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**METHODS AND SCOPE OF CREATING A DATABASE IN MS ACCESS
 MS ACCESS PROGRAM IN MEDICAL AND BIOLOGICAL PLANNING
 AND CREATION OF A DATABASE TO STORE INFORMATION, GO TO
 THE THEME OF THE PRACTICAL LESSON MODULES IN THE
 SYSTEM ONLINE**

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ABSTRACT

This article is entitled "Methods of creating a database in MS Access and its scope. Planning and creation of a database for storage of medical and biological information in MS Access" in a modular system. Methods and scope of creating a database in MS Access. MS Access describes the importance of planning and creating a database for the storage of medical and biological information in medicine, its use in diagnosis.

KEYWORDS: *MS Access, Database, Module, Platform System, "ZOOM" Program, Test, Video Conferencing, Independent Transfer.*

INTRODUCTION

The development of information technology and the increasing flow of information, the rapid change of data is urging humanity to look for new ways to process this information in a timely manner. Creating a Database (DB) for storing, transmitting and processing data, and then using it more widely, remains relevant today. The work of medical, manufacturing, finance, trade and other enterprises cannot be imagined without a database.

It is well known that before the concept of MB entered science, it was very difficult to use data in different forms. The programmers organized the data in such a way that it would only be relevant to the issue under consideration. In solving each new problem, the data was reorganized, making it difficult to use the created programs. The purpose of some information system is to process information about real-world objects. A database in the broadest sense is a collection of

data about specific objects of the real environment in a particular subject area. Subject area refers to a specific part of the real environment being studied in order to organize automated control. For example, an enterprise, a factory, a research institute, a university, and so on.

In the current year of globalization, the development of data storage, management and security tools are the basis of any information system built on the basis of information technology. A data database is an interconnected and ordered set of some medical, physical, social, statistical, organizational, and other objects, processes, and situations stored in the memory of a computer or server. In the field of medicine, the MB is designed to ensure the lack of information of every medical staff. In practice, most databases are designed for a limited subject area. Multiple databases are created on a single server computer. It is also possible to merge some databases designed to perform related tasks over time. This topic covers the methods and scope of database creation in MS Access. Dedicated to the planning and creation of a database for storage of medical and biological information in MS Access. Samarkand State Institute of Medicine (candles) at the module system of teaching conducted since 2013.

More than six and a half terabytes of data were collected on the basis of the modular system of the institute platform. State educational standards for the science of medicine, information technology, and the pedagogical Institute on August 14, 2020, the of laboratory work and 36 hours of independent work time allocated for Baar. [1.2.3.4.]

Today, around the world coronavirus pandemic spread, in some States, a variety infectious diseases in case of frequently repeated to maintain the base of the candlesticks platform module system education priority aspects of the course will explain the transition period.

Methods and scope of creating a database in MS Access. MS Access database program in medical and biological information storage planning and create a practical lesson on the theme entitled to 80 minutes of time allocated. This broker main purpose of writing applications with candles on the platform, module, system, 'zoom and "telegram programs online to handle the detailed account of his priority evaluation criteria sets

I « Methods of creating a database in MS Access and the scope of application. MS Access program in medical and biological planning and creation of a database to store the information on the time of the lesson on the theme distribution.

1. The organizational part of the lesson (5 minutes)
2. Students with a question and answer strictly for evaluation (10 minutes)
3. « Methods of creating a database in MS Access and the scope of application . MS Access program in medical and biological planning and creation of a database to store information about the theoretical data (15 minutes)
4. MS Access program to work on the case , whenever (20 minutes)
5. Methods and scope of creating a database in MS Access. MS Access program in medical and biological planning and creation of a database to store information in medicine, what is the significance ? (5 minutes)
6. Solving theoretical tests for students (20 minutes)

7. Part of the **conclusion of the lesson (5 minutes)**

II. Students should know about the topic : [15. 2.3 .4].

1. The main concepts of information about the database .
2. MS Access program, the tables turn and create a new table .
3. MS Access program to create requests .
4. MS Access program to create forms and reports .
5. Data base Management System (DBMS)

III. Ligation to strengthen the practical lesson for additional questions : 15. [1.2.6.7].

1. What do you mean by MB design ?
2. Tell types of database models ?
3. **The process of working with MB tables**
4. **Organization of the request**
5. **Reports management**
6. **The function of the macro**
7. MS Access program for medical and biological information to create a database of data in planning and in medicine, what is the significance ?

