# **Design Matrix**

Name: Topic overview & Solution details:		Description of design challenge  If useful, link relevant documents		Result of design decision  Status:   Approved Design decision			
				Date:  Decided by:  Stakeholder:  Summary:	Status:	□ Approved □ Rejected	
Simple	the future  Does it a generic a Is the sol	lution easy to understand (even in e)? Is there a solution that is easier? void "clever" magic and overly approaches? lution explicit so there is less room terpretation or for ugly surprises? e unrequested features we can omit?		notes	<ul> <li>□ Does it take not into account?</li> <li>□ Is the solution</li> <li>□ Which parts with future? Which</li> </ul>	foresighted enough? on-functional requirements generic and reusable? ill change in the near ones continuously? tay stable, what flexible?	Powerful
Abstract	(e.g. unif architect □ Is each p on its ow	e solution fit into the big picture formity, structure and ural constraints)? part of the solution understandable in? ules cohesive and is coupling low?	notes	notes	functionality (a and systems)?  Are there place the same brea	es we can refactor/optimize in	or
Pragmatic	<ul><li>□ Does the custome</li><li>□ Does the</li><li>□ Can we</li></ul>	e solution provide value early on? e solution really address the r's goals/use cases? e solution really fit to the timeline? use already existing Code s, libraries, services)?	notes	notes	☐ Is ensured that	with the rest of the system? t there are no workarounds or that will produce serious	Idealistic
Robust	<ul><li>□ Are the ominimize</li><li>□ Are stand</li><li>□ Are used</li></ul>	dards used and adhered to? I technologies/libraries stable? Volved people have the necessary	notes	notes	library that help □ Is the solution □ Is the solution	y an existing technology or ps us? state-of-the-art? a technologic progress? of legacy code?	Technologic

# **Design Matrix Manual**



Thank you for using the Design Matrix. We hope it will help you getting better and well-balanced solutions.

#### Goals

The Design Matrix is an instrument to...

...reflect design decisions from different perspectives

...avoid neglecting relevant points.

#### Overview

The Design Types System describes four dimensions of design:

simple vs. powerful (green)
abstract vs. concrete (blue)
pragmatic vs. idealistic (red)
robust vs. technologic (yellow)

Each dimension represents two contrary but related perspectives that need to be considered when making a design decision. The Design Matrix provides a set of starting questions that help you to consider a design decision from all these perspectives. An overview:

**simple** stands for simple solutions, no magic, nothing sophisticated just easy to read/maintain (symbol: spear).

**powerful** stands for foresighted solutions, generic and flexible (symbol: halberd).

**abstract** stands for having the big picture in mind and keeping the bird's eye view (symbol: eagle). **concrete** stands for knowing the details, being able to breathe code like a fish can breathe water (symbol: fish).

**pragmatic** stands for creating value with a very customer focused perspective (symbol: money bag).

**idealistic** stands for focusing on quality and professionalism, for avoiding dirty hacks and 80 percent solutions (symbol: cross).

**robust** stands for stability and reduction of risks (symbol: tower).

**technologic** stands for the potential new technology offers (symbol: cannon).

#### **How to Use the Matrix**

You typically use the Design Matrix for preparing a design decision. It helps you identify relevant questions to ask so you can check whether you've missed an important point.

## **Basic Concepts**

- For each dimension and each perspective examine your intended solutions using the questions provided by the Matrix.
- Often the questions lead to further questions that need to be considered.
- Use the notes boxes to write down answers, findings, or further questions.
- If you use the Matrix as a means to document you decision, use the header area to note down relevant meta data.

### **Advanced Usage**

- The note boxes can be used to write down the arguments why and how this perspective is relevant and why not.
- The Matrix can also be used to compare several solutions for the same problem. Use a separate matrix for each solution and use the header area to note down which solution this matrix belongs to.
- You can use the matrix as documentation for important design decisions.
- You may establish team rules that certain important design decisions should be checked and/or documented using the Design Matrix.
- Not every aspect is equally important in a particular project. Mark important aspects in the matrix or even assign weights. In this way you can discuss and communicate the focus of further design decisions. This is especially helpful as a preparation for a discussion using the Design Cards.

#### **Further Information**

Like to get to know more?
Have a look at our free design
type questionnaire and learn
more about yourself, your
colleagues and how to make
discussions even more productive.
Also try out our Design Cards.
Have a look at design-types.net



#### The Authors







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Have fun with the Design Matrix!