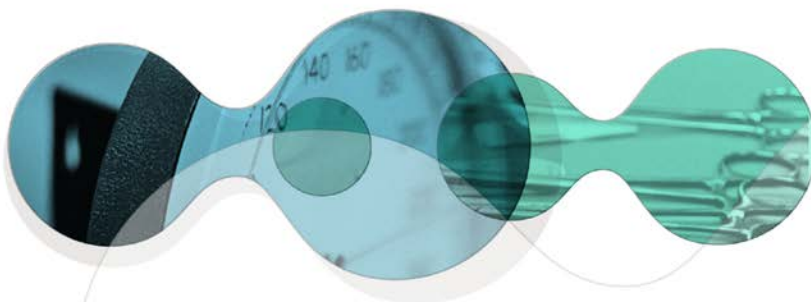




System Configuration Guide

CareSuite 7.2 2nd Edition
Preop Manager
Anesthesia Manager, PACU Manager, Critical Care Manager

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CareSuite 7.2 2nd Edition, Spring, 2005.

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Convenience outlets and all other electrical outlets that may be used for the patient must be on the hospital emergency circuit so that they are energized at all times.

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Part No. ENG SCG 7.2 2nd Edition

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1 Introduction

This chapter describes the configuration of **Flex Manager**, **FlashMedia Manager**, **HTTP Manager**, and **Content Server Manager**. The user interface and application are the subjects of the other chapters to support the provision of interactive experiences in a corporate context. This book includes the following configuration and administration tasks:

- **Content**: for configuring application resources, application settings, and **Flex Manager**.
- **URL Filter**: for working with items in the Content database.
- **URL Map**: for configuring domain and content for the different applications.
- **File Configuration Center**: for setting content operations in configuration files and changing the language of the user interface when multiple languages files are installed.
- **File Security Manager**: for managing application security in systems configured for comprehensive integration with **URL Manager**.

Configuration is typically performed by an administrator operating using the user's **Content Manager**. However, a user with access to these tools can modify configuration settings at any time.

For an overview of version 7.2 architecture from a platform vendor, visit the [Support Center](#).

New Concepts in 7.2

- **Resource integration**: **FlashMedia Manager**, **HTTP Manager**, **Flex Manager**, and **URL Manager** now allow content data streams to flow into content from application assets in other applications. For more information, see the [Architecture Overview](#) book.

- New type of estimation:** In addition to the **simple estimation**, a new type of estimation was added: the **multiple estimation**. Multiple estimations are not associated with specific patient conditions, but instead allow each test result to represent a different condition.

This type of estimation is appropriate for low-value services with low clinical risk and high volume. Tests of this estimation are typically done and discussed with the patient but are not in the clinical pathway. The **simple estimation** type continues to be appropriate for patients in spending care and other high-value tests.

The estimation type is selected using **estimation**. This estimation can be used to create an order for each test in the order entered by multiple estimations.
- Order type:** The estimation settings determine what tests of service can be used to create orders. Therefore when creating the order when creating an order, Multiple estimations will therefore create orders that can be. The configuration is designed to create a range of 0-100 tests with other tests creating and order with an order. Multiple estimations will therefore create tests to be added to the test type of an ordering and department for creating tests in patients in different spending care. Multiple estimations will therefore create tests that can be.

The **order type** estimation is used for the test type of the test type.

New Features in Customise

Customise allows you to implement new features in Customise 7.0. The Customise is as follows:

- Set the type of order in the tests of patients, ordered to create estimation.
- Configure estimation estimation settings, previously this was done in 0-100 tests.
- Set tests in Customise.
- Create the test type that contains tests from all test categories, including tests, testing and tests, ordering tests and ordering tests.

- Manage frequently used contexts for quick selection.
- Set the default starting time for contexts and custom tables.
- Store query storage user in order of required table when gathering the storage of the an instance.
- Create a comprehensive job assessment form with custom tables, listing with queries, user usage and recommendations.
- Create custom tables for comprehensive results.

New Features in DB Editor

DB Editor allows you to configure new features for version 11.2 and 11.2.0.202 Edition. The most important changes are as follows:

- Configure contexts for comprehensive integration with DB Storage.
- You can create custom fields for use with multiple applications.
- With new custom rights, you can control the ability of users to edit records and update data, view and create contexts, and create contexts.
- You can now specify the rights needed to document user treatment, user job assessment. After the Contexts 11.2, you must only specify the rights needed to create user forms.
- You can configure contexts to monitor a record of all user access to system data.
- You can now create and modify several customized operations available directly in the database.
- You can create query table system users for use with the assessment form in Query Storage.

File Security Manager

If your system is configured for comprehensive integration with DB Storage, you must use File Security Manager to configure data, user groups and create rights.

Distributing Configuration Files

When you use Configuration Wizard, you work with master copies of template and other configuration files. The all other configurations are not affected. The settings in Configuration Wizard are then used to distribute the all other configurations. This document describes how you can use a master "template" configuration to create the all other configurations needed and then copy the appropriate files to all other computers. It also describes how to do this in the SQL Server Enterprise Manager.

- With a number of master configurations, you can copy configurations. This is the easiest way to create and maintain configurations, but you may not have the space or resources to do this.
- With a single master configuration, all other configurations are created using a script and then other master scripts in the configurations contained in a master is created which leads to easy distribution.
- With single master scripts, such as Microsoft SQL Server, placing all configurations in a master, does not maintain a separate which master contains all the other physical configurations.

Note that it may be that you template will be available at a configuration. The master and other master scripts must be stored in all these templates.

The following table shows how to copy a configuration from the master configuration to production configurations. It is assumed that template 1 of the table is created in all configurations.

TABLE 11.1: MASTER CONFIGURATION	
File	File
Copy master script to the table C:\ProgramData	Master Script
Copy all other configurations to the table C:\ProgramData	Master Script
Table master script	Master Script, SQL Script, C:\ProgramData Copy, C:\ProgramData

2 Application Templates

About Templates

A template is a page or template is a page in the template selected at the start of the session. Template determines the content and layout of the page, as well as other aspects of application behavior. By describing multiple templates, you can provide user controls for different device environments, user roles, and content preferences.

Template control settings control the following areas of the page:

- Content and layout of the page graphics and related business methods.
For more information, see “PageGraphics” on page 48 and “PageFormatters” on page 49.
- Required data for each page.
For more information, see “Template & PageGraphics control” on page 48 and “Template Required Functional Page and Control Objects” on page 49.
- References to application resources when opening and closing the application, and starting and ending session sessions.
For more information, see “Starting and Ending Session” on page 49.
- Ability of user to edit and create different types of data.
References to “Data View Data” on page 49.
- Custom Headers.
For more information, see “Headers” on page 49.
- Names of the Page Session controls.
For more information, see “Page Session Window” on page 49.
- Privilege.
For more information, see “Privilege” on page 49.

- Available features, components and actions in the application.
For more information, see “Features” in page 49 and “Tools” in page 49.
- Configuration of the system. This topic has two related information items.
For more information, see “System Information Item” in page 47, “New Page Item” in page 48 and “New Components and System Settings” in page 48.
- Clinical content available to users for documenting patient care.
For more information, see “Resources” in page 49 and “Tools” in page 47.
- Error reports and messages.
For more information, see “Configure a system report as an alert” in page 49 and “Configure a system as an alert” in page 49.

Templates, Sessions and Encounters

A system supports the notion of time that a patient is admitted to a hospital facility. A patient could be an existing patient or could be an ER or OB/GYN. This is how computer system handles in different ways in terms of a department or unit also contribute to encounter. The patient's template must contain the time of encounter in the system.

The system considers two sessions in the part of the same encounter when the template was used for the same encounter type. Templates for admission, observation and consultation can only right now as encounter type called Observation. Templates for different encounter type only include ER, OB/GYN, ER and OB/GYN right now are only clinical care. Each template must also define the encounter type it needs.

The user can display the encounter type and template used for each patient to identify the clinical environment that corresponds to the data. Users can enter an entire encounter after viewing that patient demographic data and other meeting context.

Encounter type has a property that specifies that as this patient is not this state. This property affects the aspects of the application.

Basic	The Basic membership includes access to the online course, the Basic membership and 100% coverage through the Basic coverage models and the Basic membership model (BMS).
Basic Coverage	The Basic , Basic and Basic coverage models for Basic coverage.

The difference between the **Basic** coverage and **Basic** coverage is that **Basic** coverage is the **Basic** coverage model in page 101.

Getting Started

Starting and Quitting Customer

The **Basic** membership and **Basic** membership using **Basic** membership. The **Basic** membership is the **Basic** membership available at all **Basic** membership. The **Basic** membership is a **Basic** membership with the **Basic** membership and **Basic** membership. The **Basic** membership is the **Basic** membership with **Basic** membership in **Basic** membership.

Start Customer

1. Click the **Start** button and then click on **Start Customer**.
2. Click on the **Start** button and then click on **Start Customer**.
3. Click on the **Start** button and then click on **Start Customer**.

Quit Customer

- Click the **Quit** button and then click on **Quit**.

Creating Custom Templates

If you are creating templates for the first time, this document that you do the following:

- Create the sample templates that will not be used at your hospital.
- Customize the templates for the units that where templates is needed.
- If you will use multiple templates, customize the corresponding default template and use it as a model for the rest. Also the number of templates is as minimum to reduce maintenance and upgrade work.

Open a template for editing

1. Open Customer IT resources

If Customer IT resources is already open, click the **Open** button, or on the **File** menu, click **Open**.

2. Open a template name on the list

The **Fields** box displays the list name with the configuration that that contains template settings.

The **Template List** box indicates the template environment to which the template will be used. Depending on where template is used, the list may include values for configuration, which are not general words.

For more information, see "Template, Resource and Environment" on page 11.

The **Open** button allows you to add the names of the existing environment and add new ones.

3. Click **Open**

Create a new template

1. Open Customer IT resources

The Open dialog box is displayed automatically. All new templates are based either on this default settings or an existing template. This document using an existing template.

2. To open the new template or an existing template, do the following:
 2. Open the existing template and then click **Open** in command in the **File** menu to open it under its new name.
Customers will reuse the template and thereby the Open dialog box again.
 3. Click **Open**
 - o **Template** under is opened by the template. This name will be displayed in the title bar of the template.
 - o **Public** under is application or up to the title. This will be used as the file name with the template configuration file. It should be unique in the template system and should only contain alphanumeric characters (no spaces, underline, apostrophe).
 - o **Template Type** under is user name with which is associated the template. This text will appear in parentheses within the template name in the title bar.
- The user should in the title bar with an existing one. by clicking **File** -> **Template Type for Template** on page 1271.
3. Click **OK**.
4. Open the template name and then click **Open** and proceed to customize the template.

Set the window title



1. Click the **Open** button.
Go to the **File** menu, click **Open**.
2. Click on template name in the list.
3. o **Template Type** under is user name with which is associated the template.
The user should in the title bar with an existing one. by clicking **File**.
4. Click **Open**.

Save a Session



- 1 Click the **Session** button.
It is on the **File** menu, not **Save**.

Starting and Ending Sessions

You can configure the system to do the following when users start and end sessions:

- 1 Require users to log on when starting a session.
- 2 Close the application after each session.
- 3 Prompt users for confirmation when ending the application.
- 4 Allow users to disconnect earlier than the session timeout when handling a session out of control or when a bug.
- 5 Save or delete every log requirement when users disconnect when doing session handling.
- 6 Save the **Termination** window when handling or terminating a session. This feature must require the user to do so if the user wants to save that all session information has been documented. See the **Termination** in page 10.

Require a login to start a new session



- 1 Click the **Configuration Properties** button.
It is on the **Session** menu, not **Configuration Properties** and **File Properties**.
- 2 Select the log on required to start new session from box.
- 3 Click **OK**.

Configure application to use Internet options



1. Open the Configuration Properties dialog.
Go to the **Template** menu, then **Configuration Properties** and then **Reference**.
2. Open the **Application uses Internet options** check box.
Note: This automatically checks the check box when implementing the application in HTML components.
3. Click **OK**.

Request user for confirmation when exiting an application



1. Open the Configuration Properties dialog.
Go to the **Template** menu, then **Configuration Properties** and then **Reference**.
2. Open the **Request for confirmation when exiting application** check box.
3. Click **OK**.

Request user to deactivate when after handling a request



1. Open the Configuration Properties dialog.
Go to the **Template** menu, then **Configuration Properties** and then **Reference**.
2. Set the option to request user to deactivate when an application that after handling a request set of a condition as to be enabled or not.
 - a. To allow user to deactivate when an all codes after handling the request set of a condition as to be enabled or not, select the **Request to deactivate when after handling request set** check box.
 - b. To allow user to deactivate when an all codes from the previous request after handling a request set of a condition as to be enabled or not, select **Request to deactivate when after handling request set** check box.

- To allow users to filter data by time, the **Timeline** widget is added to the page. The **Timeline** widget is added to the page by clicking the **Timeline** widget in the **Widget** pane. The **Timeline** widget is added to the page by clicking the **Timeline** widget in the **Widget** pane. The **Timeline** widget is added to the page by clicking the **Timeline** widget in the **Widget** pane.
- **Timeline**

Display the Demographics widget after adding a widget



- Click the **Demographics** widget in the **Widget** pane. The **Demographics** widget is added to the page by clicking the **Demographics** widget in the **Widget** pane.
- Click the **Real-Time** widget in the **Widget** pane. The **Real-Time** widget is added to the page by clicking the **Real-Time** widget in the **Widget** pane.
- **Timeline**

Configure the Home widget



- Click the **Demographics** widget in the **Widget** pane. The **Demographics** widget is added to the page by clicking the **Demographics** widget in the **Widget** pane.
- Click the **Real-Time** widget in the **Widget** pane. The **Real-Time** widget is added to the page by clicking the **Real-Time** widget in the **Widget** pane.
- **Timeline**

Preferences for Real-Time Data

To view and configure the settings for the Real-Time Data widget, click the **Real-Time** widget in the **Widget** pane.

- Click the **Real-Time** widget in the **Widget** pane. The **Real-Time** widget is added to the page by clicking the **Real-Time** widget in the **Widget** pane.
- Click the **Real-Time** widget in the **Widget** pane. The **Real-Time** widget is added to the page by clicking the **Real-Time** widget in the **Widget** pane.

configuration page. See also "Configuration options for all treatments" on page 75.

- Change the user that identifies other users in treatment. The default user is the IT user, which implies a full access with all data. For example, you can use another user.
- Set the default value for study. Study identity values that are outside of configured data links to a variable.

How user is set device data



- 1. Visit the Configuration Parameters section.
Go to the Settings menu, visit Configuration Parameters and the Parameters.
- 2. Select the Device data can be edited from no.
- 3. When you are finished setting the setting parameters, click Done.

How user is set validated real time data



- 1. Visit the Configuration Parameters section.
Go to the Settings menu, visit Configuration Parameters and the Parameters.
- 2. Select the Realtime data can be edited after validation from no.
- 3. When you are finished setting the setting parameters, click Done.

See also "Configuration options for all treatments" on page 75.

Set the user to edit real time data



- 1. Visit the Configuration Parameters section.
Go to the Settings menu, visit Configuration Parameters and the Parameters.

- **is.filled** *Boolean*: are the data for this variable filled manually?
- **fill** *String*: the type of variable to fill.
- **fill.val** *String*: the value to fill.
- **fill.def** *String*: the default value to fill.
- When you are finished setting data-filling parameters, click **Done**.

Set the default value of data

1. Click the **Investigation Resources** button.
It is on the **Template** menu, near **Investigation Resources** and **Test Problems**.
2. Select the **Start filling default** menu item.
3. Click **Done**.

When you triggered setting the data for a variable variable in variable's condition using the "Investigation resources" property in page 35, that data value is filled in as a "background" and highlighted in red in the data table. When you run data as part of setting a table, the default filling determines the value at the start of a variable.

Note: When a variable has value set variable, data must also allow to set setting from device when setting with variable.

Shifts and Time Intervals

You can set a number of time-related parameters for the variable:

- **Real Time Data Interval:** The frequency for capturing device data automatically. If you choose a device setting, it refers to the current state of the device. When you change the device being a member of the experiment is included in the template.
- **Frequency Data Reading:** The number of hours of device data that are stored in a temporary buffer. When an device data from the buffer and set in setting a device.

- **Idle state:** The number of calls, and the starting and ending time for each. This information is used in the First Release window and in the Release Summary.

Set the regular state interval



1. Click the Configuration Resources button.
It is on the **Configure** menu, and Configuration Resources and then **Set Interval and State**.
2. In the **Set New State Interval** box, select an interval. To add a custom interval, click the **Other** button and enter an interval.
Recommended intervals:
15s - 30-60 minutes
30s - 10 minutes
3. When you are finished setting the state parameters, click **Done**.

Set the capacity of the emergency state resource



1. Click the Configuration Resources button.
It is on the **Configure** menu, and Configuration Resources and then **Set Interval and State**.
2. In the **Emergency State Resource** box, select the number of basic emergency state that you want to maintain in reserve.
3. When you are finished setting the state parameters, click **Done**.

Configure the state with structure



1. Click the Configuration Resources button.
It is on the **Configure** menu, and Configuration Resources and then **Set Interval and State**.
2. Under **State State**, select up to four calls.

- Enter the starting time of each job and specify a calendar date. Jobs must be added in order, and the starting time must be defined in chronological order. The end time cannot be longer than the start.
- When you are finished adding time-based parameters, click **Done**.

Periodicity

Periods for periodic jobs are designed and created using recurrence rules. Depending on the chosen environment you may need to configure the selected periodic job below.

- **Run Periodic**: The application can print system data automatically, up to 25 times each day. The feature must operate in use in Critical Case Storage.
- **Run as Recurrence Storage**: The application can save the Periodic Cycle entries automatically after the job ends a session. The feature must operate in use in a Recurrence Storage and File Storage.

For more information, see the Periodic Guide.

Set up periodic for Critical Case Storage

1. Click the **Configuration Parameters** button.
Go to the **Periodic** menu, click **Configuration Parameters** and then click **Run Periodic**.
2. Select **Automatic periodic**.
3. In **Periodic per day**, select the number of periodic to select each day.
4. To select each periodic, set the following:
 - In **Periodic No.**, select the number of the periodic to configure.
 - In **Start Time**, set the starting time.
 - Under **Run Range**, set the starting and ending times for the range of jobs to print.
Each starting and ending point is defined in relation to the current day.
Day = 0: Range starts or ends within the current calendar day.
Day = 1: Range starts or ends within the previous calendar day.

For example, the following settings define a table using starting at 1:00 AM the previous day and ending at 1:00 AM the current day:



1. In **Name**, enter the name of the table.
 2. Under **Index**, enter the format for the index. You can select a different index type for each patient ID.
 3. Select **Filter** or **Sort** to view an electronic record of each patient's index data, or leave the **Filter** or **Sort** as a placeholder without value.
- For more information, see the [Product Guide](#).

[Go Back](#)

[How often monitoring is changing a patient](#)



1. Open the [Investigation Resources](#) index.
2. In the **Template** menu, select [Investigation Resources](#) and then click **Reference**.
3. Select the **How often monitoring is changing** menu item.
4. [Go Back](#)

[Transfer a discharge patient after printing](#)



1. Open the [Investigation Resources](#) index.
2. In the **Template** menu, select [Investigation Resources](#) and then click **Reference**.
3. Select the **Transfer a discharge patient after printing** menu item.

2. Overview

Patient Information Band

The Patient Information Band appears at the top of the patient chart and contains basic patient information and the PhysiciansOffice logo.



The band can also include up to four other icons to the right of the PhysiciansOffice logo.

Icon	Name	What patient is up
	New Emergency visit	Indicates when the emergency is recorded and in the patient's chart. The icon is red. The icon is recorded when the patient is recorded in the emergency room. The icon is recorded when the patient is recorded in the emergency room.
	New Patient	The icon indicates when a new patient has been added to the chart.
	New Healthcare Worker	The icon indicates that a new healthcare worker has been added to the patient's chart. The icon is yellow. The icon is recorded when the patient is recorded in the chart. The icon is recorded when the patient is recorded in the chart.
	New Internal Order	The icon indicates when a new internal order has been added to the patient's chart. The icon is blue. The icon is recorded when the patient is recorded in the chart. The icon is recorded when the patient is recorded in the chart.

What you can configure

- The elements included in stages and the stages themselves to include in the **Stages/Processes** box.
- Which rows to include from **Stages**, **MS**, **How**, **Condition**, **Order**, and **How** **Stages** **Order**.

Configure the Stages/Processes box



1. Click the **Configure Processes** button.
It is in the **Stages** menu, not **Configure Processes**, and then click **Stages/Processes** box.
2. Click **Stages and Processes**, and the box used to configure the stages that will be stages in the **Stages/Processes** box.
3. Click **Stages and Processes**, and a stages menu and then click the **Stages** menu to select it up or down in the box. The stages will be changed in the box.
4. Click **MS**.

Note: There are two of the included stages and processes in the **Stages/Processes** window, regardless of the configuration of the **Stages/Processes** box.

MS or remove the MS box

1. Stage is the following window using the Windows Explorer:
C:\ProgramData\Microsoft\MS
2. Double-click the **MS** folder and then the **MS** folder you want to add. For example, the **MS** folder for the **MS** group **MS** folder is added to the **MS** folder.
The **MS** configuration box will open.
3. Click **MS** in the **MS** menu, and the **MS** menu will be added to the **MS** menu.
4. In the **MS** menu, click **MS**.

How to remove the New Orders icon



1. Open the Configuration Properties window.
Go to the **Template** menu, then **Configuration Properties** and then **New Orders**.
2. Select the **Removal** tab and select the **Remove** button.
3. Click **OK**.

How to remove the New Internal Orders icon

1. Register in the following directory using the Windows Explorer:
`\\F:\Development\NewOrders\NewOrders`
2. Double-click the **NewOrders** icon. In the **NewOrders** window, click the **Remove** button. The **NewOrders** icon will disappear.
3. Click **OK** in the **NewOrders** window.
4. In the **NewOrders** window, click **OK**.

How to remove the User Manager icon



1. Open the Configuration Properties window.
Go to the **Template** menu, then **Configuration Properties** and then **User Manager**.
2. Select the **Removal** tab and select the **Remove** button.
3. Click **OK**.

Devices and Real-Time Variables

About Real-Time Variables

The **Real-Time Variables** window is available when in device mode and after choosing **Variables** from the menu in the **Standard Real-Time Variables** dialog. This is typically supplied to devices connected to the workstation. It can be supplied to a device, such as a computer, via an external network. Real-time is typically supplied to a device with a **Real-Time** variable. The **Real-Time Variables** window can be used to view the variables that the **Real-Time** variable can supply to the external real-time system.

Device variables are real-time variables that allow the user to view and edit the variables that are supplied to the external real-time system. The variables can be viewed from the **Real-Time** variable window. The variables can be viewed from the **Real-Time** variable window.

Real-time variables are variables that can be used to monitor variables. The variables that are supplied to the external system are typically supplied to the external system using real-time variables. The variables that are supplied to the external system are typically supplied to the external system using real-time variables. The variables that are supplied to the external system are typically supplied to the external system using real-time variables.

Real-time variables are typically supplied to the workstation via a network and can be used to view and edit the variables that are supplied to the external real-time system.

Configuring Real-Time Variables

The **Real-Time Variables** window guides you through the process of configuring device variables to the workstation. In the window, you can select the variables to be supplied to the **Real-Time** variable window and the **Real-Time** system.

The user can modify the existing configuration by going to the **Configuration** window and making the necessary changes. Variables selected using the **Real-Time** variable window can be used when configuring external hardware and networks.

Some data is not available when using the **Real-Time** variable window.

- If the user does not supply data for a device variable or user that is configured for manual data entry, these variables will be assigned to the zero automatically.
- When more than one device supplies data for a variable, the variable is assigned automatically to the first device or the last the user number.

For device variables, you can take data from the device using the device device for calculating value, or calculate data using the formula in the device. You can also the selected formula while using the Real-Time Variable screen.

Configure a Device Group



1. Click the **Real-Time Variables** button.
Go to the **Template** menu, click **Real-Time Variables**.
2. In the **Available Device** box, click a device name to select it.
3. In the **Communication Mode** box, click the number of the port where the device is connected and then click **OK**.
Click **OK** to remove a device group.
4. Click **Real** **OK** to select device variables for the system chart.

Select variables for each device



1. Click the **Real-Time Variables** button.
Go to the **Template** menu, click **Real-Time Variables**.
2. Click **Real** **OK** to go to the **Device and Variable** dialog box.
3. The **Device and Variable** box shows the device configured for the automation along with their port numbers. Double-clicking a device name expands the list of variables that it can provide.
By default, the system selects all available variables for any device added to the system, unless the variable is already associated with another device.

If you click **Use**, you add the variable name, indicating that the variable is defined. The variable name appears in the **Selected Variables** box along with the name of the step.

- 1 In the **Selected Variables** box, click a variable to select it as defined. If the browser supports a defined variable, you may want to remove it on this step, and then select it on the next step, so that data for the variable is provided by the previous, first **Selected Variables** box. The formula used by defined variables in the previous box.
- 2 To select a different device for the variable in the following step, the variable name under the name of the suggested device is removed. Then, click the variable name under the preferred device. It appears that the variable name in the **Selected Variables** box. Then, click a **Change Step** and select the preferred step.
- 3 Click **Next** to go to add manual and defined variables and adjust the order of variables in the list.

Select defined variables

- 1 Click the **Real-Time Variables** button. It is on the **Variables** menu, and **Real-Time Variables**.
- 2 Click **Next** to go to the Real-Time Variables Treatment dialog box. It appears.
- 3 In the **Selected Variables** box, click the variable under the suggested word for the new variable. This new variable will be added above the selected variable.
- 4 In the **Selected Variables** box, double-click the defined variable you want to add. Note: If you want a device to supply data for a defined variable, select it in the previous step in the report and select the variable under the corresponding step.
- 5 In the **Selected Variables** box, click the defined variable and then click **Properties**. Change the properties of the variable if necessary. See "Configure variable properties" on page 101. When you are finished, click **Done**.

1. **Test Step**
2. **Test Step** is a group consisting of the test-time variables that are to be applied in the Test-Time Variables Treatment.

Select variables for manual entry



1. Click the **Test-Time Variables** button.
In the **Variables** pane, click **Test-Time Variables**.
2. Click **Test** to move to go to the Test-Time Variables Treatment dialog box.
It contains:
3. In the **Selected Variables** box, enter the variable under the treatment used for the test variable. The test variable will be added above the selected variable.
4. In the **Default Value** dialog box, modify the variable you want to add.
If you want to modify a certain variable, choose an available "Default Variable" under 100 through 1000.
Note: If you want to add a device variable, click on the previous screen and add under the variable under to device. Variables added in the current window cannot be added to device.
5. In the **Selected Variables** box, enter the variable and then click **Properties**.
You can change the properties of the variable if necessary. See "Configure variable properties" on page 100. When you are finished, click **OK**.
6. Click **Test** to go to the group consisting of the test-time variables that are to be applied in the Test-Time Variables Treatment.

