

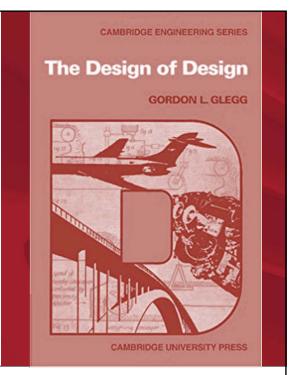


DESIGN LEADERSHIP

The Design of the Problem

The Design of the Designer

The Design of Design



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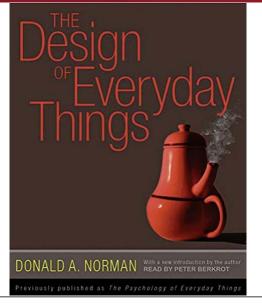
3

Design Excellence is **NOT**?

To understand what something is, it helps to identify what it is not

Exercise (a):

What characterizes bad design?

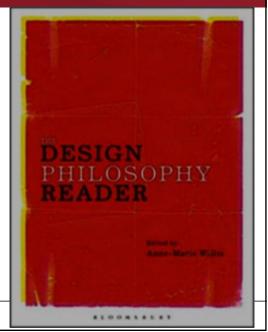


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Design Excellence IS?

Exercise (b):

What characterizes great design?



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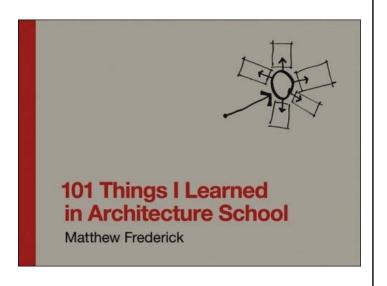
Design Excellence

Excellence is about FIT

- · fit to context, and
- fit to purpose

"Always design a thing by considering it in its next larger context"

— Eliel Saarinen



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О

DESIGN LEADERSHIP

Design Excellence

System Design Matters

Systems

- Emergence
- Properties
- Coherence

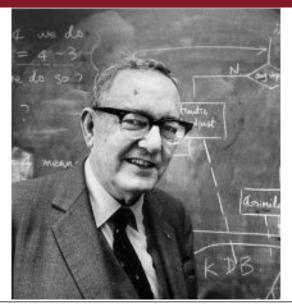
Decisions

- Constraints
- Tradeoffs
- Context

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What is Design?



"The engineer, and more generally the designer, is concerned with how things ought to be - how they ought to be in order to attain goals, and to function."

— Herbert Simon

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What is a System?

"The defining properties of any system, are properties of the whole, which none of the parts have. If you take the system apart, it loses its essential properties"





If Russ Ackoff had given a TED Talk...

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What is a System?



"A system is an interconnected set of elements that is coherently organized in a way that achieves something"

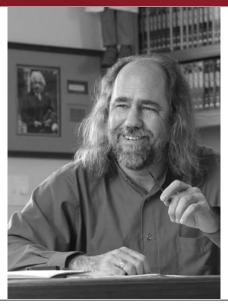
-- Donella Meadows

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What is System Design?

"Architecture represents the significant design decisions that shape a system, where significant is measured by cost of change."

— Grady Booch



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Architecture Decisions

Title: short noun phrase

Context: desired outcomes and the forces at play (probably in tension)

Decision: describes our response to these forces

Status: proposed, accepted, deprecated or superseded

Consequences: describes the resulting context, after applying the decision



Michael Nygard, Documenting
 Architecture Decisions, Nov 2011

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@mtnygard

Decisions Constrain

'Limiting or closing off alternatives is the most common understanding of the term "constraint."'

Alicia Juarrero



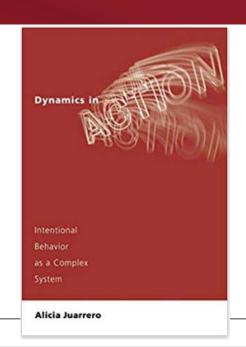
Photo by Will Evans, LeanUX 2015

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Constraints Enable

But if all constraints restricted a thing's degrees of freedom in this way, organisms (whether phylogenetically or developmentally) would progressively do less and less.'

Alicia Juarrero



Constraints Enable

"constraints not only reduce the alternatives — they also create alternatives. Constraints, that is, can also create properties which a component exhibits in virtue of its embeddedness in a system, properties it would otherwise not have."

