World Bulletin of Social Sciences (WBSS)
Available Online at: https://www.scholarexpress.net
Vol. 22, May 2023
ISSN: 2749-361X

VIEWS OF INFORMATION.

Tokhtamishova Gulnora.
Bukhara State Univetsity.
Faculty of Infornation Technologies. 1.1 Computer Science and programming Technology student.

Article history:

Received: 1st March 2023
Accepted: 3rd April 2023
Published: 6th May 2023

Abstract:

This Article provides information about the views, features and types of information

Keywords: Information, representations, property, valuable, complereness, reliable, analog, discrete, continuous, digital, information processes, information carriers, substitution, Lysandro, Ssital rod, the method of pushing the alphabet, the method of coding using a three-character signal, letters, numbers.

INTRODUCTION PART

Computer science is the study of computation, information. Computer science spans theoretical disciplines (such as algorithms, theory of computation, and information theory) to applied disciplines (including the design and implementation of hardware and software). Though more often considered an academic discipline, computer science is closely related to computer programming.

Algorithms and data structures are central to compyuter science. The theory of computation concerns abstract models of computation and general classes of problems that can be solved using them. The fields of cryptography and computer security involve studying the means for secure communication and for preventing security vulnerabilities. Cimputer graphics and computational geometry address the generation of images. Programming language theory considers different ways to describe computational processes, and database theory concerns the management of repositories of data. Human-computer interaction investigates the interfaces through which humans and computers interact, and software engineering focuses on the design and principles behind developing software. Areas sych as operating systems, networks and embedded systems investigate the principles and design behind complex systems.Computer architecture describes the construction of computer components and computer-operated equipment. Artificial intelligence and machine learning aim to synthesize gial-orientated processes such as problem-solving, decision-making, environmental adaption, planning and learning found in humans and animals. Within artificial intelligence, computer vision aims to understand and process image and video data, while natural language processing aims to understand and process textual and linguistic data. The fundamental concern of computer science is determining what can cannot be automated. The Turing Award is generally recognized as the highest distinction in computer science.

The earlist foundations of what would become computer science predate the invention of the modern digital computer. Machines for calculating fixed numerical tasks such as the abacus have existed since antiquity, aiding in computations such as multiplication and division. Algorithms for performing computations have existed since antiquity, even before the development of sophisyicated computing equipment.

Wilhelm Schickard designed and constructed the first working mechanical calculator in 1623. In 1673, Gottfried Leibnez demonstrated a digital mechanical calculator, called the Stepped Reckoner. Leibniz may be considered the first computer scientist and information theorist, because of various reasons, including the fact that he documented the binary number system. In 1820, Thomas de Colmar launched the mechanical calculator industry when he invented his simplified arithmometer, the first calculating machine strong enough and reliable enough to be used daily in an office environment.

World Bulletin of Social Sciences (WBSS)
Available Online at: https://www.scholarexpress.net
Vol. 22, May 2023
ISSN: 2749-361X

REFERENCES.

1. From the Internet and Newspapers.
2. Venugopal, Manu, et al. "Semantics of model views for information exchanges using the industry foundation class schema." *Advanced engineering informatics* 26.2 (2012): 411-428.