

**Resilience** Resilience for systems refers to the ability of a system to withstand and recover from disturbances or disruptions, whether they are caused by internal or external factors. A system that is resilient can maintain its basic functions and performance even when faced with unexpected challenges or changes.

In the context of engineering and technology, resilience can refer to the ability of a system to respond to failures or errors in a way that minimizes the impact on overall performance. This can involve designing systems with redundancy, fault tolerance, and other features that help ensure that the system can continue to operate even if individual components fail.

Millions of transactions are processed on a daily basis



Stored in database for recording, reporting, reconciliation and settlement

## Risks

Our data is always at risk, that's why system resilience is a mandate

System failures	Human error	Database error	Cyber attacks	Natural disaster
-----------------	-------------	----------------	---------------	------------------

## Mitigation

**Maintenance**  
 Periodic checks, vulnerability scans and security updates

**Backup**  
 Periodic database backup help restoring data whenever needed

**Reconciliation**  
 System, Manual and AI reconciliation help detecting errors and up normal activities

**Database redundancy**  
 Having multiple nodes saves data in case of database engine failures or system malfunction

**System redundancy**  
 Full system redundancy protect data, log details and system components.

**Disaster recovery site**  
 A disaster recovery site (DR site) is a physical or virtual location that is designated to provide redundancy and continuity of business operations in the event of a disaster or disruption.

