

CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Disaster can strike without warning at anytime, a forethought will make the incident less damaging. Prevention and preparation are the largest part of the solution. Through a structured system of data and computer management and with comprehensive recovery plan, an organisation can avoid many disasters and minimising the effects of others.

In coming out with this thesis there are a few areas that need to be look into. First, looking at the right organisation in the case study and then in convincing the management of the organisation of the importance of DRP. Fortunately this task is not a hard as the company realised how important the process is. This realisation is further awoken by the September 11, 2001 attack in the USA.

In the implementation of DRP in MCSB a lot of challenges were face, good and back.

During the initial stage, the phase to convince the management. The idea was acceptable but the duration and time frame was not agreeable. The reason was because I was not specialised in the area of Disaster Recovery Plan in the company. I had to convinced them through a management presentation of the awareness of DRP to get the attention of the needs and my capability in handling such project. Once, the first hurdle was overcome, the rest smooth in with minimal problem with regards to support from management.

BIA was initially a tough phase, that is because I was looking at many areas at one time. And due to limitation of resources and time, this was difficult. After analysing the situation and narrowing down my subject of study, in term of departments and application, it is not difficult to handle. The limitation is the Computer Room with three main applications running on three main servers.

The site assessment was done with the help of the Facilities Manager and engineers in MCSB. Setting up the team and procedures was done smoothly.

As of now, in MCSB we have two type of DRP. One is for individual server and the other as a general Computer Room DRP with later linked back to individual servers.

At this point of time, a full scale of testing has not been conducted yet due to limitation resources. Individual servers were tested successfully. I would say. A few testing in near future still need to be conducted to ensure the reliability of the DRP.

DRP in the business information alone may not be adequate for a business to sustain its business. An organisation would also need to look into investment of people, machines, computers, technology and infrastructure to ensure a complete cycle of Business Continuity of an organisation. As for MCSB, the same is applied. If the disaster were to happen, for instance attack of virus or hackers, at the moment the current DRP is sufficient to handle the situation. But given, if there is fire or bomb attack, the survival of the business is still a question mark.

The DRP in MCSB still need to be look into again. A through involvement of the departments and offices need to be included in. There are many ways in ensuring the business continuity of MCSB. This is because there are a lot of resources of infrastructures, human intelligent, and capabilities in MCSB due to its regional present in Asia.