ISD PORTFOLIO

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E-LEARNING, E-TRAINING, E-CONSULTING
EDC
EDESIGN
CONSULTING

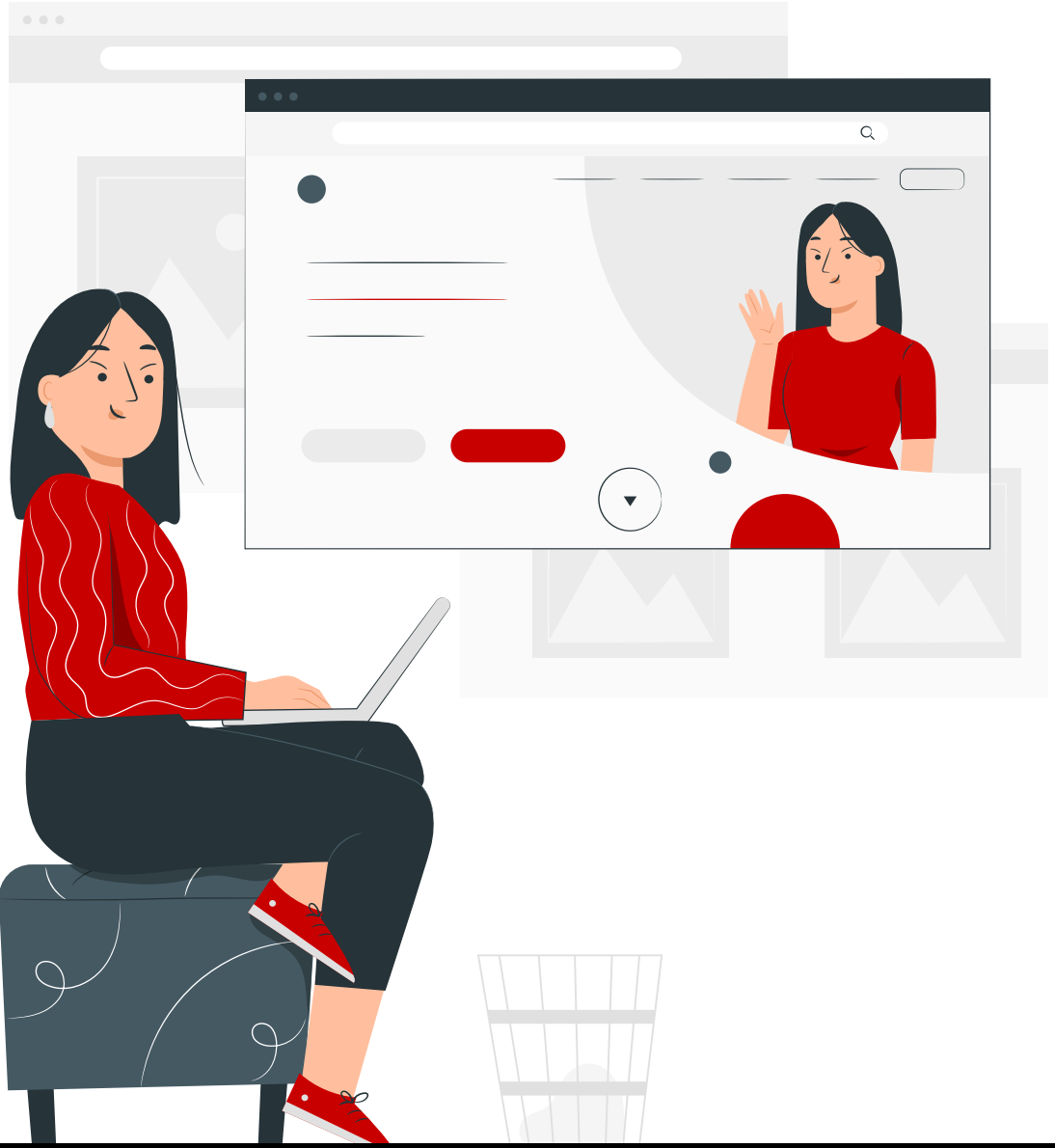
I am Dr. Kay Green

Senior Instructional Designer

E-LEARNING CONSULTANT

E-Training, E-Consulting, and E-Development

Mastered E-Learning Techniques



Addie Model

Analysis, Design, Development, Implementation, Evaluation

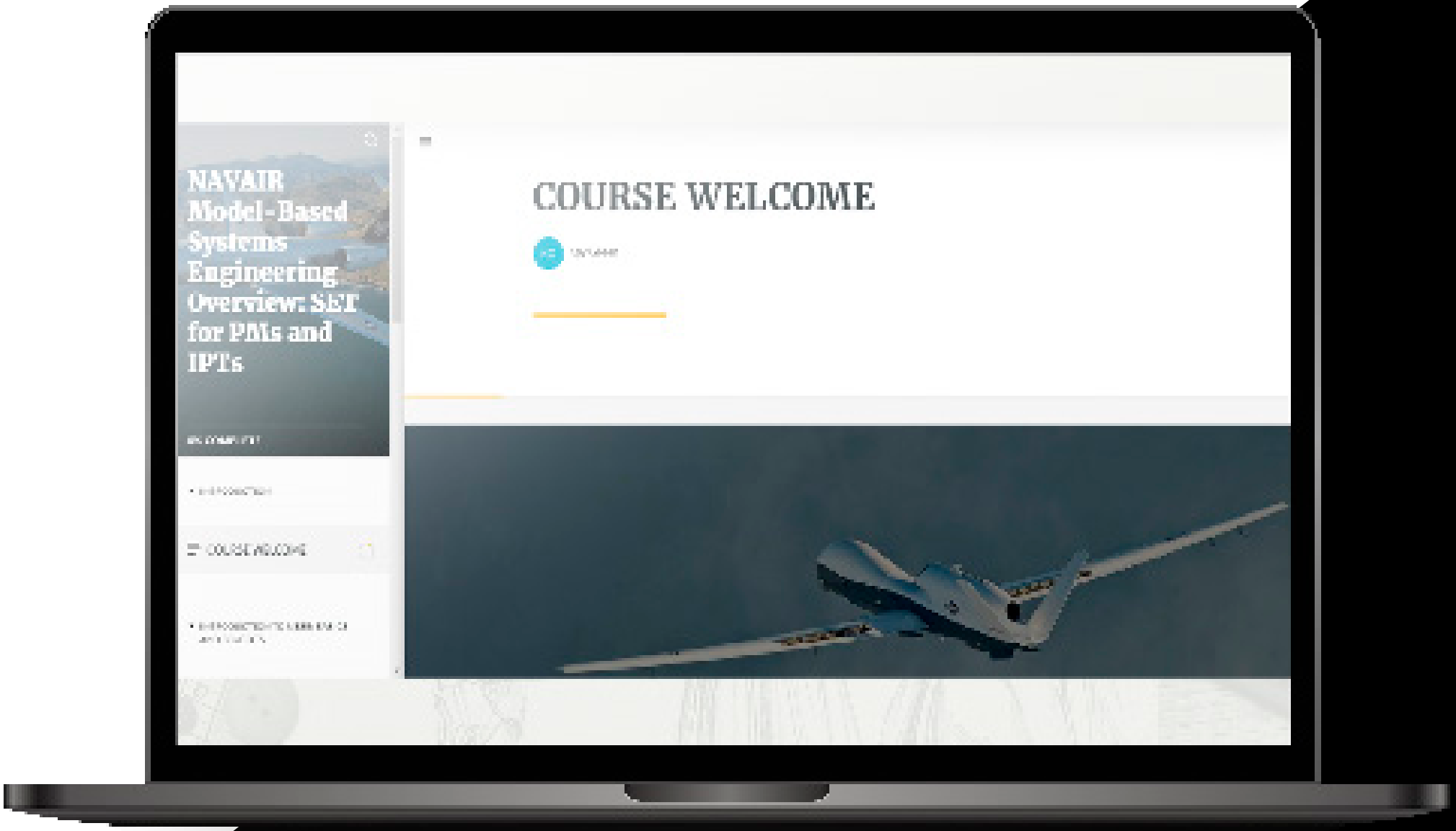
Technical Writing, ISD, Content Development

Create, interpret, and organize, content utilizing the most engaging design.

Computer-Based (CBT) Instructor-Led (ILT) Training

Integrated E-Learning Training serving government, higher education, and corporations.

NAVAIR Model- Based Systems Engineering Overview: SET for PMs and IPTs


NAVAIR Model-Based Systems Engineering Overview: SET for PMs and IPTs
COURSE WELCOME

