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Vk56 performance parts

Performant is an unofficial adjective used in computer science to indicate the ability of a program to perform in an acceptable manner. It is sometimes used to indicate that a program runs efficiently, but traditionally means that the program meets the standard good enough. Not everyone in the computer industry like this word, claiming that it is not legitimate or should not be used, but has been adopted strongly in computer science, however. On many computer systems, an acceptable execution program allows administrators or automation software to deal with other problems or optimization processes. But while performant suggests that a computer program or application runs sufficiently for common use, this will not always be enough. For example, in cloud computing, workload and application management should be optimized for exceptional data transmission, analysis, and protection. A performance program suggests that it runs successfully; however, it may not meet the current standard for highly optimized virtual data management or cloud computing. High-performance computing Although terms are often used in the same conversation, performance and high-performance computing are not exactly the same. While performant refers to a system that is functioning sufficiently, high-performance computing focuses on exceptional computing performance: developers improve and simplify coding processes to save computational energy. Compute performance includes compute drive speed; memory, which affects data storage and management; and data transfer between memory and compute resources. In high-performance computing for Python, for example, programmers optimize Python encoding processes to improve program efficiency. Although the program may be working well enough, removing strange steps or shortening a process means that the data can move more slightly and use less energy. Programmers can rewrite code to make a program more efficient. Although a performance program does not work to optimize your processes, high-

performance computing works. For Marina Abramović's Performance Counting rice, the artist sits volunteer participants at a table with a pencil, a sheet of paper and a pile of rice and lentils. They are tasked with separating the grains, keeping a count of each. And they're going to do it for six hours. The performance piece, a workshop of the Marina Abramović Institute, is an exercise in what has become known as the Abramović Method — in other words, the concentration, self-control and willpower needed to, say, without moving in the MoMA lobby in front of the day's visitors' table or standing passively while gallery spectators are instructed to use any of the 72 objects (a rose, a feather, scissors, a scalpel, a gun, a bullet) on it the way they choose. A network of tables designed by Daniel Libeskind at Marina Marina Counting the rice workshop at the Centre d'Art Contemporain in Geneva. Photo: Annik WetterWhen it comes to sitting for six hours, the seat in question takes on new importance. Designed by architect Daniel Libeskind with Italian furniture manufacturer Moroso, it is an austere, sharp-cornered structure that folds around the seated participant like a piece of plywood origami —an iteration of a school table on which the writing surface is connected to the chair. The limited edition of Moroso Counting the Rice Table rendered in cement in collaboration with Marina Abramović and Daniel Libeskind. Photo: Gianni Antoniali/IkonNow Moroso will produce individual versions of the table in a limited edition of 30. With clean lines rendered in high-performance cement, they feel like works of art itself —the intangible performance piece given the physical form. For more information, visit moroso.it. Help us show products that you will love Kitchenistic helps you find the latest and gratest products! We heal, you find out! Recent headlines have proclaimed that Accenture, Dell, Microsoft and others have eliminated the performance review. In fact, these organizations are speeding up the performance management process; the only thing they are eliminating is the practice of classifying employees and then firing those with the lowest ratings, commonly known as rank and yank. Although the performance review process is widely recognized as flawed, few if any organizations are ending evaluations. Employees need feedback after all, and managers need agreement on professional goals. The process is troubling. The evaluations make many employees anxious, and managers overworked even more stressed. CEB estimates that training, filling out forms and other activities associated with the review process consume more than 200 hours per year for the average manager. In IT, a full performance review takes several hours to write and requires the manager to gather information from employee IT peers and customers in the rest of the organization. In addition to reviewing the previous year's performance, a good review should also include discussion of next year's goals and training/certification opportunities. In a way, you have ample reason to evaluate and streamline your own process. And as much is being said within the industry nowadays about the need to do this, it is possible to gather some good ideas. For example, working within your organization's HR policies, you can do the following things: Establish appropriate and relevant metrics. Make sure your team's assessments evaluate activities and achievements they are able to control; they should not be held responsible for results that depend on the of others or