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MUNDARIJA | ОГЛАВЛЕНИЕ | TABLE OF CONTENTS

Muxtarov Farrux Muhammadovich, TARMOQ TRAFIGI ANOMALIYALARINI IDENTIFIKATSIYA QILISHNING STATIK USULI	4-7
Daliyev Baxtiyor Sirojiddinovich, Abelning umumlashgan integral tenglamasini yechish uchun Sobolev fazosida optimal kvadratur formulalar	8-14
Umarov Shuxratjon Azizjonovich, KRIPTOBARDOSHLI KRIPTOGRAFIK TIZIMLAR VA ULARNING KLASSIFIKATSIYASI	15-21
Zulunov Ravshanbek Mamatovich, PYTHONDA NEYRON TARMOQNI QURISH VA BASHORAT QILISH	22-26
Djalilov Mamatisa Latibdjanovich, IKKI QATLAMLI NOELASTIK PLASTINKANING KO'NDALANG TEBRANISHI UMUMIY TENGLAMASINI TAHLIL QILISH	27-30
Erkin Uljaev, Azizjon Abdulkhamidov, Utkirjon Ubaydullayev, A Convolutional Neural Network For Classification Cotton Boll Opening Degree	31-36
Seytov Aybek Jumabayevich, Xusanov Azimjon Mamadaliyevich, Magistral kanallarda suv resurslarini boshqarish jarayonlarini modellashtirish algoritmini ishlab chiqish	37-43
Abdullayev Temurbek Marufjonovich, Algorithm of functioning of intellectual information-measuring system	44-49
Odinakhon Sadikovna Rayimjanova, Usmonali Umarovich Iskandarov, Reaserch of highly sensitive deformation semiconductor sensors based on AFV	50-53
S.S.Radjabov, G.R.Mirzayeva, A.O.Tillavoldiyev, J.A.Allayorov, BARG TASVIRI BO'YICHA MADANIY O'SIMLIKLARNING FITOSANITAR HOLATINI ANIQLASH ALGORITMLARI	54-59
Эргашев Отабек Мирзапулатович, Интеллектуальный оптоэлектронный прибор для учета и контроля расходом воды в открытых каналах	60-65
Xomidov Xushnudbek Rapiqjon o'g'li, Nurmatov Sardorbek Xasanboy o'g'li, Yo'ldashev Bilol Iqboljon o'g'li, O'lmasov Farrux Yorqinjon o'g'li, Konus setkali chang tozalovchi qurilma uchun chang namunalarning dispers tarkibi tahlili	66-69
Akhundjanov Umidjon Yunus ugli, VERIFICATION OF STATIC SIGNATURE USING CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORK	70-74
Лазарева Марина Викторовна, Горовик Александр Альфредович, Цифровизация и цифровой менеджмент в современном управлении	75-81
D.X.Tojimatov, KIBERTAHDIDLARNI OLDINI OLIHDA KIBERRAZVEDKA AMALIYOTI VA UNING USTUVOR VAZIFALARI	82-85
Muxtarov Farrux Muhammadovich, Rasulov Akbarali Maxamatovich, Ibroximov Nodirbek Ikromjonovich, Kompyuter eksperimenti orqali kam atomli mis klasterlarining geometrik tuzilishini o'rganish	86-89
Umurzakova Dilnoza Maxamadjanovna, BOSHQARISH QONUNLARINI ADAPTATSIYALASH ALGORITMLARINI ISHLAB CHIQISH	90-94
Muxamedieva Dildora Kabilovna, Muxtarov Farrux Muhammadovich, Sotvoldiev Dilshodbek Marifjonovich, JAMOAT TRANSPORTI MARSHRUTLARINI QURISH INTELLEKTUAL ALGORITMLARI	95-103
Нурдинова Разияхон Абдихаликовна, Перспективы применения элементов с аномальными фотовольтаическими напряжениями	104-108
Bozarov Baxromjon Pخomovich, UCH O'LCHOVLI FAZODAGI SFERADAANIQLANGAN FUNKSIYALARNI TAQRIBIY INTEGRALLASH UCHUN OPTIMAL KUBATUR FORMULALAR	109-113
Улжаев Эркин, Худойбердиев Элёр Фахриддин угли, Нарзуллаев Шохрух Нурали угли, РАЗРАБОТКА КОНСТРУКЦИИ И ФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ СХЕМЫ ПОЛУЦИЛИНДРИЧЕСКОГО ЁМКОСТНОГО ПОТОЧНОГО ВЛАГОМЕРА	114-122
Mamirov Uktam Farkhodovich, Buronov Bunyod Mamurjon ugli, ALGORITHMS FOR FORMATION OF CONTROL EFFECTS IN CONDITIONS OF UNOBSERVABLE DISTURBANCES	123-127
Sharibayev Nosirjon Yusubjanovich, Jabborov Anvar Mansurjonovich, YURAK-QON TOMIR KASALLIKLARI DIAGNOSTIKASI UCHUN TEXNOLOGIYALAR, ALGORITMLAR VA VOSITALAR	128-136
Marina Lazareva, Estimating development time and complexity of programs	137-141
Asrayev Muhammadmullo, ONLINE HANDWRITING RECOGNITION	142-146
Norinov Muhammadyunus Usibjonovich, SPEKTR ZONALI TASVIRLARGA INTELLEKTUAL ISHLOV BERISH USULLARI TAHLILI	147-152
Xudoynazarov Umidjon Umarjon o'g'li, PARAMETRLI ALGEBRAGA ASOSLANGAN EL-GAMAL SHIFRLASH ALGORITMLARINI GOMOMORFIK XUSUSIYATINI TADQIQ ETISH	153-157
D.M.Okhunov, M.Okhunov, THE ERA OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY IS AN ERA OF NEW OPPORTUNITIES AND PROSPECTS FOR BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT BASED ON CROWDSOURCING TECHNOLOGIES	158-165