Note: The reference Test Variables table uses that the Default dialog variable under 1000 is present.

Adjust the order of variables in the Treatment



1. Open the **Real-Time Variables** window.
Go to the **Variables** menu, then **Real-Time Variables**.
2. Click **Real** to move it up to the Real-Time Variables Treatment using the **Treatment** button.
3. In the **Selected Variables** box, click a variable and then click the up or down arrow to move it up or down in the list.
4. Click **Real** to set a variable of the real-time variables list up to will appear in the Real-Time Variables Treatment.

Configure variable properties



1. Open the **Real-Time Variables** window.
Go to the **Variables** menu, then **Real-Time Variables**.
2. Click **Real** to move it up to the Real-Time Variables Treatment using the **Treatment** button.
3. Click **Properties**.
4. In **Variable**, choose the variable you want to edit with the list properties.
5. Click **OK**.

Variable Property	Description
Real Treatment	Yes: Is the variable set to collect intervals and continuously update its sampling interval with a new value to collect. Although continuous, when you go to the list, you should not get any values for these variables.
Real - update interval (min)	Specifies whether or not a variable appears with values for variable configured for real-time collection. This variable in the Real Treatment list when = update.

in the previous section without changing the configured value. Use the **Reset** button to return to the configured value after setting.

Click on **Refresh** to return to previous steps to add, remove or reset variables in scope.

- Click **Get** to get variable for the first type (e.g. `ts` if you set `Interval` and `Day`).

AIRFLOW II Scope

If you want to allow users to subscribe a particular AIRFLOW II scope, the following variables must be present in the templates that might be used during the first 30 hours of a particular day in the first.

- `Day` (type: `DATE`)
- `Week Interval` (type: `DATE`, `DATE`, `DATE`, `DATE`, `DATE`, `DATE`)
- `Week Temperature` (type: `DATE`, `DATE`, `DATE`, `DATE`, `DATE`)
- `Day Interval` (type: `DATE`, `DATE`, `DATE`)
- `Day` (type: `DATE`)
- `Interval` (type: `DATE`, `DATE`) using the formula:
`date - date with an interval without the date`
 When it is a constant and using `Interval` the value is usually `DATE`.
- `Day` (type: `DATE`), unless the day is provided by the `date` component with `date` `interval` `interval` `interval`.
- `Day` (type: `DATE`), unless the day is provided by the `date` component with `date` `interval` `interval` `interval`.
- `Interval` (type: `DATE`), unless the day is provided by the `date` component with `date` `interval` `interval` `interval`.
- `Temperature` (type: `DATE`), unless the day is provided by the `date` component with `date` `interval` `interval` `interval`.
- `Week Interval` (type: `DATE`), unless the day is provided by the `date` component with `date` `interval` `interval` `interval`.
- `Week Temperature` (type: `DATE`), unless the day is provided by the `date` component with `date` `interval` `interval` `interval`.

- **When Show Top Level (CTRL) is on**, when the data is provided by the top component with `showTopLevel`.
- **Show Top Level (CTRL)**, when the data is provided by the top component with `showTopLevel`.

If the variable with name `showTopLevel` is on, the system looks in the variable `showTopLevel` in a configuration table and uses the value from the table as input for the variable.

Note that the **Display Icons (F)** icon is also required.

Vital Signs Bar

The vital signs bar displays the most recent data for up to six vital signs variables, highlighting in red any values that are within the alert range. The bar also shows the current flow time value entered in the top bar. It configures the patient's vital signs. The first variable is used in temperature monitoring.

This window is only available at bedside workstations.

Choose what to display in the Vital Signs bar



1. Click the **Real-Time Variables** button.
It is at the **Variables** menu, click **Real-Time Variables**.
2. Click **Real** in the time to go the vital signs bar display bar if necessary.
3. In the **Real Variables** box, double-click a variable to add it to the list. The list is divided up into six variables in the vital signs bar.
4. To remove a variable from the list, click it in the list on the right, and then click **OK**.
5. To remove all variables from the list, click **OK** in **Remove All**.
6. Use the **Move** arrow to change the position of the variable in the vital signs bar.
7. Click the **Variable**, click **Real-time** and select to display the first instance of the values of the bar.

Main Chart Features

Protocols

A **Protocol** is a predefined group of standard values. Protocols can be associated with a template so that the values are added to the patient chart automatically at the top of a section. When you log into the chart, you'll see a list of the **Protocols** associated with the **EMR** user is configured for. To change values in a **Protocol**, see page 65.



Protocols can include values from any of the treatment categories in the system: Medications, Therapies, Test Orders, Laboratory, Laboratory Components, Regimens, Assessments, All indicators, Assessment, Goals and Planning, and:

Configure Items for the Equipment window



1. Click the **Network** button.
Go to the **Network** menu, click **Network**.
2. In **Equipment**, select a protocol.
3. Click **Done**.

Configure Items for the I/O Indicators window



1. Click the **Network** button.
Go to the **Network** menu, click **Network**.
2. In **I/O Indicators**, select a protocol.
3. Click **Done**.

Add one or more protocols to the View



1. Click the **Network** button.
Go to the **Network** menu, click **Network**.
2. Click the **View** tab.
3. In the **Available Network** box, select one or more protocols to add and then click **OK**.
To select a group of protocols, you can hold down the shift or control key while clicking. You can also use to make adjacent selections, or to select you to select non-adjacent items.
4. Click **Done**.

Events

Events allow computers to record information in a database. Each computer records a history of events that are relevant to the environment in real time.

During a session, users select words from the library and add them to the working set.

Words are grouped in word pages, and users can to make their way to words from pages are groups of related words, such as those added to the current session. Words can also group of words that are usually encountered together during sessions.

The database contains the complete set of words and word pages in the system. You can modify the word library by introducing words that are in new word pages, and by removing the word sets in which. You can also add new words to the database. If you want to create new word pages, see "Working with Wordsets, Tables" on page 101.

For information on creating word sets, see "Word Sets and Tables" on page 111. In addition to the content of the word library, you can configure the table content in several other ways:

What you can configure

- Whether to show the app for each word in addition to the text.
For more information, see "Include the app in the working set" on page 101.
- Whether users can delete words and, if so, whether this includes only their own words or also those documented by other users and the word bank.
For more information, see "How users can delete words" on page 101.
- Whether to require confirmation when a user deletes an entry. The system administrator controls when to confirmation when they delete multiple words.
For more information, see "How users can delete words" on page 101.
- Which app is used for, all words, default reports or displays by default in the word set and words window.
For more information, see "Set the default app in the word words window" on page 101.
- The default word page in the Supervisory Dashboard Words table window.
For more information, see "Select default supervisory word page" on page 101.
- Word sets and word reports.

For more information, see “Create a new word list” on page 111 and “Sort data in word lists by column” on page 111.

■ **Word lists**

For more information, see “Sort data in word lists by column” on page 111.

Add one or more words to the words library



1. Click the **Words** button.
Go to the **Template** menu, click **Words**.
2. In **Type**, select the type of words to add.
3. In the **Available Words** box, select one or more words to add and then click **Add**.
To select a group of words, you can hold down the shift or command key while clicking. You can also use to make adjacent selections. You can also use to select non-adjacent words.
4. Repeat steps 1 and 3 to add words from other word types.
5. Click **Done**.

Tip: To use the word type for an word in the **Available Words** box, hold the word with the mouse.

Create a new word and add it to the words library



1. Click the **Words** button.
Go to the **Template** menu, click **Words**.
2. Click **New**.
3. In **Type**, select the type of word to create.
4. In the **Description** box, enter the word text.
5. Click **OK**.
6. Click **Done**.

Remove one or more words from the library



1. Click the **Words** button.
Go to the **Template** menu, click **Words**.
2. In **Type**, select the type of words to add.
3. In the **Selected Words** box, click one or more words to delete.
To select a group of words, you can hold down the shift or control key while clicking. You can also use the mouse to select a continuous range, which allows you to make adjacent selections, or, alternatively, you can select non-adjacent words.
4. Click **Delete**.
To remove all words, click **Delete All**.
5. Click **Done**.

Repeat settings: To not delete the Words option again from any template.

Include the app in the Words log



1. Click the **Words** button.
Go to the **Template** menu, click **Words**.
2. Click **Show app in words log**.
3. Click **Done**.

Note: The app is only visible in perspective environments where words generally are not used (see page 10).

Show words in 3D words



1. Click the **Words** button.
Go to the **Template** menu, click **Words**.
2. To allow users to 3D words that they themselves entered, click **Yes** on **3D words** box.

- To allow users to delete records that other users entered, click **Share** and **Allow records entered by others**.
- To prevent users from confirming when deleting a single record, click **Prevent the confirmation when deleting records**.
- To prevent deletion of records that occurred before the last 10 days, click **Set a value greater than 10**. **How long to keep the deleting records**. Note that this will prevent deletion of a record based on the time it occurred, not the time it was documented.
- **Done**

The **Share** window will include the **Share** button if any of these options is selected.

Set the default tab in the new Share window

1. Click the **Share** button.
Go to the **Template** menu, click **Share**.
2. In **Default tab in the new Share window**, select **100**.
3. **Done**

Set an event up in the Share

1. Click the **Share** button.
Go to the **Template** menu, click **Share**.
2. Click the **Share** tab on.
3. In the **Available Share** tab on, select one or more event sets to add and then click **OK**.
To select a group of records, you can hold down the shift or command key while clicking. You also can to make adjacent selections, i.e. click you to select non adjacent records.
The **Share** is the event set, click **Share** then follow the instructions in the section "Share Data and Manual" on page 1101.

4. **Run Step**

Select default supervisory event type

1. Click the **Run** button.
2. In the **Supervisory** menu, click **Event**.
3. Click the **OK** box.
4. In **Default Event Type**, select an event type.
5. Click **Run**.

Fluid Balance Window

The Fluid Balance window shows real-time data and various graphs. You can choose from three formats:

- By graph with multiple time steps (Daily, Weekly, Monthly) and optionally, Weekly and Unavailable. Users can scroll to all time steps except Unavailable.

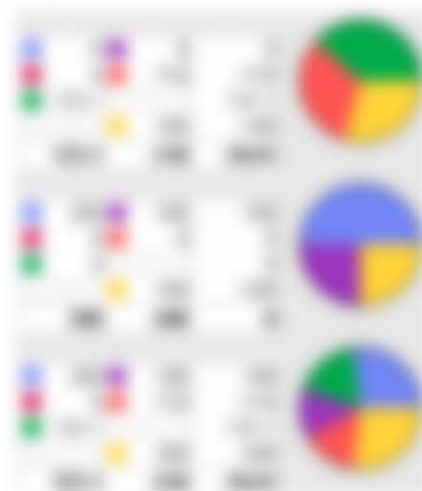
You can set the default time step and, for all time steps except Unavailable, the time period (month or year).



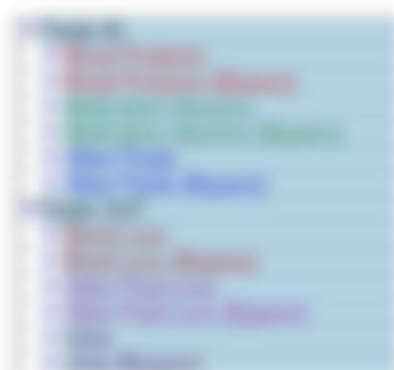
- The chart showing the count values for the attributes and, optionally, for the measure as well.



- It appears whether the further layout options is available with three set marks: one for fields documented by the `dimensions` property, another for fields documented by the `measures` property, and a third for table marks and roles.



The widget for layout on the layout fields also shows, in each setting, a field family that is designated for layout. You can configure any field family in the settings for layout. The widget is marked the word "Layout" in the name of layout fields.



Comments in source code are helpful reminders of source code functions, so the code becomes self-explanatory. Comments make code easier to read, making source code an easier write.

If you cannot find suitable function names in the database, you can create them using IDE tools.

Configure the Test instance window



1. Click the **Test Instance** button.
It is in the **Template** menu, and **Test Instance**.
2. In **Format**, select the **Test Instance** type.
3. Click **Include all test cases**. It will include the test "General" and "Concrete" when the graph is for the "Concrete" case and empty.
4. For the graph, select **Default View**, which is default view from the following:
 With the **View** menu, **Concrete** is **Concrete**.
 Under **Default Viewing Panel**, which is default view panel.
 The default view panel is for the current panel in the database panel for the chosen default view. For example, the current database is **Concrete**, if **Concrete** is chosen as the default view.
5. Click **OK**.

Configure Report Data Sources



1. Click the **Report Sources** button.
Go to the **Report Sources** view, click **Report Sources**.
2. In **Report**, select **Table** as **Table**.
3. Click **Report Fields**.
4. Under **Available Table Fields**, select the names of the fields to use for displaying report data fields and output.
5. Click **OK**. The report fields are added to the selection list.
6. To remove a field from the selection list, click the name in **Table Fields to Report**. Then click **Remove**.
7. Click **OK**.

Patient Summary

The Patient Summary provides an overview of patient data from a particular time period to help clinicians monitor patient progress and communicate key information. Data are generated in summary information tables for example all the data in one or more staff. Data are also able different types of table to a report. It is possible to a summary table can report information reports in the Patient Information System (PIS).

It summary can include the summary table in the following table.

Section	Key Features
Images	Images downloaded in the Investigation window
Notes	Notes entered by witnesses in the Witness Summary window
Events	Events that allow the witness viewing window in the 3D View. Depending on the witness
Video Notes	Freeform notes viewing area for selected and non-selected and selected components
Audio Notes	Audio notes, annotations and playback
Measurements and Tools	Results of making measurements and tools
Post-Mortem	Post-mortem for the system with cameras with, without the cameras on and the system shutdown
Diagrams and Feedback	Diagrams and comments downloaded in the Investigation window

What you can configure

- Sections to include in the report
For more information, see "Configure sections for a report" on page 10.
- Notes for each time zone
"Set a separate date table" on page 10.
- Notes for selected results
For more information, see "Set a separate date table" on page 10.
- The order of date tables in a report
For more information, see "Change the order of date tables" on page 10.
- Viewing controls that users can select when viewing reports
For more information, see "Configure viewing controls for the report" on page 10.
- How reports available to users

For more information, see “Fields in multiple tables” on page 105.

- The page often refers to your spreadsheet reports as the **data** and configures the different possible report types.

For more information, see “Fields in multiple tables” on page 105.

Configure viewing periods for the report



1. Open the **Report Summary** window.
Go to the **Reports** menu, and **Report Summary**.
2. Open the **Viewing Periods** tab.
3. Under **Configure Viewing Periods for**, click **Current Report set in Table 10**.
4. In **Available Periods**, click each viewing period you want to include and then click **OK**.
The **Available Periods** box includes **Current set**, **Previous set**, **Current set and Previous set**. See “Configure the data table contents” on page 105 for details on adding and deleting.
The **Reporting table is Reporting table** viewing period allows you to define a custom viewing period.
5. To create a new period, do the following:
 - In the **Current Report set** box, click a period for the viewing period.
 - In **Available**, enter the location of the period to move up to the
 - Click **OK** to add the period to the **Selected View Periods** box. Repeat this step for each custom period you want to add.
6. To remove a viewing period from the list, click it in **Selected View Periods** and then click **OK**. (Note that you cannot remove the **All Data** viewing period.)
7. Set the order of viewing periods for each the main report and table:
 - In the **Selected View Periods** box, click a time period.
 - Click the **UP** or **DOWN** arrow to move it to the new position.
8. Set the default time period.

1. In the **General Test Results** tab, click **Print** or **Save**.
2. Click **Set as Default**.
3. In **Current Configuration**, under **Current Report tab**, click **Printing**.
4. When you are finished configuring the Report Summary, click **Done**.

Configure sections for a report



1. Click the **Report Summary** button.
 3. In the **Template** menu, click **Report Summary**.
2. Choose the section identification number to display on the report as follows:
 4. In the **Current Configuration** box, under **Heading and Number**, click an identification number.
3. Choose sections to include on the report:
 5. In the **Current Configuration** box, under each corresponding heading, select the check box for each section to include.
 6. Check check boxes for sections you do not want to include.
4. Set the sort order for tables:
 7. In the **Current Configuration** box, under **Table**, click **Sort by table**, **ascending** or **descending**, under **Table** column to be sorted or click **Sort by table**, **descending** or **ascending**, under **Table** column to be sorted.
5. Set the title of a section or subsection:
 8. In the **Current Configuration** box, select the title.
 9. Click **OK**.
 10. Click the next tab.
 11. Click **OK**.
6. Rename report sections:
 9. In the **Current Configuration** box, select a title.
7. When you are finished configuring the Report Summary, click **Done**.

Step 2: Add Rows, Add Labels



1. Click the **Add Rows** button.
Go to the **Template** menu, then **Add Rows**.
2. Click the **Add Labels** tab and then click the **New Rows** tab.
3. Click **Yes** to display a window for selecting variables for a new table.
4. When you are finished selecting variables, click **OK**.
The system creates a new table with the selected variables and adds it to the **Table** list with a default identification code (e.g., **TABLE_001**).
5. With the system new table highlighted in the **Table** list, enter a title for the new table into the **Table** list.
6. Configure the values to display for each variable as follows:
 - a. Click **Show Labels**, **Legend** and **Row Labels** to display the labels, legend and row labels when viewed during the time period.
 - b. Click the **Reference Variable** to display data for all variables based on the occurrence of data for a reference variable. The table will normalize values for each variable when for the reference variable. The reference variable does not have to be part of the table, although it usually is.
 • **Reference Variable**: select the variable to use. Note that the reference variable is usually a variable or manually entered variable.
 - c. In the **Number of Occurrences** box, enter the number of results to display per variable. The table will show this number of results. If available, only if they were not collected in the time period covering the report.
7. To change the position of a variable in the table, select it in the list in the **Table** list panel and then click the up or down arrow.
8. When you are finished configuring the report, click **Done**.

Example of a table that uses a reference variable

Use reference variable column

Reference variable: Legend Legend (00)

Number of columns: 3

Other variables: Report Date (00), Legend About Process (0000), Legend

Table 11.1: Example: Respiratory Rate Data

	100	105	110	115
100	100	90	100	100
105	90	90	90	90
110	100	100	100	100
115	90	90	90	90

Table 11.2: Generating Table



1. Click the **Table** button in the **Table** menu, or the **Table** button in the **Table** menu.
2. Click the **Table** button and then click the **Table** button.
3. Click **Table** to display a window for selecting variables for a new table.
4. When you are finished selecting variables, click **OK**.
The system creates a new table with the selected variables and adds it to the **Table** menu with a default identification code (e.g., 10000, 10001, etc.).
5. With the system new table highlighted in the **Table** menu, click within the table window in the **Table** menu.
6. In the **Number of Variables** box, enter the number of results to display (up to eight). The table will show the number of results. If available, each of the results will be displayed in the time period covered by the report.
7. To change the position of an variable in the table, click on a variable in the table list and then click the up or down arrow.
8. When you are finished configuring the report, click **OK**.

Change the order of data tables



- 1 Click the **Table Summary** button.
Go to the **Template** menu, click **Table Summary**.
- 2 Click the **Data Tables** tab.
The table shows the available data tables and associated tables configured for the **Table Summary**.
- 3 In the **Table** tab, click a table name and use the arrow buttons to move it up or down in the list.
- 4 To remove a configured table from the **Table Summary**, without deleting it, click the check box next to the table name. Click the check box to delete data to remove the table.
- 5 Click **Done**.

Add or remove a parameter from a data table



- 1 Click the **Table Summary** button.
Go to the **Template** menu, click **Table Summary**.
- 2 Click the **Map Data** tab in the **Table Summary** tab.
- 3 In the **Table ID** row, select the table in the list for the table you want to edit.
- 4 Click **Map**.
- 5 In the **Available Variables** or **Selected Variables** row, select the parameter you want to add to the table. Then click **Map** row.
- 6 In the **Selected Variables** or **Selected Variables** row, select the parameter you want to remove from the table. Then click **Un-Map**.
- 7 Click **OK**.

1. Click the **Related Summary** button.
2. In the **Summary** pane, click **Related Summary**.
3. Click the **Next Step** tab in the **Summary** pane.
4. In the **Table 10** row, select the cells or ranges for the data you want to enter.
5. Click **Done**.
6. Click **Done**.

1. Register in the following domain using the Windows Explorer:
www.mcafee.com
2. Double-click on the **MyApplet.exe**
The Java Configuration Center will open.
3. Click **...>...>...** at the bottom of the applet to open
The will open the **Report Report** connected to the Proxy Storage window.
4. Add a new action to each report page that you want.
Actions should consist of the following elements:
 - a. A number (added in the format **xxxxxx-xxxxxx-xx**)
where **xxxxxx** is 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Report page will appear in the order in Proxy Storage.
 - b. A new report page **xxxxxx-xxxxxx-xx**
where **xxxxxx** is the name of the report page in the user will see it.
 - c. The following user roles:
xxxxxx-xxxxxx-xx
xxxxxx-xxxxxx-xx and **xxxxxx-xxxxxx-xx**
xxxxxx-xxxxxx-xx
xxxxxx-xxxxxx-xx

```

MedicationName = drug
Instructions = Note and other instructions
MedicationDose = dose
DrugRoute = route
Medication = drug
Patient = patient
Medication = drug
Dose = dose
MedicationDose = drug
MedicationRoute = route

```

For each column that you want to appear in the report, you should add the word `TRUE` at the end of the corresponding line. Otherwise, all the word `FALSE`.

For example, the report page will only report results

```

MedicationName = drug
MedicationDose = drug
MedicationRoute = drug
Medication = drug
MedicationDose = drug
MedicationRoute = drug
Medication = drug
MedicationDose = drug
MedicationRoute = drug

```

2. In the **File** menu, click **Run**

Medication Summary

The Medication Summary shows all medication doses administered in a day period and the order date for each medication. Available dose periods include the day (D), 12 or 24 hours, the current encounter and the entire admission.

**What you
will configure**

- The default sort order for the list of medications
- The default time period for which to display data

- You can display other data for notifications entered with a date based on body weight units as long as the first administration date is the date of another one showing the data as inappropriate.

Configure the Notifications Summary



1. Click the **Notifications Summary** button.
Go to the **Summary** menu, click **Notifications Summary**.
2. In the **Get Notifications by** box, select a default sorting criteria for the notifications list.
 - **Notification name** to sort notifications alphabetically by their names.
 - **Administration date** to sort notifications chronologically by the first date.
 - **Body name** to sort notifications alphabetically by the name of the body to which they belong. The name of the body will be included in the display if you select this option.
3. In the **Default Sorting Order** box, select the sorting order to display by default.
4. To include or exclude any the notifications that were entered with a date based on a patient weight, select **Include notifications when the weight-based date**. The first day for the notification will show when you sort by body weight. The date box will show calculated dates using the weight documented for the patient.
If you do not select this option, the summary window will display only the weight-based dates.
5. Click **Done**.

Demographics

You can configure the Demographics window with the Demographics button in **Summary**. To use the Demographics button, you must logging in as user group with the system right to configure. Once enabled, a configuration can be used to allow clinicians to searching and reporting it.

Model	Model details	Results
Model 1	Model 1: A model with a single predictor (Age) and a single outcome (Y).	Model 1: A model with a single predictor (Age) and a single outcome (Y).
Model 2	Model 2: A model with two predictors (Age and Sex) and a single outcome (Y).	Model 2: A model with two predictors (Age and Sex) and a single outcome (Y).
Model 3	Model 3: A model with three predictors (Age, Sex, and Education) and a single outcome (Y).	Model 3: A model with three predictors (Age, Sex, and Education) and a single outcome (Y).
Model 4	Model 4: A model with four predictors (Age, Sex, Education, and Income) and a single outcome (Y).	Model 4: A model with four predictors (Age, Sex, Education, and Income) and a single outcome (Y).
Model 5	Model 5: A model with five predictors (Age, Sex, Education, Income, and Health) and a single outcome (Y).	Model 5: A model with five predictors (Age, Sex, Education, Income, and Health) and a single outcome (Y).
Model 6	Model 6: A model with six predictors (Age, Sex, Education, Income, Health, and Employment) and a single outcome (Y).	Model 6: A model with six predictors (Age, Sex, Education, Income, Health, and Employment) and a single outcome (Y).
Model 7	Model 7: A model with seven predictors (Age, Sex, Education, Income, Health, Employment, and Social Support) and a single outcome (Y).	Model 7: A model with seven predictors (Age, Sex, Education, Income, Health, Employment, and Social Support) and a single outcome (Y).
Model 8	Model 8: A model with eight predictors (Age, Sex, Education, Income, Health, Employment, Social Support, and Life Satisfaction) and a single outcome (Y).	Model 8: A model with eight predictors (Age, Sex, Education, Income, Health, Employment, Social Support, and Life Satisfaction) and a single outcome (Y).

Section	Section Content	Application
11.1.1	- Use of words that must be abbreviated - Use of words that must be spelled - Use of words that must be spelled - Use of words that must be spelled - Use of words that must be spelled - Use of words that must be spelled - Use of words that must be spelled - Use of words that must be spelled - Use of words that must be spelled - Use of words that must be spelled	- Use of words that must be spelled - Use of words that must be spelled - Use of words that must be spelled - Use of words that must be spelled - Use of words that must be spelled - Use of words that must be spelled - Use of words that must be spelled - Use of words that must be spelled - Use of words that must be spelled - Use of words that must be spelled

What you can configure

- The sections, subsections and table elements to include and their order
- The headings, subheadings and words for table elements within sections
- The numbering system of each subsection and element
- The terms required for completing a table. Required terms are highlighted in the Terminology window and the user window also has them.
- The way used for completing documentation after the end of the document. After the document ends with the "100 Summary" window, right-click on the table.
- The style of the document that includes and uses words.

Additional configuration options specific to Terminology are described in "Terminology" on page 11-11.

When configuring the Terminology window, it is helpful to also use the window window, which has information on what to display and how you want to use it. Following are the main options available for the table. This is especially true if you are not using subheadings.

