

A study on user-centered design illustrated by  
development of social platform for dance classes  
attendees

Tomasz Legutko

2016/2017

# Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Motivation</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>5</b>
2.1	Brief history of software development process . . . . .	5
2.1.1	Waterfall . . . . .	5
2.1.2	Iterative and incremental development methodologies . .	5
2.1.3	Reigns of Agile . . . . .	6
2.2	User Centered Design . . . . .	6
2.3	Startups . . . . .	8
2.4	State of the Art . . . . .	9
2.4.1	Agile . . . . .	9
2.4.2	Agile and User Centered Design . . . . .	10
2.4.2.1	Agile User Centered Design Patterns . . . . .	11
2.4.2.2	Usage of Agile UX in industry . . . . .	12
2.4.3	Startups . . . . .	12
2.5	Lean UX . . . . .	14
2.6	Conclusion . . . . .	15
<b>3</b>	<b>Problem formulation and methodology</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>DNCR project</b>	<b>17</b>
4.1	DNCR product vision . . . . .	17
4.2	Project timeline . . . . .	17
4.2.1	Project start . . . . .	17
4.2.2	First month - market research . . . . .	18
4.2.2.1	Quantitative local market analysis . . . . .	18
4.2.2.2	Qualitative local market analysis . . . . .	18
4.2.2.3	Competitive products audits . . . . .	18
4.2.2.4	Market research conclusion . . . . .	19
4.2.3	First month - Architecture and technologies . . . . .	19
4.2.4	Next months - focus on implementation . . . . .	20
4.2.4.1	Mockups and GUI vision . . . . .	21
4.2.4.2	Meeting with client and design validation . . . .	21
4.2.4.3	Collaboration model . . . . .	22
4.2.4.4	August - implementation progress . . . . .	23
4.2.4.5	September - implementation progress . . . . .	23
4.2.4.6	October - implementation progress . . . . .	24
4.2.4.7	November - implementation progress . . . . .	25
4.2.4.8	Meeting with subject matter expert . . . . .	25
4.2.5	Decision to end the project . . . . .	26
<b>5</b>	<b>DNCR project evaluation</b>	<b>27</b>
5.1	Study limitations . . . . .	28

<b>6 Conclusion</b>	<b>29</b>
6.1 Future work . . . . .	29

# 1 Motivation

Software development methodologies have always been and always will be an important part of all IT projects. With every year software becomes increasingly important part of our society and with every year the software's complexity becomes even harder to manage. Over the years there's been a great progress in architectural patterns, tools, best practices and particularly, development methodologies and frameworks.

Historically speaking, software development methodologies have come a really long way from sequential, plan driven to more lightweight, iterative approaches gathered under the common name "Agile", nowadays applied by and large in the industry. But as there are no silver bullets, agile methods have their limitations and can benefit greatly from extensions.

Approaches gathered under the domain of Human-Computer Interface, particularly User Centered Design were recognized by researchers to be complementary to Agile shortcomings and there were a lot of scientific effort to combine those methods and provide patterns and guidelines for practitioners.

One important area, where those practices cannot be easily applied is in startups, that is newly found software companies with little to none operating history, operating with lack of resources under extreme time pressure to quickly create product and find appropriate market for it. To answer needs for specific approach, Eric Ries proposed Lean Startup approach.

But as Agile could benefit from User Centered Design practices, so could Lean Startup, and the scientific effort in this area resulted in Lean UX approach. But the research on this topic is scarce and in an attempt fill the gap author decided to perform case study of his own startup in the light of Lean UX advises in order to present lessons learned and provide guidelines for industry practitioners.

## 2 Introduction

### 2.1 Brief history of software development process

Nowadays, agile methods are without a doubt an IT industry standard. But many think of them as just a replacement for waterfall, while iterative and incremental development dates as back as to mid-1950s, with few well documented undertakings by IBM and NASA [21].

#### 2.1.1 Waterfall

Waterfall became well-known after 1970 Winston Royce's article "Managing the Development of Large Software Systems". It promoted well-defined, strict process, consisting of gathering requirements, analysis, design, coding, testing and maintaining. Even though original article advised following those activities twice, waterfall was most known as it's single-pass version and became a standard for long years, especially in large-scale and enterprise projects. Craig Larman [21] argues that, as famous H.L.Mecken quote says "For every complex problem, there is a solution that is simple, neat and wrong.", waterfall gave illusory sense of "orderly, accountable, and measurable process, with simple, document-driven milestones", was easy to explain and recall (much easier than iterative and incremental development practices already present at that time) and widely promoted in literature.

#### 2.1.2 Iterative and incremental development methodologies

Back in 1970s iterative and incremental development (IID) approach was already becoming recognized as more natural and fitting to manage projects than waterfall, notably IID incorporation by IBM Trident submarine system with above 1 million lines of code and NASA's space shuttle software. In 1976 "Software Metrics" Tom Glib proposed "evolutionary project management", and argued that system should be implemented in small steps, producing the appearance of stability in order to "have opportunity of receiving some feedback from the real world before throwing in all resources intended for a system".

1980s consisted of vast amount of criticism in literature towards unquestioned dominance of waterfall in industry [21], advocating IID approach, with notable 1985 Barry Boehm's publication "A Spiral Model of Software Development and Enhancement". It introduced risk assessment and project review in each iteration along with development phase using appropriate management model. During that time there were well documented significant project failures by US Department of Defense using document-driven waterfall approach, which resulted in adjusting formal standards (DoD-Std-2167A) to encourage usage of IDD.

In 1990s, software development industry was much more aware of IID practices and there were many books, articles and standards promoting IID. In second half of 1990s most currently known methodologies were created - Scrum,

eXtreme Programming (XP), Lean Software Development, Rational Unified Process, Dynamic Systems Development Method and Feature Driven Development.

In 2001, a group of 17 methodologies experts, including all of above mentioned met in Utah to discuss common practices and the term “Agile” was coined.

### 2.1.3 Reigns of Agile

Meeting in 2001 resulted in famous Agile Manifesto [2]:

- Individuals and interactions over processes and tools
- Working software over comprehensive documentation
- Customer collaboration over contract negotiation
- Responding to change over following a plan

Agile clearly promotes lightweight process and has been well received in industry and increasingly adopted, with recent 11th Annual State of Agile Report in 2017 [24] stating that over 94% of over 20,000 respondents claimed their organizations practiced agile. Among agile practices, Scrum is undeniably the most commonly chosen methodology (58% respondents) with Scrum/XP hybrid taking the second place (10%).

Since the creation of agile, the industry has also moved forward by leaps and bounds in technical areas. Automation is now common in software process - quality assurance, continuous integration and continuous delivery, internet as development environment, distribution means and execution infrastructure. Not to mention great progress in languages, tools, frameworks and architectural solutions. [14] The progress is unquestionable and although large IT projects were once notorious for spectacular failures (Edward Yourdon’s famous “Death March” [39] is great example of developers teams’ helplessness during failing project), reported project success rates (meeting budget and time constraints and project goals) in various studies from went from barely 20-30% in 2000s [19] to 60-70% in 2017 [28].

