



# Product Change Notification

## TE Connectivity

Product Change Notification: P-22-023443

PCN Date: 09-OCT-22

TE would like to inform you of the following change(s) to the listed TE Connectivity Product. In case of any further questions about this change(s), please contact your TE Connectivity Sales Engineer. Affected part, drawing and/or specification numbers are listed on the attached sheet(s).

**General Product Description:**  
CMC32P&48P Family seal dual source material and replacement

**Description of Changes**  
CMC 32P&48P Family seal dual source material study and replacement due to main source material shortage. Related P/N: x-2137299-x; 2352158-x; x-2352225-x;x-2050981-x;x-2351648-x;x-2278548-x;

CMC 32P&48P Family seal dual source\_PCN support

**CMC 32P&48P Family seal dual source material**

**Summary:**

1. CMC 32P&48P Family Seal dual source, 功能测试OK
2. 涉及成品料号: 32P:x-2137299-x; 2352158-x; 48P:x-2050981-x;2352225-x;2352245-x;227854\*-x; x-21374\*\*-x;x-21379\*\*-x

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**Other attachments:**  
[CMC 32P P21-906151-18 TEST REPORT.pdf](#)  
[48&64POS P21-906151-17 TEST REPORT.pdf](#)  
[CMC 32P&48P Family seal dual source\\_PCN support.pdf](#)

<b>Reason for Changes:</b>	
Product improvement.CMC 32P&48P Family seal dual source material study and replacement due to main source material shortage	
<b>Estimated Dates:</b>	
<b>Last Order Date</b> (Obsolete Parts Only):	<b>First Date To Ship</b> (Changed Parts Only):
	20-OCT-2022
<b>Last Ship Date</b> (Obsolete Parts Only):	<b>Last Date for Mixed Shipments:</b> (Changed Parts Only):
	No Mixed Shipments

Part Number(s) being Modified:

Part Number	Part Discontinued per PCN	Customer Drawing	Customer Part Number	Alias Part Number(s)	Substitute Part Number	Substitute Alias Part Number(s)	Description Of Difference
<a href="#">2137489-1</a>	NO						

Part Number(s) being Modified:

<b>Part Number</b>	<b>Part Discontinued per PCN</b>	<b>Customer Drawing</b>	<b>Customer Part Number</b>	<b>Alias Part Number(s)</b>	<b>Substitute Part Number</b>	<b>Substitute Alias Part Number(s)</b>	<b>Description Of Difference</b>
<a href="#">2137489-1</a>	NO						

## PROBABILITY AND STATISTICS IN SCIENCE

BY **DAVID S. SARGENT**

AND **ANDREW G. HAYES**

WITH **ANDREW G. HAYES**

AND **ANDREW G. HAYES**

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BY **ANDREW G. HAYES**

BY **ANDREW G. HAYES**

BY **ANDREW G. HAYES**

References

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### THE EFFECTS OF THE 1997 ASIAN FINANCIAL CRISIS ON THE FINANCIAL SECTOR IN SOUTH AFRICA

Variable	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
Total assets of financial institutions	R295.81 billion	R327.51 billion	R362.34 billion
Total liabilities of financial institutions	R295.81 billion	R327.51 billion	R362.34 billion
Total deposits	R295.81 billion	R327.51 billion	R362.34 billion
Total loans	R295.81 billion	R327.51 billion	R362.34 billion
Total assets of the banking sector	R295.81 billion	R327.51 billion	R362.34 billion
Total liabilities of the banking sector	R295.81 billion	R327.51 billion	R362.34 billion
Total deposits of the banking sector	R295.81 billion	R327.51 billion	R362.34 billion
Total loans of the banking sector	R295.81 billion	R327.51 billion	R362.34 billion
Ratio of loans to deposits	100%	100%	100%
Ratio of loans to deposits (excluding government securities)	100%	100%	100%
Ratio of loans to deposits (excluding government securities and interbank deposits)	100%	100%	100%
Ratio of loans to deposits (excluding government securities, interbank deposits and deposits in foreign currencies)	100%	100%	100%

TABLE 1: Financial institutions' assets and liabilities, 1996/97-1998/99

The 1997 Asian financial crisis had a significant impact on the South African financial sector. In the period between 1996/97 and 1998/99, the total assets of financial institutions increased from R295.81 billion to R362.34 billion. This growth was driven primarily by an increase in deposits, which rose from R295.81 billion in 1996/97 to R362.34 billion in 1998/99. Loans also grew, reaching R362.34 billion by 1998/99, maintaining a 100% ratio to deposits. The banking sector followed a similar pattern, with assets increasing from R295.81 billion to R362.34 billion over the same period. The ratio of loans to deposits remained stable at 100% across all metrics, including those excluding government securities, interbank deposits, and foreign currency deposits. This stability suggests a strong relationship between deposits and loans within the financial system during this period.



