

### Chapter 1 : Affinity Group Inc. | RV Business - Part 3

*Progressive Lexington - part of Three Rivers Affinity Groups, Lexington, Massachusetts. likes. Progressive Lexington (MA) organizes around issues and.*

I pick up here where I left off in my last piece: I think that some of this is very personal. There is an instinctive sympathy for gay students and the marginalization many have experienced, an instinct I find highly commendable. In my experience based on visits to over a hundred campuses and attendance at literally dozens of conferences of college administrators there is also an instinctive suspicion of Evangelical Christianity, which many college administrators associate principally with the marginalization of gay students and women. I understand this but disagree with it. Of course, individuals have a right to their experience and their interpretation of it, but to harbor ill-will toward Christian student groups because of bad experiences in your hometown church seems unprofessional to me. This leaves the best reason for the instinctive suspicion that many college administrators harbor toward Evangelical Christian groups: The logic goes like this. Conservative Christians are in the halls of power with both the penchant for and the ability to legislate discrimination against groups they do not like. Gay folks are at the top of that list. This is not an unreasonable concern. Trump reportedly announced his ban of transgender individuals in the military after being urged to do so by a set of Evangelical Christians close to the White House. The question is what does this have to do with Evangelical student groups on campus? I think the logic of some college administrators is that the first year student from rural Tennessee playing guitar at the InterVarsity Bible study and Franklin Graham are all part of one big movement seeking to legislate conservative Christianity. What service to liberal democracy can the college administrator provide? He can prevent a foothold for this movement on campus. This seems to me a tortured logic. A reasonable number of these Evangelical student groups are very small. Business Leaders in Christ at the University of Iowa reportedly had about 10 students. A similar group that Bowdoin College de-registered had about 25 active members. Moreover, these groups are decidedly countercultural on most campuses, where a norm of hard partying and sexual permissiveness reign. Frankly, I have a ton of respect for students who are doing their best to remain square I use the term with genuine love in that environment. Most importantly, none of the groups to my knowledge are doing anything close to seeking to legislate conservative Christianity in their college environment. In fact, they are building coalitions with individuals and groups with whom they disagree on the principle that everyone should have the freedom to express and associate as they wish – Muslims, Jews, atheists, gays, everyone, which includes Evangelical Christians. It is a right guaranteed by American law, and it is the genius behind our thriving civil society. It should be noted that Supreme Court decisions are actually mixed on the subject of how much latitude religious groups should have to constitute themselves. Clearly, these situations are challenging. There is one point that I want to take special care to emphasize: College administrators ought to be taking their cues from these interesting civic collaborations. Not only are good general policies nearly impossible to come by, the concentration of power should put fear in the hearts of anyone who cares about liberal democracy. Once that sword is brought out against this group on that issue, it can too easily be brought ought again and again and again. There are limits to this, of course. No university should allow a KKK group or a pro-pedophile group to stand. And there are very difficult cases, for example the Bob Jones decision where the Supreme Court found that it was constitutionally legal for the federal government to revoke the tax-exempt status of a private Christian college for its racist policy barring interracial dating. I agree with that decision, even though it was the federal government using coercive power against a private association, because I think the particular circumstances of years of institutionalized racism demanded an exception to the general rule of identity-associations being allowed to constitute themselves. Are gay rights analogous to issues of racial equality? I am instinctively sympathetic to this, but I worry that more harm than good is done in the process, especially because it grants administrative authorities too much power and uses a specific case to drive general policies with a host of negative affects, like requiring you to de-register student groups that you actually want to support. The First Amendment of our Constitution with its protections of expression, association and assembly provides for this.

