

How to create products and
services customers want.
Get started with...

Value Proposition Design

strategyzer.com/vpd

Written by
Alex Osterwalder
Yves Pigneur
Greg Bernarda
Alan Smith

Designed by
Trish Papadakos

WILEY



Value Proposition Design

Cover image: Pilot Interactive

Cover design: Alan Smith and Trish Papadakos

This book is printed on acid-free paper. ∞

Copyright © 2014 by Alexander Osterwalder, Yves Pigneur, Alan Smith, Greg Bernarda, and Patricia Papadakos. All rights reserved.

Published by John Wiley & Sons, Inc., Hoboken, New Jersey.

Published simultaneously in Canada.

No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, scanning, or otherwise, except as permitted under Section 107 or 108 of the 1976 United States Copyright Act, without either the prior written permission of the Publisher, or authorization through payment of the appropriate per-copy fee to the Copyright Clearance Center, 222 Rosewood Drive, Danvers, MA 01923, (978) 750-8400, fax (978) 646-8600, or on the web at www.copyright.com. Requests to the Publisher for permission should be addressed to the Permissions Department, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 111 River Street, Hoboken, NJ 07030, (201) 748-6011, fax (201) 748-6008, or online at www.wiley.com/go/permissions.

Limit of Liability/Disclaimer of Warranty: While the publisher and author have used their best efforts in preparing this book, they make no representations or warranties with the respect to the accuracy or completeness of the contents of this book and specifically disclaim any implied warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose. No warranty may be created or extended by sales representatives or written sales materials. The advice and strategies contained herein may not be suitable for your situation. You should consult with a professional where appropriate. Neither the publisher nor the author shall be liable for damages arising herefrom.

For general information about our other products and services, please contact our Customer Care Department within the United States at (800) 762-2974, outside the United States at (317) 572-3993 or fax (317) 572-4002.

Wiley publishes in a variety of print and electronic formats and by print-on-demand. Some material included with standard print versions of this book may not be included in e-books or in print-on-demand. If this book refers to media such as a CD or DVD that is not included in the version you purchased, you may download this material at <http://booksupport.wiley.com>. For more information about Wiley products, visit www.wiley.com.

ISBN 978-1-118-96805-5 (paper); ISBN 978-1-118-96807-9 (ebk); ISBN 978-1-118-96806-2 (ebk); ISBN 978-1-118-97310-3 (ebk)

Printed in the United States of America

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

How to create products and
services customers want.
Get started with...

Value Proposition Design

strategyzer.com/vpd

Written by

Alex Osterwalder

Yves Pigneur

Greg Bernarda

Alan Smith

Designed by

Trish Papadacos

WILEY

1. Canvas

- 1.1 Customer Profile 10
- 1.2 Value Map 26
- 1.3 Fit 40

2. Design

- 2.1 Prototyping Possibilities 74
- 2.2 Starting Points 86
- 2.3 Understanding Customers 104
- 2.4 Making Choices 120
- 2.5 Finding the Right Business Model 142
- 2.6 Designing in Established Organizations 158



3. Test

- 3.1 What to Test 188
- 3.2 Testing Step-by-Step 196
- 3.3 Experiment Library 214
- 3.4 Bringing It All Together 238

4. Evolve

- Create Alignment 260
- Measure & Monitor 262
- Improve Relentlessly 264
- Reinvent Yourself Constantly 266
- Taobao: Reinventing (E-)Commerce 268

- Glossary 276
- Core Team 278
- Prereaders 279
- Bios 280
- Index 282



You'll love *Value Proposition Design* if you've been...



VI

STRATEGYZER.COM / VPD / INTRO



Overwhelmed by the task of true value creation

Sometimes you feel like...

- There should be better tools available to help you create value for your customers and your business.
- You might be pursuing the wrong tasks and you feel insecure about the next steps.
- It's difficult to learn what customers really want.
- The information and data you get from (potential) customers is overwhelming and you don't know how to best organize it.
- It's challenging to go beyond products and features toward a deep understanding of customer value creation.
- You lack the big picture of how all the puzzle pieces fit together.



Frustrated by unproductive meetings and misaligned teams

You have experienced teams that...

- Lacked a shared language and a shared understanding of customer value creation.
- Got bogged down by unproductive meetings with tons of unstructured “blah blah blah” conversations.
- Worked without clear processes and tools.
- Were focused mainly on technologies, products, and features rather than customers.
- Conducted meetings that drained energy and ended without a clear outcome.
- Were misaligned.



Involved in bold shiny projects that blew up

You have seen projects that...

- Were big bold bets that failed and wasted a lot of money.
- Put energy into polishing and refining a business plan until it perpetuated the illusion that it could actually work.
- Spent a lot of time building detailed spreadsheets that were completely made up and turned out to be wrong.
- Spent more time developing and debating ideas rather than testing them with customers and stakeholders.
- Let opinions dominate over facts from the field.
- Lacked clear processes and tools to minimize risk.
- Used processes suited for running a business rather than ones for developing new ideas.



Disappointed by the failure of a good idea.

👤 Get *"From Failure to Success"* poster



Value Proposition Design will help you successfully...



Understand the patterns of value creation

Organize information about what customers want in a simple way that makes the patterns of value creation easily visible. As a result, you will more effectively design value propositions and profitable business models that directly target your customers' most pressing and important jobs, pains, and gains.

Gain clarity.



Leverage the experience and skills of your team

Equip your team with a shared language to overcome “blah blah blah,” conduct more strategic conversations, run creative exercises, and get aligned. This will lead to more enjoyable meetings that are full of energy and produce actionable outcomes beyond a focus on technology, products, and features toward creating value for your customers and your business.

Get your team aligned.





Avoid wasting time with ideas that won't work

Relentlessly test the most important hypotheses underlying your business ideas in order to reduce the risk of failure. This will allow you to pursue big bold ideas without having to break the bank. Your processes to shape new ideas will be fit for the task and complement your existing processes that help you run your business.

Minimize the risk of a flop.







Design, test, and deliver what customers want.

 Get *"From Failure to Success"* poster

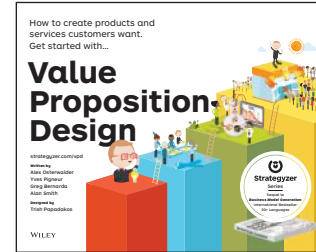


Our Value Proposition to You

The links you see on the side of every page point to resources in the online companion.

Watch for the  Strategyzer logo and follow the link to  online exercises,  tools/templates,  posters, and more.

Note: To gain access to these exclusive online portions of *Value Proposition Design*, you'll need to prove you own the book. Keep the book near you to help you answer the secret questions and verify your ownership!



