μ_{mex} = 0,9 - sirkulyatsiya nasosi mexanik FIK.

Shunday qilib, dvigatel sovitish tizimidagi sirkulyatsiya nasosi uchun sarflanadigan quvvat N_n dvigatel nominal *Ne* quvvatining 0,42% tashkil etadi.

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LIGHTWEIGHT CRYPTOGRAPHIC ALGORITHMS PROCESSING ENVIRONMENTS

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Annotatsiya

IoT qurilmalari, o'rnatilgan tizimlar va mobil ilovalarning ortishi bilan ishlash samaradorligini yo'qotmasdan xavfsizlik talablariga javob beradigan samarali kriptografik yechimlarga bo'lgan talab kundan kunga ortib bormoqda. Ushbu dissertatsiya resurslari cheklangan muhitlar uchun moslashtirilgan engil kriptografik algoritmlarni ko'rib chiqadi, ularning dizayn tamoyillari, amalga oshirish strategiyalari va ishlash ko'rsatkichlarini o'rganadi. Tadqiqot amaliy ilovalarga qaratilgan, xavfsizlik va samaradorlik o'rtasidagi muvozanatni baholaydi va engil kriptografiyani turli xil hisoblash muhitlariga integratsiya qilish uchun asosni taklif qiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Buyumlar interneti (IoT), mikrokontrollerlar, funksionallik, resurslarni cheklash, real vaqtda, mikrokontrollerlar, apparat integratsiyasi

Аннотация

По мере распространения устройств IoT, встраиваемых систем и мобильных приложений потребность в эффективных криптографических решениях, отвечающих требованиям безопасности без ущерба для производительности, становится критически важной. В данной диссертации исследуются облегченные криптографические алгоритмы, адаптированные для сред с ограниченными ресурсами, рассматриваются принципы их проектирования, стратегии реализации и показатели производительности. Исследование акцентирует внимание на практических приложениях, оценивает компромиссы между безопасностью и эффективностью, а также предлагает структуру для интеграции легкой криптографии в различные вычислительные среды.

Ключевые слова: Интернет вещей (IoT), Микроконтроллеры, Выделенная функциональность, Ограничение ресурсов, Работа в реальном времени, Микроконтроллеры, Аппаратная интеграция

Annotation

As the proliferation of IoT devices, embedded systems, and mobile applications accelerates, the need for efficient cryptographic solutions that meet security requirements without compromising performance becomes critical. This thesis explores lightweight cryptographic algorithms tailored for resource-constrained environments, examining their design principles, implementation strategies, and performance metrics. The research emphasizes practical applications, evaluates trade-offs between security and efficiency, and proposes a framework for integrating lightweight cryptography into diverse processing environments.

Keywords: Internet of Things (IoT), Microcontrollers, Dedicated functionality, Resource constraints, Real-time operation, Microcontrollers, Hardware integration

Introduction. In an era characterized by rapid technological advancement and the pervasive integration of digital devices into everyday life, the importance of securing

communications has never been more pronounced. From Internet of Things (IoT) devices to embedded systems and mobile applications, secure data transmission and storage are critical to safeguarding personal information, ensuring privacy, and maintaining the integrity of sensitive operations. As the number of interconnected devices continues to grow, so does the complexity of potential security threats, necessitating robust cryptographic solutions.

However, many of these devices operate within resource-constrained environments, where limitations in processing power, memory, and energy availability pose significant challenges. Traditional cryptographic algorithms, while effective, often require substantial computational resources that are incompatible with the capabilities of these devices. This gap highlights the pressing need for lightweight cryptographic algorithms—solutions designed specifically to deliver strong security assurances without imposing excessive demands on limited system resources.

Lightweight cryptography emerges as a critical area of research and development, aiming to strike a balance between security and efficiency. By optimizing algorithms for environments where computational power and memory are at a premium, lightweight cryptographic solutions enable secure communications across a variety of applications, including smart home devices, health monitoring systems, and industrial control systems. These algorithms must not only meet the security requirements of modern applications but also be adaptable to the unique constraints of their operating environments.

This chapter sets the stage for a comprehensive exploration of lightweight cryptographic algorithms, examining their significance in today's computing landscape. It outlines the increasing reliance on secure communications in resource-constrained devices and discusses the necessity for efficient cryptographic solutions that can withstand evolving security threats while being tailored for performance and resource efficiency. As we delve into this critical area, we will explore the principles, implementation strategies, and future directions of lightweight cryptography, highlighting its vital role in ensuring secure digital communications in a resource-constrained world.