Use your programmatic powers instead of your coercive ones. Help those students start religious groups that are gay friendly virtually every liberal protestant denomination in the United States has a wing that is LGBT-affirming. Send them to conferences. Spend time talking to them. Make it clear that you want them to thrive, but your basket has lots of carrots and very few sticks. Interestingly, there are a number of gay individuals and groups who prefer it this way. Listen to Jonathan Rauch in this video. This makes perfect sense when you consider that not so long ago administrators tried to use their coercive powers to ban LGBT groups. In the early s, the University of New Hampshire tried to shut down a gay student group. In , a federal court ruled against the administrative authorities at the University, siding with the gay student group and affirming its rights to expression, assembly and association. It also raises this uncomfortable possibility: They might not have liked the religious groups that excluded people in their community, but they preferred to engage them in dialogue in the public square rather than have administrative authorities use coercive powers.

### Chapter 2 : Smart SCADA Alarm Management Part 3: 9 Best Practices

*affinity groups* Passionate women impacting our community through leadership and service. They participate in projects to improve health, education, and economic outcomes for our neighbors.

If it is designed properly, it can make your life easier. If done poorly or left to chance, you can put your facility at risk and even decrease employee morale. In part 1 , we talked about the difference between events and alarms. Alarm Priority All actionable conditions warrant attention, but some carry more weight than others. All prioritized alarms should first be based on safety, and then on potential economic impact. Based on the number of critical alarms at any given time, one alarm could be considered a higher priority than another high-level alarm. At a solar energy plant, for example, a substation trip is a higher priority alarm than a malfunctioning inverter. However, a malfunctioning inverter is a higher priority than one tracker actuator not moving. To keep more important alarms top-of-mind, higher priority alarms should always be the most visible alarm conditions in your HMI. By developing an alarm priority scheme aligned with the expected service levels, operators are not required to decide what is most important. Some alarms or conditions in a system will trigger multiple alarms. A circuit breaker that trips or a power supply that fails may trigger a series of alarms related to a loss of power, such as device communication failure. If the system is configured to automatically notify support personnel via a CMMS or alarm notification system, multiple support personnel may be dispatched simultaneously. Under the prior scenario, dispatching a network technician would be a waste of time since the communication failure had nothing to do with the network or communication equipment. Most modern SCADA systems have advanced alarm handling capabilities that allow sophisticated logic to be applied to evaluating alarm conditions. Common scenarios where alarm suppression can come in handy include: An instrument out of calibration Maintenance or testing conducted on equipment A change in operating conditions All these conditions could result in alarms that an operator has no ability to fix. Not only that, these conditions could lead to equipment going into and out of alarms repeatedly. The ability to suppress alarms either proactively or in reaction to a specific condition can greatly reduce the amount of nuisance alarms in a system. Exercise caution with alarm suppression. An audit trail should be developed in which every suppressed alarm should log the operator who placed the alarm into suppression. Time limits should be set for the duration an alarm is allowed to be suppressed. If alarms are allowed to be suppressed indefinitely, I recommend an automatic daily report distributed to facility managers. Alerts should only be sent to the group of individuals that can provide the corrective action to fix the condition that created the alarm. For example, in an energy plant, you might want to create three alarm groups: Chiller plant Boiler plant Emergency power supply system If an alarm goes off for the emergency power system group, it will be sent to electricians not mechanics. And vice versa for chiller and boiler plants. Not only can internal personnel be notified of alarm conditions, but third-party service providers can also be notified to respond. Alarm handling systems can be set up to develop the appropriate sequence and associated escalation routine for notification of support personnel. For example, if a generator fails to start, the system will note the day and time and determine if it needs to notify the electrician on duty. If there is no response or acknowledgement of the alarm after a period of time, the system can then send a notification to the generator service provider. An alarm management system that implements priorities, coordination, and groups provides owners and operators with an effective tool to keep facilities and assets running effectively, reliably, and safely. Best Practices Allan D. Evora is a leading expert in control systems integration and president of Affinity Energy with over 20 years of industry experience working in every capacity of the power automation project life cycle. Allan is an alumnus of Syracuse University with a B. Throughout his career, Allan has demonstrated his passion for providing solutions. A passion for data acquisition, specialty networks, and custom software drives him to incorporate openness, simplicity, and integrity into every design in which he is involved. Adam Baker is Senior Sales Executive at Affinity Energy with responsibility for providing subject matter expertise in utility-scale solar plant controls, instrumentation, and data acquisition. After a 6-year stint in controls design and architecture for the PV solar market, Adam joined Affinity Energy in and returned to sales leadership, where he has spent

most of his career. Adam has a B.

