



Doing S/W Right OR doing the Right S/W?

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What Is S/W

Software

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For other uses, see [Software \(disambiguation\)](#).

Computer software, or simply **software**, is that part of a [computer system](#) that consists of [data](#) or computer instructions, in contrast to the [physical hardware](#) from which the system is built. In [computer science](#) and [software engineering](#), computer software is all [information](#) processed by [computer systems](#), [programs](#) and [data](#). Computer software includes [computer programs](#), [libraries](#) and related non-executable [data](#), such as [online documentation](#) or [digital media](#). Computer hardware and software require each other and neither can be realistically used on its own.

At the lowest level, [executable code](#) consists of [machine language instructions](#) specific to an individual [processor](#)—typically a [central processing unit](#) (CPU). A machine language consists of groups of [binary values](#) signifying processor instructions that change the state of the computer from its preceding state. For example, an instruction may change the value stored in a particular storage location in the computer—an effect that is not directly observable to the user. An instruction may also (indirectly) cause something to appear on a display of the computer system—a state change which should be visible to the user. The processor carries out the instructions in the order they are provided, unless it is instructed to "[jump](#)" to a [different instruction](#), or is interrupted (by now [multi-core processors](#) are dominant, where each core can run instructions in order; then, however, each application software runs only on one core by default, but some software has been made to run on many).

The majority of software is written in [high-level programming languages](#) that are easier and more efficient for programmers, meaning closer to a [natural language](#).^[1] High-level languages are translated into machine language using a [compiler](#) or an [interpreter](#) or a combination of the two. Software may also be written in a low-level [assembly language](#), essentially, a vaguely [mnemonic](#) representation of a machine language using a natural language alphabet, which is translated into machine language using an [assembler](#).

Constant Change Is The New Normal



S/W @ the heart of 21st century Trends

Big Data

Insights on new products by more efficiently interpreting massive quantities of data



Cloud

Demand for apps requires fast, scalable environments for dev and test, as well as production



Social Business

Broader set of stakeholders collaborates to deliver continuous innovation and value



Instrumented Products

Industry requirements demand faster response to regulations and standards, with traceability and quality



Mobile

Modern workforce expects constantly updated software to connect to enterprise systems



