



PRACTICAL FILE

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Introduction of empathy map

The Classical Empathy Map is a widely used design-thinking tool developed by Dave Gray (founder of XPLANE). It helps organizations, designers, marketers, and product developers better understand their customers or target audience. It is called “classical” because it refers to the original 4-quadrant version of the empathy map, which has been foundational in customer-centric strategy building.

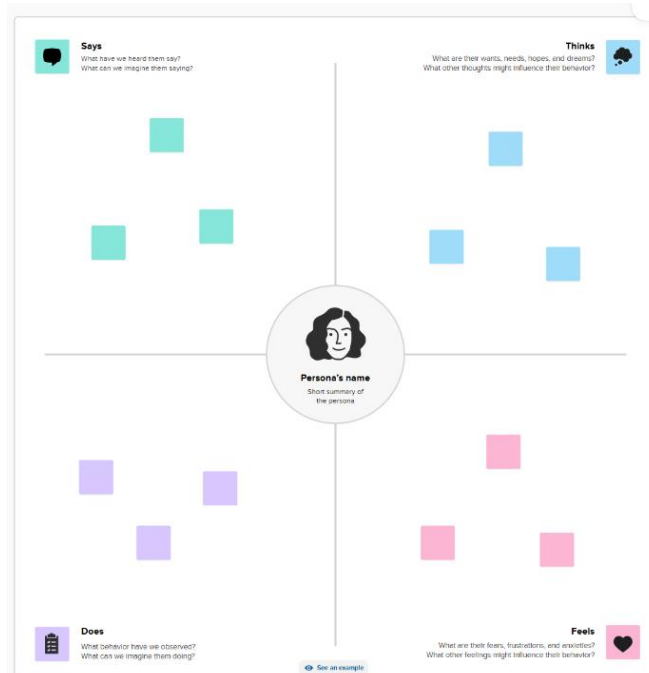
At its core, the empathy map is about visualizing what a customer thinks, feels, says, and does in a given situation. Unlike market research data that only focuses on demographics or behaviour, the empathy map emphasizes the psychological and emotional dimensions of users. By doing so, it helps bridge the gap between the product/service and real human needs.

Structure of the Classical Empathy Map

The classical empathy map is usually represented as a canvas divided into four quadrants surrounding a sketch or symbol of the “user/customer.” Each quadrant answers a specific question about the user’s experiences:

1. Says – What does the user explicitly say in interviews, conversations, or feedback?
2. Thinks – What occupies the user’s thoughts and concerns, even if they don’t verbalize it?
3. Does – What actions and behaviours does the user perform in real situations?
4. Feels – What emotions drive or hinder the user in the given context?

