

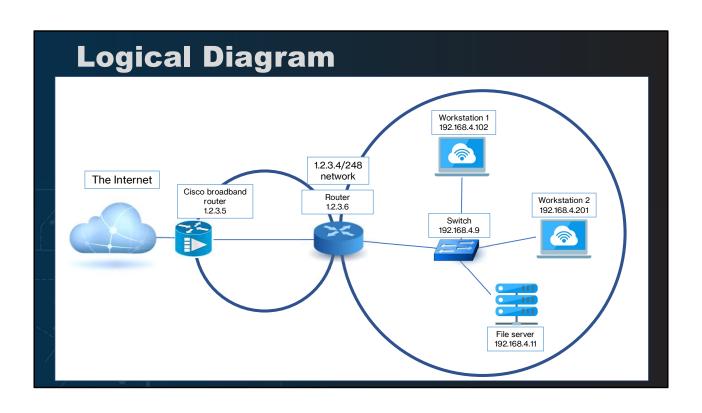
Episode: Documents You Need to Know

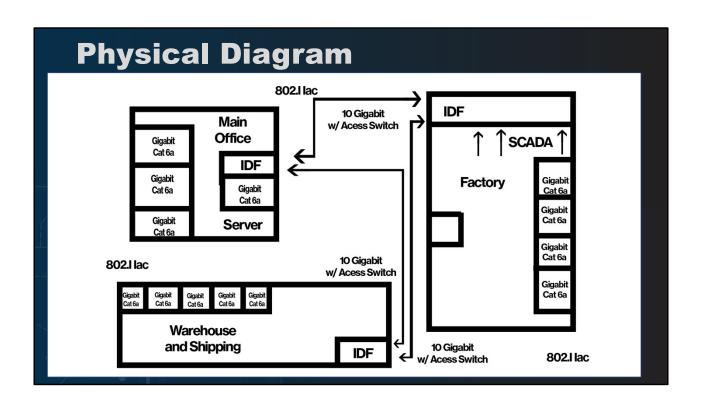
Core 2: 2.6 Given a scenario, configure a workstation to meet best practices for security.

Objective(s): Core 2: 4.1 Given a scenario, implement best practices associated with documentation and support systems information management.

Good techs must be comfortable with the common documentation used by IT departments everywhere. From hardware inventory to network diagrams to the many policies used in our industry, techs should know when and how documentation comes into play.

- 0:33 Objective term Network topology diagrams
- 1:15 Logical diagram
- 1:35 Physical diagram
- 3:02 Microsoft Knowledge Base
- 4:07 Regulatory and compliance policy
- 4:27 Laws
- 4:37 Industry standards
- 4:39 Best practices
- 5:05 Traditions
- 5:18 Common sense
- 5:57 Objective term Policies or standard operating procedures (SOPs)
- 6:06 Objective term Acceptable use policy (AUP)
- 6:46 Objective term Password policy
- 7:39 Objective term Inventory management (includes inventory lists, database of items, procurement life cycle, warranty information, and assigned users)
- 8:08 Objective term Asset tags





- Document network assets through logical and physical diagrams
- Access good online sources for information, such as the Microsoft Knowledge Base
- Organizations follow rules for regulatory compliance
- Inventory management includes tagging, logging, and tracking assets in a database



Data is everywhere in our networks. Good techs understand the types of data used on networks and how to handle that data from a business, legal, and moral standpoint. By organizing our data, it also helps to understand the types of protections used to keep them safe.

- 0:48 Objective term Personally identifiable information (PII)
- 1:27 Objective term Protected health information (PHI)
- 1:58 Objective term EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)
- 2:37 Objective term Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI-DSS)

- Protect personally identifiable information (PII) such as social security numbers, address, and so on
- Strict laws govern what organizations can do with protected health information (PHI), like medical records
- The EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)
- in the EU specifies how and what data online organizations can get from visitors
- The payment card industry follows the Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI-DSS) to ensure security of financial interactions

Episode: Change Management Objective(s): Core 2: 4.2 Explain basic change management best practices.

Everything in IT seems to change constantly, but poorly-planned changes can be a real disaster in large enterprises. Change management is the process and organization of enacting change in an organization to ensure a smooth, safe, productive, cost-saving transition.

- 0:53 Objective term Change management
- 1:29 Objective term Change board
- 1:56 Objective term Document business practice (and submit request form)
- 2:32 Objective term Purpose of the change
- 2:31 Objective term Scope of the change (including responsible staff member, date, time, details, etc.)

