

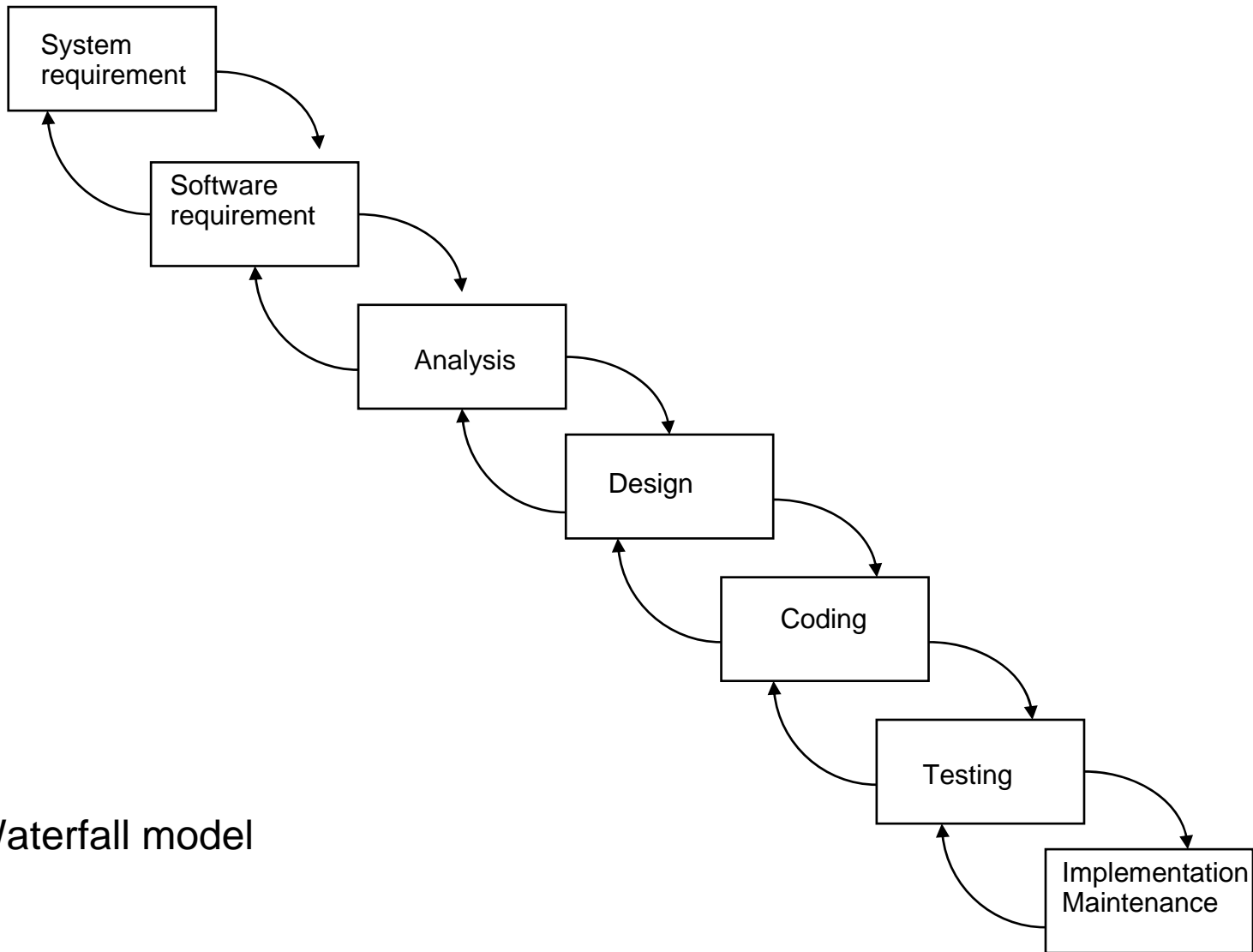


Design in Systems Development

Christina Mörtberg

2007-11-06

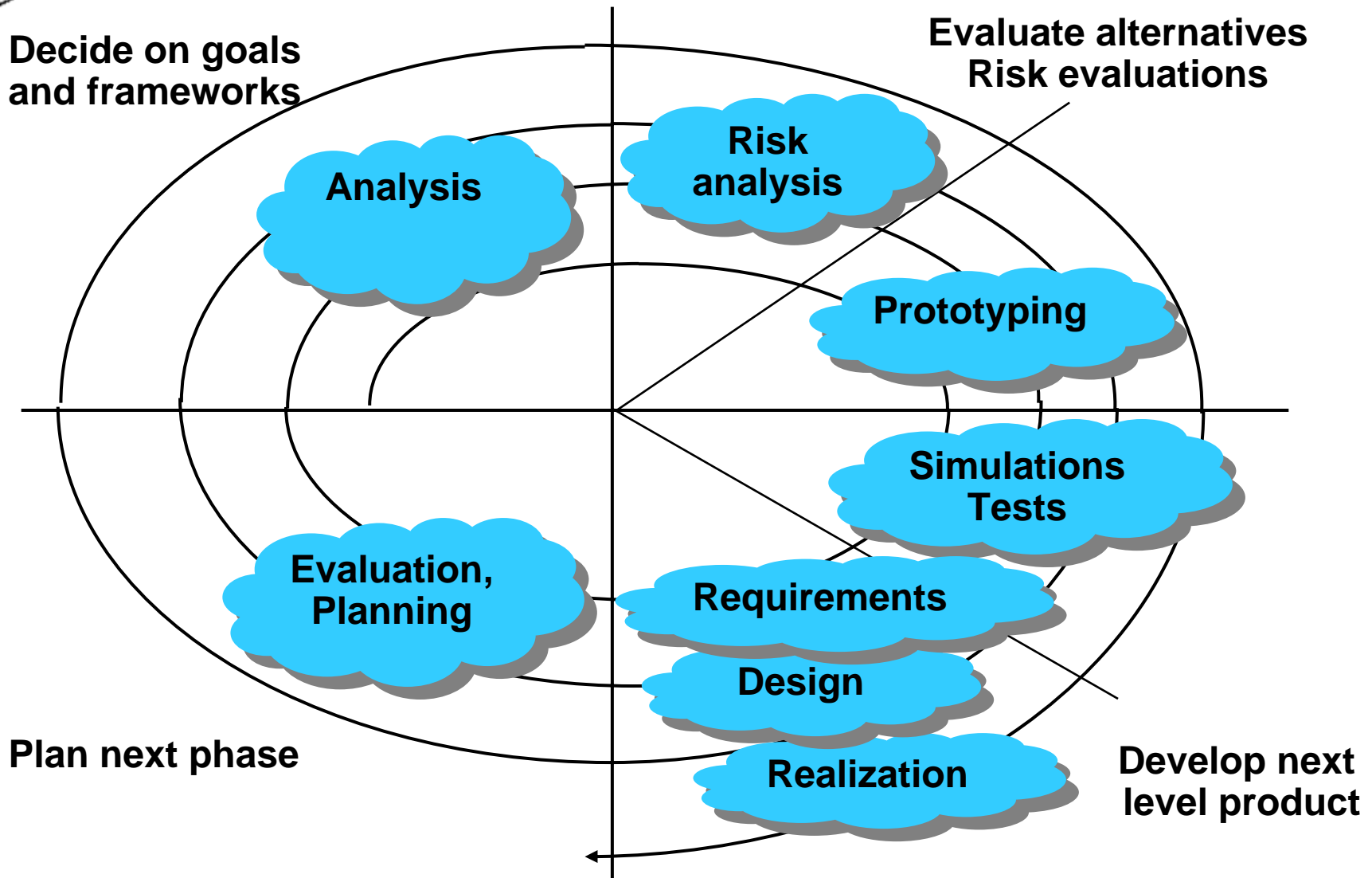
Löwgren & Stolterman, Winograd,
Bratteteig & Stolterman, Kyng & Greenbaum, Suchman



