



## **Workplace Technical Systems for Non-Technical Professionals Course**

27 June – 1 July 2027  
Tashkent

## Workplace Technical Systems for Non-Technical Professionals Course

**Ref:** 309\_126117 **Date:** 27 June – 1 July 2027 **Location:** Tashkent **Fees:** 4500 Euro

### Overview

Workplace Technical Systems for Non-Technical Professionals Course is a five-day foundation course for managers, coordinators, analysts, administrators, project professionals, customer-facing teams, and business staff, who leave with a Non-Technical Systems Collaboration Guide. Participants map devices, networks, cloud services, applications, data flows, access, security, support, and change without configuring systems. The course builds shared language for working with IT teams and vendors. Agile Leaders Training Center provides training in workplace technical systems for non-technical professionals.

### Who Should Attend

- Teams responsible for business work that depends on digital systems
- Teams responsible for coordinating projects with IT and vendors
- Teams responsible for reporting service issues and user needs
- Teams responsible for business testing and change acceptance
- Teams responsible for customer, administrative, and operational workflows

The course assumes participants use workplace technology and leaves out coding, system administration, engineering configuration, certification, and deep architecture.

### Departments and Industries

The course supports business and IT collaboration across service, finance, healthcare, education, government, retail, and industrial organizations.

- Business operations, administration, and customer service
- Project management, change, and process improvement
- Finance, human resources, procurement, and sales
- Healthcare, education, public service, and retail
- IT service, digital transformation, and vendor management

### Learning Objectives

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:



- Map workplace devices, systems, services, and owners
- Analyze basic network, cloud, application, and data relationships
- Apply identity, access, and cybersecurity hygiene practices
- Build service requests with useful troubleshooting evidence
- Evaluate business testing and system change impacts
- Use a systems collaboration guide with IT and vendors

## **Course Agenda**

### **Day 1: Devices and Operating Systems**

- Workplace Device and Peripheral Inventory Map
- Operating System and Application Relationship Diagram
- File, Folder, and Storage Location Guide
- Device Performance Symptom Observation Log
- Business User Technical Vocabulary Card

### **Day 2: Networks, Cloud, and Applications**

- Network Connection and Service Path Map
- Internet, Internal Network, and Remote Access Comparison
- Cloud and SaaS Responsibility Canvas
- Business Application and Integration Landscape
- Connectivity Issue Evidence Checklist

### **Day 3: Data, Identity, and Security**

- Business Data Flow and Database Concept Map
- System Record and Integration Handoff Diagram
- Identity, Authentication, and Access Matrix
- Cybersecurity Hygiene Decision Checklist
- Suspicious Activity Reporting Pathway

### **Day 4: Service, Change, and Testing**

- Service Request and Incident Classification Guide
- Troubleshooting Evidence Collection Template
- Business Impact and Priority Statement Card
- System Change and Dependency Review
- User Acceptance Test Scenario Sheet



## Day 5: Technical Collaboration Practice

- Suggested Exercise: Map a Workplace System
- Suggested Exercise: Trace a Data and Access Flow
- Suggested Exercise: Prepare an Incident Evidence Pack
- Suggested Exercise: Review a Change and Test Scenario
- Capstone Exercise: Non-Technical Systems Collaboration Guide

## Practical Exercises

The course uses suggested activities to convert technical concepts into clearer workplace collaboration.

- Suggested activity: map devices, operating systems, networks, cloud services, applications, integrations, data, and owners
- Suggested activity: trace an access and data flow while identifying security hygiene and reporting responsibilities
- Suggested activity: prepare a service request using symptoms, timing, screenshots, impact, reproduction steps, and recent changes
- Suggested activity: assemble a collaboration guide for requirements, incidents, testing, changes, vendors, and escalation

## FAQs

### Who suits workplace technical systems training, and what does it assume?

Workplace technical systems training suits non-technical managers, coordinators, analysts, administrators, project professionals, and business teams. It assumes participants regularly use digital services but do not administer them.

### How does workplace technical systems training differ from system administration training?

Workplace technical systems training builds conceptual fluency, evidence gathering, service communication, testing, and collaboration. System administration training covers technical configuration, commands, infrastructure operation, and privileged administration.

### How do cloud services and SaaS fit workplace technical systems?

Cloud services and SaaS provide shared applications, storage, computing, or platform capabilities delivered through managed services. Business users need to recognize responsibilities, access paths, dependencies, data handling, and support routes.



## **What evidence helps IT teams troubleshoot workplace system issues?**

Useful evidence includes the affected service, user, device, location, time, symptoms, error wording, screenshots, reproduction steps, business impact, recent changes, network context, and actions already attempted.

## **What should non-technical professionals check during system change testing?**

Non-technical professionals should check business scenarios, expected results, roles, data, integrations, access, exceptions, usability, evidence, unresolved issues, approval ownership, and the operational impact of release decisions.

## **Conclusion**

Participants take back a Non-Technical Systems Collaboration Guide linking systems, services, data, access, security habits, incident evidence, testing, changes, owners, vendors, and escalation routes. It improves the quality of conversations between business and technical teams. It supports clearer requests and decisions without requiring participants to code, configure, or administer technology.