Logo, company name

Description automatically generated

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5,3A caution

Determining weights and results is really very personal. One can easily misuse this decision-making process by giving higher weights / scores to a pre-defined preferred project. Such a biased weighting would easily skew the numbers and sabotage the decision-making process. The user is encouraged to refer to Kepner and Tregoe's book for specific risk signals that ensure acceptance of a particular alternative and that other black ball. This bias can result from desirable "loaded" goals, a lot of unimportant details that obscure analysis, or a misconception of goals that can guarantee success. Hence, it is very important to be open-minded when taking the assessment.

Missing information 5,3B

Available information on which the decision is based. Under these conditions, the most difficult decisions are those in which you do not have all that is necessary after you have prepared K.T. A decision table to consider the most missing information and make a "what if ...?" analyzing. For example, suppose just in a job offer scenario, that Dow Corning has not yet decided what type of job John will hold in the company. John could assume the best case (his required position as a process engineer) which would rate him at 9.0, and the worst in his opinion (for example, a full-time road salesperson) which would give a rating as low of 1. If all other factors were positive , John could decide to take a risk and choose Dow Corning with a chance to be able to secure the desired job upon hiring or soon after being hired.

5,3C is the decision Ethical?

While this is a very important question, we will postpone discussion of it until Chapter Seven, as we provide some ideas that we hope will help you answer this question.

5,3D potential problem analysis

our decision, we want to plan to ensure its success. We need to look into the future to learn what could go wrong and make plans to avoid these pitfalls. To aid us in our planning, Kepner and Tregoe have suggested an algorithm that can be applied not only to ensuring the success of our decision but also when analyzing problems involving safety. The K.T. Potential Problem Analysis (PPA) approach can decrease the possibility of a disastrous outcome. As with the other K.T. approach, a table is constructed: The PPA Table delineates the potential problems and suggests possible causes, preventive actions, and contingent actions.