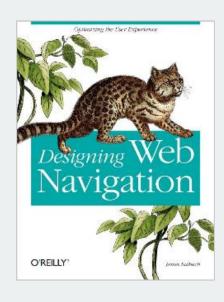
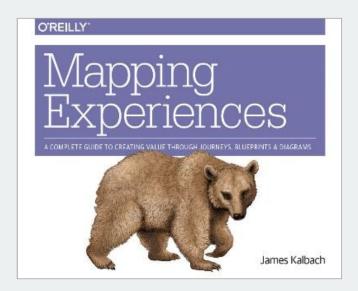
Defining a Core Strategy with the UX Strategy Blueprint

@JimKalbach







AGENDA

14:00	Understanding strategy
15:00	Blueprint exercise
15:45	Break
16:00	Facilitating Strategy
16:45	Communicating strategy & exercise
17:30	Analysis and Planning
17:30	End

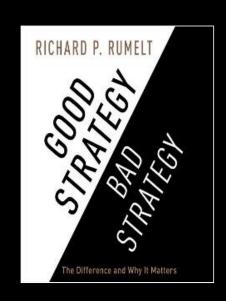
What is strategy?

A strategy is a set of hypotheses about cause and effect....and can be expressed by a sequence of if-then statements.



ROBERT KAPLAN & DAVID NORTON

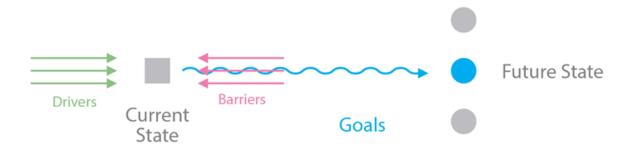
A good strategy honestly
acknowledges the challenges
being faced and provides an
approach to overcoming them.

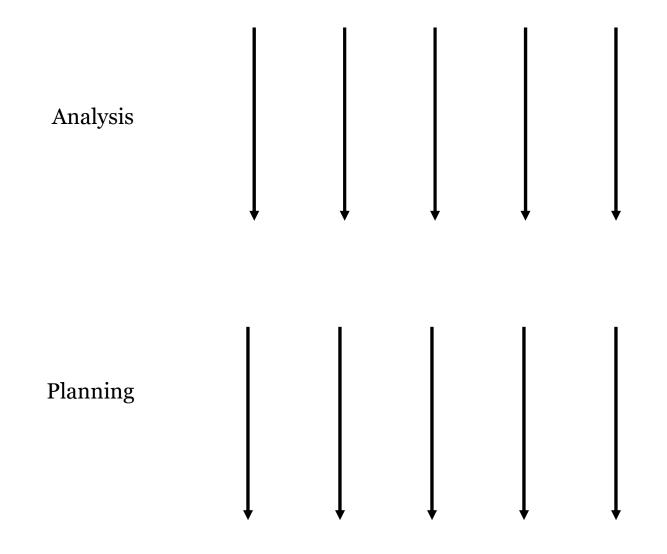


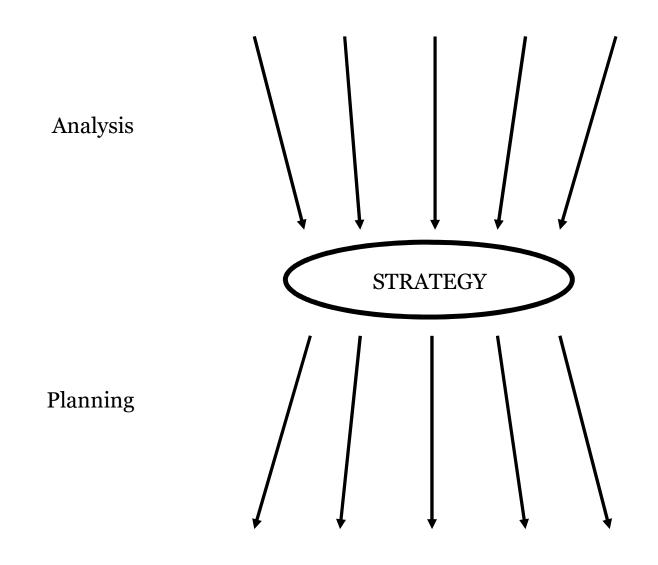
At general management's core is strategy: defining a company's position, making trade-offs, and forging fit among activities ...Strategy renders choices about what not to do as important as the choice about what to do.



MICHAEL PORTER



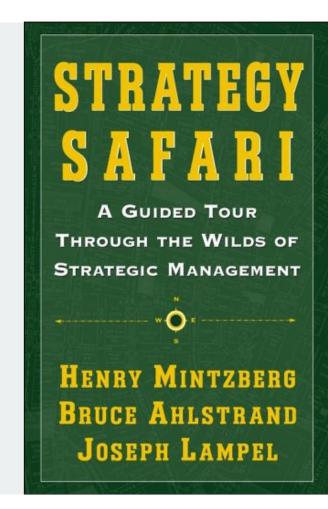




ELEMENTS OF STRATEGY

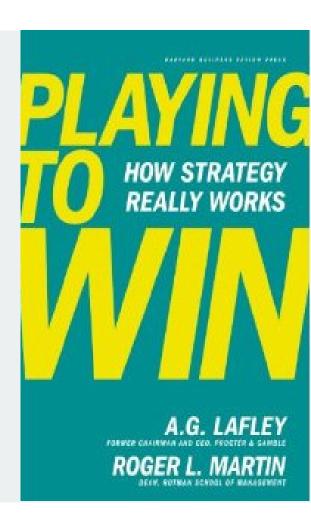
5 Ps OF STRATEGY

- **1. Pattern** Trends from the past
- 2. Position Desired outcome
- **3. Perspective** Philosophy of working
- **4. Ploy** Out-maneuver opposing forces
- **5. Plan** Course of action



5 STRATEGIC QUESTIONS

- 1. What's your winning aspiration?
- 2. Where will you play?
- 3. How will you win?
- 4. What capabilities are needed?
- 5. How will you manage strategy?



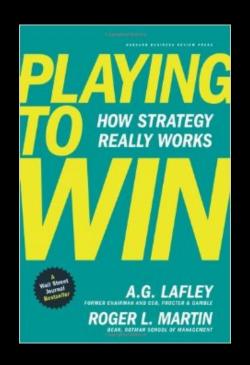
STRATEGIC QUESTIONS

LAFLEY & MARTIN	MINTZBERG	KEY QUESTIONS
	Pattern	What are the key challenges ?
Aspiration	Position	What are your aspirations ?
Playing field	Perspective	What will you focus on?
How to win	Ploy	What are your guiding principles ?
Capabilities	Plan	What types of activities are needed?
Management		How will you measure success?

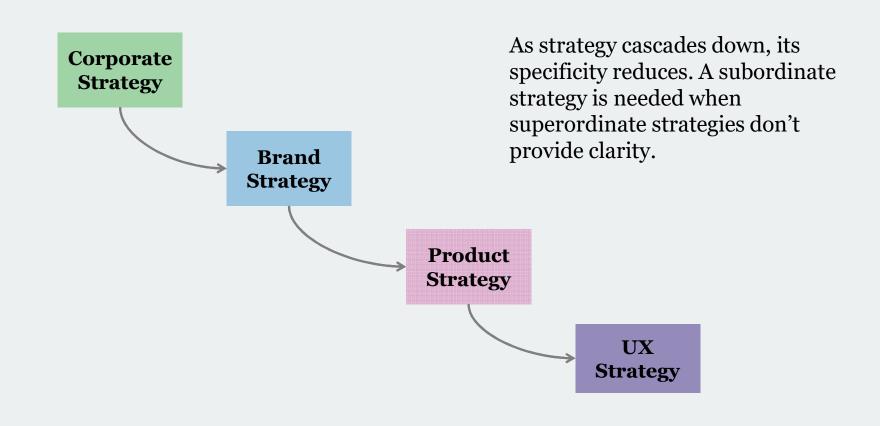
UX STRATEGY

So, what the heck is UX strategy?

But these choices beget more choices in the rest of the organization... Each level in the organization has its own strategic choice cascade.



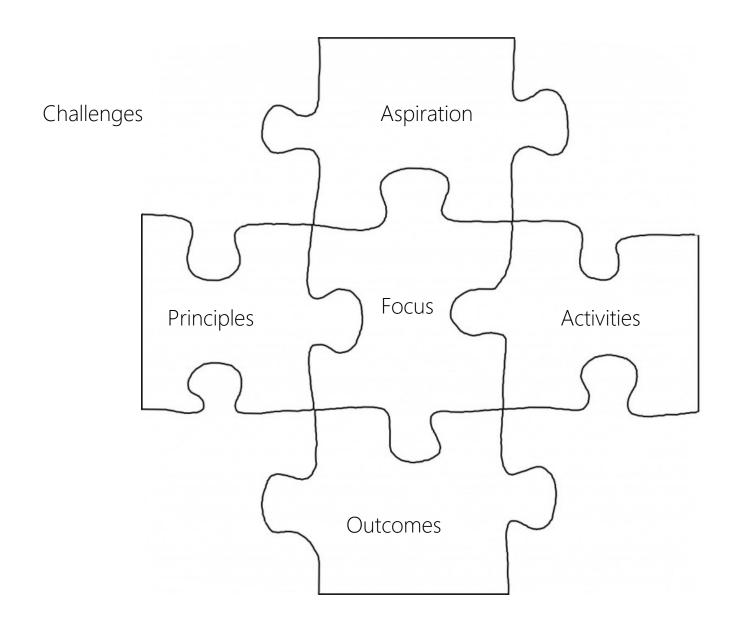
HIERARCHY OF STRATEGY



UX STRATEGY

UX strategy helps the business solve its problems through an interlocking set of choices that coordinates UX activity for a desired experience.

STRATEGY BLUEPRINT



Challenges

What problems are you trying to solve? What obstacles must you overcome?