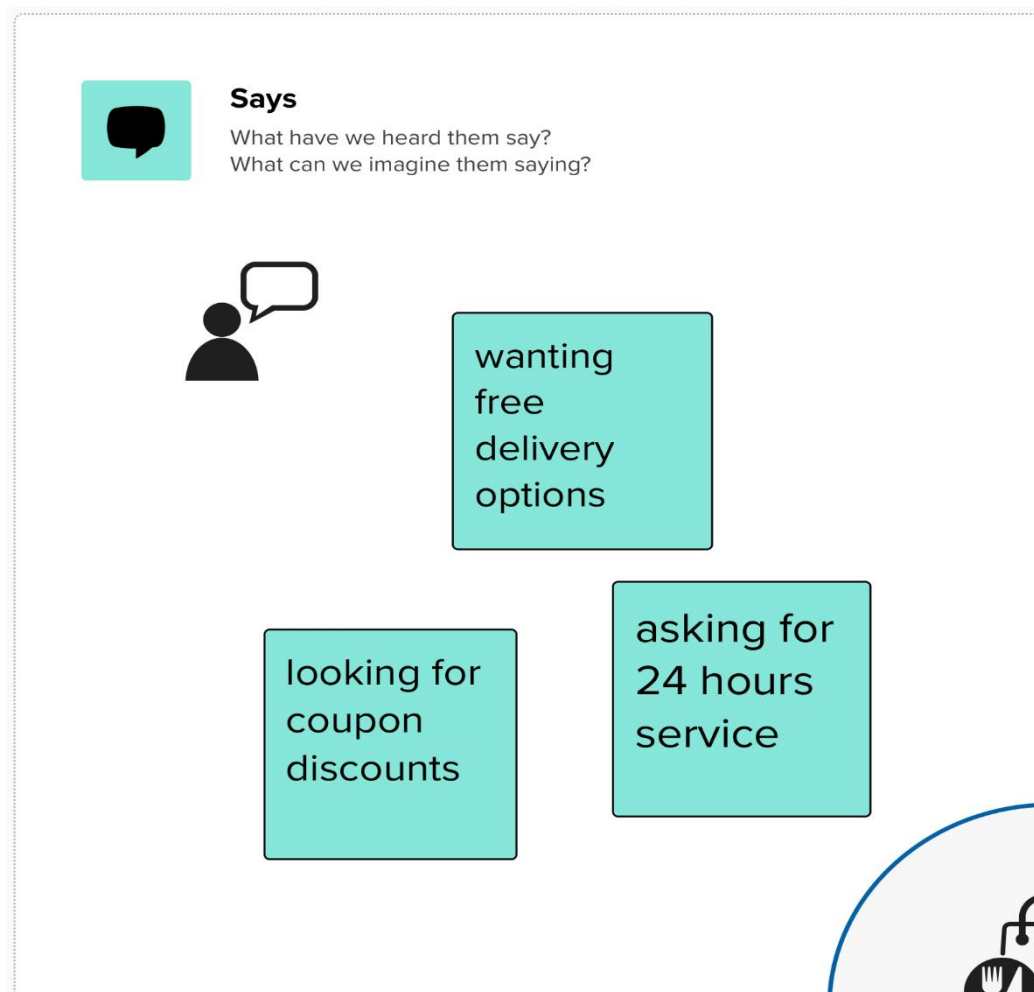
This four-part model captures both external expressions (says/does) and internal states (thinks/feels), creating a holistic view of the customer.



Components of the Classical Empathy Map

a) Says

- This quadrant records direct quotes or statements from the user.
- Example: A customer might say, *"This app is too complicated to set up,"* or *"I love how fast the delivery is"*
- Data sources: interviews, surveys, customer support interactions, testimonials



b) Thinks

- Focuses on the unspoken thoughts, beliefs, and assumptions a customer has.

