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### **IN SOLIDARITY WITH THE COMPUTER**

The idea of creating computer viruses is believed to have been outlined by science fiction writer T. J. Rhine, who in one of his books, written in the United States in 1977, described the epidemic, which is a short time spanned around 7,000 computers. The cause of the epidemic was a computer virus, which was transmitted from one computer to

another, went through their operating systems and drove computers out of control of a person.

In the 70's, when the book of T. J. Rain was published, the facts described in it seemed to be fantastic, and few could predict that in the late 80's the problem of computer viruses would become a reality, albeit not deadly for humanity in solidarity with the computer, but has led to some social and material losses.

At the end of 1989, in the press, there was a message of finding a new, extremely insidious and destructive virus in Japan (he was called a worm), and in a short time, he destroyed a large number of machines connected to communication lines. Creeping from computer to computer, connecting their communications, "worm" is able to destroy the memory, leaving no hope for data recovery. The damage inflicted by computer viruses is increasing, and their danger to such important systems as the defense, transport, communications, has put the problem of computer viruses in the range of those that are usually under the prudent supervision of state security agencies.

There is no universal remedy for viruses. But you need to know and enforce at least the basic rules of antivirus protection, which significantly reduce the risk of infection, as well as possible losses from viruses.

Therefore, if there is a suspicion of infection, treatment should begin as soon as possible (destruction of viruses in memory, in boot sectors and in files). It is recommended to even boot from the system drive (of course, which should not contain viruses) and run an antivirus program exactly from this disk.

Detectors of antivirus groups detect files infected by one of the known viruses.

Antivirus programs of a group of doctors (or phages) "cure" infected programs or disks, removing them from the virus code, that is, restoring the program in the state in which it was before the infection of the virus.

The antivirus programs of the group of auditors first memorize information about the status of programs and system disk areas, and after working with these programs compare their status with the original. When there are discrepancies, they are reported.

A group of anti-virus software downloads is loaded into RAM, intercepts, and links to system referrals that are used by viruses to spread and cause harm.