A.

S.T.E.P analysis

Social Factors
- interest in sport itself
- General age of the population
- Psychographics of the population
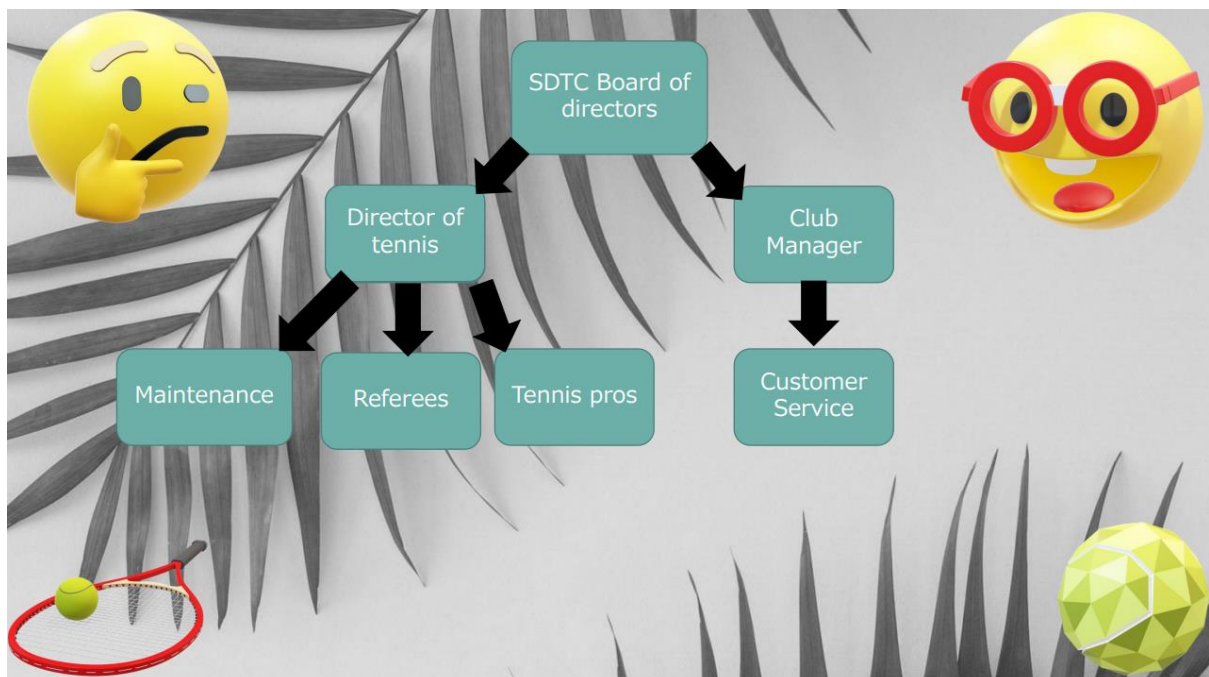
Economic Factors
- Recession
- Inflation
- Taxes
- Demand/Supply
- Wealth of the population

Political Factors
- Employment law
- Health and safety
- GDPR law

Technological Factors
- Equipment used for tennis
- Premises care
- Internet connectivity

B.

ROI = Return Of Investment

	Now	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
Net cash flow A	-100	20	30	40	70	80	**140**
Net cash flow B	-100	70	60	50	40	30	**120**

"Which is the better business decision for the company?"
This depends on multiple factors, those being
1. As seen for a long term investment, investment A is the better choice as this generates a bigger total return.
2. If you have no/low money left thus not being able to keep your business running on a short-term, you need to choose for investment B, this will help generate money on the short-term, but will result in less overall profit.

When looking at the ROI, both require an initial investment of 100, investment A produces 240 and investment B produces 220.

$$ROI = \frac{Lifetime\ profit - investment\ costs}{investment\ costs}$$

For investment A this results in:

$$ROI = \frac{240 - 100}{100} = 1.4$$

For investment B this results in:

$$ROI = \frac{220 - 100}{100} = 1.2$$

So when looking at the ROI you can see that investment A is the better investment.

If we compare the two scenarios in relation of a 3-year OR a 5-years ROY the five year version is more secure but also has more profit after time. In comparison the tree year version is less secure but provides a high profit within less time but in long term the profit may not be that high.

C.

Scenario: Successfully scheduling a lesson RENG using only mail/messaging

What? – lesson of a specific subject (e.g., math, English, Computer science)

Who? – Teacher, Pupils, Schedule manger, Data manager,

How? – via messaging (e.g., MS Teams, Discord, Email), informing pupils about the lesson

D.