EXAMPLES Lack of coherency Migration of customers Deteriorating image Internal constraints

Aspirations

What are the ideal desired outcomes? What do you want to achieve?

EXAMPLES Unification of experiences Accelerated adoption Market recognition Transformational impact on users

Focus Areas

What is the scope of the strategy? What will you focus on for the most impact?

TYPES
Users and persona
Regions, languages, cultures
Services and products
User cases and scenarios
Areas of UX (e.g., IA, content)

Guiding Principles

How will you overcome the challenges? What specific mantras will guide teams?

EXAMPLES Particular sequence of activities Approach to persuasion Coordination of touchpoints Differentiation ploy

Activities

What types of activites solve the problems? What capabilities achieve your aspirations?

TYPES
Research methods
Information architecture
Design activities
Prototyping and testing
Best practice and patterns
Skill development
...

Outcomes

What types of measurements will you employ? What metrics will be used to gauge success?

EXAMPLES Increase in user satisfaction (e.g, SUS) Better task completion Higher frequency of use Increased self support

Einstein Media Co.

Worldwide leader in scientific publishing

ELEMENT	BUSINESS STRATEGY
Challenges	Losing customers and revenue due to disruption and slipping market relevance
Aspiration	Reinvent the business to maintain leadership
Focus Areas	GlobalResearch institutionsOnline channelsSocial media
Guiding Principles	Leverage scale and authority to win
Activities	AcquireInnovate business modelRefresh brandBuild expertise in social
Outcomes	↑ Retention ↑ Revenue

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Activities

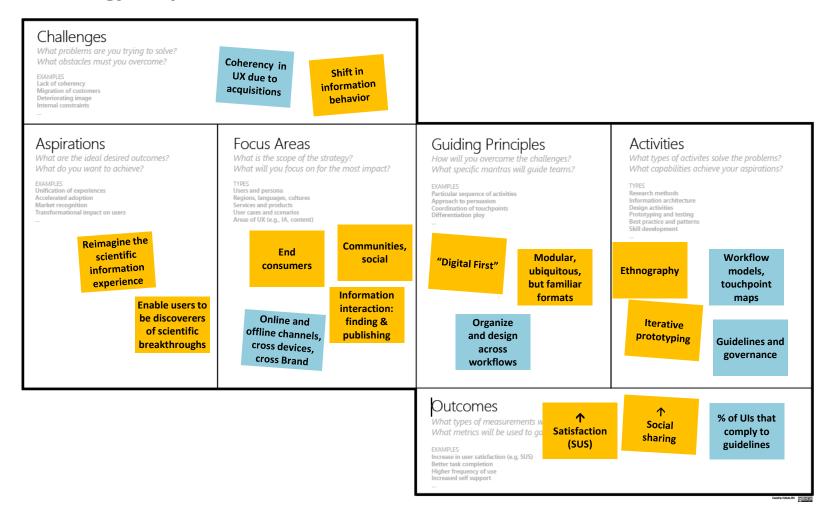
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Challenges

What problems are you trying to solve? What obstacles must you overcome?

EXAMPLES Lack of coherency Migration of customers Deteriorating image Internal constraints Individuals

Experiences

Process

Aspirations

What are the ideal desired outcomes? What do you want to achieve?

EXAMPLES Unification of experiences Accelerated adoption Market recognition

Desired experience and impact on users' lives

Focus Areas

What is the scope of the strategy?
What will you focus on for the most impact?

TYPES
Users and persona
Regions, languages, cultures
Services and products
User cases and scenarios
Areas of UX (e.g., IA, content)

- Users
- Geographies
- Experiences
- Areas of UX

Guiding Principles

How will you overcome the challenges? What specific mantras will quide teams?

EXAMPLES

Particular sequence of activities Approach to persuasion Coordination of touchpoints Differentiation ploy

> Mantras, Memorable set of imperatives to the team

Activities

What types of activites solve the problems? What capabilities achieve your aspirations?

TYPES

Research methods Information architecture Design activities Prototyping and testing Best practice and patterns Skill development

Types of activities needed to complete strategy

Outcomes

What types of measurements wi What metrics will be used to gai

EXAMPLE

Increase in user satisfaction (e.g, SUS) Better task completion Higher frequency of use Increased self support Measurable results

TYPES OF CHALLENGES

1

Individuals

Adoption

Engagement

Persuasion

Friction

2

Experience

Coherency

Modernization

Innovation

3

Process (internal)

Efficiency

Effectiveness

New methods

Political

ASPIRATION

What is the impact you aspire to have on people to transform their behaviors, experiences and lives?

FOCUS AREAS

1. USERS	Segments Needs, behaviors Workflows Skill levels: average vs extreme users
2. Geography	Countries Languages Cultures
3. Experiences	Websites, Software Devices, Hardware Service touchpoints Cross channel
4. Aspects of UX	IA IxD Visual Design Content Effectiveness, efficiency, control, learnability, memorability Also: Interruptibility, shareability, glanceability, findability,

Picking focus areas is about making decisions on trade-offs in advance.

PRINCIPLES

- Single words or short phase
- Imperatives to the team
- Easy to remember and repeat
- Pneumonics

What mantras will guide the team?

EXAMPLE: MILITARY

B	BASIC RULES OF COMBAT		
TYPE	RULE		
1	SECURE		
l	Use cover and concealment		
	Establish local security/recon		
2	MOVE		
	Establish moving element/move		
	to position of advantage		
	Gain and maintain initiative		
3	SHOOT		
	Establish base of fire/mutual		
	support		
	Kill/suppress enemy		
4	COMMUNICATE		
	Inform everyone/tell soldiers what		
	you expect		
5	SUSTAIN		
	Keep fight going/care for soldiers		

EXAMPLE

	Speed Bump"	"Guard Rail"	Safety Net"
PURPOSE	Interrupt users and grab their attention to communicate PI changes	Remind users of PI behavioral changes, as well as support them in their tasks on the site	Catch users who miss and and and support deeper understanding of PI
WHEN	Upfront, immediate; At the beginning of key flows for both buyers and sellers.	Constantly visible throughout flows; Associated with payment information and options	Constant, but in background; This communication call also appear contextually at relevant moments
HOW	Loud and clear, full page messages (or a majority of the page width), interstitials	Consistent, repetitive and embedded near call to action, in particular near payment information and interaction	Varies; examples include "Learn more" hubs and tips in M2M
WHAT	Announcement of a change, instructions as to actions to take, and the benefits of PI	Direct instructions to the user and confirmation of correct actions, as well as some benefits	Detailed descriptions of the PI process or specific aspects of it; Can also include contextual instructions and FAQs

ACTIVITIES

What are the TYPES of tasks you will carry out?

- Ethnography
- Personas
- Journey mapping
- Wireframing
- Prototyping
- Design exploration
- Pattern, style guides

- Research
- Lean UX
- Beta testing
- Rapid prototyping
- Benchmarking
- Analytics
- •

OUTCOMES

Align to business outcomes

- 1. Increase revenue
- 2. Decrease cost
- 3. Increase new business
- 4. Increase existing business
- 5. Increase shareholder value

= Growth

EXAMPLE OUTCOMES

Deliver a high quality user experience that:

- Improves customer satisfaction by 25%
- Increases active usage by a factor of 2
- Drive preference: 80% of users select the new solution

Maintain consistency across touchpoints

- 80% of UIs pass a "consistency check"
- Optimize our design processes
 - Shorten design time by 25%

UX Strategy Blueprint

Challenges

What problems are you trying to solve? What obstacles must you overcome?

EXAMPLES Lack of coherency Migration of customers Deteriorating image Internal constraints

Aspirations

What are the ideal desired outcomes? What do you want to achieve?

EXAMPLES Uniffication of experiences Accelerated adoption Market recognition Transformational impact on users

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Differentiation ploy

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Design activities
Prototyping and testing
Best practice and patterns
Skill development

Outcomes

What types of measurements will you employ? What metrics will be used to gauge success?

EXAMPLES Increase in user satisfaction (e.g. SUS) Better task completion Higher frequency of use Increased self support

EXERCISE 2 – DEFINE CORE UX STRATEGY

In groups

- 1. Refer to the scenario
- 2. On the UX Strategy Blueprint, record key points for each element of the UX strategy.
 - Write down a few keywords or phrase for each that reflect a viable approach.
- 3. Skip elements that are unknown or make assumptions as needed.

FACILITATING STRATEGY

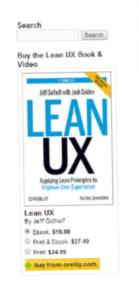




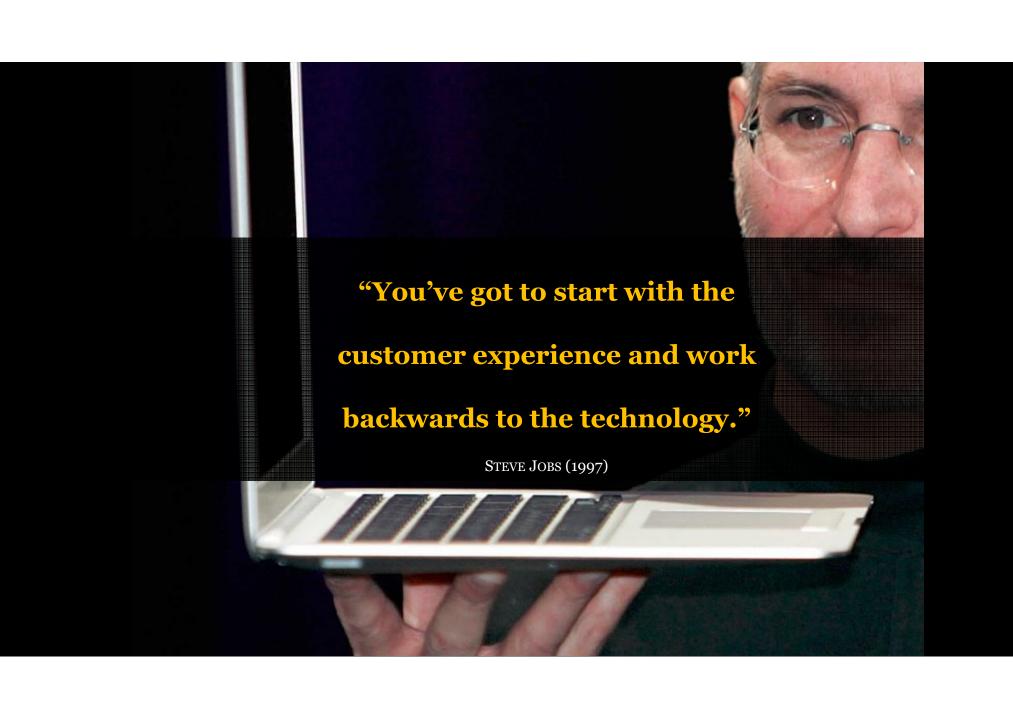
2013 saw a lot of discussion around the topic of UX Strategy. In fact, there was at least one conference on the topic and a string of articles. However, all of this activity around a topic doesn't actually mean it exists.

