## Notes on the Software Design Process

- W UCD phases & artifacts
- >>> Organizational models
- >>> Leadership issues
- >> Information architecture

### UI Designer at Involution Studios

Private design studio in Santa Clara

- Previously: frogdesign, Adobe, BEA, Oracle
- Master's in Interaction Design from Carnegie Mellon

### Lecture Overview

- Role/place/function of design in organizations
- Scope of design activity within software development
- UCD process phases and artifacts
- Issues of design leadership
- What is information architecture

#### **Evolution of the Software Development Process** 1. Originally, programmers did it all: Programmers In the early days of the software industry, smart programmers dreamed up useful software, wrote it, Code/Test and even tested it on their own. But as their businesses grew, the software business and software products became more complicated. 2. Managers brought order: Inevitably, professional managers were brought in. Managers Programmers Good product managers understand the market and competitors. They define software products by Code/Test Initiate creating requirements documents. Often, however, requirements are little more than a list of features, and managers find themselves having to give up features in order to meet schedules. 3. Testing and design became separate steps: As the industry matured, testing became a Managers Programmers QA Designers separate discipline and a separate step in the process. In the move from command-line to graphical user "Look initiate . interface, design and usability also became involved in the process, though often only at the end, and often only affecting visual presentation. Today, common **Usability Practitioners** practice includes simultaneous coding and design followed by bug and user testing and then revision. 4. Design must precede the Managers Designers Programmers programming effort: A goal-directed approach to software development Initiate means that all decisions proceed from a formal definition of the user and his or her goals. Definition

Figure 1-1: The evolution of the software development process. Today, design is often an afterthought. It should, instead, happen before any coding or testing begins.

~ Alan Cooper, About Face 2.0

Usability Practitioners

of the user and user goals is the responsibility of

the designer-thus design must precede programming.

### Rational Unified Process

Iterative software development process framework

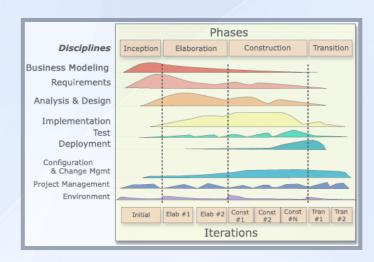
Based on a set of key principles for business-driven development

- 1. Adapt the process
- 2. Balance stakeholder priorities
- 3. Collaborate across teams
- 4. Demonstrate value iteratively
- 5. Elevate the level of abstraction
- 6. Focus continuously on quality

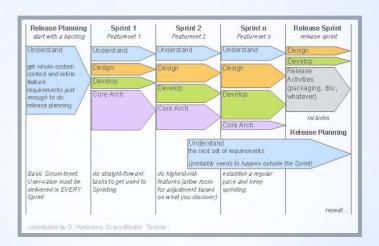
## Agile Programming

Most agile methods attempt to minimize risk by developing software in short iterations, which typically last one to four weeks. Each iteration is like a miniature software project; reaction against waterfall method

Steps; planning, requirements analysis, design, coding, testing, and documentation



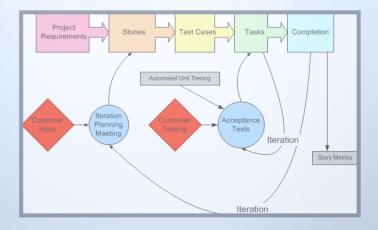
from Wikipedia.org



from Wikipedia.org

## Extreme Programming

XP regards ongoing changes to requirements as a natural, inescapable and desirable aspect of software development projects; they believe that being able to adapt to changing requirements at any point during the project life is a more realistic and better approach