### Chapter 3 : Identity, Affinity and Christ - Reformation21 Blog

*Affinity Photo - Film Strip Tutorial part 3 There are 3 video tutorials available made by affinitytutorials that are made in the German language. I have tried to follow what affinitytutorials did.*

Select Azure Active Directory. Select New application registration. Provide a name and URL for the application. You cannot create credentials for a Native application ; therefore, that type does not work for an automated application. After setting the values, select Create. You have created your application. To get those values, use the following steps: From App registrations in Azure Active Directory, select your application. Copy the Application ID and store it in your application code. Some sample applications refer to this value as the client ID. To generate an authentication key, select Settings. To generate an authentication key, select Keys. Provide a description of the key, and a duration for the key. When done, select Save. After saving the key, the value of the key is displayed. Copy this value because you are not able to retrieve the key later. You provide the key value with the application ID to log in as the application. Store the key value where your application can retrieve it. Decide which role represents the right permissions for the application. To learn about the available roles, see RBAC: You can set the scope at the level of the subscription, resource group, or resource. Permissions are inherited to lower levels of scope. For example, adding an application to the Reader role for a resource group means it can read the resource group and any resources it contains. Navigate to the level of scope you wish to assign the application to. For example, to assign a role at the subscription scope, select Subscriptions. You could instead select a resource group or resource. Select the particular subscription resource group or resource to assign the application to. Select the role you wish to assign to the application. The following image shows the Reader role. To find your application, you must provide the name of it in the search field. Select Save to finish assigning the role. You see your application in the list of users assigned to a role for that scope.

### Chapter 4 : Making Kitchen Knives – Part 3 – Basic Grind

*As part of a five-year licensing agreement, Boating Industry magazine, a publication of Affinity Group Inc., will be responsible for "the overall creation and development" of the annual Marine Dealer Conference & Expo (MDCE), the annual convention of the Marine Retailers Association of America (MRAA).*

Grinding symmetrically free hand a blade mere 1,8 mm thick would not be easy. I have spent more time correcting my messed up grind than I liked to and in the end I had to opt for a blade without a clear transition between the blade and a ricasso. Click for full size. I wanted to do better this time, so I have built an experimental jig. Two screws hold the knife on the smaller side, and three screws are right on the edge opposite the knife. Those three screws pop out a bit out of the wood and by how much they pop out is how big an angle I have between the blade and the platen on the belt grinder. The jig is set up so that I can screw the blade in two mirroring positions, but I did not bother too much with precision, because I did not know yet whether it will work or not. It worked, but the imprecision was a bit of a problem, as well as the way the blade is fixed. Two main problems occurred: The tip of the blade lay on the supporting table. That proved to be a problem, because it got snatched by the belt and dragged into the gap between the belt and the table. It messed up the grind in split of a second and I have spent no trivial amount of time correcting it. Changing the blade on the jig took way too much time, even with accu-screwdriver. Part of the problem was the imprecision, because I had to monkey with it each and every time to get it right. So a more precise jig that allows for quicker change is required, and it also should hold the blade at least a few mm above the supporting table for better control. As a proof of concept it worked, it did indeed improve precision, but there is potential. During the grind I have made one time-wasting mistake, but I did not know at the time it is such. After I have established the grind with ceramic belts which go up to grit, I continued to grit on Zircon-carbide belts. I forgot to make a picture of the ground blade, but here you can see it as it went into the next step in the process. You can see that I have managed nice clean line all the way to the back of the blade, which I was previously not able to do free hand. The time spent with this was about 1: From that time I have spent approximately minutes monkeying around with fixing the blade on the jig, and another minutes changing belts on the grinder. I also wasted some time correcting messed up grinds. I think that a better jig and above all not going above the ceramic belts should cut this time in maybe a half, but probably not more – it is fiddly work and probably the biggest factor is experience. I remember Walter Sorrels saying in one of his videos that he manages this in 10 minutes, but only because he has been doing it for years. The rest is, unfortunately, entirely dependent on how fast I will scale the learning curve.