Waterfall model

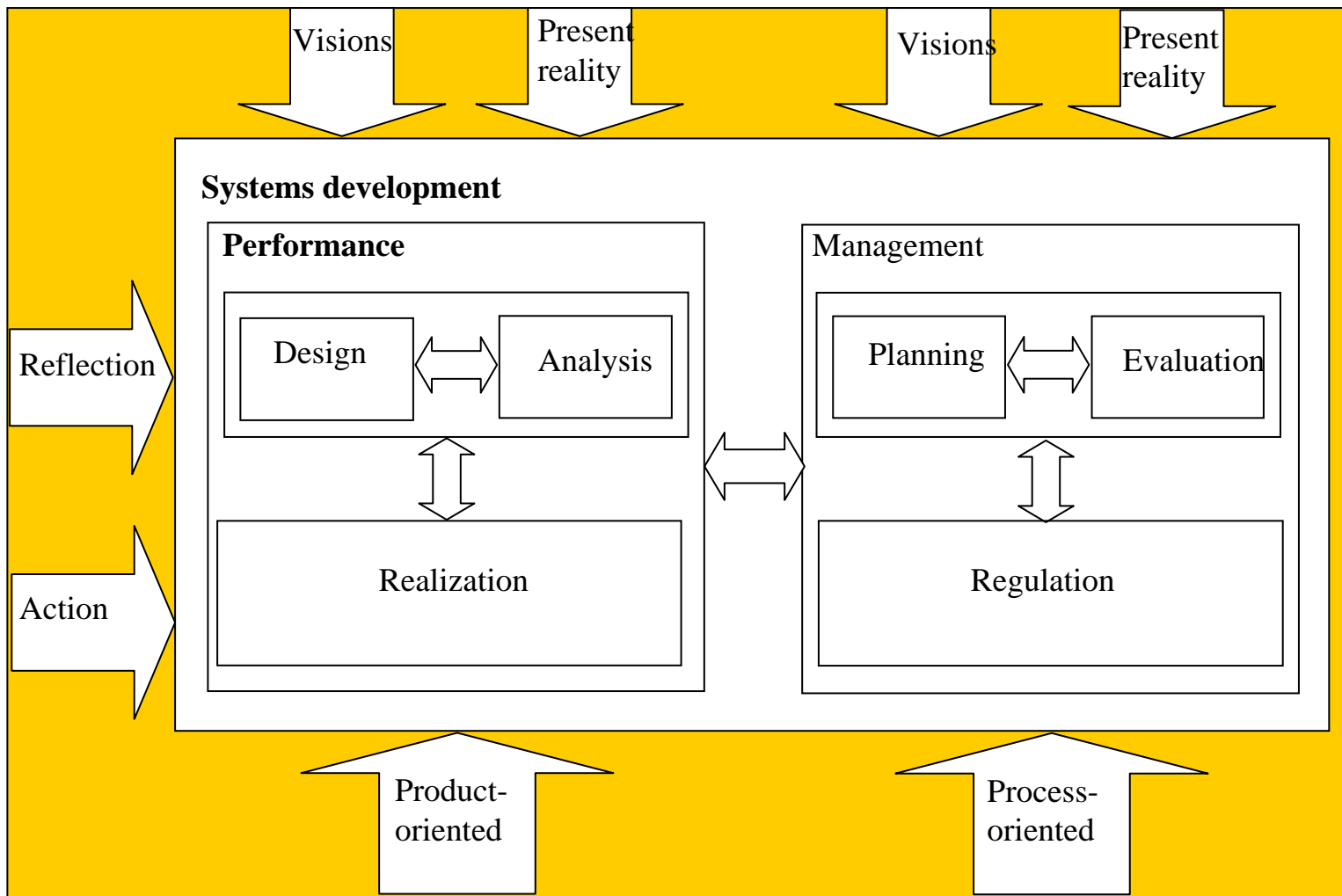


The spiral model (Boehm 1988)