## 2.2 User Centered Design

User Centered Design is part of Human-Computer Interaction domain, which primary focus is on designing and creating interactive systems with the aim to make them user-oriented and usable. It’s a very broad domain, focused not only on computer science and engineering, but incorporating knowledge from various research fields such as cognitive and social psychology, human factors and ergonomics, industrial design and many others. Historically it’s been occupied with trying to grasp the nature of human interaction with machines. [31]

In 1950s the approach was called “System Ergonomics”, it offered a holistic approach - systems and users were seen as single interacting system. In 1960s and 1970s there were “Cognitive Systems Engineering” and “Socio-Technical Systems Design”. Cognitive Systems Engineering was an answer to rapid increase of use and evolution of computer-based technologies, where role of people changed from observing and controlling machinery and equipment to very interactive usage. It was concerned in models of how people perceive, process and use information to achieve their goals. Socio-Technical Systems Design focused on interaction between people and technology in workplaces and organizations, trying to optimize organizational performance and improve humanistic aspects.

Another research area was “Cognitive Modeling”. It originated from late 1950s and it’s goal is to approximate people’s basic cognitive processes and reasoning, explain them and predict how they’ll evolve under particular conditions. It first focused on how people solve problem symbolically - taking input in form of symbols, manipulating them and producing output. Later it addressed how information is taken from external world, especially when using computer systems. The approach later evolved in creating models for human-computer interactions, such as Human Model Processor, GOMS (Goals, Operators, Methods and Selection rules), Keystroke Level Models and Programmable User Models.

User Centered Design (UCD) term was coined in 1986 in Norman and Draper work: “User Centered System Design; New Perspectives on Human-Computer Interaction”. As Endsley and Jones describe in their book “Designing for Situation Awareness: An Approach to User-Centered Design” [12], UCD was an answer to a trend of “Technology-Centered Design”, and key principles were to:

- Focus on user’s goals, tasks and abilities
- Organize technology around the way users process information and make decisions
- Keep the user in control and aware of state of the system

In their book “About Face: The Essentials of Interaction Design” Cooper et al. [10] describe very similar approach: Goal-Directed Design, which primary focus is also on fulfilling users’ goals. In order to achieve it, Cooper et al. describe in depth research, modeling and requirements gathering activities with focus on qualitative research allowing for creating personas representing users and being subject to context scenarios replacing traditional user stories. Cooper et al. also describe the means to define interaction framework, as well as how to validate and iteratively improve it.

A closely related movement was that of Human-Centered Design, which considered not only users in interaction with the system, but noticed human capabilities and limitations and the need to understand them. An examples for need for such approach are when the user might not directly interact with the system (as in elderly healthcare monitoring) or how to design systems with consideration for people with social interaction disorders (e.g. autism). Human Centered Design activities are the subject of ISO standard 9241-210:

1. Understanding and specifying the context of use (including users, tasks, environments)
2. Specifying the user requirements in sufficient detail to drive the design
3. Producing design solutions that meet these requirements
4. Conducting user-centered evaluations of these design solutions and modifying the design to take into account the results.

Another intimately related subject is another human-centered approach: Design Thinking, which first originated from academic environments in 1970s and was popularized in early 2000s by design company IDEO and their CEO, Tim Brown [8]. This approach describes in depth the thought process intended to create solutions answering user's needs. It consists of five iterative phases:

- Observe / Empathize - learning about user's values and motivations
- Define - developing personas based on user demographics and goals
- Ideate - generating ideas via brainstorming and many other practices
- Prototype - using low-fidelity methods such as sketches, 3-d models and role-playing to test assumptions
- Test - learning what works and what doesn't and iterating based on received feedback

Design Thinking is nowadays an often used term when describing human-centered activities. Other very known popular terms related to this domain are "User Experience" and "Usability". The former is defined as "a person's perceptions and responses that result from the use or anticipated use of product, system, or service" (ISO 1941-210), but also describes person's beliefs and emotions. The latter term is focused on how different tasks in systems are accomplished by the users and what errors do they make in progress - it can be used as interface validation method.

## 2.3 Startups

Software startups are increasingly popular nowadays and the huge success of companies like Facebook, Spotify, LinkedIn and many others as well as very accessible technologies encourage many to create their companies and try to quickly enter new, emerging markets. From software process methodologies point of view, those undertakings are of particular interest, as those young companies operate under time and financial pressure to create the right product for the right market in very uncertain conditions. Some of those companies succeed and many fail - in fact, a recently quoted statistics say that "great majority of such companies fail within two years of their creation" [27] and "more than 90% of startups fail, due primarily to self-destruction rather than



competition” [15]. As startups situation differs from established companies, they need a specialized approach.

In fact, to answer this need, Eric Ries proposed the Lean Startup approach and in his 2011 book he defined startup as “a human institution designed to deliver a new product or service under conditions of extreme uncertainty” [30]. Steve Blank, who influenced Eric Ries’ ideas highlights 3 key principles of Lean Startup method [6]:

- Instead of creating intricate business plan based on mostly guesswork, summarize hypotheses in a framework called “business model canvas”
- Use “Customer Development” practices (created by Steve Blank) to test hypotheses - create Minimal Viable Product (MVP) to get feedback from customers and then do Build - Measure - Learn cycles, using metrics allowing for verifying learning and then doing “pivots” when hypothesis turns out to be wrong
- Use agile methods to develop Minimal Viable Product. In fact, Lean Startup has its name after Lean Software Development method, created in 2003 by Mary and Tom Poppendieck [29]. This approach was adapted from Toyota Production system-technical system and focused on eliminating waste and amplifying learning.

Furthermore, Steve Blank argues that most common failure factors at startups were the high cost of acquiring first customers, even higher cost of creating the wrong product and too long development cycles. Lean Startup approach, in his opinion, helps to counter those limitations and make startups less risky. What’s more, it starts to be taught at universities and is becoming increasingly well adopted in the industry.

## 2.4 State of the Art

### 2.4.1 Agile

During recent years of “agile methods reigns” there came natural realization that agile methods are not silver bullets as they have limitations due to organizational and development environments in which they are incorporated, particularly they might be limiting for distributed development environments, large teams and large, complex software [35]. Those findings seem to be consistent with Kenneth Rubith, who in his book about Scrum, the most widely adopted agile methodology, compared various domains of decision making (using Cynefin framework) and came to the conclusion that while Scrum is a great fit for “Complex” domain, it’s not the best approach for “Complicated”, “Chaotic” and “Disorder” domains [32], and the last two are often met in startup environments. However, agile methods can be extended to address their limitations. Paradoxically, those extensions are often in the form of more “traditional” development process approaches [36].

As agile practices are now mainstream and have been there for a while, they are now very well defined and are huge areas and so research related to them has diverged into many branches. Traditionally there are surveys and mapping studies, which try to quantitatively measure the trends and answer questions such as what particular practices are used the most in the industry (time boxing, planning meeting, daily discussions) and what domains are they mostly used in [11]. However, most research activity seems to be at the intersection of agile practices with various domains, most often domains representing more “traditional” approaches.

