



Skills of the  
Modern Age



THE RAPID

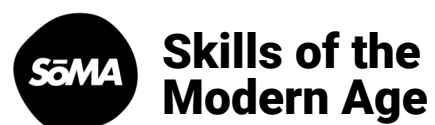
# DESIGN SPRINT

T O O L K I T

# THE RAPID DESIGN SPRINT T O O L K I T

The Rapid Design Sprint Toolkit contains 18 tools and canvasses to help you run an impactful, human-centred and outcome-focussed Design Sprint.

The canvasses included in this toolkit are inspired by the principles and techniques used by Google Ventures to test and validate new ideas, popularised in the book 'Sprint' by Jake Knapp. The techniques also draw on design thinking and human-centred design practices and approaches.



This toolkit was created and made available by Skills of the Modern Age. **Skills of the Modern Age**, or SoMA, is an innovation academy helping entrepreneurs, innovators, and intrapreneurs get ready for the future of work.

Through workshops, innovation sprints and facilitation tools, we help teams learn the critical skillsets, toolsets, and mindsets of the modern workplace.

If you need help in running a design sprint, or have a questions about this pack, get in contact via our website at:  
<https://skillsofthemodernage.com.au>.



## WHO IS THIS FOR?

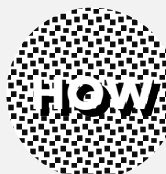
The Rapid Design Sprint Toolkit is designed for innovation, entrepreneurs and anyone else looking for a structured approach to testing new ideas, solving a complex problem or exploring a potential opportunity area.

The pack is designed so that it can be used by an individual undertaking a Design Sprint solo, or as part of a facilitated group workshop.



## WHAT PROBLEMS CAN BE USED BY THIS PROCESS?

The Design Sprint approach can be used for almost any problem or opportunity: whether it be an idea for a new product, improving an existing service or process or solving a complex business problem. If you're unsure if it will fit – give it a go and see if it works!



## HOW DO I USE THIS PACK?

This pack includes 18 tools divided into four phases: define, discover, diverge and deliver. This toolkit is not intended to be used cover-to-cover – as any good library of resources, use what works for your individual style, what's the right 'tool for the job' and what resonates with you most.

There is no explicit instruction in this pack to talk to your customers or validate your assumptions. To run a Design Sprint process effectively, you should be actively seeking and including customer feedback throughout the entire process.



## WHY USE THIS TOOLKIT?

Exploring new opportunities can be hard. Our internal bias and passion can overshadow our sense and we sometimes we fall in love with our idea or caught in the weeds of a sticky problem.

This pack helps innovators leverage the best techniques and approaches to explore new ideas and opportunities in a structured way that is proven to work.



## CAN I USE THIS AT MY WORKPLACE!

You sure can! This pack is licensed under a *Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License*. You are free to copy, share and adapt the tools, providing you pay it forward and share it with the wider community.



# WHAT IS OUR DESIGN CHALLENGE?

TIPS

Define the focus for your Design Sprint by completing the below sentences.  
Be as specific as possible.

We’re here to explore...

OPORTUNITY AREA

If we’re successful, we’ll achieve...

SOLUTION OBJECTIVES

But we have to be mindful of our constraints...

CONSTRAINTS



## TIPS

Think about all the known, obvious or 'usual' ways of solving this problem. Expand your initial list and note down new ideas that you have to solve the problem, that might not currently exist. Get everything out on the table.