Risk template review

This format is usable as is has all the information you could need when evaluating risks. It also has some very useful columns that can even show the solution to a risk and the method behind mitigating the risk. It may also help with resource management as it shows the initial impact of the risk which the company or organization can then weight and distribute resources according to how bad the initial risk impact is. It also updates the probability and impact of each risk when it has happened a few times which keeps data up to date and more reliable.

There are some problems we have with this format though. While the format is very detailed it also means that if someone wants to get information fast it may be quite tedious to read through. There are also a lot of units of measurement like impact and exposure which have somewhat arbitrary numbers attached to them and there is no clear scale for said numbers which makes the table confusing and unintuitive. Finally, the headings are also not descriptive enough and that may lead to further confusion.

E.

Cost

	Req 1	Req 2	Req 3	Req 4	Req 5	Req 6
Req 1	**1,00**	**3,00**	**5,00**	**9,00**	**5,00**	**3,00**
Req 2	3,00	**1,00**	**3,00**	**3,00**	**3,00**	3,00
Req 3	5,00	3,00	**1,00**	**5,00**	**1,00**	**3,00**
Req 4	9,00	3,00	5,00	**1,00**	**3,00**	3,00
Req 5	5,00	3,00	1,00	3,00	**1,00**	1,00
Req 6	3,00	**3,00**	3,00	**3,00**	**1,00**	**1,00**

Value

	Req 1	Req 2	Req 3	Req 4	Req 5	Req 6
Req 1	**1,00**	**1,00**	7,00	5,00	3,00	**7,00**
Req 2	1,00	**1,00**	**5,00**	**3,00**	**9,00**	**5,00**
Req 3	**7,00**	5,00	**1,00**	**7,00**	9,00	**3,00**
Req 4	**5,00**	3,00	7,00	**1,00**	9,00	5,00
Req 5	**3,00**	9,00	**9,00**	9,00	**1,00**	3,00
Req 6	7,00	5,00	3,00	**5,00**	3,00	**1,00**

Values that are bold are the values that were given with the assignment.