**Chapter 5 : A Power Knight's journey**

*Join Nat for this Isometric Grid tutorial. Part 3 covers: Working with layers and groups - Using non-destructive boolean operations (creating compounds).*

One way to do that is through affinity groups. What are affinity groups? They are groups of employees who have a common interest or characteristic. Usually, however, affinity groups are built around EEO-protected characteristics, such as race, gender and sexual orientation, and are supported financially by the organization. There are obvious benefits to having affinity groups. They can increase morale, retention and innovation, as well as business, because of greater inclusion of diverse perspectives. In some organizations, an affinity group may be seen as the antidote to marginalization of certain groups of employees. Affinity group meetings provide a place to experience business and social inclusion for those who are or feel marginalized. Yet, these groups, if not structured properly, can have divisive and exclusionary effects. Moreover, there are legal risks that need to be navigated. Just because the goal of the affinity group is laudable does not mean that the group is lawful. The following four hypotheticals highlight some of the legal and business risks of affinity groups, with recommendations on how to manage them. The employer provides financial and other support for these groups so that they legally would be characterized as benefits of employment. A group of white men asks to form an affinity group. The emotion behind the fantasy response may be understandable, but the response is, of course, inappropriate because legal risk would accompany it. The same is true of racial bias. Denying a benefit to employees because they are white and male is, well, discrimination. But that does not mean that the request necessarily needs to be honored. The key for an organization is to develop upfront nondiscriminatory criteria in determining whether it will provide financial or other support for a proposed affinity group. Among the criteria an organization may consider are the following: How will the proposed affinity group increase inclusion and business development among the individuals in the group as opposed to employees generally? Are other affinity groups or mechanisms already in place that serve the need addressed by the request? But would that be true for a group of entry-level employees in human resources? There is no clear-cut answer; rather, it depends on applying legitimate nondiscriminatory factors. It is not that you need men to be part of the group for legitimacy. But men can learn from being included, and men who are enlightened about the obstacles that women often face are more likely to become mentors and sponsors for female colleagues. In her groundbreaking book, *Lean In*, she quotes Warren Buffett as attributing his success, in part, to competing with only half of the talent pool. Sandberg specifically refers to her many male mentors and sponsors. She recognizes that men are not the enemy; explicit and implicit bias is. And men and women alike have a stake in eliminating it. Not all champions of equal employment opportunity support affinity groups. One concern is that such groups may separate those they are designed to benefit. This legitimate concern should affect how affinity groups are structured. **Religious Group Exclusion** Your organization has myriad affinity groups but none based on religion. In response, a group of born-again Christians asks for affinity group status and funding. To be clear, this is not about saying yes to a Jewish group and no to a Buddhist group. This is about saying no to all religious groups. Federal law prohibits discrimination based on religion. If you allow groups based on gender and race but not on religion, while treating all religions the same, are you discriminating against religion? Circuit Court of Appeals said no. To quote the court, there are "no cross-categorical" claims under Title VII. In other words, the existence of affinity groups in one category—say, gender—cannot be used as the basis for arguing that it is unlawful not to allow an affinity group in another category, such as religion. *General Motors, F.* But other circuits could decide differently. Some states could reach different conclusions as well; many states provide greater religious protections than federal law. Moreover, religion is of vital importance to many U. Having a blanket exclusion for religious affinity groups risks alienating people of faith. Even if it is lawful for organizations to exclude religious affinity groups, they do so at their own peril: They risk alienating too much talent. For those reasons, religious affinity groups should be allowed. The criteria that apply to affinity groups organized around gender and race should apply to them, too. Appropriate limitations, rather than blanket exclusions, are the solution. **Behind-the-Scenes Discussions** Your company has

