

CONFLICT ANALYSIS TOOLS ETH Z RICH

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What are the 7 tools of conflict analysis? The tools presented are: Conflict wheel, conflict tree, conflict mapping, glasl's escalation model, conflict perspective analysis, needs-fears mapping, and a multi-causal role model.

What is the onion model of conflict analysis? The Onion model is based upon the idea that the layers of a conflict are much like that of an onion: there are many dynamics to be considered, but only those on the surface are visible, until we start to peel of the layers to see what lies at the core.

What is the ACCP conflict analysis framework? The Actors, Content, Context, Process (ACCP) Conflict Analysis Framework is a simple and systematic way of understanding conflict for the purpose of peace mediation.

What is the ABC conflict triangle? The Conflict Triangle. The ABC triangle was developed by Johan Galtung. This has three aspects: the attitudes (A) of the actors involved, their behaviour (B), and the contradiction (C). The contradiction (conflict) is defined by the actors involved in terms of the incompatible values or goals between them.

What are the 6 C's of conflict? The 6 C's of conflict management are a set of principles that guide individuals towards effective resolution strategies. These principles include Communication, Comprehension, Compassion, Compromise, Collaboration, and Consistency.

What are the 4 C's of conflict management? In this mini blog, we will explore the four essential C's of conflict management: Connect Regularly, Communicate Openly,

Collaborate more effectively, and Correct the confusion/Queries.

What is the Harvard approach to conflict analysis? It is possible to solve the problem, if the conflict parties can find common standards. The negotiator has to find out some mutually acknowledged criteria and standard: covert every dispute into a search for objective criteria. produce sound arguments, be open for arguments which are based on reasonable criteria.

What is the STLC model of conflict? STLC stands for stop, think, listening, and communicate. Stop and time to be present within the conflict itself and prepare. Think through the real reasons for the conflict and what you want as an outcome for the conflict. Listen to what the other person says and try to understand the conflict from their point-of-view.

What are the 5 conflict model? Taking the TKI allows you to discover whether you might be overusing or underusing one or more of five conflict-handling modes (collaborating, competing, compromising, accommodating, and avoiding), so you can improve how you manage conflict!

What is the CDA conflict system analysis? Conflict analysis from a systems perspective is a complementary approach to other types of conflict analysis. Systems analysis helps to understand the dynamic relationships and causalities between different conflict factors, and the interconnectedness between conflict factors and stakeholders.

What is the pyramid model of conflict analysis? Layer 1 is conflict, layer 2 is trigger and response, layer 3 is safety, security, and significance, and layer 4 is fight, flight, flock, and freeze.

What are the five key principles of conflict analysis?

What are the 4 A's of conflict? It's hard to remember the steps, especially in the right order, under those circumstances. So here's a simple way to remember a conflict resolution process. Four A's: Acknowledge, Accept, Appreciate, Apologize.

What are the three C's of conflict? In conflict management, or any kind of mediation exercise, there are three principle decision models: Capitulation, Compromise, and Collaboration (the 5C version also lists Consensus and Co-

existence, but in my experience, both can be achieved through any of the original three options).

What is the conflict tree model? The conflict tree symbolizes the core elements of any conflict, including its causes and its effects on the parties and on the wider community and environment.

What are the 3 F's of conflict resolution? People often respond to confrontation by the three “F”s – Fight , Flight or Freeze, which is inbred in us all. But there are alternatives. Let's look at how professional coaches work with their clients to help manage these tricky situations.

What is the 5 5 5 method of conflict? They use the “5-5-5” method to work through problems “My job is to just listen, and then she'll listen and I'll talk for 5 minutes, and then we dialogue about it for the last five minutes,” Clarke says.

What are the ABCS of conflict? This is a simple but powerful tool that helps you identify the three main elements of any conflict: A for antecedents, B for behaviors, and C for consequences. In this article, you will learn how to apply the ABC model to any conflict situation and use it to improve your conflict management skills.

What is the 4r method of conflict? ?Thus, The 4Rs approach to conflict resolution comprises of Reading, Writing, Respect, and Resolution. Research has demonstrated that the 4Rs Program has a favourable influence on kids' social and emotional competency, behaviour, attendance, and academic performance, as well as a decrease in anger and aggression.

What is the five conflict resolution strategy? In a 2023 Harvard Business Review article, Catherine Cote broke down the Thomas-Kilmann Conflict Model, which highlights five conflict resolution strategies: avoiding, competing, accommodating, compromising, and collaborating.

