONS
ARE **NOT FULLY CONFIDENT** IN THEIR
ABILITY TO RECOVER AFTER A DISRUPTION.

OTHER COMMERCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF DISRUPTIONS WERE:



LOSS OF REVENUE
34% IN THE UK

**LOSS OF CUSTOMER
CONFIDENCE/LOYALTY**
29% IN THE UK

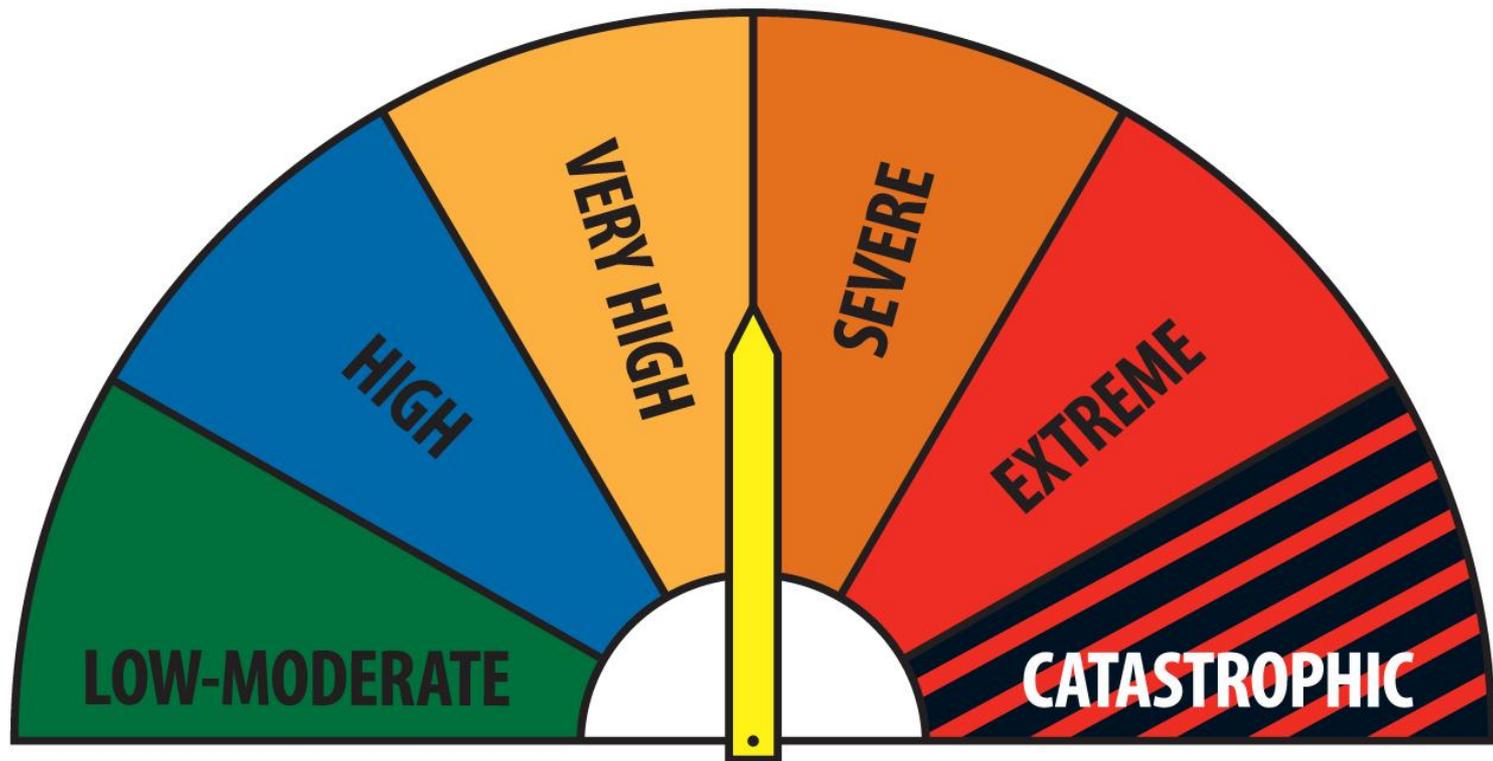
75% OF UK COMPANIES WITH THREE OR MORE VENDORS HAVE EXPERIENCED UNPLANNED SYSTEMS DOWNTIME WITHIN THE LAST 12 MONTHS.

Between 2012 and 2013, 87% of small businesses are reported to have had some form of "data breach", whether it be from their own systems or through a third party service used in the course of their business.

The average cost of data loss to global respondents was **\$585,892**,
Compared to the mammoth uk average of **\$1,302,895**,
Whilst the figures for downtime were \$494,037 and **\$611,375** respectively.

Where losses occurred from these, the average total cost of a **cyber crime or data loss** is now estimated to be between **£35,000 TO £65,000** for a small business.
For Larger Businesses The Average Cost Is **£450,000 TO £850,000**

Consequences vary in severity



Depends on the situation...

- You can be asked to discuss the consequences of data loss for a variety of situations.
- Things to keep in mind when discussing this:
 - *Can the data be replaced?*
 - *How easy is the data to replace?*
 - *Who will be affected by the data loss?*
 - *Are there financial implications to the data loss?*
 - *Are the 'life-and-death' consequences to the loss?*
 - *Who is responsible for data recovery?*

Examples

- Loss of a hotel reservation
- Loss of a patient's medical record
- Loss of a financial transaction
- Loss of a search engine request
- Loss of a student's test score
- Loss of a password

What would be the consequence?