The 800lb gorille in the room (image courtesy of Shutterstock)

The reality is that there is no such thing as UX strategy. There is only product strategy.







Forbes



Steve Denning Contributor

FOLLOW

EADERSHIP 2/28/2014 @ 11:08AM | 5,675 views

Why Building A Better Mousetrap Doesn't Work Anymore

+ Comment Now + Follow Comments

Once upon a time, you could succeed in business by building a better mousetrap—a product that was better than your competitors. Yesterday, you could succeed by building a better

Today, you need to build a better ecosystem that continues to be perceived as better and that somehow generates revenue in a world where customers expect things to be free.

"In 2011, Consumer Reports proclaimed the Nook the best ereader in the land, saying it surpassed the Kindle in just about every way.... Things haven't played out well since... with its recent reductions in e-reader staff, the Nook's end looks nigh."

Mr. Manjoo goes on to explain the how smart customers think:

WHY UX STRATEGY

- 1. Shift in business
- 2. Ecosystem design
- 3. "Air sandwich"

An Air Sandwich is a strategy that
has a clear vision and future
direction on the top layer, day-to-day
action on the bottom, and virtually
nothing in the middle—no meaty key
decisions that connect the two layers.

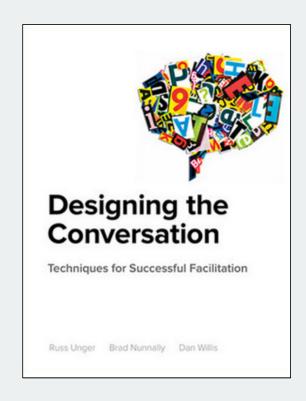


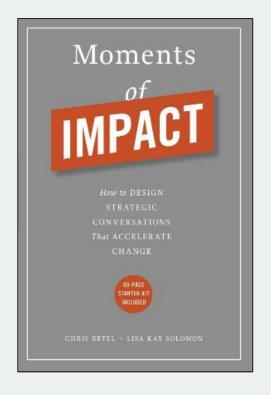
NILOFER MERCHANT

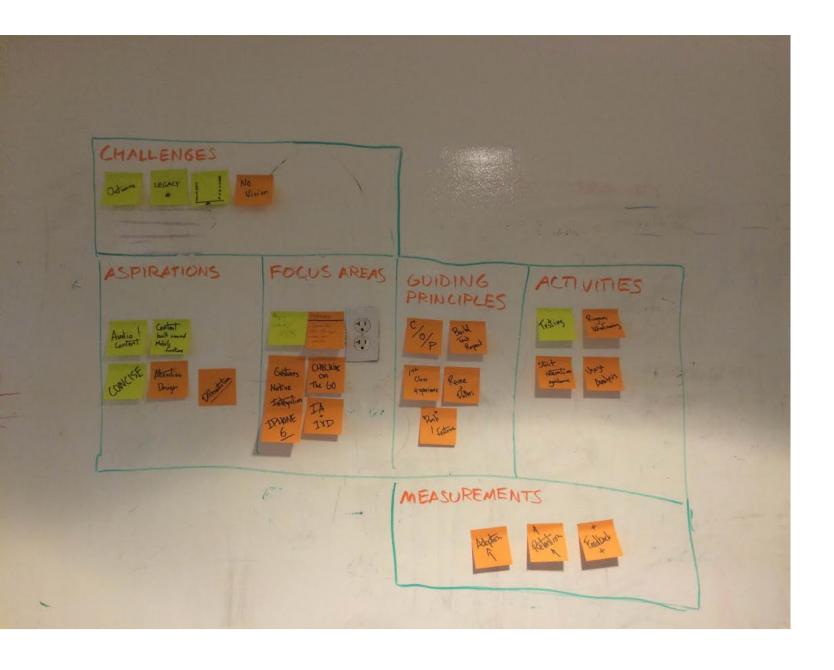
WHY UX STRATEGY

- 1. Shift in business
- 2. Ecosystem design
- 3. "Air sandwich"
- 4. Large org with dependencies
- 5. Migrations and acquisitions

STRATEGIC CONVERSATIONS





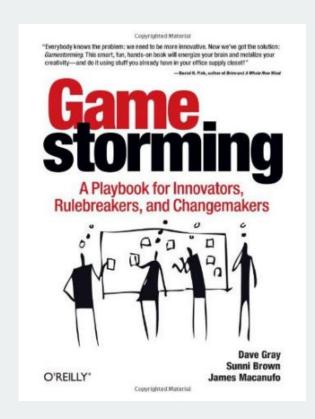


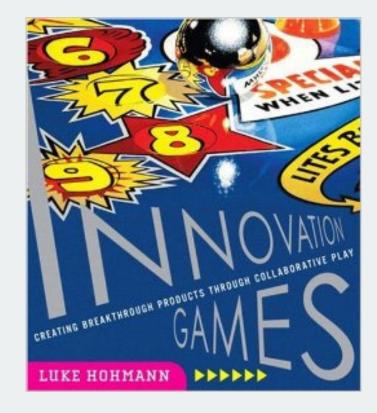
Will Miner,
Director of UX
2U Inc



George Kordas

ENGAGE





UX Strategy Blueprint

Challenges What problems are you trying to solve? What obstacles must you overcome? EXAMPLES Lack of coherency Migration of customers Deteriorating image Internal constraints Aspirations What are the ideal desired outcomes? What do you want to achieve? EXAMPLES Unification of experiences Sailboat Focus Areas What is the scope of the strategy? What will you focus on for the most impact? TYPES Users and persona Users and persona

EXAMPLES Unification of experiences Accelerated adoption Market recognition Transformational impact on users

The Ask

TYPES
Users and persona
Regions, languages, cultures
Services and products
User cases and scenarios
Areas of UX (e.g., IA, content)

What's on your radar? **Guiding Principles**

How will you overcome the challenges? What specific mantras will guide teams?

EXAMPLES Particular sequence of activities Approach to persuasion Coordination of touchpoints Differentiation ploy

4 Ps

Activities

What types of activites solve the problems? What capabilities achieve your aspirations?

TYPES
Research methods
Information architecture
Design activities
Prototyping and testing
Best practice and patterns
Skill development

Method Cards

Outcomes

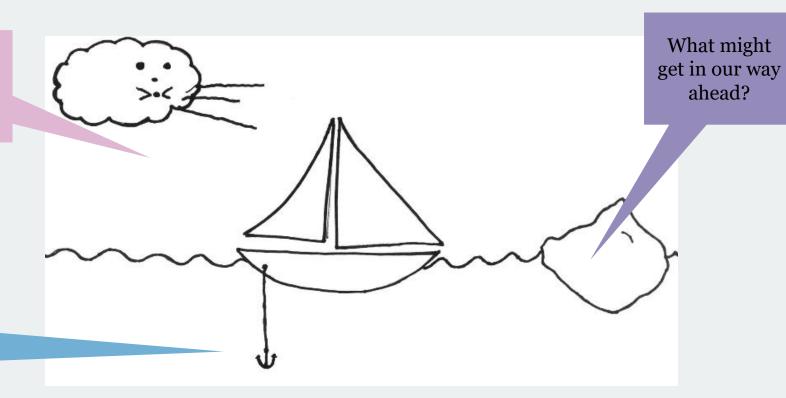
What types of measurements wi What metrics will be used to gai

EXAMPLES Increase in user satisfaction (e.g, SUS) Better task completion

Higher frequency of use Increased self support Pirate Metrics

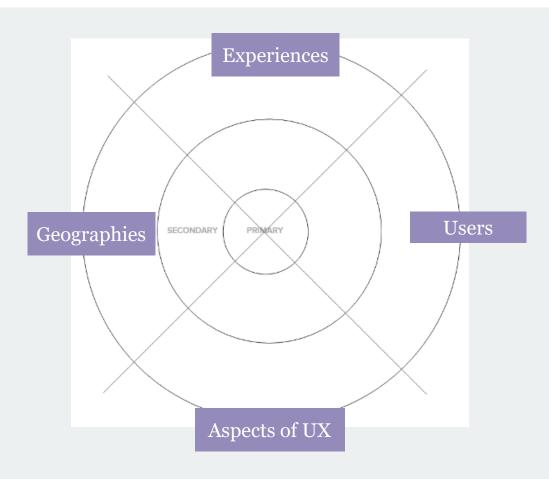
CHALLENGES: SAILBOAT

What would make us go faster?



What's holding us back now?

FOCUS AREAS: WHAT'S ON YOUR RADAR?



