

Chapter 1 : The 5 Phases of the Architectural Design Process | De Biasse & Seminara Architects

The Seven Phases of the System-Development Life Cycle The system-development life cycle enables users to transform a newly-developed project into an operational one. The System Development Life Cycle, "SDLC" for short, is a multistep, iterative process, structured in a methodical way.

That way you can gain an understanding of how we operate from the initial consultation all the way through construction administration. Ideally, we would prefer to work with you through every phase we describe below to ensure the smooth completion of your project – we carry out each phase with the intention of keeping your project on budget and within code. That being said, you may decide to contract with us to complete one or more phases separately, as you see fit. We can discuss your options further during an initial consultation meeting. The initial consultation will result in a proposal for our services as well as a breakdown of our fees. Once we have come to an agreement, we will document any existing conditions through field studies and gather any relevant architectural data to initiate the first phase of the architectural design process – Phase 1: We will generally present these options in the form of sketches, so you can visualize the different routes your project could take. We will also attach a rough cost estimate to each option to aid you in selecting a design that meets both your aesthetic preferences and budget requirements. Once you have selected a design option that best suits your needs, we will begin the process of refining the design during the Design Development phase. Design Development At this point, we will take the schematic design you selected, as well as any requested modifications, and revise the design as necessary. This phase may require additional give and take as we work with you to finalize the details of the design before moving into the next phase. Construction Documents By now, we will have settled on a final design and will begin preparing drawings, notes, and technical specifications necessary for bidding, construction, and permit application. This is the phase that many people think of when they picture the work of an architect – the creation of blueprints. Contractors will use these detailed drawings and specifications to prepare for the next phase in the architectural design process. Bidding Having an architect on your side during the bidding phase of home construction is of great advantage to you. At minimum, we can aid you in developing a list of qualified contractors for your bid list and submitting bid packages to bidders. But we can also review submitted bids, provide analysis, and help you compare the cost figures that you receive from your bidders. This phase will ensure the contractors you are considering for your construction project are reading the blueprints correctly and are providing an accurate bid for your project. Construction Administration Finally, once you have selected a contractor and construction is under way, we move into the fifth phase of the architectural design process – construction administration. During this phase, we will administer the construction process to assure conformance with design intent, visit the site during construction, and address any field conditions as they arise. This final phase, along with all the others described above, will ensure the smooth and satisfactory completion of your home construction or renovation project. Our ultimate goal as architects is to help you turn your dream of a new or renovated home into an affordable reality. Contact us and take the first step toward your new home.

Chapter 2 : The 7 Emotional Phases Employees Go Through During Change - LaMarsh Global

The six phases of product development are the natural process through which business owners create new products and services. They include ideation, research, development, testing, analysis, and.

The BEST way to get to know me. The 7 Steps of the Sales Process

1. Product Knowledge This step is fairly straight forward, but it is also the great undoing of many a technical expert turned sales person. When one is extremely well versed in a particular product especially a technical one, it is easy to get caught up in a monologue of all the great features it provides. Never assume that a prospect will easily link a feature to a benefit. That relationship must be stated clearly something done in the presentation step 4, after the needs assessment step 5.

Prospecting Prospecting, just as the word implies, is about searching for new customers. Like product knowledge, this step may seem fairly straight forward but upon closer examination it becomes more complex. The key to prospecting effectively is knowing where to dig and what to look for. The most important element in this step is to create a profile of existing customers. This may have been done at your company, but have approach tactics step 3 been tailored to match each profile. For instance, you may have identified the following major market segments: State Governments, County Governments, Consulting Firms, Federal Agencies, Utilities, Universities, but have you fully profiled each of these in order to adjust marketing tactics appropriately? A direct mail, seminar invitation might work well to generate State Government leads, but will it be effective in developing Consulting Firm leads? For each market segment do you really know what the ideal customer looks like? In the broadest sense, prospecting is an ongoing process that everyone in the company particularly the sales force should be involved in. Very often, a great lead turned customer was first discovered after being heard or seen in the news at a party, or event, etc.

The Approach This is where the rubber meets the road in the sales process. For our present purposes lets consider the approach in the context of a sales call rather than lead generation i. This is the step where you begin to build a relationship and the intelligence gathering continues it started with prospecting. There is probably a middle road too, but you get the idea. Consider the example of tele-marketers selling a seminar: Their product is a seminar, about which they presumably have sufficient knowledge. They prospect by scanning the house lists for appropriately titled leads, generated by earlier prospecting efforts. Do you recall receiving it? The difference more often than not depends on how astute and articulate the caller is. What do you think is good about this approach? What do you think is bad? Technically these calls are part of follow up step 7, but let us address them in the context of a sales approach. What would be a good approach for each of the above follow up actions? Think about eliciting information and advancing the sale closing, step 6. What would be a good approach for a cold call?

Additional Note on recording information: Regardless of the type of call or the results, it is important to take detailed call notes and schedule a subsequent action item, no matter what it is be it a week, a month, or a year down the road. One can invent a system of abbreviations to make this easier i. History notes are important for a variety of reasons, not the least of which is tracking where a prospect is in the sales process, including what follow up is necessary and when.