an affinity group for those who identify themselves as racially diverse. It is principally, though not exclusively, made up of black and Latino employees. Some of the group members are managers. During conversations, a few group members allege that a manager has made racist remarks. They further note that he gives plum assignments to white employees only. Later, one of the employees is let go for poor performance. He claims race discrimination and notes in his allegations that management was aware of his concerns and did nothing. Where did management learn of these concerns? In the affinity group. Managers who participate in affinity groups may place themselves in a Catch They want to encourage open dialogue, but if the dialogue includes allegations of unlawful conduct, they cannot ignore what they know. If they know it, their knowledge is imputed to the organization. Further, managers should be careful not to make absolute assurances of confidentiality that they may not be able to honor. Of course, stating the rules is easier than determining whether a particular comment is a complaint that must be investigated. But you can minimize the risk, even if you cannot eliminate it, by setting parameters upfront.

**NLRA Hurdles** Your affinity group of older employees develops a list of proposed changes to the organization. Management listens to the employees and decides to implement some of the changes. Section 8 a 2 of the NLRA makes it an unfair labor practice for an employer to "dominate or interfere with the formation or administration of any labor organization or contribute financial or other support. It could include affinity groups. Yes, the NLRA could make it harder to achieve equal employment opportunity, the linchpin of affinity groups. Remember that the statute applies to union and nonunion employees alike. Employees are defined to exclude individuals who are considered supervisors and managers under the NLRA. You could avoid any NLRA risk by limiting membership in your affinity groups to supervisors and managers. But then why have the groups at all? So, assuming you include employees, how do you manage the risk? Typically, there is no on-off switch that determines when an affinity group becomes a labor organization at risk of unlawfully "dealing with" the employer. But there are a number of steps you can take to minimize the risk that your affinity group will be a labor organization and that your meeting with and considering its proposals will violate the NLRA as interpreted by the National Labor Relations Board. You could make clear that the group is not authorized to offer any recommendations to management. Then you would avoid any chance of "dealing with" management. If you are going to allow the affinity group to make suggestions, you should stress that it is making suggestions only "just as any individual or group can" which management can consider or reject at its sole discretion. No bargaining sessions, please! You absolutely should make clear that each member of the affinity group speaks for himself or herself and that the group is not representing those who share its defining attribute. In other words, the group does not perform a representative role. This is important not only for legal reasons but also for business reasons. Employees of a particular gender, race or sexual orientation are not monolithic in their perspectives, and some people may resent having others speak for them. There are other steps you can take to minimize the legal risk, but they are beyond the scope of this article. The point for now is to be aware that the risk exists and that it should be managed.

**Chapter 6 : Affinity Designer - Isometric Grid Drawings: Part 3 (Layers and Compounds) on Vimeo**

*Affinity Groups Clear Path/Behavioral Health Clinical Directors CQI Hospice Administrators Lymphedema Rehab Affinity Group Private Duty One of the major benefits of belonging to the Home Care Association of New Hampshire is the networking and sharing of best practices among our members.*