— Alicia Juarrero"Causality as Contraint"

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ALICIA JUARRERO

CAUSALITY AS CONSTRAINT

INTRODUCTION

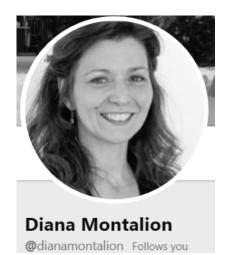
Suppose you are trying to arrange furniture you already own in your new house. Fash piece of furniture has some weak constraints associated with it. For extended, the bed mass go against a wall because the headhoard is rickery; two small tables on either side of the bed; the couch is missing its back legs and so sits on books, which means it must go against a wall so that the back is not visible, and so on. The constraints associated with each piece of furniture are weak because each one can be satisfied in many ways; the bed, for example, can be put against any of several collections and the same of the same

How are we to understand the relationship between the constraints and the particular familiar arrangement that results? Despite deliberated yisosteoping causal language in formulating that question, it is difficult to avoid the sense that simulataneous constraint satisfaction? as occurs in Kossya and Koenig's example is somehow responsible for the way the furniture gets arranged. This example is somehow responsible for the way the furniture gets arranged. This example single state that the constraints satisfy at least one oft-to-order requirement of causal relationships: constraints support what philosophers call 'counterfactual conditions', that is, if if were not for the constraints the production of the state of the constraints of the causal of the constraints of the causal of the causal of the constraints of the causal of the

The concept of constraint was first used formally in the Physical Mechanics, Atthough never actually defining it, Indisay uses the term in his introductory textbook first to refer to the way in which the motion of a simple pendulum or a partice on an inclined plane (clinidas, 19/61), p. 35) is 'compelled by the geometry of its environment to move on some specified curve or surface' (bild., p. 23), my emphasis. Lett on, in his explanation of oscillations, Lindays states that "some of the most important cases of constrained motion are those in which particles are connected by ords and strings", and cannot, therefore, move any which way. In his explanation of D'Alembert's Principle, Lindays states that "If the masses were subject ion occur strains (i.e. if the were not connected in any way or forced to move along certain curves or surfaces)..." (bild., p. 251), and in his discussion of Gansa Principle (i.e. the masses being pethags connected to each other by rods or conds, or constrained to move along certain curves or surfaces)..." (bild., p. 254). I assum that in the last Cause the word 'constrained' means, as in the earlier quotes, either

G. Van de Vijver et al. (eds.), Evolutionary Systems, 233-24

Decisions in Context



"The value of every decision we make depends on the context in which we make it. In The Lord of the Rings, Frodo's journey to destroy the ring is meaningful inside the context of Middle Earth. Otherwise, he's a short, hairy guy with apocalyptic hallucinations."

Diana Montalion

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 Michael Nygard, Documenting Architecture Decisions, Nov 2011

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Decisions Entail Tradeoffs

For me, "engineer" means knowing that all decisions are tradeoffs. It means considering both upsides & downsides of each technical choice, and doing so with explicit consideration of the larger system context.

Sarah Mei



@sarahmei

Decisions Entail Tradeoffs

"Microservices: gain scalability and fault tolerance at the price of additional complexity in managing a distributed system"

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Spotify

This organization structure, combined with the global-ish nature of JavaScript in the browser, has made us build the desktop client UI out of many small, self-contained web apps called *Spotlets*. They all run inside Chromium Embedded Framework, each app living within their own little iframe, which gives squads the ability to work with whatever frameworks they need, without the need to coordinate tooling and dependencies with other squads. While this approach has the disadvantage that we have many duplicate instances of different versions of libraries, increasing the size of the app, but it offers the *massive* advantage that introducing a library is a discussion between a few people instead of decision that involves ~100 people and their various needs. Not only would such a big discussion extremely time-consuming and hard, it would also force us to use a least-common-denominator approach to picking libraries, instead of picking the ones specifically tailored to the problem domain of each squad. Considering the size of a single song compared to the size of a JavaScript library, this trade-off is a no-brainer for us.

Mattias Petter Johansson, Quora

Spotify

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Mattias Petter Johansson, Quora

Decisions in Context

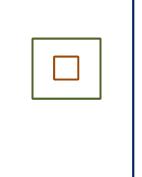
"Design quality is not a property of the code. It's a joint property of the code and the context in which it exists."

