Sultanbay Serjanovich Kojalepesov
Nukus branch of UzSIAC
teacher

THREATS TO INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES, INFORMATION SECURITY POLICY

Abstract: The article deals with weaknesses of the object are identified, which do not provide sufficient protection by existing means of counter-impact. Thus, the design and implementation of a security system to ensure effective protection of information in a computer network should be carried out in three stages: risk analysis; implementation of the security policy; security policies.
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Introduction

Information security is a multilateral area of activity, the success of which can only bring a systematic and integrated approach.

Figure 1. Information Security Area

When developing an information security policy, first of all, the protected object and its tasks are determined. Then the degree of enemy interest in this object, possible types of attack and visible damage are assessed. Finally, the weaknesses of the object are identified, which do not provide sufficient protection by existing means of counter-impact. For effective protection, each object must be evaluated in terms of possible threats and types of attacks, the possibility of using special tools, weapons, software and hardware. At the same time, the development of a security policy should take into account issues that ensure the real protection of the permitted object.

Analysis of the above requirements shows that all of them lead to the unhindered use of information processing and transmission devices, prevention of access to information carriers and sabotage. It is advisable to organize a safety system for buildings, structures and mass media in the form of concentric rings with the location of control points when moving from one zone to another.
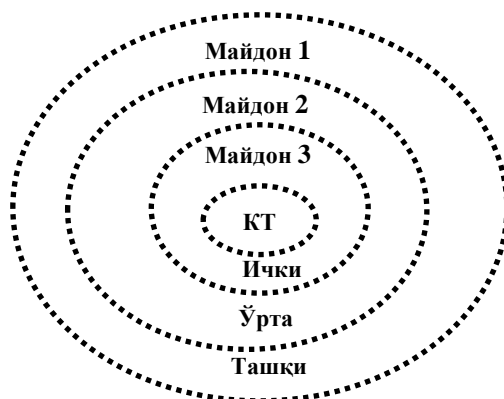
Figure 2. Computer system security system in the building

Field 1. Providing an external security zone of a computer network (CT): physical obstacles, perimeter crossings, non-automatic access control system to the territory.

Area 2. Provision of a medium CT safety zone: video recording of control points with electronic protected doors, exclusion of empty fields.

Field 3. Providing an internal security zone for CT: using a personal computer is only a biometric identification system through a control system. Figure 3 in which biometric identification of fingers, caverns, eye type, vascular marks or speech can be used. On a contractual basis, a special mode is provided for the entry of personnel serving equipment into the facility. After identification, these persons are included in the object accompanied by an observer. In addition, a clear arrival mode, spatial restriction, arrival time, and the nature of the work will be established on them.

Politics usually consists of two parts: general principles and certain rules of operation. General principles determine the approach to Internet security, the rules determine what is allowed and what is unacceptable. Rules can be supplemented with certain procedures and various instructions. Usually, the security policy regulates the use of the main network services and introduces network users to how they can use them. This, in turn, determines the user authentication process.

Thus, the design and implementation of a security system to ensure effective protection of information in a computer network should be carried out in three stages. risk analysis; implementation of the security policy;¬ security policies. At the first stage, weak elements of the computer network will be analyzed, threats identified and assessed, optimal protection tools will be selected. The risk analysis concludes with the adoption of a security policy. The second stage - the implementation of the security policy begins with the calculation of financial costs and the selection of suitable tools for resolving issues. This should take into account such factors as the biased operation of the selected funds, the reputation of the suppliers of funds, the possibility of obtaining complete information about the mechanisms of

protection and the guarantees provided. In addition, principles reflecting the basic provisions on information security should be taken into account.

The third stage is the stage of degradation of security policy. The measures taken at this stage require constant control over the penetration of violators into the network, identification of violations in the information facility protection system, accounting for cases of unauthorized use of confidential information. The main responsibility for promoting network security policy lies with the ruler of the system.

To prevent possible falsifications, it is necessary not only to control the protection and use of operating systems, software, but also to identify the types of violators and the methods used by them. A genius hacker is also an adventurer, but more perfect. Based on his beliefs, he chooses certain goals - hosts and resources. His favorite type of attack will be changing the information of the Web server or, very rarely, blocking the operation of attacking resources. With regard to adventurers, hackers publish their successes to a wider audience, usually posting information at a hacker Web site or at the Usenet conference. Professional - Hackers have a clear plan of action and target specific resources. His attacks are well thought out and usually carried out in several stages. First, it collects preliminary information, that is, the type of operating system, the services provided and the protection measures applied. Then he draws up an attack plan taking into account the collected data and even develops appropriate tools. Then he makes an attack, receives secret information and, finally, destroys all traces of his actions. Such an attacker can work in professional, usually well-funded, singles or professional teams.

An unreliable employee creates a problem by his actions, which can be not only a problem, but also more. At the same time, it is difficult to determine its presence. In addition, he will have to eliminate the internal protection of the network, and not external, but only, as a rule, non-specific. However, in this case, the risk of unauthorized use of corporate data by him will be higher than any other person with violations of

intent. Violating information security, being, as a rule, a qualified specialist, computer systems and networks try to learn everything, in particular, about the means of their protection. The range of reasons for forcing unauthorized use of the system is wide enough, from excitement in playing with a computer to feeling responsible for a disgusting manager. This is done not only by entertainment lovers, but also by professional programmers. They get a password through selection, prediction, or through exchange with other hackers. Some of them not only view files, but also become interested in the content of files. This is a serious threat, since in this case it is difficult to separate the hopeless hype from the act committed by malicious intent. Rough management in the field of information security. Rough provision of information security - a set of legislative acts, regulatory legal acts, rules, instructions, manuals that must be carried out in the information system. Currently, both practical and legislative provision of information security is being actively studied. The computer can be considered as an object of aggression, as well as an aggressive tool. If the computer is only an object of aggression, the violation of the law can be assessed through existing norms. If the computer is only a tool, then there will be enough signs of "application of technical means." If distortion of information is associated with the loss of material and spiritual values, this fact is assessed as a crime. Also, if the interests of national security, authorship, criminal liability are connected with this fact, the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan are directly provided for. Organizational and administrative support of information security. Organizational measures play an important role in creating a mechanism for reliable information protection, since the unauthorized use of confidential information is mainly related not to technical aspects, but to criminal actions, negligence, coldness and obscenity of users and personnel who ignore basic protection rules.

We are also talking about measures to protect information from violations resulting in the loss of information, as well as from the creation or destruction of information without copyright, as well as the confederation of information, the state of its carrier, and measures to prevent unauthorized familiarization with information or its unauthorized copying. In addition, the basic concepts of existing security in relation to information and their classification, information security policy, information security, information protection, classification of risks in relation to information, the model of the violator of information security, categories of violators of information security, depending on the goals and methods of preventing possible falsifications, are covered in detail.

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