Whether these issues are sexual, ethnic, biological or political in nature, one cannot escape the seemingly ubiquitous existential clamor with which we are daily inundated. Bombarded by a steady stream of headlines about scandal, social injustice, political policy and manufactured pandemonium, the Christian is ever in danger of losing a sense of who he or she is in Christ. This danger is not foreign to the pages of the New Testament. Whether it was the Judaizers tempting Jewish converts to forfeit their fellowship with their Gentile brothers and sisters in Christ or the Corinthian error of picking and choosing which of the teachers in the church would represent their particular affinity group, the fledgling churches were constantly in danger of departing from Christ in order to settle in with another identity or affinity group. The potency of the Judaizing heresy lay in the fact that false brethren appealed to the heritage of a select portion of the believers in the body. These false teachers baited the newly converted Jewish believers with their past, saying, "This is your heritage. The deleterious subtlety of this error was seen in the fact that the teachers with whom they aligned themselves were men who had been appointed by God to be ministers in the church. New forms of these pernicious errors can and will most certainly surface in the church today. When they do, they inevitably threaten our Gospel identity in Christ and affinity with His people. For the Christian, nothing short of knowing Christ and who we are in Christ will suffice. He gave the Galatians the remedy to their misplaced identity when he explained, "You are all sons of God through faith in Christ Jesus. There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither slave nor free, there is neither male nor female; for you are all one in Christ Jesus" Gal. A tangible loss of real spiritual joy will always accompany our misplaced quests for identity and affinity. There is a deep seated joy that flows from realizing the newness of life that we have in Christ in the Gospel. So much of what we read or hear online today lacks this sense of Gospel joy. The Apostle reminded the Corinthians of this very thing when he wrote, "If anyone is in Christ, he is a new creation; old things have passed away; behold, all things have become new" 2 Cor. A new name, a new identity, a new experience, a new community, a new life in Christ--these were the truths that caused joy inexpressible and full of glory to well up deep within in my heart. These are the truths which are meant to shape our minds so that we will be able to navigate our way through a world that tells us our past, our desires or our preferences are what ultimately define us. Then, and only then, will we be able to speak helpfully to the issues of the day without derailing or disenfranchising our brothers and sisters in Christ. Our union with Christ in His death and resurrection means that we are defined by who He is, what He has done and what we have become in Him 1 Cor. As this truth grips our hearts, we will find that our affinity group consists of all those who--no matter their moral, socio-economic, ethnic or political background--have also been raised to newness of life together with us in Him. Posted March 30, 6:

### Chapter 7 : BSODTutorials: Processor Groups - \_GROUP\_AFFINITY

*This is part three of an Affinity Photo editing tutorial. We will take a wonky and mundane raw file from a Nikon D and using just Affinity Photo and no other software, turn it into a dramatic.*

Part 3 of the "Bartok Remake" saga, in which Bartok and Piloff plus one more is hunting down towards the second of the three items that the Queen has asked them for. Link to part 1: There were many things about these last few days that Bartok had never imagined would happen to him. From having the grand royalty of a kingdom noticing his act, to having said royalty later select him to go on a very honorary set of missions which also involved very great dangers! And probably the most unbelievable of all these things had to be that he actually managed to succeed in the first mission, and return with the item to the queen completely unharmed! As they were just walking along peacefully a sudden "Hey! There was a bit of a silent moment before Bartok carefully asked, "Can we help you with something? Since she is the Queen and all it is not like we are in a position to say no or anything. Upon hearing this the Rabbit simply said "Just what I thought. If by helping in finding and delivering these items that you speak about to her is a way to help my kingdom some way, then you can count me in on your journey! I will from now on be a part of this exclusive Royal treasure finding group! Wait for me guys! Reaching the Caverns of Norby Boris was more than ready to enter and retrieve the item, while Bartok and Piloff on the other hand seemed to first need to take a few moments to catch their breaths. Both of them also being very surprised over how fast a rabbit at his age could still run. For being a bit of an elder and fatter rabbit he seemed to have almost more overstock on energy than even Piloff at times! Seems like he was one heck of a passionate royalist. He was eagerly looking around toward the cave entrance in which the feather in question was resting in, and slowly his previously so great enthusiasm turned into a lot more annoyance and anger as he shouted out "In just which one of these blasted caves is it?! Seeing that their newfound friend was about to run away Bartok and Piloff quickly stopped him to show a little something they had with them for this very specific journey. And adding in that it was from the Queen herself was more than enough to have Boris being all ears now. Bartok had not more than unrolled the scroll before the map was snatched out of his hands by Boris, who started to look at all kinds of angles and ways over it before comparing it with his surroundings. After all, she is the Queen of this very kingdom. A brilliant and beautiful lady that always is one step ahead of her opponents! I think I have found it! Upon catching up to him all three of the group could agree that by comparing the map over the caves and the one they were currently facing, that this was indeed the one that was holding the "Outo Feather" inside. The entrance to the cave was very big, and that made it very easy for the three of them to look inside and see that almost up at the roof of the cave About 20 feet above ground level. Not wanting to get outdone by that rabbit in fast travelling again. And in what state he found them in nearly made him faint. And Piloff, who always was the stretchy and crazy bendy one, had now been turned into stone! With only her eyes and mouth being the only parts that could still partly move. Bartok started to try and flap his wings to get up flying Looking at his two friends starring at him Bartok looked down to see that he was now a super fatty, with a belly big as a soccer ball, butt wider than a baguette, and wings that looked almost like drum sticks on a plucked chicken, ready for eating! Bartok was more than a little startled by his sudden fatness, but tried to stay calm as he first looked at the feather and then at the cave entrance from where they came. He then grabbed a hold of the stoned Piloff, and dragged her out of the cave with him. Once out they all felt how their bodies were starting to go back into their normal state again. How did you fix us back to normal, great Bartok one? I remember Ludmilla saying that none of the knights trying to get the feather ever faced the same kind of problem. So I just assumed that the feather has some kind of "Randomness Power" to it, and changes the effects it has on depending who enters the cave and tries to steal it. And felt very proud over for once being the one with all the answers. The feather thinks that if it changes the rules depending on who it is it will never get caught. But we now know how it will affect all three of us, and that gives me an idea on how to turn our problems into our advantage! Making his stuck firmly inside the ring. Still he climbed feet after feet until he felt that he was high enough now. Looking down he could see his friends still be stone and inflated, and upon seeing that they were ready for him the fat

