**Add New Country**

1. **The first one is to add a new country.**
2. **Whenever a new country is added to GPM, it was initially done from the back end by creating the data.**
3. **An option is provided in the admin screen for the user to enter those details.**
4. **The user can enter the country code, such as TW, ES, or LATM Arkansas, and the country time and group business digit.**
5. **The group digit specifies how many digits the particular country should have, either 6, 7, or 8 digits.**
6. **The balance limit can be specified by the country, either -500, 0, or 100.**
7. **If trying to add a reward of 1100 and the balance amount is 0, a notification will be shown indicating that the balance amount is reached.**
8. **The warning limit can be set by the country, specifying how much the warning limit should be and the individual business IDs.**
9. **Some countries specify that the business ID should start with either one or zero.**
10. **Clicking on save will create a new country with all the backend data.**
11. **In GPM, if a new country is created, it will appear in the dropdown list.**

**user management**

1. **The next one is user management.**
2. **This screen is used for giving access to the application, whether it is the GPM application, rule composer application, or admin screen application.**
3. **Different roles can be assigned, as some countries have predefined roles.**
4. **Roles created in role management will be visible when adding or editing a user.**
5. **If a user has rule composer access, they will be able to access the rule composer site. Otherwise, they will only be able to log in but not see the list of jobs.**
6. **Assigning roles or removing roles can be done by clicking on submit.**
7. **Users can be deleted if they are no longer associated with GPM.**

**Delete Panellists**

1. **Enter the individual ID and click on "Get Panel".**
2. **This action retrieves all the panels for the individual.**
3. **Select the panel from the dropdown and click on "Delete".**
4. **A notification will appear to confirm the deletion, ensuring that the data being deleted is correct to prevent accidental actions.**
5. **Upon clicking "OK", the data gets deleted and the change is reflected.**
6. **The data was deleted because the panel was removed.**
7. **The panel is no longer visible in the UI.**

**role management.**

1. **Next is role management.**
2. **Different types of roles are available here.**
3. **To add a new role, specify the role, such as allowing only individual import.**
4. **Assign the role to a particular person, enabling only the assigned user to perform specific operations.**
5. **Roles are data-centric, requiring caution.**
6. **Some countries prefer role-based access rather than giving access to everything for everyone, splitting tasks based on roles.**
7. **Create a role and specify whether it is a team role or not.**
8. **An option called "Setupness to Action" allows assigning actions to a team, enabling only that team to perform specific actions.**
9. **While defining the role, specify if it is a team role. If not, set it to false and click on "Insert".**
10. **A new role will be created in GPM.**
11. **Assets can be restricted or granted for the role.**
12. **Different types of access areas, like system screens, are available.**
13. **System screens refer to the main menus of GPM.**
14. **Menus can be restricted using the system screen option.**
15. **To remove access for a user to a specific geographic area, uncheck the option and click on "Submit".**
16. **After removing or granting access, the user must log out and log in again for changes to take effect, as GPM stores everything in a session.**
17. **If logging out and logging in again does not work, clear cookies and try re-logging in.**
18. **Any menu restrictions or permissions will be reflected in the application.**

**Rule Composer**

1. **This menu is explicitly for rule composer.**
2. **Clicking on this will redirect to the rule composer page with the list of jobs. If the person has access, they can view the job; otherwise, they cannot.**
3. **This section provides help on how to use the application.**
4. **In the application, certain features are available only to the admin screen role.**
5. **For example, the delete icon in the panelist history is visible only to the admin screen user role.**
6. **Certain features are integrated into GPM for those with admin screen access.**
7. **In the communication section, the delete icon is visible only to those with the admin screen role, allowing them to delete communications and incentives.**
8. **Managing devices includes creating new stock, visible only to the admin screen role.**
9. **In the delete transaction section, an option is available for the admin screen role to quickly delete a single record if inserted incorrectly.**
10. **For collaboration methodology, the delete option is available if the user has the admin screen role.**
11. **A delete icon is available for deleting collaborations, which can be reverted if done incorrectly.**
12. **Role management is handled at the country level, with specific tabs like the concern tab enabled based on the country's functionality.**
13. **Certain countries may not use the questionnaire, so the questionnaire tabs will not be visible.**
14. **Most functionalities are handled in the admin screen.**
15. **The admin screen role can maintain all data, granting or removing access as needed.**
16. **All current admin screen functionalities have been covered, with more to be implemented in the future.**



