Part 1: Hypothetical Situation and Value Stream Mapping
Hypothetical Situation: Imagine a software development company, XYZ Solutions, is launching a new product and decides to outsource the testing phase to a third-party testing agency due to resource constraints and tight deadlines. The product is a mobile application aimed at facilitating personal finance management.
Value Stream Mapping (VSM):

	Process	Waste	Lead Time
Requirements Analysis	Gathering and refinement	Overproduction Waiting	2 days
Test Case Development	Preparation and documentation	Defects Overprocessing	3 days
Test Execution	Execution and review	Transportation Inventory Waiting Motion	5 days
Reporting	and documentation	Overproduction Waiting	1 day
Feedback	Incorporation and iteration	Defects Overprocessing	2 days
Total Lead Time: 13 days			

Lean Wastes Identified:

1. Overproduction: Gathering excessive requirements beyond what is necessary.
2. Waiting: Waiting for test case development to be completed before execution.
3. Defects: Addressing defects found during testing.

Explanation:

Hypothetical Situation: XYZ Solutions is outsourcing testing for their new finance management mobile app due to resource constraints and tight deadlines.
Value Stream Mapping (VSM): The VSM illustrates the testing process, identifying wastes like overproduction, waiting, and defects, which prolong lead time.
Lean Wastes Identified: Overproduction (excessive requirements), Waiting (idle time during test case development), and Defects (issues discovered during testing).
Waste Elimination Strategies: Streamlining requirements gathering, implementing concurrent test case development, and establishing immediate feedback loops.
Updated VSM: Reflects reduced lead time (from 13 to 8 days) by implementing waste elimination strategies, such as focusing on essential features, parallel development, and prompt defect resolution