

The Impact of Modern Technology Today

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Abstract: *When it comes to information technology, information is involved both as a material and as a product. However, this is qualitatively new information about an object, process, or event will be technology is manifested in the way an employee interacts with information and techniques.*

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Introduction

In industrial production, any technology represents a set of components that cover the technological process from the beginning to the end of product creation. The components (technological operations) are determined by two main factors: first, by qualitative methods and principles in relation to the basis of this technological process, and secondly, the product by means of equipment that may be involved in carrying out the technological operation in the final manufacturing process. The methods describe the principled possibility of obtaining certain products.

They can be based on certain laws that reflect the natural (physical, chemical, biological) processes studied by man (but not completely) or the experience gained as a result of scientific research in this field. Typically, a particular technology defines methods and principles relies on the whole complex. The importance of the elements of this complex also varies. One is the technical aspects of production, the other is the economic aspects of the work, and the other is the organizational structure defines. The different roles of styles and principles lead to different effects on the structure of technology. Sometimes the impact of certain styles or principles on production may not be taken into account.

The style and principles determine the receipt of the product in the final process of production. In order to get this product, it is necessary to clearly define who will do the work and how long it will take. The tools that can be used to perform a variety of tasks in the product development process are of particular importance for the content of the technology. Equipment the presence (or absence) of the means necessary to obtain results in the form of a finished product sets the list of operations.

If all the functions specified in its creation are performed (with or without the use of tools), it is possible to develop a technology for obtaining the product in practice. Conversely, if certain functions are not performed or are very difficult to perform with existing equipment, then the task is to create equipment that can perform the appropriate operation, or it is decided that it is not possible to create such technology. Material production technology is the process of changing the state, properties and shape of raw materials, which are determined by the means and methods of preparation and processing. Technology in order to obtain a tangible product changes the quality or initial state of the material.

In material production, technological processes are carried out using technical means such as machines, devices, tools, conveyor lines. In the same way, information technology has its own hardware, software and technological processes are carried out on the basis of mathematical support. Depending on what function T. performs and production. T. (non-partisan service, i.t., education and culture, military, medical T.siga). Production T. includes machines, mechanisms, tools, machines, technological processes, controlled devices, industrial buildings and structures, roads, bridges, canals, transport, communications, communications and others. The active part of the production T. is the machine. It includes technological machines - metalworking, construction, mining, metallurgy, agriculture, textiles, food, paper making and others, transport machines - cars, diesel locomotives, aircraft and others, conveyors, elevators, cranes and others, control and computing machines - electric machines, internal combustion engines, turbines and more. Among the technical means, the importance of energy T., which serves to generate energy and convert it from one type to another, is great. Military T. (tanks, artillery, missile equipment, aircraft, submarines and surface ships, etc.) constitute a separate group of T. vehicles.

T.s of household services (washing machines, kitchen machines, etc.) that are not involved in production; transport T.si (cars, bicycles, etc.); sports T.si (racing motorcycles, etc.). Depending on the network structure of the production (e.g., industrial T.si, transport T.si, q. X. T.si) or i. ch. are classified according to their structural units (eg, aviation T., reclamation T.), and sometimes according to the natural basis of the individual branches (eg, nuclear T., cooling T., computing T., etc.).

Productivity, accuracy and economy are the most important indicators of T. The productivity of T. is determined by the amount of product produced (processed, transported, etc.) per unit of time. The rigidity of T. is characterized by the ability to provide the required amount of quality products or the performance of a technological task in a timely manner. The total value of T. is determined by the cost of raw materials, consumables, fuel, energy, ancillary equipment.