from Wikipedia.org

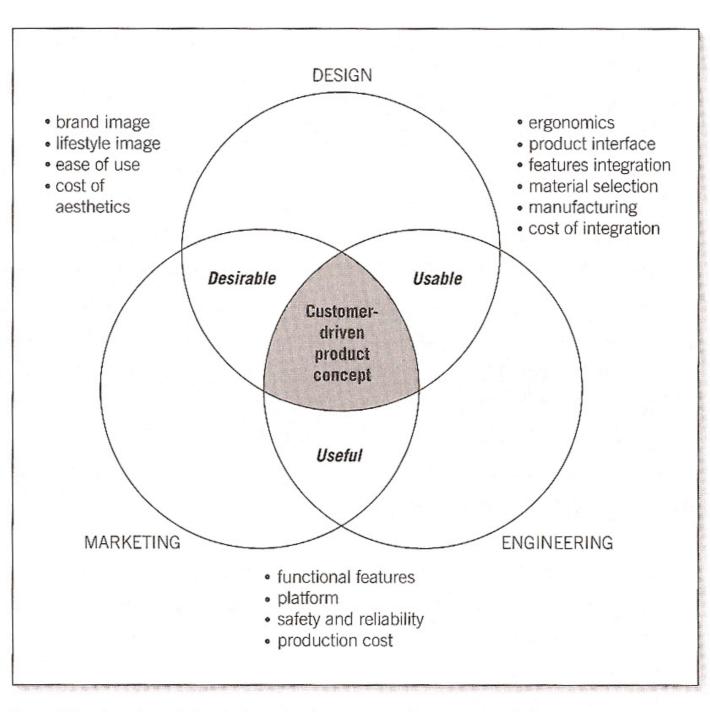


Figure 6.2 Overlap of disciplines leads to value: User-centered iNPD.

~ Cagan/Vogel, Creating Breakthrough Products

Design

user experience

user interface

interaction design prote

prototyping

tech writing

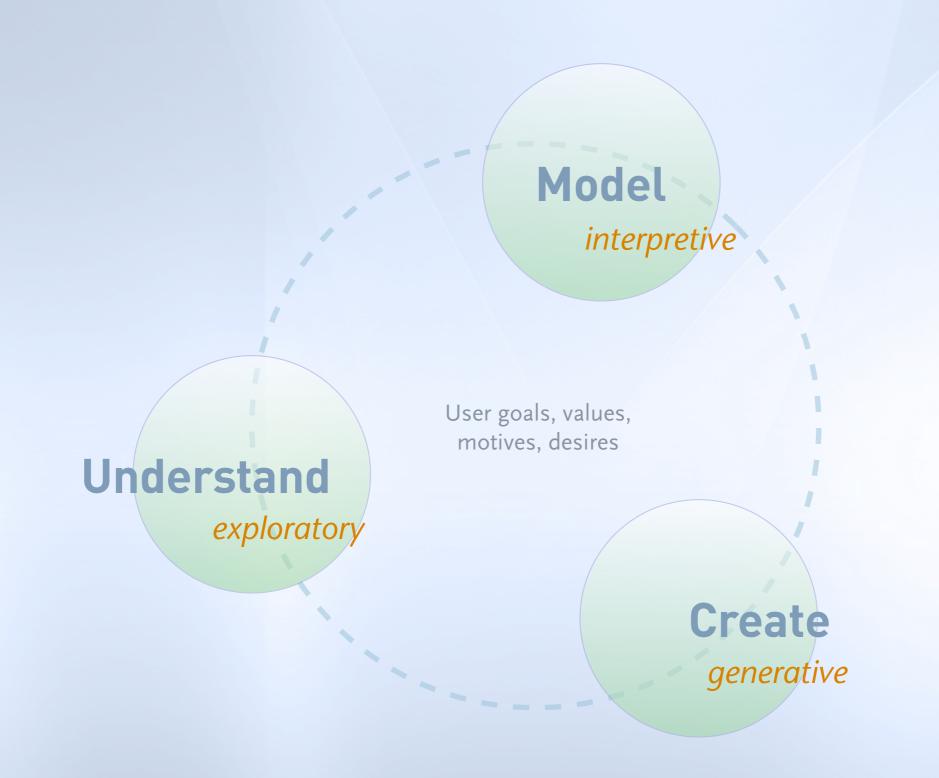
visual design

usability

info design

accessibility

# Design Disciplines



Object Models
Info Architectures
Taskflow Diagrams

User goals, values, motives, desires

### Exploratory

Scenarios
Personas
User Roles
Role/Task Matrix

### Generative

Wireframes Mock-ups Prototypes

## UCD Artifacts/Phases

#### Product Functionality Document

Product: Cash Leveling/Treasury UI Expected Release Version:

Created by: Uday Gajendar Last Updated: 2/13/2003 3:18:00 PM

This document lists all of the functionality throughout an application in all of its components/modules. This information is used to determine the users tasks in an application, why they are done and what their relationships are. It is used in conjunction with the Product Roles document to create the Tasks/Roles Matrix.

#### Layout

#### **Functional Area Name**

Mission Statement clearly defining the purpose of the following functions, their scope and why they are important

#	Priority	Function Name	Description	Other
1	P1	Internal FunctionName External FunctionName Competitor - Competitor Names	What: What does the function do?  Ex. Allows user to enter a user name and password to authenticate to the system.	Person Hours RegCat
			Why: Why does Ex. Creates relationship Product Roles Templa	te

When: When do Ex. At the be

ABC request

Ex. Used

#### Parts

#### Priority

- PO Non negotiable. It isn't a functional product withou
- P1 Critical. Product can initially exist without this feat
- P2 Differentiating feature. May provide significant us P3 - Nice to have.
- Ø Considered but dropped.

#### **Function Name**

The unique identifier by which a task will be known. Best st and Initiate.

Internal FunctionName - The name given in developm External <u>FunctionName</u> — Optional — name given after Competitor's Names - Optional - Competitors names

#### Description

Basic - Text stating what data and actions are require Reason - Optional - Statement if functionality needs of Dependencies - List/Description of other functions rec

#### Other Measures

While not necessarily assisting in the design process the fo Person Hours - Effort

Requirement Categorization - Functional, Usability, Ma Version - If something gets pushed, what version it is

Product: Cash Leveling/Treasury UI Expected Release Version: 1

Created by: Uday Gajendar Last Updated: 11/21/2003 9:15:00 AM

This document details different roles that users will have on the application giving insight into the users background, knowledge and place in an organization.

- Columns should be labeled by the roles primary title. (Ex. Marketing Manager, Field Services Representative, Functional Administrator, End User)
- Put the primary role in the first column and prioritize additional roles to the right
- Add columns for additional roles.

User Questions	Role 1 Role 2
Ex. Marketing Manager, Campaign Manager	Treasury Manager, Treasury Analyst, Cash Management Analyst, Cash Managers (are these the same?)  Some have view-only access to cash position screens and others can initiate transfers—diff roles??
What is a short description of the roles job function?     Ex. Marketing Manager creates and maintains marketing campaigns, is responsible for budget and meeting deadlines.	Optimizes the balances of cash/business accounts
What departments/divisions/units would you expect to find them in?     Ex. Marketing, Sales, Information Systems	Treasury/cash management dept. of the company (USA) or external banking institution (Europe)
What percentage of the users of the application have this role?  Note: The percentages should total 100% across the rows.	
<ol> <li>About how many years of experience would you expect them to have in that position? Is there a minimum?</li> <li>Ex. Min. 6m to 1v. at least 2 years. 3 years</li> </ol>	A B

