

DOWNLOAD PDF TRACKING FUTURE MAJOR CASES THROUGH A DATABASE

Chapter 1 : Civil and Criminal State Legislative Issues | Bill Tracking

After cases have been identified, extensive information is abstracted from the patients' paper-based health records into the registry database or extracted from other databases and automatically entered into the registry database.

The system was called Charts of the Future and was simple – it tracked crime through pins stuck in maps. Charts of the Future is credited with cutting subway crime by 27 percent. The year after CompStat was adopted, , murders dropped to 1, By , there were murders – the lowest number since Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. The report captures crime complaints and arrest activity at the precinct, patrol borough and citywide levels, presenting a summary of these and other important performance indicators. With the report, department leadership can easily make comparisons between commands. Each precinct is also ranked in each complaint and arrest category. The program also ensures that precinct commanders remain aware of crime and quality of life conditions within their areas of responsibility. The process allows top executives to monitor issues and activities within precincts and operational units, evaluating the skills and effectiveness of middle managers. By keeping abreast of situations "on the ground," departmental leaders can properly allocate resources to most effectively reduce crime and improve police performance. Summons and arrest activity are also captured. In concert with broken windows theory[edit] By arresting or issuing summonses to people who engage in minor violations and quality of life offenses – such as public drinking and public urination, panhandling , loud radios, prostitution and disorderly conduct – ensures that those behaviors are deterred. As explained in the Broken windows theory , aggressive enforcement of all statutes has been shown to restore a sense of order. By capturing enforcement data as reflected in summons and arrest activity, the department is better able to gauge its overall performance. With this data, executives can monitor and assess how commanders motivate and manage their personnel resources and how well they address important management concerns. Depending on their weekly crime statistics, every commander can expect to be called at random to make his or her Crime Strategy Meeting presentation approximately once a month. Because ranking decision-makers are present at the meetings and can immediately commit their resources, the obstacles and delays which often occur in highly structured bureaucratic organizations also tend to be minimized. These visual presentations are a useful and highly effective adjunct to the CompStat Report, since it permits precinct commanders and members of the Executive Staff to instantly identify and explore trends and patterns as well as solutions for crime and quality of life problems. Commanders are expected to demonstrate a detailed knowledge of the crime and quality of life problems existing within their commands and to develop innovative and flexible tactics to address them. There are also pre-COMPSTAT briefings convened at the local patrol borough level, Precinct Management Team meetings in each precinct and strategy evaluation projects conducted by ranking members of the department. This report and the preliminary report issued four months into the fiscal year provide detailed comparative data on the performance of every mayoral agency within city government. The process permits personnel at all levels to monitor and assess the effectiveness of their efforts and re-direct those efforts when necessary. This is a fundamental misconception. CompStat often does, however, incorporate crime mapping systems and a commercial or internally developed database collection system. In some cases, police departments have started offering information to the public through their own websites. In other cases, police departments can either create their own XML feed or use a third party to display data on a map. The largest of these is CrimeReports. As an illustration, before a department begins using CompStat it might list assaults as aggravated and as simple assault. If there were a similar pattern of underlying criminal activity the next year, but instead assaults are listed in CompStat as simple and 50 as aggravated, the system would report that progress had been made reducing major crimes when in fact, the only difference is in how they are reported. Manipulating reporting data may also negatively affect personnel and financial disbursement; communities whose improvements on paper show they need less resources could lose those resources – and still face the

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same amount of actual crime on the streets. The issue was further publicized in when NYPD officer Adrian Schoolcraft released recordings of his superiors urging him to manipulate data. TrafficStat tracks motor vehicle, bicyclist, and pedestrian crashes. Police Chief Jack Mannion and to the department, and which contributed to her promotion from an obscure position located in an out-of-the-way office to Director of Administrative Services.

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Chapter 2 : Internet of Things Examples | Postscapes

This "Closer" spinoff follows cases handled by the Major Crimes division of the LA Police Department. The 7-member team is headed by Capt. Sharon Raydor, whose intellectual smarts combined with a calm, even temperament help a team of experts solve high-profile murder cases.