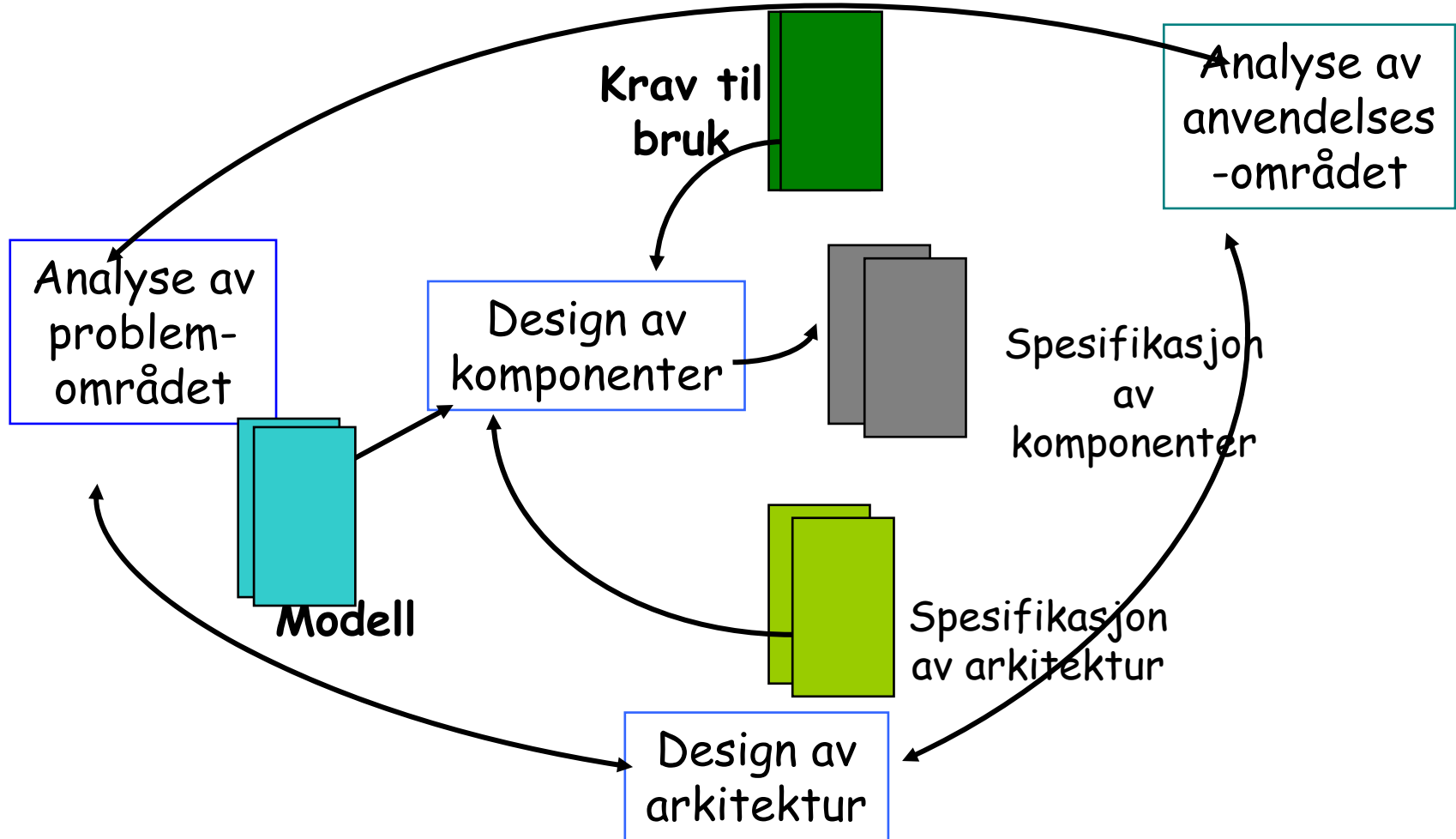


Hva er systemutvikling 2?





Oversikt over OOA&D





What is design?

Design work consists of producing design representations in different modalities, scales and materials, and their constant transformation in a process of ongoing refinement and increased specificity. In order to be able to do that, designers typically have to mobilize resources from a diversity of disciplines and to enlist the cooperation of experts of all sorts.

Wagner, Ina lecture Oslo 2004.



Interaction design refers to the process that is arranged within existing resource constraints to create, shape, and decide all use-oriented qualities (structural, functional, ethical, and aesthetic) of a digital artifact for one or many clients

Löwgren & Stolterman (2005:44)



Software design sits at the crossroads of all the computer disciplines: hardware and software engineering, programming, human factors research, ergonomics. It is the study of the intersection of human, machine, and the various interfaces – physical, sensory, psychological – that connect them.

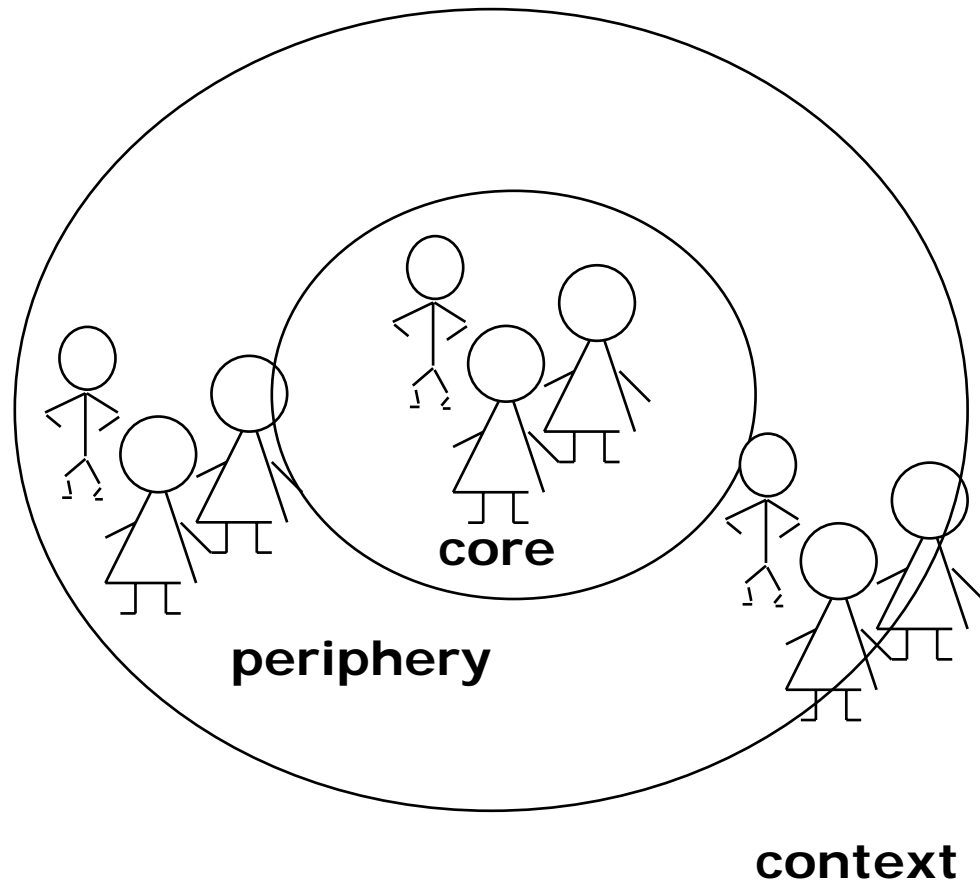
(Winograd 1996: xv)



A vision:

"appears very early, maybe too early: before you start thinking about any analysis you find yourself thinking about the final solution"
[Stolterman, 91: 137 (our translation)].

