

➤ CREATING AN ACCOUNT IN WIKIPEDIA :

en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Special:CreateAccount&returnto=Information+technology&campaign=loginCTA

vikaskumavat

Wikipedia

Create account

Consider using a username other than your real name, as usernames are public and cannot be made private later.

Username (help me choose)
VIKASKUMAR KUMAVAT

Password

Confirm password

Email address (recommended)
kumavativikas27@gmail.com

Please look for an email from us to verify your address.

Wikipedia is made by people like you.

1,067,483,890
edits

6,454,164
articles

133,078
recent contributors

It is recommended to use a unique password that you are not using on any other website.

CAPTCHA Security check (what is this?)
Special:CAPTCHA/help

comboursa

Log in

➤ LOGIN PAGE :

en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Special:UserLogin&returnto=Information+technology

vikaskumavat

Wikipedia

Log in

Special page

Search Wikipedia

Username
FYIT 41 VIKASKUMAR KUMAVAT

Password

☐ Keep me logged in (for up to 365 days)

Log in

Help with logging in
Forgot your password?

Don't have an account?
Join Wikipedia

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WIKIPEDIA project

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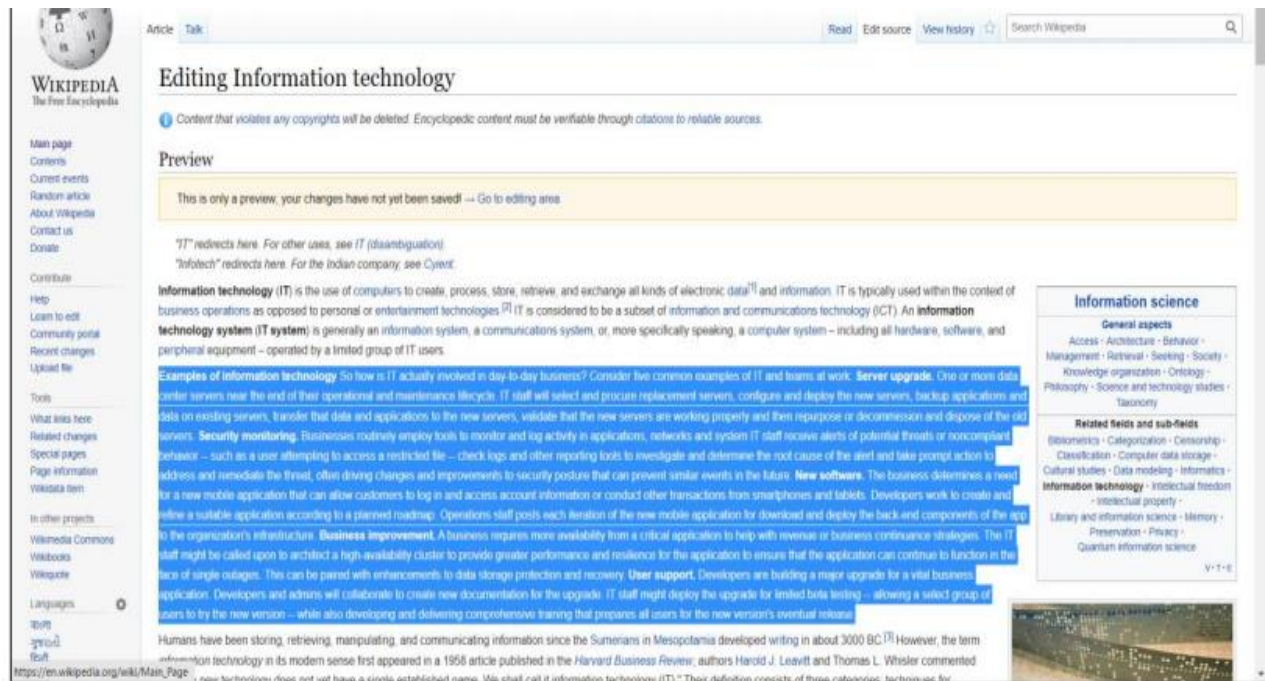
➤ ARTICLE PAGE BEFORE EDITING CONTENT :

The screenshot shows the Wikipedia article page for "Information technology". The page is viewed in a web browser with multiple tabs open. The article title "Information technology" is at the top, followed by the subtitle "From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia". Below this, there is a brief introduction paragraph. To the left of the main text is a sidebar with various links and tools. To the right is a box titled "Information science" containing a list of related fields and sub-fields. At the bottom of the page, there is a navigation bar with search and utility icons.