VPD Book
+
VPD Online Companion



Web App + Online Courses

Go further with pro tools and courses

Apply

Helps shape ideas

Software-supported methodology

Shared language to communicate and collaborate

Share with and learn from peers

Brief, clear, and applicable content avoids confusion

Instructions to get started

Learn

Practical, visual, + enjoyable format

Enables practice + skills (self-)assessment

Engaging online multimedia content

Access to advanced material and knowledge

Proven and effective suite of business tools

Helps understand what matters to customers

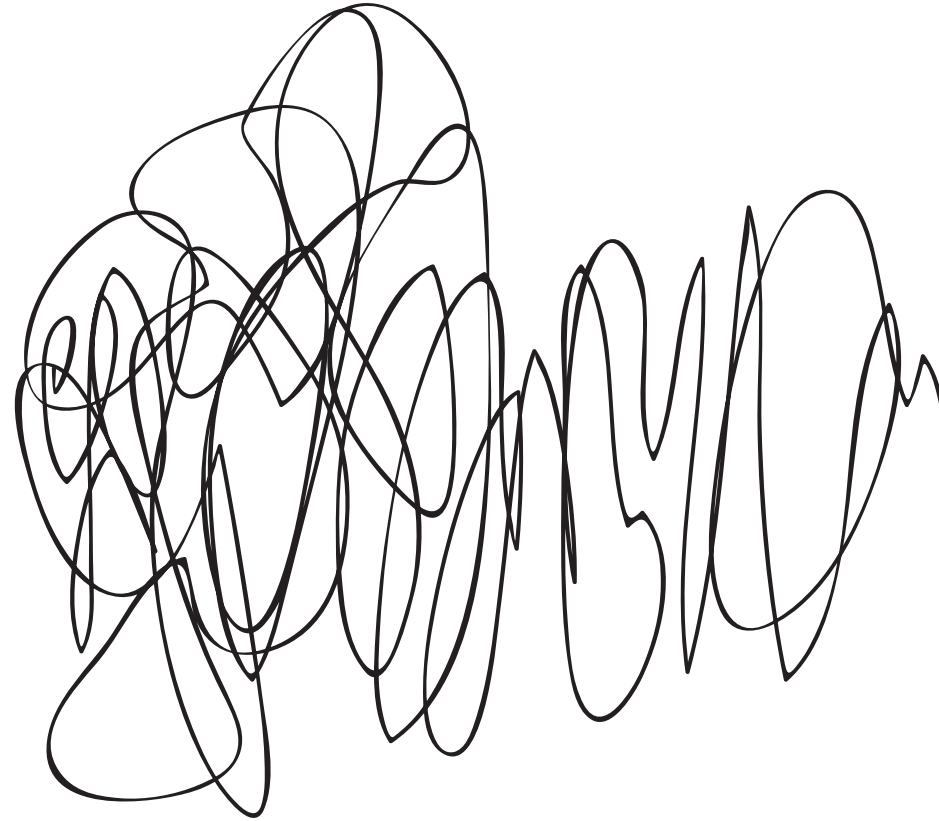
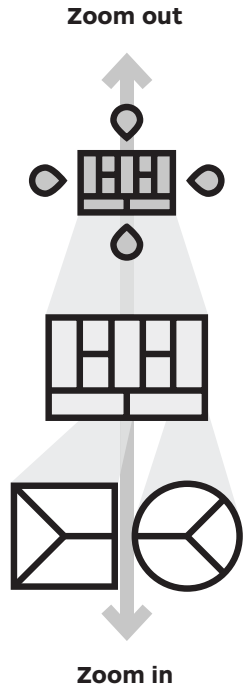
Minimizes risk of (big) failure

Helps create products and services people want

Succeed!



The Tools and Process of Value Proposition Design



Canvas

Design / Test

Tools

Search

The heart of *Value Proposition Design* is about applying **Tools** to the messy **Search** for value propositions that customers want and then keeping them aligned with what customers want in **Post search**.

Value Proposition Design shows you how to use the **Value Proposition Canvas** to **Design** and **Test** great value propositions in an iterative search for what customers want. Value proposition design is a never-ending process in which you need to **Evolve** your value proposition(s) constantly to keep it relevant to customers.



Progress

Manage the messy and nonlinear process of value proposition design and reduce risk by systematically applying adequate tools and processes.

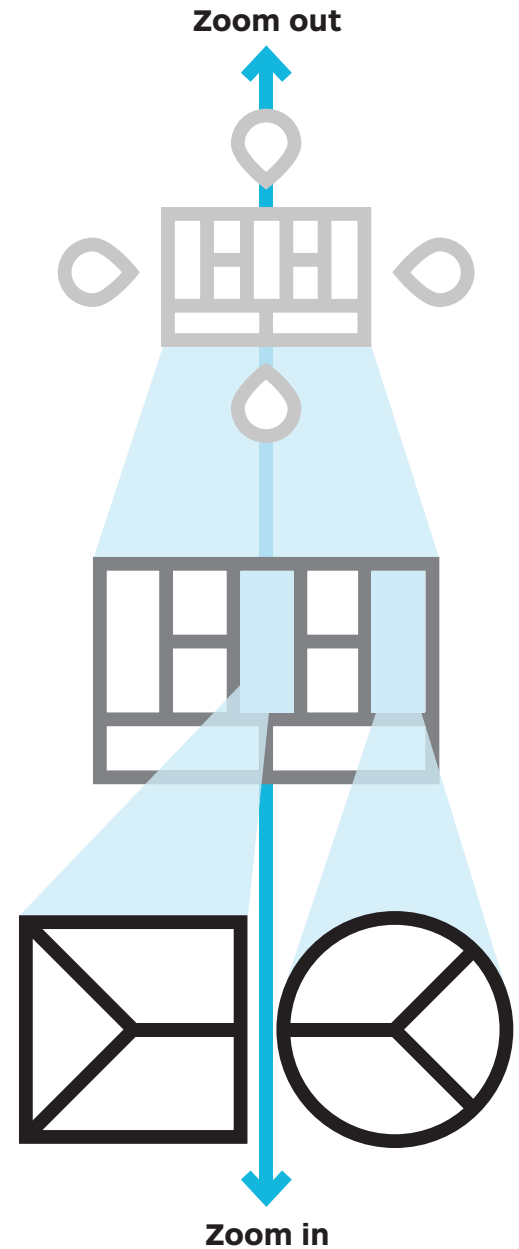
Evolve

Post search

An Integrated Suite of Tools

The Value Proposition Canvas is the tool at the center of this book. It makes value propositions visible and tangible and thus easier to discuss and manage. It perfectly integrates with the Business Model Canvas and the Environment Map, two tools that are discussed in detail in *Business Model Generation*,* the sister book to this one. Together, they shape the foundation of a suite of business tools.

The Value Proposition Canvas zooms into the details of two of the building blocks of the Business Model Canvas.



**Business Model Generation*, Osterwalder and Pigneur, 2010.

The

Environment Map

helps you *understand the context in which you create.*

The

Business Model Canvas

helps you

create value for your business.

The

Value Proposition Canvas

helps you

create value for your customer.

Refresher: The Business Model Canvas



XVI

Embed your value proposition in a viable business model to capture value for your organization. To do so, you can use the Business Model Canvas, a tool to describe how your organization creates, delivers, and captures value. The Business Model Canvas and Value Proposition Canvas perfectly integrate, with the latter being like a plug-in to the former that allows you to zoom into the details of how you are creating value for customers.

The refresher of the Business Model Canvas on this spread is sufficient to work through this book and create great value propositions. Go to the online resources if you are interested in more or get *Business Model Generation*,* the sister publication to this book.

Customer Segments

are the groups of people and/or organizations a company or organization aims to reach and create value for with a dedicated value proposition.

Value Propositions

are based on a bundle of products and services that create value for a customer segment.

Channels

describe how a value proposition is communicated and delivered to a customer segment through communication, distribution, and sales channels.

Customer Relationships

outline what type of relationship is established and maintained with each customer segment, and they explain how customers are acquired and retained.

Revenue Streams

result from a value proposition successfully offered to a customer

segment. It is how an organization captures value with a price that customers are willing to pay.

Key Resources

are the most important assets required to offer and deliver the previously described elements.

Key Activities

are the most important activities an organization needs to perform well.

Key Partnerships

shows the network of suppliers and partners that bring in external resources and activities.

Cost Structure

describes all costs incurred to operate a business model.

Profit

is calculated by subtracting the total of all costs in the cost structure from the total of all revenue streams.