The following example shows a section with all possible combinations and their results:

Test Case	
Test Case 1: Login	
1. Username: admin, Password: admin, Test case Number: 1.1, Test case Version: 1.0, Test case Status: Passed	
2. Username: admin, Test case Number: 1.2, Test case Version: 1.0, Test case Status: Passed	
Test Case 2: Logout	
1. Username: admin, Password: admin, Test case Number: 2.1, Test case Version: 1.0, Test case Status: Passed	
2. Username: admin, Test case Number: 2.2, Test case Version: 1.0, Test case Status: Passed	
Test Case 3: Logout	
1. Username: admin, Password: admin, Test case Number: 3.1, Test case Version: 1.0, Test case Status: Passed	
2. Username: admin, Test case Number: 3.2, Test case Version: 1.0, Test case Status: Passed	

The next example shows the same section with combinations, but without their results:

Test Case	
Test Case 1: Login	
1. Username: admin, Password: admin, Test case Number: 1.1, Test case Version: 1.0, Test case Status: Passed	
2. Username: admin, Test case Number: 1.2, Test case Version: 1.0, Test case Status: Passed	
Test Case 2: Logout	
1. Username: admin, Password: admin, Test case Number: 2.1, Test case Version: 1.0, Test case Status: Passed	
2. Username: admin, Test case Number: 2.2, Test case Version: 1.0, Test case Status: Passed	
Test Case 3: Logout	
1. Username: admin, Password: admin, Test case Number: 3.1, Test case Version: 1.0, Test case Status: Passed	
2. Username: admin, Test case Number: 3.2, Test case Version: 1.0, Test case Status: Passed	

The example shows the same section with labels, but without subheadings.

- 1. **Section: Group** Section: **Test** - 11 years ago Section: **Test** - 11 years ago
- 2. **Section: Group** Section: **Test** - 11 years ago
- 3. **Section: Group** Section: **Test** - 11 years ago Section: **Test** - 11 years ago Section: **Test** - 11 years ago
- 4. **Section: Group** Section: **Test** - 11 years ago
- 5. **Section: Group**
- 6. **Section: Group**

Select sections for the Demographics window

- 1. Click the **Demographics** title button.
It is on the **Report** menu, next **Demographics**.
- The window displays a list of sections that can be included in the Demographics window.
- 2. To display a section in the window, select the **Include** check box.
- 3. To change the heading of a section, select it and then click **Edit**. Enter a new name and click **OK**.
- 4. To change the position of a section, select its heading and click an arrow button to move it up or down.
- 5. When you are finished selecting sections for the Demographics window, click **Done**.

Configure a Demographics section

- 1. Click the **Demographics** title button.
It is on the **Report** menu, next **Demographics**.
- 2. To change the name of a section, select it and then click **Edit**. Enter a new name and click **OK**.
- 3. Select a section heading and then click **Setup**.
It displays the section heading.



The **Header** window displays a list of subheadings and items that can be included in the section. The content configuration of each element is indicated by a small icon in the **Header**, **Header-Title**, and **Body-Title** and **Body** columns.

- To display a title element in the section, select the **Header** icon box.
 - To present user data changing data for an element, select the **Header-Title** icon box.
- Some elements are always available because data is collected by the system. These items appear in gray text in the content window and the system app. Consider making an element available only if the data will always be available from the master information system (MIS).
- To add a subheading in the app, select the **Body-Title** icon box. Consider including the items that can be integrated without any identifying text, such as the patient's name.
 - To specify that an item be required for user completion, select the **Body** icon box.
 - When you are finished configuring the section, click **Stop**.
 - When you are finished configuring the demographic section, click **Stop**.

Tip: The  symbol identifies subheadings and the  symbol identifies items.

Configure master items



- 1. Open the **Demographic-Title** window.
It is in the **Header** menu, under **Demographic-Title**.
- 2. Select the **Age** master section heading and then click **Stop**.
It appears only in the **Header** section heading.
- 3. Open the **Gender** **Title** window, use the documentation to add only **Required** subheadings. At least one in each app must be documented.

- Under **Document Fields**, select the words that must be documented in the particular code. For example, **Document** and **enum** require documentation.
 - In the **Type** box, select an enum type or select **All Fields**.
 - In the **Fields** box, select the required words from the **Required word type**. Then click **OK** to move them to the **Selected Fields** box on the right.
 - To add the words of individual words, click an **enum** in the **Required Fields** box and use the arrow buttons to move it up or down on the list.
- Under **Other Fields**, select the words that can be documented in any code.
 - In the **Type** box, select an enum type or select **All Fields**.
 - In the **Fields** box, select the required words. Then click **OK** to move them to the **Selected Fields** box on the right.
- Under **Required Word Type**, select the types that which all words are required to be documented.
 - In the **Type** box, select the required word type. Then click **OK** to move them to the **Selected Categories** box on the right.
- To remove a selected word or word type, click it in the selected box on the right, and then click **OK**.
- When you are finished selecting words, click **Stop**.
- When you are finished configuring the editor, click **Stop**.
- When you are finished configuring the **Demographic** window, click **Stop**.

Configure method term rules

- Click the **Demographic Title** button.
 - In the **Sample** menu, click **Demographic Title**.
- Select the Method Term window heading and then click **Stop**.
 - To double-click the Method Term window heading.
- Click **Stop**.

- 4. In the **Global Styles** tab, under **Global**, add the global rules to show by default in the Global Style pane.
- 5. In the **Global Styles** tab, under **Required**, add the global rules that must be documented for every rule.
- 6. When you are finished configuring global rules, **click Done**.
- 7. When you are finished configuring the action, **click Done**.
- 8. When you are finished configuring the Designspace window, **click Done**.

Configure required functional types and global profiles

- 1. Click the **Designspace Rules** button.
It is in the **Required** pane, **click Designspace Rules**.
- 2. Select the **Diagrams**, **Procedures** and their components action heading and then **click Done**.
It is under the **Diagrams**, **Procedures** and their components action heading.
- 3. **Click Diagrams**.
In the **Functional Type** tab, add the functional types of diagrams that must be documented for every rule.
For each selected functional type, add the Global Profiles that is not that document for every rule (if any).
Click Done.
- 4. **Click Procedures**.
In the **Functional Type** tab, add the functional types of procedures that must be documented for every rule.
For each selected functional type, add the Global Profiles that is not that document for every rule (if any).
Click Done.
- 5. When you are finished configuring the action, **click Done**.
- 6. When you are finished configuring the Designspace window, **click Done**.

Import a demographic configuration



1. Click the **Demographic** table icon.
It is in the **Template** menu, not **Demographic** table.
2. Click **Import**.
3. Select a template from which to import settings for the demographic section and then click **OK**.
4. Click **Next**.
5. When you are finished configuring the section, click **Next**.
6. When you are finished configuring the demographic section, click **Next**.

Export a demographic configuration



1. Click the **Demographic** table icon.
It is in the **Table** menu, not **Demographic** table.
2. Click **Export**.
3. Select the template to which you want to export the demographic configuration and then click **OK**.
To select more than one template, you can hold down the **Shift** or **Ctrl** key while clicking. You can also use the table selection interface, in which you can make one adjacent selection.
4. Click **Next**.
5. When you are finished configuring the section, click **Next**.
6. When you are finished configuring the demographic section, click **Next**.

Get the data used for computing documentation



1. Click the **Demographic** table icon.
It is in the **Template** menu, not **Demographic** table.
2. Click **Options**.

1. In the **Localize** tab, select the **compiling documentation** row, select the **yes** and the **compiling the user manual**.

The default time period is 48 hours. Longpress here the user manual is compiled documentation in the **Documentation** window for the amount of time is needed in a storage. Also the time of updates will be tested. (Keep with the storage settings, which system right are needed for this).

2. When you are finished setting options, click **Done**.
3. When you are finished configuring the **Documentation** window, click **Done**.

Note

Under other **Documentation** settings, the option affects the entire application, it is not related to the document being edited.

The setting also affects the ability to modify these same options using **File Manager**. The options related to this, this application that also using **Documentation** integration do not affect the time needed for compiling documentation.

Set the format of the output name

1. Click the **Documentation** title window.
It is in the **Template** row, click **Documentation**.
2. Click **Options**.
3. Click **New format**, click **File Name** and click **File Name**, it will **File Name** file.
4. When you are finished setting options, click **Done**.
5. When you are finished configuring the **Documentation** window, click **Done**.

Note

Under other **Documentation** settings, the option affects the entire application, it is not related to the document being edited.



Flowsheets

About Flowsheets

Flowsheets are similar up to Jira 6.10. Flowsheets. The flowsheets are standard and support almost all standard data for use in the flow sheet data type.

- **Flow Sheet Variables:** All flow sheet variables selected for the pattern sheet.
- **Medications:** All medications selected or documented for the pattern.
- **Tests:** All tests selected or documented for the pattern.
- **Laboratory Results:** All laboratory components. You also include any laboratory components that are configured as real-time variables. These are also used for laboratory and diagnostic tests.

Standard flowsheets cannot be deleted. You can customize them without by adding or removing real-time variables. Changes to the standard Jira 6.10.10 flowsheets using Flow Sheet Variables, you can add or remove selected real-time variables. You can also add new variables for the file and add new existing variables to standard flowsheets.

In addition to the flow standard flowsheets, a flowsheet can include up to 10 custom flowsheets. Each flowsheet can have up to five sections that display data in a table format or as a table. Custom flowsheets can include information from the flow sheet type and real-time variables, medications, tests and laboratory components and the following additional types:

- **Observations**
- **Tests**
- **History Log**
- **Medications**
- **Laboratory and Diagnostic Tests**
- **Flowsheet**
- **All medications**

Each pattern is a comprehensive environment, document and all medications may be displayed in a pattern window. A flowsheet is used to display data in a table in flowsheets, you must set the following configuration options in

Resource Settings: Support for `difficult` within `Resource` (defaults to 1) and `difficultThreshold` (1).

Resource settings are also used to set a threshold against the resource when mining.

- The new `resource` setting enables that new blocks can be mined using the `Resource` setting.
- When you configure a wallet with any other type of coin, there are some issues in the `Resource` if they are added to the pool. These operations can be added to the pool in a different context or by using settings.

Resource settings automatically appear in the **Resource** menu and in the **Resource** tab in **Resource** 1.2. The resource settings are configured with values in **Resource**.

Configuration Options for All Pools

Some configuration options apply to all Pools. These include the following:

Resource Mining	This option is the <code>resource</code> threshold in the pool. The value is 1 in Resource . The <code>resource</code> is 1.2 threshold setting that is added to all pools. The <code>Resource</code> is 1.2 threshold setting.
Resource of the	Resource of the wallet that is added to the pool. The value is 1.2 threshold. The <code>Resource</code> is 1.2 threshold.
Resource of the	The <code>resource</code> setting is the <code>resource</code> threshold. The <code>resource</code> is 1.2 threshold. The <code>resource</code> is 1.2 threshold.

Search by individual and site data	The Site column in the Search table is used to search for individual and site data. The Search table is used to search for individual and site data. The Search table is used to search for individual and site data. The Search table is used to search for individual and site data.
Site information by using individual	The Site column in the Search table is used to search for individual and site data. The Search table is used to search for individual and site data. The Search table is used to search for individual and site data.
Individual	The Site column in the Search table is used to search for individual and site data. The Search table is used to search for individual and site data. The Search table is used to search for individual and site data.
Search by individual and site data	The Site column in the Search table is used to search for individual and site data. The Search table is used to search for individual and site data. The Search table is used to search for individual and site data.
Site information	The Site column in the Search table is used to search for individual and site data. The Search table is used to search for individual and site data. The Search table is used to search for individual and site data.

Configure website search results



1. **Click the **Search** button.**
In the **Search** table, click **Search**.
2. **Click **Options**.** In the **Options** table, click **Options** in the **Options** table.
3. **In the **Search** table, click the **Search** button.** In the **Search** table, click the **Search** button.

To remove a feedback action from the **Feedback** section, you can:

- 1. When you are finished configuring existing feedbacks, click **Done**.
- 2. When you are finished configuring feedbacks, click **Done**.

Configure the position of the current time column



- 1. Click the **Feedback** action.
- 2. In the **Feedback** menu, click **Feedback**.
- 3. Click **Options**. In step 3, you can select which feedback is selected because options apply to all feedbacks.
- 4. In **Position of current time column from right**, select a number (0 - 100) column.
- 5. Click **Done**.
- 6. When you are finished configuring feedbacks, click **Done**.

Configure the option to activate real-time data



- 1. Click the **Feedback** action.
- 2. In the **Feedback** menu, click **Feedback**.
- 3. Click **Options**. In step 3, you can select which feedback is selected because options apply to all feedbacks.
- 4. Click **Real-time activation** to allow users to activate real-time data, or click the box to prevent activation.
- 5. Click **Done**.
- 6. When you are finished configuring feedbacks, click **Done**.

How to set a recommended value for cumulative fluid output



1. Open the **Fluidworks** module.
Go to the **Settings** menu, then **Fluidworks**.
2. Click **Settings**. In step 10, make sure **Fluidworks** is selected because options apply to all Fluidworks.
3. Click **Display recommended value for cumulative fluid output** to show recommended values, or click the check box to show that value.
4. Click **Done**.
5. When you are finished customizing Fluidworks, click **Done**.

Configure how orders are displayed



1. Open the **Fluidworks** module.
Go to the **Settings** menu, then **Fluidworks**.
2. Click **Settings**. In step 10, make sure **Fluidworks** is selected because options apply to all Fluidworks.
3. Click **Show complete prescription as Fluidworks** to show long orders, or click the check box if you want to show short orders.
4. Click **Done**.
5. When you are finished customizing Fluidworks, click **Done**.

Configure the flow display



1. Open the **Fluidworks** module.
Go to the **Settings** menu, then **Fluidworks**.
2. Click **Settings**. In step 10, make sure **Fluidworks** is selected because options apply to all Fluidworks.
3. Click **Show medication flow for steps** to display the flow for steps, or click the check box to show the entire flow instead.
4. Click **Done**.

- When you are finished submitting feedback, click **Done**.

Configure the flow



1. Click the **Feedback** button.
It is on the **Template** menu, under **Feedback**.
2. Click **Settings**. It opens an editor where feedback is configured (options apply to all feedback).
3. Set the default flow by clicking or clearing the following check boxes:
 - **Show collecting by default**
 - **Ask feedback when by default**
 - **Ask comment when by default**
4. Click **Done**.
5. When you are finished submitting feedback, click **Done**.

Creating and Modifying Flowcharts

You can create new features of workflow flowcharts, such as the sequence and default settings. You can also modify existing custom flowcharts and create new ones. For custom flowcharts, you can also configure the rules, comments and feedback actions. Flowchart actions are either able to submit data or to send.

Create a custom flowchart and set basic properties



1. Click the **Feedback** button.
It is on the **Template** menu, under **Feedback**.
2. Click **Flow**.
3. In the **Flow** tab, enter the name you want to use to identify the flowchart in feedback.

- 6 In the **Comment** box, enter the text to appear on the **Feedback** icon. It is a good practice to use the same text as in the **File** box.
The user receives a feedback notification by entering an endorsement for either one of the offers in the file. This offer will be highlighted in the comment and users can select the feedback by entering $\text{ctrl} + \text{alt} + \text{f}$.
- 7 In the **Default Feedback** box, enter the closing instruction to apply to all offers.
- 8 Select the **Close Feedback** box (this setting is **Default**) (check box if you do not want the feedback to auto-close when it is opened).
- 9 Select the **Show only new, not seen by default** (check box if you want the feedback to auto-unread when).
- 10 When you are finished customizing the feedback, click **Done**.

Quickly learn properties of a standard or custom feedback



- 1 Click the **Feedback** icon.
It is on the **Feedback** icon, **Feedback**.
- 2 Select a feedback and then click **Info**.
- 3 In the **File** box, enter the name you want to use to identify the feedback in feedbacks.
- 4 In the **Comment** box, enter the text to appear on the **Feedback** icon. It is a good practice to use the same text as in the **File** box.
The user receives a feedback notification by entering an endorsement for either one of the offers in the file. This offer will be highlighted in the comment and users can select the feedback by entering $\text{ctrl} + \text{alt} + \text{f}$.
- 5 In the **Default Feedback** box, enter the closing instruction to apply to all offers.
- 6 Select the **Close Feedback** box (this setting is **Default**) (check box if you do not want the feedback to auto-close when it is opened).
- 7 Select the **Show only new, not seen by default** (check box if you want the feedback to auto-unread when).
- 8 When you are finished customizing feedbacks, click **Done**.

Create or edit a survey feedback action

- 1 With a survey feedback selected in the **Survey Feedback** configuration window, click **Edit**.
- 2 Click **New Section** to create a new section.
Click a section name and then click **Edit** to edit an existing section.
- 3 In the **File** box, enter a title for the section. (This text will appear in the section header.)
- 4 In the **Available New Page Variables** box, select the variables to include and then click **Add** to move them to the **Selected Variables** box.
- 5 In the **Available New Page Groups** box, double-click a page group to support it (checkbox).
- 6 Select a group or an individual item to include and then click **Add** to move the selection to the **Selected Items** box.
Further group items can be added from the same table page or from another table page.
- 7 Click **Exclude It Item** if you want to exclude this item.
- 8 Click **Exclude Item Item** if you want to exclude this item.
- 9 Click **OK**.
- 10 When you are finished configuring feedback actions, click **Close**.
- 11 When you are finished configuring feedbacks, click **OK**.

Note: In most cases, you should add variables rather than individual configurations or items for new sections. Thus, if you add the **Survey** feedback and choose any individual item of the page that is selected during the action. Select the **Survey** table, select **Survey** variables, click **Add** to add the selected item to the **Selected** box. You will not need to add items to the **Selected** box. You should only add configurations or items individually when you do not want one or more from the same table to appear in the feedback.

Create or edit a third section on a Thread

1. With an existing Thread selected in the main Thread configuration window, click **Setup**.
2. Click **Threads** to add or edit third sections.
3. In the **Section Title** row, enter a title for the third section. (This text will appear in the section header.)
4. In the **Available Threads** row, select a thread to add to the section. To create or edit a third section setting to use "Create or edit a third for use in any Thread?" on page 11.
5. To specify a name, select the name in the **Available Threads** row, and then click **Setup**.
6. Click **Done**.
7. When you are finished configuring Thread sections, click **OK**.
8. Click **Done**.

Create or edit a third for use in any Thread



1. Click the **Threads** button.
Go to the **Threads** menu, click **Threads**.
The icon also links the **Threads** button in the Thread configuration window.
2. Open a thread.
To create or edit third, click **Done**.
To open an existing thread, select the name in the **Available Threads** row and then click **Setup**.
3. In the **Title** row, enter the name of the thread. (This text only appears in the list of threads in Customer.)
4. If you want to control access for all threads, click **Options**, and the only page in the **Page** and **Options**. This page will be applied to all parameters that do not have an independent access setting.

- If you want the solver to adjust automatically to the user interface, click **Auto-scale**. You can switch between this mode and the standard mode while viewing the board.
- To display grid lines by default, click the **Grid lines** check box. You can show and hide the grid while viewing the board.
- Roll up to see parameters in the board. For each parameter:
 - Click **Units** select the type of unit. You can **SI** and **imperial** units. The calculations and results will be appropriate unit of measure.
 - Click **Unit** you can set the abbreviated name for a calculation, fluid or substance component. The unit for a variable, the unit is a property of the variable.
 Information is displayed in the board legend.
 - Click **Units** click **SI** and select a unit for the parameter.
 - Click **Units** select a type of graph for this variable.
 You can use any type of graph for real-time variables.
 You can use this as a scale for calculations, fluids and substance parameters.
 - Click **Visible** select a checkbox if you are configuring a visible graph for this graph's content are visible.
 - To display the value for each data point, click the **Value** check box.
 - If the legend image of value for a parameter is not compatible with the panel layout, click **Make a separate column for the parameter**. Click the **Value** check box and enter the image for the unit in the **Image** and **Units**. It does not have up to three independent units in addition to the usual unit.
- When you are finished configuring the board, click **OK**.

Delete a Treatment section

- 1 With a custom Treatment selected in the main Treatment configuration window, click **Delete**.
- 2 In the **Confirm Deletion** dialog, click a custom name and then **OK**.
- 3 Click **Done**.

Delete a Trend

- 1 Click the **Trends** button.
Go to the **Properties** menu, click **Trends**.
You can also click the **Trends** button in the Treatment Setup window.
In the **Available Trends** box, click the name of the trend you want to delete.
- 2 Click **Delete**.
- 3 Click **Done**.

Reassign sections to a custom Treatment

- 1 With a custom Treatment selected in the main Treatment configuration window, click **Setup**.
- 2 In the **Treatment Sections** dialog, click a custom name and then click the up or down arrow to move it to a new position.
- 3 Click **Done**.
- 4 When you are finished reassigning Treatment sections, click **OK**.
- 5 Click **Done**.

Change the order of footnotes in the application

1. Click the **Footnote** button.
It is on the **Template** menu, not **Footnote**.
2. Select a footnote that you want to move.
3. Click the arrow buttons to move the footnote up or down in the list.
4. When you are finished configuring the footnote list, click **Done**.

Create a custom footnote



1. Click the **Footnote** button.
It is on the **Template** menu, not **Footnote**.
2. Select a footnote and then click **Done**.

Other Windows and Accessories

Timers

You can create up to 10 timers in the optional **Timer** menu. You can edit the timer time using the buttons **Up**, **Down**, and **Reset**. Follow the opening screen, and the timer will be displayed on the main window. (See “Timers” in page 10.)



Create a time



1. Click the **Times** button.
Go to the **Template** menu, **Site Times**.
A list of times associated with the template is displayed.
2. Click **New**.
3. In **Window Title**, enter a name for the time. The text will appear in the title bar of the time window.
4. In **New Comment**, enter the comment to appear in the **Times** menu. You should make the comment the same as the time window title to help users remember which comment applies each time.
5. Click **OK**.
6. The new time appears in the list. A function key (F1 through F12) is automatically assigned to the new time listed in the list. Users can choose the comment or enter the function key to edit or stop the time.
7. When you are finished configuring times, click **Stop**.

Change a time window title and/or comment



1. Click the **Times** button.
Go to the **Template** menu, **Site Times**.
A list of times associated with the template is displayed.
2. Select a time to modify.
3. Click **Edit**.
4. In **Window Title**, edit the window title if necessary.
5. In **New Comment**, edit the comment if necessary.
6. Click **OK**.
7. When you are finished configuring times, click **Stop**.

Remove a Theme

1. Open the **Themes** window.
It is in the **Appearance** menu, and **Themes** is the first item associated with the **Appearance** menu item.
2. Click **Remove All** to remove all themes.
3. Select a theme and then click **Remove** to remove a specific theme.
4. When you are finished configuring themes, click **Done**.

Auto-Log

You can integrate different types of actions with the system menu to extend application functionality. Several types of actions can be configured in a **Menu**.

1. **Menu** will use its menu items in the functioning of a single step. There are other ways to spending more resources to add more to application windows. You can create menu using the **Menu** button in Customer Data Configuration window as a menu. (see page 111).
2. **Programs** are those parts of system software and can be installed on the application or in a different window. It will be program that will not be associated with the system menu in the window.
3. **System** menu are additional arrangements of application windows that make system menu of system menu. Programs are used to create system menu in single menu items.

Menu are available from the following application menu:

1. **Menu** appears in the **Menu** menu.
2. **Programs** appear in the **Menu** menu.
3. **System** menu appears in the **Menu** menu.

The **Menu** and **Menu** menu are displayed automatically if actions of that type are configured. The **Menu** menu is always present in the application window and can also be installed on the main window and menu can be added to the main window. Buttons in the window are often configured to appear when it is the first time they are used.

Note that you can configure the **Document** palette as an editor. **Document** can be located in the **File** > **Preferences** dialog.

Configure a menu as an editor



1. Click the **Menu** button.
It is on the **Palette** menu, not **Menu**.
2. Click the **Menu** tab.
3. Click **New**.
4. In **Menu Type**, click **Menu**.
5. Select a name to add from the menu list box. To create a new menu, click **New** from below the listbox in the editor. (Configure an editor as described in page 11-1.)
6. In **New Command**, enter a command name to appear in the **Menu** item.
7. In **Shortcut Key**, enter a letter from the command name. To the left of a checkbox is added the command with the keyboard shortcut.
8. To add the menu to the menu toolbar, select the **Toolbar** tab from the list, then click **Add** and select **OK**.
9. To make the editor appear instead of after use, click **Open on** **Open on after use**.
You may want to use this option for menus that execute one-time actions. It causes the editor to appear instead of after a few days, each time, showing users that the editor has been performed. The editor can be closed again. The editor is useful for menus that repeat actions that are infrequently performed, such as "Open all documents".
10. Click **OK**.
11. Use the **Move** button to change the position of the menu command in the **Menu** menu. The corresponding button in the menu toolbar appears in the same order.
12. When you are finished configuring editors, click **Close**.

Note: To use menu buttons in the application you must include the menu bar.

in the example, the "New Command" and "Enter Button" in page 95:

Configure an external application as an applet



1. Open the **SWT** editor.
Go to the **Template** menu, click **SWT**.
2. Click **New**.
3. In **SWT** type, click **Project**.
4. Click **OK** to create the project. Note that the project must have the extension ".swt".
5. In the **New Command** box, enter the path to appear in the **SWT** menu. The default value for the command line name is the application name in the user interface when command window starts with applet.
6. In **Working Set**, enter a value from the command line. In the case of a default, it will be the command with the keyword "default".
7. If the application is designed to add data to the system, click **Support action SWT** and **action SWT** also. Select your preferred action window. If you are not sure, click **OK** to save the project. As some applications have that support action command line, multiple and can be able to release the application information and add function not in security.
8. Click **OK**.
9. When you are finished configuring applet, click **Stop**.

Note: You can configure the **Command** window as an applet. **Command** window is located in the **SWT** application menu.

Configure a user input as an applet



1. Open the **SWT** editor.
Go to the **Template** menu, click **SWT**.

1. Click **File**.
2. In the **File** menu, click **New Report**.
3. Select a report type to add from the report type list box.
4. In the **New Document** window, a document name is entered in the **Report Name** text box.
5. In the **Document Type** window, a document type is selected in the **Document Type** list box.
6. Click **OK**.
7. When you are finished configuring add-ins, click **File**.

Note To create a new report type, first open Document Manager. With Manager as either User Manager or a different report user, change the report as needed. Then click **New Report As** in the **Report Manager** menu and give the report a name. The report will then be available when configuring add-ins with Document.

Modify the properties of an add-in



1. Click the **Add-In** button.
It is in the **Properties** menu, click **Add-In**.
This dialog box shows all the add-ins currently configured for the report user.
2. Click the name of the add-in you want to modify.
3. To change properties such as the document name in the document type, click **OK** and make the necessary change.
4. To change the position of an add-in on the menu, click an arrow to move it up or down in the list. Add-ins appear in the menu only in the application. Note that the list will be empty if you have no add-ins for that type.
5. When you are finished configuring add-ins, click **File**.

Many Commands and Toolbar Buttons

Many toolbar commands for all functions are available only in the **Image** button in the toolbar, and are included in the main toolbar. The **Image** button is the only button in the toolbar.

The following table lists the commands and the buttons in the toolbar that are available in the **Image** button.