Intelligent/ Connected Systems

Software component in smart products driving increased value and differentiation



Software delivery

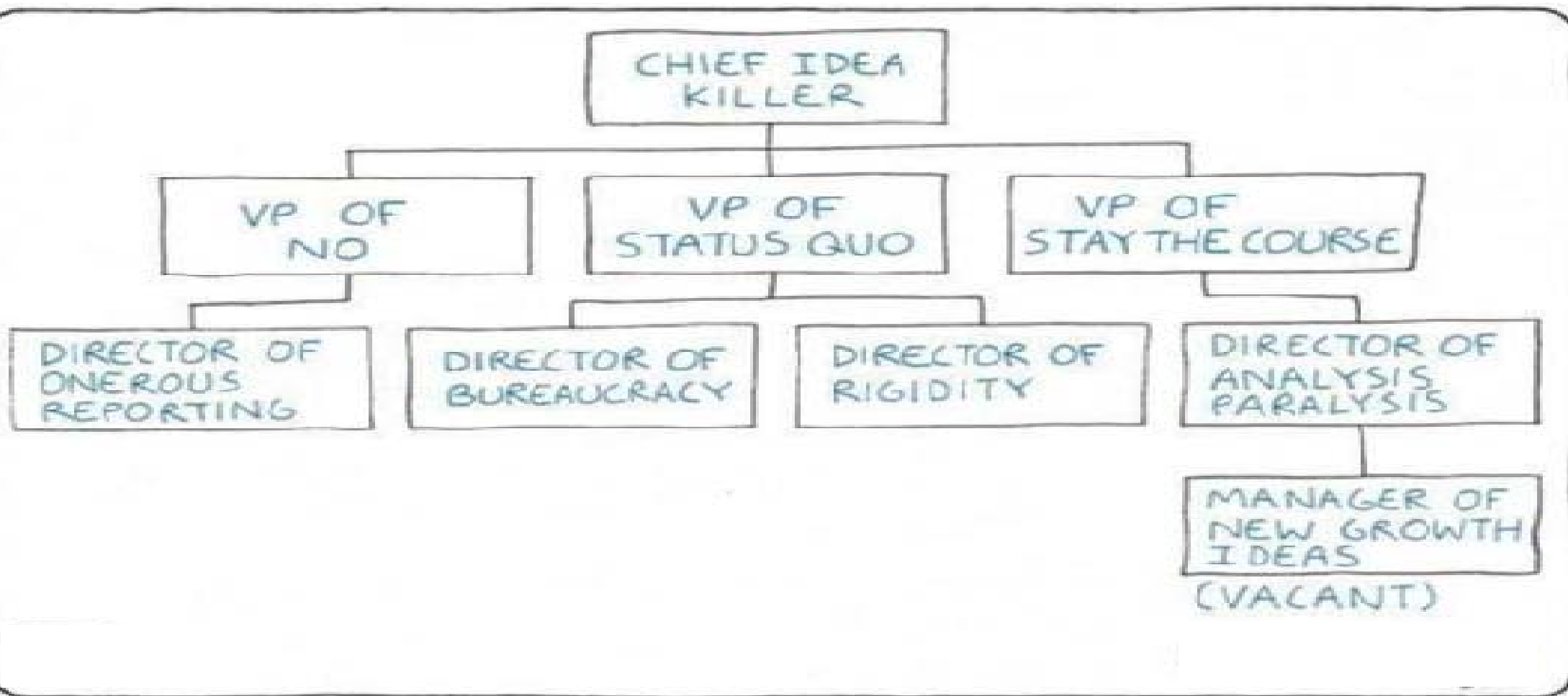


What does the Customer Want?

In software development, if you ask people if they care about quality and time to market, they all say yes.



Addressing the Customer Pain



Solving the Customers Problem



Customer needs Definition





S/W Delivery

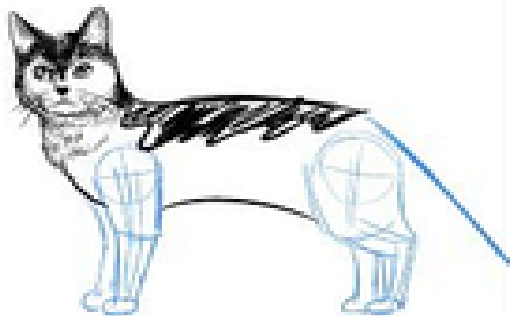
**DOES 99%
OF THE WORK**

**SAYS HE'S
GOING TO
HELP BUT
HE'S NOT**

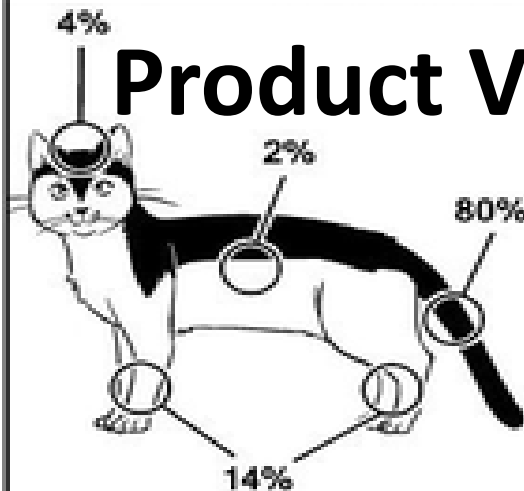
**HAS NO
IDEA WHAT'S
GOING ON THE
WHOLE TIME**

**DISAPPEAR
AT THE VERY
BEGINNING AND
DOESN'T SHOW
UP AGAIN TIL
THE VERY END**

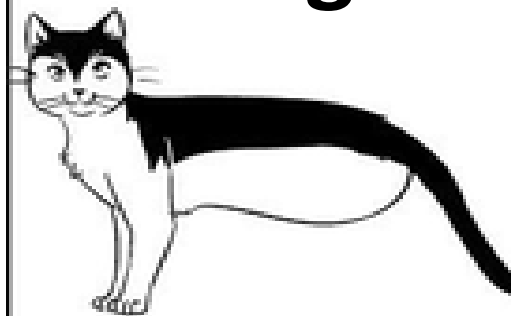
Product Versioning 101



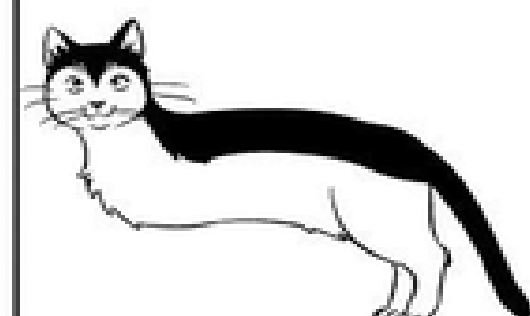
HOW THE SOFTWARE IS DESIGNED.



