

## Starbucks loyalty reigns case study pdf

The problem statement refers to a brief description of the problems that need to be addressed. Identifies issues or gaps between the current and required type of organization, so management needs to be given to seek change. The main idea of the problem statement is to answer 5 watts, which include answering who, what, where and why, to allow the organization to solve the problem, by clearly stating it in 2 to 3 lines. In recent times, companies have largely used the Statement of Problems to enable management to carry out an improvement process or identify gaps that affect the company's overall performance or profitability. In addition, problem statements allow management to shorten the symptoms of the problem an organization faces and look at a real problem that causes damage to a particular aspect of society. Basically, developing problem statements is an extensive process and requires proper brain attack teams in order to identify fundamental gaps or inefficiencies within an organization. It also offers concrete insights into the steering in understanding and looking at factors that have been hidden from the eyes of the wiring that affect performance slowly and gradually. Moreover, when drawing up the statement of issue, it is important that the statement of issue is clear and concise. This is due to the fact that it allows management, interested parties to quickly understand the findings and also to look at the main problem, rather to get tangled up in the symptoms of the problem. Brevity problem statement is key because it allows the reader to quickly understand the problem. In addition, the clarity of the Starbucks Loyalty Government issue statement of the problem shall be drawn up indicating the factors and operations to be carried out and its overall impact on specific areas of the organisation, such as profitability, sales or brand equity. The purpose of the problem statement is also to describe the external environment and its impact on the overall organisation in the short and long term. In addition, it also defines the impact of such changing factors on users and other interested parties. Many times, according to the analysis of the case, the purpose of the problem statement is to improvise the current state of the organization through the promotion of innovation or other changes. therefore ins uh cases, the direct problem is not the ultimate organizational factors, but the implementation process that is needed to e in lace to bring about change, avoiding upcoming risk, and thus maintaining a competitive advantage in the market (Spradlin, 2012). In addition, the establishment of a declaration of organisations and management teams to work in the designated direction. Such is important for the organization and therefore putting the effort team in the right direction. Nevertheless, it is important to note that a good problem statement does not define the solution, it is also determined that a clear statement of the problem is half the solution, so it is important to state the problem correctly. Additionally, the issue statement is a group process and therefore requires a detailed understanding of the problems an organization may be facing by all team members. This will allow the team to develop a better resolution plan that looks at all the factors and considers all the risks involved. Perhaps stating the Starbucks Loyalty Government issue statement isn't just writing facts, it's more about the factors that manifest or may affect the organization in the long run, therefore in developing problem statements, factors such as human skills innovation, or is the hidden cause of the problem. It is important to note that problem statements may involve a tangible or intangible problem, but must have a clear relationship with the organization's ultimate goal. In addition, while statement about the problem, the goal of management is to see the mission and vision of the correct identification of the organization as well as allow for the correct identification of the problem and lead to the development of a specific problem statement. All in all, the problem statement gives direction to the organizational performance or productivity. Perhaps while prescribe a problem statement, it is important to consider small factors that are often overlooked, such as intangible factors that affect the productivity of an organization in the long run. Starbucks Loyalty government SWOT analysis acronym Starbucks Loyalty Government SWOT stands for strength, weakness, threats and opportunities. It is a useful tool that is widely used for strength, weakness, threats and opportunities. It is a useful tool that is widely used for strength, weakness, threats and opportunities. It is a useful tool that is widely used for strength and management in many organizations. It is a useful tool that is widely used for strength and management in many organization in the long run. competitiveness in the market. It is a simple but powerful tool that helps the organization identify its existing resources, capabilities, shortcomings, existing opportunities and threats prevalent in Market. It is a strategic planning framework commonly used to evaluate an organisation, plan, business or any other project. It assists in determining the organisational and environmental factors that could influence the decision to be made. It is carried out to analyse the position of the organisation in the market compared to its competitors and the main factors that influence competitiveness before any business strategy is established. could affect an organization that is strength and weakness, while the external factors includes environmental factors that are opportunities and threats. Components of Starbucks Loyalty Reigns SWOT Analysis is a process that involves four areas that are further divided into two dimensions, i.e. internal