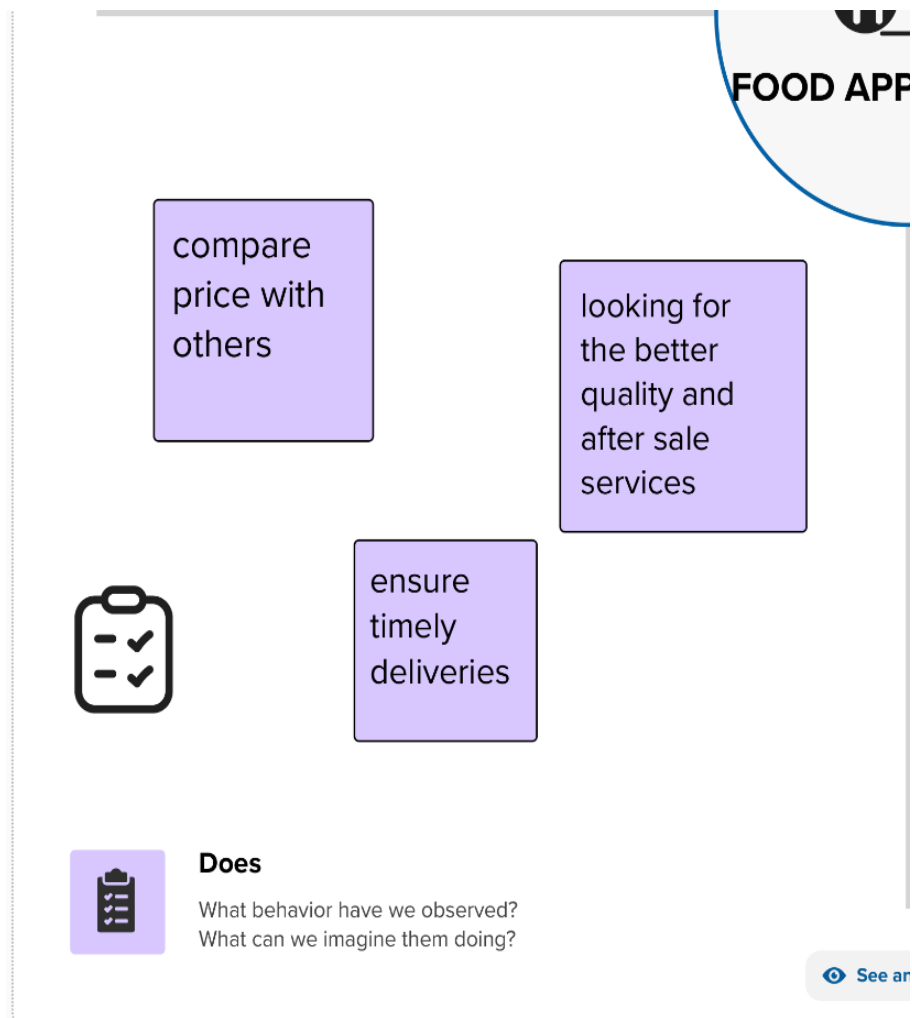
- These are harder to capture but can be inferred from patterns in behaviour and context.
- Example: A user may think, *"I don't trust online payment fully,"* even if they don't say it aloud.
- Data sources: behavioural studies, observation, contextual inquiry.