Welcome to Topic 1

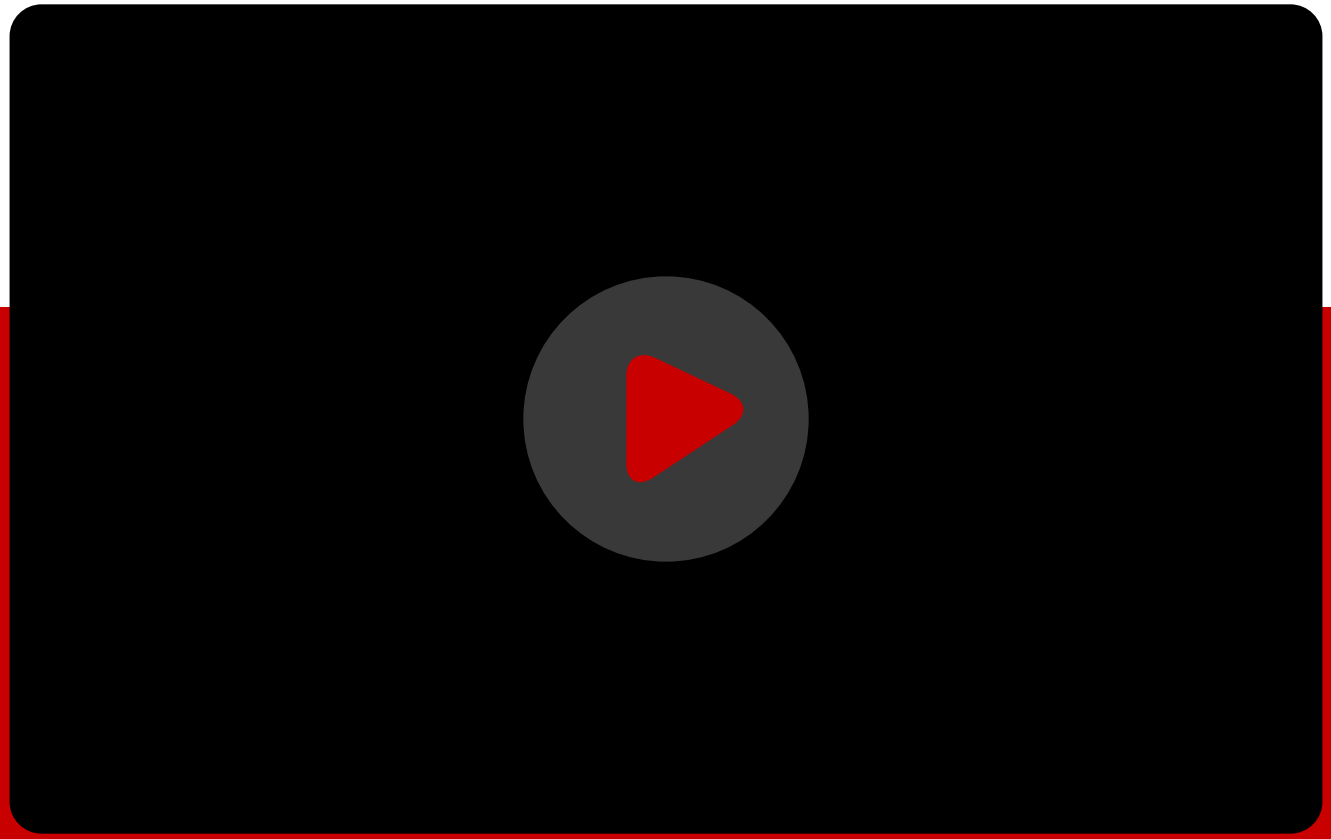
Digital Transformation and Command Focus

In this section, you will learn:

- What is Digital Transformation?
- NAVAIR's Current Focus
- Commander's Intent Progress and Expectations
- The Digital Environment

Let’s hear from one of our experts

Click the play **BUTTON** below to
watch Blaine Summers discuss
his experience with MBSE.



Take a minute to recall some of the key points about System Model

Sort the statements below into FACT or FICTION using your knowledge of system models and the transformation from DBSE to MBSE

The system modeling language contains two pillars and a series of interactions.

FACT?

FICTION?

Requirements Management

Requirements Management challenges are overcome by a model-based approach:

- ◊ Requlsements are instantiated and linked within the syetem model ensuering traceability from product baseline back to requirements baseline.
- ◊ Syseren complexity is simphtsed by modeled views.
- ◊ Verification and validation requirements are linked to mission treads and use cases

Click each card below reveal how MBSE is supporting RequirementsManegment.

