THE ROLE OF THE DATABASE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY

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Abstract

Currently, the human activity database **(MB)** plays a very important role in storing and using the necessary information wisely. Reason: No matter what aspect of society's development, we will certainly have to turn to MB to get the information we need. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Therefore, the establishment of MB is becoming one of the most pressing problems of information exchange technology. Such situations as the development of information technology and the growing flow of information, the rapid change in data, prompt mankind to look for new ways to process this information in a timely manner. Creating ANB for data storage, transfer and processing, and then extensive use of it, remains relevant today.

Keywords phrases: MB, information, information, objects, field, writing, systematization, length, name, podpis, Oracle, MySQL, Microsoft Office Access, MariaDB, Microsoft SQL Server.

Introduction

The work of finance, manufacturing, sales and other enterprises is unthinkable without a database. It is known that it was very difficult to use the data in a variety of ways until the concept of MB entered the fan. The software developers would organize their data in such a way that it would be appropriate only for the issue being considered. When addressing each new issue, the data would be reorganized, making it difficult to use the applications created. The purpose of any information system is to process information about real-world objects. In a broad sense, a database is a set of information about specific objects of the real environment in some kind of prediction area. When it comes to the field of prediction, a certain part of the real environment being studied to organize automated management is understood. For example, enterprises, factories, research institutes, universities, etc. It should be noted that

when creating MB, it is necessary to take into account two important conditions: First, the type of data, the appearance, the programs that support them should not depend on them, i.e. when you enter new data in the MB or change the type of data, you should not be required to change the programs. Second, you shouldn't have to create a program to find out or search for the information you need in THEB. Therefore, certain laws and regulations must be followed when establishing mb. From now on, we distinguish the word information from the word information, that is, we accept the word **information** as a general concept and refer to the qualities of a specific thing or event when it comes to information. When creating a database, the user strives to sort information by different characters and quickly get the selection with the optional combination of characters. This can only be done without data being encrusted. Database (MB) is a set of data relating to a particular area, interconnected and arranged, which describes the nature, status and relationship of the objects seen.

Indeed, keeping and using the necessary information wisely in a person's life nowadays plays a very important role. The reason for this is that no matter what aspect of society's development, we are certainly forced to turn to MB to get the information we need. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Therefore, the establishment of MB is becoming one of the most pressing problems of information exchange technology.

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The main used objects in Access are four called Tablitsi (tables), Zaprosi (queries), Formi (forms), and Otcheti (reports).

First of all, in MB, any data should be expressed in the table view. Columns in such tables are called fields, and rows are called entries.

The field represents the properties of the data to be entered in this field.

Writing is a collection of logically linked fields. It contains information from a field of prediction.

The field is the main element of MB, which is represented by the following properties:

- length (expressed in characters and symbols and measured in bytes),
- name (a distinctive feature of the field),

- podpis-signature (the form of the field name expressed in forms and reports).

Any information entered into the Access table will be written directly to the disk, and if changes are made to it, the previous one will not be restored.

MS Access 2010 oynasi tuzilishi

If MS Access 2010 is launched, a picture 1 view window will open, where if a new MB is being created, the Novaya base dannix will be selected and the Sozdat button will be pressed. A dialog window is then opened, designed to select a location for lodging MO and enter a name in MO. Usually the new MO is recommended as Database1 by MS Access 2010.

Many people have some difficulty understanding terms, but knowing the same terms will be desperately needed to solve assigned tasks or to eliminate the errors that have arisen. For example, if a problem arises, we immediately call on Google to help, if you ask Google's search engine through terms, solving a problem won't be a challenge, if you do a search with simple words without terms, it will take a long time to solve the problem.

In this article, I try to explain two very necessary and most (!) misleading terms related to the database: Database and Database Management System (MBBT).

A database is an information model that stores and processes sorted data. Simply put, a model that stores the same type of information and provides it through the queries given. For example, a book jacket is a database, i.e. it stores objects of the same type (books), or a book with phone numbers written, where the same type of information, such as name and phone number, is stored, which is also a database.

