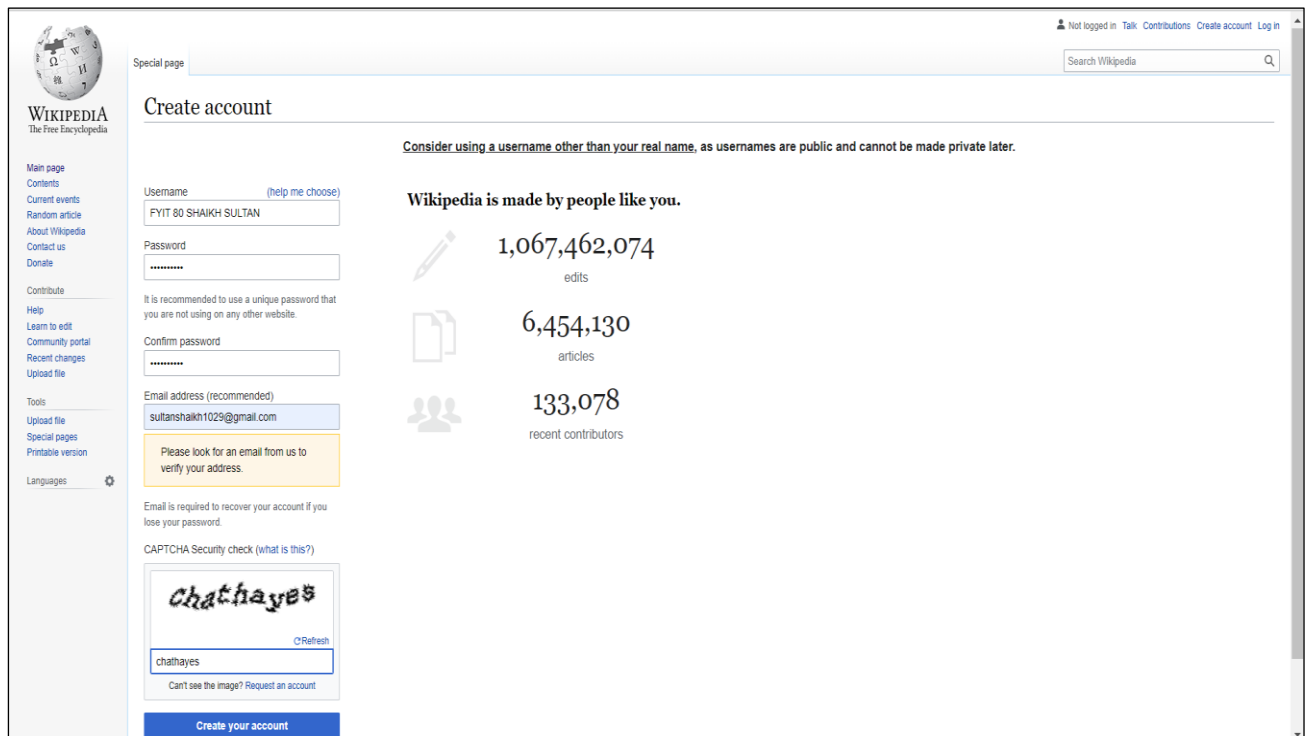