(Bratteteig & Stolterman 1997:289)





Design from nowhere – (s-knows-that p)

IT systems are constructed from nowhere to everyone or the designers are seeing everyone but not seeing themselves

The developers are not aware of their own positions, activities, visions, dreams.

How the disciplines are organised separate use and design

Lucy Suchman (2002)



Detached intimacy

distance from the specific sites of technologies-in-use

intimate relations with their own professions and with the companies

Design from somewhere - extended set of working relations

Knowledge is partial, located and situated

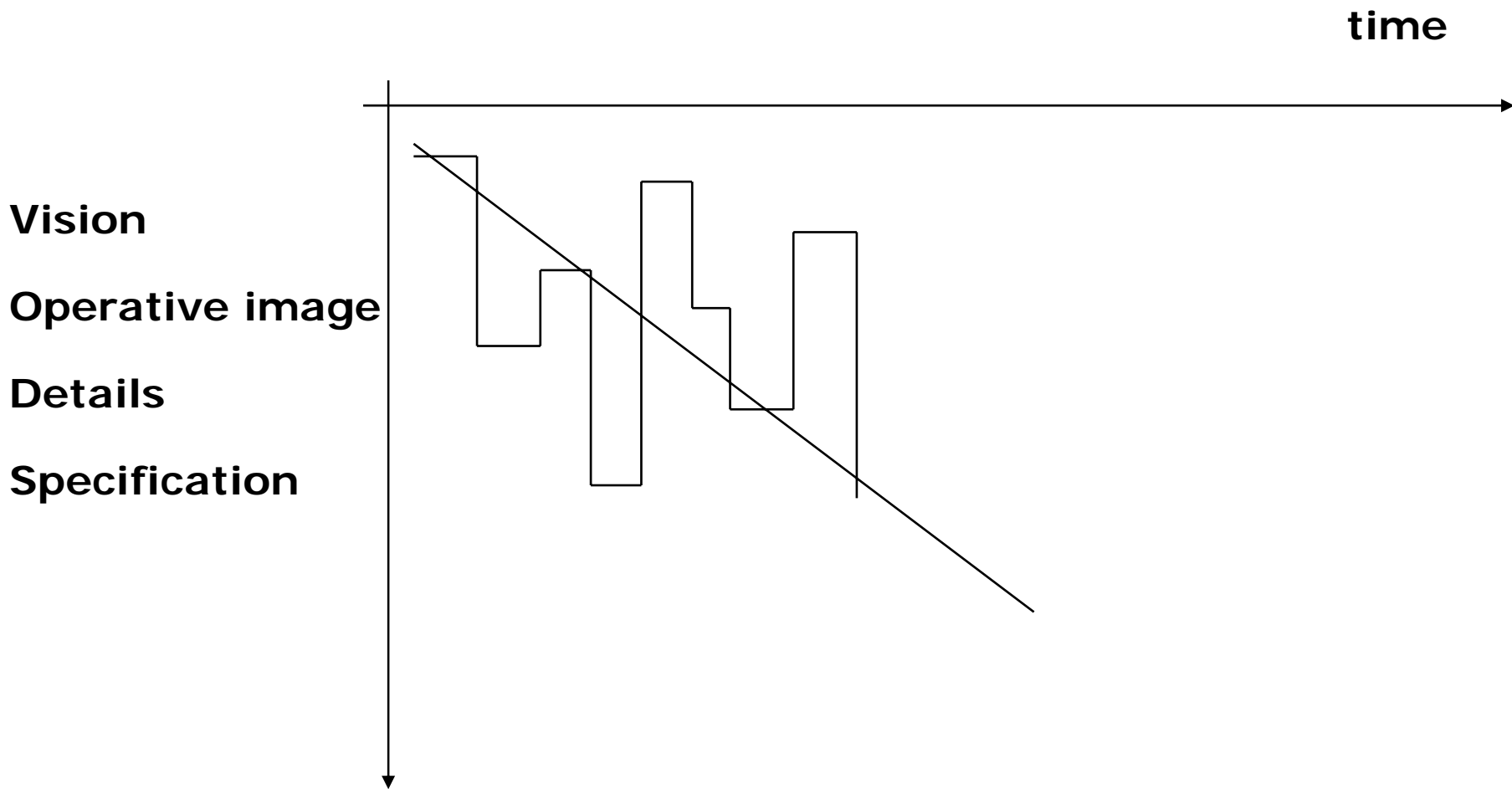
Lucy Suchman (2002)



