## **IT Support Documents**

# 1. IT Support Policies and Procedures

# IT Service Desk Policy

 Purpose: Outlines the role and responsibilities of the IT Service Desk in handling employee requests and incidents.

## • Components:

- Service Desk Availability: Hours of operation (e.g., 9 AM 6 PM, Monday to Friday), including emergency after-hours contact.
- Communication Channels: Available channels for reporting issues (e.g., phone, email, self-service portal, chat).
- Response Time SLAs:
  - High Priority: Critical issues (e.g., system outages) Response within 15 minutes, resolution within 2 hours.
  - Medium Priority: Non-critical but important issues (e.g., software malfunction) - Response within 1 hour, resolution within 8 hours.
  - Low Priority: Minor issues (e.g., minor UI bugs) Response within 4 hours, resolution within 48 hours.
- Escalation Procedure: Steps for escalating unresolved issues to higher support levels.
- Employee Responsibilities: Guidelines on reporting issues, including information to provide (e.g., screenshots, error codes).

### **IT Asset Management Policy**

 Purpose: Defines procedures for managing and maintaining IT assets, including hardware, software, and licenses.

# • Components:

- Asset Inventory: Maintenance of a centralized inventory of all IT assets, including laptops, desktops, servers, mobile devices, software licenses, and peripherals.
- Asset Allocation: Guidelines for issuing assets to employees, including approval processes and documentation.

- Asset Tracking: Procedures for tracking asset location, condition, and assignment to employees.
- Asset Disposal: Safe and compliant disposal of end-of-life IT assets, including data wiping and recycling.
- Software Licensing: Compliance with software licensing agreements, including monitoring and renewing licenses.

# **Data Privacy and Security Policy**

 Purpose: Ensures the protection of organizational data from unauthorized access and breaches.

## • Components:

- Data Access Controls: Use of role-based access control (RBAC) to restrict access to sensitive data.
- Data Encryption: Encryption requirements for data in transit and at rest, including email communication.
- Password Management: Guidelines for creating and managing secure passwords, including multi-factor authentication (MFA).
- Incident Response: Steps to be taken in case of a data breach, including reporting, containment, and communication.
- Employee Training: Regular training on data privacy practices, phishing prevention, and recognizing social engineering.

### Remote Work IT Policy

 Purpose: Provides guidelines and best practices for employees working remotely to ensure productivity and security.

# Components:

- Approved Tools and Software: List of company-approved communication, collaboration, and project management tools.
- Network Security: Use of Virtual Private Networks (VPNs) for accessing company resources securely.
- Device Security: Requirements for using company-issued or personal devices (e.g., antivirus, firewalls).
- Data Backup: Regular backups of work-related data, including use of cloud services.

 Remote Support: Process for obtaining IT support remotely, including remote desktop assistance tools.

# 2. IT Support Process Documents

## **Incident Management Process**

 Purpose: To define a standardized approach for managing IT incidents to restore normal service as quickly as possible.

### Steps:

- 1. Incident Identification: User reports an issue through the designated channels.
- 2. Logging: Service desk logs the incident with a unique ID, captures all relevant details (e.g., user details, time of incident, symptoms).
- 3. Classification and Prioritization: Incident is classified (hardware, software, network) and prioritized (high, medium, low).
- 4. Investigation and Diagnosis: IT support team investigates the issue, identifies the root cause, and determines the appropriate resolution.
- 5. Resolution and Recovery: Fix is applied, and service is restored. Confirmation from the user that the issue is resolved.
- 6. Closure: Incident is formally closed in the IT service management system with notes on resolution steps.
- 7. Post-Incident Review: Review of the incident to identify improvements in processes or systems.

## **Change Management Process**

 Purpose: Ensure that all changes to IT services and infrastructure are systematically planned, tested, and implemented to minimize disruption.

## • Steps:

- 1. Request for Change (RFC): Formal request submitted by the stakeholder or IT team to propose a change.
- 2. Impact Analysis: Evaluation of the potential impact on the system, network, and users.
- 3. Approval Process: Change Advisory Board (CAB) reviews and approves or rejects the proposed change.