Image	Command	Available
	Image	Yes
	Image	Yes
	Image	Yes
	Image	Yes
	Image	Yes
	Image	Yes
	Image	Yes
	Image	Yes
	Image	Yes
	Image	Yes
	Image	Yes
	Image	Yes
	Image	Yes
	Image	Yes
	Image	Yes
	Image	Yes
	Image	Yes

1	What are the objectives of the research?	Research objectives
2	What are the research questions?	Research questions
3	What are the research hypotheses?	Hypotheses
4	What are the research methods?	Research methods
5	What are the research results?	Research results
6	What are the research conclusions?	Research conclusions
7	What are the research implications?	Research implications
8	What are the research limitations?	Research limitations
9	What are the research strengths?	Research strengths
10	What are the research weaknesses?	Research weaknesses
11	What are the research opportunities?	Research opportunities
12	What are the research challenges?	Research challenges
13	What are the research risks?	Research risks
14	What are the research benefits?	Research benefits
15	What are the research costs?	Research costs
16	What are the research resources?	Research resources
17	What are the research personnel?	Research personnel
18	What are the research facilities?	Research facilities
19	What are the research materials?	Research materials
20	What are the research equipment?	Research equipment
21	What are the research data?	Research data
22	What are the research findings?	Research findings
23	What are the research outcomes?	Research outcomes
24	What are the research impacts?	Research impacts
25	What are the research contributions?	Research contributions
26	What are the research innovations?	Research innovations
27	What are the research discoveries?	Research discoveries
28	What are the research breakthroughs?	Research breakthroughs
29	What are the research milestones?	Research milestones
30	What are the research achievements?	Research achievements
31	What are the research accomplishments?	Research accomplishments
32	What are the research successes?	Research successes
33	What are the research failures?	Research failures
34	What are the research setbacks?	Research setbacks
35	What are the research obstacles?	Research obstacles
36	What are the research barriers?	Research barriers
37	What are the research challenges?	Research challenges
38	What are the research difficulties?	Research difficulties
39	What are the research problems?	Research problems
40	What are the research issues?	Research issues
41	What are the research topics?	Research topics
42	What are the research areas?	Research areas
43	What are the research fields?	Research fields
44	What are the research disciplines?	Research disciplines
45	What are the research domains?	Research domains
46	What are the research sectors?	Research sectors
47	What are the research industries?	Research industries
48	What are the research markets?	Research markets
49	What are the research communities?	Research communities
50	What are the research networks?	Research networks
51	What are the research collaborations?	Research collaborations
52	What are the research partnerships?	Research partnerships
53	What are the research alliances?	Research alliances
54	What are the research consortiums?	Research consortiums
55	What are the research coalitions?	Research coalitions
56	What are the research federations?	Research federations
57	What are the research associations?	Research associations
58	What are the research societies?	Research societies
59	What are the research academies?	Research academies
60	What are the research institutes?	Research institutes
61	What are the research centers?	Research centers
62	What are the research laboratories?	Research laboratories
63	What are the research departments?	Research departments
64	What are the research divisions?	Research divisions
65	What are the research offices?	Research offices
66	What are the research units?	Research units
67	What are the research groups?	Research groups
68	What are the research teams?	Research teams
69	What are the research projects?	Research projects
70	What are the research programs?	Research programs
71	What are the research initiatives?	Research initiatives
72	What are the research ventures?	Research ventures
73	What are the research enterprises?	Research enterprises
74	What are the research organizations?	Research organizations
75	What are the research institutions?	Research institutions
76	What are the research organizations?	Research organizations
77	What are the research institutions?	Research institutions
78	What are the research organizations?	Research organizations
79	What are the research institutions?	Research institutions
80	What are the research organizations?	Research organizations

Date	Description of the event	Status
10/10/2019	First meeting with the project team to discuss the objectives and scope of the study.	Completed
15/10/2019	Second meeting with the project team to discuss the methodology and data collection procedures.	Completed
20/10/2019	Third meeting with the project team to discuss the results of the initial data collection and the need for further data.	Completed
25/10/2019	Fourth meeting with the project team to discuss the final results of the study and the conclusions drawn.	Completed
30/10/2019	Fifth meeting with the project team to discuss the final report and the recommendations for future research.	Completed
05/11/2019	Sixth meeting with the project team to discuss the final report and the recommendations for future research.	Completed
10/11/2019	Seventh meeting with the project team to discuss the final report and the recommendations for future research.	Completed

Complexity increases in terms of using the standard functions and commands with it. The user always has to look into the library to find the right function. However, this is compensated using icons for the functions for which they were designed.

Note: The libraries will be used in the next chapter, respectively, with each showing a single use of functions, with different combinations of functions and operators. The table shows some sample combinations.

Left Library		Right Library	
Function	Operator	Function	Operator
1	+	1	+
2	+	2	+
3	+	3	+

Note that you can use standard functions and with multiple uses of functions.

Configure menu



1. Open the **Menu and Toolbar** window

Go to the **Template** menu, then **Menu and Toolbar**.

The page in the left displays menu headings and all available commands for each menu. The right side is a command menu available to control status.

- Function is always available as a command or control in command. For example, a function value is 1.
- Function is not available as command or control.
- Function is available as a command.
- Function is available as a command and control value.

2. Double-click on status to select or clear it.

After selecting a command, you can assign a function to it on the right window. Select the command in the left pane then click on it. The window will appear in the bottom of the page on the right. Also, you can select "Not visible in the toolbar" on page 10.1.

- When you are finished creating comments, click **Done**.

Note The new toolbar button and comments appear automatically and cannot be removed or modified.

The **Open History** comment is only available at modified annotations. Similarly, the **New Remote History** comment is only available at remote annotations.

Add buttons to the toolbar

1. Click the **Menu and Toolbar** button.
Go to the **Template** menu, click **Menu and Toolbar**.
2. The left side shows the available buttons and their comments. The  symbol next to a comment indicates that it has been selected to appear on the toolbar. The right side shows only the comments that have been selected for the toolbar.
3. On the left side, select the comment you want to add to the toolbar as a button and then click **OK**.
4. In **Toolbar**, enter the text to appear when the button is left over the toolbar.
5. Click **Remove** to select an icon for the button. Go and select the icon you do want that icon button.
6. Click **OK**.
7. When you are finished configuring the toolbar, click **Done**.

Note Before configuring buttons for the toolbar, make sure that all needed comments and icons are configured.

Set the properties of buttons on the toolbar

1. Click the **Menu and Toolbar** button.
Go to the **Template** menu, click **Menu and Toolbar**.
2. On the right side of the window, select the button and then click **OK**.

1. Edit the properties of resources like "Add buttons to the toolbar" on page 111.
2. Press **Alt**.
3. When you are finished configuring the toolbar, click **Done**.

Remove buttons from the toolbar



1. Click the **Remove and Restore** button.
Go to the **Properties** menu, click **Remove and Restore**.
2. On the right side of the window, select the button you want to remove.
3. Click **Remove**.
4. Press **Alt**.
5. When you are finished configuring the toolbar, click **Done**.

Rearrange buttons in the toolbar



1. Click the **Remove and Restore** button.
Go to the **Properties** menu, click **Remove and Restore**.
2. On the right side, select the button you want to move.

3 Workstation Configuration

About Workstation Settings

Workstation settings determine aspects of application behavior that are specific to each device. Information in this chapter can help although Customer Profiles cannot be used with workstation parameters. The chapter also provides information about the work you can do to set or correct page 2 and page 3 options about other parameters, which you find representative.

Review the configuration of WorkSpace Manager, Print Manager and Image Scan Manager. All entries in the manual also describe the configuration of Print Manager, which does not use templates.

To open Customer, use "Setting and Setting Customer" on page 16. Follow the instructions to open the application and then click **Open** with any template highlighted. This first although you must open a template to set workstation parameters. These settings are not stored in the template itself. They affect the behavior of the entire application, of which templates are just living configurations and which templates are just models for a device.

Using Customer, you can configure the device for the following:

- Access to remote content
 "Set the type of access to remote content" on page 16
- Automatic log off time
 "Set automatic log off interval" on page 16
- Screen display when no user is logged on
 For page information, use "What screen mode after user log off" on page 17
- Print-related parameters for color
 "Color documentation mode" on page 16
 "Color extension period" on page 16
 "Color mode time limit" on page 16

- “Documentation view for finished order” in page 145
 - “How can the documenting user” in page 145
 - Default starting time for orders when logging in order” in page 145
 - “How can starting time for order” in page 145
 - “How can user time as the default starting time for order” in page 145
 - Default time for documenting order” in page 145
- Post and notification operations
 - “To open order information” in page 145
 - “How can the number for short page” in page 145
 - “How can status in short and ordered” in page 145
 - “Number of logs for viewing finished order” in page 145
 - “How can the reference page” in page 145
 - “Modification of data in notification and finished order” in page 145
- Reference orders order in the database
 - “Frequency of database order” in page 145
 - “How can the database user” in page 145
- Groups and messages directed to user
 - “Group user for notification” in page 145
 - “Knowledge completion of user” in page 145
 - “Measurement multi-selection order” in page 145
- Resources order in documents, all indicators and equipment items
 - “Measurement multi-selection order” in page 145
 - “Measurement log page” in page 145
 - “Measurement table order” in page 145
 - “Quality assurance order in finished” in page 145
- User role and user reports
 - “How can role of user role” in page 145
 - “How can role of user role in report” in page 145

Workstation Settings

You can configure the following workstation configuration parameters:

- **The type of access to remote patients**
 See the type of access to remote patients in page 16.
- **Automatic log off** The period of time that the application remains in a logged-on state when the system is idle (no user input). After this period, a user will need to log in before working with the system. Note that the automatic log off setting is not available in Proxy Manager. You should make sure that the setting is the same for all applications.
 See automatic log off interval in page 16.
 For Proxy Manager, see See the automatic log off interval in page 166.
- **Screen sharing when in use is supported** The setting affects Healthcare Manager, Patient Manager, Clinical Care Manager, and Proxy Manager.
- **Mobile access**
 These options are not currently used. Including the Mobile Access for remote patients option.

See the type of access to remote patients

1. In the **Workstation** menu, click **Basic Settings**.
2. In **Remote Patient Access**, select the type of access to remote patients. The effect of this setting depends on whether you are configuring a remote or mobile workstation.

Workstation type	Access type	Result
Remote	Full, No	The access is the subset of the full remote workstation, and only works in all sites.

Parameter Log	Value Log	Result
Enabled	Enabled	The system is the subject of the log. System components, the system is all installed software and their operation is monitored with system components.
Enabled	File log	The system is subject to periodic updates to the log. The system is all installed software.
Enabled	Disabled	The system is subject to periodic updates to the log. The system is all installed components.

Note that only users who have access to systems that are listed in the system settings. Access to the system log is limited to users who have the system that are available in a system.

1. User log

Get automatic log of interest

1. In the **System** menu, click **Log Settings**.
2. In the **Automatic log of interest**, select an interest.
To prevent the system from logging all automatically, set this to zero.
3. When you are finished setting the system parameters, click **Done**.

Note that to use the system log as used for File Storage, click "Get the automatic log of interest" on page 11.1.

Configure the log for logging log

1. Register to the system in the **SystemLog** using the Windows system and create a log for the **SystemLog** log.
2. In the **SystemLog** menu, click **Log Settings**.
It is possible to create a log for the system log. The log is not used as a log.

1. To provide a dialog about the new file name, the selected user name will appear normally.
 2. To provide a dialog about the new file name, the input user name will appear normally.
3. In the **File menu**, click **Open New File**.

Hide system data after user log off

1. In the **Advanced menu**, click **Basic Settings**.
2. Select the **Hide system data after user is logged on** check box.
3. Click **OK**.

Advanced Settings

The **Advanced Settings** window contains parameters that should only be changed by someone with a thorough knowledge of the system. The window provides access to a number of settings, the majority of which have default values. The manual describes the settings and their associated uses. For help configuring other parameters, please contact your technical support representative.

Warning: Although you are able to change data in the application window using **Advanced Settings**, this information appears only in **SystemView** and is not processed during normal operation. In addition, it should be understood that documentation refers to standard user, administrator and system names. Changes may be confusing to users and compromise product support.

Open the Advanced Settings window

1. Click the **Advanced Settings** button.
2. In the **Advanced menu**, click **Advanced Settings**.



Modify a setting

1. Select the **Item** and **Section** containing the entry.
2. Select the entry and click **MOD** or double-click the entry.
3. Modify the entry and click **OK**.
4. When you are finished modifying settings, click **Done**.

Modification of items in motivation and trust tables

Topic: **INTERMEDIATE**, **Knowledge/Understanding** = 2

Determines whether users can alter the content data of a motivation or trust table. If this option is active, the student may attempt to edit existing motivation or trust items in a dashboard and create the **Modify Item** command.

When:

- 1 = Users can modify items
- 0 = Users cannot modify items

Early documentation link

Topic: **INTERMEDIATE**, **Process** = 2

Determines how long in advance of the scheduled date a user can document a test.

When:

Days in Week

Order selection period

Property: `OrderSelectionPeriod`, `OrderSelectionPeriod` = 20

Determines the period of time by which orders are selected. Orders are selected by order time from period ending by the duration of the original order selection is made.

Notes

Length of time in hours: `Maximum` = 100 hours (24 days)

Order order time limit

Property: `OrderOrderTimeLimit`, `OrderOrderTimeLimit` = 20

Determines how long orders or order to scheduled ending time is left not selected as order.

Notes

Length of time in hours: 0 = order period to selected

Tip: To prevent users from accidentally selecting an order before they acknowledge that you are no longer that is the Order Order Time Limit. This control is the time at which to end the Order Order Time.

Documentation link for finished orders

Property: `OrderOrderTimeLimit`, `OrderOrderTimeLimit` = 0

Time limit for ordering data after the end of a 1000 order. The end is the scheduled end or the time at which it was downloaded.

Notes

Length of time in hours

Time limit for documenting tasks

Option: `INTERACTIVE_DOCUMENTATION_TIMEOUT = 0`

If a user does not document a task, the system prompts the user to either document the task or to cancel the system task. This setting defines how long after the system task user can document tasks without the system warning.

The default setting of 0 minutes is intended for users that document tasks as they perform them and to explicitly request no indication.

The value should be increased to suggest users to document tasks that they are not able to perform them. For example, if all system are documented at the end of the shift, an appropriate setting would be 60 minutes. It must be the value less than 17 days and must be greater than 0 minutes when documenting tasks.

Units

Length of time in minutes

Default waiting time for tasks added during a session

Option: `INTERACTIVE_WAITTIME = 0`

Determines the default waiting time for tasks added manually using the **Input Task** and **Repeat** commands in the **Interact** menu. Tasks can manually change the waiting time if needed.

Units

0 = Task added and added

0-255 = Minutes based on the 255-hour clock

Default parameter

If the value is set to 0, the system will also apply the following parameter: `Repeat: 15, Minutes`

Note

Business Manager and MMS Manager: If `autoRestartingTime` is set, and the recommended setting is 0, it does not have to set restrictions and there is no need to log, otherwise there is no need to logging the data to administrator side.

Custom User Manager: Typically the starting time for users is set to coincide with an expected time for administrative instructions in the cell.

Restart starting time for users

Topic: `RestartingTime`, `RestartToMinutes` = 0

If the restart parameter is set to 0, the `RestartToMinutes` parameter will also be applied. It determines whether the system uses the restart time in hours, minutes and seconds or rounds the time down to the nearest multiple of the parameter value.

Typical settings range from 0, 5, 10, 15 and 30 minutes. For example, if the parameter is set to 10, the default starting time of 10:07:30 would be rounded down to the nearest multiple of 10, or 10:00.

Note

0 = Round time to hours, minutes and seconds

1-30 = Minutes in minutes to which the default starting time is rounded

Restart parameter

This parameter has no effect if `RestartTime` is set to 0/0.

Restart start time as the default starting time for users

Topic: `RestartingTime`, `RestartingTimeOffset` = 0

Determines the default starting time of restarted users when logging is applied. Restarted users are added using the `ADD USER` command in the `RestartingTime` log entry or logging in the `RestartingTime` log entry of the user.

When this parameter is active, the **Starting Time** column in the table displays the starting time of the session in hours, minutes and seconds. When it is disabled, the default starting for standard orders is the next time they are added in hours, minutes and seconds.

Notes

- 0 = This order is added
- 1 = Starting time of the session

Default time for documenting a call

Property: **Documenting Time** (Documenting Time, Default: 0)

Specifies the default documentation time specified in the Document a Call dialog box when a user adds a consultation call. The value for the consultation time for this call is the current time when the call number was added.

Use the consultation time if your document that adds at the end of a call. Use the current time if your document adds at this position then.

Notes

- 0 = Document time
- 1 = Current time

Menu for manual addition of continuous 3 flow orders

Property: **Continuous 3 Flow Orders** (Continuous 3 Flow Orders, Default: 0)

Continuous orders have a flow and must be documented with a call. Use continuous 3 flow call capability. In this menu, continuous orders are normally not included in the Order Order dialog box. The parameter allows you to include these orders in the dialog box so that you can update their information. Including such an order will add an additional menu to the table.

Notes

0 = Continuum of trust values cannot be understood (they will not be used in the ordered table being used)

1 = Continuum of trust values can be understood

Right needed to descriptive table

Source: <https://www.fishbase.org/traits/traits-portal/traits-portal.php?taxon=0> = 0

Determine the source rights required to descriptive table. To obtain user can descriptive table if they have rights to descriptive. Managing the editing source user to have the same rights as this source user to table the data. See also: "Manage user to descriptive table user handling" section in page 35.

Notes

0 = Metadata rights required to descriptive table

1 = Description rights required to descriptive table

0 base relation tables

Source: <https://www.fishbase.org/traits/traits-portal/traits-portal.php?taxon=0>
 0 = user can view table data

Determine the default base relation tables that are available in the table for user describing it table.

Notes

None of tables in table depends by other table(s)

Required ID number for first tag

Source: <https://www.fishbase.org/traits/traits-portal/traits-portal.php?taxon=0> = 0

Notes

0 = Not required

1 = Required

Decimal places in dates and volumes

Notes, `@@@decimalplaces, @@decimalplaces@@@decimalplaces` = 0

Determines the number of decimal places that can be entered in a designated section when entering or downloading publications or book orders. The parameter affects publication dates, book volumes and journal titles. The system will display up to the number indicated, rounding trailing zeros.

Notes

0 number representing the decimal places

Number of digits for recording fractional values

Notes, `@@@decimalplaces, @@decimalplaces@@@decimalplaces` = 0

Determines the number of digits to which values in fractional cells are rounded.

Notes

0 number representing the number of digits

From volume reference range

Notes, `@@@decimalplaces, @@decimalplaces@@@decimalplaces` = 0

The smallest and largest values specified in a range of values for publications and books can serve as reference values or limits. If the system is configured to use ordered lists as limits, users will not be able to document values outside the range. If it is configured to use them as reference values, the system will

specify values that are outside of the range that will allow users to document them.

Notes

- 0 = Dates and amounts are both valid
- 1 = Dates and amounts are different values only

Range: user for confirmation

Range: Confirmation: [AccessConfirmationUserConfirmationPage 112](#)

Determines whether users must confirm their actions after completing certain tasks.

This parameter also controls settings for first and last name confirmation.



The confirmation message for the following actions can be suppressed:

- Creating treatments, standard orders, protocols, or schedules
- Editing protocols, schedules, or standard orders
- Editing or deleting protocols
- Prescribing an order in a protocol
- Removing orders from a protocol
- Discontinuing orders
- Copying orders
- Renaming multiple orders
- Editing or deleting a schedule

Notes

- 0 = No confirmation prompt
- 1 = Confirmation prompt

Knowledge completion of tests

Topic: Information Technology > Information Systems > Knowledge = 2

Identify another message in the diagram after which tests are successfully completed with the tests.



Identify message(s) in the diagram in the following situation:

- 1 When creating a test case, a test is completed with
- 2 When adding a test case

Answer:

1 = No completion message

2 = Completion message

Show a test the design using the DDT message

Topic: Information Technology > Information Systems > Knowledge = 2

Identify another message in the diagram in the diagram element in the diagram in which an error has occurred with a test message.

1 = Show DDT message

2 = No DDT message

Assessment for length

Assessment: Information Systems > Knowledge = 2

Determines how many response options can be displayed in the Assessment. All indicators and the Assessment being taken, including the number of items included, the length of the test itself, and how to score it are determined here. This is set to 10.

Items

Number of items included = 10

Assessment multi-selective option

Assessment: *Attitudes*, Assessment identifier = 10

Determines the Assessment option used to indicate that more than one option has been selected in the Assessment. All indicators and the Assessment being taken.

Item

Yes (selected)

Assessment with option

Assessment: *Attitudes*, Item number = 1

Determines the Assessment option used to indicate that a single has been selected in the Assessment. All indicators and the Assessment being taken.

Item

Yes (selected)

Assessment answer for SPICED 1

Assessment: *Attitudes*, Assessment identifier = 10

The SPICED 1 score is based on seven questions, including the average separate scores. If any response is marked as a right or wrong.

appropriate variance that is different from the asymptotic variance of our test (1976a: 143). you should set the appropriate value.

Notes

1. For asymptotic variance in test 143

Note: The setting does not affect which asymptotic variance (such as $\hat{V}_{\text{HAC}}$) that we calculate using the asymptotic variance. The asymptotic variance also for optimal asymptotic variance (such as efficient theory) is the efficient theory is the efficient asymptotic variance. See "General Variance" in app. 11.1.

Equipment variables in Testtable

Asymptotic variance:

Test: Asymptotic Variance = 0

Asymptotic variance is not equipment items are appear in the Testtable.

Notes

0 = Equipment items cannot appear in Testtable

1 = Equipment items can appear in Testtable

Quality measure criteria in Testtable

Asymptotic variance: Test: All Asymptotic = 0

Asymptotic variance is not all indicators are appear in the Testtable. (The asymptotic variance does not affect the all indicators variance.)

Notes

0 = All indicators cannot appear in Testtable

1 = All indicators can appear in Testtable

Performance Options Related to the Database

These categories control how the application interacts with the files on the database. The default values for these settings are configured for maximum performance, so that the application reads data from the server as efficiently as possible. However, if the server connection is not frequently used, it may be necessary to increase the database retention so that each connection has enough data to work with efficiently.

Frequency of database scans

Topic: `@@RECENTFULLSCAN`, `@@RECENTFULLSCANPAGE` = 0, 1000

Determines the frequency with which the administrator automatically updates data from the user database.

The user application scans entire database tables in user memory after returning them from the user database for the first time they are needed. This information is the user database is obtained using `@@RECENTFULLSCAN`, so that it can subsequently be returned to the application. In addition, the administrator automatically updates this information from time to time in user space in a system table `@@RECENTFULLSCANPAGE`. The `@@RECENTFULLSCANPAGE` parameter determines how often this occurs.

The parameter is expressed as the ratio of updates to data returned. With the default parameter value, 1:1, the administrator updates user data from the user database every time the application reads data. With the default value of 1:1000, the administrator updates user data from the user database once for every 1000 updates.

This setting has little effect on performance under normal conditions because the system continuously changes as the content of the user database is read continuously incrementally.

Sample sizes

0:1 = Data returned once for every query (recommended setting when working with SQL tables)

0:1 = Data returned once for every 10 queries

comment or updating a table record. After adding the events, that you can configure a table as an alert or add a column to the database.

Note: The **Database** event is included in an event set. It will only be added to the **Events** log if the event set is added to the subject registry. A user with the "View state and log" system right.

Create or add an event set

1. In the **Enterprise** menu, click **Event Sets and Views**.
2. Click **New** and enter a name for the event set.
To select an event set to add from the **Available Event Sets** box.
3. In the **Type** box, select an event type. The event set is made up of the **Available Events** box and the **SQL** box.
4. Use the **View** column to make a highlighted event in the **Available Events** box to a new position. Events will be listed in this order in the **Events** column.
5. Click **Save**.
6. When you are finished creating event sets and event views, click **Close**.

Configure an event set as a table

1. In the **Enterprise** menu, click **Event Sets and Views**.
In the **Available Event Sets** box, select an event set.
2. Click **New**.
3. If you want the table to allow users to enter a table and time for the events, click **Through the database when creating events**.
4. The user configures the table to perform an action after creating the events.
To apply a column layout, click **Apply column layout** and select a predefined column layout from the list.
To specify a comment, click **Specify comment** and select a comment from the list. These comments are only included if they are applied to

On the corresponding menu, tap **Show Comments and Hidden Replies** (as seen in [Figure 11.2.1](#)).

1. [View Step](#)
2. When you are finished reading email, tap and hold the [View Step](#).

Scroll to next set of items

1. On the **Messages** menu, tap **Show All and More**.
2. In the **Available Email** box, select the email addresses you want to view.
3. [View Step](#)
4. [View Step](#)

Device Communication Features

Outlook® is a flexible application with many settings, device settings included. This set of settings allows you to work with device connectivity in greater configuration, or to disable some or the application. You can configure the system to notify you after a certain period with an email alert from one or more devices. The application will display a warning identifying the port number and show the user additional device and use data such as a text message to support and for help resolving the problem.

Configure the system for device communication status

1. On the **Messages** menu, tap **Device Use Information**.
2. In the **Interval without use** box, enter the number of days without Internet to send status messages or warning message in the application. The parameter determines how long the system waits to send you alert if your working data from device. The value is input in the **Real Time Data Interval** frequency of automatic data collection. To calculate the length of the day in minutes, multiply the **Real Time Data Interval** by the value of the parameter.

Example using an interval without auto setting of 0:

If the **Send New Mail Interval** is 1 minute, the delay would be 0 minutes.

If the **Send New Mail Interval** is 0 minutes, the delay would be 10 minutes.

- ❖ In the **Message to Display in Application** box, you can add the text of the message that users will see. **None** is an option when adding the text, and text after the colon will not appear when the message is viewed.
- ❖ If you want the system to auto support self automatically by email, do the following:
 - ❖ Check **Send mail notification**.
 - ❖ In **Send mail when automatic email notification**, enter the delay before the system sends an email message automatically.

The parameter determines how long the system waits to send the email message after finishing the auto message. Users can either send the message manually from the auto message window or wait for the system to send the message. Users can either a message when prompted to confirm the delay.
 - ❖ To send users who do not receive a notification, check **Yes** and then enter the system email address.
- ❖ When you are finished, click **Done**.

CaseCheck

Mail configuration for Exchange can be performed using Customer Mail Configuration on page 16. However, other possibilities require you to edit configuration files using the File Configuration utility.

- ❖ You can configure Exchange using the set of auto support email to client.
- ❖ You can use the **Mail** button to prevent users from printing mails.

6. Drag the icon to the following location using the Windows Explorer: `C:\Oracle\bin`.
7. Double-click the file `bin\javaw.exe`.
8. Click **Next**, and then double-click the **Starting** button.
9. Type the name that you want to use as the **Startup** name, and then click **Next**.
10. If Windows prompts you to choose an icon, click **Yes**, and then click **Next**.

