

## **CLASSIFICATION OF ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT OF SERVICES ENTERPRISES.**

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### **Abstract**

The development is based on a technological development mechanism: a database of electronic equipment, technological processes related to the development and implementation of electronic platforms. In turn, the Korhon electronic database includes all electronic technologies available in it, the main technological processes - generation, processing, storage, processing and processing of data, as well as Korhon servers and the Korhon electronic platform.

**Keyword:** Digital platform, "bottom up" strategy, electronic equipment, electronic equipment tools, electronics, efficiency, economic mechanism

### **Introduction**

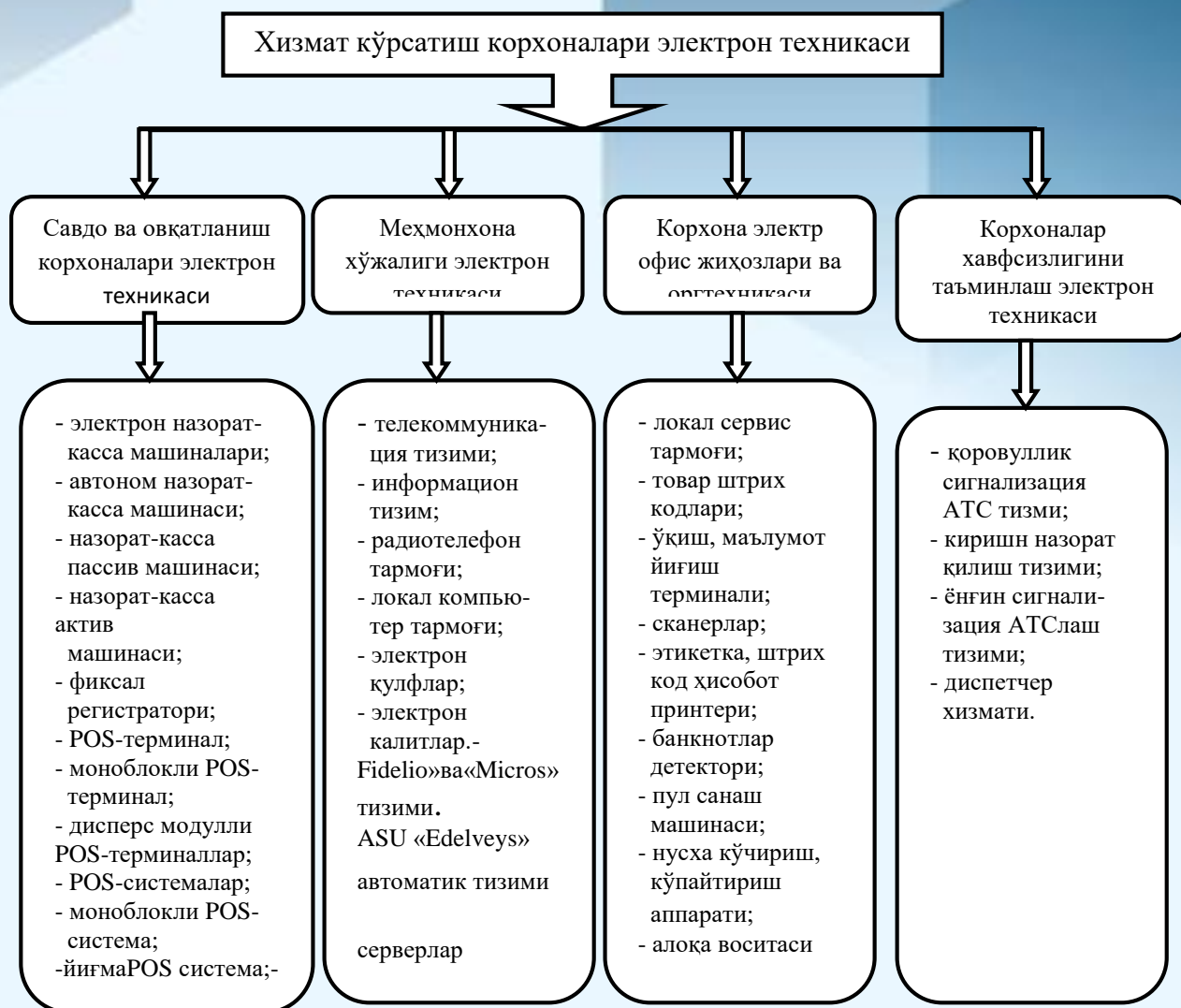
The transition of service enterprises to the digital economy is determined by the availability of their digital platforms. Digital platforms: will be local and global systemic. Systems, in turn, are formed from the fact that networks are connected to one another of their devices.