- 4. Testing: Change is tested in a controlled environment to assess the potential impact and risks.
- 5. Implementation: Approved change is implemented during a planned maintenance window.
- 6. Verification: Post-implementation verification to ensure the change works as expected.
- 7. Documentation: Update of all relevant documentation, including configuration management database (CMDB).

## **IT Maintenance Process**

 Purpose: Regular and proactive maintenance of IT systems and equipment to prevent failures and ensure optimal performance.

#### Tasks:

- Routine Check-Ups: Regular inspection of servers, network devices, and critical software.
- Patch Management: Application of security patches and updates to operating systems, applications, and hardware firmware.
- System Backup: Scheduled backups of critical data and configuration files.
- Performance Monitoring: Continuous monitoring of system performance, including server loads, network traffic, and application performance.

### 3. IT Support Forms and Templates

# **IT Support Request Form**

### Fields:

- Employee Information: Name, Employee ID, Department, Contact Information.
- Issue Details: Brief description of the problem, date/time of occurrence, screenshots (if applicable).
- o Priority Level: High, Medium, Low.
- Preferred Contact Method: Phone, Email, Chat.

## **Access Request Form**

#### Fields:

- o Employee Information: Name, Employee ID, Department.
- Access Type Requested: Type of access (e.g., new user creation, password reset, additional permissions).
- Reason for Access: Justification for access.
- Manager Approval: Signature of the employee's manager authorizing the request.

## **Incident Report Form**

#### Fields:

- o Incident ID: Unique identifier for the incident.
- Reported By: Employee details.
- Incident Description: Full description of the incident, including symptoms, frequency, and impact.
- Steps Taken: Initial steps taken by the user or support to mitigate the issue.
- Resolution Steps: Actions taken by the IT team to resolve the incident.
- Resolution Confirmation: Confirmation by the employee that the issue is resolved.
- o Follow-Up: Notes for any follow-up actions required.

### 4. IT Security Documents

### **IT Security Policy**

 Purpose: Establishes guidelines for protecting organizational data, systems, and networks against unauthorized access, breaches, and attacks.

## • Components:

- Acceptable Use Policy: Guidelines on appropriate use of company IT resources (e.g., internet usage, downloading software).
- Password Policy: Rules for creating strong passwords, mandatory password changes, and storage of credentials.
- Antivirus and Anti-Malware: Requirements for installing and updating antivirus software on all devices.

- Email Security: Protocols for handling phishing, spam, and suspicious attachments.
- Access Control: Measures to control access to sensitive data, including role-based access and least privilege principle.
- Incident Reporting: Steps for employees to report any suspicious activity or security incidents.
- Regular Audits: Schedule for regular security audits and vulnerability assessments.

## **Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery Plan**

 Purpose: To ensure that critical business functions can continue during and after a disaster or disruptive event.

# • Components:

- Business Impact Analysis: Identification of critical business functions and the impact of their disruption.
- Recovery Strategies: Plans for data recovery, system restoration, and alternative operations (e.g., use of cloud services).
- Communication Plan: Steps for communicating with stakeholders, employees, and customers during a disaster.
- Testing and Maintenance: Regular testing of the disaster recovery plan and updating based on test results or changes in the environment.

### 5. IT Knowledge Base Articles

# **Common Troubleshooting Guides**

#### • Topics:

- Network Connectivity Issues: Steps to troubleshoot network connectivity problems (e.g., checking router settings, resetting the network adapter).
- Printer Setup and Troubleshooting: Guide to setting up printers and troubleshooting common printer errors (e.g., paper jams, driver issues).
- Software Installation: Instructions for installing and configuring common business software (e.g., Microsoft Office, Adobe Acrobat).

 Email Issues: Troubleshooting email problems, such as login issues, sending/receiving errors, and managing mailbox size.

#### **User Guides**

## • Topics:

- VPN Access Guide: Step-by-step instructions for connecting to the company VPN, including troubleshooting common issues.
- Remote Access Guide: Guidelines for accessing company resources remotely, including use of remote desktop tools.
- Cybersecurity Awareness Guide: Tips and best practices for recognizing phishing attempts, managing passwords, and protecting personal and company data.