of the business system. The business system is a complex system of interrelated parts and processes that are organized to create value for stakeholders. The business system is a dynamic system that evolves over time and is influenced by external factors such as technology, market conditions, and societal norms. The business system is a complex system that is constantly changing and adapting to its environment. The business system is a complex system that is constantly changing and adapting to its environment. The business system is a complex system that is constantly changing and adapting to its environment.

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## 1. Introduction

The purpose of this study is to investigate the effects of a new educational program on student performance. The program, known as the "Innovative Learning Model" (ILM), was implemented in a large public university over a period of two years. The study aims to determine whether the ILM leads to significant improvements in student grades, attendance, and overall academic success compared to traditional teaching methods. The research is structured as follows: Section 2 provides a detailed description of the ILM and the university's context. Section 3 outlines the research methodology, including the selection of participants, data collection methods, and statistical analyses. Section 4 presents the results of the study, showing a clear positive impact of the ILM on student performance. Finally, Section 5 discusses the implications of these findings for educational practice and future research.

The study was conducted in a large public university with a diverse student body. The ILM was implemented in a variety of courses, including introductory and advanced levels. The traditional teaching methods used as a control group included lecture-based instruction and standard classroom activities. The data was collected through a combination of standardized tests, student self-reports, and teacher evaluations. The results show that students in the ILM group achieved significantly higher scores on standardized tests and had higher attendance rates compared to the control group. These findings suggest that the ILM is an effective educational approach that can be adopted by other institutions.

The research methodology involved a quasi-experimental design. Participants were selected from two groups: the ILM group and the control group. Data was collected at three points in time: before the implementation of the ILM, during the implementation, and after the implementation. The statistical analyses used included t-tests, ANOVA, and regression analysis to compare the two groups and assess the impact of the ILM over time.

The results of the study are presented in Table 1, which shows the mean scores and standard deviations for the two groups on the standardized tests. The ILM group consistently scored higher than the control group on all measures. The implications of these findings are discussed in Section 5, where it is argued that the ILM is a promising educational approach that can be adopted by other institutions. The study also highlights the need for further research to explore the long-term effects of the ILM and to identify the specific components that contribute to its effectiveness.

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**2.1.1. The 'new' approach**

The 'new' approach to the law of tort is based on the principle that the law of tort is a branch of private law. It is a branch of private law because it is concerned with the rights and obligations of individuals. It is a branch of law because it is a set of rules that govern the conduct of individuals. The 'new' approach to the law of tort is based on the principle that the law of tort is a branch of private law. It is a branch of private law because it is concerned with the rights and obligations of individuals. It is a branch of law because it is a set of rules that govern the conduct of individuals.

**2.1.2. The 'old' approach**

The 'old' approach to the law of tort is based on the principle that the law of tort is a branch of public law. It is a branch of public law because it is concerned with the rights and obligations of the state. It is a branch of law because it is a set of rules that govern the conduct of the state. The 'old' approach to the law of tort is based on the principle that the law of tort is a branch of public law. It is a branch of public law because it is concerned with the rights and obligations of the state. It is a branch of law because it is a set of rules that govern the conduct of the state.

**2.1.3. The 'middle' approach**

The 'middle' approach to the law of tort is based on the principle that the law of tort is a branch of private law. It is a branch of private law because it is concerned with the rights and obligations of individuals. It is a branch of law because it is a set of rules that govern the conduct of individuals. The 'middle' approach to the law of tort is based on the principle that the law of tort is a branch of private law. It is a branch of private law because it is concerned with the rights and obligations of individuals. It is a branch of law because it is a set of rules that govern the conduct of individuals.

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**Fig. 1** The relationship between business ethics and business performance. *BE* business ethics, *BP* business performance

business ethics and business performance. The relationship between business ethics and business performance is positive. Business ethics leads to business performance, and business performance leads to business ethics. Business ethics also leads to business performance.