bat decided to let go of his grip completely and fall! When falling down his wings was completely useless as all Bartok really could do was to try and aim and not hit Boris directly in the face, as he just hoped this crazy idea would actually work! Getting closer and closer Bartok was afraid that he might not get through that weird field that was holding the feather, and made himself ready for a total face plant into it instead! With the feather in his fatted hands! He started to try and flap his over stuffed chicken wings again, and this time felt that it was much more easier. Looking down on himself he realised that once he took the feather out of the magic field it made all the curses go away, and he was back with his normally small bat body! Upon landing on the ground he was happy to see that even Boris and Piloff was back to normal again, and they too was just as happy to see Bartok being alright. Left behind Bartok asked Piloff if they should tell him that THEY where still the ones with the Feather, to which Piloff said that Boris was probably "A good couple of miles away from us now. Making both him and her blush a little bit about this little curiously of Piloff. I am very impressed by you Bartok. Boris himself realised first now that maybe he should have just tried to stay away from this fight, and he could only give a very pathetic apologising smile without risking to say anything else stupid. But he warned that this is the most dangerous of all the challenges so far, as no one of all the knights sent to retrieve it has ever been seen again! Boris causer he wanted to redeem himself so badly after how he ended up looking bad in front of his beloved Queen, and Piloff cause she never really knew what the concept of danger really was. Unknowingly to any of them however was that they where being watched around a corner by none other then Markus, who was thinking to himself that "If someone is going to deliver the final piece of the puzzle to give my Queen her true beauty, then that one is going to be ME!

### Chapter 8 : Affinity Groups | Home Care, Hospice and Palliative Care Alliance of New Hampshire

*DIALOGUE FOR AFFINITY GROUPS Affinity Group Session 3 Say your name and why you decided to take part in this affinity group. Facilitator Note.*