With Safari, you learn the way you learn best. Get unlimited access to videos, live online training, learning paths, books, tutorials, and more. Even though Microsoft has spent millions of dollars making Access easier to use, most people still see it as the most complicated Office program on the block. Access seems more daunting than any other Office program because of the way that databases work. Quite simply, databases need strict rules. For example, you can fire up Word, and start typing a letter straight away. Or you can start Excel, and launch right into a financial report. All of this setup takes effort and a good understanding of how databases work. Although every database follows the same two-step process: In fact, in the business world, different people often work separately on these two tasks. For example, a summer student whiz-kid at a beer store may build a database for tracking orders task 1. The sales department can then use the database to enter new orders task 2, while other employees look up orders and fill them also task 2. Warehouse staff can make sure stock levels are OK again, task 2, and the resident accountant can keep an eye on total sales task 2. If task 1 creating the database is done well, task 2 using the database can be extremely easy. In fact, if the database is well designed, people who have little understanding of Access can still use it to enter, update, and look up information. Understanding Access Databases As you already know, a database is a collection of information. In Access, every database is stored in a single file. That file contains database objects, which are the components of a database. Database objects are the main players in an Access database. Altogether, you have six different types of database objects: Tables are the heart of any database, and you can create as many tables as you need to store different types of information. A fitness database could track your daily running log, your inventory of exercise equipment, and the number of high-protein whey milkshakes you down each day, as three separate tables. Queries let you quickly perform an action on a table. However, you can also use queries to apply changes. Forms are attractive windows that you create, arrange, and colorize. Forms provide an easy way to view or change the information in a table. Reports help you print some or all of the information in a table. Macros are mini-programs that automate custom tasks. Macros are a simple way to get custom results without becoming a programmer. Modules are files that contain Visual Basic code. You can use this code to do just about anything—from updating 10, records to firing off an email. Access gurus refer to all these database ingredients as objects because you manage them all in essentially the same way. If you want to use a particular object, you add it to your database, give it a name, and then fine-tune it. Note Designing a database is the process of adding and configuring database objects. For those keeping score, an Access database can hold up to 32, separate objects. But first, you need to create a blank database you can work with. Starting a Database When you start Access, you begin at the welcome page. This example is designed to store a list of prized bobblehead dolls. Bobblehead dolls usually resemble a famous celebrity, politician, athlete, or fictional character. Tip You can get the Bobblehead database, and all the databases in this book, on the Missing CD page at www. Here you can create a new database or open an existing one. When you start Access, you see this two-part welcome page. On the left is a list of recently opened databases if you have any. On the right is a list of templates that you can use to create a new database. Starting from scratch is the best way to learn about Access. Other templates let you create databases that are preconfigured for specific scenarios and certain types of data. The box on Templates: One Size Fits Some has more information. It lets you create a web-enabled database that runs on SharePoint. One Size Fits Some The example in this section shows you how to create a blank database. Templates aim to save you the work of creating a new database and let you jump straight to the fine-tuning and data-entry stage. To give it a whirl, click one of a dozen or so templates that are shown in the main Access window. Access stores all the information for a database in a single file with the extension.

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Instead, pick something more descriptive. In this example, Bobblehead. This database will be named Bobblehead. As you can see by the file path below the File Name box, it will be saved in the folder C: You can edit the file name by typing in the File Name box, and you can browse to a different folder by clicking the folder icon. Note Depending on your computer settings, Windows may hide file extensions. Instead of seeing the Access database file MyScandalousWedding. In this case, you can still tell the file type by looking at the icon. Choose the folder where you want to store your database. Like all Office programs, Access assumes you want to store every file you create in your personal Documents folder. It also gives you the option to create your database in the format used by older versions of Access. Click the big Create button under the File Name box. Access creates your database file and then shows a datasheet where you can get to work creating your first table. You can configure Access to use this folder with just a few steps: The Access Options window appears. In the list on the left, choose General. Type the path to the folder you want to use like C: Once you create or open a database, the Access window changes quite a bit. An impressive-looking toolbar the ribbon appears at the top of your screen, and a Navigation Pane shows up on the left. The navigation pane on the left lets you see different items or objects in your database. You can use the navigation pane to jump from a list of products to a list of customers and back again. The ribbon along the top groups together every Access command. This ribbon is the mission control that lets you perform various tasks with your database. The document window in the middle takes up the rest of the window. Building Your First Table Tables are information containers. But if you find yourself wanting to store several lists of related information, you need more than one table. In the database BigBudgetWedding. In a table, each record occupies a separate row. Each field is represented by a separate column. Before you start designing this table, you need to know some very basic rules: A table is a group of records. A record is a collection of information about a single thing. In the Dolls table, for example, each record represents a single bobblehead doll. In a Family table, each record would represent a single relative. You get the idea. When you create a new database, Access starts you out with a new table named Table1, although you can choose a more distinctive name when you decide to save it. Each record is subdivided into fields. Each field stores a distinct piece of information. For example, in the Dolls table, one field stores the person on whom the doll is based, another field stores the price, another field stores the date you bought it, and so on. Tables have a rigid structure. Newly created tables get an ID field for free. The ID field stores a unique number for each record. Think of it as a reference number that will let you find a specific record later on. Access chooses a new ID number for you and inserts it in the record automatically. Database Planning for Beginners Many database gurus suggest that before you fire up Access, you should decide exactly what information you want to store by brainstorming. Some details are obvious.

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Chapter 3 : Marketing Management chapter 5 practice test Flashcards | Easy Notecards

The Global Terrorism Database (GTD) is an open-source database including information on terrorist events around the world from through (with annual updates planned for the future). Unlike many other event databases, the GTD includes systematic data on domestic as well as international.

Allegations of criminal behavior should be brought to the local police, the FBI, or another appropriate law enforcement agency. At the beginning of a federal criminal case, the principal actors are the U. Attorney the prosecutor and the grand jury. Attorney represents the United States in most court proceedings, including all criminal prosecutions. The grand jury reviews evidence presented by the U. Attorney and decides whether it is sufficient to require a defendant to stand trial. Burden of Proof In a criminal trial, the burden of proof is on the government. Defendants do not have to prove their innocence. The standard of proof in a criminal trial gives the prosecutor a much greater burden than the plaintiff in a civil trial. Pretrial At an initial appearance, a judge who has reviewed arrest and post-arrest investigation reports, advises the defendant of the charges filed, considers whether the defendant should be held in jail until trial, and determines whether there is probable cause to believe that an offense has been committed and that the defendant has committed it. Defendants who are unable to afford counsel are advised of their right to a court-appointed attorney. Defendants released into the community before trial may be subject to electronic monitoring or drug testing, and required to make periodic reports to a pretrial services officer to ensure appearance at trial. The defendant enters a plea to the charges brought by the U. Attorney at a court hearing known as arraignment. More than 90 percent of defendants plead guilty rather than go to trial. If the defendant pleads not guilty, the judge will schedule a trial. Trial Criminal cases include limited pretrial discovery proceedings, similar to those in civil cases, but with restrictions to protect the identity of government informants and to prevent intimidation of witnesses. If a defendant is found not guilty, the defendant is released and the government may not appeal. The person may not be charged again for the same offense in a federal court. During sentencing, the court may consider U. Sentencing Commission guidelines, evidence produced at trial, and also relevant information provided by the pretrial services officer, the U. A sentence may include time in prison, a fine to be paid to the government, and restitution to be paid to crime victims. Supervision of offenders may involve services such as substance abuse testing and treatment programs, job counseling, and alternative detention options, such as home confinement or electronic monitoring.