As an example Chen Yang [38] studied how to combine Software Architecture, that is practices related to high level system design with careful assessment of trade-offs, which was initially critiqued for “Big Design Up-Front” leading to excessive documentation and implementation of unneeded features. But the question remained - “how much design is enough for different classes of problems” and architecture design in early iterations, architecture freeze in later stages and iterative delivery documentation were some of most representative advises found.

Another example is a study about integrating Requirements Engineering. Research about software projects failure rate and factors suggests that among mostly reported causes is too much time spent on rework and creating the product out of sync with business due to poor requirements engineering. [1]. Requirements Engineering provides in-depth description of practices related to requirements elicitation (interviews, focus groups), analysis (prioritization and modeling), documentation and validation (often with prototyping). Agile Requirements Engineering (RE) differs from traditional RE mostly because of iterativeness - instead of specifying complete specification at the beginning, which most often would be infeasible, requirements are specified iteratively and very often reprioritized (Scrum recommends practice addressing it called “Backlog Grooming” every Sprint[32]). The often found challenge in Agile RE lies in neglecting nonfunctional requirements, because customers are for the most part not preoccupied with technical intricacies developers must face. Often reported causes of problems were ignoring critical aspects like scalability and performance at early stages, which inhibited growth later on. Overall, once claimed as heavyweight, Requirements Engineering have found their place in agile-dominant industry. Researchers emphasize the importance of “intensive communication between the developers and customers as the most important RE practice”. [26] [9]

By far most spotlight, however, was directed at the intersection of Agile and User Centered Design communities.

## 2.4.2 Agile and User Centered Design

Agile is now mainstream, but naturally through its focus on lightweight approach it doesn’t cover all the possible needs. Particularly, Agile community doesn’t extensively discuss users or user interfaces, none of most used Agile methodologies includes explicit guidance in the area of usability and there is

usually no notion of user interface specialist. Generally, applicability of usability practices in agile systems is considered deficient, with agile methods focusing primarily on iterative deliveries of working features to customers. Meanwhile, the priority of UCD is user satisfaction, and although there exists “philosophical and principled differences between Agile methods and UCD in focus, evaluation method, culture and documentation”, there’s been a lot of effort in community to define practices using both philosophies and they have been referred to as Agile and User Centered Design Integration (AUCDI) or, most often, simply Agile UX. [33][18]

#### **2.4.2.1 Agile User Centered Design Patterns**

AUCDI patterns are described using for each stage of Human Centered Design Process ISO 13407 standard [3][4] :

1. Identify Needs for Human-Centered Design
  - Sprint Zero
  - One Sprint Ahead
  - UX Specialists as Product Owners
  - Users time is valuable
  - Parallel Tracks
  - UX Specialists as Full-Time Member of the Agile Team
2. Specify Context of Use
  - Little Design Up Front
  - Contact Plan of Users
3. Specify Requirements
  - User Stories
  - More collaboration, less documents
  - Prototypes as specification
4. Create Design Solutions
  - Low fidelity prototyping
  - High fidelity prototyping
  - Design Studio
  - Collaborative and Participative Design
5. Evaluate Designs
  - Tests with users
  - Evaluation by inspection

- RITE method
- Acceptance tests

All stages of above mentioned patterns should be incorporated for each batch of features in agile iteration. Those patterns are not meant to be used with great formality, their purpose is to share knowledge so teams can select patterns that best fit their specific development environment [4].

#### **2.4.2.2 Usage of Agile UX in industry**

Various reports seem to agree that usage of usability practices in surveyed companies have been increasing in recent years. The most established practices in industry seem to be Little Design Up Front (LDUF), Sprint 0, designing one sprint ahead and close collaboration between agile team and UX team. In fact, interaction between agile and UX teams has been reported to be the source of most challenges and pitfalls - namely overworking understaffed UX designers, power struggle with not clearly defined roles of teams, as well as work coordination and communication issues. [33][18].

As agile and UX teams collaboration receives the most attention in various reports, the “parallel interwoven creation tracks”, where design team works ahead of implementation team (“one sprint ahead”) and uses artifacts as central means of communication seems to be the most advised approach [7]. Scrum seems to be proposed as the most fitting methodology for incorporating UX practices, as teams can plan together each sprint during Backlog Grooming and can both attend daily Stand-Ups. Moreover, UX member is proposed to be included to Scrum team on daily basis, as part of developer team [25].

There has even been created framework dedicated to integrating usability engineers into an agile team called Extreme Scenario Based Design Approach (XSBD), with QXSBD (Quantified) variant, focusing on explicit usability related metrics, but they have yet to receive broad attention [18].

#### **2.4.3 Startups**

Despite the phenomenon in recent years where newly created software companies quickly achieved huge success and received wide public attention and recognition, research of this topic is scarce. Startups don’t have agreed on definition in literature and they are mostly described through the context of their activities, that is extreme uncertainty (as in Eric Ries “Lean Startup” [30] definition), little to no operating history, lack of resources, intensive time pressure, quick time to market and innovativeness. As a consequence, it is hardly surprising that reports state that many startups don’t use well defined processes, but opportunistically select practices when needed. The same approach is applied to requirements, documentation, architecture and metrics. Managerial practices are reduced to bare minimum and empowered developers adapt to several roles. [27].

One area of research related to startups focuses on reasons for very high startup failure rate. Giardiono, Wang and Abrahamsson [15] attempted to explain failure by performing multiple-case study, analyzing early-stage activities from market, product, team and business perspectives. The most common and costly mistake Giardiono et al. reported was startups' focus on technology and developing functional product instead of validating the hypotheses of business idea in the first place, resulting in working product without customers. Second pitfall was to focus on polished business model allowing to maximize profits before achieving problem/solution fit and covering the needs of actual customers. Another issue could be described as neglected learning process, that is addressing specific challenges at wrong time, for example improving customer acquisition before receiving feedback from actual users. Those mistakes resulted in a lot of wasted effort, resulting in using up both personal savings for strategy change (or "pivoting", using Lean Startup terminology [30]) to run the company. The last mentioned factor crucial to teams' survival was the "entrepreneur's mindset" of team members, requiring them to flexibly adapt to new roles, as well as highly passionate behavior of founders allowing them to do whatever it takes to overcome various barriers.

Above findings seem to be consistent with Steve Blank, who in his book about Customer Development [5] suggests process aside product development in order to test riskiest hypotheses first in order to discover and validate the right problem/solution fit and only then focus on building the right set of features needed by customers (product/market fit).

Eric Ries continued Blank's ideas in his methodology "Lean Startup" [30], where he admitted that startups also require appropriate managerial activities and focused on validated learning (through "build-measure-learn cycles") via proposed set of metrics, preceded by building Minimal Viable Product (MVP) using agile methods. In the light of mentioned research on startups' failure factors, it could be said that Lean Startup addresses them fairly well. And that is true, the method was very well received in startups community. However, as agile researchers noticed, agile methods could be greatly enhanced via practices originated from User Centered Design, the same can be said about Lean Startup, especially as finding the right problem/solution fit is without a doubt tightly connected to understanding and fulfilling user's goals, which is the main area of interest in User Centered Design.

