

BASIC TERMS RELATED TO ICT

ICT Lesson 2

DATA VS INFORMATION

Data

- Data is a collection of raw facts and figures
- It is a raw input which has to be processed to make meaningful output
- Data is the plural of the Latin word “datum”
- In computer terms, symbols, characters, images, or numbers are data



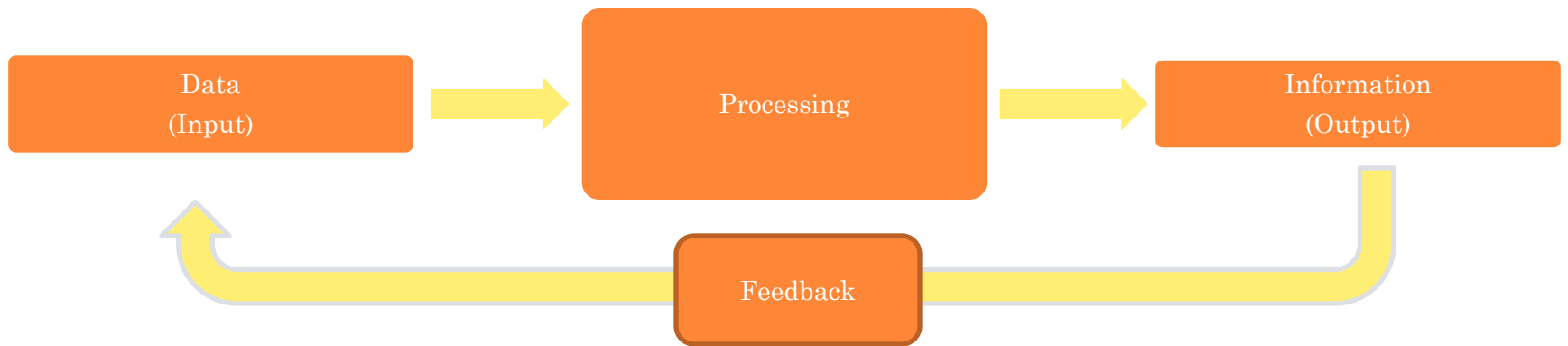
DATA VS INFORMATION...

Information

- Information is the data that is organized, meaningful and useful for making a decision
- Computers process data to create information
- Data processing is the transformation of data into meaningful information.
- The purpose of a computer system is to produce (and transmit) usable information.



DATA VS INFORMATION...



DATA VS INFORMATION...

<i>Data</i>	<i>Information</i>
It is a collection of facts and figures.	It is a collection of final results.
It is in an unorganized (raw) form.	It is in an organized form.
It is not in directly useful form.	It is in directly useful form.
It needs processing.	It does not need any processing.
It is also termed as input.	It is also termed as output.
It requires observations and recordings.	It requires analysis.



TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCE

- Technology is the usage and knowledge of tools, crafts, techniques, or systems, or methods of organizations.
- Science is concerned with how and why things happen.
- Technology focuses on making things happen.
- Technology began to influence human beings as soon as people began using tools.



TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCE...

Information Technology (IT)

- IT refers to anything related to computing technology, such as **networking, hardware, software, the Internet**, or the **people** that work with these technologies.
- Information Technology is the study of all tools, processes and peoples needed to change data to information
- This relates particularly to software applications and computer hardware.



SOURCES OF INFORMATION

<i>Primary Sources</i>	<i>Secondary Sources</i>	<i>Tertiary Sources</i>
Original ideas and research	Analysis, discussion or interpretation of original ideas and research	Significant knowledge is combined, condensed and summarized
<i>Examples:</i> Research articles, research reports, diaries, letters, performance recordings, standards, legislation.	<i>Examples:</i> Review articles, specialist texts, textbooks, newspaper articles.	<i>Examples:</i> Encyclopedias, handbooks, dictionaries, bibliographies.

