

# Introduction to design science methodology

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Slides based on Wieringa, R.J. (2014) [\*Design science methodology for information systems and software engineering.\*](#) Springer Verlag

# Outline

- Design problems and knowledge questions
- The design cycle
- The empirical cycle

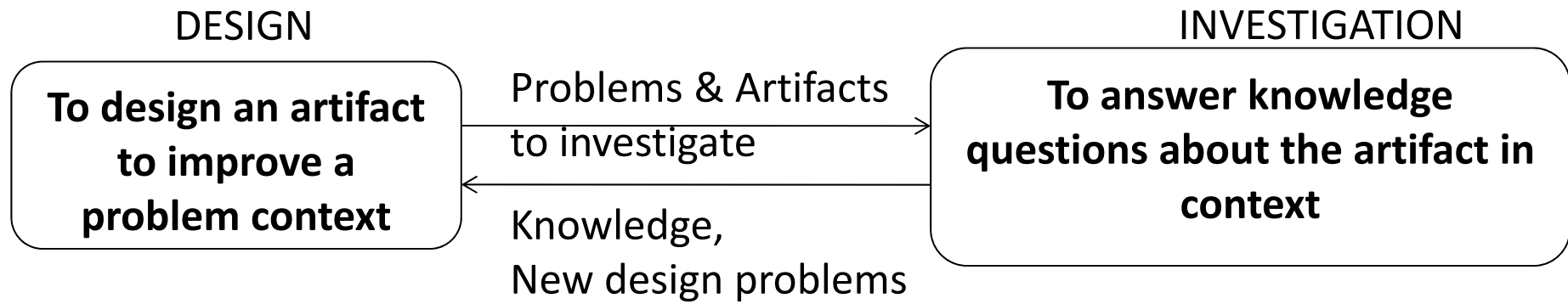
# Design science

- Design science is the **design** and **investigation** of artifacts in context
- Examples
  - Design and investigation of a method for user interface design for genomic databases
  - Design and investigation of an ontology-based extension of OO-method
  - Design and investigation of deep learning system to classify pathologies in X-rays of the lower back
  - ....

# **DESIGN PROBLEMS AND KNOWLEDGE QUESTIONS**

# Your examples

# Two kinds of research problems in design science



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*Design software to estimate Direction of Arrival of plane waves, to be used in satellite TV receivers in cars*

- *Is the DoA estimation accurate enough in this context?*
- *Is it fast enough?*

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*Design a Multi-Agent Route Planning system to be used for aircraft taxi route planning*

- *Is this routing algorithm deadlock-free on airports?*
- *How much delay does it produce?*

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*Design a data location regulation auditing method*

- *Is the method usable and useful for consultants?*
- 

Change the real world

Change your knowledge

# Heuristics

## Design problems

- ✓ To change the world
- ✓ Solution is design
- ✓ Many solutions
- ✓ Evaluated by usefulness
- ✓ What is useful depends on stakeholder goals
- ✓ Degrees of utility

## Knowledge questions

- ✓ To change your knowledge
- ✓ Answer is a proposition
- ✓ One answer
- ✓ Evaluated by truth
- ✓ What is true depends on the real world
- ✓ Degrees of certainty



Doing

Thinking



# Nesting of problems

- To solve a design problem:
  - Study the problem
  - Test the proposed solution
- To answer a knowledge question:
  - Design your research



# Your examples revisited

# Framework for design science

- Stakeholders may not know they are stakeholders

## Social context:

- **Source of relevance.**
- **Relevance, and money, comes and goes**

## Location of stakeholders:

E.g. project sponsors, manufacturers, customers, users, maintenance, interfacing systems, negative stakeholders, attackers, government, labor, ...