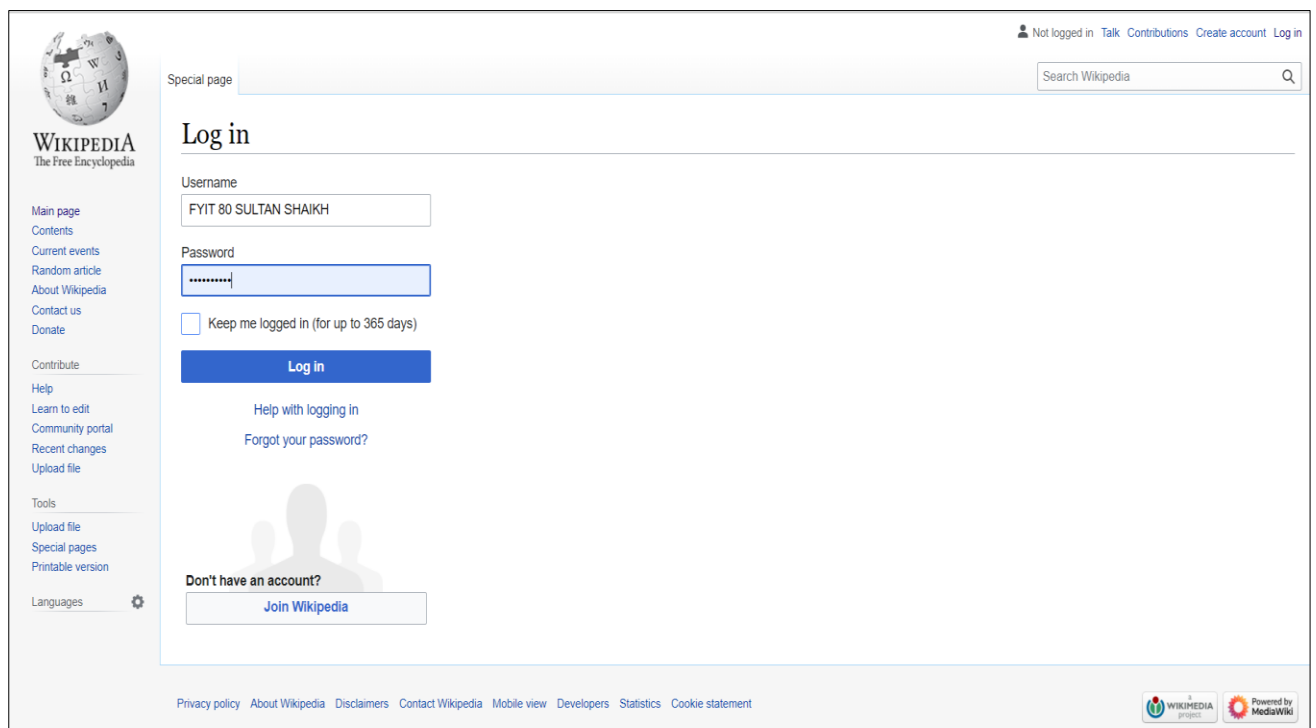


