



## **IN5320 - Development in Platform Ecosystems**

### Lecture 1: *Introduction*

20th of August 2018

Department of Informatics, University of Oslo

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# Today's lecture

1. Theoretical introduction
2. Practical introduction
3. Lectures
4. Assignments
5. Group work
6. Final Exam



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# Group teachers



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group



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N/A research  
group



**Ole Marius  
Haanæs**

Master student  
DESIGN  
research group



**Kristoffer Aune**

Master student  
DESIGN  
research group

[< IN5320 - Development in Platform Ecosystems](#)

## Semester page for IN5320 - Autumn 2018

[Schedule >](#)

[Examination: Time and  
place >](#)

[Syllabus/achievement  
requirements >](#)

### Messages

[New message](#)

[First lecture on Monday 20.08!](#)

[Edit](#)

Hi!

Note that the first lecture will be held already on Monday 20.08 at 14:15!

We're looking forward to seeing you all there!

### Contact

[Department of Informatics](#)

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### Teachers

- [Magnus Li](#)
  - [Olav Poppe](#)
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### Group Teachers

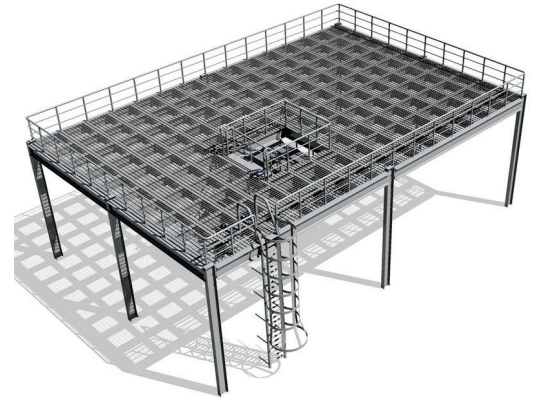
- [Andrei Eismont](#)
- [Ole Marius Haanæs](#)
- [Tin Anh Nguyen](#)
- [Magnus B. Nordin](#)
- [Kristoffer Solheim](#)

### Course materials

- [Course overview \(draft\)](#)

# Platform Ecosystems

# What is a platform?



# What is a platform?



coinbase





# What is a platform?

*“A raised level surface on which people or things can stand, usually a discrete **structure intended for a particular activity or operation**”*

Oxford english dictionary

# What is a platform?

*“A raised level surface on which people or things can stand, usually a discrete **structure intended for a particular activity or operation**”*



# What is a platform?

Baldwin and Woodard (2008): Platform **architectures** refer to systems that are partitioned into:

- 1) A set of stable components
- 2) A set of complementary components that vary

Between these are interfaces that enable interaction. These are part of the platform and should be stable over time.

*“The low-variety components constitute the platform. They are the long-lived elements of the system and thus imply or explicitly establish the system’s interfaces, the rules governing the interactions of the different parts”* (Baldwin and Woodard, 2008, p 19)

# What is a platform?

Baldwin and Woodard (2008): Platform **architectures** refer to systems that are partitioned into:

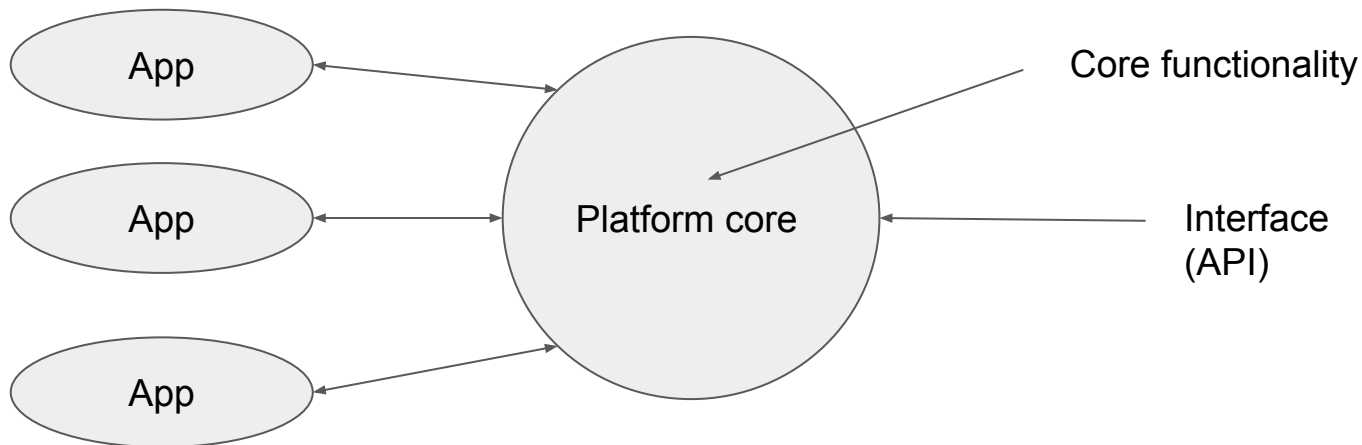
- 1) A set of stable components
- 2) A set of complementary components that vary



# What is a platform?

**“A software platform is a software-based product or service that serves as a foundation on which outside parties can build complementary products or services” - Tiwana 2013 p5**

- Provides core functionality which is extendable
- Entails interfaces that allows third parties to develop *apps* that extend the functionality of the platform