System Model

System Level Performance

Verification and Validation (V&V)

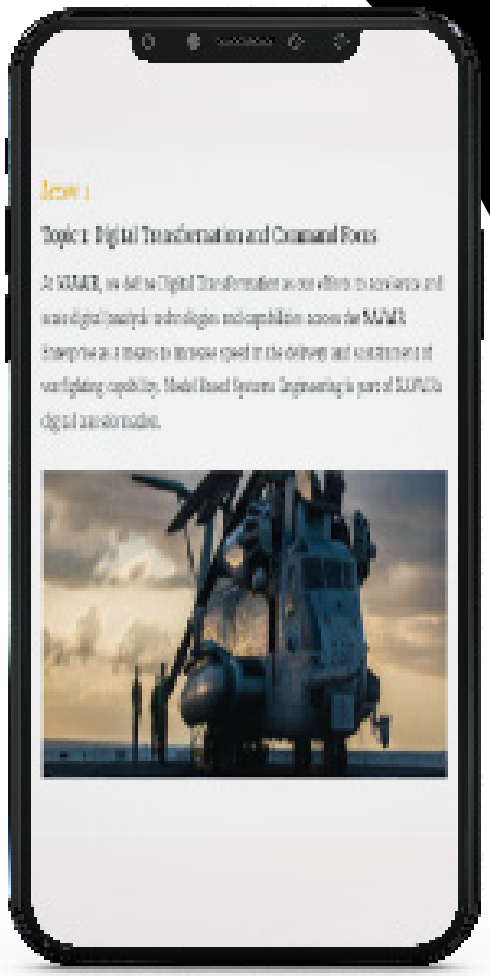
Performance Measures

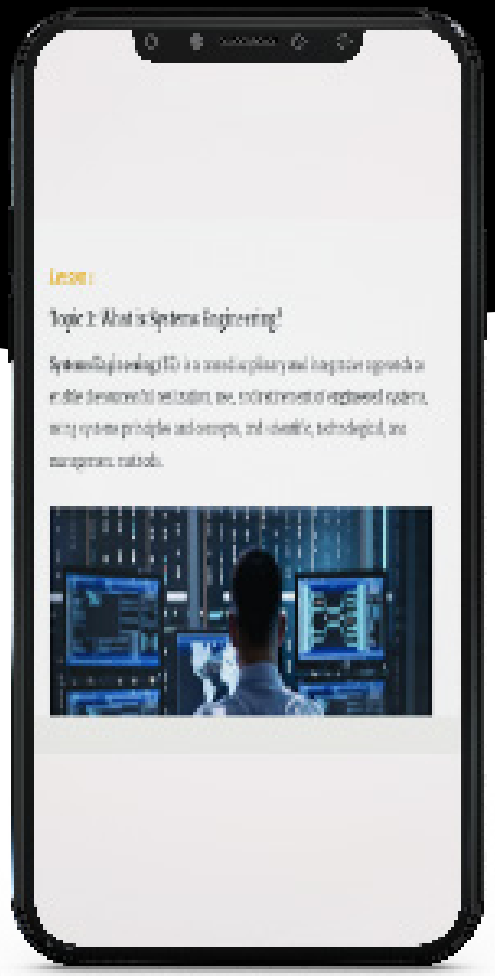
Performance Risks

Interface Requirements

Take a minute to review....

Match the pillars of MBSE Implementation below with the correct identifier.


Lesson 1
Topic 1: Digital Transformation and Command Focus


Lesson 1
Topic 1: What is Systems Engineering?

Course Name: One-way and two-way door decision-making

Stage Link:
Prod Link:
Course Knowledge Map / LOs:

Learning Qutcome 1: Demonstrate how to make high-velocity decisions using one-way door and two-way door principles.

- 1.1 Define one-way door and two-way decisions.
- 1.2 Explain the importance of one-way door and two-way door decisions.
- 1,3 Identify examples of one-way door and two-way door decisions.
- 1.4 Demonstrate how to rank decisions using Amazon's decision impact spectrum.

Sub	Q01	Q02	Q03	Q04
1.1	Take a look at the following statements and select the statement that best defines one-way door and two -way door t decisions. Define one-way door and two-way door decisions as they relate to your role at Amazon.	Review the statements below. Which decision: are one-way door? Which decisions are two-way door?	Match the concept of Speed and Velocity to their correct definitions.	Fill In the blanks to complete the definitions for one-way door and two- way door decisions.
1.2	Why is decision making important to Amazonian culture?	Drag and drop the description to match whether it Impacts Amazon's customer trust.	Why are decisions, once implemented, hard to reverse?	Why are technical architecture and platform decisions hard to reverse?
1.3	Based on your understanding of the scope ad impact of one-way door decisions, which of these decision i mast likely & one-way door decision?	Does this violate Amazon's customer privaty? To share of not to share?	Flip over the cards to. discover Dan/Dena should share the customer information.	Think of a one-way door Gecision you need tp make at Amazon. How would you rant it on the diflerent Gimensions ard overall importance?
1.4	spectrum depending on how hard it is to . reverse the decision? Drag the decision that is easiest to undo to the first box on the left. Drag the decision | that is hardest or impossible to undo to the last box on the right.	vary on the spectrums and the overall impact. You win the game after, clicking on the correct spectrum option for all three examples. If you | make a mistake, you will , start over.	Place each of the following decisions along the continuum of one- way door and two-way door, with more severe impact closer to one-way door.	suitable for making one-way door decisions. Some work better for two-way door decisions. Drag and drop each approach to the appropriate category. Ready. Set. Let's Sort!
Type	Multiple Select	Fillin the Blank	Sorting	Matching
Options	Click-and-Reveal	Drag-and-Drop		
Opportunities				
UUID				

Course Structure:

LESSON 1: Introduction: What are one-way and two-way door decisions?

