

Elektron tálim resurslari

1. www.tdpu.uz
2. www.pedagog.uz
3. www.physiology.ru/handbooks.html
4. www.curator.ru/e-books/b22.html

РЕЗЮМЕ. Мақоллада биология дarslarida o'qitishning ahamiyati, qo'llaniladigan ko'rgazmali qurollar, darslarni tabiiy obyektlar bilan ta'minlash, tabiiy obyektlarni aniq takrorlaydigan yordamchi qurollar, biologiyani o'qitishda jadvallardan foydalanish, texnik ta'lim qurollarining mazmuni singari ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

РЕЗЮМЕ. В статье содержатся такие сведения, как важность преподавания на уроках биологии, используемые наглядные пособия, обеспечение уроков природными объектами, вспомогательные средства, точно воспроизводящие природные объекты, использование таблиц при обучении биологии, а также содержание технических средств обучения.

SUMMARY. The article contains information such as the importance of teaching in biology classes, the visual aids used, providing lessons with natural objects, auxiliary tools that accurately reproduce natural objects, the use of tables in teaching biology, and the content of technical educational tools.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF PRIORITIZING REQUESTS IN SERVICING PROCESS

V.M.Zakirov – *candidate of technical science, associate professor*

E.S.Abdullaev – *assistant teacher*

Tashkent state transport university

Tayanch so'zlar: masofaviy xizmat ko'rsatish tizimlari, so'rovlarga xizmat ko'rsatish usullari, so'rov ustuvorligi, xizmat ko'rsatish vaqti, so'rov turlari.

Ключевые слова: системы удаленного обслуживания, методы обслуживания запросов, приоритет запросов, время обслуживания, типы запросов.

Key words: remote service systems, request service methods, request priority, service time, request types.

1. INTRODUCTION. All areas' economic development is significantly influenced by the advancement of information and communication technologies. Because it is possible to speed up work and control by a factor of many thanks to the use of information and communication technology, which in turn ensures economic growth. Similar procedures are quickly emerging in all other fields as well as production, including service and education. New types of services and education are now routinely established using information and communication technology, particularly in the domains of service and education. After the COVID-19 epidemic, these activities quickly gained popularity and are now a normal part of daily life. This is gradually exposing a number of issues with how these documents are structured.

When using current technology, activities are organized in a non-specific and non-specific time frame, as opposed to the rigorously defined order and time interval that characterize traditional labor or educational procedures. Depending on the state of the service system, this can bring about a number of problems for users in addition to a number of conveniences. That is, it matters for the system's quality, or lack thereof, depending on the state of the service system and the quantity of users [5], [6]. Many users can typically be present at the same location at once because of the remote arrangement of service systems. The system is then overloaded as a result of this. The quality of service suffers, and response times to customer requests lengthen as a result of overload. As a result, a rapid rise in the number of users using the system causes the system to become unable to deliver services. Permanent or current system users are lost as a result of this. Therefore, it is crucial to boost system efficiency and adopt various service priorities for current users during times of heavy user load to guarantee a high degree of service quality for current users.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW. Studies show that most users' enthusiasm for utilizing the system decreases by roughly 16% when there is even a one-second delay in the response to their query [1], [2], [7]. As a result, there is a higher chance that the system may lose its user base. Another study found that if a platform takes longer than three seconds to launch, more than 40% of consumers will abandon it [3], [4]. As a result, service time is valued in systems that perform remote work, and its management is one of today's most pressing problems.

According to research, a number of variables, such as internet speed, system server capabilities, and service delivery strategies, have an impact on response times. Numerous studies have examined the system server's capabilities in this instance because the issues with Internet speed are not related to the system's administrators. The system server was identified as being the most crucial component in fulfilling user requests, according to research carried out by Google, and the findings of studies pertaining to its speed of operation were mentioned in academic articles. As a result, 200 milliseconds (ms) or less was decided upon as the ideal amount of time for the server to react to requests. A time greater than that is suggested as a time to consider optimization, and a time lower than that is acknowledged as an optimum time. A period of more than 500 ms, however, is deemed troublesome and calls for optimization [3]. This has resulted in a significant increase in service time because these timeframes only take into account the period of time between the time the request enters the system server and the time it is forwarded from the server to the user.