In previous section, Agile and UCD integration was described and proven to be fairly well researched, so at the first glance it might seem that the problem is already solved. The main focus of Agile UX, though, is coordination of agile and UX teams and many startups, especially during early stages, don't have separate UX teams. Adding startups' pressuring environment and resulting negligence to follow strict process, as well as the need to quickly create different prototypes to find the right problem/solution and product/market fits, rather than just focus on polishing one product, the guidelines must be adapted accordingly.

To prove this need further, Hokkanen and Mattila provided interview study with eight startups in Finland [17] and analyzed their UX practices. All interviewed startups had challenges in collecting meaningful information from users

or customers and didn't know what exactly to ask. They didn't utilize their user pool due to too much business with balancing between product development and business creation. Although most of startups logged user data, they were often unable to extract meaningful information from it, in fact "they did not have a clear plan on how to collect and analyze the feedback and data".

Recently researchers started to explore this area and new set of practices and guidelines called "Lean UX" was created.

## 2.5 Lean UX

Gothel and Seiden, in their recent book "Lean UX" [16] highlight three foundations upon Lean UX is built:

- User Experience Design
- Agile and it's core values
- Eric Ries's Lean Startup

In the area of UX, Gothel and Seiden focus on Design Thinking approach, allowing to apply design methods to every aspect of business and expand boundaries typically imposed upon designers. As part of Lean UX definition, they mention "We work to build a shared understanding of the customer, their needs, our proposed solutions, and our definition of success.", which sounds very similar to UCD's Goal-Directed Design. Laura Klein, in her "UX for Lean Startups" [20] book describes how Lean UX builds upon three foundations:

- UCD is enriched with frequent iterations, agile teams and validating hypotheses through measuring design outcomes in scientific manner
- Agile user stories are replaced with user hypotheses that can be validated or invalidated and only then considered "done"
- Lean Startup's hypothesis validation can be designed, performed and interpreted with confidence thanks to provided tests and tools

Two above mentioned books had both their first publication in 2013, and in early 2014 Anthony Viviano compiled basic guidelines into brief Lean UX manifesto [37]:

- **Early customer validation** over releasing products with unknown end-user value
- **Collaborative design** over designing on an island
- **Solving user problems** over designing the next cool feature
- **Measuring Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)** over undefined success metrics
- **Applying appropriate tools** over following a rigid plan

- **Nimble design** over heavy wireframes, comps or specs

Liikkanen, Kilpi, Svan and Hiltunen provided experience report of trying to apply Lean UX in Finnish software company employing 80 people [22]. Among main challenges were teaching UI developers user research skills, as they couldn't afford user researchers in each team and developer mindset change that increments are not defined by features, but by hypotheses and in case of invalidated hypothesis the code needs to be refactored again. Other challenges were organizational - outsourcing and distributed decision making (reduced team autonomy) were directly against Lean UX philosophy of close collaboration.

Research in this area is still very scarce, in fact, above-mentioned sources, that is two theory-creating books, manifesto and one brief case study are the total sum of materials on this topic the author could find. There is a clear need for more materials on this matter.

## 2.6 Conclusion

Looking from both historical point of view and current trends, it's clear that Agile and User Centered Design can benefit from incorporating each other practices. This area has been thoroughly researched and there are guidelines and patterns to follow.

Despite recent phenomenon of successful startups, they receive surprisingly little attention from researchers and through unique operating conditions, they are in need for specific methodological approach. Lean Startup addresses many of the challenges startups face, but as in case of agile methods, it could benefit greatly from applying User Centered Design related activities.

The effort to merge those two domains resulted in Lean UX approach, but though the theoretical background has been prepared by Gothel, Seiden, Klein and Viviano, there is still very little research in this area.

### 3 Problem formulation and methodology

In attempt to fill the gap in research, the author decided to perform case study on applying Lean UX approach in author's startup.

Research Questions: to do

The data was collected through:

- project documentation analysis
- team meeting at the end of project
- personal experience of author attending the project

The documentation analysis was performed by browsing the electronic collaboration tool environments used by the team.



## 4 DNCR project

### 4.1 DNCR product vision

The idea for a project was a two-step vision. First step was to create a solution for dance schools, which would allow to ease and automate most dance school's business procedures for receptionists and managers, such as calendar management, payment management (with electronic payments along with handling late payers), easy (and automatic) notifications for all course attendees and client history, profiles and statistic, which would improve business and marketing capabilities of dance company. We called this product "DNCR" (pronounced "dancer").

The second step was focused at attendees. The main idea was to create a search engine integrated with DNCR, so all the schools using DNCR could easily provide always up-to-date calendar and people could quickly compare dance schools and courses to find the exact dance class they need and enroll, as well as handle payments online and review the course, school and instructors later. This way DNCR would become not only business process support service for dance schools but also a great opportunity to access potential new clients.

This idea could later be expanded in various ways, depending on what would prove the most value to customers, with possibilities from building dance-oriented community to adapting the solution to solve similar problems in numerous domains - fitness and wellness centers, language schools and so on.

Dance schools were chosen as a primary target as they are narrow-enough market to solve their exact, specific problems and small-enough so there wouldn't be many existing specialized solution (market was not saturated). Moreover, few of co-founders were either active dancers or have attended dance classes in the past, so they already had some domain knowledge and contacts with some dance schools.

### 4.2 Project timeline

#### 4.2.1 Project start

The project started 22.06.2016, when one of co-founders brought idea along with the first client to 6 other developers (all 7 developers had months of experience working professionally in the same company). The idea was refined and basic working rules were set concerning distribution of profits and amount of working hours spent each month - 1 person worked full-time, 6 others agreed to work for  $\frac{1}{4}$  -  $\frac{1}{5}$  full-time equivalent along with their current jobs. The team decided to focus on Krakw and Silesia as the regions where they had most befriended dance schools.

Week later the team had our Minimal Viable Product (MVP) vision, along with initial list of requirements, mainly basic dance courses, attendees, instructors and payments management and email notifications. The team considered it the most basic "notebook replacement" version and scheduled first release

for October, when academic year starts, and as students are one of main dance schools targets - most courses would be started.

#### **4.2.2 First month - market research**

At this point the team only knew they had one customer in need for their solution, but they needed to know a lot more.

##### **4.2.2.1 Quantitative local market analysis**

The first action to take was to approximate the size of targeted market and to have better understanding of currently used solutions. In order to do that, the team analyzed all dance school websites and estimated school's size, website and schedule quality and ability to enroll online. Findings were promising - out of 35 dance schools in Krakw and 45 in Silesia only 8 had websites without schedule, 13 had no dedicated website and only 10 allowed some form of online enrolling (usually via non interactive html form). Existing sites and schedules were mostly of poor quality and none of the websites offered online payment possibility.

Another aspect of quantitative research was a survey among dance classes attendees, distributed online. Out of 37 respondents, most was very enthusiastic about online payments (60%) and ability to compare courses and schools online (60%) and dissatisfied (70%) with their schools current schedules. Among encountered problems with schools, respondents pointed out inability to pay in other form than cash and lack of notification when class was rescheduled.