In order to increase the productivity, accuracy and economy of T., it is necessary to improve it, to automate work processes. The period of development of T. is characterized by further acceleration of the pace of updating of T. means, standardization and unification of products, development of radio engineering, electronics, aviation, aerospace, automatic control and adjustment systems, computing T.si, information technology and others. The development of automation in industry has led to the creation of automated lines and automated workshops, automation, information technology has developed. The development of T. is an important condition for the development of science and technology. The achievements of science are widely used in the development of T. Modern science, i. The important achievements of ch. are based on the discoveries of the natural and T. sciences. T. develops on the basis of scientific achievements and raises new issues for science. The development of science and T. requires an interrelationship between them. The development of T. depends on the geographical, climatic conditions of the countries and so on. Mac, shipbuilding, maritime and port operations in the UK, machine tool, mining and metallurgy in Germany, electrical engineering and radio electronics in Japan, thematic and instrumentation in Switzerland, woodworking in Finland, rocketry and aerospace in the US and Russia. , Uzbekistan has developed hydraulic engineering, cybernetics, textiles, mechanical engineering, agriculture, machine building and other industries. The future of T. requires major scientific and technical issues - the flight of man to the planets in the solar system, the development of radio, telegraph, telephone and television communications around the world, the creation of new types of medical devices, etc. and generalization of scientific achievements.

They are used to process primary information and create qualitatively modified information-reports. Information technology hardware - computers, peripherals and auxiliary devices, means of communication. Software is one or more interconnected software products used in technological processes that allow a particular type of computer to achieve a goal. PC editor, spreadsheet, database management systems, publishing systems, electronic calendars, functional information systems (financial, accounting, marketing, etc.) programs, expert systems programs can be examples of software. Until the second half of the XIX century, the basis of information technology was a pen, ink and an accounting book.

Communication was carried out by sending a package (envelope with official documents). Information processing efficiency is very low, and each letter is copied separately, manually. There was no information other than the accounts that would be added to the decision. At the end of the 19th century, "mechanical" technology replaced "manual" information technology. The invention of the typewriter, the telephone, the dictaphone, the improvement of the public mail system - all this led to significant changes, first in information processing technology, and then in productivity was the basis for In essence, mechanical technology has led to the formation of organizational structures in existing institutions. In the 40s and 60s of the twentieth century, "electric" technology appeared electric typewriters with removable elements, a plain paper copier, and portable dictaphones. It is these tools that have improved management performance by increasing the quality, quantity and speed of document processing. Many modern institutions are based on "electrical" technology. In the second half of the 1960s, electronic (or "computer") technology emerged and the emphasis was on changing the content, not the form, of the information. It is well known that management information technology must have at least three important components for information processing: accounting, analysis and decision-making. Implementing these on computers is becoming increasingly complex. Because the "sea of papers", which contains a lot of information, is growing.

Development of information presentation system. It can be said that information technology came into being millions of years ago with the advent of the first methods of human interaction (making different sounds, gestures, actions). In this case, the exchange of information is carried out only between individuals. With the advent of speech (about 100,000 years ago), the human brain was able to store information. At a later stage, the advent of writing (5,000 to 6,000 years ago) led to the emergence of a common, collective memory of mankind. The origin of the record is the collection, transmission, processing, storage and delivery of information allowed for a complete process such as Because of this opportunity, information began to be recorded on tangible media.

The further development of information systems and technologies is mainly related to the means of communication. Development of communication system. The development of information technology is information in addition to the presentation system, it was concerned with the improvement of the means of information and communication. They are intangible carriers of information, that is, they came into being after speech. It could be described as the first "explosion" in the history of information technology development.

The next phase of development, before the invention of the paper, changed the material media. That is, for the first time, it was possible to visualize information by engraving words on stone. In the fourth millennium BC, it was first made of clay, then moved to writing on wooden boards, which gave dynamic content to the information-communication. The discovery of papyrus increased the size of the medium and its importance due to the possibility of applying paint to it. With the advent of parchment

(third century BC), a new information "explosion" took place: the most acceptable carrier of information was the book (fourth century).

The paper phase of information technology dates back to the 5th century. At that time, paper (invented in China in the 2nd century) was the object of industrial production in Europe. The following period played an important role in the development of information technology.

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