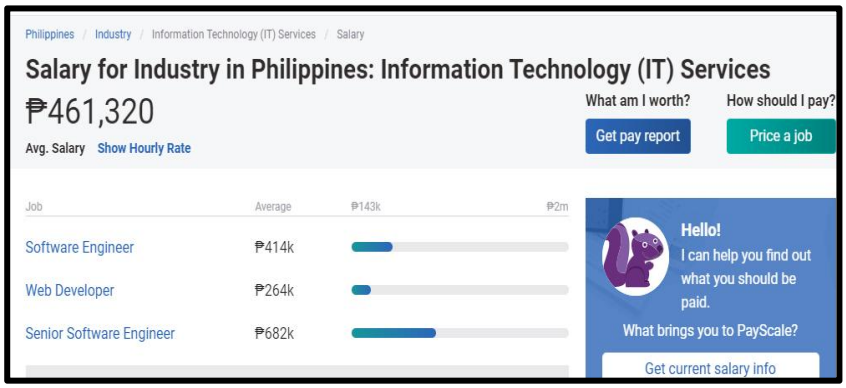
Different IT Professions

Benefits in having an IT Career

1. **Good salary** – having expertise in IT field can give you a really modest income. The more experienced you are, the higher your job offer will be. Based on the article from *payscale.com*, the average annual salary of an IT professional is PhP461, 377.



(source: https://www.payscale.com/research/PH/Industry=Information_Technology_(IT)_Services/Salary)

2. **Demand** – since technology is evolving, the demand for IT practitioners increases as well.

Source: https://business.linkedin.com/talent-solutions/blog/trends-and-research/2020/most-in-demand-jobs)

- Software developer and engineering roles often top lists of this sort, as companies across every industry increasingly need tech talent. In a recent LinkedIn survey, 85% of software workers said they can be effective working remotely — a stat that may explain why demand for these

roles has not been considerably affected. Similarly, sales roles have long been an in-demand job — and are especially important in a moment when many consumers and clients are tightening their purse strings.

3. **Mobility**– after mastering core IT skills, it is fairly easy to move to another company that utilizes the same hardware and software platforms. It can also allow the IT practitioner to change job or locations as business conditions change.
4. **Work Remote**– Many companies now support working remotely or working from home (especially now that we have a pandemic). IT jobs are particularly well suited for this especially cloud computing skills.

   **Working from home can save a lot of time, effort and money ��*
5. **Business Knowledge** – since you're supporting a running business, you will become well-versed in how the business really operates. This knowledge is valuable and can lead to promotions or jobs in other part of the company.

Challenges in an IT Career

1. **Tight Deadlines** – deadlines around IT projects can be critical to the success of the company. Fines or penalties might be involved in missing a deadline. These factors can cause so much stress.
2. **Long Hours** – working as an IT Support will probably require to work long hours at time to support fixing problems and service outages. In addition, most hardware and software upgrades happen on off hour, many times, weekends or holidays
3. **Dealing with Change**– The IT business is in constant change. A lot of trainings are needed to adapt to the changes. IT certifications expire as the technology changes. IT practitioners must continually update certification throughout their careers to be competitive.

4. **Stress**— working with mission critical applications is a stressful job. Many of these systems deal with a large number of clients and large amount of money. If something goes down, IT people must fix it right away or the company loses a lot of money.
5. **Job Burnout**— long hours and a lot of stress can lead to burnout. Job burnout is a special type of work-related stress — a state of physical or emotional exhaustion that also involves a sense of reduced accomplishment and loss of personal identity.

   **TIP: develop a secondary skill that you can transition to a new career if and when you need to.*

Careers in IT

1. **IT Consultant** — evaluates the systems and do the research that no one else entirely understands. Companies need IT consultants to help them figure out the cheapest and fastest ways to run computers better.

(Source:https://images.app.goo.gl/1dXS2npMVtWKkyRk7)

"IT consultants need strong interpersonal and communication skills to deal effectively with clients"

Responsibilities:

- consulting staff from different parts of a client's organization
- analyzing an organization's data
- determining information system requirements and defining project objectives
- making recommendations, such as suggesting appropriate hardware, software and systems
- training users

2. **Cloud Architect** – although that storage space existing in the ether can't be touched literally, it still needs to be organized and

given an architecture. CA plays a strategic role in maintaining all cloud systems including the front-end platforms, servers, storage, and management networks.

