

o Computers: – Computers are electronic devices designed to process and store data.

II– Historical evolution of ICT The evolution of technology spans various historical a– Communication networks serve as the backbone of ICT, fostering interconnectedness and enabling the swift and reliable exchange of information, thereby facilitating effective communication and collaboration across diverse technological landscapes. The scope of communication networks extends to encompass both wired and wireless channels, providing versatile means for devices to communicate with each other (Kurose & Ross, 2021). This proficiency in know-how involves a comprehensive grasp of the tools, methods, and strategies that enhance the effectiveness of conveying information in the digital landscape (Turban et al., 2015). This expertise may encompass a range of digital communication mediums, such as email systems, messaging apps, video conferencing platforms, and other technological solutions. This wireless aspect enhances flexibility and mobility, enabling devices to communicate efficiently over varying distances. On the other hand, wireless communication channels utilize radio waves or infrared signals, allowing for data transmission without the need for physical connections. A thorough grasp of the elements of ICT—Information, Communication, and Technology—lays the groundwork for understanding the dynamic and interconnected nature of modern information processing systems. – Wired communication channels involve physical connections, such as cables or fiber optics, enabling the transfer of data through a direct and secure pathway.