1)

a) One way of significantly improve Customer and stakeholder experiences, is to change is to speed up the delivery process, and implement better tracking. at the moment between 2019 and 2022, UPS have experienced major problems in implementing automation. One way of Keeping delivery process better, is to streamline the transportation of the packages better. They have a major issue when it comes to the packages. Either not being delivered to the right destination, or just being slow, this is related to the transportation, but also the address and labelling process. One way to fix both the problems, is to transition to block-chain technologies. With this every transaction will be public, and facilities will be able to execute through a secure decentralized network. (p2p)

b) Blockchain is an emerging technology, usually connected with the cryptocurrency(bitcoin). Implementing it might seem a bit over enthusiastic. But in the long run will pay off significantly by taking an aggressive approach in the shipping market.

c) CIO, have the job of an Information specialist. Also known as (Chief information officer). Roles include, responsibility in management, and technologies they're using, information and IT.

In essence. the one that makes sure the Business process is going in the right direction. But also, in Both it and logistics.

d)

Reality is hiring someone who knows, or find someone who knows. "Change management, or hire". Of course, this all depends on how big the business is, and how well it's faring.

If we take UPS as an example, I would start by working on a slow and easy cultural shift, and implement blockchain courses towards the IT workers. Here we can train up new and old workers, to be able to work with blockchain technologies. One should would never fully replace the old system when blockchain technology is developed, rather implementing small increments of blockchain technology at the time.

E)

NR12, responsible consumption and production. By removing the (proof of reputation), we're able to implement blockchain technologies, and see how to production process actually works. It's impossible to alter the information, and the information is public for everyone to see. (Proof of work).

2)

A).

Implementing AR, is would be wonderful, for a lot of courses. This is plausible for a lot of basic c++ and C, Circuit board in thinker Cad already exist (Arduino). By implementing basic AR, one can

replicate the real deal, without meeting up. This was done by some students in 2021, as of spare time. With AR one can simulate everything for way cheaper. AR is starting to become more and more common in the working field.

b) .

It's literally impossible. It’s the reason we have the two general paradox, and we do not use digital-voting. It will never exist. Unless you change the rules of GDPR, and even than its most likely not going to work.

Let’s play the devil's advocate. Let’s say we’re able to track everyone's process, by implementing facial recognition and a rootkit on everyone's pc. Force everyone that takes the exam to implement a Third-party Operating system on the pc, by Dual booting. Now you can track every single activity.

Even then you’re not able to check if anyone is using a 2nd computer, or a phone to communicate.

C).

Develop your own OS, that’s compatible with the modern-day hardware, one can develop a Linux distro, that does not give the person who’s using it, admin privileges. Then implement keyloggers etc. It’s not as hard to develop a Linux distro, but it takes time and resources. or a windows rootkit.

D).

Motivation is a hard subject when it comes to digital learning. Distractions are usually way more present when watching classes digitally.

Not having access to hardware. It's very hard to chemistry when you're not able to get your hands on the chemicals.

E).

4. Quality Education.

Implementation of AR, will greatly enhance the amount of resources the schools are able to put into their system, without the cost. In AR, one can simulate expensive equipment, for a low cost.

It’s already being implemented in schools. There’s also Iot implementation of classroom robots. These can be used for children who’s not able to meet up at school, and still gets to socialise with other children.

3)

A).

Importing artificial intelligence, by investing more in the digital aspect of health care. With implementation of AI, we're able to reduce the number of workers needed for each task, with some

tasks being fully done by AI. One can argue that it's inhumane to implement Ai in the health sector. It’s better and safer in the long run to implement AI.

B).

Implementation of FQA, implement a TensorFlow, or Openai API, to generate most of the FQA questions that's asked, depending of what they write, using (GPT-3). This is a basic implementation of AI, into the public health sector.

C).

It's a advantage as cloud storage greatly reduces cost of maintaining big data. It's disadvantages as to GDPR, and security. The four models are hybrid, community, private and public. These are just a way for us to define the infrastructure, or "how they are built". Usually when it comes to deep storage, we use Raid10, to safely keep the files. it's also expensive.

D).

Find and remove bottlenecks, implement AI, and get investors on board. Non-profit/public usually consist of donations, or selling services. Get in touch with investors, and having a dialogue for future, development. Try to get stakeholders to collaborate in the development of the new technology. Prepare a proper business plan and goal.

E).

Nr3 Good health and well-being.

By implementing easier and quicker access to healthcare, we're able to reduce resources, and implement the cost, towards another part of the sector. Reinvest the amount it cost for human resources to answer general questions.

Often The bottleneck of health care, is that there’s not enough human resources, one can start by reducing the amount of needed personnel for answering questions, and getting new prescriptions.

4)

A)

Defensive strategy is defined as a way for a company to maintain resources, and position in their market. It's a way to defend themself. Example of this could be. Companies does not want to sell at a loss. It's a basic enabler of capitalistic concept.

Aggressive strategy is defined as a way for a company to try to gain some leverage. This includes, gaining opportunities, getting a stronger position in the market. Example of this in retail, is Pushing down a price of a product. It's a small loss, if you have a low stock, but a large loss if you have a large stock of the same product.

Depending of your position in the market, and your opponents, both strategies can have a strong impact. One can argue that aggressive strategy, is riskier, and Defensive strategy is safer.

B)

Supply and demand, we needed a way for digital transformation and a way of communication. and we adapted to it, Radars, and the pc was a developed as a result of World War 2.

We developed Zoom, skype, and other telecommunication applications, cause of the market. And was Amplified tremendously when Covid19 hit.

C)

It's a process of delivering a functioning product, over a perfect one. Usually done in programming when you push out a code, without proper testing, and just removing Major bugs. Sometimes pushing a buggy program, is better than being late. Timing is one of the most important factors when publishing products. The neglected part of the code, have to be refactored as a priority later. Example of this is having multiple versions of a video game.

In reality There's delays in almost every project. And unreasonable deadlines are a way for the development team to work quicker.

D)

Bad management, and poorly defined goal/business model. Badly trained staff, and opposing culture. Not being able to adapt to the new business process. And failing to transition into the newly adapted market.

E)

Light's out manufacturing is a Methodology, and a concept. It's a fully operating factory/industry that's independent of any human resources.

Industrial digitalisation, is basically trying to digitalize commonly physical assets or information to digital. Or effectively automize the entire process.

It's true that industrial digitalization is the driving lights out manufacturer. But it's a concept that has been around since the Industrial Revolution, and is not in reality entirely true. We always need human resources, and as of today that stands true.