**Devops AM2 Portfolio of evidence template**

Name:

Company:

Training Provider: Makers Academy

# Instructions -

1. Download and save to your own area to make this an editable document
2. For each of the assessment themes below, read and make sure you understand the bullet points and KSB’s before adding any of your evidence
3. You may then provide evidence for each of these within the boxes below (using the STAR based method and Screenshots where applicable).
4. Make use of the hints and tips as well as the key words and phrases that have been underlined.
5. Each stage (0-3) requires you to cover at least 2 criteria section from the list below\*

\*For each criteria to be considered complete, you must make sure you have covered ALL of the KSB’s listed underneath it, make sure you are confident you have provided evidence for each of the KSB’s

# Projects worked on - please list the projects you have worked on with a brief overview

| **Name of project** | **Overview of project** |
| --- | --- |
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# Brief introduction - Let us know about your company in a brief introduction to you, your company and the team/s you work in

| Approx 500 -800 words |
| --- |

# Assessor Feedback

For the grading criteria the statements that fit the evidence supplied will be highlighted (White is not met, Green is acceptably met and yellow is partially met)

| **Assessment Theme 1.** **Organisational Culture** | |
| --- | --- |
| Pass criteria | Distinction Criteria |
| · Explains how an organisation's culture can both provide creative freedom and introduce constraints.  · Explains the connection between culture and the organisation’s potential for continuous improvement with both internal and external parties. | · Explains the mindsets that underpin organisational culture - e.g. outcome versus activity driven, collaboration versus silos, accountability, trust and empowerment and their impact on the organisation.  · Assesses the difference between risk avoidance and risk acceptance and how these link to culture. |
| K9 - Different organisational cultures, the development frameworks utilised and how they can both **complement** each other and introduce **constraints** on delivery.    K23 - The importance of **continual** improvement within a blameless culture.    S2 - Work within different organisational cultures with **both internal** and **external parties.** | |
| **Assessor Feedback:** | |
| **Hints & Tips:** Examples of working within different teams and the differences that the apprentice may have experience in; 1. Methodology (Agile) 2. Tools and tech 3. Mindsets (outcome driven, collaboration, silo etc…) \*External parties here could be outside their usual team and not necessarily outside the organisation. | |
| **Evidence:** | |

| **Assessment Theme 2.** **Data Ethics** | |
| --- | --- |
| Pass Criteria | Distinction Criteria |
| · Identifies relevant data protection legislation and assesses its impact on the ethical use of customer data, as well as its relevance to emerging technologies, such as Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning. |  |
| K3 - How to use **data ethically** and the implications for wider society, with respect to the use of data, automation and artificial intelligence within the context of relevant **data protection policy and legislation**. | |
| **Assessor Feedback:** | |
| **Hints & Tips:** Identifying the legislation. Examples of how you have complied with it and how it may have affected you at work.  Additionally, you can mention the obligations upon you and the company in the event of a data breach as well as the ever-changing landscape as technology continues to develop. | |
| **Evidence:** | |

| **Assessment Theme 3.** **Problem Solving** | |
| --- | --- |
| Pass Criteria | Distinction Criteria |
| · Identifies different problem-solving techniques and evaluates how they use modelling approaches that are best suited to each technique in order to gain consensus as a team. | · Describes how they facilitated an incident post-mortem/lesson learned session.    · Explains the root cause analysis process. Gains consensus on an improvement plan, including accountabilities and the implementation timeline. |
| K6 - **A range** of problem-solving techniques **appropriate to the task at hand**, such as affinity mapping, impact maps, plan-do-check-act/Deming.    S21 - Application of lightweight modelling techniques, such as whiteboarding**, in order to gain consensus** as a team on evolving architecture. | |
| **Assessor Feedback:** | |
| **Hints & Tips:** 3-4 problem solving techniques need to be identified and described.  The apprentice must also provide examples of when each of these techniques would be the most appropriate for the given task. | |
| **Evidence:** | |