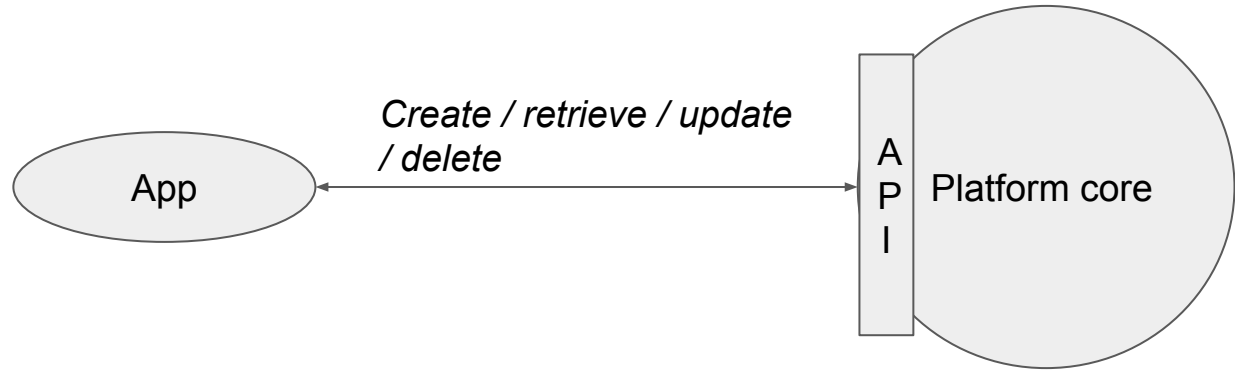


# API

- Application programming interfaces (APIs) allows us to access, update, create and delete resources in the platform core.

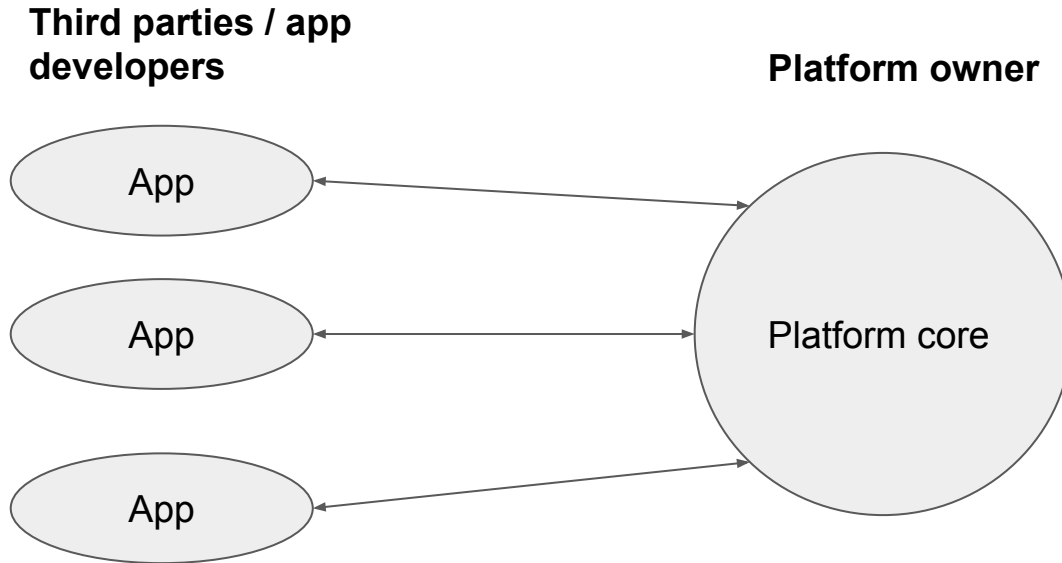
CRUD operations:

- Create
- Retrieve
- Update
- Delete



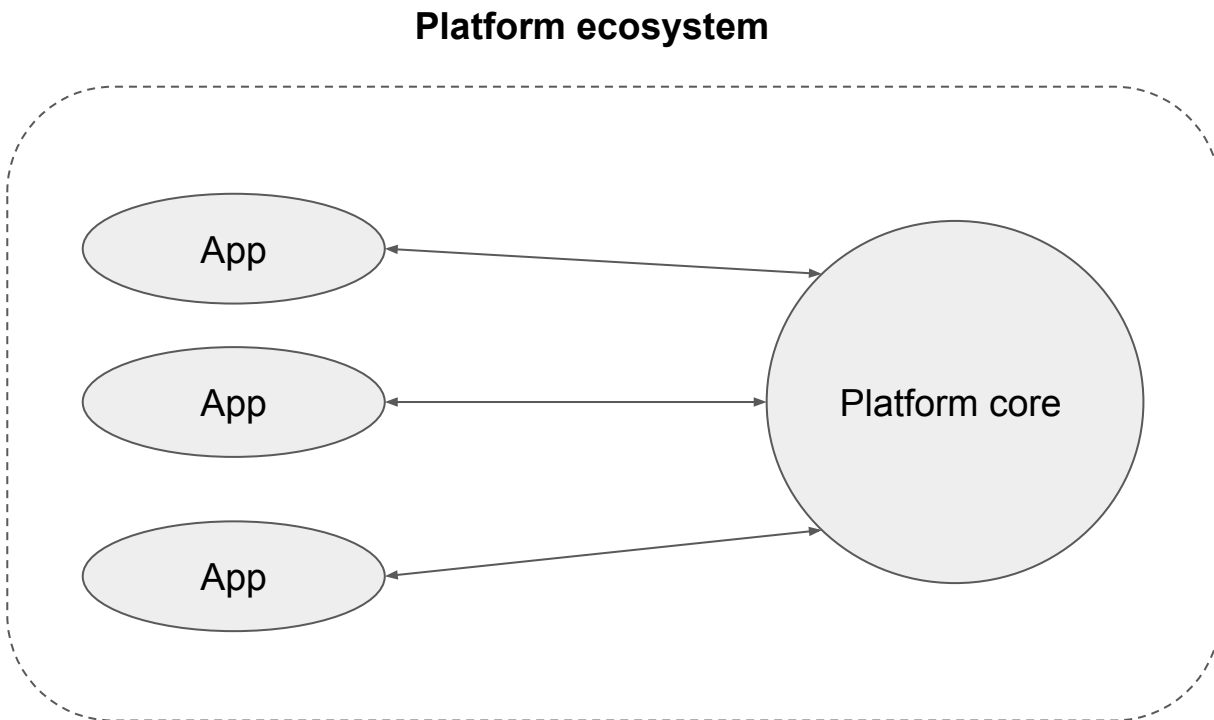
# What is a platform?