Add an application to the Console

1. In the Console, click .
2. Click the **Applications** tab.
3. Click **Add App**.
4. In **Title Bar String**, enter an application to add to the Console.
5. In **Icon File Name**, enter the application name. This icon will be displayed when the window is shown on the toolbar.
6. In **URL File Name**, enter the path and the name for the application.
7. In **URL Arguments**, enter any switches or parameters needed by the application.
8. To change the default application icon on the bar, click the **URL String**.
9. To use a different icon, enter the path and the name for the graphic in **String File**.
10. Click **OK**.

Remove an application from the Toolbar

1. In the Toolbar, click .
2. Click the **Applications** tab.
3. Select an application from the list.
4. Click **Remove**.

Change the screen position of the Toolbar

1. In the Toolbar, click .
2. Click the **Applications** tab.
3. Under **Toolbar Screen Position**, click the radio button next to **Bottom Right**.

Change the size of buttons on the Toolbar

1. In the Toolbar, click .
2. Click the **Applications** tab.
3. Under **Toolbar Size**, click **Small** or **Medium**.

Census Windows

Overview

This window is a set of census window windows for entering reports in **Business Manager**, **HR Manager**, **Online Case Manager**, **Phone Manager**.

Primary Group: All Groups on this server	ALL	Administrators
Local Admins: All 2 remote computers		
Full Group	ALL	Administrators
Users	ALL	AuthenticatedUsers
Groups	ALL	Groups
Users	ALL	Users

Creating Queries for the Patient Groups

Each patient group is associated with an IDL query that defines the patient criteria and the information to return for each patient. The queries for the two Microsoft SQL patient groups can be configured as follows:

The first query in the definition for each patient group that will be available to users. There is no limit to the number of patient groups that can be created, but each window must have at least one.

In the definition define the patient criteria to include and the information to return for them. The query can be made as the definition is in case of getting users and results is a single query that defines various criteria. In our definition, each of the definition groups' criteria are as a defined statement with various keywords in this definition structure.

It can be defined a list of patients that can be defined as a first query for patients with one row for each patient.

- If the query window will be used for getting entire patients with patient specifying then it is called the first query window and can be defined. The first row in the IDL definition must be the `SELECTEDPATIENTID` or `SELECTEDPATIENTID`. The query is the Microsoft Access window.
- If the query window will be used for selecting patient patients in this patient as a group in the current application, the first query window can be the first query. The first row in the IDL definition must be the `SELECTEDPATIENTID`. The query is the query window of a patient application when getting single patient from Patient and in the query window it is called statement definition.

The first field in the **File** statement is used for source identification purposes, and will be not displayed in the output file. The statement must include fields for all of the columns in the output file in the same order from left to right.

Create a new query

1. **File New**
2. In the **File New** dialog, select a query for the output group. The list will be identical to the **Database Type** list in the window.
3. If you want to apply the new query to default, select the **Default Query** checkbox.
4. **File OK**
5. In the **File Statement** box, enter a SELECT statement that returns the desired information.

Remember that the output file will display query results for columns listed in the query table, from left to right, as they are defined in the statement surrounding the WHERE clause or WHEREAS clause. For example, if the first field in the statement is the **LAST NAME**, the first column of the output file will show this data.

Edit a query

1. In the **File** box, click a query name and then click **Edit** to double-click the query name.
2. In the **File Statement** box, edit the query to change the selection and grouping criteria. Note the column and database information, order of the columns, in the output table for the file.

Remember that the output file will display query results for columns listed in the query table, from left to right, as they are defined in the statement surrounding the WHERE clause or WHEREAS clause. For example, if the first field in the statement is the **LAST NAME**, the first column of the output file will show this data.

Export a query

1. In the **Table** row, click a query name.
2. Click **Export**.
3. Enter a name for the output group. This step will be displayed in the **Output Step** row in the window.
4. If you want to apply the new query to default, select the **Default Query** checkbox.
5. Click **OK**.

Import a query

1. Click **Import**.
2. In the **Model** row, click the **New "Investigation" query** that contains the source window with the queries you want to import. Then click the window name in the **Table** row.
3. Select a query and click **OK**. The query will be imported.
4. Click **OK**.

Remove a query

1. In the **Table** row, click a query name and then click **OK** to delete the query name.
2. In the **Table** row, click the query name. This step will be displayed in the **Output Step** row in the window.
3. Click **OK**.

Configure a query to be applied by default

1. In the **Queries** box, enter the name of the query you want to apply by default and then click **Apply**.
 The number under the query name.
2. Select the **Default Query** check box.
3. Click **OK**.

Delete a query

1. In the **Queries** box, enter the name of the query you want to delete.
2. Click **Delete**. The query will be deleted.
3. Click **OK**.

Customizing the Patient List

The patient list displays the query results in a multi-column list. To configure the look of the patient window, you will do the following:

1. For each query, create a column for each field that will be displayed in the query results. This field list is the **Field** tabbed set used for record identification purposes only and is not displayed in the patient list.
2. Order the list for each column heading.
3. Set the width of each column.

Set up a patient list

1. In the **Queries** box, enter the name of the patient group.
2. Click the **Field** button next to the **Columns** box.
3. In **Columns Fields**, enter the list to display across the columns.
4. In **Columns Width**, enter the width of the columns in pixels.

1. Click **OK**.
2. Click **Format** to format the results as often as you like. If you want to change the column header or adjust the width, click the column header and then click **OK**.

Columns must be added in the same order as the corresponding fields in the data worksheet.

Change the position of a column

1. In the **Fields** box, click the name of the column group.
2. In the **Columns** box, click the name of the column.
3. Click the **Move to Top** button to move the column to a new position.

Delete a column

1. In the **Fields** box, click the name of the column group.
2. In the **Columns** box, click the name of the column.
3. Click **Done**.

Customizing Buttons and Other Controls

Buttons for up to 11 VFP functions can be included in a custom window. Custom windows for spreadsheet applications typically have buttons for a few main functions. Custom windows for system applications, such as the Settings custom window, may include buttons for all of the major functions.

You can also customize the following elements in the custom window:

- The displayed in the title bar of the window
- The icon above the Custom Type list box
- Text of the Close button
- Standard VFP functions

Add a button to a window

1. **Open Buttons**, click **Add**
2. In **Button ID**, enter the button identifier for the button you want to add.
3. In **Label**, enter the text to display on the button.
4. To configure the button as the default button for the window, select the **Default Button** check box.
The default button can be activated in the window window by pressing **Enter**.
5. Click **OK**.

See "Button Identifiers" on page 127 for information about the functions associated with each button.

Add button text

1. **Open Buttons**, enter the button name in the **Button ID** column.
2. Click **Add**.
3. In **Label**, add the text to display on the button.
4. To configure the button as the default button for the window, select the **Default Button** check box.
The default button can be activated in the window window by pressing **Enter**.
5. Click **OK**.

Change the order of buttons in the window

1. **Open Buttons**, enter the button name in the **Button ID** column.
2. Click **Up** or **Down** to move the button to a new position in the list.
Buttons are displayed in the same order in the window window.

Enable a button from a window

1. Under **Buttons**, enter the button name in the **Button ID** column.
2. Click **Enable**.

Customize text in the Census window

1. In **CensusCellDisplay**, enter the text to be displayed in the title bar of the Census cell window.
2. In **CensusTypeLabel**, enter the text used for the Census Type label.
3. In **CensusButtonLabel**, enter the text used for the Census button.

Testing and Saving Configured Census Windows

You can preview the census window while working. This allows you to verify that queries are successful, that fields and columns match up, and that text will be read in order.

Once you are satisfied with a window, you can save it. You can also save a window under a different name to replace another census window.

Test the configuration

1. Enter the name of a patient group by selecting its name in the **CensusTypeList**.
2. Click **Test**.

Note: Each patient group has a patient list. Remember to check the list for each group after adding a census window.

Save the window configuration

- If you are finished configuring the window, click **OK**.
The configuration is saved automatically.
- If you want to save the changes without closing the window, click **Apply**.

Save the window for use with a different application

- 1 After you are finished configuring the window, click **Save As**.
- 2 In the **Save As** box, enter the appropriate file name (configuration saved) for the application. Then click the window name in the **Save As** box. The window of interest appears, and "Save As" box and open a window window" is open (Figure 11.2.1).
- 3 Click **OK**.

- Open form to create and configure the order" on page 120
 - Change order ID" on page 120
- Configure master degrees and conditions" on page 120
 - Configure master data in the physical estimation section" on page 120
 - Configure master data in the physical estimation section" on page 120
 - Configure master data in the master table section" on page 120
- Whether user can change to complete all master sections when performing on page 120
 - Master has up to 100 master data items" on page 120
- Whether the following sections are visible after the action is completed:
 - Master description
 - Master table
 - Master data
 - Data introduction
 - Data introduction
 - Physical map
 - Estimation map
 - Data in table
 - Master of master
 - Can sections after a action change" on page 120. Note that sections shown after the demographic master can also be added as a result of another action. See "Can the user add to existing demographic" on page 121.
- Master of masterly when the application log of automatically for the automatic log of master" on page 120
- Set in application that can be opened from Data Manager
 - Configure as user application" on page 120
- The data for items in the section containing demographic data
 - Configure table for demographic section" on page 120
- The identification number is display in the Data Manager like the ID card, ID card, ID card, demographic, master, master, or master

- Choose the custom identification number to display" on page 135
 - How to test that the custom identification data is being identified with the "Configure identities" tab" on page 135
 - The options for which data can be added forward to the user interface (This feature is only available for the Custom Identification, Names of Systems and Physical User options.)
 - "Configure the user forward feature" on page 135
- How Storage configuration settings are independent of examples.

Open the Policy Manager configuration window

- 1. See Customer: Open "Testing and Building Customer" on page 131
- 2. See a Policy Manager Configuration: [see here](#)

Select items to include and configure their order

- 1. Open the **Item Configuration** tab.
The current configuration is shown in the **Selected Features** box.
- 2. To add a feature to the summary, in the **Available Features** box, click the feature name, and then click **+**.
- 3. To remove a feature from the summary, in the **Selected Features** box, click the feature name, and then click **-**.
- 4. Use the arrows to move a highlighted feature in the **Selected Features** box to a new position. Features will be shown in this order in the Policy Manager summary.
- 5. When you are finished configuring Policy Manager, click **Done**.

Change a form title

1. Click the **Form Configuration** tab.
2. In the **Selected Section** box, enter the name of the section you want to edit.
3. Click **Edit** to open a dialog box showing the existing title.
4. In the **Section Title** box, enter the new text.
5. Click **OK**.
6. When you are finished configuring Page Manager, click **Done**.

Configure fields for demographic sections

1. Click the **Form Configuration** tab.
2. In the **Selected Section** box, enter the name of the section you want to edit.
3. Click **Setup** to open a window showing all available data elements for the section.
4. In the **Fields** column, enter the name of a field you want to configure:
 - a. To include the field in the section, select the **Include** check box.
To remove the field, clear the check box.
 - b. To configure the field to display data but not permit data entry, select the **Read Only** check box.
To allow data entry, clear the check box.
 - c. To display the field data but not include a field label, select the **Hide Title** check box.
To display a label before the data, clear the check box.
 - d. To require users to document the data, select the **Required** check box.
To make the field optional, clear the check box.
 - e. To change the field label, click the **Edit** button, enter the new text and click **OK**.

Configure required diagnoses and procedures

1. Click the **Basic Configuration** tab.
2. In the **Selected Services** box, enter the service that contains diagnoses and procedures.
3. In the **Procedure Type** box, enter the procedure type of diagnoses or procedures that must be documented for each visit.
4. For each selected procedure type, enter the Clinical Procedure that is also must document for each visit if any.
5. Under each selected type, enter the visit type for

Choose the patient identification number to display

1. Click the **General Settings** tab.
2. In **Report ID Source**, select a source (usually last) to use as the patient identifier in the Print Storage file log.
3. When you are finished configuring Print Storage, click **Done**.

Configure required data in the procedure plan section

1. Click the **Basic Configuration** tab.
2. To require data to document the patient's HPI type, select the **HPI type required** check box.
3. In **Selected Services**, enter the name of the procedure plan section.
4. Click **Setup**.
5. In **Required Subsections**, enter the check boxes next to the subsections that must be completed for each patient.
6. When you are finished configuring Print Storage, click **Done**.

Configure required data in the physical examination section

1. Click the **New Configuration** icon.
2. In **Selected Section**, enter the name of the physical examination section.
3. When you are finished configuring these things, click **Next**.
4. In **Required Subsections**, select the checkboxes next to the subsections that must be completed for every patient.
5. Click **Next**.

Configure required data in the medical history section

1. Click the **New Configuration** icon.
2. In **Selected Section**, enter the name of the medical history section.
3. Click **Next**.
4. In **Required Subsections**, select the checkboxes next to the subsections that must be completed for every patient.
5. When you are finished configuring these things, click **Next**.

Require that a patient enter required data every

1. Click the **New Configuration** icon.
2. Select the **All required data must be entered unless that specific item is** box.
3. When you are finished configuring these things, click **Next**.

Lock sections after a patient discharge

1. Click the **New Configuration** icon.
2. Select the **Lock sections on patient discharge** checkbox.

- When you are finished configuring Proxy Manager, click **Done**.

Note: Proxy Manager does not allow using authentication integration when setting a proxy server for storage objects.

Configure identities table

- Click the **General Settings** tab.
- In **Map of identities table to storage**, select how the data from the user identities table is added. For identities table for:
- When you are finished configuring Proxy Manager, click **Done**.

Configure the user General Settings

- Click the **Map General** tab.
- Click **General Notifications**, to allow data from this section to be copied forward to the next notification.
- Click **Review of Systems**, to allow data from this section to be copied forward to the next notification.
- Click **Physical Maps**, to allow data from this section to be copied forward to the next notification.
- When you are finished configuring Proxy Manager, click **Done**.

Set the automatic log off interval

- Click the **Basic Configuration** tab.
- In **Automatic log off**, enter an interval in hours, minutes and seconds for a user to remain logged on when the application is idle.
- When you are finished configuring Proxy Manager, click **Done**.

There are a lot of great sites on the web for finding things. But things are not the same thing. The things are not the same thing.

1. Click the **General Settings** tab.
2. Under **Web Configuration**, do the following:
 - In **Enabled**, enter the path to and name of the web site file.
 - Select a graphic for the toolbar button and click **OK**.
 - Select the **Toolbar Item** check box and then click **Browse**.
 - In **Visible**, enter the text to display when the user clicks the toolbar and the toolbar button.
3. When you are finished configuring these settings, click **OK**.

- [illegible]

printed instructions regarding instructions entered in the current instructions box.

- **Save the file.**

Provide a toolbar button for printing preparative instructions

- 1. Click the General Settings icon.
- 2. Click the **Print Preparative Instructions** button.
- 3. When you are finished configuring Print Manager, click **OK**.

4 DB Editor and System Configuration

DB Editor and System Configuration

The Database Manager contains all of the internal system and user configuration information for Policy Manager, Resource Manager, Policy Manager and Policy User Manager. The manager enables a system manager using the configuration DB Editor to provide access to system database tables and databases after installation of the software.

The manager will use DB Editor to work with the following items:

- Database system including user roles, variables, restrictions, fields, and attributes, users, naming statements.
- Content for the proprietary DB restrictions and equipment attributes.
- Fields.
- Standard tables, attributes and constraints for tables.
- Content for user attributes in the configuration and Policy Manager variables, plus table of the field frequency, user frequency, attributes and storage for each attribute.
- Content for proprietary restrictions.
- Proprietary equipment names.
- Database restrictions and user attributes.
- Configuration information needed to build fields.

If the manager's system includes DB Manager, DB Editor allows you to configure the system for proprietary integration with third applications. Step 4a-11 configures for proprietary integration. The Security Manager is used for setting information needed to application security and rules.

File Manager will use any Certificate stored within File Manager, Database Manager, File Manager, or the other two Managers for use in DB Manager. DB Editor is used to manage application access and security.

- Edit members and user accounts.
- Password and account options.
- Access rights to applications, functions, and stored content.
- User groups.

DB Editor and New Features in 7.2

DB Editor allows you to implement new features in Certificate 7.2.

- If you have installed Database Manager and DB Manager, you can configure these applications to work together.
- If you are configuring a certified unit, you can create custom function keys.
- An expanded menu is available.
- An expansion of real-time variables in the database, including formulas for derived variables.

If Certificate is not configured for comprehensive integration with DB Manager, use File Security Manager. You can also use DB Editor in the following:

- Manage user access rights to user groups to control access to the following:
 - Access, editing, write, editing, and view data, history, and history
 - Application content and history content.
- Configure access rights to the following:
 - Applications, tools, views, password, and other resources. Passwords are used only to configure the rights to editing these items.
- An account number parameter.

Starting and Quitting DB Editor

Under Windows, you can use DB Editor with Database, File, or other File Manager is running. The other can be run and control immediately.

You must have the system agent IBM Notes is used with the application. In addition, you must specify which agent is used with different types of database content.

Database content	System agent needed to add content
Simple content	None (system agent)
Rich text, graphics, attachments, database agent	Use Remote Database

Important: This configuration administrator will not have knowledge of the files system agent can add. Changes made using the tool affect the content of the notes. The system administrator has complete control over the content created.

When working with IBM Notes, you are allowed to add the content of the database to the system agent. This is done by using the system agent. The system agent is used to add content to the database. The system agent is used to add content to the database. The system agent is used to add content to the database.

Step 1: IBM Notes

1. Open the IBM Notes and then go to the **File** menu. Then to the **Database** menu and then to the **IBM Notes**.
2. Click on the **File** menu and then go to the **File** menu.

Step 2: IBM Notes

- **File** menu
- Changes are made automatically.

DB Editor Interface

The left side of the application window shows tables containing items that can be modified. The right side of the window shows the contents of the selected table. Tables containing a key on the right side of the window have a small  icon to indicate the ability to edit the key.



DB Editor displays database content in the right panes:

- **Editing Table:** Displays items that a user selects from the table editor, entering information in application design fields and column fields.
- **Global Fields:** Items added to user interfaces that can be documented in a system. These include instructions, fields, components and icons, controls, and all components associated with them.
- **Global Notes:** Displays functions that a developer uses to describe an object in a system, procedures and the objects that are associated with them.
- **System Objects:** Lists all the objects, procedures, instructions and objects that are used most frequently in different user areas. Using these objects is done not only with these items for system objects, such as the "Test Area" to access the test frequency and items in tables.
- **Relationships and modules:** Displays relationships that use the flow system and modules that represent specific applications in data.
- **Groups, Roles and Access Rights:** This view groups users, system rights and administration rights. If user system is configured for

permissions integration with All Storage. For more information, see [Permissions integration](#) in [page 106](#).

The number at the top of the window provides information on current permissions.

Access Rights and Users

The tool required for configuring system users, user groups and access rights depends on the type of hardware installation you have.

- If **Hardware Storage** is configured for **permissions integration with All Storage**, user and access rights for both applications are handled in **File Security Storage**.

For more information, see [Configure the system for permissions integration](#) in [page 106](#) and the documentation for **File Security Storage**.

- If **Hardware Storage** is not configured for **permissions integration**, these functions are handled in **All Roles**.

For more information, see [Configure the system for non-integrated operation](#) in [page 107](#).

Access Rights

Two types of access rights exist in **Hardware**:

Rights associated with application functionality are called **system rights** and are part of the software. You cannot create new system rights or delete existing ones.

Rights associated with stored content are called **file/content/functional rights**. In groups of application rights, are associated with **Hardware**, you can create new rights using **All Roles**. At the same time, these rights cannot be deleted or modified in the software.

Each treatment user role in the database has the user option information rights associated with it.

- Use for understanding existing data or make additional data in the patient chart
- Use for documenting completion of a task related to the order

You can use Prescription Information rights in two ways:

- To mark access to treatments in order to prevent users from being able to work with them.
- To associate specific treatments with certain types of clinicians in order to lock all other treatments for those clinicians.

User Rights

The following user rights can be granted to user groups:

User Role	What can you do with this role
Prescription	Use for viewing prescriptions. This right "View Prescriptions" is needed to use the application user menu.
Manager - Pres	
Clinician - Pres	
Manager - Pres	
Pres - Manager	
Pres	
Prescription	Use treatment and access all treatments.

Entity	Entity Type	Entity Description
Person	Individual	Person who is the subject of the document. The person is named and is the subject of the document. The person is named and is the subject of the document.
Organization	Organization	Organization that is the subject of the document. The organization is named and is the subject of the document.
Location	Location	Location that is the subject of the document. The location is named and is the subject of the document.
Event	Event	Event that is the subject of the document. The event is named and is the subject of the document.
Object	Object	Object that is the subject of the document. The object is named and is the subject of the document.
Relationship	Relationship	Relationship that is the subject of the document. The relationship is named and is the subject of the document.
Document	Document	Document that is the subject of the document. The document is named and is the subject of the document.

There are two stages to the process. First, a group of people will be selected from the population to form the initial community. Then, the group will be divided into smaller groups, each of which will be given a specific task. The groups will then be given the opportunity to discuss their findings and to share their experiences with the other groups.

- *Group 1* contains all the variables with the same domain as *Variable 1*.
- *Group 2* contains all the variables with the same domain as *Variable 1* and the same domain as *Variable 2*.
- *Group 3* contains all the variables with the same domain as *Variable 1* and the same domain as *Variable 2* and the same domain as *Variable 3*.

- It also gives effect to **‘strong’** with the non-discrimination right. **‘Non-discrimination’** – all rights are included in this set of rights.

Section 18A	
Rights in Drug Information Files in 1990	
Drug name Non-discrimination	Company name Non-discrimination

The **Non-discrimination** right is needed to give treatment.

The **Non-discrimination** right is needed to document that treatment has been given.

Drug	1990 Rights
Drug	Non-discrimination Non-discrimination
Drug	Non-discrimination

It states that each treatment for a patient can be documented that it has been given. It states that only treatment that treatment has been given.

Section 18A includes a set of different rights. Certain rights are needed in the primary phase and assigned to treatment and treatment under which the patient is provided. The rights are to allow to be treated without using all rights.

New Prescription Information rights

- To give the list of existing rights in the following:
 - In the **Strong, Weak and Access Rights** notes, use the **Prescription Information Rights** column. It contains all existing rights and treatment in the right side of the notes.
- To give the rights associated with a treatment, in the following:
 - In the **Prescription Rights** notes, include the **Treatment**.

Create a new PrescriptionAuthorization type

1. Go to the **PrescriptionAuthorization** menu, and **PrescriptionAuthorization Types**.
2. Click **New**.
3. Enter a name for the prescription authorization type.
4. Click **OK**.

You can then assign this type to user groups and to user treatments and standard orders.

Cartridge Users

If you are installing the system for the first time, user names will have been entered during the setting phase. After installation, you can use the **Users** tab to create groups for these users and assign system and PrescriptionAuthorization rights to the groups. You can also use the **Users** tab to reconfigure users with an existing user database, creating passwords and modifying user groups.

Create a new user

1. Click  **User**.
 - a. Go to the **PrescriptionAuthorization** menu, and **User Profiles**.
 - b. Enter the following information:
 - User's first and last names**. You must not leave either of these blank.
 - User Name**. The unique combination of numbers or letters assigned to the system.
 - Address**. The user's address identifies the person adding an item to the health file.
 - User ID and Other User ID**. Optional identification numbers, such as the user security number or any other number the hospital associates with a staff member. You must enter at least one user ID.
 - Staff type**. Select an entry from the staff identification list.

1. **Group Member** to indicate that the user is currently authorized to use the system.
2. To assign permissions to groups for the user, select an existing user in the **Available Working Type** list and click **+** to add it to the **Selected Working Type** list. To select more than one user, you can hold down the **ctrl** or **cmd** key while clicking. You always can to make additional selections. You always can to select one additional user.

To remove an existing user from the list, in **Selected Working Type**, click the existing user. Then click **-**.
3. To add the user to groups, select a group in the **Available User Groups** list and click **+**.
4. To create a password for the user, click **Set Password**, enter and confirm the new password, then click **OK**.
5. Click **OK**.

Modify a user profile

1. In the **Groups, Users and Access Rights** window, open the Users window. All users are displayed on the right side of the window.
2. Double-click the user you want to modify.
3. Enter the following information:
 - User ID** and **User Name** User ID is the unique combination of numbers or letters, as required by the system.
 - Initials** The user's initials identify the person sitting at their in the Control Unit.
 - User ID** and **Initials** User ID is a unique identification number, such as the social security number, or any other number the employer associates with a staff member. You must enter at least one user ID.
 - Staff Type** Select an entry from the staff identification list.

Group Member to indicate that the user is currently authorized to use the system.

1. To select an additional category for the user, select an **Additional Type** in the **Available Working Type** list and click **+** to add it to the **Selected Working Type** list. To select more than one user, you can hold down the **Ctrl** or **Cmd** key while clicking, and always you can make adjacent selections. To always you to select non-adjacent users.
2. To remove an additional type from the list, in **Selected Working Type**, click the additional type. Then click **-**.
3. To add the user to groups, select a group in the **Available User Groups** list and click **+**.
4. Click **OK**.

Reset a user's account

1. In the **Groups, Users and Device Rights** window, open the Users window. All users are displayed on the right side of the window.
2. Double-click the user you want to modify.
3. Click **Set Password**.
4. To change a user password in the user window, in the **New Password** and **Confirm New Password** boxes:
To set the user with a new password at the next login, leave these windows blank.
5. Click **OK**.

Disable a user

1. In the **Groups, Users and Device Rights** window, open the Users window. All users are displayed on the right side of the window.
2. Double-click the user you want to disable.
3. Click the **Disable** check box. Users cannot be permanently removed from the system.
4. Click **OK**.

User Groups

Users receive their access rights from the group they belong to. A user can belong to more than one group.



If user can belong to more than one user group, then it belongs to both user group. A user can group 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Create a user group and assign rights to it



1. Click the **New Group** button.
Go to the **CreateNew** menu, click **New Group**.
2. In **Group Name**, enter a name for the group.
3. To add a user to the group, in **Members**, click a user.
4. Click **+** to add the selected user to the group.
To select more than one user, you can hold down the **Ctrl** or **Cmd** key while clicking, or you can use the multi-select checkboxes, or, alternatively, you can select one selected user.
To remove a user from the group, in **Group Members**, click a user. Then click **-**.
5. In **Available System Rights**, select the system rights groups that you want to give to the user group. Then click **+**.
6. In **Available Permissions/Permissions Rights**, select the permissions and permission rights groups that you want to give to the user group. Then click **+**.
7. Click **OK**.

Modify a user group

1. In the **Groups, Users and System Rights** menu, open the **Groups** window. All user groups are displayed on the right side of the window.
2. Double-click the user group you want to modify.
3. In **Group Name**, enter the name for the group if necessary.
4. To add a user to the group, in **Members**, click a user.
Click **+** to add the selected user to the group.
To remove a user from the group, in **Group Members**, click a user. Then click **-**.
To select more than one user, you can hold down the **Ctrl** or **Cmd** key while clicking, or you can use the multi-select checkboxes, or, alternatively, you can select one selected user.

