Back up

Tools – Symantec , Acronis, Paragon

Storage media – Tape, CD/DVD, HDD (ext, NAS),
Local vs Cloud (IDrive, SOS, Carbonite, Solarwinds)
Each has its merits and drawbacks

Regimes – dependent on size and sector (domestic, SME, Enterprise)
What to back up - everything (safest and most expensive) or only the things that are of value and those that change (tricky to manage but more realistic)

Back up time and Restoration time – off line (archive) or online (back up) or continuous (sync)
Continuous – more expensive but may be needed for time critical services
Database back up – full or partial – VSS

Type - Full, Incremental, Differential,
Incremental backup - only backing up changes in files from the last incremental backup, saves system resources
Differential backup saves all changes from the last full backup.

With incremental, you need the latest full backup and **all** the intermediary backup data to restore a file to its original state, whereas with differential, you just need the last set of differential backup data and the first full one.
Example: Weekly full, daily incremental

Versioning – how many previous versions are backed up

Encryption and data compression can be also used

Data (files/folders) vs System (Disk Image)

Selected files and folders only
Selected file types only

Multiple back ups – cloud and local

Shadow Copy (also known as Volume Snapshot Service,[1] Volume Shadow Copy Service[2] or VSS[2]) is a technology included in Microsoft Windows that allows taking manual or automatic backup copies or snapshots of computer files or volumes, even when they are in use.