Responsibilities:

- Create a well-informed cloud strategy and manage the adaption process.
- Regularly evaluate cloud applications, hardware, and software.
- Develop and organize cloud systems.
- Work closely with IT security to monitor the company's cloud privacy.
- Respond to technical issues in a professional and timely manner.
- Offer guidance in infrastructure movement techniques including bulk application transfers into the cloud.
- Identify the top cloud architecture solutions to successfully meet the strategic needs of the company.

3. **Mobile Application Developer** – the use of mobile tech is predicted to exceed personal computers so businesses are more heavily relying on IT professionals with experience in this field than ever before. Using basic coding languages, developers will create programs for future iOS and Android devices. To be successful as a Mobile Developer you must combine your knowledge of UI and UX with insight into the latest technology in mobile applications.

   Responsibilities:

   - Create and maintain mobile applications.
   - Keep abreast of the latest technology for mobile applications.

- Researching UI and UX trends.
- Work with computer engineers to brainstorm new applications.

4. **Web Designer** – use their creative and software engineering/programing skills to design, build and improve websites. They understand user experience and are able to build websites that are easy to understand, navigate and use, and adhere to design standards and specifications. They are sometimes known as a front–end developer.

   Responsibilities:

   - Conceptualizing creative ideas with clients.
   - Testing and improving the design of the website.
   - Establishing design guidelines, standards, and best practices.
   - Maintaining the appearance of websites by enforcing content standards.
   - Designing visual imagery for websites and ensuring that they are in line with branding for clients.
   - Working with different content management systems.
   - Communicating design ideas using user flows, process flows, site maps and wireframes.
   - Incorporating functionalities and features into websites.
   - Designing sample pages including colors and fonts.
   - Preparing design plans and presenting the website structure.

5. **Web Developer** – is responsible for the coding, design and layout of a website according to a company's specifications. As the role takes into consideration user experience and function, a certain level of both graphic design and computer programming is necessary.

   Responsibilities:

- Write well designed, testable, efficient code by using best software development practices
- Create website layout/user interface by using standard HTML/CSS practices
- Integrate data from various back–end services and databases
- Gather and refine specifications and requirements based on technical needs
- Create and maintain software documentation
- Be responsible for maintaining, expanding, and scaling our site
- Stay plugged into emerging technologies/industry trends and apply them into operations and activities
- Cooperate with web designers to match visual design intent

6. **Software Engineer** –applies principles and techniques of engineering, mathematics, and computer science to the design, development, and testing of software applications for computers. He/She also improves system quality by identifying issues and common patterns, and developing standard operating procedures. Enhancing applications by identifying opportunities for improvement, making recommendations and designing and implementing systems.

   Responsibilities:

   - Developing and directing software system validation and testing methods.
   - Directing the software programming initiatives
   - Overseeing the development of documentation.
   - Working closely with clients and cross–functional departments to communicate project statuses and proposals.

- Analyzing data to effectively coordinate the installation of new systems or the modification of existing systems.
- Managing the software development lifecycle.
- Monitoring system performance.
- Communicating key project data to team members and building cohesion among teams.
- Developing and executing project plans.
- Applying mathematics and statistics to problem–solving initiatives.
- Applying best practices and standard operating procedures.
- Creating innovative solutions to meet the company's technical needs.
- Testing new software and fixing bugs.
- Shaping the future of the systems.

7. **Database Administrator** – is responsible for the management and maintenance of company databases. Database Administrator ensures that company databases are functional at all times, backing them up in the event of memory loss and maintaining adherence to a data management policy.

   Responsibilities:

   - Monitoring system performance and identifying problems that arise.
   - Responding in a timely manner to user–reported errors.
   - Protecting the database against threats or unauthorized access.
   - Ensuring that the database is adequately backed up and able to be recovered in the event of memory loss.
   - Reporting on metrics regarding usage and performance.

- Suggesting changes and improvements for maintenance or protection.
- Regularly liaising with IT project managers and database programmers.
- Designing databases with both front-end and back-end users in mind.

8. **Developers–** Developers, also known as Software Developers or Computer Programmers, are responsible for developing, coding, installing, and maintaining software systems. Developers form a key part of the IT team and may be required to modify existing software products or develop entirely new resources. To ensure success as a Developer, you should have advanced knowledge of programming languages, excellent problem-solving skills, and the ability to work to a deadline. A top-class Developer works together with the development team to create high-level programs that perfectly meet the needs of the company.