Therefore, the resolution of this issue is crucial to the quality management of remote processes. Server service time optimization has been the subject of numerous studies, some of which are [1], [3], [8], and [9].

The analysis of these works reveals that the majority of them focus on enhancing the server's technical components while shortening the response time. It is specifically the replacement of system server devices with modern hardware devices, optimization of database queries, usage of caching and CDN technologies, the front-end of system software, and optimization of back-end components that are highlighted in the research works [1], [3], and [8]. The research study [9], however, focused on the problem of cutting down on service time by using synchronous and asynchronous service methods. None of these works, however, optimized the system's user base, gave users' demands top priority, or enhanced the ways services were provided.

3. METHODS. At the moment, users are responsible for paying for the process of receiving and serving common requests. Currently, requests are received by the systems, which then queue them up and process them according to the FIFO (First Input, First Output) concept. As a result, there are instances where the server is unable to handle the volume of requests coming in over time, overloading the system.

As a result, it is frequently used in practice to reply to requests by applying various techniques to provide people with various services based on [9], [22]. The subsequent reduction in service time for users is greatly influenced by this.

Additionally, based on [10:17], [21] one of the most common practices is to categorize the principles of service to requests based on their kinds. As seen in Fig. 1, these techniques are thought to be among the best ways to shorten service times.

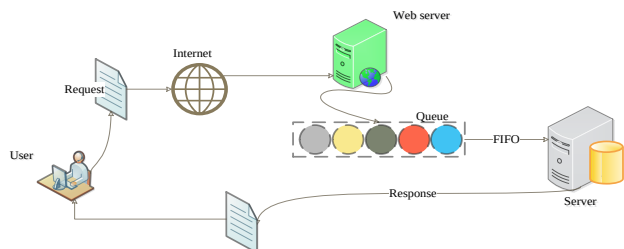


Figure 1. Procedure for service of requests

Like traditional service, remote service cannot postpone fulfilling some requests. However, it serves the requests in a set order and disregards the state of the requests in the service sequence depicted in Figure 1 above. Requests that cannot be delayed as a result continue to wait in line. For instance, when a patient arrives at a typical hospital where patients are treated in such a rigid order and another service cannot be delayed, this patient is treated without a line, that is, in accordance with the patient's situation. It will receive first priority, and the patient will receive care very quickly. To maintain this patient's health, it is crucial to do the following:

Similar requests for services exist in the remote service sectors; they cannot be postponed, and failure to respond to them promptly can have a number of detrimental effects. Examples of time-dependent tasks include debates, exams, and online classes in distant learning systems. This process won't be evaluated if these aren't implemented on time, if there are disruptions, or if the evaluation isn't very reliable. As a result, in such systems, in addition to the aforementioned service methods, priority service of requests will shorten the amount of time it takes to respond to some non-deferrable requests.

4. **RESULT AND DISCUSSION.** According to the idea of priority service for requests, it is believed that in this system organization, requests will be divided into kinds and sent to service devices via distinct channels [18:23]. To distinguish requests, this in turn necessitates some sort of marking [18]. Due to this, requests for the aforementioned distance learning systems are given priority values in priority-based service and are then transmitted to the service device through different lines based on these values.