# WHAT TOP OF MIND IDEAS DO WE ALREADY HAVE?

IDEA 1	IDEA 2	IDEA 3	IDEA 4
IDEA 5	IDEA 6	IDEA 7	IDEA 8



# WHAT IS THE CURRENT STATE PROCESS?

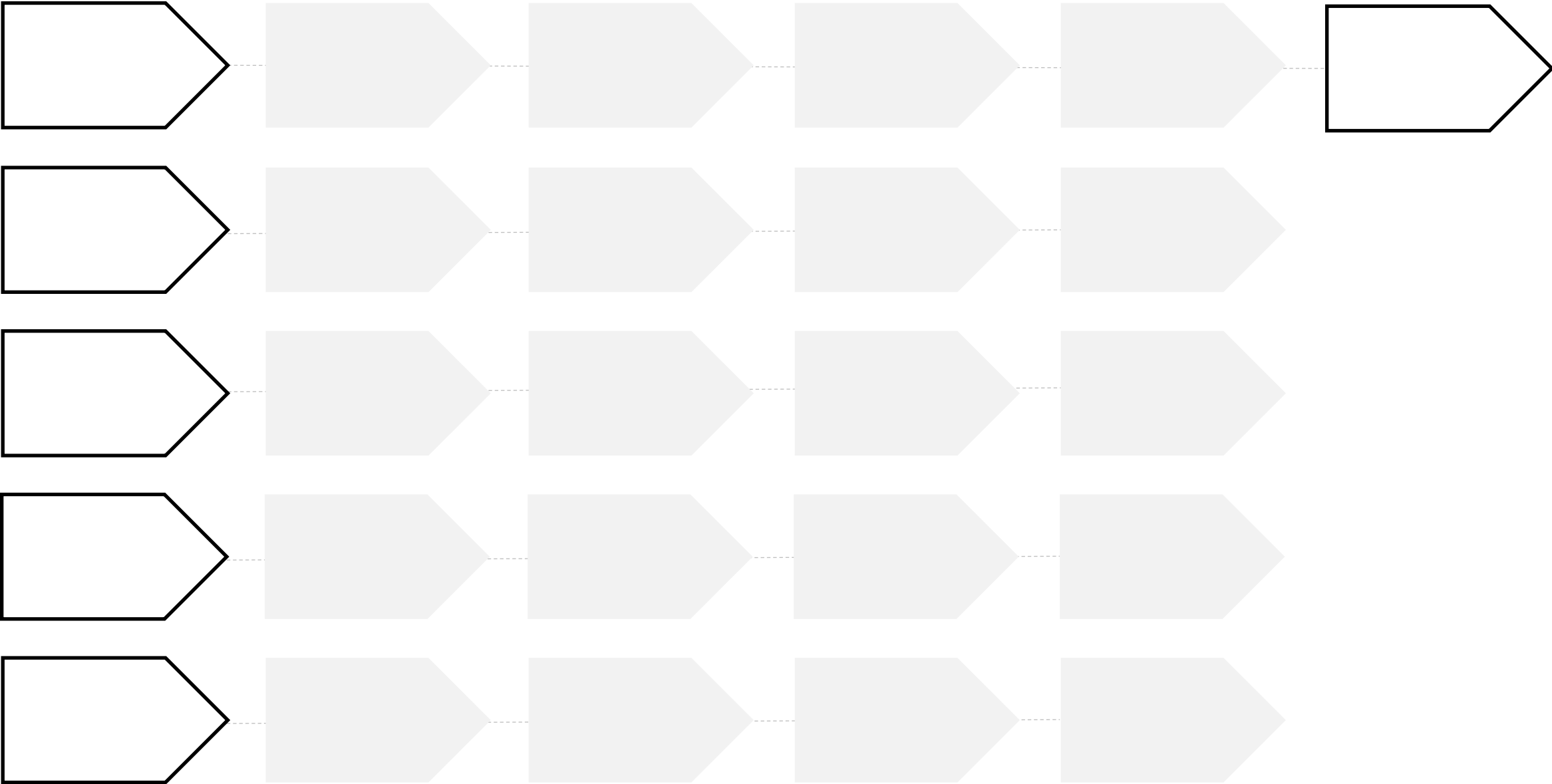
TIPS

Map out the current state process for our problem area. Start by identifying the outcome, then the actors, then the actions. Constraint yourself to 3 – 5 steps in the process. Draw lines to connect actions between actors. It's okay if it gets messy!

ACTORS

ACTIONS

OUTCOME





# WHAT SOURCES OF INSPIRATION EXIST?

TIPS

Think about those existing solutions, brands or companies that we want to emulate. Google, ask friends or consult experts – find out who is currently working in your opportunity space and what’s not.

