Which backups do you use? What if you don't have any backups? Using all his experience (within and outside of Microsoft) helping customers recover using SQL Server, Paul S. Randal of SQLskills.com has produced this disaster recovery poster for SQL Server Magazine. The poster shows you the steps you need to follow and the decisions you need to make to ensure your disaster recovery proceeds smoothly and successfully. You'll see how to work out which path to follow no matter what your SQL Server environment, using SQL Server 2005 to follow no matter what you should do, the poster also helps you avoid doing things

onward. Apart from showing you what you should do, the poster also helps you avoid doing and on you should not do, like trying to recover a SUSPECT database through detach/attach. The information provided on this poster should help you save downtime, save data, and potentially **save your job!**

Have you ever tried to recover from a disaster involving SQL Server and just not known where to start or how to proceed?

Restore deleted

table, or deleted

rows from restored

copy of table (25

Point-in-time restore a

close to data deletion

as possible and extract

as much data as

possible (26)

sa server

Many steps on this poster require more in-depth explanation. Look for a two-digit code of the form (XX), which means go to <u>www.SQLskills.com/DRPoster.asp</u> and find that code for more information and differences between SQL Server versions.

Extract data from

snapshot, or revel

to snapshot (22)

Extract data fron

log shipping secondary (23



Always best to have a DR



May need to drop/create the index to force a scan of the table on SQL Server 2008 onwards. Do not use drop/ create first, as the index may

be enforcing a constraint.

Jse tool to reverse

user error that

deleted data (27

Check replication topologies. Perform disaster recovery on the original server. Perform root cause analysis and take preventative measures. May involv Windo Could also be



ecision poin





Resolve error

ased on error l

messages



usually complete data loss.

With either extraction or repair in emergency mode, there is no guarantee of transactional consistency as the log could not be properly recovered. You may need to run DBCC CHECKCONSTRAINTS, check business logic, reinitialize replication. See note (30).

Restore tail-of-th

log backup if

required (10)

Bring the datab

If a partial restore was

performed, additional

egroups can be restored as

required with the already

restored portions of the

database remaining online

online (32)



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REPLICATION AND SERVER MANAGEMENT