



## OF PROFESSOR TEACHERS IN THE HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM OF AUTOMATED PERSONAL BUSINESS PLANS MONITORING

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**Abstract.** *This article presents the Flynn classification used in parallel computing. Computing systems are characterized by the increased performance of a set of processors or computers, peripherals, and software that work together to prepare and solve problems.*

**Keywords:** *processor, microprocessor, integrated circuit, interface, SISD architecture, SIMD architecture, MISD architecture, MIMD architecture, multiprocessor, multi-machine, multiprocessor.*

**Annotation .** *In this state, Flynn's classification of speech is used in parallel calculation. Dana informatsiya about computer systems for preparation and solution tasks, prednaznachenykh dlya sovmestnoy work with computers with processors, external devices, and also rosta proizvoditelnosti programmnogo package.*

**Key words:** *processors, microprocessors, integrated microcircuits, interface, SISD architecture, SIMD architecture, MISD architecture, MIMD architecture, multiprocessor, many machines, many processors.*

**Annotation .** *This article is focused on the Flynn classification used in calculating the parallel. There is information about computer systems for the preparation and solution of tasks designed to work together with processors or computers, external devices, and also increase the productivity of the software package.*

**Key words:** *processors, microprocessors, integrated chips, interface, SISD-architecture, SIMD-architecture, MISD-architecture, MIMD-architecture, multiprocessor, many machines, many processors.*



Informed in society information very important from resources to each other is spinning , information systems and practical in terms of all activity of the sectors necessary to the instrument around is going .

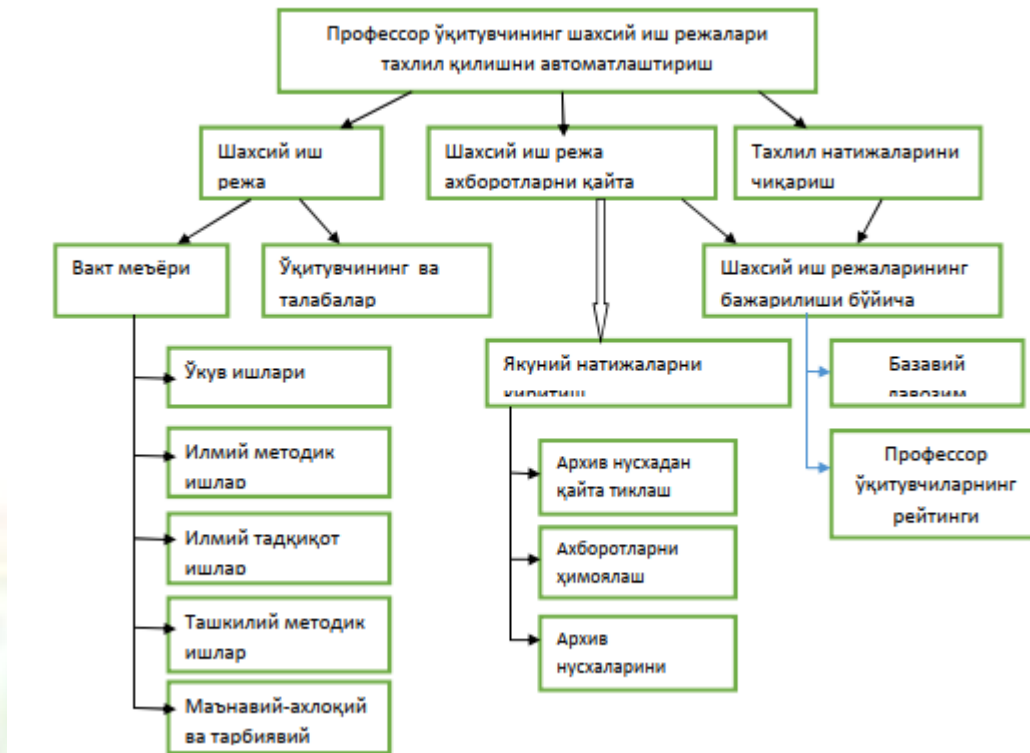
Automated information systems with the help of detachable various - fog issues construction , structure , architecture , activity , information again work methods and other aspects point from the point of view from each other difference to do every different of the kind systems set , software products complex come to come out reason is happening .

Today's on the day many various different systems created are , they are own composition and head goals according to from each other The purpose of an information system is to produce professional information related to a specific professional activity. Information systems provide the collection, storage , processing, and retrieval of information necessary for solving problems in any field. An information system is a set of interconnected tools, methods, and personnel used to collect, store, process, and retrieve information to achieve set goals.

**Each system consists of four main parts:**

- ✓ input;
- ✓ processing;
- ✓ extraction;
- ✓ feedback.

The process of creating software products from the point of view of system analysis consists of the following: Automation requirements - a document that expresses and describes such requirements for technical objects is called a technical assignment (TA). This document describes the goals of automation (or the goals of the software product being created) from the point of view of the user (or the customer of the software product).



*Picture. "Execution of the personal work plan of the professor teacher functional architecture of the monitoring system."*

As an example, the following option for drawing up a technical assignment can be given. An automated information system for managing the personal work plans of professors of Urgench State University should be created, which should have the following capabilities:

- + obtain information about each professor;
- + student database;
- + department teaching loads;
- + Obtaining information on time standards for determining the volume of educational, teaching-methodological, scientific-research, organizational-methodical, spiritual-enlightenment and educational work performed by professors and teachers;
- + creation of personal work plans;
- + monitoring of personal work plans;
- + analysis of personal work plans, etc.;



Functional architecture of a software product. The architecture of a software product formalizes the description of the requirements for a software product from the user's point of view, as well as from the point of view of the software developer. In the technical field, such documents are called technical requirements. The functional architecture of a software product should include: a description of the functions of the software product, requirements for the modes of operation in the environment. It is convenient to express the description of the functions of a software product in the form of a goal tree. The goal tree describes the main and supporting functions that correspond to the above-mentioned technical task.