SECTION 01: What are one-way door and two-way door decisions?

SECTION 02: Examples of one-way and two-way door decisions

SECTION 03: Decision impact spectrum and framework

SECTION 04: Avoid a one-size-fits-all approach for decision making

Course Summary

This course introduces general guidelines and approached for one-way door and two-way door decisions shared by seasoned Amazon managers and supported by management research and best practices. This course adds to the toctbox for decision making, but it is up to you to dedde which tool you chacee for different situations. Keep in mind the toolbox is aimed to help you achieve the goal of high-quality, high-velocity decision making to better serve our Amazon customers.

Course Resources

- ◘ Interaction
- ● Video
- ◘ Assessment
- ■ Downloadable File

Course Description

Decisions Matter, Deciding the importance and impact of a decision is the mast important decision you can make, Decisions are made either to make change happen, or to respond to change that happened. To maintain the Day 1 culture at Amazon, teams need to make high-quality, high-velocity decisions. This requires an understanding that not all decisions are the sane. Some decisions cannot be easily reversed, while most can.

To embrace high-velocity decision making, you need to differentiate one-way door from two-way door decisians and apply different approaches to making them. This course introduces general guidelines and approaches for one-way door and two-way door decisions shared by seasoned Amazon managers and supported by management research and best practices.

Throughout this training, you'll cover the following topics:

- What are one-way door and two-way door decisions?
- Examples of one-way door and two-way door decisions
- Decision impact spectrum and framework
- Avoid a one-size-fits-all approach for decision making

This course will take about 45-60 minutes to complete.

LESSON 1 | introduction

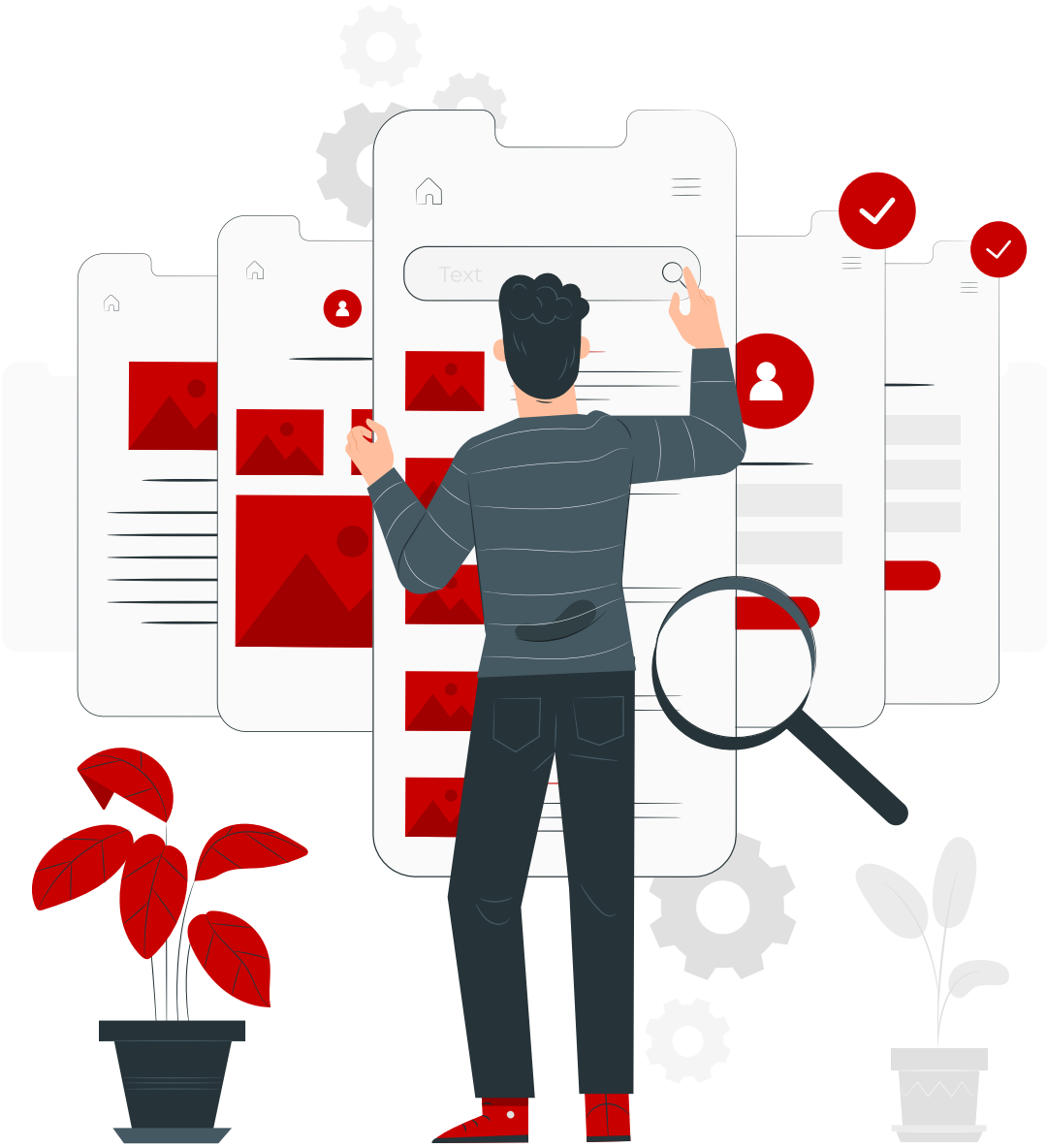
SECTION 001: What are one-way door and two-way door decisions?

