

Time to Modernize Your Disaster Recovery Approach



Johnny Yu
Research Manager,
Storage and Computing, IDC

Disaster Recovery Is Increasing in Complexity

Disaster recovery (DR) is becoming increasingly difficult as data sets grow and storage becomes more complex.

Modern organizations can have terabytes of data distributed across datacenters, edge locations, and public or private clouds, each with different DR implementations. Solutions must **address the administrative burden** of managing an **ever-growing data estate**.

Challenges of Traditional Disaster Recovery

Traditionally, DR has meant maintaining a secondary site with storage, computing, and networking resources similar to the primary site.

Maintaining a secondary failover site comes with many costs, including:

- Hardware
- Cooling
- Rent
- Staffing
- Building security
- Other expenses

Cloud-based DR avoids the overhead of running a second physical datacenter but doesn't address the challenge of administrative burden.

THE TOP THREE CHALLENGES FOR DR ARE:

IT personnel knowledge and skill levels

IT personnel time and resources

Recovery time

Benefits of Disaster Recovery as a Service (DRaaS)

Companies that deploy a DRaaS solution benefit in several ways:

- Ease of testing failover and recoverability
- Built-in reporting and documentation capabilities
- Defined SLAs for recovery
- Flexibility and scale
- Predictable pricing and licensing

DRaaS frees up IT resources from maintenance and devotes them to acceleration and innovation.

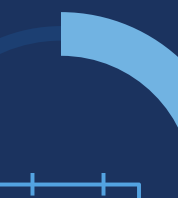
Some organizations need control over where their data is physically stored or the type of storage it must live on. They may also have very granular visibility and access protocols for the data in the DR system.

DRaaS providers can accommodate the need for:

- Control over where data is physically stored or the type of storage required
- Granular visibility and access data protocols

Addressing the Challenges of Modern Disaster Recovery

DRaaS reduces administrative burden by performing regular DR testing for you.



DR should be tested at least quarterly or more often for critical applications.

AMONG ORGANIZATIONS:

38% test their DR quarterly or more often

More than 50% test their DR twice or less per year

DRaaS can reduce workload downtime by ensuring failovers will succeed.

ON-PREMISES WORKLOADS:

Generally experience more downtime than cloud-based workloads

Cost more on an annual basis than cloud-based workloads

The average cost of downtime is \$3,275 per hour for workloads on public clouds. Downtime for on-premises workloads costs more on an annual basis.

The total cost of downtime across all industries and organization sizes is an average of \$250,000 an hour.

Traditional site-to-site DR doesn't align with today's need for IT systems that are flexible, scalable, and easy to implement due to issues such as variance in infrastructure, hypervisors, and application orchestrations.

DRaaS addresses many of traditional DR's shortcomings, such as:

- Infrastructure and applications orchestration dependency
- Service-level agreements (SLAs)
- Downtime and performance issues

THE HALLMARKS OF A MODERN DRAAS SOLUTION ARE:

Simple and predictable billing

Low barrier of entry

Ease of management and maintenance

Scalability

An extra layer of security

Source: IDC's The State of Cyber Resilience Survey, February 2023; IDC's Cost of Downtime and the Value of Support Contracts Survey, June 2020

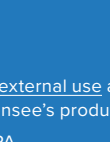
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Carbonite Cloud Disaster Recovery addresses modern disaster recovery challenges with simple and predictable billing that includes:



Ease of management with white glove professional services during implementation, management and recovery



An extra layer of security with periodic non-disruptive self-service tests and failover reports



A low barrier of entry with flexible, guaranteed 1-, 24-, or 48-hour SLAs

Learn more at Carbonite.com/DRaaS