- Sarah Mei



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Decisions in Context



To make a decision, we need to have a (good enough) conception of

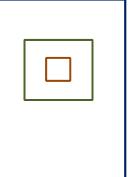
- Desired outcome(s)
- Forces and constraints

Arising in context of

- development
- operations
- use
- value network

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Decisions in Context



To make a decision, we need to have a (good enough) conception of

REALITY

- Desired outcome(s)
- Forces and constraints

Arising in context of

- development 5NAKE
- operations
- use
- value network

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Image by Dave Gray in "Liminal thinking: The pyramid of belief"

Architecture Decisions

Title: short noun phrase

Context: desired outcomes and the forces at play (probably in tension)

Decision: describes our response to

these forces

Status: proposed, accepte superseded

Consequences: describes context, after applying

"formulating the problem is the problem"

- Horst Rittel

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Formulating the Problem

Dancing with Systems

- 1. Get the beat

 Before you disturb the system in any way,
 watch how it behaves.
- 2. Listen to the wisdom of the system Aid and encourage the forces and structures that help the system run itself.

Donella Meadows



Image: donellameadows.org

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Dancing With Systems

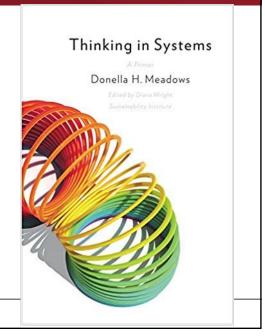
The Dance

- 3. Expose your mental models to the open air
- 4. Stay humble. Stay a learner

••

- 9. Go for the good of the whole
- 10. Expand time horizons
- 11. Expand thought horizons
- 12. Expand the boundary of caring

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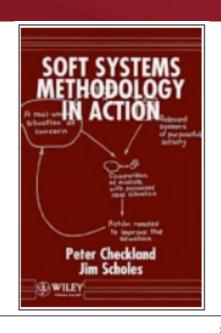


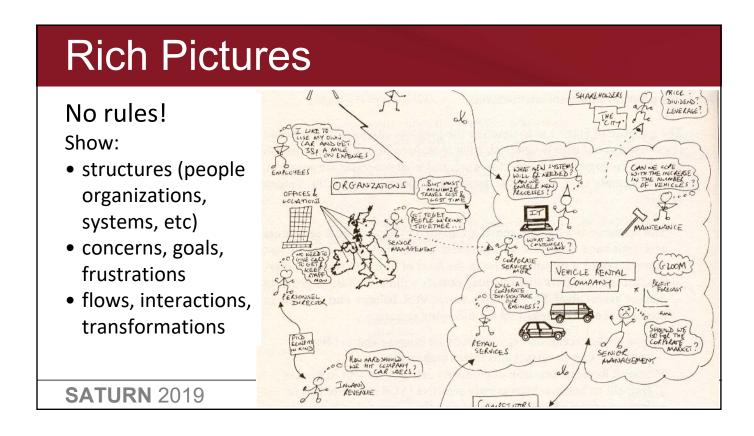
Rich Pictures

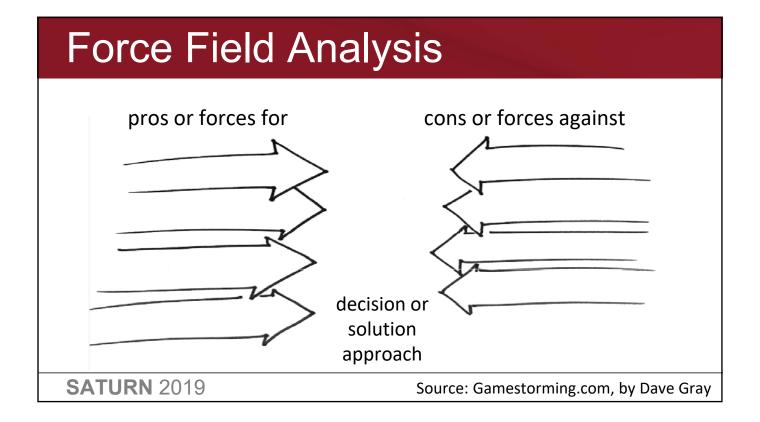
Sketch to see the system

"sketchprototype" the system in context

- who's involved: individuals and organizations
- what happens: value flows and transformations
- concerns







Design Exercise

Exercise (20 minutes)

- Rich picture
- Force field analysis
- Situation: help people recover, following a disaster

