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**Technology Management:**

Technology management is the integrated planning, design, optimization, operation, and control of technological goods, processes, and services. It focuses with the use of technology for the benefit of people.

**IT Operation:**

IT operations are the collection of all procedures and services that an IT staff offers to their internal or external clients and uses on a daily basis to operate their organization. It describes how operations management is used to address a company's technological requirements. Responding to requests created for maintenance work or customer complaints can be part of operations activity.

**IT Service Management:**

IT staff simply manage the end-to-end delivery of IT services to customers through IT service management, also known as ITSM. This comprises all of the procedures and actions required to plan, produce, present, and provide IT services.

The idea that IT should be provided as a service is at the foundation of ITSM. An example ITSM scenario would involve requesting new equipment, such as a laptop. You would submit your request via a portal, creating a ticket with all the necessary details and starting a reoccurring cycle. The ticket would then be placed in the queue for the IT staff, where incoming requests are prioritised and sorted.

**IT Asset Management:**

IT asset management (ITAM) is a collection of operational procedures that integrates financial, inventory, and contractual tasks to reduce costs, assist IT environment lifecycle management, and facilitate strategic decision-making. A part of the IT service management (ITSM) method is sometimes ITAM.

**Relationship between all IT management:**

All these above mentioned management functionalities come under information technology management. They all have different frameworks different work but the purpose is one which is to give better facilities to their client. Like the asset management will look after the financial area, the operational management is responsible for smooth running so they all have major and time taking task that they need to run effectively and efficiently.

**Role of IT Manager:**

IT managers play a special role in every company. This is due to the fact that they usually perform both a supporting and a strategic leadership role. They plan and execute all the directions that are provided by the company’s owners to designated ones. Their responsibilities are to manage everything like inflows, outflows, infrastructure, networking, security, software development and workflow.

**Role of IT Operations Management:**

The responsibilities of a operation management are very intense as they need to maintain and optimize operations all together. An operational manager is who is in charge of the team. Potential responsibilities include overseeing the development of operational norms, planning, mitigating operational disasters and managing change within the operational infrastructure.

**Role of IT Service Management:**

The identification, documentation, and execution of service requirements are made done once the service is in the live environment by the IT Service Manager. Also, it indicates IT organisation expertise. Not only they have to focus on the ways that are important to manage a firm’s services but also to assure that the process the duties are successfully efficiently executed.