CREATION OF AN ELECTRONIC CATALOG PROGRAM FOR SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE

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Abstract: *This article provides information about libraries, their types, and working processes. At the same time, it is also thought about creating an electronic catalog using information libraries, studying its functions and using it in textbooks and in the scientific field. The article also summarizes the principles and methods of creating an electronic catalog.*

Key words: *electronic library, Dublin core, electronic catalog, multimedia, Paris principle, telecommunication, virtual library, scientific literature, Internet resources.*

Creation, storage, search and delivery of information in electronic form to consumers is becoming more complicated day by day. If users of information want to quickly search for the necessary information and have this information in an acceptable form, information creators should protect their copyrights, and managers should assume curatorial obligations in the management of electronic information (for example, information they want to ensure long-term storage). According to experts, information about data, i.e. metadata, can play a key role in solving the above problems.

Today, there is a need to catalog textbooks, training manuals, lecture texts and multimedia tools created in electronic form. The problem of creating an electronic catalog for the newly created electronic libraries and determining the content and format of the metadata included in the electronic catalog database are among the urgent tasks. In this manual, the method of using the elements of the Dublin core system intended to describe the electronic resource of the electronic library is presented, and the creation of the electronic catalog of the automated information-library system using the software tool created on the basis of the Dublin core is described in detail. The two-stage cataloging method presented in the manual will attract digital resource creators to cataloging, which not only speeds up cataloging, but also ensures the quality of the created bibliographic description. The monograph is intended for students in the field of "Information and library science", library automation. It is intended for specialists involved in the automation of library processes.

The electronic catalog is the main element of the electronic library. An electronic library without an electronic catalog can also be called an "electronic collection". Since the electronic library fund consists of resources in electronic form, it is appropriate to use the "Dublin core" metadata for the description of electronic resources. As we know, the traditional library catalog is kept in a separate place from the library stock, and the catalog serves to reveal the book stock to the reader. A reader must go to the library to use the catalog. Each electronic card of the electronic catalog of the electronic library is linked to each document in the electronic library and can be accessed remotely. Therefore, the electronic catalog of the electronic library must be able to create a description of the electronic resources in the electronic library fund. In librarianship of developed countries, "Dublin Core" metadata is used to create a description of electronic resources. Creating Internet resources using this metadata expands the possibility of searching them on the network and is one of the important factors in finding what you need from the infinite information ocean of the Internet. Because of this, in most of the developed countries, "Dublin core" metadata is used to create the description of electronic resources. As the implementation of information and communication technologies in libraries leads to the development of electronic libraries, Uzbekistan's librarianship also puts studying the world experience in this regard, using international standards, and entering the world information space among the urgent tasks, because the best practices are deeply studied. The result of an electronic library created without success does not give the expected result [1. 45p].

The principles of electronic cataloging, known as the Paris Principles, were approved at the 1961 International Conference on Cataloging Principles. Its purpose to serve as a basis for international standardization in cataloging - was undoubtedly fulfilled: most of the cataloging rules developed around the world up to that time were exactly, or at least largely, compatible with the Paris principles. For more than forty years, the general international principles of cataloging have become even more necessary, as all catalogers and readers have begun to widely use ORAS electronic catalogs all over the world. Now, that is, at the beginning of the 21st century, IFLA is trying to adapt the Paris principles from the point of view of the tasks set before electronic catalogs and other bibliographic databases. The first of these tasks is to make the catalog user-friendly. These new principles further expand the scope of application of the Paris principles, and their influence can be applied to any material, starting from

textual works. For example, it allows not only to select headings, but also to use its form in the rules used in bibliographic and library catalogs. Thus, we will get acquainted with the rules of cataloging called "Principles of Paris" in electronic cataloging.

The draft principle applies to the following areas:

- Field of application;
- Objects, attributes and connections;
- Directory function;
- Bibliographic review (description);
- Entry point;
- Authoritative notes;
- Basics of search capabilities. [2. 67p]

Functions of the catalog the functions of the catalog are to create the following opportunities for the client: Finding bibliographic resources (real or virtual) in the fund, that is, those using attributes or resource relationships.

1.Determining the location of one source;

2. Determining the location of the resource group.

All sources related to one work; This person generation (dynasty) or organization all forms of expression of the work; All resources on this topic. All resources characterized by other criteria (for example, language, country of publication, field of publication, physical size, etc.) are usually used as additional criteria limiting search results. Selection of bibliographic sources that meet the user's requirements (rejection due to content, physical format, etc. not meeting the client's request); Purchase or authorization of the described physical unit (that is, providing the reader with the necessary information for the purchase or temporary use of the book he is looking for, etc., or providing access to the electronic circle through online communication); Correct orientation in the catalog (ability to logically organize bibliographic information and determine the interdependence of works, phrases, symbols and physical units with the help of a clear recommendation of the search method).

We must be able to distinguish the concepts of computerized, automated, electronic, virtual library and their functions.

Computerized library- means appropriate computing equipment (computers, telecommunication equipment, etc.) provided with basic software tools (operating system, office applications), but basic information processes in the library (collection, storage, processing, search and transfer of information) refers to a library that does not have an automated information library system that enables automation.

Automated library - the main part of library processes and information-library service is mainly performed with the help of automation (personal computers, servers, organizational equipment, specialized special software) and telecommunication tools. An automated information library system will be implemented in the library.

Electronic library - a product of an automated library, it is based on a unified system of classification and coding of information, and consists of a set of electronic catalog, annotations and full-text databases of the library. It is an electronic library-information system of the information-resource center, which is systematized and arranged on the basis of certain rules to the fund of electronic documents (electronic catalog, full-text and multimedia databases, etc.), as well as storage and processing of information. will have a software complex capable of providing, searching and transferring. [5. 38-39p]

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