



The Not-What-You-Would-Expect Guide to **Technology**



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Overview of IT Field

The Information Technology (IT) field is a broad and dynamic industry that touches nearly every aspect of modern life. IT refers to the use of systems—such as computers, networks, and software—to manage, store, and process information. This field has grown significantly since its early days, when it primarily dealt with basic data management systems. Today, IT encompasses a wide array of technologies, from the internet and cloud computing to artificial intelligence (AI) and cybersecurity. IT professionals are essential in ensuring that organizations' technology infrastructures are secure, efficient, and aligned with their goals.

Over the years, IT has evolved dramatically. The introduction of the internet in the 1990s was a major turning point, transforming the way businesses operate and paving the way for digital technologies that shape the world today. The rise of personal devices, smart technology, and interconnected systems (like the Internet of Things) has expanded the scope of IT, making it an indispensable part of everyday life. For example, IT plays a key role in communication, entertainment, healthcare, and education, as well as in emerging sectors like AI and data science.

IT is vital to business operations, driving efficiency, enabling automation, and allowing for data-driven decision-making. Companies depend on IT to protect sensitive data, streamline processes, and maintain their competitiveness. Beyond business, IT has a major societal impact, supporting critical infrastructure in healthcare (through electronic medical records and telemedicine), finance (with online banking and fraud detection), and government (e-government services). In developing economies, IT helps drive innovation and create new business opportunities.

One of the most compelling aspects of IT is its rapid pace of change. New technologies are constantly emerging, from blockchain to quantum computing, pushing IT professionals to continuously update their skills and adapt to new developments. Digital transformation is reshaping industries worldwide, creating a demand for specialists in areas like cybersecurity, cloud computing, and network administration. Furthermore, the adaptability of IT means that many roles can be performed remotely, offering professionals flexibility and the opportunity to work globally.

The demand for IT professionals is higher than ever, driven by a global shortage of skilled workers in the field. Areas like cybersecurity, data science, and cloud services are experiencing particularly high demand, making IT a field with excellent job security and competitive salaries. For students interested in pursuing a degree in IT, the field offers vast career opportunities, constant learning, and the ability to make a significant impact on the future of technology. With the IT industry continuing to grow and evolve, it remains a field of endless possibility and importance.

IT Careers are incredibly diverse, offering a wide range of paths depending on one's interests and skills. Here's an exploration of the main categories of careers within the IT field, each with its own unique set of responsibilities and opportunities.



Software Development & Engineering

Software developers and engineers are responsible for designing, coding, testing, and maintaining software applications and systems. This field is broad and includes specializations such as:

- **Web Developers** who build and maintain websites and web applications.
- **Mobile App Developers** who create applications for smartphones and tablets.
- **Software Engineers** who design complex systems, often involving a deep understanding of both software and hardware.
- **Front-End Developers** who focus on the user interface and experience.
- **Back-End Developers** manage databases, servers, and application logic.

In software development roles, daily responsibilities often revolve around creating, testing, and improving software applications. Typical tasks include:

- **Writing Code:** Developers spend a significant portion of their day writing code in various programming languages (like Java, Python, C++, or JavaScript). This involves designing algorithms and writing software that meets specific functional requirements.
- **Debugging and Problem Solving:** Software engineers routinely fix bugs and errors in their code to ensure that programs run smoothly. This involves analyzing errors, testing solutions, and collaborating with team members to address issues.
- **Collaborating with Teams:** Developers often work in teams using agile methodologies like Scrum, participating in daily stand-up meetings, discussing project progress, and resolving blockers.
- **Software Testing:** Developers may also write and execute tests to ensure the software performs as expected before it's released to users.

This career path is ideal for those who enjoy problem-solving, creativity, and working with code.

BLS.gov projects the job outlook for Software Developers to grow

17%


from 2023-2033*

*Cited job outlook projections may not reflect local economic fluctuations and do not guarantee job placement. BLS.gov data retrieved on September 24, 2024 and subject to change.

Cybersecurity

Cybersecurity professionals are responsible for protecting an organization's computer systems and networks from threats like hacking, data breaches, and malware. This career has grown significantly as cyber threats have become more sophisticated. Key roles in cybersecurity include:

- **Security Analysts** who monitor systems for breaches and investigate suspicious activities.
- **Penetration Testers (Ethical Hackers)** who attempt to exploit security vulnerabilities to help organizations strengthen their defenses.
- **Security Architects** who design secure network and system infrastructures.



