

Personas, OIOR Table, Design Thinking & Innovation Tools



D'source Project



Open Design School



MoE's Innovation Cell

Section: T8, Week 8



**THINK!
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Design Thinking & Innovation (DT&I)

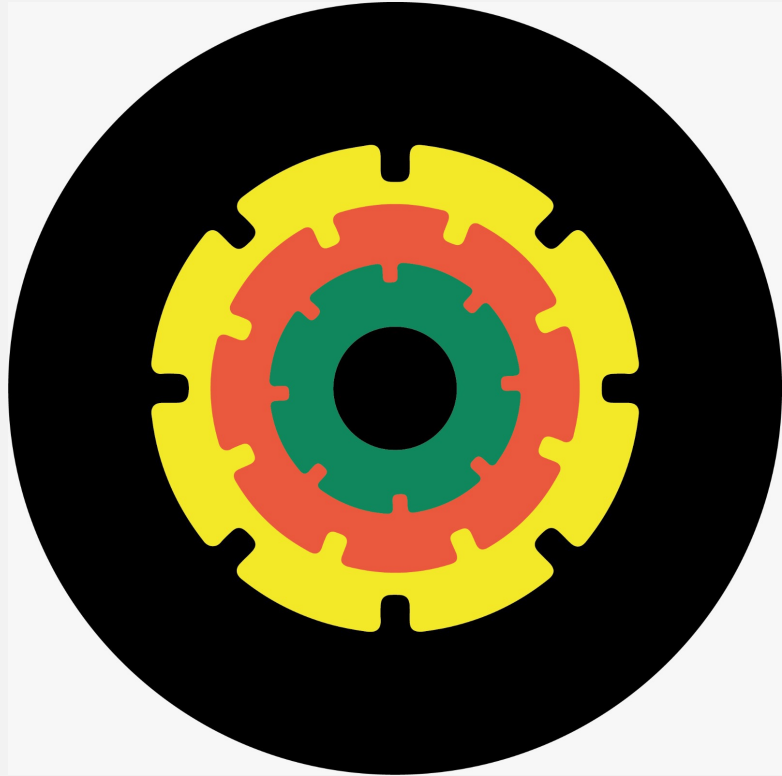
Section: T8
Week 8



**THINK!
DESIGN**

Design Thinking & Innovation (DT&I)

Prof. Ravi Poovaiah
IDC School of Design, IIT Bombay



DT&I Tools

T8 Personas, OIOR Table

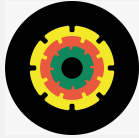
Module T8:

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T8.1

What are Personas?



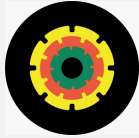
What are Personas?

Personas represent an archetypical typical user from a user segment related to your problem space. You **define the Personas by his or her characteristics.**

You can have several Personas to represent different types of users.

For example, for the topic 'Designing Toys for children' the following could be the different Personas:

1. Avani - Child (Daughter)
2. Avanish - (Brother)
3. Sonam - (Mother)
4. Alima - (Play-school Teacher)



Persona building Steps:



1. Make a list of users connected with your topic.
You could refer to **User Participant Mapping** in section C4.2



2. Select the most important users relevant to your problem space



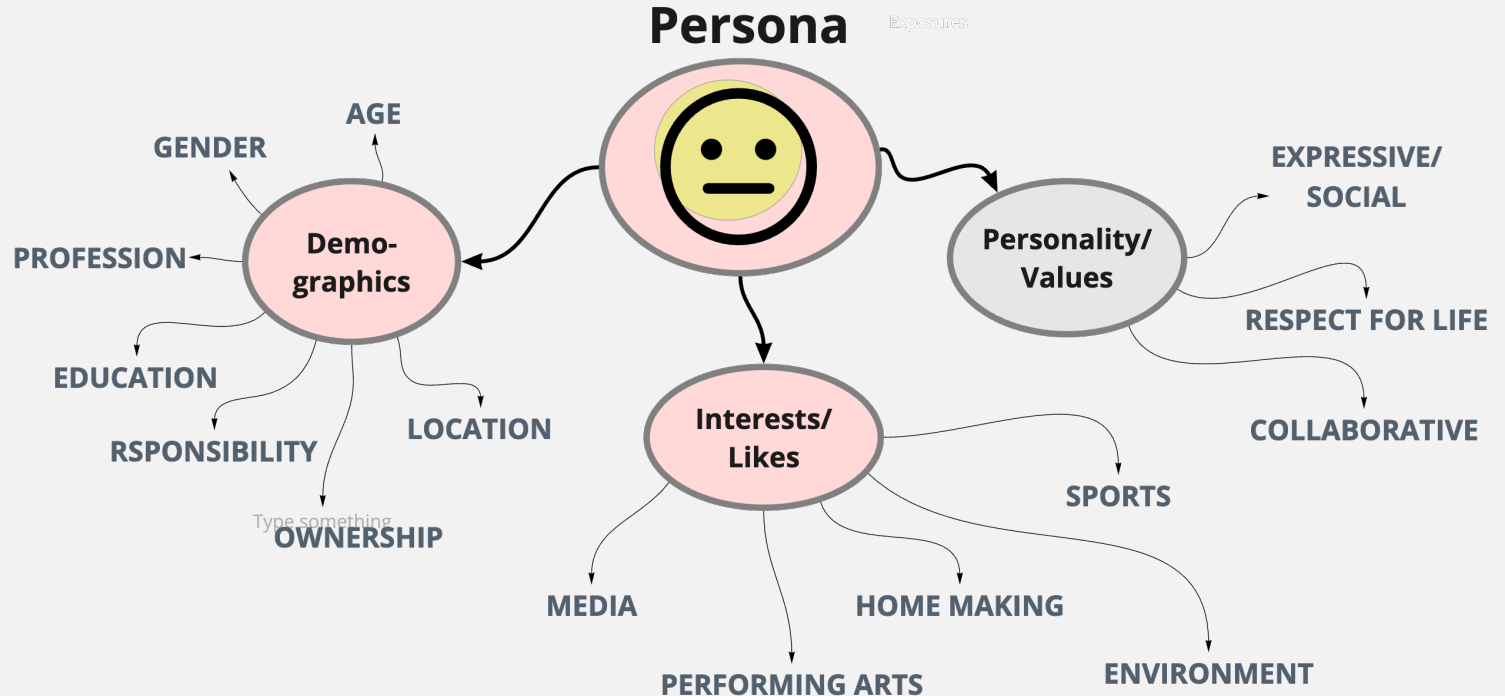
3. Write down the typical characteristics for each of the users
+ You could **choose an image** for the user



4. You could create a User scenario depicting the user activity.



Characteristics of a Persona:



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Example of a Persona:

Example of Personas while designing Toys for Children:



Name: Avani

Age: 5

Behaviour: Very friendly, talkative active, and neat

Likes: School, Park, Museum, Library

Does not Like: Malls, Spiders, Doctor



Name: Avanish (brother)

Age: 6

Behaviour: Very naughty, playful and untidy

Likes: School, Park, Jokes, Games

Does not Like: Pools, Ghosts, Police

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Example of a Persona:

Example of Personas while designing Toys for Children:



Name: Sonam (Mother)

Age: in 30's

Profession: Software Programmer

Likes to: Spend time with her children,
Going for Weekend shopping, movies

Home Activity: Cooks, Maintain home



Name: Alima

Age: in 30's

Profession: Playschool Teacher

Likes to: engage children in Play-Learn,
Avid Reader, Movies, Plays

Activity: Maintain home, Collect Curios

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User Scenario:

Example of User Scenario while designing Toys for Children:



Avani has taken a lot of efforts to **construct a tree house** out of her wooden blocks (in the evening after school)

Avanish her brother comes home from school and **spoils her tree house**



Mother (Sonam) scolds Avanish and **decides to find a toy that both can collaboratively share and play**

Mother (Sonam) calls Alima, the playschool teacher **to take suggestions**

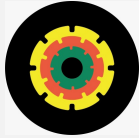




Are Personas Essential?

