

Chapter 1 : Principles of Epidemiology | Lesson 1 - Section 1

The "Top 20 Principles from Psychology for pre-K to 12 Teaching and Learning" were created by psychologists representing a wide range of divisions, including those focused on education, school, developmental, social, cognitive, psychometrics, media, counseling and clinical psychology, and were designed to apply psychological science broadly to pre-K to 12 teaching.

Conclusion Introduction Most people today can hardly conceive of life without the internet. Now, at the click of a mouse, the world can be "at your fingertips" – that is, if you can use a mouse. This introduction should help you understand how people with disabilities use the web, the frustrations they feel when they cannot access the web, and what you can do to make your sites more accessible. The Web Offers Unprecedented Opportunities The internet is one of the best things that has ever happened to people with disabilities. You may not have thought about it that way, but all you have to do is think back to the days before the internet to see why this is so. For example, before the internet, how did blind people read newspapers? Audiotapes or Braille printouts were expensive - a Braille version of the Sunday New York Times would be too bulky to be practical. At best, they could ask a family member or friend to read the newspaper to them. This method works, but it makes blind people dependent upon others. Most newspapers now publish their content online in a format that has the potential to be read by screen readers used by the blind. These software programs read electronic text out loud so that blind people can use computers and access any text content through the computer. They simply open a web browser and listen as their screen reader reads the newspaper to them, and they do it independently, when they want to, and as soon as the content is published. Similarly, people with motor disabilities who cannot pick up a newspaper or turn its pages can access online newspapers through their computer, using certain assistive technologies that adapt the computer interface to their own disabilities. Sometimes the adaptations are simple, such as having the person place a stick in the mouth and use it to type keyboard commands. In other cases, the adaptations are more sophisticated, as in the use of special keyboards or eye-tracking software that allows people to use a computer with nothing more than eye movements. People who are deaf may be able to read newspapers on their own, but they can also read online transcripts or captions of online multimedia content. Many people with cognitive disabilities can also benefit greatly from the structure and flexibility of web content. For example, some sites can only be navigated using a mouse, and only a very small percentage of video or multimedia content has been captioned for the Deaf. What if the internet content is only accessible by using a mouse? And what if web developers use graphics instead of text? If screen readers can only read text, how would they read the graphics to people who are blind? As soon as you start asking these types of questions, you begin to see that there are a few potential glitches in the accessibility of the internet to people with disabilities. Not all of these people have disabilities that make it difficult for them to access the internet, but it is still a significant portion of the population. Businesses would be unwise to purposely exclude 20, 10, or even 5 percent of their potential customers from their web sites. For schools, universities, and government entities it would not only be unwise, but in many cases, it would also violate the law.

Chapter 2 : The Crisis Log- Some Key Principles | BCI

Webinar; Join Andy Carvell and James Lythe for a trip back to the fundamentals of managing a crisis log. During the session, we will take a look at the origins of information logging, how it has become so crucial in the modern business world and also, some common mistakes companies make when managing a crisis.

In other words, individual photons can deliver more or less energy, but only depending on their frequencies. In nature, single photons are rarely encountered. The Sun and emission sources available in the 19th century emit vast numbers of photons every second, and so the importance of the energy carried by each individual photon was not obvious. However, although the photon is a particle, it was still being described as having the wave-like property of frequency. Effectively, the account of light as a particle is insufficient, and its wave-like nature is still required. A photon of ultraviolet light delivers a high amount of energy – enough to contribute to cellular damage such as occurs in a sunburn. So, an infrared lamp can warm a large surface, perhaps large enough to keep people comfortable in a cold room, but it cannot give anyone a sunburn. Anomalous results may occur in the case of individual electrons. For instance, an electron that was already excited above the equilibrium level of the photoelectric device might be ejected when it absorbed uncharacteristically low frequency illumination. Statistically, however, the characteristic behavior of a photoelectric device reflects the behavior of the vast majority of its electrons, which are at their equilibrium level. This point is helpful in comprehending the distinction between the study of individual particles in quantum dynamics and the study of massed particles in classical physics. These properties suggested a model in which electrons circle around the nucleus like planets orbiting a sun. A second, related, puzzle was the emission spectrum of atoms. When a gas is heated, it gives off light only at discrete frequencies. For example, the visible light given off by hydrogen consists of four different colors, as shown in the picture below. The intensity of the light at different frequencies is also different. By contrast, white light consists of a continuous emission across the whole range of visible frequencies. The formula also predicted some additional spectral lines in ultraviolet and infrared light that had not been observed at the time. These lines were later observed experimentally, raising confidence in the value of the formula. Emission spectrum of hydrogen. When excited, hydrogen gas gives off light in four distinct colors spectral lines in the visible spectrum, as well as a number of lines in the infrared and ultraviolet.

Chapter 3 : A Basic Buddhism Guide: 5 Minute Introduction

In this section we provide a brief introduction to some of the key moral theories and ethical frameworks that have had an important influence on health care practice, particularly in Western medicine.

This book is currently in draft form; material is not final. Learning Objective Identify and describe five key principles of verbal communication. Verbal communication is based on several basic principles. Language Has Rules Language is a code, a collection of symbols, letters, or words with arbitrary meanings that are arranged according to the rules of syntax and are used to communicate. An introduction to human communication: Did you find that some of the definitions did not match your understanding of the terms? The words themselves have meaning within their specific context or language community. The words themselves only carry meaning if you know the understood meaning and have a grasp of their context to interpret them correctly. There are three types of rules which govern or control our use of words. You may not be aware that they exist, or that they influence you, but from the moment you text a word or speak, these rules govern your communications. Think of a word that is all right to use in certain situations and not in others. And how do you know? Syntactic rules Govern the order of words in a sentence. In some languages, such as German, syntax or word order is strictly prescribed. English syntax, in contrast, is relatively flexible and open to style. Still, there are definite combinations of words that are correct and incorrect in English. Semantics is the study of meaning in language. It considers what words mean or are intended to mean, as opposed to their sound, spelling, grammatical function, and so on. Does a given statement refer to other statements already communicated? Is the statement true or false? Does it carry a certain intent? What does the sender or receiver need to know in order to understand its meaning? These are questions addressed by semantic rules. Contextual rules Govern meaning and word choice according to context and social custom. Even when we follow these linguistic rules, miscommunication is possible, for our cultural context or community may hold different meanings for the words used than the source intended. Words attempt to represent the ideas we want to communicate, but they are sometimes limited by factors beyond our control. They often require us to negotiate their meaning, or to explain what we mean in more than one way, in order to create a common vocabulary. You may need to state a word, define it, and provide an example in order to come to an understanding with your team about the meaning of your message. Our Reality Is Shaped by Our Language What would your life be like if you had been raised in a country other than the one where you grew up? Or suppose you had been born male instead of female, or vice versa. Or had been raised in the northeastern U. In any of these cases, you would not have the same identity you have today. You would have learned another set of customs, values, traditions, other language patterns and ways of communicating. You would be a different person who communicated in different ways. As an adult, you can choose to see things from a new or diverse perspective, but what language do you think with? Your language itself, ever changing and growing, in many ways determines your reality. Suppose you were raised in a culture that values formality. At work, you pride yourself on being well dressed. The structure of scientific revolutions 3rd ed. University of Chicago Press. The basics of speech communication. The paradigm, or worldview, may be individual or collective. And paradigm shifts are often painful. New ideas are always suspect, and usually opposed, without any other reason than because they are not already common. Social justice in the liberal state. As an example, consider the earth-heavens paradigm. Medieval Europeans believed that the Earth was flat and that the edge was to be avoided, otherwise you might fall off. Eventually, someone challenged the accepted view. Over time, despite considerable resistance to protect the status quo, people came to better understand the earth and its relationship to the heavens. In the same way, the makes of the Intel microprocessor once thought that a slight calculation error, unlikely to negatively impact The pentium chip story: Recalls and prompt, public communication in response to similar issues are now the industry-wide protocol. Paradigms involve premises that are taken as fact. How does this insight lends itself to your understanding of verbal communication? Do all people share the same paradigms, words, or ideas? Outside of their worldview? Just as you look back at your macarena performance, get outside of your own frame of reference and consider how to best communicate your

thoughts, ideas and points to a group that may not have your same experiences or understanding of the topic. Our experiences are like sunglasses, tinting the way we see the world. Our challenge, perhaps, is to avoid letting them function as blinders, like those worn by working horses, which create tunnel vision and limit our perspective. Language Is Arbitrary and Symbolic As we have discussed previously, words, by themselves, do not have any inherent meaning. Humans give meaning to them, and their meanings change across time. The arbitrary symbols, including letters, numbers, and punctuation marks, stand for concepts in our experience. Words have two types of meanings: Attention to both is necessary to reduce the possibility of misinterpretation. The connotative meaning A meaning not often found in the dictionary but in the community of users; it can involve an emotional association, and can be individual or collective, but is not universal. It can involve an emotional association with a word, positive or negative, and can be individual or collective, but is not universal. With a common vocabulary in both denotative and connotative terms, effective communication becomes a more distinct possibility. But what if we have to transfer meaning from one vocabulary to another? That is essentially what we are doing when we translate a message. In such cases, language and culture can sometimes make for interesting twists. Lost, and gained, in the translation. New York Times November In Poland, where blonde jokes are popular and common, the film title translated back to English for our use was For the Love of a Blonde. Capturing our ideas with words is a challenge when both conversational partners speak the same language, but across languages, cultures, and generations the complexity multiplies exponentially. Language Is Abstract Words represent aspects of our environment, and can play an important role in that environment. They may describe an important idea or concept, but the very act of labeling and invoking a word simplifies and distorts our concept of the thing itself. This ability to simplify concepts makes it easier to communicate, but it sometimes makes us lose track of the specific meaning we are trying to convey through abstraction. Freedom, status, or style? Does what you drive say something about you? To describe a car as a form of transportation is to consider one of its most basic, and universal aspects. This level of abstraction means we lose individual distinctions between cars until we impose another level of labeling. We could also examine cost, size, engine displacement, fuel economy, and style. We might arrive at an American classic, the Mustang, and consider it for all of these factors and its legacy as an accessible American sports car. To describe it in terms of transportation only is to lose the distinctiveness of what makes a Mustang a desirable American sports car. Adapted from DeVito, J. Addison Wesley Longman, p. We can see how, at the extreme level of abstraction, a car is like any other automobile. We can also see how, at the base level, the concept is most concrete. By focusing on concrete terms and examples, you help your group grasp your content. Language Organizes and Classifies Reality We use language to create and express some sense of order in our world. We often group words that represent concepts by their physical proximity or their similarity to one another. For example, in biology, animals with similar traits are classified together. Our ability to organize is useful, but artificial. The systems of organization we use are not part of the natural world but an expression of our views about the natural world. What is a doctor? There was once a time in the United States where that gender stereotype was more than just a stereotype, it was the general rule, the social custom, the norm. Now it no longer holds true. More and more men are training to serve as nurses, and Business Week noted in that one-third of the U. Are there too many women doctors?

Chapter 4 : Introduction to quantum mechanics - Wikipedia

the additional cost resulting from a small increase (one unit) in some activity The Marginal Principle increase the level of an activity as long as its marginal benefit exceeds its marginal cost.

Buddhism is a religion to about million people around the world. It has its origins about 2, years ago when Siddhartha Gotama, known as the Buddha, was himself awakened enlightened at the age of Buddhism explains a purpose to life, it explains apparent injustice and inequality around the world, and it provides a code of practice or way of life that leads to true happiness. Buddhism is becoming popular in western countries for a number of reasons, The first good reason is Buddhism has answers to many of the problems in modern materialistic societies. It also includes for those who are interested a deep understanding of the human mind and natural therapies which prominent psychologists around the world are now discovering to be both very advanced and effective. At 29, he realised that wealth and luxury did not guarantee happiness, so he explored the different teachings religions and philosophies of the day, to find the key to human happiness. He was not, nor did he claim to be. He was a man who taught a path to enlightenment from his own experience. Buddhists sometimes pay respect to images of the Buddha, not in worship, nor to ask for favours. A statue of the Buddha with hands rested gently in its lap and a compassionate smile reminds us to strive to develop peace and love within ourselves. Bowing to the statue is an expression of gratitude for the teaching. One of the Buddhist teachings is that wealth does not guarantee happiness and also wealth is impermanent. The people of every country suffer whether rich or poor, but those who understand Buddhist teachings can find true happiness. There are many different types of Buddhism, because the emphasis changes from country to country due to customs and culture. Buddhism is also a belief system which is tolerant of all other beliefs or religions. Buddhism agrees with the moral teachings of other religions but Buddhism goes further by providing a long term purpose within our existence, through wisdom and true understanding. That is why Buddhists do not preach and try to convert, only explain if an explanation is sought. Science is knowledge which can be made into a system, which depends upon seeing and testing facts and stating general natural laws. The core of Buddhism fit into this definition, because the Four Noble truths see below can be tested and proven by anyone in fact the Buddha himself asked his followers to test the teaching rather than accept his word as true. Buddhism depends more on understanding than faith. The first truth is that life is suffering i. We also endure psychological suffering like loneliness frustration, fear, embarrassment, disappointment and anger. This is an irrefutable fact that cannot be denied. It is realistic rather than pessimistic because pessimism is expecting things to be bad. The second truth is that suffering is caused by craving and aversion. We will suffer if we expect other people to conform to our expectation, if we want others to like us, if we do not get something we want,etc. In other words, getting what you want does not guarantee happiness. Rather than constantly struggling to get what you want, try to modify your wanting. Wanting deprives us of contentment and happiness. A lifetime of wanting and craving and especially the craving to continue to exist, creates a powerful energy which causes the individual to be born. So craving leads to physical suffering because it causes us to be reborn. The third truth is that suffering can be overcome and happiness can be attained; that true happiness and contentment are possible. We then have more time and energy to help others. The fourth truth is that the Noble 8-fold Path is the path which leads to the end of suffering. In summary, the Noble 8-fold Path is being moral through what we say, do and our livelihood , focussing the mind on being fully aware of our thoughts and actions, and developing wisdom by understanding the Four Noble Truths and by developing compassion for others. The moral code within Buddhism is the precepts, of which the main five are: Karma is the law that every cause has an effect, i. This simple law explains a number of things: Karma underlines the importance of all individuals being responsible for their past and present actions. How can we test the karmic effect of our actions? The answer is summed up by looking at 1 the intention behind the action, 2 effects of the action on oneself, and 3 the effects on others. Buddhism teaches that wisdom should be developed with compassion. At one extreme, you could be a good hearted fool and at the other extreme, you could attain knowledge without any emotion. Buddhism uses the middle path to develop both. The highest wisdom is seeing that in reality, all

phenomena are incomplete, impermanent and do not constitute a fixed entity. True wisdom is not simply believing what we are told but instead experiencing and understanding truth and reality. Wisdom requires an open, objective, unbigoted mind. The Buddhist path requires courage, patience, flexibility and intelligence. Compassion includes qualities of sharing, readiness to give comfort, sympathy, concern, caring. In Buddhism, we can really understand others, when we can really understand ourselves, through wisdom. Buddhist teachings can be understood and tested by anyone. Buddhism teaches that the solutions to our problems are within ourselves not outside. The Buddha asked all his followers not to take his word as true, but rather to test the teachings for themselves. This makes Buddhism less of a fixed package of beliefs which is to be accepted in its entirety, and more of a teaching which each person learns and uses in their own way. Prepared by Brian White , with thanks to Ven S.

Chapter 5 : Key principles for monitoring and evaluation

Page 2 Five Key Principles, which Guarantee Business Results Hemsley Fraser's Five Key, Principles are intended to work in a sequence, which take the client and the advisor through a logical and comprehensive thinking and decision.

If you think about the systems that people build, there is usually a set of key abstractions that merit being identified. Everything that should be identifiable should obviously get an ID " on the Web, there is a unified concept for IDs: To drive home this point: Imagine what an awfully horrid business decision it would be if an online store such as Amazon. When confronted with this idea, many people wonder whether this means they should expose their database entries or their IDs directly " and are often appalled by the mere idea, since years of object-oriented practice have told us to hide the persistence aspects as an implementation detail. But this is not a conflict at all: Usually, the things " the resources " that merit being identified with a URI are far more abstract than a database entry. For example, an Order resource might be composed of order items, an address and many other aspects that you might not want to expose as individually identifiable resources. This, in turn, can lead to the creation of more persistent entities than in a non-RESTful design. Here are some examples of URIs you might come up with: But take a look at these: But these collections are actually things " resources " themselves, and they definitely merit identification. Note that the benefits of having a single, globally unified naming scheme apply both to the usage of the Web in your browser and to machine-to-machine communication. To summarize the first principle: At its core is the concept of hypermedia, or in other words: Consider the following made-up XML fragment: The beauty of the link approach using URIs is that the links can point to resources that are provided by a different application, a different server, or even a different company on another continent " because the naming scheme is a global standard, all of the resources that make up the Web can be linked to each other. In short, the fact that the server or service provider, if you prefer provides a set of links to the client the service consumer enables the client to move the application from one state to the next by following a link. We will look at the effects of this aspect in another article soon; for the moment, just keep in mind that links are an extremely useful way to make an application dynamic. To summarize this principles: Use links to refer to identifiable things resources wherever possible. Hyperlinking is what makes the Web the Web. Use standard methods There was an implicit assumption in the discussion of the first two principles: It knows what to do with it because every resource supports the same interface, the same set of methods or operations, if you prefer. The meaning of these methods is defined in the HTTP specification, along with some guarantees about their behavior. The idempotence guarantee means you can simply issue the request again. Let me spend some time trying to convince you that this is not the case. Consider the following example of a simple procurement scenario: You can see that there are two services defined here without implying any particular implementation technology. If a client wants to consume these services, it needs to be coded against this particular interface " there is no way to use a client that was built before these interfaces were specified to meaningfully interact with them. You might come up with something like this: You can see that what have been specific operations of a service have been mapped to the standard HTTP methods " and to disambiguate, I have created a whole universe of new resources. Some people have used a triangle to visualize this: Imagine the three vertices as knobs that you can turn. In the second, you have a fixed number of operations, many kinds of data and many objects to invoke those fixed methods upon. The point of this is to illustrate that you can basically express anything you like with both approaches. Why is this important? Essentially, it makes your application part of the Web " its contribution to what has turned the Web into the most successful application of the Internet is proportional to the number of resources it adds to it. The uniform interface also enables every component that understands the HTTP application protocol to interact with your application. For clients to be able to interact with your resources, they should implement the default application protocol HTTP correctly, i. The approach taken by HTTP is to allow for a separation of concerns between handling the data and invoking operations. In other words, a client that knows how to handle a particular data format can interact with all resources that can provide a representation in this format. Using HTTP content negotiation, a client can ask for a representation

in a particular format: If the client sends a different request, e. I have not shown the responses, which would contain metadata about the type of data in the HTTP Content-type header. Of course all of this does not only apply to the data sent from the server to the client, but also for the reverse direction – a server that can consume data in specific formats does not care about the particular type of client, provided it follows the application protocol. There is another significant benefit of having multiple representations of a resource in practice: If you provide both an HTML and an XML representation of your resources, they are consumable not only by your application, but also by every standard Web browser – in other words, information in your application becomes available to everyone who knows how to use the Web. There is another way to exploit this: Conflating the two tasks into one is an amazingly useful way to get a better Web interface for both humans and other applications. Provide multiple representations of resources for different needs. Communicate statelessly The last principle I want to address is stateless communication. REST mandates that state be either turned into resource state, or kept on the client. In other words, a server should not have to retain some sort of communication state for any of the clients it communicates with beyond a single request. But there are other aspects that might be much more important: The statelessness constraint isolates the client against changes on the server as it is not dependent on talking to the same server in two consecutive requests. REST in theory I have a confession to make: But I wanted to start things a little differently than usual, so I did not provide the formal background and history of REST in the beginning. Let me try to address this, if somewhat briefly. To understand the relationship between these different aspects, we have to take a look at the history of REST. Roy had been one of the primary designer of many essential Web protocols, including HTTP and URIs, and he formalized a lot of the ideas behind them in the document. In the dissertation, Roy first defines a methodology to talk about architectural styles – high-level, abstract patterns that express the core ideas behind an architectural approach. Each architectural style comes with a set of constraints that define it. If all of this sounds quite abstract to you, you are right – REST in itself is a high-level style that could be implemented using many different technologies, and instantiated using different values for its abstract properties. For example, REST includes the concepts of resources and a uniform interface – i. Of course this sounds a little zealous – and in fact there are often reasons why one would violate a REST constraint, simply because every constraint induces some trade-off that might not be acceptable in a particular situation. But often, REST constraints are violated due to a simple lack of understanding of their benefits. To provide one particularly nasty example: But more on this, and other notable abuses, in a follow-up article. Stay on top of trends in the industry with one monthly newsletter , written by architects for architects.

Introduction to Web Accessibility. with disabilities face on the web and some of the motivations for web accessibility. a list of some key principles of.

The same is true in characterizing epidemiologic events, whether it be an outbreak of norovirus among cruise ship passengers or the use of mammograms to detect early breast cancer. The word epidemiology comes from the Greek words epi, meaning on or upon, demos, meaning people, and logos, meaning the study of. In other words, the word epidemiology has its roots in the study of what befalls a population. Many definitions have been proposed, but the following definition captures the underlying principles and public health spirit of epidemiology: Epidemiology is the study of the distribution and determinants of health-related states or events in specified populations, and the application of this study to the control of health problems 1. Key terms in this definition reflect some of the important principles of epidemiology. Study Epidemiology is a scientific discipline with sound methods of scientific inquiry at its foundation. Epidemiology is data-driven and relies on a systematic and unbiased approach to the collection, analysis, and interpretation of data. Basic epidemiologic methods tend to rely on careful observation and use of valid comparison groups to assess whether what was observed, such as the number of cases of disease in a particular area during a particular time period or the frequency of an exposure among persons with disease, differs from what might be expected. However, epidemiology also draws on methods from other scientific fields, including biostatistics and informatics, with biologic, economic, social, and behavioral sciences. In fact, epidemiology is often described as the basic science of public health, and for good reason. First, epidemiology is a quantitative discipline that relies on a working knowledge of probability, statistics, and sound research methods. Second, epidemiology is a method of causal reasoning based on developing and testing hypotheses grounded in such scientific fields as biology, behavioral sciences, physics, and ergonomics to explain health-related behaviors, states, and events. However, epidemiology is not just a research activity but an integral component of public health, providing the foundation for directing practical and appropriate public health action based on this science and causal reasoning. Frequency refers not only to the number of health events such as the number of cases of meningitis or diabetes in a population, but also to the relationship of that number to the size of the population. The resulting rate allows epidemiologists to compare disease occurrence across different populations. Pattern refers to the occurrence of health-related events by time, place, and person. Time patterns may be annual, seasonal, weekly, daily, hourly, weekday versus weekend, or any other breakdown of time that may influence disease or injury occurrence. Personal characteristics include demographic factors which may be related to risk of illness, injury, or disability such as age, sex, marital status, and socioeconomic status, as well as behaviors and environmental exposures. Characterizing health events by time, place, and person are activities of descriptive epidemiology, discussed in more detail later in this lesson. Epidemiology is also used to search for determinants, which are the causes and other factors that influence the occurrence of disease and other health-related events. Epidemiologists assume that illness does not occur randomly in a population, but happens only when the right accumulation of risk factors or determinants exists in an individual. They assess whether groups with different rates of disease differ in their demographic characteristics, genetic or immunologic make-up, behaviors, environmental exposures, or other so-called potential risk factors. Ideally, the findings provide sufficient evidence to direct prompt and effective public health control and prevention measures. Health-related states or events Epidemiology was originally focused exclusively on epidemics of communicable diseases 3 but was subsequently expanded to address endemic communicable diseases and non-communicable infectious diseases. By the middle of the 20th Century, additional epidemiologic methods had been developed and applied to chronic diseases, injuries, birth defects, maternal-child health, occupational health, and environmental health. Then epidemiologists began to look at behaviors related to health and well-being, such as amount of exercise and seat belt use. Now, with the recent explosion in molecular methods, epidemiologists can make important strides in examining genetic markers of disease risk. Indeed, the term health-related states or events may be seen as anything that affects the well-being of a population.

Therefore, the clinician and the epidemiologist have different responsibilities when faced with a person with illness. For example, when a patient with diarrheal disease presents, both are interested in establishing the correct diagnosis. However, while the clinician usually focuses on treating and caring for the individual, the epidemiologist focuses on identifying the exposure or source that caused the illness; the number of other persons who may have been similarly exposed; the potential for further spread in the community; and interventions to prevent additional cases or recurrences. Like the practice of medicine, the practice of epidemiology is both a science and an art. To make the proper diagnosis and prescribe appropriate treatment for a patient, the clinician combines medical scientific knowledge with experience, clinical judgment, and understanding of the patient. Summary Epidemiology is the study scientific, systematic, data-driven of the distribution frequency, pattern and determinants causes, risk factors of health-related states and events not just diseases in specified populations patient is community, individuals viewed collectively , and the application of since epidemiology is a discipline within public health this study to the control of health problems. Match the term to the activity that best describes it. You should match only one term per activity.