	minimum?			Α	В	С	D	E	F	G
6.	Ex. Min. 6m to 1y, at least 2 years, 3 years  What is/are the area(s) of domain expertise?  Ex. Marketing, Sales	Banki practic		ID	Sequence	High Level Tasks	Process / Activity	Complexity	Integration	Cash Manage
7.	How much experience would you expect them		2							
	to have in their domain?		3	1a	1	Define Cash Pool Name	Create Cash Pool	С		X
	Ex. None, Several years, At least θy			1ь	1	Define Cash Pool Currency	Create Cash Pool	С		X
	Are there certain domain tasks that you would expect the user to perform that would be relevant to this application?  Ex. Ability to plan marketing campaigns, creating sales orders, making bids			1c	1	Define Cash Pool Type (Notional/Physical)	Create Cash Pool	С		X
			6	1d	1	Assign an investment concentration account (allow the same as fund	Create Cash Pool	С		X
			7	1 e	1	Assign a funding concentration account (allow the same as investmen	Create Cash Pool	С		X
8.			8	2a	1a	Assign a bank account as a sub-account to Cash Pool	Create Cash Pool	С		X
				2ь	1ь	Define minimum target balance	Create Cash Pool	С		X
			10	2c	1ь	Define maximum target balance	Create Cash Pool	С		X
			<sup>t</sup> 11	2d	1ь	Define minimum payment amount (optional)	Create Cash Pool	С		X
			12	2e	1ь	Define maximum receipt amount (optional)	Create Cash Pool	С		X
			13	2f	1ь	Define transfer amount rounding factor (optional)	Create Cash Pool	С		X
			14	2g	1Ь	Define the deal type associated with the transfer and define the deal	Create Cash Pool	С		X
				3a	1a	Assign Cash Pool as a sub-account to another Cash Pool	Create Cash Pool	С		X
			16	3Ь	1ь	Define minimum target balance (for each concentration account)	Create Cash Pool	С		X
			17	3с	1ь	Define maximum target balance (for each concentration account)	Create Cash Pool	С		X
			18	3d	1ь	Define minimum payment amount (optional) (for each concentration ac	Create Cash Pool	С		X
			19	3e	1ь	Define maximum receipt amount (optional) (for each concentration acc	Create Cash Pool	С		X
			20	3f	1ь	Define transfer amount rounding factor (optional) (for each concentra	Create Cash Pool	С		×

Object Models
Info Architectures
Taskflow Diagrams

User goals, values, motives, desires

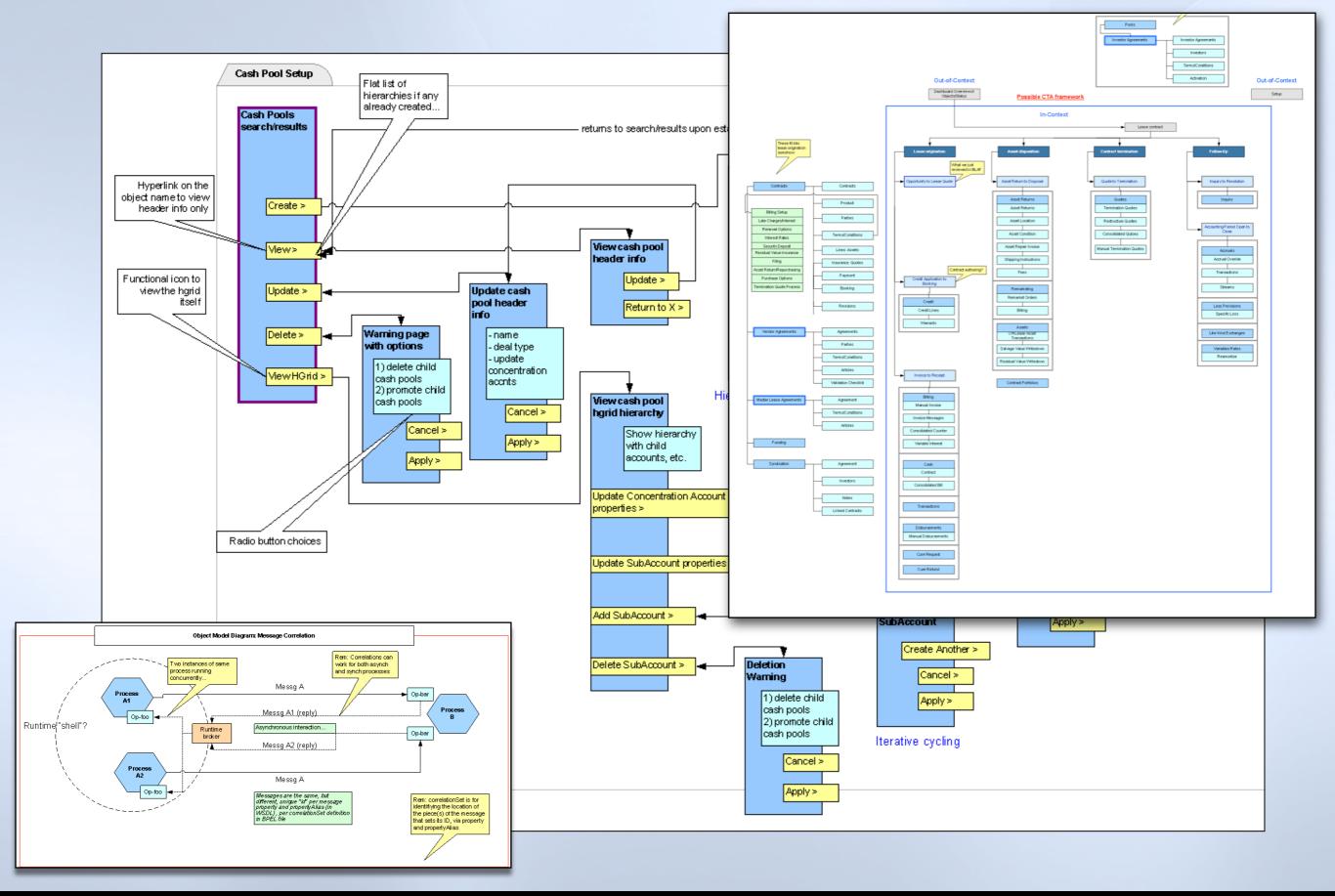
## Exploratory

Scenarios
Personas
User Roles
Role/Task Matrix

### Generative

Wireframes Mock-ups Prototypes

# UCD Artifacts/Phases



Object Models
Info Architectures
Taskflow Diagrams

User goals, values, motives, desires

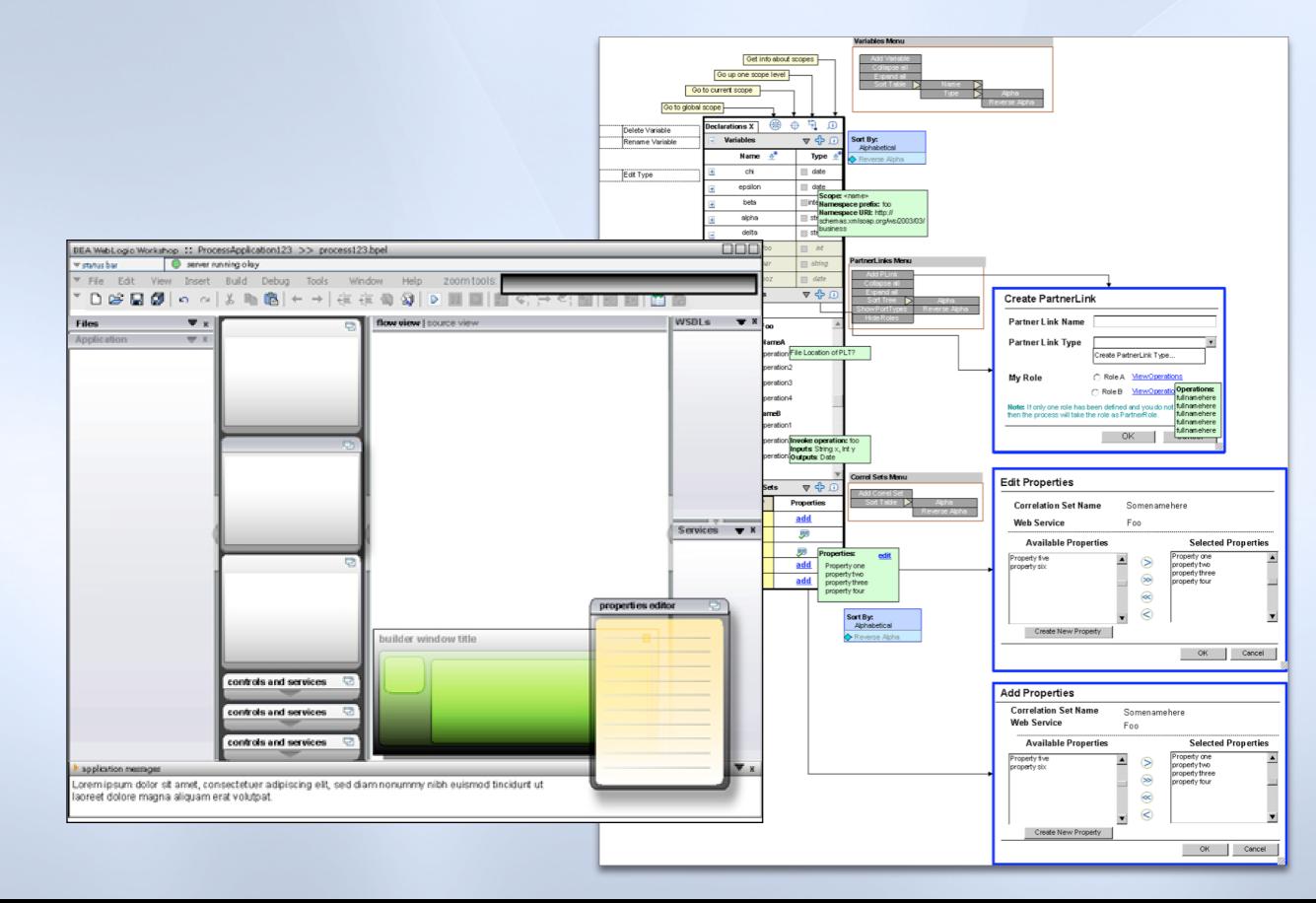
## Exploratory

Scenarios
Personas
User Roles
Role/Task Matrix

### Generative

Wireframes Mock-ups Prototypes

# UCD Artifacts/Phases



## Generative

- Centralized enforcement group
- Advanced concepts "splinter cell"
- Embedded within engineering team
- Centrally managed, BU-funded designers
- Internal consultancy model
- External pay-for-hire agency

## Organizational Models

- Adaptive humanist leader
- Be like ecologists: system of consequences
- Total product lifecycle view of situation
- Ask critical questions
- Persuasive communication/influence
- Hidden dependencies/support group

Designing anything involves satisfying constraints, making choices, containing costs, and accepting compromises.

Henry Petroski

# Leadership Issues

### What is IA?

The art and science of structuring and organizing information environments to help people achieve their goals.

Lou Rosenfeld, Argus Assoc.

IA encompasses all the design and structure from the back-end to through the content to the resulting representation necessary to create an information system useful to end-users.

Vivian Bliss, MS Library

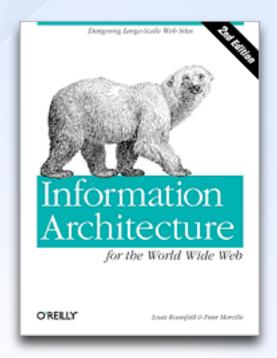
Information architecture is a systematic, question-based process for creating communication products that help users meet their needs.