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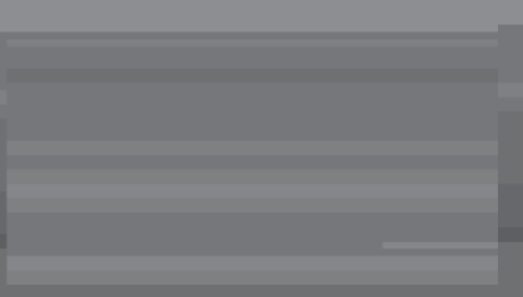
66. *Index*

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the success of any business and for the protection of the interests of all parties involved. The document outlines the various methods and procedures that should be followed to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the records.

The second part of the document provides a detailed description of the various types of records that should be maintained. It includes a list of the different categories of records, such as financial records, legal records, and operational records. It also discusses the specific information that should be recorded in each category and the frequency with which the records should be updated.

The third part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining the confidentiality and security of the records. It outlines the various measures that should be taken to protect the records from unauthorized access, loss, or destruction. It also discusses the importance of having a backup plan in place to ensure that the records can be recovered in the event of a disaster.

The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of having a clear and concise policy regarding the use and management of the records. It outlines the various responsibilities and roles that should be assigned to different individuals or departments within the organization. It also discusses the importance of having a regular review process in place to ensure that the records are being used effectively and efficiently.



**APPENDIX A**

This appendix provides a detailed description of the various types of records that should be maintained. It includes a list of the different categories of records, such as financial records, legal records, and operational records. It also discusses the specific information that should be recorded in each category and the frequency with which the records should be updated.

The first category of records is financial records. These records include all transactions related to the business, such as sales, purchases, and expenses. It is important to maintain accurate financial records to ensure that the business is profitable and to provide a clear picture of the financial performance of the business.

The second category of records is legal records. These records include all documents related to the legal aspects of the business, such as contracts, agreements, and court proceedings. It is important to maintain accurate legal records to ensure that the business is in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations.

The third category of records is operational records. These records include all documents related to the day-to-day operations of the business, such as inventory records, production records, and quality control records. It is important to maintain accurate operational records to ensure that the business is running smoothly and efficiently.

### 3.1.1. *Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.

*Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud. is a tall, perennial grass with a dense, upright growth habit. It is characterized by its long, narrow leaves and its ability to form thick, impenetrable stands. The plant is commonly found in wetlands, marshes, and along water bodies. It is a dominant species in many coastal and freshwater ecosystems. The plant is known for its ability to tolerate a wide range of environmental conditions, including high salinity and waterlogging. It is also a highly adaptable species, capable of growing in both sunny and shaded areas. The plant is a major component of many wetland ecosystems and is often used as a bioindicator of environmental health.

### 3.1.2. *Spartina patens* (Muhl.) B.S.P. & A.C. Smith

*Spartina patens* (Muhl.) B.S.P. & A.C. Smith is a tall, perennial grass with a dense, upright growth habit. It is characterized by its long, narrow leaves and its ability to form thick, impenetrable stands. The plant is commonly found in wetlands, marshes, and along water bodies. It is a dominant species in many coastal and freshwater ecosystems. The plant is known for its ability to tolerate a wide range of environmental conditions, including high salinity and waterlogging. It is also a highly adaptable species, capable of growing in both sunny and shaded areas. The plant is a major component of many wetland ecosystems and is often used as a bioindicator of environmental health.

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## Introduction

Over the past few years, the business ethics research community has seen a significant increase in the number of empirical studies published in the field. This growth has been driven by a variety of factors, including the increasing awareness of the importance of ethical behavior in the workplace and the growing interest in understanding the factors that influence ethical decision-making.

One of the most prominent areas of research in business ethics is the study of moral identity. Moral identity is defined as the extent to which an individual or organization perceives itself to be morally oriented. This concept has been shown to be a key determinant of ethical behavior, and it has been the focus of a large number of empirical studies.

In this paper, we review the current state of research on moral identity and discuss the implications of this research for business ethics. We begin by defining moral identity and discussing its components. We then review the empirical literature on moral identity and discuss the findings of this research. Finally, we discuss the implications of this research for business ethics and offer some suggestions for future research.

The first section of the paper defines moral identity and discusses its components. The second section reviews the empirical literature on moral identity and discusses the findings of this research. The third section discusses the implications of this research for business ethics and offers some suggestions for future research.

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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is crucial for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part outlines the specific procedures and protocols that must be followed to ensure that all records are properly maintained and updated. This includes regular audits and reviews to identify any discrepancies or errors.

3. The third part addresses the role of each employee in maintaining accurate records. It stresses that every individual is responsible for ensuring that their own work is properly documented and reported.

