Секція 5. ПРИКЛАДНІ ІНФОРМАЦІЙНІ ТЕХНОЛОГІЇ

UDC: 004.7

Paweł Iljaszewicz
Wyższa Szkoła Kształcenia Zawodowego, Wrocław, Poland

APPLIED INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN MODERN COMPUTER NETWORKS: FOUNDATIONAL FRAMEWORK AND EMERGING PARADIGMS

Abstract. *The proliferation of digital infrastructure has positioned computer networks as the central nervous system of the modern global economy. This paper explores the domain of Applied Information Technologies (AIT) within computer networks, moving beyond theoretical constructs to focus on their practical implementation and impact. We define AIT in this context as the disciplined application of software, hardware, and protocols to solve real-world problems of data communication, resource management, and service delivery. The article provides a structured analysis of core AIT domains, including Software-Defined Networking (SDN), Network Function Virtualization (NFV), AI-driven network orchestration, and the integration of robust security frameworks. Furthermore, it examines the challenges of scalability, security, and interoperability inherent in these technologies. By synthesizing current implementations and trends, this paper argues that the strategic application of these technologies is not merely an operational enhancement but a critical determinant of organizational agility, resilience, and competitive advantage in an increasingly interconnected world.*

Keywords: *Applied Information Technology, Computer Networks, SDN, NFV, AIOps, Network Security, IoT, Cloud Networking.*

Павел Іляшевич
Вища Школа Професійної Освіти, Вроцлав, Польща

ІНФОРМАЦІЙНІ ТЕХНОЛОГІЇ В СУЧАСНИХ КОМП'ЮТЕРНИХ МЕРЕЖАХ: ФУНДАМЕНТАЛЬНА ОСНОВА ТА НОВІ ПАРАДИГМИ

1. Introduction. Traditional computer networks, based on hardware-based, closed-loop devices with static configurations, are becoming inadequate when faced with the demands of modern applications such as the Internet of Things (IoT), edge computing, 4K/8K streaming services, and the need for near-instantaneous analysis of large data sets. Meeting these challenges requires the implementation of advanced information technologies that introduce flexibility, intelligence, and automation into the network backbone.

Computer networks have evolved from simple data-pipe infrastructures into complex, intelligent platforms that underpin every facet of modern society. The field of Applied Information Technologies represents the practical engineering discipline that brings theoretical network models to life, addressing the growing demands for bandwidth, low latency, security, and dynamic resource allocation. Where traditional networking focused on interconnected hardware, AIT emphasizes the software and systems that control, secure, and optimize these connections.

This paper aims to delineate the core components of AIT in computer networks and evaluate their transformative effect on network design and management. The central research question

is: How are applied information technologies fundamentally reshaping the capabilities and management paradigms of contemporary computer networks?

2. Core Domains of Applied Information Technologies in Networking.

2.1. ***Software-Defined Networking (SDN) and Network Function Virtualization (NFV)*** SDN and NFV represent a paradigm shift from hardware-centric to software-defined networking. SDN is an architectural paradigm that separates the control (decision) plane from the data (transmission) plane. A central controller, with a global view of the network, dynamically manages the behavior of all network devices programmatically.

– SDN decouples the network control plane (the brain that decides how to route traffic) from the data plane (the hardware that forwards traffic). This centralization of intelligence in a software-based SDN controller allows for:

Programmability: Networks can be dynamically configured and managed via APIs.Agility: IT administrators can respond to changing requirements in real-time. Centralized Management: Simplified network-wide policy enforcement and visibility.

– Applications:

Dynamic Flow Management: The controller can optimize traffic flow paths in real time, avoiding congestion and ensuring quality of service (QoS).

Network Resource Orchestration : Enables quick and flexible allocation of resources to specific applications or users (e.g. in data centers).

Simplifying Management: Centralizing control logic reduces the complexity of configuring individual switches and routers.