HOW MUCH TIME HAS TO BE SPENT ON EACH PART.



HOW THE SOFTWARE LOOKS BEFORE THE BETA TEST.



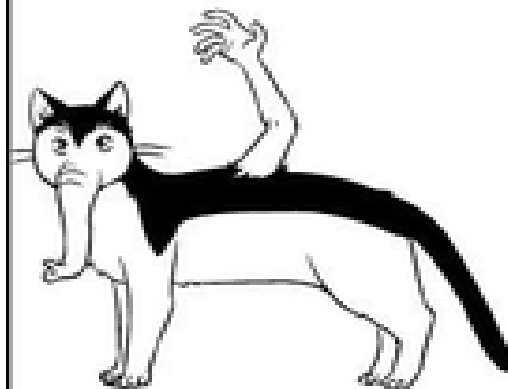
HOW THE SOFTWARE LOOKS AFTER THE BETA TEST.



HOW THE SOFTWARE IS ADVERTISED.

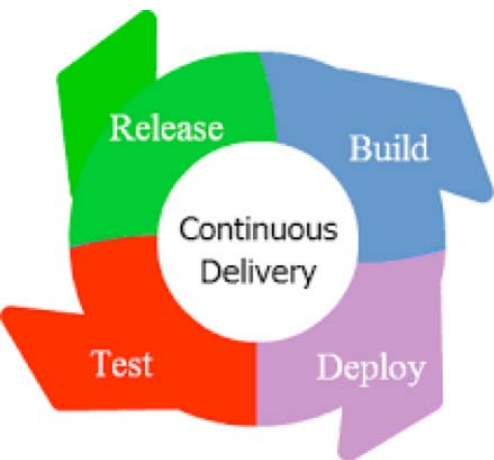


WHAT THE CUSTOMER REALLY WANTED.



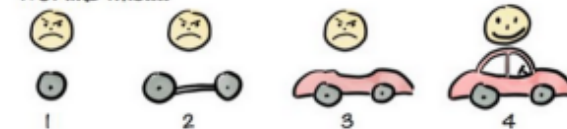
HOW THE SOFTWARE LOOKS TWO VERSIONS LATER.





S/W Delivery Methods

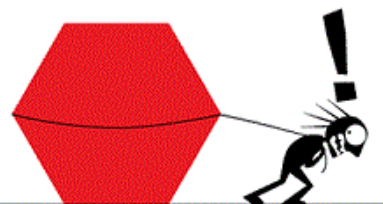
Not like this....



Like this!



THE WATERFALL PROCESS



'This project has got so big, I'm not sure I'll be able to deliver it!'

THE AGILE PROCESS

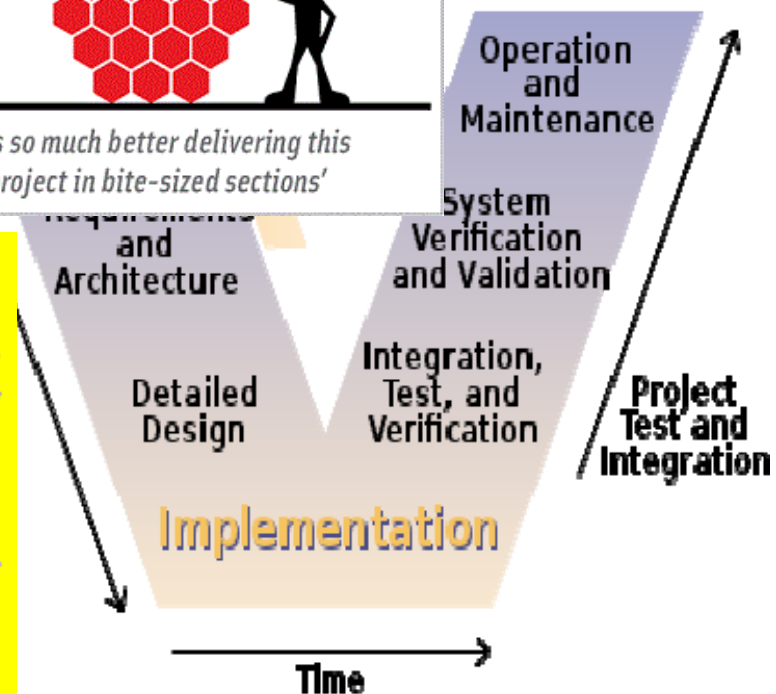


'It's so much better delivering this project in bite-sized sections'