### **Research methodology**

We will consider below the technological processes of organizational economic mechanics of activities in the digital economy.

When creating digital platforms, based on the "bottom-up" strategy we adopted, at the very bottom of the platform structure, the electronic technology tools available at the enterprises make up.

The classification of the base of electrical equipment that may be at the enterprise is given in Figure 1.



Picture -1 . Classification of electronic equipment of services enterprises.

The main digital technological processes are carried out on the basis of the electronic equipment available at the enterprise, which is presented in the classifier. The main technological processes of the digital economy include: generalization, collection, disassembly, kayta processing, troubleshooting, transmission in electronic form. Let's see below what this content, leprosy and what operas are performed. In accordance with the goal, it should be noted that it will be possible to apply all technological processes after generalization.

The word "generasia" comes from the Latin generatio, meaning "birth". Generation only the mode of fusion of one process with another takes place in the vaccine and forms a binding concept. In digital economics, in the form of a metaphor: the transition from the movement of atoms to the movement of bits - in which the physical weight of products disappears, alternates with information program (volume) codes, the "destruction" of time and space, many production factors, first of all, lead to changes in the value of the time factor, the use of intangible assets, In this process, the virtualization of the Real world is performed by various electronic technical means, which are present in the current vaccine.

In the process of generalization, information about the processes of activity at the enterprise is digitized or brought into the form of a number. To do this, it is advisable to use the existing electronic techniques at the Enterprise (their classification is

presented in the figure). They are: IBM, Xerox, Toshiba, Siemens, Epson, Canon, Panasonic with detailed information about them listed in our tutorial.

An analysis of the work carried out in the field of services showed that in the transition of countries to the digital economy: the methodology of digitization, models of the creation of industry digital platforms, its transformation with industrial enterprises, the impact of the entrepreneurial structure on racobatbaredness, etc., are subject to muxim, and the development of these determines the degree of Accumulation, the process of which is a post-generational process, is understood in the metaphorical form of the digital economy ( as a result of the transition from the movement of atoms to the movement of bits), the production of intangible products and services, that is, the continuous accumulation of information in the volume of bits that make up physical substances at a very In this, a large role is played by the volume of memory of the electronic medium being used (microchips). In accordance with the purpose, we must say that the data will be collected in the batch vaccine, but will not be knocked out, that is, with the launch of an electronic tool, all the collected data will be the same zakhoti load (deleted from memory). Therefore, in this system, data jumping takes a special place.

Save. In order to repeatedly use the received information, it is necessary to save it. Storing information (information) is a way of disseminating information in space and time, depending on its carrier (Book - Library, picture-museum, photo-album). The computer is designed to keep data compact with quick access to it. An information system is an information warehouse equipped with procedures for entering, searching and placing and issuing information. Storing information means correcting it in some means, one way or another. A data carrier is a material medium that is used to record and store information.

The main carrier of information for a person is his personal memory, in relation to which all other types of information carriers can be called external memory. The main feature of human memory is the speed and efficiency of reproduction of information stored in it. To keep information more reliable, a person uses, organizes external means. For many years, the main medium of information was paper. The development of computer technology has led to the creation of magnets (magnetic tape, flexible magnetic disk, hard magnetic disk), optics (SD, DVD, BD) and other modern tools.

In recent years, mobile electronic (digital) devices of all types have appeared and become widespread: tablet computers, smartphones, e-books, GPS navigators, etc. Such devices are due to the development of the media, they have a large informational sigim, camenergy consumption, high writing and reading speed, energyamustability, long service life description. An example of this is flash memory, which is very widely abandoned online (visually. flash-memory) or simple "flash drives".