What are the four principles of conflict? By implementing these four principles (separating people from the problem, focusing on interests, inventing new options, and using objective criteria), you can navigate conflicts with greater ease and foresight.

What are the two methods of conflict analysis? There are approaches which emphasize (1) conflict dynamics, (2) needs-based conflict origins, and (3) rational, strategic calculations. These constitute distinct forms of analysis.

What is conflict triangle analysis? This analysis is based on the premise that conflicts have three major components: the context or situation, the behavior of those involved and their attitudes. These three factors influence each other, hence the arrows leading from one to another.

What is conflict analysis framework? The Conflict Analysis Framework (CAF) is designed to identify key variables affecting conflict (including social, ethnic, political, economic, environmental) and reach a list of factors that most critically affect conflict. The CAF also examines how these variables are linked with poverty.

What is the Onion model conflict analysis? Purpose: The “Onion” framework illuminates certain key elements at play in conflicts and helps us analyze them so they can inform our strategies. Specifically, these include the needs, interests, and positions of parties involved in a conflict from the most superficial to the deepest ones.

What is conflict analysis tool? Conflict analysis tools are frameworks and methods that help you understand the causes, actors, dynamics, and impacts of a conflict situation. They can help you design and implement effective peacebuilding interventions that address the root issues and needs of the people involved.

What is the staircase model of conflict? Model #1 – The Stairway Model The Interests/Rights/Power model does not assess the root causes of conflict, but rather focuses on the different processes people use to deal with conflict, categorizing all approaches to conflict as being one of three types – Interest-based, Rights-based or Power-based.

What are the 7 main types of conflict?

What are the 7 steps in conflict?

What are 7 tips of resolving conflict?

What are the methods of conflict analysis? The different modes of analysis are brought together under three headings. There are approaches which emphasize (1) conflict dynamics, (2) needs-based conflict origins, and (3) rational, strategic calculations. These constitute distinct forms of analysis.

What are the 5 conflict styles? According to the Thomas-Kilmann Conflict Mode Instrument, there are 5 styles of conflict management: accommodating, avoiding, compromising, collaborating, and competing.

What are 3 of the 5 common types of conflicts?

What are the 4 most common stages of conflict? There are four main stages of conflict, namely, latent stage, perceived stage, felt stage, and manifest stage. The aftermath is sometimes added as one of the stages, although it represents the events that occur after the conflict is over.

What are the 6 R's of managing conflict? What are the 6 R's of managing conflicts of interest? The six R's are Recognize, Record, Reveal, Recuse or Restrict involvement in decision-making processes related to the conflict, and Review regularly.

What are the six methods of managing a conflict?

What are the 4 basic strategies for resolving conflicts?

What are the 3 C's for resolving a conflict? In conflict management, or any kind of mediation exercise, there are three principle decision models: Capitulation, Compromise, and Collaboration (the 5C version also lists Consensus and Co-existence, but in my experience, both can be achieved through any of the original three options).

What are 8 strategies for resolving conflict?

What are the 6 principles of conflict resolution? The six principles of conflict resolution are to affiliate, empathize, engage, own, self-restrain, and build trust. These principles and guidance for putting them into practice are discussed below.

What is the onion tool in conflict analysis? Purpose: The “Onion” framework illuminates certain key elements at play in conflicts and helps us analyze them so they can inform our strategies. Specifically, these include the needs, interests, and positions of parties involved in a conflict from the most superficial to the deepest ones.

What is a conflict analysis tool? Conflict analysis tools are frameworks and methods that help you understand the causes, actors, dynamics, and impacts of a conflict situation. They can help you design and implement effective peacebuilding interventions that address the root issues and needs of the people involved.

What is an ABC triangle? The conflict triangle highlights all the aspects playing a role in a conflict situation. This ABC (Attitude-Behaviour-Context) – Conflict Triangle was first developed by Prof.

The Jaunt: A Mind-Bending Sci-Fi Concept

The Jaunt is a short story by Stephen King, first published in 1981. It presents a thought-provoking and unsettling concept of teleportation that raises existential questions.

Q: What is the Jaunt? A: The Jaunt is a fictional technology that allows humans to teleport by instantly traversing a "gauntlet" of time and space. The process is described as "a thrill a second for a thousand years."

Q: How does the Jaunt work? A: When a person enters the Jaunt, their mind creates a duplicate of itself. This duplicate experiences the 1,000-year journey through the gauntlet, while the original remains in a state of suspended animation. Upon emerging, the original mind merges with its duplicate, gaining the experiences of the journey.

