• Although it is fairly easy to draw, designing is much more difficult.
• The lack of kinematic, strength, temperature and frequency analysis.
• The specification system is not fully thought out.
• Extremely slow system development.
• It is not possible to perform ergonomic calculations.
• Very modest possibilities for creating photo-realistic images.
• The high complexity and cost of modifying the system to suit developer needs.
• The weak surface modeling system.
• The lack of tools for reserving volumes.
• Some problems when importing models from other CADs.

The purposes of designing a belt conveyor drive are: the acquisition of practical skills in working with drawings and calculations; obtaining 3D design skills as well as in the development of drawings. the familiarization and the in-depth study of the interface and familiarity with the program.

In the course of work, we acquired and mastered the necessary skills for working with the KOMPAS-3D program. This project allowed us to understand the main stages of development and design of the assembly mechanism more deeply. Today, this program is relevant in the CIS countries and is not only used in many large enterprises and small industries, so this work has provided us with practical skills and knowledge for further development and study.

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SHOULD HUMANS DRINK COW'S MILK?

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In the modern world, every second person likes dairy products and considers them healthy. From early childhood, mothers and grandmothers give us warm milk, porridge in the morning, sandwiches with cheese, yogurt, sour cream, pancakes with cottage cheese and so on. Every person considers normal to use milk in the diet every day, but it is a huge mistake. Why do we drink milk? Yes, for feeding newborns, for the development and support of their immune system. During the first months of life babies are fed with milk, because we are mammals.

The people are the only species that drink milk of another species and continue to drink it even after the end of the breastfeeding period. Hence, we have a lot of diseases because the enzymes of animal milk cannot be processed by the human's organism. For example, cow's milk contains such protein as casein, which is not digested by the human's organism, as well as lactose milk sugar, which does not break down and leads to bacteriosis. When milk enters the organism the disaccharide lactose breaks down into two components under the influence of hydrochloric acid. These components are glucose and galactose, the first of them is absorbed, and the second one never disappears from the body and only accumulates, resulting in cataracts, arthritis, and cellulite. Also dairy products provide high levels of saturated cholesterol fats, which are known as causes of atherosclerosis. This leads to heart diseases [2].

Lactose is the sugar found in milk and dairy products and it needs the enzyme lactase to break it down. Without enough lactase, the lactose is broken down by bacteria in the small bowel, causing bloating, flatulence, stomach cramps, diarrhea and nausea. Globally, around 70% of us don't continue producing lactase after we have finished breast or formula feeding. Genetically, babies need milk – adults not so much. But northern Europeans, who thousands of years ago got into cattle farming, have adapted to cow's milk and have a genetic mutation so that only between 2 and 15% have a degree of lactase deficiency. This rises to 23% in central Europeans and 95% in Asian populations. So, milk is a time delayed action bomb [3].

I think we should replace milk with something more useful and safe. First, we need to understand that people are not omnivorous; it is not surprising that nature thinks that a person should eat seasonal products in raw form. In natural conditions, people would be extremely fruit-eating. Thus, the healthiest fats are found in nuts and avocados, proteins in legumes (beans, lentils, seeds), and carbohydrates in vegetables, fruits, cereals, honey. And the milk itself can be replaced with coconut, rice, almond, oatmeal, nutty, pumpkin, poppy milk. If we talk about vitamin D, then it is in fish oil, which is also useful for Omega-3 fatty acids [1].

I hope that soon the real truth about milk will be known everywhere, because a large number of the population do not even suspect that milk can be harmful. I really sorry that the people complicate everything in this world, thereby make harm to themselves. For this reason, we need to strive for healthy nutrition, because it makes our immunity strong. All diseases go pass us, and our appearance makes us happy, because a healthy person is a happy person. We are what we consume.

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INTERNET OF THINGS VULNERABILITIES AND PERSONAL DATA PROTECTION

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Every year, Internet of Things is becoming more and more popular and accessible. Experts report on increasing number of Internet-connected home appliances. By 2020, their number will be from 25 billion (Gartner) to 50 billion (Ericsson) [1].

This study is an attempt to analyze the vulnerability of IoT devices and make some recommendations on what needs to be done to be more secure when using IoT and not become a victim of criminals skillful at hacking and social engineering.

Smart technology is actually surrounding people. They function in everyday life, in business and in industry: teapots, television sets, door locks, photo frames connected to the network – they are just the small elements of IoT. The IoT class of devices offers users a bright future with process automation, reduced material costs and time saving, but the introduced innovations add serious security problems and are still vulnerable to hackers.

Hewlett Packard Enterprise reviewed the 10 most popular devices on the Internet of Things, and the study report reveals an alarmingly high average number of vulnerabilities in devices [2]. Vulnerabilities are ranged from service faults to weak passwords for cross-site scripting. The analysis was carried out on IoT devices from manufacturers of televisions, remote power outlets, home thermostats, scales, webcams, home alarms, hubs for controlling multiple devices, controllers and automatic garage doors. Currently, the most of devices connect to cloud services that increase security risks. In addition, IoT devices imply the presence of mobile applications that can control gadgets remotely, which opens up new attack opportunities for hackers. According to the latest research 70% of the devices surveyed do not encrypt data during transmission between themselves and the Internet or local network, and the configuration can send this data on the Internet [3]. Almost every device also collects personal information such as name, address, birth data, medical information and credit card numbers. It is important that 80% of the devices studied have problems