A characteristic feature of the present stage of scientific and technological progress is rapid development of information technologies, their use in everyday life and in government. The basis of globalization are the integration of information systems of different states to a unified global information system, the formation of a single information space, the creation of global information and telecommunications networks, intensive introduction of new information technologies in all areas of public life, including public administration.

Experts say that the main reason of penetration into computer networks - carelessness and unpreparedness of users. It is characteristic not only of ordinary users, but also of experts in the field of computer safety. At the same time, the reason not only in negligence, but also in rather brief experience of security specialists in the sphere of information technologies. It is connected with prompt development of the market of network technologies and the Internet.

According to Kaspersky Lab, about 90% of total number of penetrations for the computer of malicious applications are used by means of the Internet, through e-mail and viewing of Web\_stranits. A specific place among such programs is held by the whole class - the Net worm. Itself extending, isn't dependent on the mechanism of work carry out the main objectives on change of settings of the computer victim, steal the telephone book or valuable information, mislead the user, create mailing from the computer to the addresses taken from a notebook do the computer by someone's resource or take away part of resources for the purposes or at worst self-destruct, destroying all files on all disks.

On belief of experts of "Kaspersky Lab", the problem of ensuring information security has to be solved systemically. It means that various means of protection have to be applied at the same time and under the centralized management. At the same time components of system have to interact and provide protection both from external, and from internal threats.

Modern anti-virus technologies allow to reveal practically all already famous virus programs through comparison of a code of the suspicious file with the samples which are stored in anti-virus base. Besides, the technologies of modeling of behavior allowing to find again created virus programs are developed. The found objects can be exposed to treatment, be isolated or be removed. Protection against viruses can be installed on the workstations, file and e-mail servers, firewalls working under almost any of widespread operating systems at processors of various types.

For counteraction to natural threats of information security the set of procedures for prevention of emergency situations and minimization of damage has to be developed and realized in case such situation after all arises. One of the main methods of protection against loss of data - backup with accurate observance of the established procedures.

Information security is a compound component of a common problem of information support of development of the person, the state and society as a symbiotic organism. She is focused on protection of the significant or already mentioned subjects of information resources, legitimate interests. Content of the concept "information security" reveals in practical activities, scientific researches, and also standard and legal documents. For this reason information security needs to pay special attention.