1. **There are no schemes related to SMS.**
2. **Only the email scheme is available here.**
3. **Users create schemes based on their requirements and assign these schemes to emails or SMS when sending messages.**
4. **For example, a scheme could be an offer.**
5. **Recently, during the Sankranthi festival, some schemes were running for SPA products.**
6. **GPM offers schemes to customers to provide information.**
7. **Schemes are created related to various categories, such as beauty.**
8. **These schemes are then assigned to emails.**
9. **When emails are sent for a particular festival season, applicable schemes for customers are included.**
10. **Links can be checked and schemes can be linked here.**
11. **The description of the panels is provided here.**
12. **This is the description of the scheme.**
13. **Schemes can be assigned to particular panels.**
14. **Similar schemes can be created for SMS.**

**Email & SMS category GRID**

1. **These are the email categories.**
2. **Mostly, there is only one email category when sending emails.**
3. **Here is an example:**
4. **When sending emails from here, the general category is shown.**
5. **In the general category, templates and other elements are available.**
6. **This is the mail category, and here is the SMS category.**
7. **SMS can be sent from here, including SMS or WhatsApp.**

**Add reasons**

1. **Add reasons.**
2. **This is a common task, adding reasons.**
3. **The reason code is 7, with a reason description.**
4. **These reasons can be used anywhere in the system.**
5. **Recently, some changes were observed.**
6. **When closing, opening, or updating any actions, reasons are required.**
7. **In such events, selecting the appropriate reasons is necessary.**
8. **These are the reason codes.**
9. **This includes the English details or the reason description, which can be selected as needed.**
10. **During any communication, reasons are selected.**

**Subject mapping**

1. **This is the subject mapping.**
2. **There is a configuration for the emails.**
3. **This is an August household scheme.**
4. **These schemes were just created.**
5. **Opening another screen.**
6. **The description here indicates it is related to the email scheme.**
7. **The scheme "covers overs" has a subject line "is pregnant toss" with an action code and the category is general.**
8. **The category for emails or SMS is shown as general.**
9. **This can be configured similarly.**
10. **This is the subject mapping, which is the default for this particular action.**
11. **The action will take the subject line and categorize it under the general category.**
12. **The subject is mapped to the scheme and the work category is general.**
13. **The functional type of the consent time is not fully understood and may not be implemented in some countries.**
14. **This appears to be a new feature.**
15. **These are the parts of the templates.**

**WhatsApp templates**

1. **These are the WhatsApp templates.**
2. **If any template is created here, it will be available when sending WhatsApp messages.**
3. **Details can be retrieved here.**
4. **These templates come from the admin screen.**
5. **This section shows the footer.**
6. **The footer will be displayed here.**
7. **The code provided is 496, with Spanish and English culture text.**
8. **This is the "test to" template, including messages like "Hello world" and "birthday message".**
9. **The "test to 20" template is shown in English.**
10. **These templates are used when sending messages through WhatsApp.**
11. **Is this clear?**
12. **For these menus, yes.**

**ADD Consent Types**

1. **Go to "Add Consent".**
2. **Providing a background on the consent feature.**
3. **The consent feature is used to obtain consent from users on whether they are willing to provide their data.**
4. **This feature was implemented for France because obtaining consent from panellists is important for them.**
5. **Open the France site.**
6. **Admin or France admin, France Admin, France admin as well as the applications.**
7. **France Admin - KC.**
8. **If it is slow, try to open the UAT.**
9. **Open it here.**
10. **To create the consent form, the following are needed: consent type, consent method, consent status, consent validity, and consent scope.**
11. **In the UI, all these are dropdown lists populated from the data in the admin screen.**
12. **A screen is provided for maintaining reference data.**
13. **Consent type refers to the way panellists are giving their consent.**
14. **Consent can be given through platforms like Facebook.**
15. **This is one type of consent method.**
16. **Go to the consent method, either web or smartphone.**
17. **The preferred consent method can be specified, such as paper, web, or phone.**
18. **If there is no method, it will be categorized as undefined.**
19. **Consent status can be yes, no, or undeclared.**
20. **These are the possible consent statuses currently in the system.**
21. **Consent validity specifies the duration of the consent, such as 13 months, 24 months, or 36 months.**
22. **Consent scope refers to the specific panel, although panel-specific consent is not currently available**
23. **It is respected by everyone, but there is a consent scope.**
24. **In the future, it can be applicable to the panel.**
25. **These are the consent screens where reference data can be entered.**

