Digital Technology

Submitted by

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Date

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Now digital technology has become the basis of my professional and personal life. And in addition to the standard “social” set - mail, instant messengers and social networks, this includes the widespread use of online banking and applications for remote connection to technology, voice assistants, cloud data storage. Every day there are new tools to “simplify” our lives. The creators of technology are trying to implement everything in our phones, and they, in turn, become our saviors. However, sometimes, it does not get any more comfortable with them. Digital progress allows us to focus more on the essence than to delve into the form itself. And the main plus (if we rationally approach the use of the fruits of the digital industry) is the joy that you can do your business quickly, autonomously and without unnecessary nerves. With the development of technology, the quality of life has also changed: we began to spend less time on routine tasks and got opportunities that we could only dream of before. But at the same time, unfortunately, the negative impact on the environment has grown(Underwood, 2009). On the other hand, the effect of electronic learning tools on the brain, vision, and general health and psyche of a young person has not yet been thoroughly studied. Of course, scientists have already formed a particular database of studies on the implementation of information technology in the education system. However, data on the personality of students is still insufficient. Naturally, it is impossible to force students to choose paper textbooks when all peers around will be carried away by electronic media. And not only peers - most parents solve their problems, whether it is the need to buy an apartment or exchange an old car for a new one, exclusively by electronic means. And therefore, the education system must measure the effectiveness of training and the needs of the students themselves.

Digital citizenship

In connection with the development of digital technologies, the boundaries between the real and virtual world are rapidly blurring. Modern man through digital communications is no longer limited in actions to the territory of his settlement and even the state. Our emerging digital world presents us with many challenges that go beyond our traditional boundaries and ideas of society and government. The issue of digital citizenship is becoming increasingly relevant because more and more young citizens are actively interacting with digital content. Based on the conclusions and definitions of many studies, some generalization can be made: digital citizens are citizens who correctly and efficiently use digital technologies. The basis of digital citizenship is the rights and freedoms that apply to all digital citizens. Primary - this is the right to access the Internet; to search, receive and transmit information; freedom of speech; the use, creation and publication of digital works; protection of personal data, privacy; security and privacy(Underwood, 2009). Being a digital citizen means using digital technologies for communication and access to information: from e-government and banking services to social networks and digital e-commerce platforms. The constituent elements of digital citizenship are equal access to the Internet, the ability to buy and sell goods and services online, the exchange of information in the digital space, digital education, digital rights and obligations, digital security. Digital citizens also need a range of skills, knowledge, competencies and conditions for full access to digital communications. Everyone knows the concept of citizenship. Digital citizenship is the application of the principles of citizenship in the world of the Internet without borders. Digital citizenship is a concept that defines the rules for the responsible, efficient and safe use of digital technologies, digital services and services, and participation in the creation of digital content. The components of digital citizenship are not only digital access and digital rights but also digital literacy and digital security. Therefore, finding and creating the right balance between digital rights and new digital capabilities is essential. The new digital business is creating new economic opportunities. The collection of personal data by both digital corporations (Facebook, Google, Amazon, Alibaba, etc.), banks, telecom operators, and the state (to provide services to citizens and perform public functions) is considered the "new oil" of the economy in the digital era in the strength of its value. This requires the development of new rules and laws that protect the interests of both citizens and business and the state, the search for the best solutions - how to balance security, trust and new economic opportunities. Digital citizenship requires the participation of citizens themselves in addressing these and other issues. Digital citizenship requires the state to establish rules for the protection and security of citizens' data in digital interaction, including the right of everyone to equal access (bridging the digital divide between regions) and equal use of opportunities provided in the digital age. Digital citizenship, in turn, is a set of rights, duties and skills necessary for citizens in various digital environments and the full use of all available digital tools. Digital citizens should better understand the opportunities and risks of the digital environment, participate in the formation of the rights and obligations of digital citizenship(Underwood, 2009). Trust, access, accountability, security and transparency are all essential elements of digital citizenship. Digital citizens need to know their rights and seek accountability in business and government through legal tools. The state and firm should ensure that the rights and interests of digital citizens are adequately protected based on global best practices.

Digital tools

Google or any browser can be helpful in my personal, academic and professional life. Mobile phones can be useful in my own, academic and professional life. Social media can be helpful to in my private, academic and professional life. Social media is a product of human culture and a learning subject, although the technology associated with it, with its constant changes, can be confusing. Learning social media concepts is a bit like learning a new language or math, one language game, among others. With mobile devices, some are easily accessible and are becoming a more natural part of our daily lives. Today's Internet is interactive and blends into our daily lives. Social media has replaced telephone booths, postcards and photo albums and, increasingly, customer service and intelligence. Indeed, many people nowadays have social media as part of their daily work, civic and leisure activities. (Sole& Jackson, 2016). The Internet offers many useful things for anyone interested in learning. For the first time, a social media explorer is wondering how to find something meaningful, meaningful and functional in the Internet jungle? Gradually, the world opens up, and in the middle of it all, you see a lot of useful and useful. Every teacher should know the basics of social media as an integral part of communication and collaboration culture. Most young people spend their time on social media - though usually one step ahead of adults, including creating a counterculture. Social media is an established term referring to online services such as Facebook, YouTube, Twitter, Instagram, WhatsApp, blogs and wikis. The term 'social media' recommended by the Language Office in 2010 is not rooted in language. Conversely, a familiar social, has become commonplace in the vocabulary. (Underwood, 2009).

Social media use

One of the main directions of modernization of the modern economy is the introduction of digital technologies in various areas of economic activity. We can say that the digital economy is an economic activity that uses digital technology. At the same time, it is essential to understand that the digital economy is not just the use of computer programs in economic activity, but the creation of electronic services instead of the usual physical services. The digital economy is realized not so much through the complete replacement of physical labor, but through the merger of virtual (electronic) and contact (real) services, developed for the convenience of consumers and business. The advantages that the digital economy has are indisputable: whether it is the speed of providing services or making purchases, the comfort of their implementation, obtaining time and money savings, and so on. Digitalization of the economy implies, first of all, the replacement of physical objects with digital ones, the transformation of real operations with electronic ones, that is, the introduction of automated technologies based on digital electronic computing technology into the economy (Underwood, 2009). As for the digital technologies themselves, in spite of the existing interpretation of this definition that it is "a system based on encoding and information transfer methods for performing diverse tasks in the shortest time intervals", the list of these technologies itself is the subject of discussion by scientists from different countries already not the first year. This issue remains open, and it was discussed at recent scientific conferences on the digital economy

Three pieces of financial information

In the modern world of digital technology, the financial function must be flexible, forward-thinking, and facilitate operational decision-making. Of course, finance must become digital. Digital business is changing the landscape of entire industries; it requires solving new business problems, changing the structure of the value chain and ways of doing business. Digital technologies, to a large extent, determine the structure of the enterprise, the means of interaction and efficiency management and value creation. This means that the CFO is faced with the task of creating an overall picture based on the growing volume of data from the entire enterprise. In turn, the demand from the shareholders for the right information at the right time to make the right decisions through the use of flexible information technologies and technical means is growing. This is especially important in a globalized business environment and periods of high market volatility. Modern digital technologies and enterprise performance management systems allow the CFO to increase the value of the enterprise. The practice of Accenture Digital Finance helps the finance department leverage its performance management capabilities with scalable financial technology, creating and delivering enterprise value

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