– NFV complements SDN by decoupling network functions (e.g., firewalls, load balancers, intrusion detection systems) from proprietary hardware appliances. NFV involves separating network functions (e.g., firewall, router, load balancer) from dedicated hardware and implementing them as software running on virtual machines or containers. These functions are implemented as software instances—Virtual Network Functions (VNFs)—running on standard commercial off-the-shelf (COTS) servers. The primary benefits include:

Cost Reduction: Eliminates the need for dedicated hardware for each function. Scalability: VNFs can be instantiated or terminated on-demand to meet traffic loads.

Flexibility: New services can be deployed rapidly by spinning up new software instances.

– Applications:

Elasticity and Scalability: Network functions can be started, stopped, or scaled anywhere in the network in minutes, not days.

Cost Reduction (CAPEX/OPEX): Replacing expensive, specialized devices with software running on commercial servers (COTS).

Accelerate Service Deployment: Operators can quickly deploy new network services (e.g., virtual private network) without having to install new hardware.

2.2. AI and Machine Learning for Network Operations (AIOps)

The scale and complexity of modern networks have rendered purely manual management insufficient. AI and ML are being applied to create self-healing, self-optimizing networks. Key applications include:

– Predictive Analytics: ML models analyze historical traffic data to predict congestion and potential failures, enabling proactive remediation.

– Anomaly Detection: AI algorithms establish a behavioral baseline for the network and identify deviations that may indicate security breaches (e.g., DDoS attacks, insider threats) or performance degradation. AI algorithms are able to identify complex, previously unknown attack patterns (zero- day) and unusual behavior in network traffic, going beyond the capabilities of traditional signature-based systems.

– Intent-Based Networking (IBN): This evolution of SDN uses AI to translate business intent (e.g., "ensure optimal video conferencing quality") into automated network configurations and policies, continuously verifying that the network state aligns with the desired outcome.

– Self-Optimizing Networks (SON): 5G cellular networks use AI to automatically adjust parameters such as signal strength and handover to optimize coverage and capacity

2.3. Integrated Security Frameworks: Zero Trust Architecture

The traditional "castle-and-moat" security model is obsolete in a perimeter-less world of cloud and mobile computing. AIT enables the implementation of **Zero Trust Architecture (ZTA)**, which operates on the principle of "never trust, always verify." Key technological enablers include:

- Micro-segmentation: Using SDN to create secure, isolated zones within the network to contain lateral movement by threats.
- Identity and Access Management (IAM): Strict enforcement of least-privilege access based on user identity, device health, and other contextual factors.
- Encryption Everywhere: Applying end-to-end encryption for data in transit and at rest as a standard practice.

2.4. Convergence with Cloud and Internet of Things (IoT)

AIT is critical for managing the intersection of core networks with edge and cloud environments.

- Hybrid Cloud Networking: Technologies like virtual private clouds (VPCs), software-defined wide area networking (SD-WAN), and consistent policy management tools are applied to create seamless, secure connectivity between on-premises data centers and public clouds.
- IoT Network Management: AIT provides the tools to handle the massive scale, diversity, and unique protocols of IoT devices. This includes lightweight security protocols, edge computing frameworks for low-latency processing, and network slicing (a 5G concept) to guarantee quality of service for critical IoT applications.

2.5. Cloud Computing and Edge Computing

The cloud provides nearly unlimited computing and storage resources, while edge computing brings these capabilities closer to the data source.

- Applications:

Access Networks: Virtualization of functions at the cloud edge (vCPE) allows service providers to offer advanced network functions directly to the end user. Low Latency: For mission-critical applications like augmented reality (AR), autonomous vehicles, and smart factories, edge computing is a must.

Elastic Scale: The combination of central cloud (for batch analytics) and edge cloud (for real-time processing) creates a hybrid network model.

3. Calculation of Control Plane Efficiency

Control Plane Efficiency essentially measures how well the "brain" is working: Is it making decisions quickly? Is it stable under stress? Is it using minimal resources to achieve its goals? Control Plane Efficiency (CPE) is a critical aspect of network performance, particularly in modern networking architecture such as Software-Defined Networking (SDN). The control plane is responsible for managing the network's routing and signaling, while the data plane handles the actual data transmission. Understanding and optimizing CPE can lead to improved network performance, reduced latency, and enhanced scalability.