Goals, budgets

Designs

## Design science

Improvement design

Answering knowledge questions

## Knowledge context:

- **Source and destination of theories**
- **Theories are forever**

Mathematics, social science, natural science, design science, design specifications, useful facts, practical knowledge, common sense, other beliefs

# Stakeholders

- A **stakeholder** of a problem is a biological or legal person affected by treating a problem.
  - *People, organizations, job roles, contractual roles, etc.*
- Stakeholders may not know that they are stakeholders
  - They may accept the problem as normal
  - There may not be a problem at all ... but you think/hope that there is an improvement opportunity

# Checklist by role (Ian Alexander

<http://www.scenarioplus.org.uk/papers/papers.htm> > A

## taxonomy of stakeholders)

### **System under Development**

- Normal operator (end user)
- Operational support
- Maintenance operator

### **Immediate context**

- Functional beneficiary (client)
- Roles responsible for interfacing systems

### **Wider context**

- Political beneficiary (who gains status)
- Financial beneficiary

- Negative stakeholder (who is/perceives to be hurt by the product)
- Threat agent (who wants to hurt the product)
- Regulator

### **Involved in development**

- Champion/Sponsor
- Developer
- Consultant
- Purchaser (customer)
- Suppliers of components

**These are just examples**

# Examples

- Design and investigation of a method for user interface design for genomic databases
  - Stakeholders: .....
- Design and investigation of an ontology-based extension of OO-method
  - Stakeholders: .....
- Design and investigation of deep learning system to classify pathologies in X-rays of the lower back
  - Stakeholders: .....

# More examples

# THE DESIGN CYCLE

# The engineering cycle

- Problem investigation → Stakeholders, goals, phenomena, evaluation, diagnosis
- Treatment design
- Design validation
- Treatment implementation
- Implementation evaluation



# The engineering cycle

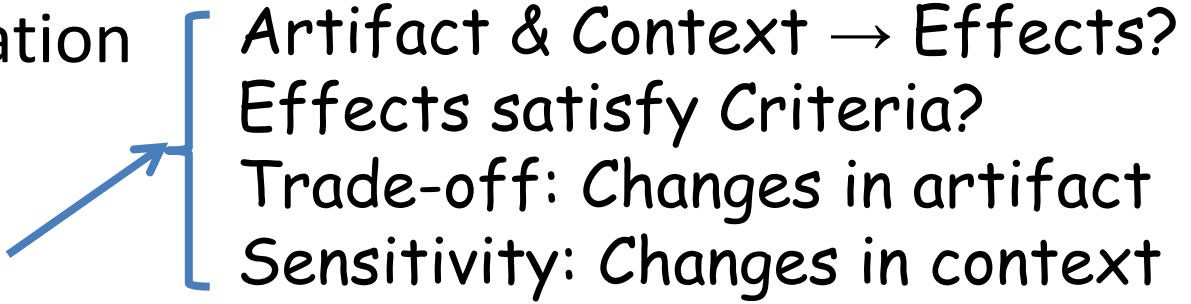
- Problem investigation
- Treatment design
- Design validation
- Treatment implementation
- Implementation evaluation



Treatment =  
interaction between  
artifact and context

- Interaction between pill and patient
- Interaction between Software and its Context
- Interaction between method and its context of use
- You design the artifact in order to create a treatment

# The engineering cycle

- Problem investigation
  - Treatment design
  - Design validation
  - Treatment implementation
  - Implementation evaluation
- 
- Artifact & Context → Effects?  
Effects satisfy Criteria?  
Trade-off: Changes in artifact  
Sensitivity: Changes in context

# The engineering cycle

- Problem investigation
- Treatment design
- Design validation
- Treatment implementation → Transfer to practice!  
Commercialization, sale
- Implementation evaluation

