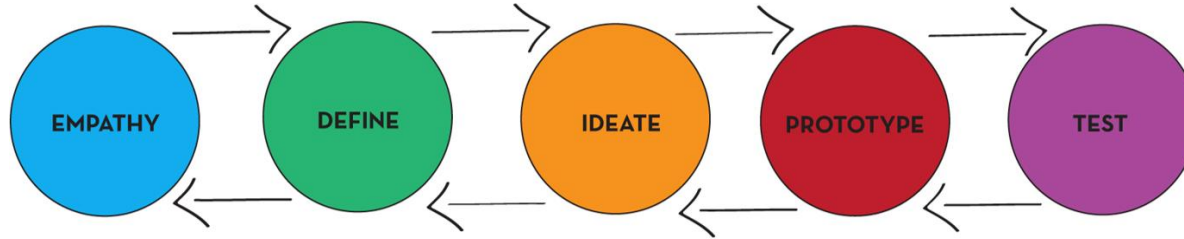


# Intro to Design Thinking



CP1403

Design Thinking

# Topics

- What is Design
- What is Design Thinking
- History of design thinking
- Design thinking processes
- Design thinker mindsets
- Design thinking & Software Development

# Readings

- **Introduction to Design Thinking by Gerd Waloszek**  
<http://experience.sap.com/skillup/introduction-to-design-thinking/>
- **SPRINT**
  - Introduction pages 7-17

# Before Lecture

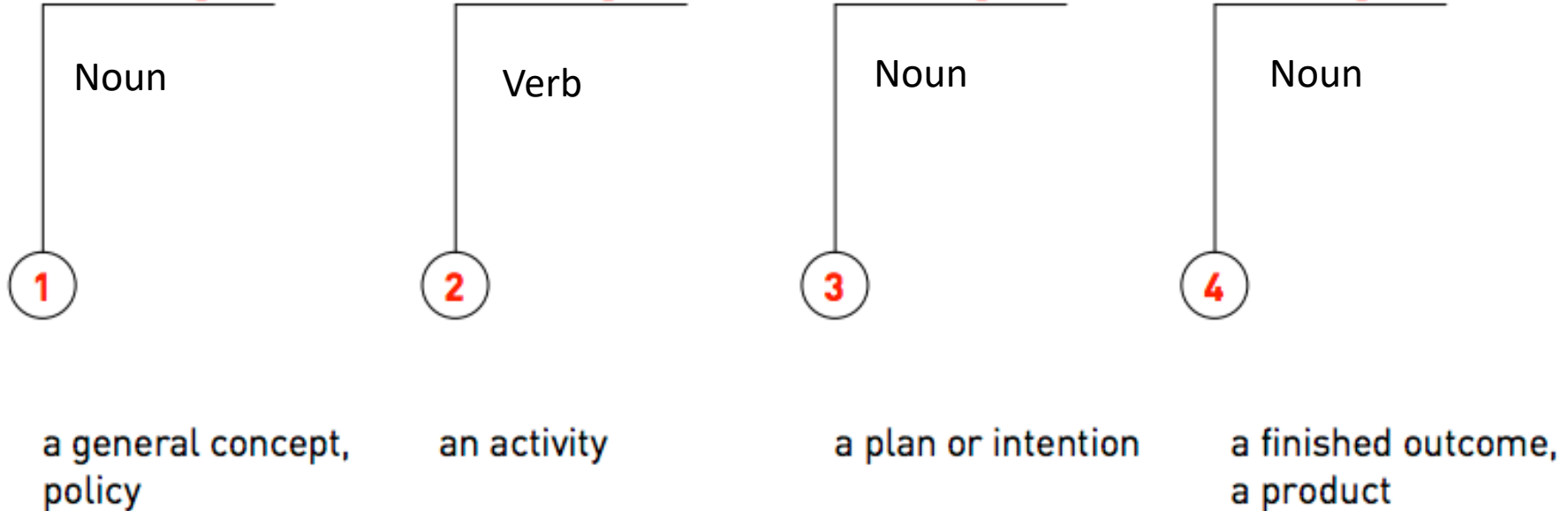
- Watch Ted Video: Designers – think big  
[http://www.ted.com/talks/tim brown urges designers to think big](http://www.ted.com/talks/tim_brown_urges_designers_to_think_big)
- **Write down 5 key points about design thinking you learnt from this video**

# Activity (10 minutes)

- Group Discussion
- Discuss what are your views/definitions of “Design”?