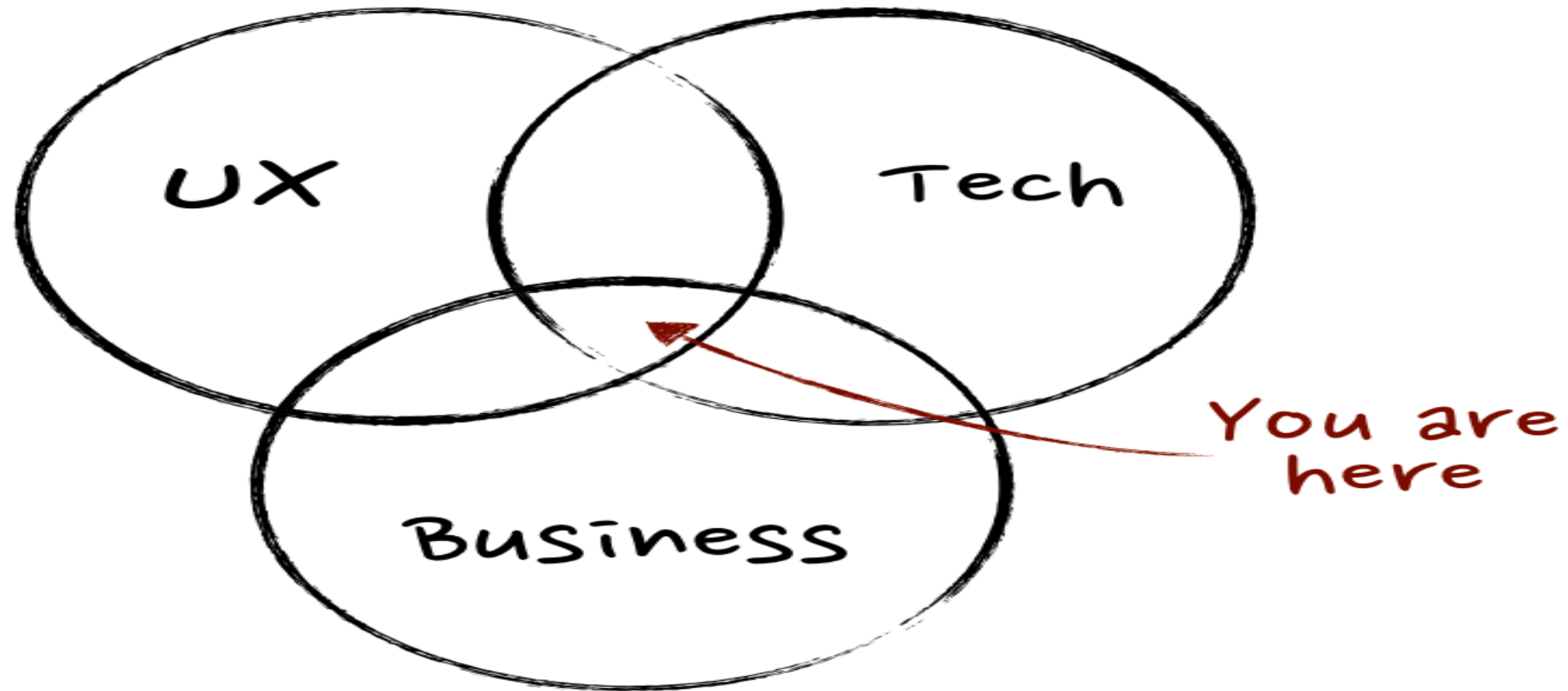
	2 weeks	2-4 weeks	6-10 weeks	
Create exceptional customer experience		Start zero-based design of digital process	Build prototype that delivers customer experience	Test with customers and refine
Transform business process	Set up end-to-end "SWAT team"	process and scope minimum viable product	Detail and approve design of new business	Operationalize and scale business process