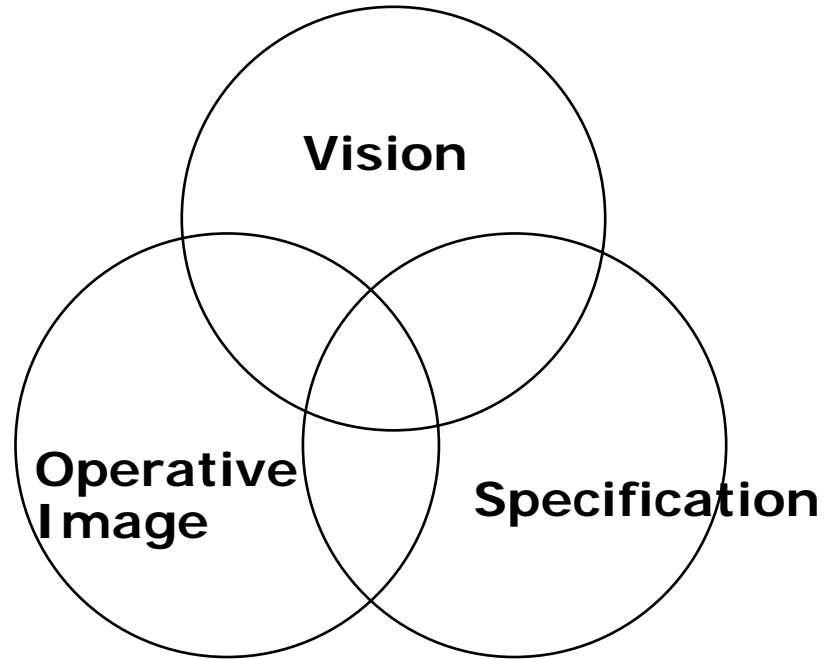
Designer

| Traditional approach | Cooperative approach |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><i>focus is on</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">problemsinformation flowtasksdescribable skillsexpert rulesindividualsrule-based procedures | <p><i>focus is on</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">situations and break-downssocial relationshipsknowledgetacit skillsmutual competenciesgroup interactionexperience-based procedures |