This is a critical field for those interested in defending against cyberattacks and ensuring data privacy and safety.

In cybersecurity roles, IT professionals focus on protecting systems from cyber threats and ensuring data integrity. Daily tasks can include:

- **Monitoring Networks:** Cybersecurity analysts often monitor security systems and logs for unusual activities or potential breaches. They use tools like SIEM (Security Information and Event Management) to analyze data and detect anomalies.
- **Incident Response:** If a security breach or vulnerability is detected, cybersecurity professionals quickly respond by isolating the issue, investigating the cause, and mitigating any risks to the system.
- **Updating Security Protocols:** They regularly update firewalls, antivirus software, and security protocols to protect against the latest threats.
- **Training and Awareness:** Cybersecurity specialists might train employees on security best practices to reduce risks like phishing or social engineering attacks.



BLS.gov projects the job outlook for Information Security Analysts to grow

33%

from 2023-2033*

*Cited job outlook projections may not reflect local economic fluctuations and do not guarantee job placement. BLS.gov data retrieved on September 24, 2024 and subject to change.




Network & Systems Administration

Network administrators and systems administrators manage an organization's IT infrastructure. Their roles involve setting up, configuring, and maintaining hardware and software systems, ensuring that they run smoothly and efficiently. They are responsible for:

- **Network Administrators** who manage network services like LAN (Local Area Network), WAN (Wide Area Network), and VPN (Virtual Private Network).
- **Systems Administrators** who oversee the performance and security of servers, databases, and other critical systems.

Network and systems administrators manage and maintain the IT infrastructure within an organization. Their day-to-day activities usually include:

- **Configuring and Managing Networks:** Administrators set up and manage networks, ensuring that computers, servers, and other devices are properly connected and communicating efficiently.
- **Troubleshooting Issues:** They troubleshoot and resolve network or server problems, which may involve diagnosing connectivity issues, replacing hardware, or configuring new devices.
- **Performing Backups and Maintenance:** Regular backups of data and systems are essential tasks to protect the organization from data loss. Administrators also perform routine maintenance like installing updates and patches.
- **Ensuring System Security:** They enforce security policies by configuring firewalls, managing access controls, and implementing encryption to protect the organization's data.



These professionals ensure that IT systems remain operational, and they troubleshoot issues as they arise.

BLS.gov projects the job outlook for Network & Computer Systems Administrators to grow

-3%



from 2023-2033*

*Cited job outlook projections may not reflect local economic fluctuations and do not guarantee job placement. BLS.gov data retrieved on September 24, 2024 and subject to change.

Database Management

Database administrators (DBAs) are responsible for storing, organizing, and managing data in databases. They ensure data is easily accessible, secure, and efficiently stored. Their responsibilities include:

- **Maintaining Databases:** DBAs ensure that databases run efficiently, and that data is stored correctly and securely. This involves monitoring performance, optimizing queries, and performing regular backups.
- **Database Security:** A critical part of their role is managing access to databases, ensuring that only authorized personnel can access sensitive information, and securing against potential breaches.
- **Troubleshooting and Repairing:** When databases experience issues, DBAs troubleshoot and resolve them, whether that's fixing slow query performance, recovering lost data, or optimizing storage use.
- **Data Analysis Support:** In some cases, DBAs work closely with data scientists or analysts to provide the data needed for reporting and decision-making.



BLS.gov projects the job outlook for Database Administrators to grow

9%

from 2023-2033*

IT Project Management

IT project managers are responsible for overseeing technology projects from inception to completion. They manage resources, timelines, and budgets to ensure projects meet business objectives. IT project managers oversee the planning and execution of IT-related projects, from software development to system upgrades. Their daily responsibilities often include:

- **Planning and Coordinating Projects:** Project managers develop detailed project plans, timelines, and budgets, and assign tasks to various team members.
- **Managing Teams:** They lead meetings to ensure everyone is on track and collaborate with both technical and non-technical teams to make sure the project meets organizational goals.
- **Tracking Progress and Reporting:** Project managers monitor the project's progress, adjust schedules as needed, and report updates to stakeholders.



