***People’s Democratic Republic of Algeria***

***Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research***

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Final Project of TIC

Information and Communication Technologies ICT

& Technologies related to ICT

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**Introduction:**

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) represent a broad category encompassing a range of technologies designed to facilitate the acquisition, storage, processing, and dissemination of information. It includes computing technologies like servers, laptop computers and software applications, as well as the wired and wireless communication technologies that support telephones and the Internet.

ICT is often used as a synonym for information technology (IT), but the two terms can have slightly different meanings when used in different contexts. In some industries, IT only applies to [enterprise computing](https://www.techopedia.com/definition/27854/enterprise-computing), while the broader label ICT encompasses both IT and communication technologies.Therefore, IT is often considered to be a subset of ICT that deals with the technical aspects of managing information, while ICT is a broader term that encompasses both IT and communication technologies.

Over the past few decades, ICT has become an integral part of modern society, influencing how we communicate, work, learn, and conduct business. **History and evolution of ICT:**

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has undergone tremendous changes since its beginning. The evolution of ICT applications has been driven by technological advancements, changing user needs, and the desire for greater efficiency and effectiveness in communication and information management. This evolution had undergone major stages:

* **Stage 1: The Emergence of Telecommunications**

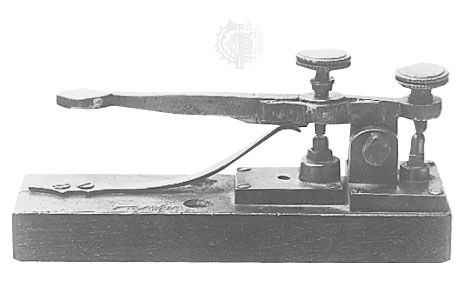
The first stage of ICT applications was marked by the emergence of telecommunications. This began in the early 19th century with the invention of the telegraph, which revolutionized communication by allowing messages to be transmitted across long distances in a matter of minutes. Later, the invention of the telephone in the late 19th century enabled people to communicate in real-time, allowing for faster and more efficient communication.

Figure 1: a Telegraph

* **Stage 2: The Rise of Computing**

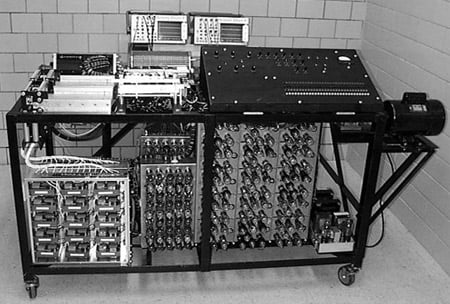
The second stage of ICT applications was marked by the rise of computing. This began in the mid-20th century with the invention of the first electronic computers. These early computers were large and expensive, and were used primarily by government agencies and large corporations. However, as technology advanced, computers became smaller, faster, and more affordable, making them accessible to a wider range of users.

Figure 2: First digital computer

* **Stage 3: The Emergence of the Internet**

The third stage of ICT applications was marked by the emergence of the internet. This began in the late 20th century with the creation of the World Wide Web, which allowed for the sharing of information across networks. The internet revolutionized communication by enabling people to communicate and share information across vast distances in real-time. The emergence of the internet also led to the creation of new industries and business models, such as e-commerce, social media, and online advertising.

* **Stage 4: The Rise of Mobile Computing**

The fourth stage of ICT applications was marked by the rise of mobile computing. This began in the early 21st century with the invention of smartphones and tablets. Mobile computing allowed for greater mobility and flexibility, enabling people to access information and communicate from anywhere at any time. The emergence of mobile computing also led to the creation of new industries and business models, such as mobile apps and mobile advertising.

* **Stage 5: The Emergence of Artificial Intelligence**

The fifth stage of ICT applications is currently underway and is marked by the emergence of artificial intelligence (AI). AI is a field of computer science that involves the development of algorithms and computer programs that can perform tasks that typically require human intelligence, such as visual perception, speech recognition, and decision-making. AI has the potential to revolutionize the way we work and live by enabling greater automation, efficiency, and accuracy in various industries and fields.

**The Impact of TIC:**

The impact of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is profound and pervasive across various aspects of society and individual lives. Notably:

* **Education:**

**E-Learning:** ICT has facilitated the growth of e-learning, making education accessible to a global audience. Online courses, educational apps, and digital resources have expanded learning opportunities.

**Remote Learning:** Especially evident during global events like the COVID-19 pandemic, ICT has allowed for remote learning, enabling students to access educational materials from home.

* **Business and Economy:**

**Automation and Efficiency:** ICT has increased efficiency in business operations through automation, data analytics, and enterprise resource planning (ERP) systems.

**E-commerce**: The rise of the internet has given birth to e-commerce, transforming the way goods and services are bought and sold. Online platforms enable global transactions and marketplaces.

* **Healthcare:**

**Telemedicine:** ICT has played a crucial role in the development of telemedicine, allowing patients to consult with healthcare professionals remotely. This is particularly important for those in remote areas or unable to travel.

**Health Information Systems:** Electronic health records and health information systems have improved the management and accessibility of patient data, leading to better healthcare outcomes.

**Technologies related to TIC :**

Now, let's explore specific technologies related to TIC, including Google services, Microsoft tools, Git, and GitHub…

* Google services

Google offers a range of services as part of its suite of cloud computing, productivity, and collaboration tools. Here are more details on some key Google services.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **GOOGLE WORKSPACE** | |
| **Gmail** | A widely used email service that provides a customizable email address with powerful search features. |
| **Google Drive** | A cloud storage service that allows users to store and share files. It integrates with other Google services, such as Docs, Sheets, and Slides. |
| **Google Docs** | A web-based word processing tool that enables collaborative editing and real-time commenting. |
| **Google Sheet** | A cloud-based spreadsheet application that supports collaborative editing and data analysis. |
| **Google Slides** | A presentation tool that allows users to create and edit presentations collaboratively. |
| **Google Classroom** | An online platform developed for educational purposes. It enables teachers to create and manage classes, distribute assignments, grade work, and communicate with students. |
| **GOOGLE CLOUD PLATFORM (GCP)** | |
| **Compute Engine** | Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) offering for virtual machines. |
| **Cloud Storage** | Object storage service for storing and retrieving data. |
| **BigQuery** | A fully managed, serverless data warehouse for running fast SQL queries. |
| **Google Firebase** | |
| **Firebase Realtime Database** | A NoSQL cloud database that stores data in JSON format and synchronizes it across connected clients in real-time. |
| **Firebase Authentication** | A service that provides easy-to-use authentication options for users. |
| **F**irebase Hosting | A static web hosting service that allows developers to deploy and host web apps quickly. |