Greenbaum & Kyng 1993



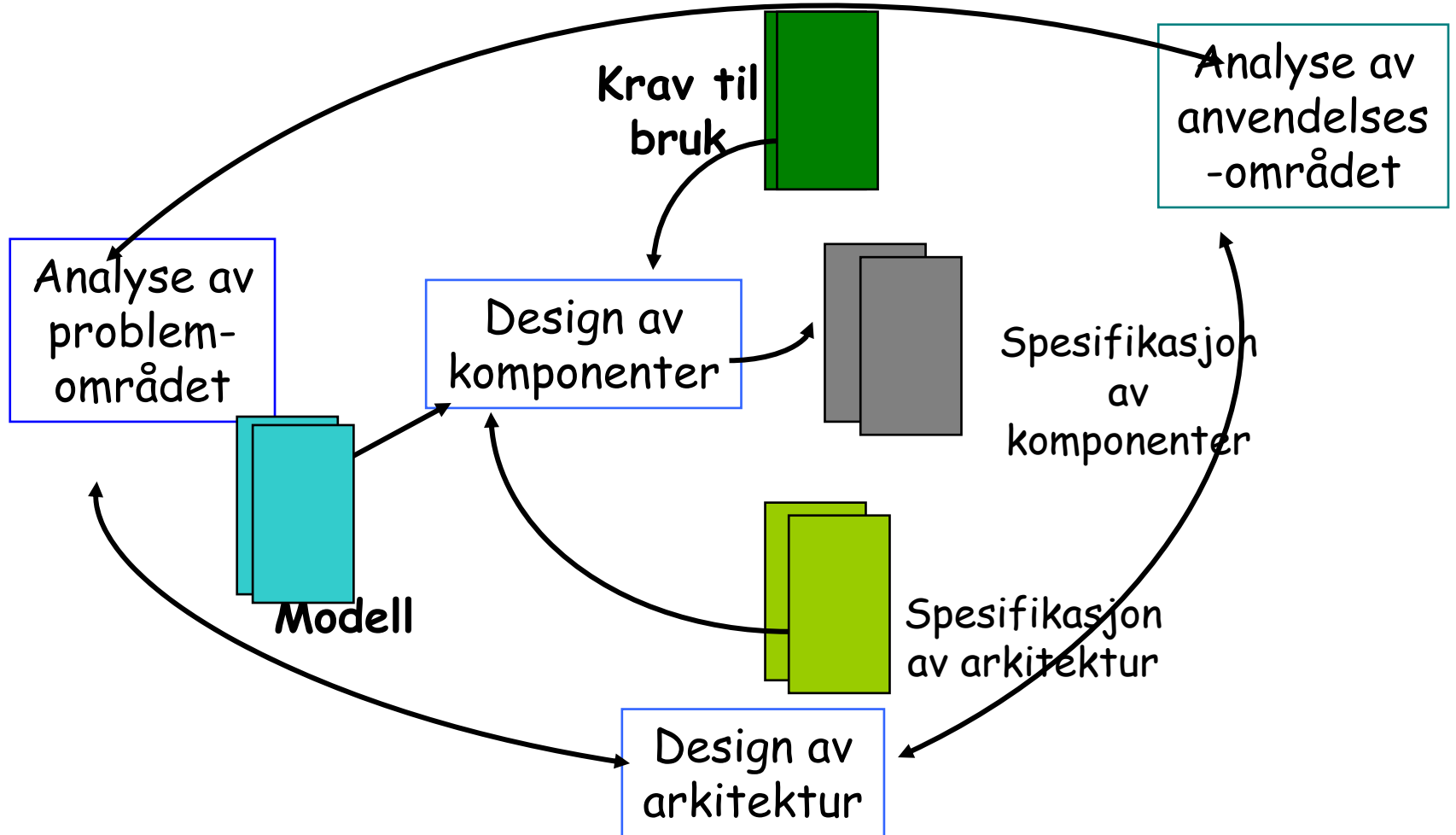
Löwgren & Stolterman 2005



Löwgren & Stolterman 2005



Oversikt over OOA&D





OOA & D