➤ INSERTING CONTENT IN ARTICLE :

The screenshot shows the Wikipedia article page for "Information technology" in edit mode. The editing interface includes a top navigation bar with links like "Main page", "Contents", and "Current events". Below this is a sidebar with various links and tools. The main editing area contains the article text, which is currently in a state of being edited. The text is highlighted in blue, indicating it is selected. The editing interface also includes a "Cite your sources" section at the bottom.

➤ PREVIEW OF CONTENT EDITED IN ARTICLE :



Article: [Talk](#) [Read](#) [Edit source](#) [View history](#) [Search Wikipedia](#)

Editing Information technology

Content that violates any copyrights will be deleted. Encyclopedic content must be verifiable through citations to reliable sources.

Preview

This is only a preview, your changes have not yet been saved! → [Go to editing area](#)

"IT" redirects here. For other uses, see [IT \(disambiguation\)](#).
"Infotech" redirects here. For the Indian company, see [Cyient](#).

Information technology (IT) is the use of computers to create, process, store, retrieve, and exchange all kinds of electronic data^[1] and information. IT is typically used within the context of business operations as opposed to personal or entertainment technologies^[2]. IT is considered to be a subset of information and communications technology (ICT). An **information technology system (IT system)** is generally an information system, a communications system, or, more specifically speaking, a computer system – including all hardware, software, and peripheral equipment – operated by a limited group of IT users.

Examples of information technology So how is IT actually involved in day-to-day business? Consider five common examples of IT and teams at work: **Server upgrade.** One or more data center servers near the end of their operational and maintenance lifecycle. IT staff will select and procure replacement servers, configure and deploy the new servers, backup applications and data on existing servers, transfer that data and applications to the new servers, validate that the new servers are working properly and then repurpose or decommission and dispose of the old servers. **Security monitoring.** Businesses routinely employ tools to monitor and log activity in applications, networks and system. IT staff receive alerts of potential threats or noncompliant behavior – such as a user attempting to access a restricted file – check logs and other reporting tools to investigate and determine the root cause of the alert and take prompt action to address and remediate the threat, often driving changes and improvements to security posture that can prevent similar events in the future. **New software.** The business determines a need for a new mobile application that can allow customers to log in and access account information or conduct other transactions from smartphones and tablets. Developers work to create and release a suitable application according to a planned roadmap. Operations staff posts each iteration of the new mobile application for download and deploy the back-end components of the app to the organization's infrastructure. **Business improvement.** A business requires more availability from a critical application to help with revenue or business continuance strategies. The IT staff might be called upon to architect a high-availability cluster to provide greater performance and resilience for the application to ensure that the application can continue to function in the face of single outages. This can be paired with enhancements to data storage protection and recovery. **User support.** Developers are building a major upgrade for a vital business application. Developers and admins will collaborate to create new documentation for the upgrade. IT staff might deploy the upgrade for limited beta testing – allowing a select group of users to try the new version – while also developing and delivering comprehensive training that prepares all users for the new version's eventual release.

Humans have been storing, retrieving, manipulating, and communicating information since the Sumerians in Mesopotamia developed writing in about 3000 BC.^[3] However, the term *information technology* in its modern sense first appeared in a 1958 article published in the *Harvard Business Review*, authors Harold J. Leavitt and Thomas L. Whisler commented "The new technology does not yet have a single established name. We shall call it *information technology (IT)*." Their definition consists of three categories: techniques for processing, the application of statistical and mathematical methods to decision-making, and the simulation of higher-order thinking through computer programs.^[4]

The term is commonly used as a synonym for computers and computer networks, but it also encompasses other information distribution technologies such as television and telephones. Several products or services within an economy are associated with information technology, including computer hardware, software, electronics, semiconductors, internet, telecom equipment, and e-commerce.^{[5][6]}

Based on the storage and processing technologies employed, it is possible to distinguish four distinct phases of IT development: pre-mechanical (3000 BC – 1450 AD), mechanical (1450–1840), electromechanical (1840–1940), and electronic (1940 to present).^[3] This article focuses on the most recent period (electronic).