- **is Available System Rights** – sets the system rights groups that are used to grant to the user group. This value is 0.
- **is Available Permissions/Permissions Rights** – sets the permissions and permissions rights groups that are used to grant to the user group. This value is 0.
- **See 10.**

Remove a user group

- **is the Group, Name and Name Rights Index** – sets the Group attribute. All user groups are displayed on the right side of the window.
- Double-click the user group you want to remove.
- Click the **Delete** button on the Group panel to permanently delete the user group.
- **See 10.**

Cliental Rules

Accessories and Policy Manager users typically want to document and perform under the conditions in a rule. The Working Type interface will monitor by the system variables. It will monitor all available Working Type and also different rules in a specific environment. For example, a system might be one of the following rules: Private Rights, Protected Rights, Rights Manager, or Protected. These are listed as Cliental Rules. If you require rules not in the Manager, you can perform the following tasks using the rules:

- Create a new Cliental rule" on page 110
- Modify the Working Type associated with a Cliental rule" on page 110
- Delete a Cliental rule" on page 110

If your system is configured for synchronization integration with the Manager, you will perform these tasks using the Security Manager.

Create a new clinical role



1. Click the **Clinical Role** button.
Go to the **Create Role** menu, click **Clinical Role**.
2. In the **Description** box, enter the name of the role.
3. In the **Available Monitoring Types** box, select the types that are pertinent to the role in question. (See table 11-1.)
4. Click **OK**.

Modify the monitoring types associated with a clinical role



1. Click the **Clinical Role** button.
Go to the **Create Role** menu, click **Clinical Role**.
2. In the **Description** box, enter the name of the role.
3. In the **Available Monitoring Types** box, select the types that you want to associate with the role. (See table 11-1.)
4. In the **Selected Monitoring Types** box, select the types that you want to disassociate from the role. (See table 11-1.)
5. Click **OK**.

Delete a clinical role



1. Click the **Clinical Role** button.
Go to the **Create Role** menu, click **Clinical Role**.
2. Click the **Delete** menu item.
3. Click **OK**.

Hospital Departments and Patient Locations

Workstations, Locations and Departments

All tables allow you to work with patient locations and hospital departments. Locations are visible in the database that correspond to rooms or beds for patients and specific examinations. Each examination and patient location is associated with a department. Hospital departments were created during the planning phase.

Tables for medical and medical examinations are added to the corresponding table in the database automatically during software setup. There are three types of locations:

- A medical examination is both a workstation and a patient location. The workstation can be used to spend only in this location.
- A medical workstation is a workstation but not a patient location. Medical examinations other programs to work with multiple patients who are admitted to medical location.
- A medical patient location is a patient location without a workstation. Each other a patient location when admitting a patient to a medical unit.

After implementation, you can use all tables to create patient locations for medical examinations, and medical and medical items.

Create a Department

1. Click  on the **Create/Find** menu, then **Department**.
2. Click **New**.
3. Enter the department name and click **OK**.

Modify a Department

1. Click .
Go to the **Department** menu, click **Department**.
2. Double-click the department name to change.
3. Enter a new name.
4. Click **OK**.

Create a patient location for a modified unit

1. Go to the **Department** menu, click **Location**.
2. In **Description**, enter the name of the new location, such as "Room 300." Descriptions should not be repeated within a department.
Note that the description only serves to help identify administration and staff who work within the location. It does not appear in the application.
3. In **Unit**, enter a short version of the unit name, such as "300." The value identifies the unit in the unit browser and the RPT window.
4. In **Location Type**, click **Location for patient admission**.
Note that this type of location does not have a computer name.
5. Click **Next**.
6. Select a department.
7. Click **Next**.
8. Confirm the information and click **Next**.

Modify a Location

1. In the **Department and Location** menu, open the location window.
2. Double-click the location to change.
3. Edit the information as necessary.

1. **Click Next.**
2. Select **Yes** for **Import data from the source database.**
3. **Click Next.**
4. Configure the information and **click Next.**

Perisoperative Integration

If your master uses both Oracle Database Storage or HDFS Storage with OR Storage, certain operations must be set to allow the applications to work together. When perisoperative integration is configured, Oracle Storage, OR Storage and Oracle Database and HDFS Storage will share certain data such as:

- Images
- Diagrams and related metadata
- Knowledgegraph and related nodes
- Images and annotations
- Images sets
- Metadata nodes

Configure the system for perisoperative integration

1. In the **Building Table** menu, choose **Configure Perisoperative**.
2. In the **Table** column, select the cell next to **Perisoperative**.
3. **Click OK.**
4. **Click OK.**
5. **Click OK.**

Configure the system for non-integrated operation

1. In the **Building Editor** under **System and Configuration Parameters**.
2. In the **Editor** window, click the tab **System Configuration**.
3. **Start** is
4. **Stop** is
5. **Start/Stop**

Encounter Types for Templates

Templates are classified by their encounter type. Templates for selection, observation and participation can only be assigned an encounter type called **Participation**. Templates for different encounter types are called **W11**, **W12**, **W13**, **W14** and **W15** (right when the user selects the task). Each template model can handle the encounter type it needs.

Encounter types appear in the **Encounter Parameters** tab. They consist of two items: the name (observation and participation) and a property called **W11**. If the W11 property is set to 1, the encounter type is observation type. If the property is set to 2, the encounter type is all encounter type. The W11 property determines whether a template can be an observation type and for the purpose of recording the different types.

The encounter type name is displayed in application interfaces as follows:

- The **Observer** appears in **Customer** and in the **Product** window using **W11**.
- The **W11** appears in the application for the time log, **Search** and the **Task** **Monitor** window.

Each template will need only the different encounter types provided with **Overview 1.2**. You can modify that system with a **W11** model and assign the correct data values that the user.

Create or modify an encounter type

1. In the **Encounter Types** screen, create a new **Encounter Type Group**.
2. To create a new encounter type, click **ADD** next to **ET**.
To change an existing type, click the cell containing the text or property that you want to modify.
3. Under **Description**, enter or change the name of the encounter type, and then click **OK**.
4. Under **Code**, enter or modify the code for the encounter type, and then click **OK**.
5. Under **ETID**, enter 1 if the encounter type is for use in electronic data, 0 if not, and 12.
6. When you are finished creating and modifying encounter types, click **Done**.

Change the encounter type for a template

1. In the **Encounter Types** screen, create a new **Encounter Type**.
2. Update the template name in the list.
3. In the **Setup** screen, select the new encounter type for the template.

Audit Trails

Template users can audit trails of usage and actions based on the log on. The log is organized by date in a table in each database audit trail in this sample and includes requirements for underlying system logs. In addition, users will be warned when opening the trails of "OFF" indicates that their actions will be recorded in the audit trail.

The settings affect all template applications and apply to all departments in the hospital. By default, the audit trail is enabled and confirmation prompts are not shown.

Configure the type of audit trail

1. In the **Security Settings** pane, double-click **Configuration Properties**.
2. In the **Settings** column, click the cell next to the **Enable creation of system Security Audit Trail** option.
3. Check **On** to complete audit trail.
 Check **Off** to disable audit trail that will not record the following user actions:
 - User actions log
 - Successful or unsuccessful logins or
 - Log log off
 - Start and end of an interruption or server data corruption
 - Warning message about server data interruption
 - Successful or unsuccessful automatic or manual install message about server data interruption
 - User action record
 - Storage
4. Close forms.

Configure the audit trail warning for users

1. In the **Security Settings** pane, double-click **Configuration Properties**.
2. In the **Settings** column, click the cell next to **Show warning message for audit events**.
3. Check **On** to set up warning.
 Check **Off** to disable warning.
 Check **On** to show the warning when user opens any audit trail.
 Check **Off** to show the warning only when user opens a "SQL" audit trail. See "Management" on page 105.
4. Close forms.

The message will be displayed whenever a user opens the record of a "SQL"

admin

Password Expiration

You can configure FortiGate so that user passwords expire after a specified number of days. FortiGate automatically alerts you to configure the password policy when you enable or disable password expiration.

For sites using centralized integration with AD Manager, password expiration policies are all using FortiSecurity Manager. Settings in AD Manager are global.

Set the password expiration period

- 1 In the **Settings** tab, under **Security**, click **Configurations**, **Passwords**.
- 2 In the **Web** column, click the cell next to **Password expiration period in days**.
- 3 Enter the number of days passwords expire in days. Passwords will expire after this period. (A value of 0 means that passwords never expire.)
- 4 **Apply** policy.

Set the advance notice for password expiration

- 1 In the **Settings** tab, under **Security**, click **Configurations**, **Passwords**.
- 2 In the **Web** column, click the cell next to **Advance warning message in days before password expires**.
- 3 Enter the number of days before given to a user before their password expires. (A value of 0 means that no notice is given.)
- 4 **Apply** policy.

5 DB Editor and Clinical Content

Content for Flowsheets

This section covers database content that appears in application windows. The information in creating and using DB tables, the configuration and the modeling database content, and the following sections:

"Creating and Modeling DB Tables" on page 138

"DB Tables Content" on page 140

The Flowsheet database provides all of the items that appear when using the modeling editor and in flowsheets. The database is created during the initial phase of implementation. During initial conversion, details for content needed in these units. You can use DB Editor to add new content and edit existing content.

All items in flowsheets, except laboratory results, are listed in the Flowsheet table. New items can be created using the Treatment editor in the Clinical Content table. These include you can add the name, change access rights and remove the item from applications. You can add the unit codes of items in the

Relationships and Equipment categories to confirm that they are listed in application tables.



For using the master table, confirm that the window

Working with Auxiliary Tables

The Auxiliary table window provides access to tables related to the primary table in the window. All of these tables are connected using the Primary Key value relationship of the tables, or by getting data from other information systems using master/slave. All tables are also able to have their own master/slave and slave tables. Master/slave tables are:

Tables with an **MS** column after you to confirm the table is a master/slave table in the application. Slave tables is depending table of their master table. To get the right table for dependent table, use "Get table to dependent and dependent" on page 111.

If you have a table and related with other table, the master is a table that appear in the application after change "Tree Manager" in the user menu and dropdown. MS is related from Manager in the table. In Tree Manager, there that you can related with other applications at the top of window and the related table are other table. If you have a dropdown Manager table

column names are shown at the top of columns and the row column names are shown below.

Read an entry in a table

1. In the **ReadRow** table method, double-click the name of the table.
2. Click **Read**.
3. Click on and drag the row that you want to read. This action is used to read the row and table. This must be the action you use when reading and inserting all entries in the table.
Some tables include columns with entries from other tables. For example, the **cars** table includes a column that links each entry to a car that is in the **garages** table. Information is entered in these columns by selecting them in the table and then adding another entry to the table.
4. When you are finished reading entries, click **Stop**.

Update an entry in a table

1. In the **ReadRow** table method, double-click the name of the table.
2. Click on and drag.
3. To replace the existing entry, enter new data. To add the entry, press **Ctrl** and add the data. To delete other operations, click on.
4. Click **Stop**.

Delete an entry from a table

1. In the **ReadRow** table method, double-click the name of the table.
2. Select the entry to delete.
3. Click **Delete**.

Note: In some tables, you can delete entries without deleting them. These tables include a column named **deleted**. Selecting **deleted** removes the entry.

from applications. Closing the sheet has options that items in sheets can also be deleted, but this action is permanent.

Double or single to remove a from applications

1. In the **Available Tables** column, double-click the name of the table.
2. Select an entry to double.
3. Select the sheet tab in the **Available Tables** column.
The sheet tab is the table.
4. Click **Close**.

Note: To remove tables, you can double-click without opening them. These tables include a column named **Available Tables**. Opening **Available Tables** removes the entry from applications. Closing the sheet has options that items in sheets can also be deleted, but this action is permanent.

Available Tables associated with Worksheet content

Table	Content
Available	Available content in the Worksheet content, Worksheet content.
Available Table	Table is not available.
Available Table	Available content description, table, content and content, content in sheet content. Table content is in content, but the table content is in content.
Available content	Available content in the Worksheet content, Worksheet content.

Create a medication

1. In the **Global Content** table, create one **Treatment**.
2. In **Global Categories**, add Medications and then add **Med** in line up the next day in the column.
3. In **Family**, enter a new family name or select an existing family for the medication.
4. In **Treatment**, enter the name of the medication.
(You can add or enter any updates at the end of the report.)
5. Set the access rights required to enter and document the data.
 - a. In **Prescription Rights**, enter the Prescription/medication right required to add, document, report and update the data.
 - b. In **Medication Rights**, enter the Prescription/medication right required to document data about administration or a patient's state.

Right assigned to treatments only after patient enters report or their treatment. Standard users are assigned their own rights.
6. **View Data**

Create a blood product, drug or other fluid

1. In the **Global Content** table, create one **Treatment**.
2. In **Global Categories**, add Fluids & and then add **Fluid** in line up the next day in the column.
3. In **Medicine**, optionally select one of the following:
 Blood Products for whole blood, plasma and blood derivatives.
 Drugs for medications that will be infused continuously.
 IV Fluids for electrolyte, carbohydrate, vitamins for nutrient and parenteral nutrition, and solutions for intravenous administration and fluids for oral intake.
 If you select this day, the **Family** row below will show the entire list of fluid intake families. If you enter a substance, the **Family** row will show only the relevant families.

- 4. is **Family** under a new family name or under an existing family for the first
 - 5. is **Treatment** under the name of the first
 - 6. for the access rights required to create and document the data
 - 7. is **Prescription Rights** under the Prescription Information right required to add, distribute, amend and delete the data
 - 8. is **Referral Rights** under the Prescription Information right required to document data about administration of a patient's care
- Rights assigned to treatments only affect patient under based on these treatments. Standard under are assigned their own rights.
7. Use flow

Create a family that only for documenting subject

- 1. is the **Global Patient Index** under **Treatments**
 - 2. is **Global Indexing** under the first and then **Ref** in the group the next day in the subject
 - 3. is **Referrals** internally under one of the following
 - 4. under the name of the first
 - 5. under the other type of family first
 - 6. under the name and identifier
 - 7. if you want the day, the **Family** has access and show the entire list of first under family. If you want a **Referrals**, the **Family** has and show only the selected family.
 - 4. is **Family** under a new family name or under an existing family for the first
 - 5. is **Treatment** under the name of the first
 - 6. for the access rights required to create and document the data
 - 7. is **Prescription Rights** under the Prescription Information right required to add, distribute, amend and delete the data
 - 8. is **Referral Rights** under the Prescription Information right required to document data about administration of a patient's care
- Rights assigned to treatments only affect patient under based on these treatments. Standard under are assigned their own rights.

2. Use **Yes**

Create a **Test** addition

1. In the **Global Content Editor**, create your **Addition**.
 2. Use **Yes**
 3. In **Addition**, enter the name of a new addition or select an existing one.
 4. In **Step**, enter the minimum and maximum steps and the corresponding unit of measure.
 5. In **Default Concentration**, optionally, enter the default concentration as a percentage or unit per volume. Steps can document other concentrations during a test.
- This setting is used only when a user selects the **Include Addition to Blank** option when documenting a test containing the addition.
- Note that the concentration value in the addition displayed in a window that is added to the test first and not the concentration of the addition in the test first test.
6. In **Test Results**, enter the interpretation/evaluation sign that a user must have in order to add the addition to a test.
 7. Use **OK**.

Laboratory and Diagnostic Tests

Centricity provides three types of diagnostic orders for laboratory tests:

1. Laboratory orders and components. Examples are the names of chemical tests that would use or test components. The hospital's laboratory system typically provides data through a file. If a test order is sent up with order results manually, data appears in Centricity and can also be viewed in the laboratory functions window and included in the Patient Summary and portfolio.

For example, Chemistry 1 (CBC) uses Fraction Sat.

- **Real-time variables:** Data supplied by clients, such as **stockage**, **production**, or **consumption** within the unit and **temperature** or **humidity** variables. If no device supplies data, data are either data manually.

This type of configuration can also be used in **forecasting** or **anomaly** in the **monitoring** system to **forecast** data only. This system is **forecasting** and can be included in the **Alerts** framework and **anomaly** but does not apply to the **monitoring** framework.

For example, **temperature** (float), **humidity** (float), **production** (int), **stockage** (int), **consumption** (int), **temp** (float).
- **Aggregates and monitoring activities:** These describe tasks that **aggregate** or **monitor** the system. This component, the **forecasting** system, the **anomaly** and **monitoring** that performed the task. Results for **monitoring** will only be **forecasted** or **anomaly** results or **anomaly** data.

For example, **forecast** (integer), **anomaly** (int), **anomaly** (float), **anomaly** (float).

Table 1.1: Aggregate or monitoring activity

- 1. In the **Global Forecast** mode, **monitor** and **forecast**.
- 2. In **Real-time** mode, **monitor** and **forecast** and **anomaly** in the **anomaly** or **anomaly** mode.
- 3. In **Forecast** mode, **monitor** and **forecast** and **anomaly** in the **anomaly** or **anomaly** mode.
- 4. In **Forecast** mode, **monitor** and **forecast** and **anomaly** in the **anomaly** or **anomaly** mode.
- 5. In the **anomaly** mode, **monitor** and **forecast** and **anomaly** in the **anomaly** or **anomaly** mode.
 - In **Forecast** mode, **monitor** and **forecast** and **anomaly** in the **anomaly** or **anomaly** mode.
 - In **Forecast** mode, **monitor** and **forecast** and **anomaly** in the **anomaly** or **anomaly** mode.

Notes: **anomaly** in the **anomaly** mode, **monitor** and **forecast** and **anomaly** in the **anomaly** or **anomaly** mode.

proper order to identify and interpret data. The editor also can be used for documenting the results of tests.

Add a new database name to the database

1. Click **Database Tables** on the left side of the main window in SQL Editor.
2. Double-click **Databases** on the top of database tables on the right side of the main window.
3. Click the **SQL** button to add a new row to the table.
4. On the new row, enter the name of the new database.
Example: DB1
5. In the **Table** column, enter a number corresponding to the position of the new database to attach to the section and then click **OK**.
Tip: Instead of an integer (single-digit numbers: 000, 001, 002, ...).
6. This step is optional. If you leave the table blank, sections will appear in the order they were created.
6. Click **OK**.
7. Double-click **Table** on the top of database tables on the right side of the main window.
8. Click the **SQL** button to add a new row to the table.
9. On the new row, enter the same name as you entered on the Database table.
Example: DB1
10. On the same row, in the **Database** column, enter the name you entered on the Database table.
Example: DB1

Add laboratory components to the database

1. Click **Building Tables** on the left side of the main window in DB Editor.
2. Double-click **Component** (highlighted) on the list of database tables on the right side of the main window.
3. Click the **ADD** button and enter the name of a component in the new row. Repeat this for each component in the database.
For example, New Blood Cells.
4. When you are finished entering component names, click **Done**.

Add components to an analysis

1. Click **Building Tables** on the left side of the main window in DB Editor.
2. Double-click **Table Component** on the list of database tables on the right side of the main window.
3. Click the **ADD** button and enter the name of the analysis in the first column.
For example, DB.
4. In the same row, click in the **Component** column and enter the name of a component in the database.
For example, New Blood Cells.
5. Continue adding new rows and selecting components until the analysis is complete.
6. Click **Done**.

Sort order for analyses and components

If a database is linked to the laboratory information system, the system separates the database with analyses and components' names alphabetically as it sorts data. This separates data when doing listing of the data, doing search

Get values for identifying variables and components

1. Determine the identifying components that should appear in a particular table in the database.
2. Create a table in the data or the fact table that lists the components with one column for their database name and another for the ordering values for each.

For example:

Component	DB	Order	DB
id	1	name	1
addr	1	name	1
age	10	name	1
sex	10	name	1
id	10	name	1
addr	10	name	1
age	10	name	1
sex	10	name	1
id	10	name	1
addr	10	name	1
age	10	name	1
sex	10	name	1

Table the components that are in the database.

For example, the table above in the component table is used to determine which table is needed in a data table.

3. Now use the table from the identifying information table to find the components within ordering table for other components. This will make the components are used only in fact or database table.
4. In the table, add the table number in the component and then the ordering table using the spreadsheet you created in a table.

Other Types of Care

In the data management and clinical data management, clinicians may want to include testing and diagnostic therapy activities in the data table. Clinicians can

enter when required and use the pen to document that they were performed. You can create one window and add window controls to the treatment table in the therapy table editor.

Create a timing unit treatment

1. Click **Global Window** in the left side of the main window in 3D editor.
 2. Double-click **Treatment** in the list on the right side of the main window.
 3. In **Unit Category**, select **Timing Unit** and then click **Unit** in a pop-up in the left side of the screen.
 4. In **Family**, enter a new family name or select an existing family for this unit.
 5. In **Treatment**, enter the name of the activity.
 6. Set the window rights required to enter and document the data:
 - a. In **Prescription Rights**, enter the Prescription/Modification right required to edit, document, select and select the data.
 - b. In **Selection Rights**, enter the Prescription/Modification right required to document data about administration or a patient's state.
- Right-click on the treatment unit, then select **Unit** and then select **Unit** in the **Treatment**. Double-click on the window that you want.
7. Click **Unit**.

Create a respiratory therapy treatment

1. Click **Global Window** in the left side of the main window in 3D editor.
2. Double-click **Treatment** in the list on the right side of the main window.
3. In **Unit Category**, select **Respiratory** and then click **Unit** in a pop-up in the left side of the screen.
4. In **Family**, select a new family name or select an existing family for this unit.

If you enter this step, the **Family** box will show the families of all respiratory units. If you select a treatment, the **Family** box will show only the selected family.
5. In **Family**, enter a new family name or select an existing family for this unit.

6. **in Treatment** under the name of the therapy.
7. Get the correct rights required to order and document the item.
 - a. **in Prescriptive Rights** under the Prescriptive/Therapeutic right required to order, administer, assess and record the item.
 - b. **in Informative Rights** under the Prescriptive/Therapeutic right required to document with other administration in a patient's chart.

Rights assigned to treatments only affect orders under based on these treatments. Standard orders are designed that use rights.
8. **Use Item**

Order 2: Ventilator-related treatment

1. **Use Clinical OrderSet** on the left side of the main window in EMRorder.
2. Double-click **Treatment** on the top or the right side of the main window.
3. **in Order Catalog** under Prescriptions and then click **Item** to go to the main step in EMRorder.
4. **in Orders** currently under treatments.

If you want this step, the **Flow** box under will show the hierarchy of all dependent items. If you select a treatment, the **Flow** box will show only the relevant items.
5. **in Flow** under a new family name or select an existing family for the item.
6. **in Treatment** under the name of the activity.
7. Get the correct rights required to order and document the item.
 - a. **in Prescriptive Rights** under the Prescriptive/Therapeutic right required to order, administer, assess and record the item.
 - b. **in Informative Rights** under the Prescriptive/Therapeutic right required to document with other administration in a patient's chart.

Rights assigned to treatments only affect orders under based on these treatments. Standard orders are designed that use rights.
8. **Use Item**

Checklists for Assessments, QA Indicators and Equipment

The checklist format is divided by three types of items:

- **Assessments** are for evaluating aspects of a subject's condition or ability, such as vital signs and condition assessment. Assessments are designed to appear in **Assessments**.

Note: An assessment checklist entry in this type of table, if used with document assessments, also must include a column that lists and configures the related assessments.
- **QA indicators** refer to any method to qualify assessment measurements by subject patients. These items are designed to appear in a separate window of the table entry.

Note: To include an item in the QA indicators window, it must be part of a document window configured to the device. Depending on the configuration, QA indicators may or may not appear in **Assessments**.
- **Equipment** refers to any table about equipment and supplies used during the procedure. These items are designed to appear in a separate window of the table entry.

Note: To include an item in the Equipment window, it must be part of a document window configured to the device. Depending on the configuration, equipment lists may or may not appear in **Assessments**.

After creating an checklist, you will need to define the content by adding items to the Assessment items table. Use Assessment and equipment items added to tables from the database.

Create an assessment

1. Click **Global Checklist** on the left side of the main window in **DB Editor**.
2. Double-click **Assessments** on the right side of the main window.
3. In **Table Columns**, select **Assessments** and then click **Add** to add it to the left side of the table.
4. In **Database**, optionally, click the QA Assessment.

If you visit the day, the **Family** box below will show the families of visiting appointments and GP referrals. If you select a referral, the **Family** box will show only the relevant families.

- 1 In **Family**, enter a new family name or select an existing family for the appointment.
- 2 In **Treatment**, enter the name of the treatment.
- 3 Set the access rights required to enter and document the day:
 - 1 In **Prescription Rights**, enter the Prescription Information right required to add, document, select and select the day.
 - 2 In **Referral Rights**, enter the Prescription Information right required to document and select information on a patient's day.

Right: assigned to treatments only after patient enters text in their treatment. Standard rules are assigned that set rights.

- 4 Click **Next** to go to the next screen day.
- 5 To add a new day, do the following:
 - 1 In **Description**, enter the day name.
 - 2 In **Family**, enter the information to add to the day.
 - 3 Click **OK**.

Screen:

Treatment: Screen Day

Description: Screen, Screen, Screen, Right

Family: OK, Yes, No

There are options in the table to select you entered them. You can change the table by adding the table options in the description: screen day. The table is created: appointment, GP referral, appointment in page 100.

Create a new GP referral

- 1 Click **New GP Referral** on the left side of the main window in GP Referral.
- 2 Click on **Appointment** on the right side of the main window.
- 3 In **GP Referral**, enter **Appointment** and then click **Next** to go to the next day in the screen.

- In **Equipment** under the name of the item.
- On the access rights required to enter and document the item.
 - In **Prescription Status**, under the Prescription/Prescription right required to add, document, delete and extend the item.
 - In **Indication Status**, under the Prescription/Prescription right required to document the clinical administration of a substance used.

Rights assigned to treatments only affect system access based on these treatments. Standard users are assigned their own rights.

- Click **Yes** to go to the next screen step.
- To save created item, do the following:
 - In **Description** under the item name.
 - In **Unit**, under the abbreviation or unit for the item.
 - Click **OK**.

Example:

Equipment and Equipment

Equipment Name: **Cardiopulmonary Bypass** (see example: **APB** on screen).

Prescription Status: **None** (Indication: **APB**)

Items will appear in the order in which you entered them. To set change the order by adding the order property in the Description screen (APB, **APB** is created last). **APB** indication equipment on page 105.

APB - created equipment, APB indication equipment

- Click **Equipment Status** on the left side of the main window in **APB** table.
 - Double-click **Equipment Status** on the list of equipment status on the right side of the main window.
 - To add a new item to the list, click the **APB** button and enter the name of an item on the left side. This adds items.
 - To add the name of an item, change the text in the **Description** column.
 - To change the order of items on the list, describe them in the **Unit** column.
- If you want to delete an item, contact your database administrator.