Rich Pictures

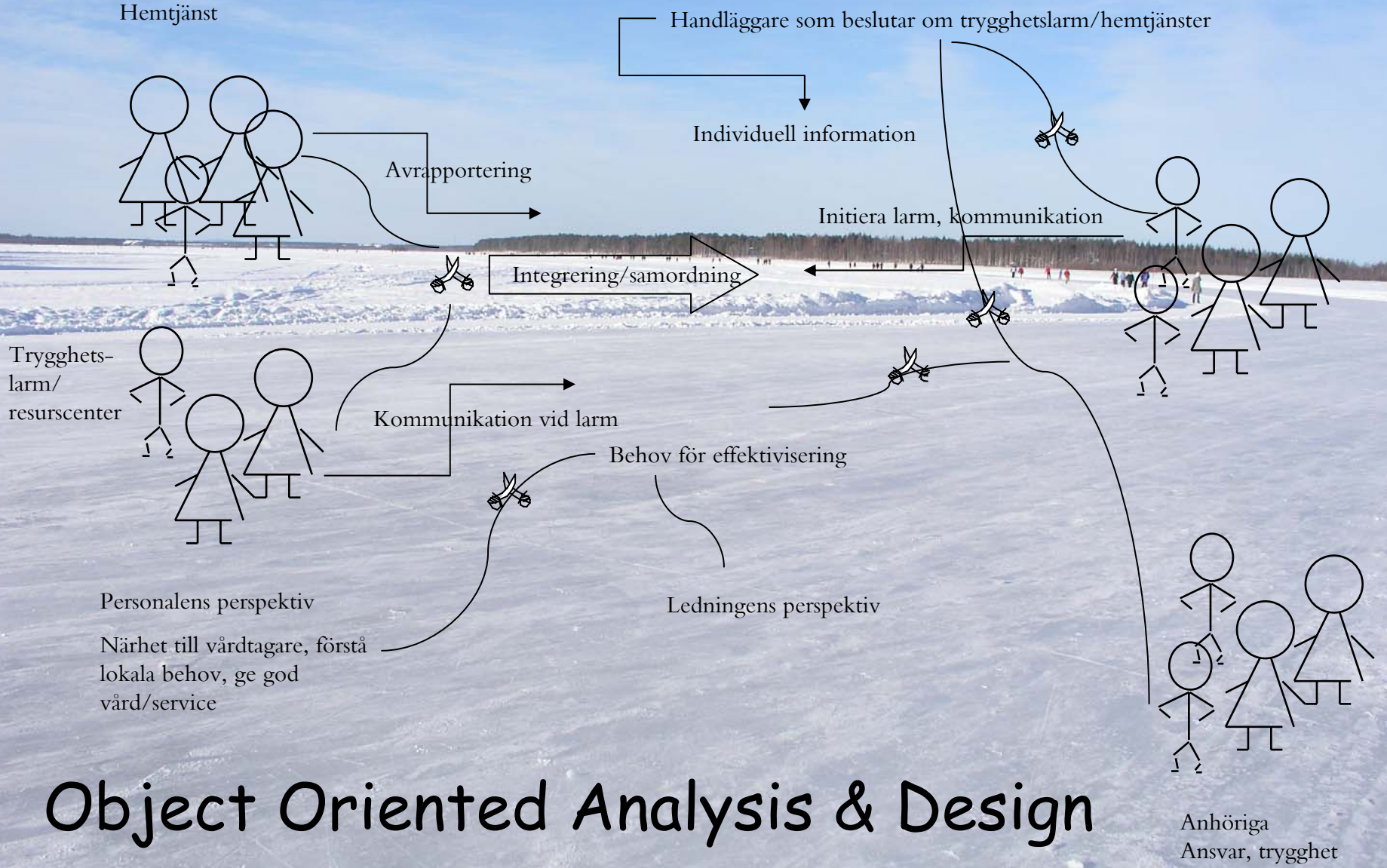
System Definition

FACTOR

(Functionality, applicatio domain, conditions,
technology, object, resposibility)