BLS.gov projects the job outlook for Project Managers to grow

7%

from 2023-2033*

*Cited job outlook projections may not reflect local economic fluctuations and do not guarantee job placement. BLS.gov data retrieved on September 24, 2024 and subject to change.



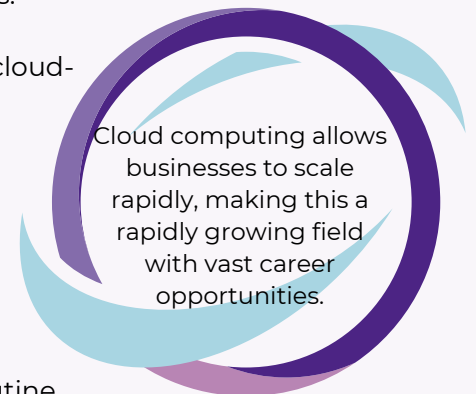
Cloud Computing

As more organizations move their data and services to the cloud, professionals with expertise in cloud platforms are in high demand. Cloud computing careers involve:

- **Cloud Architects** who design cloud infrastructure and manage cloud solutions.
- **Cloud Engineers** who implement and maintain cloud environments like AWS (Amazon Web Services), Microsoft Azure, or Google Cloud.
- **DevOps Engineers** who work at the intersection of software development and IT operations, automating and optimizing processes in cloud environments.

Cloud engineers and administrators manage an organization's cloud-based infrastructure, ensuring that services remain scalable and reliable. Daily activities might involve:

- **Managing Cloud Infrastructure:** Cloud professionals set up and manage virtual servers, databases, and applications in cloud environments like AWS, Google Cloud, or Azure.
- **Scaling Services:** They monitor resource usage and adjust cloud resources to meet the organization's needs, ensuring systems can handle peak loads without unnecessary costs.
- **Automation:** Many cloud engineers work on automating routine tasks like server provisioning or software updates to improve efficiency.
- **Ensuring Cloud Security:** Cloud professionals are also responsible for securing cloud-based data and applications, configuring security measures like encryption, and monitoring for potential breaches.



Cloud computing allows businesses to scale rapidly, making this a rapidly growing field with vast career opportunities.

BLS.gov projects the job outlook for Computer Network Architects to grow

13%

from 2023-2033*

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IT Support & Help Desk

IT support professionals provide technical assistance to end-users. They help solve problems related to hardware, software, and network issues, ensuring that employees can perform their jobs without tech-related disruptions. This field includes:

- **Help Desk Technicians** who respond to user issues, troubleshoot problems, and provide solutions.
- **Desktop Support Specialists** who handle in-person technical issues, setting up and maintaining computer systems.

IT support professionals assist end-users with technical

problems and ensure smooth daily operations. Their responsibilities often include:

- **Responding to User Requests:** Help desk technicians troubleshoot user issues, whether it's a problem with hardware (like a malfunctioning printer or computer) or software (like a glitch in an application).
- **Installing and Configuring Hardware/Software:** IT support professionals regularly set up new equipment and install necessary software for employees.
- **Providing Technical Training:** Support staff may train employees on how to use new systems or applications effectively.
- **Logging and Documenting Issues:** They keep records of user issues, resolutions, and recurring problems, helping track trends and improve the organization's overall IT strategy.



BLS.gov projects the job outlook for Computer Support Specialists to grow

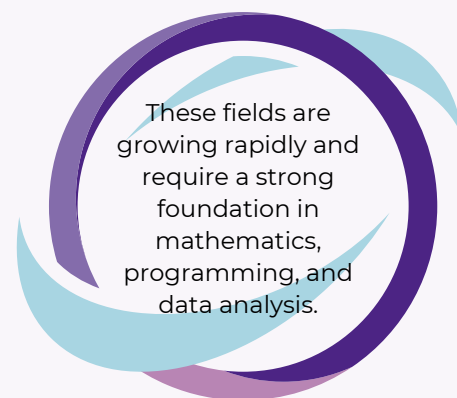
6%

from 2023-2033*

Emerging Fields

The fields of Artificial Intelligence (AI), Machine Learning (ML), and Data Science are at the cutting edge of IT. Professionals in these areas work with massive datasets, create algorithms, and develop systems that can analyze data or perform tasks without human intervention. Key roles and niches include:

- **Data Scientists** who analyze complex data to provide actionable insights for organizations.
- **Machine Learning Engineers** who build systems that learn and improve from data over time.
- **AI Engineers** who create intelligent systems like chatbots or self-driving car technologies.
- **Virtual Reality (VR) and Augmented Reality (AR) Development** which involves creating immersive experiences for gaming, education, or business applications.
- **Blockchain Development** which focuses on creating secure, decentralized systems for recording transactions.



