

Business Industry Leadership Team (BILT)

Data Management and Engineering KSAs

March 2024

Innovation Center

This prioritized Knowledge, Skills, and Abilities (KSA) list was developed in partnership between the National IT Innovation Center (NITIC) and the IT Skill Standards project (ITSS) and in collaboration with IT industry subject matter experts (SMEs). This list is intended to help faculty and administrators align curriculum with industry needs so graduates are "workforce ready" when they graduate.

SMEs convened online to rank each KSA item one by one – a ranking of "4" meant that item was essential for entry-level IT workers, while a "1" meant that item could be removed from program curriculum. By default, items with an average vote of 2.6 or lower were turned pink to signal that this item may not be worth keeping.

After the vote, the SMEs discussed the results as a group. This discussion led to some revisions in the KSA descriptions and rankings.

This KSA prioritization process is a cornerstone of the successful Business and Industry Leadership Team (BILT) model which puts businesses in a co-leadership role.

Learn more about how the BILT works – and how you can implement it with your own programs – by using these resources:

NITIC orientation video; www.tiny.cc/BILTorient
Convergence Technology Center BILT handbook: www.tiny.cc/implementingBILT

Data Management and Engineering KSAs # votes (4 = most important) 4 3 2 1 Avg

Knowledge

Knowledge focuses on the understanding of concepts. It is theoretical. An individual may have an understanding of a topic or tool or some textbook knowledge of it but have no experience applying it. For example, someone might have read hundreds of articles on health and nutrition, many of them in scientific journals, but that doesn't make that person qualified to dispense advice on nutrition.

	many of them in scientific journals, but that doesn't make that person qualified to	disperiso	o advice c	ni riddiddoi		
K-1	Knowledge of computer networking concepts and protocols, and	4	6	3	0	3.08
IX-1	network security methodologies.	4	O	3	U	3.00
K-2	Knowledge of risk management processes (e.g., methods for	7	3	2	1	3.23
r\-Z	assessing and mitigating risk).	,	3		I	3.23
K-3	Knowledge of laws, regulations, policies, and ethics as they relate to	5	6	2	0	3.23
14-5	cybersecurity and privacy.	3	U		U	3.23
	Knowledge of Data Governance topics and their relationship to					
K-4	Information Governance, IT Governance, IT Service Management,	9	3	1	0	3.62
	Business Management PMO, Business Operations, and Risk	3	3			3.02
	Management.					
K-5	Knowledge of Overall Data Management Maturity Model.	5	4	2	1	3.08
K-6	Knowledge of ethics.	7	5	1	0	3.46
K-7	Knowledge of data architecture frameworks such as Zachman	3	7	3	0	3.00
111	Framework for Enterprise Architecture.	3	,	3	U	
K-8	Knowledge of data modeling techniques.	4	6	3	0	3.08
K-9	Knowledge of conceptual/logical modeling.	4	5	3	0	3.08
K-10	Knowledge of physical modeling.	5	3	4	0	3.08
17.44	Knowledge of how to document the model and its use as a data	_	•	_	_	
K-11	governance tool.	5	6	2	0	3.23
K-12	Knowledge of data storage and operations.	6	5	1	1	3.23
	Knowledge of data integration and interoperability for both structured	10		_	_	
K-13	and unstructured data.	10	2	1	0	3.69
K-14	Knowledge of cybersecurity and privacy principles.	7	6	0	0	3.54
K-15	Knowledge of cyber threats and vulnerabilities.	5	7	0	0	3.42
K-16	Knowledge of specific operational impacts of cybersecurity lapses.	2	9	1	1	2.92
	Knowledge of cyber defense and vulnerability assessment tools and					
K-17	their capabilities.	2	8	3	0	2.92
K-18	Knowledge of data administration and data standardization policies.	6	7	0	0	3.46
K-19	Knowledge of data backup and recovery.	6	4	3	0	3.23
K-20	Knowledge of data mining and data warehousing principles.	5	5	3	0	3.15
	Knowledge of database management systems, query languages, table					
K-21	relationships, and views.	6	7	0	0	3.46
K-22	Knowledge of digital rights management.	5	5	2	1	3.08
	Knowledge of recent streaming data frameworks and protocols AMQP,					
K-23	(e.g., Kafka, RabbitMQ).	2	3	7	0	2.58
	Knowledge of network access, identity, and access management (e.g.,			_		
K-24	public key infrastructure, Oauth, OpenID, SAML, SPML).	2	3	7	0	2.58
K-25	Knowledge of operating systems (Linux, UNIX, Windows).	4	6	3	0	3.08
K-26	Knowledge of policy-based and risk adaptive access controls.	3	5	4	1	2.77
	Knowledge of query languages such as SQL (structured query					
K-27	language).	1	6	3	2	2.50
	Knowledge of sources, characteristics, and uses of the organization's	_		_	_	
K-28	data assets.	8	5	0	0	3.62
	Knowledge of the capabilities and functionality associated with content					
K-29	creation technologies (e.g., wikis, social networking, content	4	7	2	0	3.15
20	management systems, blogs).	-				
	Knowledge of the capabilities and functionality associated with various					
K-30	technologies for organizing and managing information (e.g., databases,	1	9	2	0	2.92
1	bookmarking engines).					
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		# votes (4 = most important)				ıt)
		4	3	2	1	Avg
K-31	Knowledge of the capabilities and functionality of various collaborative	4	6	3	0	3.08
	technologies (e.g., groupware, SharePoint). Knowledge of the characteristics of physical and virtual data storage	•				0.00
K-32	media.	3	4	5	0	2.83
K-33	Knowledge of how IT supports the organization's core business/mission processes.	2	7	3	1	2.77
K-34	Knowledge of Cloud-based knowledge management technologies and concepts related to security, governance, procurement, and administration.	5	5	2	1	3.08
K-35	Knowledge of data classification standards and methodologies based on sensitivity and other risk factors.	2	6	5	0	2.77
K-36	Knowledge of database access application programming interfaces (e.g., Java Database Connectivity [JDBC]).	4	6	3	0	3.08
K-37	Knowledge of Personally Identifiable Information (PII) data security	5	3	5	0	3.00
K-38	standards. Knowledge of Payment Card Industry (PCI) data security standards.	7	5	1	0	3.46
	Knowledge of Payment Card Industry (PCI) data security standards. Knowledge of Personal Health Information (PHI) data security					
K-39	standards.	4	3	5	0	2.92
K-40	Knowledge of current and emerging data encryption (e.g., Column and Tablespace Encryption, file and disk encryption) security features in databases (e.g. built-in cryptographic key management features).	4	5	4	0	3.00
K-41	Knowledge of current and emerging data remediation security features in databases.	5	5	2	1	3.08
K-42	Knowledge of use cases related to collaboration and content synchronization across platforms (e.g., Mobile, PC, Cloud).	3	8	1	0	3.17
K-43	Knowledge of an organization's information classification program and procedures for information compromise.	2	4	5	0	2.73
K-44	Knowledge of the principal methods, procedures, and techniques of gathering information and producing, reporting, and sharing information.	2	7	2	1	2.83
K-45	Knowledge of data mining techniques.	6	4	3	0	3.23
K-46	Knowledge of database theory.	5	2	5	1	2.85
K-47	Knowledge of maintaining databases (i.e., backup, restore, delete data, transaction log files, etc.).	6	5	1	1	3.23
K-48	Knowledge of understanding data ownership, data stewardship, and data stakeholders.	6	5	1	1	3.23
K-49	Knowledge of replication services.	6	6	1	0	3.38
K-50	Knowledge of scripting languages.	4	5	3	1	2.92
K-51	Awareness of the broad range of tools available to retrieve data.	3	2	0	0	3.6
K-52	Awareness of business analytics tools (e.g., Power BI, Excel,Tableau, and others).	3	2	0	0	3.6
K-53	Awareness of data privacy, data protection legislation, and the general role and status of relevant state and federal laws.	2	3	0	0	3.4
K-54	Awareness of the Gen AI, its role in data management and engineering and related ethical and liability issues. More specifically, how to place boundaries around queries when using AI.	2	3	0	0	3.4

