

The official successor of the omnibus is the horse-drawn railway. The cars could accommodate up to 40 passengers. By the end of the nineteenth century, horsedrawn railways covered thousands of kilometers of tracks around the world. The Douglas Horse Tram is the last line of horse tram used as a public transport. There are 45 horses working there and 23 cars are serviced. In 1821, the first monorail was launched in Great Britain. The principle of operation of the monorail was the same everywhere - one rail either above the car or under it in the form of a track. Compared to the metro, monorail transport is simpler and cheaper to build, it is silent and at the same time moves faster than a tram. There are countries that still use monorails. The idea to move transport underground appeared in the XIX century, when the congestion of the streets of large cities increased. By the second half of the XIX century, a network of underground tunnels had already been created in London, through which steam trains ran. In Kiev, the construction of the metro began only by 1949. Simultaneously with the metro, a prototype of a modern tram was born. At the end of the XIX century, transport began to be massively converted to electric traction. At the beginning of the twentieth century, the first trolleybuses and electric trains appeared, trams and subways appeared. The world's first bus was powered by a steam engine and could accommodate only 8 passengers. Its creator was the British inventor Richard Trevithick. His bus resembled an ordinary carriage. In 1886, the first electric bus was created in London.

Today it is the most common type of urban transport. The first trolleybuses were considered an amazing mixture of tram and bus. In Ukraine, the first trolleybus appeared in 1935. This transport does not pollute the atmosphere. It is roomy, more maneuverable than a tram, although not as energy efficient.

References

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LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

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As such a pivotal function in day-to-day operations of many businesses, logistics is still noticeably slow to change. While retail and eCommerce face disruption and keep coming out on top, 50 percent of trucks travel empty on their return journey and warehouses are either overfilled or standing idle.

Digitalization will allow warehousing and transportation operations to elevate customer experience, deliver more value to partners, and consequently –

create an effective ecosystem of supply chain providers: manufacturers, carriers, freight forwarders, and more.

Typically, logistics works in two directions – forward and reverse. When we talk about logistics, we usually mean forward direction, which includes such operations as receiving and processing an order, checking and preparing inventory, packing and picking an item, dispatching it and selecting a transportation route that will deliver the product to a customer as quickly and efficiently as possible. Reverse direction means any operations with managing incorrect or damaged shipments, repairing items, and reusing or recycling.

In a digital world, to manage these processes in both ways, businesses use logistics management systems – a combination of software tools that optimize all processes from making an order and delivering it to a customer's door.

Main modules of a Logistics Management System: Order management
Receiving and processing an order online usually includes operations of creating and editing inventory, managing customer service, accepting payments, checking for fraud, and handling documentation between manufacturers, suppliers, warehousing, and transportation companies.

Inventory management Inventory management is a vital part of the supply chain responsible for controlling and documenting the amount of product for sale. Receiving, storing, and tracking inventory, while dealing with its rapid and constant changes, requires highly accurate product information management.

Warehouse management Warehouse management is a set of processes maintaining, controlling, and automating warehouse operations. This includes receiving items, moving them, maintaining safe work conditions, and using software and hardware to locate and track items.

Strategic transport planning After the order is assembled and wrapped, the last thing left before it leaves the warehouse is optimizing its shipment., namely:

- choosing a shipping method
- connecting to the carrier network
- defining customs fees and documentation for global fulfillment

Transport management The main software suite addressing freight transportation needs and managing all shipping details is transportation management software (TMS). Implementing TMS solutions, companies are looking for the following capabilities:

- delivery management and scheduling.
- cross-docking.
- last mile logistics.
- order tracking.
- transportation accounting.

To sum up, opting a logistics solution in one step to simplifying the entire cycle of logistical and supply chain operations. Effective management of each process from procurement to delivery requires a custom logistics management solution that can accommodate each provider's demands.