SUBJECT: Introduction to Information and Communication Technologies

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ICT is made up of several key components that work together to collect, store, process, and share information. Below are the **basic components**:

1) Hardware:

Hardware refers to the **physical devices** used in ICT systems. Hardware refers to the physical components of ICT systems that you can touch and see.

Examples:

- Input Devices: Keyboard, mouse, scanner, webcam, microphine
- Output Devices: Monitor, printer, speakers
- Storage Devices: Hard drives, USB flash drives, memory cards
- Processing Units: CPU (Central Processing Unit), GPU (graphics Processing Unit)
- Networking Devices: Routers, modems, switches
- Mobile Device: Smartphones, tablets, laptops

2) Software:

Software is a set of **instructions or programs** that tell hardware what to do. It enables users to perform tasks on ICT systems.

Types of Software:

System Software:

- Operating systems (Windows, macOS, Linux),
- Utility programs (e.g., antivirus, file management tools)

Application Software:

- Productivity tools (e.g., Microsoft Office, Google Docs) , Word processors, spreadsheets,
- Browsers (e.g., Chrome, Firefox),
- Mobile apps (Communication tools e.g., Zoom, WhatsApp, Teams)

3) ICT Platforms

ICT platforms are **digital environments** where communication, collaboration, and data exchange take place.

ICT platforms are frameworks or environments that support the development and delivery of ICT services and applications.

Examples:

- Operating systems (Windows, Android, iOS)
- Communication Platforms: Zoom, Microsoft Teams, Slack
- Social Media Platforms: Facebook, Instagram, LinkedIn
- Learning Platforms: Google Classroom, Moodle
- E-commerce Platforms: Amazon, eBay, Shopify

4) Networks

Networks allow computers and devices to **connect and share information**. Networks are systems that connect multiple computers and devices to share resources and information.

Types of Networks:

- LAN (Local Area Network): connects devices in a Small area like a home or office
- WAN (Wide Area Network): Larger areas, like the internet
- Wi-Fi: Wireless local area network, uses radio waves instead of cables
- **Bluetooth:** Short-range wireless connection

Key Networking Devices:

- Router: Connects devices to the internet, direct data traffic between networks
- **Switch:** Connects multiple devices on the same network
- Modem: Converts signals for internet access
- **Firewalls:** provide security by monitoring and controlling traffic

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5) Data Storage

Data storage is where information is saved, accessed, and managed. It can be local or cloud-based.

Types:

- Local Storage: Stored on physical devices like
 - Hard Disk Drives (HDD), Solid State Drives (SSD), USB flash drives, CDs/DVDs
- <u>Cloud Storage:</u> Data is stored on **remote servers** accessed via the internet, Cloud storage allows users to access data anytime, anywhere via the internet.
 - Google Drive, Dropbox, OneDrive

Advantages:

Access data from anywhere, Automatic backup

6) People

People are essential to ICT systems. They use, manage, and maintain ICT tools and platforms.

Roles:

- End users (students, employees, etc.)
- ICT professionals (IT support, software developers, network engineers)

Communication Technologies

These are tools and systems that **enable the exchange of information**.

Examples:

- Email systems (Gmail, Outlook)
- Instant messaging apps (WhatsApp, Telegram, Slack)
- Video conferencing tools (Zoom, Google Meet)
- **VoIP services** (Skype, Microsoft Teams)
- **Telecommunication networks** (Mobile networks, landlines)

Summary Table

Description	Examples
Physical devices	Laptop, router, USB drive
Programs that run on hardware	Windows, MS Word, antivirus
Digital environments for communication & work	Zoom, Facebook, Google Classroom
Systems that connect devices	LAN, Wi-Fi, Bluetooth
Saving and accessing information	HDD, SSD, Google Drive
Users and managers of ICT	Students, IT staff, content creators
	Physical devices Programs that run on hardware Digital environments for communication & work Systems that connect devices Saving and accessing information

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