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SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGER

User's Manual



February 2006

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DELIVER
No Product? No Program. Logistics for Health

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGER

User's Manual

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DELIVER

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Acronyms

AMC	average monthly consumption
ART	antiretroviral therapy
ARV	antiretroviral
CYP	couple-years of protection
DB	database
DRP	Distribution Resource Planning (module)
LMIS	logistics management information system
NTP	National TB/Leprosy Program (Uganda)
SDP	service delivery point
TB	tuberculosis

1. Introduction to Supply Chain Manager

What Is Supply Chain Manager?

Supply Chain Manager is a software tool developed by John Snow, Inc. Written in Microsoft Access 2000®, Supply Chain Manager provides critical logistics information to managers of distribution systems. It monitors the flow of products from the central warehouse through intermediate warehouses to health service delivery points (SDPs) that distribute products to end users. Supply Chain Manager can help program managers determine which facilities are understocked or overstocked, review trends in consumption on a product-by-product basis, estimate procurement requirements for each product, identify facilities with potential inventory management problems, and plan deliveries to facilities.

Supply Chain Manager is not a system for warehouse management or procurement management, but it can work with existing management systems to ensure appropriate stock levels.

Supply Chain Manager has two modules: a logistics management module (Product Tracking) and a Distribution Resource Planning (DRP) module. The Product Tracking module helps monitor supply levels throughout the supply chain. The DRP module helps plan deliveries from a central distribution center to other facilities in the distribution system.

Supply Chain Manager also provides a means for transferring data entered into the system across multiple levels of the supply chain. Data from SDPs can be collected and entered at the district level through traditional paper-based systems. Those same data can then be electronically submitted to and synchronized with a central-level installation of Supply Chain Manager. Additionally, background information for products, facilities, and programs can be entered at the central level and electronically distributed to the lower-level facilities and stores.

Product Tracking Module

The Product Tracking module helps managers monitor the flow of products from central warehouses to SDPs. This function facilitates replenishment of products up to the desired level at the end of each reporting period. Inventory can be monitored regularly at warehouses (for example, central, regional, or district warehouses) and at SDPs. The module helps logistics managers maintain appropriate stock levels throughout the supply chain, ensuring that products are available when they are needed (provided that stock levels are regularly reported and recorded).

The Product Tracking module is designed to assist logistics managers in carrying out the following activities:

- Monitoring the supply status of SDPs and warehouses
- Monitoring trends in product distribution that can help forecast future needs
- Making key logistics decisions on resupply, forecasting, and procurement
- Evaluating the performance of individual facilities and of the entire distribution system.

Distribution Resource Planning Module

The DRP module helps managers allocate distribution resources—vehicles and personnel—for effective delivery of products to storage and delivery points within the distribution system.

The DRP module is designed to assist managers with the following functions:

- Monitoring facilities within the distribution system
- Defining the minimum shipment size of products to be distributed
- Defining the types of vehicles in the distribution fleet
- Tracking vehicles scheduled for delivery
- Defining delivery routes and tracking completed deliveries
- Allocating available personnel to delivery routes, thereby enabling efficient use of human resources
- Highlighting facilities requiring prompt delivery, thus helping avoid stockouts.

What Is New in Version 3?

Version 3 of Supply Chain Manager is designed to support the features of today's integrated distribution systems. With version 3 you can

- Transfer electronic data across multiple levels of the supply chain (multi-tier reporting)
- Issue reports for groups
- Track tuberculosis and antiretroviral treatment programs.

Minimum System Requirements

Supply Chain Manager requires the following minimum hardware and software resources:

Resource	Minimum Requirements
CPU	Pentium II class or higher
Operating System	Windows 95/98/2000/NT
Memory	32 MB
Hard Drive Space	100 MB
Video Adapter	VGA with 800 × 600 resolution
Printer	8 PPM laser

2. Before You Begin

Distribution System Requirements

If you are to make the fullest use of Supply Chain Manager, your distribution system should have the following characteristics:

- Each facility receives products from one—and only one—supplying facility.
- All facilities report on the same schedule.
- Reports are submitted to one or more processing facilities, which can then electronically submit their data to a central-level processing facility for developing the big picture.
- Reporting is relatively complete, timely, and accurate.
- Facilities report beginning stock levels, receipts, issues, and adjustments for each product during each reporting period.

If you use an ordering system in which facilities at the upper end of your supply chain determine the amount of product to distribute (a push system), you may use the Distribution Resource Planning (DRP) module in addition to the Product Tracking module. In a push system, delivery vehicles distribute products from a distribution center to intermediate storage facilities and service delivery points (SDPs) on the basis of estimated need.

Your distribution system should have these characteristics to take advantage of the DRP module:

- Deliveries are made from one distribution center.
- Products are distributed only to facilities at the next level in the supply chain.

You can track stock levels at each facility in the Product Tracking module and plan deliveries to those facilities in the DRP module. Data on stock levels are entered into the Product Tracking module and are then used by the DRP module to determine which facilities are most in need of supplies, according to historical information.

Before Using Supply Chain Manager

Before you can use Supply Chain Manager to track movement of products through the supply chain, you must describe your present distribution system. First, define your service delivery points and facility types, list the products you distribute, and list which products are supplied by each facility type. Then, describe your distribution system and establish the operating procedures you will use to enter and access data in Supply Chain Manager.

Identify Service Delivery Points

A service delivery point is a health service facility dispensing products to end users. Supply Chain Manager focuses on SDPs, viewing them as priority facilities for resupply. The software's primary role is to monitor the stock levels at SDPs. Supply Chain Manager also tracks logistics data for all

Design (Analog/Synthesizable) - your hardware becomes hardware-specific Design Information

The **analog** part of the design is not synthesizable. It is hardware-specific. The **synthesizable** part of the design is hardware-independent. The **hardware** is what you want to synthesize.

Design Method

The **Design Method** is the way you design your hardware. It is a set of rules that you follow to design your hardware. It is a set of rules that you follow to design your hardware.

- **Design Method (Hardware-Independent) - your hardware**
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Design Method

The **Design Method** is the way you design your hardware. It is a set of rules that you follow to design your hardware.

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- **Design Method**
- **Design Method**

Before Using the DRP Module

Before you can use the DRP module to manage distribution from a distribution center, you must describe delivery routes, vehicles, and personnel. First, determine the location of each facility within your distribution network. Then identify delivery vehicles as well as personnel responsible for deliveries.

After you have gathered this information, define the routes that the vehicles will follow to deliver to facilities in your distribution system.

Identify the Distribution Center

In the DRP module, all products are distributed from a single distribution center. Typically, this point is the central storage facility in the distribution network, but it can also be a regional or district storage facility that supplies other facilities in its immediate area. You can activate the DRP module and identify the distribution center when you configure Supply Chain Manager for first use. (See **System Configuration** in Chapter 4 for information on activating the DRP module and identifying the distribution center.)

Identify Delivery Vehicles

Transport is essential to any distribution system. The DRP module allows you to define the capacity of delivery vehicles in the distribution system and decide which vehicle to assign to a particular route in accordance with cargo volume and vehicle capacity. The DRP module can also track planned and scheduled deliveries before they occur.

Identify Delivery Personnel

The DRP module allows you to identify the personnel responsible for making deliveries. The module also enables you to assign delivery personnel to scheduled deliveries.

Define Delivery Routes

After you have identified delivery vehicles and personnel, you then indicate the location of each facility within the distribution network. In the Product Tracking module, you defined each facility as a central storage facility, an intermediate storage facility that receives and distributes products, or an SDP that delivers products to end users. To define the distribution network, you create distribution routes, assign facilities to routes, and specify the distance and traveling time between each facility in the route and between each facility and the distribution center.

Using the DRP Module Effectively

The DRP module identifies facilities most in need of resupply according to historical consumption data stored in the Product Tracking module. To do so, it estimates the current balance for each product at each facility according to the last known balance and determines how much is needed to reach the facility's maximum supply level. This process can maximize the effectiveness of limited delivery resources by scheduling deliveries according to need. When the delivery is scheduled, you can load delivery vehicles so that products destined for the neediest facilities are most easily accessible.

Before Using Multiple-Level Installation

Before you can take advantage of Supply Chain Manager's multi-tier function, you will need to identify where your data centers will be managed. You will also need to identify which facilities will be associated with which data centers.

Identify Where the Data Centers Will Be Managed

Product-tracking data can be collected at multiple points (for example, districts, regions, zones, and the like). Each location for the collection and entry of data should be identified and supplied with the resources needed for running Supply Chain Manager.








Identify Which Facilities Belong to Each Data Center

Determine which facilities will submit their product-tracking reports to which data center. This information flow may follow the normal data flow of the existing logistics management information system.

3. Getting Started




Common buttons and screen elements that are used in Supply Chain Manager are shown in table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Common Buttons

Button	Use
	Creates a new record
	Edits the current record
	Deletes the current record (if the record can be deleted)
	Prints the current record or report
	Displays the previous record in the list
	Displays the next record in the list
	Returns to the previous screen

Common buttons on pull-down menus are shown in table 3.2.

Table 3.2 Common Buttons on Pull-Down Menus

Button	Use
	Exits Supply Chain Manager
	Returns to the main menu from any submenu
	Returns to a submenu

Full-Dress Herring

The following table is available in *Figure 11.1* of *Introduction to Statistics*, 11th Edition, published by Cengage Learning. The table is available in the *Appendix* of *Figure 11.1* of *Introduction to Statistics*, 11th Edition, published by Cengage Learning. The table is available in the *Appendix* of *Figure 11.1* of *Introduction to Statistics*, 11th Edition, published by Cengage Learning.

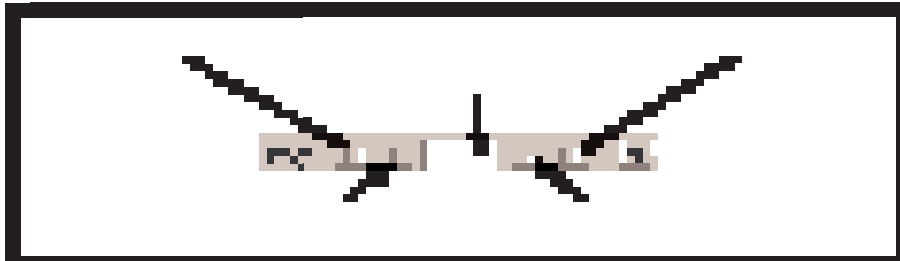


Year	Percentage
2000	12
2001	12
2002	12
2003	12
2004	12
2005	12
2006	12
2007	12
2008	12
2009	12
2010	12
2011	12
2012	12
2013	12
2014	12
2015	12
2016	12
2017	12
2018	12
2019	12
2020	12
2021	12
2022	12
2023	12
2024	12
2025	12
2026	12
2027	12
2028	12
2029	12
2030	12

The following table is available in *Figure 11.1* of *Introduction to Statistics*, 11th Edition, published by Cengage Learning. The table is available in the *Appendix* of *Figure 11.1* of *Introduction to Statistics*, 11th Edition, published by Cengage Learning.

Percentage of Herring

The following table is available in *Figure 11.1* of *Introduction to Statistics*, 11th Edition, published by Cengage Learning. The table is available in the *Appendix* of *Figure 11.1* of *Introduction to Statistics*, 11th Edition, published by Cengage Learning.



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Percentage of Herring

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- Left
- Right
- Top
- Bottom



Figure 3.4 Vertical and horizontal scroll bars.

Figure 3.4 is an example of horizontal and vertical scroll bars. To quickly scroll through a screen, click the square button at the right end or bottom end of the horizontal or vertical scroll bar and move it up and down or left and right while holding down the left mouse button.

Tree-View Menus

Tree-view menus represent a hierarchical data structure, such as categories and subcategories of products on the Product Tracking form or nested reporting groups on the Product Background form.

Tree menus (Figure 3.5) allow you to view all the categories, subcategories, and products in the distribution system.

To the left of each category and subcategory is a plus or minus sign. To view the subcategories and products in a category, click the plus sign. To collapse the list of subcategories and products, click the minus sign.

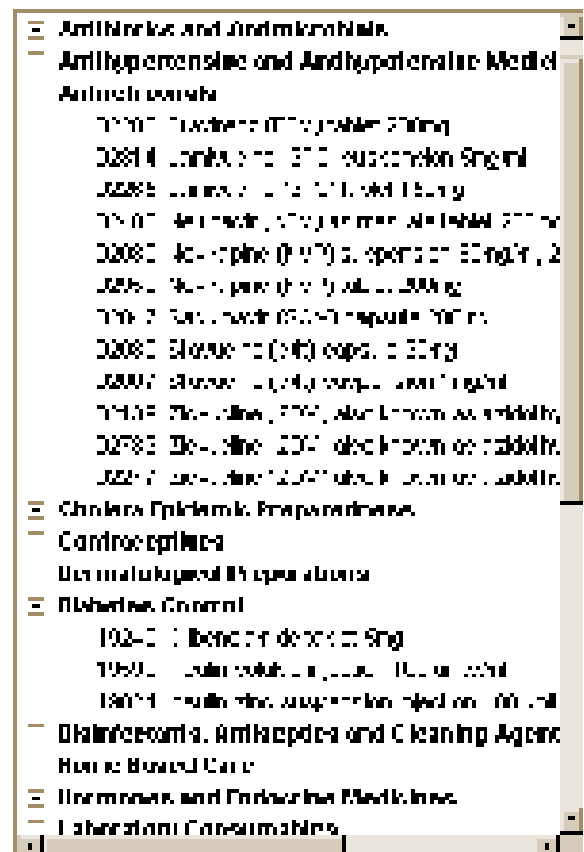


Figure 3.5 Tree menu.

4. System Maintenance

Before applying this change, you may wish to create a backup of the system configuration. This is done by using the following command:

```
root@kali:~# cat /etc/passwd > /root/passwd.backup
```

System Configuration

The system configuration is the set of parameters that define the system configuration. The system configuration is stored in the file `/etc/passwd`.

- 1. **Prerequisites:** You must have root access to the system. You must also have the `sudo` command installed on the system.



Change the System Configuration using the `sudo` command.

The `sudo` command is used to execute the `cat` command.

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1. **Die Bundesregierung hat die Verantwortung für die Umsetzung der...**

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Die Bundesregierung hat die Verantwortung für die Umsetzung der...

9. Click the Service Statistics checkbox to enable the collection of service statistics.

The New Users Only checkbox under the Service Statistics checkbox lets you collect data on new users only. Collecting data on expected new users for each product you track enables you to augment current consumption to meet rising demand for products such as antiretroviral drugs.

10. Click the New Users Only checkbox to enable the collection of statistics on new users only.

The Purposes of Use checkbox lets you collect data on one or more purposes of use for each product dispensed. For example, HIV test kits may be used for multiple purposes—voluntary counseling and testing, prevention of mother-to-child transmission, or clinical diagnosis. When this feature is activated, Supply Chain Manager records quantities of each product dispensed by purpose of use in addition to the total quantities dispensed as reported by the facility.

11. Click the Purposes of Use checkbox to enable the collection of data on quantities of products dispensed by purpose of use.

The Quantities on Order checkbox lets you record quantities of each product on order. These quantities are then subtracted from the calculation of the quantities required of each product to bring a facility up to the maximum stock level.

12. Click the Quantities on Order checkbox to enable the collection of data on quantities of products on order.

The Quantities on Hand checkbox lets you determine whether the shipment date field will be presented on the Product Tracking form.

13. Click the Quantities on Hand checkbox to display the shipment date field on the Product Tracking form.

The Use Category Min/Max checkbox gives you the ability to set minimum and maximum stock levels for each category associated with an individual facility.

14. Click the Use Category Min/Max checkbox to set minimum and maximum stock levels for your facilities.

The Adjust Quantity Required to min Shipment (AMC <1) checkbox lets you determine whether products with traditionally small AMCs (>0 and <1) be rounded up to one instead of rounded down to zero.

15. Click the Adjust Quantity Required to min Shipment (AMC <1) to allow products with traditionally small AMCs (>0 and <1) to be rounded up to one.

The Multi-Tier Role field lets you determine roles in a multiple-tier system on the basis of the following options:

- None: Not a multiple-tier system
- Master DB: The central level of the multiple-tier system

- **Contract documents and drawings are not to be changed.**
- **Final (Final) completion of the project is not to be delayed.**

Always to remember: **Contract documents and drawings are not to be changed and the project is not to be delayed.** This means that the contractor must always be aware of the contract documents and drawings and must always be aware of the contract documents and drawings. This means that the contractor must always be aware of the contract documents and drawings. This means that the contractor must always be aware of the contract documents and drawings.

16. The contractor must be aware of the contract documents and drawings and must always be aware of the contract documents and drawings.

17. The contractor must be aware of the contract documents and drawings and must always be aware of the contract documents and drawings.

The contractor must be aware of the contract documents and drawings and must always be aware of the contract documents and drawings.

18. The contractor must be aware of the contract documents and drawings and must always be aware of the contract documents and drawings.

The contractor must be aware of the contract documents and drawings and must always be aware of the contract documents and drawings.

- **Always be aware of the contract documents and drawings.**
- **Always be aware of the contract documents and drawings.**
- **Always be aware of the contract documents and drawings.**

19. The contractor must be aware of the contract documents and drawings and must always be aware of the contract documents and drawings.

The contractor must be aware of the contract documents and drawings and must always be aware of the contract documents and drawings.

20. The contractor must be aware of the contract documents and drawings and must always be aware of the contract documents and drawings.

The contractor must be aware of the contract documents and drawings and must always be aware of the contract documents and drawings.

21. The contractor must be aware of the contract documents and drawings and must always be aware of the contract documents and drawings.

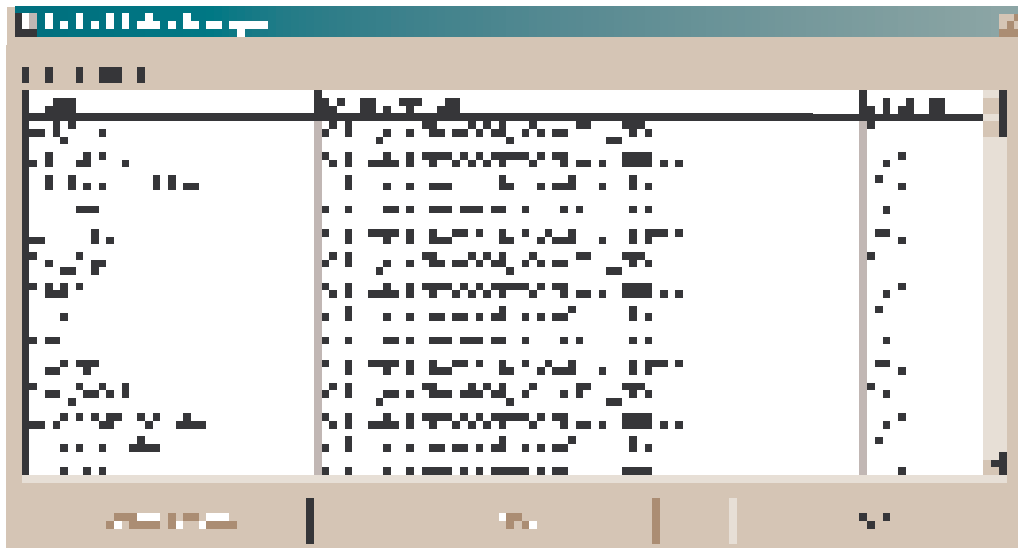
22. The contractor must be aware of the contract documents and drawings and must always be aware of the contract documents and drawings.