and external factors. The SWOT analysis of the strong and weak aspect of the organisation is determined by the evaluation of elements within the environment, while the opportunities and threats of the organisation's resources and capabilities with the competitive environment in which it operates. Structure of Starbucks Loyalty Reigns SWOT analysis In order to perform the analysis it is important to understand each element of SWOT, i.e. strength, weakness, opportunity and threats. Starbucks Loyalty Government Force is a feature that adds value to something by being more special, unique and advantageous in comparison. In this element SWOT capabilities and key features of the organization are discussed, which gives the organization an advantage over other organization so being more competitive. It defines the characteristics and situations of an organization that provides organization and important skills. This may be a skill, source, image, market leader, relationship with buyer or supplier, or any other advantage in relation to its competitors that meet the needs of the market by providing the organisation with a comparative advantage. Starbucks Loyalty Reigns Weakness Starbucks Loyalty Reigns Weakness relate to a situation in which the existing capabilities and resources that the company holds are weaker or insufficient compared to other organizations in the market. In other words, this means aspects negatively affect the overall performance of an organisation by being weaker than its competitors. are factors that an organisation lacks and does wrong compared to organisations operating in the same market at the same level. It is the lack or limitation of resources, skills, equipment, financial resources, marketing skills and poor brand image can be a source of weakness. Starbucks Loyalty reigns over the opportunities Starbucks Loyalty Government Opportunity is an advantage and a driving force for the organisation. This is a factor that contributes positively to the growth of the organisation. It is a condition existing in the external environment that allows the organization to exploit organizational strengths and help overcome weaknesses and neutralize threats present in the environment. Starbucks Loyalty Government Threat Streats are factors that prevent an organization to achieve its defined goals. It is a situation that arises as a result of changes that have taken place in an immediate or distant environment, prevents the organization from maintaining its existence and superiority in increasing competition and is disadvantageous to the organization from maintaining its existence and superiority in increasing competition and effectiveness of the organisation. Limitations of Starbucks Loyalty government SWOT analysis However, there are some limitations associated with it. The SWOT analysis is only one stage in the business planning process and does not provide the organisation with in-depth analysis or research that could lead to firm decisions. Moreover, it applies only to issues that are definitive and not their priority. Moreover, it does not provide any solution or alternative to decisions. As a framework, SWOT handles value but does not provide the organization with any specific direction on how key aspects can be identified. It relies heavily on the ability of the manager to effectively prioritize and identify the most important element. Another limitation associated with the Starbucks Loyalty Government SWOT analysis is that they provide equal weight to each factor regardless of their impact or relevance. Starbucks Loyalty governs Porter's five forces reflecting the competitive advantage an organisation has and to ensure product profitability in the long term. the company has a narrow vision, as it allows them to navigate their innovation in terms of investment and strategy choices. Within the industry, the profitability of businesses depends on the following forces: Competitive rivalry Threats of new entrants Threats of replacement bargaining power of suppliers Bargaining power of customers The analysis of the five forces of the doorman Starbucks Loyalty reigns in competition between companies compete fiercely to maintain their strength within the industry. Moreover, the Starbucks Loyalty Reigns competition is based on diversity, industry development and barriers to entry. The competitive rivalry is the analysis of brands and product, its strengths and weaknesses together with strategies, competitors and market to create barriers for new entrants to prevent them from entering the industry. Organisations could be new companies or companies atready active on the market. Obstacles can be both industrial and legal. In addition, the size and reputation of companies already active on the market are also important. Moreover, the costs of entry, access to raw materials, cultural barriers and technical standards also play an important role and may influence the decision of new entrants. The threat of replacement Starbucks Loyalty Reigns replacement products are alternatives that are available on the market at relatively better prices. Such products are prevalent thanks to technological and innovative progress. As a result, product by companies which already exist on the market and use the same technology are replaced by those of the other company, which are comparatively better in terms of price and quality and are produced from sectors with significant profits. Replacement products are dangerous because companies are constantly at risk of being replaced by another product. In addition, it also affects the growth potential of the industry as a whole, but reduces profitability margins. Bargaining power suppliers Starbucks Loyalty Reigns Executive Suppliers have more power to capture significant value for themselves by demanding high prices while limiting the quality and quantity of a product or service, or by transferring