# The engineering cycle

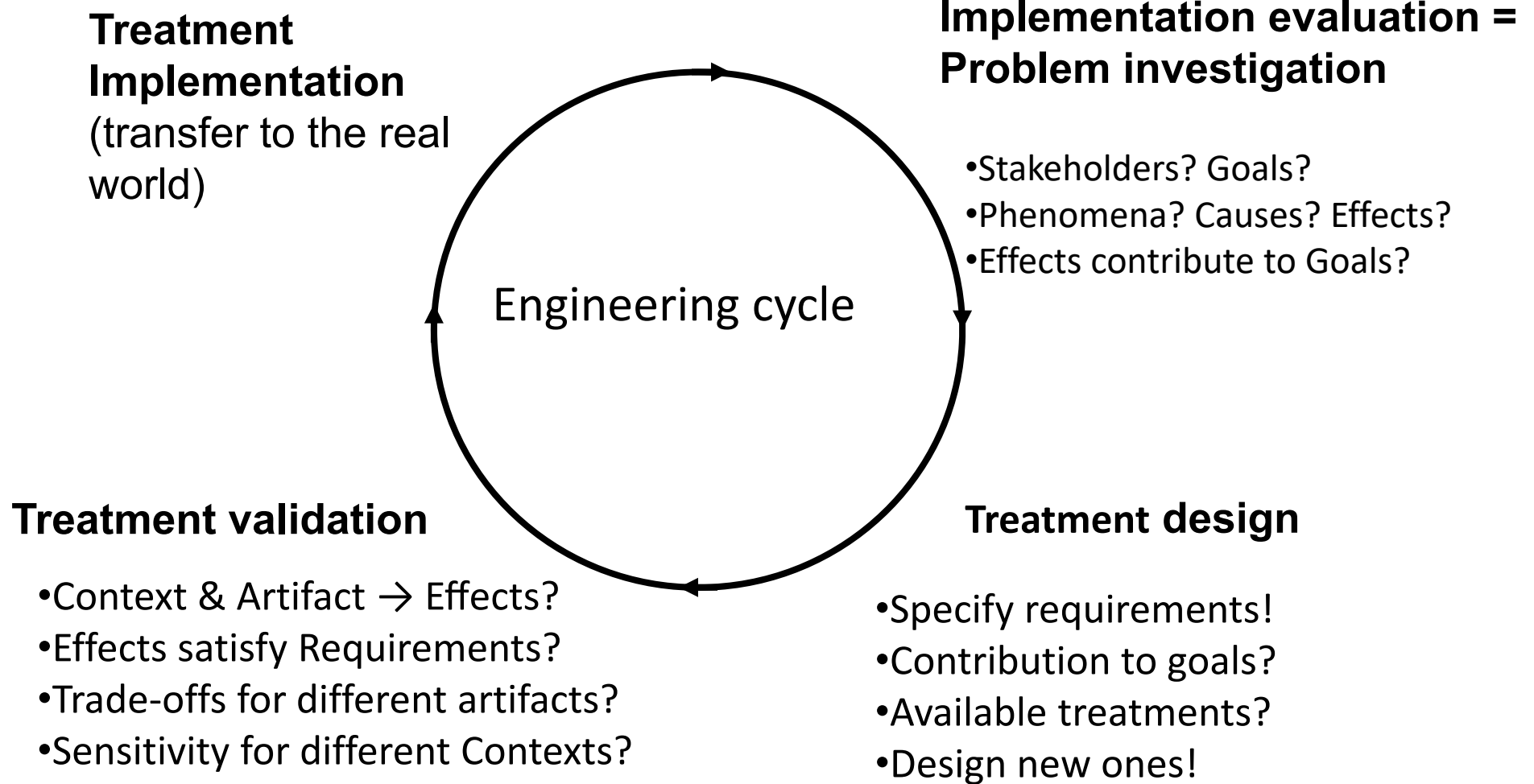
- Problem investigation
- Treatment design
- Design validation
- Treatment implementation
- Implementation evaluation



Phenomena: *Artifact & Context* → *Effects?*  
Evaluation: *Effects satisfy Criteria?*