- Someone controls the platform core, often referred to as the platform owner.
- This can be one or several firms, and may be proprietary for-profit, or open source.
- The apps are often developed by third parties, that is, other firms or actors.



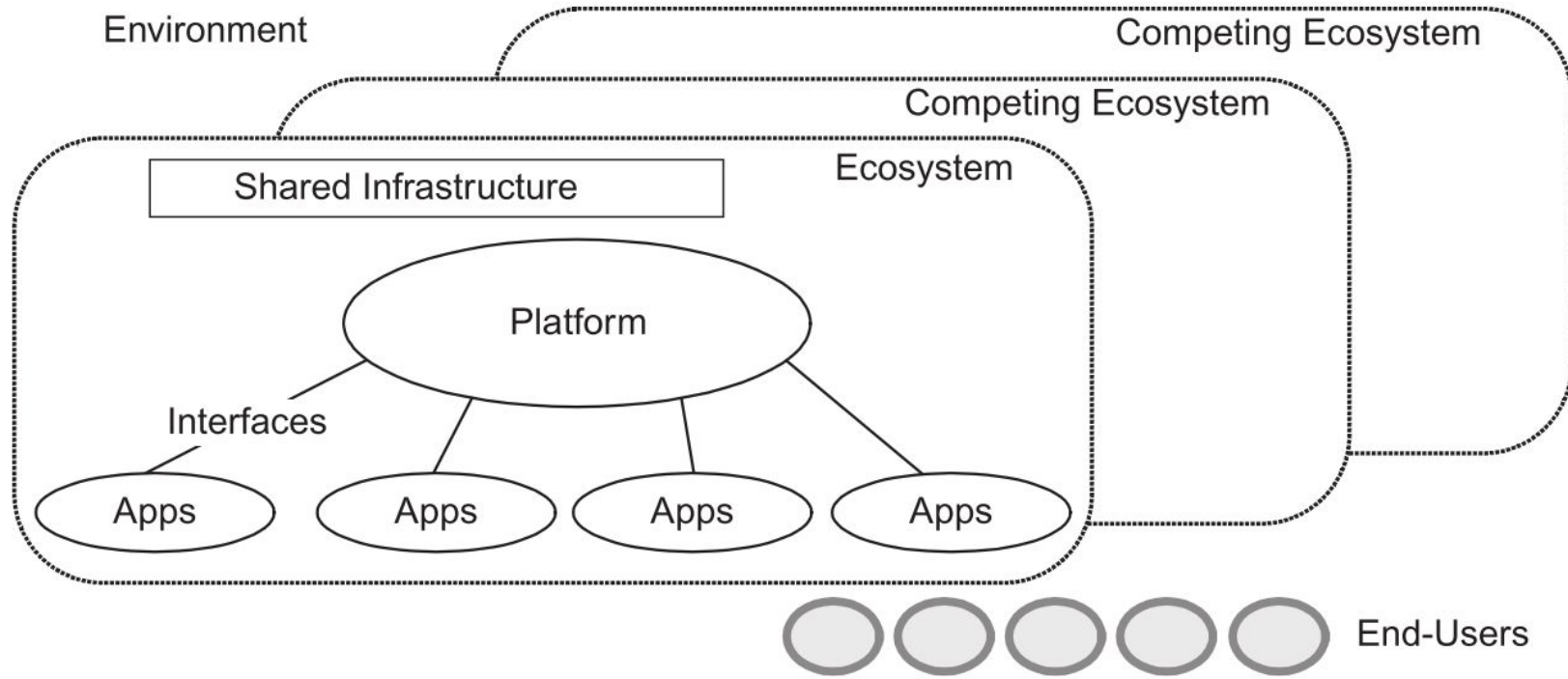
# What is a platform ecosystem?

- A platform ecosystem refer to the platform core and the apps that interoperate with it.