Thom Haller, Info.design

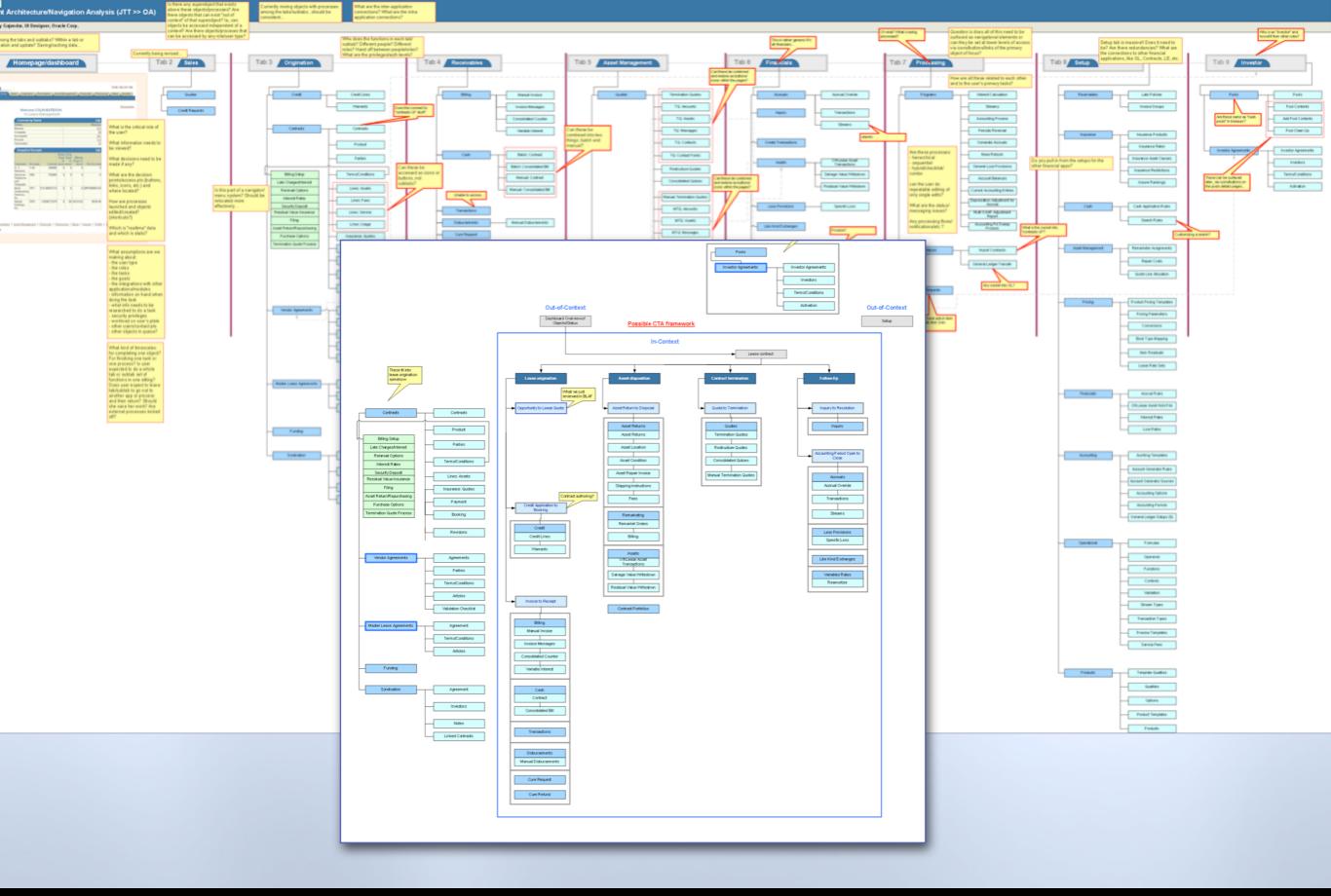
IA is the practice of creating plans that describe the underlying organizational structure for a system of content and interactions.

