LOGIX
FIBER NETWORKS

How to Choose the Best Texas Data Center for Disaster Recovery

The Texas data center you choose is an important decision for your business and disaster recovery needs. Learn how to choose the best data center.

How to Choose the Best Texas Data Center for Disaster Recovery

It's your worst nightmare. Your company has been the victim of a ransomware attack, your servers have died, or someone accidentally deleted your most critical data. Hurricanes and other natural disasters also represent a significant threat. If you do not have a disaster recovery plan, the consequences can be catastrophic. 60% of small businesses that deal with data breaches and disasters go out of business within six months of an incident. For larger organizations, the costs to stay in business can be staggering. The average cost of an infrastructure failure is more than $1,600 for every minute of downtime. That adds up to $100,000 an hour.

When choosing a Texas data center, there are two key questions you need to ask:

    1. What safeguards do data centers have in place to prevent failure?

    2. If a disaster occurs, how quickly can you get back to business as usual?

The best way to prevent a technology disaster is to prepare for it. With the right safeguards in place, you can drastically mitigate the impact.

Data Centers: Safeguards to Prevent Disasters

Here are some of the data safeguards that should be in place:

Redundancy

Redundancy covers a lot of ground. It is the key ingredient in reliability and uptime.

Redundant Power Sources

A data center should have multiple power sources and the ability to rapidly switch between them when one service fails. The entire facility should have a back-up Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS) system, diesel generator, and automatic transfer switches to minimize downtime. It should be built with a fault-tolerant infrastructure. Every rack and piece of equipment should be connected to multiple power sources with A/B power to tracks.

Redundant Network

Data centers should be carrier-neutral. This means having the ability to use multiple carriers to transport your data. Multiple fiber vendors can reroute traffic when there is a service interruption, which helps maintain operations.

Redundant Infrastructure and Storage

Hardware continues to be a major cause of data loss. Data centers should have redundant core and edge network infrastructures. Data should be stored and replicated across multiple servers to avoid hardware failure. Consider storing backups at a different physical location.

Redundant Environment

Texas summers can be blistering. A Texas data center needs robust systems to manage heat, cooling, humidity, and ventilation. These systems should be fully redundant and equipped with excess capacity to handle the hottest summer temperatures and provide failover.

24x7 Monitoring

To prevent service disruptions and access to data and applications, you should require your Texas data center to have 24x7 monitoring from a Network Operation Center (NOC). Service teams should be company employees – not third-parties – to assure rapid response in the event of a problem.

A data center should also have continuous environmental monitoring and alarms in place to flag potential issues before they become significant problems.

Data Centers: Time to Return to Business as Usual

Here are some of the data safeguards that should be in place:

Recovery Point Objective (RPO)

RPO focuses on a company's tolerance for the amount of time between a loss event and the most recent backup. When working with a Texas data center, you will need to establish the frequency of backups and where backups are stored. Depending on your business, you may be comfortable with daily backups. In a disaster, the most you would lose would be 24 hours' worth of data. Other businesses may need more frequent backups.

Recovery Time Objective (RTO)

RTO is a measure of how much downtime a business can tolerate when there is a failure. Data center disaster recovery plans should take this tolerance into account and provide a way to meet or exceed individual businesses threshold.

With both RPO and RTO benchmarks, you should take a critical look at your business and decide your tolerance for backups and the cost of downtime. Then, discuss your RPO and RTO objective with a prospective Texas data center. Make sure your Service Level Agreement (SLA) reflects your needs.

Building a Colocation or Data Center Request for Proposal

When evaluating data center colocation options, how you build your RFP is crucial. Download this free Data Center RFP template to make sure you request what you need.

LOGIX Fiber Networks Data Centers

LOGIX Fiber Networks is a Texas company built for business with fiber-connected Texas data centers in Houston, Dallas, and Austin which connect to more than 100 other data centers, 3,000 enterprise buildings, and 10,000 demanding Texas businesses.

With flexible and highly-reliable infrastructure, robust connectivity options, and customized solutions, LOGIX data centers are an enterprise-class colocation solution. Whether your organization needs a data hall, private cage, multiple racks, or flexible power configurations, LOGIX has you covered.

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