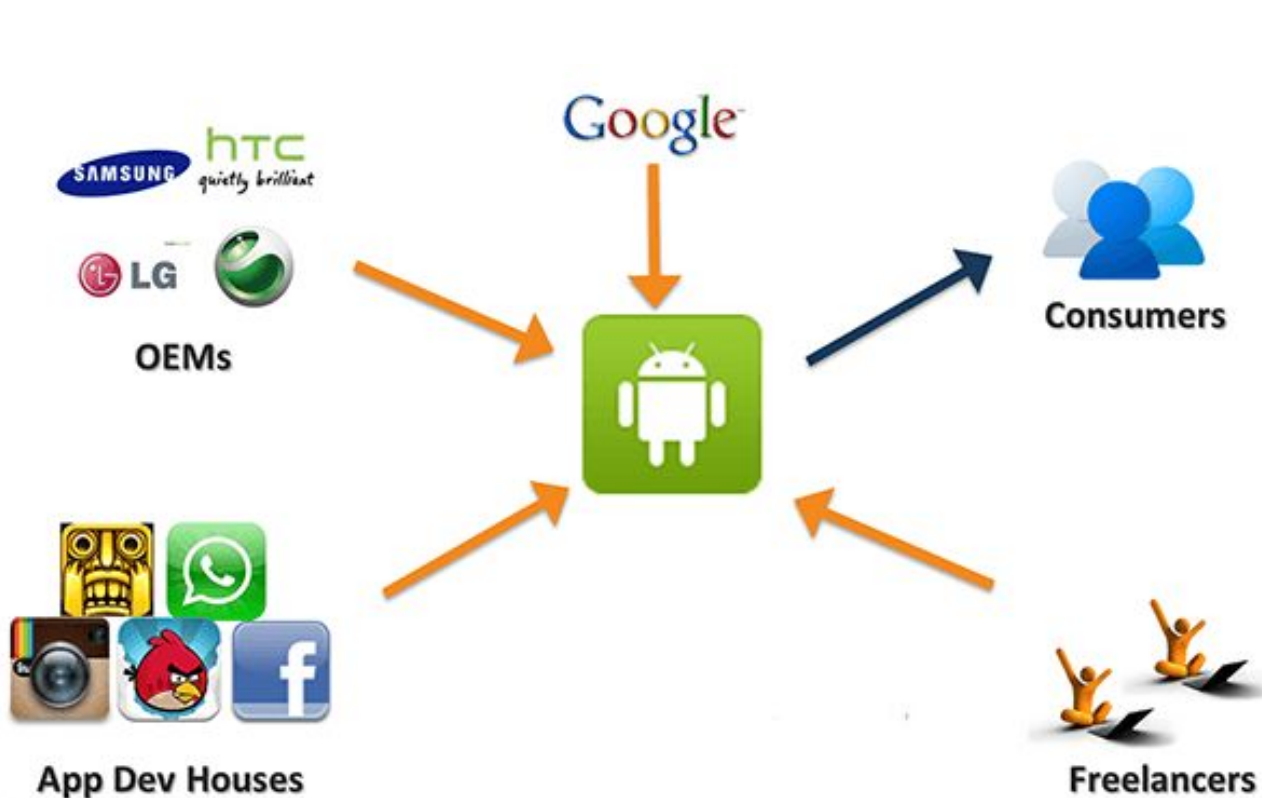




# Platform ecosystems



# What is a platform ecosystem?



**symbian**  
OS

# Development in Platform Ecosystems

# Development in Platform Ecosystems

- Software *development* involves a variety of activities. In this course we will focus on three aspects related to development in platform ecosystems:
- Innovation
- Design
- Programming

# Development in Platform Ecosystems - Innovation

- When we develop new applications, this often involves *innovation*.
- Innovation with digital components and artifacts, called *digital innovation* are easier and more available than traditional innovation.
- “Everyone” can now create novel solutions, and distribute them over the internet.
- Different system architectures might however have an enabling or constraining effect on innovation.
- Platform architectures and governance models have some characteristics that may promote innovation.

# Development in Platform Ecosystems - Design

- When we develop new applications, this often involves *design*.
- Design can mean a lot of things, and also involves several activities such as
  - Requirements gathering
  - User participation / engagement
  - Graphic design
  - Usability testing
  - User evaluations
  - And so forth.
- Designers often want interfaces and functionality to be based on the user's needs, and be locally relevant to them.
- A problem however emerges when large-scale systems are used by a wide audience, maybe throughout several user groups, domains, departments, organizations, and geographical locations.

# Development in Platform Ecosystems - Design

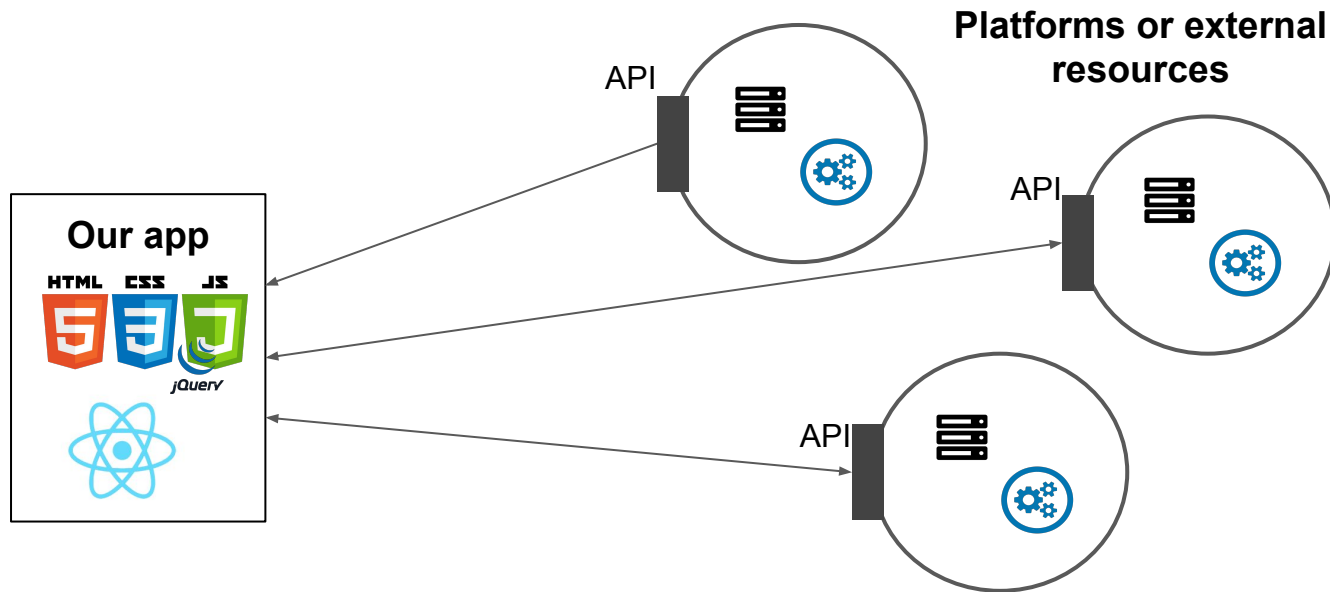
- By providing flexibility for variation, platforms may address issues related to heterogeneity and scale.
- We will look at how platforms may handle diversity both on the local and global level.

# Development in Platform Ecosystems - Programming

- When we develop new applications, this involves *programming*.
- Different architectures and governance models will impact our way of implementation.
- Throughout the course, we will practice front-end web development of platform applications.
  - Mandatory individual assignments (basic web programming + APIs)
  - Group project (App development for the DHIS2 platform)



# Development in Platform Ecosystems - Programming



# Development in Platform Ecosystems - Programming

Framework

Behavioral: JavaScript

Presentational: CSS

Structural: HTML

# Development in Platform Ecosystems - Programming

- JavaScript frameworks are used to make web development faster and easier.
- They provide built-in functionality for common aspects of development so that we do not have to built everything from scratch.
- The most commonly used frameworks are React, Angular and Vue.