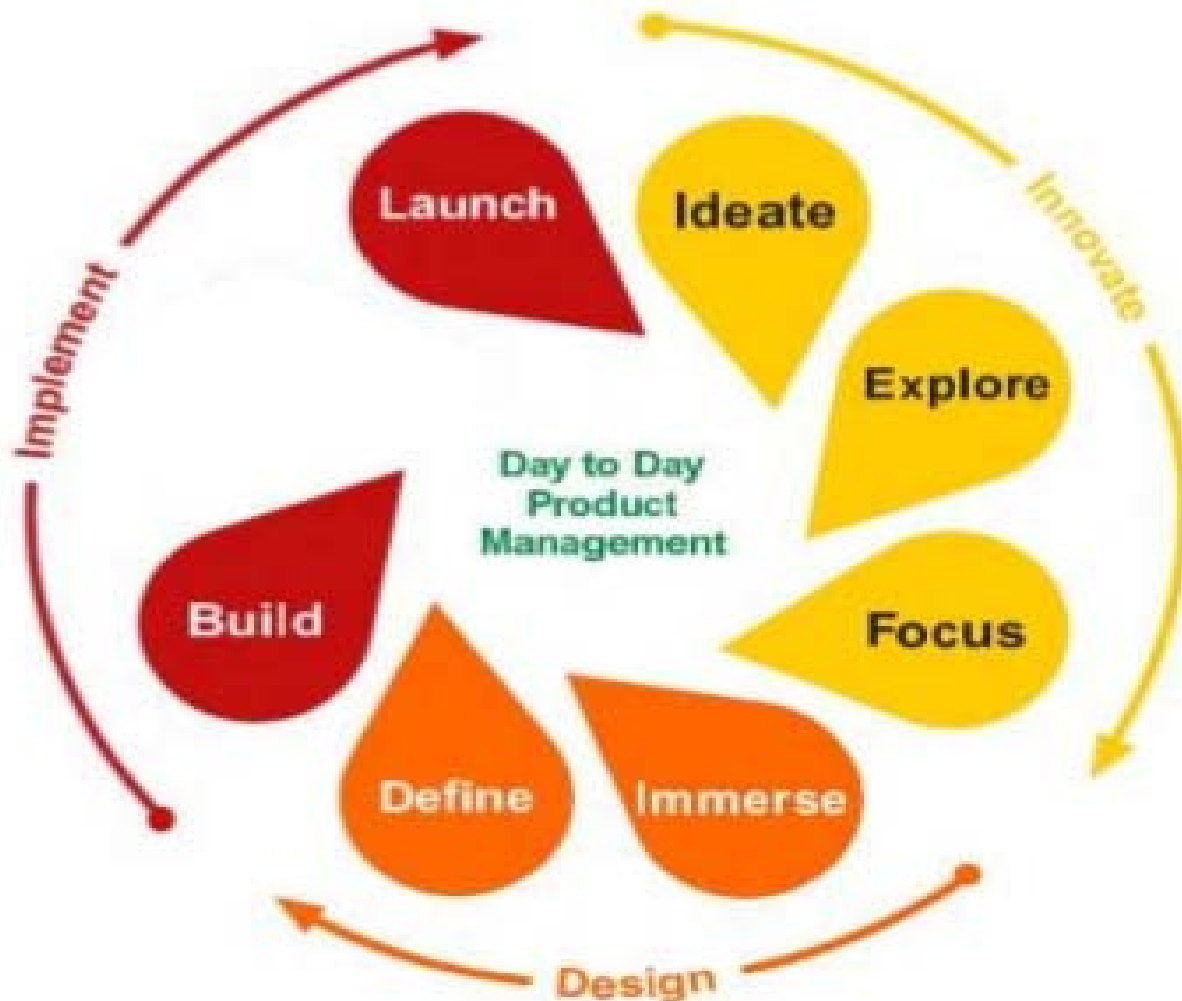
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Product Manager