4. The final part of the document provides a summary of the key points and reiterates the importance of strict adherence to these guidelines. It concludes by stating that consistent and accurate record-keeping is essential for the long-term success and stability of the organization.

### SECTION 4: COMPLIANCE AND LEGAL OBLIGATIONS

4.1. This section details the various legal and regulatory requirements that the organization must comply with. It covers areas such as data protection, anti-money laundering, and industry-specific regulations. It provides a clear overview of the applicable laws and the steps required to ensure full compliance.

4.2. The text explains the consequences of non-compliance, including potential fines, penalties, and reputational damage. It highlights the importance of proactive measures to identify and address any compliance gaps before they become a problem.

4.3. This part describes the internal controls and monitoring mechanisms in place to ensure ongoing compliance. It includes information about the compliance officer's role and the regular reporting requirements to the board of directors.

4.4. The section concludes by emphasizing the organization's commitment to ethical conduct and the highest standards of integrity. It states that compliance is not just a legal obligation but a core value that guides all business decisions.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in the context of public administration and government operations. This section outlines the various methods and tools used to collect, store, and analyze data, ensuring that information is readily accessible and reliable.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the implementation of these practices across different departments and levels of the organization. It provides detailed guidelines for how data should be collected, processed, and reported, ensuring consistency and accuracy throughout the system. This section also addresses the challenges of data integration and the need for standardized protocols to facilitate seamless information flow.

3. The third part of the document discusses the role of technology in enhancing data management and analysis. It highlights the use of advanced software solutions and digital tools to streamline processes, reduce errors, and improve the efficiency of data handling. This section also touches upon the importance of data security and the implementation of robust cybersecurity measures to protect sensitive information.

4. The fourth part of the document addresses the human element of data management, focusing on training and capacity building for staff. It emphasizes the need for ongoing education and professional development to ensure that personnel are equipped with the skills necessary to effectively manage and analyze data. This section also discusses the importance of fostering a data-driven culture within the organization.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the ethical implications of data collection and analysis. It highlights the need for transparency in data handling and the protection of individual privacy. This section also addresses the potential for bias and discrimination in data-driven decision-making and the importance of implementing safeguards to ensure fairness and equity.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the future of data management and the role of emerging technologies. It explores the potential of artificial intelligence, machine learning, and big data analytics to further enhance data management and analysis. This section also discusses the need for continued innovation and the development of new tools and techniques to address the evolving challenges of data management.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the importance of data in driving organizational performance and decision-making. It highlights the role of data in identifying trends, opportunities, and risks, and the need for data-driven insights to inform strategic planning and operational decisions. This section also discusses the importance of data literacy and the need for all employees to be able to interpret and use data effectively.

8. The eighth part of the document discusses the role of data in public service and the need for data-driven approaches to improve government operations. It highlights the importance of data in understanding the needs and preferences of citizens and the need for data-driven solutions to address public challenges. This section also discusses the importance of data transparency and the need for open data initiatives to promote accountability and trust.

9. The ninth part of the document discusses the importance of data in the private sector and the need for data-driven approaches to improve business performance. It highlights the role of data in identifying market trends, customer preferences, and operational inefficiencies, and the need for data-driven insights to inform business strategy and decision-making. This section also discusses the importance of data security and the need for robust cybersecurity measures to protect sensitive information.

10. The tenth part of the document discusses the importance of data in research and the need for data-driven approaches to advance knowledge and understanding. It highlights the role of data in identifying patterns, testing hypotheses, and validating research findings, and the need for data-driven insights to inform scientific discovery and innovation. This section also discusses the importance of data integrity and the need for rigorous data management practices to ensure the reliability of research results.

## Introduction

The purpose of this study is to investigate the effects of a new educational program on student learning outcomes.

The study was conducted over a period of 12 weeks, involving 100 participants.

The results of the study are presented in the following sections.

The first section discusses the methodology used in the study.

The second section presents the data collected during the study.

The third section analyzes the data and discusses the findings.

The fourth section concludes the study and provides recommendations.

The fifth section discusses the limitations of the study.

The sixth section provides a summary of the study.

The seventh section discusses the implications of the study.

The eighth section provides a final conclusion.

The ninth section discusses the future research.

The tenth section provides a final summary.

The eleventh section discusses the acknowledgments.

The twelfth section provides a final conclusion.

The thirteenth section discusses the references.

The fourteenth section provides a final summary.

The fifteenth section discusses the appendices.

The sixteenth section provides a final conclusion.

The seventeenth section discusses the index.