**CONSENT FORM IN QC**

Role composer

Copilot

Sure, here are the corrected sentences without using "we":

1. **Jobs can be scheduled automatically here.**
2. **Currently, visual crone is used for configuration, but jobs can be scheduled here instead.**
3. **This feature is still in the testing phase and not yet live.**
4. **In the admin screen, there is a Hangfire configuration screen.**
5. **Once a job is scheduled, it must be registered, and then the jobs will execute based on the scheduled basis.**
6. **Is the scheduling process clear?**
7. **Yes, Satish.**
8. **Currently, no bugs are being received on this.**
9. **If bugs are received, visual cron is used.**
10. **Going forward, visual cron will be switched off.**
11. **This feature is still not deployed in production.**

**Product answer mapping**

1. **If 10 products are asked about and 9 are answered, but 1 is not, actions are created for the unanswered product.**
2. **A code of 99 indicates that an answer is not yet provided and a response is needed from the user.**
3. **These answers are loaded via imports only; there is no default creation of answers.**
4. **If an answer is not provided, a code of 99 is assigned, and actions are created.**
5. **The answer can be reviewed, and a call can be made to the panelist to obtain the answer for the particular product.**
6. **Go to the individual screen.**
7. **This feature is mostly used in Asia and Spain.**
8. **Go to action history in the action task grid.**
9. **Reopen the action with code 999.**
10. **Edit the action to view the answers.**
11. **This shows the product and the response, along with the collaboration methodology and the year it was created.**
12. **For the same year, if uploading again, it will not allow duplicate entries.**
13. **The call again and ask again feature depends on the specific products.**
14. **If these products do not have the call again or ask again feature, the import will prevent duplicate entries.**
15. **The action code 999 will not be visible when creating an action because it is an automatic action for demanded products.**
16. **This action type is not displayed because it is created automatically when an answer is not provided (code 99).**
17. **If all answers are provided, the action sits in the action history and the full demanded product answer view.**
18. **The view allows users to write reports and use the data for their purposes.**

external mapper

1. **For example, recently went live for France.**
2. **France has a system where all the information is stored.**
3. **Data needs to be pulled into GPM.**
4. **An external mapper was used to pull all the panelist information into GPM efficiently, completing the process within a few hours.**
5. **Lakhs or millions of data can be pulled into GPM using this input within two to three days, referred to as a data load.**
6. **All countries use their own production systems.**
7. **Data is pulled into GPM using the external mapper, creating and adding panellists in one shot, saving time.**
8. **Another main purpose is to sync the external system to GPM daily with all panellist information.**
9. **This method is used by all countries for panellist updates.**
10. **SSIS is used to update information, especially in LATAM, where day-to-day activities do not involve using the UI to create or update information.**
11. **Lumi is used to create or update individuals, as everything is done in TBM.**
12. **Information is pulled from TBN and pumped into GPM because TBN provides a file that goes directly into GPM.**
13. **Mapping available in LATAM can be shown.**
14. **Go to LATAM.**
15. **Panellist insert allows creating a new panellist or updating an existing panellist.**
16. **When creating a panelist, the panel ID is mandatory.**
17. **For updating the group, the target field should have group ID\_key.**
18. **Click on "Add" to add a target field.**
19. **In the target field dropdown, these are the fields supported by GPM.**
20. **Fields such as address, phone, collaboration methodology, group membership status, names, and roles can be updated.**
21. **These functionalities are supported, which is why they appear in the target field.**
22. **When mapping, the target field to be mapped must be specified correctly.**
23. **Users set the mapping, and SSIS works based on this mapping.**
24. **If the mapping is incorrect, the data will not be inserted.**
25. **No message will be received if the mapping is incorrect.**
26. **The mapping must be correct for the data to load into the staging table.**
27. **If issues arise, the production user will raise a concern that the data is not updated.**
28. **First, check whether the mapping is correct.**
29. **If the mapping is incorrect, the data will not load into the staging table.**

