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Information systems and technologies.

Material, instrumental, energy and information resources are necessary for the development of any human society. The present time is a period characterized by an unprecedented increase in the volume of information flows. This applies to both the economy and the social sphere. Information is the decisive factor determining the development of technology and resources in general. Market relations place increased demands on timeliness, reliability, completeness of information, without which effective marketing, financial, credit, and investment activities are unthinkable.

The term information comes from the Latin *informatio*, which means clarification, awareness, presentation. From the standpoint of materialistic philosophy, information is a reflection of the real world with the help of information (messages). A message is a form of presenting information in the form of speech, text, images, digital data, graphs, tables, etc. In a broad sense, information is a general scientific concept that includes the exchange of information between people, the exchange of signals between living and inanimate nature, people and devices.

Information - information about objects and phenomena of the environment, their parameters, properties and condition, which reduce the degree of uncertainty about them, incompleteness of knowledge.

In the information society, the focus of attention and significance is shifting from traditional types of resources to an information resource, which, although it has always existed, was not considered either as an economic or as another category; no one specifically talked about it, much less introduced any definitions.

One of the key concepts in the informatization of society was the concept of "information resources", the interpretation and discussion of which was conducted from the moment when they began to talk about the transition to an information society. Quite a lot of publications have been devoted to this issue, which reflected

both different opinions and definitions, and different scientific schools considering these concepts.

Thus, there was the formation of another independent type of public resource - information, which allows saving most of the other resources of society. The further progress of the society is largely connected today with the improvement of the information infrastructure, the efficiency of the formation, placement and use of information resources and products.

The concept of «information resource of society» is one of the key concepts of social informatics. The widespread use of this concept began after the publication in 1984 of the book by Gromov G.R. "National information resources: problems of industrial exploitation".

The creation at the turn of the 80s of a fundamentally new concept - national information resources - was due to the growing dependence of industrialized countries on sources of information (technical, economic, political, military), as well as on the level of development and efficiency of the use of means of transmission and processing of information.

The concept of information resources is in the process of formation, the difficulty of its unambiguous definition is associated with the ambiguity and complexity of such concepts as "knowledge", "information", "data", etc.

The Federal Law "On Information, Information Technologies and Information Protection" provides the following definition of information resources: information resources are separate documents and separate arrays of documents, documents and arrays in information systems (libraries, archives, funds, data banks and other systems) created, acquired at the expense of the federal budget, budgets subjects of the Russian Federation [3, p.16]. In other words, the information resources of the society are information of various kinds, materialized in the form of documents, databases and knowledge bases.

An information resource is data in any form that can be repeatedly used to solve user problems. For example, it can be a file, a document, a website, a photo, a video clip. Information resources on the Internet are characterized by a certain lifetime

Conclusion

The production of databases in Russia was started around the mid-70s (meaning databases that are industrially replicated by orders of consumer organizations). Currently, the number of databases created in the country is about 30 thousand, including the share of large (more than 100 thousand records) it is 26%, medium - 49% and small (less than 1 thousand records) - 25%. At the same time, the number of databases containing mass, commercial, official and financial information does not exceed 5% of the total number of existing databases. In the global information market, most of the database generator centers are engaged in the field of business and commercial information. Therefore, in the coming years, we should expect the expansion and development of this particular sector of the information market in Russia.

According to the data provided in the work, at present, a little more than 10 thousand Russian users are covered by the dialog telecommunication access networks, and about one third of them are foreign users located in Russia. Apparently, this figure does not reflect the current potential need for users to access global and domestic computer networks and databases, and in the coming years we should expect a sharp increase in the number of organizations and individuals connected to various data transmission networks, and above all to networks that allow access to the world wide web.

The abundance of information resources that have become potentially available to the user sharply actualizes the problems of their rational and efficient use, a reasonable combination of the possibilities of acquiring databases on compact optical disks, telecommunication access to paid resources of host centers and the use

of free resources on the Internet. In this regard, the role of information brokers is increasing and the task of corporate use of expensive information resources and the creation of information service systems based on the principles of information cooperation is again on the agenda and availability to more than one user.