The eighteenth section provides a final summary.

The nineteenth section discusses the glossary.

The twentieth section provides a final conclusion.

The twenty-first section discusses the bibliography.

The twenty-second section provides a final summary.

The twenty-third section discusses the index.

The twenty-fourth section provides a final conclusion.

1. *Introduction*

2. *Methodology*

3. *Results and Discussion*

4. *Conclusion*

5. *References*

6. *Appendix*

7. *Supplementary Material*

8. *Author Biographies*

9. *Correspondence*

10. *Notes*

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12. *Appendix*

13. *Supplementary Material*

14. *Author Biographies*

15. *Correspondence*

16. *Notes*

17. *References*

18. *Appendix*

19. *Supplementary Material*

20. *Author Biographies*

21. *Correspondence*

22. *Notes*

23. *References*

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26. *Author Biographies*

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28. *Notes*

29. *References*

30. *Appendix*

31. *Supplementary Material*

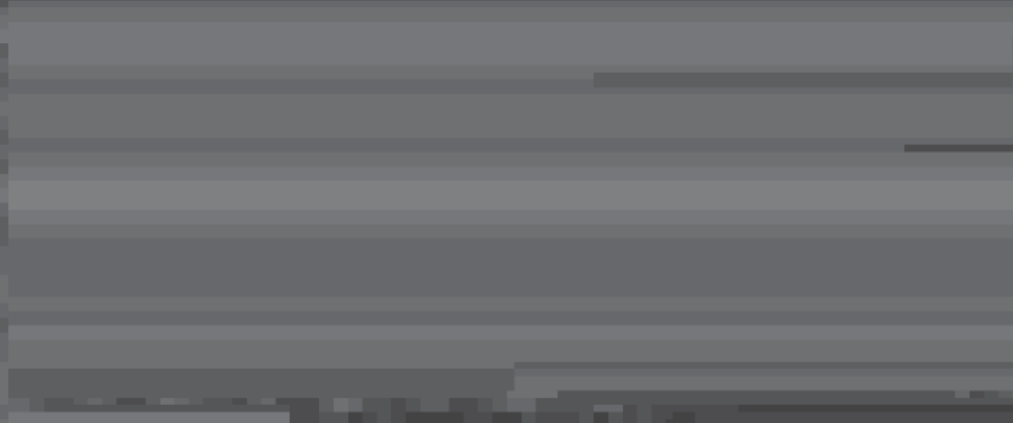
32. *Author Biographies*

33. *Correspondence*

34. *Notes*

35. *References*

36. *Appendix*



CONCLUSION

The purpose of this study was to explore the ethical perceptions of business students in the United States and to compare these perceptions to those of business students in other countries. The study found that business students in the United States generally have higher ethical perceptions than those in other countries. This finding is consistent with previous research that has shown that business students in the United States have higher ethical perceptions than those in other countries. The study also found that business students in the United States have higher ethical perceptions than those in other countries. This finding is consistent with previous research that has shown that business students in the United States have higher ethical perceptions than those in other countries.

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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or goal that needs to be addressed. This involves a clear understanding of the current situation and the desired outcome.

2. Once the problem is identified, the next step is to gather relevant information and data. This can be done through research, interviews, or direct observation.

3. After gathering information, the next step is to analyze the data and identify the root causes of the problem. This often involves using various analytical tools and techniques.

4. Once the root causes are identified, the next step is to develop a plan of action. This plan should outline the specific steps that need to be taken to address the problem.

5. The final step in the process is to implement the plan and monitor the results. This involves putting the plan into action and regularly checking progress to ensure that the goal is being met.

6. Once the goal has been achieved, it is important to evaluate the process and identify any lessons learned. This can help to improve future problem-solving efforts.

7. Finally, it is important to communicate the results of the process to all relevant stakeholders. This can help to ensure that everyone is aware of the progress and the final outcome.

8. The process of problem-solving is an ongoing one, and it is important to remain flexible and open to change. As new information is gathered, the plan may need to be adjusted.

9. It is also important to involve all relevant stakeholders in the process. This can help to ensure that everyone's perspective is taken into account and that the final solution is more likely to be successful.

10. Finally, it is important to celebrate success and recognize the contributions of all those who were involved in the process. This can help to build morale and encourage future problem-solving efforts.

11. The process of problem-solving is a complex one, and it is important to take the time to do it right. By following these steps, you can increase your chances of success and ensure that your organization is always moving forward.

