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IMPLEMENTATION OF ERP SYSTEMS

Introduction. Oracle (Oracle Corporation) — an American corporation, the world's largest developer of software for organizations, a major supplier of server equipment [1,2]. Oracle Corporation (nasdaq ORCL) is one of the largest American companies, developers of database management systems, database development tools and ERP systems. The corporation is headquartered in the United States, in

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the state of California, near San Francisco. Oracle employs 132,262 people worldwide (as of the last quarter of 2016). The corporation has increased its share of the software market through organic growth and many high-tech acquisitions. Than Oracle became the third largest software company after Microsoft and IBM. The flagship and most famous product is the Oracle database management system. The company also creates many tools for developing databases and mid-range software, enterprise resource planning (ERP) software, Customer Relationship Management Software (CRM) and supply chain management (SCM). Larry Ellison, founder of Oracle, has served as Oracle's CEO throughout the company's history[1-3].

Main part. Some words about foundation, history and development. The company was founded in June 1977 in Santa Clara, California under the name SDL (abbreviation for Software Development Laboratories) Larry Ellison, Bob Miner and Ed Oates. All three founders have worked before this year at Ampex on a project for the US CIA codenamed Oracle. This code name was assigned to the SDL DBMS developed in the first months of its existence. In mid-1979, the US Air Force's Wright-Patterson Air Force Base acquired Oracle v.2 and became the company's first customer [2-4]. At the same time, the renaming of SDL to RSI (English Relational Software, Inc.).

Thanks to the success of Oracle v.2, RSI in 1982 decided to rename it Oracle. In 1983, the third version of the database was released. In 1984, the company received funding from Sequoia Capital. The fourth (in 1984) and fifth (in 1985) versions of a DBMS were successively released. In March 1986, Oracle made an initial public offering of about 2.1 million shares on the NASDAQ. At that time, the company had 450 employees and an annual turnover of \$ 55 million. In 1987, the company formed a division of business applications, focused on the creation of replicable application software, closely integrated with virtually the only product at the time of the company - DBMS. In 1989, the company's headquarters moved to a complex in Redwood Shores (California), turnover in 1989 reached \$ 584 million. The company's first commercial difficulties date back to 1990. The company ended the year with a loss of \$ 12.4 million and laid off 400 people from about 4,000 employees at the time, due to installments provided to large customers by installments that turned into bad debts and accounting errors[2-5].

Now, the company released next its versions of its Oracle Database. Such, the company acquired from DEC a division that develops the Rdb database and all rights to the product, so since then the company has begun to supply several database management systems. That is why, the company acquired the company that developed the first-ever multidimensional Express database management system and OLAP tools based on it. In the same year, the corporation entered the middleware market, releasing Oracle Web Application Server and announcing strategic interests in the development of technologies for the three-tier architecture and the web.

Conclusions. Oracle came in first in the application server market and second in the middleware market as a whole. In the same year, the company entered the hardware market, releasing on the basis of Hewlett-Packard hardware hardware and software complex Exadata, a cluster of servers running RAC. The key product since the company's inception and to this day - Oracle Database. As a result of the acquisition of Sun Microsystems, MySQL AB assets and the freely distributed MySQL database were transferred to Oracle. Also in the product portfolio of the corporation are: TimesTen resident database (acquired together with the company of the same name in 2005); multidimensional database Essbase, which entered the product line as a result of the acquisition of Hyperion; relational DBMS Rdb, which was originally developed in DEC as an infrastructure project for VMS; discontinued to support multidimensional DBMS Express - the world's first multidimensional database management system.

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