Steven Ritchey, Sapient

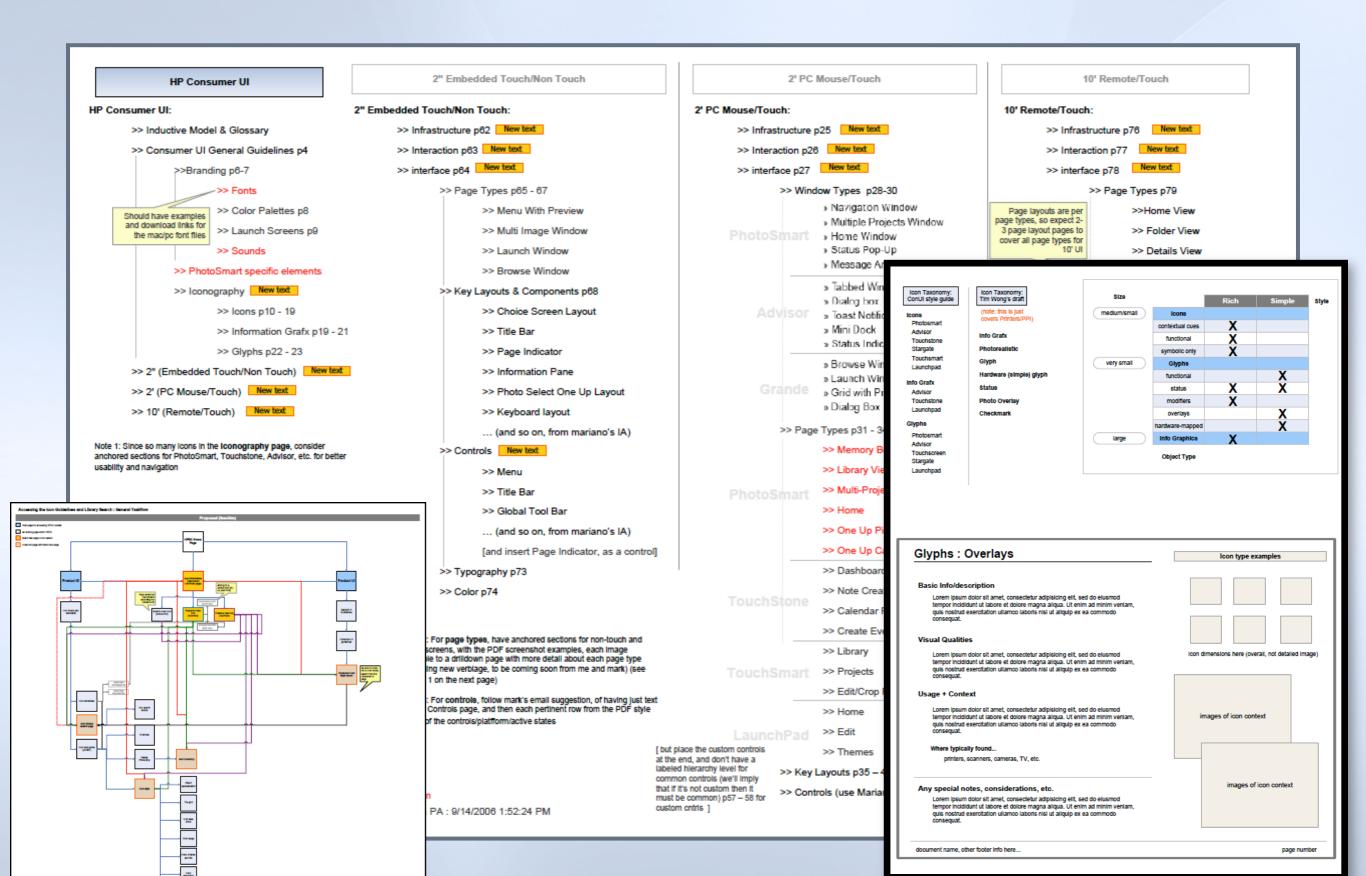
- Application IA: Oracle Financials App
- Intranet IA: Web-based CMS & Style Guide



# Information Architecture



## Oracle Financials



We are searching for some kind of harmony between two intangibles: a form which we have not yet designed and a context which we cannot properly describe.

-- Christopher Alexander

Our guiding principle is that design is neither an intellectual nor a material affair, but simply an integral part of the stuff of life, necessary for everyone in a civilized society.

-- Walter Gropius