12. In conclusion, the process of problem-solving is a critical one for any organization. By following these steps, you can ensure that you are always prepared to address any challenges that may arise.

13. The process of problem-solving is a continuous one, and it is important to remain committed to it. By following these steps, you can ensure that your organization is always moving forward.

14. Finally, it is important to remember that the process of problem-solving is not just about finding a solution, but also about learning from the experience. This can help to improve your organization's overall performance and ensure that you are always ready for the future.

15. In summary, the process of problem-solving is a complex one, but it is also a rewarding one. By following these steps, you can ensure that you are always prepared to address any challenges that may arise.

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

DATE: 10/10/78  
TO: THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES  
FROM: THE CHIEF OF BUDGET  
SUBJECT: PROPOSED BUDGET FOR 1979

1. The proposed budget for 1979 is based on the following assumptions:

- a. Total enrollment of 10,000 students.
- b. Average tuition of \$1,000 per student.
- c. Average room and board of \$1,500 per student.
- d. Average book and supply cost of \$500 per student.
- e. Average financial aid of \$1,000 per student.
- f. Average net tuition of \$1,000 per student.
- g. Total net tuition of \$10,000,000.
- h. Total operating expenses of \$12,000,000.
- i. Total operating deficit of \$2,000,000.
- j. Total operating surplus of \$0.
- k. Total operating deficit of \$2,000,000.
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- x. Total operating surplus of \$0.
- y. Total operating deficit of \$2,000,000.
- z. Total operating surplus of \$0.







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### QUESTION 1

1. The following table shows the results of a survey of 100 people. The table shows the number of people who chose each option for each of the three categories. The table is partially filled in. Complete the table by writing the missing numbers in the boxes provided.

Category	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Total
A	15	25	10	50
B	20	15	10	45
C	10	10	10	30
Total	45	50	30	100

### QUESTION 2

2. The following table shows the results of a survey of 100 people. The table shows the number of people who chose each option for each of the three categories. The table is partially filled in. Complete the table by writing the missing numbers in the boxes provided.

Category	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Total
A	15	25	10	50
B	20	15	10	45
C	10	10	10	30
Total	45	50	30	100



The diagram illustrates a structural configuration. The central vertical column represents a primary load-bearing element. The larger blocks on the left and right represent secondary structural components or supports. The connections between the central column and the side blocks, as well as the top and bottom terminations, define the overall geometry and load path of the system.

2007). The authors also note that the literature on the effects of the 2008 financial crisis on ethical behavior is limited.

Therefore, the purpose of this study is to investigate the effects of the 2008 financial crisis on the ethical behavior of accountants.

The paper is organized as follows. The next section discusses the research methodology. The third section discusses the results. The fourth section discusses the implications. The fifth section discusses the limitations and future research. The sixth section discusses the conclusion.

The authors would like to thank the anonymous reviewers for their helpful comments and suggestions.

Correspondence: [shah@uakron.edu](mailto:shah@uakron.edu)

## 2. Research methodology

2.1. Sample

The sample consists of 100 accountants who were contacted via email and invited to participate in the study. The accountants were randomly selected from a list of accountants who were members of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA).

The accountants were contacted via email and invited to participate in the study.

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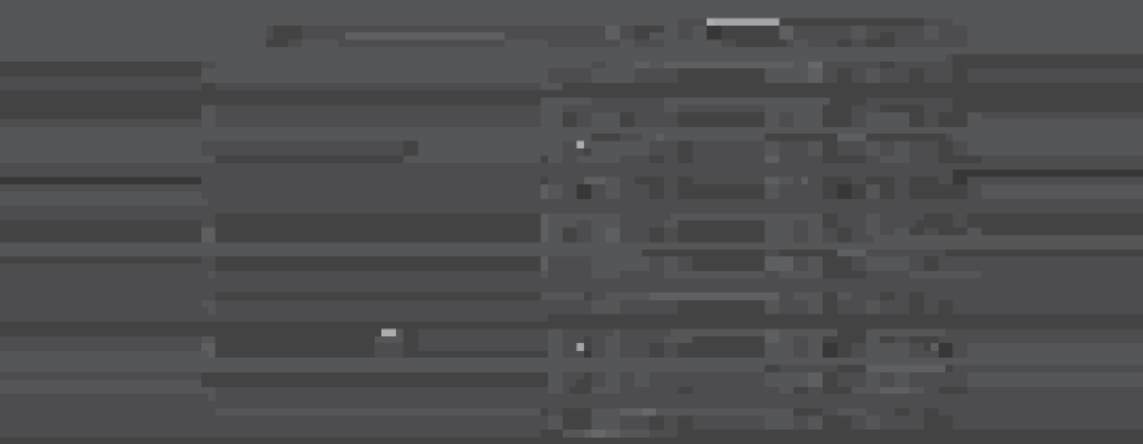


Figure 1. A 3D surface plot showing the topography of the study area. The plot is rendered in a light gray color against a dark background. The surface has several distinct peaks of varying heights, with the highest peak located towards the center-right. The plot is viewed from an isometric perspective, showing the depth and curvature of the terrain.

