


<b>Name:</b> <b>Enrolment No:</b>			
<b>UPES</b> <b>End Semester Examination, May 2023</b>			
<b>Course: IT Business Continuity &amp; Disaster Recovery Planning</b> <b>Program: B.Tech CSE+CSF</b> <b>Course Code: CSSF3009</b>		<b>Semester: VI</b> <b>Time : 03 hrs.</b> <b>Max. Marks: 100</b>	
<b>Instructions:</b> There are three Sections. Attempt all 11 questions.			
<b>SECTION A</b> <b>(5Qx4M=20Marks)</b>			
S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	Define Disaster. Classify types of disaster with examples.	4	CO1
Q 2	1) Uncertainty about outcomes that can be either positive or negative is known as: a) Hazard    b) Risk    c) Speculation    d) Adverse selection  2) Who has the final approval of the business continuity plan? a) The planning committee b) Each representative of each department c) Management d) External authority  3) Arrange the different phases of disaster in correct order: a) Emergency response phase, Crisis phase, restoration phase, recovery phase b) Crisis phase, emergency response phase, restoration phase, recovery phase c) Crisis phase, emergency response phase, recovery phase, restoration phase d) Emergency response phase, Crisis phase, recovery phase, restoration phase  4) Risk management is a responsibility of the _____ a) Customer    b) Investor    c) Developer    d) Project team	4	CO1, CO2

<p>Q 3</p>	<p>Match the following terms:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="261 264 1166 1497"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="261 264 597 302">Column A</th> <th data-bbox="597 264 1166 302">Column B</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="261 302 597 575">1. Reciprocal site</td> <td data-bbox="597 302 1166 575">A. They are usually partially owned premises that can be used for less critical processes during normal business operations. The warm sites have everything required to sustain the business. This site will be utilized to run critical business operations during any disruptive event.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="261 575 597 879">2. Warm site</td> <td data-bbox="597 575 1166 879">B. It is an agreement with an internal or external site. If the site is in the same geographical area, then there is a possibility of disruption to the reciprocal site also if any disaster strikes. Whereas it is located at some other place then the reciprocal site could be a help in such cases of disruption.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="261 879 597 1052">3. Cold site</td> <td data-bbox="597 879 1166 1052">C. They are usually transported to another location in case of emergency. The unit will be transported by truck to a mobile location. This could be an alternate working site.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="261 1052 597 1257">4. Hot site</td> <td data-bbox="597 1052 1166 1257">D. The site starts up after the disruptive event. This site is the least expensive in the category. The BCM &amp; DR plan should have the details of a cold site and how and where the cold site should be established.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="261 1257 597 1497">5. Mobile site</td> <td data-bbox="597 1257 1166 1497">E. This is sometimes a less expensive approach than that of the mirrored site. It is a leased site that can be helpful during emergency situations and will provide the same facilities and support as that of the company to continue services in emergency cases.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="285 1539 649 1717"> a. 1-A, 2-C, 3- E, 4-B, 5-D  b. 1-C, 2-B, 3-A, 4- D, 5-E  c. 1-B, 2-A, 3-D, 4-E, 5-C  d. 1-E, 2-D, 3-C, 4-A, 5-B  e. 1-D, 2-E, 3-B, 4-C, 5-A </p>	Column A	Column B	1. Reciprocal site	A. They are usually partially owned premises that can be used for less critical processes during normal business operations. The warm sites have everything required to sustain the business. This site will be utilized to run critical business operations during any disruptive event.	2. Warm site	B. It is an agreement with an internal or external site. If the site is in the same geographical area, then there is a possibility of disruption to the reciprocal site also if any disaster strikes. Whereas it is located at some other place then the reciprocal site could be a help in such cases of disruption.	3. Cold site	C. They are usually transported to another location in case of emergency. The unit will be transported by truck to a mobile location. This could be an alternate working site.	4. Hot site	D. The site starts up after the disruptive event. This site is the least expensive in the category. The BCM & DR plan should have the details of a cold site and how and where the cold site should be established.	5. Mobile site	E. This is sometimes a less expensive approach than that of the mirrored site. It is a leased site that can be helpful during emergency situations and will provide the same facilities and support as that of the company to continue services in emergency cases.	<p>4</p>	<p>CO3</p>
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<p>Q 4</p>	<p>Explain the terms MTO, RTO, WRT and RPO.</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>CO3</p>												
<p>Q 5</p>	<p>Differentiate between risk, disaster, vulnerability and threat.</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>CO2</p>												

<b>SECTION B</b> <b>(4Qx10M= 40 Marks)</b>			
Q 6	Explain business continuity planning lifecycle with the help of diagram.	<b>10</b>	<b>CO1</b>
Q 7	Explain the importance of Business Continuity Plan with the help of at least 3 industry illustrations.	<b>10</b>	<b>CO2</b>
Q 8	Training, Testing and Auditing are key components to BC/DR plan. Justify with the help of a case study.	<b>10</b>	<b>CO4</b>
Q 9	List and explain various emergency response tasks. Discuss the use cases in the real-world scenario.  Or  List and explain types of risk mitigation strategies. Discuss the use cases in real world scenario.	<b>10</b>	<b>CO3</b>
<b>SECTION-C</b> <b>(2Qx20M=40 Marks)</b>			
Q 10	(a) Explain BC/DR plan phases with the help of diagram. (b) List and define responsibilities of BC/DR teams. List and explain rules for Crisis Communication 101.  Or  (a) Explain Cost/Capability Assessment with an example covering the essential parameters. (b) List and explain data backup types and methods.	<b>10+10</b>	<b>CO4</b>
Q 11	Assume you are a manager responsible for the business continuity management program for a major mobile telecoms company named TARBroz based in Italy. You are part of a management team responsible for ensuring the safety and security of over 6,000 employees and ensuring they can continue providing a much-needed service to nearly 8 million customers. Now picture the chaos that would ensue if there was a fire at an important site that caused a service outage affecting fixed line telephony and ADSL across a large region of the country. What would you do to continue the business as normal?  Hint: Use all the learnings from Unit I-IX	<b>20</b>	<b>CO1, CO2, CO3, CO4</b>