# Where are we

Legend:  
? Knowledge questions  
! Tasks



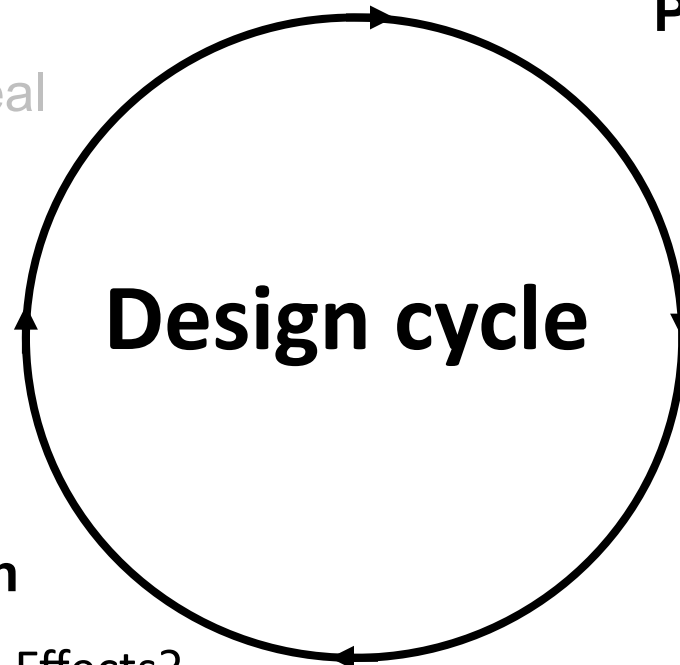
# Where are we

Legend:  
? Knowledge questions  
! Tasks

Treatment  
Implementation  
(transfer to the real  
world)

**Implementation evaluation =  
Problem investigation**

- Stakeholders? Goals?
- Phenomena? Causes? Effects?
- Effects contribute to Goals?



**Treatment validation**

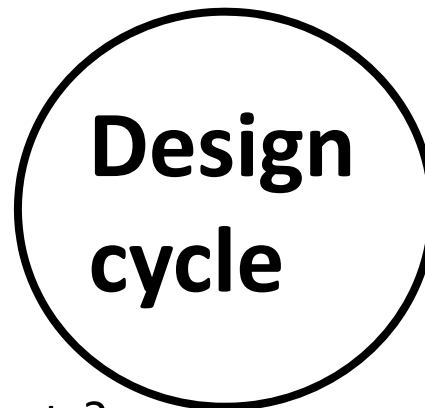
- Context & Artifact → Effects?
- Effects satisfy Requirements?
- Trade-offs for different artifacts?
- Sensitivity for different Contexts?

**Treatment design**

- Specify requirements!
- Contribution to goals?
- Available treatments?
- Design new ones!

# Knowledge questions that need empirical study

Treatment  
Implementation  
(transfer to the real  
world)



## Implementation evaluation = Problem investigation

- Stakeholders? Goals?
- Phenomena? Causes? Effects?
- Effects contribute to Goals?