c) Does

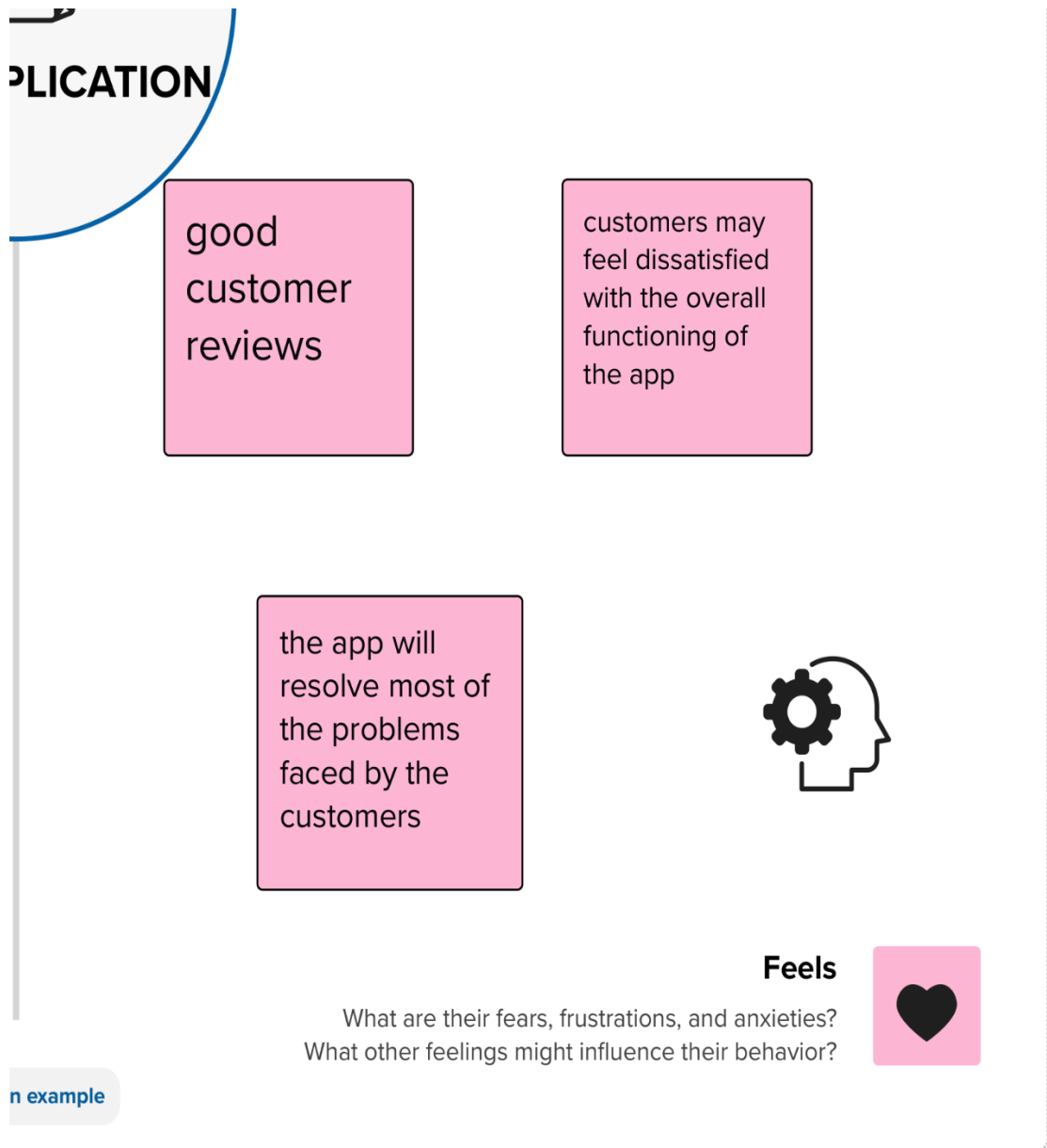
- Reflects the actual actions and behaviours of the user in real life.
- Example: Browsing a website multiple times before making a purchase, abandoning carts, or checking reviews before buying.

- Data sources: analytics, user journey mapping, ethnographic studies



d) Feels

- Focuses on the emotional state of the user—both positive and negative.
- Example: A user might feel frustrated with a slow app, anxious about delivery delays, or delighted when customer service is responsive.
- Data sources: tone of voice in conversations, body language in observations, emotional response studies.



Purpose of the Classical Empathy Map

The main goals of using this tool are:

- **User-Centric Understanding:** Moves beyond demographics to understand psychological and emotional drivers.
- **Identify Pain Points:** Reveals frustrations, barriers, and unmet needs.
- **Highlight Motivations:** Shows what excites and motivates users.
- **Improve Products/Services:** Guides teams to align solutions with real user needs.
- **Enhance Communication:** Provides a shared visualization that teams can collaboratively build upon.

Applications of the Classical Empathy Map

- Product Design: Helps UX/UI designers create intuitive interfaces.
- Marketing: Enables marketers to craft messages that resonate emotionally.
- Customer Experience (CX): Improves service design and customer journey mapping.
- Innovation Workshops: Used in brainstorming sessions to generate user-centered ideas.
- Business Strategy: Aligns leadership decisions with customer expectations.

Example

- Suppose you are mapping the experience of an online food delivery app user.
- Says: "The app is easy to use, but delivery takes too long."
- Thinks: "Maybe I should try another app with better ratings."
- Does: Frequently checks delivery time, compares prices with competitors, leaves reviews.
- Feels: Excited when food is discounted, frustrated when orders are late.
- This map can guide the business to reduce delivery time, improve tracking features, and launch loyalty rewards, directly addressing user needs.