IV. Candlesticks platform module system data in MS Access program to create a database of methods and applications to identify area. MS Access program for medical and biological information

V. Storage data in the database planning and creation on the theme of practical training brings the text (see also explain the reduced text document) [15]

Such a connection between the physician and the e-medical supervisor ensures that clinical trials are conducted more qualitatively and efficiently. Data from several clinical and regional medical institutions can be addressed at the state level in health planning. The Internet and digital information exchange have become an integral part of medicine and healthcare today . [1]

The creation and widespread use of electronic data access systems in the health care system is a topical issue. Today, the creation of the database is carried out in all government agencies. The health care system is no exception. This system is widely used in centralized medical institutions.

A database is named set of structured data related to a specific subject area.

Databases are the most important component of information systems. Database management systems have been created to make it easier for the user to use the database. These systems separate the database from the applications.

A database management system (DBMS) is a complex set of software and hardware that allows a user to create a 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 (System y upravleniyami bazami dann y x) command programming languages. Examples of MBBT include Oracle, Clipper, Paradox, FoxPro, MS Access, and more.

MBBT - Applicants to the database management system can be conditionally divided into two groups:

- User group
- Team of designers.

Developers - work on creating and improving the structure of the MB table, taking into account the requirements of users of the MB.

Users - Representatives of MBBT applicants have the right to fill in the designed MB and access the data.

(Users do not have the right to manage or change the MB structure)

The main objects of MBBT.

An object is a being that expresses a whole with itself in terms of its application.

The following "objects" are used in the Microsoft Access MB file:

" Object "

1 - Table - tables;

2 - " Requests - requests";

3 - " Form - forms";

4 - Full reports;

5 - " Page - dataaccesspages".

1 - Table . - All data in MB is stored in tables.

2 - Zaproz (quest). - It is a tool that allows the user to easily select the required data from MB tables.

3 - Forms (Forms). - It is a tool for entering new data into the database, as well as reviewing existing ones.

4 - Report . - Reports are used to print the data in the database.

5 - Pages (Data Access Pages) .- This object is placed on a Web page and transmitted to the user.

Working with Microsoft Access

Working with any object in Microsoft Access begins with a dialog box called " Base dann y x ".

Download Access:

- 1 - Download the Access program in the office using the " Start " button;

2 - In the resulting Microsoft Access window, click the Create button and create the following window:

3 - *On the right side of the resulting window is selected "New Base"*

4 - When the file Novo Some dann y x 'at the bottom of the window,'The name of the file window, the name of the file created called ' models ' and ' Create ' button.

5 - The main toolbar of the " Base Dunn y x " dialog box is created.

Database in the left pane of the dialog, Microsoft Access' object ' audience Controls Enables access to the Reformation.

Creating a Table project.

1 - In the " *Base dann y x* " window, select the control named " *Tables y* " .

2 - Then select one of the three controls available on the right side of the activated panel:

- creating the Table V to the designer '

- creating theTable with helper master '

- creating the tables with the entering the informations

6 – creating the Table with the designer '.

The resulting Table Create window has two horizontal sections, with three columns at the top:

- the name of the area
- Data type
- Label ' ' (Note) called.

They display a *list of properties of the named field* in the line that is selected separately in the transverse subsection, i.e. a black triangular *marker* on the left *and a flashing cursor on the right*.

7 - The "field type" defined for each field is selected from the drop-down list via the " Deliberately hidden" control in the cell adjacent to the field name (for example, the " numeric " field type is selected by year of birth).

(There are many such hidden controls in Microsoft Access that remain invisible until data entry begins).

When creating a table, you need to specify its base area (Primary key area).

(This will be needed later in the inter-table connection)

8 base area (primary key), the mouse cursor to set the *name of the field* , standing on the *right mouse button* , and clicking on a pop-up menu that appears *Klyuchevoe pole* is enough to check.

Defining the base area (Primary key area)

Save Table Draft - To save a prepared table project, it completes the work on the table structure and displays a question about saving the MB table when we try to close the Designer window.

If the MB table is saved in this way for the first time, when the confirmation button is pressed in the first interrogation window, another interrogation window titled " Save " will appear with a field called " Name Table y " .

In the resulting field, the name of the table is "Enter Models" and click OK.

Fill in the table with data. Data base - to restore the name of the project is specified in the table, the tables turn. We write down several models of cars listed in the slide below. In the "Models" table, each car model has its own code, and the entry involving this code occurs once. Enter and save the following information to complete the table. (Enter numbers without semicolons, Access will set the " denejn y y " format for them).

