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Applications for Neurology PGY 2 beginning July 2024 will be accepted beginning on September 7, 2022. All applications must be submitted through the Electronic Residency Application Service (ERAS). We will begin reviewing applications this year on September 28, 2022. Adult Neurology Residency training requires, as dictated by the ACGME, one year of broad clinical experience in general internal medicine either during the first year of 48-month program or a year of graduate education accredited by the ACGME or the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada prior to entering a 36-month program.JOHNS HOPKINS NEUROLOGY TRAINING TRACKS (All Advanced Positions) - We have partnered with Johns Hopkins Bayview Medical Center and the MedStar Union Memorial Hospital to provide a total of Ten (10) guaranteed spots. You must apply separately to each program via ERAS. If selected for a Neurology interview, you will not need another separate interview for Bayview or MedStar Union Memorial.You will need a separate interview for our Osler Program. You will learn more about each program on your interview day with us.Three(3) Track Options Available: You can choose to apply to multiple tracksJHBMC (Prelim)/Neuro:This is a linked program offering four (5) guaranteed spots. Must apply to separately via ERAS. If selected for Neurology interview, you will not need a separate interview. However, you will tour the Bayview campus the evening before (Wednesday) your interview. The NRMP # for this program is#1237140P1. To learn more about the JHBMC Internal Medicine Residency program click here: Union Memorial (Prelim)/JHH Neuro: This is a linked program offering four (5) guaranteed spots. You must apply to this program separately in ERAS. If selected for Neurology Interview, you will not need a separate interview. The NRMP # for this program is #1251140P3. To learn more about MedStar Union Memorial Hospital click here: {}Advanced JHH Neuro: This is the only track Johns Hopkins University, Department of Neurology offers, The NRMP# for this program is#1242180A0 *JHH Osler (Med/Prelim): While this track is not listed above we encourage our applicants to apply to this program as well for your PGY1 Internal Medicine Prelim Year consideration. We have a great collaboration with our Osler Housestaff Residency Program and work closely with the residency program director during the interview season. Please keep in mind that they do have an applicant selection process and separate interview is required. The NRMP# for this program is #1242140P0INTERVIEWS - WILL BE CONDUCTED VIRTUALLY VIA ZOOMERAS applications will be reviewed by our residency selection committee and we will begin contacting prospective candidates regarding interviews by mid to late October. Around this time, we strongly urge you to check daily your email for messages regarding interviews. Our preferred method of communication will be e-mail.We will have five (7) interview dates this year. November 3, 10, 17 December 1, 8, 15 January 5 All interview dates are on Thursdays. QUESTIONSWe realize that navigating the residency application process can be a daunting process and we recognize that tremendous energy and planning is required to attend multiple interviews. We would like to assist you as much as possible, so please do not hesitate to call us with any questions. Also please refer to the frequently asked questions (FAQs) page for answers to some common queries. For other questions, please contact: Provisioning is the process of making IT resources, data, and other technology services available to users and customers. It's a general term that refers to multiple types of services, specifically referring to the initial setup of the services. The term typically is used in reference to enterprise-level resource management. Examples of provisioning include providing access to databases and computer systems, preparing a company device for a new employee, or readying an entire network for general use. What is provisioning? Provisioning can be done manually or automatically: IT teams and managers can manually prepare hardware and install software before it's all configured, or they can hire a service provider that will automate all the standard provisioning tasks. Preparing computing and account resources for people to use can fall into multiple categories. Server provisioning involves ensuring that hardware and software are usable and connected to the computer program. Setting up a server in a data center and preparing it for use within the center and the network is an example of server provisioning. User provisioning involves access management - giving account users certain privileges and access. This includes managing employee access to company applications so workers can use the software they need for their roles; an IT administrator or team might do this when a new employee joins the company. User provisioning is important for security; failing to provision user devices and accounts successfully can be a security hazard. In some industries, user provisioning is also necessary to be compliant with data protection regulations. Privileged access management, which strongly controls who accesses what, is one method of managing user provisioning. Service provisioning is the process of preparing a service for use, such as a new Internet connection, a recently purchased phone plan, a piece of hardware for rent, or a cloud service that a company pays to utilize. Customer provisioning is providing account information and access to customers or business clients (such as a third party vendor that needs to be able to use an application to work for a company). Difference between provisioning and configuring Though they sound similar, configuring and provisioning hardware or software are two different things. Configuring takes place after provisioning: once a server has been initially installed in the data center, for instance, it must then be configured. Configuring is the work of giving the server more clear instructions and tailoring the server to work specifically how it's needed. The server might need to be connected to certain networks, be programmed for better data analysis, or be updated so that it meets certain security requirements. Process automation shortens or eases manual tasks, often making the results more accessible to users. Automation typically decreases the need for human deliberation or exertion while performing a task. Automated actions respond immediately to an earlier action. In technology, automatic features have been programmed so that actions trigger further related actions. Jump to: History of process automation The following historical examples of automation highlight how process automation shortens tasks and provides a new method for performing them, often one that takes much less time or human energy than the one before. The Antikythera mechanism was a device used to mathematically predict the positions of astronomical bodies. Known as the first analog computer, the mechanism performed astronomical calculations without requiring the previous level of human attention (writing or drawing predictions, for example). The printing press, invented by Gutenberg in the 15th century, automated the book production process. Previously, scribes painstakingly copied pages by hand. Using the printing press, people didn't need to hand-copy all books—the machine applied ink to the paper. Because books were now more quickly available, their price also decreased, making them more widely available as well. Machines in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, such as the cotton gin, also simplified tedious manual tasks. The cotton gin pulled seeds away from cotton fibers. Steam engines of all kinds powered businesses, mills, and