# Course structure

# Development in Platform Ecosystems

Information systems and complexity

Platform ecosystems fundamental concepts

Development in Platform Ecosystems

Innovation

Design

Programming

# Development in Platform Ecosystems

Week		Topic
34		Introduction
35		HTML, CSS, JavaScript
36		Ajax and APIs
37		Web services: history and REST principles
38		React.js
39		Information systems and socio-technical complexity
40		Platforms and ecosystems - fundamental concepts
41		Design, requirements and user participation within platforms
42		Design, requirements and user participation within platforms
43		Developing web applications for DHIS2
44		Developing web applications for DHIS2
45		Platforms and innovation
46		Open source history, philosophy, methodology
47		Cases from HISP and other projects
48		Course summary

# Syllabus

## Syllabus/achievement requirements

- [Course topic overview](#)

### Information systems and complexity

- I. Sommerville et al., (2012) - [Large-scale complex IT systems](#)
- K. Rolland, E. Monteiro (2002) - [Balancing the Local and the Global in Infrastructural Information Systems](#)

### Platform ecosystems fundamental concepts

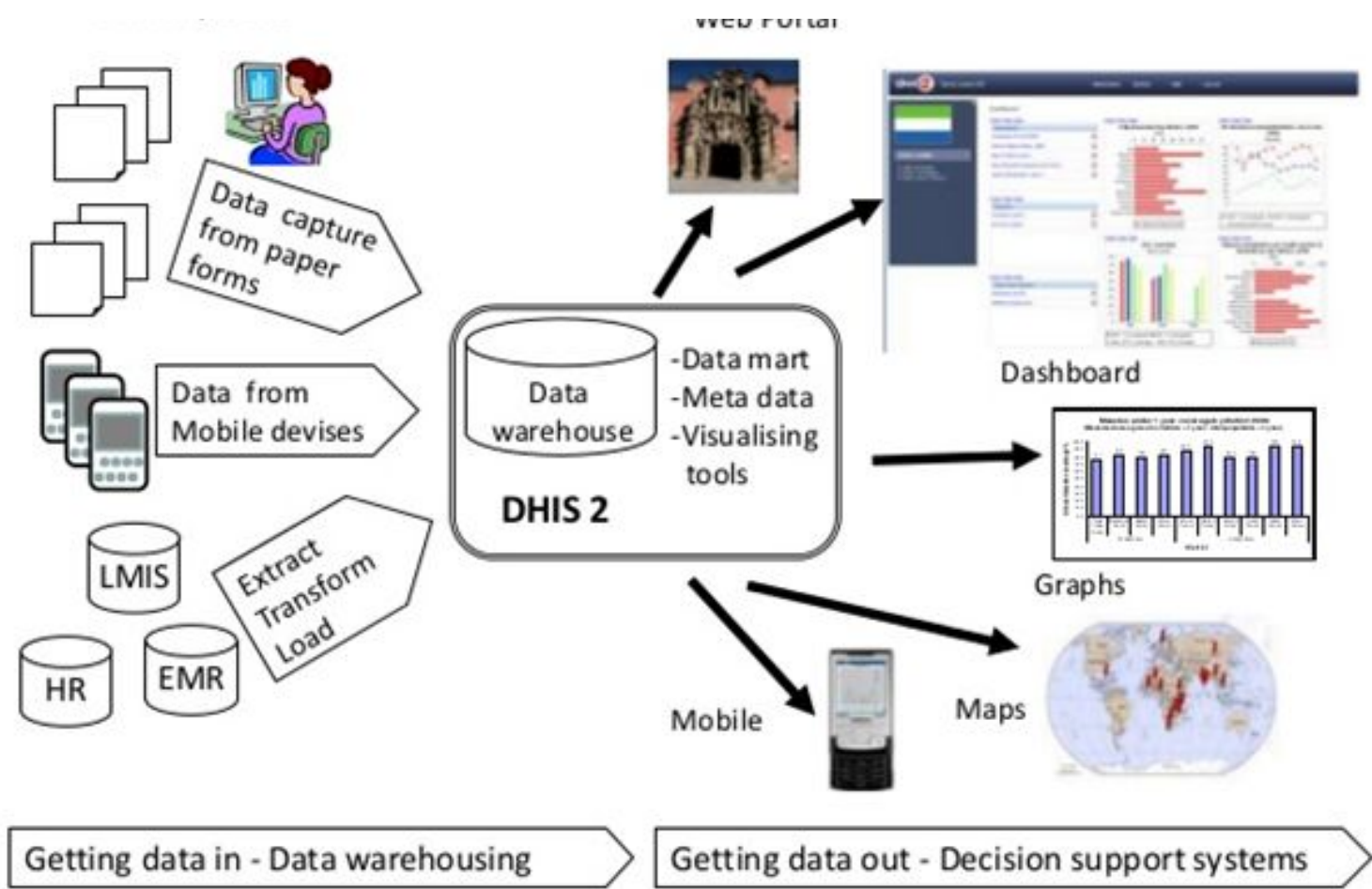
- C. Baldwin & C. Woodard (2008) - [The architecture of platforms: A unified view](#)
- A. Tiwana (2013) - [Platform Ecosystems, chapter 1 The Rise of Platform Ecosystems](#)
- A. Tiwana (2013) - [Platform Ecosystems, chapter 2 Core Concepts and Principles](#)
- A. Tiwana (2013) - [Platform Ecosystems, chapter 5 Platform](#)