**Delete Purchase or Eligiblity records**

1. **Clicking on "Delete Purchase" or "Eligible Records" will show all the details, including the panelist summary account.**
2. **The panel detailed ability can be used to delete the purchase history or eligible records.**
3. **Deleting old data of the panels is required if maintaining the data for particular panels and their related data is not desired.**
4. **Select the details to delete, for example, the beauty panel data.**
5. **If the current year is 2025, but maintaining data from previous years is not desired, select the relevant period to delete.**
6. **Selecting "five" will delete data from the fifth period, not the entire range from one to five.**
7. **In the fifth period, there are four weeks, and specific weeks can be deleted.**
8. **For example, to delete the third week of the fifth period, select the appropriate option.**
9. **Select the category of the purchase to delete.**
10. **This includes the collaboration method.**
11. **Sometimes, an extension of the week by two weeks (week 5 or 6) is possible based on the particular year.**
12. **This screen is used when a wrong import is done, and data needs to be deleted.**
13. **Purchase summary count data is loaded by SSIS from a third-party system.**
14. **Select the panel for which the wrong input was done.**
15. **Purchase summary count loads the purchase data for panelists against a panel per year, per week, purchase category, and collaboration methodology.**
16. **Provide the necessary information to fetch the record and then click on "Delete".**
17. **The panel's eligibility can also be deleted from here.**
18. **Select the panel and the relevant period.**
19. **Eligibility can be deleted from this screen, including external leave summary and purchase summary.**
20. **Eligibility is determined by a business-to-business rule.**
21. **If the business rule is calculated incorrectly, it can be deleted and rerun.**
22. **Add Purchase Summary Category**
23. **This screen is for adding a new purchase category.**
24. **To add a new category of purchase, use this screen.**
25. **This will be used in the purchase summary account imports.**
26. **Add Incentive Supplier**
27. **Add incentive suppliers.**
28. **While creating an incentive, there is an option to add an incentive supplier.**
29. **Suppliers can be added here.**
30. **This option is available because these are reference data.**
31. **A screen is provided for maintaining this data.**
32. **Delete Transactions**
33. **This is the delayed transaction.**
34. **The support team primarily uses this menu for deleting transactions.**
35. **The batch ID is required if the user has imported data via UA in the GPM.**
36. **If the user believes the imported data is incorrect, they may want to delete the related transaction data.**
37. **When users import data, a batch ID is created.**
38. **The batch ID is provided to delete the records.**
39. **For example, if 55 records are inserted, a batch ID is created for those records.**
40. **Providing the batch ID will show the transaction IDs for each record.**
41. **Each of the 55 records will have a separate transaction ID.**
42. **Providing the batch ID will display all transaction IDs.**
43. **If the user requests to delete a specific transaction, the transaction ID can be selected.**
44. **The details will be shown, and the transaction can be deleted from here.**
45. **This is the file name of the imported file and its format.**
46. **The status is successful.**
47. **To check the batch ID and transaction ID details, click on the view icon.**
48. **Clicking here will show the information.**
49. **The batch ID will not be displayed in the view; it can be viewed in the tables or views.**
50. **For redemptions and incentives, the batch ID will be populated after import completion.**
51. **Users will receive an email from SSIS imports only.**
52. **If a user raises a bug to delete a transaction, educate the user to use the screen to delete the data.**
53. **Refer to the views to get the batch IDs, and based on the batch ID, get the transaction in the UI screen and click on delete.**
54. **Is the delayed transaction process clear?**
55. **Most requests related to this come from the USA.**
56. **Escalate the users to use this screen to delete transactions.**
57. **Some users may not have an idea about this, so inform them and take a call to show these steps.**
58. **Delete Comments**
59. **Delete comments.**
60. **Comments for particular individuals can be managed from this screen.**
61. **Open the individual screen.**
62. **These are the comments.**
63. **Comments, new individual link, and other details are visible here.**
64. **Comments can be deleted using the individual screen.**
65. **There are three comments displayed here.**
66. **Select the checkbox next to the comments to delete them if they are not needed for that particular individual ID.**
67. **Update Business Id (Incentives)**
68. **To update the business ID, provide the new ID for the existing business ID.**
69. **For example, if the current business ID is 001 and IDs up to 003 already exist, update to 00205.**
70. **Enter the new ID, such as 05, and update it.**
71. **This will update the individual IDs to 00205.**
72. **Requests to update individual IDs are handled in this manner.**
73. **In such requests, users should be guided to perform the update from the screen.**
74. **Most users are familiar with this process.**
75. **Update Synch Date**
76. **The update sync date is for synchronizing with the mobile app.**
77. **The synchronization date is updated based on the data provided.**
78. **This feature was implemented to track when synchronization occurred.**
79. **Based on this synchronization, a file is generated in the storage account and then loaded into the TBN system.**
80. **In the TBN system, users can see their account balance points.**
81. **In the GPM system, the synchronization date is updated when the business rule runs, generating a file in the storage account.**
82. **Initially, the synchronization date in GPM will not be set.**
83. **Once the business rule runs, the synchronization date is updated in GPM.**
84. **If the synchronization date is not updated due to a business rule failure, an update can be performed.**
85. **This resolves the issue where the synchronization date is not updated in GPM, but the file is generated.**
86. **This feature allows users to sync the data in GPM with the correct date.**
87. **Import Rollback Transactions**
88. **Import rollback transactions.**
89. **If data is inserted into the system and the functionality is not implemented, it cannot be rolled back.**
90. **The import rollback functionality is not yet implemented.**
91. **Deletion must be done from the back end; it cannot be done here.**
92. **If a user performs a wrong import and wants to roll back the entire import, the data inserted into the system needs to be deleted.**
93. **An option for this exists but is not yet implemented.**
94. **Requests to roll back a wrong import must be handled from the back end.**
95. **Currently, complete imports for later data are handled from the back end only.**