Says

What have we heard them say?
What can we imagine them saying?



wanting
free
delivery
options

looking for
coupon
discounts

asking for
24 hours
service

Thinks

What are their wants, needs, hopes, and dreams?
What other thoughts might influence their behavior?



clean and
safe
restraunts

provide real
time GPS
tracking of
food

low priced
but tasty
and healthy
food



FOOD APPLICATION

compare
price with
others

looking for
the better
quality and
after sale
services

good
customer
reviews

customers may
feel dissatisfied
with the overall
functioning of
the app



ensure
timely
deliveries

the app will
resolve most of
the problems
faced by the
customers



Does

What behavior have we observed?
What can we imagine them doing?

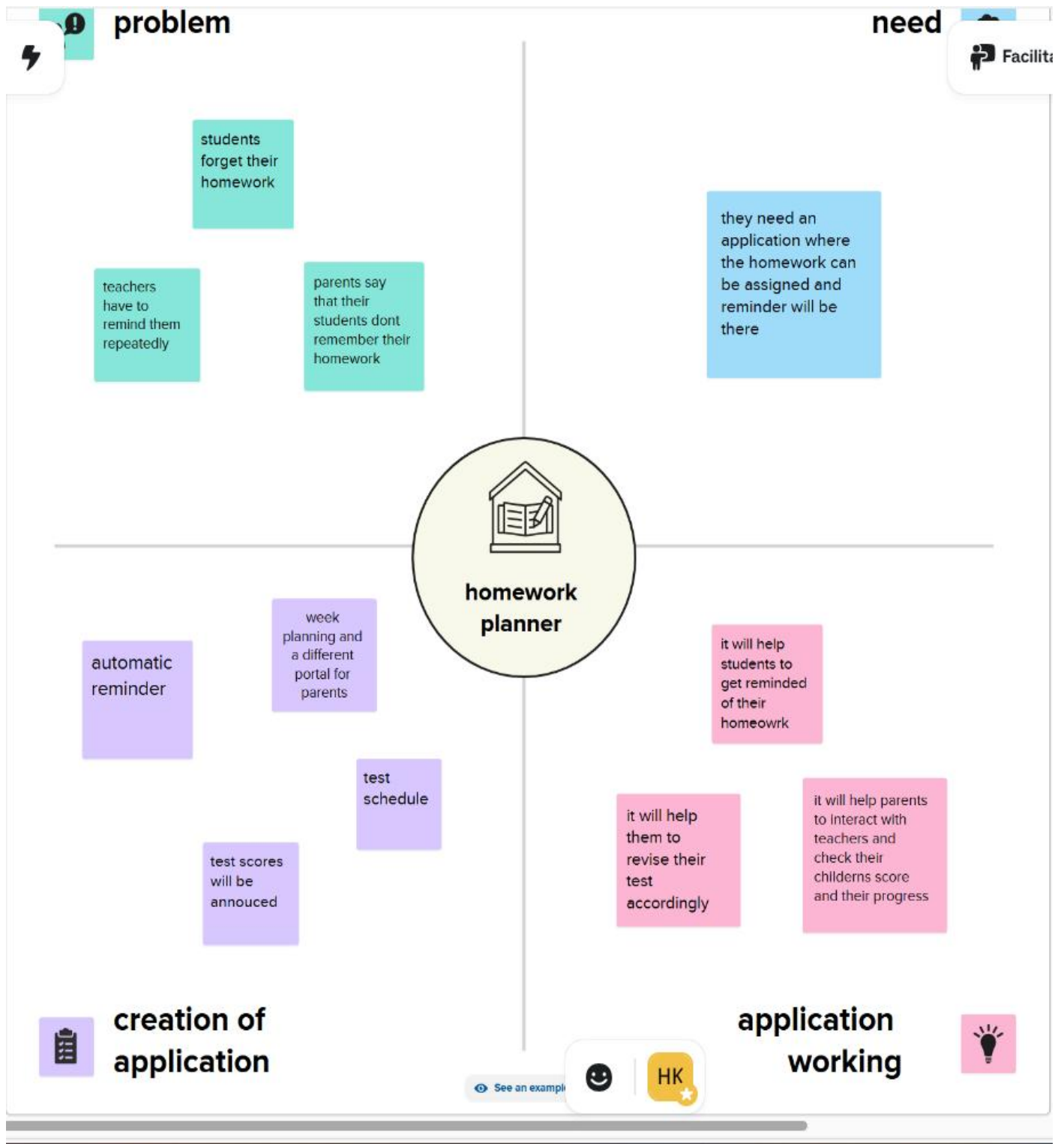
Feels

What are their fears, frustrations, and anxieties?
What other feelings might influence their behavior?



[See an example](#)

More examples of an empathy map





Says

What have we heard them say?
What can we imagine them saying?

internet keeps disconnecting

