

# INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN THE ECONOMY

An abstract graphic consisting of two overlapping rectangles. The left rectangle is dark grey and the right rectangle is a lighter orange color. They are positioned horizontally across the middle of the slide, partially obscuring the title text.

*Its main components are technologies: the object of technology, i.e. what the actions carried out within the framework of technology are aimed at (raw materials, materials); the purpose of the technology, i.e. the final result of actions carried out within the framework of the technology (processing, manufacturing, changing the state, properties, shape); means of technology and methods of their application, i.e., ways of performing actions on the object of technology to achieve the goals of technology.*







**Information technology (according to the UNESCO definition) is a complex of interrelated, scientific, technological, engineering disciplines that study methods of effective labor organization of people engaged in processing and storing information; computer technology and methods of organizing and interacting with people and production equipment, their practical applications, as well as related social, economic and cultural problems**

According to the method of implementing IT in IS, traditionally established and new information technologies are distinguished. If traditional IT existed in the conditions of centralized data processing, before the mass use of personal computers, and were focused mainly on reducing the labor intensity in the formation of regular reporting.





*According to the degree of coverage of management tasks, electronic data processing is distinguished, when data is processed using a computer without revising the methodology and organization of management processes, individual economic tasks are solved that provide partial automation of management activities. In the case of automation of management functions, computing tools, including supercomputers and personal computers, are used for complex solutions of functional tasks, the formation of regular reporting and work in the information and reference mode for the preparation of management decisions.*



The named group also includes IT, which is currently being widely implemented, which has received the names of an electronic office and expert support for solutions. These two IT options are focused on using the latest achievements in the field of integrating the latest approaches to automating the work of specialists and managers, creating the most favorable conditions for them to perform professional functions, high-quality and timely information services using a full automated set of management procedures implemented in a specific workplace and office as a whole.





*Automated information technologies of expert support form the basis of automation of the work of specialists-analysts. These employees, in addition to analytical methods and models, are forced to use the accumulated and stored in the system experience of evaluating situations, i.e. information that makes up the knowledge base in a specific subject area, to study the situations that are developing in market conditions for the sale of products, services, the financial situation of an enterprise, firm, financial and credit organization.*



*The knowledge base is the most important element of an expert system that is increasingly being created at the workplace of a specialist, acting as a knowledge accumulator in a specific field of professional activity and an adviser to a specialist in conducting research on economic situations and developing control actions.*





The network IT interface provides the user with means of tele-access to geographically distributed information and computing resources thanks to developed means of communication, which makes such IT widely used and multifunctional everywhere.



**Thanks for your attention**