➤ CREATING AN ACCOUNT IN WIKIPEDIA :



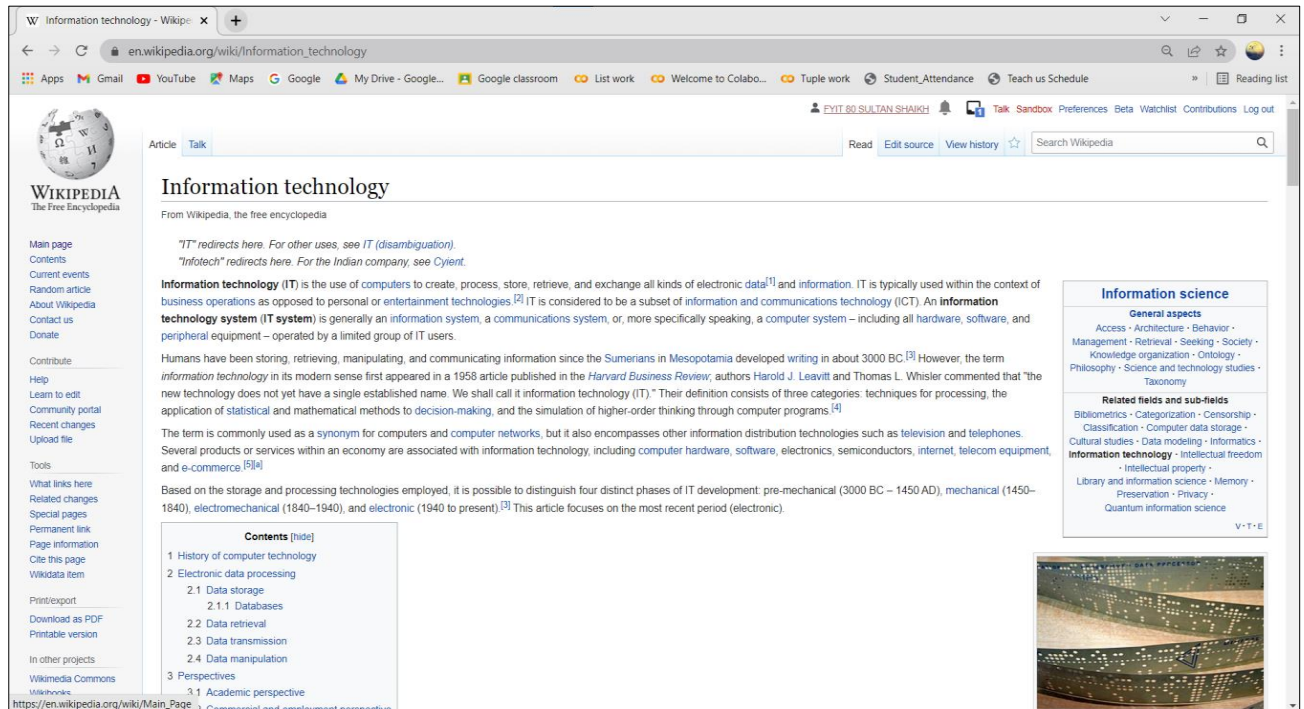
The screenshot shows the Wikipedia 'Create account' page. The header includes the Wikipedia logo, a search bar, and navigation links like 'Not logged in', 'Talk', 'Contributions', 'Create account', and 'Log in'. The left sidebar contains links for 'Main page', 'Contents', 'Current events', 'Random article', 'About Wikipedia', 'Contact us', 'Donate', 'Contribute', 'Help', 'Learn to edit', 'Community portal', 'Recent changes', 'Upload file', 'Tools', 'Upload file', 'Special pages', 'Printable version', and 'Languages'. The main content area is titled 'Create account' and includes a note: 'Consider using a username other than your real name, as usernames are public and cannot be made private later.' Below this, there are input fields for 'Username' (with a '(help me choose)' link), 'Password', and 'Confirm password'. A message states: 'It is recommended to use a unique password that you are not using on any other website.' The 'Email address (recommended)' field contains 'sultanshakh1029@gmail.com'. A yellow box with a warning icon says: 'Please look for an email from us to verify your address.' Below the email field, it says: 'Email is required to recover your account if you lose your password.' A 'CAPTCHA Security check (what is this?)' section shows a CAPTCHA image with the text 'chathayes' and a text input field with the same text. A 'Refresh' link is next to the input field. At the bottom, there is a 'Create your account' button. On the right side of the page, there is a statistics section titled 'Wikipedia is made by people like you.' with three rows: '1,067,462,074 edits' (with a pencil icon), '6,454,130 articles' (with a document icon), and '133,078 recent contributors' (with a group of people icon).

➤ LOGIN PAGE :



The screenshot shows the Wikipedia 'Log in' page. The header is identical to the 'Create account' page. The left sidebar is also identical. The main content area is titled 'Log in' and includes input fields for 'Username' (containing 'FYIT 80 SULTAN SHAIKH') and 'Password'. Below the password field, there is a checkbox labeled 'Keep me logged in (for up to 365 days)'. A blue 'Log in' button is positioned below the checkbox. Below the button, there are links for 'Help with logging in' and 'Forgot your password?'. At the bottom, there is a section titled 'Don't have an account?' with a 'Join Wikipedia' button. The footer of the page contains links for 'Privacy policy', 'About Wikipedia', 'Disclaimers', 'Contact Wikipedia', 'Mobile view', 'Developers', 'Statistics', and 'Cookie statement'. On the right side of the footer, there are logos for 'WIKIMEDIA projects' and 'Powered by MediaWiki'.

➤ ARTICLE PAGE BEFORE EDITING CONTENT :



➤ INSERTING CONTENT IN ARTICLE :



➤ PREVIEW OF CONTENT EDITED IN ARTICLE :

W Editing Information technology - x +

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Article Talk

Editing Information technology

Content that violates any copyrights will be deleted. Encyclopedic content must be verifiable through citations to reliable sources.