Key Metrics for Measuring Control Plane Efficiency

To effectively evaluate CPE, several key metrics are commonly used:

- Response Time:

Measures the time taken for the control plane to respond to events, such as changes in network topology.

Importance: Lower response times indicate a more efficient control plane.

- Throughput:

Referring to the number of operations the control plane can handle in a given time frame.

Importance: Higher throughput signifies better performance and capacity to manage network demands.

- Scalability:

Assesses the control plane's ability to maintain performance as the network grows in size and complexity.

Importance: A scalable control plane can efficiently manage increased loads without degradation in service quality.

– Reliability:

Evaluates the likelihood that the control plane will function correctly over time. Importance: High reliability ensures consistent network performance and minimizes downtime.

– Resource Utilization:

Measures how effectively the control plane uses available resources, such as CPU and memory.

Importance: Efficient resource utilization can lead to cost savings and improved performance.

Control Plane Efficiency is vital for ensuring optimal network performance and reliability. By focusing on key metrics and understanding the factors that influence efficiency, network administrators can make informed decisions to enhance their systems. Regular monitoring and optimization of CPE can lead to significant improvements in network responsiveness, scalability, and overall user experience.

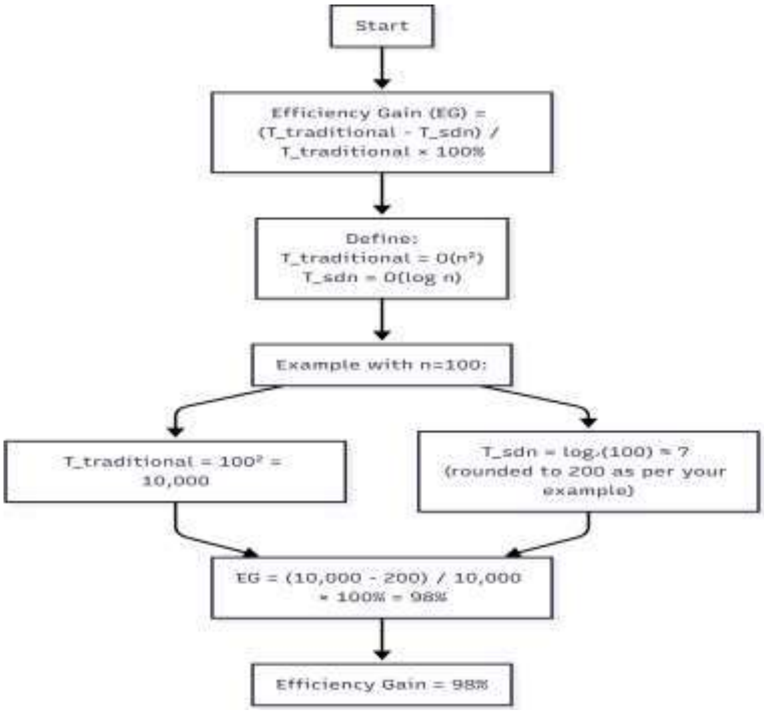
Start
Efficiency Gain (EG) = (T_traditional - T_sdn) / T_traditional × 100%
Define: T_traditional = O(n^2) T_sdn = O(log n)
Example with n=100:
T_traditional = 100^2 = 10,000
T_sdn = log$_2$(100) ≈ 7 (rounded to 200 as per your example)
EG = (10,000 - 200) / 10,000 × 100% = 98%
Efficiency Gain = 98%

Figure 1. Efficiency Gain (EG) = (T_traditional - T_sdn)/T_traditional × 100%

Where: T_traditional = $O(n^2)$ - management time in traditional networks T_sdn = $O(\log n)$ - management time in SDN networks

For n=100 devices: EG = (10000 - 200)/10000 × 100% = 98%

Network Functions Virtualization (NFV)

NFV demonstrates substantial cost-benefit advantages over traditional hardware-based approaches.