- 1. Define the key areas of concern
- 2. Brainstorm examples and aspects for each
- 3. Prioritize by primary, secondary, tertiary

PRINCIPLES: 4 Ps

In marketing, the 4 Ps describe the key factors to consider

- Product
- Price
- Promotion
- Place (distribution)

Find a letter than can be used for 3-5 words defining your mantras

ACTIVITIES: METHOD CARDS



Methodkit.com

OUTCOMES: PIRATE METRICS

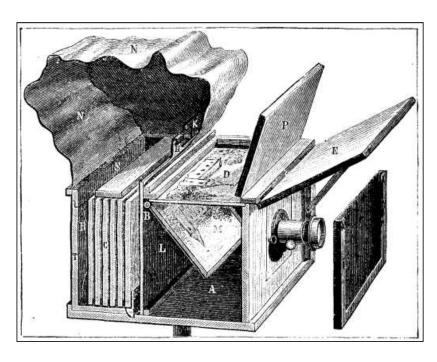


- 1. Brainstorm each individually
- 2. Consolidate across the group
- 3. Prioritize and select most important

Acquisition Activation Retention Referral Revenue

ASPIRATIONS

The Ask



circa 1886

Scientific American Supplement, No. 530, February 27, 1886 "A NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS"

This apparatus consists of a box containing a camera, A, and a frame, C, containing the desired number of plates, each held in a small frame of black Bristol board. The camera contains a mirror, M, which pivots upon an axis and is maneuvered by the extreme bottom, B. This mirror stops at an angle of 45° , and sends the image coming from the objective to the horizontal plate, D, at the upper part of the camera. The image thus reflected is righted upon this plate.

As the objective is of short focus, every object situated beyond a distance of three yards from the apparatus is in focus. In exceptional cases, where the operator might be nearer the object to be photographed, the focusing would be done by means of the rack of the objective. The latter can also slide up and down, so that the apparatus need not be inclined when buildings or high trees are being photographed. The door, E, performs the role of a shade. When the apparatus has been fixed upon its tripod and properly directed, all the operator has to do is to close the door, P, and raise the mirror, M, by turning the button, B, and then expose the plate. The sensitized plates are introduced into the apparatus through the door, I, and are always brought automatically to the focus of the objective through the pressure of the springs, R. The shutter of the frame, B, opens through a hook, H, with in the pocket, N. After exposure, each plate is lifted by means of the extractor, K, into the pocket, whence it is taken by hand and introduced through a slit, S, behind the springs, R, and the other plates that the frame contains. All these operations are performed in the interior of the pocket, N, through the impermeable, triple fabric of which no light can enter.

An automatic marker shows the number of plates exposed. When the operations are finished, the objective is put back in the interior of the camera, the doors, P and E, are closed, and the pocket is rolled up. The apparatus is thus hermetically closed, and, containing all the accessories, forms one of the most practical of systems for the itinerant photographer.—La Nature.

THE KODAK CAMERA.

"You press the button, -

- - - we do the rest."

The only camera that anybody can use without instructions. Send for the Primer, free.

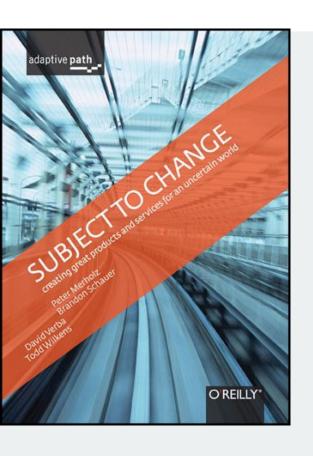
The Kodak is for sale by all Photo stock dealers.

The Eastman Dry Plate and Film Co.,

Price \$25.00-Loaded for 100 Pictures.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

A full line Eastman's goods always in stock at LOEBER BROS,, 111 Nassau Street, New York.

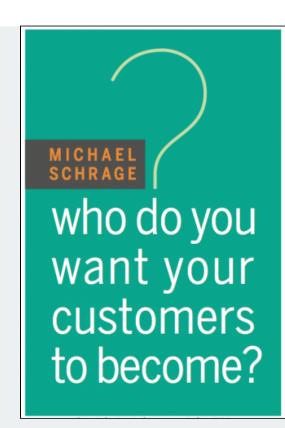


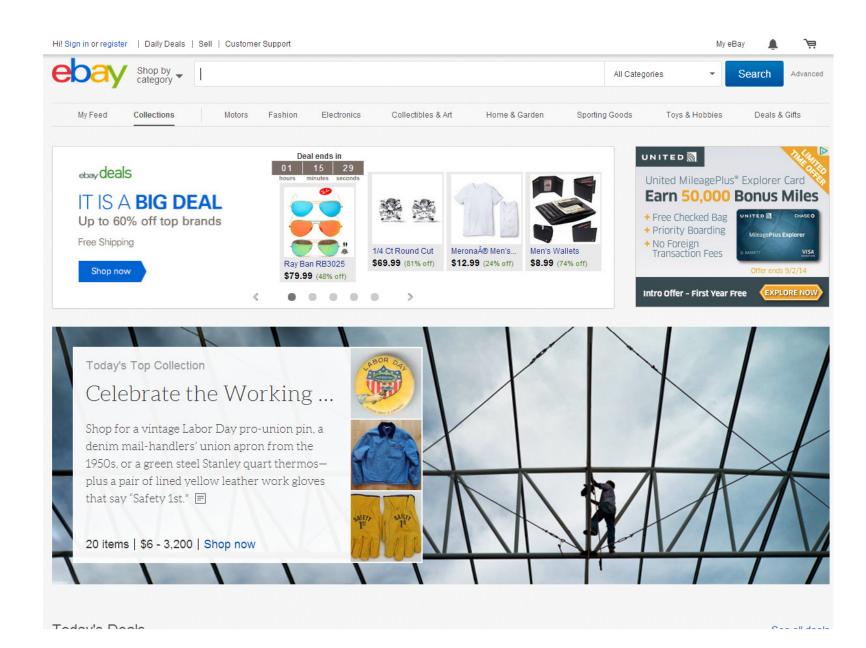
[EASTMAN] recognized that his roll film could lead to a revolution if he focused on the experience he wanted to deliver, an experience captured in his advertising slogan, "You press the button, we do the rest."

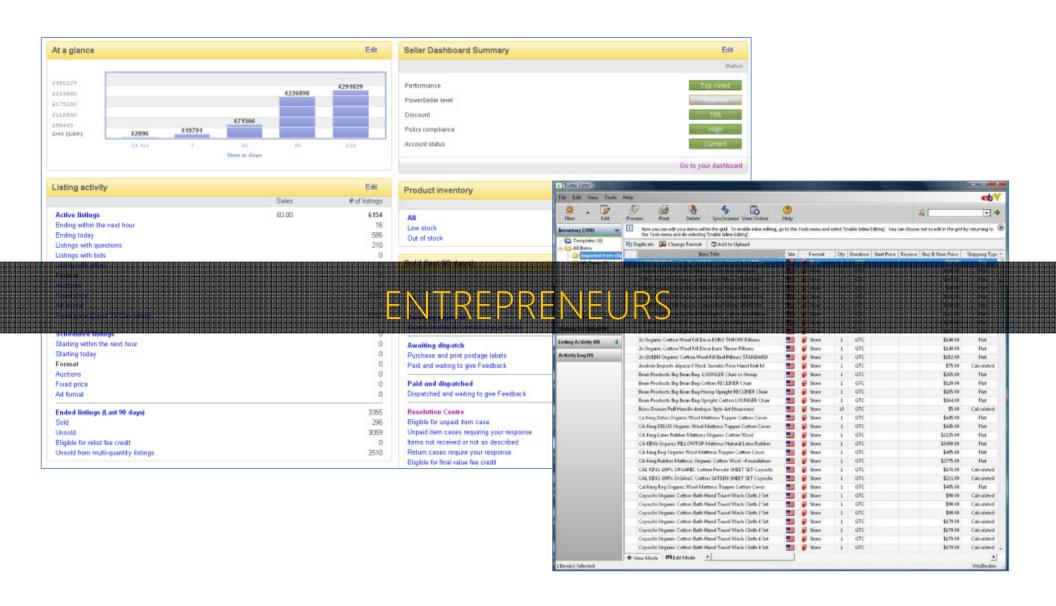


THE ASK

Solutions that merely please, serve, meet the needs/specs, or delight customers don't go far enough. They represent yesterday's marketing and design paradigms. They misunderstand innovation's real impact – transforming customers.









Who does Google ask us to become?

Kodak = Camera

eBay = Trading Platform

Google = Search Engine > Expert Researchers

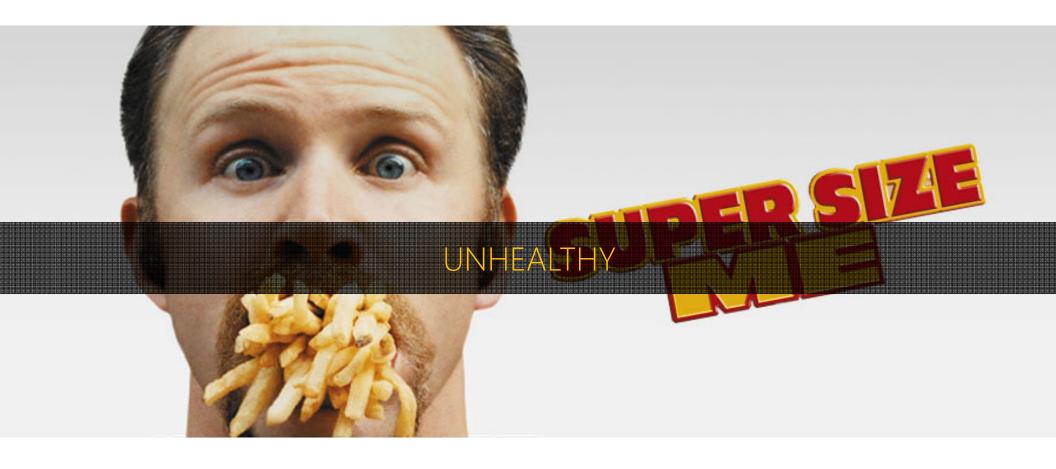
> Photographers

> Entrepreneurs









Kodak = Camera > Photographers

eBay = Trading Platform > Entrepreneurs

Google = Search Engine > Expert Researchers

but...