BLS.gov projects the job outlook for Data Scientists to grow

36%

from 2023-2033*

*Cited job outlook projections may not reflect local economic fluctuations and do not guarantee job placement. BLS.gov data retrieved on September 24, 2024 and subject to change.

Education & Training

The educational requirements for IT professionals can vary depending on the specific role, but most careers in IT require a combination of formal education, certifications, and hands-on experience. While some entry-level positions may not require a college degree, higher-level and specialized roles typically demand more advanced qualifications. Here's a breakdown of the educational pathways commonly pursued by IT professionals.

Associate Degree in IT or a Related Field

An Associate Degree in Information Technology, Computer Science, or a related field is often the minimum requirement for many entry-level roles in IT. An associate degree usually takes about two years to complete and provides students with foundational knowledge in key IT areas, such as:

- Basic programming languages (e.g., Python, Java)
- Computer hardware and software systems
- Networking fundamentals
- Introduction to cybersecurity
- Database management basics

With an associate degree, graduates can pursue roles like IT support technician, junior network administrator, or web developer. This option is often pursued by students who want to enter the workforce quickly or plan to continue their education later with a bachelor's degree.

Bachelor's Degree in IT or Computer Science

A Bachelor's Degree in Information Technology, Computer Science, Software Engineering, or a related field is one of the most common educational paths for IT professionals. Most bachelor's programs take four years and offer in-depth coursework in areas such as:

- Advanced programming and software development
- Data structures and algorithms
- Database systems and management
- Cybersecurity principles and practices
- Network architecture and management
- Cloud computing
- Systems analysis and design

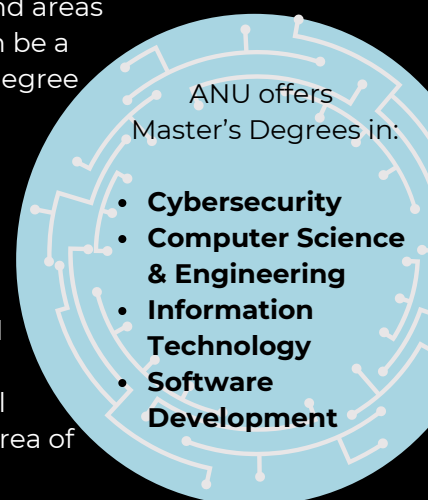
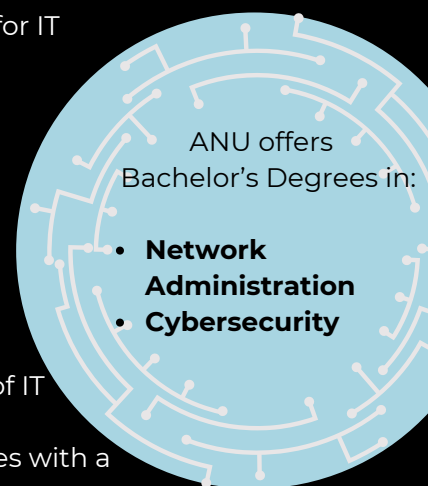
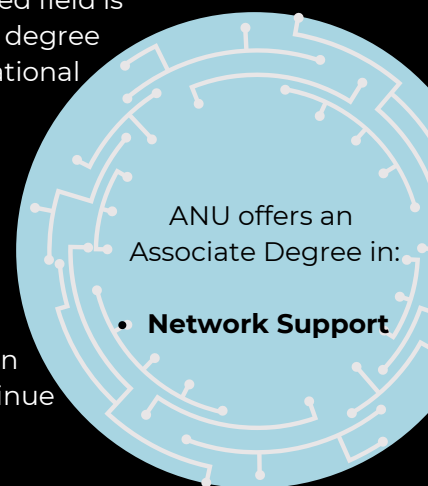
A bachelor's degree provides the broad knowledge needed for a wide range of IT roles, including software development, systems administration, database management, and network engineering. Employers typically prefer candidates with a bachelor's degree for mid-level positions and more technical roles like software engineers, systems analysts, or cybersecurity specialists.