Detailed external design. The content of this stage is the development of software functions, specifications. In practice, specifications are actually algorithms that describe functions, but they are created for users of the software. There are many methods for this purpose, which we list in order of increasing difficulty of designing algorithms: textual description; structured natural language; solution table; solution tree; visual language; flowchart; algorithmic language of the program. It should be noted here that in the above methods, the level of formalization of algorithms increases from top to bottom, making it easier for programmers and designers to understand the details.

Artificial intelligence is human done increase can and on the contrary solution can unobtainable difficult problems solution methods studying analysis can can science one scientific is a direction. Its main goal is to solve many difficult problems and tasks with the help of artificial devices and computing systems. The problem of creating "Artificial Intelligence", one of the lofty ideas of the development of science and technology of the present era, has long been of great interest and attention to many people, and is one of the problems that can radically change the lives of humanity and society, and revolutionize the development of technology. Artificial intelligence is found at every step. Currently, everything from smartphones to cars is equipped with artificial intelligence. Many world-famous companies are conducting research to create "smart machines". Examples of them include companies such as



Microsoft, Apple, Facebook, IBM, Google. Over the past 35 years, there have been many attempts to create thinking computers.

As a result, many successes and achievements have been achieved. For example, Facebook has a program on its social network that uses artificial intelligence to describe images for the blind through voice. Through the artificial intelligence program, this company will create a program that will automatically detect and delete videos that spread destructive ideas and militant videos on social networks in the future. The secret artificial intelligence program created by Apple can recognize its user by voice and at the same time execute commands received by voice, and answer various questions. At this point, the question arises, is it possible to conclude that a computer can think with the following achievements. The current level of capabilities of computers is quite high, but it cannot be said that computers have the ability to think. Experts who have conducted scientific research on this issue have two contradictory views: computers can think, and vice versa, computers do not think, but only work according to written algorithms. [5]

American philosopher JR Sirla in his article emphasized that a computer program will never reach the level of understanding and thinking like us. In turn, another American philosopher PS Churchland came to the following conclusion in his article, namely, that artificial intelligence can be created through electronic circuits designed to match the working structure of the brain. The following question lies at the heart of this debate, namely, what is thinking? The principle of computer operation has not yet reached the level of thinking, but it is also possible in the near future. Today's technology has achieved a number of achievements in the century that were previously considered impossible. For example, over the past 30 years, the size of microprocessors has decreased by a factor of 17, and the size of transistors by a factor of 18,000. In March of this year, a conversation-learning AI model created by Microsoft Corporation was posted on Twitter by a 19-year-old girl named Tay. During the conversation, the program was almost indistinguishable from a human conversation, but its thinking potential was directed at malicious users by many people, and as a result, the program had to be stopped. [9] This is not a bad result



when viewed in general terms. In another example, an AI program created at the National University of Japan scored 511 out of 950 points on the entrance exams to Japanese universities, determining that 80% of applicants could enter the university, while the average score of applicants was 416. [10]

The revolution in the development of science is artificial intelligence. The first concepts and real debates about artificial intelligence arose with the advent of electronic computers. The possibility of computers having intelligence is associated with the name of Alan Turing, one of the founders of modern computer science, who conducted serious scientific research on the subject. Turing proposes the Turing test, named after him, to determine whether computers have intelligence or not.

According to Turing, there are no requirements to determine the existence of artificial intelligence, only that it is indistinguishable from intelligent humans. This requires a computer to successfully pass the Turing test. In this Turing test, a human and a computer are placed in separate rooms and have a written conversation. In this case, the human does not know that he is talking to a computer and, after the conversation, without any doubts, concludes that the computer is human, then the computer is considered to have passed the Turing test. [4] This test, proposed by Alan Turing in 1950, has caused much controversy. One of the main objections of critics was that just because a computer answers questions correctly and accurately does not mean that it has intelligence. According to Turing, computers will eventually be able to successfully pass this test.

estimated that a computer could fool 30% of judges in 2000 with a 5-minute conversation, but his ideas were not realized. To date, no program has failed the Turing test. Many programs have been created, and there have been attempts and attempts. For example, the program Eliza was able to sometimes convince people that they were talking to a human, not a computer. The program ALICE, which won the Loebner Prize three times in the annual competition for programs that can converse like humans, also failed the Turing test. [3]

Computers have now fueled the debate about artificial intelligence by solving problems that the most brilliant mathematicians have struggled to solve for centuries.



For example, it has been shown that a 10th-order plane does not exist in a short time, in just 50 days.[7] Another controversial topic is the development of highly intellectual games between machines and humans, such as chess matches between computers and grandmasters. In 1996, the world champion Garry Kasparov and the Deep Blue supercomputer, which was programmed to analyze 100 million moves per second, lost to Kasparov in four out of six games. Even if a computer program wins a chess game, this does not mean that the computer can think.

In this case, the computer performs very complex mathematical algorithms in a situation that it does not understand, analyzes all the existing situations, obtains the optimal result and returns an answer. If we conclude from the above, a legitimate question arises: can a computer think for us? [2] The issue of automating the thinking process is also inextricably linked to artificial intelligence. The artificial intelligence capabilities of computers, which are currently known as "intelligent", are not at the level of human thinking. The results achieved so far are limited to analyzing and solving complex, time-consuming problems based on mathematical theorems. There is no such thing as impossible, it just takes time. It is very likely that computers that can think will be created in the near future, and if this happens, there will be a fundamental shift in the development of technology.

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