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DESIGN LEADERSHIP

Design Excellence

System Design Matters

Systems

- Emergence
- Properties
- Coherence

Decisions

- Constraints
- Tradeoffs
- Context

Integrity

- Structural
- Design
- Organizational

Sustainability

- Technical
- Social
- Economic
- Environmental

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DESIGN LEADERSHIP

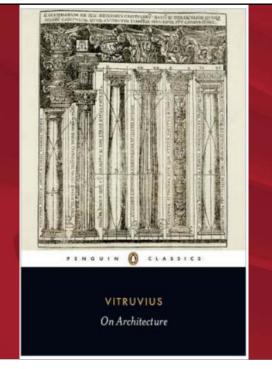
The fundamental principles of architecture:

• firmitatis: durability

• utilitatis: utility

• venustatis: beauty

Vitruvius



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Durability and Failures

How Complex Systems Fail

- 1. Complex systems are intrinsically hazardous systems
- 2. Complex systems are heavily and successfully defended against failure

The high consequences of failure lead over time to the construction of multiple layers of defense against failure.

3. Catastrophe requires multiple failures – single point failures are not enough

The array of defenses works. [..] Overt catastrophic failure occurs when small, apparently innocuous failures join to create opportunity for a systemic accident.

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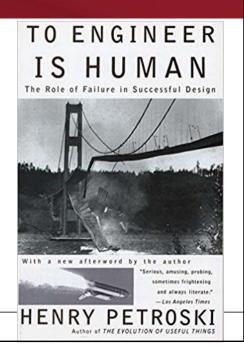
- Richard I. Cook



Forces and Failures

"Successful engineering is all about understanding how things break or fail."

Henry Petroski



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Resilience and Integrity

How Complex Systems Fail

- 16. Safety is an emergent property of systems
- 17. People continuously create safety
- 18. Failure free operations require experience with failure

Richard I. Cook

How Complex Systems Fail (hing a Short Pravision on the Name of Failure, Now Failure in Evaluation How Failure is Assistant of District School, 1987. (hing a Short Pravision and No Name of Failure, Now Failure in Evaluation How Failure is Assistant of District School, 1987. (hing a Short Pravision and No Name of Failure, Now Failure in Evaluation How Failure is Assistant of District School, 1987. (hing a Short Pravision Complex of Charles of How Failure in How Failure is Assistant of Pailure in How Failure in How Failure

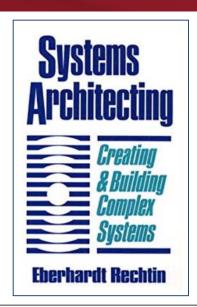
Ambiguity

A high tolerance for ambiguity

. .

Willingness to backtrack, to seek multiple solutions

Eberhardt Rechtin



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DESIGN LEADERSHIP

Design Excellence

Leadership Matters

Personal

- experience
- self-awareness

Technical

 do design, make or influence decisions

Strategic

· Why? Where to?

Organizational

making others successful

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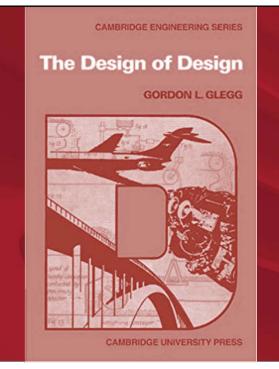
DESIGN LEADERSHIP

The Design of the Problem

The Design of the Designer

- The inventive
- The artistic
- The rational

The Design of Design



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DESIGN LEADERSHIP

The Design of the Designer
The Design of Design
The Design of the Problem

VITRUVIUS

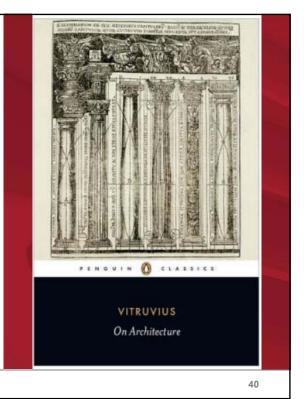
BOOK I

PREFACE

- The Education of the Architect
- The Fundamental Principles of Architecture The Departments of Architecture
- THE SITE OF A CITY
 - THE CITY WALLS

The Directions of the Streets; with Remarks on the Winds The Sites for Public Buildings

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Design with many designers

"Great teams make great people, not the other way around"

Jessica Kerr



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Effectiveness

What characterizes great designers?

What characterizes effective leaders?

