Architectural review for cyber hardening finds security flaws that an attacker could exploit to disrupt normal operation.

Identify and prioritize flaws according to how much damage they could cause, from critical to moderate.

Test to check that the mitigation is effective and hasn’t introduced new flaws.

Apply layered risk mitigation techniques, such as fixing vulnerable software, adding security tools, tightening policies, adding hardware and/or training customer personnel.

Four steps to cyber mission resiliency for systems and platforms:

Step 1: Risk Identification and Prioritization
Step 2: Risk Mitigation
Step 3: System Assessment
Step 4: Reassessment