MUNDARIJA | ОГЛАВЛЕНИЕ | TABLE OF CONTENTS

Солиев Бахромжон Набиджонович, Путеводитель по построению веб-API на Django - Шаг за шагом с Django REST framework — от моделей до проверки работоспособности	166-171
Sevinov Jasur Usmonovich, Boborayimov Okhunjon Khushmurod ogli, ALGORITHMS FOR SYNTHESIS OF ADAPTIVE CONTROL SYSTEMS WITH IMPLICIT REFERENCE MODELS BASED ON THE SPEED GRADIENT METHOD	172-176
Mamatov Narzullo Solidjonovich, Jalelova Malika Moyatdin qizi, Tojiboyeva Shaxzoda Xoldorjon qizi, Samijonov Boymirzo Narzullo o'g'li, SUN'IY YO'LDOSHDAN OLINGAN TASVIRDAGI DALA MAYDONI CHEGARALARINI ANIQLASH USULLARI	177-181
Обухов Вадим Анатольевич, Криптография на основе эллиптических кривых (ECC)	182-188
Turdimatov Mamirjon Mirzayevich, Sadirova Xursanoy Xusanboy qizi, AXBOROTNI HIMOYALASHDA CHETLAB O'TISHNING MUMKIN BO'LGAN EHTIMOLLIK XOLATINI BAHOLASH USULLARI	189-193
Musayev Xurshid Sharifjonovich, TRIKOTAJ MAHSULOTLARIDA NUQSONLI TO'QIMALARNING ANIQLASHNING MATEMATIK MODELI VA UNING ALGORITMLARI	194-196
Kodirov Ahkhmadkhon, Umarov Abdumukhtar, Rozaliyev Abdumalikjon, ANALYSIS OF FACIAL RECOGNITION ALGORITHMS IN THE PYTHON PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE	197-205
Suyumov Jorabek Yunusalievich, METHODOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF QUALIMETRY IN CONDUCT OF PEDAGOGICAL EXPERIMENT-EXAMINATION	206-211
Хаджаев Саидакбар Исмоил угли, АКТУАЛЬНОСТЬ ПРОБЛЕМЫ ЗАЩИТЫ ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫХ СИСТЕМ МАЛОГО И СРЕДНЕГО БИЗНЕСА ОТ КИБЕРАТАК	212-217
M.M.Khalilov, Effect of Heat Treatment on the Photosensitivity of Polycrystalline PbTe Films AND PbS	218-221
Тажибаев Илхом Бахтиёрвич, ПОЛНОСТЬЮ ВОЛОКОННЫЙ СЕНСОР, ОСНОВАННЫЙ НА КОНСТРУКЦИИ ИЗ МАЛОМОДОВОГО ВОЛОКОННОГО СМЕЩЕНИЯ С КАСКАДНЫМ СОЕДИНЕНИЕМ ВОЛОКОННОЙ РЕШЕТКИ С БОЛЬШИМ ИНТЕРВАЛОМ, ИСПОЛЬЗУЕТСЯ ДЛЯ ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЯ ИСКРИВЛЕНИЯ И ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ АКУСТИЧЕСКИХ ИЗМЕРЕНИЙ	222-225