Lab 10: The Router

Configure the router to support the following: Supply Class Through addressable, Web-based configuration, Class Through, Static addressable, and Class Through. Program the router to support the following: Supply Class Through addressable, Web-based configuration, Class Through, Static addressable, and Class Through. Program the router to support the following: Supply Class Through addressable, Web-based configuration, Class Through, Static addressable, and Class Through.

1. In the configuration window, click on the **Configuration** button.

The Router Configuration (Figure 1) is displayed.



- a. Click on the **Static addressable** button in the **Configuration** window to view the **Static addressable** configuration.
- b. Enter the **Static addressable** configuration in the **Static addressable** window.
- c. Click on the **Static addressable** button in the **Configuration** window to view the **Static addressable** configuration.

1. Click on the **Static addressable** button in the **Configuration** window to view the **Static addressable** configuration.

- a. Click on the **Static addressable** button in the **Configuration** window to view the **Static addressable** configuration.

Creating a New Database

Supply Chain Management involves the relationship between multiple stakeholders. The individuals who define relationships are data. These include the factors of Supply Chain Management and relationships. This report will describe the relationship between the data and the process to form database systems, and will also discuss the relationship between the data and the process to form database systems.

The following are some of the key concepts in database systems:

1. **Storage and Retrieval of Data**

- **Storage and Retrieval of Data** is the process of storing and retrieving data in a database system. This process is essential for the operation of a database system.
- **Storage and Retrieval of Data** is the process of storing and retrieving data in a database system. This process is essential for the operation of a database system.

2. **Database Management System (DBMS)**

3. **Database Design**

8. Background Devs

Background Devs: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Uj1111111111>

Background Types

The Background Type has 3 types of background options to handle different needs. Each background type has a different set of options to control the background's appearance, including color, opacity, and gradient.



Background Type
The Background Type has 3 types of background options to handle different needs. Each background type has a different set of options to control the background's appearance, including color, opacity, and gradient.

Background Types

1. **Color** - The Background Type has 3 types of background options to handle different needs. Each background type has a different set of options to control the background's appearance, including color, opacity, and gradient.

1. **Color** - The Background Type has 3 types of background options to handle different needs. Each background type has a different set of options to control the background's appearance, including color, opacity, and gradient.
2. **Gradient** - The Background Type has 3 types of background options to handle different needs. Each background type has a different set of options to control the background's appearance, including color, opacity, and gradient.
3. **Image** - The Background Type has 3 types of background options to handle different needs. Each background type has a different set of options to control the background's appearance, including color, opacity, and gradient.



4. **Image** - The Background Type has 3 types of background options to handle different needs. Each background type has a different set of options to control the background's appearance, including color, opacity, and gradient.

Technical Skills – Ability to use software tools, such as spreadsheets, word processing, and presentation software.

Industry-Specific Skills

Soft Skills

1. **Communication** – Ability to communicate effectively with others.
2. **Teamwork** – Ability to work effectively with others in a team.
3. **Problem Solving** – Ability to identify and solve problems.
4. **Time Management** – Ability to manage time effectively.



Professional Skills

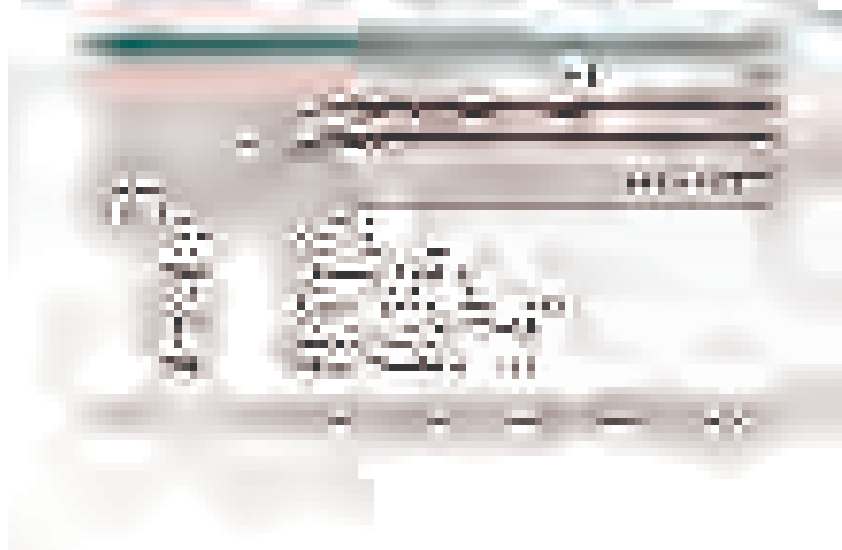
Industry-Specific Skills

Soft Skills

Communication – Ability to communicate effectively with others.

Technical Skills – Ability to use software tools, such as spreadsheets, word processing, and presentation software.

Industry-Specific Skills



Adding Categories

To add categories, click Add. A blank Categories form (Figure 5.5) is displayed. Then follow these directions:

1. Type the category name, and press <Enter>.

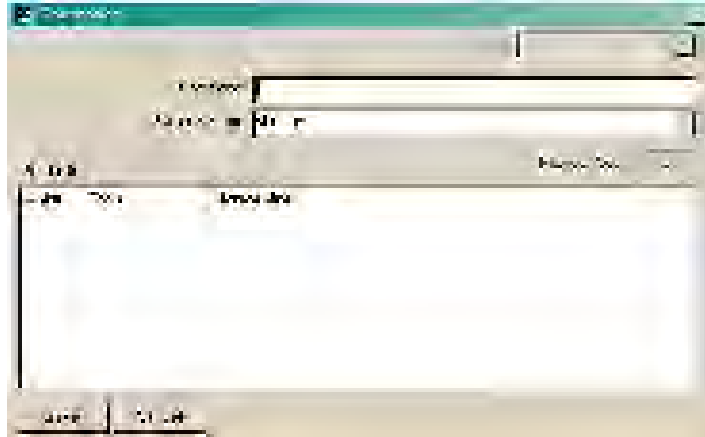


Figure 5.5 Blank Categories form.

2. Click the arrow next to the Parent Group field, select a parent category from the list, and click the left mouse button.
3. If no other categories exist, leave the parent category field blank.
4. Click Save.
5. Repeat steps 1–4 to add more categories.
6. Click Close when you have finished adding categories.

After you add a category, you must use the Products form to associate products with the category. (See **Adding Products** for more information.)

Viewing Categories

There are two methods for viewing categories. To use method 1, follow these steps:

1. Click the arrow next to the Find field.
2. Select a category from the pull-down menu.
3. Click the left mouse button to display the selected category.

To use method 2, do the following:

1. Click Next to display the next category.

1. **Charakteristika** **regionaler** **Produktionsstandorte**
2. **Wirtschaftsstruktur** **regionaler** **Produktionsstandorte**

Wichtigste **Standorte**

Wirtschaftsstruktur **regionaler** **Produktionsstandorte**

1. **Industrie** **regionaler** **Produktionsstandorte**
2. **Handel**
3. **Transport** **regionaler** **Produktionsstandorte**
4. **Wohnbau**
5. **Regierung** **regionaler** **Produktionsstandorte**
6. **Wirtschaftsstruktur** **regionaler** **Produktionsstandorte**

Wichtigste **Standorte**

Wirtschaftsstruktur **regionaler** **Produktionsstandorte**

1. **Industrie** **regionaler** **Produktionsstandorte**, **Handel** **regionaler** **Produktionsstandorte**, **Transport** **regionaler** **Produktionsstandorte**, **Wohnbau** **regionaler** **Produktionsstandorte**
2. **Regierung** **regionaler** **Produktionsstandorte**
3. **Wirtschaftsstruktur** **regionaler** **Produktionsstandorte**



Wirtschaftsstruktur **regionaler** **Produktionsstandorte** **Handel** **regionaler** **Produktionsstandorte**, **Transport** **regionaler** **Produktionsstandorte**, **Wohnbau** **regionaler** **Produktionsstandorte**

Wirtschaftsstruktur **regionaler** **Produktionsstandorte**

Wirtschaftsstruktur **regionaler** **Produktionsstandorte**

Products

In the Products menu, click the Products option. The Products form (Figure 5.7) is displayed.

Figure 5.7 Products form.

Adding Products

To add products, click Add. A blank Products form (Figure 5.8) is displayed. Then, do the following:

1. Type the product code, and press <Enter>.
2. Type the product name, and press <Enter>.
3. Type the unit dose (if applicable), and press <Enter>.
4. Products that are marked as stock level indicators are used to measure the overall stock status of a particular facility. The Distribution Resource Planning (DRP) module calculates facility need based on the stock status of products that are stock level indicators. If you manage a distribution system with many products, you may choose to select only a handful of products as stock-level indicators. Click the Stock Level Indicator field if the product is a stock level indicator.

Figure 5.8 Blank Products form.

The Active flag indicates that the product is currently distributed. By default, Supply Chain Manager marks all new products as active.

The Units required per day field records the number of units of the product (tablets, bottles, and so on) that must be used by a patient each day. If the number of units required per day is less than one, enter a decimal fraction (for example, 0.25) in this field. Supply Chain Manager uses the number of units required per day to calculate the number of products required for new patients. See **Product Tracking** on for more information.

5. Type the number of units of the product that must be used by a patient each day and press <Enter>.

Some products are not kept in full supply because they are ordered by facilities only sporadically. The Non Full Supply field is used to indicate that a product is not kept in full supply. For products for which the Non Full Supply box is checked, Supply Chain Manager does not calculate or display order quantities required to bring the products up to the established maximum stock level.

6. Click the Non Full Supply field if the product is not kept in full supply.

Allylamine

The Allylamine is synthesized by the reaction of Allylamine with Chloroacetyl Chloride.

The Allylamine is synthesized by the reaction of Allylamine with Chloroacetyl Chloride in the presence of triethylamine as a base. The reaction is shown below.

1. Chloroacetyl Chloride reacts with Allylamine to form Allylamine Hydrochloride and Hydrochloric Acid.
2. The Allylamine Hydrochloride is then treated with triethylamine to form the Allylamine.
3. The Allylamine is then treated with Chloroacetyl Chloride to form the Allylamine Hydrochloride.

The Allylamine Hydrochloride is then treated with triethylamine to form the Allylamine. The reaction is shown below.

1. The Allylamine Hydrochloride is treated with triethylamine to form the Allylamine.
2. The Allylamine is then treated with Chloroacetyl Chloride to form the Allylamine Hydrochloride.
3. The Allylamine Hydrochloride is then treated with triethylamine to form the Allylamine.

1. Chloroacetyl Chloride reacts with Allylamine to form Allylamine Hydrochloride and Hydrochloric Acid.

Allylamine

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4. The Allylamine Hydrochloride is then treated with triethylamine to form the Allylamine.
5. The Allylamine is then treated with Chloroacetyl Chloride to form the Allylamine Hydrochloride.

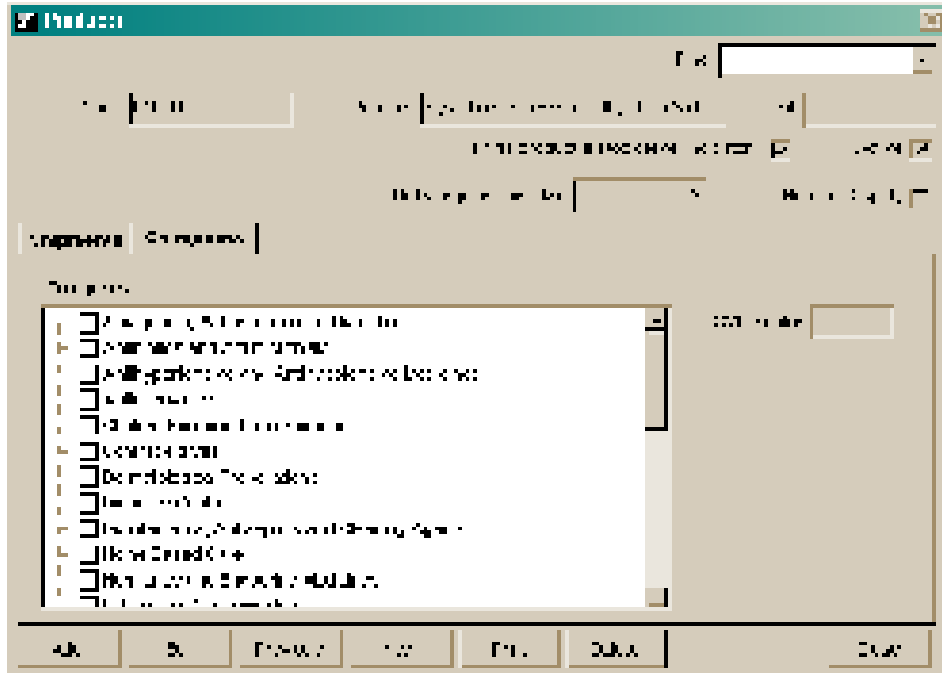


Figure 5.9 Categories tab in Products form.

Viewing Products

There are two methods of viewing products. To use method 1, follow these steps:

1. Click the arrow next to the Find field.
2. Select a product from the pull-down menu.
3. Click the left mouse button to display the product.

To use method 2, follow these steps:

1. Click Next to display the next product.
2. Click Previous to display the previously displayed product.
3. Click Close when you finish viewing products.

Editing Products

To edit products, follow these steps:

1. Select the product you wish to change.
2. Click Edit.
3. Click the field you wish to change, and type your changes.

4. If the product is no longer active, click the Active field to remove the checkmark.
5. Click Save.
6. Click Close when you have finished editing products.

Deleting Products

To delete products, take the following steps:

1. Select the product you wish to delete and click Delete. A confirmation message (Figure 5.10) is displayed, asking you to confirm the deletion.
2. Click Yes to delete the record.
3. Repeat steps 1 and 2 to delete additional products.
4. Click Close when you have finished deleting products.

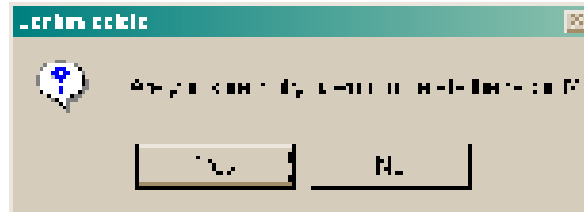


Figure 5.10 Delete confirmation message.

Printing the Selected Product

Click Print to create a report for the selected product.

Category and Product Order

The Category/Product Order form lets you set the order in which categories and products will appear on the Product Tracking form and in reports. You can set the order in which categories and products are displayed in Supply Chain Manager according to the format of paper-based forms or reports in the distribution system. As the distribution system expands to include additional health programs, you can add each health program's categories to Supply Chain Manager and order the products in each category.

Viewing Category and Product Order

The list of categories, subcategories, and products in Supply Chain Manager is displayed in a tree menu on the Category/Product Order form (Figure 5.11).

You can expand or contract each category in the list by clicking on the plus or minus sign to the left of the category. When you expand a category, all subcategories and products are displayed. When you contract a category, the subcategories and products are hidden from view.

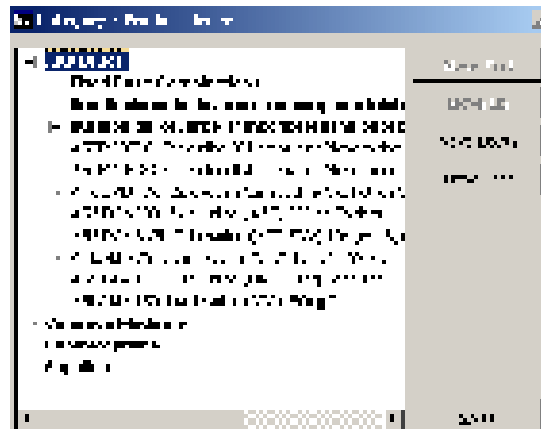


Figure 5.11 Category/Product Order form.

Setting the Order of Categories

You can move categories within the entire list of categories. When you move a category, you also move the subcategories and products associated with that category. Categories and products are then displayed in the same order in the Product Tracking form.

In the Products menu, select Category/Product Order. The Category/Product Order form is displayed as shown in Figure 5.11.

1. Click a category you want to move.
2. Click Move Up or Move Down to move the category up or down one position.
3. Click Move First or Move Last to move the category to the first or last position.
4. Click Close when you have finished setting the order of categories.

Setting the Order of Products

You can also move individual products within each category.

1. Click a product you want to move.
2. Click Move Up or Move Down to move the product up or down one position within the category.
3. Click Move First or Move Last to move the product to the first or last position within the category.
4. Click Close when you have finished setting the order of products.

Distribution Levels

The Distribution Levels form (Figure 5.12) lets you define the distribution levels in the system. The table 5.1 lists sample distribution levels.

Table 5.1 Sample Distribution Levels

Distribution Level	Definition
Central	Top of the distribution hierarchy. This facility supplies other facilities.
District	Middle of the distribution hierarchy. This facility receives supplies from the central facility and distributes to lesser facilities.
SDP	Bottom of distribution hierarchy. This facility receives supplies from the district facility and distributes to end users.

2. The **Application Context**, with the **ApplicationContext** interface. The **ApplicationContext** interface (<https://docs.spring.io/spring-framework/docs/current/javadoc-api/org/springframework/context/ApplicationContext.html>)

Adding ApplicationContext to the Class

1. **ApplicationContext** is an interface. It has **ApplicationContext** class. **ApplicationContext** class is an abstract class. It is a **Spring** class. **ApplicationContext** class is a **Spring** class.

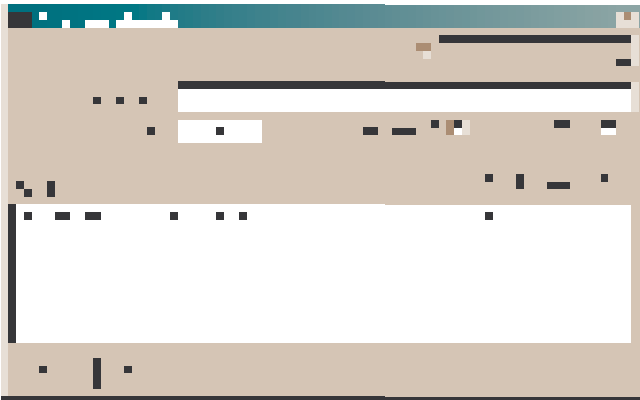
- 1. **ApplicationContext** is an interface. It has **ApplicationContext** class. **ApplicationContext** class is an abstract class. It is a **Spring** class. **ApplicationContext** class is a **Spring** class.



