# Emerging Industries for Computer Engineers

Big Data [extend]According to the International Data Corporation, big data will be a $125 billion dollar industry in 2015. Indeed, big data has become a commodity. Harnessing and transforming data into useable, actionable insights has launched a computer science and engineering revolution, projected to create nearly 200,000 new jobs by 2018. [/extend][\n]

Nanotechnology [extend]Nanotechnology crosses scientific borders, merging computer science with mechanical engineering, materials science, electrical engineering, biology and applied physics. The modern world’s dependence on computing technologies demands increasingly smaller, faster and more reliant computing systems. Nanotechnology explores new techniques to design and manufacture those electronic component and achieve those goals. [/extend][\n]

Cybersecurity [extend]Nearly a $60 billion dollar industry, cybersecurity has gained attention – and additional momentum – from the increasing strains on network and information security. Developing and building the next generation of computing technologies that will lead to secure and sustainable data storage, communication and networking is a vital component of this growing field. [/extend][\n]

Energy-Efficient Computing [extend]Computers use heat – lots of heat. The push for energy-efficient computing, where researchers are developing ways to reduce energy consumption in computation, could lead to smaller, lighter and faster computers, laptops and mobile devices. [/extend][\n]

Green Information and Computing Technology [extend]Also known as “Green Computing” and “Green IT,” green information and communications technology is concerned with sustainable computing. Those in Green IT focus on designing, using and disposing of computing systems and their components (networks, printers, monitors, etc.), in a way that decreases environmental impact. [/extend][\n]

Internet of Things (IOT) [extend]The thought behind IoT is that everyday things can connect to and exist within the existing Internet infrastructure, thereby becoming “smart.” This include items ranging from the automobile with tire pressure sensors to the home thermostat, or a biochip transponder in a farm animal to a person with a heart implant. [/extend]