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Capstone simulation report

After completing the fourth competitive round (last round), you need to work on the self-assessment/analysis report based on competitive rounds 4. This should be a 4-page report with one custom page for each competitive round (11 point line, spaced one) if you feel like you have performed well, and do not see many opportunities for improvement on any given tour, you can discuss that round in less than a full page, if you want self-analysis to focus on what worked well, what did not work and what improvement opportunities still linger at the end of that round. This sample report is only for training. Links your dashboard to the industry terms report that you will use to simulate you. Reporting printing the sensors your company makes are integrated into products sold by your customers. Your customers are located in five groups called market segments. The market segment is a group of customers who have similar needs. Slides are named for basic customer requirements and are called: Traditional - Performance - Low End - Size - High End customers within each sector of the market use different standards while evaluating sensors. They consider four purchasing criteria: - Price - MTBF (mid-time before failure) - Age - Positioning 1 positioning each sector of the market has different positioning preferences. This is illustrated by the sets of intermittent and solid circles in the drawing below. Over time, these preferences will be converted (see section 2.1.5 in the team members' guide for more information). Cognitive map model: The perfect part circles and spots for round 0 shown below (see section 3.1 in the team members' guide for more information about the portion circles and ideal spots). Every year, the slides drift the length of the triangular chord formed by customers' desire for smaller and faster products. Table 1 Part Circle Drift Rates: Every year, customers asked for increased performance (Pfmn) and reduced size. Note that drift rates vary for each piece. Traditional Pfmn Size +0.7 -0.7 Low End +0.5 -0.5 High End +0.9 -0.9 Performance +1.0-0-0.7 Size +0.7 -1.0 Table 2: Sector Positions at the end of each round: Note drift rates are different from each segment. Table 2 part centers at the end of each round: as shown in the cognitive map model above, size on the vertical axis and performance (Pfmn) on the horizontal axis. Traditional Low End High End Performance Size Round Performance Size Performance Size Performance Size Performance Size 0 5.0 15.0 2.5 17.5 7.5 12.5 8.0 17.0 3.0 12.0 1 5.7 14.3 3.0 17.0 8.4 11.6 9.0 16.3 3.7 11.0 2 6.4 13.6 3.5 16.5 9.3 10.7 10.0 15.6 4.4 10.0 3 7.1 12.9 4.0 16.0 10.2 9.8 11.0 14.9 5.1 9.0 4 7.8 12.2 4.5 15.5 11.1 8.9 12.0 14.2 5.8 8.0 5 8.5 11.5 5.0 15.0 12.0 8.0 13.0 13.5 6.5 7.0 6 9.2 10.8 5.5 14.5 12.9 7.1 14.0 12.8 7.2 6.0 7 9.9 10.1 6.0 14.0 13.8 6.2 15.0 12.1 7.9 5.0 8 10.6 9.4 6.5 13.5 14.7 5.3 16.0 11.4 8.6 4.0 The information in Table 2 Center the part at the end of the round. Therefore, round 0 positions can be viewed as starting positions for Round 1, and round 2 positions can be seen as round 3 starting positions, etc. Each month during the simulation year, the 1/12th part of the distance drifts from the starting position to the end position. Table 3 Perfect Spot Compensation: Customers prefer existing products this distance from the center of the part circle. The performance size of the traditional segment 0.0 0.0 low end -0.8 +0.8 high end +1.4 -1.4 performance +1.4 -1.0 size +1.0 -1.4 information in table 3 shows the perfect spot for displacements or distances from the center of the sector. The ideal place is that point where, all other things are equal, the demand is higher. It is different from the center of the sector. Why some of the ideal locations ahead of the sector centers? The slides are moving. From the customer's point of view, if they buy a product in the perfect place, it will still be a sophisticated product when it wears out. 2. Segment sizes and growth rates at the beginning of simulation, traditional and lower end selling units over high-tech, high-end, performance and size sectors. Page 10 of Capstone Courier, Market Sector Report, Shows Total Industry Sales. Each market sector is growing at a different rate. Table 4 lists the growth rates of your industry's first sector. Growth rates may change from year to year. Check out the sector analysis reports at Capstone Courier each round of growth rates next year. Table 4: Industry Start Sector Conditions Table 4 Industry Conditions Start Sector Growth Rate Traditional 9.2% Low End 11.7% High End 16.2% Performance 19.8% Volume 18.3% 3: Buy standards by segment these are your products and the initial segments that they sell at the beginning of the simulation. These can change according to your decisions and as simulation evolves. Traditional low-end Adam High End Aft performance age size standards for each piece, for the sake of importance, can be displayed below. Location and age information is also displayed. Passing the cursor above the drawing will enlarge the drawing. See Chapter 3 of the Team Members' Guide for explanations for positioning, age, price and MTBF grades. Age price, MTBF (reliability) positioning. 3.1 Traditional slide purchasing standards (Round 0) Traditional customers are looking for proven products at a modest price. Age, 2 years - Importance: 47% price, \$20.00-\$30.00 - Importance: 23% ideal position, performance 5.0 size 15.0 - Importance: 21% MTBF, 14,000-19,000 - Importance: 9% Industry Conditions 3.1: Traditional purchase standards give top position to sensors located in the middle of the sector. Traditional customers give higher scores for sensors in the 2-year range. Looking for low-pricecustomers and well-proven products. Price, \$15.00-\$25.00 - Import: 53% age, 7 years - Import: ideal position, performance 2.5 size 17.5 - Importance: 16% MTBF, 12,000-17,000 - Importance: 7% industry conditions figure 3.2 low end standards low customer purchase criteria preferably inexpensive sensors with slower performance and larger size. Low End customers are awarded higher sensor scores in the 7-year range. High End customers seek the latest technology in size/performance and new designs. Ideal position, performance 7.5 size 12.5 - Importance: 43% age, 0 years - Importance: 29% MTBF, 20,000-25,000 - Import: 19% price, \$30.00-\$40.00 - Importance: 9% industry conditions of form 3.3 high-end purchase standards high-end sensor demand with high performance and small size. High End customers give higher scores for newer sensors. Performance customers strive for high reliability and advanced performance technology. MTBF, 22,000-27,000 - Importance: 43% ideal position, performance 8.0 size 17.0 - Importance: 29% price, \$25.00-\$35.00 - Import: 19% age, 1 year - Importance: 9% Industry Conditions Figure 3.4 Performance Standards Customers Emphasize Performance Over Volume. Performance customers want sensors in a 1 year range. Customer size seeks cutting-edge size technology and younger designs. Ideal position, performance 3.0 size 12.0 - Importance: 43% age, 1.5 years - Import: 29% MTBF, 16,000-21,000 - Import: 19% price, \$25.00-\$35.00 - Importance: 9% Industry Terms Figure 3.5 Customer Size Confirms Volume Over Performance. Customers size prefer sensors in the range of 1.5 years. 4 Key Interest Rates Round 1: 7.0% Analysis, Pages 10 (2272 words) Views Analysis, Pages 10 (2272 words) This report is designed to critically analyze a changing environment of simulation and review of Baldwin's performance using a range of business models. Initially, the overall industry background and company overview will be presented by highlighting some segments of the market. Second, the competitive landscape will be demonstrated by the application of the five power analysis tools and swot strength. Third, Baldwin's performance will be presented with a variety of strategies in different rounds. Finally, based on the overall performance of the Doindo, some recommendations will be made on the future direction. Don't waste time getting the writer to check that help you analyze Swot in Capstone's Rental Report Simulation Verified author \$35.80 for a 2-page overview on the background of an industry-general simulation at the outset, can simulate the sensor industry that works Baldwin as a monopoly before competition, and at the same time specific initial financial statistics equal within all five companies. Hence, this market is known as the Red Ocean Market, where all the companies competing in the current market are involved in gaining more market share with current demand (Kim and Mauborgne 2005). In addition, the sensor industry products are divided into five Segments that rely on different customer requests and companies use relevant strategies to target them. To be precise, sensor customers are concerned about four aspects of the products, which include price, MTBF, age and positioning. In addition, at present, the current trend of customer preferences is the use of smaller and faster sensors. The general trend of customer preference is for small and faster products. Baldwin's initial strategic company overview is to develop high-end and market performance and then try to balance all segments of market share. Senior writer Dr. Jennifer Check Author 5 (893) Teacher Janice Check Author 4.9 (549) Sweet V Verified Author 4.9 (984) Author Of Hire Check based on the cognitive map as at the end of 2014, our baker products, beads, tender, bold, friends are in traditional, low end, high end, performance, and volume segments respectively. To be precise, traditional and low products make up a large percentage of market shares, while three other sectors have a higher growth rate. A critical analysis of porter's five power changing environment and in accordance with the strategy's decision to identify factors that will affect Baldwin's performance during competition, porter's five-power model of analysis can be applied to the structure of the industry. Before competition, the sensor industry is a monopoly. When these five companies enter the market, the industry can be proved as a monopoly competition. Therefore, the structure of the industry is drawn by five forces: the risk of new arrivals, the risk of alternative products or services, the bargaining power of suppliers, as well as the intensity of competitive competition (Note Desk, 2009). With regard to the threat of new arrivals and the threat of alternative products or services, there was no new product in this market, and therefore these factors cannot be taken into account. The negotiating capacity of suppliers was low, as in the industry, where each company had the form of vertical supply chain integration and could determine some material costs. The bargaining power of customers has been high, for the reason that customers can easily change their choice among the five companies. In addition, there was no misinformation between customers and manufacturers. In terms of the intensity of competitive competition, the threat posed by internal competitors is high. To be precise, at the beginning of the competition, each company had the same resources and capabilities. No one can exist in the market until the end of the simulation. SWOT analysis of Baldwin's strategy when it comes to responding to what other companies do, it is necessary to evaluate Baldwin's strategy and industry competition using SWOT analysis. The strategic decision that Baldwin has applied is a niche trade-off, which is involved in the development of high-tech sectors including high-end performance and size. Strengths: It's just focused on the high end The performance market sector initially, so R&D, marketing activities are more effective than other companies with their competitive advantage in high-tech products. Production and manufacturing can be up to date with the market and offers the best quality of performance and volume to meet customers' needs. Weaknesses: Focusing on performance and high performance will have a significant impact on overall market share. On halfway from simulation, we choose a balanced way to develop different segments. It is difficult for Baldwin to decide to invest in any sector of the market. High-cost products will be less attractive due to high prices. Additionally, the level of automation is relatively low due to the strategy. Opportunities: Products in the high-end market sector and performance will have a positive impact on future competition with high growth rate. In addition, it will bring long-term benefits due to the demand of its customers top and premium products with its brand name will save the cost of marketing and increase efficiency in industry competition. Threats: The company may run the risk of failure because of its strategy with a narrow focus on high-tech products. Traditional and low-risk products may run the risk of losing a significant market share. For some reason, traditional products and low-end products do not have a sufficient competitive advantage. It will bring higher R&D and production costs with its current strategy, and it is difficult to increase its market capacity. Table 2: SWOT Specialized Trade-off Analysis (High Technology) reviewing Baldwin's overall performance and strategic strategy taken by Baldwin was a niche trade-off (Capsim, p.24), which was aimed at developing high-end and performance in the market. Baldwin's main goal was to produce up-to-the-market production with excellent design, high quality and advanced technology. The next strategy of Baldwin took the leader of the broad cost (Guise 2012). This means that halfway through the simulation, Baldwin tried to do a balanced way to develop other sectors. In addition, high-tech market sectors have achieved relatively high growth rates, as well as high margins. Therefore, with the excellent implementation of the strategy, Baldwin occupied a large proportion of market shares, particularly the performance product in the last round (Figure 1). Performance analysis in different rounds different strategies will affect the current market ratio as well as profits during the entire competition. First of all, the environment for all five companies is the same in Round 0. According to Baldwin's strategy, it has placed importance on high-end products and performance. The financial statistics for this round are as follows (Capsim2014): Financial statistics for the initial round 0 in round 1, it is decided to improve the automation of low-end products, and therefore, rose to 1000 at the end 1. What's more, in this round, sales reached the highest level among all companies, which is \$140,557,902. Unfortunately, profits were limited due to the high cost of materials in this round (Capsim 2014). As the following financial statistics show: The financial statistics for Round 1 in Round 2, there have been some changes in our strategy, we have tried to have balanced development of all products in order to ensure profits. What's more, the upscale part was changed to 8 and the result turned out to be satisfied. Therefore, there is a significant increase in traditional and important capacity (Capsim 2014). In Round 3, due to fierce competition, the ability to perform with 200 was not sold well. From Round 4 to Round 7, the group's most important business is retirement stocks and stock issuance. During this period, in round 4, we lent \$20,000 in the short term while in Round 6 we started sending profits. In addition, in Round 7, Group A: Andrews and Group C: Chester gave up manufacturing some products. Note that from the fifth round, our group started trading bonds in equities. Until round 7, Sindh had retired two new products to replace the importance of pricing in marketing. The method was detailed: repair a relatively higher price for high end and performance while the end turned slightly lower (Capsim 2014). The share price and bond market summary after Round 7 are as follows: the share price and the recommendations of the bond market summary in conclusion, and the performance and strategy taken by Group B- Baldwin is generally satisfied, especially when adjusting the balance between the traditional technology sector and the high-tech segment is taken into account. Thus, it is wise to use specialized trade-offs and broad cost leader together in order to achieve balanced development. Based on the Capstone® Courier report, profits are made, controlling the emergency loan inventory, as well as the share price with optimal results. However, Baldwin should place more importance on the sidelines, which is the poorest performance in the whole competition (Capsim 2014). As for sales and cumulative profits, Baldwin earned a middle rank among all competitors. Therefore, there is a lot of room to improve these two important bodies. In addition, Baldwin should focus more on expected customer demands in order to gain more market share. What's more, based on Chester's past performance, it has occupied a small market share in the industry, Baldwin must take the strategy of acquiring group C (Chester) using the horizontal integration method. We had a thought group during these 7 rounds, and our team had a face-to-face meeting to discuss our decisions every week. In the first round, our team leader dedicated the four parts of this simulation to our four team members. I was in charge of the finance department, as I'm a student. In the field of finance, although each member of the team is responsible for a different section, we still charged a final decision during the meeting. To be lucky, in our team, we have players on the team in a different way, which made our team work even more impressive. Thus, we have a collaborative, defiant, communicative and contributor-style team player in our team (Glenn 2008). To be more, our team leader, Sandy is in the style of communication and collaborator. It focused on the entire simulation process by coordinating all activities during our decisions. I have respected everyone's opinion and made our team work collectively in an effective and effective manner. What's more, they are also in the style of collaborators, which aims to achieve the goal of each round. After each administration had drafted the draft resolution, it wished to consider each part to make sure that the resolution was used to achieve the goal. As a competition for our team, Alice used her critical thinking to make our decision more appropriate. Inevitably, there are some conflicts during our discussion, the competitor helps us think differently by outweighing the advantages and disadvantages of each decision. In addition, when there were conflicts, communication was in touch with everyone in order to help us get a better understanding of the decision. As for me, I am a member of the team and I focus on accomplishing each task in a timely and accurate manner. In each round, I am not only responsible for the Ministry of Finance but also help each part to get maximum profits by reducing total costs. What is more, when each part makes its decision, I would like to check every part to make our decision in line with our strategy. Another player in our group is Jasmine who is a collaborator in our team as well. During our simulation, as a team player responsible for the production part, she would like to recalculate each part in order to make our goal more achievable. For example, in round 3, I found a big problem that existed in r&d, which helps us avoid this error in the next round. They are also good at encouraging us to express our opinion in an open mind, making our collective work in a pleasant atmosphere. After doing simulations in this team, I gained some experience from our teamwork. First, it is important that there be efficient and effective collective action. To be more than that, we should have an organized structure for our team. It is important to plan all our decision steps in advance and then give everyone the opportunity to express their opinion. Using critical thinking during the problem-solving process is vital in order to get a satisfied result. Therefore, we should avoid any activities far from our goal by wasting a lot of time. Secondly, we should try to take some risks at the beginning of the simulation. For example, the Ministry of Finance should support the Department of Research and Development with adequate funding. It is important to make products profitable by investing more on manufacturing. What is more, a clear strategy also plays an important role in teamwork. To be precise, it helps us to have a direct goal and specific tasks. 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