# What is Design?

design is to design the design of a design.



# Design as Art ?

form

shape  
colour  
texture  
trends  
meaning  
...

tools

aesthetics  
styling  
decoration

# Comprehensive view of Design(1)

form

shape  
colour  
texture  
trends  
meaning  
...

function

use  
purpose  
ergonomics  
environment  
life style  
...

production

materials  
processes  
technology  
durability  
reliability  
...

application

price  
usability  
positioning  
distribution  
competition  
...

tools



# Comprehensive view of Design (2)

## tools

aesthetics  
styling  
decoration

interaction  
ergonomics  
semiotics

engineering  
economy  
sustainability

strategic design  
systems  
cultural factors

# What is it ?



Reference:

<http://web.stanford.edu/dept/SUL/library/extra4/sloan/MouseSite/Archive/patent/Mouse.html>

# The **history** of the computer mouse

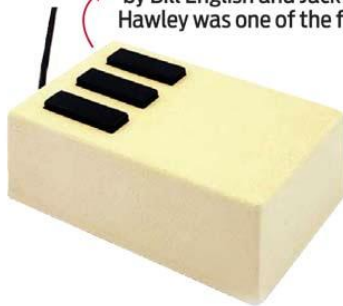


Doug Engelbart, inventor of the computer mouse, has died at the age of 88. We take a look at his ace invention



Doug Engelbart publicly demonstrated his first mouse, consisting of two wheels in a wooden case, in 1968

A roller ball, like that used in most computer mice, was later created. This mouse developed for Xerox PARC by Bill English and Jack Hawley was one of the first



Apple's Lisa mouse was one of the first commercial mice sold. Lisa stood for Local Integrated Software Architecture but was also the name of Apple co-founder Steve Jobs's daughter



Gold ingot computer mice are a good gift for those who have everything



Microsoft launched its first PC-compatible mouse in 1982



Despite Apple's early success with mice, the "hockey puck" model released in 1998 was one of the few Steve Jobs inventions that didn't sell well

# Reflecting the Definition of Design

Looking at the designs  
of computer mouse



# Why so many designs ?





## The Evolution of the Apple Mouse

Reference: <http://mashable.com/2010/09/26/evolution-apple-mouse/>



## The Evolution of the Apple Mouse

On Thigh



It is in the shape of an arc so that, when placed on the lap, it can be moved around freely in all directions. In order to allow ease of movement on the lap area, the product was made with soft materials.

On Arm chair



The mouse can be used without restrictions on a chair without a desk. The arc shaped mouse can be used on the armrest of a chair.



## The Arc Mouse

Reference: <http://www.yankodesign.com/2012/07/25/anywhere-mouse/>





## Belkin Gaming Mouse

Reference: [http://www.belkin.com/IWCatProductPage.process?Product\\_Id=512006#](http://www.belkin.com/IWCatProductPage.process?Product_Id=512006#)



## 3DConnexion 3D Navigation Mouse

Reference: <http://www.3dconnexion.eu/products/spacemouse/spacepilot-pro.html>

# Activity (10 minutes)

- Group Discussion
- Share 5 key points you have learnt from the Ted video: Designers – think big!