Master's Degree in IT or a Specialized Area

For professionals looking to advance their careers or specialize in high-demand areas like cybersecurity, data science, or artificial intelligence, a Master's Degree can be a valuable asset. Master's programs usually take 1-2 years beyond a bachelor's degree and focus on more advanced concepts and specialized fields, such as:

- Cybersecurity and information assurance
- Data science and big data analytics
- Artificial intelligence and machine learning
- IT project management
- Business intelligence and IT strategy

Master's degrees can help IT professionals qualify for leadership or specialized roles, such as IT manager, data scientist, or cybersecurity architect. It's also common for IT professionals to pursue a master's degree after gaining several years of work experience to advance in their careers or transition into a new area of specialization.



Certifications

Certifications play a crucial role in the IT field and are often considered just as important—if not more—than formal degrees for many specific IT roles. They help professionals validate their skills in particular areas and demonstrate that they are up-to-date with the latest technologies and best practices. Some of the most widely recognized certifications include:

- CompTIA A+: A foundational certification for IT support roles, covering hardware, software, and troubleshooting.
- CompTIA Network+: Focuses on networking technologies and is valuable for aspiring network administrators or support technicians.
- CompTIA Security+: An entry-level cybersecurity certification that covers foundational security concepts.
- Cisco Certified Network Associate (CCNA): A well-regarded certification for networking professionals, covering routers, switches, and network troubleshooting.
- Certified Information Systems Security Professional (CISSP): A more advanced certification for cybersecurity professionals, covering security and risk management, network security, and software development security.
- Amazon Web Services (AWS) Certified Solutions Architect: Focuses on cloud computing and is ideal for those working with cloud platforms.
- Certified Ethical Hacker (CEH): A specialized certification for penetration testers and cybersecurity professionals who perform vulnerability assessments.

Certifications can be pursued at any point in an IT professional's career and are often a key requirement for certain roles, particularly in specialized fields like cybersecurity, cloud computing, or network administration.

Internships & Real-World Experience

Beyond formal education, real-world experience is highly valued in the IT field. Many degree programs include internship opportunities, which give students practical, hands-on experience in IT environments. Internships allow students to:

- Apply their knowledge in real-world situations.
- Develop professional skills like problem-solving, teamwork, and communication.
- Network with IT professionals and potentially secure full-time positions after graduation.

Internships are also crucial for students to gain experience in specific industries, such as healthcare IT, finance, or government services, which may have unique IT requirements.



Desiree Lyn Go, MSIT Graduate, '24

"At ANU, it made me feel like I can do things like work, [and] at the same time, I can study. I actually pursued this degree because I want to invest in myself. You know you can have the free time. Like I can balance my assignment[s], I can do this ahead of time."

Skills & Competencies

Success in the IT field requires a balanced combination of technical skills, problem-solving abilities, and strong communication and adaptability. The fast-paced nature of IT demands continuous learning and innovation, while attention to detail and organizational skills ensure smooth operations. For students and professionals alike, developing this diverse set of skills is crucial for thriving in a dynamic, rewarding IT career. Below are the key skills necessary for achieving success in an IT career:



Technical

- Programming Languages
- Systems Knowledge
- Networking & Security
- Cloud Computing
- Database Management
- Troubleshooting & IT Support Tools



Problem-Solving & Analytical

- Analyze & Troubleshoot
- Adapt & Improve



Communication & Collaboration

- Explaining Technical Concepts
- Team Collaboration
- Customer Service Orientation



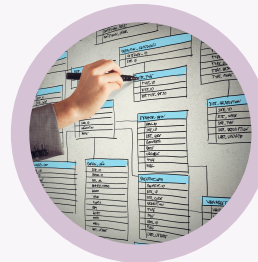
Adaptability & Continuous Learning

- Lifelong Learning
- Flexibility



Attention to Detail

- Precision & Accuracy
- Testing & Quality Assurance



Project Management & Organizational

- Prioritize Tasks
- Meet Deadlines



Security Awareness

- Base Security Principles
- Awareness of Threats



Innovation & Creativity

- Think Outside the Box
- Drive Innovation



Dickson Lutanjuka, MSIT Student
“[I]t’s special when we travel to attend our residency class. It’s one of the best experience[s] with other students. The atmosphere of meeting other students, it’s exchanging different ideas because they are coming from different parts of the world.”