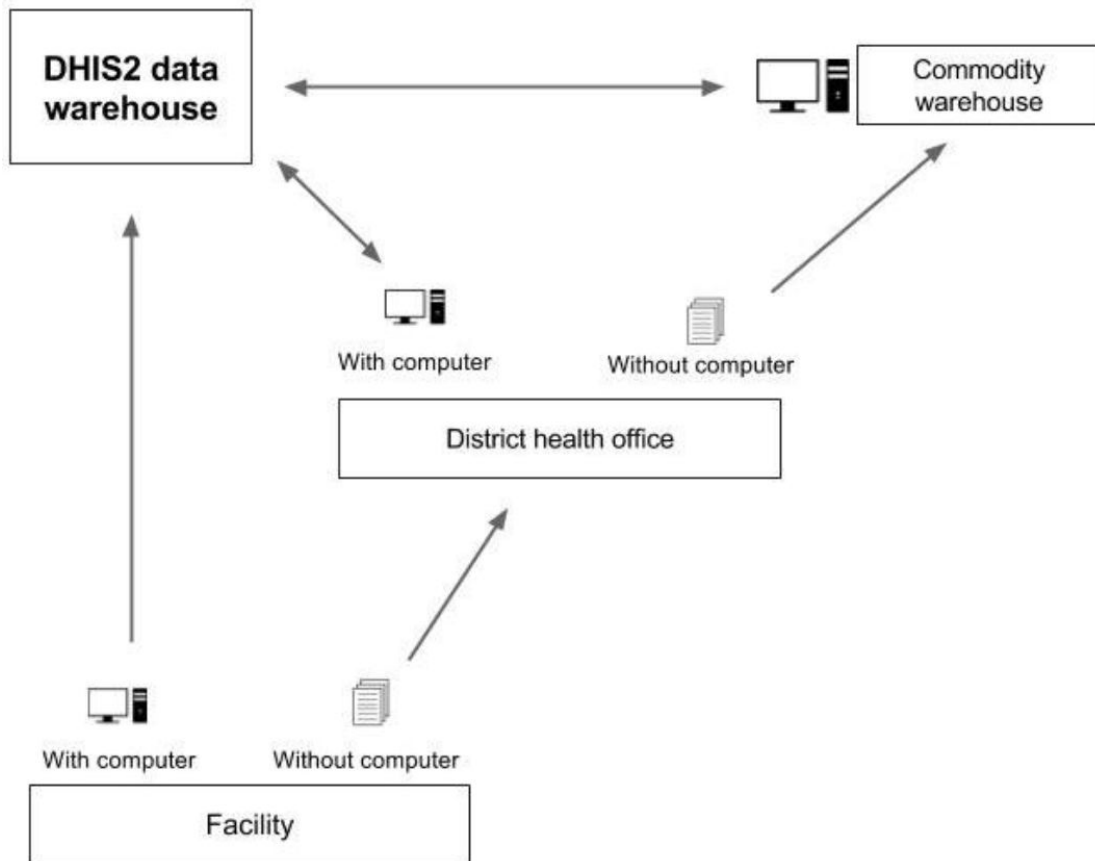


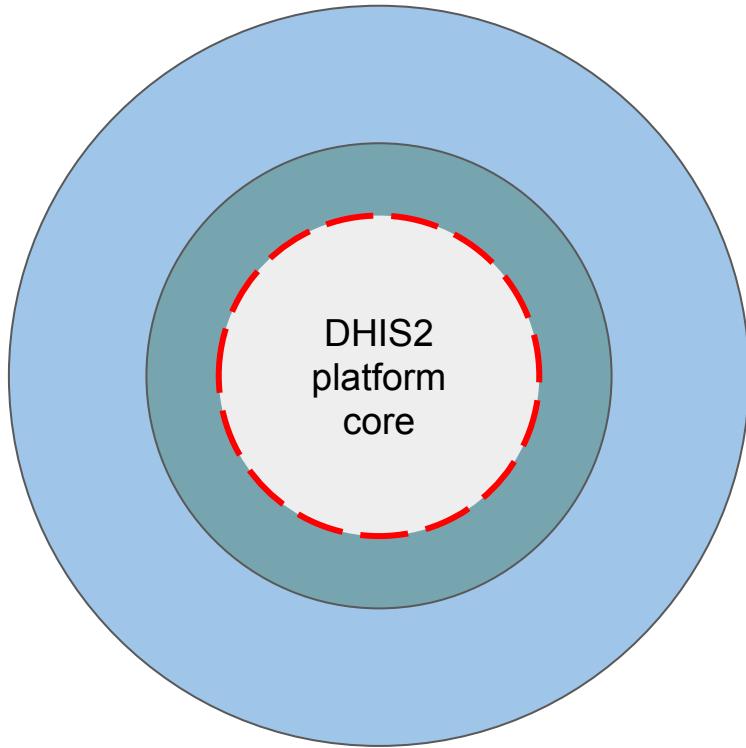
# Platform Ecosystems: DHIS2

# DHIS2 as Platform

- District Health Information Software 2 (DHIS2) will be used as an example of a platform ecosystem in this course.
- The software (platform core) is developed at the Department of Informatics (Information systems research group)
- Supports collection, storage, analysis and presentation of health-related information.
- Used in over 60 countries world-wide.