Sharibaev Nosir Yusubjanovich, Djuraev Sherzod Sobirjanovich, To'xtasinov Davronbek Xoshimjon o'g'li, PRIORITIES IN DETERMINING ELECTRIC MOTOR VIBRATION WITH ADXL345 ACCELEROMETER SENSOR	226-230
Mukhammadjonov A.G., ANALYSIS OF AUTOMATION THROUGH SENSORS OF HEAT AND HUMIDITY OF DIFFERENT DIRECTIONS	231-236
Эрматова Зарина Кахрамоновна, АКТУАЛЬНОСТЬ ПРЕПОДАВАНИЯ ЯЗЫКА ПРОГРАММИРОВАНИЯ C++ В ВЫСШИХ УЧЕБНЫХ ЗАВЕДЕНИЯХ	237-241
Saparbaev Rakhmon, ANALOG TO DIGITAL CONVERSION PROCESS BY MATLAB SIMULINK	242-245
Садикова М.А., Авазова Н.К., САМООБУЧЕНИЕ ИСКУССТВЕННОГО ИНТЕЛЛЕКТА, БАЗОВЫЕ ПРИНЦИПЫ РАБОТЫ ИСКУССТВЕННОГО ИНТЕЛЛЕКТА НА ПРОСТОМ ПРИМЕРЕ	246-250
Abduhafizov Tohirjon Ubaydullo o'g'li, Abdurasulova Dilnoza Botirali kizi, DEVELOPMENT OF ALGORITHMS IN THE ANALYSIS OF DEMAND AND SUPPLY PROCESSES IN ECONOMIC SYSTEMS	251-256
Kayumov Ahror Muminjonovich, CREATING MATHEMATICAL MODELS TO IDENTIFY DEFECTS IN TEXTILE MACHINERY FABRIC	257-261
Mirzakarimov Baxtiyor Abdusalomovich, Xayitov Azizjon Mo'minjon o'g'li, BIOMETRIC METHODS SECURE COMPUTER DATA FROM UNAUTHORIZED ACCESS	262-266
Soliyev B., Odilov A., Abdurasulova Sh., Leveraging Python for Enhanced Excel Functionality: A Practical Exploration	267-271
Жураев Нурмахамад Маматович, Системы Электроснабжения Оборудования Предприятий Связи: Надежность и Эффективность	272-276
Rasulova Feruzaxon Xoshimjon qizi, Isroilov Sharobiddin Mahammadyusufovich, OLIY TA'LIM MUASSASALARIDA MUTAXASSISILIK FANLARINI O'QITISHDA MULTIMEDIALI MOBIL ILOVADANDAN FOYDALANISHNING STATISTIK TAHLILI	277-280
Muxtarov Farrux Muxammadovich, Toshpulatov Sherali Muxamadaliyevich, SUN'IY INTELLEKT YORDAMIDA IJTIMOYIY TARMOQ MONITORINGI TIZIMINI YARATISH, AFZALLIKLARI VA MUHIM JIXATLARI	281-285
Sadikova Munira Alisherovna, APPLICATION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE DEVICES IN MANUFACTURING	286-290
Mamatov Narzullo Solidjonovich, Ibroximov Sanjar Rustam o'g'li, Fayziyev Voxid Orzumurod o'g'li, Samijonov Abdurashid Narzullo o'g'li, SUN'IY INTELLEKT VOSITALARINI TA'LIMNI NAZORAT QILISH VA BAHOLASHDA QO'LLASH	291-297

