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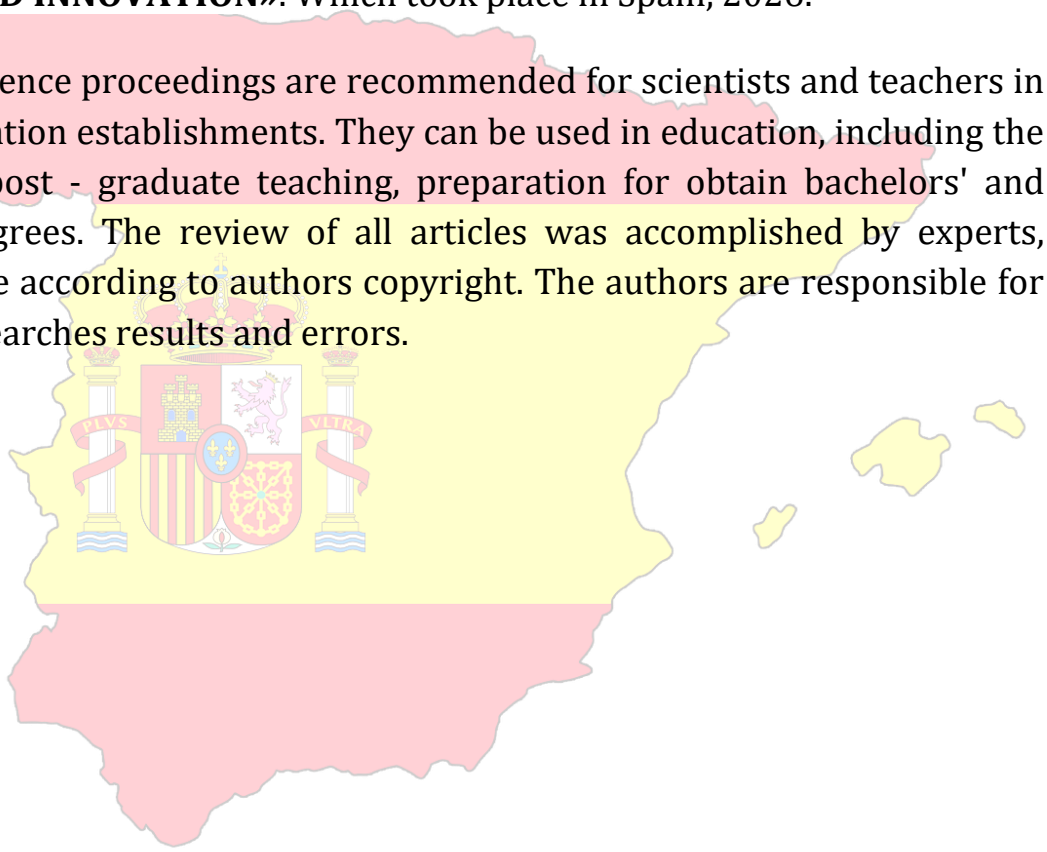

KEY PROBLEMS IN USING INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES

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Abstract. Nowadays, information technology has entered the human life of the 21st century with the great development of information technology and its deep application in all areas of human activity. that this work will bring as many results as possible, no one should learn the safe aspects of your achievements in this field without permission from you.

Key words: information, security, development, risk, science, human, opportunity.

Абстрактный. В настоящее время информационные технологии вошли в жизнь человека 21 века с большим развитием информационных технологий и их глубоким применением во всех сферах человеческой деятельности, что эта работа принесет как можно больше результатов, никто не должен изучать безопасные аспекты. ваши достижения в этой области без вашего разрешения.

Ключевые слова: информация, безопасность, развитие, риск, наука, человек, возможности.

Nowadays, the interruption of modern information technologies can lead to disastrous results in human life. If information technology is one of the important pillars of society, information itself has become the most valuable property of today. Man has always carefully guarded his valuables, did not allow them to steal or destroy them. The above-mentioned points show that information technologies and information are property that should be protected most carefully. Because information technology means not only automated information processing systems, but also any system related to planned action (even if it is based on manual labor), weighted on the basis of information in the implementation of a voluntary process. is intended. Therefore, ensuring the security of information and information systems is an urgent problem of today, which has become the demand of the time.

The concept of safety basically means that there is no risk for a situation in life or reliable protection is established for it. This phrase, which has the same meaning in information systems, ensures that all conditions are present for the normal operation and efficient operation of the system, and that the system is reliably protected from various risks, and it is called information security for this very reason. That is, the concept of information security ensures not only continuous and successful work in any field of human activity, but also ensures that this work is as effective as possible, and no one will take advantage of your achievements in this field for their own benefit. it also provides for preventing access, protects your production and business from attacks by malicious persons. The main task of the information security system is to ensure the main components of security - completeness, confidentiality and access. In addition, information systems include several components such as buildings, technical tools, application infrastructure,

software tools, management policies. Threats that cause physical problems appear as a direct result of human behavior and their consequences have a material appearance: a break in cables, the replacement of a system element with another element of similar quality, errors in the manufacture of technical devices. errors etc. Threats that cause logical problems are indirectly related to human behavior and are reflected in the results of mental activity: extortion, hacking, operating system flaws, espionage, unauthorized use of other people's property, etc. Ensuring information security is becoming more complicated and important due to mass management of information and communication technologies on a paperless, automated basis. That is why a new modern technology of information protection is emerging in automated information systems.

Owners of information and authorized state bodies must determine the necessary level of information protection and the type of system, methods and means of protection based on the value of information, the damage caused by its loss, and the price of the protection mechanism. The value of information and the reliability of the required protection are directly related to each other. The complexity of the protection system is achieved by the presence of legal, organizational, engineering and software-mathematical elements in it. The proportion of elements and their content ensure the uniqueness of the organization's information protection system and its non-repetition and difficulty in breaking. A concrete system can be thought of as consisting of many different elements. The content of the elements of the system determines not only its uniqueness, but also the value of information and the value of the system, taking into account the level of protection. In the sense that the element of legal protection of information is the right of protection measures, it is imagined that the legal strengthening of mutual relations between the organization and the state and the compliance of the personnel with the procedure for protecting the valuable information of the organization and the responsibility for the violation of this procedure. Protection technology includes management and restrictive measures that encourage personnel to comply with the organization's valuable information protection rules.

The element of organizational protection is the factor that binds all other elements into a single system. ccording to most experts, organizational protection makes up 50-60% of information protection systems. This situation depends on many factors, among which the main aspect of organizational information protection is the selection, deployment and training of personnel who implement the principles and methods of protection in practice. Organizational measures of information protection are reflected in normative methodological documents of the organization's security service. In this regard, in many cases, they use the single name of the above-mentioned system elements - the element of organizational and legal protection of information. Usually, information is passive, i.e. inactive, unable to respond to the impact made on it. Information systems work on this information, draw necessary conclusions for useful work and issue orders based on

them. Protection elements are often provided in information systems. But taking into account that the main task of the information system is to manage a process in an automated way, its protection is not given too much importance. Attacks on information are more often directed at data warehouses, while attacks on information systems are usually carried out in order to stop them or reduce their efficiency.

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