

infrastructure that hinders the container transport development; a lack of the developed transport and logistics center network in Ukraine, a lack of highly qualified and experienced specialists in multimodal transportation; insufficient representation of national companies abroad to ensure close collaboration of all market players.

Container rail transportation is an essential element of the transport system and an important indicator of its development, especially because of Ukraine's integration into the European trade and transport system.

Improving the container traffic system is impossible without the harmonious development of all types of transport, interaction between them, establishment of acceptable and economically justified tariffs and transparent legislation to protect shippers.

The crisis in the domestic and global economy affected the transport industry, on one hand, but, on the other, provided the chance for increasing its market share offering better and cheaper services.

However, these opportunities need sufficient investment and technical modernization of rail transport, improvement of information management, transport services, etc.

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UDC 004.4:004.04 (043.2)

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USAGE OF DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEMS IN THE CONTEXT OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION

In consequence of the scientific and technological revolution, the number of published information is growing every day. Therefore, there is a need for new methods for structuring and processing large amounts of data at frequent intervals. The limited human resources and capabilities, and the constant desire to reduce costs has led to the creation of systems that can take into account various aspects that can influence the choice of a particular variant in the decision making process, as well as calculate the most attractive of them.

Decision Support Systems (DSS) is a class of computerized information systems that support decision-making activities.

The main feature of the Decision Support Systems is a new method of organizing human-computer interaction. Decision-making, which is the main objective of this technology, is the result of an iterative process that involves:

- Decision Support System as a computing unit and the control object;

· Human as a control unit that specifies the input and evaluates the result of calculations on a computer.

The end of the iterative process takes place on the human will. In this case, we can talk about the ability of the user to form information system in conjunction with creating new information for decision making.

In addition to this feature, DSS, you can specify a number of its distinguishing characteristics:

- Focus on the poorly structured problem solutions;
- The combination of the traditional methods of access and processing of computer data with the possibilities of mathematical models and methods of solving problems based on them;
- Focus on non-professional computer user;
- High adaptability, providing the ability to adapt to the characteristics of the available hardware and software, as well as user requirements.

The structure of decision support system consists of three main components: database, database models, and software subsystem, which consists of a database management system (DBMS) database management system model (the submit) and the control system interface between the user and the computer.

There is the following classification of DSS:

Passive decision support system is a system that helps the decision making process, but not in a position to make an offer what kind of decision is taken. Active DSS is a system, by contrast, which has the opportunity to make an offer of the available solutions to select. A cooperative DSS allows the decision-maker to supplement and improve the solutions offered by the system, then it sends the changes to the system to check. In response, the DSS also complements and enhances the solutions and then sends them to the user. This process continues in a loop until it receives an agreed solution.

Further development of decision support systems is based on the principle complication of intelligent information technologies that can more deeply describe problem situations from different perspectives. Description of the problem situation is based not only on the most isolated situation, but also on the individual perception of it by a person. In other words, the problem situation describes, first of all, internal and external factors, the ratio between them varies depending on the change of the situation.

A variety of software products, designed primarily to help the decision-maker, allows most accurately determine the necessary technology and make a choice in accordance with the requirements and needs of the organization. Several dozens of various software products implement various methods and approaches to solve problems of selection and create more effective decision-making process.

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