costs to an industry participant. Many of the conditions imposed by the suppliers generally include price increases while endangering quality. The bargaining power of the supplier in the market is strong if: It is more concentrated than the industry it sells. It does not rely to a large extent on its profits if the industry has to incur high switching costs or firms are located close to suppliers' production facilities. The product offered by suppliers is highly differentiated. And if there is no close substitute for products supplied by suppliers. Starbucks Loyalty government bargaining power can greatly affect the profitability of suppliers operating in the market by imposing a condition that is not very favorable to suppliers in terms of price, quality or service. Therefore, the choice of clients often become crucial for organizations to avoid a situation of being highly dependent on buyers. The level of interest and concentration of being highly dependent on buyers towards the product gives them more or less energy. Powerful buyers could turn the side of strong supply by forcing prices to move downwards and by demanding high quality and service by creating competition between industry participants based on price and quantity. Starbucks Loyalty Government customers are considered strong if they contain negotiating leverage specifically if the industry is price sensitive, buyers can pressure suppliers for further price cuts. It is assumed that the customer has strong purchasing power in the case: If the number of buyers is limited or each buyer buys a large quantity relative to the size of the suppliers. Products in industry are standardised or non-digitised. The cost of change is quite low. Limitations associated with the Porter Five Force model app. The framework uses a classic perfect market and a relatively static market structure, i.e. it covers only aspects of the present and only covers events that have taken place in the short term. Starbucks Loyalty Reigns In addition to the model provide only an overview of the environment and does not define the industry clearly. Because it can be difficult to group companies with similar business lines and call them industries. The Porter framework is therefore too inert to depend on short to medium-term objectives, given its limitations. It places more emphasis on external factors that are more specific factors that are more specifically associated with the company. The model does not include a new business model and changing dynamics market and the impact of globalisation. Moreover, it does not deal with unpretentious forces. Starbucks Loyalty Government PESTLE Analysis process. In fact, environmental analysis must feed all aspects of planning as well as continuous. The internal environment of the organisation, distributors or agents, competitors and suppliers. In addition, macro-interest includes legal and political factors, sociocultural forces, economic forces and technological factors. PESTLE analysis in order to maximise the benefits of such analysis, it is important that it is used regularly so that the organisation is able to identify trends. The impact of specific external factors or forces can have extreme consequences for a particular department or division, and the analysis better assists companies in clarifying the necessary or required changes, thus identifying potential options (Norton, 2008). Factors or forces are described below; Political forces: These are Starbucks Loyalty government forces that tend to be changed by the government's influence on the country's infrastructure. Policy factors may include environmental legislation, employment laws, customs, tax policy, trade restrictions, political stability and reforms. It is noteworthy that charities must be included where the government is unwilling to provide services and goods. Economic factors: Starbucks Loyalty government is unwilling to provide services and goods. factors, this last major and necessary impact on the organization. Social factors: Culture or social impact on certain enterprises varies from country. It is important to consider these factors. Social factors: In particular, Starbucks Loyalty Reigns technology is one of the most important ways to be competitive in a highly competitive arena market. Not only that, it drives globalization, factors include environmental aspects, and affordable services as well as products. The organisation should in upgrade and be compatible with technology. Legal factors: Starbucks Loyalty government legal factors include certain laws and regulations that could affect the organization's business operations. It also includes the impending legislation that tends to have an impact of national and international laws where the organisation would arise from commercial operations. Environmental factors: Environmental factors include all factors include all factors that last an impact or impact, the surrounding environmental analysis, including internal and external elements, is vital for the organisation as it affects the performance of the organisation. Restrictions of Starbucks Loyalty Reigns PESTLE: Restrictions are described below; External factors are dynamic and can change at a rapid pace. Overtime changes should make it difficult to predict how and why these forces might affect the future or presence of a particular project. There are many opportunities where environmental changes have an adverse impact on the project, which may not be recorded in the early stages of the project. Until and unless the organisation critically examines attributing factors, the findings of the analysis do not appear to be of greater value or consideration. The analysis should be insufficient for the strategic planning objective as it is likely to scan the environment externally, avoiding competitive scenarios and the internal environment. However, the analysis must be combined with other frameworks, such as the S-W-O-T analysis, in order to obtain a more realistic picture. Starbucks Loyalty Government Conclusion Concludes Pestle Analysis is considered an effective technique foranalyzing and scanning the operating environment of an organization. The effectiveness of the analysis depends to a large extent on the accuracy of the data collected, timely updates of accommodation changes and other tools that limit pestle to some extent. Starbucks loyalty government VRIO analysis that allows oragnation to understand the resources, competitive advantage, value of the design and its value in the market. The basic idea of the Starbucks Loyalty Government VRIO model is to analyze the factor that is valuable to the company and in turn allow the organization. These may include supply chain efficiency, value to the customer. In addition, also analyze factors that are rare within the organization. Such compatibility or capacity analysis is important as it enables the organization to develop a sustainable competitive advantage over it. Analysis of the value factor of the organization to develop a sustainable competitive advantage over it. factors in addition, but also determines imitable factors. These are factors that are easily imitable to the organization. These in-imitable factors allow the organization to develop a lasting competitive advantage in the market and thus increase the chances of ion sustainability long term. Finally, the organisational factor includes resources and functions that offer a certain value to the company to understand what other things or functions need to be in place or need to improvise in t = long term. Overall, the advantage of using the VRIO analysis is to determine the permanent competitive advantage in the market. Such determination is important for the organization to expand the market and continue its activities with healthy profitability. In addition, it offers a clear view of what are the factors that are valuable and inimitable about can be easily emulated in the long run, thus depriving the organization of either taking advantage of a valuable factor to please the customer and develop a lasting competitive advantage, or to increase its value and oragnation strong to develop a strong competitive advantage in a market that is important for development and retention, to ensure that the organization remains profitable and to enable the maintenance of market share in the long term (Hille , 2015). Starbucks Loyalty Government Financial Analysis Starbucks Loyalty Government Financial Analysis is an assessment of stability, viability, as well as profitability, viability, as well as profitability, viability, as well as profitability of a sub-business, business or project. It is a process that is widely used to identify the financial Analysis is an assessment of stability, viability, as well as profitability, viability, as well as profitability of a sub-business or project. It is a process that is widely used to identify the financial Analysis is an assessment of stability, viability, as well as profitability of a sub-business or project. It is a process that is widely used to identify the financial Analysis is and balance sheet. It may be used to examine commercial operations from different perspectives to identify ways in which it can be used to strengthen business and to undervalue a larger financial position or situation. The process of checking the financial statements to evaluate the relationship of published items. In other words, the analysis continues to focus on assessing past performance profitability, liquidity, growth potential and operational efficiency. The analysis of financial statements includes methods used to interpret and assess the outcome of current and past financial statements is therefore an important step in assessing past performance as well as planning and forecasting future performance. Elements rated by Starbucks Loyalty government financial analysts: the elements are listed below; Profitability: A financial analysts: the elements are listed below; Profitability because it's an ability to enable the organization to sustain growth and earing revenue in the long and short term The degree of profitability of an organisation depends to a large extent on the profit and loss account that is reported on the company's operating results. Solvency:means the abilities or liabilities to third parties or creditors in the long term. Solvency depends on the company's balance sheet, which indicates the financial situation of the company over a given period of time. Liquidity: this is the ability of an organisation that meets immediate liabilities, maintains positive cash flows and is most likely based on the balance sheet of the company showing the financial position of the organisation. Stability: the ability or organisation to remain in an enterprise for an extended period of time without sustaining significant losses in carrying out business operations. The assessment of the company's stability needs to use the balance sheet and profit and loss account, as well as non-financial statements are listed below; Management: the company operator most likely prepares an ongoing analysis of the company's financial results in relation to invisible operating matrams by external entities. Investors: both potential and current investors tend to examine financial statements for the company's leadership ability to continue generating cash flows, issuing dividends and growing at a historic pace. Lenders: whoever landed the funds into the organization is likely to demonstrate his interest in his ability to repay the debt, thus concentrating on cash flow arrangements. Types of Starbucks Loyalty Government Financial business data. Therefore, the use of financial circumstances would provide assistance, leading to congested information. Theratios are divided into core groups that tend to cover financial areas. Sales: The sales size of your organization shows the size of your organization shows the size of your business. The consequences of the sales or fast sales are growing over time, leading to an answer to the question of growth in relation to competition and the general economy. Profitability: It is significantly significant, for example, for companies that measure profit in a context; if it is stated that the company made a profit or return on equity, then the profit period would make sense The allocation, which is subject to profitability, is given below; Return on Assets (ROA): this is one of the most commonly used rates of performance of an organisation. The return on equity is likely to measure the amount of profit ing from assets. It is used with the intention of analyzing how well an organisation. The return on equity is likely to measure the amount of profit ing from assets. It is used with the intention of analyzing how well an organization has put its assets to work compared to other competitors. Return on equity (ROE): This performance measurement parameter measures the return a company has received in relation to owner funds. The matrix can be adjusted to reflect the average amount of equity used in the year. Gross profit margin (GPM):also refers to the company has received in relation to owner funds. operating profit margin. This is the most common use in order to assess the business model and financial health of the company by revealing the remaining portions of the money from the receipts after deducting the cost of the goods sold. Operating return on total assets (ORTA): this matrix most often provides a better way of looking at the organisation's ability to generate revenue from general principles or core activities, as it does not include other expenses, including interest costs, which do not include negotiable securities income, interest income or once an extraordinary transaction. Asset Management – Starbucks Loyalty Reigns Asset management ratios include current asset turnover, daily receivables, inventory days and inventory turnover. Turnover of assets: this measure is largely used to measure the company's ability to make a sale from fixed assets. Not only that, but it also suggests that the organization has many unproductive assets, such as inventory, receivables, equipment for its current sales' level. Turnover of fixed assets: to be vulnerable to the issue of valuation of assets. This is the most important ratio in companies that are capital intensive. Companies with minimal capital needs, such as leased retail operations and wholesale distribution, are of relatively low importance. In the event that the organization reduces fixed turnover, so that means that production was started at less than capacity. Current Asset Turnover: Measures the current asset level that it is required to support sales. Daily receivable from the sale of the loan. With rising daily claims, the company will need more working capital. The organization's credit policy has a greater impact on the receivables of the day. It is important to remember that there also stresses the need to be careful not to emphasize the specific concerns of society without appreciating the secondary impact on other circumstances. Inventory days: this is an indication of how the company effectively manages inventory. You can monitor the inventory amount by analyzing the inventory ratio of the day. Starbucks Loyalty reigns as a financial leverage multiplier: it's a link between return on equity and return on organization assets. It provides a way of looking at the relative amount of equity ratio: it's a mix if the debt is an organization. In the event of a high ratio of current debt to equity, this means that the company would be in a difficult situation when paying its accounts. Turnover of equity: in the event of a high debt-to-equity ratio, indicating that shareholders have effectively used equity. DuPont's Starbucks Loyalty Government Profitability Model This is considered the best model because it doesn't reveal anything when it comes to the liquidity of the organization. It also likely reveals the organization's costs. One of the essential advantages of this model is that benchmarks have started to be set - in companies and during periods that can be used to identify potential problems in areas where more than one ratio reflects a key problem. Trend or percentage analysis A useful shot can be done by analyzing the financial condition of an organization in a specific time period. Also, there are many questions that can be answered by comparing the data in Starbucks Loyalty Government Percentages. For example; which areas of society are getting stronger or weaker? Which areas need huge attention? Etc. for the purpose of answering these types of questions, it is important for the organization to rework the financial statements in percentage terms. The main advantage is that it allows for a significant comparison between time periods. There percentages are most likely providing analysts or managers with a quick or fast way to find key issues or problems. Addition can be addressed by certain weaknesses and strengths through seeing appropriate changes over time. Then, after considering the main issues, business analysts or managers would be able to maximise shareholder wealth. Comparative Starbucks Loyalty Reigns Analysis Evaluating a company's performance is often easier if it has a benchmark or standard performance for comparison. An appropriate benchmark can be found with some issues such as unique problem attributes and problem averages etc. it is not advisable to set an average as a target. Higher performance quantification may be the most appropriate performance standard (D'Aveni, 2007) Operating a Starbucks Loyalty Government Analysis of Starbucks Loyalty government assessment of operational efficiency