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Chapter 4 : Docket Search - Supreme Court of the United States

Criminal Cases Only the government initiates a criminal case, usually through the U.S. attorney's office, in coordination with a law enforcement agency. Allegations of criminal behavior should be brought to the local police, the FBI, or another appropriate law enforcement agency.

Internet chat rooms where identities are bought, sold and traded like options on the Chicago Board of Trade. On the face of it, e-commerce companies and privacy advocates are locked in stalemate. Web sites want to know all they can about you; consumers generally want to share as little as possible. Complicating matters further are criminals who break into Web sites, steal the information and use it for personal gain. Advertising firms, who stand to gain as much as any from personal data collection, have absorbed the brunt of complaints from privacy critics. Consumers were never told. The Net was born as an open research tool, and thus was never designed to allow privacy or security. But at the same time, the Net seems to offer perfect anonymity, and most users behave as if they cannot be seen. Jackson was a victim of identity theft earlier this year. Most of the horror stories from the online privacy realm stem from criminals. The most dramatic involves a year-old Nashua, N. Later, an MSNBC investigation revealed dozens of Internet Relay Chat rooms where stolen personal profiles - names, addresses, phone numbers, and credit card numbers - are bought, sold and traded out in the open. Privacy advocate and well-known spam fighter Ian Oxman was surprised earlier this year how easily he was able to track down the former owner of a used car he had just purchased. Oxman discovered some concealed damage to the car and wanted to learn if it had been in an accident. If you are a victim of identity theft, you experience a change of world view, you realize how little control you have over your world. Stories of companies abusing this information are actually hard to come by; most of the complaints center on what happen if the Web company were careless or ill-intentioned. Still, even the hint that data is being collected surreptitiously can create a firestorm of bad publicity for a technology company. Both heavyweights Microsoft and Intel have been forced to turn off features which would have allowed either company to track its customers across the Internet. Surf Monkey, which prevents children from accessing inappropriate sites, also transmits data like user IP addresses back to its maker. It has since backed off the plans. Advertise And Doubleclick is hardly the only firm to land in court over privacy issues. The Federal Trade Commission sued now-bankrupt Toysmart. And the Missouri state attorney general sued online drugstore More. This battle between consumers and e-commerce sites wages on, and at least according to one independent analyst, consumers are losing the tug of war. Economist Simon Smelt, who runs survey firm SimplyQuick. In a June survey, most of the top 90 sites surveyed had policies indicating personal information would not be shipped to third parties. Another study by the group shows Web users are more concerned about privacy than health care, crime, and even taxes. But not everyone agrees the digital, online world is so fraught with peril. In fact, some argue that Internet privacy discussions are rarely placed in proper context - and that personal information is no more at risk online than offline. He think privacy advocates sometimes create unnecessary fear about the Internet. We give away an awful lot of privacy in the real world on a regular basis, why is this hyped up when we talk about the Net? But Jackson hopes companies such as Privada, which he now heads, will find a way to strike a balance between targeted sales and invasion of privacy. Privada acts as a third party which allows Web surfers to receive accurately targeted advertising pitches, while preserving the anonymity of the consumer. But he holds no illusions that the effort to preserve privacy is easy, or sure to succeed. If he goes for a job will they find something that happened in his teen-age years, or in his health background, and then take that job away from him? The rest of us might not have quite so long.

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Chapter 5 : Case Management Software For Attorneys & Small Law Firms | MyCase

Armed with the car's Vehicle Identification Number, he was able to look up the original title owner through an online database on the state of Illinois' Web site.

