DEVELOPMENT OPEN SOURCE SOFTWARE MOOC WITH LECTORA SUITABLE
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Abstarct: in this article is devoted to Using and Improving Open Source Software mooc with Lectora Suitable and difference between Open Source Software and other types of software. Development Open Source Software mooc with Lectora Suitable, about Lectora suitable, creating course with Lectora Suitable on the subject "Introduction into Software Engineering" are given in this work. The issue is considered about creating course with Lectora Suitable on the subject "Introduction into Software Engineering".
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The relevance of the research issue. Today, the authorities are not always sufficiently informed about the world trends in informatization of the public sector, among which an important role is played by the policy of creating information systems based on open technological solutions, including free software. Dependence on technological and licensing policies of the dominant software producers often limits the state's ability to develop the economy and human capital, and creates an increased burden on the budget. The Uzbek ICT market is one of the fastest growing in the world, but at the same time a significant part of the costs of both the public and private sectors of the economy goes to purchase licenses. At the same time, the ongoing fight against "piracy" only increases these costs. Such a structure of costs harms the national economy, since it contributes to the development of mainly Western suppliers and the economy, rather than the Uzbekistan industry Information and communication technologies. However, it is obvious that due to the complexity and diversity. The technological challenges facing us are their successful solution possible only with close international cooperation, and isolationism in the field of software development cannot be a reasonable policy. Free software is a direction in the information technology market, which has begun to gain recognition of the public sector and big business not so long ago, although some free programs were widespread at the dawn of the Internet era. The article describes the concept of free software and free licenses, given a short.

A review of their history. The main advantages of free software for developers and users are discussed and it explains how free programs are related to business.

There are links to Internet resources where free software is available. The beginning of the history of free programs Free programs (Free Software) - a kind of direction in the development of computer software. The creators of free software (hereinafter referred to as software), unlike developers and publishers of proprietary (non-free) programs, do not seek to limit their users' ability to apply, distribute and improve the received program.

In many cases, they purposefully contribute to the preservation and awareness by users of these freedoms. The rights to launch a program for any purpose, to study, disseminate and improve it represent the four key freedoms by which a free program differs from a non-free one. The history of free software goes back to the very beginning of the development of information technology, when the programs have not yet entered the market and developed mainly within the research community. Until the 70s of the XX century. Many programs were distributed on the same principles, which are traditionally extended to any other results of scientific activity: the researcher is usually interested in the widest possible dissemination, application and development of his work by colleagues. In this regard, in the early years of the existence of computers, there were no restrictions on the use of programs.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the openness of the activities of public authorities and administration" 2014 May 5, Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to further improve the Governmental portal of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the Internet with regard to the provision of open data" of August 7, 2015 No. 232, Order of the Minister for the Development of Information Technologies and Communications of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Approval of the Regulations for the Formation of Open Data, Their Placement and Processing" dated November 27, 2015 are adopted [1].

The law defines the state policy in the production, distribution and use of software for the public sector. The conditions under which the government retains and administers private information. The law also regulates the conditions under which enterprises and organizations of the public sector of the national economy can purchase and (or) use the software. The Law on the Use of Open Formats and Free Software in government institutions and the state sector of the national economy [1].

"Closed Software", "Closed Program" (still - "Proprietary" from "property" - ownership, possession) - Software, buying which the user receives only a limited right to use it. As a rule, access to the code is forbidden or closed, it is forbidden to make any changes, use on more than one computer, replication and distribution, resale, copying, etc., etc. Importance of the theme, advocate of open source software and its usage in Uzbekistan. Improving and usage open source in all government, education, business and sport spheres [1, 4].

The goals of research and tasks. To implement and use open source software. To settle information in view of multimedia and using of them.

Object of research. To widen and develop of open source software

Subject of research. To use of open source software a lot.

The importance of scientific research. To implement of open source software and forming suitable way of using in education and all spheres.

First of all thing, you want to create course, with Lectora Suitable on the subject "Introduction into Software Engineering you must know how to manage e- learning via Internet. May be as software developer you may add your code at the special places where supported this program [1].

Today, learning has become much more autonomous. People are controlling and choosing what they want to do, relationships they want to build, the resources they want to use, how much time they spend on the activities, based on what value it gives and to what extent it meets a personal interest or professional need. As a result, they self select the content and people needed to help them do their jobs [2, 3].

 "So, I think all those things taken together means we need to think about content very differently, and I think it means building small, flexible, on-demand resources that can be accessed through a variety of uses and devices in useful formats to help them get work done. In other words, it means thinking much more broadly than courses and considering how we can create resources for performance support."

Smart phones and tablets shouldn't just be seen as a new or different delivery mechanism for content; their unique features should be viewed as an opportunity to support performance in new ways. Text, images and graphics, audio, and video are all valuable formats of content. There are lots of ways we can make use of media, but the question is which is the best to use? As we'll see, it depends on a number of different factors [2, 3].

One of the questions often asked is "Does it have to be interactive?" And of course, interactivity is one of the key features of eLearning courses. In order to keep learners engaged, we've offered them quizzes and tests; however, learners don't want that in their performance support resources.

