DATABASE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT LANGUAGES

Jurayev Utkir Murodulloyevich
Assistant Teacher at the University of Economy and Pedagogy

Annotation:
This article provides information about the languages of organizing and managing databases.

Keywords: database, data storage, structuring, field, record, file.

The development of Informational Technology, the increasing flow of information and the rapid change of information are encouraging humanity to look for new methods of measures for timely processing of information. The creation of a database for storing, transmitting, collecting and processing data, and then its extensive use, remains one of the most relevant tasks of today.

The purpose of any information system is to process information about objects of the real environment. In a broad sense, a database is a collection of information about specific objects of the real environment in the field of some kind of object. Subject area refers to a certain part of the real environment under study for the organization of automated management. For example, an enterprise, a plant, an Institute of scientific investigation, a higher educational institution, etc. When creating a database, the user seeks to sort information by different characters and quickly obtain a sample with an optional character combination. This can only be done with the data structured.

Structuring is the inclusion of agreement on ways to describe data. If there is no consensus about the method of describing the data, then they are called unstructured.

A database is a complex of data with a certain structure, interconnected and ordered, written in memory, which expresses in a certain sense the nature, state or relationship between objects of any object. The concept of a database is closely related to elements such as a field, a record, a file. A field is an elementary unit of logical organization of information, corresponding to a requisite, which is the smallest and indivisible unit of information. The following descriptions are used to describe the area:

Field name. Denotes names that are assigned to Database Table Columns. For example, the database of field names for the workers ' table may be: last name, first name, date of birth, position, seniority, specialty.

The maximum length of data that can be entered in the columns of the database table is. For example, the maximum character capacity. Precision, (for number-type data) the maximum length of a Decimal Fraction of a real number.

A record is a set of logically connected fields, and is a database table string.

A file (Table) is a set of record copies with the same structure.

Key. The key serves to determine a value of a copy of the record. The key can take one or more fields into its composition. A key is called simple if it consists of only one field, otherwise it is called a structural key.

Currently, barcba is playing a very important role in maintaining information and using it wisely in sohatar. Let's look at what aspect of the development of society we will be forced to turn to albarta, the database, in order to get the information we need.

Hence, it is the duty of the period that the organization of a database is becoming one of the most urgent solvable problems of information exchange technology. Information systems are created for the purpose of optimizing the processing of information in parentheses. Automated information systems are used to such systems that technical means, including personal computers, are used in their structure. Information technology can be broadly understood as a voluntary system that processes information. Depending on the field of implementation, Information Technology can be divided into systems that are instilled in the production, Education, Health, military and other fields. Information technologies are classified into several types, depending on their intended use. Included manageable, information search. information is allocated to reference and other systems.

Information technology is also literally understood as a complex of hardware software tools that are instilled in solving some practical issues. For example, accounting and monitoring of personnel used in organizations, accounting and control of warehouse material materials and goods, solving accountant issues, etc.

On the basis of information technology lies the database. based on data, it is understood that a set of data interconnected in such a way that it can be stored in the memory of the machine and summarized, modified and improved through a special database management system. Information has become a resource that can be tracked, distributed, just like traditional resources.

There is a serious reason to say that the profit total size of this resource will determine the strategic possibility of future statehood, as well as the defense capability. In the rational organization and use of information resources, they are manifested as the equivalent of labor, material and energy resources. At the moment, information is the rational and efficient use of other bareha resuis as well as the type of Wagon resource that can be used to preserve the ulav. Therefore, it is playing a very important role in maintaining the necessary information and its rational use.

Cases such as the development of Information Technology and the increasing flow of information, the rapid change of information laming are encouraging humanity to seek out a new method of processing this information in a timely manner. The creation of a database for storing, transmitting and processing data, and then its extensive use, remains relevant today. Situations such as the development of Information Technology and the ever-increasing flow of information, the rapid change of information, are encouraging humanity to look for a new method of measures to process this information in a timely manner.

The creation of a database for storing, transmitting and processing data, and then its widespread use, remains relevant today. Finance. the work of production, trade and other enterprises cannot be imagined without a database, it is known that before the concept of a database entered science, it was very difficult to use data in different ways.

The program was organizing the developer data in such a way that it was only appropriate for the issue being considered boiardi that the data would be re-organized when solving each new issue, making it

difficult to use the programs in which the hoi was created. The task of any information system is to process information about the objects of the ideal environment.

In a broad sense, a database is a collection of information about specific objects of the real environment in the field of some object. The subject area refers to the area of the real environment under study for the organization of automated management. For example, Enterprise, factory, lliniv verification Institute. higher education institution, etc. It is important to note that when creating a database, it is necessary to take into account two important conditions.

First of all, the type, appearance of data should not depend on the programs that apply them, that is, when entering new data into the database or changing the type of data. programs should not be required to change.

Secondly, do not need to create a program for knowing or looking for the necessary information in the database. even for the species, certain laws and regulations must be followed in the organization of the database. From now on, we distinguish the word information from the word information, that is, taking the word information as a general concept, referring to the adjective of something or phenomenon that is clearly defined in the dcgan of information.

Users of the database can be specialists in the field of various applications, software tools, subject. In the modern technology of the database, the creation of a database implies the centralized implementation of the biian, a special software tool that ensures that it is kept up to date and that the user receives information from it, that is, the help of a database management system.

Summary, when creating a database, the user seeks to sort information by different characters and quickly get a sample with an optional character combination. This can only be done with the data structured.

References

1. Predstavlenie I ispolpzovanie znani X. Uzno, M.Isidzuka, M., 1989 G.
2. Principle iskustvennogo intellekta, m., Radio 1987g.
3. Iskustvenny intellect, Winston N. M., Mir, 1980g.
4. Postroenie ekspertnix sistem‖, Hayes-Roth, Waterman, m., Mir, 1987g.
5. Anatomy expert system‖, Thompson Z., M., Mir 1987g.
6. Ekspertnie system-kontepsii I primeri‖, FIS, 1987g.