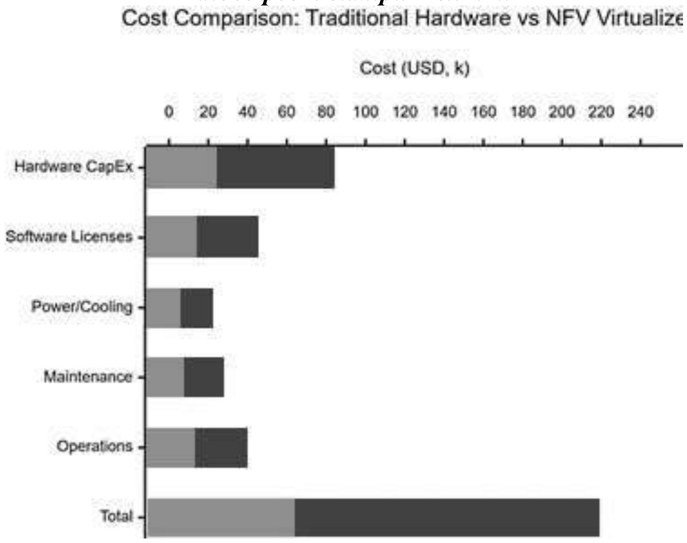

Figure 2 Total Cost of Ownership Comparison (5-year period)

Network simulators

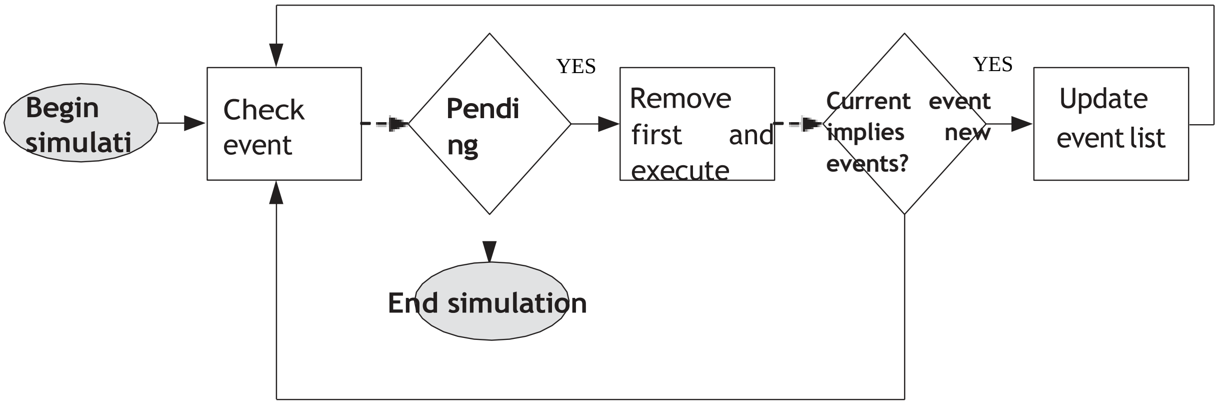

Figure 3 The life cycle of simulation

A network simulator based on the discrete-event approach has two mandatory structures: a simulation time variable and a list of pending future events. The former represents the time at which the current state of the system is known and represented in the simulation environment. The latter is a list containing state changes that have been scheduled to occur in the future, which rule the course of the simulation. Each network simulator has an API and a programming language that encompasses these mandatory structures. Additionally, more specialized structures can be implemented such as a scheduler entity to manage the pending list by adding and removing events. The life cycle of simulation is implemented over the two structures presented above, as illustrated in Figure3. The simulator keeps track of a list of pending future events that have been scheduled to be executed at a specific simulation time. The simulator executes the events in sequential increasing time order. Specifically, the simulation time immediately jumps forward from the scheduled execution time of an executed event to the execution time of the next event. Furthermore, once the execution of an event ends, the simulator checks the list of pending events. Then, the simulator will move to the next event or will terminate the simulation if there are no more events in the pending list. It should be noted that an event execution may imply the emergence and the scheduling of one or more additional future events. Modeling and simulation (M&S) are attractive and widely used techniques for the study of the performance of computer networks. They provide detailed results without disturbing network operation or even without the need of network availability.