Automation and intelligent systems allow industries to do more with less. Operating and maintaining facilities and equipment are no exception. Smart alarm management has allowed owners and operators to interact with their assets on an exception basis. By this, I mean operators are notified when a fault or abnormal condition occurs or is about to occur and then interrogate their automation systems to understand how to respond. The proper design, configuration, and installation of an alarm management system is no longer optional; it is a must. The following are best practices for smart alarm management. It sets forth the work processes for designing, implementing, operating, and maintaining a modern alarm system in a life cycle format. The basic intent of ISA 18.2 There are many different actions and data points you need to keep track of, but not all require operator corrective actions to keep things under control and running. The more events you blast out, the more apathetic maintenance personnel will become. Not to mention the likelihood that a mission-critical alarm could easily get buried. Get more details in part 1 of this series. We also recommend systems integrators work with the OEM to understand what alarm conditions may be triggered during equipment maintenance and testing. Stop sending alarms to everyone Operators should only be notified of alarms on a "need to know" basis. Receiving alarms on equipment or systems that you have no responsibility for is a sure-fire way to create apathy towards your alarm management system. People only care about alarms that pertain to them. Blasting out alarm broadcasts to all maintenance personnel is distracting, inefficient, and dangerous as it can potentially result in missed alarms if there are too many nuisance alarms. Understanding owners organize their workforce and how their process works is key to defining alarm groups. Are there conditions that need to be sent to outside support providers? Outside of normal business hours, should all alarms go to an on-call pager, but during normal business hours, to pre-defined groups? Maybe your process involves an escalation routine. If the designated alarm group does not acknowledge an alarm within a given timeframe, the alarm s get escalated to a higher level in the organization to ensure adequate response times are adhered to. Get more details in part 2 of this series. Stop alarming on obvious issues Sometimes one high-priority alarm will start a cascade of other not-as-critical alarms. If a circuit breaker at a PV solar generation site trips, an alarm will generate indicating that the breaker tripped. Ask your SCADA integrator to build a functionality into your system that intelligently recognizes certain situations that could cause cascading alarms. Using this capability can help eliminate cascading alarms where a single condition triggers several other conditions. In the example above, the system could be configured to only generate a loss of communications if control power is present. The danger of acknowledging all alarms is that you might lose visibility to a high priority alarm that is buried within a long list of other alarms. One way to handle this is designing alarm management systems that keep alarms manageable. Maybe you have different alarm summary screens dedicated to each of the alarm priority groups, and for critical alarms you do not allow the ability to acknowledge all. Another way to discourage this behavior is to require that each operator log in to the system with their unique user ID, and that user ID is recorded with each acknowledged alarm see 8. If you stop alerting on events see 2 and obvious issues see 5 , you should see your overall list reduce drastically. The best way to ensure operator responsibility is through individual, unique user logins. Do not use one generic user ID for all operators of the automation system. In addition, you should be logging all actions made by your operator. Stop treating alarms the same All actionable conditions warrant attention, but some do more than others. A common but dangerous situation occurs when a critical alarm is pushed to the bottom of the HMI by lower priority alarms. If an already bogged-down operator works from top to bottom, the critical alarm might persist for hours, representing a safety or financial risk. All prioritized alarms should first be based on safety, and then on potential economic impact. Based on the number of critical alarms at any given time, one alarm could be considered a higher priority than another high-level alarm. Evora is a leading expert in control systems integration and president of Affinity Energy with over 20 years of industry experience working in every capacity of the power automation

project life cycle. Allan is an alumnus of Syracuse University with a B. Throughout his career, Allan has demonstrated his passion for providing solutions. A passion for data acquisition, specialty networks, and custom software drives him to incorporate openness, simplicity, and integrity into every design in which he is involved. Adam Baker is Senior Sales Executive at Affinity Energy with responsibility for providing subject matter expertise in utility-scale solar plant controls, instrumentation, and data acquisition. After a 6-year stint in controls design and architecture for the PV solar market, Adam joined Affinity Energy in and returned to sales leadership, where he has spent most of his career. Adam has a B.

### Chapter 9 : Bartok the Magnificent! (Remake) Part 3 by ph -- Fur Affinity [dot] net

*This Post is in continuation of Post:Web App Instance Name and ARR affinity Mapping using Function App - Part-2 as Part 3 Our next step is Creating and Setting up Service Principal (AAD Application): Creating and Setting up Service Principal (AAD Application): Creating Azure AAD App aka Service Principal.*