Ensuring Data Availability with Backup & Recovery

Part 1: Office Roleplay Dialogue

Scenario: A Database Administrator, Mei, is discussing backup and recovery strategies with her colleague, David, to ensure data availability and prevent data loss.

David: Hey Mei, I just checked our backup logs. Can you confirm that last night's **backup** was completed successfully?

Mei: Yes, I reviewed it this morning. The system ran a full **backup**, and all critical data is stored securely.

David: That's a relief. What about the **restore** process? Have we tested restoring data recently?

Mei: Good point. I performed a test **restore** last week, and everything worked fine. But we should do another one soon to ensure consistency.

David: Agreed. If we ever face a major failure, we'll need a solid **disaster recovery** plan in place to get things running again quickly.

Mei: Exactly. That's why we have multiple backup locations to add **redundancy** in case one storage system fails.

David: Makes sense. Have we taken a recent **snapshot** of the database? That could help us recover faster if an issue occurs.

Mei: Yes, I scheduled an automated **snapshot** every six hours, so we always have an up-to-date version ready.

David: That's great. Having frequent **snapshots** minimizes data loss in case of corruption or unexpected failures.

Mei: Definitely. Let's set up a time next week to test the full **disaster recovery** process again.

David: Good idea! It's always better to be proactive than to deal with an emergency unprepared.

Part 2: Comprehension Questions

1. Why is Mei performing regular backups?
(A) To delete old data
(B) To improve the website's design
(C) To ensure data is securely stored
(D) To increase database speed

2. Why does David want to test the restore process?
(A) To make sure data can be recovered correctly
(B) To reduce the number of backups
(C) To increase storage space
(D) To add new features to the database

3. How does redundancy help in database management?
(A) It reduces the number of backups taken
(B) It makes the database run faster
(C) It removes duplicate data from records
(D) It ensures data is available even if one system fails

4. What is the purpose of taking database snapshots?
(A) To remove old user accounts

(B) To create a recent copy of the data for quick recovery

(C) To generate reports on user activity

(D) To improve cybersecurity measures

Part 3: Key Vocabulary Definitions in Japanese

1. **Backup (バックアップ)** – データを安全に保存し、万が一のデータ損失に備えること。

2. **Restore (リストア・復元)** – バックアップからデータを回復させるプロセス。

3. **Disaster Recovery (ディザスターリカバリー・災害復旧)** – システム障害や災害が発生した際に、業務を迅速に復旧するための計画と手順。

4. **Redundancy (冗長性)** – システムの信頼性を高めるために、複数のバックアップや予備のストレージを用意すること。

5. **Snapshot (スナップショット)** – ある時点のデータを保存し、迅速な復元が可能な状態にする技術。

Part 4: Questions & Correct Answers

1. **Why is Mei performing regular backups?**
   ✅ (C) To ensure data is securely stored

2. **Why does David want to test the restore process?**

   ✅ (A) To make sure data can be recovered correctly

3. **How does redundancy help in database management?**

   ✅ (D) It ensures data is available even if one system fails

4. **What is the purpose of taking database snapshots?**

   ✅ (B) To create a recent copy of the data for quick recovery