

VSR | EDU



Current Trends in Web Engineering

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Verteilte und selbstorganisierende Rechnersysteme



SECTION://2

Advanced Backlog Concepts



Alignment Map as Backlog Creation Tool

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage N
Stage Purpose				
Actions				
Thoughts		25		
Feelings	© 1Stor1	Ø		
Pain Points	tential ries			
Touchpoints	Pole Stor			
Services and Offerings	Potential Stories Otential Stories Potential Stories	ries		
Processes	Dotentia			
Goals and Opportunities	No.			
SWOT eg.				



Turning Alignment Maps into Backlogs

Goal	Overall Objective the user/customer wants to achieve (broken down in stages and corresponding stage purposes)				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage N	
Stage Purpose					
Touchpoints					
Services and Offerings	Epic1.1	Epic2.1 Epic2.2	Sprint 1	EpicN.1	
				Sprint 2	
Stage specific Stories	Stage Result1.1 Stage Restul1.2	Stage Result2.1	Stage Result3.1	ge Neson N.1	
	Stage Result1.3	Stage Restul2.2 Stage Result2.3 Stage Result2.4 Stage Restul2.5	Stage Restul _{3.2} Stage Result _{3.3} Stage Result _{3.i}	Stage RestulN.2 Stage ResultN.3 Stage ResultN.j	



CHAPTER://5

Design Thinking



WS 19/20

Introduction

- Human Centered Design (HCD) approach by IDEO (David Kelley and Tom Kelley)
- HCD describes an approach consisting of a process and a set of tools to create new solutions
 - ► Called "human-centered" because it focuses on solutions for people's problems
 - ►HCD process starts by examining the needs, dreams and behaviors of the people trying engage with their problems and feelings – getting a deep understanding
- HCD is about creative confidence and the start of DESIGN THINKING



SECTION://1

Human Centered Design (HCD)



The Three Lenses of HCD Understanding people's needs (more important People than the other two) Desirability **Business Technology Technical** Business factors alone is not (costs for Feasibility Viability enough production, profit etc.) Finding the sweet spot: Create solutions which are Desirable, Feasible and Viable. CC-BY-NC: Prof. Dr. Martin Gaedke · Professur VSR · Fakultät für Informatik · TU Chemnitz WS 19/20 CTWE: Part I - Development ► Chapter 5: Design Thinking ► Human Centered Design (HCD) 8

HCD and ...

- IDEO's approach adapts and evolves continuously
 - ► Inspiration for many different interpretations
 - ► Inspiration for many new tools for better understanding
- The key elements remain stable and are applicable for many aspects
 - ▶ yes, it is about solving problems, humand needs, and the border of technology and business
 - ► In other words again: To create solutions, which are desirable, feasible and viable



IDEO's HCD approach

Hear H

- Observations
- Stories
- Understanding

Create

- Themes
- Opportunities
- Solutions
- Prototypes

Jeliver D

- Feasibility & Viability Assessment
- Implementation Plan
- Learning Plan



Hear

- Goals
 - ▶ Who to talk to
 - ► How to gain Empathy
 - ► How to capture Stories
- Outputs
 - ► People's Stories
 - ► Observations of Reality
 - ▶ Deeper Understanding of Needs, Barriers & Contraints



Hear

- Identify a Design Challenge
- 2. Recognize Existing Knowledge
- 3. Identify people to speak with
- 4. Choose Research Methods
- 5. Develop an Interview Approach
- 6. Develop your Mindset



Create

- Goals
 - ► Making Sense of Data
 - ► Identifying Patterns
 - ► Defining Opportunities
- Outputs
 - **▶** Opportunities
 - **►** Solutions
 - ► Prototypes