Contents (hide)

- History of computer technology
- Electronic data processing
 - 2.1 Data storage
 - 2.1.1 Databases
 - 2.2 Data retrieval
 - 2.3 Data transmission
 - 2.4 Data manipulation
- Perspectives
 - 3.1 Academic perspective

Information science

General aspects

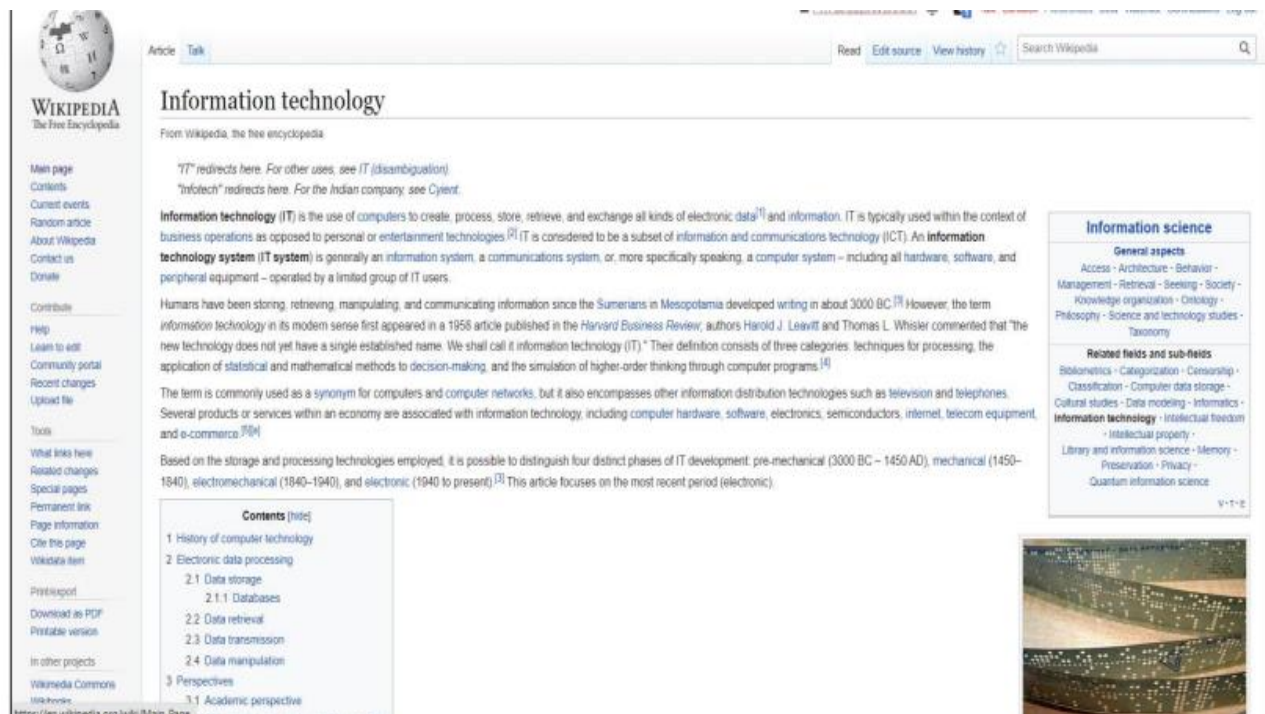
- Access - Architecture - Behavior - Management - Retrieval - Seeking - Society - Knowledge organization - Ontology - Philosophy - Science and technology studies - Taxonomy

Related fields and sub-fields

- Biometrics - Categorization - Censorship - Classification - Computer data storage - Cultural studies - Data modeling - Informatics - **Information technology** - Intellectual freedom - Intellectual property - Library and information science - Memory - Preservation - Privacy - Quantum information science

V · T · E

➤ PAGE AFTER REMOVING EDITED CONTENT FROM ARTICLE :



Article: [Talk](#) [Read](#) [Edit source](#) [View history](#) [Search Wikipedia](#)

Information technology

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

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