**Business Model Generation*, Osterwalder and Pigneur, 2010.

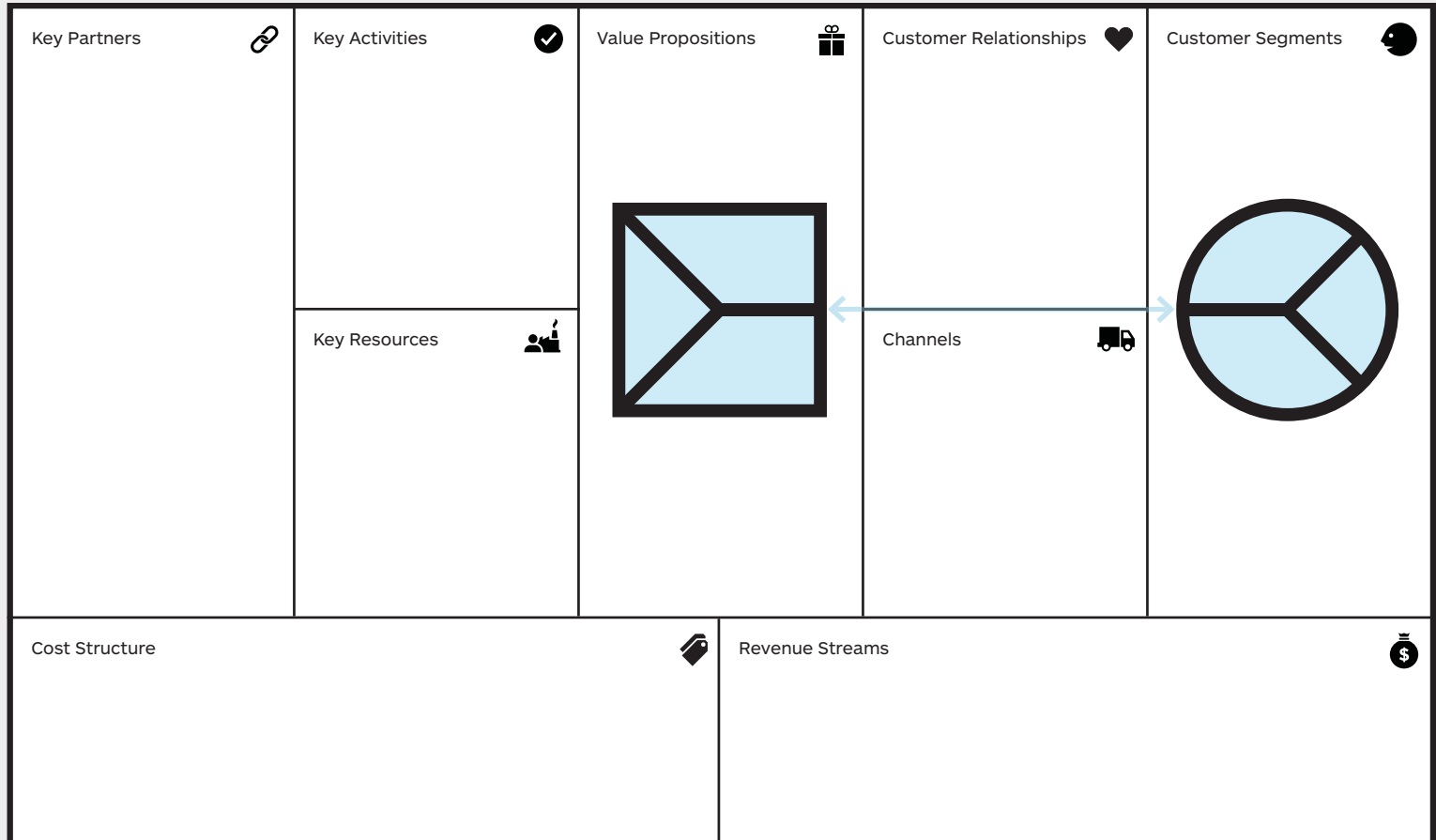
The Business Model Canvas

Designed for:

Designed by:

Date:

Version:



XVII

STRATEGYZER.COM / VPD / INTRO



DESIGNED BY: Business Model Foundry AG
The makers of Business Model Generation and Strategyzer

This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 Unported License. To view a copy of this license, visit: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/> or send a letter to Creative Commons, 171 Second Street, Suite 300, San Francisco, California, 94105, USA.



Value Proposition Design works for...



XVIII

Are you creating something from scratch on your own or are you part of an existing organization? Some things will be easier and some harder depending on your strategic playground.

A start-up entrepreneur deals with different constraints than a project leader for a new venture within an existing organization. The tools presented in this book apply to both contexts. Depending on your starting point you will execute them in a different way to leverage different strengths and overcome different obstacles.

Main challenges

- Produce proof that your ideas can work on a limited budget.
- Manage involvement of investors (if you scale your ideas).
- Risk running out of money before finding the right value proposition and business model.

New Ventures

Individuals or teams setting out to create a great value proposition and business model from scratch

Main opportunities

- Use speedy decision making and agility to your advantage.
- Leverage the motivation of ownership as a driver for success.



Established Organizations

Teams within existing companies setting out to improve or invent value propositions and business models

🔄 Get "Innovating in Established Organizations" poster

Main opportunities

- Build on existing value propositions and business models.
- Leverage existing assets (sales, channels, brand, etc.).
- Build portfolios of business models and value propositions.



Main challenges

- Get buy-in from top management.
- Get access to existing resources.
- Manage cannibalization.
- Overcome risk aversion.
- Overcome rigid and slow processes.
- Produce big wins to move the needle.
- Manage career risk of innovators.



Use Value Proposition Design to...

invent and improve value propositions. The tools we will study work for managing and renewing value propositions (and business models) just as much as for creating new ones. Put the value proposition and business model to work to create a shared language of value creation in your organization. Use them to continuously invent and improve value propositions that meet customer profiles, which is an undertaking that never ends.



Invent

Invent new value propositions that people want with business models that work.



Improve


Manage, measure, challenge, improve, and renew existing value propositions and business models.



XXII

Assess Your Value Proposition Design Skills

Complete our online test and assess whether you have the attitude and skills required to systematically be successful at value proposition design. Take the test before and after working through *Value Proposition Design* to measure your progress.

 [Take your skills test online](#)



Entrepreneurial Knowledge

You enjoy trying out new things. You don't see the risk of failing as a threat but an opportunity to learn and progress. You easily navigate between the strategic and the tactical.



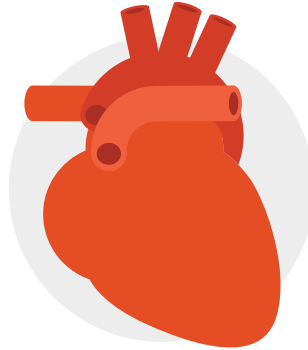
Tool Skills

You systematically use the Value Proposition Canvas, Business Model Canvas, and other tools and processes in your search for great value propositions and business models.



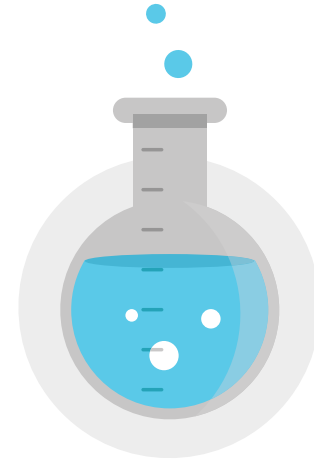
Design Thinking Skills

You explore multiple alternatives before picking and refining a particular direction. You are comfortable with the nonlinear and iterative nature of value creation.



Customer Empathy

You relentlessly take a customer perspective and are even better at listening to customers than selling to them.



Experimentation Skills

You systematically seek evidence that supports your ideas and tests your vision. You experiment at the earliest stages to learn what works and what doesn't.



Sell Your Colleagues on Value Proposition Design



XXIV

STRATEGYZER.COM / VPD / INTRO

I am...

worried that we focus too much on products and features instead of creating value for customers.

astonished at how poorly aligned product development, sales, and marketing are when it comes to developing new value propositions.

concerned that we don't have a methodology to track our progress on the development of that new value proposition and business model.

surprised at how often we make stuff nobody wants, despite our good ideas and good intentions.

really disappointed by how much we talked about value propositions and business models at our last meeting without really getting tangible results.

blown away by how unclear that last presentation on that new value proposition and business model was.