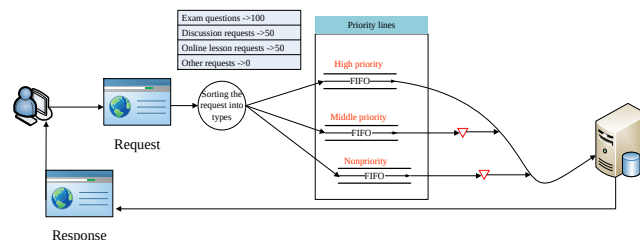


Figure 2. Order of service to requests based on priority

In this instance, urgent requests are forwarded to the service device without undue delay. When there are no high-priority requests, the remaining high-priority or low-priority requests are forwarded to the service device. As a result, high-priority requests receive service more quickly, while other high-priority requests receive service more slowly. However, as was already noted, by offering service based on priority, the negative effects of requests that have significant repercussions are prevented. In turn, this lessens the possibility that particular requests will overload the system. As a result, the service time is decreased and the server's request service time is normalized.

CONCLUSION. One of the most significant issues that needs to be resolved in this area is the rise in service time that occurs during the creation of remote systems. Therefore, one of the most crucial difficulties is minimizing the service time by utilizing various service methods and optimizing the service of requests. One of the most crucial challenges is also lowering the service time for requests that cannot be delayed and sorting and ranking requests according to their necessity for service. Therefore, it's crucial to organize and prioritize the requests from remote systems in order to shorten the service time.

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- REZYUME.** Ushbu maqolada masofaviy tizimlarda xizmat ko'rsatish vaqtini qisqartirishda so'rovlariga ustuvorlik asosida xizmat ko'rsatishning afzalliklari tahlil qilingan va so'rovlariga ustuvorlik berishning xizmat ko'rsatish vaqtiga ta'siri muhokama qilingan.
- РЕЗЮМЕ.** В этой статье рассматриваются преимущества предложения поддержки, исходя из важности требований удаленных команд к времени обслуживания. Дополнительно было исследовано влияние порядка запросов на время предоставления услуг.
- SUMMARY.** This article also examines the benefits of offering support based on the importance of remote teams' demands for service time. Additionally, the impact of the order of requests on the time it takes to supply services was explored.

UGLEVODLAR TEMASÍN OQÍTÍWDA INNOVACION TEXNOLOGIYALAR

USÍLLARÍNAN PAYDALANÍW

K.Sh.Zaripbaev – *stajyor oqıtıwshı*

N.A.Dabilov – *stajyor oqıtıwshı*

X.B.Aytbaeva – *talaba*

Ajiniyaz atındaǵı Nókis mámleketlik pedagogikalıq instituti

Tayanch so'zlar: innovatsiya, muammo, assesment, keys-stadi, uglevodlar.

Ключевые слова: инновация, проблема, assesment, keys-stadi, углеводы.

Key words: innovation, problem, assessment, case study, carbohydrates.

Ózbekstan Respublikası sociallıq turmista jańasha kózqaraslar qalıplesip atırǵan waqıtta jas áwlad tálim-tárbiyasın shólkemlestiriw, basqarıw barkamal shaxstı tárbiyalaw máselesi ayrıqsha áhmiyetlikli talap etpekte. Tálim procesinde joqarı sapalı hám nátiyjelilikke erisiw tálim-tárbiya procesine salıstırǵanda innovacion jantasıwdı talap etedi.

«Innovaciya» túsiniǵı ingliz tilinen alınǵan bolıp, «innovation» - «jańalıq kiritiw», «jána ideya» degen mánislerdi bildiredi. Innovacion oqıtıwda bilimler wazıypası ózgeredi. Yaǵnıy, dáslepki turaqlı yadta saqlawdan logikalıq pikirlew, izleniwge ótedi. Bunday iskerlik oqıwshı iskerligindegi dóretiwshiligin rawajlandıradı. Ol óz teńlesleri hám oqıtıwshısı menen óz ara aktiv «subyekt-subyekt» múnásibetlerine kirisedi. Oqıtıw procesi dinamik hám turaqlı iskerlik tarawı bar bolǵanlıǵı sebepli hám oǵan jańalıq kiriwi hám jańalanıw ámelıyatınıń dawam etiwı tábiyiy.