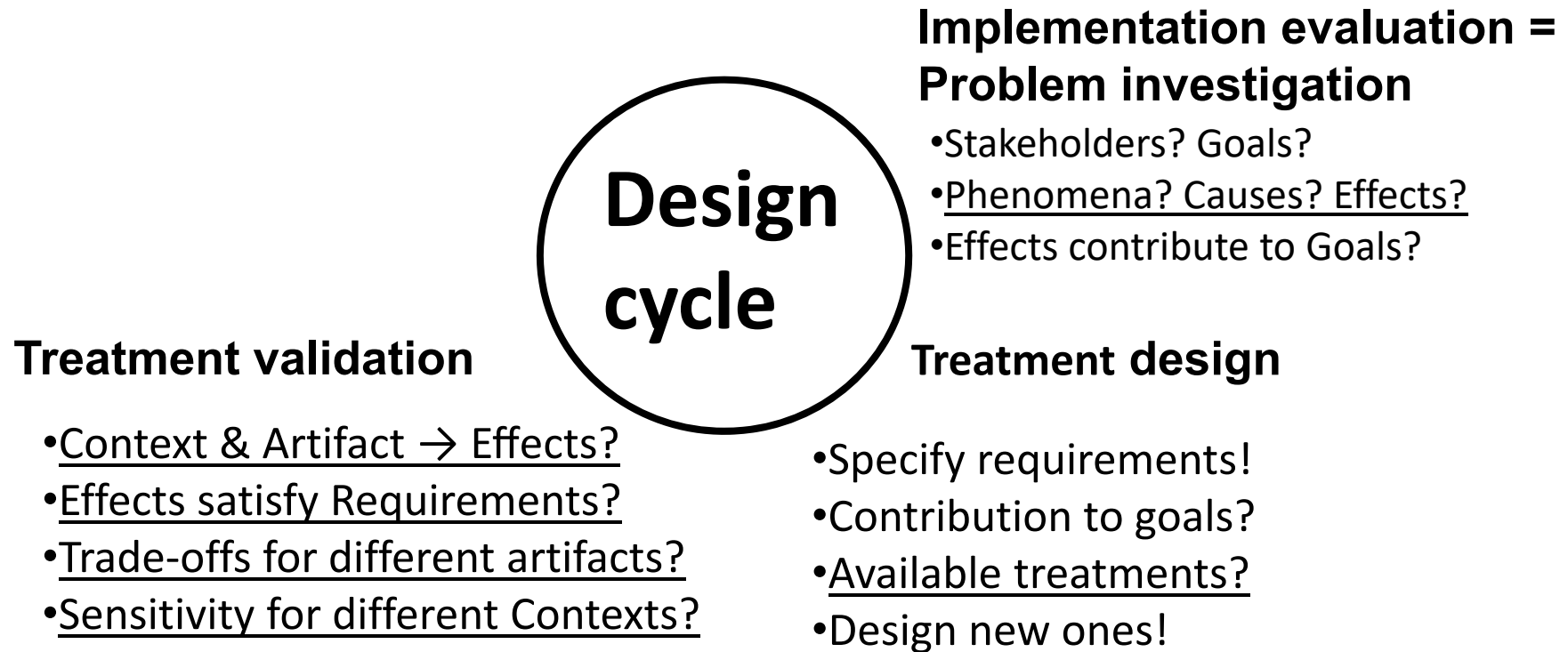
## Treatment validation

- Context & Artifact → Effects?
- Effects satisfy Requirements?
- Trade-offs for different artifacts?
- Sensitivity for different Contexts?

## Treatment design

- Specify requirements!
- Contribution to goals?
- Available treatments?
- Design new ones!

# Outline of a thesis





# Outline of a thesis

## Implementation evaluation = Problem investigation

- Stakeholders? Goals?
- Phenomena? Causes? Effects?
- Effects contribute to Goals?

## Treatment design

- Specify requirements!
- Contribution to goals?
- Available treatments?
- Design new ones!

## Treatment validation

- Context & Artifact → Effects?
- Effects satisfy Requirements?
- Trade-offs for different artifacts?
- Sensitivity for different Contexts?

## Chapter 1: Motivation

- Stakeholders, goal, phenomena, how bad

## Chapter 2: Methodology

- Research questions
- Method(s) used to answer them

## Chapter 3: Problem investigation

- Empirical research
- Literature survey about the problem

## Chapter 4: Requirements for a solution

- Sources of the requirements
- Motivation in terms of stakeholder goals

## Chapter 5: Survey of current solutions

- Literature survey (state of the art)

## Chapter 6: My solution proposal

## Chapter 7: Test 1

- Experiment

## Chapter 8 : Test 2

- Experiment

## Chapter 9: Summary, answers to research questions, discussion, future work

# Outline of a thesis

## Implementation evaluation = Problem investigation

- Stakeholders? Goals?
- Phenomena? Causes? Effects?
- Effects contribute to Goals?

## Treatment design

- Specify requirements!
- Contribution to goals?
- Available treatments?
- Design new ones!

## Treatment validation

- Context & Artifact → Effects?
- Effects satisfy Requirements?
- Trade-offs for different artifacts?
- Sensitivity for different Contexts?