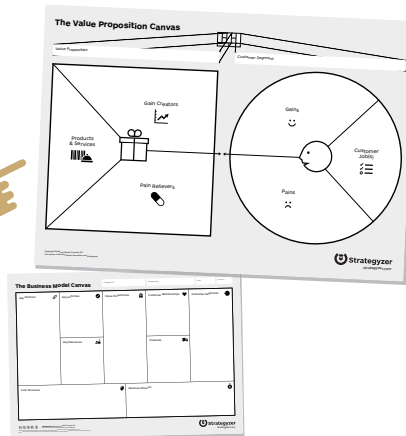
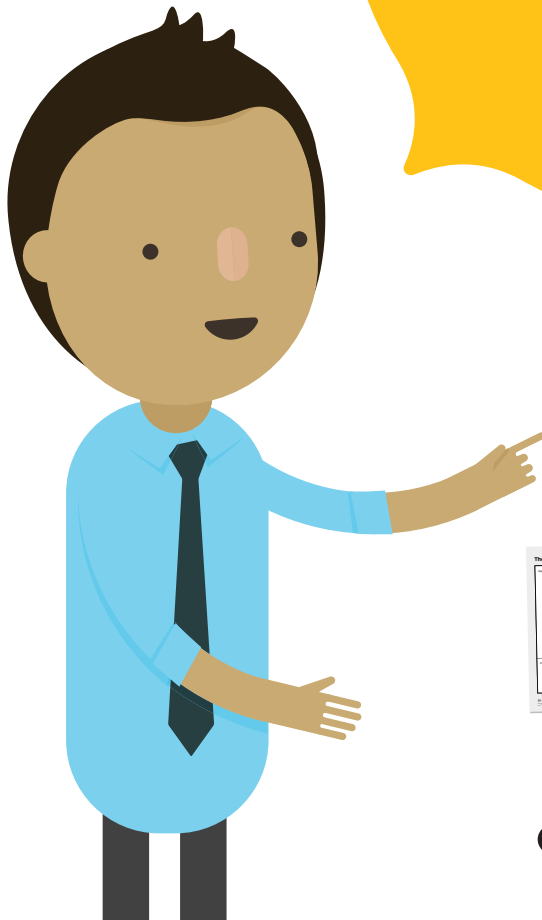
amazed by how many resources we wasted when that great idea in that last business plan turned out to be a flop because we didn't test it.

concerned that our product development process doesn't use a more customer-focused methodology.

surprised that we invest so much in research and development (R&D), but fail to invest in developing the right value propositions and business models.

not sure if everybody in our team has a shared understanding of what a good value proposition actually is.

So, what if
we tried out the
**Value Proposition
Canvas** (and *Business
Model Canvas*) in our
next project?



can

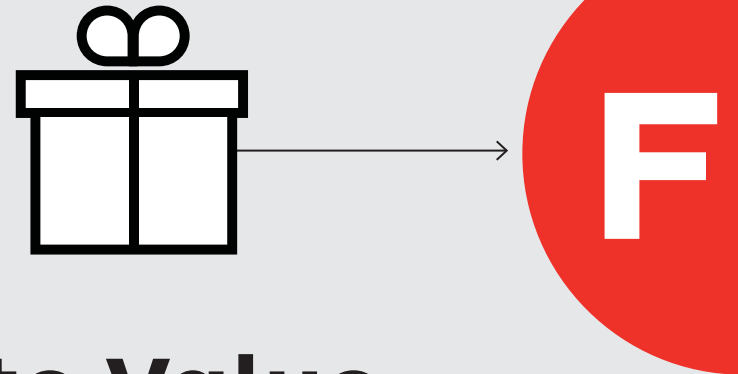
vas

1

The Value Proposition Canvas has two sides. With the Customer Profile ^{p. 10} you clarify your customer understanding. With the Value Map ^{p. 26} you describe how you intend to create value for that customer. You achieve Fit ^{p. 40} between the two when one meets the other.







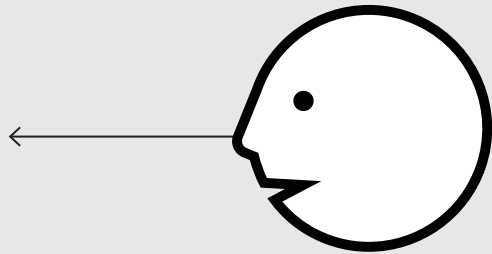
Create Value

The set of value proposition **benefits** that you **design** to attract customers.

DEF-I-NI-TION

VALUE PROPOSITION

Describes the benefits customers can expect from your products and services.



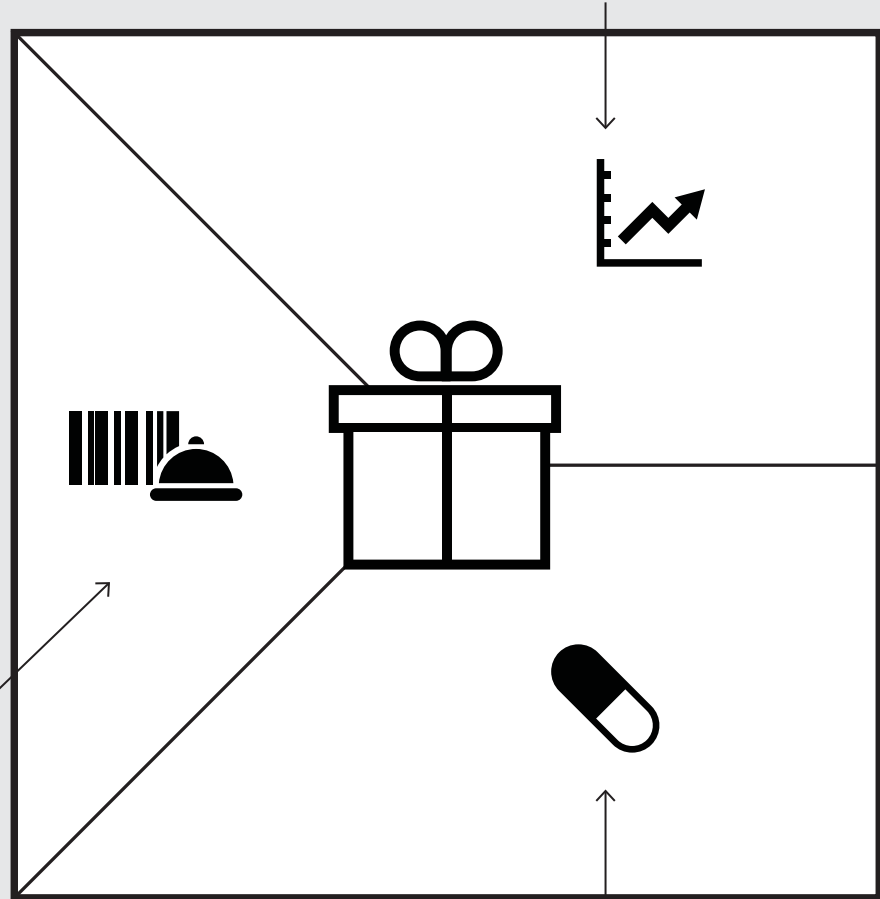
Observe Customers

The set of customer **characteristics** that you **assume, observe, and verify** in the market.

Value Map

The Value (Proposition) Map describes the features of a specific value proposition in your business model in a more structured and detailed way. It breaks your value proposition down into products and services, pain relievers, and gain creators.

This is a list of all the **Products and Services** a value proposition is built around.