Q: Is the Jaunt safe? A: In the story, the Jaunt is initially believed to be safe. However, it is later revealed that the duplicate mind can become corrupted or traumatized by the experience of the gauntlet. This can lead to psychological damage or even death for the original upon merger.

Q: What is the ethical dilemma of the Jaunt? A: The Jaunt raises questions about the nature of identity and the value of human life. By creating a duplicate that experiences the gauntlet, the original essentially separates itself into two beings. If the duplicate is damaged or destroyed, does the original still possess the same identity and value?

Q: What is the ultimate message of the Jaunt? A: The Jaunt is a parable that explores the limits of human technology and the dangers of pursuing convenience at the expense of safety and morality. It serves as a cautionary tale about the potential consequences of tampering with the fundamental laws of nature.

¿Que se estudia en contabilidad financiera? En palabras simples, la contabilidad financiera constituye la práctica de contabilizar el dinero que entra y sale de una organización. Involucra el registro, la clasificación, el resumen y el análisis de todas las transacciones financieras. Registro: Las transacciones se registran como débitos o créditos.

¿Qué es el libro financiero? Este libro reúne toda la información económico-financiera de la empresa desde el inicio de su actividad. Refleja su evolución en el tiempo, recogida en documentos como los siguientes: Balance de situación: Se recogen los bienes, derechos, obligaciones y capital de una empresa en un momento concreto.

¿Que enseña la contabilidad financiera? Es la disciplina que enseña las normas y procedimientos para analizar, clasificar y registrar las operaciones efectuadas por entidades económicas integradas por un solo individuo, o constituidas bajo la forma de sociedades con actividades comerciales, industriales, etc., y que sirve de base para elaborar información ...

¿Qué es la contabilidad financiera en pocas palabras? La contabilidad es una disciplina que tiene el fin de estudiar, medir y analizar la composición y evolución del patrimonio de una empresa o de otro tipo de entidad, para brindar información útil para la toma de decisiones, tanto de sus gestores cómo de otros usuarios externos al ente, tales como entidades financieras, ...

¿Cómo estudiar contabilidad financiera? Comience con un curso o libro de texto en línea que cubra conceptos clave como el ciclo contable, los estados financieros y la contabilidad por partida doble . Complemente esto con práctica práctica utilizando software de contabilidad y estudios de casos del mundo real para reforzar su comprensión.

¿Qué diferencia hay entre contabilidad financiera y contabilidad? Estos dos conceptos clásicos, y vinculados entre sí, permiten controlar ingresos y gastos y gestionar inversiones y ahorro. La contabilidad registra datos y permite una visión general de la situación de una empresa, las finanzas buscan hacer predicciones y facilitar la toma de decisiones minimizando futuros riesgos.

¿Cuál es el mejor libro para aprender a hacer dinero? El libro, no solo más famoso, sino más útil para tener una perspectiva completa sobre educación financiera es “Padre rico, padre pobre”. Kiyosaki muestra la gran diferencia entre pasivos y activos y cómo invertir en un negocio que retribuya lo suficiente para lograr la independencia financiera que tanto se busca.

¿Qué libro debo leer para mejorar mis finanzas?

¿Qué libro debo leer para ser millonario?

¿Cómo estudiar contabilidad por cuenta propia? Para estudiar contabilidad por su cuenta de forma eficaz, establezca objetivos claros para cada sesión y utilice recursos acreditados, como libros de texto y cursos en línea . Participar en el aprendizaje activo a través de ejercicios y problemas prácticos. Mantener un horario de estudio consistente para retener el conocimiento.

¿Qué temas se ven en contabilidad financiera?

¿Cuántos tipos de contabilidad financiera hay?

¿Cuáles son las 3 características de la contabilidad financiera? La contabilidad financiera debe de cumplir las siguientes características: Sistemática, utilizando siempre una misma metodología que facilite la comparación entre distintos ejercicios contables. Cronológica, basada en períodos determinados y concretos. Constante, controlando ininterrumpidamente todos los movimientos.

¿Quién utiliza la contabilidad financiera? Los usuarios de los estados financieros son aquellos que usan los estados financieros para tomar decisiones económicas, como los accionistas, socios, acreedores, hacienda pública, trabajadores, inversionistas que acuden al mercado de valores y autoridades.

¿Cuál es el principal objetivo que tiene la contabilidad financiera? El objetivo de la contabilidad financiera es elaborar información contable dispuesta para ser verificada por externos. Por lo general, estos datos son regulados externamente por entes como el estado u otras empresas.