   Responsibilities:

   - Writing and implementing, clean, scalable code.
   - Troubleshooting and debugging code.
   - Verifying and deploying software systems.
   - Evaluating user feedback.
   - Recommending and executing program improvements.
   - Maintaining software code and security systems.
   - Creating technical documents and training staff.

9. **Digital Designer –** uses software and design tools to create online content, including banner advertisements, artwork, social media graphics, and interactive web content. The Digital Designer works closely with marketing and creative teams to

produce on-brand and eye-catching campaigns that align with a company's overall aesthetic.

Responsibilities:

- Designing, producing, and managing interactive online content, including email templates, social media and promotional artwork, and informative ebooks.
- Preparing briefs for each project and presenting design ideas to all the relevant stakeholders.
- Collaborating with the e-commerce and marketing teams to ensure that all designs align with the brand image, while also meeting usability and website standards.
- Ensuring consistency in designs and content across all company platforms.
- Transforming wireframes into intuitive user interfaces.
- Reviewing product positioning and online marketing content to identify room for improvement.
- Working with the IT department to oversee the smooth implementation of new content.
- Providing advice and guidance on the aesthetic for campaigns, projects, and promotional events.

10. **Desktop Support Technician –** maintains computer-related infrastructure and assist individuals experiencing IT difficulties. Also referred to as Help Desk Technicians, Desktop Support Technicians may conduct their duties remotely or in person.

    Responsibilities:

    - Advising staff on appropriate procedures for directing their IT-related queries and recommendations.
    - Receiving and documenting requests for support.

- Deciding on the most suitable ways of providing aid.
- Delivering IT and related assistance upon request, or as you deem suitable.
- Configuring new desktops, routers, modems, and similar devices.
- Performing routine inspections and upkeep of existing installations.
- Updating computer operating systems and other important software, as needed.
- Substantiating requests for hardware and software purchases and upgrades, if appropriate.
- Providing suggestions on appropriate training for staff.

11. **Health IT Specialist –** maintains computer–related infrastructure and assist individuals experiencing IT difficulties. Also referred to as Help Desk Technicians, Desktop Support Technicians may conduct their duties remotely or in person.

    Responsibilities:

    - Receive and process patient forms, medical histories, and test results from medical professionals.
    - Analyze the information collected to ensure that it is correct and accurate.
    - Assess health records and insurance claims.
    - Ensure compliance with confidentiality laws and regulations.
    - Manage and update data for clinical databases and registries.
    - Use classification software to allocate appropriate clinical codes for insurance compensation and data examination.
    - Implement an effective electronic health record system.

12. **Information Security Officer** – plans and implements policies to protect a company's computer network and data from various forms of security breaches.

    Responsibilities:

    - Identifying vulnerabilities in company's current network.
    - Developing and implementing a comprehensive plan to secure the computing network.
    - Monitoring network usage to ensure compliance with security policies.
    - Keeping up to date with developments in IT security standards and threats.
    - Performing penetration tests to find any flaws.
    - Collaborating with management and the IT department to improve security.
    - Documenting any security breaches and assessing their damage.
    - Educating colleagues about security software and best practices for information security.

13. **Network Administrator –** responsible for the day–to–day operation of computer networks at business and organizations. They are sometimes known as a computer systems administrator, a network system administrator or just system administrator.

    Responsibilities:

    - Assess a company or organization's network and computer system needs.
    - Install hardware and software.
    - Make upgrades and repairs as needed.
    - Oversee digital security.
    - Perform maintenance that all systems are operating.

- Collect and analyze data to optimize performance.
- Onboard users to network.
- Train users on hardware and software.
- Troubleshoot problems with the system.
- Oversee local area network and wide area network.

14. **Game Developer –** creates and designs video game software for computers and gaming consoles. They are involved in almost every aspect of a video game production, from the initial concept phase through to the final testing. A Game Developer's main duty is to translate ideas and game requirements into code.

    Responsibilities:

    - Creating initial storylines and character biographies.
    - Translating ideas into efficient code.
    - Constructing the game base engine.
    - Generating storyboards and game scripts.
    - Contributing to the audio and graphic design.
    - Animating game characters and environment.
    - Developing milestones and schedules.
    - Creating game quality unit tests.
    - Maintaining code and fixing game bugs.
    - Creating game specifications and operating instructions.

(source: https://www.betterteam.com/information-technology-job-descriptions?fbclid=IwAR1noqkNFTLErb7N34or5rY0pKES4HcDROv4DamuYNVONP3tOw2HnivR7LE)