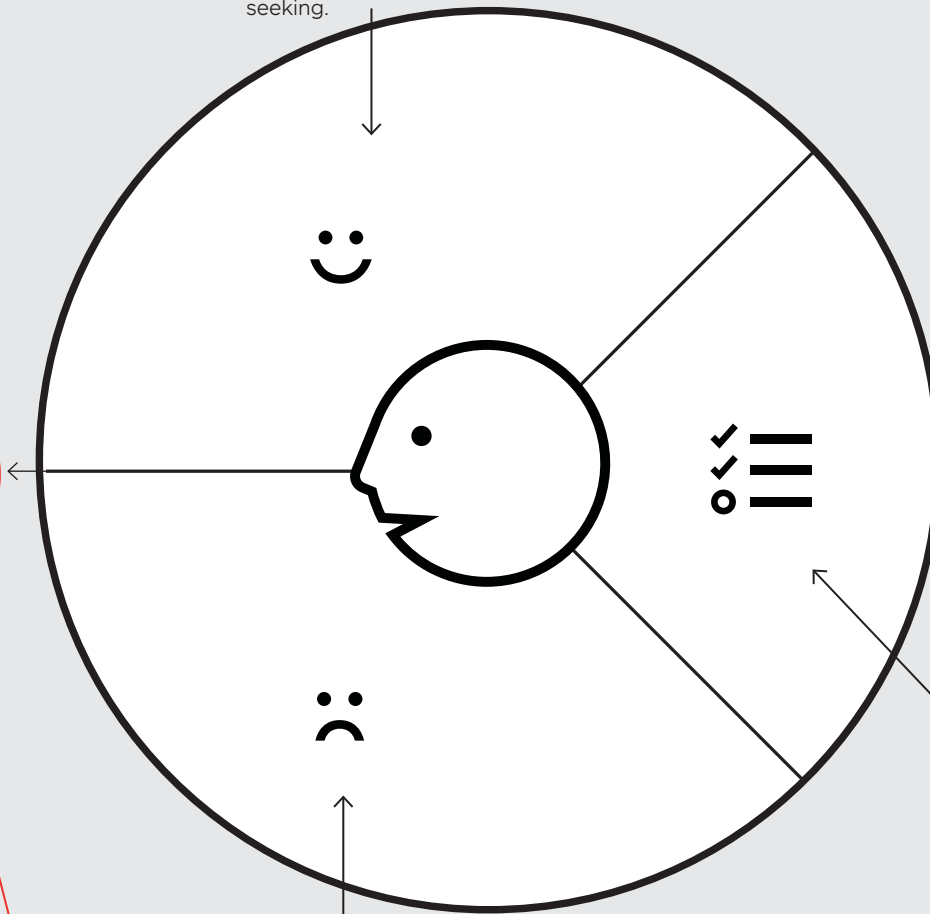


Gain Creators describe how your products and services create customer gains.

Pain Relievers describe how your products and services alleviate customer pains.

Fit

Gains describe the outcomes customers want to achieve or the concrete benefits they are seeking.



Pains describe bad outcomes, risks, and obstacles related to customer jobs.

Customer Jobs describe what customers are trying to get done in their work and in their lives, as expressed in their own words.

Customer Profile

The Customer (Segment) Profile describes a specific customer segment in your business model in a more structured and detailed way. It breaks the customer down into its jobs, pains, and gains.

You achieve **Fit** when your value map meets your customer profile—when your products and services produce pain relievers and gain creators that match one or more of the jobs, pains, and gains that are important to your customer.

1.1

Customer Profile





Customer Jobs

Jobs describe the things your customers are trying to get done in their work or in their life. A customer job could be the tasks they are trying to perform and complete, the problems they are trying to solve, or the needs they are trying to satisfy. Make sure you take the customer's perspective when investigating jobs. What you think of as important from your perspective might not be a job customers are actually trying to get done.*

Distinguish between three main types of customer jobs to be done and supporting jobs:

Functional jobs

When your customers try to perform or complete a specific task or solve a specific problem, for example, mow the lawn, eat healthy as a consumer, write a report, or help clients as a professional.

Social jobs

When your customers want to look good or gain power or status. These jobs describe how customers want to be perceived by others, for example, look trendy as a consumer or be perceived as competent as a professional.

Personal/emotional jobs

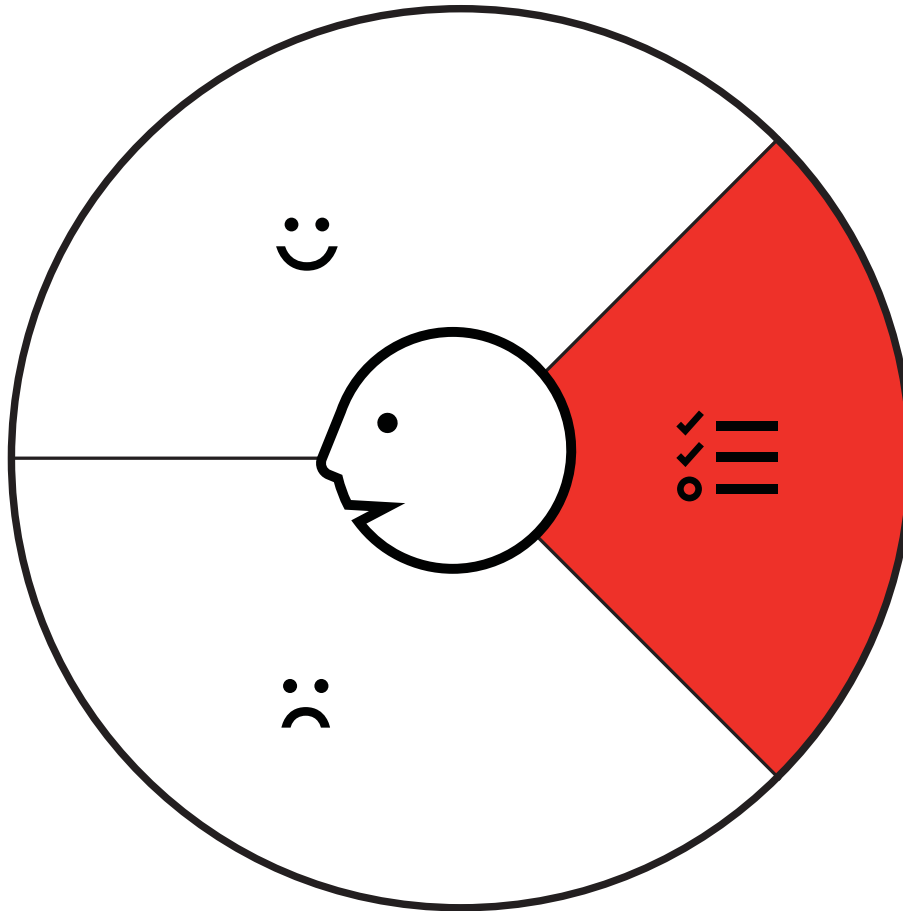
When your customers seek a specific emotional state, such as feeling good or secure, for example, seeking peace of mind regarding one's investments as a consumer or achieving the feeling of job security at one's workplace.

Supporting jobs

Customers also perform supporting jobs in the context of purchasing and consuming value either as consumers or as professionals. These jobs arise from three different roles:

- **BUYER OF VALUE:** jobs related to buying value, such as comparing offers, deciding which products to buy, standing in a checkout line, completing a purchase, or taking delivery of a product or service.
- **COCREATOR OF VALUE:** jobs related to cocreating value with your organization, such as posting product reviews and feedback or even participating in the design of a product or service.
- **TRANSFERRER OF VALUE:** jobs related to the end of a value proposition's life cycle, such as canceling a subscription, disposing of a product, transferring it to others, or reselling it.

*The jobs to be done concept was developed independently by several business thinkers including Anthony Ulwick of the consulting firm Strategyn, consultants Rick Pede and Bob Moesta, and Professor Denise Nitterhouse of DePaul University. It was popularized by Clay Christensen and his consulting firm Innosight and Anthony Ulwick's Strategyn.

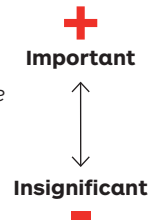


Job context

Customer jobs often depend on the specific context in which they are performed. The context may impose certain constraints or limitations. For example, calling somebody on the fly is different when you are traveling on a train than when you are driving a car. Likewise, going to the movies with your kids is different than going with your partner.

Job importance

It is important to acknowledge that not all jobs have the same importance to your customer. Some matter more in a customer's work or life because failing to get them done could have serious ramifications. Some are insignificant because the customer cares about other things more. Sometimes a customer will deem a job crucial because it occurs frequently or because it will result in a desired or unwanted outcome.





