DEVELOPMENT STAGES OF INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TOOLS

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Abstract: Today, various types of information communication businesses have emerged, which are engaged in the collection, processing, transmission and preparation of these resources based on the personal requirements of consumers, and they are the basis of this market. One of the main features of the 1990s is the emergence of various and new participants in the information and communication business. Among them, one can list database developers, various interactive services, information brokers. The formation of market relations between the participants of the information and communication business, the development of unique methods of competition, and the emergence of potential consumers - all this is international and indicates the formation of national interactive services. Figure 1 below shows the diagram of the organizational and functional relations of the participants of this market. It can be seen that the segments, objects and subjects and participants of the information and communication market form a whole system. It should be noted that the role of the state in the formation and development of the information and communication market in our republic is significant. The analysis of the achievements of the world information and communication technologies made it possible to develop a functional model of the information and communication business. defined by three main factors: environment, market and tasks. A set of these factors helps to conduct a unified financial and economic policy on the formation of interactive services.

Key words: computer device, information technology, information, monitor, word, office, keyboard.

When translated from Greek, the word technology means art, mastery, skill. In technical terms, technology means a process that uses a set of methods, methods and tools to produce a certain desired material product. Technology changes the initial state of the object and brings it to a state that meets a new, predetermined requirement. For example, it is possible to obtain cottage cheese, cottage cheese, sour cream, oil and other dairy products from milk through various technologies. If information is received as the initial raw material, only an information product can be obtained as a result of processing this information. In this case, the meaning of the concept of "technology" is preserved. But the word "information" can be added to it. This fact determines that as a result of information processing, only information can be obtained, and not a

material product.

The technology can be described as follows. Technology is the management of processes aimed at creating artificial objects. How well the conditions are created to ensure that the necessary processes go in the desired direction indicates the efficiency of the technology. Here, natural processes are controlled not only to change the composition, structure and form of matter, but also to process information and generate new information. Therefore, information technology can be described as follows. Information technology is the process of using a set of methods and means of information collection, processing and transmission, bringing information from one form to another, qualitatively new form.

A computer (English: computer — "I calculate") is an automatic device that works according to a predetermined program. The same term as electronic calculator (EHM). However, in addition to performing computer calculations, its function is much wider. Several generations of computers can be shown in the development of EHMs.

These generations differ from each other in terms of types of elements, constructive-technological features, logical structure, software support, technical details, ease of use of equipment. In the first generation of computers (Ural-1, Minsk-2, BSEM-2), the main element was an electronic lamp, so it occupied a very large space. Then a computer using transistors instead of a lamp (Razdan-2, M-220, Minsk-22, etc.), a computer using integrated circuits (IBM-360, 1BM-370, (USA), YESEVM (Russia), etc.), with a high degree of integration personal computers with built-in integrated circuits appeared. The concept of a personal computer (micro and -micro EHM) began to spread widely from the end of the 70s of the 20th century. In the next generations of personal computers, microelectronics and biocircuits were used; their size is reduced to the size of a book, and their mass is 3 .5 kg. In 1981, IBM began to develop more advanced models of the personal computer. Later, other companies created the PC with IBM, and Apple created the Macintosh (pronounced "Mackintosh") or simply "maki". At the beginning of the 21st century, there were tens of millions of personal computers, about 1 million EHMs (including several tens of superEVMs) in the world.

The purpose of material production technology is to produce a new product that satisfies human needs. The purpose of information technology is to produce new information that is necessary for a person to perform a certain task, analyze it and make a decision based on it (Figure 2.4). Using different technologies, different products can be obtained from the same material resources. The same can be said about information technology. Example: when performing a control task in mathematics, each student uses his knowledge to process basic information. The new information product that is the solution to the problem depends on the technology and method of solving the problem that the student was able to choose.

