To build this new wide-body jet, Boeing added on to what was already the largest building in the world. The plant where the 747, 767, and 777 are assembled now contains 472 million cubic feet (13.37 million cubic meters). In area, the building is 98.3 acres (40 hectares) or about the size of 90 American football fields.

An inertial reference system gives the pilot information about the airplane's location at all times, anywhere in the world. There are two jet engines on a 777, each delivering up to 90,000 pounds of thrust – more than one-and-a-half times as much thrust as all four engines on the first 707.

The 777 flies up to 43,100 ft. (13,137 m) in altitude. That's more than eight miles high. Depending on model and optional equipment, the price for a 777 is $116 million to $146 million. Airlines determine what kind of seats they want in their airplanes, and they order seats from a number of suppliers. Many airlines are also incorporating seat-back entertainment centers for in-flight movies and computer games.

The 777 is almost as wide as it is long. The fuselage is 209 ft. 1 in. (63.7 m); the wing span is 199 ft. 11 in. (60.9 m). In typical three-class arrangement, the 777 seats 305-328 passengers. In a single-class all economy configuration, it seats up to 440 passengers. With an interior cabin width of 19ft. 3in. (5.87 m), the 777 is almost as roomy as the 747. The spacious feeling is augmented by storage bins built high into the ceiling. The 777 is equipped with galleys that have enough capacity to serve meals to 440 passengers on long flights. The 777 has fuel capacity of 31,000 gallons (117,335 liters) or 44,700 gallons (169,190 liters). All of the fuel is carried within the wing and structural center section. Maximum takeoff weight (Boeing 777-300, 451 dual-class passengers) is 666,000 lb (299,380 kg). Range (Boeing 777-300) is 6,057 miles/ 9,748 kilometers.

Powerful radar watches far ahead for other aircraft and storms. Every jetliner carries a flight data recorder that's usually called a "black box". The box itself is an extremely strong titanium case that is connected to all the airplane's major systems. The box monitors engines, flight deck instrumentation, and airplane operating surfaces. The 777 has about 132,500 engineered parts that are custom-made for the airplane. Including rivets, bolts, and other fasteners, the airplane has more than three million parts.

Before the 777's first delivery, it went through nearly 5,000 flight hours, the most extensive flight test program ever done. Motion-based simulators are frequently used for flight deck training. They help crew members become familiar with an airplane's controls and flight characteristics before the pilots fly the real airplane.

Scientific supervisor: Budko L.V.,
Assistant Professor

Babiuk E.M., Besnosyuk I.V.
National Aviation University, Kyiv

GOALS AND MEANS OF INFORMATION SECURITY

Information protection is a system of organizational and technical measures, that are aimed at preventing unauthorized access to information, unauthorized modification,

leakage, destruction, violation of integrity, etc. In other words, the system of measures that are aimed at protecting the information resource.

Information security is interpreted as protecting information from information influences. The explanation of the information security as a protection against information threats will be more accurate.

Information security is a state of security of society, state, personality, protection of information resources, which ensure the progressive development of vital areas of society. Information security should be understood as a combination of means of ensuring information about sovereignty of the country, protecting the information sphere from external and internal information threats. Effective counteraction to the set of information threats should be included which are dangerous not only for the purely informational sphere.

The task of information security is creation of a counteraction system to information threats and protection of own information space, information infrastructure, information resources of the state.

The need for information security is determined by:

- the need to ensure national security;
- the existence of such threats to the country's information sphere that could seriously harm the general national interests;
- the use of information that can affect the change of consciousness and peoples' behavior.

The aims of security policy:

- ensuring the realization of the constitutional rights of citizens, society and the state to information;
- ensuring the protection of Ukraine's informational sovereignty, in particular, protecting of the national information resource, as well as protecting and controlling the systems of formation of social consciousness in the current conditions of internationalization and globalization of the processes that take place in the information sphere;
- ensuring the level of information adequacy for decision-making by state institutions, enterprises and citizens;
- ensuring the proper presence of the country in the world's information space.

The objectives of the information security policy are:

- Detection, assessment and prediction of threat sources to information security, which are carried out by operational monitoring of information environment.
- Development, coordination and implementation of a single state policy in the field of information security.
- Creation and operation of information security systems.
- Development, coordination and implementation of a unified state policy in the field of international information relations, in particular in the direction of forming the image of the state.

The issues of information security occupy a special place and in connection with the increasing role of information in the life of society and require special attention.

Scientific supervisor: Provotar T.F.,
Lecturer