¿Dónde puedo aprender contabilidad financiera gratis? Aprenda Contabilidad Gratis.com . Learn Accounting For Free es un sitio web con un curso en línea donde puedes comenzar a aprender contabilidad, bueno, ¡gratis! Este curso COMPLETO es gratuito y está completamente basado en video.

¿Qué debo dominar para estudiar contabilidad? Es necesario dominar operaciones matemáticas muy básicas como sumar, restar, multiplicar y dividir, para registrar las operaciones financieras que se asocian a esta profesión. Es importante mencionar que el contador trabajará con dichos cálculos, a menudo, apoyado con una calculadora.

¿Dónde puedo trabajar si estudio contabilidad financiera?

¿Qué es mejor estudiar contabilidad o finanzas? Si te gustan los números y la contabilidad en sí misma, entonces la contabilidad puede ser una buena opción para ti. Si, en todo caso, te gusta el análisis financiero, la planificación estratégica y la gestión de inversiones, entonces Finanzas puede ser la carrera adecuada para ti.

¿Qué es mejor contabilidad financiera o administrativa? La contabilidad financiera sigue una metodología normalizada en línea con las regulaciones y el sistema financiero general, a diferencia de la contabilidad administrativa que es más flexible y se adapta a las necesidades operacionales y la cultura empresarial.

¿Cuál es la fórmula para calcular el capital contable? Capital contable = activos totales - pasivos totales Ahora que tienes un conocimiento sólido sobre qué es el capital contable, sus características y elementos principales, podrás realizar esta fórmula y el resultado será un indicador del valor de tu negocio.

¿Cómo ser millonario 2024?

¿Qué libro leer para hacer dinero?

¿Qué libro debo leer para ser exitoso?

¿Que se ve en contabilidad financiera? La contabilidad financiera se encarga de resumir, analizar e informar las transacciones financieras pertenecientes a un negocio. Calculando los eventos económicos y naturales cuantificables. ? Esto implica la preparación de los estados contables financieros disponibles para consulta pública.

¿Qué temas se ven en contabilidad financiera?

¿Que se ve en la carrera de contabilidad y finanzas? ¿Qué es la Licenciatura en Contaduría y Finanzas? La Licenciatura en Contaduría y Finanzas estudia los conceptos de economía y administración para su aplicación en obtención de recursos financieros de las personas, empresas o estados; además mide y analiza la situación económica de una organización.

¿De qué se trata un curso de contabilidad financiera? Los cursos de Fundamentos de informes financieros introducen el control interno, el análisis de ratios, los estados de resultados, los balances y los estados de efectivo . Los estudiantes exploran los informes financieros de activos, cuentas por cobrar e inventarios a largo plazo. Los cursos básicos suelen tener lugar a nivel de pregrado.

¿Cuál es el principal objetivo que tiene la contabilidad financiera? El objetivo de la contabilidad financiera es elaborar información contable dispuesta para ser verificada por externos. Por lo general, estos datos son regulados externamente por entes como el estado u otras empresas.

¿Cuáles son los dos tipos de contabilidad financiera? La contabilidad se divide en la contabilidad externa y la contabilidad interna.

¿Quién utiliza la contabilidad financiera? Los usuarios de los estados financieros son aquellos que usan los estados financieros para tomar decisiones económicas, como los accionistas, socios, acreedores, hacienda pública, trabajadores,

inversionistas que acuden al mercado de valores y autoridades.

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¿Cuánto tiempo lleva aprender contabilidad financiera? Al igual que muchos aspirantes a contadores, a las personas les puede preocupar que aprender contabilidad les lleve demasiado tiempo. La mayoría de los expertos coinciden en que se necesitan de tres a cuatro años para dominar las calificaciones en contabilidad, pero es posible obtener un título en contabilidad en tan solo dos años.

¿Dónde puedo trabajar si estudio contabilidad financiera?

What are the fundamentals of remote sensing? Remote sensing is obtaining information about an object from a distance. Photography is a very common form of remote sensing. There are different ways to collect data, and different sensors are used depending on the application. Some methods collect ground-based data, others airborne or spaceborne.

What are the basic principles of satellite remote sensing? Basic Principle Of Remote Sensing Objects and surfaces can be recognized and distinguished based on the radiant energy emitted/reflected by them. This principle underpins remote sensing, which detects and records the radiant energy for further study.

What are the concepts of satellite remote sensing? Remote sensing is the process of detecting and monitoring the physical characteristics of an area by measuring its reflected and emitted radiation at a distance (typically from satellite or aircraft).