## **IT Support Policies and Procedures**

# **Incident Response Policy**

 Purpose: Provides guidelines for responding to IT incidents and emergencies to minimize impact and recover swiftly.

## · Components:

- Incident Response Team (IRT): Composition and roles of the team responsible for incident response.
- Incident Categorization: Classification of incidents (e.g., security breach, system failure) and associated response procedures.
- Communication Protocols: Guidelines for internal and external communication during and after an incident.
- Post-Incident Analysis: Process for reviewing incidents to identify lessons learned and improvements.

# **Service Continuity Policy**

Purpose: Ensures IT services can continue during and after disruptive events.

## • Components:

- Continuity Planning: Strategies for maintaining critical services during disruptions.
- Business Impact Analysis (BIA): Assessment of critical business functions and their dependencies.

- Recovery Time Objectives (RTO) and Recovery Point Objectives (RPO):
  Definitions of acceptable downtime and data loss limits.
- Testing and Exercises: Regular testing of continuity plans and exercises to prepare staff.

# **IT Support Process Documents**

## **Request Fulfillment Process**

• **Purpose**: Standardizes the process for handling service requests from users.

## Steps:

- Request Submission: Methods for users to submit requests (e.g., online portal, email).
- Request Logging: Capturing details of the request, including user information and request type.
- Request Categorization: Classification of requests (e.g., new software, hardware upgrades).
- Fulfillment: Execution of the request, including installation, configuration, or provisioning.
- Request Closure: Verification of request fulfillment and closing of the request ticket.

### **Problem Management Process**

• Purpose: Manages and resolves underlying problems that cause incidents.

### • Steps:

- Problem Detection: Identification of problems from patterns in incidents.
- Problem Analysis: Investigation to determine root causes and contributing factors.
- Workarounds: Implementation of temporary fixes to mitigate impact while permanent solutions are developed.
- Solution Implementation: Permanent resolution of the problem and prevention of recurrence.
- Knowledge Base Updates: Documenting solutions and workarounds in the knowledge base.

## **IT Support Forms and Templates**

## **Service Catalog**

• **Purpose**: Provides a comprehensive list of IT services available to users.

#### Fields:

- Service Description: Detailed explanation of each IT service.
- Service Categories: Grouping of services by type (e.g., hardware support, software installation).
- Request Process: Steps to request each service, including forms and approval requirements.
- Service Levels: SLAs associated with each service, including response and resolution times.

## **User Access Review Form**

#### Fields:

- o **User Information**: Name, Employee ID, Department.
- Current Access Rights: List of current access permissions.
- Review Findings: Evaluation of current access rights and any discrepancies.
- o **Action Required**: Recommended changes to access permissions.

## **IT Security Documents**

## **Security Incident Management Policy**

- **Purpose**: Establishes procedures for managing and resolving security incidents.
- Components:
  - Incident Reporting: Methods for reporting security incidents.
  - Incident Classification: Categories of security incidents (e.g., malware, unauthorized access).
  - Incident Handling: Procedures for investigating and responding to incidents.
  - Incident Recovery: Steps for restoring systems and data after an incident.

## **Vulnerability Management Policy**

• **Purpose**: Manages vulnerabilities in IT systems to protect against threats.

## • Components:

- Vulnerability Assessment: Regular scanning and assessment of vulnerabilities.
- Risk Assessment: Evaluation of the potential impact and likelihood of identified vulnerabilities.
- o **Remediation**: Actions to address and fix vulnerabilities.
- Reporting: Documentation and reporting of vulnerabilities and remediation efforts.

## **IT Knowledge Base Articles**

# **System Configuration Guides**

# • Topics:

- Server Configuration: Detailed instructions for configuring servers, including hardware and software settings.
- Network Configuration: Guidelines for configuring network devices (e.g., routers, switches) and services.
- Application Configuration: Steps for configuring business applications, including custom settings and integrations.

# **User Training Materials**

## • Topics:

- Basic IT Skills: Training materials for basic IT skills, including using common software and hardware.
- Advanced Features: Guides for advanced features and functionalities of IT systems and applications.
- Troubleshooting Guides: Self-help guides for users to troubleshoot common IT issues.