Definition of Resource-Constrained Environments

Resource-constrained environments refer to systems or devices that operate under significant limitations in terms of processing power, memory, energy consumption, and sometimes bandwidth. These constraints make it challenging to implement traditional cryptographic algorithms, which often require substantial computational resources. Resource-constrained environments are commonly found in devices such as Internet of Things (IoT) gadgets, embedded systems, and mobile devices, where efficiency and security must be balanced.

Characteristics of IoT, Embedded Systems, and Mobile Devices

IoT Devices-Internet of Things (IoT) devices are physical objects embedded with sensors, software, and connectivity capabilities, enabling them to collect and exchange data over the internet. These devices play a vital role in various applications, from smart homes to industrial automation.

- Limited Processing Power: IoT devices typically use microcontrollers or low-power processors that cannot handle intensive computational tasks.
- Minimal Memory: These devices often have constrained RAM and storage, necessitating lightweight software solutions.
- Battery-Powered: Many IoT devices rely on batteries, making energy efficiency critical to prolong operational life.
- Connectivity: IoT devices frequently connect to networks, requiring secure communication protocols to protect data transmission.

IoT devices are transforming the way we interact with technology and the environment. Understanding their characteristics—such as limited processing power, minimal memory, battery reliance, and connectivity—is essential for developing effective solutions and ensuring robust security in resource-constrained environments. As IoT continues to evolve, these devices will play an increasingly significant role in various sectors, enhancing efficiency, convenience, and data-driven decision-making.

Embedded Systems. Embedded systems are specialized computing devices designed to perform dedicated functions within larger systems. They are integrated into hardware and often operate in real-time, managing specific tasks without user intervention.

- Fixed Functionality: Embedded systems are designed for specific tasks, limiting their flexibility but enhancing efficiency.
- Resource Constraints: Similar to IoT devices, embedded systems have limited CPU, memory, and power availability.
- Real-Time Operation: Many embedded applications, such as automotive controls, require real-time processing, which adds urgency to efficiency needs.
- Reliability: High reliability and stability are crucial, as failures can lead to significant safety issues.

Embedded systems play a crucial role in modern technology, enabling dedicated, efficient, and reliable operation across various applications. Understanding their key characteristics—such as dedicated functionality, resource constraints, real-time operation, and integration with hardware—helps inform the design and development of these systems. As technology continues to advance, embedded systems will increasingly shape the landscape of industries ranging from automotive to healthcare.

Mobile Devices. Mobile devices are portable computing devices that enable users to access information, communicate, and perform various tasks on the go. They encompass smartphones, tablets, wearables, and other handheld gadgets.

- Power Management: Mobile devices like smartphones and tablets must manage battery life while providing robust features.
- Varying Network Conditions: Mobile devices often switch between different network types (Wi-Fi, cellular), requiring adaptable security measures.
- User-Centric: They need to offer seamless user experiences while protecting sensitive information.
- Multifunctionality: Mobile devices run multiple applications simultaneously, placing additional demands on their processing capabilities.

Mobile devices have revolutionized the way people access information, communicate, and conduct daily activities. Their portability, touchscreen interfaces, connectivity options, and multifunctionality make them indispensable in modern life. Understanding the key characteristics of mobile devices such as limited processing power, battery reliance, and the impact of operating systems provides insight into their design and functionality. As technology continues to advance, mobile devices will play an even more critical role in shaping how individuals interact with the digital world.

Data Confidentiality: Ensuring that sensitive data is protected from unauthorized access, requiring strong encryption methods that are efficient in constrained environments.

Data Integrity: Mechanisms must be in place to verify that data has not been altered during transmission or storage, safeguarding against tampering.

Authentication: Verifying the identity of devices and users is crucial to prevent unauthorized access and ensure that communications occur between legitimate parties.

Feature/Characteristic	IoT Devices	Embedded Systems	Mobile Devices
Definition	Devices connected to the internet for data exchange.	Specialized systems performing dedicated tasks within larger systems.	Portable devices for communication and computing on the go.
Processing Power	Limited, often low-power microcontrollers.	Typically low-power microcontrollers, optimized for specific tasks.	Moderate to high processing power, similar to PCs.