Importance of Persona:

- Conceiving of the Persona helps you to choose the characteristics of a typical user group
- For your chosen problem, there might not be a typical user group – the users could vary very much. In this case it is not necessary to build a Persona.



Making the Personas:

Individually or in groups?



Creating Personas can be done **individually or in small groups**.

Working in groups, you can **share responsibilities** while doing the Personas.

How many of these Personas?

The suggested number is from 1 to 4

Hence, **select the ones that are most relevant to your topic.**

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T8.2

What is OIOR?



What is OIOR?

OIOR is the acronym of:

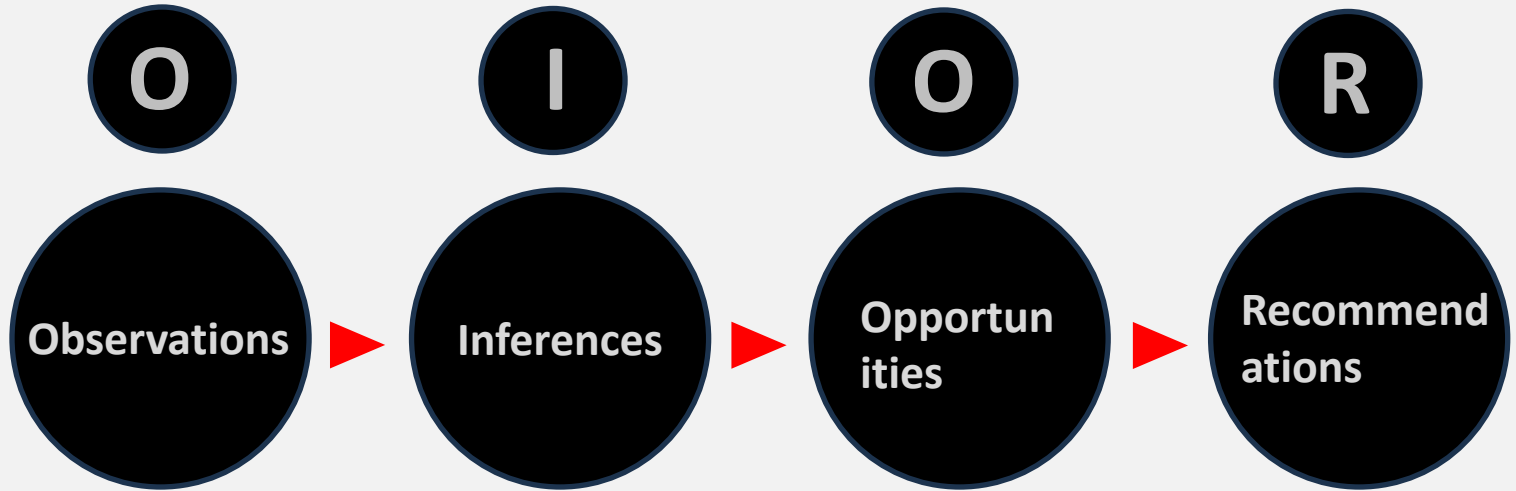
1. Observations (O)
2. Inferences (I)
3. Opportunities for Design (O)
4. Recommendations for Design (R)

OIOR as part of the analysis takes one from **Observations** to making **Inferences** to finding **opportunities** to outlining the **recommendations** for design.



OIOR Analysis:

(Observation > Inference > Opportunities > Recommendations)





OIOR Analysis:

(Observation > Inference > Opportunities > Recommendations)



1. Observations:

. refers to the **data/information that you gathered** from Primary and Secondary Research



2. Inferences:

. refers to the **conclusions reached (synthesis) through critical analysis of the data/information gathered** with reference to your problem space.