Challenges in the IT Field

The IT field offers vast opportunities, but it also presents unique challenges that professionals must navigate. These challenges stem from the rapid pace of technological advancements, evolving security threats, and the need for continuous learning. Below are some of the major challenges faced by IT professionals today:

Evolution of Technology

One of the most significant challenges in IT is the constant evolution of technology. New tools, programming languages, frameworks, and platforms emerge frequently, requiring IT professionals to stay updated. This often means dedicating time outside of work to learn new technologies, which can be demanding. Companies regularly adopt new systems to remain competitive, forcing IT teams to adapt quickly and ensure smooth integration. Additionally, the fast pace of change can make existing systems and skills obsolete in just a few years, pushing IT professionals to continuously reinvent themselves.

Cybersecurity Threats

Cybersecurity threats have grown exponentially as technology becomes more integrated into every aspect of life. Cybercriminals constantly develop new methods of attack, from ransomware to data breaches, requiring IT professionals to stay ahead of these evolving threats. Data breaches are a particular concern for companies that handle sensitive information, like healthcare providers and financial institutions. IT teams must balance data accessibility with robust security measures. Additionally, industries governed by strict regulations, such as GDPR in Europe or HIPAA in the U.S., demand that IT professionals ensure compliance, adding another layer of complexity.

Remote Work

The rise of remote work has transformed the IT landscape, bringing both opportunities and challenges. IT teams must now secure remote access for employees working from various locations and devices, often on unsecured networks. This increases the risk of cyberattacks, requiring robust security measures like VPNs and multi-factor authentication. IT professionals are also responsible for supporting distributed teams, troubleshooting issues remotely, and ensuring cloud-based systems function smoothly. Balancing the flexibility of remote work with the need for stringent security can be difficult, as overly restrictive measures can hinder productivity.

Complex IT Systems

Complex IT systems pose another significant challenge, especially in large organizations. Modern IT environments are often composed of a variety of hardware and software systems that must work together seamlessly. Ensuring smooth system integration, particularly with legacy systems or third-party vendors, can be a time-consuming and difficult process. Additionally, as organizations grow, their IT infrastructure must



scale to meet increased demands, which can be challenging to manage without causing performance issues or downtime. Regular maintenance and updates are also necessary to ensure systems continue functioning optimally, often requiring careful planning to avoid disruptions.

Skills Gap

The skills gap in the IT industry is a persistent problem, with many employers struggling to find qualified professionals in areas like cybersecurity, data science, and cloud computing. These roles require highly specialized skills, which are in short supply, forcing companies to compete for top talent. Retaining skilled workers can be difficult, as many IT professionals receive multiple job offers, leading to high turnover rates. This results in additional costs and delays as new employees must be trained and onboarded. Existing IT staff also face pressure to continuously learn and take on additional responsibilities, which can lead to burnout.