The Needs Assessment This is arguably the most important step of the sales process because it allows you to determine how you can truly be of service. This means you must think in terms of solving a prospects problem. The only way to do that is by asking lots of questions. Does a health practitioner prescribe remedies before a thorough exam? Asking good questions will not only help you determine what will best suit the prospects needs, but it builds confidence, trust, and will very often help the prospect consider issues they may never have thought of. This last point is powerful because it provides an opportunity to showcase features, which the prospects answers led you to. Although intelligence gathering occurs throughout the sales process, it is at step four where it happens in earnest. What other information would be important to gather at this stage?

The Presentation Remember the discussion in step one, focus on benefits rather than features? Nothing is worse than a sales presentation which proceeds from the sellers perspective. This is why the needs assessment is so important and why it will ideally flow in and out of this step. A good needs assessment allows you to tailor your presentation to your audience, and keep it interactive.

The Close Eighty percent of sales are lost because a salesperson fails to close. Closing is about advancing the

sales process to ultimately get an order. What you are trying to sell at each stage may be different. In a later stage you might need to meet with a committee, in that case what you are selling is a meeting. Seeing the sale process in this light takes a little pressure off of each encounter and makes things a bit more manageable. What could you say in response to such a remark in order to advance the sale? In large part, closing is about discovering obstacles. Have you heard these before: There are lots of ways to close, indeed closing a sale has become a science unto itself. Books have been written on this topic alone. Just for fun, following is a sampling of a few closing techniques from among the many: What could you say to defer that question politely? Follow-up Good follow up will double your closing ratio. When a sales person makes contact with a prospect a relationship has been built, and follow up is how it is nurtured. Follow up therefore should never end. The pace may slow but it will never end. When a sale is made, then a new type of follow up begins. Follow up conversations are best handled by the salesperson who started the relationship. It is unwise and ineffective to keep track of this information anywhere other than a centralized database. Overwhelming your prospects with every piece of information you possess on their first request hampers your ability to stay in touch. Having a stable of collateral materials gives you reason to follow up.

Chapter 3 : New Deal Timeline (text version)

List all ideas for a new product. Evaluate the Ideas Make a list of product ideas and share it with the appropriate decision-makers in the company, such as the management team.

These creations in particular and liberal internationalism in general, however, were regularly criticized and opposed by American paleoconservative business nationalists from the s on. The United Nations was designed in by US bankers and State Department planners, and was always intended to remain a free association of sovereign nation-states, not a transition to democratic world government. Thus, activists around the globe formed a world federalist movement , hoping in vain to create a "real" new world order. Wells went further than progressives in the s, by appropriating and redefining the term "new world order" as a synonym for the establishment of a technocratic world state and of a planned economy. The threat of "Godless communism", in the form of a state atheistic and bureaucratic collectivist world government, demonized as the "Red Menace", therefore became the focus of apocalyptic millenarian conspiracism. The Red Scare came to shape one of the core ideas of the political right in the United States, which is that liberals and progressives , with their welfare-state policies and international cooperation programs such as foreign aid , supposedly contribute to a gradual process of collectivism that will inevitably lead to nations being replaced with a communist one-world government. This right-wing anti-globalist conspiracism fuelled the Bircher campaign for US withdrawal from the UN. American writer Mary M. Davison, in her booklet *The Profound Revolution*, traced the alleged New World Order conspiracy to the establishment of the US Federal Reserve in by international bankers, whom she claimed later formed the Council on Foreign Relations in as a shadow government. At the time the booklet was published, many readers would have interpreted "international bankers" as a reference to a postulated "international Jewish banking conspiracy" masterminded by the Rothschilds. Thus, after the fall of communism in the early s, the main demonized scapegoat of the American far right shifted seamlessly from crypto-communists , who plotted on behalf of the Red Menace, to globalists, plotting on behalf of the New World Order. The relatively painless nature of the shift was due to growing right-wing populist opposition to corporate internationalism , but also in part to the basic underlying apocalyptic millenarian paradigm, which fed the Cold War ca and the witch-hunts of the McCarthy period [14] s. Bush described his objectives for post-Cold War global governance in cooperation with post-Soviet states. Now, we can see a new world coming into view. A world in which there is the very real prospect of a new world order. In the words of Winston Churchill, a "world order" in which "the principles of justice and fair play A world in which freedom and respect for human rights find a home among all nations. He describes a scenario where Wall Street , the Federal Reserve System, the Council on Foreign Relations, the Bilderberg Group and the Trilateral Commission control the flow of events from behind the scenes, nudging people constantly and covertly in the direction of world government for the Antichrist. Spear into militancy led to the rise[when? From the midâ€™s on, the worldwide appeal of those subcultures transmitted New World Order conspiracism like a " mind virus " to a large new audience of seekers of stigmatized knowledge. Fight the Future are often cited as notable examples. These declarations had the unintended consequence of providing fresh fodder for New World Order conspiracism, which culminated in talk-show host Sean Hannity stating on his Fox News Channel program Hannity that the "conspiracy theorists were right". The following is a list of the major ones in roughly chronological order: In many contemporary Christian conspiracy theories, the False Prophet will be either the last pope of the Catholic Church groomed and installed by an Alta Vendita or Jesuit conspiracy , a guru from the New Age movement , or even the leader of an elite fundamentalist Christian organization like the Fellowship , while the Antichrist will be either the President of the European Union , the Secretary-General of the United Nations , or even the Caliph of a pan-Islamic state. Conspiracy Theories and End-Times Paranoia. Hughes argues that "New World Order" rhetoric libels the Christian faith, since the "New World Order" as defined by Christian conspiracy theorists has no basis in the Bible whatsoever. Furthermore, he argues that not only is this idea unbiblical, it is positively anti-biblical and fundamentally anti-Christian , because by misinterpreting key passages in the Book of Revelation, it turns a comforting message about the coming