# What is Design Thinking?

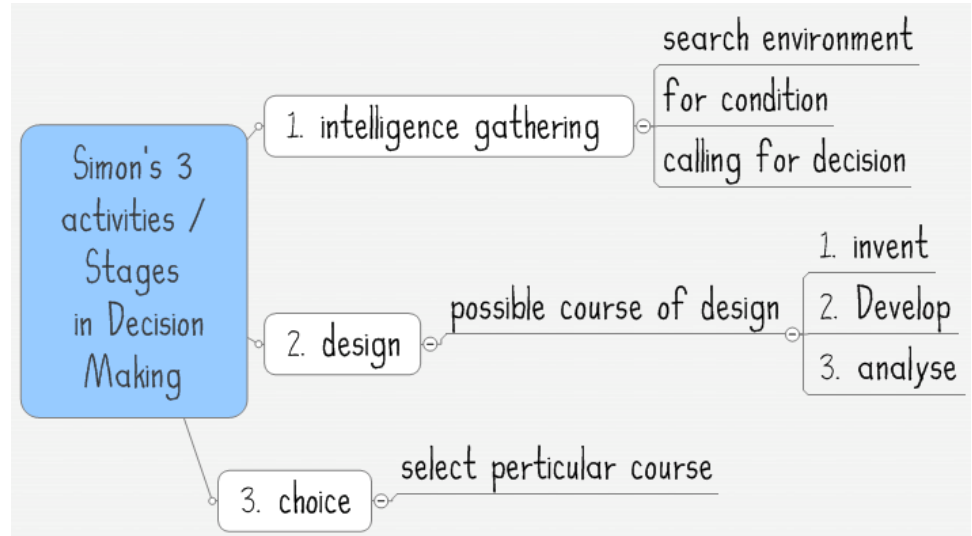
# What is Design Thinking?

- It is a design methodology
  - Techniques, rules, or ways to design
- A problem-solving approach or process
  - A series of actions, events, or steps for design
- A creativity & analytical approach
  - Building up ideas and wild ideas
- A user-centered approach that brings design into the business world
  - Understanding the customers (users)

Details in: <http://experience.sap.com/skillup/introduction-to-design-thinking/>

# History of Design Thinking

- In the 1960s, some designers were looking for a design methodology
- Herbert A. Simon, an artificial intelligence and cognitive science researcher, established the discipline of Design Science



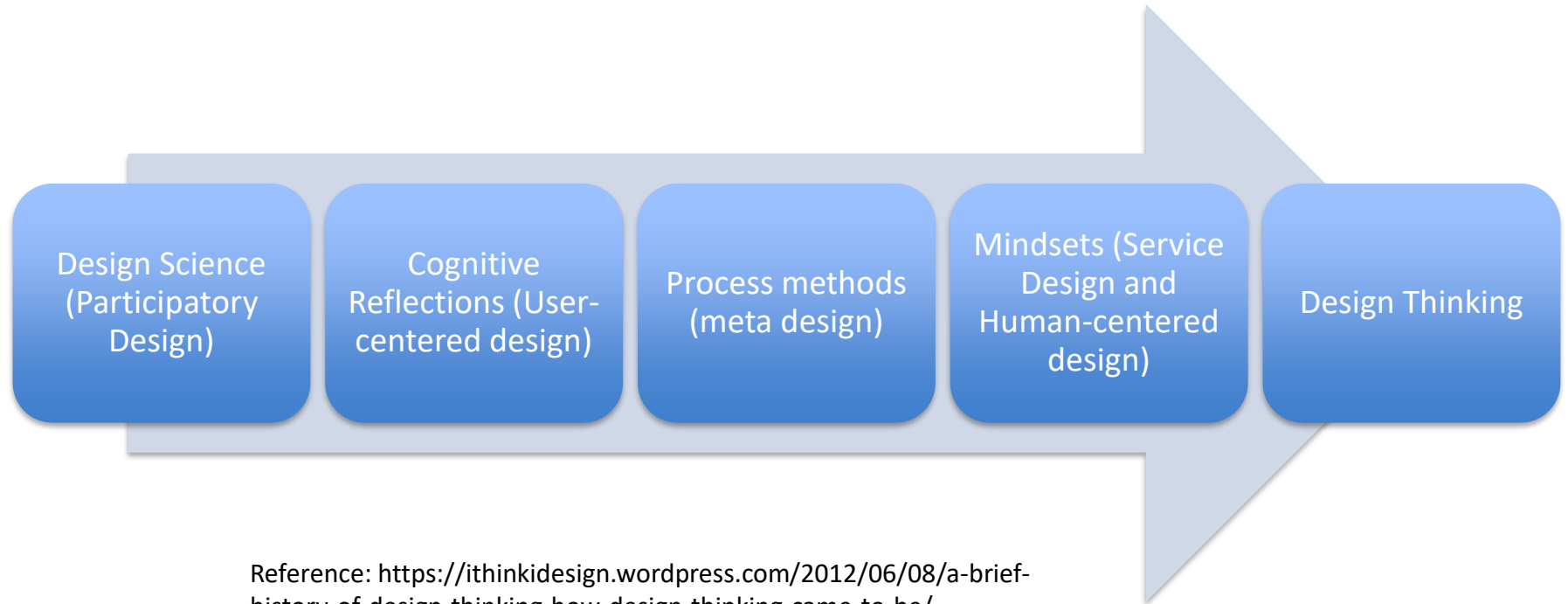
CC BY 3.0

File: Simons 3 stages in Decision Making.gif

Uploaded by MrunalPatel

Created: October 16, 2009

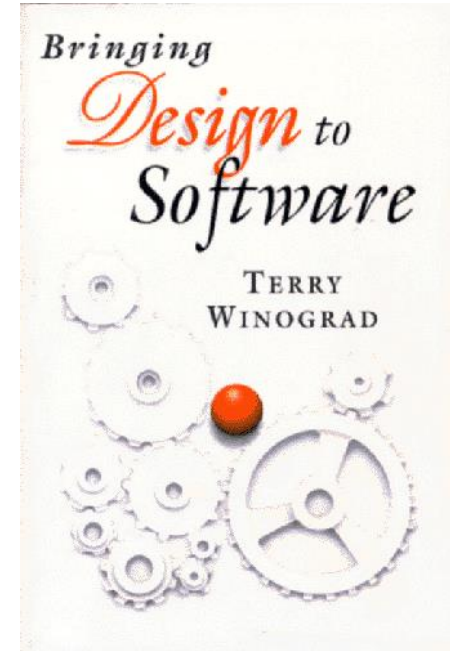
# History of Design Thinking



Reference: <https://ithinkidesign.wordpress.com/2012/06/08/a-brief-history-of-design-thinking-how-design-thinking-came-to-be/>

# History of Design Thinking

- In the early 1990s, Terry Winograd, who together with David Kelley of IDEO and Larry Leifer has been counted among the creators and proponents of Design Thinking, became widely known for his attempts at “bringing design to software”



Free to Read  
: <http://hci.stanford.edu/publications/bds/>



# History of Design Thinking

- In 2005, IDEO and Stanford University founded the d.school (School of Design).
- SAP co-founder Hasso Plattner made a personal donation of U.S. \$35 million to fund the d.school, which is officially named “Hasso Plattner Institute of Design at Stanford.”