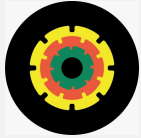
3. Opportunities:

. refers to the **recognition and discovery of factors that are helpful for solving issues** connected to your problem space



4. Recommendations:

. refers to the **listing of actionable factors that show the way forward towards possible design ideas and solutions.**



OIOR Table Steps:



1. List the relevant Observations connected with your topic



2. Make a list of Inferences from your study



3. Make a list of the opportunities for design thrown up by the inferences



4. Make a list of recommendations for design based on opportunities for design



5. Do the above four steps in form of a Table



6. Based on the table, one can redefine the problem statement



OIOR Table - Example 1: (Design a Toy for Children)

O

1. Observations:

I

2. Inferences:

O

3. Opportunities:

R

4. Recommendations:

A

Boys and Girls mostly
play separately

The type of play seems
different for boys and girls

Explore Play activities
that could be of
interest to both boys and girls

Design a play activity
that is **gender neutral**

B

Storytelling is part of
the **culture and tradition** in India

Stories are very
interesting to children

Explore Play activities
using story / narratives

Design a play activity
that is **based on a story**

C

School teachers
would like to **make learning joyful**

Learning could be fun
through play activities

Explore **Play and Learn**
activities

Design a **play activity**
that can help **learn a concept**



Problem Statement - Example 1:

- Initial Topic:

Design an engaging Toy for Children.

- Redefined problem statement:

Design an engaging 'Play and Learn' Constructive Toy for Children in the age group of 3 to 6 with features of Collaboration, Sharing and Storytelling using Sustainable Materials.



OIOR Table - Example 2: (Digital Payment System Design)

O

1. Observations:

I

2. Inferences:

O

3. Opportunities:

R

4. Recommendations:

A

Some users use the ATM because they are **not able to talk to ladies** in the bank

Some users find it easier to **deal with a machine than a person of opposite sex**

Explore ways to **overcome social barriers**

Design a monetary transaction space where users are **socially comfortable**

B

Parents are **reluctant to give debit cards** to children

Easy access to money can be **tempting to spend**

Explore having a **family account with limits to children**

Design a family payment system with **different limits** for each member

C

User **lost money** through debit card - reluctant to use it

Credit and Debit **Cards** are seen as **insecure**

Explore ways to make digital transactions **be secure and feel secure**

Design a digital transaction system that is **also seen as secure**




Problem Statement - Example 2:

- Initial Topic:

Design an Digital Payment System.

- Redefined problem statement:

Design an easy to use, fully secure 'Digital Payment System' that also feels secure, can be shared between family members with set limits and overcomes social barriers in its use.



**Thanks for
Listening**

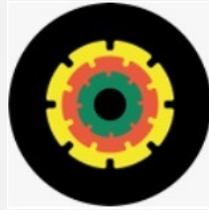
DT&I Tools
Section: T8
Week 8

DT&I Tools – Week 1-8:



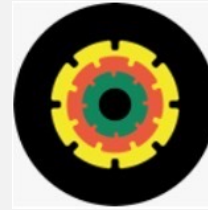
Week 1

> Brain-Storming



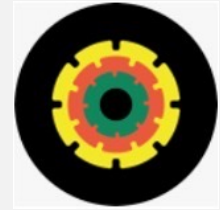
Week 2

> Mind-Mapping



Week 3

> 5W + 1H Questions
> 5W + 1H Matrix



Week 4

> User Participant
Mapping

Week 5

> Contextual Inquiry

Week 6

> Questionnaires
> Cue Cards

Week 7

> Artifact,
Activity, and Spatial
Mappings

Week 8

> Personas
> OIOR Table

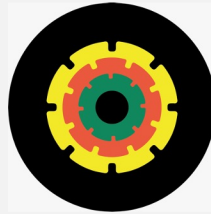
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DT&I Course – Week 8:



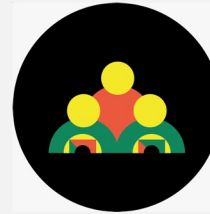
DT&I
Process
(20%)

- > Data Analysis Part 2
- > Inferences to Recommendations



DT&I
Tools
(20%)

- > Personas
- > OIOR Table



DT&I
Project
(50%)

- > Data Analysis
- > Creating Personas
- > Making OIOR Table



DT&I
Cast Study
(10%)

- > Case Study Project:
The Indian Medicine System



Supporting Organizations:



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Credits:

Presented by:
Prof. Ravi Poovaiah



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Credits:

Camera & Editing:
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