The term "Biotechnology" (sometimes shortened to "biotech") consists of two parts. Bio is a Greek word for "life" and technology gives an indication of human intervention.Bioinformatics plays a key role in various areas, such as functional genomics, structural genomics, and proteomics, and forms a key component in the biotechnology and pharmaceutical sector.Biotechnology deals with brewing, manufacture of human insulin, interferon, and human growth hormone, medical diagnostics, cell cloning and reproductive cloning, the genetic modification of crops, bioconversion of organic waste and the use of genetically altered bacteria in the cleanup of oil spills, stem cell research and much more.In this way, classical biotechnology refers to the traditional techniques used to breed animals and plants, as well as to the application of bacteria, yeasts and molds to make bread or cheese.In conclusion biotechnology can berefered to any technological application that uses biological systems, living organisms, or derivatives thereof, to make or modify products or processes for specific use,An example would be the selection and domestication of plants via micro propagation.

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