kingdom of God into one of fear, panic and despair in the face of an allegedly approaching one-world government. Gomes , caution Christian fundamentalists that a " spirit of fear " can distort scripture and history through dangerously combining biblical literalism , apocalyptic timetables , demonization and oppressive prejudices, [27] [28] while Camp warns of the "very real danger that Christians could pick up some extra spiritual baggage" by credulously embracing conspiracy theories. Over the years a number of allegations and conspiracy theories have been directed towards Freemasonry, including the allegation that Freemasons have a hidden political agenda and are conspiring to bring about a New World Order, a world government organized according to Masonic principles or governed only by Freemasons. Despite the fact that Taxil admitted that his claims were all a hoax , they were and still are believed and repeated by numerous conspiracy theorists and had a huge influence on subsequent anti-Masonic claims about Freemasonry. Freemasonry, which promotes rationalism , places no power in occult symbols themselves, and it is not a part of its principles to view the drawing of symbols, no matter how large, as an act of consolidating or controlling power. McKeown argues that the accusations ignore several facts. Firstly, the many Grand Lodges are independent and sovereign, meaning they act on their own and do not have a common agenda. The points of belief of the various lodges often differ. Secondly, famous individual Freemasons have always held views that span the political spectrum and show no particular pattern or preference. As such, the term "Masonic government" is erroneous; there is no consensus among Freemasons about what an ideal government would look like. The movement consisted of advocates of freethought , secularism , liberalism , republicanism , and gender equality , recruited from the German Masonic Lodges , who sought to teach rationalism through mystery schools. In , the order was infiltrated, broken up and suppressed by the government agents of Charles Theodore, Elector of Bavaria , in his preemptive campaign to neutralize the threat of secret societies ever becoming hotbeds of conspiracies to overthrow the Bavarian monarchy and its state religion , Roman Catholicism. The Illuminati were accused of being subversives who were attempting to secretly orchestrate a revolutionary wave in Europe and the rest of the world in order to spread the most radical ideas and movements of the Enlightenmentâ€” anti-clericalism , anti-monarchism , and anti-patriarchalism â€”and to create a world noocracy and cult of reason. During the 19th century, fear of an Illuminati conspiracy was a real concern of the European ruling classes , and their oppressive reactions to this unfounded fear provoked in the very revolutions they sought to prevent. American evangelist Gerald Burton Winrod and other conspiracy theorists within the fundamentalist Christian movement in the United Statesâ€”which emerged in the s as a backlash against the principles of Enlightenment secular humanism , modernism , and liberalismâ€”became the main channel of dissemination of Illuminati conspiracy theories in the U. The text purports to be the minutes of the secret meetings of a cabal of Jewish masterminds, which has co-opted Freemasonry and is plotting to rule the world on behalf of all Jews because they believe themselves to be the chosen people of God. The Protocols reflect themes similar to more general critiques of Enlightenment liberalism by conservative aristocrats who support monarchies and state religions. The interpretation intended by the publication of The Protocols is that if one peels away the layers of the Masonic conspiracy , past the Illuminati , one finds the rotten Jewish core. There is general agreement that Russian-French writer and political activist Matvei Golovinski fabricated the text for Okhrana , the secret police of the Russian Empire , as a work of counter-revolutionary propaganda prior to the Russian Revolution , by plagiarizing, almost word for word in some passages, from The Dialogue in Hell Between Machiavelli and Montesquieu , a 19th-century satire against Napoleon III of France written by French political satirist and Legitimist militant Maurice Joly. They speculated that this secret society was working behind the scenes to establish a theocratic " United States of Europe ". Politically and religiously unified through the imperial cult of a Merovingian Great Monarch â€”supposedly descended from a Jesus bloodline â€”who occupies both the throne of Europe and the Holy See , this "Holy European Empire" would become the hyperpower of the 21st century. Although it is hard to determine whether the conspiracy-minded actually believe this or are simply trying to sanitize a discredited text, skeptics argue that it does not make much difference, since they leave the actual, antisemitic text unchanged. The result is to give The Protocols credibility and circulation. In his first will, written in at the age of 23, he expressed his wish to fund a secret society known as the Society of the Elect that would advance this goal: Established in , the original goal of the trust fund was to foster peace

