Міністерство освіти і науки України
Харківський національний аграрний університет
ім. В. В. Докучаєва

ЕКОНОМІЧНІ ЧИТАННЯ

Матеріали
Міжнародної науково-практичної конференції,
присвяченої 85-річному ювілею
професора ВІКТОРА ЙОСИПОВИЧА ШИЯНА,
19 лютого 2021 р.

Харків–2021

УДК 378.02:33

До збірника включено результати досліджень вітчизняних та іноземних науковців і здобувачів вищої освіти усіх рівнів, де висвітлено актуальні аспекти розвитку економіки України та інших країн.

Розраховано на вчених, викладачів, здобувачів освіти та фахівців, які займаються питаннями розвитку економіки.

Друкується за редакцією авторів.

A. M. Hafiiak, doctor of pedagogical sciences, candidate of economic sciences,
associate professor
kits_seminar@ukr.net
National University «Yuri Kondratyuk Poltava Polytechnic», Ukraine
A.P. Moroz, applicant for education *
Scientific lyceum №3 of Poltava city council, Ukraine

Formation of strategic prospects for informatization of enterprises

Network technology is an agreed set of standard protocols and software and hardware that implement them to the extent sufficient to build a local area network. This determines how the data medium will be accessed. Alternatively, you can still find the name "basic technology". Informatization in the field of management of economic activity is carried out for the purpose of increase of labor productivity of workers at the expense of decrease in cost of services, and also increase of professional skill and professional knowledge of experts.

With the growth of technical power, IT computers have not only made it easier for people to work, but have made it possible to do what was impossible without IT. Due to the fact that the manager has to make decisions in conditions of high uncertainty and risk, the new capabilities of information systems very quickly begin to find application in business. Speaking of new capabilities of IT in management, it is fairer to call some of them new only for us. For example, decision support systems have been used in developed countries for more than two decades, but have not yet become widespread in our country. Human civilization formed its two most important scientific and technical fields - computer and telecommunications technology. For about a quarter of a century, both of these industries developed independently, and within them were created, respectively, computer and telecommunications networks. However, the evolution and interpenetration of these two branches of human knowledge gave rise to what we call the term "network technology", which is a subdivision of the more general concept of "information technology". As a result of their appearance in the world there was a new technological revolution. Just as the land surface was covered by a network of expressways a few decades before, at the end of the last century, all countries, cities and villages, businesses and organizations, as well as individual housing, were connected by "information highways". At the same time, they all became elements of different data transmission networks between computers, in which certain technologies of information transfer were implemented.

Information technology (IT) is a systematically organized to solve management problems a set of methods and tools for collecting, registering, transmitting, accumulating, searching, processing and protecting information based on the use of advanced software, the use of computer technology and communication, and as well as the ways in which information is provided to those who need it. Information technology can now be classified by a number of features, in particular:

---

* Scientific director - A. M. Hafiiak, d.p.s., c.e.s., associate professor

the method of implementation in the information system, the degree of coverage of management tasks, classes of technological operations, the type of user interface, options for using a computer network. Management involves the exchange of information between system components as well as the system and the environment. In the process of management receive information about the state of the system at any time, to achieve (or not achieve) a given goal in order to influence the system and ensure the implementation of management decisions. Automated information system is a set of information, economic and mathematical methods and models. Hardware, software, technology and specialists, designed to process information and make management decisions. Thus, an information system (IS) can be technically defined as a set of interconnected components that collect, process, store and distribute the information needed to make decisions and manage the company. In addition, information systems can also help managers analyze the problem, enable the analysis of complex objects and create new services. Information systems contain information about contractors, places and facilities inside the company. All types of information needed to manage the company, make up the information system. The management system and the information system at any level of management are interconnected and interdependent. Management without information is impossible.

Network technology is sufficient to build a computer network a holistic set of rules for presenting and transmitting information, implemented in the form of so-called "standard protocols", as well as hardware and software, including network adapters with drivers, cables and fiber optics, various connectors. "Sufficiency" of this set of tools means minimization while maintaining the ability to build a working network. It should have the potential for improvement, for example, through the creation of subnets that require the use of protocols at different levels, as well as special communicators, commonly referred to as "routers". After improvement, the network becomes more reliable and faster, but at the cost of the emergence of add-ons over the basic network technology that is part of its basis.

The strategic goal of information technology is to promote the management of the company, respond to market dynamics, create, maintain and deepen competitive advantages. This task requires the construction of information technology systems that have the following moments: a) maximum availability - everyone can access IT resources at any time and from anywhere; b) any information object should be accessible to many at the same time; c) maneuverability of applications - the necessary transition to a network architecture, which leads to serious changes in the organization and operation of IT departments.

List of references:

1. Forming of informatization strategic prospects for ukraine in conditions of world economy globalization https://www.researchgate.net/publication/ 318821731_forming_of_informatization_strategic_prospects_for_ukraine_in_conditi ons_of_world_economy_globalization

2. The Networked Readiness Index 2016: Benchmarking ICT Uptake and Support for Growth and Jobs in a Hyperconnected World. World Economic Forum http://www.searo.who.int/entity/