<div>COMPETITORS</div> <div>What currently exists in the market that solves for the problem focus area?</div>	<div>SUBSTITUTES</div> <div>What workarounds or substitutes do our customers currently use to solve this problem?</div>
<div>ROLE MODELS</div> <div>What best practice examples have seen that we would like to emulate or draw from?</div>	<div>VILLAINS</div> <div>What have we seen that has been tried before but has not worked, or, an example of solving this problem that we want to avoid?</div>



# WHO ARE WE DESIGNING FOR?

TIPS

Identify the customers (who will use, buy or benefit from the solution), stakeholders (those who have input on the solution design not in the room) and partners (those who will help design, deliver or implement the solution).

## CUSTOMERS

CUSTOMER 1:

CUSTOMER 2:

CUSTOMER 3:

CUSTOMER 4:

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

## STAKEHOLDERS

STAKEHOLDER 1:

STAKEHOLDER 2:

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

## PARTNERS

PARTNER 1:

PARTNER 3:

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.



# WHICH CUSTOMER SHOULD WE FOCUS ON?

TIPS

Take all the customers (not stakeholders or partners) you identified in the Customer Canvas and map each on their size of market (how many there are) and size of problem (how big of a problem or opportunity you perceive the opportunity area for that customers to be).







# WHO IS OUR CUSTOMER, REALLY?

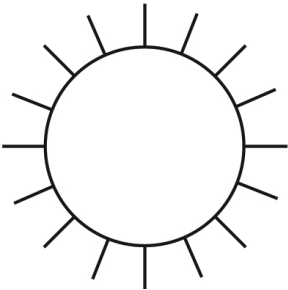
TIPS

Thinking about the archetypal version of your core customer. Start with the macro environment then move onto the professional and personal factors. Give your customer a visual identify. Note-down the average demographics around the customer (age, salary, location, education level, family situation etc.). Leave the customer core need as the last step.

MACRO

NEGATIVE FORCES

Negative trends or forces from the environment.



POSITIVE FORCES

Positive trends or forces from the environment.