at an early stage as a whole for a business or any of the business sub-divisions is likely to be conducted through a percentage analysis of the income statement. Individual costs or expense items are allocated to gross sales revenue adjusted for all allowances and competitors on the market over a longer period of time Cost of goods sold and gross margin analysis: in the operational analysis, the most commonly used ratios provided or the cost of goods produced or purchased in relation to the gross margin remaining for operating profit and expense. It is noteworthy that the gross margin reflects the relationship between volume, price and cost. The change in gross margin could result from a combination of changes in the sales price of the product, the level of production costs of the product and changes in the company product mix. Contribution analysis: this analysis is mainly used for the management of an internal organisation, although increasingly applied in a broader analysis of financial data, includes related sales or the total enterprise contribution margin of an individual product group. This type of calculation requires a very selective estimation or analysis of the variables and fixed costs or total enterprise contribution margin of an individual product group. effect. Starbucks Loyalty Government Market Indicators There are two equally important ratios used as indicators of stock market values. the simple relationship between the current stock market price and expected or current earnings per share is often cited by both owners and management. The income multiplier ratio is considered to be a broad indicator of how profit performance and organisation prospects are assessed in the stock market. A simple calculation concerned the common stock market available EPS on an annual basis. Relative performance of the price. Price movements: the focus on the purpose of creating shareholder value depends on the relative performance of the price. dollar terms. While a typical investor shows his greater interest in an absolute change in the value of shares, views from stock performance to a reasonable average and market for some sectors are to be useful in assessing a particular trend of the company (Rappaport, 2010). Value drivers: Lately, an approach that has been greatly gaining increased recognition is identifying key elements standing as vital to shareholder value creating a particular organization. From the owners' point of view, key services and products of the process, as well as strategically differentiated location can be key drivers of value. The combination of all these lasting necessary impact on market expectations in terms of cash flow production and future success of the company. Value of the company. Value separately in the market. The formula for calculating the value of a company shows the value of the company's shares is a function of the total value of the company minus the value of the debt (Harms, 2015). Conclusion By looking more closely at the nuts used for financial statements are of remarkable importance as they assess the performance of management, plans and corporate strategy for the future. In addition, financial analysis helps companies make more informed decisions for the company. The basic objective of financial analysis is to organise the financial statements as well as other accounting data of the organisation which allow companies, which also makes it possible to accurately evaluate raw data. In short, it provides a foundation for the company's managing director, analysts and manager to make the company profitable in the coming years (Helfert, 2017). Alternatives The specific section deals with different options through which the problem can be solved. Many times these options are already in hand with guidance or re-developed from scratch through a powerful brain attack. In a typical situation, there are three options that are developed in the organization to address the issue. The options developed mean and include the maximum factor that an organization to address this problem will take into account this factor. This factor includes consideration of the following: Cost Reliability Invulnerability Reversibility Revers company. Cost consideration is important in the alternative generation in order to achieve maximum feasibility with an overall business strategy and allocated budget. Reliability factor includes if the option is reported to be successful results in the past or with pats companies. Such is the importance of analyzing, otherwise it would lead to failure. The invulnerability of invulnerability choices is also analyzed in order to understand the sustainability of choices if one factor, outlines whether the proposed option is easy to implement. Because adopting or proposing an alternative that is difficult to implement or requires many resources without clear results is in vain. In addition, compatible with organizational procedures. Such an analysis of factors is important in order to avoid any resistance sourcing and also to save resources and effort. Reversibility Among the above factors, the reversibility factor is of great importance. This is due to the fact that the organisation needs to analyse the exact factor in terms of its reversibility in order to see if the process can be reversed if the option does not offer the relevant results. Stability The ability of an option is considered during an alternative production process, so we measure whether the option remains on the table if the situation and markets change. And it will be an organization sustained in a changing market situation. Robustness options also need to be analyzed. This is because such analysis allows the organization to determine whether the option will remain strong in the future or not. In addition, when developing this option, it is important to consider the realistic and so effectively solves the