

## **ENTERPRISE DIGITAL PLATFORM ORCALI IS A MECHANISM FOR SWITCHING TO EXISTING GLOBAL SYSTEMS.**

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### **Abstract**

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.

**Keyword:** LAN (Local Area Network), WAN (Wide Area Network), Multiplexer software, 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**

A network is a set of devices that are interconnected and capable of exchanging information, which is of great importance in the modern world, giving us the opportunity to transmit and receive data over long distances. The term network system devices is applied to devices that are connected to a network segment and are able to receive or transmit some kind of data.

Local (Enterprise, local,) networks LAN (Local Area Network), is a network system limited to a specific area, such as an enterprise or office bulsa, Global network WAN (Wide Area Network) is a network system that covers large areas, including cities, countries and the whole world.

Local (Local, Enterprise) Networks LAN, there are many networks to global WAN networks (Internet), which are based on several common concepts and

principles. One of these concepts is IP addresses, adresi, i.e. — it consists of a unique identifier of devices on the network, which allows you to exchange information with other devices. The main purpose of creating networks is to ensure the transmission of information between different devices, without requiring a physical connection.

The main devices and connectors applied to the local network of enterprises are presented in the table.

Table 1.

**Devices and connectors applied to the enterprise local network**

| №               | Device and connectors name | Comments on device and connectors   |
|-----------------|----------------------------|---|
| <b>Comments</b> |                            |   |
| 1               | Multiplexer                | it is a device with multiple signal inputs, one or more control inputs, and one output. The Multiplexer allows the transmission of a signal from one of the inputs to the output; in this case, the desired input allows the appropriate combination of control signals to be applied.  |
| 2               | commutator                 | Multiplexers are analog and digital, the analogue of which is called kup Hol commutators, and differ in unction.. They are used to increase the bit depth of the multiplexer, synchronizing its operation with the performance of other nodes, while the commutator uses the MAC address table to establish direct connections between ports.   |
|                 | Router                     | it is a means of ensuring communication between nodes of different networks using network (logical) addresses. Networks can be located at a significant distance, and the path through which the packet is transmitted can pass through several routers. The network address is interpreted as a hierarchical description of the Node location. |
| 3               | Decoder                    | usually used as a control circuit, in digital multiplexers the logical elements of the key and decoder are usually combined   |
| 4               | Router                     | it is a device designed to route informational packets from one channel environment to another, and its main function is to choose the best route for the packet, so this device is called a gateway.   |
|                 | Concentrator               | Or The Hub will leave to the heads by receiving packages to all its ports. In this case, the total speed, for example, 100 Mbit / s, is distributed among all connected users.  |
|                 | Repeater                   | Povtoritel (repeater, ot angle. repeater) is a network device designed to increase the distance of a network connection and extend it beyond a single   |

|                          |                                     |   |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
|                          |                                     | segment, or to organize two branches by repeating an electrical signal "to one".  |
|                          | Network cuprigi (mosti ili bridge). | Network most (Bridge s angle. bridge) is designed to integrate network segments (sub-networks) into a single network, whereby when a packet is received, the bridge checks the target MAC address (MAC-Media Access Control) in its header and transmits (broadcasts) the packet to the segment if it belongs to that sub-network. if it does not belong to the network, the bridge does nothing. |
|                          | Routers and switches                | these are network devices that provide communication between different networks and devices within the network. Routers take data from one network and redirect it to another, and switches control traffic within the network  |
|                          | Network operation systems           | an operation system built into computers or devices is also an important component of a network connection. Network operation systems provide the ability to work with network resources and configure network connections  |
|                          | Protocols and network services:     | defines rules and procedures agreed between computers and other devices for data transmission. Some examples of protocols include TCP/IP, DHCP, DNS I HTTP. These protocols determine how devices communicate with each other and how data is transmitted over the network.   |
| <b>Connecting cables</b> |                                     |   |
|                          | Cables and connectors               | various types of cables and connectors are used to establish a physical connection between computers and other devices on the network. The most common types of cables are twisted pair and fiber optic. Cables are connected to related connectors such as RJ-45 or SS connectors on computers and devices.  |
|                          | twisted pair                        | A pair of beaten, insulated cable   |
|                          | fiber optic.                        | Fiber optic cable in coaxial structure, informational transmission rate is the highest.   |
|                          | intepheys                           | Special cables that are used to connect using electronic equipment boards..   |

From the ones presented in the table, it can be seen that they are: computers, routers, switches, server and head devices connected to the network, the existing electronic techniques of the enterprise object are connected to each other using special cables, forming the network system topology (map) of the unified electronic techniques in the enterprise.



Figure. 1. Samarkand sh. The principle scheme of the topology of the restaurant "Amir" and the network system "Korzinka" supermarket in the form of "Star".

The connection of electronic techniques can be in such types as: "star", "nut", "ring".

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