How might interactivity be used within a performance support resource? "I say that it should be there to provide additional guidance where required by tapping on the screen—or whatever it might be—but get more information if you need it. And so, in that respect, it's a useful way to support personalization of content." Interactivity can provide an opportunity to dig deeper or do things differently—but interactivity shouldn't be used for interactivity's sake. Just because we have the functionality to use it, doesn't mean it needs to be there unless it really adds value.
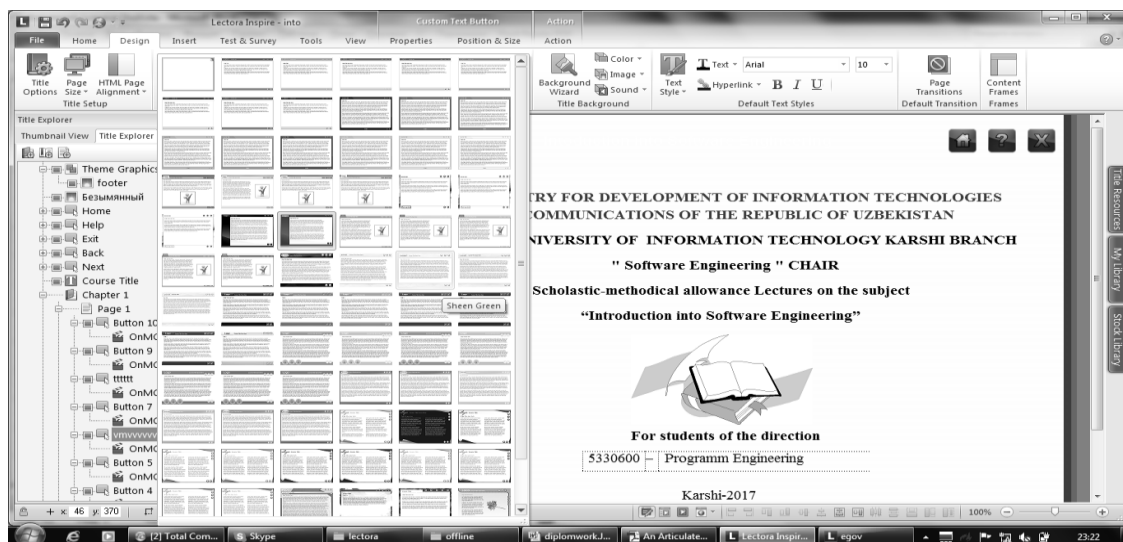

Fig. 1. Choice design of on the subject "Introduction into Software Engineering Lectora suitable

For a long time, we've been measuring the success of eLearning in terms of who's completed the content. You need to make it as freely accessible as you can so that people can find these resources and use them. So how do you get an indication of success? There are a number of ways you can do this. The key success metric here is this: Has it improved performance? Or has it supported performance in a particular way? We only know the answers to these questions when people respond and give feedback in terms of how successful the content was to

solving their problem. Just tracking hits doesn't show if the content actually helped. People may view the content, but if they don't find anything useful, they'll leave [1, 4].

Open Standard is a technological specification that is developed, maintained, and distributed in accordance with specific requirements. In the scientific community and in there is no full consent to the legislative practice of different states with respect to the notion of an open standard. These signs are as follows: the development and development of the standard is carried out by a specialized non-profit organization in the course of a formalized procedure, participation in which is open to all interested parties; all those who wish have the right of unlimited copying, distribution and use of the standard [1, 4].
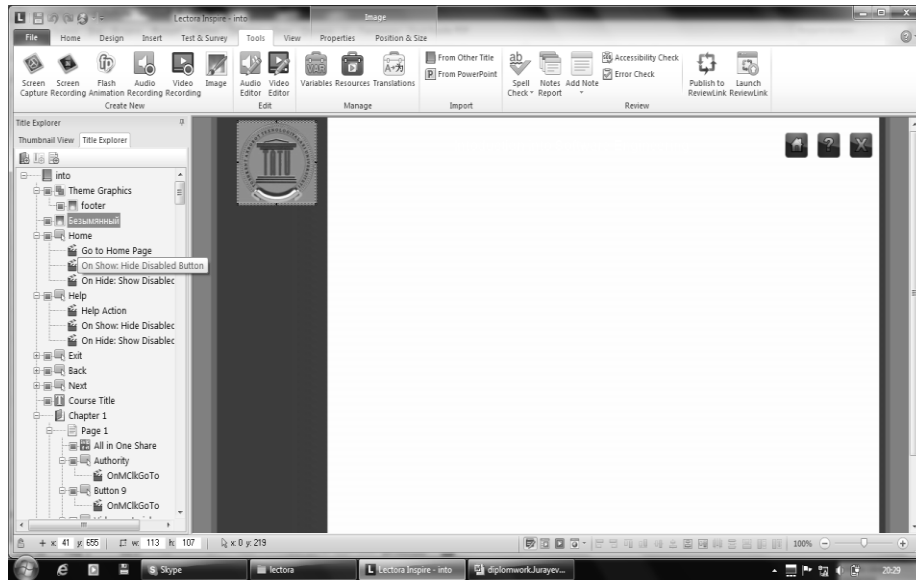

Fig. 2. Diveding parts of on the subject "Introduction into Software Engineering Lectora suitable

The open standard can not prescribe the use of closed or controlled by third parties technologies, patents etc. Experience and competence of a large number of market participants, in the development and discussion of technology, determine the high quality open standards, ensure their proper implementation and support in the market due to the following advantages: the experience and competence of a large number of market participants, invested in the development and discussion of technology, determine the high quality.

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