Figure 1: usthb

UNIVIRSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY HOUARI BOUMEDIEN

PROJECT OF ICT

presentation : elwazir mohamed

Chapter 1

definition

- COMMUNICATION THROUGH HISTORY,
- ICT FINANCILLY ,
- THE RULE OF ICT IN HUMANITY

Chapter 2

TOOLS

- google services ,
- microsoft tools ,
- git/github
- artifical intillegence

Figure 2.1: ICT

definition:

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) serves as an expansive term encompassing Information Technology (IT) while highlighting the significance of cohesive communications. It underscores the amalgamation of telecommunications (encompassing telephone lines and wireless signals) and computers, coupled with essential enterprise software, middleware, storage, and audiovisual components. This amalgamation empowers users to seamlessly access, store, transmit, comprehend, and manipulate information

Furthermore, ICT extends to the convergence of audiovisuals and telephone networks with computer networks through a unified cabling or link system. There exist substantial economic incentives in consolidating telephone networks with computer networks into a singular, unified system of cabling, signal distribution, and management. The term ICT serves as an umbrella, encompassing a wide array of communication devices such as radio, television, cell phones, computer and network hardware, satellite systems, and more. It also includes various services and appliances like video conferencing and distance learning.

we can divide our relation with ICT in three main domains

HISTORY

narrative woven through the tapestry of human history, marked by key dates and visionary figures. The ancient Sumerians, around 3500 BCE, introduced the earliest form of writing on clay tablets The trajectory of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is a fascinating, a pivotal moment that laid the foundation for recorded communication. Fast forward to 1440 when Johannes Gutenberg's printing press revolutionized information dissemination during the Renaissance, democratizing access to knowledge.

In the 19th century, Samuel Morse's development of the telegraph in 1837 transformed long-distance communication. Alexander Graham Bell's invention of the telephone in 1876 further propelled human connectivity. The 20th century witnessed significant strides, notably with Alan Turing's contributions to early computing during World War II, setting the stage for the digital age.

finance

1920s-1930s The early groundwork for electronic computing systems was laid during this period. Pioneering technologies like punched-card machines were used for basic financial calculations and record-keeping.
1950s-1960s Mainframe computers began to be employed by financial institutions for complex calculations and data processing. This era marked the initial steps towards automating financial tasks.
1970s-1980 he advent of mini-computers brought computing power to a broader range of financial organization s. Electronic trading systems emerged , transforming how financial assets were bought and sold.
1990s-2000s he dot-com boom witnessed a surge in technology-related investments, including the development of financial technology (FinTech) startups. The subsequent bust led to increased scrutiny, but key FinTech innovations emerged.
2010s-2020 the rise of FinTech gained momentum, driven by advancements in ICT. Mobile banking, digital wallets , peer-to-peer lending, and robo-advisors reshaped traditional financial services . Blockchain and cryptocurrencies introduced decentralized finance (DeFi) alternatives
2020-now The financial industry continues to be shaped by ICT, with a focus on cybersecurity , real-time data analytics, and the integration of emerging technologies like blockchain and quantum computing. height

Table 2.1: the financial history of ICT

humanity

1. Enhanced Communication: lobal Connectivity: ICT has connected people across the globe, facilitating instant communication through emails, social media, video conferencing, and messaging apps

Real-Time Information: The ability to access and share information in real-time has transformed how individuals, businesses, and governments communicate.

2. Healthcare Advancements: Telemedicine: ICT allows for remote medical consultations, enabling individuals to receive healthcare services without physical presence,

Health Information Systems: Electronic health records and data analytics have improved patient care, research, and disease management

tools

Google services: Google Services constitute a comprehensive suite of online tools and applications developed by Google, serving a multitude of purposes and enhancing various aspects of users' digital lives. These services span across communication, productivity, entertainment, and information retrieval. Here are some key Google services:

- google search ,
- youtube ,
- google play .

Microsoft tools: Microsoft Tools encompass a diverse and comprehensive suite of software applications and services developed by Microsoft Corporation, catering to a wide range of user needs in both personal and professional settings. Here are some key Microsoft tools:

- microsoft ,
- word
- excel

Git and github Git: Purpose: Git is a distributed version control system designed to track changes in source code during software development. It enables collaboration among multiple developers working on the same project and provides a history of changes, making it easier to manage and maintain code. GitHub: Purpose: GitHub is a web-based platform built around Git, providing hosting for software development and collaboration. It enhances the Git workflow by adding features such as a graphical interface, issue tracking, and pull requests.

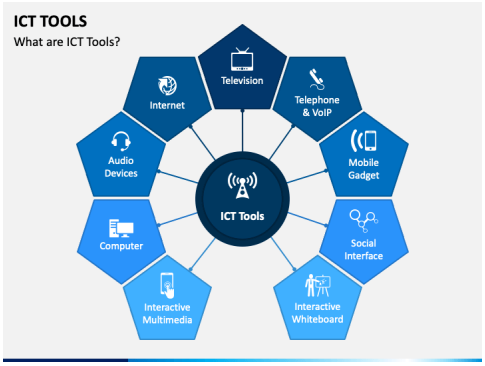

Figure 2.4: relation between ICT tools

Artificial intelligence Artificial Intelligence (AI) refers to the simulation of human intelligence in machines programmed to perform tasks that typically require human intelligence. It encompasses a broad range of techniques and technologies that enable machines to learn, reason, perceive, and make decisions. Here are key concepts of artificial intelligence: