**Paru Dahal**

**IS 440**

1. **How does a ticket system improve our ability to track WIP?**

A ticketing system is like a box with compartments for each piece, labeled with what's inside, who's working on it, and when it needs to be worked on. Everyone can see which parts are complete, missing, or stuck, so you can put everything together faster. It's like a treasure map for your project team, keeping everyone on the same page and helping your complete puzzles, projects, and tasks smoothly.

1. **Compare and contrast a ticket system and Kanban.**

Imagine you are building a house. A ticket is like a list of ordered steps that tell you what needs to happen next. Kanban is like a whiteboard with boxes for each step to show what's going on. Tickets are subject to strict rules, just like following a recipe step-by-step. Kanban is flexible; for example, you can change the order in which rooms are painted if necessary. Tickets are great for clear planning, and Kanban is great for adapting to changes. Choose the path that best suits your architectural plan.

1. **Why is it important to automate OS installation?**

Automating the process drastically reduces the time required to install operating systems on multiple machines. This is especially beneficial for large-scale deployments or frequent installations. It eliminates the need for repetitive, manual tasks, freeing up IT staff for more strategic and value-added work. Automation ensures a consistent, error-free installation process, reducing the likelihood of mistakes and delays. Automated installations guarantee that all systems adhere to the same configuration standards, ensuring uniformity and compatibility across the IT environment. Human errors in manual configurations are minimized, leading to more reliable and predictable system behavior. Automated systems ensure that security policies are applied uniformly across all systems, strengthening overall security posture.

1. **What is the difference between*behavior* and *process*?**

Behavior is the way people and things act and react (such as what they do and how they react to different situations). It's about action and reaction.

A process, on the other hand, is like a series of steps or activities that you perform to accomplish something. It’s more about the order and way things happen as you try to achieve your goals.

Therefore, behavior refers to the actions of people or things, whereas process refers to the steps or actions taken to make things happen.

1. **Describe the minimum viable product (MVP) strategy. What are the benefits of it versus a larger, multi-year project plan?**

A Minimum Viable Product (MVP) strategy involves developing and releasing a basic version of a product with key features to get to market quickly and gather user feedback. This approach speeds time to market and reduces initial development time. The benefits of an MVP strategy include incorporating user feedback early, making iterative improvements based on actual usage, and avoiding the risks associated with investing heavily in a product without knowing whether it will be accepted by the market. This includes things that can be mitigated. Unlike large, multi-year project plans, MVPs deliver working products in stages, efficiently adapting to user needs and market changes, and long development cycles to gather valuable feedback.

**6. In which roles do you see yourself early in your career?  Explain why.**

I have a keen desire to become a data analyst for which I see myself gravitating towards roles like **The Problem Preventer** where I can utilize data analysis to proactively identify and address potential issues, **The Go-To Person** where my data expertise can become a valuable resource for colleagues, and **The Infrastructure Builder** where I can contribute to building a robust data infrastructure that facilitates efficient access and analysis. These roles align with my skills in data manipulation, analysis, and communication, and provide opportunities to gain practical experience while making a significant impact through data-driven insights.

1. **Which common positive roles do you not like? Why?**

There weren’t any role that I don’t like but as per my career interest I think roles like **The Installer** and **The System Clerk** might not be the best fit for my long-term goals. ‘**The Installer’** This role mainly involves repetitive tasks of setting up systems according to pre-defined instructions. While it can be a valuable entry point into IT, it offers limited opportunities for data manipulation and analysis, which might not be as stimulating for your specific interests. ‘**The System Clerk’** Similar to the installer, this role primarily focuses on following instructions and completing routine tasks like creating accounts or allocating resources. While it provides valuable administrative support, it might not provide the level of data-driven problem-solving and analytical thinking you seek in a data analyst career.

**8. What roles might you suggest adding to the list in this Appendix? How are they valuable to an organization or team?**

Based on my personal desires and seeing the IT trends of today’s world I would like to a  
I would suggest adding ‘**The Data Storyteller’** to the list in the Appendix This role goes beyond data analysis to craft compelling narratives using data visualizations, interactive dashboards, and clear communication. They translate complex data insights into actionable stories that resonate with stakeholders across different levels, enabling data-driven decision-making and fostering a data-informed culture within the organization.