Search. Information troubleshooting is the extraction of what is needed from stored data by means of: direct observation; communication with specialists on an issue of interest; reading relevant literature; watching videos, TV shows; listening to radio broadcasts, audio cassettes; working with libraries and Archives materials; asking for information systems, databases and computer data banks, and other methods are used.

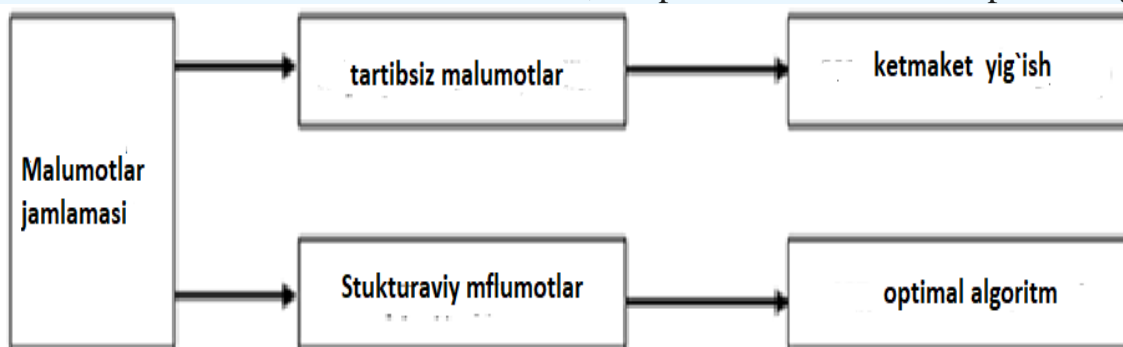
To the search task: to find out some available information— in the form of an information array (for example, a telephone directory, a dictionary, a train schedule, a disk with files, etc.) storage. In this case, we need to find information that meets certain search conditions (phone number of some organization, word translation, train departure time, desired photo, etc.). As a procedure, it is necessary to reduce the search time, which will also depend on the regulation of data and the effective use of the search algorithm and the method of data regulation.

If the data is Bulma with a structured order and Bulma without structure, then a sequential (all elements are viewed sequentially from the first) search method is used to perform the search, and the Troubleshooting is completed in two cases:  
- when the desired item is found and the data set is considered, when the desired item is not found.

There are two extremes in the sequential search method :  
- the desired item may be the first among those seen, or-the last. If we say, n, the number of views ( i.e., the size of the n-data set), we will have to perform the same number of views, even if we cannot find the desired element.

If we search many times in a row, it will take an average  $N/2$  view to search for the desired item. This value determines the duration of the search, and the main characteristic of the search is determined.

If the data is bulged with an orderly structure, in which we will deal with the data structure to make the search faster, we proceed to create an optimal algorithm.



Picture-2. An extreme case description scheme of a sequential search method.

One of the optimal search algorithms in a structured data set, which can be a half-Division method. In this case, in this method, the desired element is first compared with the central element of the sequence. If the desired element is smaller than the central one, the search proceeds in the same way, to the left of the sequence. If more, then-will be performed on the right. If the values of the desired and central element match, the search is over.

Transmission. Information is transmitted electronically through the communication channel between the source and the receiver: while the first transmits information, the second receives it. For convenient transmission, encoding (conversion of the original message) and decoding (conversion of the encoded message to the original ) are used.

Information may be lost and disrupted during transmission. For example, there may be sound distortion in the phone, atmospheric interference in the radio, distortion or darkening of the image on the TV, transmission errors in the Telegraph, and other cases. These noises can distort information. This is called cryptology, a science that develops karshi methods, that is, Methods for protecting information.

Message transmission channels are characterized by bandwidth and noise immunity, and are divided into simplex (with data transmission in only one direction (television)) and duplex (through which information can be transmitted in both directions (Telephone, Telegraph)). Multiple messages can be transmitted over the channel at the same time. Each of these messages is separated (separated from the others) using special filters. The channel's bandwidth is determined by the maximum number of characters transmitted to it in the absence of noise. This property depends on the physical properties of the channel. To increase the noise immunity of the Channel, special message transmission methods are used to reduce the noise effect.

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