2. The **ApplicationContext** interface has **ApplicationContext** class. **ApplicationContext** class is an abstract class. It is a **Spring** class. **ApplicationContext** class is a **Spring** class.

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- 3. **ApplicationContext** is an interface. It has **ApplicationContext** class. **ApplicationContext** class is an abstract class. It is a **Spring** class. **ApplicationContext** class is a **Spring** class.

- 4. **ApplicationContext** is an interface. It has **ApplicationContext** class. **ApplicationContext** class is an abstract class. It is a **Spring** class. **ApplicationContext** class is a **Spring** class.

- 5. **ApplicationContext** is an interface. It has **ApplicationContext** class. **ApplicationContext** class is an abstract class. It is a **Spring** class. **ApplicationContext** class is a **Spring** class.

- 6. **ApplicationContext** is an interface. It has **ApplicationContext** class. **ApplicationContext** class is an abstract class. It is a **Spring** class. **ApplicationContext** class is a **Spring** class.

- 7. **ApplicationContext** is an interface. It has **ApplicationContext** class. **ApplicationContext** class is an abstract class. It is a **Spring** class. **ApplicationContext** class is a **Spring** class.

1. **ApplicationContext** is an interface. It has **ApplicationContext** class. **ApplicationContext** class is an abstract class. It is a **Spring** class. **ApplicationContext** class is a **Spring** class.

Früherkennungstests

Charakteristika von Früherkennungstests: Hohe Sensitivität, niedrige Spezifität

- 1. **Charakteristika von Früherkennungstests**
- 2. **Charakteristika von Screening-Tests**
- 3. **Charakteristika von Diagnostik-Tests**

Früherkennungstests

- 1. **Charakteristika von Früherkennungstests**
- 2. **Charakteristika von Screening-Tests**
- 3. **Charakteristika von Diagnostik-Tests**

Früherkennungstests

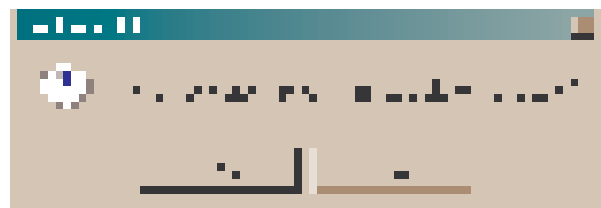
Charakteristika von Früherkennungstests

- 1. **Charakteristika von Früherkennungstests**
- 2. **Charakteristika von Screening-Tests**
- 3. **Charakteristika von Diagnostik-Tests**
- 4. **Charakteristika von Screening-Tests**
- 5. **Charakteristika von Diagnostik-Tests**
- 6. **Charakteristika von Screening-Tests**

Früherkennungstests

1. **Charakteristika von Früherkennungstests**

- 1. **Charakteristika von Früherkennungstests**
- 2. **Charakteristika von Screening-Tests**



3. Click Yes to delete the selected record.
4. Repeat steps 1–3 to delete additional distribution levels.
5. Click Close when you have finished deleting distribution levels.

Printing the Selected Distribution Level

Click Print to create a report for the selected distribution level.

Facilities Menu

In the main menu, click the Facilities option.

Facility Types

The Facility Types form lets you classify the facilities in the distribution system. Distinguishing facility types facilitates forecasting, which enables you to plan and allocate resources to prevent stockouts.

Figure 5.15 Facility Types form.

Click the Facility Types option. The Facility Types form (Figure 4.15) is displayed.

Activity 1: Introduction

1.1. Introduction to the Activity

1.1.1. Introduction to the Activity (Page 1.1.1.1)

1.2. Introduction to the Activity

The first part of the activity is a short introduction to the activity. It is followed by a short introduction to the activity. It is followed by a short introduction to the activity.

2.1. Introduction to the Activity (Page 2.1.1.1)



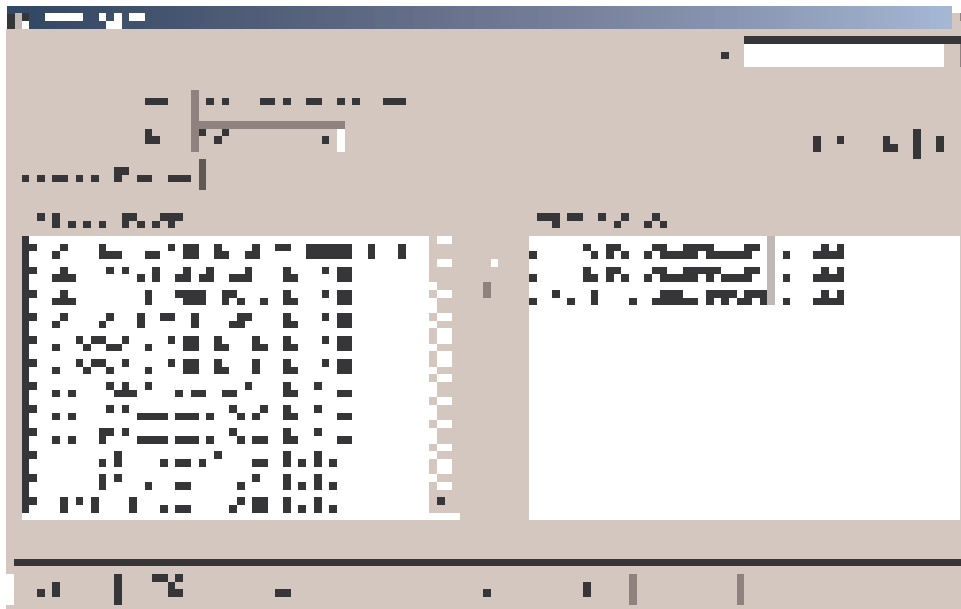
2.1.1. Introduction to the Activity (Page 2.1.1.1)

1.1.1. Performance Study Types

The majority of business study types for business are categorized into two main groups: **qualitative** and **quantitative**. Qualitative study types include focus groups, interviews, and case studies. Quantitative study types include surveys, experiments, and data analysis. Each study type has its own strengths and weaknesses, and the choice of study type depends on the research objectives and the nature of the business problem.

The qualitative and quantitative study types

1. **Qualitative Study Types** (e.g., focus groups, interviews, case studies)
2. **Quantitative Study Types** (e.g., surveys, experiments, data analysis)
3. **Hybrid Study Types** (e.g., mixed methods, sequential, parallel)



4. **Qualitative Study Types** (e.g., focus groups, interviews, case studies)
5. **Quantitative Study Types** (e.g., surveys, experiments, data analysis)
6. **Hybrid Study Types** (e.g., mixed methods, sequential, parallel)

1. **Qualitative Study Types** (e.g., focus groups, interviews, case studies)

Removing Products from Facility Types

Products can be removed from a facility type as follows:

1. In the Issued Products area, click the product you want to remove from the facility type.
2. Click the left arrow to move the selected products to the Available Products area.

Viewing Facility Types

Two methods are used to view the facility types. To use method 1, follow these steps:

1. Click the arrow next to the Find field.
2. Select a type from the pull-down menu.
3. Click the left mouse button to display the selected facility type.

To use method 2, follow these steps:

1. Click Next to display the next facility type.
2. Click Previous to display the previously displayed facility type.
3. Click the Products tab to view products that are associated with the selected facility type.
4. Click Close when you have finished viewing facility types.

Editing Facility Types

To edit the facility types, follow these steps:

1. Select the facility type you wish to edit.
2. Click Edit.
3. Click the field you wish to change, and type your changes.
4. Click the Products tab to add or remove a product.
5. Click the product you wish to add to or remove from the facility type.
6. Click the right arrow or left arrow to add the product to or remove the product from the facility type.
7. Repeat steps 1–6 to edit additional facility types.
8. Click Save.
9. Click Close when you have finished editing facility types.

Deleting Facility Types

Delete facility types as follows:

1. Select the facility type you wish to delete. Note that if the selected facility type has associated facilities, you must first delete or reassociate the facilities.
2. Click Delete. A confirmation message (Figure 5-18) is displayed, asking you to confirm the deletion.
3. Click Yes to delete the selected record.
4. Repeat steps 1–3 to delete additional facility types.
5. Click Close when you have finished deleting facility types.

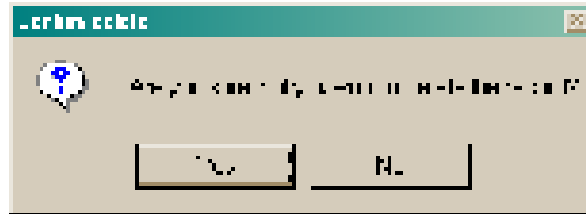


Figure 5.18 Delete confirmation message.

Printing the Selected Facility Type

To print a report for the selected facility type, follow these steps:

1. Click Print.
2. After the report is created and the first page is displayed, click the Print icon to print the report.
3. Click Close in the print menu to return to the Facility Types form.
4. Click Close when you have finished printing facility types.

Facility Type Groups

Use the Type Groups form to group facility types. This feature allows you to group two or more facility types in order to view aggregated data on the stock status and performance of those facilities. For example, to fulfill the information needs of program managers, you may create facility type groups according to the types of services each facility type offers. Examples include facilities that offer ART services or facilities that offer NORPLANT®. Grouping several facility types in this way helps identify facilities that provide special services and the specific products associated with those services.

Click the Facility Type Groups option. The Type Groups form (Figure 5.19) is displayed.

Figure 5.19 Type Groups form.

Adding Facility Type Groups

You can add facility type groups as follows:

1. Click Add. A blank Type Groups form (Figure 5.20) is displayed.
2. Type the facility type group name.
3. Click Save.
4. After you save the group name, click Edit to add facility types.
5. Select one or more facility types in the Available Types window, and click Add.
6. Click Save.

Figure 5.20 Blank Type Groups form.

7. Repeat steps 1–6 to add more facility type groups.
8. Click Close when you have finished adding facility type groups.

Viewing Facility Type Groups

Two methods are used to view facility type groups. To use method 1, follow these steps:

1. Click the arrow next to the Find field.
2. Select a group from the pull-down menu.
3. Click the left mouse button to display the selected group.

To use method 2, follow these steps:

1. Click Next to display the next group.
2. Click Previous to display the previously displayed group.
3. Click Close when you have finished viewing facility type groups.

Editing Facility Type Group Names

To change a facility type group name, follow these steps:

1. Select the facility type group you wish to change.
2. Click Edit.
3. To change the facility type group name, type the group name in the Group Name field.

Editing Facility Types within a Group

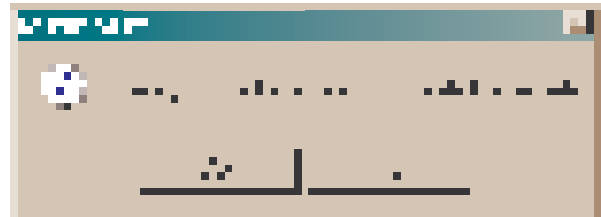
These steps must be followed when you edit facility types within a group:

1. To remove a facility type from the group, click the facility type in the Selected Types window and click the left arrow.
2. To add a facility type to the group, click the facility type in the Available Types window and click the right arrow.
3. Click Save.
4. Repeat steps 1–3 to add facility types to or remove facility types from a group.
5. Click Close when you have finished editing facility type groups.

Handlungsabläufe (Kurz)

Handlungsabläufe der öffentlichen Handlungssysteme

1. **Handlungsabläufe sind durch die Komplexität der Aufgaben und die unterschiedlichen Interessen der Beteiligten (Bürger, Unternehmen, Verwaltung) gekennzeichnet.**
2. **Die öffentliche Handlungssysteme sind durch die Komplexität der Aufgaben und die unterschiedlichen Interessen der Beteiligten gekennzeichnet.**
3. **Handlungsabläufe sind durch die Komplexität der Aufgaben und die unterschiedlichen Interessen der Beteiligten gekennzeichnet.**
4. **Handlungsabläufe sind durch die Komplexität der Aufgaben und die unterschiedlichen Interessen der Beteiligten gekennzeichnet.**
5. **Handlungsabläufe sind durch die Komplexität der Aufgaben und die unterschiedlichen Interessen der Beteiligten gekennzeichnet.**



Handlungsabläufe sind durch die Komplexität der Aufgaben und die unterschiedlichen Interessen der Beteiligten gekennzeichnet.

Handlungsabläufe der öffentlichen Handlungssysteme

1. **Handlungsabläufe sind durch die Komplexität der Aufgaben und die unterschiedlichen Interessen der Beteiligten gekennzeichnet.**
2. **Handlungsabläufe sind durch die Komplexität der Aufgaben und die unterschiedlichen Interessen der Beteiligten gekennzeichnet.**
3. **Handlungsabläufe sind durch die Komplexität der Aufgaben und die unterschiedlichen Interessen der Beteiligten gekennzeichnet.**
4. **Handlungsabläufe sind durch die Komplexität der Aufgaben und die unterschiedlichen Interessen der Beteiligten gekennzeichnet.**



Facilities

In the Facilities menu, click the Facilities option. The Facilities form (Figure 5.22) is displayed.

Figure 5.22 Facilities form.

Adding Facilities

To add facilities, follow these steps:

1. Click Add. A blank Facilities form (Figure 5.23) is displayed.

Figure 5.23 Blank Facilities form.

2. Each facility requires a unique facility code. Type a unique code and press <Enter>.
3. Type the facility name and press <Enter> twice.

Die folgenden Aussagen sind richtig oder falsch? Geben Sie jeweils eine Begründung an! (10 Punkte)

- 1. Die Kostenfunktion $K(x) = 0,5x^2 + 10x + 20$ ist eine Kostenfunktion, die die Kosten in Abhängigkeit von der Menge x angibt.

Die folgenden Aussagen sind richtig oder falsch? Geben Sie jeweils eine Begründung an! (10 Punkte)

- 2. Die Kostenfunktion $K(x) = 0,5x^2 + 10x + 20$ ist eine Kostenfunktion, die die Kosten in Abhängigkeit von der Menge x angibt.
- 3. Die Kostenfunktion $K(x) = 0,5x^2 + 10x + 20$ ist eine Kostenfunktion, die die Kosten in Abhängigkeit von der Menge x angibt.
- 4. Die Kostenfunktion $K(x) = 0,5x^2 + 10x + 20$ ist eine Kostenfunktion, die die Kosten in Abhängigkeit von der Menge x angibt.
- 5. Die Kostenfunktion $K(x) = 0,5x^2 + 10x + 20$ ist eine Kostenfunktion, die die Kosten in Abhängigkeit von der Menge x angibt.
- 6. Die Kostenfunktion $K(x) = 0,5x^2 + 10x + 20$ ist eine Kostenfunktion, die die Kosten in Abhängigkeit von der Menge x angibt.
- 7. Die Kostenfunktion $K(x) = 0,5x^2 + 10x + 20$ ist eine Kostenfunktion, die die Kosten in Abhängigkeit von der Menge x angibt.
- 8. Die Kostenfunktion $K(x) = 0,5x^2 + 10x + 20$ ist eine Kostenfunktion, die die Kosten in Abhängigkeit von der Menge x angibt.
- 9. Die Kostenfunktion $K(x) = 0,5x^2 + 10x + 20$ ist eine Kostenfunktion, die die Kosten in Abhängigkeit von der Menge x angibt.
- 10. Die Kostenfunktion $K(x) = 0,5x^2 + 10x + 20$ ist eine Kostenfunktion, die die Kosten in Abhängigkeit von der Menge x angibt.
- 11. Die Kostenfunktion $K(x) = 0,5x^2 + 10x + 20$ ist eine Kostenfunktion, die die Kosten in Abhängigkeit von der Menge x angibt.
- 12. Die Kostenfunktion $K(x) = 0,5x^2 + 10x + 20$ ist eine Kostenfunktion, die die Kosten in Abhängigkeit von der Menge x angibt.

Die Kostenfunktion $K(x) = 0,5x^2 + 10x + 20$ ist eine Kostenfunktion, die die Kosten in Abhängigkeit von der Menge x angibt.

The Max/Min Levels tab (if enabled) lets each facility in your system define a maximum and minimum stock level for each product category.

- Click the Max/Min Levels tab. The Max/Min Levels form is displayed as shown in sample Figure 5.24.

Figure 5.24 Sample Max/Min Levels tab.

Minimum and maximum months of stock describe the stock level a facility should maintain. These values show the maximum allowable stock level a facility can have and the minimum level a facility can reach before needing resupply. For example, SDPs may require a maximum of three months' worth of supplies and a minimum of one month's. A central warehouse may need a maximum of six months' worth of supplies and a minimum of three months'.

- Click the Maximum Months of Stock field, and type the maximum stock level in months.
- Click the Minimum Months of Stock field, and type the minimum stock level in months.
- Click Save.
- Repeat steps 1–16 to add more facilities.
- Click Close when you have finished adding facilities.

Viewing Facilities

Three methods are used to view facilities. To use method 1, follow these steps:

- Click the arrow next to the Find Facility field.
- Select a facility from the pull-down menu.
- Click the left mouse button to display the selected facility.

To use method 2, follow these steps:

1. Click Next to display the next facility.
2. Click Previous to display the previously displayed facility.

To use method 3, follow these steps:

1. Click Filter. The Facility Filter form (Figure 5.25) is displayed. This form displays search criteria you can use to find a particular facility.

Figure 5.25 Facility Filter form.

2. Click the arrow next to the Filter to search by, select an option from the pull-down menu, and click the left mouse button.
3. Click the State/Region or City fields or both, and type of the name of the state, region, or city to search by.
4. Click Set Filter. Facilities matching the search criteria are displayed in alphabetical order by facility name.
5. To clear the Filter results and display all facilities, click Clear Filter. The first facility in the list of all facilities is displayed.
6. Click Close when you have finished viewing facilities.

Editing Facilities

To edit facilities, follow these steps:

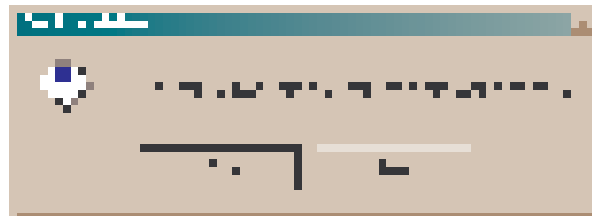
1. Select the facility you wish to edit.
2. Click Edit.
3. Click the field you wish to change, and type your changes.
4. If the facility is no longer active, click the Active checkbox to remove the checkmark.

