Sample Interest Profile Analysis Report

Prepared for: Saxena, Sushil Date: May 31 2011 11:09 AM

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Knowing your interests is important because it allows you to make informed career decisions and indicates work that you will enjoy. People whose interests match their occupations and activities find greater satisfaction, are more productive, and have higher levels of motivation. These results can increase your chances for career success.

This report provides an in-depth description of your responses to the Career Interest Profiler. Designed to help you identify and understand your career interests, this report can start you on the journey of matching your interests with occupations. To guide you through the career planning process and help you set goals, a variety of occupations that correspond with your interests are provided. This report is designed to expand your options, rather than limit them, giving you many avenues to explore that have something in common with your interest profile.

Your personalized report explains your two areas of greatest interests, and then provides a wide variety of occupations that meet those interests in some way. Not all of these jobs will be attractive to you, which is to be expected. While interests play a key role in identifying preferred occupations, other traits such as abilities, skills, values, personality and previous experience also influence what you find appealing. Each of the occupations listed in this report have common activities that match your interests. Of course, some of the jobs listed will match your desires to a greater extent than others.

As you read through this report there are a number of things to keep in mind.

- 1 Take the time to discuss your findings with the people who are important to you such as your family and career counselor.
- 2 Do not expect to find one perfect job. There are many job options available and many will fit your interest profile in some way.
- The Career Interest Profiler is a measure of interests, not skills. So while it can help you identify jobs you might like, it does not tell you what you are good at.
- When you are making career decisions gather as much information as possible. This includes taking other types of assessments and talking to people who are working in jobs that interest you.



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Realistic Your Score: 4.9 Realistic occupations frequently involve work activities that include practical, hands-on problems and solutions. They often deal with plants, animals, and real-world materials like wood, tools, and machinery. Many of the occupations require working outside, and do not involve a lot of paperwork or working closely with others. Conventional Your Score: 4.9 Conventional occupations frequently involve following set procedures and routines. These occupations can include working with data and details more than with ideas. Usually there is a clear line of authority to follow. Artistic Your Score: 4.4 Artistic occupations frequently involve working with forms, designs and patterns. They often require self-expression and the work can be done without following a clear set of rules. Your Score: 4.2 Investigative Investigative occupations frequently involve working with ideas, and require an extensive amount of thinking. These occupations can involve searching for facts and figuring out problems mentally. Social Your Score: 4 Social occupations frequently involve working with, communicating with, and teaching people. These occupations often involve helping or providing service to others. Enterprising Your Score: 3.7 Enterprising occupations frequently involve starting up and carrying out projects. These occupations can involve leading people and making many decisions. Sometimes they require risk taking and often deal with business.

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With Career Comparisons, you can see whether your interest likely to be satisfied in any of 849 different careers. Simply selecta Job Family & then a specific career, and you'll get side-by-side comparisons for the 6 interest that you scored.				
Select a job family to see all the job roles(functions) in that family.				
Job Family : Computer and Mathematical Occupations				
Job Role : Computer Systems Analysts ▼	Preview			

INTEREST REPORT Artistic: Average Artistic occupations frequently involve working with forms, Your Rating designs and patterns. They often require self-expression and 3 the work can be done without following a clear set of rules. 4 5 6 7 Conventional: Average Conventional occupations frequently involve following set Your Rating procedures and routines. These occupations can include working with data and details more than with ideas. Usually there is a clear line of authority to follow.

MORE.....



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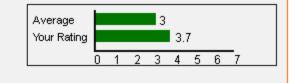
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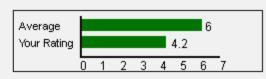
Enterprising:

Enterprising occupations frequently involve starting up and carrying out projects. These occupations can involve leading people and making many decisions. Sometimes they require risk taking and often deal with business.



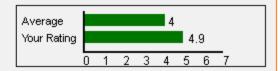
Investigative:

Investigative occupations frequently involve working with ideas, and require an extensive amount of thinking. These occupations can involve searching for facts and figuring out problems mentally.



