THE CURRENT STATE OF THE VIRTUAL DOCUMENT CIRCULATION SYSTEM

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Abstract: *Virtual document circulation is truly a convenient and secure way to share and store files. The primary data function is to securely upload and download multiple files, which may include business letters, documents, or charts. The design and style of virtual document circulation should facilitate the secure transfer and storage of records. It offers a user-friendly interface. The use of virtual document circulation is intended for sharing and storing confidential documents. Board members, often spread across the globe, need to view important documents or review highly classified information. It helps to securely access and keep your files private. Using an online data space allows us to securely discuss business-critical files, while avoiding legal issues that could arise from document leaks.*

Summary Recently, intrusion detection systems (IDS) have been implemented effectively secure networks. Using neural networks and machine learning in detection and classification inputs are powerful alternative solutions. Both Gradients in this research paper momentum -based backscattering (BP) and gradient descent momentum and adaptive gain (GDM/AG) are used neural networks work like IDS. Offer done of both efficiency check learning circuits, neuron to the network offer based IDS done learning from the algorithm used without built - rhythms . The efficiency of both algorithms is checked in terms of convergence speed . achieve system learning and elapsed learning time using different neural network settings parameters. The result showed that the BP learning algorithm based on GDM/AG GDM-based BP is superior to the learning algorithm.

Key words: *Automation, document circulation management, Intrusion Detection Systems (IDS), Neural Networks (NN), Back Propagation (BP).*

Introduction. The system of automated document circulation management of academy councils – is the system, which consists of a set of means for automation of the processes of methodical documents: agenda, decision making, protocols, registering present participants, etc. The importance of development of such systems is determined by modern demands for increasing document management efficiency and implementing search processes. The aim of this work is automation of document circulation management processes in academy councils. The object of this research is the automation processes of document formation and implementation of search functions in the systems of automated document circulation management. The general tasks of the given work are the development of the models for the system of automated documents management and the algorithms of their implementation on the basis of the system of automated documents

circulation of the magistracy, post-graduation and doctoral institute (MPDI) of the Vinnitsa national technical university (VNTU).

Virtual Documents A virtual document is simply a document for which no persistent state exists and for which some or all of each instance is generated at run time. We define an electronic document as both content and links associated with that document. A virtual document can then be pages, Java applets, or application results, and may or may not have associated links. The content may be defined by tags, a template, a program, a database query, or by some application. Virtual documents have grown out of a need for interactivity and individualization of documents, particularly on the Web. The paradigm of the Web has quickly shifted our expectations for information from that of retrieval of electronic copies of documents from a large repository of relatively static information to manipulation of a large collection of information resources. Some of these resources are documents and some of these resources are processes that create documents. In addition, the role of user is shifting from reader to active participant and author. Users expect hypertext functionality to be available with digital documents: to be able to make comments and annotations, to be able to initiate discussion, and to be able to add content and links while reading, both individually and collaboratively. Categories of Virtual Documents Virtual documents can be categorized, roughly, on how they are created, such as: using templates, from computations, as composites, and as metadata. A simple category of virtual documents results from the use of templates in which much of the content is inserted at run time. For example, reports can be generated from a standard template in which the structure is in persistent storage and the actual content is pulled from a database. Documents can be generated that include computational results and visualizations based on current results or user interaction, such as the MathResource (www.MathResources.com) interactive math dictionary. Composite documents can be generated by putting together content from multiple sources at run time and presenting this to the user as a single unit, such as we see for personalized electronic news editions, such as PointCast (www.pointcast- .com). Metadata may be generated on the fly by extraction and summarization programs to produce virtual documents that may or may not be stored and may or may not be reproducible, depending on the nature of the underlying data. Furthermore, structural standards, such as the proposed XML (www.w3.org), may deliver different representations to different users from the same document. Concerns and Research Issues The emergence of virtual documents reveals some very interesting information retrieval problems.

Revisiting—Users have an expectation that documents found one day will be available on a subsequent search. The notion of bookmark does not apply to virtual documents in its normal simplistic way. Bookmarks need enough information to recreate the document as it was. Users then need to be able to go forward and backward in time through changes to that virtual document.

Authentication—Who is responsible for the quality of the contents of a virtual document where components may come from a variety of sources and/or processes?

Reference—How do authors cite virtual documents? Version—Version control has long been a concern of Information Retrieval research and is now a central issue for management of virtual documents.

Annotation—The roles of user of information and the supplier of information are merging. Readers expect to be able to add data, such as, comments, annotations, paths, and links, as well as content, while they are reading.

Conclusion. The developed automated system of documents circulation management of academy councils is directed at the automation of formation and edition processes of the Council official documentation with the supply of different work modes at the expense of identified access rights of specific users. The models of the automated system were implemented structurally on the basis of interactive software complex of document circulation management of MPDI in the Vinnitsa national technical university, which gives the opportunity of local and network selection work modes and provides the implementation of remote user access using Internet resources.

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