1. **Check**
2. **Remove 1-2 or all the bottles**
3. **Use the same procedure as always**

Rolling bottle

The whole rolling bottle steps

1. **Place the rolling bottle on table**
2. **Remove the bottle and place the bottle on the table**
3. **Roll the bottle on the table**
4. **Remove 1-2 bottles**
5. **Use the same procedure as always**



1. **Remove the bottle and place the bottle on the table**

Rolling bottle steps

1. **Place the rolling bottle on table**
2. **Remove the bottle and place the bottle on the table**
3. **Roll the bottle on the table**
4. **Remove 1-2 bottles**
5. **Use the same procedure as always**

Purpose of Use

The Purpose of Use feature lets you indicate for what purpose a product (or group of products) will be used. This feature becomes available when the Purpose of Use field is checked during system maintenance. See **System Maintenance** for more information.

In the Background Data menu, click the Purpose of Use option. The Purpose of Use form (Figure 5.27) is displayed

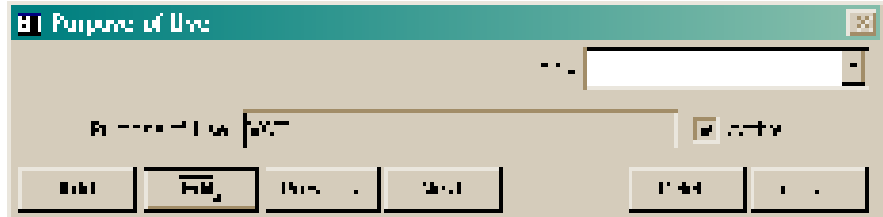


Figure 5.27 Purpose of Use form.

Adding Purpose of Use

To add the purpose of use, follow these steps:

1. Click Add. A blank Purpose of Use form (Figure 5.28) is displayed.

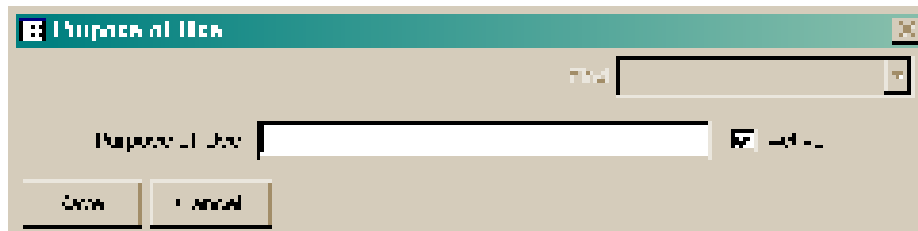


Figure 5.28 Blank Purpose of Use form.

2. Type a code or name for the purpose of use.

The checkmark in the Active field indicates that the purpose of use is currently in use.

3. Click Save.
4. Click Close when you have finished adding purpose of use.

Viewing Purpose of Use

There are two methods for viewing the purpose of use. To use method 1, follow these steps:

1. Click the arrow next to the Find field.
2. Select a purpose of use from the pull-down menu.
3. Click the left mouse button to display the selected purpose of use.

To use method 2, follow these steps:

1. Click Next to display the next purpose of use.
2. Click Previous to display the previously displayed purpose of use.

Editing Purpose of Use

To edit the purpose of use, follow these steps:

1. Select the purpose of use you wish to edit.
2. Click Edit. The Purpose of Use field will be selected for editing.
3. Type any desired changes in the Purpose of Use field.
4. If the purpose of use is no longer active, click the Active checkbox to remove the checkmark.
5. Click Save.
6. Repeat steps 1–5 to edit additional purposes of use.
7. Click Close when you have finished editing facilities.

Deleting Purposes of Use

To delete purposes of use follow these steps:

1. Select the purpose of use you wish to delete.
2. Click Delete.

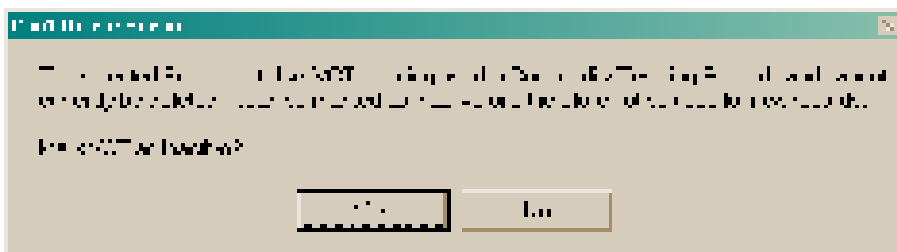


Figure 5.29 Delete purpose of use alert message.

3. If product-tracking records are associated with the selected purpose of use, a message (Figure 5.29) is displayed, asking you to mark the purpose of use inactive. Click Yes to mark the selected purpose of use inactive.

4. If no product-tracking records are associated with the selected purpose of use, a confirmation message (Figure 5.30) is displayed, asking you to confirm the deletion. Click Yes to delete the selected purpose of use.
5. Repeat steps 1–4 to delete additional purposes of use.
6. Click Close when you have finished deleting purposes of use.

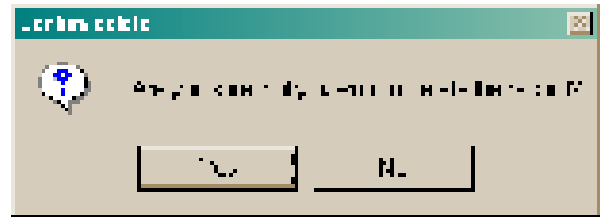


Figure 5.30 Delete confirmation message.

Reporting Groups

The reporting groups feature helps you classify facilities as part of one of more groups for reporting purposes.

From the Background Data menu, click the Reporting Groups option. The Reporting Groups form is displayed similar to the sample in Figure 5.31.

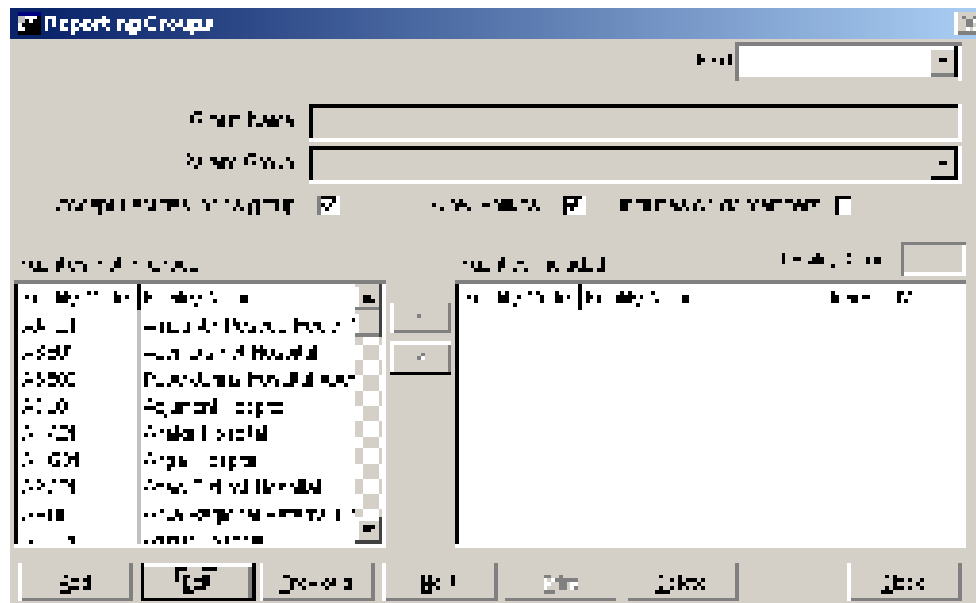


Figure 5.31 Sample Reporting Groups form.

This form lets you create reporting groups and assign facilities to each group. The following options may be applied to each group:

- **Accept Facilities in this group.** This option lets you determine whether the group allows users to assign facilities to the group.
- **Allow Rollups.** This option lets you determine whether users are allowed to roll up reporting data according to the group. This feature, however, is currently unavailable.
- **Includes child members.** This option lets you determine whether the group will consider members of child groups as its members. (This option allows grouping of groups.) You should select this option if you have chosen not to allow rollups (that is, if the Allow Rollups field is not selected).

Challenges Reporting Group

The main reporting group identifier is:

1. **CHALLENGE_REPORTING_GROUP_IDENTIFIER**



2. **CHALLENGE_REPORTING_GROUP_IDENTIFIER**

3. **CHALLENGE_REPORTING_GROUP_IDENTIFIER**

CHALLENGE_REPORTING_GROUP_IDENTIFIER

4. **CHALLENGE_REPORTING_GROUP_IDENTIFIER**

CHALLENGE_REPORTING_GROUP_IDENTIFIER

5. **CHALLENGE_REPORTING_GROUP_IDENTIFIER**

6. **CHALLENGE_REPORTING_GROUP_IDENTIFIER**



Figure 5.33 Sample message box.

A message box similar to the one in sample Figure 5.33 may appear.

7. Click Yes to save the selected facilities to the group you created. The selected facilities are moved to the Facilities Included box.
8. Click the Save button to complete the process.

You can select multiple facilities at one time using either of two methods:

To use method 1, follow these steps:

9. Hold down the <Ctrl> key, and click each facility you want to include.
10. Click the move button.

To use method 2, follow these steps:

11. Click the first facility you want to include.
12. Scroll down to the last facility you want to include.
13. Hold down the <Shift> key, and click the last facility you want to include.

This method will select all facilities from the first one selected to the last.

Editing Reporting Groups

To edit reporting groups, follow these steps:

1. Select the reporting group you need to edit and click the Edit button. The Group Name field will be selected for editing.
2. Click in the fields you need to edit and make the required changes.

You can remove one or more facilities from a group by either of two methods. To use method 1, follow these steps:

1. Hold down the <Ctrl> key and click each facility you want to exclude.
2. Click the move button.

To use method 2, follow these steps:

1. Click the first facility you want to include.
2. Scroll down to the last facility you want to include.
3. Hold down the <Shift> key, and click the last facility you want to exclude.
4. Click the move button.
5. Click the Save button to complete the process.

Deleting a Reporting Group

To delete a reporting group, follow these steps.

1. Select the reporting group you want to delete.
2. Click the Delete button. A confirmation message similar to the sample in Figure 5.34 is displayed.
3. Click the Yes button to delete the selected report group.
4. Repeat steps 1–3 to delete additional reporting groups.
5. Click the Close button when you finish deleting reporting groups.

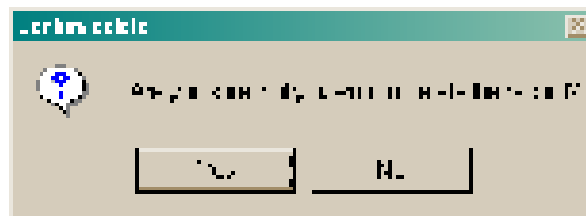


Figure 5.34 Deletion confirmation message.

6. Multi-Task Reporting

Multi-tasking allows you to view the reports for multiple tasks simultaneously. This is useful when you are working on multiple tasks.

Multi-tasking is available in the reports for the following tasks: **Tasks, Projects, Milestones, Resources, Budgets, Expenses, and Invoices**. You can view reports for multiple tasks, projects, milestones, resources, budgets, expenses, and invoices simultaneously.

This article is available at <https://www.capterra.com>

 A multi-tasking report is available for the following tasks: **Tasks, Projects, Milestones, Resources, Budgets, Expenses, and Invoices**.

Multi-Task Reporting

Multi-tasking allows you to view the reports for multiple tasks simultaneously.

Multi-tasking is available in the reports for the following tasks: **Tasks, Projects, Milestones, Resources, Budgets, Expenses, and Invoices**.

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 Tasks, Projects, Milestones, Resources, Budgets, Expenses, and Invoices

- 2. Multi-tasking is available in the reports for the following tasks: **Tasks, Projects, Milestones, Resources, Budgets, Expenses, and Invoices**.

- 3. Multi-tasking is available in the reports for the following tasks: **Tasks, Projects, Milestones, Resources, Budgets, Expenses, and Invoices**.

Multi-Task Reporting

Multi-tasking allows you to view the reports for multiple tasks simultaneously.

- 1. Multi-tasking is available in the reports for the following tasks: **Tasks, Projects, Milestones, Resources, Budgets, Expenses, and Invoices**.



Building Your Class

Using the Canvas LMS

1. Canvas LMS is a powerful tool for creating and managing your course content.
2. The Canvas LMS allows you to create and manage your course content, including assignments, quizzes, and discussions.
3. The Canvas LMS also allows you to track student progress and performance.



- 1. The Canvas LMS is a powerful tool for creating and managing your course content.
- 2. The Canvas LMS allows you to create and manage your course content, including assignments, quizzes, and discussions.
- 3. The Canvas LMS also allows you to track student progress and performance.

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1. The Canvas LMS is a powerful tool for creating and managing your course content.

Canvas LMS

The Canvas LMS is a powerful tool for creating and managing your course content.



Getting Node-Cluster Information

Clustered monitoring/telemetry/management UIs

1. **Monitoring/telemetry/management UIs** (e.g. Prometheus, Grafana, etc.) can be used to monitor the health of the cluster. Prometheus is a monitoring system and Grafana is a dashboarding tool. Both are open-source and can be deployed on any operating system.



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Clustered monitoring/telemetry/management UIs

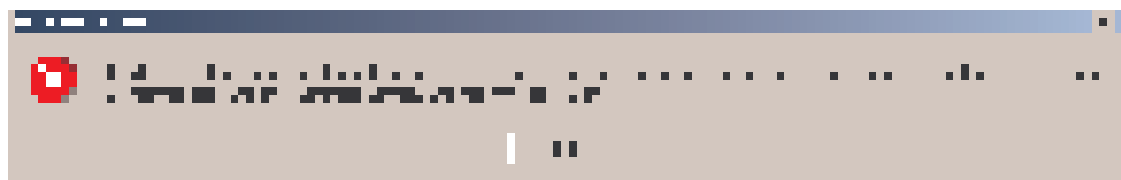
Getting Cluster Status

Clustered monitoring/telemetry/management UIs

1. **Monitoring/telemetry/management UIs** (e.g. Prometheus, Grafana, etc.) can be used to monitor the health of the cluster. Prometheus is a monitoring system and Grafana is a dashboarding tool. Both are open-source and can be deployed on any operating system.

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3. To disassociate facilities from a data center selected for deletion, click the Edit button and search for all facilities associated with the data center selected for deletion.
4. Click every checked facility to remove the checkmark (✓) to disassociate the facility.
5. Click the Save button to save your changes.
6. Now, with the data center chosen for deletion still highlighted, click the Delete button. A confirmation message is displayed, asking if you are sure that you want to delete the selected data center.
7. Click the Yes button to delete the selected data center. The selected data center is deleted from the Data Centers Management form.

Exporting Data Center Information

Data from the data center can be exported to update the background data of the remote data centers. The data compiled for export consists of background table changes that can be sent to a managing data center. To create an export file, follow these steps:

1. Select the data center for which you want to create an export file.
2. Click the Export File button. The system will create the export file and display a message box similar to Figure 6.6.



Figure 6.6 Export file completion message.

Importing Data Center Information

This feature is used to create (or re-create) a data center in a master database file from a wizard file (.wiz) as created from a lower-level data center. Data from subordinate data centers can be pulled into a managing data center for incorporation into a master database. This operation accomplishes three tasks:

- It allows the import of multi-tier data files.
- It performs a validation check on files selected for import.
- It ensures that selected files are of a valid type for the current data center.

To import a data file, follow these steps:

1. Click the Import button. The Import Datacenter File form is displayed (Figure 6.7).

The File field identifies the file to be imported. This field has an associated Get File button that helps you locate the file you need to import.

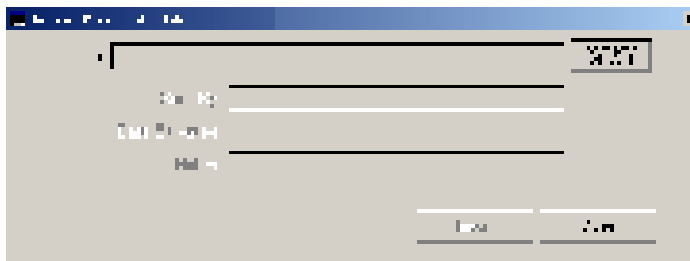
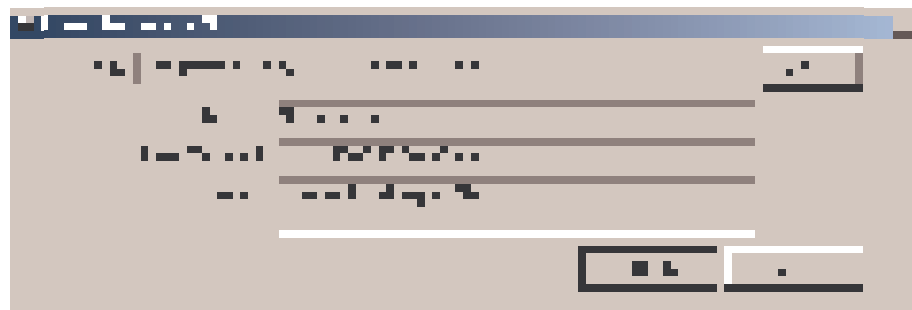


Figure 6.7 Import Datacenter File form.

1. **Control-Shift-Option-Window** (or **Control-Shift-Option-Command**) (press all the control keys) opens the **Window** menu.
2. **Layer** (bottom) > **Layer** used to track.
3. **Window** (top) > **Layer** (bottom) (click on the **Layer** button) (to display or to hide the **Layer**).



Turn on (click on the **Layer** button) (to display or to hide the **Layer**).

1. **Control-Shift-Option-Window** (or **Control-Shift-Option-Command**) (press all the control keys) opens the **Window** menu.
2. **Layer** (bottom) > **Layer** used to track.
3. **Window** (top) > **Layer** (bottom) (click on the **Layer** button) (to display or to hide the **Layer**).

Showing Layer Panel

Control-Shift-Option-Window (or **Control-Shift-Option-Command**) (press all the control keys) opens the **Window** menu.

1. **Layer** (bottom) > **Layer** used to track.
2. **Window** (top) > **Layer** (bottom) (click on the **Layer** button) (to display or to hide the **Layer**).



Control-Shift-Option-Window (or **Control-Shift-Option-Command**) (press all the control keys) opens the **Window** menu.