Create another table based on an existing table . We have a single table in our database called Models. Now we start to create the second table "Customers", which contains information about the names of customers, their addresses, their orders .

Objective: *To link the table " Clients" with the table "Models" .*

Based on the model code, for each customer, you can get the necessary information about the ordered car from the "Models" table.

Just like you created the first table, create another new table called " Customers " .

The names of the fields in the *Customers* table are given in Table 2.

In the "Customers" table, the car model code can be found several times. Because a certain model car can be bought by several people.

Note: The telephone area (text format has been paid. The reason for writing phone numbers, special characters, for example '-'; '('. For example: (371) -223-44-66. CHislovoy point format numbers, it is not possible to use characters other than commas.

TABLE 2

The name of the field (imya polya)	Data type(type danniyx)
Model code	numeral
Contract number	numeral
Name	Text
Last name	Text
Address	Text
Index	Text
Phone	Text
Date of order	Data
Discount	numeral

9 - Name the finished table project "Clients".

10 - Now enter the information in Table 2 in the table "Customers" where the project is created:

- When entering data in the "Customers" table, you can enter some addresses, phone numbers, surnames. Care should be taken when entering the model code.
- The model code in this table should match the model code in the Models table.

- In the discount field, you can specify the percentage of discounts for regular customers.
- (For other customers, the number 0 is placed in this field).
- Multiply this field by Access 100 to set the percentage. Suppose a customer is given a 10% discount. In this case, the number 0, 1 is set. Linking tables

To link tables that have the property of linking to each other in Access, this is done by linking the initial key field of one table to the corresponding field of another table.

In the example we are considering, we need to link the “Models” and “Customers” tables.

11 - To link the "Models" and "Customer" tables , select " diagrams x " from the " Service " menu . « entering the Table dialog box appears.Entering theTable dialog box.

12 - Table y 'to' models' tables' Add ' button.

13 - In the same operation, fulfilling the customers 'table with Zech y t ' button.

Use the mouse to link the 'Model Code' field in the 'Models' table to the 'Model Code' field in the 'Customer Table' .

Use the mouse to link the Model Code field in the Models table to the Model Code field in the Customer Table.

Linking tables should be done in such a way that when working with the "Customers" table, it is enough to enter the model code if you need information about a particular type of car. « the change of the connection 'dialog box appears.

14 - When you click the Create button, the relationship between the tables is displayed graphically. Now multiple customers can order a car of the same model.

Note: The names of the linked fields do not have to be the same. The key is to match the type (format) of the data.

" Requests - requests";

The uniform was prepared

You can enter information in the table

Using the wizard, you need to select the information field required to prepare the report

The marked ones were moved to the right field

All the work needed to create a table connection is done with the mouse in a special window called “ *schema y x* ” .

This window can be opened with the command " Service " - " Schema y x " or activated by clicking on the view button located on the toolbar.

The resulting table link is displayed in the Schema y x window as a directional line connecting the two fields of the different tables.

The resulting table link is displayed in the Schema y x window as a directional line connecting the two fields of the different tables.

Establishing a relational relationship between MB tables should be considered when working on the MB structure.

Database, types. Creating, storing, formatting, sorting, and managing a database

Database - What is MB, how does it work? In the language of programmers, MB is a programmatically organized structure that stores, sorts, systematizes, corrects and complements information, and has the necessary tools and methods to create queries, selections and reports. The data in the MB will of course be relevant to a specific area, a series of related topics, or a specific topic. This program is part of Microsoft Office.

The following objects are used within the Microsoft Access MB file:

"Tables" for data storage;

"Queries" that serve to search and extract only the required information;

"Forms" aimed at viewing data in the MB table, making additions to them, and assimilating them;

"Reports" for data analysis and printing in a specific format;

"Data access pages" designed to view, update and analyze data in the MB via the Internet or other network.

We hope that the following statement will help you to gain a better understanding of Microsoft Access databases and their constituents, as well as to create your own personal database.

A lot of comply with database management systems, and these systems in ommaviylikda above all of the Microsoft Access program.

Properties of MB fields

In addition to defining the database structure, the MB fields also define a property that is common to the data that is written to the cells corresponding to a particular field. The concept of field property occupies a leading position among the expressions related to MB. Therefore, we briefly describe the basics of field properties.

