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## **INFORMATION ANALYTICS AND SYSTEMS TO INCREASE DECISION MAKING**

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**Abstract:** This article presents opinions on the prospects for the use of information and communication technologies in public administration, as well as an analysis of the automation of public administration.

**Keywords:** ICT, innovation, technology, management, e-government.

### **Introduction:**

Computer technology works on the basis of a certain operating system (system). This program, which is launched when the user starts using the computer (turns on), manages the computer and its resources (working memory, disk space, available programs and capabilities). effectively organizes a comfortable communication between the computer and its equipment, launches the necessary programs (applications) for use.

Information technologies are being researched around the world. Several operating systems (OS) have been produced for computers to date. Each of them has its own history of creation. Day by day, operating systems are becoming more complex and modernized, and new (types or types) of high quality are being produced to facilitate the implementation of the application program. Currently there are two computer operating systems, Windows and Linux.

The most widely available versions of Windows are Windows NT, Windows98, Windows2000, WindowsXP, Windows2003, Windows Vista operating systems, which are hardware coded, meaning they do not have their own tracking

unless they need to be powerful. Russian and English speakers can easily use these operating systems. Currently, there are versions of Linux such as Red Hat, Suse, Fedora and Slackware, Ubuntu.

### **Analysis of used literature:**

I used the information on the topic of information analytics and decision-supporting systems through the Internet site [financiremedia.com](#), Normukhammad Do'sinov (Systems 2017) and [research.net](#).

### **Relevance of the topic: Information system concept.**

Information system is an interrelated set of tools, methods and personnel used to collect, store, process and release information in order to achieve the set goals. Today's concept of a modern information system implies the use of personal computers as the main technical means of processing information.

The fields of application of information systems are diverse. Also, the features and peculiarities of each system are different. Among the many factors that determine the set of characteristics of a particular information system, three factors can be distinguished: the technical level of the system, the nature of the processed information, the purposes of using the information, that is, the range of tasks that this system is intended to help solve.

According to the technical level, information systems are divided into the following systems: Initial Mechanized Automated Automated In the initial information systems, all information processing processes were performed manually. In such systems, simple selective devices are used to search for information. These devices are inexpensive and do not require highly qualified service personnel to operate them. In mechanized information systems, various mechanized tools are used for information processing and retrieval, among which computer punching machines are common. In mechanized information systems, punch cards are information carriers.

The following technical means of such mechanized systems include perforation machines. Each of them performs a certain task. Using a perforator, information is

transferred from the original document to punched cards. The sorter places punched cards with common symbols in separate groups. For storing, processing and searching information in automated information systems and on computers it is also used to collect, prepare and transmit information, as well as perform operations related to the release of information to the consumer. These systems have wide functional capabilities and are able to store and process very large volumes of information. Here, the information carriers are the computer's memory devices.

When it comes to the decision support system, it is permissible to pause the activities of managers. The activity of managers is related to the need to make decisions of various complexity. (for example, choosing the direction of the company's development, options for automating the company's activities, choosing a building for the office, determining the options for the placement of branches, types of goods to be produced or purchased, types of equipment, a creditor, a co-executor, appointing one of the candidates for vacant positions -lash).

This is primarily due to the need for a gathering required to make informed decisions. Having information is necessary, but not enough to make the right decision. For this, it is necessary to have a good knowledge of the subject area, to develop decision-making skills, and to have a number of tools and methods.

### **Analysis and results:**

The processes that ensure the operation of the information system conditionally consist of the following blocks: input of information from external or internal sources; processing of entered information and displaying it in a convenient way; releasing information to consumers or transferring it to other IT; Feedback is information that is processed and re-entered by the personnel of this organization.

Information systems have the following characteristics: any IT can be analyzed, built and managed according to the general principles of system creation; IT is dynamic and progressive; A systematic approach is followed in the creation of IT; Decisions can be made based on information that is a product of IT; IT can be considered as a human-computer system of information processing.

An organization is a stable formal social structure that takes resources from the environment and transforms them into products of its activity. All organizations have a number of common characteristics, as well as many individual characteristics. Various changes occur as a result of the organization's interaction with the environment.

These changes can take two very opposite forms. These are: degradation (complexity of the organization, concentration of information), that is, the decay and development of the organization. In addition, there may be a temporary equilibrium between the organization and the environment, due to which the organization remains unchanged for some time or undergoes only the opposite changes. These changes in the organization create the need for management. In other words, it has a targeted effect.

### **Conclusion and suggestion:**

When making more complex decisions, it is necessary to involve experts in various fields. However, in order to effectively use the knowledge of experts, it is necessary to know, firstly, what kind of experts are needed, secondly, what issues to put before them, and finally, how to use their knowledge to make decisions. In the meantime, the responsibility for decision-making remains with the manager.

This is primarily due to the need for a gathering required to make informed decisions. Having information is necessary, but not enough to make the right decision. For this, it is necessary to have a good knowledge of the subject area, to develop decision-making skills, and to have a number of tools and methods.

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