- 2:48 Objective term Risk analysis of affected systems/resources (including the level of risk involved)
- 3:16 Plan for change
- 3:45 Objective term End-user acceptance
- 4:34 Objective term Backout/rollback plan
- 5:07 Document changes
- 5:25 Lessons learned

- Change management follows clear steps, from the getting approval from the change board to enacting changes to documenting everything
- It is important to note the purpose and scope of the change, including who is responsible for each step along the way
- A risk analysis is critical to assess potentially impacted systems and resources



Back up your data before you lose it! Create local backups, image backups, and file backups. Use Cloud storage for even more security.

- 0:45 Disaster recovery
- 1:11 Objective term Backup and recovery
- 2:19 File-level backup
- 4:17 Image-level backup
- 4:53 Objective term File-level backup enables backing up files and user preferences
- 7:31 Objective term Backup testing
- 7:44 Objective term Cloud storage
- 9:02 Account recovery options

- Disaster recovery starts and ends with restorable backups
- File-level backups provide good protection for data
- İmage-level backups enable full system recovery quickly
- Backing desktop data up to the Cloud is a generally secure backup option



Disposing of old computer gear means using environmentally-friendly methods and wiping all of your data from any storage devices. Batteries in computers need to go to special recycling centers. Data wiping methods take many forms, from resetting to factory defaults to physically destroying the storage media.

- 0:51 Objective term Proper battery disposal
- 1:15 Objective term Proper disposal/recycling of toner cartridges
- 1:24 Objective term CRT monitor disposal/recycling
- 1:27 Objective term Disposal/recycling of cell phones and tablets

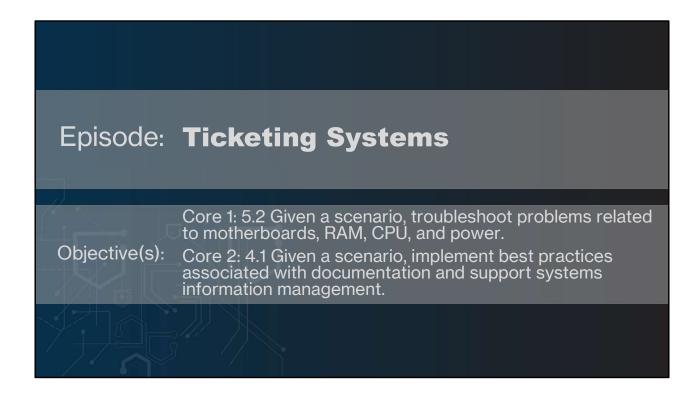
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- 2:35 Objective term Low-level format
- 3:16 Objective term Standard format
- 3:37 Objective term Drive wipe/erase/overwrite
- 4:53 Objective term Degaussing machine
- 5:15 Objective term Shredding

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- 5:21 Objective term Crushing/drilling/ punch down
- 5:26 Objective term Incineration
- 5:40 Objective term Third-party vendors/organizations that destroy data
- 5:56 Objective term Certificate of Destruction

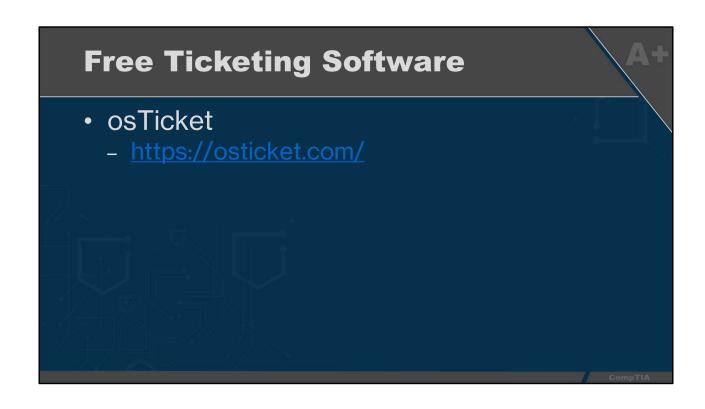
- Take old computing parts, like toner cartridges and monitors, to recycling centers
- Do a factory reset on all smartphones and tablets before reselling or donating
- Run drive-wiping software or physically destroy all mass media drives when disposing of them



As a tech, you will almost certainly be dealing with tickets. Customers or employees run into technical issues all the time and it's important to prioritize and address the problems and solve them in a timely manner. This is where ticketing software comes in. Learn all about tickets and how to solve them and you'll be the office IT hero.

- 0:08 Objective term Ticketing systems
- 0:23 osTicket (https://osticket.com/)
- 2:07 Objective term Clear, concise, written communication (with problem description, progress notes, and resolution)
- 2:38 Objective term Priority/category/ severity level

- 3:57 Objective term Grinding noise from hard drive
- 4:32 Objective term Escalation
- 6:11 Objective term Tickets need to include user and device information



- Ticketing systems enable you to track and manage many help desk related tasks
- Tickets can be divided into specific categories for easier sorting
- Always use clear, concise language when filling out a ticket, and don't be afraid to escalate it to someone more adept if needed