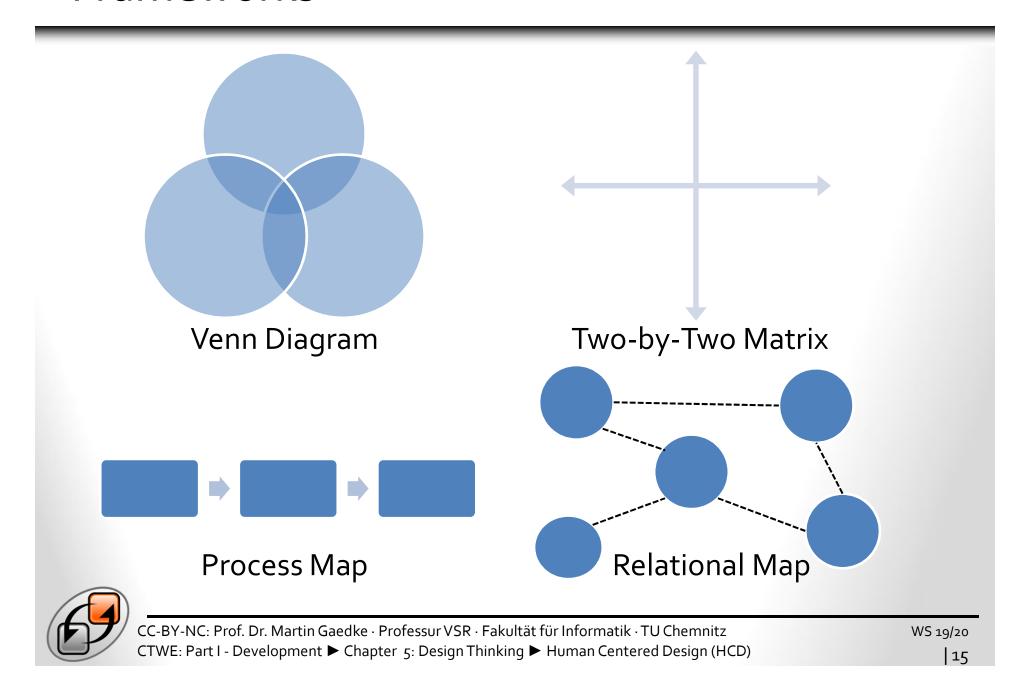


Create

- Develop the Approach
- 2. Share Stories
- 3. Identify Patterns
- 4. Create Opportunity Areas
- 5. Brainstorm New Solutions
- 6. Make Ideas Real: Prototyping
- 7. Gather Feedback



Frameworks



Deliver

Goals

- ► Identify required Capabilities
- ► Create a model for Financial Sustainability
- ► Develop an Innovation Pipeline
- ► Plan Pilots & Measure Impact
- Outputs
 - ► Feasibility & Viability Assessment
 - ► Innovation Pipeline
 - ► Implementation Plan
 - ► Learning Plan