PROFESSIONAL

HEADACHES

Professional and work related issues

OPPORTUNITIES

Professional and work related positive outcomes

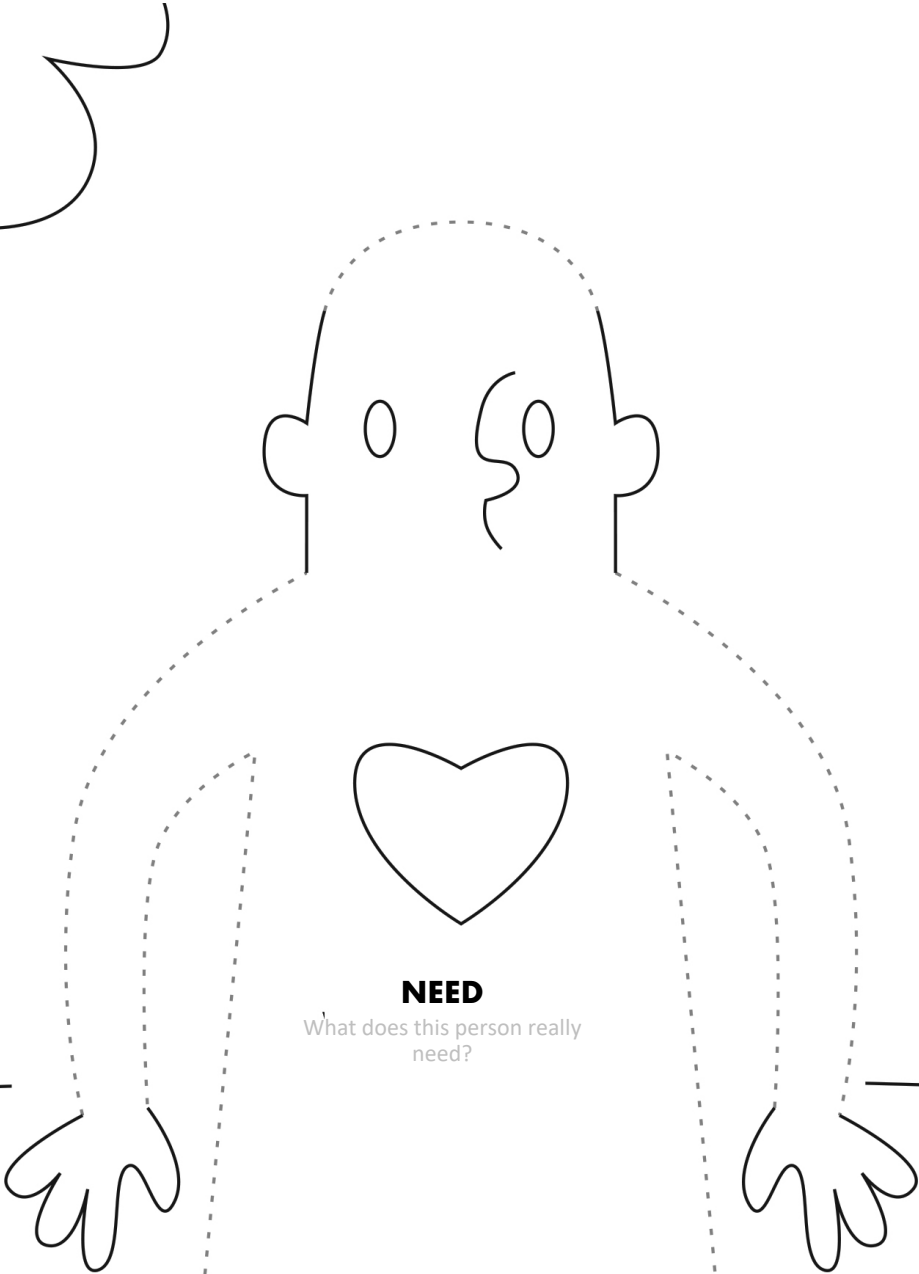
PERSONAL

FEARS

Personal worries or concerns.

HOPES

Personal goals and hopes .



NEED

What does this person really need?

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ROLE \_\_\_\_\_





# WHAT IS OUR CUSTOMER’S CURRENT EXPERIENCE?

TIPS

Think about your archetypal core customer. Move around the canvas, answering each question as specifically as possible. List the variations for different types of customers.



<div></div> <div>(USER)</div>	<div>NEEDS A WAY TOO</div>	<div></div> <div>(NEED)</div>	<div>BECAUSE</div>	<div></div> <div>(INSIGHT)</div>
<div></div> <div>(USER)</div>	<div>NEEDS A WAY TOO</div>	<div></div> <div>(NEED)</div>	<div>BECAUSE</div>	<div></div> <div>(INSIGHT)</div>
<div></div> <div>(USER)</div>	<div>NEEDS A WAY TOO</div>	<div></div> <div>(NEED)</div>	<div>BECAUSE</div>	<div></div> <div>(INSIGHT)</div>
<div></div> <div>(USER)</div>	<div>NEEDS A WAY TOO</div>	<div></div> <div>(NEED)</div>	<div>BECAUSE</div>	<div></div> <div>(INSIGHT)</div>

HOW MIGHT WE SOLVE OUR USER'S PROBLEM?

TIPS

Draw on Discovery techniques to identify as many 'How might we...' statements as you can around our problem or opportunity area. Don't constraint yourself and be specific. Don't list ideas, list opportunities.

<p>HOW MIGHT WE...</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<p>HOW MIGHT WE...</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<p>HOW MIGHT WE...</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<p>HOW MIGHT WE...</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
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# WHAT OUT OF THE BOX IDEAS DO WE HAVE?

TIPS

Come up with at least 8 ideas (aim for more!). Don't consider about what's possible or feasible - this is the opportunity to think big. The more creative and innovative the better!

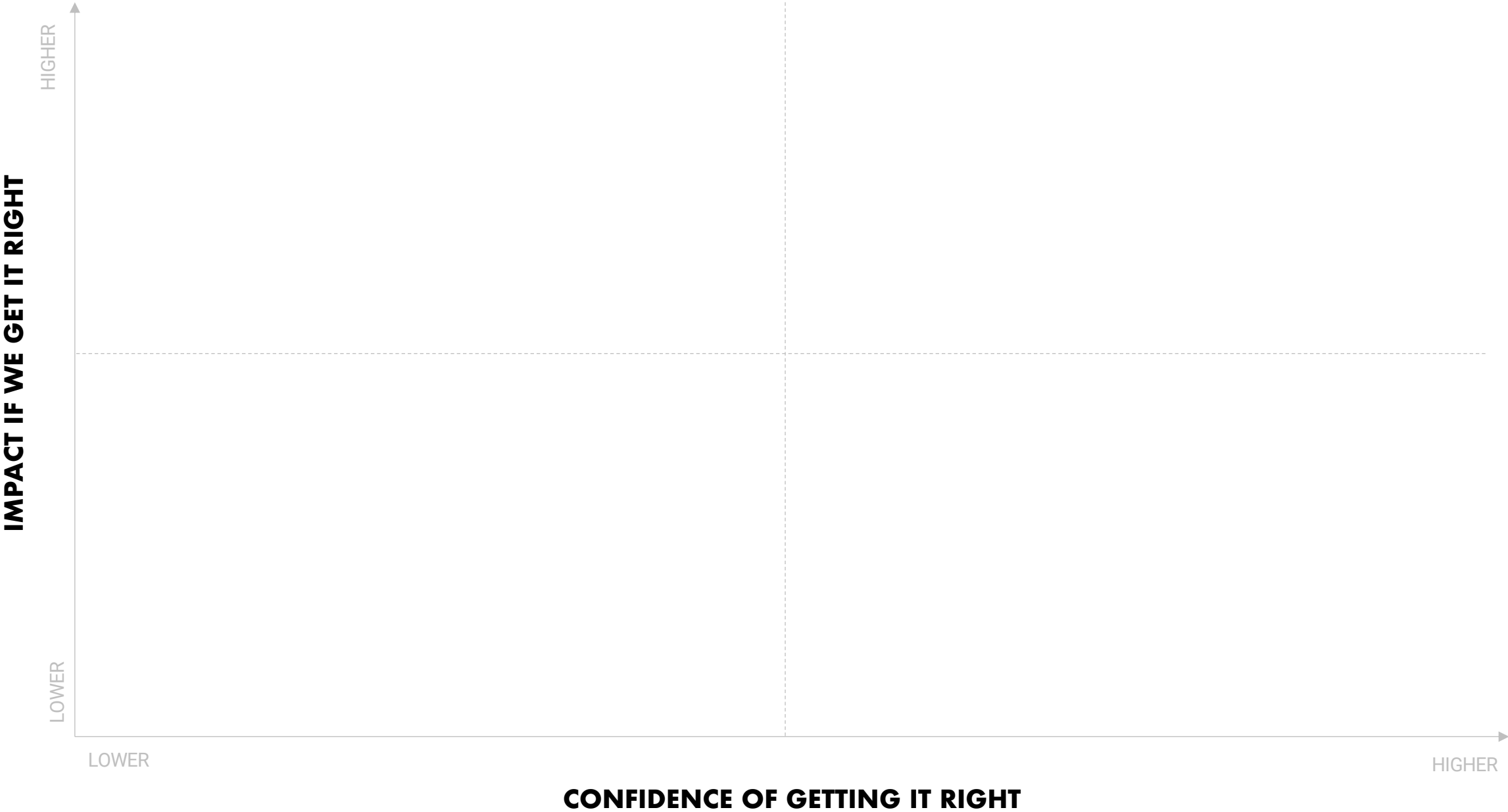
IDEA 1	IDEA 2	IDEA 3	IDEA 4
IDEA 5	IDEA 6	IDEA 7	IDEA 8



# WHAT IDEAS HAVE THE MOST POTENTIAL?

TIPS

Rate your ideas against impact and confidence. Don't aim for perfection or unanimous decision making. Nominate someone who makes the final call when the group can't decide.