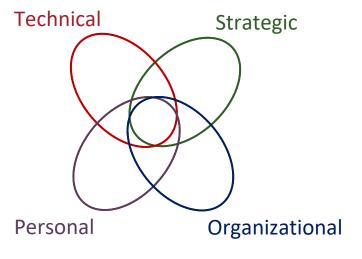


Design Leadership

Know

Do

Be



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Design Leadership

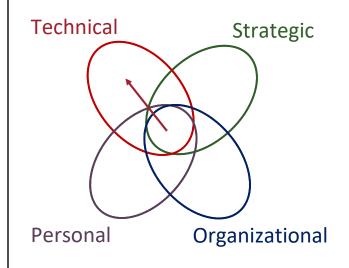
Technical Strategic Personal Organizational

Personal Effectiveness

- Self awareness
- Empathy
- Creativity and imagination
- 4Es (embodied, embedded, extended, enactive) cognition
- Cognitive amplifiers, fallibilities and biases
- Perception and meaning making

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Design Leadership



Technical Effectiveness

- Techniques in system design: modeling, prototyping, visualization;
 - components, responsibilities, interactions and mechanisms; designing boundaries, interfaces and promises; abstraction and reification, observability, ..
- System qualities (scalability, reliability, availability, ...) and characterizing the design envelope
- Constraints and forces: role of; identifying; ... tradeoffs
- Affordances and design for fit to context and to purpose
- Heuristics, principles, patterns, ..
- Complexity, Uncertainty, and Related strategies (e.g., reversibility)
- Agility and flexibility, System Integrity, Technical debt, Failures, Reliability Engineering, and Resilience
- Sustainability, evolution and architecture transitions, feedback loops

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Technical Strategic SATURN 2019 Personal Organizational SATURN 2019 SATURN 2019

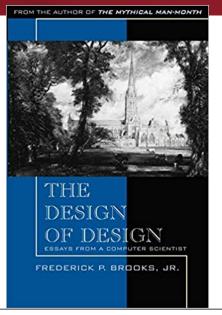
Technical Effectiveness

Study your predecessors' works intently, to see how they solved problems

Try to figure out why they made the design choices they did

Keep a "sketch book" in which you put ideas, designs, and pieces of designs
When starting a design, write down your assumptions about the users and the uses
Design, design, design!

Fred Brooks



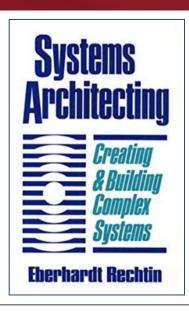
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Heuristics

Engineering heuristics, or rules of thumb, are "statements of common, or contextual, sense that aid in concept development, problem solving, decision making, or judgment"

— Eb Rechtin



Heuristics

"Heuristics offer plausible approaches to solving problems, not infallible ones."

Rebecca Wirfs-Brock



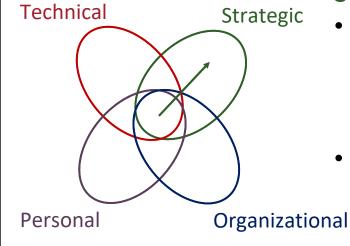
SATURN 2019 @rebeccawb

Technical Effectiveness

Context: Designing Boundaries and Interfaces **Heuristics**:

- Don't partition by slicing through regions where high rates of information exchange are required. (Rechtin, 1991)
- Design things to make their performance as insensitive to the unknown or uncontrollable external influence as practical.(Rechtin, 1991)
- Postel's Law: be conservative in what you do, be liberal in what you accept from others (John Postel)

Design Leadership



Strategic Effectiveness

- Context understanding
 - Mapping, ecosystems, value networks and differentiation
 - Technology radars, capability evolution and trends
- Operating models
 - How we create value
 - How we make money(/survive)

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Strategic Effectiveness

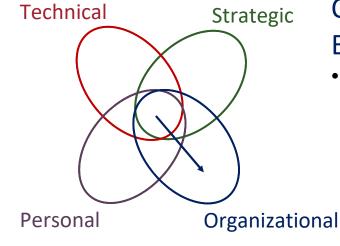
Context: Setting direction and scope

Heuristics:

- No complex system can be optimum to all parties concerned (Rechtin, 1991)
- ' focusing is saying "No"' Steve Jobs
- "Some decisions are consequential and irreversible or nearly irreversible – one-way doors – and these decisions must be made methodically, carefully, slowly, with great deliberation and consultation." — Jeff Bezos

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Design Leadership



Organizational Effectiveness

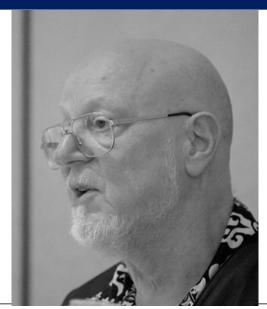
- Leadership and social dynamics
 - Building relationships, trust, teams
 - Working across the organization
 - Persuasion and influence; negotiation, disagreement
 - Decision making, judgment, effects of groups

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Organizational Effectiveness

Jerry Weinberg's Second Law of Consulting:

"No matter how it looks at first, it's always a people problem."