##### **4.2.2.2 Qualitative local market analysis**

The ction, done simultaneously with previous ones, was along with Lean Startup advice, to "Get Out Of The Building" and to talk to potential customers. Qualitative, in-depth interviews were performed with initial client from Krakw and his 2 receptionist and with one potential client from Silesia. Another two, more brief interviews, were performed with 2 additional schools. The purpose was to identify currently applied solutions (mostly paper notes + Excel or huge ERP system) and their limitations. Several factors were identified, the bottom line being that initial system vision seemed to be the right direction. Both in-depth interviewed schools had problem with late-payers and were not satisfied with their current solutions.

##### **4.2.2.3 Competitive products audits**

The team was initially aware of two related products. One was loyalty program software the first client was about to buy and the other was complex club management software for large fitness centers. The team soon reviewed demonstration versions of both applications, evaluated them and their target markets and decided that they are not direct competition, but many things can be learned (both business and user-interface-wise).

Later a more detailed competitive products analysis was performed, and extending scope to gym and fitness centers management software, 41 solutions (including above mentioned) were found, operating mostly in US. Out of them, 9 demonstration versions were reviewed. Several similar markets were identified (individuals needing to manage their schedules and let clients make appointments online, solutions for ballet dance companies which help to organize ballet performances and complex solutions that worked for both dance companies and fitness / spa / wellness / yoga and other similar domains). Some of those product boasted tens of thousands cooperating companies, so the main takeaway was that if there is such a huge demand outside of Poland, then there should be great market opportunity to explore.

9 of identifies solutions offered polish version, but was mostly targeted at gyms and fitness centers. 1 direct competitor focused on dance schools was identified, providing most of intended DNCR features, but they were not marketing / growing aggressively and evaluating their demonstration version team decided that there are many ways the experience can be improved.

As far as dance courses search engine go, there were two sites attempting to aggregate dance schools and allow to search among them, but they both had the same problem - they had very outdated data, inserted manually some time ago, poor searching capabilities and seemed to be more or less abandoned. The DNCR solution, as mentioned, would integrate with search engine, so data would be always up to date. There is capable search engine for Benefit Multisport Card customers, popular and honored card in dance schools, but it's main problem is limitation to their customers. Some foreign search engines were identified, but they all limited results to their chain of dance schools. From survey the team performed there appeared two additional ways to search for dance course online - via Facebook or Google, but although Google provides nice visualization on map and some opinions and Facebook provides likes and reviews, they don't offer in-depth comparison of courses, based on their type, hours, skill level etc.

#### **4.2.2.4 Market research conclusion**

The team performed both qualitative and quantitative market and competition analysis and was confident that there is market opportunity to explore, especially considering demand for foreign solutions. Evaluating many related existing solutions allowed to explore many ways to implement business model (i.e. pricing and payment options), domains to explore and user interface ideas and shortcomings. The team started drafting business model document, as simultaneously to research and implementation effort, the team looked for a way to legalize their company.

#### **4.2.3 First month - Architecture and technologies**

The team consisted of 6 developers who worked on desktop Java application on daily basis and one developer experienced with PHP and web technologies. The architecture was pretty standard these days - DNCR was decided to be a web

app with server, as it would be easiest to distribute and quickly introduce new changes, as well to introduce web search engine later on.

For front-end, the team decided to create a Single-Page-App (SPA), as there are many frameworks with great support that would ease learning. Despite Facebook React vast popularity, the team decided on Angular framework from Google (despite it being beta before 2.0 version at that time), as it seemed more opinionated and provided more complete, all-in-one solution that would be easiest to grasp by team consisting mostly of developers inexperienced with web technologies. Typescript was chosen instead of Javascript, as it was both promoted by Angular and the team used to static typing was enthusiastic about retaining some typing capabilities.

For back-end, after initial research of server and maintenance cost, as well as seemingly uncomplicated server-side logic, Java was quickly ruled out. Initially the team decided to choose Ruby on Rails, due to cheap servers, expressive language and expressive language, but as no one on the team had experience with this language and framework, the decision was made to use PHP instead, with Laravel 5 framework and have at least one expert on the team.

As for database, the model was characterized by relations between course attendees, courses, payments, instructors and dates, so it could be naturally modeled with relational database, and so the team picked MariaDB. It was accessed using Laravel Active Record ORM - Eloquent. The schema, created a little bit later, is presented in Figure 1.

Another decision has been made to use lightweight virtualization for development environment - the team used Docker containers to achieve same environment as on their server, that is Debian with Apache configured to serve both minimized Javascript front-end app and handle API calls to backend PHP app. This way, despite working on different operating systems the whole team would have the exact same server environment with the same dependencies and versions of each library and tool. Another, very similar Docker image was used for Continuous Deployment, that is after each Pull Request tests were launched inside Docker image using Shippable DevOps platform, in order to ensure that application didn't break in some unexpected way.

For easy collaboration, the team initially used Asana, but after a month switched to Trello to manage amount of work in progress (WIP) via Kanban board. For Git, private GitHub repository was used and all the tools were integrated with instant messaging tool - Slack.

#### **4.2.4 Next months - focus on implementation**

Having made market research to gain confidence in initial direction and having made technological decisions and developer environment all set up, in late July the team decided to focus all efforts on implementation in order to have MVP ready for October.

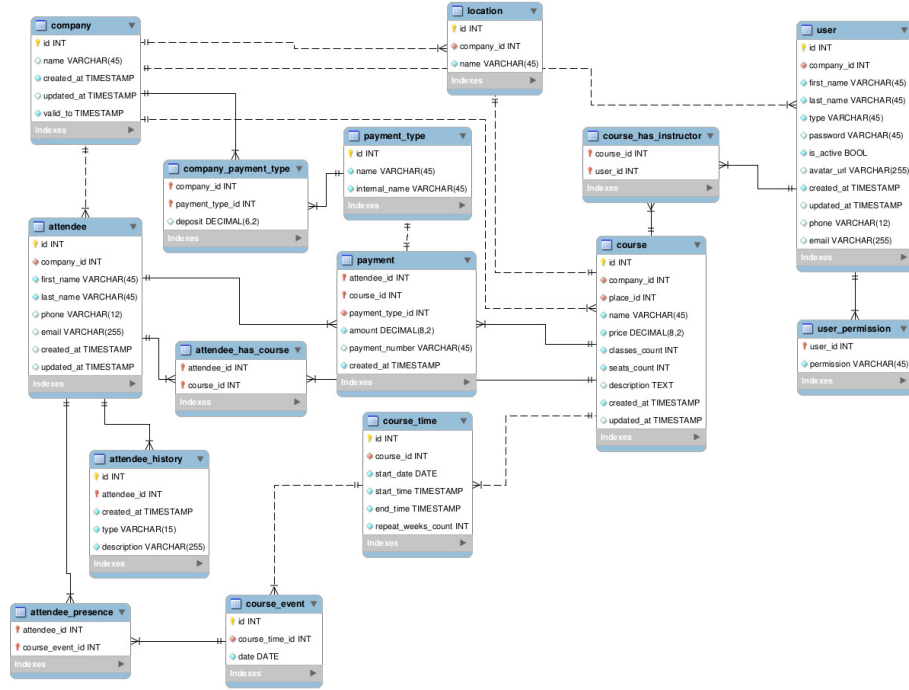


Figure 1: Schema of DNCR database presents relations between dance school (company), courses, attendees, payments and instructors / administrators.

