

4.2.2.4 Recoverability

[Return to Reliability](#)

About

[Return to the Top](#)

Recoverability is the ability of a system to be rebuilt in the event of a system failure do to human or natural disasters or catastrophic failures in hardware or software. After the system is recovered it is able to resume with full functionality with minimum interruption. For example in **DataBase Management System's (DBMS)**, a Checkpoint is a place in time where the database transactions, operations, and **logging** are paused long enough to be completed and recorded into the database files. These files are then archived (i.e., copied, backed up) away from the current database files. After the Checkpoints operation is complete, the DBMS can resume with new transactions, operations and logging. Although the concepts of Checkpoints are usually thought of in conjunction with DBMSs, it is also possible to have Checkpoints applied to **Operating Systems (OSs)** as well. **Virtual Machines (VMs)** and containers (i.e., **Docker**) can be thought of as a checkpoint made against the OS files, logs, etc. at a particular point in time. Every time the VM or **Container** are reloaded, they start from a set known point (a Checkpoint).

DIDO Specifics

[Return to the Top](#)

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