among the great powers by creating a sense of fraternity and a shared world view among future British, American, and German leaders by having enabled them to study for free at the University of Oxford. To this end, Curtis founded the Royal Institute of International Affairs in June and, with his book *The Commonwealth of God*, began advocating for the creation of an imperial federation that eventually reannexes the U. The Council on Foreign Relations began in with a group of New York academics who were asked by President Woodrow Wilson to offer options for the foreign policy of the United States in the interwar period. Originally envisioned as a group of American and British scholars and diplomats, some of whom belonging to the Round Table movement, it was a subsequent group of New York financiers, manufacturers and international lawyers organized in June by Nobel Peace Prize recipient and U. It is a private organization established to foster closer cooperation among the United States, Europe and Japan. In the s, right-wing populist individuals and groups with a paleoconservative worldview, such as members of the John Birch Society , were the first to combine and spread a business nationalist critique of corporate internationalists networked through think tanks such as the Council on Foreign Relations with a grand conspiracy theory casting them as front organizations for the Round Table of the "Anglo-American Establishment ", which are financed by an "international banking cabal" that has supposedly been plotting from the late 19th century on to impose an oligarchic new world order through a global financial system. Anti- globalist conspiracy theorists therefore fear that international bankers are planning to eventually subvert the independence of the U. Cleon Skousen and New Left Carl Oglesby to substantiate this view, even though Quigley argued that the Establishment is not involved in a plot to implement a one-world government but rather British and American benevolent imperialism driven by the mutual interests of economic elites in the United Kingdom and the United States. Quigley also argued that, although the Round Table still exists today , its position in influencing the policies of world leaders has been much reduced from its heyday during World War I and slowly waned after the end of World War II and the Suez Crisis. Today the Round Table is largely a ginger group , designed to consider and gradually influence the policies of the Commonwealth of Nations , but faces strong opposition. Furthermore, in American society after , the problem, according to Quigley, was that no elite was in charge and acting responsibly. He saw a conspiracy plot that was "international in scope, generations old in planning, and incredibly evil in intent. For more than a century ideological extremists at either end of the political spectrum have seized upon well-publicized incidents The statement, however, is taken at face value and widely cited by conspiracy theorists as proof that the Council on Foreign Relations uses its role as the brain trust of American presidents, senators and representatives to manipulate them into supporting a New World Order in the form of a one-world government. In a 13 November interview with Canadian journalist Benjamin Fulford, Rockefeller countered that he felt no need for a world government and wished for the governments of the world to work together and collaborate. He also stated that it seemed neither likely nor desirable to have only one elected government rule the whole world. He criticized accusations of him being "ruler of the world" as nonsensical. Shoup, argue that the Council on Foreign Relations is an " imperial brain trust" which has, for decades, played a central behind-the-scenes role in shaping U. William Domhoff , argue that it is in fact a mere policy discussion forum [53] which provides the business input to U. All the council does is sponsor discussion groups, debates and speakers. As far as being secretive, it issues annual reports and allows access to its historical archives. Wells promoted cosmopolitanism and offered blueprints for a world revolution and world brain to establish a technocratic world state and planned economy. When we attempt to evaluate its promise, we have to bear in mind the distress of a generation or so of malcontents, many of them quite gallant and graceful-looking people. However, despite the popularity and notoriety of his ideas, Wells failed to exert a deeper and more lasting influence because he was unable to concentrate his energies on a direct appeal to intelligentsias who would, ultimately, have to coordinate the Wellsian new world order. According to Bailey, a group of ascended masters called the Great White Brotherhood works on the " inner planes " to oversee the transition to the New World Order but, for now, the members of this Spiritual Hierarchy are only known to a few occult scientists, with whom they communicate telepathically , but as the need for their personal involvement in the plan increases, there will be an "Externalization of the Hierarchy" and everyone will know of their presence on Earth. By this logic, anything that is not Christian is by definition actively and willfully

anti-Christian. Skeptics argue that the connection of conspiracy theorists and occultists follows from their common fallacious premises. First, any widely accepted belief must necessarily be false. Second, stigmatized knowledge—what the Establishment spurns—must be true. The result is a large, self-referential network in which, for example, some UFO religionists promote anti-Jewish phobias while some antisemites practice Peruvian shamanism.

Chapter 4 : Top 5 Project Management Phases

A phase 5 A4 sound mat, including appropriate phonemes with accompanying mnemonic images in accordance with the DfES Letters and Sounds publication. Useful for independent writing, images make it easier for children to relate letters to sounds.

Some businesses develop only one product, while others develop many. Product development steps vary based on the nature of the business and the management style, but most businesses follow seven main steps in the development process.

Product Idea Brainstorming The first step is to generate an idea for the product. Ask employees, especially those who deal with customers regularly, for product ideas. Survey customers for feedback on existing products. Examine your industry to see whether there are areas where useful products do not exist. Create an online survey for your customers or social media fans to take. List all ideas for a new product. Evaluate the Ideas Make a list of product ideas and share it with the appropriate decision-makers in the company, such as the management team. Discuss the pros and cons of each idea and narrow the list to just a handful of the best ideas, based on their potential to generate revenue, as well as the time and resources you have to actually create the products.