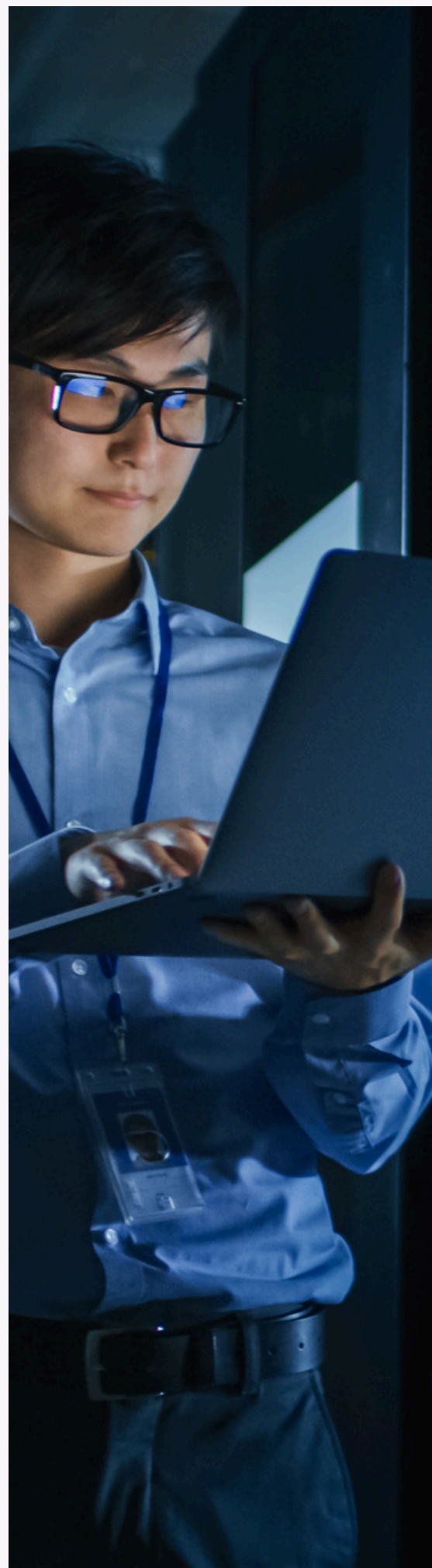
Managing IT Costs

Managing IT costs is another ongoing challenge, especially for smaller businesses. Building and maintaining IT infrastructure, including servers, networks, and software, can be expensive. Organizations must make strategic decisions about when to invest in new technologies while optimizing their budgets. Cloud computing, while offering scalability, can become costly if not carefully managed, as inefficient use of cloud resources can lead to unexpected expenses. Tight budgets also limit IT departments' ability to implement necessary upgrades or hire additional staff, requiring careful financial planning.

User Training & Adoption

As new technologies are introduced, user training and adoption present another challenge. IT teams are often responsible for ensuring employees can effectively use new systems and software, which requires providing clear training and ongoing support. Resistance to change is common, with many employees reluctant to adopt new technologies they perceive as disruptive or difficult to use. IT professionals must help facilitate smooth transitions and address any concerns. In some cases, a lack of technical literacy among employees can slow down adoption and reduce efficiency, necessitating additional training efforts.

In conclusion, the IT field presents both exciting opportunities and significant challenges. The rapid pace of technological advancements, growing cybersecurity threats, managing remote work environments, and the complexity of IT systems require professionals to remain agile, continuously learn, and be resilient. While IT is a rewarding and dynamic field, it also demands strong problem-solving skills, adaptability, and a proactive approach to managing stress and workload. Successfully navigating these challenges can lead to a thriving career in this ever-evolving industry.





The Future of IT

The future trends in the IT field are shaped by ongoing advancements in technology and changing business needs, driving innovation and creating new opportunities for IT professionals. These trends are likely to have a significant impact on how businesses operate, the skills IT professionals need, and the overall structure of the IT workforce.