The name of the field (imya polya) - a database with automatic action is taken in this area provide information the way you want to contact tissue. Field names can be used as table column headings.

Field type (type polya) - the type of information contained in the area.

The size of the area (size polya) -berilgan square tiles tones can set the maximum length of the data structure.

The format of the field (the format polya) - the field to determine the appropriate method of formatting the data cell.

Details of the mask (mask Swype) - this feature as a tool to automate the data input, the field will determine the implementation of the information in any form to be submitted.

Signature (podpis) - the texture of the field in the table to determine the appropriate column header. If the signature is not specified, it is replaced by the "field name".

The default value (значение по умолчанию) is an automated means of data entry, which means a value that is automatically written to the field cells.

Types of MB fields.

Field types are usually data types that are entered into the fields of a database table.

A *field type* is a field property that requires a separate statement, and its appearance is as follows:

Text field (tekstovoe pole), more than 255 character limit equal to the size of a specific text intended to keep unused space.

Memo field (pole Memo) - designed to store large volumes of text, the number of characters of which does not exceed $256^2 - 1$. In this case, the text is actually stored somewhere else in the MB, not in the field, which may not be known to the user.

Numeral area. (chislovoe pole) is designed to keep the true numbers.

Date / time field (pole « дата / время ») - a field that stores the calendar, date and current time.

Paid field (deneznoe pole) - the value of money funds thigs area, the number of field data stored money on the money varies with the specific features and steps further convenience, the corridor.

Accountant area (Schetchik) -qaydlarni numbering numbers for the area.

OLE object area (pole Object OLE), and to the introduction of (L & E) technology installation item or a shortcut indicators are designed to keep the natural area. Naturally, such objects are stored in the MB file, but somewhere other than the base table.

Hyperlink field (pole giperss lka) - Internet Web URL addresses a specific area for storage of objects. The notes in it are hyperlinks.

Master put in place (master podstanovok) - set this object using the keyboard, mouse, through the dissemination of information by selecting from a list field data entry automation.

Applicants to the MBBT (Database Management System) can be conditionally divided into two groups: the user group and the designer group. The project - pumped MB, MB, taking into account the requirements of users who need to improve the structure of the table and working on it.

Representatives of the user group of MBBT applicants are busy filling in the designed MB and expressing them. In general, users do not have the right to manage or change the MB structure, they usually only have access to information related to their functional functions.

The main objects of MBBT

An object is usually understood to be an entity that expresses a whole with itself in terms of application. In MBBTs, the term objects is given a special meaning, and in MBBT, which has its own complex structure, objects are used to perform complex operations related to the management of information flow, data entry, storage, sorting, protection, analysis and transmission. They serve to establish a certain order and at the same time create sufficient relief

for the users. There are seven types of basic objects in Microsoft Access that we started exploring with you. Let's take a look at a number of them.

Tables are the main objects of any MB. All the information that needs to be stored in the MB is stored in the tables, and the tables also represent the structure of the MB - the structure of the fields, types and properties of the fields.

Queries are a tool that allows the user to easily select the required data from MB tables. Queries perform many operations on MB tables, ie sorting data by queries, ie filtering, changing data in a given order, calculations on data, tables from other sources automatically filled in with recalled data, etc. Most of the above operations can also be performed directly on the MB tables themselves. But it will take more work, more time. Queries are also convenient in terms of processing speed and MB security.

Forms are a tool for entering new data into the MB and reviewing existing ones. The user can enter information only in the allowed fields through the forms. The developers of the tissues, in order to automate data input form controls (counters, circles, squares, drop down *lists* advantage of the form and place the others. Completed forms to access the information more clearly seen In this case, everything on the finished form (ornaments, etc.) is reflected exactly in the form with the help of graphic tools. This means that not only data is entered using the forms, but also the existing rules in the MB are displayed visually.

Reports are more like shapes in terms of their properties and structure. Reports serve to print the data in the database. Therefore, they can be used to categorize printed data from other objects, as well as special design elements such as headers and footers, page numbers, date and time of the report, which are specific to other documents. is distinguished by the presence of special aspects intended for extraction.

Pages - this object, which is actually called "data access pages", is not mistaken in saying that it was created as a result of the very rapid popularization of the WWW service on the Internet. This object is placed on a Web page and transmitted to the user with it.

Macros are used to automate the execution of repetitive operations when working with MBBT.