**Accessories**

1. These are the accessories for the kit, right?
2. A USB cable and other accessories are needed for the kit to work.
3. These accessories can be created here as they are reference data.
4. Users are given the ability to manage it.
5. Users can create their accessories here.
6. Based on the kit, users can come and create the necessary accessories here.
7. It's not the product one, it means this one only, right?
8. The IT maintains here, as mentioned during the ID scanning, that users will be given the kit to scan the product.
9. For the kit to function, some accessories are needed.
10. Barcode scanners are also part of this kit, right?
11. Barcode scanners are part of this kit, which includes different types like clicker, palm, and smartphone.
12. The kit type depends on the country.
13. A kit can be created here, and the required accessories for the kit can be specified here.

Kit Maintenance

1. Maintenance, OK, these are the kits, including the smartphone option and clicker.
2. These are the devices, right?
3. Yes, these are the device kits.
4. From here, the kits can be disabled or enabled for particular sites.
5. This change will be reflected in the UI screen when the expected kit is changed.
6. The data is likely to load.
7. Meanwhile, these details can be seen. These are the kit details shown here on the individual screen.
8. OK, it is a smartphone, and the next expected kit is shown here in the order access device access section.
9. The kit details can be seen on the individual screen from the panel card.

DEVICES LOCATION

1. The device sent to the users can be located.
2. Each particular kit's location can be identified.
3. The location can be found on the device screen.
4. Divya mentioned it is "stop" and "lap."
5. The terms "lap" and "stop" refer to locations.
6. The possible location for the kit can be found here, along with the mapping.
7. The mappings allow movement to certain statuses, similar to workflow transitions.
8. The device status can be managed from the screen.
9. The kit name and order type are displayed as OP and CP.
10. **Order Type Mapping**
11. If a kit type and order type are created here, customers will receive the particular kit based on this mapping with the order types.
12. For the orders, there are order and device options.
13. For each kit, the possible order type can be specified.
14. Click on "Create" to show how to create it.
15. In the order type, there is a default option because, for a kit, when an order is placed, these accessories should be assigned by default.
16. The default option can be used for this purpose.
17. The created order type will be displayed based on the kit, and when placing an order, the panel card will show the change expected kit and the order device hyperlink.
18. The data is loading.
19. The HDM input is shown in the panel card.
20. The change expected kit is not a hyperlink.
21. Information about the kit types, such as smartphone and OP, can be found here.
22. The next expected kit details can be obtained from here.
23. GPM users will assign the expected kit, such as a smartphone or option clicker, to the individual. The details of the items can be checked here, including other types.
24. Click here to view the metal individuals. The assets and the reasons can be seen here.

