

zukünftiger Spezialisten und die Unterstützung von medizinischen Mitarbeitern bei der Diagnoseerstellung und Behandlung.

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## **BLOCKCHAIN IN THE JUDICIARY SYSTEM**

The blockchain technology enables a new procedure of the exchange of values, documents and money, that is, the world without banks, notaries, registrars, regulators. It precludes intermediaries and allows users to directly send important data to each other. Some have already called it the breakthrough of the 21st century, the largest invention that can be compared to the discovery of the Internet, while others are still afraid [1].

So, the aim of our work is to present the concept of blockchain and its prospects for functioning in the judiciary sphere.

Blockchain technology is not new. Rather, it is a combination of proven technologies applied in a new way, a particular orchestration of three technologies (the Internet, private key cryptography and a protocol governing incentivization). The result is a system for digital interactions that does not need a trusted third party. The work of securing digital relationships is implicit. The upshot is: no user has to trust anyone else, because no one can cheat the system. It allows value exchange without the need for trust or for a central authority [1].

Law and legal relations will receive significant changes due to the blockchain technology of the second generation, or as they are called, smart contracts. "Smart Contracts" began to work on the platform "Efirium" allowing to make almost all law and legal procedures using only them. Users can:

- Prepare a fully-fledged legal basis for a business project;
- Get married officially;
- Protect their rights;
- Compensate for losses;
- Become a citizen of the country (get virtual citizenship). Interestingly, in the Internet there is even a developed Bitnation with its embassies appearing all over the world;
- Make documents and not only [2].

Therefore, it is believed that blockchain is one of the main dangers to the profession of a lawyer to exist. Everything that has ever been written in law books, all precedents and other nuances is saved in blockchain. This is absolutely honest, accurate and therefore, it is a ruthless machine that you can not bribe or change what is specified in it. Therefore, if there is a contract the partners must adhere to it [3].

But the main problem of the immediate blockchain implementation in the sphere of justice is that many national systems do not admit blockchain. So, its regulation at the legislative level is not conducted. But nowadays however, there are countries where blockchain is fully used to simplify legal regulation [3].

Consequently, due to smart contracts lawyers and notaries will no longer need to certify paper contracts and other documents. So, as the professionals admit, the purpose of this profession will disappear. But soon there may appear another profession – a blockchain lawyer. They will act as a middleman between the new system and classical law [3].

So, as we can conclude, blockchain technology represents an innovation in information registration and distribution that eliminates the need for a trusted party to facilitate digital relationships and has a great potential to take the leading place in human relations in digital age.

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## **CLASSIFICATION OF PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES**

Rapid development of information technology has led to the creation of a multitude of artificial languages aiming at solving the problem of communication between a person and a computer. Language programming is intended for writing computer programs.

So, the purpose of our article is to show the programming languages as a promising subfield of IT development and their use in the modern world, as well as their advantages and disadvantages.

Programming languages are classified into the following basic groups: low-level programming languages (machine-oriented); high level programming languages; object-oriented languages.

Low-level programming languages (machine-oriented) are those in which the principles of control and data structure directly reflect the architecture of the computer. That is, such languages are oriented on a particular type of processor and depend on its features. Low-level languages include machine languages (machine codes), language symbolic coding (Assemblers) and a number of others. Programs written in such programming languages are linear sequences of elementary operations with registers in which data is stored.

In particular, Assembly language represents each command of the machine code in the form of special symbols, called mnemonics, which use symbolic names rather than specific addresses. This helps the programmer memorize the semantic content of the operation more easily and provides a significant reduction in the number of errors in the preparation of programs.