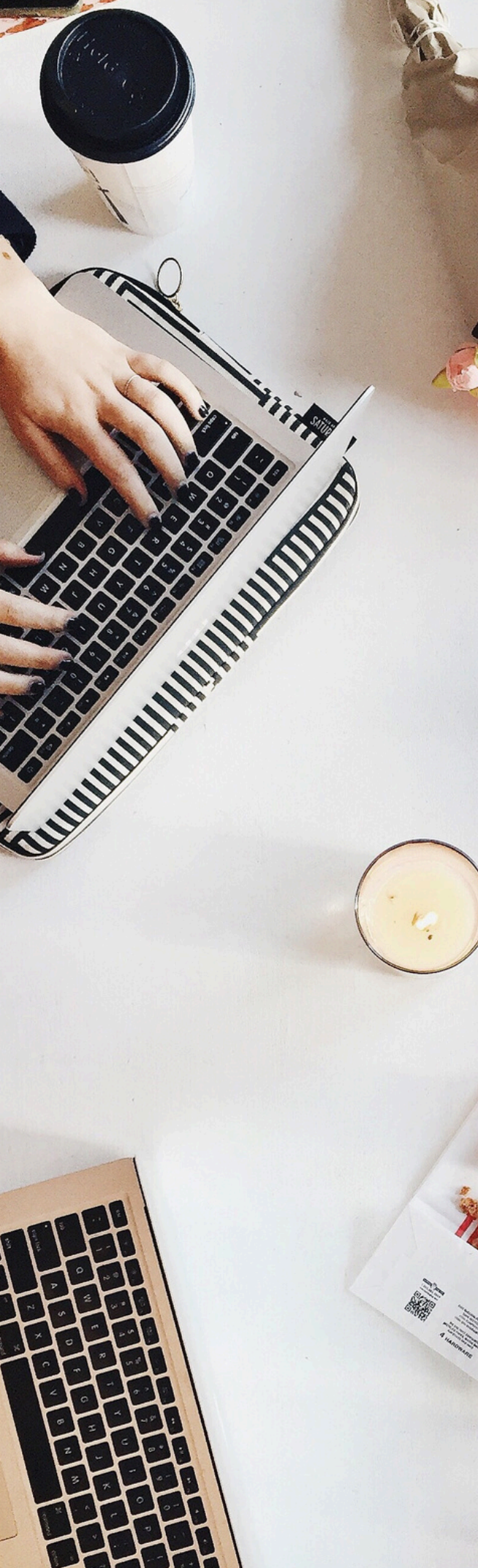
Cloud computing will remain a key trend shaping the future of IT. As businesses continue to transition from on-premises infrastructure to cloud platforms like Amazon Web Services (AWS), Microsoft Azure, and Google Cloud, the demand for cloud engineers, cloud architects, and DevOps professionals will grow. Cloud computing is not just about storing data—it's increasingly focused on building flexible, scalable infrastructures that support remote work, automation, and big data analytics. Future trends in cloud computing include serverless architecture, multi-cloud strategies, and edge computing, which will offer more efficient ways to manage data and services.

The fields of **artificial intelligence (AI)** and **machine learning (ML)** are also expected to experience significant growth. AI technologies are transforming industries by enabling automation, predictive analytics, and smarter decision-making. IT professionals specializing in AI and ML will be crucial in developing systems that can learn from data, automate complex processes, and enhance user experiences. Natural language processing (NLP), computer vision, and AI-driven personalization are just a few of the AI applications that are gaining traction, creating a demand for AI engineers and data scientists to implement these technologies across various sectors.

Automation and robotic process automation (RPA) are also set to reshape the workforce. As businesses seek to streamline operations and reduce costs, automation technologies that replace repetitive tasks are becoming increasingly popular. IT professionals who can design, implement, and manage automated systems will find themselves in high demand. In addition to technical skills, IT professionals will need to focus on managing the ethical implications of automation, such as its impact on jobs and privacy.

The **Internet of Things (IoT)** is another trend that will continue to grow, with more devices being connected to the internet than ever before. IoT has applications across various industries, including healthcare, manufacturing, and smart cities. As more devices become interconnected, the need for professionals who can develop IoT solutions, manage the data generated by IoT devices, and secure these networks will increase. Edge computing, which involves processing data closer to where it's generated (at the "edge" of the network), will become more prominent as IoT expands, reducing latency and improving efficiency in real-time data processing.

Blockchain technology is also expected to see wider adoption beyond cryptocurrencies. Blockchain's decentralized, secure ledger system has potential applications in industries like finance, supply chain management, and healthcare. IT professionals skilled in blockchain development will be sought after to create secure, transparent systems for managing transactions, tracking goods, and protecting sensitive data. As businesses explore new use cases for blockchain, this area is likely to generate new opportunities for IT experts.



Resources

Tech News and Blogs

- TechCrunch
- Wired
- ZDNet
- Ars Technica
- InfoWorld
- The Verge

Forums and Communities

- Stack Overflow
- Reddit (r/ITCareerQuestions, r/sysadmin, r/cybersecurity)
- GitHub
- Spiceworks

Conferences & Networking Events

- Black Hat
- AWS re:Invent
- Google Cloud Next
- Cisco Live
- DEF CON

Books

- “Clean Code” by Robert C. Martin
- “The Phoenix Project” by Gene Kim, Kevin Behr, and George Spafford
- “The Pragmatic Programmer” by Andrew Hunt and David Thomas
- “Cybersecurity and Cyberwar” by P.W. Singer and Allan Friedman
- “Designing Data-Intensive Applications” by Martin Kleppmann

Online Communities for Specialization

- Cloud Academy
- Cybrary
- Kaggle

IT Job Boards

- Indeed
- Dice
- Glassdoor
- LinkedIn Jobs