<http://www.ideo.com/>



**HASSO PLATTNER**  
**Institute of Design at Stanford**

<http://dschool.stanford.edu/>

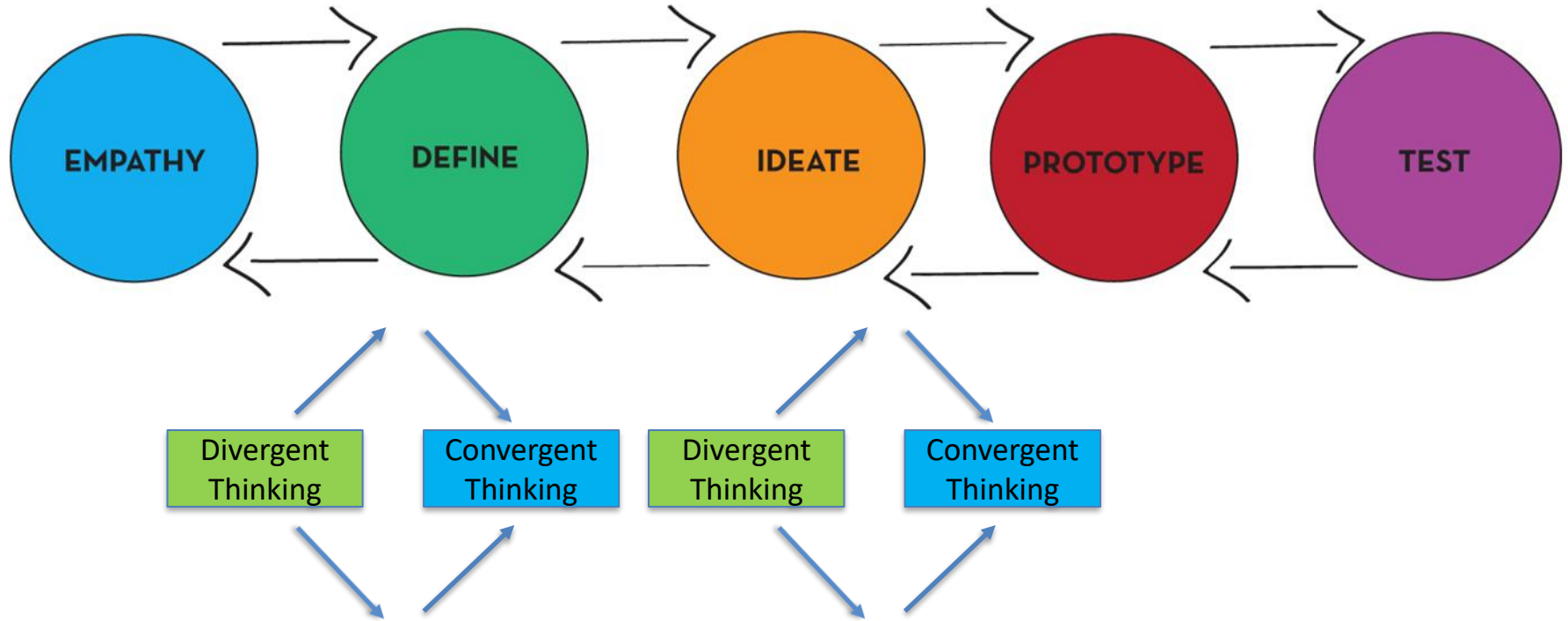
# Design Thinking Processes

There are different processes in design thinking, and different groups have some slightly different processes

