

The participants check the authenticity of transactions, confirm and form the blocks of records. This approach is of great interest for society because there is no need for intermediaries that process transactions and, as a result, the processing speed of operations is increased and the cost for the end user is reduced.

All Blockchain users form a network of computers, where each computer has a copy of the data in Blockchain. Usually this means an absolute copy of all the blocks, but optionally you can store only the data you need on a specific computer. Therefore, it is almost impossible to switch off or break the Blockchain, because, in order for this action to succeed, it is necessary to switch off or break all the computers in the network. While there is at least one user, Blockchain continues to exist. Each new user expands and enforces the network. And all computers are equal, there are no organizers, moderators, controllers or managers. Everyone is in charge of himself only.

The reliability and security of the Blockchain network is held by cryptographic encryption keys, with which you can easily verify the validity and correctness of the data. In fact, the key itself is a very large number, calculated by using a special algorithm called a hash function. The trick is that for a given dataset, the hash function gives a strictly one key that has two very important properties:

By possessing a key, it is impossible to know the initial data set;

The possibility to find another set of data, given the same key, is almost non-existent.

If you have only a key, you know nothing and can't do any harm. But, after seeing the initial data, you can easily verify that they correspond to the given key. Here is one more important feature of the keys that should be mentioned: even a minimal change in the source data will change the key completely.

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TRANSPORTATION OF GAS

Liquid carbohydrate gases, like fuel, have all the advantages of natural and man-made gases, as well as liquid fuels. They are transported to places of consumption in various ways: by transport, by pipelines, by rail (in tanks), by aircraft (by airplanes, by helicopters), by water (sea and river vessels) and by automobile (automobile tanks, onboard and special vehicles carrying cylinders).

Gas network is a system of pipelines (gas pipelines), which serves for the transport of fuel gases and their distribution among consumers. In addition, it is a key element of the gas supply system of the population and industry.

Depending on the purpose, the following gas networks are distinguished: distribution, intended for the supply of gas from the MRS, MRP and gas storage facilities to the places of consumption and the introduction into the houses and constructions, through which the gas enters directly to consumers. Inside buildings (constructions) gas is distributed through in-building gas pipelines.

Gas supply systems represent a complex of constructions. The choice of gas supply system in the city is influenced by a number of factors. This is primarily the size of the

gas-fossil territory, the peculiarities of its planning, the density of the population, the number and nature of gas consumers, the presence of natural and artificial obstacles for laying gas pipelines (year, dams, ravines, railways, underground constructions, etc.). When designing a gas supply system, develop a number of options and make their technical and economic comparison. For construction use the most advantageous option. The city gas network consists of gas pipelines of different purposes; units of reduction of gases – city distribution points (MRP), city distributive stations (MDS), individual pressure regulators, which ensure the constancy of pressure in devices; gas storage facilities compensating uneven daily gas consumption (mainly for communal purposes). The gas network is equipped with devices for measuring pressure, communication devices, signaling, automatics and shut-off valves (valves, cranes, latches, water gates, etc.) to disconnect individual sections of the network or buildings during accidents, repair works, etc. Depending on the maximum gas pressure, the gas pipelines are divided into the following groups.

High-pressure gas pipelines of category II – at an operating gas pressure of more than 0.3MPa (3kgf/cm²) to 0.6 MPa (6kgf/cm²). Gas pipelines of medium pressure – at an operating gas pressure exceeding 0.005 MPa (0.05 kgf/cm²) to 0.3MPa (3kgf/cm²). Low pressure gas pipelines – at working gas pressure up to 0.005 MPa (0.05 kgf / sq.cm) inclusive.

High and medium pressure gas pipelines serve to supply medium and low pressure urban distribution networks. According to them, the bulk of gas goes to all consumers of the city. These gas pipelines are the main arteries that feed the city with gas. They are performed in the form of rings, floors of rings or rays. Gas in high and medium pressure gas pipelines is supplied from gas distribution stations (GDS). Inhabitant and public buildings, as well as small utility companies join the gas networks of low pressure. Medium and high pressure networks are used to supply gas pipelines of low and medium pressure through local distribution points, as well as gas pipelines of industrial and large utility companies through local distribution points and gas control units. High pressure networks are designed for gas supply to storage facilities and large industrial enterprises. Modern city gas network systems have a hierarchical system of construction, which agrees with the classification of gas pipelines given above. The upper level consists of high pressure gas pipelines of the first and second categories, lower gas pipelines of low pressure. The gas pressure during the transition from a high to a lower level is gradually reduced. This is done with the help of pressure regulators installed on the fracturing.

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TAX REGULATION AS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT COMPONENTS OF STATE REGULATION INFLUENCING ITS ECONOMIC PROCESSES

The current economic situation is characterized by simultaneous, practically equal, functioning of the state and private sectors of economic activity, and by active interference of power structures in the processes of their interaction.