



Know where your cybersecurity stands.

Know where it needs to get.

Your enterprise depends on always-accessible, always-safe data—from application servers to your virtual desktop infrastructure (VDI). With confidence in the data security of every element in your technology infrastructure, your business can focus on innovation and growth.

Use these checklists to assess the current state of your cybersecurity readiness. When you know your strengths and vulnerabilities, you know the best next steps for comprehensive data security across your full IT ecosystem.

Endpoint security checklist

Server security checklist

VDI-cloud security checklist

Storage security checklist

Cyber and disaster recovery checklist

Modern Cyber Security for Enhanced IT Resiliency





Endpoint security checklist

Laptops. Desktop computers. Tablets. Cell phones. Network endpoints keep businesses humming. They also introduce opportunities for security breaches—intended or unintended. Robust endpoint security has these prevention and recovery measures in place:



IN	DON'T	IN	DON'T
PLACE	HAVE	PLACE	HAVE

Device Theft Protection

System Boot Security

Malware Protection

Bootloader Integrity Check

Unverified/Corrupt BIOS Installation

Prevention

Lost or Stolen Device Recovery

Hardware-Enforced Protection

BIOS Configuration and Rootkit

Protection

Device Login with Password

Additional Authentication Factors

Bluetooth Device Proximity

Automatic Lock

Password Recovery

Credential Protection

Hardware-Isolated Authentication Factors

Integrated Policy and Identity Protection

Common Criteria and FIPS Certification

Recovery of Files from Cloud

Antivirus Scan

Phishing and Malware Filter

Data-at-Rest Encryption

Trusted Application Verification

User Authorization for Apps

Permanently Erased Data on Drives

Prevention of Unauthorized Use of Drives

Data Protection from Physical Impact





Server security checklist

Servers hold vital and sensitive enterprise information, from the accessible data used in applications (operational and client) to archival storage. This makes servers a tempting target. Robust encryption, continuous monitoring, powerful backups and more are powerful defenses. What do you have in place?



IN PLACE	DON'T HAVE		IN PLACE
		Risk Assessment Completed (by device)	
		Employee Training & Education	
		Access Control in Place	
		Server Permissions	
		Termination Policy in Writing	
		Incidence Response Plan	
		Disaster Recovery Plan	
		Yearly Review	
		Unique User IDs for Each Employee	
		Automatic Logoff	
		Encrypted Onsite Data Storage	
		Encrypted Offsite Data Backups	
		Corporate Grade Firewall	
		Corporate Grade Antivirus	
		Spam Email Filter	
		Encrypted Remote Access (VPN, Mobile?)	
		Remote Wiping of Data	

Regular Patching & App Updates

Complete Network Documentation

24/7 Network Monitoring

Secure Server Room

DON'T HAVE

Secure Workstation Areas

Complete Inventory of Assets & Devices

Decommissioned Workstation Process

Network Anomaly Monitoring (internal & external)

Continuous Network Threat Detection (with real-time alerts)

Controller Integrity Validation (config changes, firmware, code)

Centralized Management, Data Aggregation, Alerts & Reporting





VDI-cloud security checklist

VDI-cloud security is a comprehensive set of policies, processes and tools used to protect data and applications running on private and public cloud infrastructures. How defensive is your VDI-cloud security?

IN PLACE

DON'T HAVE

Early detection of compliance and security violations.

Scan IaC templates in the IDE.

Scan Dockerfiles for vulnerabilities.

Scan app manifests for insecure configurations.

Scan source code repositories for package vulnerabilities.

Trigger scans when developers make pull requests.

Develop tests based on threat modeling to identify hot spots.

Scan containers & secure registries.

Scan container images for vulnerabilities and malware.

Detect and alert on secrets leakage in container images.

Sign images and build metadata in the CI/CD pipeline.

Maintain dedicated test environments to validate security tests.

Maintain private registries for development artifacts.

Maintain pre-production registries for production deployment artifacts.

Ensure the use of signed images throughout the process.

Encrypt container images for confidentiality.





Storage security checklist

With data volume rising exponentially, secure storage is critical to your operations and your brand. Robust storage security doesn't happen without a comprehensive protection plan that provides backup, isolates and recovers data and detects unusual access patterns. Answer these questions to assess storage security vulnerabilities:

IN PLACE	DON'T HAVE		IN PLACE	ı
		Where do you store your data?		
		PC, Laptop, Workstation (endpoint device)		
		External Hard Drive		
		Network Drive		
		Remote Storage (cloud)		
		Where do you store your backup?		
		PC, Laptop, Workstation (endpoint device)		
		Removable Media		
		External Hard Drive		
		Network Drive		
		Remote Storage (cloud)		
		How will you create/sync your backup copy?		
		Automatic System Tools		
		Manual		
		What kind of backup will you run?		
		Full		
		Incremental		
		Differential		

How will you protect access to your data?

User ID/Password

DON'T HAVE

Limited Network Access

Role-Based Access Rights

How will you protect your systems?

Antivirus Software

A Systematic Plan for Updating/Patching All Applications & OS

Firewall

Anti-Intrusion Software

Restricted Physical Access

How will you protect the integrity of data?

Data transferred over the network will be encrypted.

Access to data related to my research is accessible only by those who are authorized to access it.

I have a plan for validating the integrity of my data.





Cyber and disaster recovery checklist

Cyber recovery ensures data integrity across your full IT infrastructure. Disaster recovery prioritizes restoring the most important data first, so business operations and services continue uninterrupted. Both are essential. Explore whether your cyber recovery and disaster recovery plans keep your data safe and restore operations fast.

IN PLACE	DON'T HAVE		IN PLACE
		Verify the data breach	
		Identify affected systems or hardware (lost laptop or USB).	
		Determine whether incident was internal/external, malicious attack or an accident.	
		Determine whether the incident exposed data.	
		Determine elements possibly at risk, such as name, date of birth or Social Security number.	
		Identify the system, application and information compromised.	
		Contain and mitigate the data breach	
		Identify and take action to stop the source/entity.	
		Takes affected machines offline.	
		Segregates affected system.	
		Deletes the "hacking" tool.	
		Determines what other systems are under threat.	
		Prompts what additional measures need to be implemented (passwords,	

admin rights, access codes, etc.).



Recovery tools

DON'T

HAVE

Backup of all infrastructure: servers, endpoints, storage systems and cloud data.

Storage of a backup copy in the cloud via a cloud service provider and a secure subscription service.

Data encryption for data sent to the cloud backup service provider data center.

Incremental backups (as data changes) after initial backup.

Detection and backup of new/ changed files to minimize the impact on performance and user productivity.

Data de-duplication support to improve performance and reduce storage and bandwidth requirements.

Use of backups captured as a point-in-time snapshot to restore data to its previous state from any previous point in time.







Take the Cyber Assessment