Market Evaluation Seek feedback from customers, employees and partners on which idea is most appealing. Ask customers for feedback via email or phone calls. Send an email to partners and employees and ask which of the products seems most useful or valuable. Whittle the list to just one or two product ideas. Analyze the Competitive Situation Analyze the remaining product idea from a business perspective. Determine how much, if any, competition exists for similar products. Determine the demand for the product, and estimate all costs affiliated with the product, such as development costs and operational costs, to help determine the profit margin.

Prototype and Marketing Develop a prototype of the product, then share it with a handful of good customers and key partners. Ask them to try it out and provide feedback. The marketing team should use that feedback to craft marketing messages and developing marketing campaign ideas, such as email campaigns, websites, billboards or posters. Base the marketing messages on the most common positive comments or reactions from customers and partners during the prototype evaluation.

Market Testing Make adjustments to the prototype or develop a new version, if necessary. Develop additional prototypes for market testing. Do a small product release in select areas. See whether the product sells well, and evaluate why sales are high or low. Evaluate the price and the effectiveness of the marketing messages. A small launch helps determine what needs to be done before an official launch. Prepare for Launch Begin production for the first round of the product launch. Evaluate how many products to produce based on your market testing and demand for the product. Advertise and speak to product distributors about ordering the product, if the product will be sold in stores.

References 2 Toth Mold and Die Inc.: He spent two years writing software specifications then spent three years as a technical writer for Microsoft before turning to copywriting for software and e-commerce companies.

Chapter 5 : 29 Days Moon Images Index

The new product planning is the function of the top management personnel and specialists drawn from sales and marketing, research and development, manufacturing and finance. This group considers and plans new and improved products in different phases, as given below.

Understanding these five stages of Design Thinking will empower anyone to apply the Design Thinking methods in order to solve complex problems that occur around us “ in our companies, in our countries, and even on the scale of our planet. The five stages of Design Thinking, according to d. Empathise , Define the problem , Ideate, Prototype, and Test. This involves consulting experts to find out more about the area of concern through observing, engaging and empathizing with people to understand their experiences and motivations, as well as immersing yourself in the physical environment so you can gain a deeper personal understanding of the issues involved. Empathy is crucial to a human-centered design process such as Design Thinking, and empathy allows design thinkers to set aside their own assumptions about the world in order to gain insight into users and their needs. Depending on time constraints, a substantial amount of information is gathered at this stage to use during the next stage and to develop the best possible understanding of the users, their needs, and the problems that underlie the development of that particular product. This is where you will analyse your observations and synthesise them in order to define the core problems that you and your team have identified up to this point. You should seek to define the problem as a problem statement in a human-centred manner. In the Define stage you will start to progress to the third stage, Ideate, by asking questions which can help you look for ideas for solutions by asking: Brainstorm and Worst Possible Idea sessions are typically used to stimulate free thinking and to expand the problem space. It is important to get as many ideas or problem solutions as possible at the beginning of the Ideation phase. You should pick some other Ideation techniques by the end of the Ideation phase to help you investigate and test your ideas so you can find the best way to either solve a problem or provide the elements required to circumvent it. Prototypes may be shared and tested within the team itself, in other departments, or on a small group of people outside the design team. This is an experimental phase, and the aim is to identify the best possible solution for each of the problems identified during the first three stages. By the end of this stage, the design team will have a better idea of the constraints inherent to the product and the problems that are present, and have a clearer view of how real users would behave, think, and feel when interacting with the end product. This is the final stage of the 5 stage-model, but in an iterative process, the results generated during the testing phase are often used to redefine one or more problems and inform the understanding of the users, the conditions of use, how people think, behave, and feel, and to empathise. Even during this phase, alterations and refinements are made in order to rule out problem solutions and derive as deep an understanding of the product and its users as possible. The Non-Linear Nature of Design Thinking We may have outlined a direct and linear Design Thinking process in which one stage seemingly leads to the next with a logical conclusion at user testing. However, in practice, the process is carried out in a more flexible and non-linear fashion. For example, different groups within the design team may conduct more than one stage concurrently, or the designers may collect information and prototype during the entire project so as to enable them to bring their ideas to life and visualise the problem solutions. Also, results from the testing phase may reveal some insights about users, which in turn may lead to another brainstorming session Ideate or the development of new prototypes Prototype. As such, the stages should be understood as different modes that contribute to a project, rather than sequential steps. Every project will involve activities specific to the product under development, but the central idea behind each stage remains the same. Design Thinking should not be seen as a concrete and inflexible approach to design; the component stages identified in the illustration above serve as a guide to the activities that you would typically carry out. In order to gain the purest and most informative insights for your particular project, these stages might be switched, conducted concurrently and repeated several times in order to expand the solution space, and zero in on the best possible solutions. As you will note from the illustration above, one of the main benefits of the five-stage model is the way in which knowledge acquired at the later

stages can feedback to earlier stages. Information is continually used both to inform the understanding of the problem and solution spaces, and to redefine the problem s. This creates a perpetual loop, in which the designers continue to gain new insights, develop new ways of viewing the product and its possible uses, and develop a far more profound understanding of the users and the problems they face. The Take Away In essence, the Design Thinking process is iterative, flexible and focused on collaboration between designers and users, with an emphasis on bringing ideas to life based on how real users think, feel and behave. Design Thinking tackles complex problems by: Understanding the human needs involved. Re-framing and defining the problem in human-centric ways. Creating many ideas in ideation sessions. Adopting a hands-on approach in prototyping.

Chapter 6 : New World Order (conspiracy theory) - Wikipedia

New Moon is the 1st primary phase and it occurs the moment when the Sun and Moon are aligned, with the Sun and Earth on opposite sides of the Moon. A New Moon cannot normally be seen from Earth since only the dark side of the Moon faces our planet at this point.

They can be translated from the Japanese as "sort", "set in order", "shine", "standardize", and "sustain". Other translations are possible. Sort Seiri [edit] 1S " a red tag area containing items waiting for removal. Seiri is sorting through all items in a location and removing all unnecessary items from the location. Reduce time loss looking for an item by reducing the number of items. Reduce the chance of distraction by unnecessary items. Increase the amount of available, useful space. Increase safety by eliminating obstacles. Check all items in a location and evaluate whether or not their presence at the location is useful or necessary. Remove unnecessary items as soon as possible. Keep the working floor clear of materials except for those that are in use to production. Set in order Seiton [edit] 2S " simple floor marking. Seiton is putting all necessary items in the optimal place for fulfilling their function in the workplace. Make the workflow smooth and easy. Place components according to their uses, with the frequently used components being nearest to the workplace. Arrange all necessary items so that they can be easily selected for use. Make it easy to find and pick up necessary items. Assign fixed locations for items. Use clear labels, marks or hints so that items are easy to return to the correct location and so that it is easy to spot missing items. Seiso is sweeping or cleaning and inspecting the workplace, tools and machinery on a regular basis. Keep the workplace safe and easy to work in. Keep the workplace clean and pleasing to work in. When in place, anyone not familiar to the environment must be able to detect any problems within 50 feet in 5 sec. Clean the workplace and equipment on a daily basis, or at another appropriate high frequency cleaning interval. Inspect the workplace and equipment while cleaning. Seiketsu is to standardize the processes used to sort, order and clean the workplace. Develop a work structure that will support the new practices and make it part of the daily routine. Ensure everyone knows their responsibilities of performing the sorting, organizing and cleaning. Use photos and visual controls to help keep everything as it should be. Review the status of 5S implementation regularly using audit checklists. Also translates as "do without being told". Ensure that the 5S approach is followed. Perform regular audits to ensure that all defined standards are being implemented and followed. Implement improvements whenever possible. Worker inputs can be very valuable for identifying improvements. When issues arise, identify their cause and implement the changes necessary to avoid their recurrence. Variety of 5S applications[edit] 5S methodology has expanded from manufacturing and is now being applied to a wide variety of industries including health care, education, and government. Visual management and 5S can be particularly beneficial in health care because a frantic search for supplies to treat an in-trouble patient a chronic problem in health care can have dire consequences. Old equipment hides the new equipment from the eye and forces people to ask which to use" [16].

Phase 5 grapheme Fan. These fans have all the new graphemes for Phase 5. Cut out the pieces, punch the holes and fasten together with a paper fastener.

This process is used to model or provide a framework for technical and non-technical activities to deliver a quality system which meets or exceeds a business's expectations or manage decision-making progression. Traditionally, the systems-development life cycle consisted of five stages. That has now increased to seven phases. Increasing the number of steps helped systems analysts to define clearer actions to achieve specific goals. It is often used and followed when there is an IT or IS project under development. The SDLC highlights different stages phrases or steps of the development process. The life cycle approach is used so users can see and understand what activities are involved within a given step. It is also used to let them know that at any time, steps can be repeated or a previous step can be reworked when needing to modify or improve the system. Share this infographic on your site Please include attribution to <https://calendrierdelascience.com> Following are the seven phases of the SDLC

- 1. Planning** This is the first phase in the systems development process. It identifies whether or not there is the need for a new system to achieve a business's strategic objectives. This is a preliminary plan or a feasibility study for a company's business initiative to acquire the resources to build on an infrastructure to modify or improve a service. The company might be trying to meet or exceed expectations for their employees, customers and stakeholders too. The purpose of this step is to find out the scope of the problem and determine solutions. Resources, costs, time, benefits and other items should be considered at this stage.
- Systems Analysis and Requirements** The second phase is where businesses will work on the source of their problem or the need for a change. In the event of a problem, possible solutions are submitted and analyzed to identify the best fit for the ultimate goals of the project. This is where teams consider the functional requirements of the project or solution. Systems analysis is vital in determining what a business's needs are, as well as how they can be met, who will be responsible for individual pieces of the project, and what sort of timeline should be expected. There are several tools businesses can use that are specific to the second phase.
- Systems Design** The third phase describes, in detail, the necessary specifications, features and operations that will satisfy the functional requirements of the proposed system which will be in place. This is the step for end users to discuss and determine their specific business information needs for the proposed system. This work includes using a flow chart to ensure that the process of the system is properly organized. The development phase marks the end of the initial section of the process. Additionally, this phase signifies the start of production. The development stage is also characterized by instillation and change. Focusing on training can be a huge benefit during this phase. Testing may be repeated, specifically to check for errors, bugs and interoperability. This testing will be performed until the end user finds it acceptable. Another part of this phase is verification and validation, both of which will help ensure the program's successful completion.
- Implementation** The sixth phase is when the majority of the code for the program is written. Additionally, this phase involves the actual installation of the newly-developed system. This step puts the project into production by moving the data and components from the old system and placing them in the new system via a direct cutover. While this can be a risky and complicated move, the cutover typically happens during off-peak hours, thus minimizing the risk. Both system analysts and end-users should now see the realization of the project that has implemented changes.
- Operations and Maintenance** The seventh and final phase involves maintenance and regular required updates. This step is when end users can fine-tune the system, if they wish, to boost performance, add new capabilities or meet additional user requirements.

Importance of the SDLC If a business determines a change is needed during any phase of the SDLC, the company might have to proceed through all the above life cycle phases again. The life cycle approach of any project is a time-consuming process. Even though some steps are more difficult than others, none are to be overlooked. An oversight could prevent the entire system from functioning as planned. Systems development specialists at Innovative Architects possess extensive experience in managing these type of projects. If you have a situation at your organization and you think a customized software solution may be what you need, contact us today. Consultants at Innovative

Architects will be able to quickly guide you through each of these steps, ensuring you can have your new system online as soon as possible.

Chapter 8 : 5 Stages in the Design Thinking Process | Interaction Design Foundation

Project Management Institute, Inc. (PMI) defines project management as "the application of knowledge, skills, tools and techniques to a broad range of activities in order to meet the requirements of a particular project." The process of directing and controlling a project from start to finish may be further divided into 5 basic phases: 1.

Commercialization Market Introduction 1. The focus in this first stage is on searching for new product ideas. Few ideas generated at this stage are good enough to be commercially successful. New product ideas come from a variety of sources. An important source of new product ideas is customers. Fundamentally, customer needs and wants seem to be the most fertile and logical place to start looking for new product ideas. This is equally important for both consumers and industrial customers. Product planning starts with the creation of product ideas. The continuous search for new scientific knowledge provides the clues for meaningful idea formation. Drucker suggested that the sources can broadly be divided into: It means critical evaluation of product ideas generated. After collecting the product ideas, the next stage is screening of these ideas. The main object of screening is to abandon further consideration of those ideas which are inconsistent with the product policy of the firm. All the ideas cannot be accepted, because certain product plans need huge amount of investments, for certain plans raw materials may not be available, certain plans may not be practicable. Many of the ideas are rejected on account of many reasons and thus eliminate unsuitable ideas. Only promising and profitable ideas are picked up for further investigation. Answers are sought to questions like: Does the product meet a genuine need? Is it an improvement over the existing product? Is it close to our current lines of business? Does it a totally new line of business? Will it offer customers a superior value? Will the new product bring in expected ROI? Does the market accept the new product? Concept testing is different from test marketing, which takes place at a later stage. Concept testing helps the company to choose the best among the alternative product concepts. Consumers are called upon to offer their comments on the precise written description of the product concept, viz, the attributes and expected benefits. Business Analysis Market Analysis: This stage is of special importance in the new product development process, because several vital decisions regarding the project are taken based on the analysis done at this stage. Estimates of sales, costs and profits are important components of business analysis and forecasts of market penetration and market potential are essential. A complete cost appraisal is necessary besides judging the profitability of the project. Market analysis involves a projection of future demand, financial commitment and return. Financial specialists analyze the situation by applying break-even analysis, risk analysis. Business analysis will prove the economic prospects of the new product. The idea on paper is converted into product. The product is shaped corresponding to the needs and desire of the buyers. Product development is the introduction of new products in, the present markets. New or improved products are offered by the firm to the market so as to give better satisfaction to the present customers. Laboratory tests technical evaluations are made strictly. By test marketing, we mean, what is likely to happen, by trial and error method when a product is introduced commercially into the market. These tests are planned and conducted in selected geographical areas, by marketing the new products. The reactions of consumers are watched. It facilitates to uncover the product fault, if any, which might have escaped the attention in the development stage. By this, future difficulties and problems are removed. This type of pre-testing is essential for a product before it is mass produced and marketed. Sometimes, at this stage, management may take decision to accept or reject the idea of marketing products. Designing the programme for test marketing involves making a number of decisions: Where and in how many markets should test be carried out? What should be the duration of test marketing? What criteria should be used to determine success or otherwise? This is the final stage of product planning. At this stage, production starts, marketing programme begins to operate and products flow to the market for sale. It has to compete with the existing products to secure maximum share in the market-sales and profits. When a product is born, it enters into the markets; and like human beings, has a life span-product life cycle. In launching a new product, the company must make four decisions: When should the product to be launched? Where should it be launched?

The New World Order or NWO is claimed to be an emerging clandestine totalitarian world government by various conspiracy theories.. The common theme in conspiracy theories about a New World Order is that a secretive power elite with a globalist agenda is conspiring to eventually rule the world through an authoritarian world government "which will replace sovereign nation-states" and an all.

Democrats take control of both houses of Congress. All banking transactions stop and embargo on exportation of gold, silver, and currency. Summons Congress to special session for March 9. Bank holiday ends March banks can reopen when they prove that they are solvent. Within three days, banks will reopen and national confidence picks up. March 12 FDR gives first "fireside chat". March 31 Congress passes the Reforestation Relief Act, establishing the Civilian Conservation Corps CCC ; it provides work immediately for , young men in reforestation, road construction and developing national parks. Work camps begin to spring up. By the time it eases in , two million people have worked on its projects. April 19 FDR takes the nation off of the gold standard. May 12 Congress passes the Federal Emergency Relief Act, which authorizes immediate grants to states for relief projects. Roosevelt signs the Agricultural Adjustment Act to provide immediate relief to farmers by setting prices for agricultural products and paying subsidies to farmers for curtailing production of certain crops that were in surplus. May 18 Congress establishes the Tennessee Valley Authority TVA to construct dams and power plants along the Tennessee Valley; electricity will go to residents, many of whom lacked it previously, and fertilizer will be sold. May 27 Congress passes the Federal Securities Act to monitor and regulate stocks and bonds. June 13 Congress passes the Home Owners Refinancing Act to provide mortgage money and other aid to homeowners. It will go out of business in June after providing loans for some one million mortgages. June 16 The final day of the "Hundred Days" session. The PWA is authorized to supervise the construction of roads, public buildings and other projects while providing employment. Compliance was to be voluntary; those who cooperate received the blue eagle "seal of approval. It will be declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in May It ceases operation in March December 5 The 21st Amendment goes into effect, repealing the 18th Amendment and ending prohibition. January 30 Congress passes the Gold Reserve Act in order to give government control over fluctuations in the value of the dollar. January 31 Roosevelt signs the Farm Mortgage Refinancing Act to assist farmers in refinancing their mortgages. February 2 Roosevelt establishes by executive order the Import-Export Bank of Washington to encourage commerce between the U. February 23 Congress passes the Crop Loan Act, which continues the Farm Credit Administration, providing loans to farmers based on crop production and harvesting. April 21 Congress passes the Cotton Control Act, imposing quotas limiting the cotton production of various areas and individuals. May 9 Jones-Costigan Act authorizes controls on both cane and beat sugar as well as sugar imports. First chairman is Joseph Kennedy. June 12 Farm Mortgage Foreclosure Act allowing loans to farmers to recover property lost to foreclosure. Taylor Grazing Act setting aside some 8 million acres of public land for grazing. Tobacco Control Act sets mandatory quotas limiting production. Federal Farm Bankruptcy Act placing a moratorium on farm mortgage foreclosures. Proposes long-term goals of providing for social security for aged, ill and unemployed, better housing and tax reform. April 8 Emergency Relief Appropriation Act authorizing almost five billion for immediate relief and increased employment on "useful projects," one of which is the Works Progress Administration WPA. May 6 The WPA begins. It will build thousands of roads, public buildings, parks and bridges and provide employment for artists, musicians, actors and writers. May 11 FDR establishes the Rural Electrification Administration to help bring electricity to areas previously where it was previously unavailable. A major setback to the New Deal, it is the first of many Supreme Court decisions that will go against FDR and lead to his court-packing proposal of Upheld as constitutional by Supreme Court in March August 14 FDR signs the Social Security Act guaranteeing pensions to those retiring at 65 with contributions from both employees and employers. Also provides financial aid to dependent children and blind people and establishes a system of unemployment insurance. Video courtesy Social Security Administration August 23 Congress passes the Banking Act of that revises the operation of the Federal Reserve System,

generally making banks more responsible and responsive to the public. August 26 FDR signs the Public Utilities Act giving federal agencies new powers of regulating the gas and electric companies. August 30 Congress passes the Revenue Act, increasing taxes on inheritances, gifts and higher income individuals. Butler Supreme Court rules that the Agricultural Adjustment Act is unconstitutional on the grounds that the act did not levy a tax but tried to control production, exceeding government responsibilities. November 3 Roosevelt defeats Alfred M. Landon in a presidential landslide victory electoral votes: Democrats hold onto House and Senate. The passage of the 20th Amendment in changed the inauguration date to January from March. The plan is ostensibly designed to "improve the efficiency of the entire system" by adding judges to all levels of the federal courts and adopting procedures to expedite the appeals process. The intent of the plan is obvious: FDR is criticized for wanting to "pack the court" and attacking the independence of the judiciary and subvert the Constitution. May 24 The Supreme Court rules that the Social Security Act is constitutional, essentially removing any impetus Roosevelt had to change the composition of the court. August 26 President Roosevelt signs the Judicial Procedure Reform Act, a compromise on his original reorganization plan. Congress passes the Chandler Act, as an amendment to the Federal Bankruptcy Act of , and sets forth procedures for settling debt through liquidation. January 4 In his annual State of the Union address to Congress, President Roosevelt shifts his emphasis from domestic issues to the tense international scene.