What is the basic requirement of satellite remote sensing? The first requirement for remote sensing is to have an energy source, which illuminates or provides electromagnetic energy to the target of interest. Sensors can be classified as passive or active, based on the energy source they are using.

What are the 7 steps in remote sensing?

What are the 3 main types of remote sensing?

What are the two types of satellite remote sensing?

What is the basic theory of remote sensing? Electromagnetic Radiation and Its Measurement. As already defined, remote sensing is concerned with the measurement of electromagnetic radiation reflected and emitted from objects and features on the Earth's surface. The main source of radiation reaching the Earth is the sun.

What are three uses for remote sensing satellites? An Earth observation satellite or Earth remote sensing satellite is a satellite used or designed for Earth observation (EO) from orbit, including spy satellites and similar ones intended for non-military uses such as environmental monitoring, meteorology, cartography and others.

How to learn remote sensing? Udemy offers the Remote Sensing using Drones course to teach you how to use drones for remote sensing and GIS applications such as land surveying, agriculture, forestry, and environmental management. You will learn how to plan, execute, and process drone flights and imagery using Pix4Dmapper and ArcGIS.

What are the four components of remote sensing? There are four basic components of a remote sensing system (Fig. 1) including: (1) a target; (2) an energy source; (3) a transmission path; and (4) a satellite sensor (Landsat, SPOT, or the SIR-C radar) which records the intensity of electromagnetic radiation (sunlight) reflected from the earth at different ...

What is the difference between satellite and remote sensing? Remote sensing refers to the process of acquiring information about an object, area, or phenomenon without direct physical contact. It involves the use of various sensors, such as cameras or scanners, to collect data from a distance. Satellite images are one of the primary sources of remote sensing data.

What are the principles of satellite remote sensing? Remote sensing uses a part or several parts of the electromagnetic spectrum. It records the electromagnetic energy reflected or emitted by the earth's surface. The amount of radiation from an object (called radiance) is influenced by both the properties of the object and the

radiation hitting the object (irradiance).

What is remote sensing and its fundamentals? "Remote sensing is the science (and to some extent, art) of acquiring information about the Earth's surface without actually being in contact with it. This is done by sensing and recording reflected or emitted energy and processing, analyzing, and applying that information."

What is the basic knowledge of remote sensing? It is a method of collecting information about an object without the instrument being used to collect the data, coming in direct contact with the object. Eyesight is a form of remote sensing.

What are three remote sensing techniques? Most passive systems used by remote sensing applications operate in the visible, infrared, thermal infrared, and microwave portions of the electromagnetic spectrum. These sensors measure land and sea surface temperature, vegetation properties, cloud and aerosol properties, and other physical attributes.

What are the stages of satellite remote sensing? The main stages of remote sensing include energy source, transmission of energy, interaction with Earth's surface, propagation through the atmosphere, detection by sensors, data conversion, information extraction, and map/tabular representation.

What are the disadvantages of remote sensing?

Is Landsat active or passive? Landsat satellites are passive remote sensing systems.

Is lidar remote sensing? Lidar — Light Detection and Ranging — is a remote sensing method used to examine the surface of the Earth. Lidar data collected using NOAA survey aircraft reveals a top-down and side view of Loggerhead Key Lighthouse, Dry Tortugas, Florida.

Is LiDAR active or passive? LIDAR is an active remote sensing technology where the time for a laser pulse to return to a detector along with highly accurate position and attitude data are used to provide information on the elevation of various surfaces.

What are the fundamental consideration of remote sensing? Note, however that remote sensing also involves the sensing of emitted energy and the use of non-imaging sensors. 1. Energy Source or Illumination (A) - the first requirement for remote sensing is to have an energy source which illuminates or provides electromagnetic energy to the target of interest.

What are the four basic components of remote sensing explain it? There are four basic components of a remote sensing system (Fig. 1) including: (1) a target; (2) an energy source; (3) a transmission path; and (4) a satellite sensor (Landsat, SPOT, or the SIR-C radar) which records the intensity of electromagnetic radiation (sunlight) reflected from the earth at different ...

What is the basic knowledge of remote sensing? It is a method of collecting information about an object without the instrument being used to collect the data, coming in direct contact with the object. Eyesight is a form of remote sensing.

What is the foundation of remote sensing? Electro-magnetic radiation which is reflected or emitted from an object is the usual source of remote sensing data. A device to detect the electro-magnetic radiation reflected or emitted from an object is called a "remote sensor" or "sensor".

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