Modules are created in VBA (Visual Basic for Applications). With the help of modules, the functional capabilities of the MB can be expanded, the specific requirements of the MB customer can be met, the speed of the MBBT and the level of protection can be improved.

Now let's get acquainted with the tools for developing the main objects of the MB in Microsoft Access. In simpler cases than "object masters" use tools such as auto-form, auto-report, which give faster results. For learning purposes, we recommend using each of these tools to create a database table, create a query, form, or report, and create a data access page.

While the use of "Wizards" speeds up the creation of tables and queries, the Designer *mode* is more *useful* than them for mastering the concepts and methods of MBBT .

Conversely, "Wizards" are more effective when creating forms, reports, and "data access pages" than Designer mode. Because it takes more work to beautify these objects than to fill them with content.

Working with any object of Microsoft Access begins through its dialog box "Base y x ". The left pane of this dialog box contains controls that enable access to Microsoft Access objects. Acquaintance with tables. Includes creating tables.

Table Table to make sure first of all, ' dann y x ' box ' Database Table ' 'and controls need to be selective. Then the active pane, select one of the three elements of management, that is the designer sozdanie Table V mode , sozdanie Table C pomoshyu master and sozdanie

Table Puteri Swype dann y x known as label we choose one.

Let's take a closer look at the window that corresponds to the first of these icons - the "Table Builder" window. This window represents a specific template tool for creating and editing table structures. It has two horizontal sections, in the upper part there are three columns called " the name of the area", " tip dann y x ", " description " and in the lower part of the transverse they are selected separately, i.e. black on the left. a triangular marker, and a line with a blinking cursor on the right displays a list of properties of the named field.

The "field type" to be assigned to each field is selected from a list that is spread over a deliberately hidden control in the cell adjacent to the field name. It should be noted that Microsoft Access has many such hidden controls, which remain invisible until the data entry begins.

It is not necessary to prepare certain properties for the field. Some properties are pre-installed. They can be changed as needed.

When creating a table, it is advisable to define its base area. This will then help in establishing the inter-table connection. To set the base area of the mouse cursor over the name of the field with the right mouse button and a pop-up menu that appears *Klyuchevoe pole* handle is enough. Assigning a base area when creating a table is generally not necessary.

If no field in the table has the property of non-duplication of data, and at the same time, this table needs to be linked to other tables in the MB, then two or more fields should be selected as the starting base instead of the base field. possible. This is done, as before, through the context menu. In this case, selecting multiple fields is done by holding down the Shift key and selecting the square markers to the left of the selected field names once with the mouse pointer and the left mouse button.

Each time we complete the work on the table structure and try to close the Constructor window, it displays a question about saving the MBBT table. If the MB table is saved in this way for the first time, when the confirmation button is pressed in the first interrogation window, another interrogation window titled " Save " will appear with a field called " Name Table y ". In the field, enter the name of the table, then press ENTER.

The resulting table is opened in the usual way, that is, by placing the mouse cursor over its icon, in which case the left mouse button is pressed twice in a row almost continuously. The label tables (indications) y x 'window' Database Table y 'element of the panel, there is no possibility to move (for example, Form N' Control panel). The newly created table will not have records. Initially, it contains only the names of the columns that describe the table structure. Filling the table with data is done in the usual way. Then the text cursor is set to the desired cell using the mouse cursor or the cursor control keys. Adding the next record to the table

is done after the cell at the end of the previous record is filled. In this case, of course, the field "MB field" must be loaded with the property " educational field ".

CREATING A DATABASE IN MICROSOFT ACCESS

To design and create a database, you need to run Microsoft Access. To do this, move the mouse pointer over the 'start' button on the taskbar of the WINDOWS window, left-click and go to the " Program y " section and select the Microsoft Access section.

The following window will appear after the program starts.

In the first window of the MB, in addition to the applications of the 6 main objects listed above, there are 3 more command buttons. These are: open, Constructor (Developer) Create (Create) button.

Open is button to open the selected item, Konstruktor (Developer) Opens the selected object, but the object do not open and the contents of the structure. If the object is a table, you can add ten new fields. The Create button is used to create new objects: tables, queries, forms, and reports.

Before creating an MB, of course, it is necessary to develop its design. To do this, it is necessary to determine the structure of the MO. A good structure of the MB will be the basis for creating an effective MO that meets the requirements.