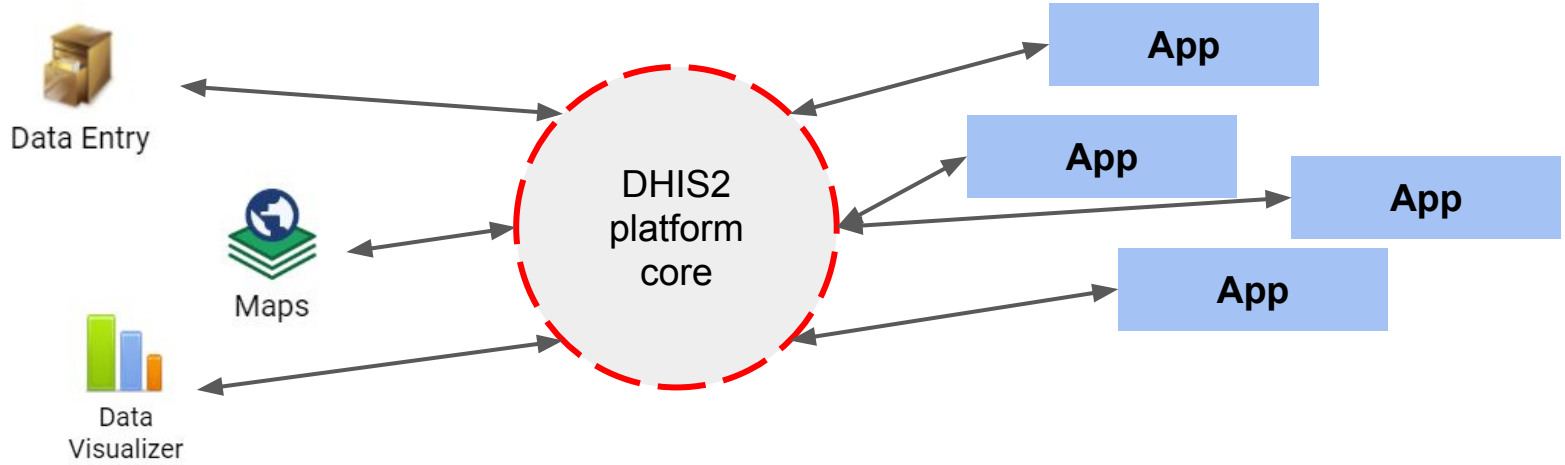
--- API

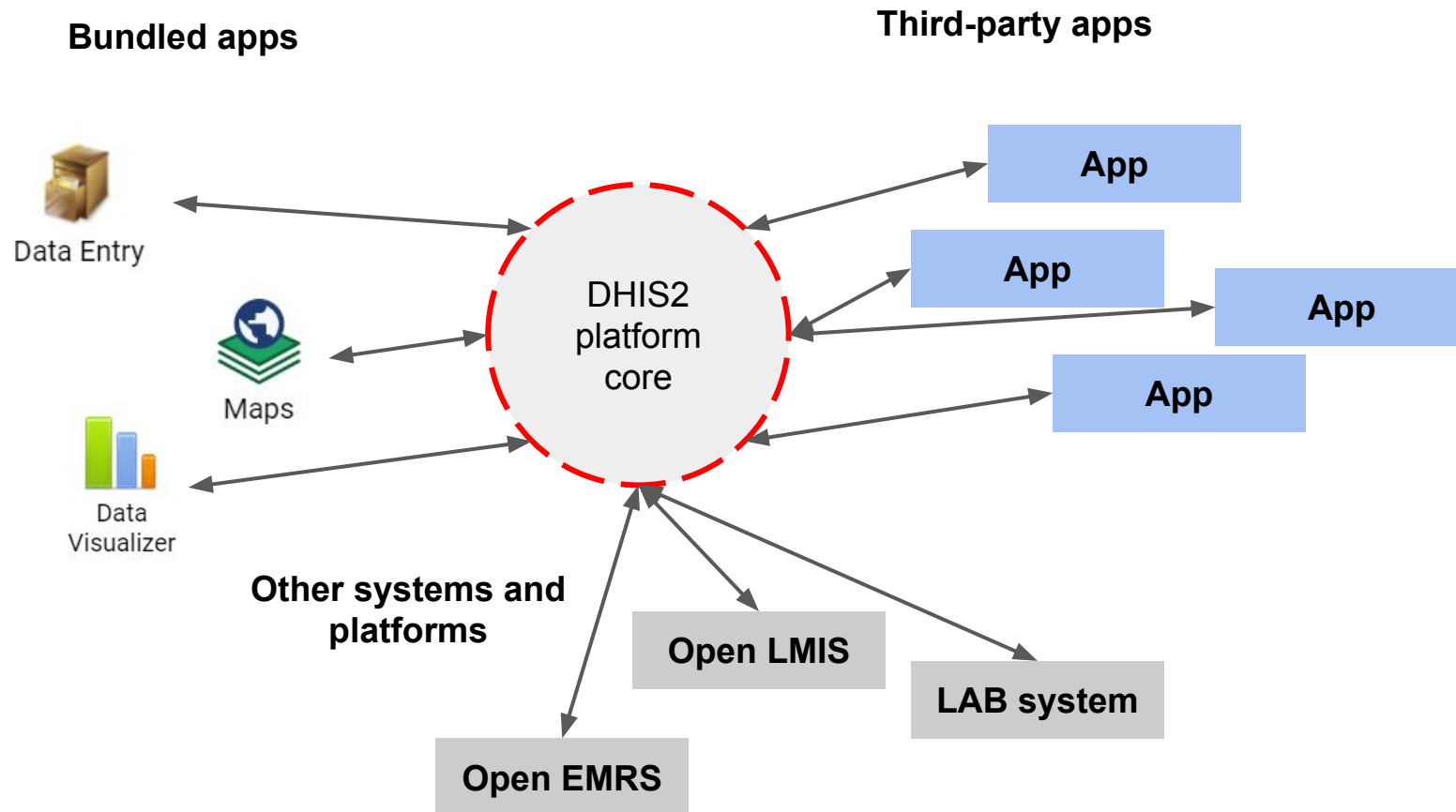
● Bundled apps

● Third-party apps

## Bundled apps

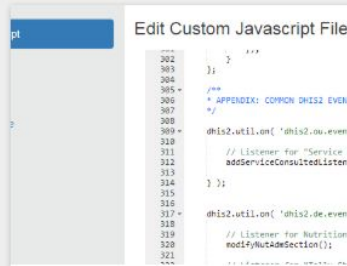
## Third-party apps





Search

Standard app  Dashboard app  T



### Custom Js Css

MSF OCBA  
Standard



### Dashboard Classic

Viet Nguyen  
Standard

Location	Period	Data	Type	Numerator	Denominator
Bento Cho	June 2016	ANC 1 Coverage	Per cent (numerator)	16	134
BMAC				17	403
Buoi				177	1054
Demu				36	230
Imphat				117	1318
Long				109	1547
Khanh Pham				50	417
Khanh Phat Kim				45	174
Khanh Phat Bui				75	405
Siho				19	426
Thuybinh				21	405
Thuybinh				22	364
Bento Cho	July 2016			13	134
BMAC				17	403
Buoi				181	1054
Demu				17	230

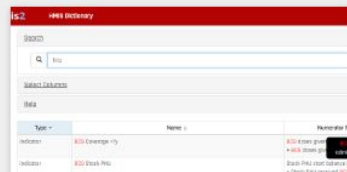
### Data Table

Jan Henrik Øverland  
Standard



### Function Maintenance

HISP Tan  
Standard





# DHIS2 as Platform - API

- The DHIS2 API allows internal and third-party developers to communicate with the core resources.