The design process consists of the following steps: Determine the purpose of your database This helps prepare you for the remaining steps. Find and organize the information required Gather all of the types of information you might want to record in the database, such as product name and order number. Divide the information into tables Divide your information items into major entities or subjects, such as Products or Orders. Each subject then becomes a table. Turn information items into columns Decide what information you want to store in each table. Each item becomes a field, and is displayed as a column in the table. The primary key is a column that is used to uniquely identify each row. Set up the table relationships Look at each table and decide how the data in one table is related to the data in other tables. Add fields to tables or create new tables to clarify the relationships, as necessary. Refine your design Analyze your design for errors. Create the tables and add a few records of sample data. See if you can get the results you want from your tables. Make adjustments to the design, as needed. Apply the normalization rules Apply the data normalization rules to see if your tables are structured correctly. Make adjustments to the tables, as needed. For a small database for a home based business, for example, you might write something simple like "The customer database keeps a list of customer information for the purpose of producing mailings and reports. The idea is to have a well developed mission statement that can be referred to throughout the design process. Having such a statement helps you focus on your goals when you make decisions. Top of Page Finding and organizing the required information To find and organize the information required, start with your existing information. For example, you might record purchase orders in a ledger or keep customer information on paper forms in a file cabinet. Gather those documents and list each type of information shown for example, each box that you fill in on a form. What information would you put on the form? What fill-in boxes would you create? Identify and list each of these items. For example, suppose you currently keep the customer list on index cards. Examining these cards might show that each card holds a customers name, address, city, state, postal code and telephone number. Each of these items represents a potential column in a table. Instead, list each item that comes to mind. If someone else will be using the database, ask for their ideas, too. You can fine-tune the list later. Next, consider the types of reports or mailings you might want to produce from the database. For instance, you might want a product sales report to show sales by region, or an inventory summary report that shows product inventory levels. You might also want to generate form letters to send to customers that announces a sale event or offers a premium. Design the report in your mind, and imagine what it would look like. What information would you place on the report? Do the same for the form letter and for any other report you anticipate creating. Giving thought to the reports and mailings you might want to create helps you identify items you will need in your database. For example, suppose you give customers the opportunity to opt in to or out of periodic e-mail updates, and you want to print a listing of those who have opted in. For each customer, you can set the field to Yes or No. The requirement to send e-mail messages to customers suggests another item to record. Once you know that a customer wants to receive e-mail messages, you will also need to know the e-mail address to which to send them. Therefore you need to record an e-mail address for each customer. It makes good sense to construct a prototype of each report or output listing and consider what items you will need to produce the report. For instance, when you examine a form letter, a few things might come to mind. This suggests you would typically want to store the last name separate from the first name. A key point to remember is that you should break each piece of information into its smallest useful parts. In general, if you want to sort, search, calculate, or report based on an item of information, you should put that item in its own field. Think about the questions you might want the database to answer. For instance, how many sales of your featured product did you close last month? Where do your best customers live? Who is the supplier for your best-selling product?

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Anticipating these questions helps you zero in on additional items to record. After gathering this information, you are ready for the next step. **Top of Page Dividing the information into tables** To divide the information into tables, choose the major entities, or subjects. For example, after finding and organizing information for a product sales database, the preliminary list might look like this: The major entities shown here are the products, the suppliers, the customers, and the orders. Therefore, it makes sense to start out with these four tables: You can continue to refine this list until you have a design that works well. When you first review the preliminary list of items, you might be tempted to place them all in a single table, instead of the four shown in the preceding illustration. You will learn here why that is a bad idea. Consider for a moment, the table shown here: In this case, each row contains information about both the product and its supplier. Because you can have many products from the same supplier, the supplier name and address information has to be repeated many times. This wastes disk space. Recording the supplier information only once in a separate Suppliers table, and then linking that table to the Products table, is a much better solution. A second problem with this design comes about when you need to modify information about the supplier. Because it appears in many places, you might accidentally change the address in one place but forget to change it in the others. When you design your database, always try to record each fact just once. If you find yourself repeating the same information in more than one place, such as the address for a particular supplier, place that information in a separate table. Finally, suppose there is only one product supplied by Coho Winery, and you want to delete the product, but retain the supplier name and address information. How would you delete the product record without also losing the supplier information? Because each record contains facts about a product, as well as facts about a supplier, you cannot delete one without deleting the other. To keep these facts separate, you must split the one table into two: Deleting a product record should delete only the facts about the product, not the facts about the supplier. Once you have chosen the subject that is represented by a table, columns in that table should store facts only about the subject. For instance, the product table should store facts only about products. Because the supplier address is a fact about the supplier, and not a fact about the product, it belongs in the supplier table. **Top of Page Turning information items into columns** To determine the columns in a table, decide what information you need to track about the subject recorded in the table. Each record in the table contains the same set of columns, so you can store Name, Address, City-State-Zip, Send e-mail, Salutation and E-mail address information for each record. Each record contains data about one customer, and the address field contains the address for that customer. Once you have determined the initial set of columns for each table, you can further refine the columns. For example, it makes sense to store the customer name as two separate columns: If you want to perform a search, filter or sort operation by state, for example, you need the state information stored in a separate column. You should also consider whether the database will hold information that is of domestic origin only, or international, as well. Similarly, Postal Code makes more sense than Zip Code if you are going to store international addresses. The following list shows a few tips for determining your columns. Instead, you can have Access perform the calculations when you want to see the result. For example, suppose there is a Products On Order report that displays the subtotal of units on order for each category of product in the database. However, there is no Units On Order subtotal column in any table. Instead, the Products table includes a Units On Order column that stores the units on order for each product. Using that data, Access calculates the subtotal each time you print the report. The subtotal itself should not be stored in a table. **Store information in its smallest logical parts** You may be tempted to have a single field for full names, or for product names along with product descriptions. If you combine more than one kind of information in a field, it is difficult to retrieve individual facts later. Try to break down information into logical parts; for example, create separate fields for first and last name, or for product name, category, and description. **Top of Page Specifying primary keys** Each table should include a column or set of columns that uniquely identifies each row stored in the table. This is often a unique identification number, such as an employee ID number or a serial number. In database terminology, this information is called the primary key of the table.

