

## **MYTHS ABOUT WORKING IN THE IT INDUSTRY**

Myths accompanied people since ancient times and still exist in our high-tech world. The effect of "broken telephone" works even in the sphere of computer technologies. The main causes of the myths – the lack of information or its distortion.

Myth №1 IT companies do not take young workers

For now, quantity turns into quality. On the one hand, many large companies need experienced staff, rather than experts, which still need to be trained. On the other hand, some companies prefer to prepare the staff for itself, by offering internships to students of senior courses, practice, as well as various training programs.

Myth №2 Men are easier to get a job in IT, than girls

How important is the women in the domestic IT industry and whether IT is still – exclusively male domain?

It is known that women are more responsible and attentive. Yes, they are now in the IT industry work more on the position of Business Analyst, Quality Control Specialist, but there are also highly qualified programmers.

It is well known that in the past years the number of women in the IT-sphere has increased significantly as a percentage, and continues to grow. Girls all actively explore the scope of testing, project management, traditionally a lot of girls in the design and marketing. But trends show an increase in the number of girls and among developers.

Myth №3 You can not get in the IT sphere without education

Despite the fact that there are cases where without any professional education not only arranged in IT, but also lined up a promising career – this is rather an exception to the rule. It is clear that the work in the sphere of high technologies without profile preparation – absurd by definition. And you can get. Availability of education is a prerequisite for working in the IT field. Higher education, in addition to the necessary basic knowledge and skills, instills self-learning ability, forms the ability to learn specific subjects and to use this knowledge in their work. No education in the IT field is difficult to find a decent job.

Myth №4 Programmers must know English

All popular programming languages, it is easy to see, are based on the English-language tokens, so physics and mathematics is not enough to become a programmer. The start of a career requires an initial level of knowledge of English, because the technical documentation is often written in English. IT-industry has long gone beyond one state, and to feel comfortable in it, one of the ordinary skill in the IT-must be proficient in English, and do not be lazy to improve their knowledge.

Myth №5 Programmers are strange people

Is that because of their clothes, which don't include a tie and a T-shirt. I may agree that those who are engaged in development – are often introverts, so they quietly do their work and can seem to someone strange.

Display, if I may say so, some special technological or behavioral type – "programmer", it is impossible, but probably not need is those stories that are probably of films about hackers.

*Scientific supervisor: Denisenko N.G.,  
Senior Lecturer*

UDC 004.056.5 (043.2)

**Voznyuk O.V.**

*National Aviation University, Kyiv*

## **THE INTERNET OF THINGS SECURITY CHALLENGES**

Nowadays The Internet of Things (IoT) is rapidly covering entire societies enabling to advance each individual and business and creating significant opportunities for enterprises in order to invent new services and products and offer increased convenience to their customers. The Internet of Things (IoT) is a system of interrelated computing devices, mechanical and digital machines, objects, animals or people that are provided with unique identifiers and the ability to transfer data over a network without requiring human-to-human or human-to-computer interaction. In addition, according to researchers the Internet of Things is becoming a growing enterprise threat taking into account a tremendous number of electronic devices which will be connected to the Internet in the nearest future. The most meaningful six IoT security risks as well as recommendations to organizations how to prepare for the security challenges and implement an IoT policy are listed and described in this paper.

1. Disruption and denial-of-service attack. It will be important to provide constant availability of IoT-based devices to avoid disruptive attacks, such as distributed denial-of-service attacks, interruptions to enterprise services and possible performance failures. This will demand the enterprise to enforce physical security measures preventing unauthorized access to devices outside of security area.

2. Understanding the vulnerability complexity. To decrease the risk, any project associated with IoT devices must be created with security approach, and should include security controls, offering a pre-designed security model. It's necessary to keep in mind the growing danger which many IoT devices can cause as these devices may have hardware and software platforms that enterprises have never used before and, consequently, the types of vulnerabilities may differ from those they have dealt with earlier.