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1.1.1. **...**

- 1.1.1.1. ...
- 1.1.1.2. ...
- 1.1.1.3. ...
- 1.1.1.4. ...
- 1.1.1.5. ...

17. **Answering(2)(1)(1)**

The question is a two-part question. The first part asks you to identify the three main components of the business system.

The second part asks you to explain the relationship between the three components.

- (a) The three main components of the business system are:
 - (i) The business system
 - (ii) The business environment
 - (iii) The business process
- (b) The relationship between the three components is as follows:
 - (i) The business system is the core of the business.
 - (ii) The business environment is the context in which the business system operates.
 - (iii) The business process is the way in which the business system operates.

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1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to define the problem clearly. This involves identifying the symptoms of the problem and determining the scope of the problem. Once the problem is defined, the next step is to identify the causes of the problem. This involves identifying the factors that are contributing to the problem and determining the underlying causes. Once the causes are identified, the next step is to develop a plan of action to address the problem. This involves identifying the steps that need to be taken to solve the problem and determining the resources that will be needed to implement the plan. Finally, the last step is to implement the plan and monitor the progress of the solution. This involves putting the plan into action and tracking the results to ensure that the problem is being solved.

2. The second step in the process of identifying a problem is to identify the causes of the problem.

This step involves identifying the factors that are contributing to the problem and determining the underlying causes. This can be done by asking questions such as "What is causing this problem?" and "Why is this problem occurring?" It is important to consider both internal and external factors when identifying causes. Internal factors include things like organizational culture, processes, and resources. External factors include things like market conditions, competition, and government regulations. Once the causes are identified, the next step is to develop a plan of action to address the problem.

3. The third step in the process of identifying a problem is to develop a plan of action to address the problem.

This step involves identifying the steps that need to be taken to solve the problem and determining the resources that will be needed to implement the plan. It is important to consider both short-term and long-term actions when developing a plan. Short-term actions are those that can be implemented quickly and are often focused on addressing the immediate symptoms of the problem. Long-term actions are those that are designed to address the underlying causes of the problem and prevent it from recurring. Once the plan is developed, the next step is to implement the plan and monitor the progress of the solution.

4. The fourth step in the process of identifying a problem is to implement the plan and monitor the progress of the solution.

This step involves putting the plan into action and tracking the results to ensure that the problem is being solved. It is important to monitor the progress of the solution regularly and to be prepared to make adjustments if necessary. This can be done by setting up a system of metrics to track the progress of the solution and by holding regular meetings to discuss the progress. Once the problem has been solved, the next step is to evaluate the solution and determine what lessons can be learned from the experience.

5. The fifth step in the process of identifying a problem is to evaluate the solution and determine what lessons can be learned from the experience.

This step involves reflecting on the experience and identifying what worked well and what did not work so well. It is important to consider both the strengths and weaknesses of the solution and to identify the factors that contributed to the success or failure of the solution. This can be done by asking questions such as "What did we do well at?" and "What did we do poorly at?" Once the lessons have been learned, the next step is to apply them to future problems.

6. The sixth step in the process of identifying a problem is to apply the lessons learned to future problems.

This step involves using the lessons learned from the experience to inform the process of identifying and solving future problems. This can be done by sharing the lessons learned with others and by incorporating the lessons into organizational processes and procedures. It is important to remember that the process of identifying and solving problems is an ongoing one and that there is always room for improvement. By applying the lessons learned to future problems, organizations can continue to learn and grow.