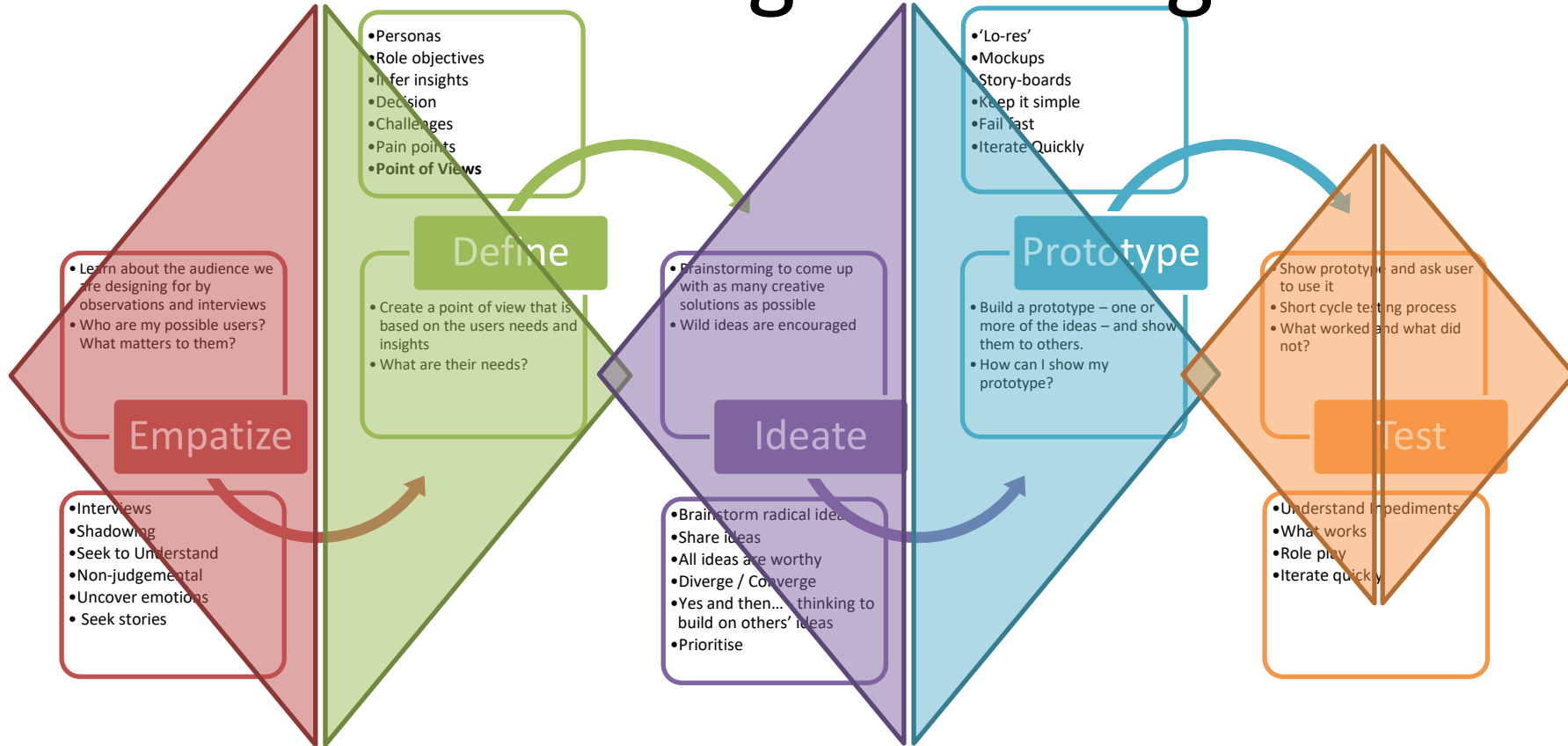
# Design Thinking Processes for CP1403/CP1803

- **Empathy**
  - Understand the problem (Scope)
  - Observe users (Research)
- **Define**
  - Interpret the results(Synthesis)
- **Ideate**
  - Generate ideas
- **Prototype**
- **Test & Improve (Validation)**

Details in: <http://experience.sap.com/skillup/introduction-to-design-thinking/>



# What is design thinking?



# Short activity

- You will see a picture on the next slide
- Take 20 seconds to observe it

What does she need?

# What does she need?



What is a need?

User + Need + Insight

>>>

X needs Y because of Z



# Activity (10 minutes)

- Group Discussion
- “Are you creative ? Why or why not ?”
  - Give 3 reasons

# Design Thinker Mindset and Attributes

## SHOW DON'T TELL

Communicate your vision in an impactful and meaningful way by creating experiences, using illustrative visuals, and telling good stories.



## FOCUS ON HUMAN VALUES

Empathy for the people you are designing for and feedback from these users is fundamental to good design.



## CRAFT CLARITY

Produce a coherent vision out of messy problems. Frame it in a way to inspire others and to fuel ideation.

## Design Thinker Mindset and Attributes



### EMBRACE EXPERIMENTATION

Prototyping is not simply a way to validate your idea; it is an integral part of your innovation process. We build to think and learn.



### BE MINDFUL OF PROCESS

Know where you are in the design process, what methods to use in that stage, and what your goals are.