Customer Pains

Pains describe anything that annoys your customers before, during, and after trying to get a job done or simply prevents them from getting a job done. Pains also describe risks, that is, potential bad outcomes, related to getting a job done badly or not at all.

Seek to identify three types of customer pains and how severe customers find them:

Undesired outcomes, problems, and characteristics

Pains are functional (e.g., a solution doesn't work, doesn't work well, or has negative side effects), social ("I look bad doing this"), emotional ("I feel bad every time I do this"), or ancillary ("It's annoying to go to the store for this"). This may also involve undesired characteristics customers don't like (e.g., "Running at the gym is boring," or "This design is ugly").

Obstacles

These are things that prevent customers from even getting started with a job or that slow them down (e.g., "I lack the time to get this job done accurately," or "I can't afford any of the existing solutions").

Risks (undesired potential outcomes)

What could go wrong and have important negative consequences (e.g., "I might lose credibility when using this type of solution," or "A security breach would be disastrous for us").

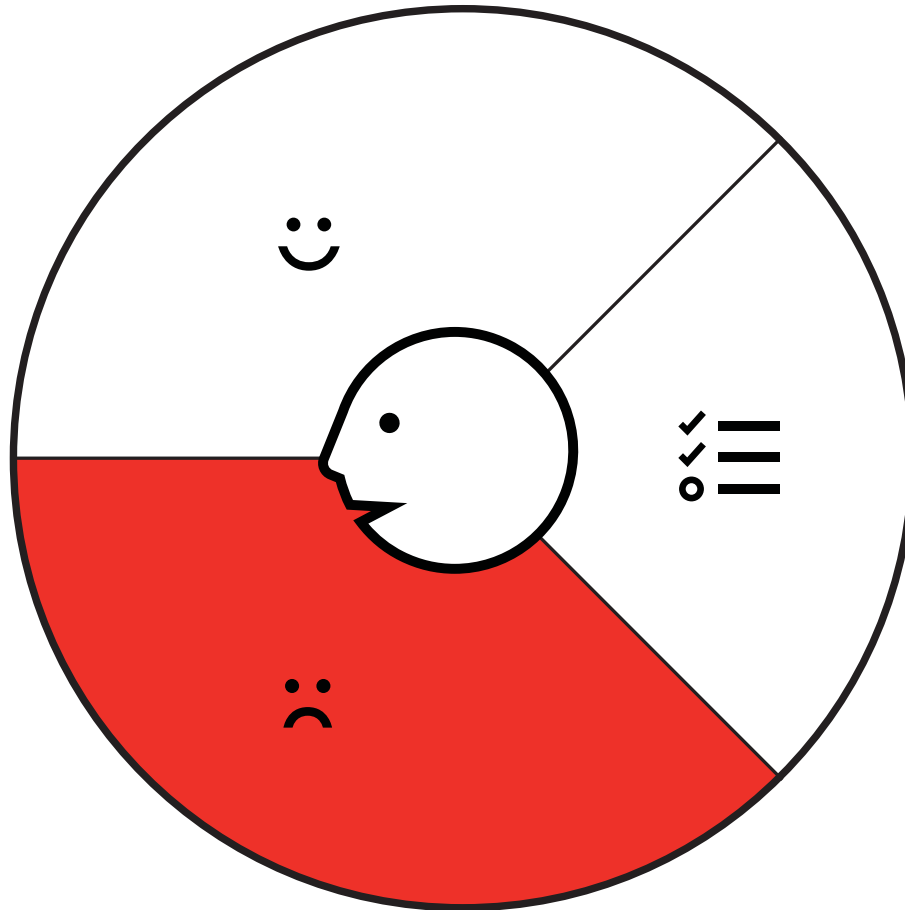
Pain severity

A customer pain can be extreme or moderate, similar to how jobs can be important or insignificant to the customer.



Tip: Make pains concrete.

To clearly differentiate jobs, pains, and gains, describe them as concretely as possible. For example, when a customer says "waiting in line was a waste of time," ask after how many minutes exactly it began to feel like wasted time. That way you can note "wasting more than x minutes standing in line." When you understand how exactly customers measure pain severity, you can design better pain relievers in your value proposition.



The following list of trigger questions can help you think of different potential customer pains:

- How do your customers define too costly? Takes a lot of time, costs too much money, or requires substantial efforts?
- What makes your customers feel bad? What are their frustrations, annoyances, or things that give them a headache?
- How are current value propositions underperforming for your customers? Which features are they missing? Are there performance issues that annoy them or malfunctions they cite?
- What are the main difficulties and challenges your customers encounter? Do they understand how things work, have difficulties getting certain things done, or resist particular jobs for specific reasons?
- What negative social consequences do your customers encounter or fear? Are they afraid of a loss of face, power, trust, or status?
- What risks do your customers fear? Are they afraid of financial, social, or technical risks, or are they asking themselves what could go wrong?
- What's keeping your customers awake at night? What are their big issues, concerns, and worries?
- What common mistakes do your customers make? Are they using a solution the wrong way?
- What barriers are keeping your customers from adopting a value proposition? Are there upfront investment costs, a steep learning curve, or other obstacles preventing adoption?

 [Download trigger questions](#)





Customer Gains

Gains describe the outcomes and benefits your customers want. Some gains are required, expected, or desired by customers, and some would surprise them. Gains include functional utility, social gains, positive emotions, and cost savings.

Seek to identify four types of customer gains in terms of outcomes and benefits:

Required gains

These are gains without which a solution wouldn't work. For example, the most basic expectation that we have from a smartphone is that we can make a call with it.

Expected gains

These are relatively basic gains that we expect from a solution, even if it could work without them. For example, since Apple launched the iPhone, we expect phones to be well-designed and look good.

Desired gains

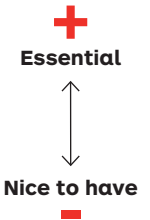
These are gains that go beyond what we expect from a solution but would love to have if we could. These are usually gains that customers would come up with if you asked them. For example, we desire smartphones to be seamlessly integrated with our other devices.

Unexpected gains

These are gains that go beyond customer expectations and desires. They wouldn't even come up with them if you asked them. Before Apple brought touch screens and the App Store to the mainstream, nobody really thought of them as part of a phone.

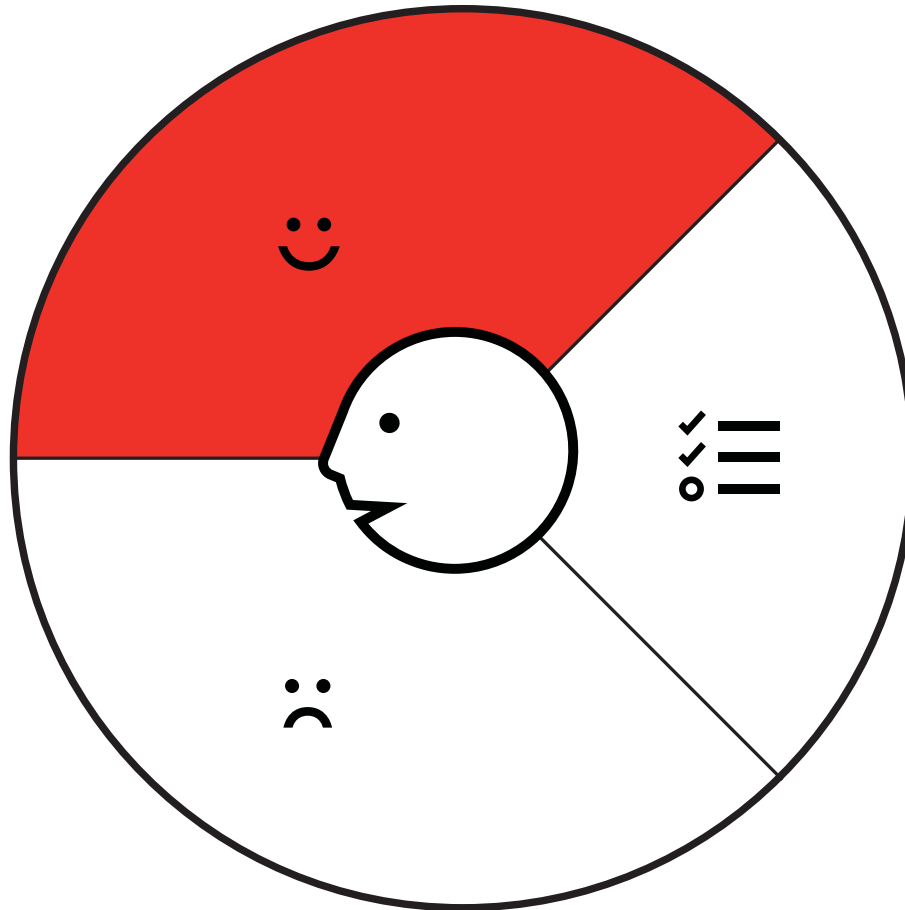
Gain relevance

A customer gain can feel essential or nice to have, just like pains can feel extreme or moderate to them.