- QOL: {Os 1, KC1.1; Multiple-choice}

1.1 Define one-way door and two-way decisions.

At Amazon, there are two types of decisions you can make - one-woy doors ond two-way decisions. Take a look at the following statements and select the statement that best defines one-way door and two-way door decisions.

- One-way door decisions are type 2 decisions and two-way decisions are type 1 decisions. (Incorrect)
    - **Selected:** That's not quite right. At Amazon, one-way door decisions are type 1 decisions and two-way decisions are type 2 decisions.
    - **Not Selected:** That's right - at Amazon, one-way door decisions are type 1 decisions and two-way decisions are type 2 decisions.
- One-way door decisions are changeable, reversible while two-way door decisions are nearly irreversible. (Incorrect)
    - **Selected:** That's not quite right. At Amazon, one-way door decisions are nearly irreversible. while two-way door decisions are changeable, reversible.
    - **Not Selected:** That's right - at Amazon, one-way door decisions are nearly irreversible. while two-way door decisions are changeable, reversible.
- One-way door decisions are type 1 decisions and two-way decisions are type 2 decisions (Correct)
    - **Selected:** That's right - at Amazon, one-way door decisions are type 1 decisions and two-way decisions are type 2.
    - **NotSelected:** That's not quite right. At Arnazon, one-way door decisions are type 1 decisions and two- way decisions are type 2.
- One-way door decisions can be made quickly while two-way door decisions requires careful deliberation and consultation. (Incorrect)
    - **Selected:** That's not quite right. At Amazon, one-way door decisions require careful deliberation and consultation while two-way deer decisions can be made quickly.
    - **Not Selected:** That's right - at Amazon, one-way door decisions require careful deliberation and consultation while two-way door decisions can be made quickly.



- [Expando Block] Not all decisions are the same...

- High-velocity decision making

  - To maintain the Day 1 culture at Amazon, teams need to make high-quality, high-velocity decisions. This requires an understanding that not alt decisions are the same. Some decisions cannot be easily reversed, while most can. To embrace high-velocity decision making, you need to differentiate one way door from two-way door decisions and apply different approaches to making them.

- Interection [Animated graphic that shows decision bubble on the left and decision bubble on the right with animated Amazon character...highlights the words 'high-quality, high-velocity decisions' transitions into illustration of one-way door and two-way door.

Watch this short X minute Y second) video to hear ....

- [Video Clip 02 - One -way door video 1 transcript - 2-min - Refer to One-Way Door Video Transcript One]

(End Expando Block)

- Q02: [6s 2, C22) Fill in the Blank]

1.1 Define one-way door and two-way door decisions,

  - **Selectad:** That's right - at Annazon, decisions are made to make change happen.

  - **Not selected:** That's not quite right. At Amazon, decisions are made to make change happen.

- Decisions are made to respond to change that happened at Amazon Correct)

  - **Selected:** That's right - at amazon, decisions are made to respond to change.

  - **Not selected:** That's not quite right, At Amazon, decisions are made to respond to change.

