Семинарское занятие № 4

TOPIC: "System, methods of classification.[1] Classification methods of coding. Hierarchical and faceted classification methods.[2] Classifiers of products and goods.[1]»

The main questions to be discussed at the seminar:

1. Essence and meaning of classification. Definition of the concept of classification. What is the role of classification in ensuring the functioning of pharmaceutical organizations?
2. Rules and signs of classification. System and rules of classification.
3. Hierarchical and faceted methods.
4. What rules must be observed in the process of classifying goods? What is the difference between hierarchical and faceted classification methods?
5. Types of classification in commodity science. Classifiers of products and goods.
6. What documents are called classifiers?
7. What all-Russian classifiers and for what tasks can be used in pharmaceutical activities.

Classification - the distribution of a set of objects, such as pharmaceutical products, into classes, groups and other structures according to a certain characteristic common to each of them.
Classification system - a set of methods, rules and classification results
Classification system - all structures of the distributed set constitute a single system in which all parts are interconnected in a certain way, and each part of this system is a collection of similar objects that have at least one common feature.
Purposes and possibilities of classification:
classification allows you to explore the consumer properties of homogeneous groups of goods;
establish the optimal level of these properties;
develop group methods for research and evaluation of the level of quality of goods;
 makes it possible to evaluate the range of specific product groups and its compliance with needs,
 develop directions for the development of the assortment.
Types of signs of classification:
  1. Teleological,
  2. genetic,
  3. technological

General rule for hierarchical and faceted classification methods
the choice of a type of classification method, depending on its intended purpose.

Specific classification rules for the hierarchical method:
1. the priority of the most common features when dividing the set into subsets;
2. the use at each stage of only one feature that is of fundamental importance for this stage;
3. division of objects sequentially - from larger to smaller, from general to particular;
4. selection from the set of signs of the same degree of generality of the most significant;
5. the need to establish the optimal number of signs and steps, as well as depth.

Specific classification rules for the faceted method:
1) approximately the same significance and independence of the used classification features;
2) lack of commonality of classification features;
3) the possibility of supplementing the number of features.

1. Hierarchical classification method - sequential division of a set of objects into subordinate classification groups.
The close relationship between individual classification groups, revealed through the commonality and differences in fundamental features, is a **feature of the hierarchical** classification method.

The stage of classification in the hierarchical method, which results in a set of classification groups, is the **stage of classification.** In the hierarchical method of classification, each stage and grouping is distinguished by its fundamental feature.
In the hierarchical classification method, the number of features and steps determines the **depth of classification.**
Advantages of the method: the ability to highlight the commonality and similarity of features of objects at the same and different levels; high information saturation
Disadvantages of the method: at a great depth, excessive bulkiness, high costs, sometimes unreasonable, difficulty in application;

with a shallow depth: information insufficiency, incomplete coverage of objects and features are characteristic of the hierarchical method.
Diagram of a hierarchical classification method

2. **Faceted classification method** - parallel division of a set of objects into independent classification groups.
Advantages of the method:
 flexibility and mobility of the system,
Ease of use,
 the possibility of limiting the number of features without losing the sufficiency of coverage of objects
Disadvantages of the method: the impossibility of highlighting the commonality and differences between objects in different classification groups are typical for the facet method
The scheme of the faceted classification method is shown in the figure.

The most commonly used types of classification in merchandising:

1. nationwide,
2. trading,
3. educational classification.

1. The new edition of the classifiers (put into effect by order of the Federal Agency for Technical Regulation and Metrology dated January 31, 2014 No. 14-st.) adopted the all-Russian classifiers All-Russian classifier of types of economic activity (OKVED 2); All-Russian classifier of products by type of economic activity (OKPD 2)

2. With the introduction of the New Edition of the classifiers, the following classifiers have been canceled since January 1, 2015: All-Russian Classifier of Economic Activities, Products and Services (OKDP) OK 004-93, All-Russian Classifier of Products by Types of Economic Activities (OKPD) OK 034-2007, All-Russian Classifier of Services population (OKUN), All-Russian classifier of products (OKP).

3. In accordance with the trade classification, all goods are divided into the following types: consumer goods, industrial goods, office equipment.