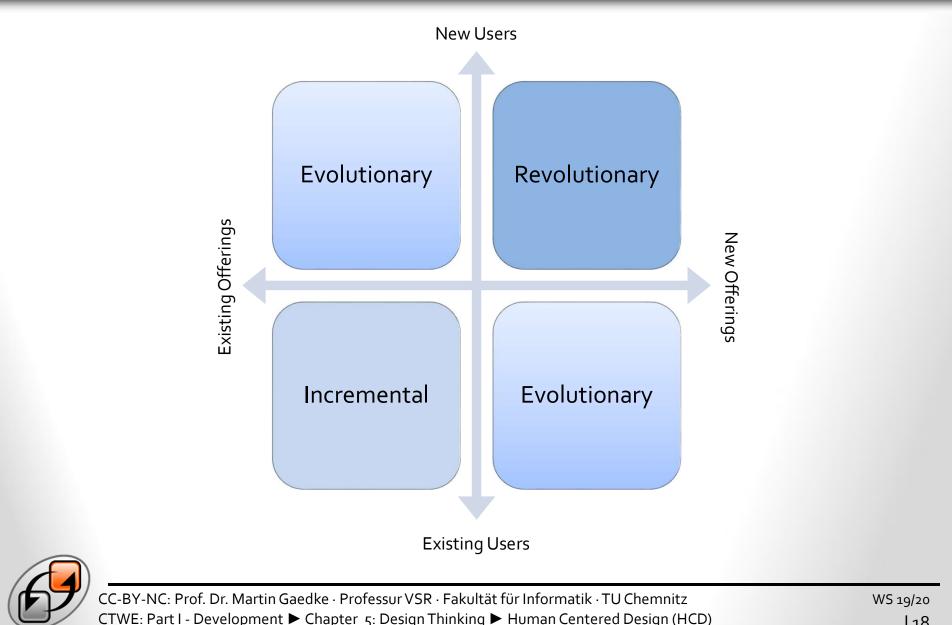


Deliver

- Develop a Sustainable Revenue Model
- Identify Capabilities Required for Delivering Solutions
- 3. Plan a Pipeline of Solutions
- 4. Create an Implementation Timeline
- 5. Plan Mini-Pilots & Iteration
- 6. Create a Learning Plan



Solution Matrix



IDEO's Design Driven Innovation

- Design Driven Innovation
 - **►** Inspiration
 - □ look to other industries, get inspiration "customer service in restaurant" versus "customer service in hospital"
 - ► Synthesis
 - □ sense making → recognize patterns, identify themes, create empathy maps, categorize type of solutions
 - ► Ideation and Experimentation
 - □ Generate countless ideas, and advance and iterate over the most promising ones → quick and dirty exploring of solutions for very fast early feedback
 - ► Implementation
 - ☐ Prepare a roadmap to the marketplace, live in beta, iterate through new launched-product improvements loops



IDEO's Design Thinking

Design thinking is a way of finding human needs and creating new solutions using the tools and mindsets of design practitioners.

[Creative Confidence: Unleashing the Creative Potential Within Us All, David Kelley, Tim Kelley]



SECTION://2

Applying Design Thinking With Some Typical Tools

[based on "Designing for Growth", Liedtka and Oglivie]



Four Questions...

- What is?
- What if?
- What wows?
- What works?



Four Questions: What is?

What is? (Engage)

- ► Explore the present and develop a deep understanding of the user/customer (of their lives and problems)
- ➤ Understand how value for the user/customer could be created (explore to asess the potential for value capture (i.e. profit)
- ► Find patterns and make sense of all the data collected and explored to create new ideas for the customer/user
- What if?
- What wows?
- What works?



Four Questions: What if?

- What is?
- What if? (Ideation)
 - ▶ Generate masses of new ideas based on the data collected (there are no limits – only possibilities and pure creativity)
 - ► Formulate hypotheses about new possibilities
 - ▶ Develop concepts based on most primissing ideas
- What wows?
- What works?



Four Questions: What wows?

- What is?
- What if?
- What wows? (Find the sweet spot)
 - ► Test the assumptions underlying each hypothesis, i.e. not finding the truth but making better choices under conditions of uncertainty
 - ➤ Translate the finding into something actionable something that you can feel, touch, see, talk about, i.e. create prototypes (not products!) to better understand
- What works?

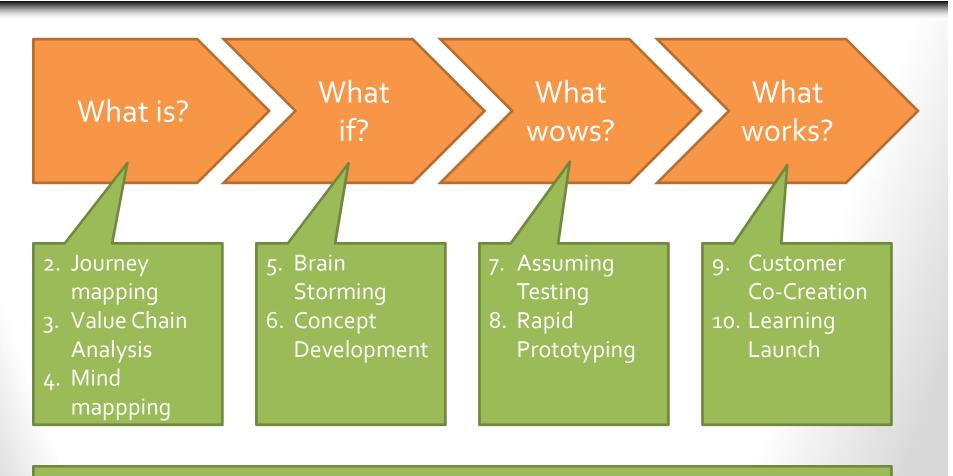


Four Questions: What works?

