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## DEVELOPMENT OF A METHOD FOR CONSTRUCTION OF INFORMATIONAL FUNCTIONALLY ORIENTED MODELS OF AN ENTERPRISE

Automation of enterprise (organization) management is currently still a very important and urgent problem, since the intuition and personal experience of the manager is often not enough to make effective and timely efficient management decisions. Therefore, the modern approach to management involves not so much the investment of large funds for the purchase of expensive equipment as the creation and implementation of automated systems (AS) to support managerial decisionmaking. The creation of the AS has always been and still remains a complex systemic process, exacerbated by the following circumstances:

• a modern enterprise is a rather complex system of interacting elements (divisions);

• each enterprise is unique and typical design solutions require complex adaptation;

• the flows (information and material) connecting the subsystems of the enterprise, as well as the enterprise with the environment, are also unique.

That is why, when developing an AS, a thorough preliminary study of information flows is required. To do this, it is necessary to create an adequate information model of the enterprise. The process itself is not easy either.

Currently, there are sets of tools that facilitate the process of creating an information model, for example, CASE tools. With their help, you can significantly simplify the process of creating the actual model. However, the preliminary stages associated with the description of the subject area remain outside the competence of CASE tools and are performed informally at the verbal level. Meanwhile, the adequacy of the information model depends on the quality of their implementation. We emphasize that from the point of view of functioning, it is the information model (IM) that is essential, since it determines to a large extent the efficiency of the entire AS. For the IM itself, only the document flow (movement or traffic of documents) is essential, and only with a thorough study of this traffic is it possible to optimize it, i.e. organize it so that the documents arrive on time and do not form a queue. In other words, at the level of the entire AS, it would be possible to make timely management decisions. Of course, a lot also depends on the technical implementation of the AU, but this is only necessary, but not sufficient condition for the effective operation of the AU.

One of the varieties of IMS are the so-called corporate information systems (IS). Recently, great results have been achieved in the practice of creating such ISs. This became possible largely due to the fact that all the information that the corporation has is entered into a common integrated database and all departments of the corporation are related to this database in accordance with their competence. Common integrated database is a multi-application database. It is the extremely important, but not the only component of IS. Another important part of it is the communication network, which includes the usual channels of telephone, e-mail, etc. connections. That is, the communication network is gradually transformed into the so-called integrated service network. The information component, therefore, is present in any IMS, defining it as an information subsystem and significantly influencing the structure and effectiveness of the IMS. Thus, it makes sense to study and optimize ISs

separately. This can be done by building IS models. Following this strategy, one should always proceed from the fact in which subject area and to what extent information is adequately collected in the IS.

So, while studying IS, one should stress the indisputable fact that the information accumulated in it is a model of some area of the real world. The main requirement for any IS is to ensure the adequacy of this model. The main tools for increasing the efficiency of complex information systems are: operational analysis of the situation, drawing up an operational calendar work plan, modeling management processes. Modeling is understood as the replacement of one object (original) with another object, called a model, and the study of the properties of the original is carried out by examining the properties of the model. The need to use models arises when obtaining solutions on a real object is expensive, difficult or even impossible. The model simplifies, reduces the cost and speeds up the process of studying the original.

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## POSSIBILITIES OF RESEARCH OF INFORMATION CARRIERS WHILE UNAUTHORIZED ACCESS TO EDS KEYS

The main application of EDS keys was found in the financial sector – while working with trading platforms on the Internet and in systems of remote banking service (hereinafter referred to as RBS) – what gave rise to high interest in these keys from attackers. Crimes related to unauthorized access to systems RBS have