Preview

This is only a preview, your changes have not yet been saved! -- Go to editing area

"IT" redirects here. For other uses, see IT (disambiguation).
"Infotech" redirects here. For the Indian company, see Cylent.

Information technology (IT) is the use of computers to create, process, store, retrieve, and exchange all kinds of electronic data^[1] and information. IT is typically used within the context of business operations as opposed to personal or entertainment technologies ^[2] IT is considered to be a subset of information and communications technology (ICT). An **information technology system (IT system)** is generally an information system, a communications system, or, more specifically speaking, a computer system – including all hardware, software, and peripheral equipment – operated by a limited group of IT users.

Examples of information technology So how is IT actually involved in day-to-day business? Consider five common examples of IT and teams at work. **Server upgrade.** One or more data center servers near the end of their operational and maintenance lifecycle. IT staff will select and procure replacement servers, configure and deploy the new servers, backup applications and data on existing servers, transfer that data and applications to the new servers, validate that the new servers are working properly and then repurpose or decommission and dispose of the old servers. **Security monitoring.** Businesses routinely employ tools to monitor and log activity in applications, networks and system IT staff receive alerts of potential threats or noncompliant behavior – such as a user attempting to access a restricted file – check logs and other reporting tools to investigate and determine the root cause of the alert and take prompt action to address and remediate the threat, often driving changes and improvements to security posture that can prevent similar events in the future. **New software.** The business determines a need for a new mobile application that can allow customers to log in and access account information or conduct other transactions from smartphones and tablets. Developers work to create and refine a suitable application according to a planned roadmap. Operations staff posts each iteration of the new mobile application for download and deploy the back-end components of the app to the organization's infrastructure. **Business improvement.** A business requires more availability from a critical application to help with revenue or business continuance strategies. The IT staff might be called upon to architect a high-availability cluster to provide greater performance and resilience for the application to ensure that the application can continue to function in the face of single outages. This can be paired with enhancements to data storage protection and recovery. **User support.** Developers are building a major upgrade for a vital business application. Developers and admins will collaborate to create new documentation for the upgrade. IT staff might deploy the upgrade for limited beta testing – allowing a select group of users to try the new version – while also developing and delivering comprehensive training that prepares all users for the new version's eventual release.

Humans have been storing, retrieving, manipulating, and communicating information since the Sumerians in Mesopotamia developed writing in about 3000 BC.^[3] However, the term *information technology* in its modern sense first appeared in a 1958 article published in the *Harvard Business Review*, authors Harold J. Leavitt and Thomas L. Whisler commented "the new technology does not yet have a single established name. We shall call it information technology (IT)." Their definition consists of three categories: techniques for

Information science

General aspects

Access · Architecture · Behavior · Management · Retrieval · Seeking · Society · Knowledge organization · Ontology · Philosophy · Science and technology studies · Taxonomy

Related fields and sub-fields

Bibliometrics · Categorization · Censorship · Classification · Computer data storage · Cultural studies · Data modeling · Informatics · **Information technology** · Intellectual freedom · Intellectual property · Library and information science · Memory · Preservation · Privacy · Quantum information science

V · T · E

➤ PAGE AFTER REMOVING EDITED CONTENT FROM ARTICLE

W Information technology - Wikipe - x +

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Information_technology

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Article Talk

Information technology

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

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The term is commonly used as a synonym for computers and computer networks, but it also encompasses other information distribution technologies such as television and telephones. Several products or services within an economy are associated with information technology, including computer hardware, software, electronics, semiconductors, internet, telecom equipment, and e-commerce.^{[5][6]}

Based on the storage and processing technologies employed, it is possible to distinguish four distinct phases of IT development: pre-mechanical (3000 BC – 1450 AD), mechanical (1450–1840), electromechanical (1840–1940), and electronic (1940 to present).^[3] This article focuses on the most recent period (electronic).

Contents

- History of computer technology
- Electronic data processing
 - 2.1 Data storage
 - 2.1.1 Databases
 - 2.2 Data retrieval
 - 2.3 Data transmission
 - 2.4 Data manipulation
- Perspectives
 - 3.1 Academic perspective