teacher goes too fast I can't follow

i often miss the meeting link

difficult to understand through videocalls

turns off camera and mike to hide lack of engagement

try to make notes

rewatch recorded lectures

seek help from friends instead of teachers

multitasks during the class



Does

What behavior have we observed?
What can we imagine them doing?

[See an example](#)

Thinks

What are their wants, needs, hopes, and dreams?
What other thoughts might influence their behavior?

worried about grades

if i fall behind i might fail the exam

maybe the teacher wont understand my problem

will online learning really help me learning?



problems in online classes

Short summary of the persona

lonely due to lack of peer interaction

frustrated due to network issues

nervous about exam performance

Feels

What are their fears, frustrations, and anxieties?
What other feelings might influence their behavior?



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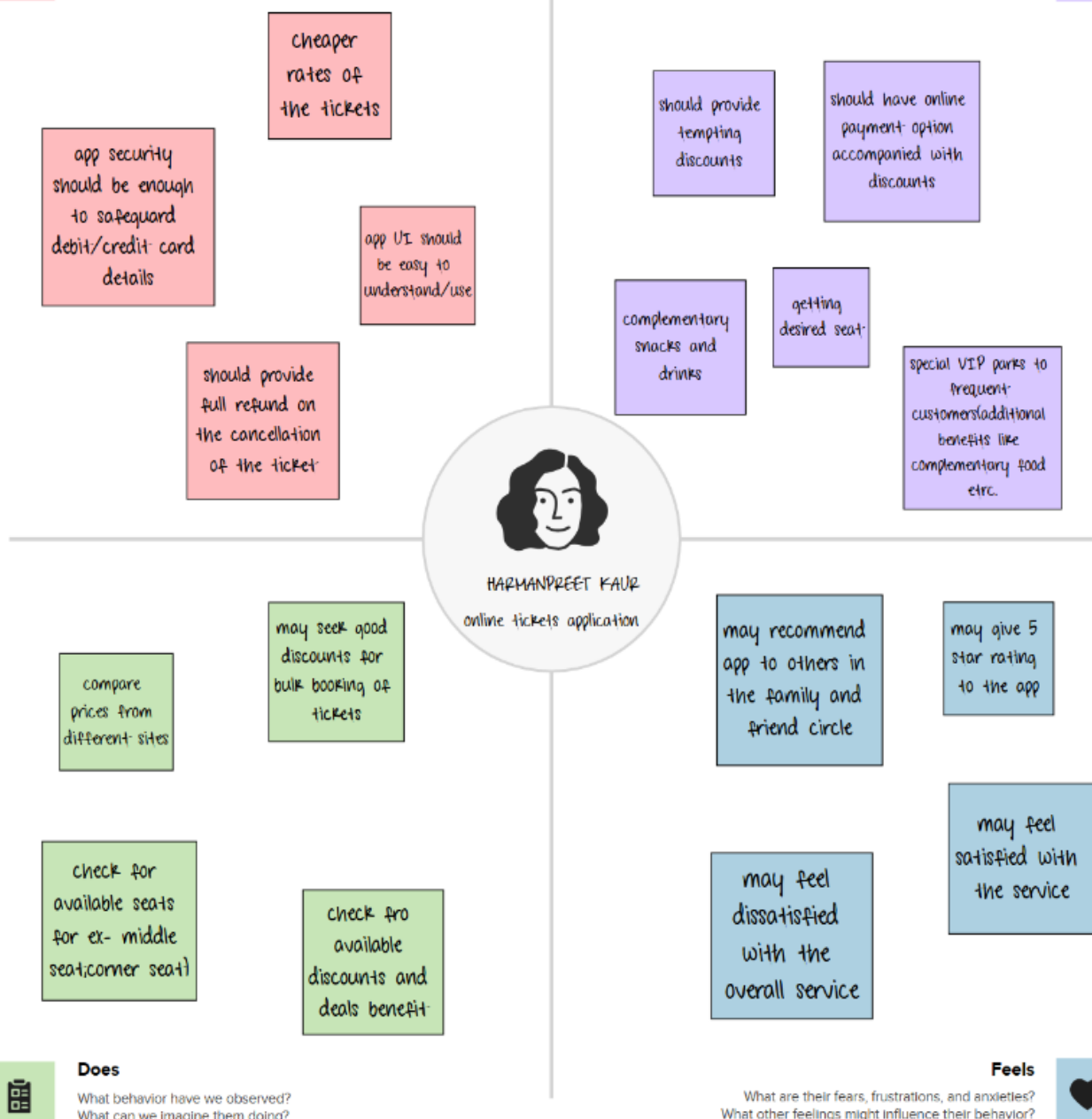
problem