| **Assessment Theme 4.** **The Profession in Context** | |
| --- | --- |
| Pass Criteria | Distinction Criteria |
| · Identifies the typical multi-disciplinary team roles and explains how they fit within the organisation and the wider digital landscape.    · Explains how they completed a task, deploying a flexible, collaborative and pragmatic approach with peers and other stakeholders.  · Describes examples of different communication methods used when dealing with internal and external stakeholders  · Explains how they have acted in an inclusive and professional manner. |  |
| K18 - Roles within a multidisciplinary team and the **interfaces with other areas of an organisation**.    K19 - **Different methods** of communication **and choosing the appropriate one** - e.g., face-to-face (synchronous, high bandwidth), instant messaging, email (asynchronous, low bandwidth), visualisations vs. words.    K22 - How their occupation fits into the wider digital landscape and any current or future regulatory requirements.    S8 - Work in agile, multi-disciplinary delivery teams, taking a flexible, collaborative and pragmatic approach to delivering tasks.    B4 - Is inclusive, professional and maintains a blameless culture. | |
| **Assessor Feedback:** | |
| **Hints & Tips:** How does each role in the team interact with other parts of the organisation. A good way to cover this would be by providing a team chart and job role breakdown (high level overview). | |
| **Evidence:** | |

| **Assessment Theme 5.** **Tooling and Technology** | |
| --- | --- |
| Pass Criteria | Distinction Criteria |
| · Explains the difference between the various types of implementations - on premise v SaaS, open-source v enterprise, bespoke v off-the-shelf.  · Explains an example of having utilised the right type of tool for a particular task, describing the pros and cons of the alternatives. | · Justifies their choice of tooling and the potential impact of making an alternative choice explaining the cause and effect of making the wrong decision. |
| K24 - The **difference between** Software-as-a-Service (SaaS) v bespoke v enterprise tooling and **how to make an informed choice** that suits each use case. | |
| **Assessor Feedback:** | |
| **Hints & Tips:** After defining the differences use the information to select the most appropriate implementation that suits their company’s needs. They would need to explore the outcomes if they had made a wrong decision (this may be time or financial related). | |
| **Evidence:** | |

| **Assessment Theme 6.** **Continuous Learning and Development** | |
| --- | --- |
| Pass Criteria | Distinction Criteria |
| · Explains the CPD undertaken by themselves in order to keep up with cutting edge technologies and maintain appropriate certifications.  · Explains how they invest in others continuous learning and activities and the impact this has on their own development. | · Gives examples of how their CPD has had a positive impact on theirs and their team’s work.  · Explains how this has helped them perform their role better and make better technology choices. |
| K25 – Maintain **an awareness** of cloud certification requirements.    S16 – Invest in **continuous learning**, both your own development **and others**, ensuring learning activities dovetail with changing job requirements. Keep up with cutting edge.    B2 – Invests time and effort in their own development, recognising that technology evolves at a rapid rate. | |
| **Assessor Feedback:** | |
| **Hints & Tips:** Evidence of a CPD log would be ideal here. Providing an explanation on how a greater understanding of the technologies that are utilised in the DevOps space has improved their ability and understanding in the role. | |
| **Evidence:** | |

| **Assessment Theme 7.** **Peer Review** | |
| --- | --- |
| Pass Criteria | Distinction Criteria |
| · Explains the benefits, in terms of security and overall quality, of subjecting written code to the scrutiny of others. Explains how they collaborate on code through pair/mob commits. |  |
| K20 – Pair/mob programming techniques and **when to use** each technique.    S13 – Engage in productive pair/mob programming. | |
| **Assessor Feedback:** | |
| **Hints & Tips:** Around 2-3 examples of different pair/mobbing techniques would need to be identified and described.  The apprentice must also provide examples of when each of these techniques would be the most appropriate.  What the benefit of the techniques is to the code quality. | |
| **Evidence:** | |

| **Assessment Theme 8.** **Communicating and Knowledge Sharing** | |
| --- | --- |
| Pass Criteria | Distinction Criteria |
| · Explains when they have:  A. lead a demonstration or discussion in an engaging manner, communicating at the right level to suit technical and non-technical audiences.  B. worked collaboratively to share knowledge through, for example, blog posts and pairing on tasks. |  |
| S1 – Communicate credibly with **technical** and **non-technical people** at all levels, **using a range of methods**; e.g., ‘Show and Tell’ and ‘Demonstrations’.    S4 – **Initiate** and **facilitate** knowledge sharing and technical collaboration.    B1 - Exhibits enthusiasm, openness and an aptitude for working as part of a collaborative community; e.g., sharing best practice, pairing with team members, learning from others and engaging in peer review practices. | |
| **Assessor Feedback:** | |
| **Hints & Tips:** The difference in approach would be required in the given examples (using acronyms and technical jargon with the tech-based people and a more simplified approach with the non- tech). The types of discussion should be from both show and tells as well as demonstrations (certain types of pair programming fall under this). | |
| **Evidence:** | |