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Organizational Effectiveness

Context: Communicating and persuading

Heuristics:

- Don't ever stop talking about the system (Rechtin, 1991)
- Participation persuades

Heuristics about context:

- tell a story about a situation the heuristics help with (Rebecca Wirfs-Brock)
- identify the activity that the heuristics help with (Eb Rechtin)

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Organizational Effectiveness

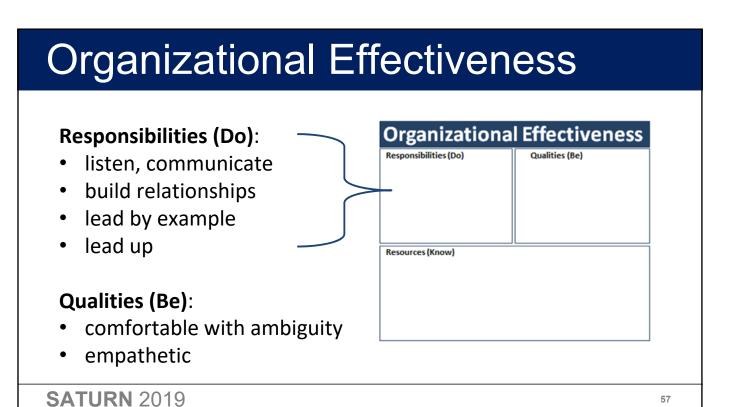
"The longer I'm a leader, the more I realize that communicating something once is the equivalent of not communicating it at all.

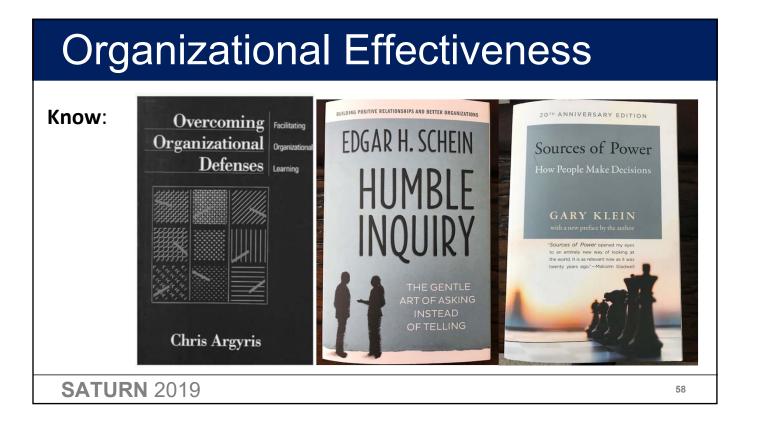
Communicate the bring repeatedly until they literally ask you to stop."

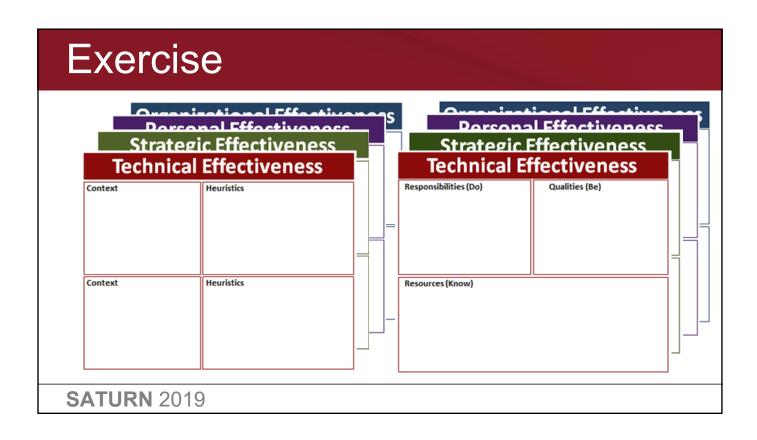
Nivia Henry



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Design Leadership

"Architecture is a way of thinking that is inescapably concerned with everything"

— Dana Bredemeyer



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@danabredemeyer

DESIGN LEADERSHIP

Ruth Malan

Bredemeyer Consulting

Twitter: @ruthmalan Web: ruthmalan.com

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