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ASPECTS AND PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES

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Abstract

Information technologies are increasingly invading our lives, penetrating all processes (social, economic, political), replacing them, helping them develop, and are an accompanying and at the same time integral means of providing and analyzing information. The world is now on the threshold of the information society. The beginning of this transition was the introduction of modern means of processing and transmitting information into various spheres of human activity.

Keywords

Information technologies, information systems, corporate systems, mobile Internet, cloud technologies.

INTRODUCTION

Information technologies (IT) are the most important component of the process of using society's information resources. To date, IT has gone through several evolutionary stages, the change of which was determined mainly by technical progress and the emergence of new technological means of searching and processing data. The latest stage, often called new, is characterized by a change in the focus of IT from the development of technical means to the creation of a strategic advantage in any field of activity [1; 2; 3].

One of the key factors in the development of modern information technologies is the growing needs of society for informatization. Modern society can no longer be imagined without the Internet. Information technologies accompany us everywhere: at home, on the road, at work.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The desire to have access to any information at any time, along with the development and reduction in cost of mobile technologies, has led to a growing demand for tablets and smartphones. The number of mobile device users is increasing every day. Mobile devices are becoming more complex and functional. It is necessary not to miss the opportunity to review and rebuild existing business processes and, possibly, plan new ones, since providing users with mobile services in the next few years can streamline many business processes and reduce their costs.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Providers of wired and wireless Internet access are also expanding the range of their services, exploring new territories and modernizing technical equipment. The latest trends are 4G networks, allowing data transmission at speeds of over 100 Mbit/s, as well as services for organizing controlled, secure intra-corporate GSM communications. For example, the PORS GSM project (repair and

operational radio communication based on GSM standard networks), a unique project on a global scale, thanks to which fundamentally new telecommunication services appeared on the Russian market.

As a result of the widespread penetration of mobile technologies into everyday life, many company employees already have access to their intranet from their tablet or smartphone and, as a result, from anywhere in the world. Undoubtedly, this increases the speed of decision-making, but increases the problem of information security: the loss of a mobile device or "hacking" of the device by a hacker can lead to large financial losses for companies [4].

Security problems with mobile devices arise due to the use of such devices for personal purposes, including installing various applications, games, accessing social networks, loading unsafe Internet sites, etc. One of the effective ways to protect commercial information is the use of virtualization inside a mobile device, when access to a secure network is carried out from an application installed on the mobile device, which significantly complicates unauthorized access to data. We should also not forget about organizational measures to protect information: it is probably worth revising the text of the agreement on non-disclosure of confidential information in terms of increasing the responsibility of the owner of a mobile device [2].

Modern research claims that an increase in the functionality of information systems by 25% leads to an increase in their complexity by 100%. Systems with advanced functionality have hundreds of settings parameters and are accompanied by thousands of pages of instructions. When it comes to integrating such systems, the complexity of setting them up increases significantly.

Companies with a large number of operating information systems often ignore the fact that newly created systems partially, and sometimes completely, replace the functionality of existing systems. However, old systems are not decommissioned; huge human and computing resources are spent on their support. There are also situations when the systems being developed are integrated with existing systems, but instead of rationalizing the use of computing resources in places where duplication of information occurs, the same data continues to accumulate simultaneously in several systems [3].

The problems of information technology redundancy are especially noticeable in large companies, where the decision to develop a particular system is made not centrally by the organization's IT service, but by a functional unit. In this case, the lack of information about already existing similar systems in another division leads to the fact that the company pays several times for the development of the same functionality.

In practice, it is not always possible to ensure full control of the IT department over all information technologies of the company. The existence of uncontrolled information technologies must be recognized, regularly monitored and advice provided to encourage consistent commissioning of devices and systems, regardless of the organizational environment. Information technologies will always exist in various areas of organizations both inside and outside the IT department, but often uncontrolled IT acts as a driving force for innovative progress in an organization [11].

CONCLUSION

The growing dependence on IT brings the problem of information security to a new level. At best, the protection of personal or commercial information today requires only a few characters - a password. The conditional anonymity of the modern Internet user forces him to remember many different passwords, while the presence of a personal mobile device for accessing the Internet reduces the vigilance of this user. This leads to the fact that the loss of a mobile device becomes similar to the loss of a bank card with a PIN code scrawled on it.

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