Classifiers used in commodity research activities:

OKS - all-Russian classifier of standards Designation: OK (MK (ISO / INFKO MKS) 001-96) 001-2000
OKPD2 - All-Russian classifier of products by type of economic activity (OKPD 2) OK 034-2014
OKPO - All-Russian classifier of enterprises and organizations
OKEI - All-Russian classifier of units of measurement

OKVED2 - All-Russian classifier of types of economic activity
OKVGUM - All-Russian classifier of types of cargo, packaging and packaging materials
OKPDTR - All-Russian classifier of professions of workers, positions of employees and wage categories (OKPDTR)
OKZ - All-Russian classifier of occupations
TN VED - Commodity nomenclature of foreign economic activity of the Eurasian Economic Union (TN VED EAEU) - a classifier of goods used by customs authorities and participants in foreign economic activity (FEA) for the purpose of customs operations.

Test control (for evaluating the output level)
to lesson number 4
3 course 5 semester

1. Find the error:
Categories of classifiers depending on the level of approval and scope:
A. **international**
B. all-Russian
V. branch
G. administrative-territorial unit
D. enterprises, medical institutions
E. associations, public organizations, associations

2. Choose in which of the listed classifiers since 2015 the index 2 is indicated after the abbreviation:
A. OK
B. OKP
B. **OKDP**
G. TN VED
D.ATX

3. Objects in the classifier are formed according to the principle "from general to particular" with ... the method of constructing classifiers
A. **hierarchical**
B. faceted
V. cellular

4. Indicate the classifier developed by the Collaborating Center for Statistical Methodology of Medicines Research at the World Health Organization for studying the consumption of medicines:

A. OKS
B. OKPD 2
B. OKDP
G. TN VED
D.**ATX (ATS)**

5. The Vidal Guide and the State Register of Medicines provide a classification:
A. **ATH**
B. OKDP
V. TN VED
G. OKPD 2
D. OKS

6. Pharmaceutical goods include all groups of goods, except for:
A. **utensils for medical purposes**
B. medicines
B. homeopathic remedies;
D. medical devices

7. Objects in the classifier are formed according to the principle of "approximately the same significance and independence of the classification features used" with ... the method of constructing classifiers
A. hierarchical
B. **faceted**
V. cellular
8. Indicate the excess in the statement: "Classification of goods is necessary for the purposes":
A. Automated processing of information about products in various fields of activity
B. study of consumer properties and quality of goods
B. **study of the chemical properties of goods**
G. accounting and planning of goods

D. compiling price lists and catalogs

9. Indicate the excess in the statement: "Classification of goods is necessary for the purposes":
 A. Automated processing of information about products in various fields of activity
B. study of consumer properties and quality of goods
B. **the study of the physical properties of goods**
G. accounting and planning of goods
D. compiling price lists and catalogs

10. Features of the faceted method of classification of goods are that:
 A. **Classification groupings are independent and not subject to one another**
B. Classification groupings are subordinate to one another
B. Classification groups are carried out according to the origin of the goods
 D. Classification groups are carried out according to the chemical state
 D. Classification groupings are carried out according to the functional purpose of the goods
Answer. A

11. Definition "The classification of medical and pharmaceutical products, taking into account their main purpose, firms and manufacturing plants, refers to merchandising operations"?
A. **is true**
B. is incorrect
B. definition is incomplete

12. The method of parallel separation of objects, when at the same level there are groups that are distinguished by unrelated features, is called:

A. hierarchical classification method
B. **faceted classification method**
B. mixed method
G. natural classification
D. commodity classification

13. The ordered formation of a symbol or code and its assignment to objects of classification is called:
A. **coding**
B. classification
B. unification
G. bar coding
D. everything is right

14. With the hierarchical method, the basic principle of constructing a classification is:
A. "from particular to general"
B. "from simple to complex"
B. **"from the general to the particular"**
G. "from smallest to largest"

15. TN VED CIS is being developed:
A. Ministry of Health
B. Chamber of Commerce
B. **Customs Committee**
D. UN Commission
D. Parliament of the Russian Federation

16. To decipher the codes of medical and pharmaceutical products, use:
A. synonym directory
B. **OKPD 2**
B. Pharmacopoeia monograph
G. TN VED CIS

17. The division of a set into subsets is:
A. identification;
B. grouping;
B. **classification;**
G. coding.

 18. The parallel coding method is used in:
A. hierarchical classification
B. **faceted**
V. facet-hierarchical
D. all answers are wrong