corporate madness. Professor and author W. Edwards Deming was not a fan of the annual individual individual review, claiming: It is unfair because it attributes to people in a group differences that can be caused entirely by the system in which they work. Carefully select the performance criteria. Understand the details of the work. New or non-technical managers should take the time to learn enough about the responsibilities and accomplishments of employees' work to judge performance accurately. The coaching staff can be prickly, often seeing anyone who doesn't understand the details of their discipline as just a suit. Showing genuine interest helps break down barriers and can transform employees' perception of you from a suit to a coach. Most employees like to talk about their work. In some cases, explaining activities and challenges can help an employee see an issue from a different perspective, thus revealing a new solution. Provide regular feedback. Don't wait for a formal meeting driven by corporate paperwork to tell employees how they are. Provide feedback as events occur. Take time to thank employees for a job well done or to suggest ways to deal with a situation differently. When this is done well, the annual performance review becomes largely a summary of prior feedback, which avoids unpleasant surprises. Follow the feedback. Keep a record of the informal feedback you provide, even if HR doesn't have a tracking system. The record will help ensure that specific achievements or deficiencies are not inadvertently omitted from written comments. Specifics help justify increases, bonuses, and promotions for stellar employees, while providing the justification for replacing underperforming ones. In addition, a reasonably complete record covering all direct employees can help limit processes that allege wrongful termination and discrimination. Even when the organization prevails, these processes waste a lot of time and money. Also focus on the remote team. Most people find remote management difficult. Local challenges and cultural nuances can significantly affect the way work is done. Do not make sure that the conditions in the field mirror those of headquarters. Visit remote locations periodically to understand local conditions and challenges. Get closer to the team so they can get in touch with you more freely and have a better understanding of you both personally and professionally. These visits can also serve to dispel any misinterpretations of corporate goals, guidelines, and employees. Recognize a Work. HR professionals and psychologists have known for decades that recognition is a more powerful motivator than money (after food, shelter and other basic needs have been met.) Everyone appreciates the excellent work. While some people prefer private recognition, most people enjoy being recognized for a job well done in front of the rest organization. Enforce proper use. The purpose of the performance review is not just to fill out the form or satisfy HR. Instead, performance review is a personnel development tool that facilitates a discussion between manager and employee around performance and future growth. Many managers require employees to write their own review. Many managers will then simply sign unless they contain false or controversial allegations. Any opportunities for discussion, greater understanding, or goal setting are lost unless a dialogue occurs and changes are made together. Misaligned perceptions can cause layoffs, even from the best artists. Make sure that managers who report to you create meaningful assessments and understand that their own review depends on it. Employees who receive trivial performance assessments must file a complaint. Offer training. Make sure that all managers get basic training on your company's performance review process. Many top IT managers are excellent technical employees who have been promoted in order to circumvent compensation limits. Most of these new managers need managerial training. (Would you like to work for someone who had only a minimal understanding of what managers do - like Dilbert's pointy-haired boss?) If your organization is large enough, it can already have a management development program. If not, Open College, the University of Oklahoma, Udemy, community colleges and others offer cost-free or low-cost introductory management courses. Make sure that these programs include the performance review process, as well as employee assessment and motivation. Otherwise, develop your own internal training. Early in my career, I was fortunate enough to have a manager who said, My job is to give my job. He explained that if he could help me acquire new skills, I could take on some of his responsibilities, preparing for greater responsibility and releasing him to take on new tasks. He did not expect an annual performance review to provide evaluation and encouragement to his team; he was a source of continuous feedback for everyone who worked for him. Don't let current industry news try to decimate the performance review process. When done correctly, it is still an excellent tool to align individual performance and objectives with corporate business objectives. But don't wait for next year's performance reviews so employees know what's expected or appreciated. And if you want to deliver a real surprise during an employee's review, ask him how he that you're going! Just be prepared to accept your feedback gracefully - and keep smiling! Bart Perkins is managing partner of Ky-based Louisville, Leverage Partners Inc., which helps organizations invest well in IT. Contact him at BartPerkins@LeveragePartners.com.