problem. Finally, in developing options/alternatives, it is consider unrealistic factors that may complicate alternatives, leading to poor implementation, time consumption and other related issues. It is therefore proposed that, when development of these issues, which does not offer the right solution, or proposing such options that are useless to the organization. Starbucks Loyalty Government Evaluation Alternative are different ways to achieve the same ultimate goal through two or more different methods. It is not a close substitute for the first defined choice or other alternatives, or it must provide a solution to the problem in a specific way. For example, lower price, special offer and money back guarantee, etc. Alternatives are generally mutually exclusive in such a way that if we combine two or more alternatives, it will eventually create a new alternatives, it will eventually create a new alternatives, it will eventually create a new alternatives are generally mutually exclusive in such a way that if we combine two or more alternatives, it will eventually create a new alternatives. in the evaluation of alternatives the pros and cons of the alternatives developed above are measured on the basis of the advantages of alternatives entail costs associated with the implantation of an option and therefore need to be considered before the implementation process in order to avoid any future or during exercise. According to the cost-benefit analysis of alternatives, various factors such as cokes, competitive advantage, market share, financial feasibility and human resources are considered to be the main implementation factors. In addition, the political, economic, social and other gatekeeper of the 5 forces and cultivated the model are carefully and deeply considered so that they understand the alignment of the right alternative with the maximum value and weight in solving the problem. In addition, decision-making criteria will also be developed within a specific section. Specific decision-making criteria include all factors that the company seeks to archive. Such factors may include sales, competitive advantage of profitability, market share and others. Once it's done, each alternate is compared against each other and with the decision making criteria developed, and listed different weigtage. These weigtage are listed on the basis of the most favorable to the least favorable, and the option with most rating having finally selected. The financial feasibility of the organisation and the disadvantages/weaknesses of the organisation. This is important because it allows the organization to meet the ultimate goals and solve the problem effectively. Finally, while doing an assessment of Starbucks Loyalty government alternatives, it is important to quantify the possibilities through a variety of techniques. Although in many cases it is difficult to analyse the feasibility of options, in particular the intangible factor, however, quantifying the maximum option is important in order to develop a clear picture and understanding of the possibilities that will address the problem. When choosing a specific route/alternative, it is also important to ask whether the problem will be resolved directly or whether further efforts will be needed to address the problem. In addition, it is also necessary to consider if a given option or alternatives have the right alignment with the organization and re offers value. Perhaps it is important to engage other members to provide active feedback on alternatives in order to assess the value of alternatives and the value they can offer the organization in the long run. The open debate and review of the past makes it possible to see a clearer picture of the final results, leading to better implementation and choice of the right alternative. Starbucks Loyalty Reigns – Recommendations Once options are developed and evaluated, the recommendation is based on the most appropriate option, offering maximum value to the company and addressing the issue briefly. The recommendation is annoyed away that it not only offers a solution to the problem, but also depicts the implementation must cover key areas of how the organization will implement alternatives, what benefits it will receive, if it will implement them, when the alternatives will be and what the costs that the organization will have to overcome or address in order to effectively implement the alternatives. In addition, once an alternative is selected, the recommendation must indicate what change the organization will bring, such as a 20% increase in Starbucks Loyalty government sales or profit or sustainability or an increase in market share. These factors are important to indicate in the Recommendation that these factors be strong and strong recommendations must be included in the plan in order to allow the organisation to move quickly to Plan B in order to avoid losses and maintain its presence. companies on the market. Finally, according to the Recommendation, it is important to incorporate past findings in order to make the solution more acceptable. A good recommendation is that it includes findings from the past. This is important because it allows the reader and interested parties to understand the proven facts, and in the past the results such a recommendation has collected, leading to more acceptability and also the establishment of a plan that may need to be adopted so as to avoid delays and resistance in the organization in implementing the change. The set of recommendations offered should also have a contingency plan and a second procedure for both Plan A and B. Overall the recommendation, the time required should be indicated. This enables stakeholders to understand and identify the time and resources needed to effectively implement the plan (Turner, 2012). Analysis of business case studies

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