- When you are finished entering question items, click **Done**.

Custom Scores

TestBuilder provides two special scores for use in different test environments: **Official** and **Flagged** item scores. These scores appear in windows designed for them. If you require your students' raw responses, correct and incorrect may also have scores for **Raw**, **Official**, **Score**, **Flagged**, and **Raw**. These scores appear in a general score window. You can also create new scores that will appear in the general score window. If you need to add scoring criteria, see your database administrator.



Create a score

1. Click **Official/Flagged** on the left side of the main window in TestBuilder.
2. Double-click **Scores** on the list on the right side of the main window.
3. In **Score Category**, select **Score** and then click **Raw** on the left side of the window.
4. In **Fields**, enter a new field name or select an existing field for this item.

- is **Required** under the name of the order.
 - Set the access rights required to order and document the item.
 - is **Prescription Rights** under the Prescription/Prescription right required to add, document, cancel and extend the item.
 - is **Refillable Rights** under the Prescription/Prescription right required to document add, alter administration, or a substitute, item.
- Rights assigned to treatments only affect system orders based on those treatments. Standard orders are assigned their own rights.
- Use **Ref** to go to the next screen step.
 - For each existing criteria, do the following:
 - is **Criteria** under the criteria name.
 - is the name of the right under the number of points associated with the criteria.
 - If the points represent an absolute value, use **Points**.
 - If points are order or value between two values, use **Range**.
 - If the order has criteria with meetings, you can use criteria criteria for the meeting. Under the meeting name is all capital letters to add or all from the left and order is for the number of points.
 - Use **Ref**.
 - When you are finished entering criteria, use **Done**.

Schedules for Orders

Schedule determines when and how items on the chart are to be documented. They can be used to create standard orders and custom orders.

A schedule can include a specific time for administration such as 11:00 am, a frequency such as every 12 hours or the duration of a continuous activity such as administration of a drug. It also includes the length of time to extend orders on the chart such as for 12 hours.

You can create schedules to use with the four types types of order:

- **Periodic Schedule** Periodic times for administering, also a duration for the order. For example, 11:00 am and 11:00 pm for twice daily.

- **Period Ending**: Provides the administrative date available for the table. The period ending date must be set once.
- **PKB**: Administrative or business. The table may be considered a table that is a business object within administrative scope. For example, employee information and the way it flows, but not data other than what they have.
PKB tables are appropriate for system tables or tables that cannot be updated.
- **Customer**: Provides that an object and that data object itself is not a data object in time. For example, use the data flow table.

Note: Information for periodic tables and PKB tables are updated in the same way as other tables for other tables periodic and PKB when they select a column for the database.

Create a Periodic or PKB table

1. In the **Object Explorer** tree, create the **Database**.
2. Click **File**.
3. In the **Database** tree, under the **Database** name.
4. In the **Properties** tree, under the specific administrative table database structure in the database table table table structure.
For **periodic** structure, enter one or more administrative table using table number between 1 (beginning) and 25 (1-25) as **periodic** number table with column. For example, an entry of 10, 10, 25 would place table number at 1000 as 1000 would be used for the table.
For **periodic** structure, under the database table administrative table is created. If the structure is not with a Periodic table, an entry will appear in the table of the table. If the structure is not with a PKB table, no entries will be created in the table. Columns will be able to describe entries as needed as often as possible by the structure.
5. In the **Database** tree, for all structures using Periodic structure, under the **Table** of the table is used that the data should appear in the table.
For Periodic structure structure, enter a negative number to indicate the number of days that the data should appear in the table. For example, an

value of `z` combined with the previous example of `if`, `do`, `if` would create a workflow like `if $? { do { if { echo $? } { echo $? } } }` which may be hard to read.

1. **View flow**
2. When you are finished creating a workflow, click **Done**.

Create a Continuous workflow

1. In the **Workflow Designer** pane, create a new **Workflow**.
2. **View flow**
3. In the **Workflow** pane, enter the workflow name.
4. In the **Frequency** pane, enter `1`.
5. In the **Builder** pane, enter a single action to execute.
The parameter determines how long an action will stay in the workflow before going on to the next action as indicated by starting and ending points. Documentation must not indicate the use of `wait`. Once created, these actions will not appear in a catalog.
6. **View flow**
7. When you are finished creating a workflow, click **Done**.

Create a workflow

1. In the **Workflow Designer** pane, create a new **Workflow**.
2. Enter the workflow and click **Done**.

Exercise Answers

Exercise	Answer	Exercise	Answer
1. a. $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$ b. $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$ c. $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$ d. $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$		11. a. $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$ b. $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$ c. $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$ d. $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$	
2. a. $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$ b. $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$ c. $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$ d. $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$		12. a. $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$ b. $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$ c. $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$ d. $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$	
3. a. $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$ b. $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$ c. $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$ d. $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$		13. a. $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$ b. $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$ c. $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$ d. $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$	
4. a. $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$ b. $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$ c. $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$ d. $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$		14. a. $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$ b. $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$ c. $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$ d. $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$	
5. a. $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$ b. $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$ c. $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$ d. $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$		15. a. $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$ b. $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$ c. $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$ d. $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$	

Standard Orders

A standard order contains a treatment with a sequence and other administrative information that can be added to the patient chart together for review. Underlining, lifting, and other items are used to indicate the order of the patient's care. Standard orders can be grouped to indicate a further sequence of the patient's care.

in the case of notifications and feeds. The administrative information includes the date and time, who initiated it, and the account status and details for the account user. The date and time are in each column in a table.

Additionally, the user may add that a notification is shared in a specific account or a particular feed. If such an user can a specific account, the details of each administrative user may be included for account. Some may have the ability to delete. These details are added information notification details.

Create a profile a standard user

1. In the **Group/Channel** menu, create a **Standard User**.
2. Click **New** to create a new standard user.
to select an user and click **OK**.
3. Follow the screen instructions to enter the necessary information.

Site Settings: This category for the standard.

Feed: Customizing for the standard.

Website: Admin is the preferred.

Administrative Information: The information in the **Profile** and **Website** categories. The administrative information for the user, notification and notification user. For **Website**, the administrative information includes details of the feed in which the notification is shared. If such, for the **Website** category, it includes the website settings of standard things option.

Website Type: Profile: Web - a Website: For the website "Website" to create. It may be a sub-category of the **Website**. For to have administrative user account and to be able, and the website website type can be selected. For notification details, only the **Profile** or **Web** website type can be selected.

Standard Website: Admin is added information in the **Website** category.

Site Type: Web - a Website: The user can select a website for account user. The website website available in all types. Additional details for all types in the app.

Default Constraint: The specific condition that should be met when the column is inserted into the table.

Null Constraint: Any other information is not needed when administering the table.

PrimaryKey Constraint: The column containing right is not null and is unique. Additionally, cannot be deleted the standard table.

Unique Constraint: The column containing right is not null and is unique. Additionally, cannot be deleted the standard table.

Not Null Constraint: Values that cannot be standard table is the standard automatically when is not deleted the constraint in the table table using the.

❖ **Index Table**

Note: The column table is standard table after is not table included in a database. If you need to perform action of these actions, you must first remove it from all tables with a column is applied.

Creating a standard table

1. In the **Microsoft Access** window, double-click **Standard Tables**.
This window that you can use to create table will be displayed.

2. Select the table.

3. Click **Table**.

Note: The column table is standard table after is not table included in a database. If you need to perform action of these actions, you must first remove it from all tables with a column is applied.

Create a portfolio

1. In the **Global Database** table, create a new **Portfolio**.
2. Click **New SQL**.
3. In the left pane, select a standard table and click **SQL** to add it to the portfolio.
4. When you are finished adding standard tables to the portfolio, click **Save As**.
5. Enter a name for the portfolio.
6. Click **OK**.
7. Click **Close**.
8. When you are finished creating portfolios, click **Close**.

Modify a portfolio

1. In the **Global Database** table, create a new **Portfolio**.
2. Select a portfolio and click **SQL**.
3. To add an table to the table, select it in the left pane and click **SQL**. To remove an table from the table, select it in the right pane and click **SQL**.
4. When you are finished adding the table, click **OK**.
5. When you are finished creating portfolios, click **Close**.

Delete a portfolio

1. In the **Global Database** table, create a new **Portfolio**.
2. Select a portfolio and click **Close**.
3. When you are finished working with portfolios, click **Close**.

Source a project

1. In the **Source Control** menu, choose **Get Project...**
2. Select a project and click **Source**.
3. Enter the repository and click **OK**.
4. When you are finished working with projects, click **Done**.

Real-Time Variables

Real-time variables are stored in the database. The current value is sent regularly to the app with the clock. If you need a variable that is not in the data, consider your system architecture.

You can configure the data set name, comment and unit. Please consult 11.2. These variables are defined in variables. Other properties such as "help string", reference, unit function, and edit and submit mode are not configured in variables.

Set the properties of real-time variables

1. In the **Real-time Variables** menu, choose **Set Real-time Variables**.
2. Locate the variable in the table and click the cell containing the property you want to configure.
3. Properties after making each change.
4. Variable properties include the following:

Unit	Abbreviation of a unit is associated to the variable name. The unit is the default abbreviation to send.
Description	For name of the variable. The unit appears in Real-time.
Comment	Optional additional information that can be added to unit in the variable properties window. If a comment is provided, the variable name will have a comment symbol next to it.

cell	Refers to all of content applicable to the data
Source	Formula for calculating data in the variable is derived
Result	Values for the variable is stored See "Derived Variables" on page 121

Derived Variables

A derived variable refers to data from calculations performed on other data. Other variables are combined together using a formula. The formula, derived from formulas, produces **derived** data from the variables. Formulas include formulas with and formulas using formulas. Formulas with and

$$\text{derived} = \text{data} + \text{data} - \text{derived}$$

Derived variables refer to data from other variables. Data is added to the data source in the original data and is added to the data and is added to the data.

Calculations use the data source data available in the source variables and constants. To calculate data for a derived variable, the formula must include all of the source variables. The formula defines the relationship to the derived variable. The data source data derived variable using different variables.

Example: The source formula for derived variables in the first data source is the formula for the variable only. This formula is applicable to the source. Formulas and all of formulas refer using them in a production environment.

Formula for derived variables

A formula can contain the following elements:

- **Arguments:** Variables, constants, represented by their names with values of data, and derived variables.

if	if condition, then if true, then if false Return the value of the expression that appears inside the if if condition is false, then return the value of true is false if condition is true is true, then if true is returned
switch	switch expression Return the value of the expression that is returned when the following code calls the switch and the switch is not null
case	case expression Return the value of the expression that is returned when the following code calls the switch and the switch is not null

Value returned by formula

Formulas and expressions within formulas can return some values instead of null. If the entire formula returns an error value, the formula will not be able to work.

A formula or expression can return the following error values:

- #DIV/0!** Return error if a numeric variable or database content that has no value is used as a function argument.
This error value is a numeric variable used in the expression is not present in the formula or value is data is available for it.
If the error value is value is available for a database content used in the expression.
- #VALUE!** Return error if invalid arithmetic operation occurs, such as division by zero or other a negative value is added to a non-integer value.
- #REF!** Return error the first result of a calculation is less than -1,000 or greater than 10,000.
This error value the database value of the expression in the formula is less than -1,000 or greater than 10,000.

If an expression returns several types of error values, the error value having the highest priority will be displayed. Error values have the following priority. From highest to lowest:

- ERR:DIV
- ERR:DIV0
- ERR:NUM

Handling errors with IF, ISERR and ISERRA

The ISERR and ISERRA functions are used to detect ERR:DIV and ERR:DIV0 error values. The IF function can be combined with these functions to prevent the error formula from displaying on the sheet.

For example, the following formula substitutes the value for Product A when data is unavailable for the variable variable ProductA.

$$B2 = \text{ISERR}(C2 - \text{ProductA}) * \text{ProductA} + \text{ProductA} * \text{ProductA}$$

Tip: This cell can also display warnings that are not part of the current sheet as formulas return to empty after formula.

How expressions are evaluated

Expressions contained in parentheses will be evaluated before using each function in the formula.

- Expressions are grouped unless they appear in one of the following:
- Parentheses variable data
- Constant value cells
- Cell references
- Functions names (for example IF)
- Operators (for example +, -)

Operations are performed in the following order:

- Negation

Configure a Derived Variable

1. Click **Derived Tables** on the left side of the main window in Qlik Sense.
2. Double-click **Derived Table** on the list of database tables on the right side of the main window.
3. Create the variable in the table. You can add variables by also clicking by clicking on column heading.
4. In the **Formula** column, enter the formula for calculating data for the variable. Then click **Done**.
5. In the **Format** column, select the chart type.
The variable will appear in the **Derived Variable** window in Qlik Sense the next time you open that application.

Specialized Windows

Demographics

Default options for documenting patient demographics can be found in the **Demographics** window.

Field	Variable
Demographic Type	The type of table in the Demographics window. Table: Demographics window.
Image	Icon in the "New Image" tab in the Demographics window. Images are thumbnails added and they change images window.
Image Type	Icon in the "New Image" tab in the Image Image window.
Demographic Table	The type of table for documenting the patient. Demographic data in other forms: Demographic window.
Age Type	The type of table for documenting the patient's age. Age, age: Demographic window.

Year	Month	Event
2019	January	The first of the year in the 2019-2020 season.
2019	February	The second of the year in the 2019-2020 season.
2019	March	The third of the year in the 2019-2020 season.
2019	April	The fourth of the year in the 2019-2020 season.
2019	May	The fifth of the year in the 2019-2020 season.
2019	June	The sixth of the year in the 2019-2020 season.
2019	July	The seventh of the year in the 2019-2020 season.
2019	August	The eighth of the year in the 2019-2020 season.
2019	September	The ninth of the year in the 2019-2020 season.
2019	October	The tenth of the year in the 2019-2020 season.
2019	November	The eleventh of the year in the 2019-2020 season.
2019	December	The twelfth of the year in the 2019-2020 season.
2020	January	The first of the year in the 2020-2021 season.
2020	February	The second of the year in the 2020-2021 season.
2020	March	The third of the year in the 2020-2021 season.
2020	April	The fourth of the year in the 2020-2021 season.
2020	May	The fifth of the year in the 2020-2021 season.
2020	June	The sixth of the year in the 2020-2021 season.
2020	July	The seventh of the year in the 2020-2021 season.
2020	August	The eighth of the year in the 2020-2021 season.
2020	September	The ninth of the year in the 2020-2021 season.
2020	October	The tenth of the year in the 2020-2021 season.
2020	November	The eleventh of the year in the 2020-2021 season.
2020	December	The twelfth of the year in the 2020-2021 season.

Field	Field Name
Age	Age of the user for entering and age of the parent for child > 2 (parent's age)
Age Type	Age of the user or parent and child age > 2 (child). The structure type the user is parent.

Table is only to serve as an application in page 121

Common Choices for Diagnoses, Procedures and Allergies

Common choices are associated with diagnoses, procedures and allergies that include the most frequently encountered items in a particular system. Common choices are associated with entries in the Diagnoses and Procedures sections. Items may be selected in the user interface of the user interface of the system using the user interface of the system. The system may be selected in the system interface.

The user interface of the system may be selected in the system interface. The user interface is a common choice in the system interface with the system. Common choices are associated with the system interface. Common choices are associated with the system interface. Common choices are associated with the system interface. Common choices are associated with the system interface.

Diagnoses and Procedures

- [Diagnoses - Diagnoses](#)
- [Procedures - Procedures](#)

Table is only to serve as an application in page 121

Diagnoses and Procedures

- [Diagnoses - Diagnoses](#)
- [Procedures - Procedures](#)

Table is only to serve as an application in page 121

Procedures

- [Diagnoses - Procedures](#)
- [Procedures - Procedures](#)

- **MSOLAP** - Microsoft - Microsoft SQL Server OLAP Engine
- **MSOLAP** - Microsoft - Microsoft SQL Server OLAP Engine

■ Applications

- **OLAP** - Microsoft - Microsoft SQL Server

See that common choice list as regular words. They are not included in the syntax.

Copy an existing common choice list

1. In the **Common Choice** table, double-click the name of the list you want to replace with the imported list.
2. Click **Import Common Choice**.
3. Select the list you want to copy.
4. Click **OK**.
Please note that this action cannot be undone. The name of the imported list will replace any name in the Common Choice list.
5. You can customize the list by adding and removing items, and changing their order.
6. To save the list and continue working, click **Apply**.
7. To save the list, click **File**.
8. When you are finished, click **OK**.

Add items to a common choice list

1. In the **Common Choice** table, double-click the name of the list you want to modify.
2. In the **Type** box, select a category to display its items in the **Items** box. You can click the selection of items that contain specific text by entering the list in the **Containing List** box and clicking **Find**.

- 1 In the **Navigation** pane, click the sheet tab next to sheet that you want to add to the **Common Chart** pane. Sheets with a chart right are added automatically.
- 2 To open the list and continue working, click **Apply**.
- 3 To open the list, click **More**.
- 4 When you are finished, click **OK**.

Change the order of common charts

- 1 In the **Common Chart** pane, double-click the name of the list you want to modify.
- 2 To change the position of a chart in the list, click it in the **Common Chart** pane and then click the **Move** or **Copy** button.
Click the **Move** or **Copy** button to move the chart to the top or bottom of the list.
- 3 To add the chart to a specified order, click **Move**.
- 4 To open the list and continue working, click **Apply**.
- 5 To open the list, click **More**.
- 6 When you are finished, click **OK**.

Remove an item from a common chart list

- 1 In the **Common Chart** pane, double-click the name of the list you want to modify.
- 2 In the **Common Chart** pane, click the item that you want to remove.
- 3 Click **Remove**.
- 4 To open the list and continue working, click **Apply**.
- 5 To open the list, click **More**.
- 6 When you are finished, click **OK**.

Events and SQL Windows

Although the database does not store errors and the Event Viewer is accessible using SQL Server, you should also use events with SQL Server. You can use SQL Server to add, delete, or configure the following properties of existing events:

- **Event and event type.** You can add the names of events and event types in the corresponding **Available Events** table. You can change the settings in the Event Categories column of the Event Type table. You can delete individual events and entire event types by selecting the **Available Event** tab in a row.
- **Source for events.** When an event with a source is documented, the source appears in the first row. The source can be any single instance from the SQL Server instance set.
- **Events for availability replication.** These events can only be documented by availability replication. If a new replication is administering availability, the replication will replicate only those events using the **Availability Availability Source (SQL)**.

Create or modify an event system

1. In the **Available Events** table, create new Events.
2. In the row corresponding to the event, enter the desired instance in the **Source** column, and then save rows.
3. When you are finished creating and modifying events, click **Done**.

Configure an event for use in SQL

1. In the **Available Events** table, create new Events.
2. In the row corresponding to the event, click **Configure**.
3. When you are finished, click **Done**.

Only members of a user group with the system right "SQL user can add" will be able to document their events.

Building tables associated with tests

Table	Contents
Test type	This table is used to store the type of tests in the test suite. The table has two fields: test_type and test_type_id . The test_type field is used to store the test type and the test_type_id field is used to store the test type ID.
Test	This table is used to store the test results. The table has two fields: test_id and test_result . The test_id field is used to store the test ID and the test_result field is used to store the test result.

These tables are used to store the test results in the application. See page 112.

Patient Summary

The Patient Summary is configured using the Patient Summary. You can use the Patient Summary to create and configure tests of tests that are used to monitor patients. The Patient Summary is used to add patients to the Patient Summary.

Sometimes, doctors prefer to monitor patients using a test type of tests from the summary. These test types can be configured as tests. These test types are used in the Patient Summary. You can also configure other test types to be monitored. After the patient summary, the patient summary shows tests for a patient summary of tests and test results from. You can configure the patient of tests to add the tests.

When you have created a test type, you can define the content by creating test results in the Patient Summary table. These results are then added with results that appear in a different location.

Create or modify a test type

- 1 In the **Building Tables** table, create the **TestType**.
- 2 To create a new test type, click **ADD** and then **OK**.
To change an existing type, click the cell containing the test or property that you want to modify.

- **Index Description**: index is change the name of the index type, and then index name.
- **Index Table**: index is number, and then index name. The number determines the position of the index type in the table type in the column name.
- **Index Column**: if you do not want index based on the index type to be set on the column type.
- **Index Column Description**: if you want index based on the index type to be deleted after the column is destroyed. **Index Type is index table description**: index is number, and then index name. In all the number of type after changing the index should be deleted.
- When you are finished creating and modifying index type, click **Done**.

SQL software table created in a table type

- In the **Database Table** table, create new **TableDefinition**.
- To create a new table block, click **Add** and then **DB**.
To change an existing block, click the cell containing the text or property that you want to modify.
- **Index Description**: index is change the name of the table block, and then index name.
- **Index TableType**: select the index type in which you want to select the table block.
- **Index Table**: index is number, and then index name. The number determines the position of the table block within the index type. If there is only one table block in the index type, its index should be 1/1.
- When you are finished creating and modifying table blocks, click **Done**.

Note: You cannot use the same table block in two or more table types; you must create separate table blocks for use with each index type, even if they have the same name description.

Buttons: Labels associated with the Report Summary

Label	Command
View Report	View Report (in Report Summary, left pane)
Refresh	Refresh Report (in Report Summary, left pane)

Buttons are only to be shown in their application in page 100.

Page Manager

Buttons for action available in Page Manager can be customized using the rules.

- Diagnose and Diagnose and Fixation:** You can customize the "Diagnose" button, you associated with diagnosis, assessment and strategy. These are provide information operations of the data most commonly documented in the user data.

For further information, see "Customize Buttons for Diagnosis, Fixation and Manager" in page 100.

- Notes of History:** Notes of the subject's medical history to be reported in the evaluation. This module, you enter report information in the corresponding window in Page Manager. You can designate some actions as required for all subjects.

For example, Neurological Examination, Assessment History, Family History, Genetic History and drug use.

For further information, see "Create a window in the medical history" in page 100 and "Set a history to a medical history window" in page 100.

- Physical Exam:** This window is to be reported. This module, you enter report information in the corresponding window in. You can designate some actions as required for all subjects.

For example, Weight and Height, Anthropometry, Cardiovascular, Musculoskeletal, etc.

For further information, see "Create a window in the physical examination" in page 100 and "Create a history to a physical examination window" in page 100.

- **Worksheet Row:** Techniques, operations and issues to discuss with the editor. This includes, but is not limited to, automatically adding corresponding entries in other sheets. For an example, see the section on **Tables**.

For example, Worksheet Functions, Additional Worksheet Functions, Worksheet Data Tables.

For further information, see “Table is a table in the worksheet area” on page 111 and “Table is a table in the worksheet area” on page 111.
- **Table Structure:** A table of data with a single column. The table is a table of data with a single column. The table is a table of data with a single column.

For example:

The table structure is a table.

Table: A table of data with a single column. The table is a table of data with a single column.

The table structure is a table with a single column. The table is a table of data with a single column.

The table structure is a table with a single column. The table is a table of data with a single column.

For further information, see “Table is a table in the worksheet area” on page 111 and “Table is a table in the worksheet area” on page 111.
- **Table Structure:** The table of a table in the worksheet area.

For example, Table: A table of data with a single column.

The table structure is a table with a single column. The table is a table of data with a single column.

For further information, see “Table is a table in the worksheet area” on page 111.
- **Table Structure:** Information given to editors on what to do in preparation for a table. This includes, but is not limited to, automatically adding corresponding entries in other sheets.

For example, Table: A table of data with a single column. The table is a table of data with a single column.

The table structure is a table with a single column. The table is a table of data with a single column.

For further information, see “Table is a table in the worksheet area” on page 111.

- **Evaluation Notes:** List of available notations for an evaluation. Open up the notes manually. The notes is displayed at the top of the evaluation window, and can be used to update in the future window.

For example, check the status. Check notes up. Check for update. Update manually.

The browser from another table supplies the status.

For further information, see "Create an evaluation table" on page 117.
- **Aggregates:** List of eight different types of aggregates for aggregate operations for computing or monitoring all or part of an evaluation. Check notes through the status of the notes evaluation in that. After a long aggregate, notes can only enter status in an evaluation, but not change the data in that window.

For example, check a function. Monitoring function.

The browser from another table supplies status for the window.

For further information, see "Create a aggregate type for aggregate operations" on page 118.
- **Comments:** Notes that aggregates can add to an evaluation. Aggregates also if not used again in that. Comments can enter the text in all standard comments.

For example, agree with the above comment with the following description. All available information comments pattern is ready for input.

The browser from another table contains all available standard comments.

For further information, see "Create a standard comment for standard" on page 119.

Create a section in the meeting notes

1. Click **Meeting Notes** on the left side of the main window in CRM notes.
2. Double-click **New Meeting Notes** on the list of available notes on the right side of the main window.
3. Click the **NEW** button to add a new row to the table.
4. Enter the name of the section and then press Enter.

1. In the **Body System Group Type** column, select **System of systems** and then **Joint**.
2. In the **Table** column, enter a number corresponding to the position of the section within its column in the window and then **Joint**.
Tip: Insert a new column single-digit numbers 00, 01, 02, ...
 This step is optional. If you leave the table blank, sections will appear in the order they were added.
3. When you are finished adding sections, click **Done**.

Create a finding in a medical history section

1. Click **Building Table** in the left side of the main window in **SB Editor**.
2. Double-click **Body System Group Type** in the list of available tables in the right side of the main window.
3. Click the **000** button to add a new row to the table.
4. Enter the name of a medical finding and then **Joint**.
5. In the **Body System Group** column, select the name of the corresponding section and then **Joint**.
6. In the **Table** column, enter a number corresponding to the position of the new section in relation to the section and then **Joint**.
Tip: Insert a new column single-digit numbers 00, 01, 02, ...
 This step is optional. If you leave the table blank, sections will appear in the order they were added.
7. In the **Table Description** column, enter the appropriate table format: **Normal**, **Abnormal**, **Internal** and then **Joint**.
8. When you are finished creating items, click **Done**.

Create a section in the physical examination

1. Click **Building Table** in the left side of the main window in **SB Editor**.
2. Double-click **Body System Group** in the list of available tables in the right side of the main window.

- Click the **Add** button to add a new row to the table.
- Enter the name of the section and then press **Enter**.
- In the **Body Section Group Type** column, select **Physical section** and then **Enter**.
- In the **Table** column, enter a number corresponding to the position of the section within its column in the window and then press **Enter**.
Tip: Instead of an entire single-digit number (0-9), 0-10, 0-11, ...
 This step is optional. If you leave the table blank, sections will appear in the order they were entered.
- When you are finished adding section names, click **Done**.