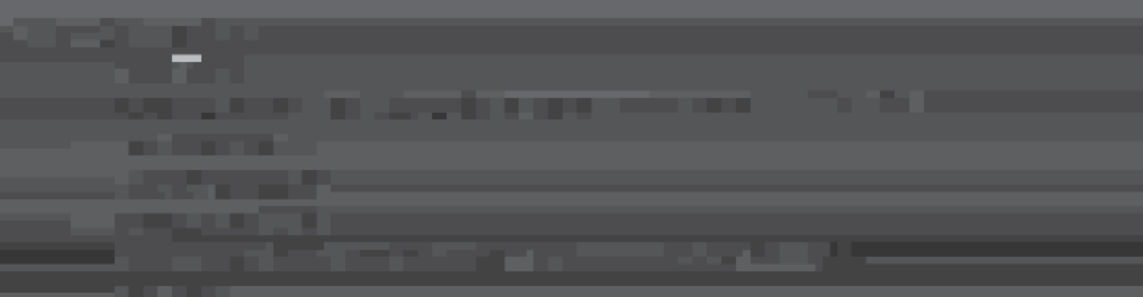


Figure 2. A 2D contour plot showing the same topography as Figure 1. The plot uses a color gradient from dark purple to light yellow to represent elevation. The contours are concentric around the peaks, with the highest elevation shown in light yellow and the lowest in dark purple. The plot is viewed from a top-down perspective, showing the spatial distribution of elevation values.



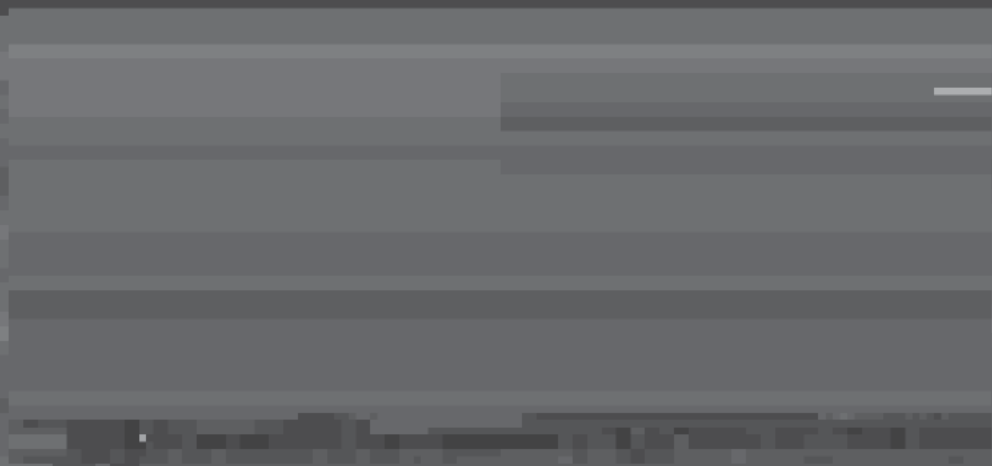
Figure 3. A 2D contour plot showing the same topography as Figure 2, but with a different color scheme. The plot uses a color gradient from dark blue to light yellow to represent elevation. The contours are concentric around the peaks, with the highest elevation shown in light yellow and the lowest in dark blue. The plot is viewed from a top-down perspective, showing the spatial distribution of elevation values.



Figure 4. A 2D contour plot showing the same topography as Figure 3, but with a different color scheme. The plot uses a color gradient from dark red to light yellow to represent elevation. The contours are concentric around the peaks, with the highest elevation shown in light yellow and the lowest in dark red. The plot is viewed from a top-down perspective, showing the spatial distribution of elevation values.



Figure 5. A 2D contour plot showing the same topography as Figure 4, but with a different color scheme. The plot uses a color gradient from dark green to light yellow to represent elevation. The contours are concentric around the peaks, with the highest elevation shown in light yellow and the lowest in dark green. The plot is viewed from a top-down perspective, showing the spatial distribution of elevation values.