# WHAT IS OUR ONE BIG IDEA?

TIPS

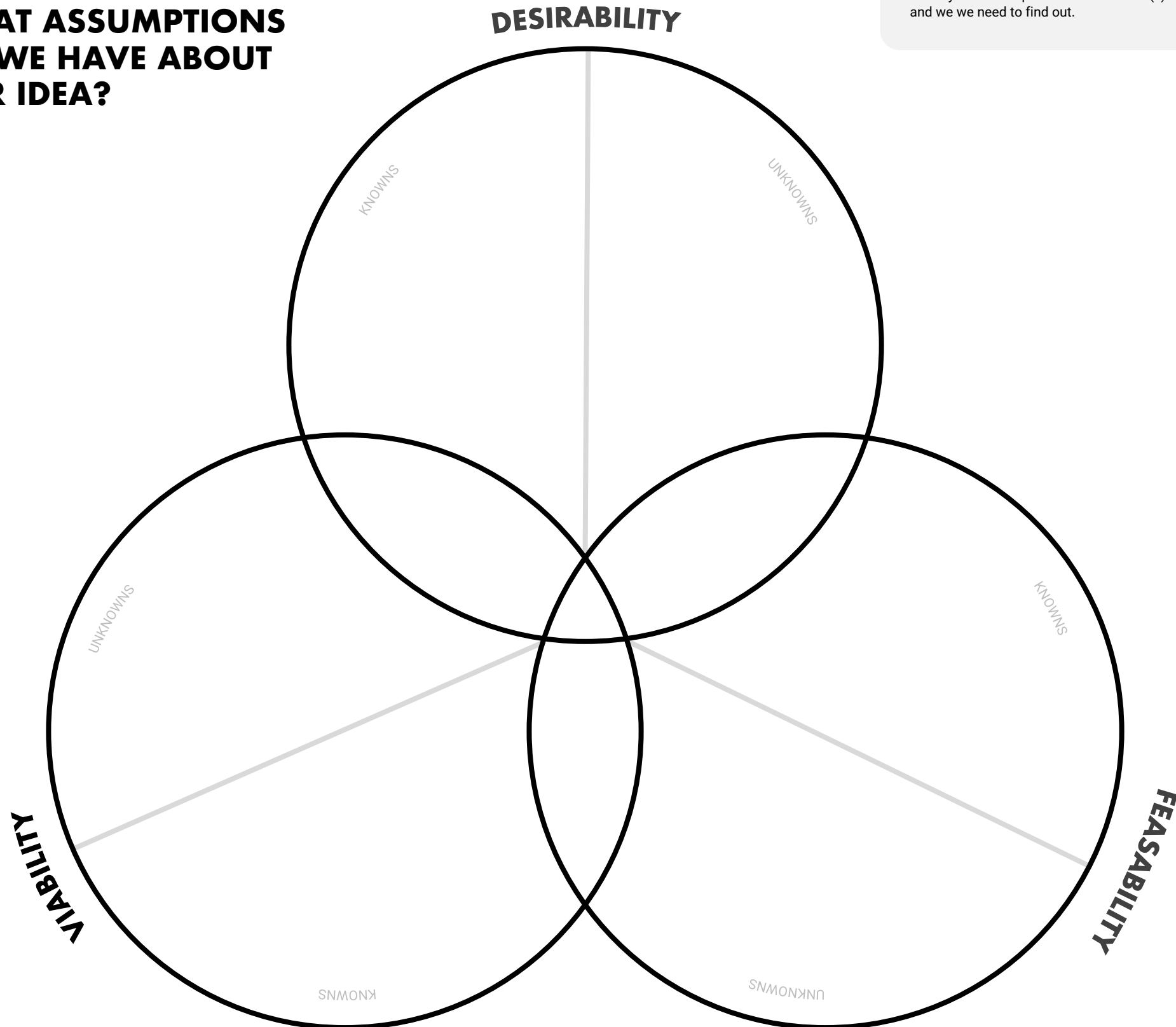
Sketch out what your one big idea looks like. Make the sketch as visual as possible – try to avoid using copious descriptions. List of the benefits of features as succinctly as possible

<div>SOLUTION SKETCH</div>	<div>BENEFITS TO USER</div>
	<div>FEATURES</div>

# WHAT ASSUMPTIONS DO WE HAVE ABOUT OUR IDEA?

## TIPS

Identify our assumptions about our idea(s) by listing what we currently know, and we we need to find out.







# WHAT ARE WE PROTOTYPING?

TIPS

Define what we need to prototype by completing the below canvas. Make sure you follow the steps in the order prescribed.

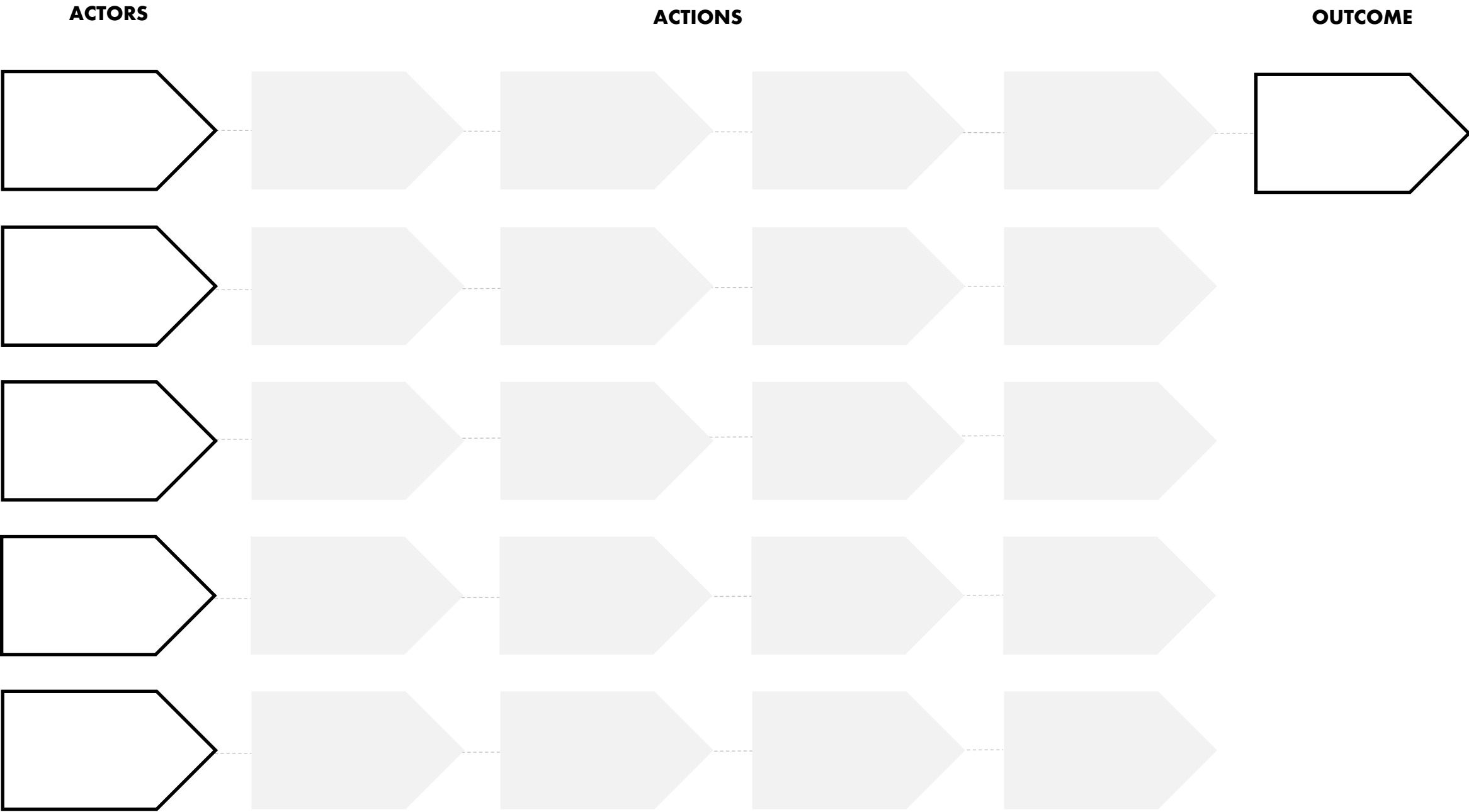
<div><b>1. Business Problem</b></div> <div>What business have you identified that needs help?</div>	<div><b>5. Solution ideas</b></div> <div>List product, feature, or enhancement ideas that help your target audience achieve the benefits they’re seeking.</div>	<div><b>2. Business Outcomes</b></div> <div>What business outcomes will be achieved if we are successful in solving the problem?</div>
<div><b>3. Users &amp; Customers</b></div> <div>What types of users and customers should you focus on first?</div>		<div><b>4. User Benefits</b></div> <div>What are the goals your users are trying to achieve? What is motivating them to seek out your solution? (e.g., do better at my job OR get a promotion)</div>
<div><b>6. Hypotheses</b></div> <div>Combine the assumptions from 2, 3, 4 &amp; 5 into the following template hypothesis statement: “We believe that [business outcome] will b6e achieved if [user] attains [benefit] with [feature].”</div>	<div><b>7. What’s the most important thing we need to learn first?</b></div> <div>For each hypothesis, identify the riskiest assumption. This is the assumption that will cause the entire idea to fail if it’s wrong.</div>	<div><b>8.What’s the least amount of work we need to do to learn the next most important thing?</b></div> <div>Brainstorm the types of experiments you can run to learn whether your riskiest assumption is true or false.</div>