#### 4.2.4.1 Mockups and GUI vision

A very important aspect of the project was Graphical User Interface (GUI), because one of main problems it was solving was manual and repetitious actions needed to be performed by dance school receptionist - the team was aiming to make them easy and convenient. From the beginning it was clear that interface would evolve around some view of calendar. At first the team discussed the GUI using low-fidelity sketch on paper, and then, for implementation reference, as well as for GUI validation with the client, high-fidelity GUI prototype was prepared using Balsamic program. Figures 2, 3 and 4 present the same view evolution from low-fidelity sketch to actual application.

#### 4.2.4.2 Meeting with client and design validation

On 12th of August the team representatives met with client to verify created design. The client was shown interactive prototype achieved using Balsamic Links, that is buttons on static wireframes linked to another static wireframes, producing the illusion of full interactivity. The client enjoyed the prototype and was satisfied with the simplicity of design. He then proposed various additional features to be added in later phase of the project - different client types and

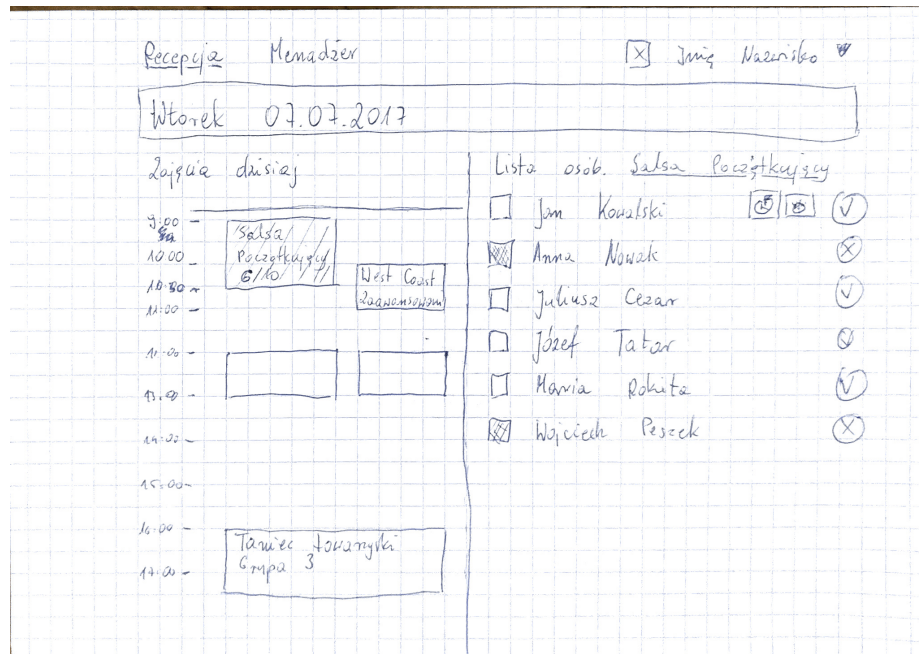


Figure 2: Low fidelity GUI sketch presenting calendar and selected course in single view

award system (features from loyalty program software he was acquainted with), integration with his school’s website, attendance visualization and checking attendance via QR-codes or special electronic card. After discussion we agreed that after MVP is done those features would be definitely revisited.

#### 4.2.4.3 Collaboration model

The team decided that all 6 developers on the team would be working “full-stack”, that is both on back-end and front-end side of the app in order for each developer to have sufficient autonomy to quickly implement full business features. As mentioned earlier, only one developer was previously acquainted (and in his case, proficient) with used technologies. The team accepted initial slow-down for everyone to catch-up with technologies (whose main choosing criteria was ease of learning) and predicted to gain traction after few weeks.

As most of the team worked only part-time on the project and the team naturally did not have dedicated workplace for their needs at that point, 4 team members agreed to work daily in the morning at agreed time before work - 7:00 a.m., while two others preferred little later time. The goal was to minimize feedback-loop between team members, so each question / interaction / review wouldn’t have to wait a few days for response, unnecessarily prolonging each task completion. Moreover, the team decided to meet every month to discuss

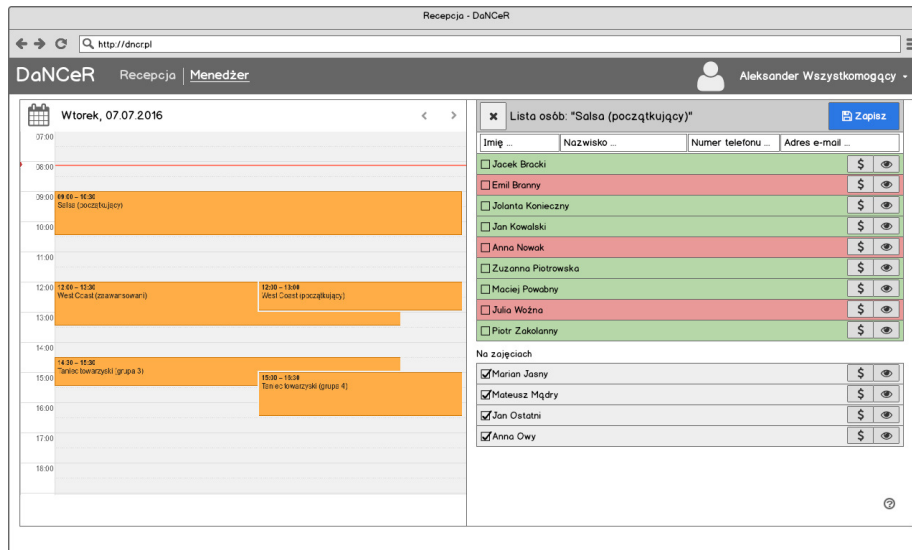


Figure 3: High fidelity GUI prototype using Balsamic program, same view as presented in Figure 2

progress, areas to improve and general direction and strategy.

#### 4.2.4.4 August - implementation progress

In August first features started to appear:

- Login page
- Initial, basic version of landing page to promote product
- Basic manager (admin) and receptionist views
- Adding new attendees

Furthermore, database schema was created and online payment intermediaries research was performed in order to include ability to pay for courses online.

By this time it became clear that working remotely proved to be a bigger challenge than the team expected - only 2 members worked regularly each morning as was agreed on and 2 members didn't make progress on any task.

#### 4.2.4.5 September - implementation progress

Features implemented in September:

- Login authentication
- Attendees list



Figure 4: Actual application in Angular, same view as in Figures 2 and 3.  
TODO insert actual screenshot later

- Adding dance instructors and instructors list view
- Calendar component presenting courses

It's worth noting that all of mentioned tasks had very broad definition of done - each task included front-end and back-end validation, handling different sizes of display (via Bootstrap framework responsive capabilities), and even elegant back-end internationalization, which resulted in very long implementation and review periods - some tasks were implemented few weeks and then reviewed few additional weeks.

It started to become clear, that MVP by October is out of the question - the team decided to focus less on polishing the product and instead create more granular tasks, so new features could be added more quickly. Another enthusiastically received idea was to create “hackatons”, that is long whole-team programming sessions, where 1 technology experienced developer would coach others during their work.