Segway = New Vehicle > Weirdo on Scooter

Super Size = Value for Money > Unhealthy person

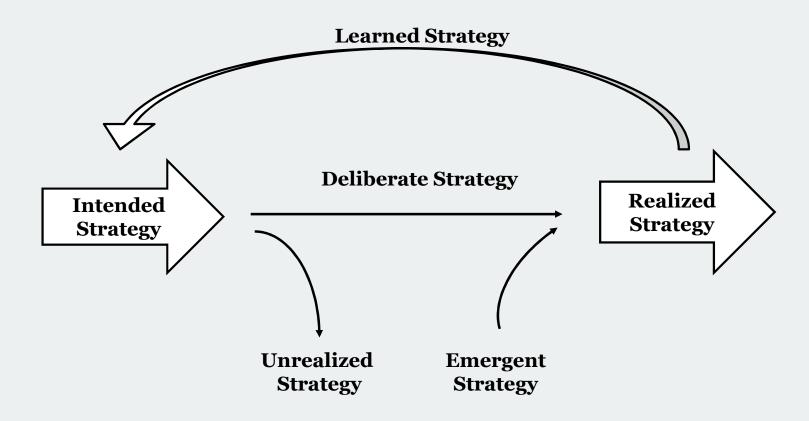
EXERCISE - FACILITATION

In groups

1. For your scenario, try to answer the question, Who do you want your customers to become?

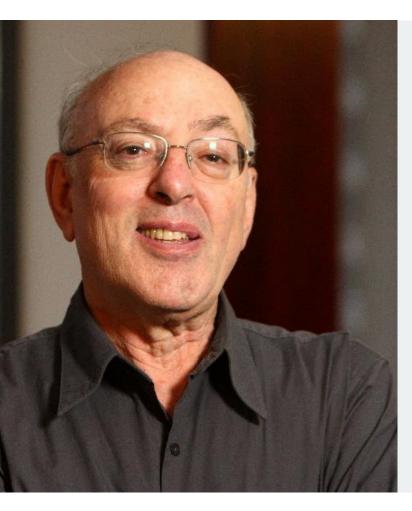
COMMUNICATING STRATEGY

DELIBERATE V EMERGENT STRATEGY



Minzberg & Waters. "Of Strategies Deliberate and Emergent" (1985)

STRATEGIC LEARNING



"Defining strategy as intended and conceiving it as deliberate, as has traditionally been done, effectively precludes the notion of strategic learning. Once the intentions have been set, attention is riveted on realizing them, not on adapting them. Messages from the environment tend to get blocked out. Adding the concept of emergent strategy...opens the process of strategy making up to the notion of learning."

Minzberg & Waters. "Of Strategies Deliberate and Emergent" (1985)

"Everybody has a plan until they get punched in the face".



STAYING ON TRACK

Your Name

1. Enter scores (0-10) and comments in the cells with colored backgrounds.

ID	UX Principles & Brand	Jim	Sue	Joe	Paul		
Z1							
	Integrate seamlessly.	5	4	7	5	5.3	4 to 7 = 3
Z2							
	Wow users.	5	6	5	4	5.0	4 to 6 = 2
Z3							
	Focus on the content.	6	5	7	3	5.3	3 to 7 = 4
Z4	Project a consistent, unique						
	identity.	6	4	8	8	6.5	4 to 8 = 4
Z5							
	Work hard to make it simple.	7	8	9	6	7.5	6 to 9 = 3
Z6							
	Highlight differentiators.	7	6	7	8	7.0	6 to 8 = 2
Z 7	Incorporate nuances of natural						
	communication.	6	7	9		7.3	6 to 9 = 3
Z8							
70	Facilitate best practice.	5	5	7		5.7	5 to 7 = 2
Z9							
	Reflect brand values.	7	6	7	6	6.5	6 to 7 = 1
	AVERAGE SCORE	6	6	7	6	6.2	







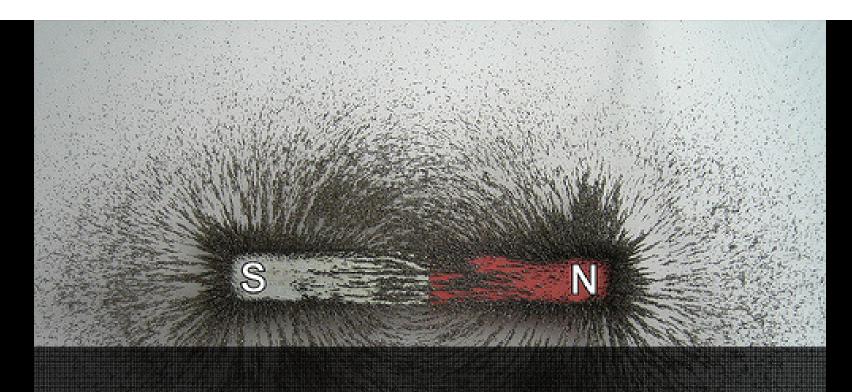












It's a dirty little secret: most executives cannot articulate the objective, scope, and advantage of their business in a simple statement. If they can't, neither can anyone else.

COMMUNICATING STRATEGY

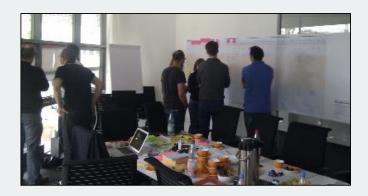
- 1. Discuss
- 2. Diagram
- 3. Document
- 4. Illustrate

Multiple forms and repetition are essential

1. DISCUSS

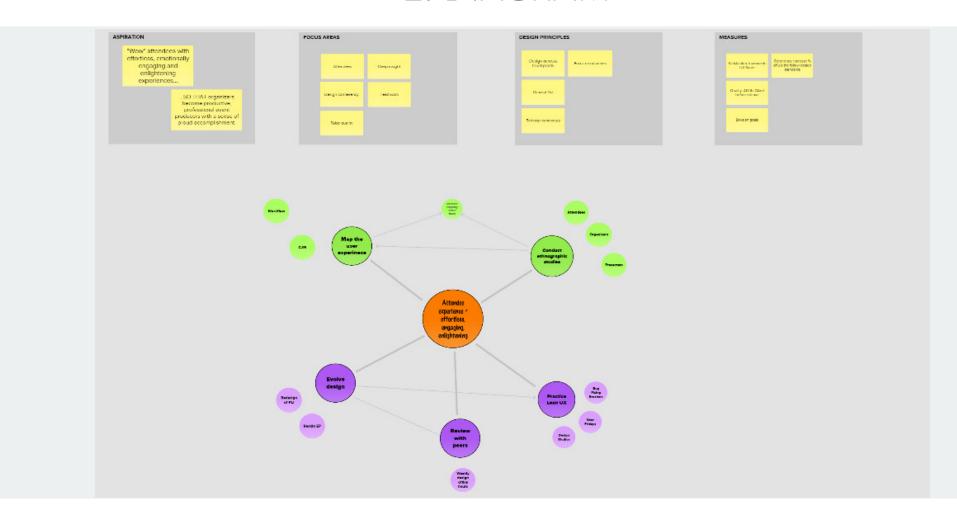
- Workshops with mix of stakeholders
- Conduct planned exercises
- Lead discussions and make decisions

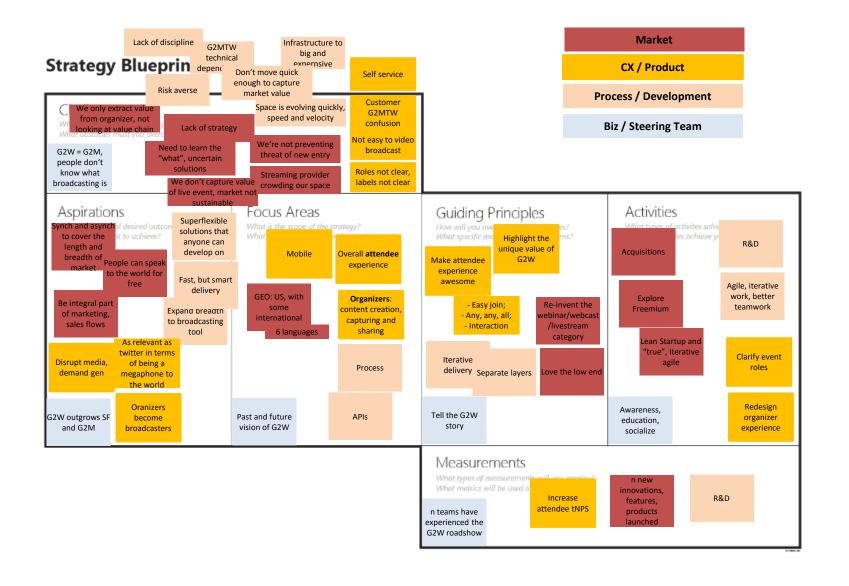






2. DIAGRAM





3. DOCUMENT

Compile and document elements (~2 pages)

Einstein Media Co. UX Strategy

EMC has consistently led the scientific publishing industry worldwide for nearly a century. In recent times, our customer base has dropped due to disruption from low-end players with social-media-driven solutions: scientists are increasingly finding and publishing information on open platforms. Leveraging its scale and authority, EMC seeks to re-invent itself through acquisition and building new capabilities.

This strategy aligns user experience design activity to support the business strategy.

Challenges

- Lack of coherency across touchpoints due to acquisitions
- Fundamental shift in the information behavior of scientists, characterized by social, open sharing

Aspirations

1. We seek to reimagine the scientific information experience by re-architecting content formats to foster not only greater usage and sharing, but to enable scientists to themselves have greater discovery and scientific breakthroughs.

Focus Areas

- The UX strategy focuses on end consumers of scientific information, both authors and
- Moving from offline, print formats to digital formats
- Communities and social media sharing
- Finding scientific and publishing scientific information
- Information interaction independent of format

Guiding Principles

- "Digital first": Create modular, ubiquitous formats that feel familiar
- Design global, act local
- Create teams aligned with workflow and the customer journey, not be function or company

Activities

3. DOCUMENT

	Speed Bump"	"Guard Rail"	Safety Net"
PURPOSE	Interrupt users and grab their attention to communicate PI changes	Remind users of PI behavioral changes, as well as support them in their tasks on the site	Catch users who miss and mand support deeper understanding of PI
WHEN	Upfront, immediate; At the beginning of key flows for both buyers and sellers.	Constantly visible throughout flows; Associated with payment information and options	Constant, but in background; This communication call also appear contextually at relevant moments
HOW	Loud and clear, full page messages (or a majority of the page width), interstitials	Consistent, repetitive and embedded near call to action, in particular near payment information and interaction	Varies; examples include "Learn more" hubs and tips in M2M
WHAT	Announcement of a change, instructions as to actions to take, and the benefits of PI	Direct instructions to the user and confirmation of correct actions, as well as some benefits	Detailed descriptions of the PI process or specific aspects of it; Can also include contextual instructions and FAQs



CUSTOMER SUCCESS

It's everybody's business

We inspire creative teams to become confident problem solving experts from wherever they are.





"Wow" attendees with **effortless**, emotionally **engaging** and **enlightening** experiences *so that* organizers become **productive**, **professional** event producers with a sense of **proud** accomplishment.

UX Aspiration

Focus Areas

- Attendees
- Coherency
- Quality
- Insight
- Teamwork

Design Principles

- Design across touchpoints
- Concept first
- · (Re)design continuously
- Be outcome driven

2015 G2W UX

UX Activities

- Mapping
- Ethnography
- Peer review
- Lean UX + Cadences
- Design evolution

PLAYBOOK



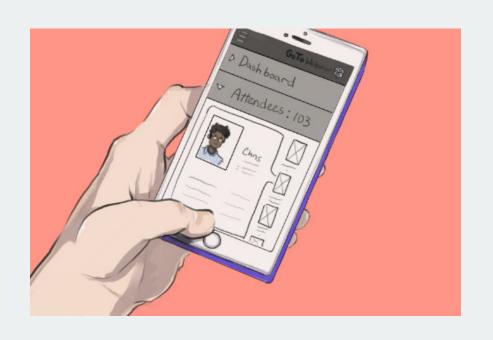
Detail each one of the activities in a playbook for repeating, consistent action.

4. ILLUSTRATE

Create artifacts that embody key elements of your strategy

- Prototypes
- Scenarios
- Storyboards
- Videos

EXAMPLE STORYBOARD





EXAMPLE STORYBOARD



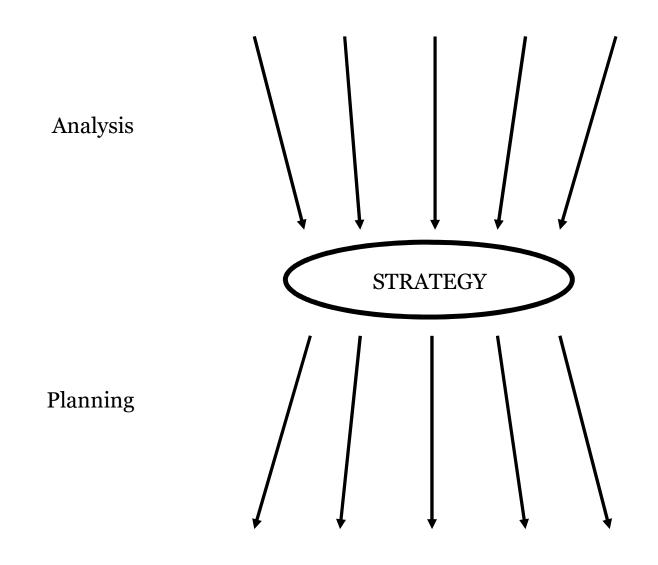


EXERCISE 6: COMMUNICATING

On a single piece of paper, summarize your strategy so far in a diagram to be able to communicate it to others.



ANALYSIS & PLANNING



EXERCISE 4: STRATEGIC ANALYSIS

What are some types of activities you might perform for strategic analysis?

TOOLS

- 1. Ansoff Matrix
- 2. Business Model Canvas
- 3. Experience Mapping
- 4. Strategy Canvas
- 5. Concept Diagrams
- 6. Activity Maps
- 7. Others

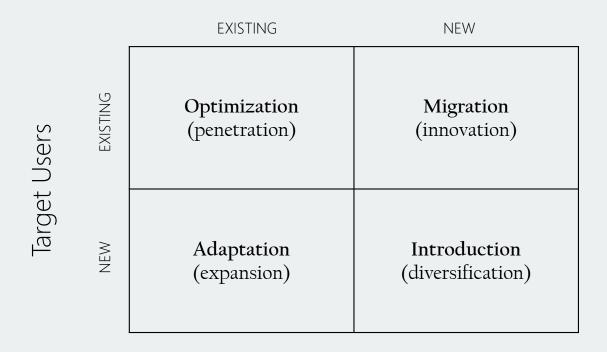
1. TYPES OF GROWTH

Penetration Innovation Expansion Diversification

Ansoff Matrix

TYPES OF UX STRATEGY

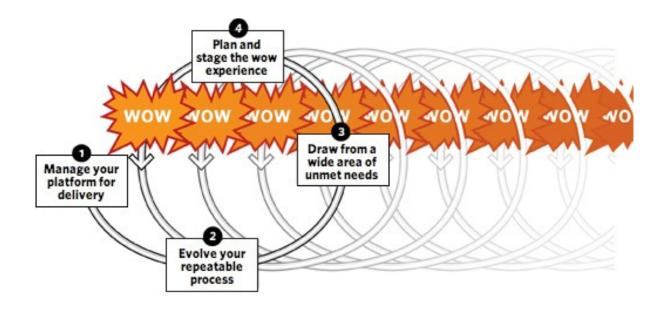
User Experience



TYPES OF UX STRATEGY

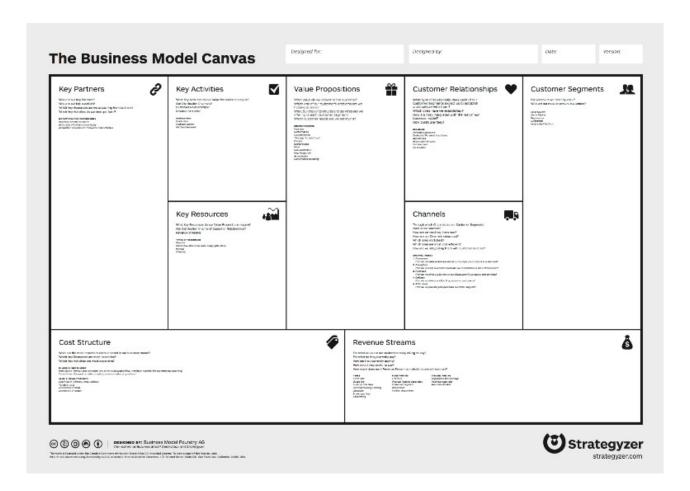
	1. Challenges	2 Aspiration	3. Focus Areas	4. Principles	5. Activities	6. Outcomes
Optimization						
Migration						
Adaptation						
Innovation						

THE LONG WOW

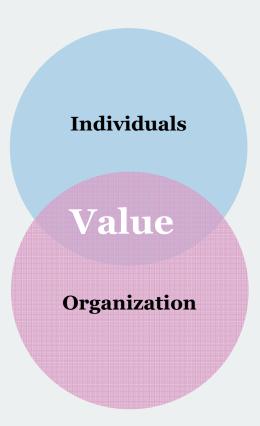


Brandon Schauer "The Long Wow" Adaptive Path Blog (2007)

2. BUSINESS MODEL CANVAS



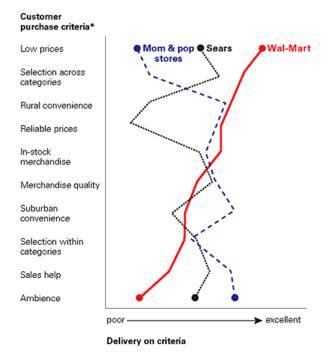
3. MAPPING EXPERIENCES



CUSTOMER JOURNEY MAP

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4. STRATEGY CANVAS



^{*}in approximate order of importance to Wal-Mart's target customer group

Source: Jan Rivkin, Harvard Business School

The Strategy Canvas of the Short Haul Airline Industry High Offerings

W. CHAN KIM & RENEE MAUBORGNE Blue Ocean Strategy (2005)

Seating

Choices

Hub

Connectivity

Friendly

Service

Speed

Frequent

Departures

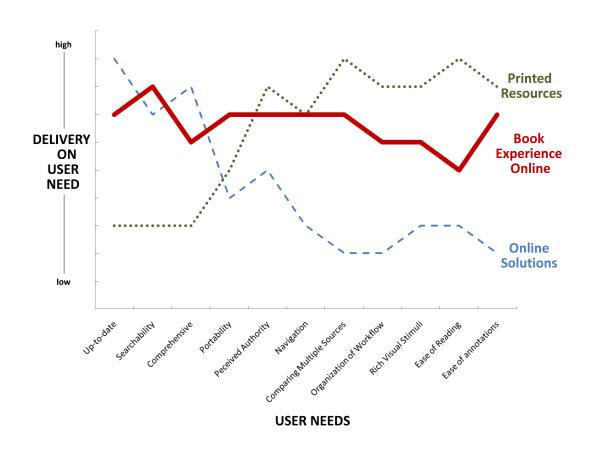
Low

Price

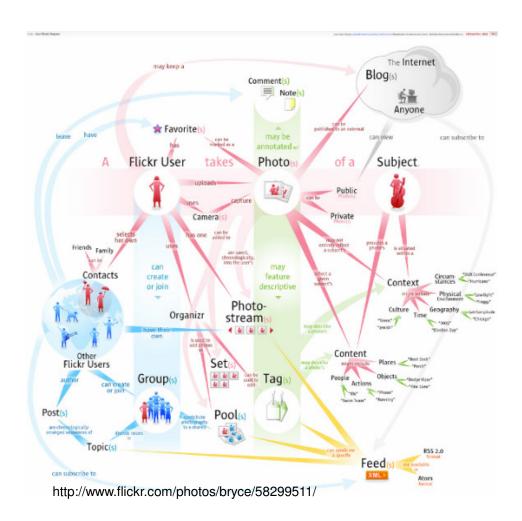
Meals

Lounges

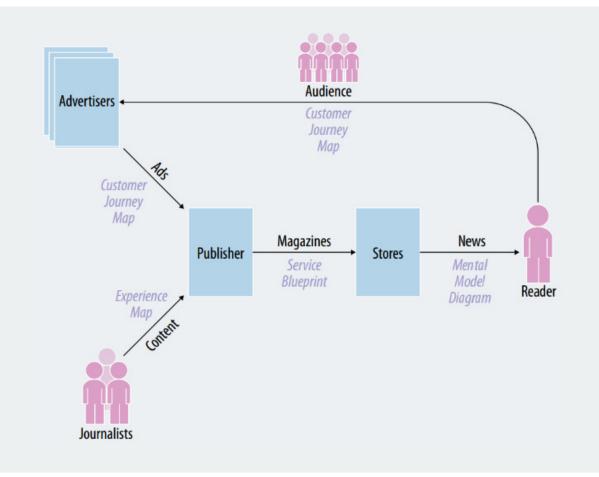
STRATEGY CANVAS FOR UX



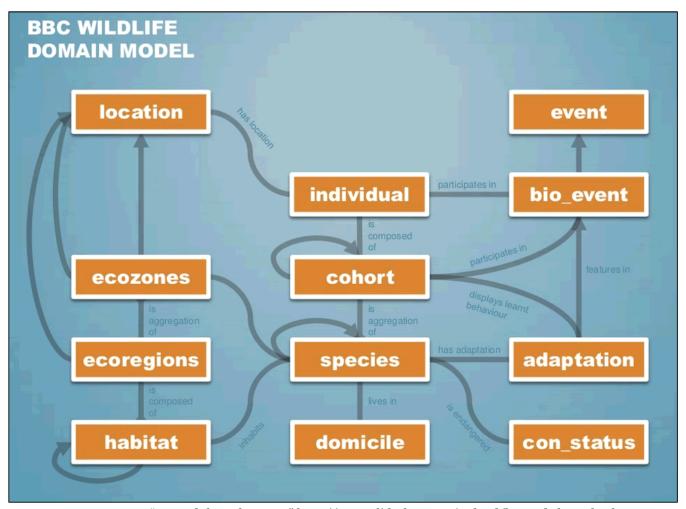
5. CONCEPT DIAGRAMS



CUSTOMER VALUE CHAIN

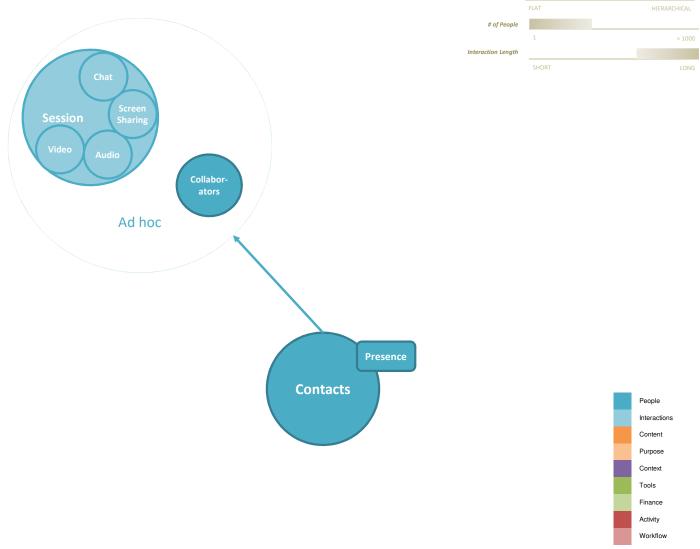


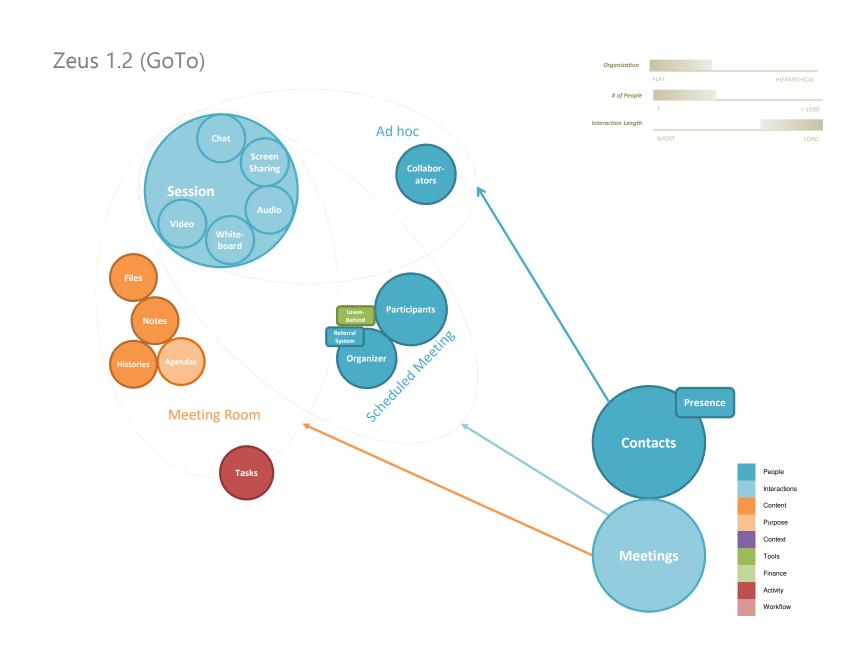
FOCUS AREAS: Domain Model - BBC Wildlife

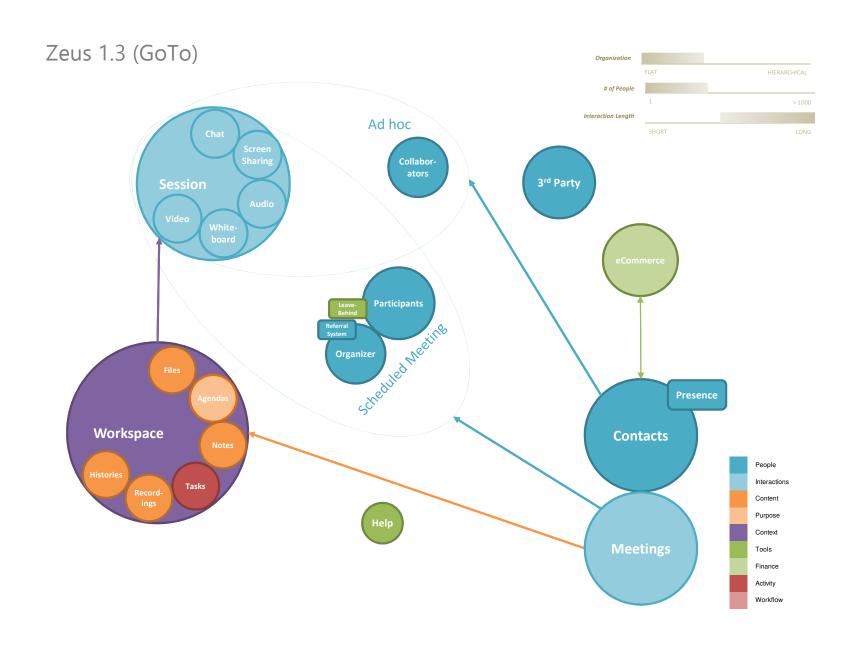


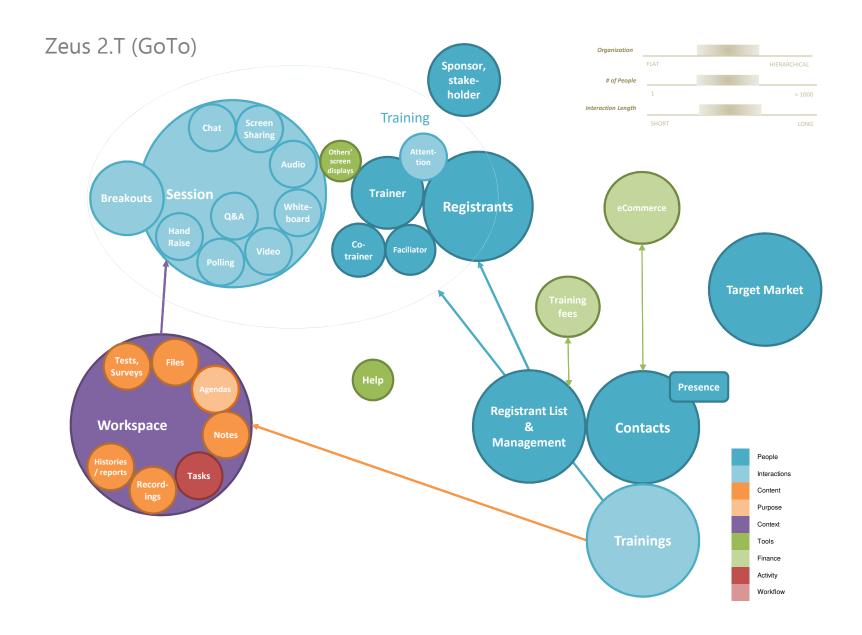
MIKE ATHERTON, "Beyond the Polar Bear." http://www.slideshare.net/reduxd/beyond-the-polar-bear

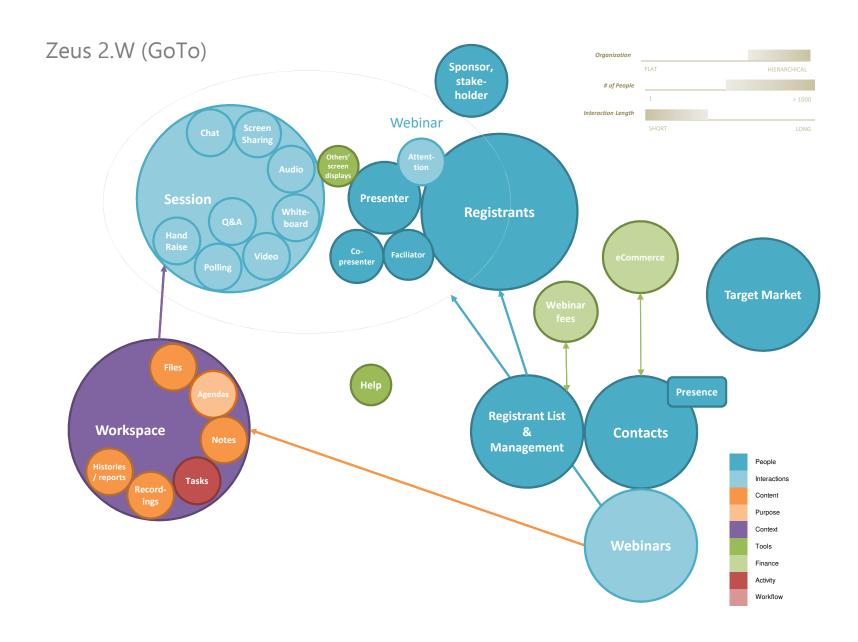
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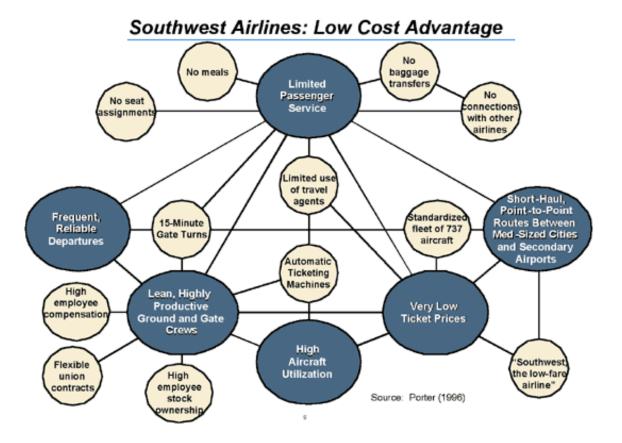






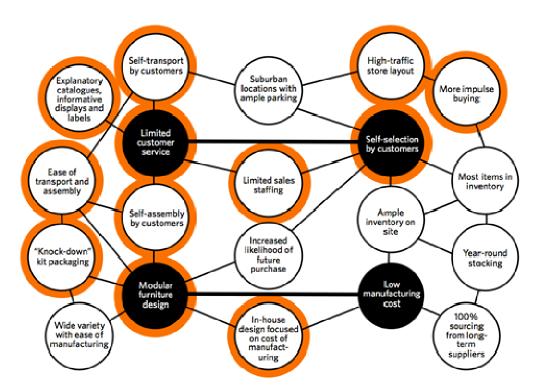


6. ACTIVITY MAP

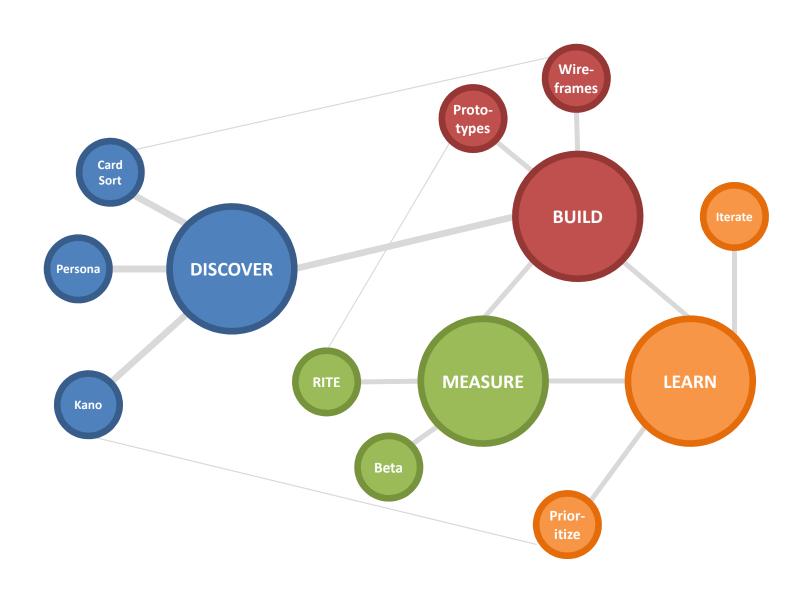


MICHAEL PORTER "What Is Strategy" Harvard Business Review (1996)

EXAMPLE ACTIVITY MAP



IKEA Activity Map: UX Overlay



7. OTHER TECHNIQUES

- 1. Competitor review
- 2. Metric analysis
- 3. Resource assessment
- 4. Budget review

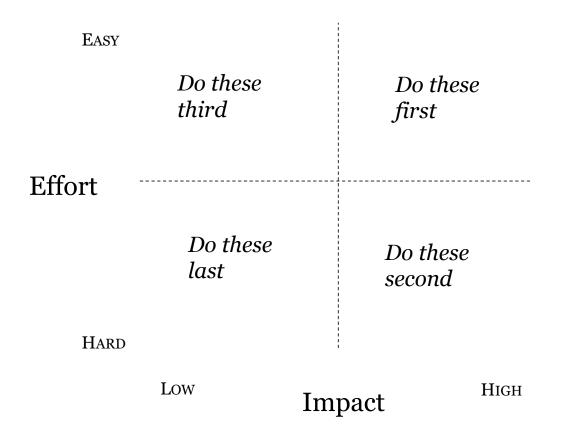
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EXERCISE 5: PLANNING

What are some types of planning you might perform as output of a UX strategy?

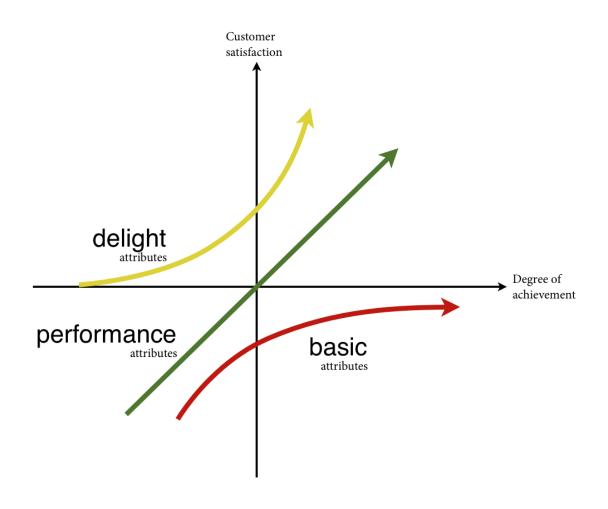
What are some specific examples of each?

PRIORITIZATION

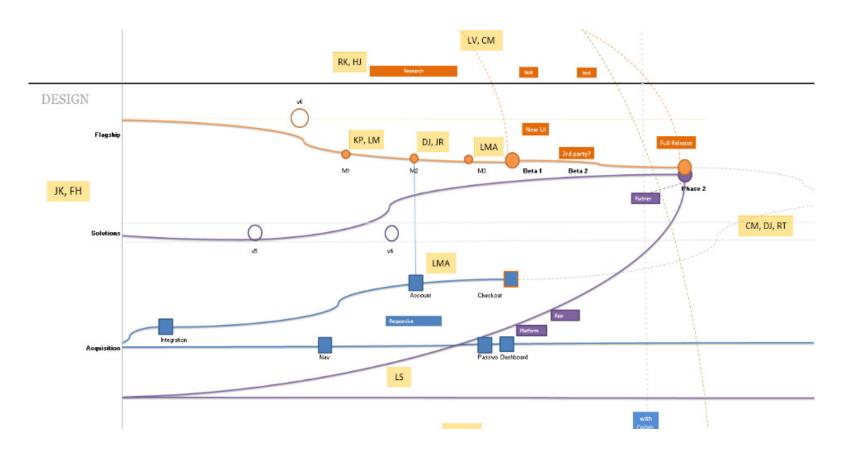




PRIORITIZATION: KANO

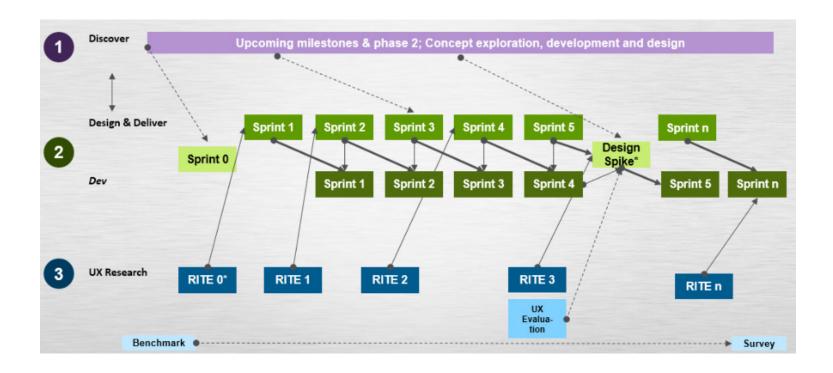


RIVER DIAGRAM



Sequence of event, not a project plan.

PROCESS



Not a project plan (yet)

Danke schön

@JimKalbach