Example: <https://play.dhis2.org/2.29/api/resources>

# Group project

# Development in Platform Ecosystems

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# Group project

- Develop web-app for the DHIS2 platform.
- Teams of 4 students.
- 2 - 4 different cases will be provided, and the teams are free to select one case to “solve”.
- The case will provide a background with information about the users, use, and context, and a problem to be solved.
- Based on the selected case, your group shall define requirements for your solution.
- Your web-app shall attempt to provide a solution to the problem, while clearly taking into account the context and users of your case.

# Group project - presentations

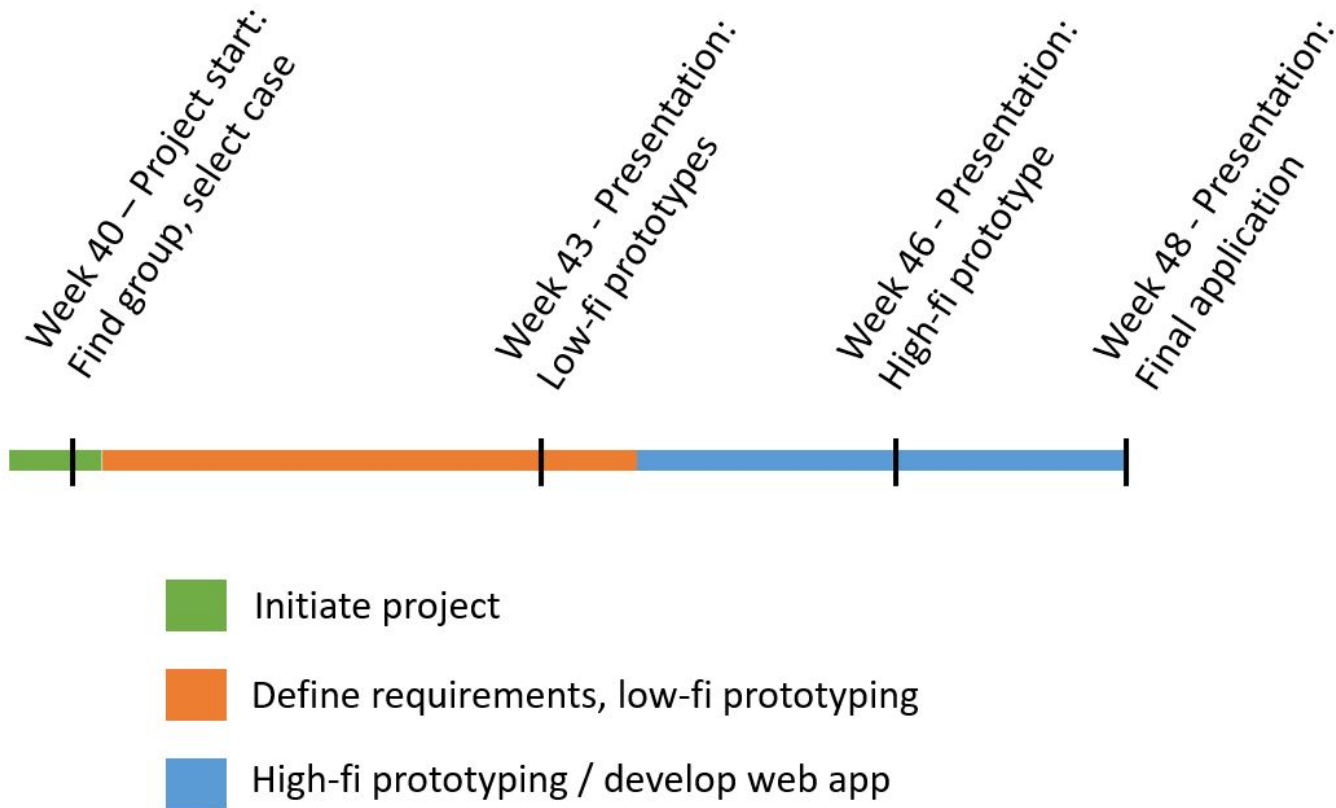
Throughout the project, your team will give three mandatory presentations of your work:

1. Requirements and low-fi prototypes (sketches, wireframes, etc.).
2. First attempt at high-fidelity prototype (web-app).
3. Final project presentation (Graded A-F. Counts 40% of your course grade)

Presentation 1 and 2 will be held in the group sessions. Fellow students, group teachers, and course lecturers will be present. Each presentation (est. 5 min), will be followed by a discussion.

Presentation 3 will be held in front of a panel of DHIS2 core developers and the course lecturers, which together decide the project grade.

# Group project



# Individual assignments

# Mandatory individual assignments

- To get hands-on experience with development in platform ecosystems.
- Prepare you for the group assignment.
- Focus on front-end basics such as HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and AJAX.
- Also, a lecture and workshop on React as a JavaScript framework will be held.

[Oblig 1: A collection of minor assignments.](#)

[Oblig 2: Mini-project](#)



# Seminar groups

# Seminar groups



## Group sessions

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➤ Gruppe 1 - Fri 10:15-12:00

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➤ Gruppe 2 - Tue 12:15-14:00

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➤ Gruppe 3 - Fri 12:15-14:00

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➤ Gruppe 4 - Wed 10:15-12:00

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➤ ~~Gruppe 5 - Thu 08:15-10:00~~

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# Final exam

# Final exam

- December 4th of December
- Individual
- Four hours
- No help resources
- Digital (Silurveien)
- Collection of questions requiring short and long answers.
- Mostly theoretical, some practical.
- [Theoretical weekly assignments](#) provide an indicator.
  - Some of these may be used in the final exam.

[Exam from 2017 \(When the course name was Open Source Development\)](#)