



Open Design, Not by Chandler Project

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genda

What do we mean by Open Design? What do we ı by Committee?

Brief history of design at OSAF

What we think we want to get out of Open Design.

Challenges to doing Open Design.

What we've learned.

Examples of what's worked and what hasn't who was had worked and who who was had worked and what has not worked and who who was had worked and who was had worked a

e Abridged History of Design at

2001-3 Mitch founds OSAF and the Chandler Project Open seating of the control of

2003-4 Closed, 3x a week design sessions with Mitch, Product M Model Engineer

1004-5 Show and Tell

2005-Present Surveys and decision-making on the list

2 2005-Present Engaging with users

1006-Present Getting into the weeds

r Goals, thus far...

What we hope to gain...

Brainstorming: More brains, more ideas.

Validation: More people, more use cases, more perspectives.

Quality assurance: Everybody's a tester.

Feedback: Get users involved in giving us feedback.

- What we don lose...

 End-user focus avoid simply lis loudest person

Coherence

 Speed in makir iterating on des

e more the merrier? Not exactly

Feedback, input and ideas are fed through a design process to ensure that we get the be collaboration and avoid the pitfalls of design committee.

Consensus is not needed to make decisions. Agreement is when disagreement persists, the decision driver is there to

Voting is used as a gauge, a way to collect input; not as a decisions.

velopers versus? Designers

Organized around functionality

Simple to understand how it works

Consistent in terms of technical semantics

Let people design their own way of doing things

Used to clearly defined domains

- Organized arou scenarios
- 2. Simple to use g needs
- 3. Consistent in te
- Not everybody \(\)
 their own syster
- Hard to modular

at's so especially hard about Open

You can modularize code, but splitting design little compartments essentially impossible. It coming up with a clean API. There are no futests to make sure designs flow together. The test equivalent for design is usage, by a hur 'coherent' to a human brain is less flexible a define than 'coherent' in code.

Examples of hard problem areas: Terminolc syntax, visual treatment, not to mention info

- at worked, what didn't work: en Design is a lot like Open Development
- Set clear goals and expectations for open design.
 - What kind of contributions are we looking for.
 - What's helpful, what's not helpful.
 - How will your contributions be evaluated, process, worked product...Contributing design means starting a relationshot a making a drive-by delivery.
- Extract goals and requirements from discussions fixating on the pros and cons of specific proposals

at worked, what didn't work: V Open Design is different from Open Develo

- learly differentiate between facilitation and opinion.
- efine your Design Process. Get buy-in. It's not that everybein ink about things the same way or go through the same...bee agreement on things like:
 - The importance of defining target users and what you mean by targe
 - Standards and process by which you evaluate designs? Heuristics, very tying features back to use cases.
 - Do we all agree on what a 'use case' is? Create new message is not
 - Do we have a shared understanding of what it means to 'Keep it sim

mple 1: What went right with Auto-triage in the

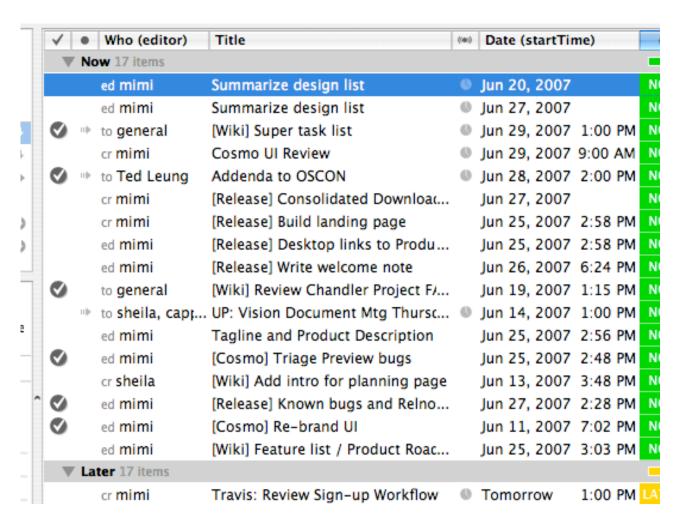
Development / Design mind-meld

Choosing the right medium of communication

Persistence

Open-ness to iteration

mo: Auto-Triage in the Dashboa



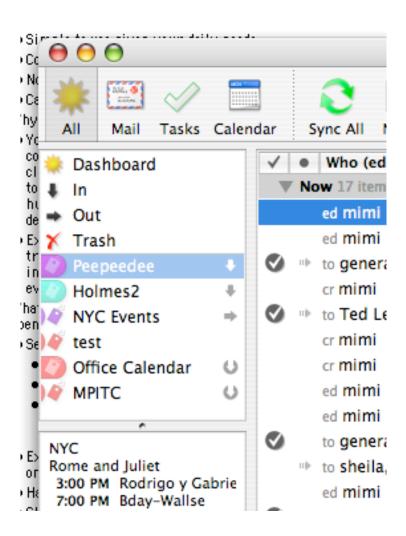
mple 2: What went wrong with the Faceted

Not on the same page with respect to design approach

Confusion between development model and end-user me

Lack of clarity in process: Who's driving? Who are the stall do we resolve disagreements?

mo: Faceted Sidebar



mple 3: Working with the Community

Dogfood Feedback: Andre's Assorted Usage Notes http://lists.osafoundation.org/pipermail/chandler-users/200
June/000323.html

Surveys: Sidebar taxonomy, Calendar size, Tagline

- Surveys are more qualitative than quantitative
- Feedback on designs ask targeted questions. We never simply think of the design?

Questions we ask when we get feature requests or design recommendations...

estions and Challenges...

- /hat do we mean by open design? (See slide #2)
- /hat kind of a design community do we want to have?
- /hat is the design equivalent of a committer?
- /hat are the different levels of engagement for design conti
- ow do we make it easy for people to learn our design proc
- low do we loop developers into our design process? Code buy into our design process too.

t steps: Cultivating a community through op-

stablish a firm foundation in design

Clear end-user information model

- Clear target users and t

Clear design approach

- Visual syntax, interactio

uild a ramp to engage contributors in design

Use the app. Provide feedback. Respond to surveys.

- Log bugs. Fix bugs.

Participate in use case brainstorming.

- Take on spec'd out desi

Sketch out workflows.

reate room for experimentation. Design Sandbox.