machines such as trains and factory equipment. In the Industrial Revolution, automation in factories initially endangered workers. Good ways to stop out-of-control machines hadn't been developed yet, and many factory employees were injured by machinery. In recent decades, automation has helped protect people by entirely removing them from dangerous machinery. For example, software- and robot-controlled assembly line processes can replace human workers in hazardous conditions. Computers and process automation In the late twentieth century, computers automated an array of tasks. These tasks included: Communication by talking face to face with someone (automated by email) File storage in a cabinet, drawer, or folder (automated by databases) Internet communications between web users and websites are automated. A user types in "webopedia.com" in the URL bar, and the website loads. "webopedia.com" is simply the domain name, which translates back-end computer technology so that humans can more easily read it. IP addresses are what identify the website, and they're composed of numbers. A Domain Name System (DNS) server retrieves the correct IP address based on the domain name entered and then directs the computer user to the associated website. Software also has automated features (aside from its entire concept, which springs from automation). Optical character recognition understands the contents of scanned documents by recognizing patterns that the program has already stored. Intelligent character recognition, a similar program, is better for handwriting and more difficult characters. Computer-aided design and manufacturing software automates the formation of similar products and pieces by controlling their specifications through a program. The software controls machines, which cut or formulate materials into identical copies. CAD programs often also allow manufacturers to test scenarios and products within the software, rather than performing a physical test. Benefits of process automation Five benefits of automating processes and tasks, specifically in business settings, include: Reducing costs—when businesses consolidate tasks, they have to perform fewer steps, which can reduce the amount of money they spend on all combined steps. Increasing productivity—when businesses automate manual processes, they give their employees more time to perform other important tasks. More total work is accomplished. Ensuring high availability—particularly in technology, automation can make services more available to users. Increasing reliability—automation is a way to avoid human error. Computers can often find solutions more rapidly and reliably than can people. Optimizing performance—the brief overview of historical automation above demonstrates how drastically automation changes job performance. Automation can shift a task from being time-consuming to ordinary or even obsolete. Process automation in businesses Though process automation is a broad category that can refer to any type of streamlining, it's most frequently referenced as business process automation, or BPA. Business technology that automates common enterprise tasks include: Project management software, which digitalizes and tracks all steps of a project, sets clear expectations for team members, and streamlines documents Office productivity software, which not only includes applications for completing tasks but often integrations with other software Accounting software, which moves previously manual mathematics into an application. Even very simple spreadsheet software automates equations by immediately calculating figures and adjusting cells according to other changes. Human resources software, which automates storing employee information, job application forms, organization charts, billing information, and benefits data Also Read: 10 of the Best Options for Workflow Automation Software Process automation in tech-focused enterprises Storage automation shifts repetitive, time-intensive storage management tasks away from IT personnel to software, which can preconfigure and provision storage devices and direct storage automatically to the most efficient location. Data centers need flexible storage solutions, and the more that software can manage storage, the more resources an enterprise has to handle other technology operations. Data analytics uses intelligent software to find and analyze trends in enterprise data. Using this context, businesses can make decisions more quickly. Artificial intelligence and machine learning are two of the most relevant applications of process automation in modern technology. Artificial intelligence, broadly speaking, trains computers to make human-like observations and decisions. Machine learning, similarly, teaches computers to observe patterns, typically in images, and gradually develop the ability to make intelligent choices, such as optimizing workload and storage migration in data centers. AI and machine learning assist enterprise applications, like sending emails to prospective customers and notifying employees of tasks. The shift to software-defined data centers and software-defined storage shows how important automation has become. Software-defined infrastructures simply manage technology resources, such as computing, networking, and data storage, using applications rather than hardware. Security relies heavily on automation. Attackers often have the upper hand when attempting to compromise a computer system, device, or network. Automated processes sort through computer and network data, hunting for anomalies that might suggest an attacker's work or presence. Platforms such as endpoint detection and response and intrusion detection and prevention systems use intelligence to observe and prevent attacks and data theft. Other types of process automation Macros are a software feature used in Microsoft Excel that create code once and can then automatically be run later. The full action's code is contained within the single component. Robotic process automation is an AI/machine-learning-enabled form of software process automation. It can be used for tasks such as payroll processing or simple chat functions on a website. Chatbots automate human conversation with potential customers, allowing a business to more effectively sort their needs and point them to the right place. Robots don't have to be physical to be effective; robotic forms of process automation often operate through software. One huge type of automation, connected to AI and machine learning, is virtual assistants, including Apple's Siri, Google Assistant, Amazon Alexa, and Microsoft's Cortana. Virtual assistants can perform searches on devices, activate home systems such as lighting, make conference calls, and play music, among other tasks. Concerns about process automation Because automation shifts tasks, particularly to technology, workers have expressed fears that automation will decrease jobs. Robots' ability to perform jobs especially raises concerns: some research suggests that approximately 25% of jobs are endangered by automation. However, automation and AI aren't advanced enough to completely steal that percentage of jobs, and other experts argue that automation makes room for the creation of more jobs. The Industrial Revolution in the 19th century also raised these questions. Although its ramifications included some social upheaval and the fight for workers' rights, it didn't end up destroying job availability. The job market has completely shifted over the past two hundred years, and positions have opened that people wouldn't have been able to imagine during the first or second industrial revolution. Process automation isn't yet poised to eliminate the majority of positions. This article was updated July 2021 by Jenna Phipps.

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