1)

a. for easier tracking the customers should be informed in each sector we know the package has arrived. Each time the package-bar is run to sort in system the system also should tell the customer where it is, we even could give customers GPS location when in transit, but this would however need to be cleared out with our drivers, could feel like our drivers are being surveilled by customers.

   for faster transit I would focus on the fastest route for delivery. In a city this means avoid traffic and fastest route, but in smaller towns this would include sending the package with other means of transportation for cheaper and faster delivery. example of that is that if you order something here in Norway you can usually count how many day to delivery on your population in town. Oslo is 1-2 days(HUB) Trondheim/Bergen is 2-3 and from there you can add at least 2 days for a smaller city next to these and 3-4 more for a local area hours away from these cities. We have trains that goes daily and busses from these trains that takes you to the packages location. With enough cooperation between these institutions in a system a package from oslo to bodø (our most north trainstop) should not take more than 3 days.

b. we could use big data and our shipping plan to estimate arrival time.

c. to oversee the people, process and technologies within a company's IT organization to ensure they deliver outcomes that support the goals of the business.

d. to ensure our customers finds what they want, we need to give the information and keep it with the ordering. Meaning that if the customer managed to order a product they would also be able to find where the package is.

e. by using more of the same transit to transport both passengers and wares our CO2 cost of transportation would be smaller, a step in goal 13 against global warming.

2)

a.

at this point the use of teams and zoom have become common in studies. But both are very nonuser friendly when it comes to sorting people into smaller groups and having screens shared and so on. You also need a new ID and link each time there is a call. Some have adapted discord and I believe that is a better option. You have a area to text and you can add multiple categories of chatting, and you can have multiple call rooms. But what differs this form the others is that it stays after class. You can easily stay on after a lecture and study with classmates. And having a permanent area to show up makes it simpler for students to know where to be, where to ask questions and so on. You can also specifically give people talking power in calls meaning that in the call for a lecture you don't get the mic on for each individual that joins in and has to stop the lecture until he/she mutes.

b.

I would implement a lockdown of the computer where the use of any other software while doing the exam would not be possible. However this would only mean that the honest students would suffer while the dishonest would look up on a phone or another pc. The only solution would be to do as they to in professional chess tournaments online. Then they have 2 cameras pointed at them at all time, one front end and one behind. This would however cost more that the value gained from it.

monitoring students will never be a viable solution to exams of site. It is the same situation as anti-virus and anti-cheat works. We need to find all vulnerabilities while the cheater only needs to find one.

c.

to monitor students, we could use recording and patterns of answers and behavior on the pc to determine if he is cheating or not with an AI system that looks at words per minute etc. if someone types in 100 words in 2 seconds or hits control + c/ control + v it should be clear that this did not come from the keyboard.

d.

online learning will always have some areas it can not compete with lectures on site. Especially in lower age classes. If we don't learn its our fault and our loss and we know what we are doing, but in middle school and that age area you can't really depend on the student to be willing to learn. In a classroom if a student loses focus you can pull them back and get them and see who is with you and the students that needs more pushing. If you lose a student on the other side of the screen he is gone and there is no getting him back to focus, it also loses a lot of areas to go back and forth with students and other abilities you have in a classroom to keep people interested in what you are lecturing.

e.

goal 4 -> quality education, with better tools of education of site we can ensure a better educational gain for our students.

3)

a. We need a system that keeps track of our employees, their working hours and time since last shift. We don't want overworked staff; we are not allowed to have workers run too long shifts and nightshifts have a resting time. Having consistency is the key in this workspace, when you work each week and what times. If someone is sick, our system should then give us the best options of staff to take this shift without messing up future shifts. So, our main plan is consistency in who and when, but our emergency plan is what we need to work on. This is where things get messy in the current system this would also need to be tracked so our system can tell us if next shift also a sick person has who can step in to cause the least errors on our consistency plan.
   we could also add a system where each employee could tell us when they are available for extra shifts or when they are not to further exclude who can take the extra shift.

b. database with input of who and when they are working to determine who is best suited to take an extra shift if errors of the plans occur.

c. it would benefit us in being able to change shifts and tell and be told fast who can and cannot come to work. But with the ability to tell us who can't take extra shifts we might end up in a situation where someone never takes an extra shift, this is not a problem, however it becomes one if evolves more of the employees. Then we are back to having less suitable people to take the shifts and, in the end, overworked people.

   our four cloud models are: public, private, community, and hybrid.

d.

e. in inflicts goal 3 of good health and wellbeing. We don't want our staff overworked and on sick leave. It is also important that the ones on the clock are sharp due to them personally having a responsibility over others.

4)

a.

offensive strategies: To maximize the sales, destabilize the current market leader, and acquire market share

Defensive strategies: To maintain the existing market share, to maximize profitability, to safeguard the existing levels of competitive advantage and to keep up top position in local and existing markets.

as an example we would call amazon at some point an offensive company where they pursued new ideas and pushing for future to gain market. Today you would call it defensive as it is on of the biggest, and works on maintaining its market rather than expanding.

b.

A great example of this is the use of offsite work, from home. A lot of reasons not to show up to work due to sickness could transition to this way, in some cases full time but many as an on the spot whenever an employee does not feel well enough to go to work but could do some from home. This also could change our cost as a company due to the amount of commute that could be avoided. Why commute 5 days a week to sit in front of a screen at work, rather do 3 or 4 days from home and show up for meetings and other that still feel better and more professional to do face to face.

c.

technical debt is the implied cost of additional rework caused by choosing an “easy” solution now instead of using a better approach that would take longer.

d.

Failure occurs when individual projects do not achieve expected business value or never reach completion and must be restarted.

e.

"lights-out manufacturing" are fully automated and require no human presence on-site. This means that we have staff on watch over night but do not run in to the payment of a large laboring.