What have we heard them say?
What can we imagine them saying?



Thinks

What are their wants, needs, hopes, and dreams?
What other thoughts might influence their behavior?



Does

What behavior have we observed?
What can we imagine them doing?



Feels

What are their fears, frustrations, and anxieties?
What other feelings might influence their behavior?

[See an example](#)



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Introduction to brainstorming

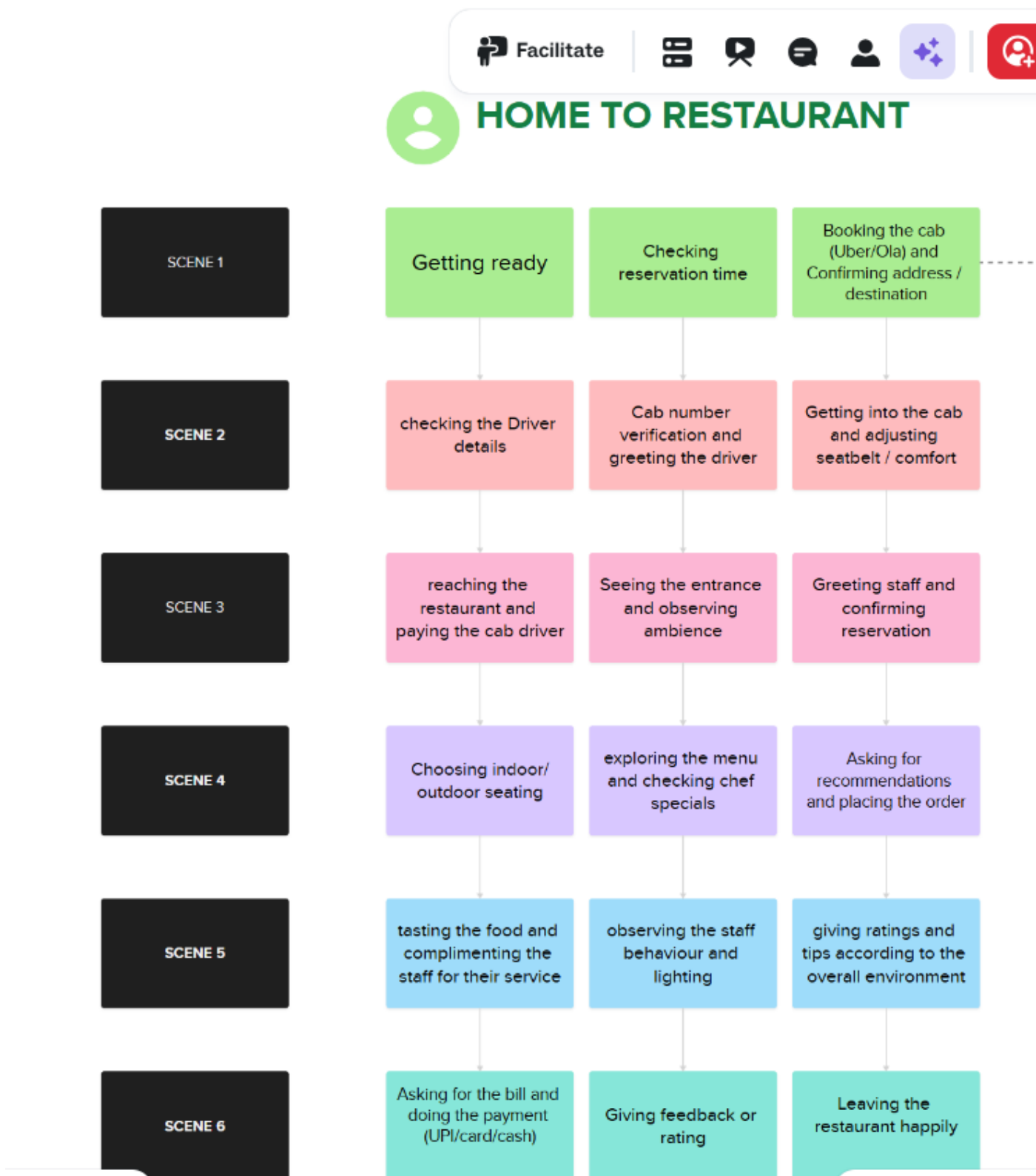
Brainstorming is a creative thinking technique used to generate a wide range of ideas or solutions for a particular topic, problem, or situation. It encourages open thinking, free flow of thoughts, and imagination without worrying about correctness or judgment. The main idea behind brainstorming is that when people think freely and share whatever comes to their mind, more ideas are produced, and new possibilities can be discovered.

This method is commonly used in planning, problem-solving, project work, writing, and group discussions. It helps individuals break away from limited thinking and explore multiple angles of a topic. Brainstorming can be done individually or in groups, and it usually starts with a central theme, from which related ideas are added in the form of keywords, phrases, or mind maps.

The purpose of brainstorming is not to find a perfect answer immediately, but to create a pool of ideas that can later be refined, organized, and developed into effective solutions. Because it focuses on creativity and open thinking, brainstorming is considered one of the most valuable techniques for learning, planning, innovation, and decision-making.

Next are the two examples of brainstorming on the 'brainwriting' template.

1. Going from home to restaurant



2. Going from home to nearby airport



How are you feeling this week?



video related ideas

What's good, exciting, or impactful?
What's bad, difficult, or upsetting?

the app should allow
video uploading and
streaming smoothly

the platform should allow
live video sessions
without lag

it should have an option
to download videos for
offline use

the app should support
video collaboration
features



feature related suggestions

What would you like to
focus on this week?

the app must have a
return or resubmission
option

notifications should be
available for deadlines
and events

it should allow scheduled
meetings between
students and faculty

faculty should be able to
send reminders



documents and assignment related

Questions or curiosities?
Action items we should document?

the app should allow
easy document sharing
and uploading

the app should help
keep records of students'
submission

faculty should be able to
track assignment
submissions



[See an example](#)