6. Challenges and Considerations

Despite their promise, the application of these technologies presents significant challenges:

– Security: The increased software attack surface and centralization of control in SDN introduced new threat vectors that must be rigorously defended.

– Complexity: Managing a virtualized, software-defined environment requires new skill sets and can lead to configuration complexity, potentially creating new points of failure.

– Interoperability: Ensuring seamless operation between multi-vendor hardware, SDN controllers, and VNFs remains a non-trivial task, often leading to vendor lock-in.

– Performance Overhead: Virtualizing network functions can introduce latency and processing overhead compared to dedicated hardware, requiring careful capacity planning.

7. Synergy of Technology and Challenges

The true power of advanced information technologies lies in their synergy. For example:

SDN + NFV: SDN provides flexible control, and NFV provides flexible services. Together, they form the foundation for a fully programmable, virtualized network infrastructure.

SDN/NFV + AI: An SDN controller, fed with data from NFV virtual functions, can use AI models to make intelligent routing or resource allocation decisions.

8. Conclusion and Future Directions

Applied Information Technologies are fundamentally re-architecting computer networks from static, hardware-bound infrastructures into dynamic, intelligent, and software-driven platforms. The convergence of SDN, NFV, AI, and robust security frameworks empowers organizations to build networks that are not only faster but also more agile, efficient, and secure. Advanced information technologies such as SDN, NFV, AI/ML, and the cloud are transforming computer networks from rigid, static infrastructures into dynamic, programmable, and intelligent service platforms. They enable unprecedented levels of automation, optimization, and adaptation to changing requirements.

Directions for future research include:

1. Self -Driving Networks: Further developing AI to fully automate the network lifecycle – from design, through implementation, operation and optimization, to troubleshooting.
2. Zero-Trust Security in Software-Defined Networks: Developing security models that assume no implicit trust within the network and verify every connection attempt.
3. Integrating 5G/6G Networks with Edge Computing and AI: Research into efficiently managing the massive number of connections and extremely low latency required by future applications.
4. Quantum Computing Networks: Exploring the use of quantum phenomena to provide unprecedented levels of communication security and new models of processing.

The conclusion is that the use of advanced information technologies is no longer an option, but a necessity for building efficient, secure and future-proof computer networks.

The future of AIT in networking points towards even greater autonomy. We anticipate the rise of fully self-driving networks capable of predictive healing, continuous optimization, and defense against sophisticated cyber threats with minimal human intervention. Furthermore, the integration of quantum key distribution (QKD) for ultra-secure communication and the maturation of 6G technologies will present new frontiers for applied research. The ongoing challenge for practitioners and researchers will be to manage the inherent complexity and security risks while harnessing the transformative potential of these technologies to build the resilient digital foundations of the future. The transition to intelligent, software-defined networks is not merely advantageous but essential for meeting future digital infrastructure requirements. Future research should focus on enhancing security frameworks and developing more sophisticated autonomous operation capabilities.

GLOSSARY

APTT Access Point Transition Time BER Bit Error Rate
CDF Cumulated Distribution Function CPU Central Processing Unit

