



BUSINESS VITAMINS

Problem solving

Introduction

Everyone must have felt great at least once in their lives if they could solve their concerns with as little or as little difficulty as possible. Unfortunately, problem solving is an art at the moment and there is no universal solution. Basically, you need to explore each possible path to a solution until you come across the correct path to the solution. In general, solving a problem requires guesswork, and therefore a factor of luck. However, in general, as you gain experience in problem solving, you develop your own techniques and strategies, albeit often intangible. Therefore, the guess is not an arbitrary guess, but a well-founded guess. The term problem-solving has a slightly different meaning in different disciplines. For example, it is the spiritual process of psychology, the computerized process of computer science. There are two different types of problems. Those that are not clearly defined and those that are clearly defined. In each case, a different approach is used. Well-defined problems have specific end goals and clearly expected solutions, but not well-defined problems. Well-defined problems allow for more initial planning than undefined problems. [2] Solving a problem may involve dealing with the interpretation of the problem, pragmatics, how context contributes to meaning, and semantics. The ability to understand what the ultimate goal of a problem is and which rules apply is the key to solving the problem. Problems may require abstract thinking or creative solutions.

Definition

Problem solving can be defined as the skill/act of developing a solution that removes obstacles to achieving your ultimate goal.

Importance

Problem-solving skills allow you to find candidates who are cognitively prepared to deal with whatever their work throws at them.

Details

Sam came to an interview with the team leader's profile. Recruiters raise context-sensitive issues regarding machine learning software. It was difficult, but Sam knew the exact path to the problem and answered briefly to the point. Recruiters are thrilled to hire Sam for the job. Knowledge insatiable thirst is the secret door to the success of problem-solving abilities. Would the manager be impressed if Sam didn't know the tweaks needed to solve the problem? No, corporate managers such as Google and Facebook are looking for people who can act independently using the resources available. The question is, are you a problem solver that can catch any business? You need to be intuitive and have a keen nose for challenges. The more you face difficult situations and deal with pain and comfort, the better your problem-solving skills will be. Practice and practice again: Practice makes a person perfect-the real words are never said. Effective problem-solving is achieved not by being lazy, but by being familiar with different situations and applying skills to solve them. Remember that experience cannot be replaced and you have to go a long way to succeed.



Strategies

- Abstraction: solving the problem in a model of the system before applying it to the real system.
- Analogy: using a solution that solves an analogous problem.
- Brainstorming: (especially among groups of people) suggesting a large number of solutions or ideas and combining and developing them until an optimum solution is found.
- Critical thinking: Divide and conquer: breaking down a large, complex problem into smaller, solvable problems.
- Hypothesis testing: assuming a possible explanation to the problem and trying to prove (or, in some contexts, disprove) the assumption.
- Lateral thinking: approaching solutions indirectly and creatively.
- Means-ends analysis: choosing an action at each step to move closer to the goal.
- Method of focal objects: synthesizing seemingly non-matching characteristics of different objects into something new.
- Morphological analysis: assessing the output and interactions of an entire system.
- Proof: try to prove that the problem cannot be solved. The point where the proof fails will be the starting point for solving it.
- Reduction: transforming the problem into another problem for which solutions exist.
- Research: employing existing ideas or adapting existing solutions to similar problems.
- Root cause analysis: identifying the cause of a problem.
- Trial-and-error: testing possible solutions until the right one is found.

EXAMPLES:

- Correcting a mistake at work, whether it was made by you or someone else.
- Overcoming a delay at work through problem solving and communication.
- Resolving an issue with a difficult or upset customer.
- Overcoming issues related to a limited budget, and still delivering good work through the use of creative problem solving.
- Overcoming a scheduling/staffing shortage in the department to still deliver excellent work.
- Troubleshooting and resolving technical issues.
- Handling and resolving a conflict with a coworker.
- Solving any problems related to money, customer billing, accounting and bookkeeping, etc.
- Taking initiative when another team member overlooked or missed something important.
- Taking initiative to meet with your superior to discuss a problem before it became potentially worse.
- Solving a safety issue at work or reporting the issue to those who could solve it.
- Using problem solving abilities to reduce/eliminate a company expense.
- Finding a way to make the company more profitable through new service or product offerings, new pricing ideas, promotion and sale ideas, etc.
- Changing how a process, team, or task is organized to make it more efficient.
- Using creative thinking to come up with a solution that the company hasn't used before.
- Performing research to collect data and information to find a new solution to a problem.
- Boosting a company or team's performance by improving some aspect of communication among employees.
- Finding a new piece of data that can guide a company's decisions or strategy better in a certain area.