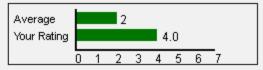
Realistic:

Realistic occupations frequently involve work activities that include practical, hands-on problems and solutions. They often deal with plants, animals, and real-world materials like wood, tools, and machinery. Many of the occupations require working outside, and do not involve a lot of paperwork or working closely with others.



Social:

Social occupations frequently involve working with, communicating with, and teaching people. These occupations often involve helping or providing service to others.



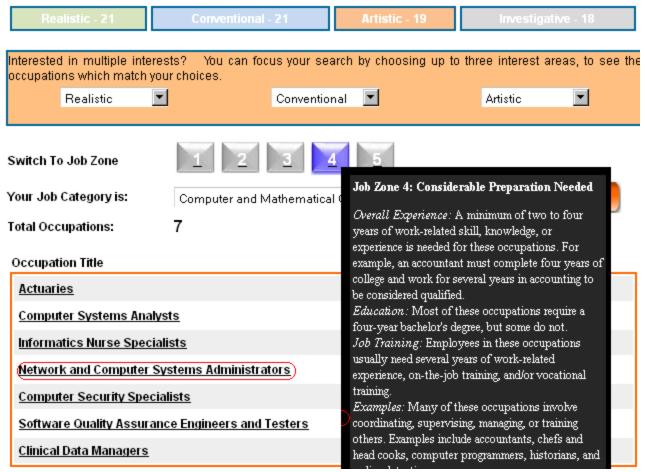


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Interest Profiler Occupations Report

Sushil Saxena





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Career: Computer Systems Analysts

JOB DESCRIPTION

Analyze science, engineering, business, and all other data processing problems for application to electronic data processing systems. Analyze user requirements, procedures, and problems to automate or improve existing systems and review computer system capabilities, workflow, and scheduling limitations. May analyze or recommend commercially available software. May supervise computer programmers.

Read More...



JOB REQUIREMENTS

Education: Most of these occupations require a four-year bachelor's degree, but some do not.

Expereince: A considerable amount of work-related skill, knowledge, or experience is needed for these occupations. For example, an accountant must complete four years of college and work for several years in accounting to be considered qualified.

Training: Employees in these occupations usually need several years of work-related experience, on-the-job training, and/or vocational training.

Read More...

RELATED CAREER

ORGANIZATIONS RELY ON COMPUTERS

Computer Programmers

Computer Support Specialists

Computer Security Specialists

Network Systems and Data Communications Analysts

Computer Science Teachers, Postsecondary

Computer Operators

Computer, Automated Teller, and Office Machine Repairers

Electrical and Electronics Repairers, Commercial and Industrial Equipment



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Career: Computer Systems Analysts

JOB TASKS

lr	nportance %age	Task Description	
74		Expand or modify system to serve new purposes or improve work flow.	
73		Test, maintain, and monitor computer programs and systems, including coordinating the installation of computer programs and systems.	
73		Develop, document and revise system design procedures, test procedures, and quality standards.	
72		Provide staff and users with assistance solving computer related problems, such as malfunctions and program problems.	
72		Review and analyze computer printouts and performance indicators to locate code problems, and correct errors by correcting codes.	
71		Use object-oriented programming languages, as well as client and server applications development processes and multimedia and Internet technology.	
69		Consult with management to ensure agreement on system principles.	
69		Confer with clients regarding the nature of the information processing or computation needs a computer program is to address.	
66		Read manuals, periodicals, and technical reports to learn how to develop programs that meet staff and user requirements.	
66		Coordinate and link the computer systems within an organization to increase compatibility and so information can be shared.	
64		Determine computer software or hardware needed to set up or alter system.	
63		Supervise computer programmers or other systems analysts or serve as project leaders for particular systems projects.	
63		Assess the usefulness of pre-developed application packages and adapt them to a user environment.	
62		Analyze information processing or computation needs and plan and design computer systems, using techniques such as structured analysis, data modeling and information engineering.	
61		Prepare cost-benefit and return-on-investment analyses to aid in decisions on system implementation.	
60		Define the goals of the system and devise flow charts and diagrams describing logical operational steps of programs.	
60		Utilize the computer in the analysis and solution of business problems such as development of integrated production and inventory control and cost analysis systems.	
59		Train staff and users to work with computer systems and programs.	