#### **4.2.4.6 October - implementation progress**

October progress:

- Dance course creation
- Attendee details / profile view
- Authorization improvement - automatic token refreshing so user is not logged out during application usage



Despite discussion on too long task implementation period in previous month, in October the problem became even worse due to even less regular working schedule and it was hard to schedule “hackatons”. Consequently, motivation was plummeting and team members were clearly not spending promised amount of work on project. Intervention was needed, and so to improve work consistency and motivation, the team decided to log worked hours and change ad-hoc “Stand-ups” (officially called “Daily Scrum Meetings” held to summarize work progress and discussion of eventual impediments) to obligatory weekly “Stand-ups” where each team member would present their weekly work log.

#### **4.2.4.7 November - implementation progress**

- Multi-tenancy - application could now handle multiple dance schools
- Added payments - receptionist can insert attendee payment with one of several available methods
- Application-wide notifications
- Email sending to attendees
- Visual indication of attendee payment status
- Dance course editing and handling multiple course times

As features implemented in November might indicate progress, but in fact most of them was just a result of implementation effort during October. In November feature-creation cycle was even longer and work-logging and weekly “Stand-ups” were of little help, as most members spent less and less time on a project.

#### **4.2.4.8 Meeting with subject matter expert**

On 12th of November the team representative met with subject matter expert - an acquainted senior ballroom dancer who organizes dance tournaments and who is knowledgeable about targeted market and has collaborated with various dance schools.

First part of the meeting consisted of loosely designed usability test - the expert saw the application for the first time and knowing what the application does, he was supposed to discover application capabilities by himself, without any guidance. His interaction was observed and all remarks and troubles were noted.

As a result, 18 improvements were proposed and discussed, ranging from major usability flaws like inability to add existing attendee to another dance class (GUI for adding attendee to course only allowed for creating new ones) to various features the team hasn’t yet considered, but are part of schools business procedure - how to handle “waiting lists” when dance class reaches participants limit or someone waits for the course to start in the future? Is somebody enrolled to course only when one pays, or just when one expresses interest and gives his

data? How to handle bonus visits and coupons for clients for several entries for any course? How to handle courses designed for “pairs” only? And many other similar aspects not previously considered.

During the second part of the meeting business model was discussed, in particular online payments viability for dance schools and due to various legal reasons (i.e. concerning fiscal evidence) this feature was decided to be postponed and substituted with plain email with reminder about due (or incoming) payments and dance schools bank account - as a easier way to validate the idea with less legal consequences.

#### **4.2.5 Decision to end the project**

After consultation with each team member about their individual reasons for constantly decreasing commitment, finally, during a meeting on 1st of December the decision has been made to end the project. The team decided to open-source the code on GitHub (<https://github.com/tlegutko/dncr>), the client would be proposed to evaluate competitive software and the team did “Project Retrospective” to discuss what went well and what were the lessons learned.

The team’s December discussion is presented in the next chapter as the beginning of project evaluation.

## 5 DNCR project evaluation

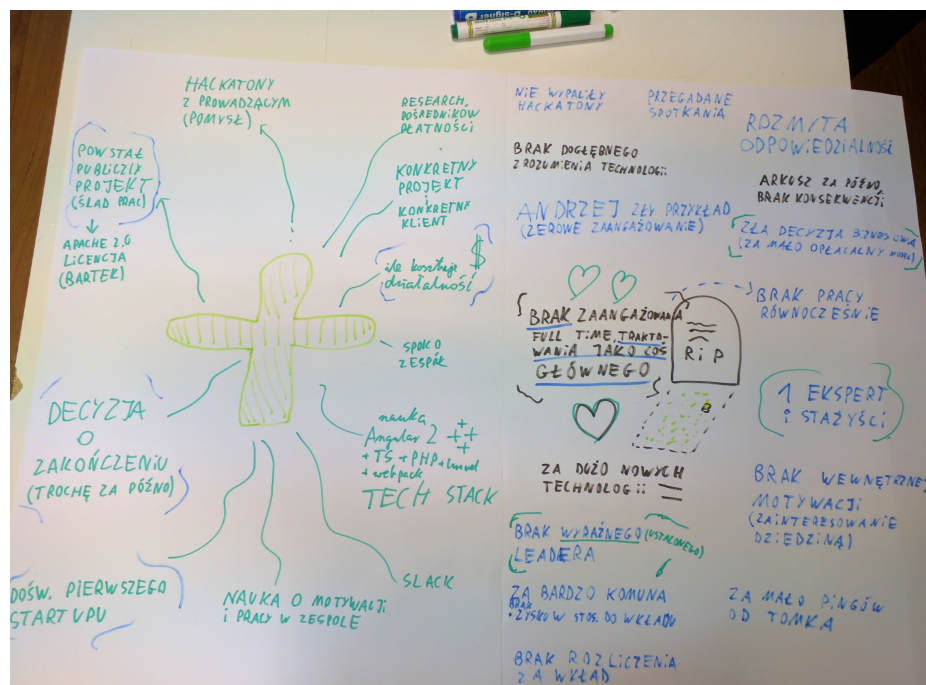


Figure 5: DNCR project summary made collaboratively by the whole team during the meeting when the decision has been made to discontinue the project

- From the very beginning the progress was too slow, it was caused mainly by the team's inexperience with web technologies
- Almost whole project was spent on creating MVP, the team didn't reach Lean Startup's Build-Measure-Learn cycle
- Inappropriate architectural decisions - PHP as backend stack instead of Java, beta Angular 2, focusing on too much polished solution (handling multiple device sizes) when team didn't have experience and it was slowing us down
- Lack of leadership
- Lack of same-place collaboration, remote working didn't work out with inexperienced team
- No consequences for mediocre performance - underperformers dragged the whole team's morale down

- Too much focus on future needs, to little focus on simplest solutions
- Need to balance learning and growth effective implementation and functionality growth
- Learning Lean Startup methodology during our project meant we still didn't really understand it and we truly learned it on our own mistakes
- We were not the only team with such problems [23], unfortunately we didn't have that knowledge during our project
- Lack of experience in many startup-related areas leads to great learning, but also, unsurprisingly, lack of good results
- Minimal Viable Product is a great idea our team didn't really understand. Building MVP for 5 months means not building it correctly

## 5.1 Study limitations

Generalizability of results of one case study, but it's fine [13]. Do something similar to threats to validity in [34].

Because startup failed quite early, many aspects could not be studied in depth.

## 6 Conclusion

### 6.1 Future work

- Software startup is not only about software, it's also about legal aspects, acquiring funding, marketing - it's still not explored in literature
- Still little synthesized experience report on startups (especially those failed)
- Metrics on tracking progress in early phases of startup (MVP building), before having clients to perform usability tests / cohort analysis and so on.

