

effectively solve the problem of the protection of state information resource needs to the dispersion of measures to protect the data among mass users. Information must be protected in the first place where it is generated, collected, recycled. This principle is rational and efficient: protecting the interests of individual organizations is a component of the implementation of the protection of the interests of the state as a whole.

The problem of information security is due to the increasing role of information in public life. Modern society is increasingly acquiring the features of the information society. Information security is one of the problems faced by modern society in the process of mass use of automated means of its processing.

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HR PLANNING AND EVIDENCE-BASED HR

Undoubtedly, the process of effective human resource management can be determined as one of the most complicated aspects in terms of running a business; nowadays, absolutely every company has a particular set of strategies on the road to solving problems and achieving required goals. For this reason, it is crucial to comprehend that there is a vast spectrum of different methods that can be used in order to increase the overall level of organization performance, including HR planning and also evidence-based HR. Organizational strategies are about creation/implementation changes and also evaluation of the manager's decisions regarding both long-term and short-term objectives.

Human resource planning (HRP) is a permanent process of systematic analysis and planning, where the central geometry always revolves around achieving the optimum use of organization's human resources. Speaking more precisely, the main objective is to ensure the most appropriate fit between employees and their jobs, avoiding manpower surpluses (Railly, Peter). What is more significant, the HRP is divided into four key stages to maximize the chance of a successful strategy implementation; analysis of the present labor supply, forecasting future labor demand, balancing labor demand between employees and their duties, and also assist in achieving organizational goals. For this reason, the HRP has to be flexible enough in order to complete all short-term goals in time and, at the same momentum, change working conditions (business environment) to meet other long-term objectives. The process of planning begins with asserting and auditing the current capacity of human resources. Then, managers should analyze present conditions to clarify the company's strengths and weaknesses: for instance, a company has only 500 employees, does it enough for the future development? Such questions are merely necessary in order to understand the current labor pool and continue the process of HRP. When the analysis of present conditions is done, a company can begin focus on forecasting demand, depending on the company's strategic goals (Railly, Peter). The next stage is about striking a balance between supply

and demand, narrowing the supply of the company's labor and refusing of other unfavorable demands. And the final step can be detected as integrating a plan, resolving all issues and answering all questions before the implementation of a change. It helps to address both tactical and strategic needs of the company correctly, relying on the current conditions and future objectives.

In contrast to HRP, evidence-based HR is another business approach that moves towards identifying solutions that should have the empirical basis, combining both critical thinking and the process of deep analysis. Managers should be able to prove changes that changes in the working environment are based on solid evidence and reliable information. First of all, everything starts with an answerable question how to resolve a particular issue; henceforth, the process requires acquiring enough evidence, their appraising, and also incorporating into the field of the decision-making process (Hameed, Tasneem). This approach is necessary in case if employees cannot understand reasons for specific changes; moreover, when every decision bases on a reliable source of information, the company is more likely to achieve a required goal. Every new step in terms of company's development and expanding would be logical-based, avoiding the possibility of influencing the overall well-being only by the personal desire.

Under those circumstances, it is essential to understand that the aforementioned concepts can be easily utilized in order to help HR in supporting every organization's strategy. The implementation of those concepts is a guarantee that the final decision would be not simply efficient regarding the company's objective but also understandable for employees. HR planning and evidence-based HR are the long-term processes that require an enormous amount of time and efforts, resolving all possible issues at an early stage; everyone would be confident that the future steps are not merely necessary but also successful.

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BOEING 777

The design of the 777 was done completely on computers. Instead of building a full-size model, engineers used computers to electronically "assemble" the entire aircraft. This practically eliminated paper drawings and helped achieve unparalleled levels of accuracy.

The long-range version of the 777 has an optional rest area for cabin crew members in the cargo area beneath the passenger deck.

The 777 has "fly-by-wire" controls. Instead of using mechanically-connected cables to move rudders, flaps and other airplane control surfaces, the pilot sends commands electrically through computers and wires. This reduces weight, complexity, and maintenance.