**update referrer**

1. The update referrer can be accessed from here.
2. What is the meaning of the referrer?
3. Similar to mobile apps where users can refer someone to get incentives, the same concept applies here.
4. If a customer uses GPM to provide product details, they can refer others as well.
5. The referred person can also provide details to GPM.
6. The referrer for the other person will receive incentives in GPM.
7. The referrer details can be updated here.
8. For example, referrer details can be obtained here.
9. The referred details can be seen here.
10. If the particular individual ID does not have a referral, it means the ID 7700 does not have a referral and logs directly into GPM.
11. Some individuals have referral details.
12. If there is a mismatch or incorrect referral assignment, users may request an update to the referral.
13. Previously, this was done from the back end.
14. This feature is newly added for updating the referral from the user side.
15. In the database, the referral column is found in the individual table.
16. If the referral column is null, the referral IDs can be seen here.
17. To see the referrer for a particular individual ID, check here.
18. The referral feature can be accessed directly.
19. This is the referral.
20. If these two statements are executed, the referrer for this individual can be seen here.
21. The referral for this individual can be seen here.
22. If the individual ID is checked, the referral details can be seen in the UI.
23. The referral for this individual ID can be seen here.
24. To edit the referral, simply edit it.
25. The ID 770000 is associated with UC.
26. To update the referrer for this particular individual ID, update it here.
27. After updating, the preferred referrer will change.
28. The updated ID is different.
29. The command needs to be executed to update the referral.
30. The referral can now be updated from the UI instead of the back end.

**field configuration**

1. This is the field configuration.
2. Using this field configuration, it is possible to enable or disable all these menus.
3. The portals domain name and other menus can be seen here.
4. These menus depend on the roles.
5. Access to particular users can be assigned based on their roles.
6. This page allows visibility or disabling of those menus for specific roles.
7. For example, if someone did not have rule composer access yesterday, it was given to them.
8. Similarly, if the delete command should not be given to a particular role, it can be managed from here.
9. Setting this as 0 will make it not visible; setting it as 1 will make it visible.
10. Fields can be configured from here.
11. Updating any field configuration here will not directly affect the system.
12. After changing any field configuration, the application ports need to be restarted.
13. Gopi, Satish Ramana, or the DevOps person should be asked to restart the ports.
14. After restarting the ports, the changes will be reflected in the application.
15. Let me show one thing.
16. Changes will not reflect without restarting the pods.
17. Panels and individual groups can be seen here.
18. If demographics are shown, they can be seen here.
19. To hide the demographics menu for a particular role, search for "demographic."
20. The demographics option will be shown.
21. There is an option to clear the cache.
22. Clearing the cache is different; it prevents storing related data.
23. Field configuration and menu settings require restarting the pods.
24. Knowledge of ports, site ports, application ports, and pods ports is not necessary.
25. The DevOps team takes care of these changes.
26. Changes in roles or field configuration are managed by the DevOps team.
27. **Job Viewer**

**Update Belonging**

Copilot

Sure, here are the corrected sentences without using "we":

1. Update belonging values from here.
2. For a particular group ID, the belonging values can be checked.
3. Select the individual to see the details.
4. The individual is selected.
5. Users have GDPR belonging.
6. The belonging code is 1.
7. The belonging information and values can be changed from here.
8. If the belonging code is 1, it can be changed to 201-0203.
9. It is not activated to do all these from UA.
10. If users are unable to do this, they will raise a request to change the data and inquire about the issue with this functionality.
11. In such cases, the data needs to be updated to avoid stopping user activities, and the issue needs to be investigated if it is related to code.
12. The dev team should be informed to take care of these issues if they are related to core level changes.
13. The main focus is on this task.

**SSIS configurations**

1. The task in SSIS configuration involves updating email IDs.
2. Users create a CSV or Excel file and copy it to a specific SharePoint location.
3. The location can be seen here.
4. The server package name is pasted here.
5. The package executes in the database using SSIS.
6. The server and file path details are provided.
7. In the server, there is a folder named GPS imports where the file is pasted.
8. Logs for everything are maintained here.
9. Users can configure the settings here.
10. Some users may not know how to configure SSIS-related settings.
11. In such cases, users provide details like import types, panel configuration, file path, and email IDs.
12. The subject of the email is specified.
13. Once the file is imported into the database, the SSIS package processes it and inserts or updates the required data.
14. After successful execution, the package sends an email to the specified recipients.
15. The email includes the log file with details of successful and failed records.
16. Some users have requested changes to the email IDs.
17. For example, if Ravi Kumar is listed, the notification should not be sent to him after data import.
18. Users may request to change the email ID to another.
19. The key settings may be removed in the future, but this is not certain.