## List of Figures

1	Schema of DNCR database presents relations between dance school (company), courses, attendees, payments and instructors / administrators. . . . .	21
2	Low fidelity GUI sketch presenting calendar and selected course in single view . . . . .	22
3	High fidelity GUI prototype using Balsamic program, same view as presented in Figure 2 . . . . .	23
4	Actual application in Angular, same view as in Figures 2 and 3. TODO insert actual screenshot later . . . . .	24
5	DNCR project summary made collaboratively by the whole team during the meeting when the decision has been made to discontinue the project . . . . .	27

## References

- [1] Giuseppe Arcidiacono. Comparative research about high failure rate of it projects and opportunities to improve. *PM World Journal*, 6(II), 2017.
- [2] Kent Beck, Mike Beedle, Arie Van Bennekum, Alistair Cockburn, Ward Cunningham, Martin Fowler, James Grenning, Jim Highsmith, Andrew Hunt, Ron Jeffries, et al. The agile manifesto, 2001.
- [3] Ana Paula O Bertholdo, Tiago Silva da Silva, Claudia de O Melo, Fabio Kon, and Milene Selbach Silveira. Agile usability patterns for ucd early stages. In *International Conference of Design, User Experience, and Usability*, pages 33–44. Springer, 2014.
- [4] Ana Paula O Bertholdo, Fabio Kon, and Marco Aur’elio Gerosa. Agile usability patterns for user-centered design final stages. In *International Conference on Human-Computer Interaction*, pages 433–444. Springer, 2016.
- [5] Steve Blank. *The four steps to the epiphany: successful strategies for products that win*. BookBaby, 2013.
- [6] Steve Blank. Why the lean start-up changes everything. *Harvard business review*, 91(5):63–72, 2013.
- [7] Manuel Brhel, Hendrik Meth, Alexander Maedche, and Karl Werder. Exploring principles of user-centered agile software development: A literature review. *Information and Software Technology*, 61:163–181, 2015.
- [8] Tim Brown. Change by design. 2009.
- [9] Lan Cao and Balasubramaniam Ramesh. Agile requirements engineering practices: An empirical study. *IEEE software*, 25(1), 2008.
- [10] Alan Cooper, Robert Reimann, David Cronin, and Christopher Noessel. *About face: the essentials of interaction design*. John Wiley & Sons, 2014.
- [11] Philipp Diebold and Marc Dahlem. Agile practices in practice: a mapping study. In *Proceedings of the 18th International Conference on Evaluation and Assessment in Software Engineering*, page 30. ACM, 2014.
- [12] Mica R Endsley. *Designing for situation awareness: An approach to user-centered design*. CRC press, 2016.
- [13] Bent Flyvbjerg. Five misunderstandings about case-study research. *Qualitative inquiry*, 12(2):219–245, 2006.
- [14] Alfonso Fuggetta and Elisabetta Di Nitto. Software process. In *Proceedings of the on Future of Software Engineering*, pages 1–12. ACM, 2014.

- [15] Carmine Giardino, Xiaofeng Wang, and Pekka Abrahamsson. Why early-stage software startups fail: a behavioral framework. In *International Conference of Software Business*, pages 27–41. Springer, 2014.
- [16] Jeff Gothelf and Josh Seiden. *Lean ux*. 2016.
- [17] Laura Hokkanen and Kaisa Väänänen-Vainio-Mattila. Ux work in startups: current practices and future needs. In *International Conference on Agile Software Development*, pages 81–92. Springer, 2015.
- [18] Gabriela Jurca, Theodore D Hellmann, and Frank Maurer. Integrating agile and user-centered design: a systematic mapping and review of evaluation and validation studies of agile-ux. In *Agile Conference (AGILE), 2014*, pages 24–32. IEEE, 2014.
- [19] Rupinder Kaur and Jyotsna Sengupta. Software process models and analysis on failure of software development projects. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1306.1068*, 2013.
- [20] Laura Klein. *UX for lean startups: Faster, smarter user experience research and design*. ” O’Reilly Media, Inc.”, 2013.
- [21] Craig Larman and Victor R Basili. Iterative and incremental developments. a brief history. *Computer*, 36(6):47–56, 2003.
- [22] Lassi A Liikkanen, Harri Kilpiö, Lauri Svan, and Miko Hiltunen. Lean ux: the next generation of user-centered agile development? In *Proceedings of the 8th Nordic Conference on Human-Computer Interaction: Fun, Fast, Foundational*, pages 1095–1100. ACM, 2014.
- [23] Beverly May. Applying lean startup: An experience report—lean & lean ux by a ux veteran: Lessons learned in creating & launching a complex consumer app. In *Agile Conference (AGILE), 2012*, pages 141–147. IEEE, 2012.
- [24] Version One. 11th annual state of agile development survey, 2017.
- [25] Tina Øvad and Lars Bo Larsen. The prevalence of ux design in agile development processes in industry. In *Agile Conference (AGILE), 2015*, pages 40–49. IEEE, 2015.
- [26] Frauke Paetsch, Armin Eberlein, and Frank Maurer. Requirements engineering and agile software development. In *Enabling Technologies: Infrastructure for Collaborative Enterprises, 2003. WET ICE 2003. Proceedings. Twelfth IEEE International Workshops on*, pages 308–313. IEEE, 2003.
- [27] Nicolò Paternoster, Carmine Giardino, Michael Unterkalmsteiner, Tony Gorschek, and Pekka Abrahamsson. Software development in startup companies: A systematic mapping study. *Information and Software Technology*, 56(10):1200–1218, 2014.



- [28] PMI. Pmi’s pulse of the profession 2017, 2017.
- [29] Mary Poppendieck and Tom Poppendieck. *Lean Software Development: An Agile Toolkit: An Agile Toolkit*. Addison-Wesley, 2003.
- [30] Eric Ries. *The lean startup: How today’s entrepreneurs use continuous innovation to create radically successful businesses*. Crown Business, 2011.
- [31] Frank E Ritter, Gordon D Baxter, and Elizabeth F Churchill. User-centered systems design: a brief history. In *Foundations for designing user-centered systems*, pages 33–54. Springer, 2014.
- [32] Kenneth S Rubin. *Essential Scrum: A practical guide to the most popular Agile process*. Addison-Wesley, 2012.
- [33] Dina Salah, Richard F Paige, and Paul Cairns. A systematic literature review for agile development processes and user centred design integration. In *Proceedings of the 18th international conference on evaluation and assessment in software engineering*, page 5. ACM, 2014.
- [34] Panagiotis Sfetsos, Lefteris Angelis, Ioannis Stamelos, and Pashalis Raptis. Integrating user-centered design practices into agile web development: A case study. In *Information, Intelligence, Systems & Applications (IISA), 2016 7th International Conference on*, pages 1–6. IEEE, 2016.
- [35] Dan Turk, Robert France, and Bernhard Rumpe. Assumptions underlying agile software development processes. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1409.6610*, 2014.
- [36] Dan Turk, Robert France, and Bernhard Rumpe. Limitations of agile software processes. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1409.6600*, 2014.
- [37] Anthony Viviano. The lean ux manifesto: Principle-driven design, 2014.
- [38] Chen Yang, Peng Liang, and Paris Avgeriou. A systematic mapping study on the combination of software architecture and agile development. *Journal of Systems and Software*, 111:157–184, 2016.
- [39] Edward Yourdon. Death march: The complete software developers guide to surviving mission impossible projects. paul, db, 1997.