Various special equipment, machine tools, equipment, etc. are used in material production. Information technologies also have their own "equipment" and tools. These are photocopiers, telefaxes, fax machines, scanners and other tools. Information is processed and changed through these tools. Currently, computers and computer networks are widely used for information processing. In information technology, they often talk about computer and communication technology in order to promote the use of computers and computer networks. Information technology is directly related to information systems, which are the main environment for it. Because information technology is an organized process that consists of performing operations, actions and algorithms of various complexity on the information available in information systems. passed several evolutionary stages.

We will briefly touch on these stages.

Stage 1. It lasted until the second half of the 19th century. At this stage, "Kullik" information technology developed. His tool: pen, inkwell, book. Communication, that is, communication is carried out from person to person or through mail.

Stage 2. The end of the 19th century, when "Mechanical" technology developed. Its main tool consists of a typewriter and an arithmetic meter.

Stage 3. Belonging to the beginning of the 20th century, "Electromechanic" is distinguished by technologies. Telegraphs and telephones were used as its main tools. At this stage, the purpose of information technology has also changed. In it, the main emphasis was placed on the form of information representation and the formation of its content.

Step 4. By the beginning of the 20th century, it is defined by the use of "Electronic" technologies. The main means of these technologies are EHMs and automated control systems and information search systems based on them.

Step 5. It corresponds to the end of the 20th century. At this stage, "Computer" technologies were developed. Their main tool is personal computers with software tools for various purposes. At this stage, a change of technical means for daily life, culture and other fields took place. Local and global computer networks began to be used.

Information technologies are divided into several types:

1. Information technologies that process data. They are designed to solve problems that process initial data according to certain algorithms. For example, every company must have information technology that processes information about its employees.

2. Management information technologies. Their goal is to satisfy the demand for information of people whose work is related to decision-making. Management information systems include information about the organization's past, present status, and future.

3. Information technology of the office.

The modern information technology of the automated office is the organization and maintenance of communication processes within the organization and with the external environment on the basis of computer networks and other modern tools working with information. Special software tools have also been developed for this purpose. One of them is Microsoft Office software package. It includes Word text editor, Excel spreadsheet, Power point graphics preparation software, Microsoft Access database management systems.There are many software tools for today's computers that can support all kinds of information technology. Let's briefly get acquainted with some of them. Data warehouse. A mandatory component of any information technology is a data warehouse (MO). In an automated office, MO stores all the information about the company's production system. Word processor. It is a type of software designed to organize and process text documents. For example, the constant reception of letters and documents prepared in a text editor helps the manager to keep the situation in the company under constant control. creates an opportunity to receive information from them. Audiomail is a mail that transmits information by sound rather than using a keyboard.

Conclusion:

The full use of the enormous potential of information and communication technologies determines the priority directions for the implementation of comprehensive economic reform covering business, individuals and the entire society, because ICT is actively entering the life and activities of individual citizens, and the infrastructure of our country as a whole. These directions are:

- state and political administration;
- education and science;
- healthcare and medicine;
- telecommunications and mass media;
- business and trade;
- culture and art;
- production.

The introduction of ICT in public administration allows to increase labor productivity and efficiency of public administration by accelerating the development of the economy, reducing expenditures on the public sector, and improving the interaction of state authorities and management bodies with citizens and economic entities.

ICTs create a unique opportunity for small business and private entrepreneurship to increase labor productivity and legal literacy. The fact that citizens engaged in business or purchasing consumer goods have access to information about market prices and quality of goods through ICT helps them make rational commercial decisions and

make effective consumer choices. Special creation and development of new computer models for those who are engaged in business knowledge is the cause of unprecedented expansion of trade conducted through the Internet. Thanks to the development of an unprecedented number of business types that have broken traditional boundaries, it became possible to offer money and services quickly and cheaply. It should be noted that the use of ICT has greatly contributed to the improvement of the efficiency of transactions in the business sector. For example, in Japan there are such large and convenient store chains that you can order goods directly from home or office, not only by phone, but also via the Internet.

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