- for the proper functioning of the system requires timely updating of the software on all devices, which allows the attacker to influence most of the devices and the security policy of the corporation (in case of interference with the system software update and introduction of "virus" content);

- the compulsory use between the mobile device and the data encryption organization (VPN tunnel or HTTPS);

- security policy in an organization may make it impossible to use personal devices (especially of different types, different manufacturers, with different operating systems), which can lead to the organization in question recognizing the inappropriate implementation of the EMM system.

Conclusions. Thus, the growth of the mobile device market is making it more widely used in the corporate segment for workflow optimization and cost savings, but using the new Bring Your Own Device (BYOD) IT policy requires a constant search for new and evolving information security technologies and methods in a timely manner identify possible threats to its security.

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TECHNOLOGICAL PROCESSES OPTIMIZATION

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The report addresses the optimization of multilayer microbiological systems containing local discrete sources of thermal loading. The aim of the work is to develop mathematical models, numerical methods, algorithms and specialized modeling devices to improve the quality of the biotechnological process of laser segmentation of multilayer microbiological material according to the criterion of viability of parts of the material.

To achieve this goal it is necessary to solve the following tasks.

1. To analyze the existing biotechnological processes of laser segmentation of microbiological material in microbiology, medicine, veterinary medicine.

2. To improve the mathematical model of the main optimization problem of finding rational values of the parameters of thermal effects on a multilayer microbiological material in terms of taking into account the specifics of pulsed thermal effects of a laser on a microbiological material with a complex structure.

3. To offer applied optimization models and ways of their effective numerical implementations on the basis of the existing mathematical model of the main optimization problem of searching for rational values of the parameters of heat exposure.

4. To consider special cases of the main problem and the corresponding applied mathematical models to optimize the parameters of the thermal effect on the multilayer microbiological material.

5. To substantiate and test numerical methods for implementing applied mathematical models for optimizing the parameters of heat exposure and conduct a numerical implementation of a mathematical model for minimizing the volume of thermally injured cells of a biological object.

6. To develop principles for creating software and hardware methods for automating research on applied optimization mathematical models.

The studies conducted by the author made it possible to propose a methodology for modeling and optimizing the main parameters of the thermal effect on the multilayer microbiological material, taking into account the requirements for ensuring the viability of the segmented parts of the microbiological material. In the framework of solving this main problem, the following results were obtained.

1. The mathematical model of the main optimization problem has been improved, which is a multidimensional, non-stationary, non-linear and multi-extreme problem of optimizing the parameters of the process of laser local thermal influence on a multilayer microbiological material, taking into account restrictions on the resulting temperature field of the microbiological material. The formalization and systematization of applied optimization problems, which are special cases of the main optimization problem, is carried out. The characteristic features of their mathematical models are investigated, which made it possible to justify the choice of methods for their numerical and hardware-software implementations.

2. For the first time, a multi-point boundary-value problem for a multilayer microbiological medium has been investigated and the correctness of such a problem with small perturbations has been proved. This result allows us to guarantee the adequacy of the calculated and applied optimization mathematical models describing the process of the action of the laser beam on multilayer microbiological materials.

3. The search method for optimizing the main parameters of the action of the laser beam has been improved, taking into account the specifics of the parameters of the scanned laser sources and mathematical models, based on the composition of sequentially applied numerical methods that form the computational structure. A block diagram of the basic algorithm for the implementation of the computational structure is proposed. This allows for the numerical implementation of applied optimization mathematical models to change only the composition of numerical methods in the corresponding computational structures.

4. The methods and means of software and hardware implementation of applied optimization mathematical models were further developed. A method and two devices for the implementation of mathematical models are proposed, which makes it possible to increase the efficiency (in terms of time and memory) of the implementation of these models and allows, through the use of functionally oriented blocks for the implementation of subtasks, to increase the accuracy of solving applied problems.

«VALUE-ENERGY» CONCEPT OF HUMAN RESOURCES OF A DESIGN-ORIENTED ORGANIZATION

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The value approach to human resource management should be based on an appropriate system of factors determining the "value" of these resources.

As the analysis of modern publications has shown, the "competency-based content" of human resources is dominant in the formation of the project team and the distribution of human resources / team members for individual project activities.

However, in practice, two employees with the same "competency-based content" can cope with the same task with varying degrees of success. The same is true for the project team as a whole: the same competency content of the teams can provide a varying degree of success for the same project. The reason for this, first of all, is the specific features of the conditions in which the implementation of a single task and / or the entire project is carried out.

So, a project team with high potential (in the classical sense of this category) and the required competence content may be ineffective in solving project or program management tasks in specific conditions. The reason for this may be, for example, the lack of "stress resistance", which is necessary for successful project management in the conditions that require it. Thus, for such a project, the team should be formed taking into account the requirement that members have specific qualities (such as the stress resistance mentioned).

The thesis is true: not only a set of competencies, but also a set of certain qualities (personality and character traits) are necessary for the project team members to ensure its success. We believe that, remaining within the framework of the current terminology of project management, we define these properties as "energy", which is the extension of the category "entrepreneurial energy" introduced in [1,2] from the level of organization management to the level of the project team and members of the team / unit of human resources.