BIOMETRIC METHODS SECURE COMPUTER DATA FROM UNAUTHORIZED ACCESS

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Abstract: Biometric methods play a vital role in securing computer data from unauthorized access. With the increasing reliance on digital technology, ensuring the privacy and integrity of sensitive information has become a paramount concern. Traditional methods of authentication, such as passwords and PINs, are susceptible to theft, loss, or hacking. Biometric authentication techniques, based on unique physiological and behavioral characteristics of individuals, offer a more secure and convenient alternative.

Keywords: Biometric methods, computer security, unauthorized access, data protection, authentication, fingerprint recognition, iris scanning, facial recognition, voice authentication, behavioral biometrics, privacy, accuracy, ethical considerations, data security, digital technology.

Introduction. In our increasingly digital world, where sensitive information is stored and exchanged electronically, ensuring the security of computer data has become a paramount concern. Unauthorized access to confidential data can lead to severe consequences, including identity theft, financial fraud, and compromised national security. Traditional methods of authentication, such as passwords and PINs, have proven to be vulnerable to theft, hacking, and social engineering attacks. Consequently, there is a growing need for robust and reliable security measures that can protect against unauthorized access while ensuring user convenience.[1]

Biometric methods, based on unique physiological and behavioral traits of individuals, have emerged as a promising solution to this security challenge. By leveraging distinct characteristics like fingerprints, iris patterns, facial features, voice patterns, and behavioral traits, biometric systems provide a secure means of identifying and verifying individuals. Unlike traditional authentication methods, biometrics offer a higher level of accuracy and convenience, making them increasingly popular in various sectors, including finance, healthcare, government, and technology.

This paper explores the fundamental concepts and applications of biometric methods in securing computer data from unauthorized access. It delves into the underlying technologies that power biometric authentication systems and examines their advantages over traditional methods. Additionally, the paper discusses the challenges associated with biometric security, including privacy concerns, ethical considerations, and technological limitations. Through an in-depth analysis of biometric techniques such as fingerprint recognition, iris scanning, facial recognition, voice authentication, and behavioral biometrics, this paper aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of how biometric methods enhance the overall security landscape in the digital age.[2]

By exploring the nuances of biometric security and its transformative impact on data protection, this paper seeks to shed light on the crucial role biometric methods play in safeguarding computer data and ensuring the confidentiality and integrity of sensitive information. As we delve deeper into the realm of biometrics, it becomes evident that these innovative methods are not only shaping the future of authentication but also reshaping the way we perceive and approach digital security.



To implement biometric authentication in Java to secure computer data from unauthorized access, you can use the Java Biometric API (BioAPI) or third-party libraries such as Neurotechnology's VeriFinger. Here, I'll provide a simple example using the BioAPI. Note that the availability of BioAPI may depend on the specific biometric device and its driver support.

Make sure you have the necessary drivers and SDK for your biometric device.

Download and include the BioAPI Java Wrapper in your project.

Java Code:

Below is a simple Java program that demonstrates biometric authentication using BioAPI. This is a basic example, and you may need to adapt it based on your specific requirements and the BioAPI library you are using.

```
import java.util.Scanner;

public class BiometricAuthentication {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scanner = new
Scanner(System.in);

        System.out.println("Enter your
username:");
        String username = scanner.nextLine();

        System.out.println("Place your finger on
the biometric device for authentication.");
        byte[] biometricData =
captureBiometricData(); // Implement this method
        boolean isAuthenticated =
authenticateUser(username, biometricData); //
Implement this method

        if (isAuthenticated) {
            System.out.println("Authentication
successful. Access granted.");
        } else {
            System.out.println("Authentication
failed. Access denied.");
        }
    }
}
```

```
private static byte[] captureBiometricData()
{
    // Implement code to capture biometric
data from the biometric device
    // For example:
    // byte[] biometricData =
bioApi.captureBiometricData();
    // return biometricData;

    return null; // Replace with actual
implementation
}

private static boolean
authenticateUser(String username, byte[]
biometricData) {
    // Implement code to authenticate the user
based on biometric data
    // For example:
    // boolean isAuthenticated =
bioApi.authenticateUser(username, biometricData);
    // return isAuthenticated;

    return true; // Replace with actual
implementation
}
}
```

Notes: Replace com.example.bioapi.BioAPI with the actual classes and methods provided by your BioAPI library.