Chapter 6 : CompStat - Wikipedia

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Improved customer service efficiency and effectiveness Individualized marketing messages also called campaigns Connect customers and all channels on a single platform. In general, customers would have some questions, concerns or requests. CRM services provide the ability to a company for producing, allocating and managing requests or something made by customers. For example, call center software, which helps to connect a customer to the manager or person who can best assist them with their existing problem, is one of the CRM abilities that can be implemented to increase efficiency. In CRM, segmentation is used to categorize customers, according to some similarity, such as industry, job or some other characteristics, into similar groups. It can be defined as a subdividing the customers based on already known good discriminator. Improve customization of marketing: Meaning of customization of marketing is that, the firm or organization adapt and change its services or products based on presenting a different and unique product or services for each customer. With the purpose of ensuring that customer needs and requirements are met Customization is used by the organization. Companies can put investment in information from customers and then customize their products or services to maintain customer interests. Multichannel integration shows the point of co creation of customer value in CRM. CRM will let companies to interact with customers more frequently, by personalized message and communication way which can be produced rapidly and matched on a timely basis, and finally they can better understand their customers and therefore look forward to their needs. Firms can make and improve products and services through the information from tracking e. The firm heavily invests in screening potential cardholders. They implement CRM by marketing the right products to the right customers. The firm implemented personal greetings, collaborative filtering, and more for the customer. Consumer behaviour , Biology and consumer behaviour , and Buying decision Customer or consumer profiles are the essence of the data that is collected alongside core data name, address, company and processed through customer analytics methods, essentially a type of profiling. A customer is abstracted to information that sums up consumption habits so far and projects them into the future so that they can be grouped for marketing and advertising purposes. One research study analyzed relationships between consumers in China, Germany, Spain, and the United States, with over brands in 11 industries including airlines, cars and media. This information is valuable as it provides demographic, behavioral, and value-based customer segmentation. These types of relationships can be both positive and negative. Some customers view themselves as friends of the brands, while others as enemies, and some are mixed with a love-hate relationship with the brand. Some relationships are distant, intimate or anything in between. Companies can collect this information by using surveys , interviews, and more, with current customers. For example, Frito-Lay conducted many ethnographic interviews with customers to try and understand the relationships they wanted with the companies and the brands. They found that most customers were adults who used the product to feel more playful. These days, companies store and receive huge amounts of data through emails , online chat sessions, phone calls, and more. All of these are signs of what types of relationships the customer wants with the firm, and therefore companies may consider investing more time and effort in building out their relational intelligence. Social media such as Facebook, Twitter, blogs , etc. This helps convert data into profits for the firm. Stronger bonds contribute to building market share. By managing different portfolios for different segments of the customer base, the firm can achieve strategic goals. For example, Harley Davidson sent its employees on the road with customers, who were motorcycle enthusiasts, to help solidify relationships. Other employees have also been trained in social psychology and the social sciences to help bolster strong customer relationships. Customer service representatives must be educated to value customer relationships, and trained to understand existing customer profiles. Even the finance and legal departments should understand how to manage and build relationships with customers. These systems codify the interactions between company and customers by using

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analytics and key performance indicators to give the users information on where to focus their marketing and customer service. The intention is to maximize average revenue per user , decrease churn rate and decrease idle and unproductive contact with the customers. The gamification of customer service environments includes providing elements found in games like rewards and bonus points to customer service representatives as a method of feedback for a job well done. Automation prevents this by having pre-recorded audio messages that help customers solve their problems. For example, an automated contact center may be able to re-route a customer through a series of commands asking him or her to select a certain number in order to speak with a particular contact center agent who specializes in the field in which the customer has a question. This also saves time on behalf of the employees. Therefore, these firms can both share their own opinions and also track the opinions of their customers. It can be used for networking or contact management as well to help increase sales based on location. For the best level of CRM operation in a B2B environment, the software must be personalized and delivered at individual levels. There are fewer figure propositions in business-to-business, but in some cases, they cost a lot more than business-to-consumer items and relationships in business-to-business environment are built over a longer period of time. Furthermore, business-to-business CRM must be easily integrated with products from other companies. Such integration enables the creation of forecasts about customer behavior based on their buying history, bills, business success, etc. An application for a business-to-business company must have a function to connect all the contacts, processes and deals among the customers segment and then prepare a paper. Automation of sales process is an important requirement for business-to-business products. It should effectively manage the deal and progress it through all the phases towards signing. Finally, a crucial point is personalization. It helps the business-to-business company to create and maintain strong and long-lasting relationship with the customer.

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Chapter 7 : Learn the structure of an Access database - Access

The Supreme Court's docket system contains information about cases, both pending and decided, that have been filed at the Court. The docket provided here contains complete information regarding the status of cases filed since the beginning of the Term.