- Decision-making drives 95% of business performance [Correct]

  - **Selected:** That's right - 95% of business perlormance is driven by decision-making.

  - **Not selected:** Thar's not quite right. Roughly 95% of business performance it driven by decision-making.

- Making good decsion quickly and enecuting them effectively defines high performing Amazonian teams (Correct)

  - **Selected:** That's right — at Amazon, making good decisions quickly and eaecuting thern effectively defines nigh performing terns.

  - **Not selected:** That's not quite right. At Amazon, making good decision quickly and executing them

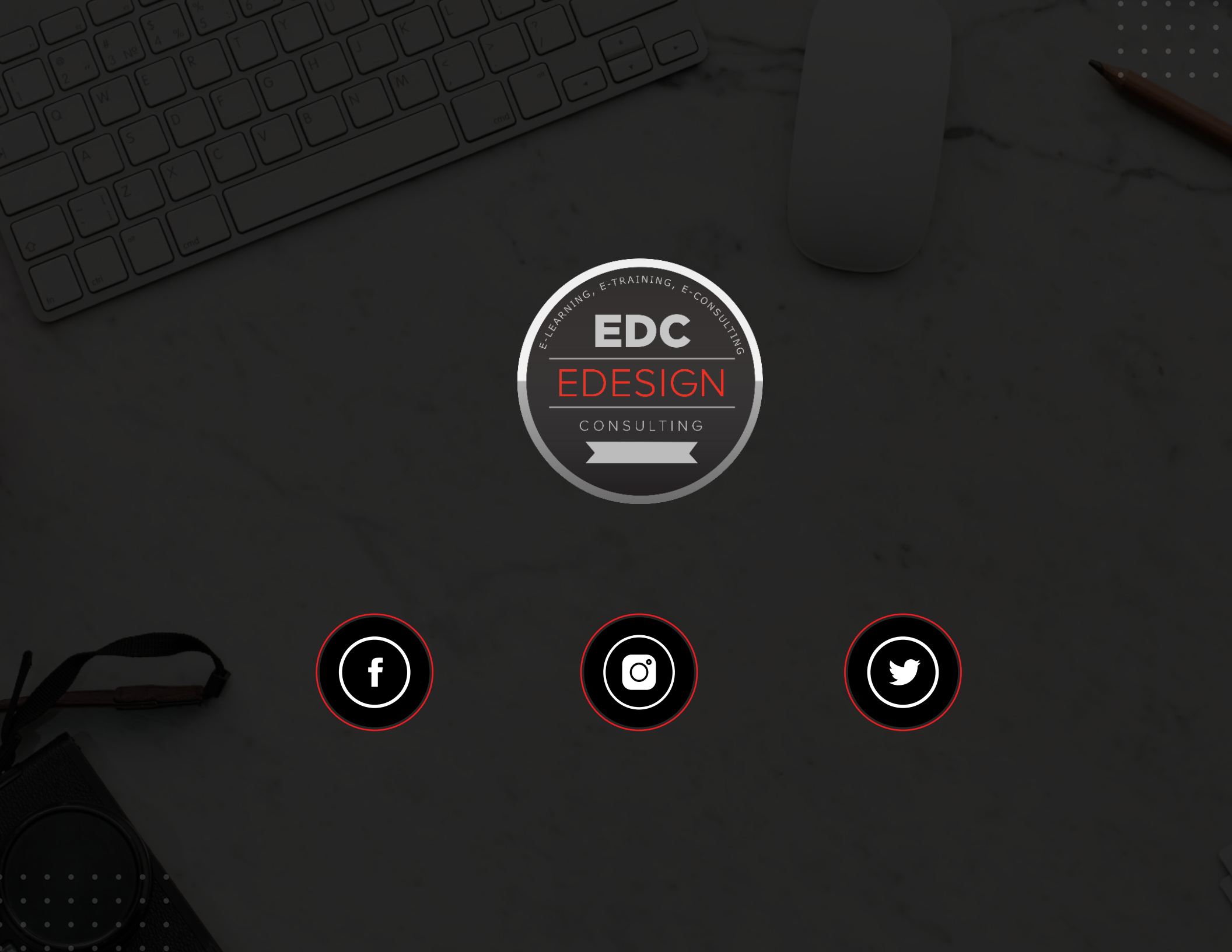
Info Security University — High Level Design Details