# HOW WILL OUR PROTOTYPE WORK?

INSTRUCTIONS

Create a map showing how our prototype will work in real life, articulating the interactions between the customer, employees, technology and tools.





# HOW WILL OUR USER EXPERIENCE OUR PROTOTYPE?

TIPS

Create a storyboard for our prototype or pilot experience. Like a comic, visually depict what happens in each step. Focus on the customer journey, not the organisational processes.

ACTION:

ACTION:

ACTION:

ACTION:

ACTION:

ACTION:

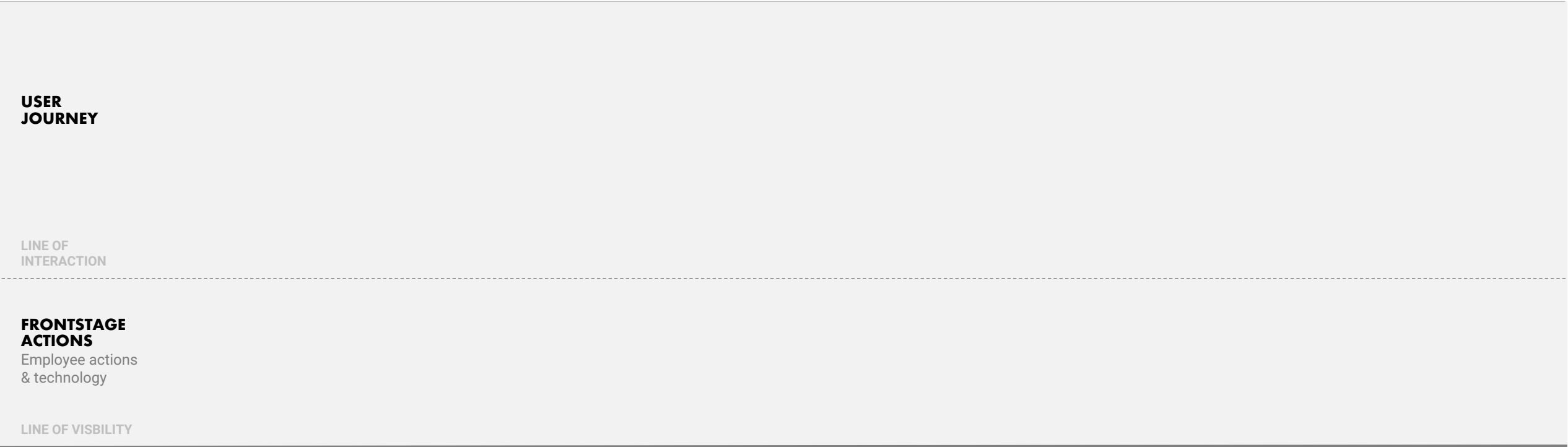


# HOW WILL WE DELIVER THE PROTOTYPE EXPERIENCE?

TIPS

For complex service experiences, create a service blueprint using the template below. Google 'service design blueprint' to follow a structured process for creating the blueprint.

OUTPUTS



BACKSTAGE ACTIONS



SUPPORTING PROCESSES & SYSTEMS





# WHAT ARE WE TESTING?

TIPS

Define our prototype or test hypothesis by competing the below sentences. If you're testing multiple hypotheses, used multiple canvasses. Ensure your success measurements include a number.

We believe  
That...

HYPOTHESIS

To verify that  
we will...

MEASUREMENT

And  
Measure...

METRIC

We are  
right if...

SUCCESS CRITERIA