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Cms And Automated Internet Systems

Abdusattorova Mohinur Omonjon qizi,

Assistant, Fergana Branch of TUIT, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

This article provides insights into the use of CMS systems in education. It is used in the management of Internet resources and its important aspects are mentioned. Here are some suggestions on how to look or get an appointment for CMS.

Keywords: CMS, internet resources, manipulation, web projects, open source product, MVC.

Today, there are many content management systems (CMS) that allow you to create a powerful and modern learning resource in the shortest amount of time. A CMS is a computer program designed to simplify and organize the co-creation of documents and content. Often a CMS is a web application used to manage websites and their content.

Content management represents the ability to place and manipulate e-learning materials in a variety of formats. Typically, such a system includes an interface with a database that collects educational content and is able to search by keywords. Content management systems (CMS) are especially effective when a large number of teachers are working on creating courses where different courses need to use the same pieces of teaching materials.

Informatization is the most important mechanism for reforming the education system, aimed at improving the quality, accessibility and efficiency of education.

There is a need not only to use ICT tools in the field of education informatization, but also to design, develop and create educational resources.

At a time when content management systems (CMS) were not being used in practice, the development of the next web project involved creating coding code for each page or heavy programming and integrating graphic design into each page. The process took a long time and the final product performed a limited number of functions and was greatly updated.

Modern content management systems eliminate the need for continuous programming. It is enough to choose a ready-made module from thousands of previously created and tested modules. Integration into the system does not take much time, as all additions are made according to a single standard.

A modern CMS should allow you to do the following without the use of additional programming:

- edit page content, including adding or removing graphics;
- adding new pages; change the site structure and various metadata;
- installation of registration forms;

- managing inquiries, queries and forums;
- release visit statistics;
- Distribution of site management rights among users.

The CMS really divides sites into two components: design (view of the whole site, individual pages, clear blocks of data) and content (content). Site design is, as a rule, placed in templates and changes less frequently than content. Content input does not require special knowledge, and almost everyone who works in Microsoft Office knows the simple ways to format text.

It follows that content management systems address two main tasks. From a user perspective, this is a tool that allows you to publish news, place new pages on the site, and perform other operations on the content through a user-friendly interface. However, the user may not be familiar with Internet development technologies, but he or she should understand how the site works.

From a developer's perspective, sites are a tool for accelerating the development of complex sites, allowing the collection of solutions from ready-made blocks, changing the logic of work and design within certain limits.

The management system is a separate interface designed to manage the site. It can be done as a web application, when the user logs into the administrator area of their site through a simple browser at a specific address, or as a standalone Windows application that requires installation. Different approaches have different advantages and disadvantages.

All content management systems are divided into paid and free. Free ones include Wordpress, Joomla, Drupal, 2z-project and more. Of the paid ones, the most common is CMS DLE (Data Life Engine), which is more suitable for entertainment sites, UMI.CMS, NetCat and others.

In our time, content management systems have gained popularity - CMS (Content Management System). Such systems are designed to create and manage web projects, to further expand their functionality using special modules. The use of a content management system in web project development allows you to create an assignment code for each page, not to work on programming and integrating their graphic design, but provides a graphical intuitive interface, for which it is enough to choose a ready-made program. Created from modules previously created and tested by the developer. Modern content management systems provide not only a user-friendly graphical interface, but also an effective tool for the web developer and web project administrator. Due to such systems, the need to develop web projects from scratch is decreasing - the project administrator simply selects, installs and configures the existing system to achieve an optimal professional level result. An important feature of most content management systems is open source code for third-party developers.

The use of non-profit software will begin to play a more important role in all areas of educational activities, including the development of teaching aids, as part of a national project to introduce free software. Among them, CMS Joomla, created using a modern programming model MVC (Model-View-Controller), has a well-deserved popularity in site management. You can define different templates for this site, its sections or individual pages.

CMS Joomla is one of the leaders among content management systems that allows you to create websites and powerful online applications. One of the key features of Joomla is the relative ease of management with almost limitless possibilities and flexibility in producing these sites. And, of course, this is a completely open source, which allows it to be available and intensively developed for any developer and user. Open source means anyone can write extensions to it. More than 6,000 extensions have been written for Joomla so far. The name "Joomla" is phonetically the same as the word "Jumla", which in Swahili means "all together" or "as a whole", reflecting the approach of system developers and the community to system development. You do not need to know HTML, PHP, CSS to manage a powerful site in Joomla.

Joomla features:

• full management of the database and site components;

• can be fully used to manage and edit news, goods or services sections;

• Section topics can be added in collaboration with the authors;

• Fully customize the block layout, including left, right, and center menu blocks;

• uploading images to your library by a browser for use on the website;

• dynamic modules of forums, surveys, voting showing results;

• Compatibility with Windows, Linux, FreeBSD, MacOSX server, Solaris. Joomla easily manage every aspect of your site, add content and images, update the product catalog, and more. can be used for.

• Joomla does not require the user or system administrator to know HTML to manage and work with it.

The Joomla content management system is part of the well-known CMS Mambo. A group of independent developers broke away from the Mambo project due to disagreements over economic policy. The first version of Joomla!, released on September 16, 2005, was originally renamed Mambo and included a bug fix.

The main advantage of CMS is the ease of site management, which does not require in-depth technical knowledge of web technologies from the resource administrator. Each CMS function is traditionally performed by a separate programming module written in a scripting language. This allows the site owner working in the CMS to install, activate, and remove the selected module without affecting other functions. In this regard, CMS is often referred to as a website creator for its flexibility. The main functions of the CMS are: - structure management - creation, editing of sections, pages, menus, navigation elements; - publication of news, articles; - data import / export; - user reviews; - e-mails; - knowledge base (Wiki); - calendar of events; - Search the site; - blog; - forum; - social network; - Management of advertising and banners on the site - shopping cart; - order management; - inventory control. - Search Engine Optimization (SEO) CMS has two visual sections that are interconnected for different user groups. One is a set of information pages that include an interface for the end user to interact with the software part of the site (front-end, i.e. the external interface). The second is the CMS control panel, which is a collection of web pages with a closed site section from a simple visitor (back-end - background interface) to manipulate all the functions, structure and design of the site. Access to back-end editing can be divided between user groups: administrators, content managers (editors), and others involved in resource replenishment, updating. Below are some classifications of CMS. CMS Joomla includes various tools for creating a website. An important feature of the system is the minimal set of tools enriched when needed during the initial installation. This reduces clutter with unnecessary elements in the administrative panel, as well as reduces the load on the server and saves space on hosting.

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