Chapter 7 : A Brief Introduction to REST

Introduction to Management and Leadership Concepts, Principles, and Practices calendrierdelascience.com that managers at all levels in an organization do falls outside the purview of the five management functions.

Before we dive into the principles of microeconomics, we need to define some of the major ideas that lie at the heart of economics. What, for example, is the economic way of thinking? What do economists mean when they throw around terms like market structure and the invisible hand? This unit will identify and define these terms before addressing the driving principle behind microeconomics: These decisions are necessary, because all resources are scarce. In other words, no good or item is infinitely available. This unit will also introduce you to a number of economic models, the assumptions and constraints associated with each, and the ways they help us better understand real-life situations. Completing this unit should take you approximately 9 hours.

Supply and Demand This unit will first introduce you to the *ceteris paribus* assumption, which is crucial to building correlations between economic variables. When using *ceteris paribus*, we assume that all variables - with the exception of those in explicit consideration - will remain constant. We will then examine the supply and demand models and the resulting market equilibrium that occurs where the supply curve and the demand curve intersect. We will also look at what causes movements along the curve and the set of factors that cause the curves to shift, affecting both price and quantity, before discussing the meaning and significance of elasticity. Next, we will take a look at what happens when a market fails to produce a reasonable equilibrium. This situation typically occurs when either the market is not competitive or complete, or its participants are ill-informed. We will evaluate various ways in which the government can address these failures and begin to understand the intricate relationship between government and economics. Completing this unit should take you approximately 18 hours.

Markets and Individual Maximizing Behavior This unit will examine the ways in which markets increase overall welfare through the concepts of consumer and producer surplus. We have already learned that, at its most fundamental level, microeconomics is the study of how we make decisions. You will find this concept useful when looking more closely at why firms produce certain levels of output, taking into consideration opportunity cost and sunk fixed cost. This unit concludes with the causes and ramifications of income inequality. Completing this unit should take you approximately 10 hours.

The Consumer This unit will focus on the individual consumer and the characteristics that compel a consumer to choose to spend income on goods and services. You will explore these concepts more fully in this unit. Completing this unit should take you approximately 12 hours.

The Producer In this unit, you will learn about one of the most important economic agents: The producer firm is responsible for creating the production function output and is subject to various cost measures as well as the results of diminishing returns. You will explore these ideas more fully as you delve into the relationship between quantity of input and quantity of output. Completing this unit should take you approximately 8 hours.

Competitive and Non-competitive Markets This unit will introduce the concept of perfect competition, an ideal model that serves as a benchmark against which real-world market structures are analyzed. Also known as the model of pure competition, perfect competition results in an efficient allocation of resources. In the real world, however, unregulated markets which are central to perfect competition may fail to create desired outcomes for a number of reasons. Economists refer to these situations as examples of imperfect competition. In this unit, you will first study the Model of Perfect Competition and then move on to what may be considered the antithesis of perfect competition, the Monopoly Model. You will then learn about imperfect competition and the two models that fall under it: Completing this unit should take you approximately 23 hours.

Resource Markets This unit outlines how firms decide how much they will use their resources which include land, labor, capital, and entrepreneurial ability – all of which are required to produce the final good and at what price. The demand for resources is derived from the demand for the final goods that are produced with them. For example, if the demand for automobiles the final good were to increase, the demand for steel and any other resource used in the production of the auto would also increase. Completing this unit should take you approximately 3 hours.

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Chapter 8 : Teaching & Learning Principles - Eberly Center - Carnegie Mellon University

In this article, Stefan Tilkov provides a pragmatic introduction to REST (REpresentational State Transfer), the architecture behind the World Wide Web, and covers the key principles: Identifiable.

Chapter 9 : Social security : an introduction to the basic principles (Book,) [calendrierdelascience.com]

Introduction to Accounting Principles Did you know? To make the topic of Accounting Principles even easier to understand, we created a collection of premium materials called AccountingCoach PRO.