Sonıń ushında, sınalǵan hám nátiye beretuǵın zamanagóy texnologiyalardı qollaw áhmiyetli bolıp esaplanadı. Ximiyani oqıtıwda eń kóp tarqalǵan hám ózgeshelikke iye bolǵan zamanagóy pedagogikalıq texnologiyalar tómendegiler esaplanadı: sawbet. tartıs. ovın. keys-stadi, «Mashqala texnologiyası», «Assesment metodi», aqlıy hújim hám basqalar esaplanadı [1].

Ximiya pánin oqıtıwda «Mashqala texnologiyası» usılın qollawdıń abzallıǵı sonda, talaba sabaq barısında tema júzesinen kelip shıqqan mashqalalı jaǵdaylardı sheshiwde ózinde bar bolǵan imkaniyatların kórsete alıw, sonday-aq maǵlıwmatlardı eslep qalıp hám onı qay dárejede ózlestirgenligi anıqlanadı.

Usıldı alıp barıw texnikası.

Texnologiyanıń maqseti: Talabalarǵa oqıw predmetiniń temasınan kelip shıqqan túrli mashqalalı másele yamasa jaǵdaylardıń sheshimin tuwrı tabıwlarına úyretiw, olarda mashqalanı sheshiwdiń bazı usılları menen tanıstırıw hám mashqalanı sheshiwde qolaylı usıllardı tuwrı tańlawǵa úyretiw, mashqalanıń kelip shıǵıw sebeplerin hám

mashqalanı sheshiwdegi is háreketlerin durıs anıqlawǵa úyretiw [2].

Shınıǵıwdıń ótkeriw tártibi: Pedagog talabalardı toparlarǵa ajratıp, olardı qolaylı orınlarǵa jaylastırǵannan keyin, shınıǵıwdı ótkeriw tártip-qaqıydaların hám talapların túsindiredi, yaǵnıy ol shınıǵıwdı basqıshlı bolıwın hám hárbir basqısh talabalardı maksimum diqqat itibar talap etiwın, shınıǵıw dawamında olar jeke, topar hám jámaát bolıp orınlanıwın aytadı. Bunday keypiyat talabalarǵa berilgen tapsırmalardı orınlawǵa tayar bolıwlarına járdem beredi hám qızıǵıwshılıq oyatadı. Talabalar tema boyınsha kórsetilgen mashqalanı anıqlawda, boyınsha plakat, súwret, yamasa qanday da bir mashqala bayan etilgen tekst, kitaptaǵı oqıw materialınan paydalanıwı múmkin. Toparlar anıqlanǵan mashqalalardı qaǵazǵa jazıp shıǵadı. Pedagog toparlardıń tańlaǵan mashqalalar jazılǵan qaǵazların almashtırǵan halda toparlarǵa tarqatıladı, toparlar tárepinen jazılǵan mashqalalardan hárbir topar aǵzası óziniń qızıqtırǵan mashqalanıń birewin tańlap aladı. Pedagog tárepinen tarqatılǵan tómendegi kestege hárbir topar aǵzası tańlap alǵan mashqalasın jazıp, óz betinshe analiz qıladı [5].

Mashqala texnologiyasın tómendegi keste kórinisinde toltırıw múmkin.

1-keste

Mashqalanıń túri	Mashqalanıń kelip shıǵıw sebepleri	Mashqalanı sheshiw jolları hám sizniń háreketlerińiz
Insan organizimde uglevodlar amasıwınıń buzılıwı (qantlı diabettiń kelip shıǵıwı)	Uglevod hám suw almasıwınıń buzılıwı, asqazan astı bezi funkciyasınıń buzılıwı. Semizlik, stress, hám t.b	Tuwrı awqatlanıw, parhez qılıw, qandaǵı qant muǵdarın tekserip turıw

Solay etip, «Uglevodlar» temasın oqıtıw procesinde «Mashqala» usılınan paydalanıw ayrıqsha ózgeshelikke iye.