A database management system is a database-forming, data processing, and search engine. In short, MBBT performs all processes. The database only stores data, and MBBT does all the rest of the work.

The data in the database is controlled by SQL query languages, in which MBBT is requested, which is processed there and refers to the database to get results, from where you can take the information that matches the query and respond to the request:

Request:

SQL Query -> MBBT -> Database

Get a result:

Database -> MBBT — > Answer to a Request

The following programs can be an example of MBBT:

— Oracle;

— MySQL;

— Microsoft Office Access;

— MariaDB;

— Microsoft SQL Server;

The Xulosa is that these applications you think are MBBT, not databases.

The database is part of MBBT, which means that when using these applications it is not 'I chose Oracle as the database', but 'I chose Oracle as the database management system'.

The database is a fundamental component of information systems, and its production is carried out taking into account the most important requirements of the organization. Therefore, the life cycle of information systems (Information Systems Lifecycle) is directly related to the life cycle of the database that provides its activities.

The life cycle of information systems usually consists of several stages: planning, collecting and analyzing requirements, fixing, creating prototypes, implementing, testing, data translation, and supporting.
Systemization is the introduction of an agreement on methods of describing data. If there is no agreement on the method of describing the data, then they are called unstable. As an example of unsupmed information, you can specify information written to a text file.

Database users may be experts in a variety of applications, software tools, and predictions. It involves creating a database in modern database technology, maintaining it in a current state, and centrally implementing it with the help of a special software tool, or database management system, that provides users with information from it. A database has a certain structure, interconnected and arranged data set written in EHM memory that in a certain sense represents the nature, state, or relationship between objects of an object. MB gives the user optimal accessibility in storing and using structured data. It is known that the process of entering and processing data is a large-scale work that takes a lot of work and time. Having a specific structure of the information in it when working with MB, first, creates conveniences such as sorting the information in it during the process of entering and processing data to the user, and secondly, searching for the necessary information and quickly separating it. It was very difficult to use the data in a variety of ways until the concept of MB came into the fan. Today, the issue of the joint use and processing of various types of information on modern computers has been resolved. The MB stored on

computers is a particular structured file with a special format, in which the information is interconnected and sorted. Therefore, when it comes to a database, a set of data stored in a particular structure is understood. In other words, MB is a file with a special format that contains data with a given specific structure. Data structure is simply a way of entering some compatibility in describing data. MB usually represents an area of a particular object and contains its data, stores it, and allows the user to use it to process the data. A **database is a named collection of systematic (structured) information related to a particular field of prediction.** Database is the most basic component of information systems. Database management systems have been created to facilitate user work to use the database. These systems separate the database from practical applications. Database management system (MBBT) is a complex complex complex of software and hardware tools that can be used to create a user database and work on the data in that database. There are many types of MBBT. They also have their own special programming languages, which are called SUBD-command programming languages. Examples of MBBT are Oracle, Clipper, Paradox, FoxPro, Access, and others. Database **management system** is a set **of programs and language tools designed to create a database, ensure their current state, and organize the necessary information discovery.**

In a nutshell, the use of information and communication technologies for manufacturing processes will lead to complex automation systems for the technological preparation of labor tools, technological and manufacturing processes, scientific research, project work, and manufacturing.

It is a time-consuming process that the organization of MB is becoming one of the most pressing problems of information exchange technology. Such situations as the development of information technology and the growing flow of information, the rapid change in data, prompt mankind to look for new ways to process this information in a timely manner. Creating ANB for data storage, transfer and processing, and then extensive use of it, remains relevant today. The purpose of creating such systems is to ensure the technical re-equipment of national socio-economic networks through the implementation of highly reliable labor means, to integrate them into automated precincts and technological processes, to devotion to manufacturing flexibility and economic.

Available publications:

1. Lecture text of information systems
2. www.ziyonet.uz
3. www.kitobim.uz
4. www.arxiv.uz