## Chapter 2: Methodology

- Research goal: To improve some problem context by some artefact in order to contribute to some stakeholder goals
- Research questions
  - What are the problematic phenomena?
  - Specify & motivate the requirements for a solution (“What are the requirements?”)
  - What solutions exist?
  - How good/bad are they?
  - Design a new solution (“what is a good solution?”)
  - Does my solution in the intended problem context satisfy the requirements?
  - What happens if I change the design?
  - What happens if I change the context?
- Method(s) used to answer them

# What are your research questions?

# THE EMPIRICAL CYCLE

# Nesting of cycles

Research project: <b>design cycle</b>	<b>Problem investigation</b>	
	<b>Treatment design</b>	
	<b>Treatment validation</b>	Knowledge problem investigation (How to do the validation?)
		Experiment design & validation (design and validate a prototype & test environment)
		Implementation (construction of prototype & test environment, lab or field)
		Evaluation (analyze results)
	Implementation (tech transfer)	
Implementation evaluation (in the field)		

This is a very special engineering cycle, called the **empirical cycle**.

# Nesting of cycles

Research project:  
**design cycle**

<b>Problem investigation</b>	Knowledge problem investigation (How to investigate the design problem?)
	Experiment design & validation (design and validate a prototype & test environment)
	Implementation (construction of prototype & test environment, lab or field)
	Evaluation (analyze results)
<b>Treatment design</b>	
<b>Treatment validation</b>	
Implementation (tech transfer)	
Implementation evaluation (in the field)	


This is a very special engineering cycle, called the **empirical cycle**.

# The empirical research cycle

- This is the rational decision cycle applied to answer knowledge questions (empirical research questions)
  - Knowledge problem investigation
  - Research design
  - Design validation
  - Research execution
  - Results evaluation

- Knowledge problem investigation → Research questions,  
Unit of study
- Research design
- Design validation
- Research execution
- Results evaluation



- Knowledge problem investigation
- Research design  Survey, observational case, Experiment, Action case, Simulation, ...
- Design validation
- Research execution
- Results evaluation

- Knowledge problem investigation
- Research design
- Design validation
- Research execution
- Results evaluation



Would this really answer our questions?  
Risk assessment of doing the wrong thing to answer the questions

- Knowledge problem investigation
- Research design
- Design validation
- Research execution
- Results evaluation → Did this really answer our questions?  
Risk assessment of answering the questions incorrectly

- **Very detailed**
- **This integrates all checklists!**

**Analysis of results**

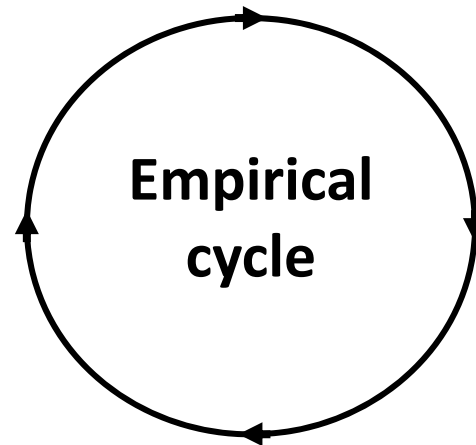
12. Data?
13. Observations?
14. Explanations?
15. Generalizations?
16. Answers?