There are two ways to create MB in MS Access. One is to create an empty database and then insert tables, forms, reports, and other objects into it. Although this method is much easier and more convenient, it is necessary to identify each element of the MO separately. Therefore, the second method is used more. In it , a certain type of MO with all the necessary tables, forms and reports is created at once using the " Master ", and then the appropriate changes can be made. This is the simplest way to create a starting MO.

Creating MO using " Master ".

1. MS after the launch of the Access window and launch a master (Master), press the OK button to select the option to start the frame. If CA is opened or closed the first dialog box, the toolbar Create bazooka dann y x (Monica) by clicking on the button.
2. Place the mouse pointer over the template (template) of the desired MO and double-click the left mouse button.
3. File Novo Baz y ' (a new database file) in the dialog box Folder (folder) list, created to remove the folder you want to save Monica, Imya file (file name) field, enter the name of Monica and click the " Create " button.
4. In the next dialog box, the Master will display information about what information the MO to create should store. At the bottom of this dialog box are the following buttons:

'Undo ' (Cancel) - His job cuts; _

“Back " - Returns to one previous step in the master's work;

'Next ' (After) the bonfires will take the next step in the work;

' Touch ' (ready) to create a curious parameters Monica launches the wizard. Before you press this button, the information stored in Fashion will be displayed.

5. Press the " Next " button to continue .

6. The dialog box that opens will consist of two lists.

One is a list of MO tables, the other is a list of fields in the selected table. This list will mark the fields to be entered in the table. Usually almost all fields are marked (except for very rarely used areas). You can add or exclude fields to the table by setting or removing the flag icon (v-symbol) for the fields. Then click " Next " .

7. In the next step of the wizard , select the screen equipment from the suggested samples and click " Next " again .

8. In the next stage of the master work, it is possible to determine the appearance of the reports being created for the MO.

9. The next dialog box that opens allows you to add a title and image to the report. They will appear in the appropriate place in all subsequent reports. If you need a picture Da (Yes) flag in front of record should be set up. The risunok (Photo) button can be used. When this button is pressed, the window " V y bar risunka " (image selection) will open.

10. Clicking the " Done " button in the last window will launch the wizard to create the MO, and it will automatically create the MO with the above parameters.

Homework. Create a table using the wizard.

Instruction.

1. Dann y x 'window Database Table button, then press the Create button.

2. In the New Tab dialog box, click the Master Tabs button, and then click OK.

Sozdanie Table dialog box, image Table list Address option.

1. Identify the areas that need to be added to the table. To do this , select the name of the desired field from the list of field images with the mouse and press \geq , so that the resulting field image will move to the newly created table. Select the following fields: code , name , address Imya , address , domashniy phone .

2. Click Next . Next , when it is active, click Touch button to apply only in the last case.

3. In the next dialog box, enter a table name (you can also leave the old name - _ Address) and allow Microsoft Access to define an independent key.

4. In the last dialog box, agree to enter the data directly into the table. Click Done .

Information. The table has been created. You can find their names in the title bar of the table. All field names are given as table column headings

In the process of creating the table, you came across the key concept.

The primary key is one or more fields whose set of values identifies an arbitrary record in the table. Our table shows key code address area. This type of information field - counter , a single cell of the table t o automatically starts with wounding. For this reason, the address of the code do not need to fill.

V In the module system "Methods of creating a database in MS Access and the scope of application. MS Access program in medical and biological planning and creation of a database to store the information on the subject of additional texts have been award .[15].

1. MB design

VI «Methods of creating a database in MS Access and the scope of application. MS Access program in medical and biological planning and creation of a database to store the information on the subject of additional texts have been award .[15].

1. Situation and subsequent tests scores
2. Control tests
3. Written online answers to control questions
4. Considering the system of the platform actively evaluated .

VII. Practical lessons candlesticks platformasi module system " Zoom " and a telegram educating advantages of the program :

1. Students, professors and teachers, organized tmonidan platform module and the ' ZOOM ' program participated in video conferences .
2. Students at any time, candleholders platform modules into the system , it was the text of the lecture and practice independent introducing and misunderstandings able to take pictures during the video conference , if available
3. Students regarding the video clips and texts regarding the additional information candlesticks platform module system with an opportunity to learn
4. Students of the subject , the existence of an opportunity to strengthen the knowledge of the situation , subsequent tests
5. Professor uktivchiga student activity on a given topic control mavudligi
6. Lexionary of the presence of students with candles platform module system activity monitoring capabilities
7. Students leave the program which formed the subject of questions telegram professors and teachers can be sure to know the answer

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