1. **Grundcharakteristika von Unternehmen**

2. **Wirtschaftsformen in den verschiedenen Rechtsformen**

Wirtschaftliche Entscheidungen im Mittel-Term Control

Wirtschaftliche Entscheidungen im Mittel-Term Control sind Entscheidungen, die die

1. **Struktur der Organisation betreffen**

2. **die Mittel- und langfristige Entwicklung des Unternehmens betreffen**

3. **die Ressourcenallokation betreffen**

1. **Investitionsentscheidungen** (z.B. Investitionsentscheidungen, Investitionsentscheidungen, Investitionsentscheidungen)

2. **Finanzierungsentscheidungen** (z.B. Finanzierungsentscheidungen, Finanzierungsentscheidungen, Finanzierungsentscheidungen)

3. **Personalentscheidungen** (z.B. Personalentscheidungen, Personalentscheidungen, Personalentscheidungen)

4. **Produktionsentscheidungen** (z.B. Produktionsentscheidungen, Produktionsentscheidungen, Produktionsentscheidungen)

5. **Marketingentscheidungen** (z.B. Marketingentscheidungen, Marketingentscheidungen, Marketingentscheidungen)

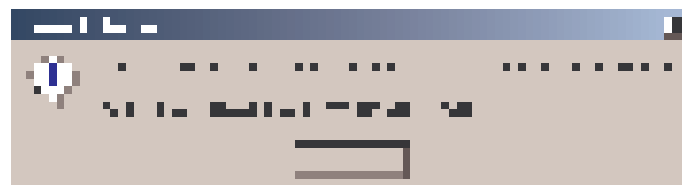
Die Entscheidungen im Mittel-Term Control sind Entscheidungen, die die

1. **Struktur der Organisation betreffen** (z.B. Struktur der Organisation, Struktur der Organisation, Struktur der Organisation)

2. **die Ressourcenallokation betreffen** (z.B. Ressourcenallokation, Ressourcenallokation, Ressourcenallokation)

3. **die Mittel- und langfristige Entwicklung des Unternehmens betreffen** (z.B. Mittel- und langfristige Entwicklung des Unternehmens, Mittel- und langfristige Entwicklung des Unternehmens, Mittel- und langfristige Entwicklung des Unternehmens)

4. **die Produktion betreffen** (z.B. Produktion, Produktion, Produktion)



- D. Check all items.
- E. Troubleshoot and resolve errors.

How to Install the Oracle Database 11g Express Edition on Windows

- 1. Use the Oracle Database 11g Express Edition installation wizard to install the Oracle Database 11g Express Edition.

Creating a Database System from Scratch Using Oracle Database 11g Express Edition

- 1. Start the Oracle Database 11g Express Edition installation wizard.
- 2. Choose the Oracle Database 11g Express Edition installation options.
- 3. Start the Oracle Database 11g Express Edition installation.

- 4. Choose the Oracle Database 11g Express Edition installation options. The installation wizard will prompt you for the installation options.



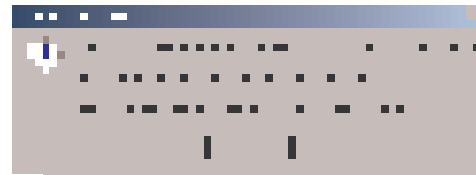
- E. To run the Oracle Database 11g Express Edition installation wizard.
- 4. Check the Oracle Database 11g Express Edition installation options.
- 2. To start the Oracle Database 11g Express Edition installation wizard.
- 3. Check the Oracle Database 11g Express Edition installation options.

The Oracle Database 11g Express Edition installation wizard will prompt you for the installation options. The installation wizard will prompt you for the installation options.

- 4. To start the Oracle Database 11g Express Edition installation wizard.

How to Install the Oracle Database 11g Express Edition on Windows

14. **Describe the process of creating a new project in the IDE. How does the IDE help you to create a new project? How does the IDE help you to create a new project? How does the IDE help you to create a new project?**



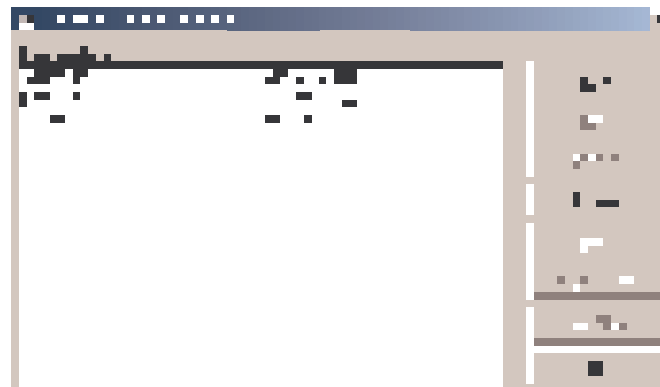
11. **CONCEPTS AND MANAGING IDEAS**

The IDEs and their features

Importing Java Class Library File

After you have created a new project, you can import a Java class library file into the IDE. This is done by clicking on the 'Import' button in the 'Project' menu.

1. **Click on the 'Import' button in the 'Project' menu.**



2. **Click on the 'Browse...' button in the 'Import' dialog.**

3. **Click on the 'Import' button in the 'Import' dialog.**

4. **Click on the 'Import' button in the 'Import' dialog.**

— **1. The IDEs and their features**
 — **2. The IDEs and their features**

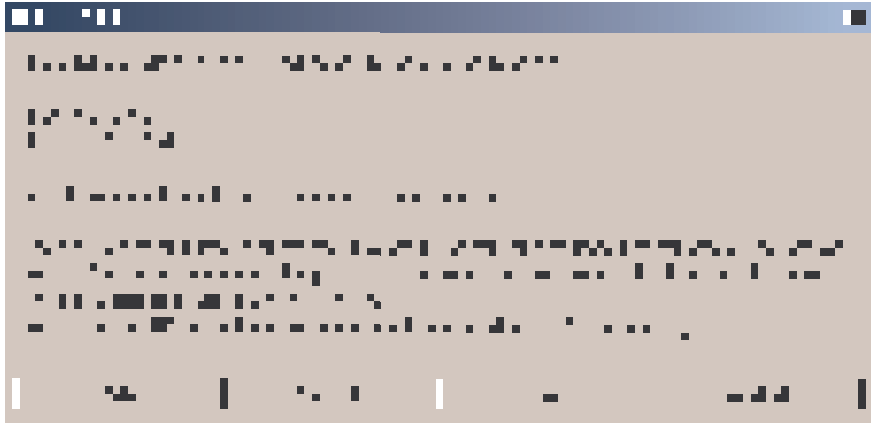
5. **Describe the process of creating a new project in the IDE. How does the IDE help you to create a new project? How does the IDE help you to create a new project? How does the IDE help you to create a new project?**



1. **When Microsoft publishes updates for Office on the web, messages often include a warning:**

- The files for updates, including the updates, are being downloaded directly through the internet, bypassing the local intranet. This may cause updates to be downloaded from the internet even though there are updates available on the intranet. Update the local intranet.

Understanding updates, including the intranet, is a key skill for IT professionals. Understanding updates helps IT professionals understand the update process.

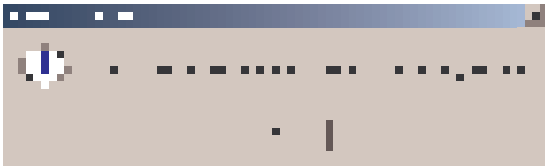


The Windows Update process

- **Step 1:** Windows Update checks for updates. Windows Update checks for updates.
- **Step 2:** Windows Update downloads updates. Windows Update downloads updates.
- **Step 3:** Windows Update installs updates. Windows Update installs updates.
- **Step 4:** Windows Update restarts the computer. Windows Update restarts the computer.

Windows Update and the Internet

- **When you connect to the Internet, Windows Update checks for updates.**



Windows Update and the Intranet

10. When you finish importing the wizard files you need, click the Close button on the Import Datacenter File form to return to the Data Center Management form.
11. Click the Close button on the Data Center Management form to return to the Multi-Tier Reporting Tools menu.

7. Product Tracking

In the main menu, click the Product Tracking option. The Product Tracking Form (Figure 7.1) is displayed.

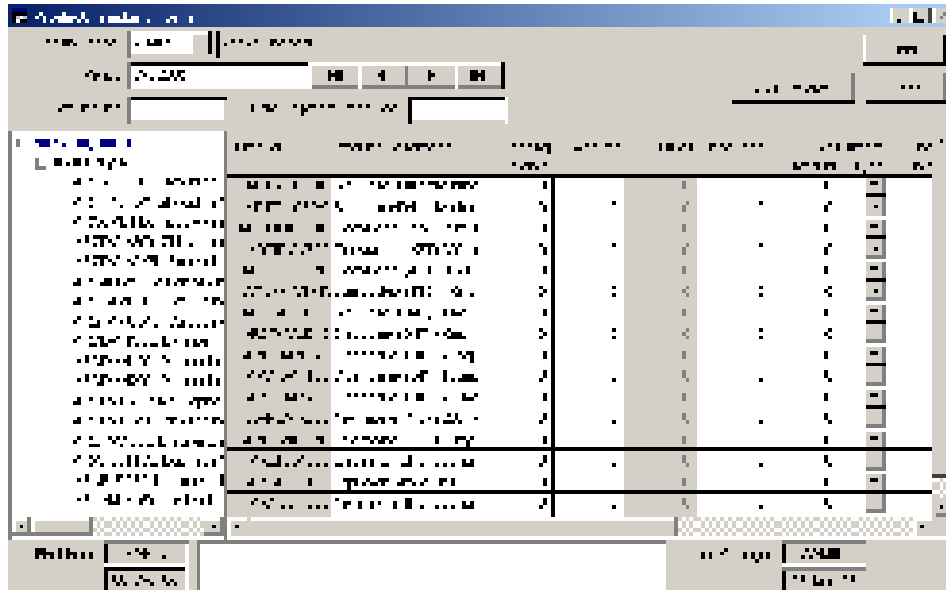



Figure 7.1 Product Tracking form.

Adding Product-Tracking Records

Before you can add product-tracking records, you must select the facility to which all other facilities ultimately report. This facility is usually the central storage facility. In some distribution systems it may be a district-level warehouse or an SDP.

To add product-tracking records, follow these steps:

1. Click the arrow next to the Facility field, select a facility from the pull-down menu, and click the left mouse button.
2. Click the left or right arrow to the right of the Period field  and select the reporting period listed on the facility's submitted report.

When you select a reporting period for the first time, a confirmation message (Figure 7.2) will be displayed, asking you to authorize the new period for data entry. This message will be displayed only for the first facility for which you are entering data for this period.

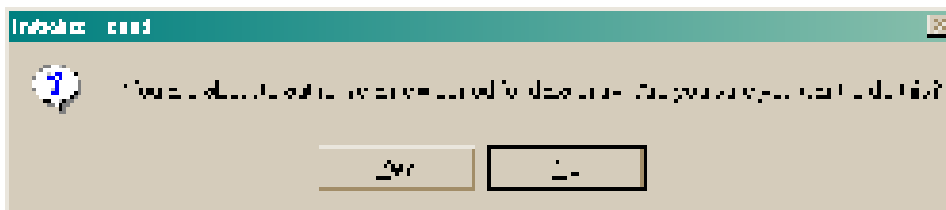


Figure 7.2 Initialize Period confirmation message.

1. Typen von Aussagen (Aussagenlogik) (Aussagenlogik)

Die Aussagenlogik ist ein systematisches Verfahren zur Darstellung von Aussagen und deren Wahrheitswert.

- 1. Typen von Aussagen (Aussagenlogik) (Aussagenlogik)
- 2. Typen von Aussagen (Aussagenlogik) (Aussagenlogik)
- 3. Typen von Aussagen (Aussagenlogik) (Aussagenlogik)
- 4. Typen von Aussagen (Aussagenlogik) (Aussagenlogik)
- 5. Typen von Aussagen (Aussagenlogik) (Aussagenlogik)

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- 2. Typen von Aussagen (Aussagenlogik) (Aussagenlogik)
- 3. Typen von Aussagen (Aussagenlogik) (Aussagenlogik)

A	B	A ∧ B	A ∨ B	A ⊕ B
w	w	w	w	f
w	f	f	w	w
f	w	f	w	w
f	f	f	f	f

Die Aussagenlogik ist ein systematisches Verfahren zur Darstellung von Aussagen und deren Wahrheitswert.

- 1. Typen von Aussagen (Aussagenlogik) (Aussagenlogik)
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- 3. Typen von Aussagen (Aussagenlogik) (Aussagenlogik)
- 4. Typen von Aussagen (Aussagenlogik) (Aussagenlogik)
- 5. Typen von Aussagen (Aussagenlogik) (Aussagenlogik)

17. If there are reported adjustments, indicate the adjustment type.
18. Click the arrow to the right of the Adjustment Type pull-down box, select the adjustment type, click the left mouse button, and press <Enter>.
19. Type the closing balance, and press <Enter>. If you have enabled data collection on quantities on order, the Quantity on Order field will be enabled.
20. Type the quantity on order, and press <Enter>.

The AMC, Qty Required, and Qty Requested fields apply to facilities that act as SDPs.

21. Type the quantity required and press <Enter>.
22. Type the quantity requested and press <Enter>.

If you have enabled data collection on service statistics, the New Users and Continuing Users fields will be enabled, but the Continuing Users field will not be displayed.

23. Repeat steps 3–22 to add product-tracking records for additional products listed on the report submitted by the facility.

The Comments section (Figure 7.4) lets you record comments about data submitted on the report. Some comments are automatically added by Supply Chain Manager to note computer-generated adjustments.

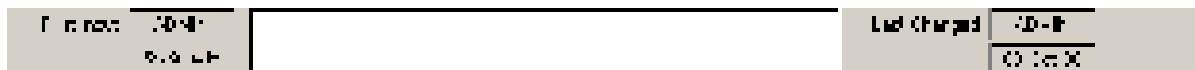


Figure 7.4 Comments section of Product Tracking form.

24. Click the Comment field and type any comments.
25. Repeat steps 1–24 to add product-tracking records for other facilities or reporting periods.

If antiretroviral therapy (ART) or tuberculosis (TB) has been selected on the System Configuration form during system maintenance (see **System Maintenance** for more information) the ART Patients or TB Treatments button will be displayed as shown in sample Figure 7.5. The button that is displayed depends on which option (ART or TB) was selected. If neither ART nor TB is selected, no button is displayed.

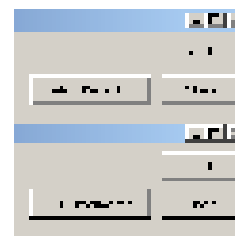


Figure 7.5
Sample ART Patients and
TB Treatments buttons.

26. With the ART Patients button displayed on the Product Tracking Form, click the ART Patients button.

The ART Usage form is displayed as shown in sample Figure 7.6.

27. Click the Total Adult Patients Currently on ART field, and type the number of adult patients on ART.

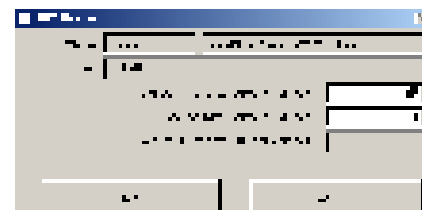


Figure 7.6 ART Usage form.

28. Click the Total Children Currently on ART field, and type the number of children on ART.
29. Click the Total of All Patients Currently on ART field, and type the total number of patients on ART.
30. Click the Close button to close the ART Usage form and save your entries.
31. With the TB Treatments button displayed on the Product Tracking form, click the TB Treatments button. The TB Treatments form is displayed (Figure 7.7).
32. Click the New Cases field, and type the number of new cases being dealt with.
33. Click the Retreatment Cases field, and type the number of retreatment cases being administered.
34. Click the Pediatric Cases field, and type the number of children being treated for TB.
35. Click the Transfers In field, and type the number of transfer patients.
36. Click the Close button to close the TB Treatments form and save your entries.
37. Click Close when you have finished adding product-tracking records.

Figure 7.7 TB Treatments form.

Viewing Product-Tracking Records

The Product Tracking Form helps you find facilities with associated tracking records by looking up the facility's code or name. By default, facilities are listed by code. To find a facility by code, follow these directions:

1. Click the arrow next to the Facility (Code) field.
2. Select the facility you want from the pull-down menu.
3. Click the left mouse button.

To find a facility by name, follow these directions:

1. Click Facility (Code). As shown in sample Figure 7.8, the Facility (Code) tag becomes Facility (name), and a pull-down menu lists facilities listed by name.
2. Select the facility you want from the pull-down menu, and click the left mouse button.

Figure 7.8 Facility (Code) changed to Facility (name).

3. **Was ist die Bedeutung der folgenden Begriffe: „Kundenbindung“, „Kundenloyalität“, „Kundenwert“, „Kundenbeziehung“, „Kundenengagement“?**

4. **Was ist die Bedeutung der folgenden Begriffe: „Kundenwert“, „Kundenbeziehung“, „Kundenengagement“?**

5. **Was ist die Bedeutung der folgenden Begriffe: „Kundenwert“, „Kundenbeziehung“, „Kundenengagement“?**

Building Feedback-Tracking-Systeme

Einflussfaktoren eines NPS

- 1. **Interaktion des Kunden mit dem Unternehmen**
- 2. **Kundenwert**
- 3. **Interaktion des Kunden mit dem Unternehmen**
- 4. **Kundenwert**
- 5. **Interaktion des Kunden mit dem Unternehmen**

Wichtige Ziele

Das Unternehmen hat das Ziel, die Kundenzufriedenheit zu steigern und die Kundenbindung zu stärken. Dies wird durch eine hohe Qualität der Dienstleistungen erreicht, die den Kunden einen Mehrwert bieten. Die Kundenzufriedenheit ist ein wichtiger Faktor für den Erfolg des Unternehmens.

Ergebnisse

Die Kundenzufriedenheit hat sich in den letzten Jahren deutlich verbessert. Dies ist ein wichtiger Faktor für den Erfolg des Unternehmens.

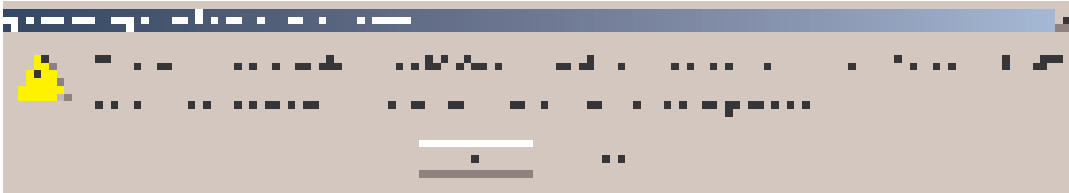
- 1. **Ergebnis**
- 2. **Ergebnis**
- 3. **Ergebnis**



Das Unternehmen hat das Ziel, die Kundenzufriedenheit zu steigern und die Kundenbindung zu stärken. Dies wird durch eine hohe Qualität der Dienstleistungen erreicht, die den Kunden einen Mehrwert bieten. Die Kundenzufriedenheit ist ein wichtiger Faktor für den Erfolg des Unternehmens.