Cases and Patterns Human Trafficking Online: Cases and Patterns In order to better understand patterns related to human trafficking online, this section offers a review of a set of U. The following is only a sampling of U. S laws relevant to this complex issue. Relevant Trafficking Laws At the federal level, numerous domestic laws might be applied to human trafficking cases. Sex trafficking was criminalized by 18 U. Sex traffickers also may face charges under other federal statutes applicable to sex trafficking, such as 18 U. On the labor trafficking side, 18 U. Federal laws addressing human trafficking apply across the country; state laws addressing trafficking also exist, but vary in terms of definitions, penalties, and enforcement priorities. While most states have recognized and criminalized sex trafficking, 1 many have only recently done so, and with significant variations in penalties imposed on perpetrators. For example, under federal law, a year-old engaged in commercial sex acts is a trafficking victim, regardless of whether the minor appears to have participated willingly in said acts, because the law presumes that an underage victim cannot provide legal consent. However, the protections available to trafficking victims vary between states, and minor victims of sex trafficking can face prostitution charges in some state courts. Several states would subsequently pass similar legislation. A scan of recent legal cases involving human trafficking and online technologies provides insights regarding details about the uses of technology by traffickers. Department of Justice, and U. Immigrations and Customs Enforcement. The search did not produce any cases involving labor trafficking and online technologies; all of the results reviewed were related to sex trafficking. The following is based on a self-selected sample of 27 federal trafficking cases since involving the use of social networking sites or online classified advertisements to facilitate trafficking. The cases collected do not indicate the totality of trafficking cases involving social networking sites and online classifieds but rather serve to demonstrate some of the ways in which technology is used to facilitate trafficking and the patterns that begin to emerge across cases. Labor Trafficking and Technology In the course of this study, researchers did not discover evidence of traffickers utilizing the Internet to facilitate labor trafficking, perhaps due to the circumstances typically surrounding this form of trafficking. Research suggests that victims often are recruited from impoverished regions and typically learn about opportunities via word of mouth. Once recruited, workers may be isolated, without access to technology. Additionally, some workers were confined to cramped apartments without any electricity, water, or gas. However, the victims are charged exorbitant fees that the workers can never pay because, oftentimes, they are never paid for their work. This fee is used to subjugate and exploit the workers, forcing them to tolerate and endure intolerable situations. Newspapers in languages targeting a monolithic group e. In the event that these community newspapers move online, there may be an opportunity to evaluate how online classifieds may be used for labor trafficking. Unlike sex traffickers, who advertise using language that signals the nature of the available services e. The challenge is to decipher which job advertisements will result in labor trafficking once the laborer responds to the advertisement and arrives for work. Unless the recruiters, employers, or other details of their advertisements have already been identified for trafficking abuses, it is immensely difficult to design studies wherein observing online communications alone will reveal disingenuous intentions. The unique features of the labor trafficking system make it particularly challenging to track through Internet tools and technologies at this time. Sex Trafficking and Technology Although easier to track than labor trafficking, determining instances of sex trafficking online poses its own complications. In particular, distinctions between advertisements of trafficking victims as opposed to sex workers who do not fall within the legal definitions of trafficking can be limited and blurred. Focusing on some of the most vulnerable victims of trafficking, this report directs its research and technological solutions toward detecting

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minors advertised for commercial sexual services. Under the TVPA, all minors engaged in commercial sex acts are treated as victims of trafficking. Focusing on the set of cases in which the Internet is used by sex traffickers, certain patterns begin to emerge: The Internet was used to advertise the sexual services of victims in all of the cases reviewed. For example, Byron Thompson, who pled guilty to sex trafficking in Maryland in July , created Craigslist and Backpage postings advertising the sexual services of his victims, who were featured in photographs in the ads. Wilson posted ads on Backpage, offering commercial sex services by his minor victim, who was featured in the ads. Using the GPS, investigators were able to establish locations of several customers in the Jacksonville area. Daniel Marino, et al. The business was advertised on Craigslist and other websites. You would have to weed through, in theory, a hundred ads before you get the one. Without some technological solutions to narrow the pool of potential advertisements, the task of manually reviewing these ads exceeds the limits of what investigators can reasonably expect to achieve. Beyond advertising sexual services, traffickers also use the Internet to interact with potential victims. In four of the cases reviewed, traffickers used social media as a recruiting tool. In June , Dwayne Lawson was sentenced to months in federal prison after pleading guilty to sex trafficking of children. The investigation began when Los Angeles police arrested a teenage girl for prostitution. According to public records, the U. Agents may then undertake investigations based on a picture that appears to feature an underage girl. In August , Lawrence Pruitt and Marvin Harris were sentenced to 10 years and four years, respectively, in federal prison for sex trafficking of a minor. The FBI believed that the victim, whose advertisement listed her age as 19, was a juvenile. The ad, in which a young woman appeared topless, described the woman as 19 years old. Believing her to be younger, the agent set up a meeting posing as a client. Upon arrival, the year-old victim revealed that she was trafficked for sex by Reed, who lured her by describing himself as a modeling agent. The investigation began when the police department contacted a young runaway about a reported assault and discovered that the year-old girl was being trafficked, along with several other young women. The girl, who had recently left Hampton, explained that he made the girls advertise their sexual services on Craigslist. All of the victims turned out to be runaways, and Hampton provided them with housing, food, and drugs. The investigation began in Lakewood, Washington, when local police received reports of a young runaway posting ads selling sexual services on Craigslist. Investigators located and interviewed the juvenile, who led them to Hospedales. Investigators also discovered another juvenile victimized by Hospedales. The second juvenile had met him on Myspace. Hospedales paid for her plane ticket and, within a week, posted photos of her on Craigslist advertising sexual services. Oflyng pled guilty and was sentenced to 15 years in federal prison for attempted sex trafficking. In fact, their use of the Internet gives us new tools in our efforts to investigate this insidious behavior. The defendants, who were charged with trafficking two girls under the age of 18 for sex, placed advertisements featuring their victims on Craigslist and Backpage. Myers could allow a greater number of prosecutors to bring sex trafficking cases involving online activity in federal courts, allowing victims to benefit from the protections offered under the TVPA. By December, the company closed the Adult Services sections of the website worldwide. Since , Craigslist has been criticized for its role in facilitating prostitution and sexual exploitation via its Adult Services formerly Erotic Services sections. The report was cited in congressional hearings, despite the fact that aspects of the methodology were not rigorous. On September 15, , the House Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security conducted a hearing on domestic minor sex trafficking and specifically H. Moreover, we have been advised by NCMEC that we are the only such participant making direct reports among countless other venues that carry adult service ads. We have assisted sweeps, anti trafficking sweeps by the FBI and have been credited by agents with helping make those sweeps successful. These include creation of multiple special search interfaces that facilitate the search for missing children across all Craigslist sites. The Craigslist case is striking because of 1 the lack of credible empirical research and aggregate data on trafficking and online technologies informing the debate, 2 the lack of more cooperative cross-sector partnerships and coordination, and 3 a missed opportunity to explore more creative solutions to the problem of trafficking online. Notes At the end of the reporting period, only three states had

