***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

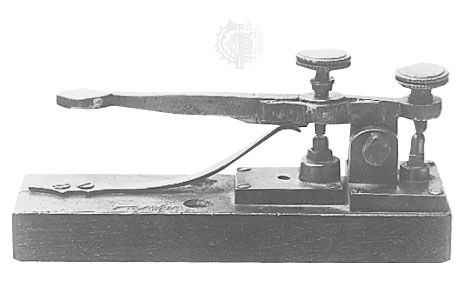
The first stage of ICT applications was marked by the emergence of telecommunications. This began in the early 19th century with the invention of the telegraph, which revolutionized communication by allowing messages to be transmitted across long distances in a matter of minutes. Later, the invention 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

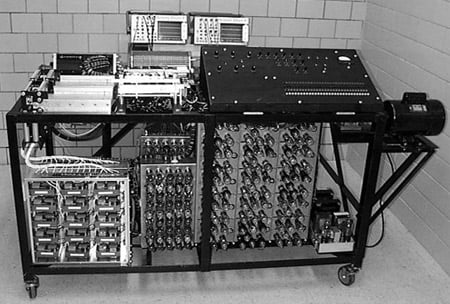
The second stage of ICT applications was marked by the rise of computing. This began in the mid-20th century with the invention of the first electronic computers. These early computers were large and expensive, and were used primarily by government agencies and large corporations. However, as technology 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 ICT:**

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

* On 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.
* On 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.
* On 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 ICT:**

Now, let's explore specific technologies related to ICT, 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** is an email service provided by Google. As of 2019, it had 1.5 billion active users worldwide, making it the largest email service in the world. It also provides a webmail interface, accessible through a web browser, and is also accessible through the official mobile application. |
|  | **Google Drive** is a file storage and synchronization service developed by Google. Launched on April 24, 2012, it allows users to store files in the cloud, synchronize files across devices, and share files. |
|  | **Google Docs** is an online word processor included as part of the free, web-based Google Docs Editors suite offered by Google. It is accessible via an internet browser as a web-based application and is also available as a mobile app. |
|  | **Google Sheet** is a spreadsheet application included as part of the free, web-based Google Docs Editors suite offered by Google. The app allows users to create and edit files online while collaborating with other users in real-time. Edits are tracked by which user made them, along with a revision history. |
|  | **Google Slides** is a [presentation program](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Presentation_program) included as part of the free, [web-based](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_application) [Google Docs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google_Docs_Editors) suite offered by [Google](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google). The app allows users to create and edit files online while collaborating with other users in real-time. Those edits are tracked by a user with a revision history presenting changes. |
|  | **Google Classroom** is a free blended learning platform developed by Google for educational institutions that aims to simplify creating, distributing, and grading assignments. The primary purpose of Google Classroom is to streamline the process of sharing files between teachers and students. As of 2021, approximately 150 million users use Google Classroom. |

* Microsoft tools

Microsoft offers a wide range of tools and services that cater to various needs, including productivity, collaboration, development, and cloud computing. Here are some key Microsoft tools:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **MICROSOFT 365** | |
| Logo of Word | ***Microsoft Word:*** A word processing application for creating and editing documents that was developed by *Microsoft .* It was first released on October 25, 1983, under the name Multi-Tool Word for Xenix systems. |
| Logo of Excel | **Microsoft Excel:** A spreadsheet application for data analysis and visualization.  It features calculation or computation capabilities, graphing tools, pivot tables, and a macro programming language called Visual Basic for Applications (VBA) |
| Logo of Microsoft Powerpoint 2013 | **Microsoft PowerPoint:** is a presentation program developed by Microsoft. PowerPoint presentations are widely used for creating slideshows for business, education, and other purposes. |
| Logo of Outlook | **Microsoft Outlook:** is a personal information manager software system from Microsoft, available as a part of the Microsoft 365 software suites. Though primarily being popular as an email client for businesses. |
|  | **Microsoft OneNote:** is a note-taking software developed by Microsoft. It is available as part of the Microsoft 365 suite and since 2014 has been free on all platforms outside the suite. |
| **VISUAL STUDIO** | |
|  | **Visual Studio IDE:** An integrated development environment for building applications for Windows, Android, iOS, and web applications. |
| **Visual Studio Code:** A lightweight, open-source code editor with support for various programming languages. |
| **AZURE CLOUD SERVICES** | |
| azure-cloud-logo - Wallit | Microsoft's cloud computing platform offering a wide range of services, including virtual machines, databases, AI, and more. |

These Microsoft tools are designed to support a broad range of tasks, from personal productivity to enterprise-level development and cloud services. They often integrate seamlessly with each other, providing a comprehensive ecosystem for individuals and organizations.

* + Git and GitHub:

Git is the underlying version control system that manages source code changes, while GitHub is a web-based platform that provides hosting for Git repositories and adds collaboration features to facilitate teamwork and project management. Developers often use Git locally and push their code to GitHub for centralized hosting and collaboration. Other similar platforms exist (GitLab, Bitbucket), but GitHub is one of the most popular and widely adopted services.

* Other Technologies:
* **Docker:** A platform for developing, shipping, and running applications in containers.
* **Jenkins:** An open-source automation server used for building, testing, and deploying software.
* **Collaboration Tools:**
  + **Slack:** A messaging platform for teams that facilitates communication and collaboration.
  + **Confluence:** A collaboration tool used to help teams collaborate and share knowledge efficiently.

These technologies play crucial roles in software development, collaboration, and cloud computing, contributing to the efficiency and effectiveness of IT processes. Keep in mind that the technology landscape is dynamic, and new tools and services may emerge over time.