

Database backup is not current

REASON

Disaster recovery is deeply embedded into the design of SQL Server, and as such, it is important to carefully understand and manage your database backup policies. SQL Server databases must be backed up using the built-in BACKUP command, either natively within SQL Server or through the use of a SQL-specific, third-party tool. If no backup is done on a particular database, it is impossible to recover in case of corruption, system failure, or accidental data deletion. **Regular filesystem backups are not a substitute for database backups.**

RESOLUTION

Refer to the Microsoft Technet article [Backup \(Transact-SQL\)](#) for an overview of backup operations in SQL Server. All databases include a configured [recovery model](#), which dictates the type of backup and restore operations that are available. In all cases, perform a full backup of any database that has never experienced a backup. In the simple recovery model, perform regular, full backups on an ongoing basis while using the full or bulk-logged recovery model. In addition, add regular log and differential backups to the full backup schedule.

[SQL Inventory Manager](#) lets you discover and visualize your SQL Server environment. [Learn more](#) > >

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