

Information And Crime

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Annotation: In the years that followed, information protection problems attracted not only professionals but users of all computing techniques.

The approach to the concept of "information" is also fundamentally changing. The term refers to a specific product that will be more purchased, sold or exchanged for something in the next term.

Internet information elevated the "thieves" (information thieves were even before computers were created) to a new level.

Ethical and legal mechanisms for working with information

Even if the Latin word *media* (*medium*) means *media, intermediary, and environment* in English, it is now understood as "media," which includes radio, television, mobile phones, and internet tools that match english content.

When working on the Internet, it is important to have the literacy of sending information in accordance with ethical and legal norms, to be able to determine that the information received is contrary to our national identity, culture, values, sacred traditions, not in violation of our laws

Such literacy is called media literacy.

Bugun media is the skills most needed by 21st-century people. It's just like reading, writing skills that are so important. The reason for this is that today people live in the media world, using a variety of sources of information. Of course, everyone should think for themselves how useful or harmful this information can be. Information is not necessary to have false information, read them, consume them. It shows very well what is happening now in the world of A·has·u·e' rust. There are people in the world who use a variety of information, and there are people who choose, select, select, and listen to a quality product. However, in this sense, there is no shortage of danger to a person from information. Nabodo, when we read inferior to poor quality information, we get a misconceived picture of the world. Perhaps some scammers will fool us.

The concept of media and information literacy is based on universal rights and is considered to be the main condition for some individuals, communities, and whole nations to exercise their right to freedom of speech and the right to freedom of information. Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states: "Everyone has the right to freedom of religion and express it freely; this right includes freedom to follow their beliefs without hindrance and freedom to search, acquire and disseminate information and ideas with any means, regardless of state boundaries."

As a result of this principle, UNESCO emphasizes that the concept of media literacy allows citizens of all countries of the world to exercise this basic human right in a full sense. UNESCO's publications on media and information literacy states that "citizens who have mastered media and information literacy: (1) will be eligible to obtain, evaluate, create, and distribute information and media content using relevant technologies." These people: (2) understand and know their rights in the field of information and media, as well as their responsibility for the requirement to provide free, independent and diverse information and media outlets to their discretion. In dealing with media, they understand: 3) the role and function of information and media providers, as well as the conditions for the implementation of these functions. This is not all yet, as an active participant in mutual information sharing, they are: 4) able to create knowledge and spread them extensively.

Media skills can be distributed in three main areas:

- tushunish;
- use;
- create.

Viruslar ta'siri

Nowadays, computer systems are more damaged by "young programmers" who are corrupting themselves by "joking" or just "joking". Because they make up a huge majority.

The main harms that can be inflicted over the Internet are:

- Unauthorized "access" to your computer and remote control of it in a way that is contrary to your interests when you are connected to the network;
- "Holding, copying or modifying" information transmitted on the Internet;
- Various viruses (deleting data in computer memory, join other programs, such as modifications, and "hide" applications on websites;
- Owned by various government agencies and private enterprises data theft and sale or sale to competing organizations request payment in a certain amount;
- information contrary to society's ideology and spirituality on the Internet announcement.

Viruslar klassifikatsiyasi

– network viruses.

Viruses can be divided into the following groups: – file viruses damage [COM, EXE, and DLL]; – boot-viruses [initial floppy loading sectors (or MBR – Master Boot Record) damage the loading area of the hard disk]; – macroviruses;

File viruses are the most common viruses on computers.

This category of computer viruses is highly resistant and becomes a real epidemic if no timely precaution is taken.