Tip: Make gains concrete.

As with pains, it's better to describe gains as concretely as possible to clearly differentiate jobs, pains, and gains from one another. Ask how much they'd expect or dream of when a customer indicates "better performance" as a desired gain. That way you can note "would love an increased performance of more than x." When you understand how exactly customers measure gains (i.e., outcomes and benefits), you can design better gain creators in your value proposition.



The following list of trigger questions can help you think of different potential customer gains:

- Which savings would make your customers happy? Which savings in terms of time, money, and effort would they value?
- What quality levels do they expect, and what would they wish for more or less of?
- How do current value propositions delight your customers? Which specific features do they enjoy? What performance and quality do they expect?
- What would make your customers' jobs or lives easier? Could there be a flatter learning curve, more services, or lower costs of ownership?
- What positive social consequences do your customers desire? What makes them look good? What increases their power or their status?
- What are customers looking for most? Are they searching for good design, guarantees, specific or more features?
- What do customers dream about? What do they aspire to achieve, or what would be a big relief to them?
- How do your customers measure success and failure? How do they gauge performance or cost?
- What would increase your customers' likelihood of adopting a value proposition? Do they desire lower cost, less investment, lower risk, or better quality?

 [Download trigger questions](#)



Profile of a “Business Book Reader”

We chose to use potential readers of this book to illustrate the customer profile. We deliberately went beyond jobs, pains, and gains merely related to reading books, since we intended to design an innovative and more holistic value proposition for businesspeople in general.

The customer profile sketched out on the right is informed by several interviews we conducted and thousands of interactions we had with workshop participants. However, it is not mandatory to start with preexisting customer knowledge. You may begin exploring ideas by sketching out a profile based on what you believe your potential customers look like. This is an excellent starting point to prepare customer interviews and tests regarding your assumptions about customer jobs, pains, and gains.

Gains are benefits, results, and characteristics that customers require or desire. They are outcomes of jobs or wanted characteristics of a value proposition that help customers get a job done well.

The more tangible and specific you make pains and gains, the better. For example, “examples from my industry” is more concrete than “relevant to my context.” Ask customers how they measure gains and pains. Investigate how they measure success or failure of a job they want to get done.

Make sure you deeply understand your customer. If you have only a few sticky notes on your profile, that probably indicates a lack of customer understanding. Unearth as many jobs, pains, and gains as you can. Search beyond those directly related to your value proposition.





You should know your customers' social and emotional jobs in addition to their functional jobs, which are usually easier to identify.

Make sure you go beyond a superficial understanding of jobs. Why do customers want to "learn new knowledge"? It might be that they want to bring new methods into their organization. Ask "why" several times to get to the most important jobs.

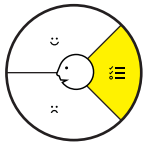
Make sure you don't just consider jobs, pains, and gains related to a value proposition or product in mind. Identify those (e.g., "Business books are too long") as well as other extreme pains (e.g., "lack of time" or "get boss's attention").

Ranking Jobs, Pains, and Gains

Although individual customer preferences vary, you need to get a sense of customer priorities. Investigate which jobs the majority consider important or insignificant. Find out which pains they find extreme versus merely moderate. Learn which gains they find essential and which are simply nice to have.

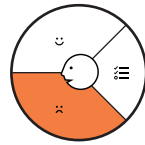
Ranking jobs, pains, and gains is essential in order to design value propositions that address things customers really care about. Of course, it's difficult to unearth what really matters to customers, but your understanding will improve with every customer interaction and experiment.

It doesn't matter if you start out with a ranking that is based on what you think is important to your potential customers as long as you strive to test that ranking until it truly reflects priorities from the customer's perspective.



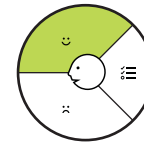
Job importance

Rank jobs according to their importance to customers.



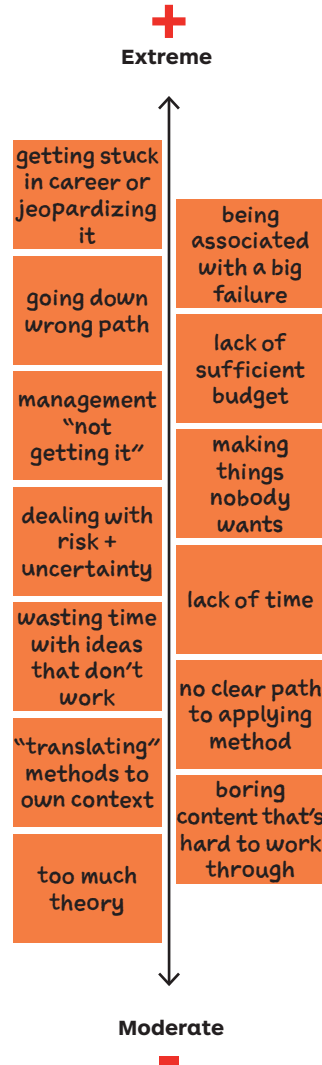
Pain severity

Rank pains according to how extreme they are in the customers' eyes.



Gain relevance

Rank gains according to how essential they are in the customers' eyes.





Step into Your Customers' Shoes

OBJECTIVE

Visualize what matters to your customers in a shareable format

OUTCOME

One page actionable customer profile

How good is your understanding of your customers' jobs, pains, and gains? Map out a customer profile.

Instructions

Map the profile of one of your currently existing customer segments to practice using the customer profile. If you are working on a new idea, sketch out the customer segment you intend to create value for.

1. Download the Customer Profile Canvas.
2. Grab a set of small sticky notes.
3. Map out your customer profile.



1

Select customer segment.

Select a customer segment that you want to profile.



2

Identify customer jobs.

Ask what tasks your customers are trying to complete. Map out all of their jobs by writing each one on an individual sticky note.



3

Identify customer pains.

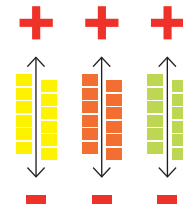
What pains do your customers have? Write down as many as you can come up with, including obstacles and risks.



4

Identify customer gains.

What outcomes and benefits do your customers want to achieve? Write down as many gains as you can come up with.