Memory	Constrained RAM and storage (e.g., <1 MB).	Limited memory, often ranging from a few KBs to several MBs.	Varies widely (2 GB to 12 GB RAM); more storage capacity than IoT/embedded.
Energy Source	Battery-powered, often requiring energy efficiency.	Usually powered directly from the main supply, but may use batteries.	Rechargeable batteries; energy management is crucial.
Connectivity	Frequent connectivity to networks (Wi-Fi, cellular).	May not have networking capabilities; often operates independently.	Extensive connectivity options (Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, cellular, GPS).
User Interface	Minimal or no user interface; may be controlled remotely.	Limited or no user interface; typically interacts through hardware buttons.	Rich user interface with touchscreens and apps.
Real-Time Operation	Some applications require real-time data processing.	Often designed for real-time operation, especially in safety-critical applications.	Real-time processing is common, especially for communication and notifications.
Applications	Smart homes, industrial automation, health monitoring.	Automotive controls, consumer electronics, industrial machinery.	Communication, entertainment, productivity, health tracking.
Security Considerations	Critical due to data transmission over networks; requires secure protocols.	Security depends on the application; may require protection against tampering.	Security features include encryption, biometric authentication, and app permissions.
Examples	Smart thermostats, connected sensors, wearables.	Washing machine controls, automotive systems, medical devices.	Smartphones, tablets, fitness trackers.

Security requirements in constrained environments

Non-Repudiation: Ensuring that actions or transactions cannot be denied later, which is important for accountability, especially in critical applications like financial transactions.

Efficiency: Given the resource constraints, security solutions must be lightweight, minimizing the computational load and energy consumption while providing adequate protection.

Scalability: Security measures must be scalable to accommodate the vast number of devices typically associated with IoT and embedded systems.

Resistance to Attacks: Algorithms must be robust against various types of attacks, including replay attacks, denial-of-service attacks, and physical tampering.

Conclusion

In conclusion, understanding the characteristics of resource-constrained environments and the associated security requirements is essential for developing effective lightweight cryptographic solutions. This knowledge helps inform the design and implementation of algorithms that not only meet security needs but also respect the limitations of their operational contexts.

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BO'LAJAK MUHANDISLARNI KASBI FAOLIYATGA TAYYORLASHDA VIRTUAL TA'LIM TEXNOLOGIYALARIDAN FOYDALANISH

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Annotatsiya.

Mazkur maqola Immersive Virtual Reality (VR) ta'lim sohasida qabul qilinishining dastlabki kunlarida. Ushbu tadqiqot sinflarda o'rganish va talabalar tajribasini o'zgartirishda VR afzalliklarini tushuntirishga qaratilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: virtuallik, virtual reallik, vr-shlemlar, vr-ko'zoynak, immersivlik, imitatsiya.

Аннотация.

Эта статья написана на заре внедрения иммерсивной виртуальной реальности (VR) в образовании. Целью данного исследования является объяснение преимуществ виртуальной реальности в преобразовании обучения и опыта учащихся в классах.

Ключевые слова: виртуальность, виртуальная реальность, VR-шлемы, VR-очки, иммерсивность, имитация.

Annotation.

This article is in the early days of Immersive Virtual Reality (VR) adoption in education. This study aims to explain the benefits of VR in transforming learning and student experiences in classrooms.

Keywords: virtuality, virtual reality, vr-helmets, vr-glasses, immersiveness, imitation.

Immersive Virtual Reality (VR) o'rganishning boshqa usulini ta'minlaydi. VR-da chuqur o'rganish imkoniyatlari cheksiz va rivojlanmoqda. U boshqa texnologiyalar taklif qila olmaydigan darajada o'rganish tajribasini taqdim etishi mumkin. " *Missiya: ISS* " (2017) filmida kosmonavtni Xalqaro kosmik stansiya bortida gavdalantirish yoki *"1943 Berlin Blitsi"* (2018) da Ikkinchi Jahon urushidagi bombardimonchi samolyotda yo'lovchini boshqarish kabi tajribalar. U faollik va interfaol ob'ektlar va virtual muhitlardan foydalangan holda an'anaviy o'qitish usullarini qo'llab-quvvatlash va yaxshilash uchun ishlatilishi mumkin.

Ta'lim va immersiv VR bo'yicha kam ish bo'ldi. VR va ta'lim bo'yicha adabiyotlarning aksariyati 2016 yilgacha iste'molchi VR Head Mounted Display (HMD) yutuqlari joriy etilgunga qadar VR dasturiy ta'minoti va apparatiga asoslangan edi. O'shandan beri Oculus Rift, Oculus Quest va HTC Vive kabi yuqori sifatli iste'molchi HMD-lar keng tarqaldi. Ushbu texnologiya keng ko'rish maydonini, to'liq stereoskopik tasvirni va tarjima va aylanish nuqtai nazarini boshqarishni ta'minlaydi. Aylanish va translatsiya harakatini kuzatuvchi VRning so'nggi versiyasi oltita erkinlik