Depository Program/Plan

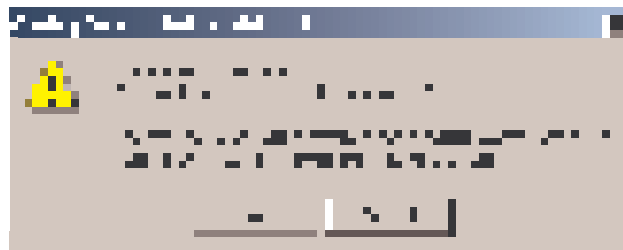
2) An annual question appears by depositors regarding annual depository plan. Deposit the amount, [www.irs.gov/efile/efilefaq.htm#q10](#) highlighted.



Withdrawals

2) An e-file filer, processing a withdrawal, should be aware of the following: [www.irs.gov/efile/efilefaq.htm#q11](#)

- 1. Withdrawals are not processed automatically. Withdrawals must be manually approved by the filer. Withdrawals are processed after the e-file process. Review the e-file instructions [www.irs.gov/efile/efilefaq.htm#q11](#).



- 2. Withdrawals are processed sequentially.

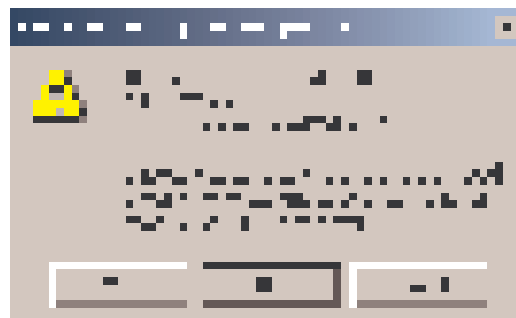


- 3. The withdrawals recorded in Single State Filers are processed in Multiple report-filing states. For multiple e-filed withdrawals.

Annual Filing Information

The e-file filer should be aware of the following: [www.irs.gov/efile/efilefaq.htm#q12](#)
1. Withdrawals are not processed automatically. Withdrawals must be manually approved by the filer. Withdrawals are processed after the e-file process. Review the e-file instructions [www.irs.gov/efile/efilefaq.htm#q12](#).

- 1. Withdrawals are processed sequentially.



- 2. Withdrawals are processed sequentially.

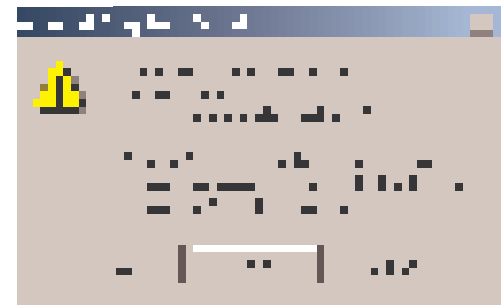
2. **Configure a router for intercompany connectivity.**



When studying material (especially) regarding equipment, you should always refer to the actual equipment manuals.

Configuring Routers

Configuring routers is similar to configuring switches, but with a few differences. The most important difference is that routers are configured using a command-line interface (CLI) instead of a web browser. The following steps show how to configure a router for intercompany connectivity.



1. **Configure the router interface.**
2. **Configure the router interface.**
3. **Configure the router interface.**

Configuring Routers

Configuring routers is similar to configuring switches, but with a few differences. The most important difference is that routers are configured using a command-line interface (CLI) instead of a web browser. The following steps show how to configure a router for intercompany connectivity.



Configure the router interface for intercompany connectivity.

Configure the Router Interface for Intercompany Connectivity


The following steps show how to configure a router interface for intercompany connectivity.

1. **Configure the router interface.**
2. **Configure the router interface.**

Configure the Router Interface for Intercompany Connectivity

The following steps show how to configure a router interface for intercompany connectivity.

1. **Configure the router interface.**
2. **Configure the router interface.**

3. In the Export Periods area, click the arrow to the right of the From pull-down box, click a starting period, and click the left mouse button.
4. Click the arrow to the right of the To pull-down box, click an ending period, and click the left mouse button.
5. In the Products window, click one or more boxes to the left of the categories and products in order to include them in the export file.
6. In the Export area, click XML or Text file format.
7. Click the ellipsis  to the right of the File field. The Save export File as form (Figure 7.17) appears.
8. Enter a file name in the File name text box.
9. To change the location of the export file, click the Save as type pull-down box and select another directory.
10. Click Save. The Export Consumption Data form will again be visible.
11. Click Export.

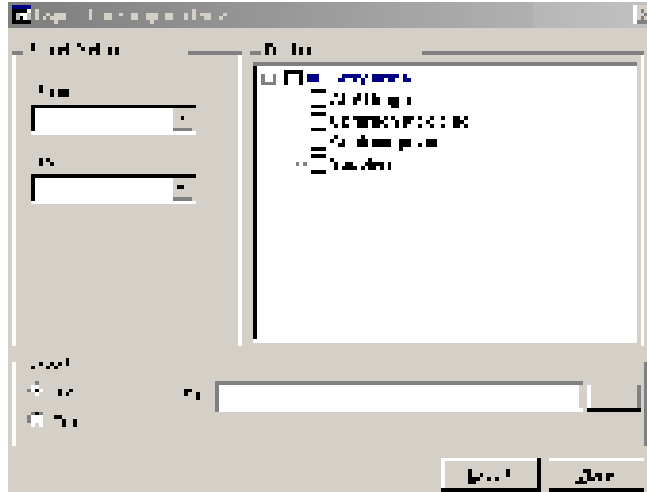


Figure 7.16 Export Consumption Data form

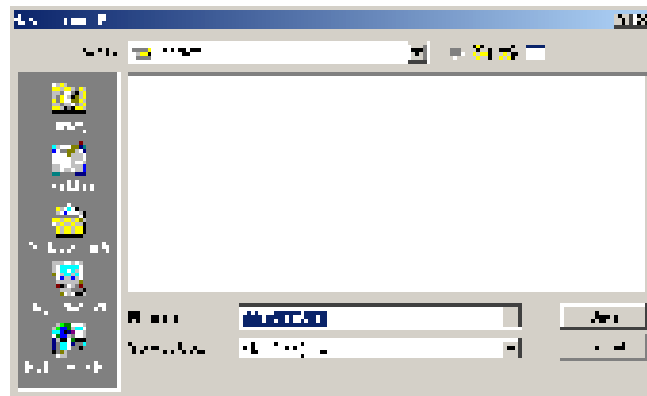


Figure 7.17 Save export File as form.

If the data are successfully exported, a confirmation message similar to Figure 7.18 will appear.

If you did not specify a directory in the Save export File as form, the file will be saved to the default Supply Chain Manager directory.



Figure 7.18 Export complete message.

The export file will contain the following data about each product within the export period specified:

- Product code
- Aggregated consumption at service delivery points (quantities dispensed to users)
- Aggregated adjustments at all distribution levels.

8. Distribution Resource Planning

In the main menu, click the DRP option.

The DRP option will be visible only if the DRP module is checked in the System Configuration form. (See **System Configuration** for more information.)

Facility Stock Counts

The DRP Stock Count form lets you record stock levels at each facility. Reported stock levels are used to estimate current stock balances.

Click the Facility Stock Count option. The DRP Stock Count form (Figure 8.1) is displayed.

ISSUE	ISSUE	UNITS	UNITS
1/1/01	1/1/01	1000	1000
1/1/01	1/1/01	1000	1000
1/1/01	1/1/01	1000	1000
1/1/01	1/1/01	1000	1000
1/1/01	1/1/01	1000	1000
1/1/01	1/1/01	1000	1000

Figure 8.1 DRP Stock Count form.

Adding Stock Counts

To add stock counts, follow these steps:

1. Click the arrow next to the Find Facility field, select a facility from the pull-down menu, and click the left mouse button.
2. Click the On Date field and type the date that the stock level was collected.
3. Click Add New button. A confirmation message (Figure 8.2) is displayed, asking you to confirm the new record.

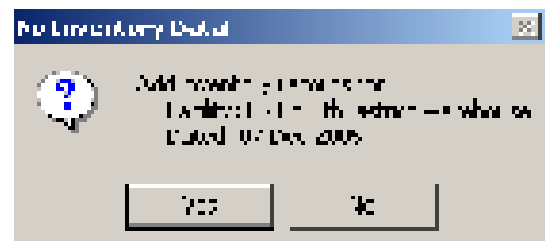


Figure 8.2 Confirmation message.

4. Click Yes to add a stock count record. A DRP stock count record (Figure 8.3) is created for the facility, listing products distributed by the selected facility.
5. Click the arrow next to the Completed By field, select from the pull-down menu the name of the person who reported the stock count, and click the left mouse button.

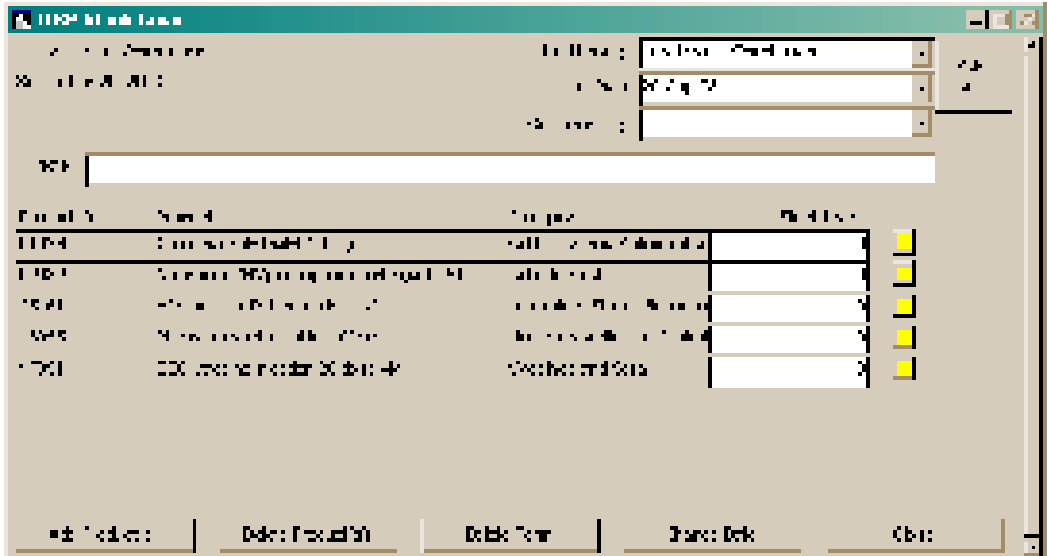


Figure 8.3 Blank DRP Stock Count form.

6. Click the Note field and type a note for the stock count record if applicable.
7. For each product reported, click the Stock level field and type the reported stock level.

You can enter notes on any product by clicking the note icon to the right of the Stock level field.

8. Click the Note icon to the right of the Stock level field to open the Note window for the selected product. The Note window (Figure 8.4) is displayed.



Figure 8.4 Note window.

9. Type a note and click OK or close the Note window to return to the DRP Stock Count form.
10. Click Cancel to close the Note window without adding notes.

Adding Products to Facility Stock Counts

Products can be added to facility stock counts as follows:

1. Click the Add Product(s) button. The Product Filter window (Figure 8.5) is displayed, listing all products in Supply Chain Manager.
2. Click one or more products to add.
3. Click OK to close the Product Filter window.
4. Click Cancel to close the window without adding products.

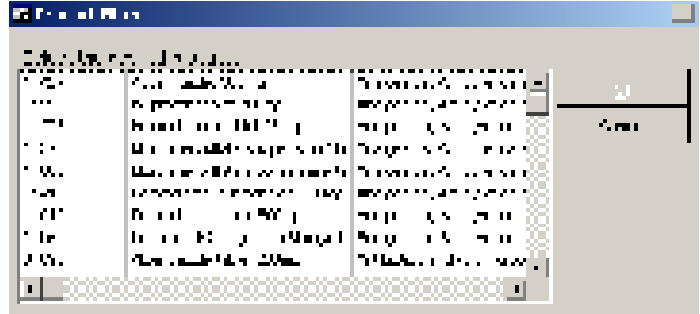


Figure 8.5 Product Filter window.

The selected products appears on the stock count form.

Deleting Products from Facility Stock Counts

Products can be deleted from the stock count of the selected facility as follows:

1. Click Delete Product(s). The Product Filter window (Figure 8.5) is displayed, listing all products distributed by the facility's type.
2. Click one or more products you wish to delete.
3. Click OK to delete the selected products.
4. Click Close to return to the DRP Stock Count record.

Viewing Facility Stock Counts

There are three methods of viewing facility stock counts. To use method 1, follow these steps:

1. Click the arrow next to the Find Facility field.
2. Select a facility from the pull-down menu.
3. Click the left mouse button to display the current stock count record for that facility.

To use method 2, follow these steps:

1. Click the arrow next to the on Date field.
2. Select a date from the pull-down menu.
3. Click the left mouse button to display the stock count record for the selected facility.

The dielectric permittivity

1. **Dielectric constant** ϵ_r is the ratio of the permittivity of a material to the permittivity of free space.
2. **Dielectric loss** is the imaginary part of the complex permittivity, which represents the energy dissipation in the material.

The dielectric constant of a material is defined as

$$\epsilon_r = \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon_0}$$

where ϵ is the permittivity of the material and ϵ_0 is the permittivity of free space.

Dielectric Loss Factor

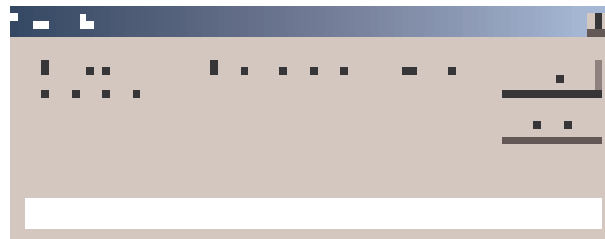
The dielectric loss factor is defined as

1. **Dielectric loss factor** is the imaginary part of the complex permittivity.
2. **Dielectric loss factor** is the ratio of the imaginary part of the complex permittivity to the real part.
3. **Dielectric loss factor** is the ratio of the imaginary part of the complex permittivity to the real part.

Dielectric Loss Factor

The dielectric loss factor is defined as

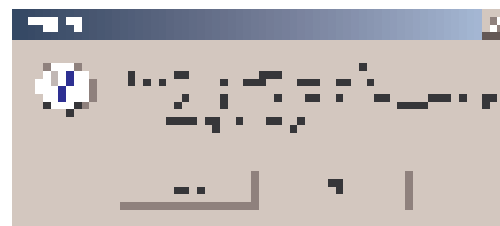
1. **Dielectric loss factor** is the imaginary part of the complex permittivity.
2. **Dielectric loss factor** is the ratio of the imaginary part of the complex permittivity to the real part.



Dielectric Loss Factor

The dielectric loss factor is defined as

1. **Dielectric loss factor** is the imaginary part of the complex permittivity.
2. **Dielectric loss factor** is the ratio of the imaginary part of the complex permittivity to the real part.
3. **Dielectric loss factor** is the ratio of the imaginary part of the complex permittivity to the real part.



Delivery Personnel

In the DRP menu, click the Personnel option. The Personnel form (Figure 8.8) is displayed.

Adding Delivery Personnel

To add delivery personnel, follow these steps:

1. Click Add. A blank Personnel form (Figure 8.9) is displayed.
2. Type the delivery person's last name and press <Enter>.
3. Type the delivery person's first name.
4. Click Save.
5. Repeat steps 2–4 to add more delivery personnel.
6. Click Close when you have finished adding personnel.



Figure 8.8 Personnel form.

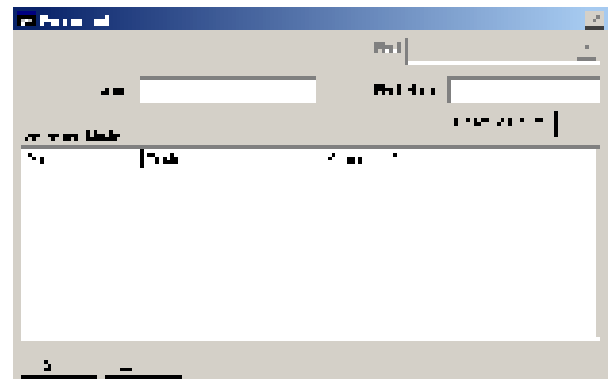


Figure 8.9 Blank Personnel form.

Viewing Delivery Personnel

Two methods are used to view delivery personnel. To use method 1, follow these steps:

1. Click the arrow next to the Find field, select a delivery person from the pull-down menu, and click the left mouse button to display the delivery person's first and last name.
2. Click Close when you have finished viewing delivery personnel.

To use method 2, follow these steps:

1. Click Next to display the next delivery person.
2. Click Previous to display a previously displayed delivery person.
3. Click Close when you have finished viewing delivery personnel.

Editing Delivery Personnel

To edit delivery personnel, follow these steps:

1. Select the delivery person whose name you wish to edit.
2. Click Edit.
3. Click the Name field you wish to edit, and type your changes.
4. Click Save.
5. Repeat steps 1–4 to edit additional delivery personnel.
6. Click Close when you have finished editing delivery personnel.

Deleting Delivery Personnel

To delete delivery personnel, follow these steps:

1. Select the delivery person you wish to delete.
2. Click Delete. A confirmation message (Figure 8.10) is displayed, asking you to confirm the deletion.
3. Click Yes to delete the selected delivery person.
4. Repeat steps 1–3 to delete additional delivery personnel.
5. Click Close when you have finished deleting personnel.

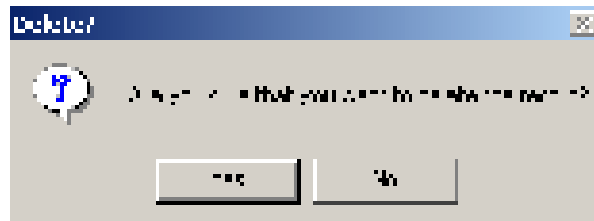


Figure 8.10 Delete confirmation message.

Printing the Selected Delivery Person

To print a record, follow these steps:

1. Select the delivery person whose record you wish to print.
2. Click Print to create a report for the selected person.
3. Click Close when you have finished printing delivery personnel records.

Delivery Vehicles

In the DRP menu, click the Vehicles option. The Delivery Vehicles form (Figure 8.11) is displayed.

Make	Year	Length	Volume
TRUCK	2008	1	
	2008	1	
	2008	1	
	2008	1	

Figure 8.11 Delivery Vehicles form.

Adding Delivery Vehicles

To add delivery vehicles, follow these steps:

1. Click Add. A blank Delivery Vehicles form (Figure 8.12) is displayed.

Make	Year	Length	Volume

Figure 8.12 Blank Delivery Vehicles form.

2. The Truck field lets you enter a brief description of the delivery vehicle (example: Half-ton pickup). Type a brief description of the delivery vehicle and press <Enter>.

3. Type the vehicle's manufacturer (example: Toyota) and press <Enter>.
4. Type the vehicle's model (example: Hilux) and press <Enter>.
5. Type the four-digit year the vehicle was made.
6. Click the Max. Load field, type the maximum load the vehicle can carry, and press <Enter>.