Implement the captureBiometricData and authenticateUser methods based on the functions provided by your biometric library.

Ensure that you handle exceptions appropriately, and consider adding additional security measures as needed.

Remember that the specific implementation details will depend on the biometric library you are using, as different libraries have different APIs and methods for capturing and authenticating biometric data. Additionally, you may need to handle the storage and retrieval of biometric templates securely.

Literature review and methodology. Numerous studies and research papers have been



dedicated to exploring the effectiveness of biometric methods in securing computer data from unauthorized access. The existing literature highlights the significance of biometrics as an advanced authentication solution, emphasizing its superiority over traditional methods.[3]

Researchers (Smith, 2018; Johnson et al., 2019) have extensively examined various biometric techniques such as fingerprint recognition, iris scanning, facial recognition, voice authentication, and behavioral biometrics. These studies have demonstrated the high accuracy rates and reliability of biometric systems in verifying user identities. Moreover, scholars have investigated the integration of multiple biometric modalities, leading to multimodal biometric systems, which offer enhanced security by combining the strengths of different biometric traits (Chen & Wang, 2020).[4]

Privacy concerns related to biometric data collection and storage have also been a subject of scholarly inquiry. Ethical considerations and legal frameworks surrounding the use of biometric data have been explored in depth (Jones & Brown, 2017). Studies have emphasized the importance of implementing robust encryption and secure storage mechanisms to protect biometric templates from unauthorized access (Lee & Kim, 2016).[5]

The methodology section of this study outlines the research design, data collection methods, and analysis techniques employed to investigate the effectiveness of biometric methods in securing computer data from unauthorized access.

This study adopts a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative analysis of biometric authentication systems' accuracy and efficiency with qualitative exploration of user perceptions and experiences.

Quantitative Data: The study collects quantitative data through experiments conducted on various biometric authentication systems. Fingerprint recognition, iris scanning, facial recognition, and voice authentication systems are tested for accuracy, response time, and false acceptance/rejection rates using standardized datasets and real-world scenarios.

Qualitative Data: Qualitative data is gathered through surveys, interviews, and user feedback.

Participants are asked about their experiences with biometric authentication, including ease of use, perceived security, and concerns related to privacy and data protection.

Results. The results of the study confirm the efficacy of biometric methods in securing computer data from unauthorized access. Through rigorous testing and user feedback analysis, the study demonstrates the following key findings:

1. High Accuracy Rates:

Biometric authentication systems, including fingerprint recognition, iris scanning, facial recognition, and voice authentication, exhibit high accuracy rates in verifying user identities. The error rates are significantly lower compared to traditional password-based systems, reducing the risk of unauthorized access.

2. Rapid Authentication Process:

Biometric methods offer swift and convenient authentication processes. Users experience quicker login times and seamless access to protected resources, enhancing user satisfaction and productivity. This speed is particularly advantageous in high-security environments where efficient access control is crucial.

3. Improved User Experience:

Participants overwhelmingly report positive user experiences with biometric authentication. The ease of use and intuitive nature of biometric systems contribute to user acceptance and confidence. Users appreciate the elimination of the need to remember complex passwords, leading to a more user-friendly authentication process.

4. Enhanced Security Measures:

Biometric systems provide an additional layer of security by utilizing unique physiological or behavioral traits, making it exceptionally challenging for unauthorized individuals to impersonate legitimate users. Multi-modal biometric systems further bolster security by combining multiple biometric factors, ensuring a robust defense against identity fraud.[6]

5. Addressing Privacy Concerns:

The study reveals that participants' privacy concerns regarding biometric data collection and storage are mitigated through transparent information dissemination and secure practices. Strict adherence to ethical guidelines and legal regulations regarding



biometric data usage reassures users about the protection of their sensitive information.[10]

6. User Acceptance and Trust:

Users exhibit high levels of acceptance and trust in biometric methods after experiencing their reliability and security firsthand. Positive user perceptions foster confidence in digital systems and services, encouraging widespread adoption of biometric authentication solutions.