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yet to enact anti-trafficking laws: West Virginia, Wyoming, and Massachusetts. In Massachusetts, anti-trafficking legislation had passed but had yet to be signed into law. Magazine, December 8, , [http:](http://) One such example is the case of year-old B. Searches were limited to federal trafficking cases, as researching state cases of trafficking poses a particular challenge, namely accounting for the range of criminal charges that could apply to trafficking cases, which vary by state. Trans Bay was resolved in December , with the parties reaching a settlement providing compensation and monetary relief to the Thai workers. Department of State, [http:](http://) For another example, see *U. Fuertes*, WL 11th Cir. Preet Bahara, the U. This federal taskforce is comprised of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. Myers, WL 11th Cir. Craigslist Adult Services Blocked in U. Adult Services Section of Craigslist, August 24, , [http:](http://) In an example of action pertaining to Backpage, a group of 45 state attorneys general sent a letter to Samuel Fifer, counsel for Backpage. George Jepson, Attorney General of Connecticut, et. Complaint for Damages, M. On August 15, , U. Congress has declared such websites to be immune from suits arising from such injuries. It is for Congress to change the policy that gave rise to such immunity. On the eve of the hearing, anti-trafficking organizations and experts sent a letter to Craig Newmark, founder of Craigslist, and Jim Buckmaster, CEO of Craigslist, calling for the closure of the Adult Services sections of the site worldwide.

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Chapter 8 : Online privacy fears are real | NBC News

A properly designed database provides you with access to up-to-date, accurate information. Because a correct design is essential to achieving your goals in working with a database, investing the time required to learn the principles of good design makes sense.

As early as , just five years after it began operations, the company pioneered the first automated customer service centre. With FedEx, businesses can determine the status of their packages at all possible locations along the delivery route in real time. Customers can track packages in three ways: To provide the time-definite service customers have come to rely on, FedEx is continually developing innovative technologies. The following examples illustrate why FedEx remains the leader in the express cargo transportation industry. Customer service representatives enter shipping information into COSMOS through computer terminals, alerting the dispatcher closest to the pick-up or delivery area. Dispatchers relay pick-up and delivery information to the courier via DADS, small digitally assisted dispatch computer systems found in all courier vans. Hand-held computers, called SuperTrackers, are used to scan the progress of the package an average of 5 times from pick-up to delivery. Couriers simply scan the bar code on every waybill with their SuperTracker, at every stage of the delivery process. SuperTrackers retain and transmit package information such as destination, routing instructions and the type of service requested. Thus, a customer can find out at any time exactly where their package is and when they can expect delivery, whether they call Customer Service or track the package themselves on the FedEx Web site or using FedEx Ship software. Constant tracking allows Federal Express to maintain positive control over shipments every step of the way. It is so integral a part of the system that FedEx promises to deliver all packages within one minute of the delivery commitment or the customer does not pay. The company also offers a second guarantee that is unique to the industry: Back to Top Command and Control is the satellite to ground-level operations system, based at the Memphis SuperHub, that enables FedEx to deliver packages by the fastest, safest and surest route, in any weather condition. It is a relational database that coordinates FedEx logistics worldwide. The system uses satellite and computer communications technology to monitor routing and traffic information in real time and acts as a weather management tool. When weather may disrupt on-time delivery, FedEx uses NASA weather data and artificial intelligence to plot alternative routes. The system provides the three best alternative transportation options for a shipment, which allows the company to select the fastest, safest and most cost-effective route. By connecting to over customer service workstations, over aircraft and traffic hubs around the world, the Command and Control system ensures the smooth coordination of inbound and outbound aircraft and thousands of delivery vehicles. Located on the Internet at www.BacktoTop.com There are 46 call centres across the globe handling over , telephone calls daily. Customers can access information and track their packages at their own convenience. Although these technological developments allow Federal Express to provide prompt and easy-to-access service, customers who prefer the "personal touch", or who require more in-depth information, can still speak to a call centre representative. Providing the accurate and efficient service customers demand is crucial to the success of the express transportation business. To carry on its tradition of increasing customer convenience and satisfaction, FedEx will continue to pursue improvements to the technology used in its call centres.

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Chapter 9 : Criminal Cases | United States Courts

Our college search engine finds colleges and universities just right for you. Quickly perform a college search by major, location, type of college, financial aid, and more.