## Design Thinker Mindset and Attributes



### BIAS TOWARD ACTION

Design thinking is a misnomer; it is more about doing than thinking. Bias toward doing and making over thinking and meeting.



### RADICAL COLLABORATION

Bring together innovators with varied backgrounds and viewpoints. Enable breakthrough insights and solutions to emerge from the diversity.

# Design Thinking & Software Development

History of Design Thinking with SAP

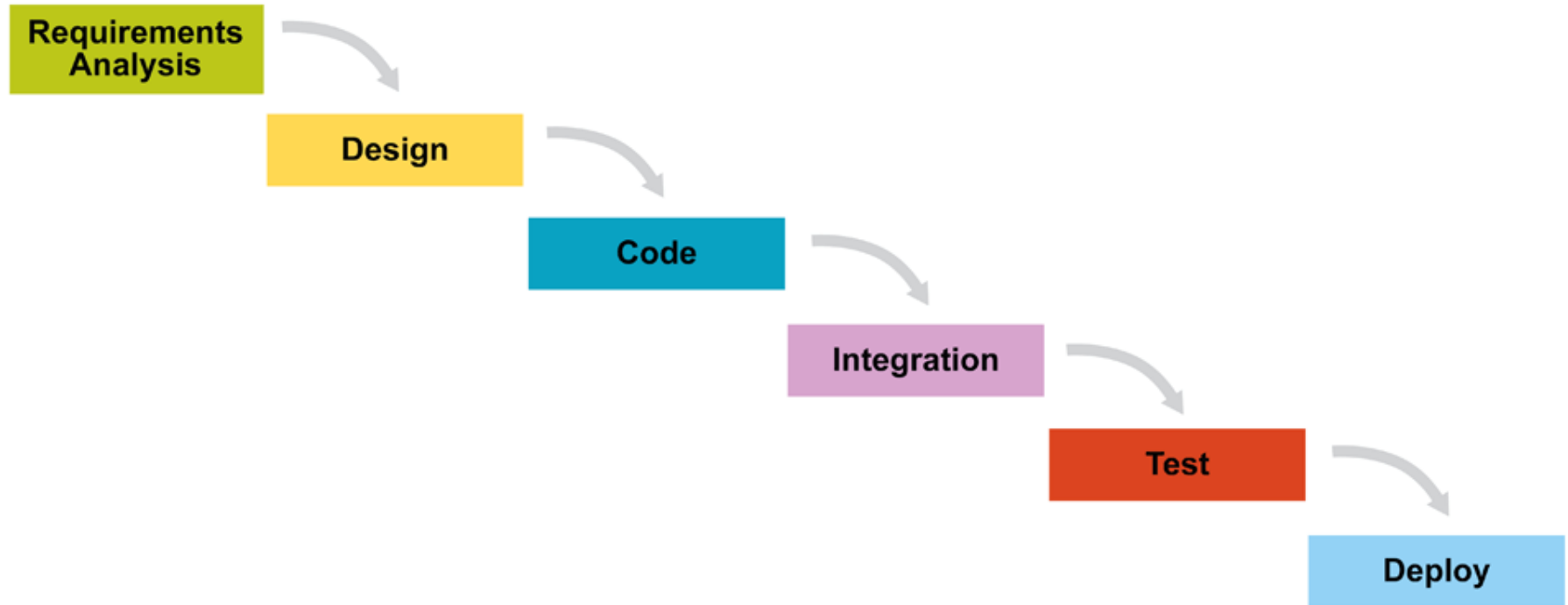
Watch Video:

<https://youtu.be/vvu5mgocfjg>

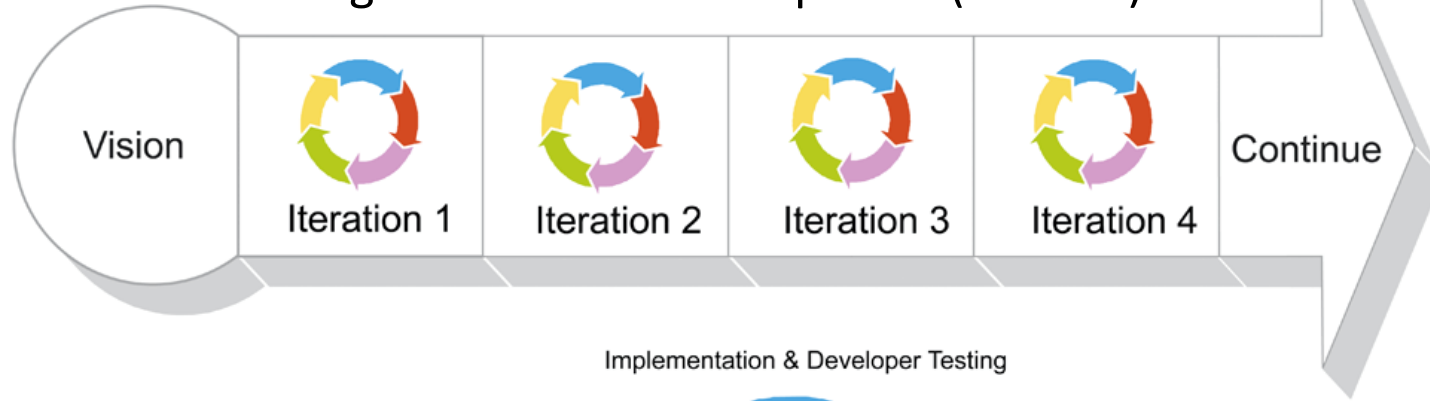
# Five Traditional Criteria for Software Design

- Requirements—Does it have a clear purpose?
- Correctness—Does it work properly?
- Fault tolerance—Does it keep working?
- Timeliness—Does it complete its work in time to be useful?
- Fitness—Does it align well with the user environment?

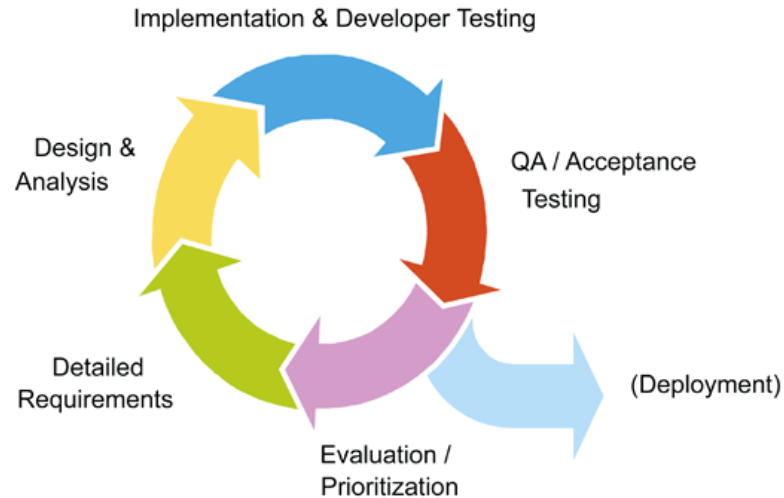
# Traditional Software Development (Waterfall Model)



# Agile Software Development (SCRUM)



## Iteration Detail



Reference:  
<http://scrumreferencecard.com/scrum-reference-card/>




# Next Practical

**In next weeks practical you are forming groups for your assignment**

**YOU MUST BE THERE!!!**

# Before Next Lecture

1. Observe the functions and controls of 5 appliances and devices at home
  - Observe how people using the appliances and devices at home
  - Make notes, take photos, draw sketches about the observations
2. <https://sdgs.un.org/goals> 
  - Browse the goals and pick one that interests you
  - Check out the targets defined for that topic
  - Find one additional article / resource that relates and gives more details of the target you have selected
3. Read article:
  - HBR: "Why Design Thinking Works": <https://hbr.org/2018/09/why-design-thinking-works>