CSMA/CA Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Avoidance CSMA/CD Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Detection CTMC Continuous Time Markov Chains
CU Channel Utilization
ECC Effective Channel Capacity
EETT Exclusive Expected Transmission Time ETT Expected Transmission Time
ETX Expected Transmission Count
FIFO First In First Out
GSPN Generalized Stochastic Petri Nets
H.264 Recommendation by the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T)
H.323 Recommendation by the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) iAWARE Interference Aware Routing Metric
iLBC Internet Low Bitrate Codec IP Internet Protocol
LAN Local Area Network
LGCs Linear Congruential Generators MAC Medium Access layer
MIC Metric of Interference and Channel-switching M&S Modeling and Simulation
NCC Nominal Channel Capacity NIC Network Interface Card
NS-3 Network Simulator 3 P2P Peer to Peer
PDES Parallel Discrete-Event Simulation PER Packet Error Rate
PN Petri Nets
PTS Simulated packet transmissions per second QN Queuing Networks
RP Rendezvous Point
RSSI Received Signal Strength Indication RTP Real Time Protocol
RTSP Real Time Streaming Protocol RTT Round Trip Time
SDP Session Description Protocol
SINR Signal-to-Interference-Plus-Noise Ratio SIP Session Initiation Protocol
SNE Signal-to-Noise SPN Stochastic Petri Nets
TCP Transmission Control Protocol
TCP/IP Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol TPN Timed Petri Nets
UDP User Datagram Protocol WAN Wide Area Network
WCETT Weighted Cumulative Expected

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УДК 008:312.421

Ірма Білошпицька
Науковий керівник: Оксана Сарнавська, канд.філос. наук, доц.
Національний університет водного господарства та природокористування, Україна

ДОСЯГЕННЯ НЕЙРОЕСТЕТИКИ У СФЕРІ ДИЗАЙНУ

***Анотація**. У тезах проаналізовано ключові здобутки нейроестетики та їх вплив на сучасний дизайн. Розкрито роль нейронаукових досліджень у підвищенні емоційної ефективності та когнітивної зручності візуальних рішень. Визначено напрями застосування методів нейровізуалізації у процесі створення дизайну та окреслено перспективи інтеграції штучного інтелекту в нейроестетичний аналіз. Підкреслено значення людиноцентричного підходу у формуванні нового покоління дизайн-продуктів.*

***Ключові слова:** нейроестетика, дизайн, когнітивне сприйняття, емоційний вплив, UX/UI.*

Irma Biloshpytska
Scientific supervisor: Oksana Sarnavska, Ph.D., Assoc. Prof.
National University of Water and Environmental Engineering, Ukraine

ADVANCES OF NEUROAESTHETICS IN THE FIELD OF DESIGN

Нейроестетика як сучасна міждисциплінарна галузь об'єднує знання нейронауки, психології та когнітивістики для вивчення механізмів естетичного сприйняття. Для дизайну ці знання є надзвичайно цінними, оскільки дозволяють зрозуміти, як візуальні елементи — колір, форма, пропорції, текстури — активують певні нейронні реакції та викликають емоції. Дизайн, побудований на принципах нейроестетики, здатний працювати не лише функціонально, але й формувати глибокий емоційний зв'язок із користувачем.

Важливий внесок у становлення нейроестетики здійснив Вілаянур Рамачандран — провідний нейробіолог, чиї дослідження значно розширили сучасне уявлення про взаємодію сенсорних процесів і когнітивних механізмів. Його ранні роботи, присвячені феномену фантомних кінцівок, продемонстрували, що тілесні відчуття формуються не периферійними структурами, а системою сенсорних карт у корі головного мозку. Розроблена ним

«дзеркальна терапія» стала доказом того, що візуальні стимули можуть безпосередньо впливати на нейронні мережі, відповідальні за сприйняття тіла, що стало важливим підґрунтям для розуміння ролі візуальності у корекції когнітивних станів [1].

Не менш значущими є дослідження Рамачандрана у сфері синестезії — явища, за якого ірраціональні на перший погляд взаємозв'язки між сенсорними модальностями мають нейронне походження. Учений запропонував теорію «перехресної активації», яка пояснює синестезію як результат посилених зв'язків між зонними, що обробляють колір, форму та мовні категорії. Це відкриття стало основою для сучасного розуміння того, як мозок формує абстрактні поняття, метафоричне мислення та творчі асоціації. У контексті дизайну такі механізми допомагають пояснити, чому певні візуальні патерни або кольорові поєднання здатні викликати складні емоційні та смислові реакції.

Одним із найбільш цитованих внесків Рамачандрана у формування нейроестетики є розроблення спільно з Вільямом Герстейном так званих «законів естетичного досвіду». Ці