

ABSTRACT

Data backup is an important aspect for companies as it serves to secure data from component failure, user error, and cyber attacks. The Cloud Data Management (CDM) rubric provides modern solutions for data backup and recovery. In this study, we will compare Take on Demand (ToD) and SLA-based backup and recovery processes. The results show that the time for backup and recovery and storage usage are more efficient with SLA-Driven. For 3007.22 GB of data, SLA-Driven takes 1450.80 seconds for backup and 30 seconds for restore compared to ToD which takes 1650.80 seconds and 50 seconds. The SLA approach uses an incremental strategy that backs up and restores only the changed data which reduces the storage capacity required from 660 GB to 500 GB. With process automation and high reliability, SLA-Driven is more suitable for large-scale data management. This research is expected to help practitioners in planning a more efficient and robust backup plan by using the CDM Rubric.

Keywords: *Backup data, Recovery Data. Take on Demand (ToD), SLA-Driven, Rubrik CDM*