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INFORMATION SECURITY OF THE ELECTRONIC SOCIETY AND THE INTERNET OF THINGS

Abstract. Cyberspace of the electronic society of any state is available for public opinion manipulating, for computer espionage and surveillance, for organizing targeted attacks on state systems, businesses, individuals, for monitoring by all interested persons and states which have special monitoring systems. There are given statistics on the goals and types of cyberattacks (for 2017). New information and communication technologies that contribute to the formation and development of electronic society lead to new risks and threats. The most destructive and difficult to identify are threats of using advanced technologies of Internet of things. There are statistical data of computer security testing of Internet of things devices that show their practical insecurity from cyberattacks. There are not only technical, organizational and legal, but also moral, ethical, sociological, psychological and environmental problems of information security ensuring. The problem of information security of the individual, connected with the human factor, requires the integration of specialists from various fields of knowledge. There are shown statistical data on the development of the information security market in the world. Were given examples of interstate interaction in the field of information security, necessary in connection with the global nature of cyberthreats.

Keywords: electronic society, Internet of Things, threats of cyberspace.

Introduction. Nowadays almost all countries are involved in the process of formation and development of electronic society as a part of the global information society. The components of electronic society (ES) are information resources in electronic form, organizational structures, means of information interaction. These components ensure the viability of the ES and prior to the 1980s they determined the indicator of the development and maturity of the ES, but the most important thing was not taken into account - the level of use of these components. The current indicator of the development and maturity of ES is focused on the level of use of these components in various areas of society. In ES there can be distinguished different domains: e-polity, e-finance, e-economy, e-city, etc. But the development of electronic society is mainly determined by the development of four key domains: e-government, e-commerce, e-networking, e-working. Depending on the level of development of these domains, the stage of development of the country's ES is determined: the initial stage is a formative stage, the stage of development is the developmental stage and the mature stage [1].

Kazakhstan is at a formative stage, despite the fact that some of the reached indicators correspond to the developmental stage. In the International rating of 2016 of the e-government development Kazakhstan is on 33rd place from 193 with the EGDI (UN-E-Government Development Index) at 0.725, with a "high" level of development [2].

The development of information and communication technologies leads to the development of ES cyberspace. New technologies such as Virtualization, Cloud Computing, Internet of Things (IoT), Machine-to-Machine (M2M), Cyber-Physical Systems (CPS), etc. contribute to the development of ES, providing comfort and efficiency of its use.

In article [3] there is presented the dynamics of changes of the basic bibliometric indicators (the number of articles and citations) on the promising directions of information and communication technologies is presented. Were used the data of the scientific publications databases EBSCO and