Skills

The capabilities or proficiencies developed through training or hands-on experience. Skills are the practical application of theoretical knowledge. Someone can take a course to gain knowledge of concepts without developing the skills to apply those concepts. Development of skills requires hands-on application of the concepts.

S-1	Skill in allocating storage capacity in the design of data management systems.	3	6	1	3	2.69
S-2	Skill in conducting information searches.	6	5	2	0	3.31
S-3	Skill in conducting knowledge mapping (e.g., map of knowledge repositories).	4	3	6	0	2.85

		# votes (4 = most important)					
		4	3	2	1	Avg	
S-4	Skill in conducting queries and developing algorithms to analyze data structures.	5	7	1	0	3.31	
S-5	Skill in generating data queries and reports.	9	3	0	1	3.54	
S-6	Skill in maintaining databases. (i.e., backup, restore, delete data, transaction log files, etc.).	5	7	0	1	3.23	
S-7	Skill in optimizing database performance.	3	5	3	2	2.69	
S-8	Skill in using knowledge management technologies.	5	4	4	0	3.08	
S-9	Skill in problem solving from an entry-level viewpoint: Noticing a problem and figuring out the best way to solve it. Includes investigation and evaluation of new technology against core business processes and mission.	7	4	2	0	3.38	
S-10	Skill in judgment and ethical decision making: Thinking about the pros and cons of different options and picking the best one.	6	6	1	0	3.38	
S-11	Skill in systems evaluation: Measuring how well a system is working and how to improve it.	1	10	2	0	2.92	
S-12	Skill in programming: Writing computer programs, including scripting.	5	6	2	0	3.23	
S-13	Skill in consistency when modeling data (attention to data details).	6	6	1	0	3.38	
S-14	Skill in using various operating systems (e.g., Linux, UNIX, Windows).	2	7	3	1	2.77	
S-15	Skill in API design to retrieve data including languages such as REST, GraphQL, and capabilities such as Power BI and Tableau.	2	7	4	0	2.85	
Abilities Abilities Abilities have historically been used to describe the innate traits or talents that a person brings to a task or situation. Many people can learn to negotiate competently by acquiring knowledge about it and practicing the skills it requires. A few are brilliant negotiators because they have the innate ability to persuade. In reality, abilities may be included under skills or may be separated out.							
A-1	Ability to match the appropriate knowledge repository technology for a given application or environment.	5	7	1	0	3.31	
A-2	Ability to order and arrange information.	9	4	0	0	3.69	
A-3	Ability to demonstrate self-driven inquisitive data discovery.	8	5	0	0	3.62	
A-4	Ability to see systems holistically (data systems rarely exist in a silo).	5	5	3	0	3.15	

^{**}Please note that Ks 51-54 were added (and voted on) by a smaller group of SMEs after the March 8 meeting.