New research problem



**Research execution**

11. What happened?



**Research problem analysis**

4. Conceptual framework?
5. Research questions?
6. Population?

**Research design validation**

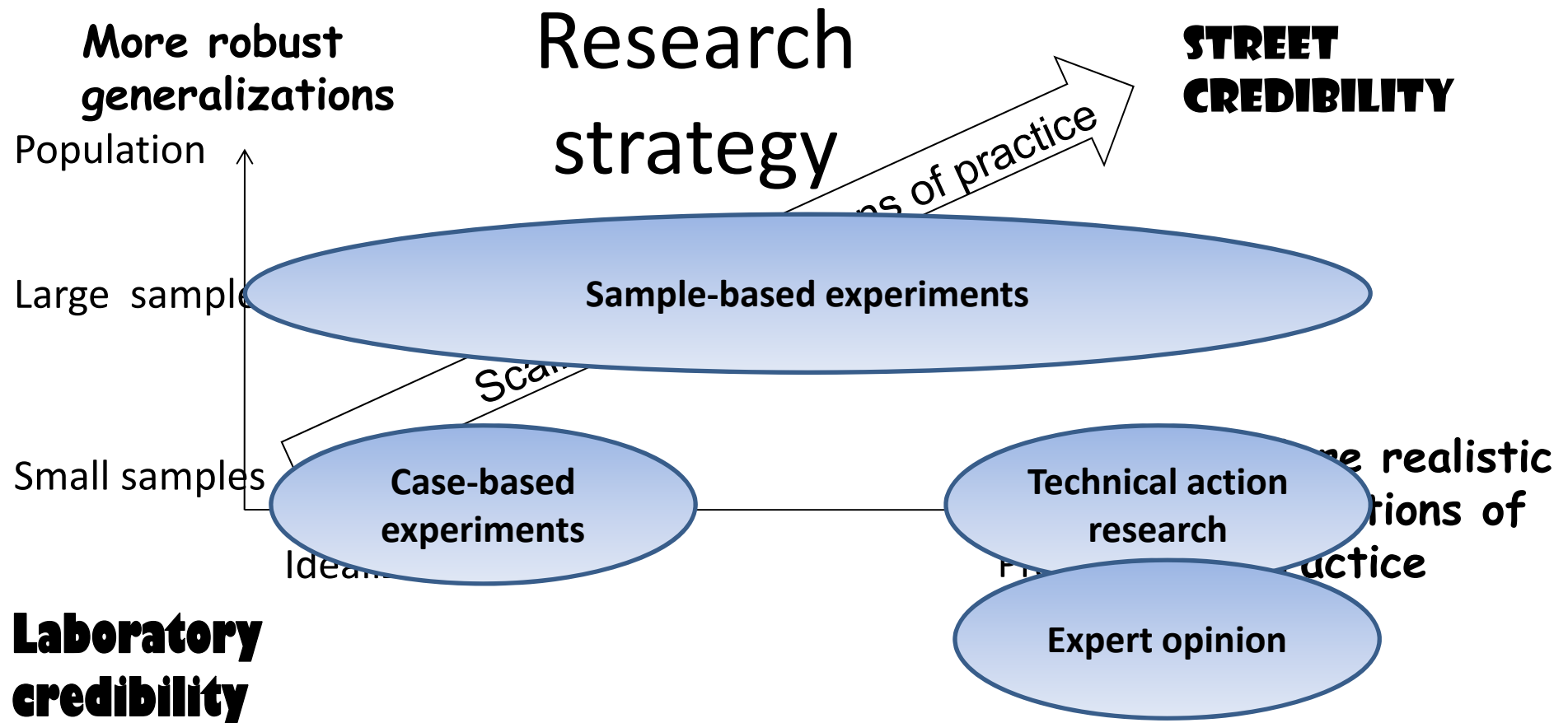
7. Object of study justification?
8. Treatment specification justification?
9. Measurement specification justification?
10. Inference justification?

**Research design**

7. Object of study?
8. Treatment specification?
9. Measurement specification?
10. Inference?

# Research designs and inferences

	Observational study (no treatment)	Experimental study (treatment)
<p><b>Case-based:</b> investigate single cases, look at architecture and mechanisms. <u>Inference: Architectural explanation, generalization by analogy</u></p>	<p><b>Observational case study</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Expert opinion</b> (mental simulation by experts),</li> <li>• <b>Case-based experiments</b> (simulations, prototyping),</li> <li>• <b>Technical action research</b> (experimental use of the artifact in the real world)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Sample-based:</b> investigate samples drawn from a population, look at averages and variation. <u>Inference: Statistical inference, causal explanation, possible architectural explanation and analogy</u></p>	<p><b>Survey</b></p> <p><b>Problem investigation methods</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Sample-based experiments</b> (e.g. treatment group – control group experiments)</li> </ul> <p><b>Validation methods (depends on time and budget)</b></p>



- Scaling up:
  - Expert opinion
  - Lab experiment (test experimental prototype in lab context)
  - Field experiment (test experimental prototype in field context)
  - TAR (apply your experimental solution in a real-world project)

- Questions
- Remarks
- Examples
- Discussion
- More information
- Extra slides
- Any other business
- Lunch