The following fields apply to the size of the vehicle's cargo area and not to the size of the vehicle itself.

7. Type the cargo area's height and press <Enter>.
8. Type the cargo area's length and press <Enter>.
9. Type the cargo area's width and press <Enter>.

The system calculates the cargo area's volume and displays the calculated value in the Volume field.

10. Click Save.
11. Repeat steps 1–10 to add more delivery vehicles.
12. Click Close when you have finished adding delivery vehicles.

Viewing Delivery Vehicles

Two methods are used to view delivery vehicles. To use method 1, follow these steps:

1. Click the arrow next to the Find field, select a vehicle from the pull-down menu, and click the left mouse button.
2. Click the Deliveries tab to view delivery routes the vehicle has completed or is scheduled to make.
3. Click Close when you have finished viewing delivery vehicles.

To use method 2, follow these steps:

1. Click Next to display the next vehicle.
2. Click Previous to display the previously displayed vehicle.
3. Click the Deliveries tab to view delivery routes the vehicle has completed or is scheduled to make.
4. Click Close when you have finished viewing delivery vehicles.

Editing Delivery Vehicles

To edit delivery vehicles, follow these steps:

1. Select the delivery vehicle you wish to edit.
2. Click Edit.
3. Click the field you wish to change and type your changes.
4. Click Save.
5. Click Close when you have finished editing delivery vehicles.

Deleting Delivery Vehicles

To delete delivery vehicles, follow these steps:

1. Select the delivery vehicle you wish to delete.
2. Click Delete. A confirmation message (Figure 8.13) is displayed, asking you to confirm the deletion.
3. Click Yes to delete the record.
4. Repeat steps 1–3 to delete additional delivery vehicles.
5. Click Close when you have finished deleting delivery vehicles.

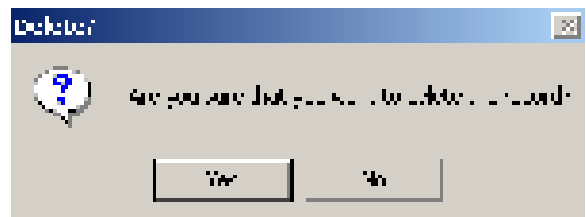


Figure 8.13 Delete confirmation message.

Printing the Selected Delivery Vehicle

Click Print to create a report for the selected vehicle.

Delivery Routes

1. In the DRP menu, click the Delivery Routes option. The Routes form (Figure 8.14) is displayed.

Figure 8.14 Routes form.

Adding Delivery Routes

To add delivery routes, do the following:

1. Click Add. A blank Routes form (Figure 8.15) is displayed.
2. Type a unique code and press <Enter>.
3. Type a description for the route.
4. In the Available area, click the facility or facilities you wish to assign to the route. Select multiple facilities by pressing the <Ctrl> or <Shift> key while clicking on each facility.

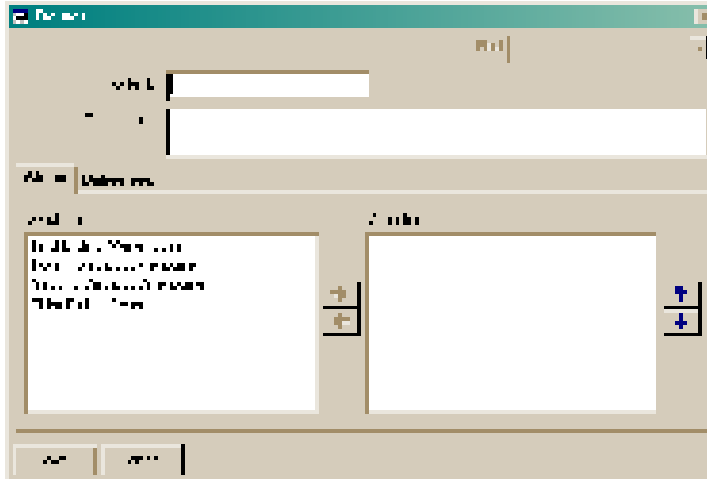


Figure 8.15 Blank Routes form.

5. After selecting all facilities to be assigned to the route, click the right arrow to move the facilities to the Selected window. A Route Stops form (Figure 8.16) is displayed for each facility you selected.
6. For each facility, click the Distance from previous Stop field, and enter the distance to this stop from the previous one.

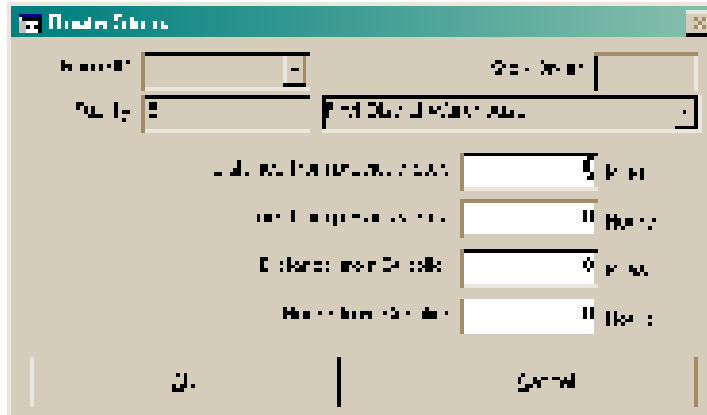


Figure 8.16 Route Stops form.

7. Click the Hours from previous Stop field, and enter the amount of time (in hours) it takes to drive from this stop to the previous one.
8. Click the Distance from Supplier field, and type the distance from the facility to its supplier.
9. Click the Hours from Supplier field, and type the amount of time (in hours) it takes to drive from the facility to its supplier.
10. Click OK to return to the delivery route record.
11. Repeat steps 1–7 to assign additional facilities to the route.
12. Click Save.
13. Click Close when you have finished adding delivery routes.

You can change the position of facilities in the Selected window of the Stops tab as follows:

1. Select the facility you wish to move.
2. Click the up arrow or down arrow to change the facility's position in the route.
3. Click Save.

Viewing Delivery Routes

There are two methods for viewing delivery routes. To use method 1, follow these steps:

1. Click the arrow next to the Find field, select a route from the pull-down menu, and click the left mouse button.
2. Click the Deliveries tab to view scheduled and completed deliveries for the selected delivery route.
3. Click Close when you have finished viewing delivery routes.

To use method 2, follow these steps:

1. Click Next to display the next route.
2. Click Previous to display a previously displayed route.
3. Click the Deliveries tab to view scheduled and completed deliveries for the selected delivery route.
4. Click Close when you have finished viewing delivery routes.

Editing Delivery Routes

Edit delivery routes as follows:

1. Select the route you wish to edit.
2. Click Edit.
3. Click the field you wish to change and type your changes.
4. To add a facility to the route, do the following: In the Available window, click the facility you wish to add to the route. Click the right arrow to move the facility to the Selected window.
5. To remove a facility from the route, do the following: In the Selected window, click the facility you wish to remove from the route. Click the left arrow to move the facility to the Available window.

To change the position of facilities in the Selected window of the Stops tab, follow these steps:

1. In the Selected window, click the facility whose position you wish to change. Click the up arrow or down arrow to change its position.
2. Click Save.
3. Click Close when you have finished editing delivery routes.

Deleting Delivery Routes

To delete delivery routes, follow these steps:

1. Select the delivery route you wish to delete.
2. Click Delete. A confirmation message (Figure 8.17) is displayed, asking you to confirm the deletion.
3. Click Yes to delete the selected record.
4. Repeat steps 1–3 to delete additional delivery routes.
5. Click Close when you have finished deleting delivery routes.



Figure 8.17 Delete confirmation message.

Printing the Selected Delivery Route

To print the selected delivery route, follow these steps:

1. Select the delivery route you wish to print.
2. Click Print to create a report for the selected delivery route. After the report is created, its first page is displayed.
3. Click Print to print the report.
4. Click Close on the Print Menu to return to the Delivery Routes form.
5. Click Close when you have finished printing delivery routes.

Delivery Planning

The Delivery Planning option lets you assign drivers and vehicles to delivery routes. This option also lets you schedule deliveries and then assign vehicles and personnel to them.

In the DRP menu, click the Delivery Planning option. The Delivery Planning form (Figure 8.18) is displayed.

Figure 8.18 Delivery Planning form.

Adding Deliveries

To add deliveries, follow these steps:

1. Click the arrow next to the Go to field, select New Delivery from the pull-down menu, and click the left mouse button.

Facility Name	Route	Quantity	Unit	Cost
Facility 1	Route 1	1000	Unit	1000
Facility 2	Route 2	2000	Unit	2000
Facility 3	Route 3	3000	Unit	3000
Facility 4	Route 4	4000	Unit	4000

Figure 8.19 Facilities in Need list.

Facilities within the distribution network are displayed in the Facilities in Need window (Figure 8.19). These facilities are listed by need. You can change the sort order as follows:

2. Click the Name option in the Sort by field to sort by name.
3. Click the Route option in the Sort by field to sort by route.
4. Before you plan a delivery, you must select a vehicle for the delivery. Click the arrow next to the Vehicle field, select a vehicle from the pull-down menu, and click the left mouse button.

- After you select a vehicle, you can select the facilities to which it will distribute products. Double-click a facility in the Facilities in Need window. The Needed Products form (Figure 8.20) is displayed.

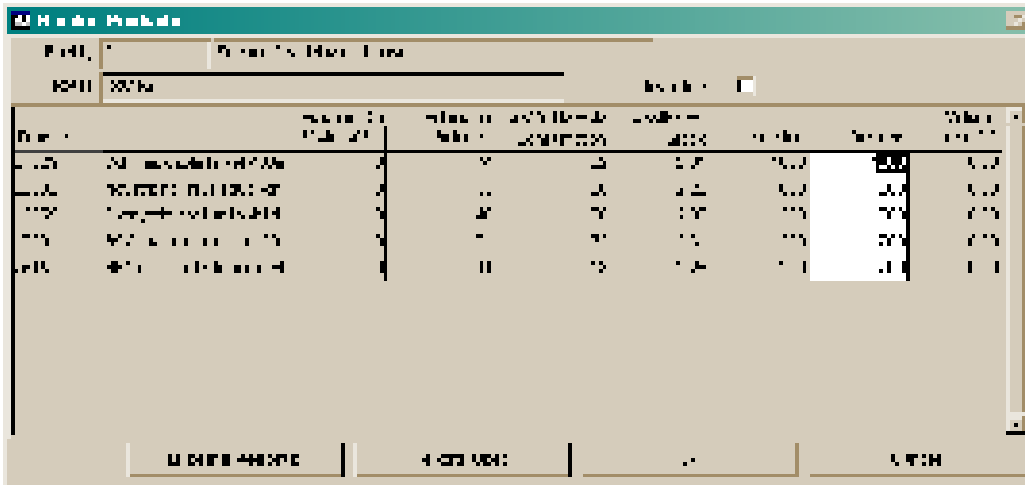


Figure 8.20 Needed Products form.

- Click the Inventory checkbox if a physical inventory must be taken when products are delivered.

Determining Need

Need is usually determined by Supply Chain Manager on the basis of data recorded in the Product Tracking Form (see **Adding Product-Tracking Records** for more information). From within the Deliveries form, you can view the lists of reports used for calculating need as well as a list of missing reports.

- Click Reports Used to view the list of reports that were used to calculate the selected facility's need. The Reports Used in Calculation window (Figure 8.21) is displayed.
- Click OK to close the window.
- The Missing Reports button shows the reports that were not available for calculating need. If reporting is complete, this window should not display any reports. Click Missing Reports to display the reports not available for calculating need. The Missing Reports window (Figure 8.22) is displayed. If missing reports are listed, try to acquire the reports and record them in the Product Tracking Form. Complete reporting will help ensure that the facilities are stocked according to plan.
- Click OK to close the window.

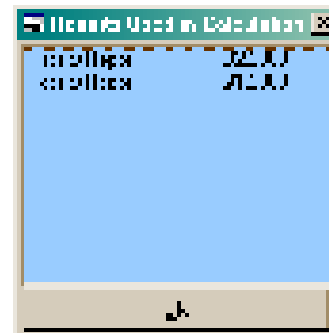


Figure 8.21 Reports Used in Calculation window.

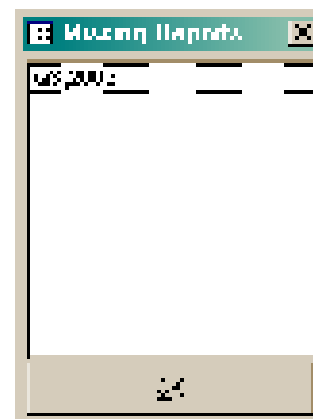


Figure 8.22 Missing Reports window.

Changing Desired Quantities

You can change quantities of products to be delivered by changing the values in the Desired column:

1. Double-click the quantity you wish to change and type your changes.
2. Repeat step 1 to edit the desired quantities for additional products.
3. Click OK when you are finished changing desired quantities.

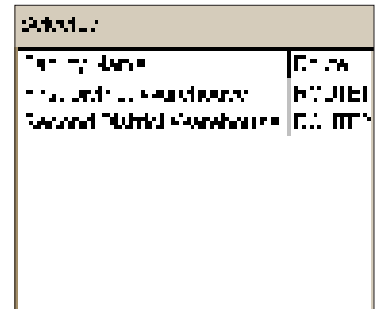


Figure 8.23 Selected facilities window.

The facility is moved to the Selected window (Figure 8.23) and the percentage of the vehicle's occupied cargo space is displayed in the Load field.

Auto-Filling

The auto-fill feature lets you plan a delivery route based on established delivery routes by selecting one facility and letting the DRP Module select the rest. The module selects all facilities on the same route as the facility you just selected.

This method may overload the selected vehicle. If that happens, click the arrow next to the Vehicle field, select a larger vehicle (if one is available) from the pull-down menu, and click the left mouse button.

Confirming Deliveries

After you add a delivery, you can confirm it as follows:

1. Click Confirm. A confirmation window (Figure 8.24) is displayed, asking you to confirm the delivery.
2. Click Yes to confirm the delivery. The Shipping Reports form (Figure 8.25) is displayed.
3. Click the checkbox to the left of each shipping report you wish to print.
4. Click Preview to preview the reports before printing.
5. Click Print to print the reports without previewing.



Figure 8.24 Confirm delivery window.

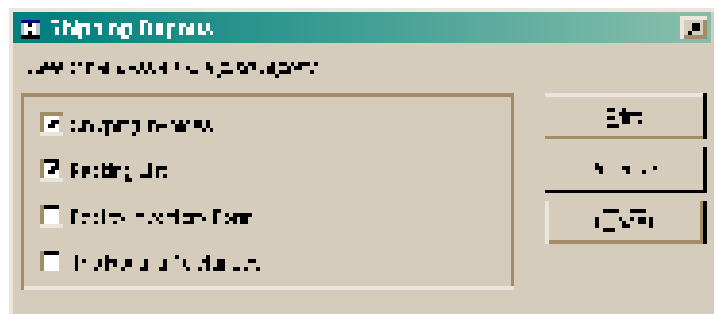


Figure 8.25 Shipping Reports form.

Viewing Deliveries

There are three methods for viewing deliveries. To use method 1, follow these steps:

1. Click the arrow to the right of the Go to field, select a route from the pull-down menu, and click the left mouse button.
2. Repeat step 1 to view additional deliveries.
3. Click Close when you have finished viewing deliveries.

To use method 2, follow these steps:

1. Click the arrow next to the Find field, select a route from the pull-down menu, and click the left mouse button to display the selected route.
2. Click Close when you have finished viewing deliveries.

To use method 3, follow these steps:

1. Click Next to display the next record.
2. Click Previous to display the previously displayed record.
3. Click Close when you finish viewing deliveries.

Printing the Selected Delivery

To print the selected delivery, follow these steps:

1. Select the delivery you wish to print.
2. Click Print. The Shipping Reports form (Figure 8.25) is displayed.
3. Click the reports you wish to preview or print.

Previewing Shipment Reports

Use the Preview button to preview each report before you print it:


1. Click Preview. A preview window for each selected shipping report is displayed. The windows are layered and may appear as one window.
2. Click Minimize  to reduce the size of each window. Each preview window is reduced and placed near the bottom of the screen (Figure 8.26).



Figure 8.26 Minimized shipping reports.

- 2. **Wirtschaftliche** → werden auch immer die wesentlichen geschäftlichen Vorgänge für den Bilanzierenden festgehalten. Ist das die gesamte Bilanz oder nur die Bilanzposten?
- 3. **Wirtschaftliche** → nur die wesentlichen geschäftlichen Vorgänge.
- 4. **Wirtschaftliche** → nur die wesentlichen geschäftlichen Vorgänge.
- 5. **Wirtschaftliche** → nur die wesentlichen geschäftlichen Vorgänge.

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3. **Wirtschaftliche** → nur die wesentlichen geschäftlichen Vorgänge.

4. **Wirtschaftliche** → nur die wesentlichen geschäftlichen Vorgänge.

5. **Wirtschaftliche** → nur die wesentlichen geschäftlichen Vorgänge.

6. **Wirtschaftliche** → nur die wesentlichen geschäftlichen Vorgänge.

7. **Wirtschaftliche** → nur die wesentlichen geschäftlichen Vorgänge.

8. **Wirtschaftliche** → nur die wesentlichen geschäftlichen Vorgänge.

9. **Wirtschaftliche** → nur die wesentlichen geschäftlichen Vorgänge.

10. **Wirtschaftliche** → nur die wesentlichen geschäftlichen Vorgänge.

11. **Wirtschaftliche** → nur die wesentlichen geschäftlichen Vorgänge.

12. **Wirtschaftliche** → nur die wesentlichen geschäftlichen Vorgänge.

13. **Wirtschaftliche** → nur die wesentlichen geschäftlichen Vorgänge.

14. **Wirtschaftliche** → nur die wesentlichen geschäftlichen Vorgänge.

15. **Wirtschaftliche** → nur die wesentlichen geschäftlichen Vorgänge.

16. **Wirtschaftliche** → nur die wesentlichen geschäftlichen Vorgänge.

17. **Wirtschaftliche** → nur die wesentlichen geschäftlichen Vorgänge.



2. Click the name of the person you wish to assign to the selected delivery.
3. Click Add to move the person to the Selected window.
4. Click Save.

Setting Delivery Dates

Follow these steps when setting delivery dates:

1. Select the delivery you wish to schedule.
2. Click Edit.
3. Type the start date in the Est. Date field.
4. Click Save.

