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Working With Archived Files on the Internet Network

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Annotation: *Since gaining independence, Uzbekistan has been developing socio-economically and joining international integration. As information develops in different areas of our society, the issue of information exchange arises. The development of modern science and technology, on the one hand, increases the amount of information, and, on the other hand, leads to a loss of students' lasting interest in knowledge.*

Key words: information, modern science, *ZIP, LZH , EXE.*

Introduction: However, ***Shavkat Mirziyoyev*** *stated that the development of information technologies and communications contributes to the rapid development of all spheres and creates convenience for people.* Therefore, in order to further strengthen the technology, to accelerate the development of the industry, *the decree of February 19, 2018 "On measures to further improve the field of information technology and communications"* was also proved.

There is much more to be learned from school textbooks. Informatics and information technology are taught in schools, colleges and general secondary education. Like all sciences, there are some challenges in teaching it. One of the challenges is not knowing these programming languages and not being able to use it in practice. To solve this type of problem, the teacher will have to use new teaching methods. Despite the development of wireless technology, in the 21st century, many computer networks still view cables as a physical environment for data transmission devices.There are several standard network cables, each designed for a specific purpose. The technical means of computer networks are network devices that provide real communication between subscribers. In information technology, ports are the logical or physical connection between the information sent and received.

Main part: *An archived file is a compressed, compressed version of a file.* In practice, when working with files, clearly, moving files from one place to another, copying, saving, sending information via e-mail, it is necessary to work with such files. First we will introduce the basic concepts related to archiving, then we will get acquainted with the main archivers (archiving programs) that are often used for archiving. File archiving is the process of storing files on disk in a compressed, compressed state based on a specific rule. *Archiving is also used as a tool to restore the current file in the event of a hard drive failure or accidental file deletion.* Archiving is also done through the *BACKUP* package program (in a Win95 environment). Detailed information about this program can be found in the help section with the keyword "archive files". In general, archiving is used to store long-term stored files, infrequently used, old documents, various materials, literary and scientific articles, pictures and more. The archive consists of several parts, and each file can be stored separately. Such archive files are called multi-volume.

Such archives can be used to make large amounts of data fragmented and convenient to fit on floppy disks. In this case, each partition file is also called an archive file. The process of creating an archive is called archiving. Restoring a compressed file is called unarchiving. Archiving can be done by group of files, by complete file structure or by folders. If there are many folders in the archived files, it will be easier to put them in one folder first. Sharing archived data in an email and Internet environment creates a number of conveniences.

During the archiving process, some files can be compressed very well, and in some cases, as a result of archiving, the original file can be compressed 10-20 times. For example, text and image files are much more compact than program files. Today, different archivers differ from each other in the degree of compression, speed, ease of use, the level of capacity. The user distinguishes between different types of archive files by extension. The compression type is called the format of this archive. The archived file has a title that indicates which files are in the archive. The archive header contains the following information for each file stored in it:

- *file name;*

- *information about the directory where the file is stored;*
- *date and time of the last processing of the file;*
- *file size on disk and archive;*
- *cyclic verification code of each file used to check the completeness of the archive.*

Archive files are also called ordinary files and have a special extension. For example, *PKZIP / PKUNZIP program files - ZIP, the files of the ARJ program have the extension ARJ*.

For multi-volume files, the continuation of the archive includes extensions A01, A02 and so on. *ZIP-format archiving is more feasible.* This type of archive is created with the *PKZIP archiver*. *PKUNZIP (created by PKWARE)* is used to open the archive. *The ZIP*-format archive differs from other format archives by the fact that the archiving process is fast and allows a high level of compression. Another widely used archiver today is *ARJ (created by R. Yangom).* This archiver serves both for archiving and for unarchiving. There is also an *LHA (H. Yoshizaki)* archiver that formats similar to ZIP and ARJ. One of the most widely used archivers is *RAR (Y. Roshal).*

This is done in the Norton Commander environment of the archiver, using the user interface. However, the use of this archiver in the EP is quite inconvenient. Now let's look at the most commonly used ZIP and ARJ archivers. The general view of the file archiving command is as follows:

PKZIP status archive_name *[file_name*] or ARJ command status archive_name [directory [file_name]. The parameters of these commands are:

- *The command parameter consists of a single letter, which indicates the work performed by the ARJ.* If this file does not exist, it will be newly created;

- *directory - Specifies the name of the folder where the files for the ARJ archiver are located.* If it is not provided, the current folder will be taken as a directory;

- *[file_names]* - are the names of archived files, separated by spaces.

In this * and? symbols can also be used. If the file name is not specified, all files in the current folder will be archived. Suppose: we want to archive a file called Course 1 using PKZIP and ARJ archivers. We do this as follows: PKZIP - Courses Course1 ARJ Courses A Course 1 is the name of the archive where Courses are created. To open the archive, issue the command PKUNZIP -Courses ARJE Courses. If the X command is given instead of the Y command in the ARJ program, the files in the archive will be opened and written to the appropriate directories. To view the list of files in the archive, use the command PKUNZIP - V Courses, ARJ- L Courses. It is also possible to set a password to protect archived files using these archivers, which is done as follows:

PKZIP Courses -s Password, ARJ Courses -g Password where -s and -g are special security symbols and entered by the user. When opening password archive files, you also need to enter special security features - hidden words, otherwise the archive will not be opened. PKZIP and ARJ programs allow you to automatically compress files at high speed and optimally. If maximum compression is required, the state parameter is set to -YEX and -JM, respectively.

Conclusion: The latest archivers are designed to be simple and easy to use. There are archivers that implement both in NC (Norton Commander 7.0) and in the versatile Norton Navigator environment. *WinZip* (created by *Nico Vfr Computing*) is a multi-faceted archiver for Windows 95, which includes user interfaces. This archiver is easy to use and versatile enough to work with different formats, as well as a number of other capabilities. The Norton Navigator environment includes the Norton file Archive Wizard, which creates *ZIP and LZH* archives. It can be used to create single-roof or multi-roof archives. Archives with the *EXE* extension are also created.

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