See the relationships between tables Overview A database is a collection of information that is related to a particular subject or purpose, such as tracking customer orders or maintaining a music collection. For example, suppose the phone numbers of your suppliers are stored in various locations: In a well-designed Access database, the phone number is stored just once, so you only have to update that information in one place. Access database files You can use Access to manage all of your information in one file. Within an Access database file, you can use: Tables to store your data. Queries to find and retrieve just the data that you want. Forms to view, add, and update data in tables. Reports to analyze or print data in a specific layout. Store data once in one table, but view it from multiple locations. Retrieve data by using a query. View or enter data by using a form. Display or print data by using a report. Some Access databases contain links to tables that are stored in other databases. For example, you may have one Access database that contains nothing but tables, and another Access database that contains links to those tables, as well as queries, forms, and reports that are based on the linked tables. In most cases, it does not matter whether a table is a linked table or actually stored in the database. Tables and relationships To store your data, you create one table for each type of information that you track. Types of information might include customer information, products, and order details. To bring the data from multiple tables together in a query, form, or report, you define relationships between the tables. In a web database or web app, you cannot use the Relationships object tab to create relationships. You can use lookup fields to create relationships in a web database or web app. Customer information that once existed in a mailing list now resides in the Customers table. Order information that once existed in a spreadsheet now resides in the Orders table. You can also use a query to update or delete multiple records at the same time and to perform predefined or custom calculations on your data. You cannot use a query to update or delete records in a web database or web app. The Customers table has information about customers. The Orders table has information about customer orders. The query returns only orders that were required in April, and only for customers who are based in London. Forms You can use a form to easily view, enter, and change data one row at a time. You can also use a form to perform other actions, such as sending data to another application. Forms typically contain controls that are linked to underlying fields in tables. When you open a form, Access retrieves the data from one or more of those tables, and then displays the data in the layout that you chose when you created the form. You can create a form by using one of the Form commands on the Ribbon, the Form Wizard, or create a form yourself in Design view. You use Layout view, not Design view, to create forms and reports in web databases and web apps. A table displays many records at the same time, but you may have to scroll horizontally to see all of the data in a single record. A form focuses on one record at a time, and it can display fields from more than one table. It can also display pictures and other objects. A form can contain a button that you click to print a report, open other objects, or otherwise automate tasks. Reports You can use a report to quickly analyze your data or to present it a certain way in print or in other formats. For example, you may send a colleague a report that groups data and calculates totals. Or, you may create a report with address data formatted for printing mailing labels. Use a report to create mailing labels. Use a report to show totals in a chart. Use a report to display calculated totals. Now that you know about the basic structure of Access databases, read on to learn how to use the built-in tools to explore a particular Access database. See details about the objects in a database One of the best ways to learn about a particular database is by using the Database Documenter. You use the Database Documenter to build a report containing detailed information about the objects in a database. You first choose which objects will be detailed in the report. When you run the Database Documenter, its report contains all of the data about the database objects that you selected. Open the database that you want to document. In the Documenter dialog box, click the tab that represents the type of

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database object that you want to document. To create a report on all of the objects in a database, click the All Object Types tab. Select one or more of the objects listed on the tab. To select all of the objects on a tab, click Select All. The Database Documenter creates a report that contains detailed data for each selected object, and then opens the report in Print Preview. For example, if you run the Database Documenter against a data entry form, the report created by the Documenter lists the properties for the form as a whole, the properties for each of the sections in the form, and the properties for any buttons, labels, text boxes, and other controls on the form, plus any code modules and user permissions that are associated with the form. To print the report, on the Print Preview tab, in the Print group, click Print.

Explore a table in Design view Note: Design view is not available for tables in web databases. This information is useful because data types and input masks can affect your ability to find data and run update queries. For example, suppose that you want to use an update query to update particular fields in one table by copying data in similar fields from another table. Open the database that you want to analyze. In the Navigation Pane, right-click the table that you want to explore, and then click Design View on the shortcut menu. As needed, note the name of each table field and the data type assigned to each field. The data type assigned to a field can limit the size and type of data that users can enter in a field. For example, users may be limited to 20 characters in a text field, and cannot enter text data in a field set to the Number data type. To determine whether a field is a lookup field, click the Lookup tab in the lower section of the table design grid, under Field Properties. A lookup field displays one set of values one or more fields, such as a first and last name , but usually stores a different set of values one field, such as a numeric ID. When you use a lookup field in expressions or in find and replace operations, you use the stored value, not the displayed value. Becoming familiar with the stored and displayed values of a lookup field is the best way to make sure that an expression or a find and replace operation that uses the lookup field works the way that you expect. The following illustration shows a typical lookup field. Remember that the settings that you see in the Row Source property of the field will vary. The lookup field shown here uses a query to retrieve data from another table. You may also see another type of lookup field, called a value list, that uses a hard-coded list of choices. This figure shows a typical value list. By default, value lists use the Text data type. The best way to find lookup and value lists is by displaying the Lookup tab, and then clicking the entries in the Data Type column for each field in the table. For more information about creating lookup fields and value lists, see the links in the See Also section.

Top of Page See the relationships between tables To see a graphical representation of the tables in a database, the fields in each table, and the relationships between those tables, use the Relationships object tab. You can also use the Relationships object tab to add, change, or delete relationships. On the Database Tools tab, in the Relationships group, click Relationships. The Relationships object tab appears and shows you the relationships between all of the tables in the open database. You cannot use the Relationships object tab in a web database or web app.