Completing Deliveries

After a delivery has been completed, follow these steps:

1. Select the delivery that was completed.
2. Click Edit.
3. Click the Completed checkbox.
4. Click Save.

Deleting Deliveries

You can delete deliveries as follows:

1. Select the delivery you wish to delete.
2. Click Delete. A confirmation message (Figure 8.29) is displayed, asking you to confirm the deletion.
3. Click Yes to delete the selected record.
4. Repeat steps 1–3 to delete additional deliveries.
5. Click Close when you have finished deleting deliveries.



Figure 8.29 Delete confirmation message.

9. Properties

Apply this Management console report using the same as the Pre-Seed Backup and the Management console as follows:

- 1. **Administrative Management** > **Reporting** > **Management Reporting** > **Management Reporting** > **Management Reporting** > **Management Reporting**
- 2. **Apply** > **Management Reporting** > **Management Reporting** > **Management Reporting** > **Management Reporting** > **Management Reporting**
- 3. **Apply** > **Management Reporting** > **Management Reporting** > **Management Reporting** > **Management Reporting** > **Management Reporting**

Note: If you are using the Management console, you can use the same report as the Pre-Seed Backup and the Management console as follows:

Apply the Management console report using the same as the Pre-Seed Backup and the Management console as follows:

Use the Pre-Seed Backup Report to help you understand the Management console report.

Working Properties

1. In the case of the Management console, the Management console report is the same as the Pre-Seed Backup report.
2. When you work with the Management console report, you can use the Management console report to help you understand the Management console report.
3. When you work with the Management console report, you can use the Management console report to help you understand the Management console report.



The User-defined date range window (Figure 9.2) is displayed so you can enter the starting and ending periods.

5. In the From area, click the arrow next to the month field, select a month from the pull-down menu, and click the left mouse button.
6. Click the arrow next to the year field, select a year from the pull-down menu, and click the left mouse button.
7. In the To area, click the arrow next to the month field, select a month from the pull-down menu, and click the left mouse button.
8. Click the arrow next to the year field, select a year from the pull-down menu, and click the left mouse button.
9. Click OK to return to the Report Manager.

Figure 9.2 User-defined date range form.

When the Report Manager form is displayed, create the report as follows:

1. Click the arrow next to the Year field, select a year from the pull-down menu, and click the left mouse button.
2. Click the arrow next to the Category field (if active), select a category from the pull-down menu, and click the left mouse button.
3. Click the arrow next to the Product field (if active), select a product from the pull-down menu, and click the left mouse button.
4. Click the arrow next to the Facility Type field (if active), select a facility type from the pull-down menu, and click the left mouse button.
5. Click the arrow next to the [Supplying] Facility field (if active), select a facility from the pull-down menu, and click the left mouse button.

The Reporting Group field lets you compile report data based on a reporting group that you define.

1. Click the arrow next to the Reporting Group field (if active), select a reporting group from the pull-down menu, and click the left mouse button.
2. Click the Preview button to view the report.

Product-Tracking Reports

The following reports are grouped by the tabs on which they appear. Each report allows for the addition of comments, if needed.

Administrative Reports

Administrative reports consist of the facility listing, mailing labels, and nonreporting facilities reports.

Facility Listing

This report displays a list of all the facilities in Supply Chain Manager.

The Facility Listing can be generated with the following parameters:

- Facility Type. A selected facility type or a facility type group incorporating several facility types
- Reporting Group. A selected reporting group based on the reporting groups that you defined.

Mailing Labels

This report generates mailing labels displaying the contact person and address for each facility in the distribution system. Logistics managers may use these labels when sending reports or correspondence to facilities in the distribution system.

Mailing labels can be generated with the following parameters:

- Facility Type. A selected facility type or a facility type group incorporating several facility types
- Reporting Group. A selected reporting group based on the reporting groups you defined.

Nonreporting Facilities

This report lists facilities whose reports have not been received or recorded in Supply Chain Manager for the selected reporting period. Logistics managers may use this report to determine reporting compliance and to monitor the status of report processing.

Nonreporting Facilities can be generated with the following parameters:

- Period. Month, quarter, first half, second half, or year
- Facility Type. A selected facility type or a facility type group incorporating several facility types
- Reporting Group. A selected reporting group based on the reporting groups you defined.

Graphic Reports

Several types of graphic reports can be created.

Energy metabolism

Metabolic pathways in the muscle of land vertebrates are the same, but the relative contribution of aerobic and anaerobic energy varies amongst vertebrates of different body sizes.

The largest vertebrates are primarily aerobic and the following processes:

- Glucose, oxygen for mitochondrial energy
- Citric Acid Cycle
- Oxidative phosphorylation
- High ATP efficiency
- Significant anaerobic energy production

Small vertebrates

- **■ The anaerobic pathway (glycolysis) is the primary energy production**
- **■ which has provided a source of anaerobic energy (ATP) for**

Metabolic pathways in the vertebrate muscle provide ATP, which is used to fuel the work of contraction and maintaining the cell membrane potential. ATP is produced by aerobic and anaerobic pathways.

The largest vertebrates are primarily aerobic and the following processes:

- Glucose, oxygen for mitochondrial energy
- Citric Acid Cycle
- High ATP efficiency
- Significant anaerobic energy production
- Significant anaerobic energy production in the vertebrate muscle

Small vertebrates

Metabolic pathways in the vertebrate muscle provide ATP, which is used to fuel the work of contraction and maintaining the cell membrane potential. ATP is produced by aerobic and anaerobic pathways.

The largest vertebrates are primarily aerobic and the following processes:

- Glucose, oxygen for mitochondrial energy
- Citric Acid Cycle
- Oxidative phosphorylation
- High ATP efficiency
- Significant anaerobic energy production
- Significant anaerobic energy production in the vertebrate muscle

ART Scale-Up Line Graph

This line graph shows antiretroviral therapy (ART) over the specified date range. Three datasets are displayed: Adult Treatments, Child Treatments, and Total (Adult + Child) Treatments.

The ART Scale-Up Line Graph can be generated with the following parameters:

- *Period.* Month, quarter, first half, second half, or year
- *Facility Type.* Selected facility
- *Facility.* Selected supplier and all the facilities it supplies
- *Reporting Group.* A selected reporting group based on the reporting groups that you defined.

ART Scale-Up Total

This bar graph shows the total ART treatments over the specified date range.

The ART Scale-Up Total graph can be generated with the following parameters:

- *Period.* Month, quarter, first half, second half, or year
- *Facility Type.* Selected facility
- *Facility.* Selected supplier and all the facilities it supplies
- *Reporting Group.* A selected reporting group based on the reporting groups you defined.

ART Scale-Up Adults and Children

This bar graph shows the adult and child treatments over the specified date range.

The ART Scale-Up Total graph can be generated with the following parameters:

- *Period.* Month, quarter, first half, second half, or year
- *Facility Type.* Selected facility
- *Facility.* Selected supplier and all the facilities it supplies
- *Reporting Group.* A selected reporting group based on the reporting groups you defined.

Logistics Reports

The logistics reports are described below.

Adjustments Summary

This report displays adjustment quantities by product and by adjustment type.

The Adjustments Summary report may be generated with the following parameters:

- *Period.* Month, quarter, first half, second half, or year

- *Product.* Selected product
- *Facility Type.* Selected facility
- *Supplying Facility.* Selected supplier and all the facilities it supplies
- *Reporting Group.* A selected reporting group based on the reporting groups you defined.

Aggregate Stock Movement by Level

This report displays the aggregated opening balance, receipts, dispensed, adjustments, and closing balance for each product at each distribution level. It calculates the months of stock and the percentage of total available stock that are held at each distribution level. Logistics managers may use this report to monitor the percentage of stock held at different distribution levels in the supply chain.

The Aggregate Stock Movement by Level report can be generated with the following parameters:

- *Period.* Month, quarter, first half, second half, or year
- *Product.* Selected product.

Couple-Years of Protection

This report displays total couple-years of protection for each facility, grouped by facility type. It calculates couple-years of protection by dividing total consumption by the CYP factor for each product.

The Couple-Years of Protection report can be generated with the following parameters:

- *Period.* Month, quarter, first half, second half, or year
- *Category.* Selected category
- *Product.* Selected product
- *Facility Type.* Selected facility
- *Supplying Facility.* Selected supplier and all the facilities it supplies
- *Reporting Group.* A selected reporting group based on the reporting groups you defined.

Data Entry Errors

This report lists data that may contain data entry errors. It highlights each error by displaying it in bold italics.

The Data Entry Errors report can be generated with the following parameters:

- *Period.* Months only
- *Period.* A single month, quarter, first half, second half, or year
- *Reporting Group.* A selected reporting group based on the reporting groups you defined.

Dispensed to Users

This report shows quantities dispensed to users by facility type. It aggregates quantities dispensed by service delivery points (SDPs) and calculates the percentage dispensed by each facility type.

The Dispensed to Users report can be generated with the following parameters:

- *Period.* Month, quarter, first half, second half, or year
- *Product.* Selected product
- *Facility Type.* Selected facility
- *Supplying Facility.* Selected supplier and all the facilities it supplies
- *Reporting Group.* A selected reporting group based on the reporting groups you defined.

Dispensed to Users by Purpose of Use

This report shows quantities dispensed to users by purpose of use. It sums quantities dispensed by purpose of use for all products and facilities.

The Dispensed to Users by Purpose of Use report can be generated with the following parameters:

- *Period.* Month, quarter, first half, second half, or year
- *Category.* Selected category
- *Product.* Selected product
- *Facility.* Selected supplier and all the facilities it supplies.

Distribution Discrepancies

This report identifies potential discrepancies in reporting by facilities. When the reported issues from a supplying facility do not match the sum of reported receipts by the facilities it supplies, the report flags those records for investigation.

The Distribution Discrepancies report can be generated with the following parameters:

- *Period.* Month, quarter, first half, second half, or year
- *Category.* Selected category
- *Product.* Selected product
- *Facility Type.* Selected facility
- *Facility.* Selected supplier and all the facilities it supplies.

Facility Dispensed by Purpose of Use

This report lists quantities dispensed by purpose of use and total dispensed by each facility. The report can be used to identify discrepancies between aggregated quantities dispensed by purpose of use and total dispensed.

The Facility Dispensed by Purpose of Use report can be generated with the following parameters:

- *Period.* Month, quarter, first half, second half, or year
- *Category.* Selected category
- *Product.* Selected product
- *Facility.* Selected supplier and all the facilities it supplies.

Stock Imbalances

This report lists facilities that have stock imbalances—out of stock, overstocked, or understocked—according to their reported stock on hand and calculated average monthly consumption. The facilities are grouped according to their supplying facility.

This report can be generated with single reporting periods only.

The Stock Imbalances report can be generated with the following parameters:

- *Period.* Month, quarter, first half, second half, or year
- *Category.* Selected category
- *Product.* Selected product
- *Facility Type.* Selected facility
- *Facility.* Selected supplier and all the facilities it supplies
- *Reporting Group.* A selected reporting group based on the reporting groups you defined.

Supply Status by Facility

This report displays the supply status of each facility and calculates quantities of products needed to bring a particular facility up to the established maximum level. It contains most of the data submitted by facilities on paper-based reports and a calculation of average monthly consumption.

The Supply Status by Facility report serves two major functions:

- Verifying the integrity of manually entered data
- Evaluating the stock status of a particular facility.

Logistics managers can assess the accuracy of data entry by comparing this report to the original paper-based reports submitted by facilities. If the error rate is higher than 2 percent (more than 2 errors per 100 entries), logistics managers should take action to improve data accuracy.

The Supply Status by Facility report can be generated with the following parameters:

- *Period.* Month, quarter, first half, second half, or year
- *Category.* Selected category
- *Product.* Selected product
- *Facility Type.* Selected facility
- *Facility.* Selected supplier and all the facilities it supplies
- *Reporting Group.* A selected reporting group based on the reporting groups you defined.

Supply Status by Product

This report displays the supply status of each product at all facilities. Facilities are grouped by their supplying facility.

The Supply Status by Product report can be generated with the following parameters:

- *Period.* Month, quarter, first half, second half, or year
- *Category.* Selected category
- *Product.* Selected product
- *Supplying Facility.* Selected supplier and all the facilities it supplies
- *Reporting Group.* A selected reporting group based on the reporting groups you defined.

National TB/Leprosy Program Central Store Order

This report is used to show the total products needed for the data period.

The National TB/Leprosy Program (NTLP) Central Store Order report can be generated with the following parameters:

- *Period.* Month, quarter, first half, second half, or year
- *Category.* Selected category
- *Product.* Selected product
- *Facility Type.* Selected facility
- *Facility.* Selected supplier and all the facilities it supplies.

National TB/Leprosy Program District Report and Request for Drugs

This report is used for National TB/Leprosy Program (NTLP) to show the stock status and quantity required and allows the warehouse to enter the actual quantity issued for use as a receipt.

The National TB/Leprosy Program District Report and Request for Drugs can be generated with the following parameters:

- *Period.* Month, quarter, first half, second half, or year
- *Category.* Selected category
- *Product.* Selected product
- *Facility Type.* Selected facility
- *Facility.* Selected supplier and all the facilities it supplies.

Program Service Statistics

This report displays the new and continuing users for the products. The report becomes available when you select the Service Statistics option of the System Configuration form.

The Program Service Statistics report can be generated with the following parameters:

- *Period.* Month, quarter, first half, second half, or year
- *Category.* Selected category
- *Product.* Selected product

- *Facility Type.* Selected facility
- *Supplying Facility.* Selected supplier and all the facilities it supplies
- *Reporting Group.* A selected reporting group based on the reporting groups you defined.

Supply Status by Product, Reporting Group

This report displays the supply status of each product at all facilities for the specified reporting group.

The Supply Status by Product, Reporting Group report can be generated with the following parameters:

- *Period.* Month, quarter, first half, second half, or year
- *Category.* Selected category
- *Product.* Selected product
- *Facility.* Selected supplier and all the facilities it supplies
- *Reporting Group.* A selected reporting group based on the reporting groups you defined.

Total Number of Patients on ART

This report displays the total patients on ART for each facility. The data show the total over the specified periods.

The Total Number of Patients on ART report can be generated with the following parameters:

- *Period.* Month, quarter, first half, second half, or year
- *Facility Type.* Selected facility
- *Facility.* Selected supplier and all the facilities it supplies.

Consumption Averages by Product

This report displays the average monthly consumption of the products you procure.

The Consumption Averages by Product report can be generated with the following parameters:

- *Period.* Month, quarter, first half, second half, or year
- *Category.* Selected category
- *Product.* Selected product
- *Facility Type.* Selected facility
- *Facility.* Selected supplier and all the facilities it supplies
- *Reporting Group.* A selected reporting group based on the reporting groups you defined.

Output to Excel

This option (initially designed for Malawi) lets you export the District Aggregated Monthly Worksheet (or the Malawi Picklist) reports to a Microsoft® Excel® spreadsheet. This option will not be available to all users.

The Output to Excel report can be generated with the following parameters:

- *Period.* Month, quarter, first half, second half, or year
- *Category.* Selected category
- *Product.* Selected product
- *Facility Type.* Selected facility
- *Supplying Facility.* Selected supplier and all the facilities it supplies
- *Reporting Group.* A selected reporting group based on the reporting groups you defined.

Monthly LMIS Report—District/Zone Summary

This report, formally called the District Hospital Monthly LMIS (logistics management information system) report, displays a rollup of data for a selected reporting group.

The Monthly LMIS Report—District/Zone Summary report can be generated with the following parameters:

- *Period.* Month, quarter, first half, second half, or year
- *Reporting Group.* A selected reporting group based on the reporting groups you defined

Monthly LMIS Report—Facility

This report, formally called the Health Center Monthly LMIS report, allows you to print a monthly report for one or more facilities.

The Monthly LMIS Report—Facility report can be generated with the following parameters:

- *Period.* Month, quarter, first half, second half, or year
- *Facility Type.* Selected facility
- *Reporting Group.* A selected reporting group based on the reporting groups you defined.

Blank District Hospital Monthly LMIS Report

This report (designed for Malawi) is used to create a worksheet for Malawi users to enter by hand their product-tracking data for district hospitals. This option will not be available to all users.

The Blank District Hospital Monthly LMIS report does not take parameters; however, you can add comments, if needed.

Blank Health Center Monthly LMIS Report

This report (designed for Malawi) is used to create a worksheet for Malawi users to enter by hand their product-tracking data for SDPs. This option will not be available to all users.

The Blank Health Center Monthly LMIS report does not take parameters; however, you can add comments, if needed.

Requisition for Medical Supplies

This report (designed for Malawi) calculates the required need for products and allows the warehouse to compute updated quantities and product value. This option will not be available to all users.

The Requisition for Medical Supplies report can be generated with the following parameters:

- *Period.* Month, quarter, first half, second half, or year
- *Category.* Selected category
- *Product.* Selected product
- *Supplying Facility.* Selected supplier and all the facilities it supplies
- *Reporting Group.* A selected reporting group based on the reporting groups you defined.

Summary of Scale-Up of Patients on ART

This report (designed for Uganda) displays the total patients on ART for each facility in each data period (as specified on the report options screen). The maximum number of reporting periods is 12. This option will not be available to all users.

The Summary of Scale-Up of Patients on ART report can be generated with the following parameters:

- *Period.* Month, quarter, first half, second half, or year
- *Facility Type.* Selected facility
- *Facility.* Selected supplier and all the facilities it supplies.

Distribution List for Uganda

This report (formerly called the NMS Distribution List) was designed to produce the distribution list for Uganda's warehouses. This option will not be available to all users.

After you select the default parameters on the report options form, you can enter report-specific options as displayed on the Distribution List Options form (Figure 9.3) as follows:

1. In the Central Warehouse field, if more than one supplying warehouse exists, select which central-level warehouse to run the report for.
2. Enter the distribution start date. This date will be displayed on the report as the initial date for deliveries to occur.
3. Enter the distribution end date. This date will be displayed on the report as the last date for deliveries to occur.

Figure 9.3 Distribution List Options form.

Which biological characteristics in humans demonstrate sexual dimorphism? Select all that apply. The options are: 1. Size 2. Brain size 3. Body shape 4. Skin color 5. Hair color 6. Eye color 7. Blood type 8. Intelligence 9. Height 10. Weight 11. Voice pitch 12. Facial hair 13. Body hair 14. Skin texture 15. Bone density 16. Muscle mass 17. Fat distribution 18. Metabolism 19. Immune response 20. Lifespan

 **1. Size** **2. Brain size** **3. Body shape** **4. Skin color** **5. Hair color** **6. Eye color** **7. Blood type** **8. Intelligence** **9. Height** **10. Weight** **11. Voice pitch** **12. Facial hair** **13. Body hair** **14. Skin texture** **15. Bone density** **16. Muscle mass** **17. Fat distribution** **18. Metabolism** **19. Immune response** **20. Lifespan**

Which of the following are characteristics of the human brain?

- 1. Large relative to body size**
- 2. Highly convoluted**
- 3. Rapidly growing**
- 4. High energy requirements**
- 5. Highly plastic**

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