

Question: What is DART?

correct answers	wrong answers
DART is an acronym.	DART is an application for Regulatory Managers only.
DART stands for Document Archiving & Retrieval Tool	DART is an application for Research & Development colleagues only.
DART is a search engine enabling to find all regulatory relevant documentation such as study reports, licence information, safety data sheets, specifications and many more with just a few mouse clicks.	DART does not have any interfaces to other systems.
DART includes a version management system.	DART is part of the application suite called "DDCT".
DART is a knowledge base made by Bayer for Bayer internal use only.	
DART is provided to authorized Bayer staff world wide by Global Regulatory Affairs department.	

Question: Which documents can I find in DART?

correct answers	wrong answers
Three document types that you can find in DART are: specifications, safety data sheets, study reports.	Locally performed study reports are not included in DART.
Publications and key correspondence can also be found in DART.	Product registration dossiers are archived in DART.
Certificates are stored in DART.	Product factsheets are an integral part of DART.
Analytical methods are documented and archived in DART.	
Operating procedures are documented and archived in DART.	
Guidelines and summaries are archived in DART.	

Question: What is the purpose of DART?

correct answers	wrong answers
The overall purpose is to facilitate achieving the license to sell.	Facilitate and speed up competitor analysis.
Have the complete overview of scientific results and assessments documented in one central place.	Provide an electronic repository to which the authorities can directly access via a secured access.
Have a complete regulatory documentation to enable a consistent data reporting into authorities.	Track all product registration processes world wide in one central place.
Enable a fast access to the document portfolio for all Bayer regulators worldwide.	
Ensure that document content is reproducible after years.	

Question: What is the interpretation of a DART number?

correct answers	wrong answers
The term “DART number” is an alias for the term “Edition Number”.	The last element of the Edition Number specifies the version (= revision) number.
The Edition Number always begins with the letter “M”.	M-288690 is a valid Edition Number
The Edition Number is composed of 4 elements separated by a hyphen.	If the last digit of the Edition Number is 1, it means that this document is in English language.
A revision of a document has a different Edition Number than the initial version of the same document.	A last digit of the Edition number other than 1 means, that the formatting has been changed since the original version.
If a document exists in multiple languages, each of those documents has a different Edition Number.	

Note: Terminology is not proper: The complete string is called “Edition Number” in the software, hence it is confusing to name the last digit “Edition” as well. Suggestion: “Edition Number Suffix”

>> DART # M-123456-01-1 can be deconstructed as follows:

- M = Monheim +
- 6-digit number = Family Number +
- 2-digit number = Version +
- 1-digit number = Edition

local studies are also starting with letter “M”? — are the first 6 digits a code, or why is this substring called “family”?—

Question: Talking about the search for a document by Edition Number, which of the following statements are true?

correct answers	wrong answers
To search by Edition Number, I go to section labeled “Bibliographic Data” which is located in the upper left corner of the search form.	Searching for an Edition Number automatically shows me the latest version of the corresponding document.
To search by Edition Number, I use the “Basic Search” mode.	Setting the field “Type” to “Edition Number” is mandatory.
By default, searching by document number returns exact matches only.	By default, searching by document number returns exact and approximate matches (often referred to as “fuzzy search”).
If I enter an Edition Number without using the symbol (*) I have to enter all letters and digits.	Searching for multiple Edition Numbers at the same time is impossible.
The Document Number field can be filled by copy & paste or typing.	

Note: The original question proposed by E. Kessler-Schmitz was: “*Where do I search for a DART number?*”

Question: How can I open the archived document?

correct answers	wrong answers
From the search result view I have to select the respective line until it appears highlighted in grey. Then I open the context menu with a right mouse click and select "Open PDF..."	All available document details are automatically displayed in the lower area of the split screen in the result list view, hence no need to "open" a document.
Before I can open a document from the search result view I need to mark the line I want with my mouse or using the arrow key on my keyboard.	Just double click any line from the result list.
To open an archived document I open the Full Detail view of a DART record. At the bottom of the window I navigate to the respective version and finally double click the entry "Primary PDF".	Just click on the "Open Document" icon in the icon bar and enter the Edition Number in the dialogue window.
I press Ctrl + O on my keyboard and enter the complete Edition Number in the dialogue window. This opens the Full Detail view where I find the PDF which opens on a double click.	I press Ctrl + O on my keyboard and enter the complete Edition Number in the dialogue window. This opens instantly the Primary PDF.
There is no way to directly open an archived document. To open the archived document (= Primary PDF) requires always 2 steps.	

Note: The original question proposed by E. Kessler-Schmitz was: "How can I open the document?"

Question: What do the three columns in front of the query result list mean?

correct answers	wrong answers
The three columns permit a quick orientation if a document can be used in an external registration process.	The colors codes red, yellow, green indicate the current status of ongoing product registration requests.
From the column "validity" I can recognise immediately if the document is outdated or still valid.	The column "quality" classifies the data quality of the document.
The column "quality" orientates if a document can be used externally.	The column "quality" classifies the digital file quality.
The column "ownership" orientates if a document can be used for a registration process.	If the column "validity" shows that a document is "invalid", then there is currently no valid version existing for this document.
From the column "ownership" I get a first hint regarding licensing situation.	