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Career: Computer Systems Analysts

WORK ACTIVITIES

Importance %age	Activity Description
	Interacting With Computers Using computers and computer systems (including hardware and software) to program, write software, set up functions, enter data, or process information.
	adjust computer operation system
	develop or maintain databases
	implement computer system changes
	install computer programs
	maintain client-server database
	operate computer networks
	program computers for electronic engineering applications
	program computers for management analysis applications
	program computers for medical applications
	program computers for social science applications
	program computers using existing software
	program mainframe computer
	resolve computer program operational problems
	resolve symbolic formulations in data processing applications
	revise or correct errors in computer programs, software, or systems
	test computer programs or systems
	use computer application flow charts
	use computer programming language
	use computers to enter, access or retrieve data
	use geographical information system (GIS) software
	use relational database software
	use spreadsheet software
	write computer software, programs, or code
<u> </u>	Making Decisions and Solving Problems Analyzing information and evaluating results to choose the best solution and solve problems.
	select business applications for computers MORE
	Processing Information
	Compiling, coding, categorizing, calculating, tabulating, auditing, or verifying information or data.



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MAJOR SKILLS

Critical Thinking

Using logic and reasoning to identify the strengths and weaknesses of alternative solutions, conclusions or approaches to problems.

Systems Analysis

Determining how a system should work and how changes in conditions, operations, and the environment will affect outcomes.

Reading Comprehension

Understanding written sentences and paragraphs in work related documents.

Active Listening

Giving full attention to what other people are saying, taking time to understand the points being made, asking questions as appropriate, and not interrupting at inappropriate times.

Speaking

Talking to others to convey information effectively.

MAJOR ABILITIES

Problem Sensitivity

The ability to tell when something is wrong or is likely to go wrong. It does not involve solving the problem, only recognizing there is a problem.

Oral Comprehension

The ability to listen to and understand information and ideas presented through spoken words and sentences.

Information Ordering

The ability to arrange things or actions in a certain order or pattern according to a specific rule or set of rules (e.g., patterns of numbers, letters, words, pictures, mathematical operations).

Deductive Reasoning

The ability to apply general rules to specific problems to produce answers that make sense.

Near Vision

The ability to see details at close range (within a few feet of the observer).



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Career: Computer Systems Analysts

	KNOWLEDGE		
lı	nportance %age	Area Of Knowledge	
71		Computers and Electronics Knowledge of circuit boards, processors, chips, electronic equipment, and computer hardware and software, including applications and programming.	
59		English Language Knowledge of the structure and content of the English language including the meaning and spelling of words, rules of composition, and grammar.	
50		Customer and Personal Service Knowledge of principles and processes for providing customer and personal services. This includes customer needs assessment, meeting quality standards for services, and evaluation of customer satisfaction.	
49		Mathematics Knowledge of arithmetic, algebra, geometry, calculus, statistics, and their applications.	
44		Engineering and Technology Knowledge of the practical application of engineering science and technology. This includes applying principles, techniques, procedures, and equipment to the design and production of various goods and services.	
42		Administration and Management Knowledge of business and management principles involved in strategic planning, resource allocation, human resources modeling, leadership technique, production methods, and coordination of people and resources.	
38		Clerical Knowledge of administrative and clerical procedures and systems such as word processing, managing files and records, stenography and transcription, designing forms, and other office procedures and terminology.	
35		Education and Training Knowledge of principles and methods for curriculum and training design, teaching and instruction for individuals and groups, and the measurement of training effects.	
34		Design Knowledge of design techniques, tools, and principles involved in production of precision technical plans, blueprints, drawings, and models.	
34		■ Telecommunications Knowledge of transmission, broadcasting, switching, control, and operation of telecommunications systems. Telecommunications Telecommunications	