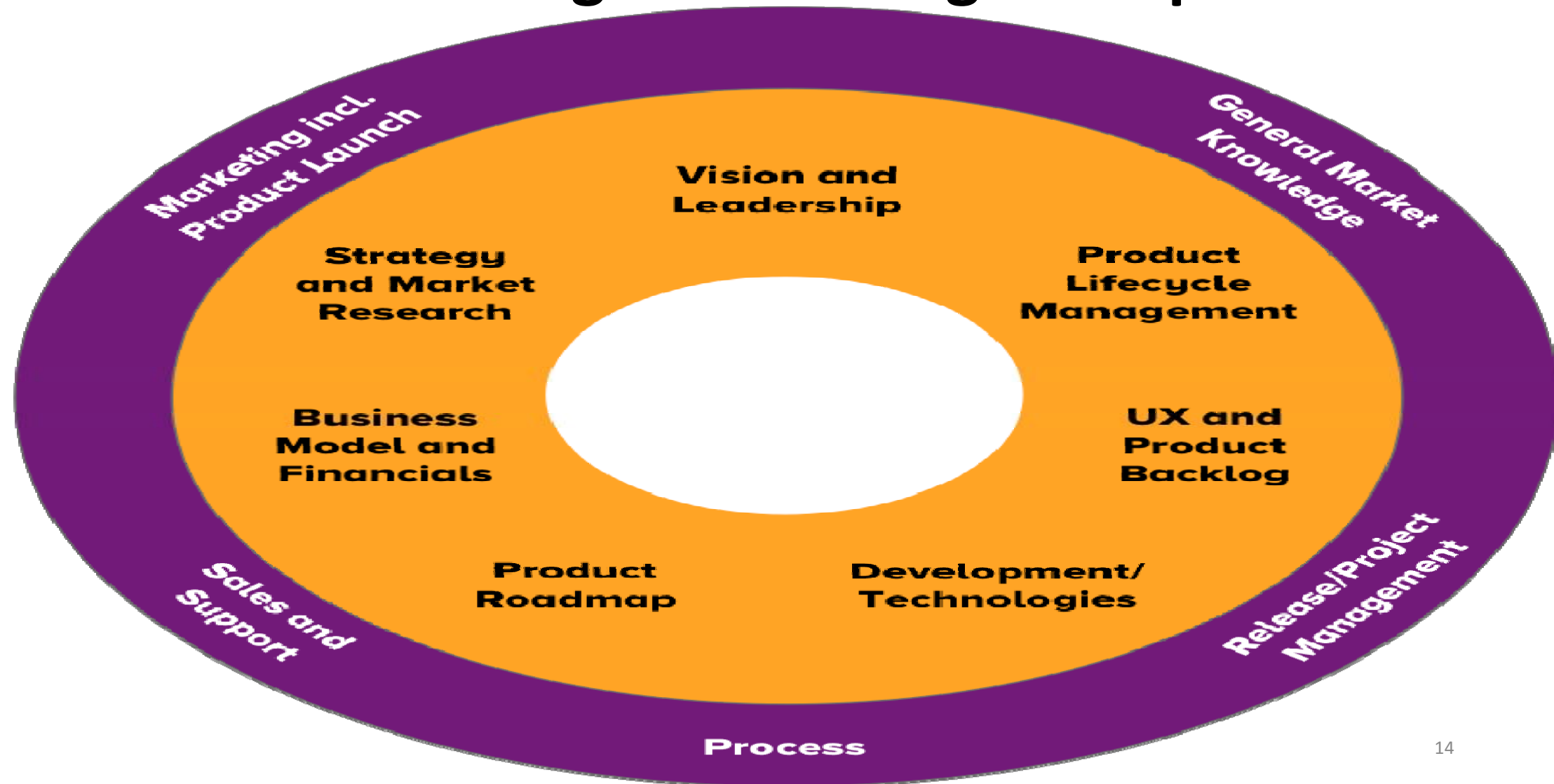


Product Manager Role



Ideate	
Capture & Prioritise Ideas / Features	Responsible
Explore	
Market Analysis (Competitors, Trends, Supplier Information etc)	Shared Responsibility
Market Strategy	Contributor
External Customer Research	Contributor
Opportunity Assessment	Responsible
Focus	
Business Case / Investment Justification	Responsible

Product Manager Knowledge & Experience



Manage your Product Lifecycle

Product Management Lifecycle



S/W company Stage



Hippocampus.io

- 1 We are an **innovation consultancy** re-shaping industries, ecosystems, and mindsets.
- 2 We work with the most forward thinking **Corporations, Organizations** and **Startups** in the Southern and Central Eastern Europe to find and build together the paths of disruptive innovation across industries and ecosystems.
- 3 We deliver innovation by embedding our startup mindset and culture into everything we do.
- 4 We have a unique mix of experience from both sides of the table as former corporate executives and entrepreneurs ourselves allowing us unique empathy with our corporate and startup clients and partners.

Thank you

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