- What is?
- What if?
- What wows?
- What works? (Time for action)
 - Now, with prototypes at hand Find out what user/customer really want − engage them to design your solution
 - ► Move to the market and start learning and improve as quickly as possible



Four Questions, One set of tools/methods

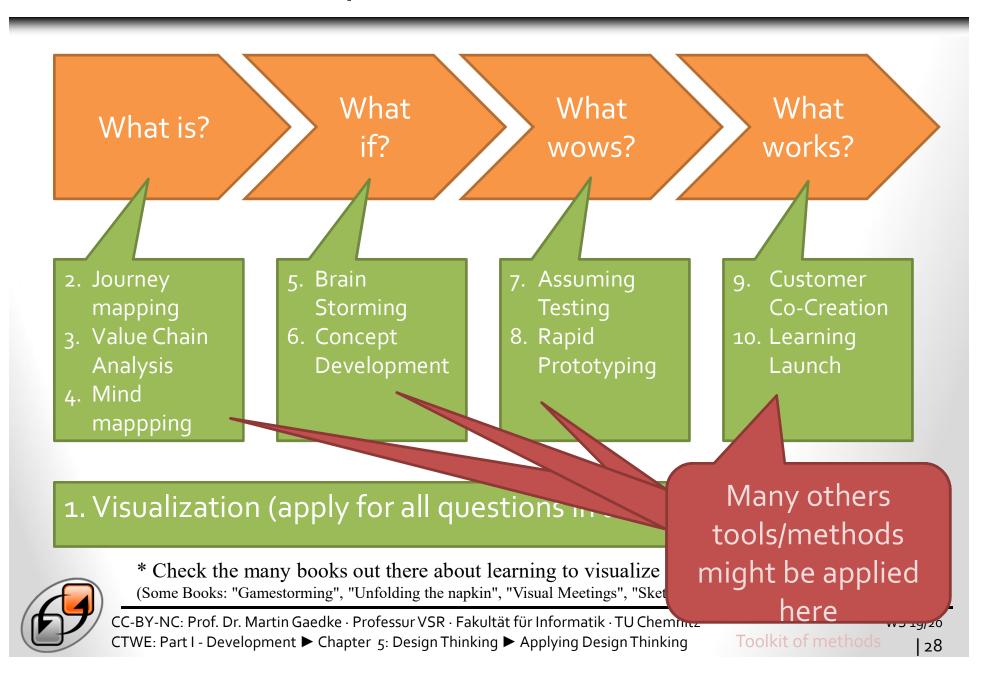


1. Visualization (apply for all questions in all phases)*



* Check the many books out there about learning to visualize things. Try it at home. (Some Books: "Gamestorming", "Unfolding the napkin", "Visual Meetings", "Sketchnote Handbook" etc.)

Four Questions, One set of tools/methods



Project Management Aid

- What is? Design Brief
 - ► Formalize the project
 - ► Define goals, resources, timelines etc.
 - ► Serves as north star throughout the project
- What if? Design Criteria
 - ► Sets critera to evaluate alternative designs
 - ► Becomes part of the design brief
- What wows? Napkin Pitch
 - ► Crystalizes communication of solution concepts
 - ► Describes each of the best few (3-5) solutions that meet the design criteria in a template that allows for comparing each solution
- What works? Learning Guide
 - ➤ Defines affordable level of resources to invest in learning, i.e. wether the 2-3 top concepts are feasable