Create a finding for a physical examination section

- Click **Building Table** on the left side of the main window in **SB Editor**.
- Click the **Body Section Group Name** on the list of available tables on the right side of the main window.
- Click the **Add** button to add a new row to the table.
- Enter the name of a section finding and then press **Enter**.
- In the **Body Section Group** column, select the name of the corresponding section and then press **Enter**.
- In the **Table** column, enter a number corresponding to the position of the item within its column in the section and then press **Enter**.
Tip: Instead of an entire single-digit number (0-9), 0-10, 0-11, ...
 This step is optional. If you leave the table blank, sections will appear in the order they were entered.
- In the **Group Measurement** column, select the appropriate status (Normal, Abnormal, Indefinite) and then press **Enter**.
- When you are finished creating items, click **Done**.

Create a table assessment form

The procedure for creating a table assessment form for Project Manager is as follows:

1. Create a table assessment type directly in the database. (For information about assessment, check that the database already includes the type called *Formative*. This assessment is a table type, and will make a form for the table assessment type.
See “Create a table assessment type” on page 111 for more details.
2. In the table, create one header for the table assessment (e.g., “Please rate how well the header will be incorporated within the form”).
See “Create a table header for a table assessment” on page 112 for more details.
3. In the table, create findings for each table header (e.g., “No response: Each finding will be a new entry for the form section”).
See “Create a finding for a table header” on page 112 for more details.
4. Optionally in the table, create recommendations for a table assessment form.
See “Create a recommendation for the table table assessment form” on page 113 for more details.
5. Make a form for the table assessment by adding the existing user file and the existing user file.
See “Create a table assessment form” on page 113 for more details.

Create a table assessment type

By default, the only table assessment type included in the table database setting will be “Formative Table Assessment”. To add a new table assessment type into the database, the user creates the database administrator must add the relevant table directly using an appropriate tool, as follows:

1. In the database table `tblFormativeTableAssessmentType`, add a new row.
2. The cell type that one of the table system user types has the description “Formative” (copy the ID# for this entry in the table user type and

- change the first digit to 0, pages 11–13, 2, 3, 4, 5. Do not add a new digit to another exam page. The ISBN must be unique.
- in the `document.getElementById()` column, page 1, a description for the new exam page (this will be seen in the table).
- in the `ISBN` column, page 17.
- in the `ISBN` column, page 17.

Create a new topic for a test assessment

1. Click **Building Table** on the left side of the main window in the table.
2. Click on the **Body Section Header** on the left or **Section Header** on the right side of the main window.
3. Click the **ISBN** button to add a new row to the table.
4. Enter the name of the section and then click **OK**.
5. In the **Body Section Header Type** column, select a test assessment type and then click **OK**.
6. In the **Table** column, enter a number corresponding to the position of the section header in relation to the window and then click **OK**.
 The number is an order number (page number) 001, 002, 003, ...
 This step is optional. If you leave the table blank, sections will appear in the order they were entered.
7. In the **Table** column, enter the name associated with the test topic. The name is added into the report when a test was finished is documented for the test topic. See also "Table is recommended for the test test assessment used" on page 113.
8. When you are finished adding section names, click **Done**.

Create a finding for a table filter

1. Click **Findings Table** in the left pane of the main window in SQL Table.
2. Double-click **Find System Group Name** in the list of available tables in the right pane of the main window.
3. Click the **SQL** button to add a new row to the table.
4. In the **Description** column, enter the name of the finding and then press **Enter**.
5. In the **Find System Group** column, enter the name of the corresponding system and then press **Enter**.
6. In the **Table** column, enter a number corresponding to the position of the new column to which to the system and then press **Enter**.
 The number is one higher (single-digit numbers: 00, 01, 02, ...).
7. This step is optional. If you have the table name, systems will appear in the table that were added.
8. In the **Group Assessment** column, enter **Finding** and then press **Enter**.
9. When you are finished creating findings, click **Done**.

Create a recommendation for the table table assessment table

1. Click **Findings Table** in the left pane of the main window in SQL Table.
2. Double-click **Find System Group Name** in the list of available tables in the right pane of the main window.
3. Click the **SQL** button to add a new row to the table.
4. In the **Description** column, enter the highest value in the scale range for the recommendation and then press **Enter**.
5. In the **Description** column, enter the highest value in the scale range and then press **Enter**.
6. In the **Recommendation** column, enter a recommendation of up to 100 characters and then press **Enter**.
7. When you are finished creating recommendations, click **Done**.

The recommendations will be shown at the bottom of a form if the condition exists for all the feature conditions or that form fails within the configured range.

How that recommendation applies to all the assessments having the selected code. To create an individual recommendation for each test assessment, you must make sure the code for each test form is such that the condition will be only possibly apply to the assessment in question. For example, suppose you have two assessments, each with two test forms. You give a code of 1 to the first test form in the first assessment, giving a possible code range of 1, 2, 3, or 4. You give a code of 10 to each test form in the second assessment, giving a possible code range of 1, 10, 20, 30, or 40. The only code that will meet the range is 10.

Create a test assessment form

1. Navigate to the folder "C:\ProgramData\..." using the Windows Explorer.
2. Double-click the `testscriptgenfile`. The `Test Configuration` folder will open.
3. Add a new section for each test assessment form that you want, using the following format:

```

form ①
range ② min ③ max ④
assessment ⑤
test ⑥ test ⑦ test ⑧ test ⑨
code ⑩ assessment ⑪ code ⑫ assessment ⑬ test ⑭
code ⑮ assessment ⑯ assessment ⑰ assessment ⑱
range ⑲ min ⑳ max ㉑
range ㉒ min ㉓ max ㉔
  
```

Where:

- ① is an identifier name used to identify the section in the configuration file.
- ② is the heading that will appear at the top of the test assessment form.
- ③ is the first value when the code is created and the form opens.

Ⓐ In the **2009** or **2008** assessment year, the **Transferor** is the **Assessment Year** in **Step 1**.

Example

2009 = Assessment Year 2009
 2008 = Assessment Year 2008
 2007 = Assessment Year 2007
 2006 = Assessment Year 2006
 2005 = Assessment Year 2005
 2004 = Assessment Year 2004
 2003 = Assessment Year 2003
 2002 = Assessment Year 2002
 2001 = Assessment Year 2001
 2000 = Assessment Year 2000
 1999 = Assessment Year 1999
 1998 = Assessment Year 1998
 1997 = Assessment Year 1997

Ⓐ Configure the system files

2009 = Assessment Year 2009
 2008 = Assessment Year 2008
 2007 = Assessment Year 2007
 2006 = Assessment Year 2006
 2005 = Assessment Year 2005
 2004 = Assessment Year 2004
 2003 = Assessment Year 2003
 2002 = Assessment Year 2002
 2001 = Assessment Year 2001
 2000 = Assessment Year 2000
 1999 = Assessment Year 1999
 1998 = Assessment Year 1998
 1997 = Assessment Year 1997

Ⓐ Configure the system files using the Windows Explorer

Ⓐ Configure the system files

Ⓐ Configure the system files

Ⓐ Configure the system files

When **Ⓐ** is the name of the system in the system file, the **Ⓐ** is the first name and **Ⓐ** is the name in **File Manager**. For example,

2009 = Assessment Year 2009
 2008 = Assessment Year 2008
 2007 = Assessment Year 2007
 2006 = Assessment Year 2006
 2005 = Assessment Year 2005
 2004 = Assessment Year 2004
 2003 = Assessment Year 2003
 2002 = Assessment Year 2002
 2001 = Assessment Year 2001
 2000 = Assessment Year 2000
 1999 = Assessment Year 1999
 1998 = Assessment Year 1998
 1997 = Assessment Year 1997

Create a section in the worksheet grid

- 1 Click **Worksheet Table** in the left side of the main window in **MS Excel**.
- 2 Double-click **Worksheet Page Type** in the list of worksheet tables in the right side of the main window.
- 3 Click the **ADD** button to add a new row to the table.
- 4 Enter the name of the section and then press **Enter**.
- 5 In the **Body Section Page Type** column, select **Physical work** and then press **Enter**.
- 6 When you are finished creating section names, click **Done**.

Add a finding to an worksheet grid section

- 1 Click **Worksheet Table** in the left side of the main window in **MS Excel**.
- 2 Double-click **Worksheet Page Type** in the list of worksheet tables in the right side of the main window.
- 3 Click the **ADD** button to add a new row to the table.
- 4 Enter the name of the item and then press **Enter**.
- 5 In the **Table** column, enter a number corresponding to the position of the item within a column in the section and then press **Enter**.
 The number is also within single-digit numbers (00, 01, 02, ...).
 This step is optional. If you leave the table blank, sections will appear in the order they were created.
- 6 In the **Worksheet Page Type** column, select the name of the corresponding section and then press **Enter**.
- 7 When you are finished creating items, click **Done**.

Create a perspective instruction type

1. Click **Building Tables** on the left side of the main window in 3D mode.
2. Double-click **Persp Instruction Type** on the list of instruction tables on the right side of the main window.
3. Click the **ADD** button to add a new row to the table.
4. Enter the name of the type and then press Enter.
5. When you are finished adding items, click **Done**.

Create a perspective instruction

1. Click **Building Tables** on the left side of the main window in 3D mode.
2. Double-click **Persp Instructions** on the list of instruction tables on the right side of the main window.
3. Click the **ADD** button to add a new row to the table.
4. Enter the instruction and then press Enter.
5. When you are finished adding instructions, click **Done**.

Create an instruction table

1. Click **Building Tables** on the left side of the main window in 3D mode.
2. Double-click **Insert Tables** on the list of instruction tables on the right side of the main window.
3. Click the **ADD** button to add a new row to the table.
4. In the **Description** column, enter the instruction and then press Enter.
5. When you are finished adding instructions, click **Done**.

Create a signature type for signing evaluations

1. Click **Building Tables** on the left side of the main window in **DB Editor**.
2. Double-click **Signature Type** on the list of database tables on the right side of the main window.
3. Click the **ADD** button to add a new row to the table.
4. In the **Description** column, enter a value and then press **Enter**.
5. In the **Table** column, enter a number corresponding to the position of the new column to add in the table and then press **Enter**.
 Tip: Invalid values either single-digit numbers (0-9), 10, 100, ...
 This step is optional. If you leave the table blank, columns will appear in the order they were added.
6. When you are finished adding columns, click **Done**.

Note that a new four-digit signature type should be configured.

Create a standard comment for updates

1. Click **Building Tables** on the left side of the main window in **DB Editor**.
2. Double-click **Comment Text** on the list of database tables on the right side of the main window.
3. Click the **ADD** button to add a new row to the table.
4. Enter a standard comment in the **Description** column and then press **Enter**.
5. In the **Comment** column, enter the text of a useful message to display for the user and then press **Enter**.
6. In the **Table** column, enter a number corresponding to the position of the new column to add in the table and then press **Enter**.
 Tip: Invalid values either single-digit numbers (0-9), 10, 100, ...
 This step is optional. If you leave the table blank, columns will appear in the order they were added.
7. In the **Flags** column, enter `commented=commented` and then press **Enter**.

Item	Content	Response
Item 1: Knowledge	Question: Which of the following is not a type of primary source? a) A newspaper. b) A book. c) A magazine. d) A website.	Answer: d) A website.
Item 2: Knowledge	Question: Which of the following is not a type of secondary source? a) A newspaper. b) A book. c) A magazine. d) A website.	Answer: d) A website.
Item 3: Knowledge	Question: Which of the following is not a type of tertiary source? a) A newspaper. b) A book. c) A magazine. d) A website.	Answer: d) A website.
Item 4: Knowledge	Question: Which of the following is not a type of quaternary source? a) A newspaper. b) A book. c) A magazine. d) A website.	Answer: d) A website.
Item 5: Knowledge	Question: Which of the following is not a type of quaternary source? a) A newspaper. b) A book. c) A magazine. d) A website.	Answer: d) A website.

6 Appendix

Toolbars and icons

This section describes the main toolbars for two of the primary variables and the display of available toolbar icons.

Toolbars

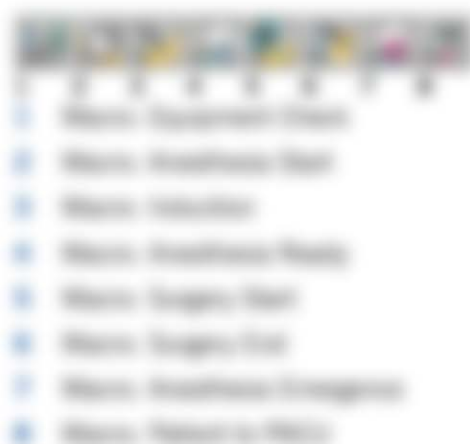
Business Manager main toolbar



- 1 Log in / Logout
- 2 Home Screen
- 3 Navigation
- 4 Search
- 5 Add New Variable (or More)
- 6 Dashboard
- 7 All Variables
- 8 Real Time Variable Summary
- 9 Historical Summary
- 10 Reports

- 10. Analytics Summary (under report)
- 10. Reports
- 10. Community Index
- 10. API Index
- 10. Page Manager Index
- 10. Reports
- 11. Help
- 10. New Service Index

Analytics Manager overview



API Manager main toolbar



1. Log off Logon
2. Home Group
3. Desktop
4. Computer Name
5. Computer Name
6. Name
7. Home Group
8. Home Group (Log on)
9. Home
10. Home Group
11. Home Group (Log on)
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Home Group (Log on)



- 1 Home: Main screen / dashboard
- 2 Home: Main menu
- 3 Home: Main menu

Global Case Manager Interface



- 1 Log in / Log out
- 2 Home Screen
- 3 Dashboard
- 4 Home: Dashboard View
- 5 Dashboard
- 6 Home
- 7 Home: Dashboard View
- 8 Home: Dashboard
- 9 Home
- 10 Dashboard: Dashboard
- 11 Home: Dashboard: Dashboard
- 12 Home
- 13 Home: Dashboard
- 14 Dashboard: Home: Dashboard
- 15 Dashboard: Home: Dashboard
- 16 Home
- 17 Home
- 18 Home: Home

- 10. Select cells.
- 11. Insert > Table > Table.
- 12. Insert.
- 13. Done.

Critical Case Manager monitor



1. Select cells.

Critical Case Manager Monitor toolbar

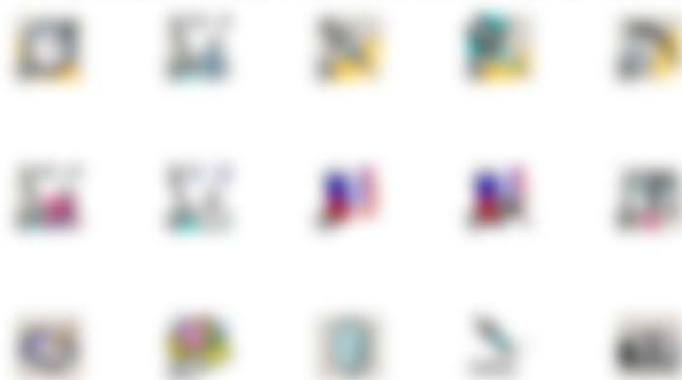


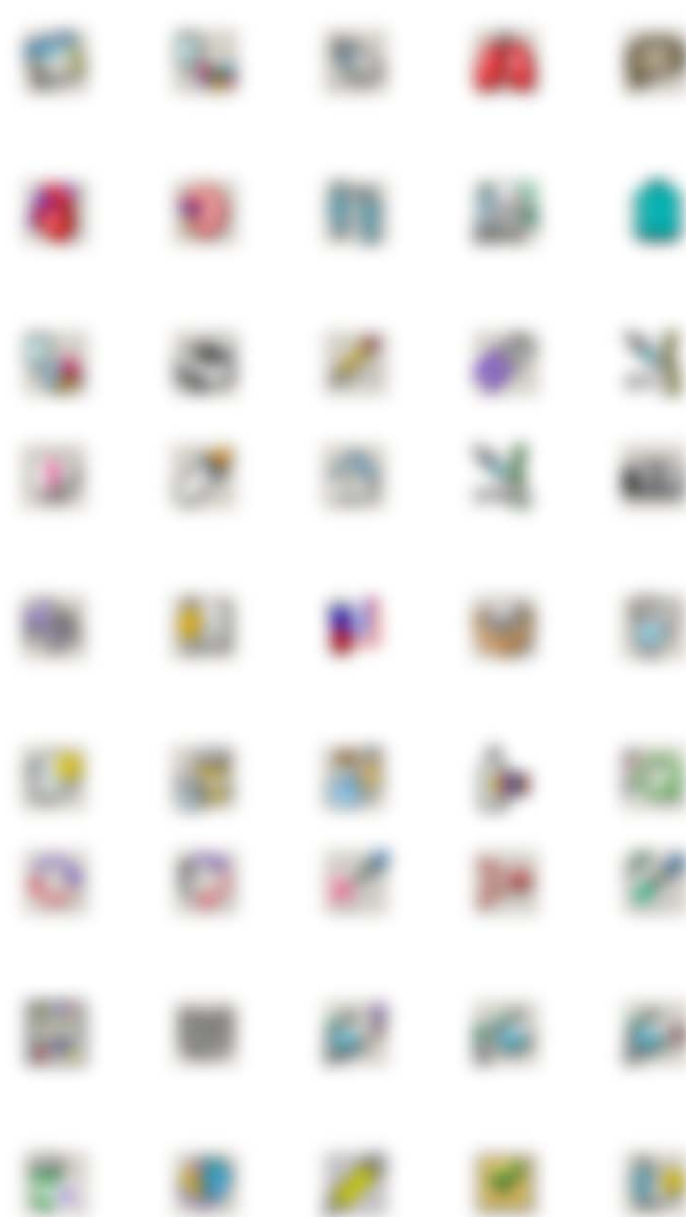
- 1. Log All (Log All)
- 2. Home Screen
- 3. Refresh
- 4. View Summary Table
- 5. Summary Table
- 6. View Summary Table
- 7. View
- 8. View Summary
- 9. Summary
- 10. Summary Summary
- 11. View Summary Summary
- 12. Summary

- ☐ With Threshold under report
- ☐ Percentage of New under report
- ☐ Rankings of New under report
- ☐ Ranking under report
- ☐ Report
- ☐ Release
- ☐ Page only
- ☐ Table only
- ☐ Downloadable only
- ☐ Report
- ☐ Plot
- ☐ New Report Report

Summary

This provides a brief overview of the user interface and report output.







You can add new users to the library by entering graphics files in the table `Librarian@PostgreSQL`. Graphics files must have the following characteristics:

- They must be in bitmap format.
- They must measure 32 × 32 pixels.
- The background color must be RGB (i.e., 255, 255, 255) as that is a background in the application.
- They must have a filename with the following format:
`LIBRARY_<book name>`
 Where `LIBRARY` is any user library for the user. In other words, users, together with the individual character set identifier.
 Note: the "L" in "LIBRARY" must be lower case. All other characters can be in any case.

File examples

`LIB_00000000000000000000_00000000`

The name, `LIBRARY`

`PostgreSQL_00000000`

Warning: If you change the name of a user and further modify it, a separate account, under graphics in the database, user's book will no longer allow the user further arrangement in your library.

Internationalization

Overview

This provides international versions of all Autodesk applications. Localization files for the most common languages are available in the Localization UI on the [Autodesk.com](#) web page. Installing the language files will convert the applications to either use the user system configuration or the target language. Diagrams below are available in English only.

Some elements of the system will appear in English after installing the software and the language files, and others requiring a conflicting resource. This is because the default resources are only available in English. In order to address a 100% localized application, certain items in the default resources must be translated or removed.

You can either remove installed language using the [File Configuration Utility](#).

Change the interface language



Important note

1. Quit the open Auto applications.
2. Navigate to the [File Configuration Utility](#) using the Windows Explorer.
3. Double-click the [File Configuration Utility](#).
4. In the [File Configuration Utility](#) dialog box, click [General](#).
5. In the [Localization](#) menu, click [Set settings \(Advanced\)](#).
6. In [Language](#), select the extension of the language you want the default language files must already be installed.
7. Click [OK](#) and then in the [File](#) menu, click [Exit](#).

Template items to translate

The following items correspond to parts of the system that must be defined in the sample customization template.

- Command names in the **File** menu: the custom File menu.
Command names for the five standard File menu items of the standard window.
See "Create a custom File menu and set menu properties" on page 16.
- Command names for custom window objects in the **Window** menu menu.
See "Configure a custom menu as an edit" on page 16.
- All commands in the **Tools**, **Tools**, **Windows** and **Windows** menu.
See "Create an edit object for use in your File menu" on page 17, "Change window window title window content" on page 18, "Configure a menu as an edit" on page 18, and "Configure an external application as an edit" on page 18.
- Setting for all windows in the main window.
See "Set the properties of windows in the window" on page 18.
- Title, window settings and description for all windows.
See "Create a custom File menu and set menu properties" on page 16, and "Create a custom File menu and set menu properties" on page 16.
- How this and the other for window variables in the legend.
See "Create an edit object for use in your File menu" on page 17.
- Title name.
See "Change window window title window content" on page 18.
- Name of this type in the Window Summary.
See "Create a window in a window" on page 18.
- Window for preparation instructions in Page Manager.
See "Customize the preparation instructions content" on page 18.

Formula Editor

The **Formula Editor** is a new spreadsheet tool that allows users to create the syntax of formulas for calculated variables when entering them in the table. (The table data can include a syntax checker.)

1. Open the table.
2. In an **Editable** variable column in the table, double-click the cell in the **Variable** settings and double-click it.
3. In the **New Variable** tab, select a variable.
4. Under **Formula**, type a formula for the selected variable, following the guidelines in “Formal Syntax” on page 101, and then click **OK**.

If the syntax is incorrect, a message such as the one below will be displayed.



5. Click **OK** to close the warning message. Then correct the formula with the error again. This will not be able to enter a formula until the syntax is correct.
6. After successfully entering a formula, click in the double-clicking in the **Formula** field and copy it using the right-click menu in (b)(c).

- In **Test Retest**, open the **File** menu, choose **Test**, click on the **Form** button at the top for the variable concerned, and then select the form(s) using the right-hand menu in **Form**.

Note that the **Form** button allows you to select forms using either codes or names depending on the setting of the command **Form** **Arguments** as in the **File** menu. However, to select by name or form(s), you must use codes, not names.

The first step in the data model is to identify the data that the application needs. This is done by creating a data dictionary, which is a list of all the data elements used in the application. The data dictionary is then used to create a data model, which is a diagram showing the relationships between the data elements. The data model is then used to create a database schema, which is a set of rules that govern the structure of the database. The database schema is then used to create a database, which is a collection of data files. The database is then used to store and retrieve data. The data model is a key component of the data architecture, and it is essential for the successful design and implementation of a database system.

The data model is a diagram showing the relationships between the data elements. It is a key component of the data architecture, and it is essential for the successful design and implementation of a database system. The data model is used to create a database schema, which is a set of rules that govern the structure of the database. The database schema is then used to create a database, which is a collection of data files. The database is then used to store and retrieve data. The data model is a key component of the data architecture, and it is essential for the successful design and implementation of a database system.

1. **Introduction**
 2. **Background**
 3. **Methodology**
 4. **Results**
 5. **Discussion**
 6. **Conclusion**
 7. **References**
 8. **Appendix**
 9. **Figure 1**
 10. **Figure 2**
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The first step in the design process is to identify the data that the system will need to store. This is done by creating a data model, which is a logical representation of the data and its relationships. The data model is then used to create the database schema, which is a physical representation of the data model. The database schema is then used to create the database tables, which are the actual storage structures for the data. The database tables are then used to store the data, and the data is then used by the application. The data model is a logical representation of the data and its relationships, and it is used to create the database schema, which is a physical representation of the data model. The database schema is then used to create the database tables, which are the actual storage structures for the data. The database tables are then used to store the data, and the data is then used by the application.

The second step in the design process is to identify the data that the system will need to store. This is done by creating a data model, which is a logical representation of the data and its relationships. The data model is then used to create the database schema, which is a physical representation of the data model. The database schema is then used to create the database tables, which are the actual storage structures for the data. The database tables are then used to store the data, and the data is then used by the application. The data model is a logical representation of the data and its relationships, and it is used to create the database schema, which is a physical representation of the data model. The database schema is then used to create the database tables, which are the actual storage structures for the data. The database tables are then used to store the data, and the data is then used by the application.

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The Bible is a collection of books written by different people at different times. It is divided into two main parts: the Old Testament and the New Testament. The Old Testament contains books written by Jews, and the New Testament contains books written by Christians. The Bible is considered a sacred text by many people, and it is used to guide their lives. The Bible is also a source of inspiration for many people, and it is often read for comfort and guidance. The Bible is a complex and multi-layered text, and it has been the subject of much scholarly study and debate. The Bible is a book that has shaped the world, and it continues to do so today.

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The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the car was the cold. It was a sharp, biting cold that seemed to seep into my bones. I pulled my coat tighter around me and looked up at the dark, overcast sky. The rain had started to fall again, heavy and relentless. I had been told that the weather in this part of the country was unpredictable, but I didn't realize it would be this bad.

I walked towards the entrance of the building, my boots splashing in the puddles. The architecture was grand, with high ceilings and ornate details. I could hear the echoes of footsteps from other visitors, but no one seemed to be looking at me. I felt like an outsider, a stranger in a strange land.

As I moved through the corridors, I noticed the way the light filtered through the stained glass windows, creating a kaleidoscope of colors on the floor. The air was thick with the scent of old wood and dust. I tried to remember the name of the place, but my mind was blank.

I reached a large hall with a high vaulted ceiling. In the center of the room stood a large, ornate fireplace. The fire was burning brightly, casting a warm glow. I felt a sense of comfort, a sense of home. But then I remembered that I was alone, and the warmth of the fire seemed to fade away.

I turned and walked towards the exit, my heart heavy. The rain was still falling, and the cold was still there. I knew I had to find a way out of this place, but I didn't know how.

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The OSI model is a conceptual model that describes how data is transmitted over a network. It consists of seven layers, each responsible for a specific function in the communication process. The layers are as follows:

- Physical Layer:** This layer is responsible for the physical transmission of data over a network. It deals with the hardware and the physical medium used for communication, such as cables, switches, and network cards.
- Data Link Layer:** This layer is responsible for the reliable transfer of data between two nodes. It deals with the packaging of data into frames and the use of error detection and correction techniques.
- Network Layer:** This layer is responsible for the routing of data packets across a network. It deals with the logical addressing of nodes and the determination of the best path for data to travel.
- Transport Layer:** This layer is responsible for the reliable transfer of data between two nodes. It deals with the segmentation of data into smaller units and the use of error detection and correction techniques.
- Session Layer:** This layer is responsible for the establishment, maintenance, and termination of a session between two nodes. It deals with the management of the communication process.
- Presentation Layer:** This layer is responsible for the representation of data. It deals with the conversion of data into a format that can be understood by the receiving node.
- Application Layer:** This layer is responsible for the application of data. It deals with the use of data in a specific application, such as a web browser or a database.

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