NETUK2

CAREER AND SELF DEVELOPMENT USING IT SKILLS FRAMEWORKS

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A Royal Charter to make IT good for society

We hold a unique and independent role in our profession to ensure that computing is developed and utilised in a manner that benefits society as a whole.

A trusted partner for government, industry and education; we help build public trust in IT by setting and maintaining the ethical and professional standards that ensure the effective teaching, design, development and use of information technology.

Why are skills frameworks important?

What is a Career Framework?

Career frameworks define jobs across an organisation, reflecting core competencies, specific technical skills as well as behavioural and organisational needs and provide a foundation for career progression. Career frameworks offer the following benefits:

For Organisations:

- Common language for describing and managing skills and competences.

- Maintain consistency across the skills and levels of responsibility.

- Supports the movement towards skills-based organisation.

For Individuals:

- Set clear expectations for their roles.

- Shows how they contribute to the team organisational objectives.

- Navigable and transparent career progression paths for employees and managers.

SFIA
(Skills Framework for the Information Age)

Government Digital and Data

What is SFIA?

- First published in 2000, SFIA has evolved through successive updates as a result of expert input by its global users.

- SFIA originated as a framework for the ICT community. It has evolved to be a framework that defines the skills and competencies required by business.

- SFIA is used across a breadth of business and professional functions. Many roles in industry are blended and require a mix of technical and non-technical skills and SFIA is ideally suited to this.

- The SFIA Foundation is a global not-for-profit organisation which oversees the production and use of the Skills Framework for the Information Age.

- Within the scope of SFIA are many of the world's most in-demand occupations, encompassing professionals working in areas.

- SFIA's seven levels of responsibility not only support career progression but also provide a foundation for mapping other frameworks and organisational structures to the SFIA framework.

01 FOLLOW

02 ASSIST

03 APPLY

04 ENABLE

05 ENSURE & ADVISE

06 INITIATE & INFLUENCE

07 SET STRATEGY, INSPIRE & MOBILISE

Development & Mobility

Technology infrastructure platform role family
Infrastructure engineers:

Roles responsible for providing a reliable, flexible, scalable, secure and efficient IT infrastructure to meet current and future organisational needs.

Example job title:

- *Cloud Engineer*
- *Network Specialist*
- *Cloud Network Architect*
- *Systems Administrator*
- *EUC and Voice Analyst*
- *IT Service Support Analyst*
- *Infrastructure Technical SME*
- *Cloud Site Reliability Engineer*

Typical primary SFIA skills used to create roles:

- Infrastructure operations **ITOP**
- System software administration **SYSP**
- Systems integration and build **SINT**
- Non-functional testing **NFTS**
- Network design **NTDS**
- Network support **NTAS**
- Storage management **STMG**
- Systems installation and removal **HSIN**
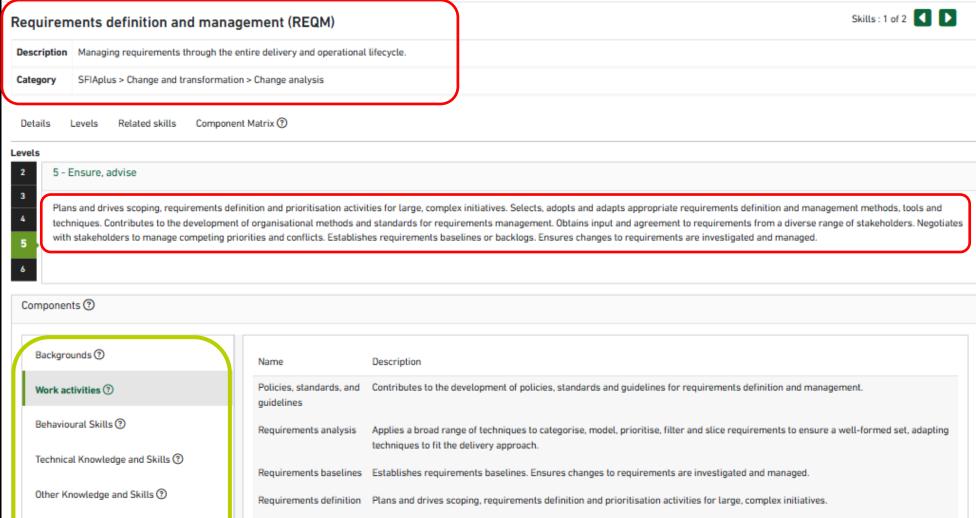- Infrastructure design **IFDN**
- Functional testing **TEST**

- Systems design **DESN**
- Facilities management **DCMA**
- Configuration management **CFMG**

Utilising skills frameworks

- Provides skill descriptions for the 130+ SFIA skills and at all relevant level

- Industry informed content that supports your development, such as:

- *Background*

- *Work activities*

- *Knowledge & Skills*

- *Behavioural Skills*

- *Qualifications*

Requirements definition and management (REQM)

Description	Managing requirements through the entire delivery and operational lifecycle.
Category	SFIAplus > Change and transformation > Change analysis

Details Levels Related skills Component Matrix ⍰

Levels

2	
3	5 - Ensure, advise
4	Plans and drives scoping, requirements definition and prioritisation activities for large, complex initiatives. Selects, adopts and adapts appropriate requirements definition and management methods, tools and techniques. Contributes to the development of organisational methods and standards for requirements management. Obtains input and agreement to requirements from a diverse range of stakeholders. Negotiates with stakeholders to manage competing priorities and conflicts. Establishes requirements baselines or backlogs. Ensures changes to requirements are investigated and managed.
5	
6	

Components ⍰

- Backgrounds ⍰
- **Work activities** ⍰
- Behavioural Skills ⍰
- Technical Knowledge and Skills ⍰
- Other Knowledge and Skills ⍰
- Training activities ⍰
- Professional development activities ⍰
- Qualifications ⍰

Name	Description
Policies, standards, and guidelines	Contributes to the development of policies, standards and guidelines for requirements definition and management.
Requirements analysis	Applies a broad range of techniques to categorise, model, prioritise, filter and slice requirements to ensure a well-formed set, adapting techniques to fit the delivery approach.
Requirements baselines	Establishes requirements baselines. Ensures changes to requirements are investigated and managed.
Requirements definition	Plans and drives scoping, requirements definition and prioritisation activities for large, complex initiatives.
Requirements documentation	Uses a broad range of text-based and diagrammatic techniques to document requirements, selecting the most appropriate techniques depending on the project context and approach to solution development.
Requirements elicitation	Ensures appropriate requirements definition and management methods, tools and techniques are deployed. Selects appropriately from predictive (plan-driven) approaches or adaptive (iterative/agile) approaches, adapting where necessary, to best deliver project goals.
Requirements management	Uses a broad range of techniques to implement appropriate standards to manage change control, cross-referencing and traceability of requirements in a range of delivery approaches.
Requirements validation	Uses a broad range of techniques to validate requirements in a range of solution development approaches. Peer reviews requirements documented by others, providing feedback and coaching.
Stakeholder engagement	Uses a broad range of formal techniques to identify, engage and manage stakeholders. Negotiates with stakeholders to manage competing priorities and conflicts.

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Thank you

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