INTERACTION BETWEEN INFORMATION COMPLEXES IN ECONOMIC SPHERES

N.M.Mallaboyev
Namangan Engineering Construction Institute
Republic of Uzbekistan, Namanagan city, 12 Islam Karimov street

Qozaqova Munojat Sharifjanovna
Namangan Engineering Construction Institute
Republic of Uzbekistan, Namanagan city, 12 Islam Karimov street

Muqimjonov Nodirbek
Student, Namangan Engineering Construction Institute
Republic of Uzbekistan, Namanagan city, 12 Islam Karimov street

The stage of development of modern civilization is the stage of transition to an informed society. The concept of an informed society emerged in the second half of the 1960s as part of an improvement in the concept of a post-industrial society. In today's post-industrial economies, which are typical of most developed countries, the emphasis is on providing services rather than producing goods. The growing role of information and knowledge in the information society, the increase in the share of information communication, information products and services in GDP, the creation of a global information space that allows people to interact effectively through information, their access to global information resources and information products and services characterized by the degree to which their social and personal needs are met. The system is designed to support the development of interactive computers and telecommunications, computer information products and decision making.

It should be noted that the process of information exchange begins and ends with speech, information or images that a person receives through the organs of hearing, sight and comprehension. These incoming and outgoing elements include different levels of electronic products in a computerized information system. These include operating systems, database biosystems, application software, and information itself. These information and software tools and components are often not available at the same time. Therefore, the peculiarity of such information systems is that they interfere during the data processing process.

Conceptual model of AAT. The information system is designed to collect, record, transmit, store, collect, process, prepare and present information according to users' requirements. Conceptually, an information system is an intermediary between the operating system and the control system.

Information technology is technology within an information system. An information system processes information in a system. The information is focused on the problem and serves as a basis for decision making. The information is processed according to the task to be solved and according to the ability of the employee to solve this task.

Functional model of information system. The functional model of the information system can be imagined as follows (Figure 1.16).

As can be seen from this model, the field of information system represents an information space consisting of a set of information objects. In general, the information space is not the same, because it contains information objects that differ in terms of the origin, organization and placement of information.

The occurrence of all information through the system can be divided into the following basic procedures: storage, retrieval, processing, input and output. The first three are internal stages,

and the fourth and fifth are the link between the system and the information source and the external environment.
system of organization, storage and presentation of information;
information entry, update and correction system;
information consumption system.
The information environment consists of three interconnected components. These are: the user's information structure, information technology, and the objects involved in management.
The information infrastructure uses information to achieve its goals. Information technology is a means of providing users with the necessary technology.
Within the information infrastructure, information technology users are also considered as a unique interactive environment.
The user must access its source using official (formal) and informal information systems to obtain the required information. The external source is accessed through the official system. The system provides information in the form of numbers and textual information (statistical reports, books, magazines, news, etc.). Access to the internal resource is carried out using information technology components - computers, system and application software, and, if necessary, communication tools. Internal resources provide the user with information in response to a query from a database through an informal system. The user receives information describing the activities of social activities, enterprises and organizations, based on the formal and informal system.
In addition to the two traditional segments of information and text, the development of traditional information technology provides for the processing of two additional segments — image and speech.
The information environment is divided into the ability to process, receive, transmit, and search information. In turn, the ability to process is determined by a person's ability to receive information. In some cases, the information needs to be organized by shape, size, and so on.
Note that the user will need a source of information. Because the more time and effort it takes to integrate information, the less effective it will be. The process of integrating information can be done in a variety of ways to increase user efficiency. The level of integration process is determined by new information technologies PCs, MBBTs. Emphasis will be placed on application software that enables the processing of a wide variety of information and includes integrated data processing tools, database management systems, communication tools, and word processors.
Standard structure of the information system. An automated information system includes: human (employee), hardware, and software. Together, they process the data for management purposes
Classification of information systems by degree of integration According to the degree of integration, all information systems can be divided into five classes:
Class 1 is a set of functional information systems that automate unrelated tasks. Usually, such systems are not interconnected in terms of work or information. Data is organized and collected for each task.
Grade 2 - Features automation of interrelated tasks. They are divided according to certain principles and grouped into sub-systems. A local database or interconnected local files are created to keep small systems running.
Class 3 is a system of interoperability between subsystems based on a single database. At the same time, subsystems are integrated into a larger structure (e.g., “reporting”, “analysis”, “management”, “planning” blocks, etc.). The merger was not done in the name alone. Integration within the system is done at the functional and model level. At the same time, the

purpose, model, criteria and constraints of information, the organization of information, information technology are interrelated at each level, within each block.

Class 4 is information systems implemented by connecting blocks into a single system with a single information bank and a single information technology.

Class 5 - Integrated systems. They combine different types and target information systems, and production and management are fully automated.

Depending on the level of quality, information systems are divided into the following classes:

Information retrieval system (AQT). Searches for documents that can be stored on or outside the computer, secondary documents (for example, abstracts), the full text of the title or address of the document. The computer stores a formalized description of the documents, which in one case or another are called the search image and briefly describe the content. Information users who want to find a document on the topic they need will send a request to the system. According to the results of the search, the image provides the full text of the documents or information about the accuracy, inadequacy, reliability of the requested costs.

The Information Reference System (IRS) is designed to provide, collect and store information of economic, technical or technological content at the request of users. It can be said that the information-reference system is aimed at working with digital or text-specific data. Determines how to present the result according to the type and form of the query. The results of the survey can be provided in the form of a standard reference or, at the request of the user, can be designed in any form during the processing of the request.

The Text Processing Information System (MQAT) is designed to edit, save, and reproduce texts (letters, articles, abstracts, commands, etc.) directly to the user.

The Data Processing System (DPS) is designed to compute data using formalized computer algorithms. The system is aimed at automating old processes (accounting, reporting, engineering calculations, etc.), not creative processes.

The Advisory Information System (MBAT) automatically generates some options for organizational or technical decisions in certain situations on a computer. These recommendations are at the discretion of the decision maker. Consultant

At the heart of the (consultative) information system are various mathematical models that are similar to the real reality, that is, the process in the object or control system.

The decision-making system (QQQT) is characterized by the fact that the decision option developed on the computer is made for execution. At present, the production system (automated process control system, dispatcher control system) automatically implements the decisions made by the computer through the appropriate execution mechanisms.

Expert systems - ET (intelligent component information system) are distinguished by the fact that in addition to the computer, there are two other databases - a database of knowledge and goals. Databases (DB) have a quantitative formal description of the management system and the object; the knowledge base (BB) retains informal semantic assumptions about the external environment, individual qualitative descriptions of objects, relationships between them, descriptions of possible actions, situations, abstractions, stereotypes. The goal base has an idea of the interrelated goals, sub-goals, methods and means to achieve them that are specific to the objects being modeled. Such systems are very relevant in creative, research, design, management processes.

Expert systems allow to accumulate, enrich and develop the experience and knowledge of specialists in specific types of human activities.

For Office managers at all levels of office information, Office Information Systems (OIS) is not only about supporting employees' internal communication, but also providing them with new means of communication with the external environment. Automated office information technology is the organization and support of communication processes both within the

organization and with the external environment on the basis of computer networks and modern means of communication and interaction with it. There are currently several dozen software products for computer and non-computer hardware that provide office automation technology: word processor, spreadsheet, e-mail, electronic calendar, audio mail, computer and teleconferencing, as well as special management software.

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