Problem-Domain Analysis

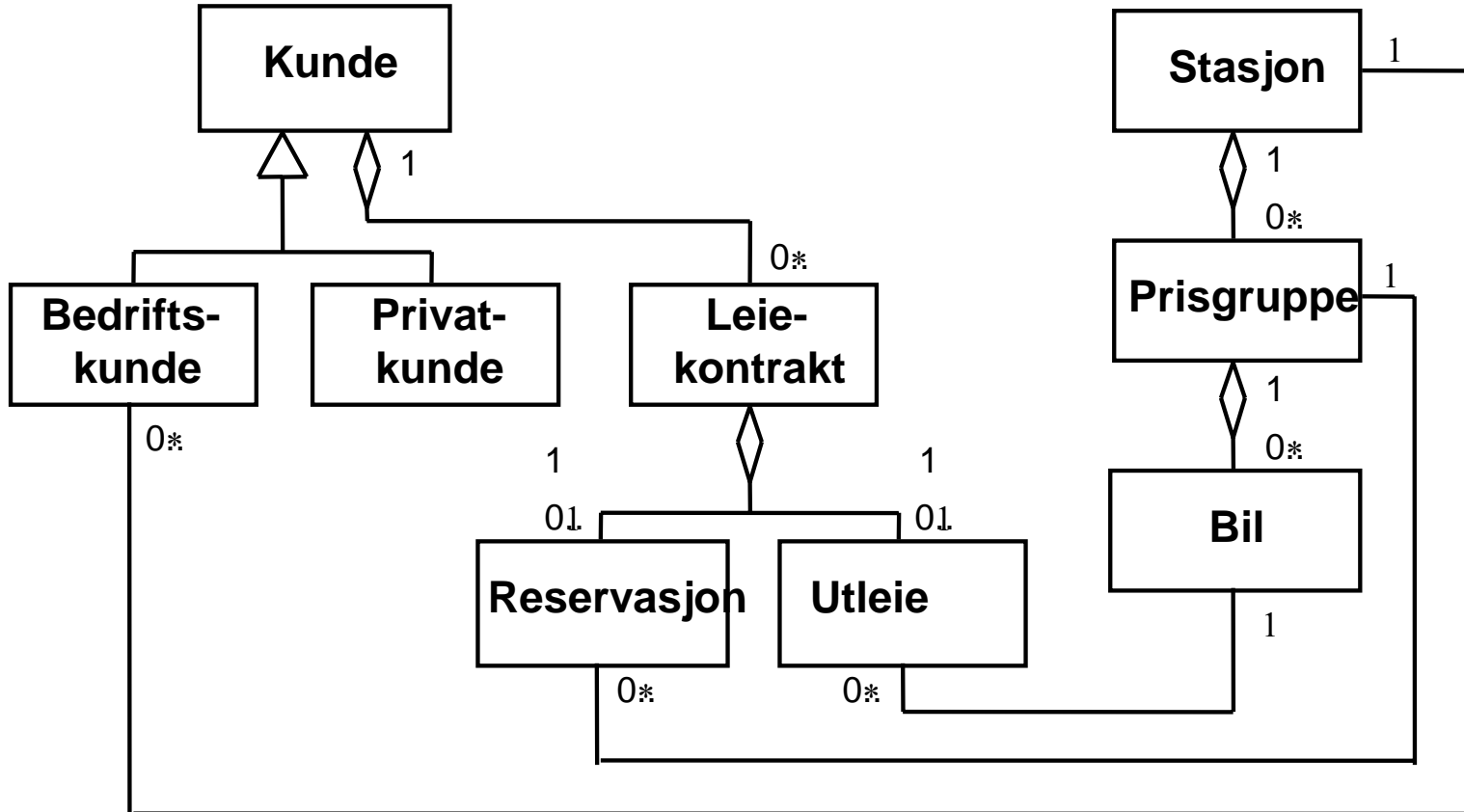
Application-Domain Analysis



Object Oriented Analysis & Design



Klassediagram



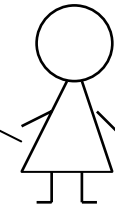


Use-case diagram - example

Care assistants



Civil servants

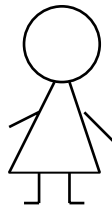


Register, update, delete user/care taker

Download information about the user

Report performed services

Alarm staff



User/care taker

Activate alarm

Monitoring

Communication



Establish communication channel

Present information

Mobile system