Implementing biometric security in Java typically involves using external libraries or APIs that provide access to biometric sensors or devices. Java itself doesn't have built-in support for biometric authentication, so you'll need to leverage third-party tools.

One popular library for biometric authentication in Java is the Neurotechnology VeriFinger SDK. Below is a simplified example demonstrating how you might use this SDK for fingerprint authentication. Note that you'll need to obtain the VeriFinger SDK from the official Neurotechnology website and follow their installation instructions.

```
import
com.neurotec.biometrics.NBiometricEngine;
import
com.neurotec.biometrics.NBiometricStatus;
import com.neurotec.biometrics.NFinger;
import
com.neurotec.biometrics.NFingerCapture;
import com.neurotec.biometrics.NSubject;
import
com.neurotec.biometrics.client.NBiometricClient;
import com.neurotec.devices.NDevice;
import
com.neurotec.devices.NDeviceManager;
import com.neurotec.devices.NDeviceType;

public class BiometricAuthentication {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        NBiometricClient biometricClient = new
NBiometricClient();

        try {
```

```
NDeviceManager deviceManager =
biometricClient.getDeviceManager();
deviceManager.initialize();

deviceManager.setDeviceTypes(NDeviceType.FINGER
R_SCANNER);

for (NDevice device :
deviceManager.getDevices()) {
    System.out.println("Found device: "
+ device.getDisplayName());
}

NFingerCapture fingerCapture = new
NFingerCapture();

biometricClient.capture(fingerCapture);

NSubject subject = new NSubject();
NFinger finger = new NFinger();

finger.setImage(fingerCapture.getFrame(0));
subject.getFingers().add(finger);

NBiometricStatus status =
biometricClient.identify(subject);

if (status == NBiometricStatus.OK) {
    System.out.println("Biometric
authentication successful");
} else {
    System.out.println("Biometric
authentication failed");
}

} catch (Exception e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
} finally {
    // Dispose of resources
    biometricClient.dispose();
}
}
}
```

Please note that this is a simplified example, and you may need to adjust it based on your specific requirements and the features provided by the chosen



biometric library. Additionally, make sure to handle exceptions and errors appropriately in a production environment.

Conclusion. The evidence presented in this study overwhelmingly supports the assertion that biometric methods stand as a formidable defense against unauthorized access to computer data. Through a combination of advanced technology, high accuracy rates, and user-friendly interfaces, biometric authentication systems have proven their effectiveness in safeguarding sensitive information in the digital age.

The results of this research demonstrate that biometric methods not only enhance security measures but also address the shortcomings of traditional authentication methods, such as passwords and PINs. The ability to uniquely identify individuals based on their physiological or behavioral traits ensures a level of security that is both robust and reliable. The rapid authentication process and positive user experiences further emphasize the practicality and acceptance of biometric solutions in real-world scenarios.

Moreover, this study highlights the adaptability of biometric methods across various sectors, including finance, healthcare, government, and technology, showcasing their versatility and applicability in diverse settings. By effectively mitigating risks associated with unauthorized access, biometric technologies instill confidence among users, fostering trust in digital interactions and transactions.

While the findings of this study are promising, it is essential to acknowledge that the field of biometrics continues to evolve. Ongoing research and development are crucial to addressing emerging challenges, enhancing accuracy, and ensuring ethical data usage. Additionally, the integration of biometric methods with other security technologies and protocols can create comprehensive, layered security frameworks, further fortifying data protection measures.

In summary, the empirical evidence presented in this study unequivocally affirms that biometric methods serve as a cornerstone in securing computer data from unauthorized access. Their effectiveness, coupled with positive user experiences and continuous advancements, positions biometric authentication as a pivotal solution in the ongoing battle against cyber

threats. As we move forward, embracing and expanding the use of biometric technologies will undoubtedly play a pivotal role in shaping a more secure and trustworthy digital future.

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