Topic	Topics/ Key Learning	Modality	Estimated New Seat
Authorization	This lesson introduces you to the core concepts of Authorization. During this lesson, you will learn what Authorization is as it pertains to application development and how it applies to your job function. You will also learn why Authorization is necessary and the three mast common techniques of Authorization. After completing this lesson, you will be able to: • Define authorization as it pertains to application development. • Explain why authorization is necessary. • Define the three most common techniques of authorization. Lesson 4: Authorization What is it? • The process used to decide if a person, program, or device is allowed access to data, functionality, service, or resource (httos://csre.nist.zov/glossary/term/authorization). • Authorization is the follow-up step to authentication. ◊ One the application ensures the entity is who they claim to be (authenticated), permission and accessibility, as defined by policy, can be granted to the entity to use the application's resources (authorization). • Knowledge check ◊ Take a look at the following staternents and select the statement that best defines Authorization. Select the best possible answer. Why do | need to know it? • Applications need authorization to restrict who has the ability to view, use, and edit resources.	WBT	5 Mins

Topic	Topics/ Key Learning	Modality	Estimated New Seat
Authorization	• There are many reasons why access needs to be restricted such as: ◊ Viewing private data ◊ Because a user paid for access while other users did not. • Alarge part of authorization is authorization management, essentially creating a protocol that determines: who has access, what permissions they have, and when they can access ◊ The authorization management protocol is then used to make access contrat decisions • There are a few techniques to make authorization management actionable. • The technique used will vary based on: ◊ Application's functian ◊ Organization size ◊ Associated security risks. • Authorization is especially important in mobile application development. Specifically, two things should be kept in mind. ◊ First, limiting permission fauthorization requests by the application to the user's device. ◊ Second, ensuring only information in backend systems are used to verify the toles and permissions of the authenticated user; avoid relying on authorization through the device itself. (https://owasp.org/www_project-mobile-top-10/2016- risks/m6-insecure-authorization) • Knowledge checks ◊ Let's take a minute to recall why applications need authorization. Applications need authorization to: Select all that apply. ◊ The primary reasons why access needs to be restricted. Select all that apply. Why do we need authorization? • Autharization management enables an application's architects, developers, designers, and support team to coyvintayly permit and restrict who has access to execute certain actions as well as where they have access to execute certain actions.		

Topic	Topics/ Key Learning	Modality	Estimated New Seat
	◊ By setting up clear and concise authorization policy it decreases the probability of malicious actors exploiting unneeded user privileges. How can I execute authorization? • Role-based authorization ◊ Users are assigned to a role(s) which then determines the privileges within the system. ◊ Oftentimes the role-based approach aligns with the business's hierarchy, but this is not always the case. • Advantages ◊ Limits the amount of back-end work, no need to set up a Boolean based policy. ◊ Decreased risk of data and security breaches. Δ Most role-based authorization runs on the concept of Principle of Least Privilege (POLP), the idea of restricting privileges as much as possible while still allawing for role functionality. ◊ Quickly add and change user roles • Disadvantages • Not scalable for a large organization with a large number of roles. • Not customizable. Δ Permissions are granted to a role; those permissions are stagnant. So as an organization grows the number of roles may grow due to a role needing minute additions to the privileges thus forcing a new role to be built while the existing role is still being used. • Knowledge check ◊ Let's take a minute to review. Authorization management is necessary because: ◊ Select all that apply. ◊ The advantages of Rote-Based authorization includes: Select all that apply. ◊ The disadvantages of Role-Based authorization includes: Select all that apply.		

Topic	Topics/ Key Learning	Modality	Estimated New Seat
	• Claims-Based Authorization ◊ Claims are user data tat is issued by a trusted source. Δ For instance, a claim can be a piece of user data included in the user's authentication token that was issued by a trusted server. ◊ By setting up clear and concise authorization policy it decreases the probability of malicious actors exploiting unneeded user privileges. How can I execute authorization? • Role-based authorization ◊ Users are assigned to a role(s) which then determines the privileges within the system. ◊ Oftentimes the role-based approach aligns with the business's hierarchy, but this is nat always the case. • Advantages ◊ Limits the amount of back-end work, no need to set up a Boolean based policy. ◊ Decreased risk of data and security breaches. Δ Most role-based authorization runs on the concept of Principle of Least Privilege (POLP), the idea of restricting privileges as much as possible while still allowing for role functionality. ◊ Quickly add and change user roles • Disadvantages ◊ Not scalable for a large organization with a large number of roles. ◊ Not customizable. Δ Permissions are granted to a role; those permissions are stagnant. So as an organization grows the number of roles may grow due to a role needing minute additions to the privileges thus forcing a new role to be built while the existing role is still being used. • Claims-Based Authorizarian ◊ Claims are user data that is issued by a trusted source. Δ For instance, a claim can be a piece of user data included in the user's authentication token that was issued by a trusted server.		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