We want to convert those to a cost-value relationship table which can be used to create a graph, example for combination Requirement 1 and Requirement 1
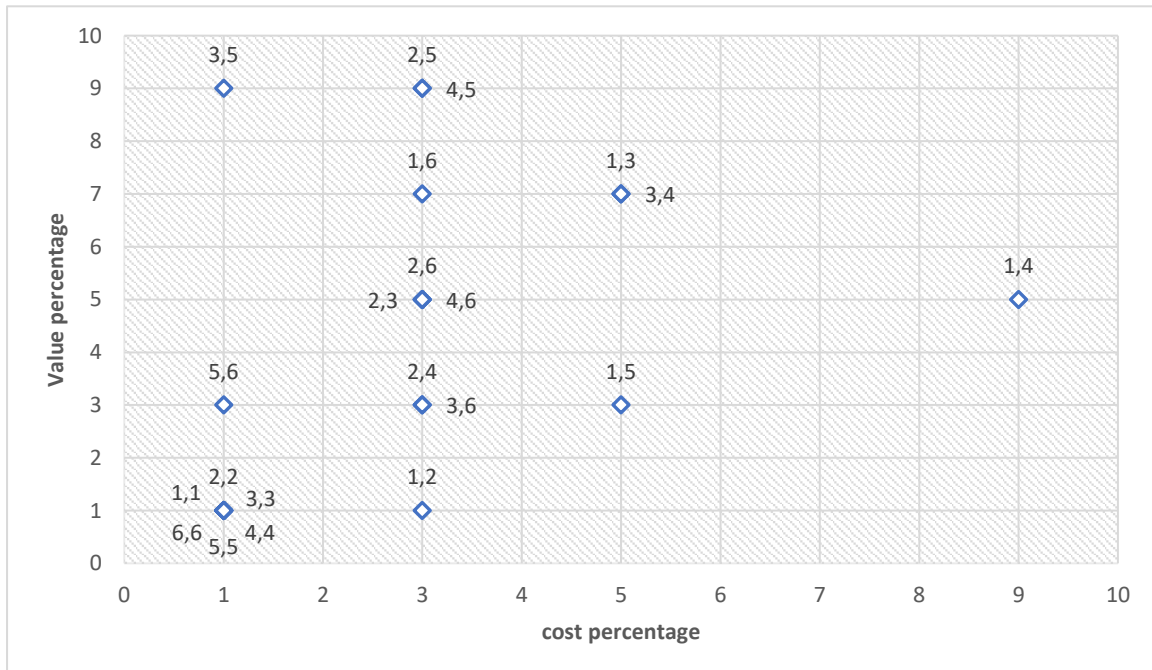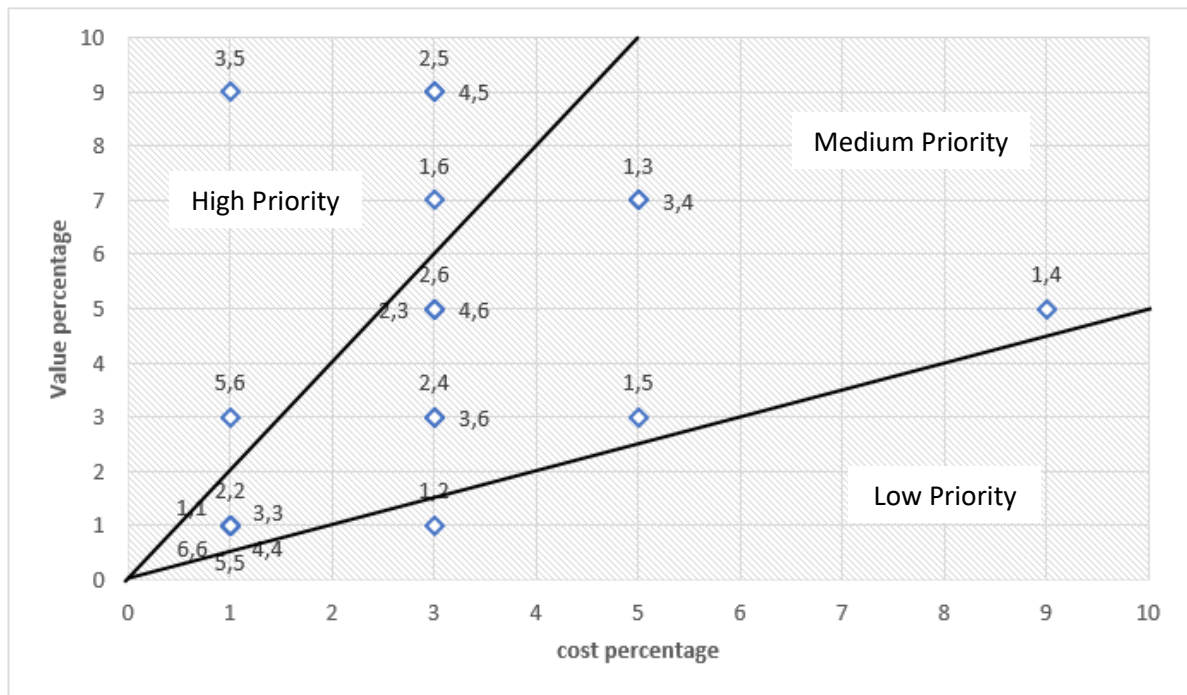Cost | Value | Name
1,00 | 1,00 | 1,1

Table for graph

Cost	Value	Name
1	1	1,1
3	1	1,2
5	7	1,3
9	5	1,4
5	3	1,5
3	7	1,6
1	1	2,2
3	5	2,3
3	3	2,4
3	9	2,5
3	5	2,6
1	1	3,3
5	7	3,4
1	9	3,5
3	3	3,6
1	1	4,4
3	9	4,5
3	5	4,6
1	1	5,5
1	3	5,6
1	1	6,6

Plotted Graph

As we now know the location of each combination on the graph, we are able to draw two lines to distinguish whether a combinations priority should be **H**igh, **M**edium or **L**ow.

Both lines start at 0,0 and then follow to either the center of the vertical axis on the right or the center of the horizontal axis on the top.

Now the priority can be assigned to each combination (see next page)

Table with priority

Cost	Value	Name	Priority
1	1	1,1	M
3	1	1,2	L
5	7	1,3	M
9	5	1,4	M
5	3	1,5	M
3	7	1,6	H
1	1	2,2	M
3	5	2,3	M
3	3	2,4	M
3	9	2,5	H
3	5	2,6	M
1	1	3,3	M
5	7	3,4	M
1	9	3,5	H
3	3	3,6	M
1	1	4,4	M
3	9	4,5	H
3	5	4,6	M
1	1	5,5	M
1	3	5,6	H
1	1	6,6	M