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## PLANNING THEORY

18. Goss, A. M. 2008. The Urban Planning Theory Canon: A Re-evaluation. *Journal of Planning Education and Research* 28: 246-65.
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## PLANNING REVISIONS

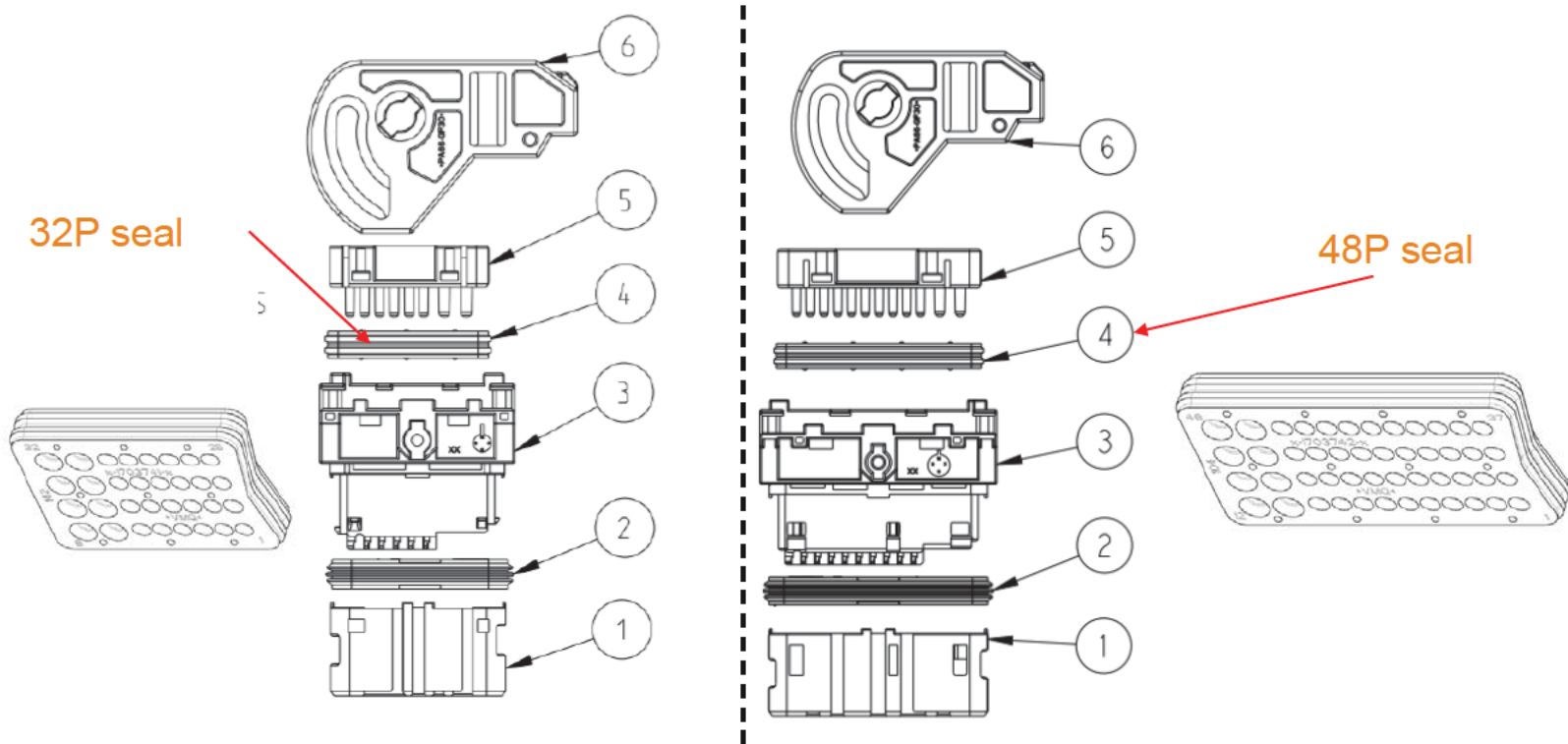
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## CMC 32P&48P Family seal dual source material



### Summary:

1. CMC 32P&48P Family Seal dual source, 功能测试OK
2. 涉及成品料号: 32P:x-2137299-x; 2352158-x;  
48P:x-2050981-x;2352225-x;2352245-x;227854\*-x;  
x-21374\*\*-x;x-21379\*\*-x