Career path: being a successful specialist. My speciality. Professional development.

If you want to become a successful specialist, you need to develop **certain skills**. For instance: the ability to finish any task, solve problems of any complexity, being adaptable. The two main types of skills are **hard and soft skills**. Hard skills are your professional skills that can be tested practically, soft skills are those skills that are difficult to test and can be applied in many spheres of life, such as teamwork or communication skills.

A successful leader must be able to support each team member and find an approach to each person. Leader must make quick decisions and often must be ready to delegate tasks to employees.

Every organization consists of different **departments**. The most common of them are: Production, Sales & Marketing, Finance, Human resource, Information Technology departments

**Business ethics** and ethical communication is a type of communication about business values, such as being truthful, responsible with words and also the resulting actions. Thus, business ethics is very important for all teams and organizations.

The sphere of IT provides lots of **different jobs**, for example: Business Analyst, Cyber Security Specialist, Data Analyst, Hardware Engineer, IT Consultant and others.

Five most **critical qualities** of successful IT specialist are: self-discipline, problem-solving skills, attention to detail, great communication skills and passion for technology.

**Typical responsibilities** and skills for different IT jobs are such as: Team Building, teamwork, leadership, collaboration, oral Communication.

These skills should be mastered by every IT specialist, both now and in the distant future.

Personal and professional continuous development is very important for every person. All these developments go hand in hand and it is very important to learn each of them in order to become a quality specialist.

## **The key features of the continuous professional development process**:

* be self-directed: driven by you, not your employer
* focus on learning from experience, reflective learning and review
* help you set development goals and objectives
* include both formal and informal learning.

In conclusion, I want to say that such a factor as motivation, in my opinion, should not be considered the main one. It is vital, but even when there is no motivation, you need to move on and train further and get better, because it’s not always obvious that the things that you currently learn will be useful in the distant future.