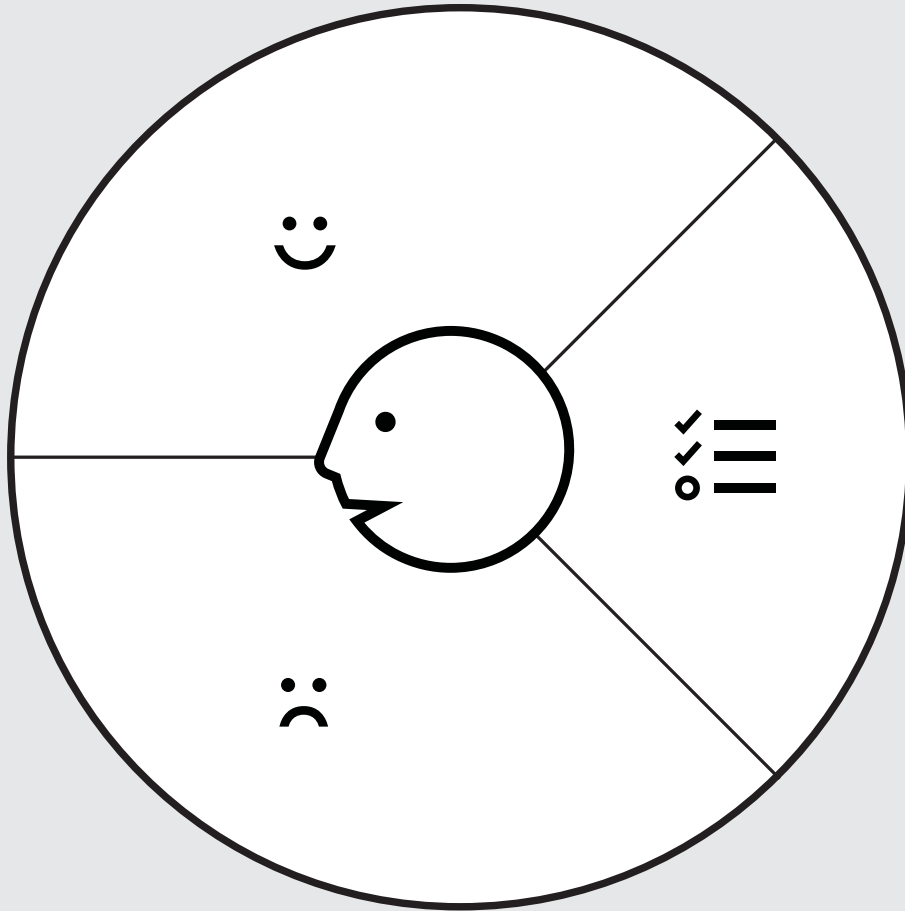


5

Prioritize jobs, pains, and gains.

Order jobs, pains, and gains in a column, each with the most important jobs, most extreme pains, and essential gains on top and the moderate pains and nice-to-have gains at the bottom.

Customer Profile



Best Practices for Mapping Jobs, Pains, and Gains

Avoid frequently committed mistakes when profiling a customer, and instead follow these best practices.

✘ Common Mistakes

Mixing several customer segments into one profile.

Mixing jobs and outcomes.

Focusing on functional jobs only and forgetting social and emotional jobs.

Listing jobs, pains, and gains with your value proposition in mind.

Identifying too few jobs, pains, and gains.

Being too vague in descriptions of pains and gains.

✔ Best Practices

Make a Value Proposition Canvas for every different customer segment. If you sell to companies, ask yourself if you have different types of customers within each company (e.g., users, buyers).

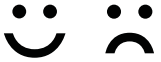
Jobs are the tasks customers are trying to perform, the problems they are trying to solve, or the needs they are trying to satisfy, whereas gains are the concrete outcomes they want to achieve—or avoid and eliminate in the case of pains.

Sometimes social or emotional jobs are even more important than the “visible” functional jobs. “Looking good in front of others” might be more important than finding a great technical solution that helps complete the job effectively.

When you map your customer, you should proceed like an anthropologist and “forget” what you are offering. For example, a business publisher should not map jobs, pains, and gains merely related to books, because a reader has the choice between business books, consultants, YouTube videos, or even completing an MBA program or training. Go beyond the jobs, pains, and gains you intend or hope to address with your value proposition.

A good customer profile is full of sticky notes, because most customers have a lot of pains and expect or desire a lot of gains. Map out all your (potential) customers’ important jobs, extreme pains, and essential gains.

Make pains and gains tangible and concrete. Rather than just writing “salary increase” in gains, specify how much of an increase a customer is seeking. Rather than writing “takes too long” in pains, indicate how long “too long” actually is. This will allow you to understand how exactly customers measure success and failure.

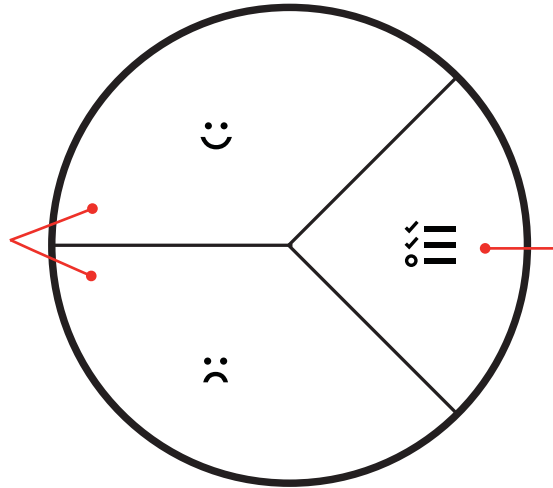


Pains vs. Gains

When you get started with the customer profile, you might simply put the same ideas in pains and gains as opposites of each other. For example, if one of the customers' jobs to be done is "earn more money," you might start by adding "salary increase" to gains and "salary decrease" to pains.

Here's a better way to do it:

- Find out precisely how much more money the customer expects to earn so it feels like a gain and investigate what decrease would feel like a pain.
- In the pains, add the barriers that prevent or make it difficult to get a job done. In our example the pain might be "my employer doesn't give raises."
- In the pains, add the risks related to not getting the job done. In our example the pain could be "might not be able to afford my child's future college tuition."



Ask "why" several times until you really understand your customers' jobs to be done.

Another issue when you get started with the customer profile is that you might settle with a superficial understanding of your customer's jobs. To avoid this, you need to ask yourself why a customer wants to perform a certain job to dig deeper toward the real motivations.

For example, why might a customer want to learn a foreign language? Maybe because the "real" customer job to be done is to improve his CV. Why does he want to improve his CV? Maybe because he wants to earn more money.

Don't settle until you really understand the underlying jobs to be done that really drive customers.

1.2

Value Map





Products and Services

This is simply a list of what you offer. Think of it as all the items your customers can see in your shop window—metaphorically speaking. It’s an enumeration of all the products and services your value proposition builds on. This bundle of products and services helps your customers complete either functional, social, or emotional jobs or helps them satisfy basic needs. It is crucial to acknowledge that products and services don’t create value alone—only in relationship to a specific customer segment and their jobs, pains, and gains.

Your list of products and services may also include supporting ones that help your customers perform the roles of buyer (those that help customers compare offers, decide, and buy), co-creator (those that help customers co-design value propositions), and transferrer (those that help customers dispose of a product).

Your value proposition is likely to be composed of various types of products and services:

Physical/tangible

Goods, such as manufactured products.

Intangible

Products such as copyrights or services such as after-sales assistance.

Digital

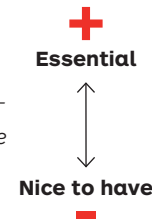
Products such as music downloads or services such as online recommendations.

Financial

Products such as investment funds and insurances or services such as the financing of a purchase.

Relevance

It is essential to acknowledge that not all products and services have the same relevance to your customers. Some products and services are essential to your value proposition; some are merely nice to have.





Pain Relievers

Pain relievers describe how exactly your products and services alleviate specific customer pains. They explicitly outline how you intend to eliminate or reduce some of the things that annoy your customers before, during, or after they are trying to complete a job or that prevent them from doing so.

Great value propositions focus on pains that matter to customers, in particular extreme pains. You don't need to come up with a pain reliever for every pain you've identified in the customer profile—no value proposition can do this. Great value propositions often focus only on few pains that they alleviate extremely well.

The following list of trigger questions can help you think of different ways your products and services may help your customers alleviate pains.

Ask yourself: Could your products and services...

- produce savings? In terms of time, money, or efforts.
- make your customers feel better? By killing frustrations, annoyances, and other things that give customers a headache.
- fix underperforming solutions? By introducing new features, better performance, or enhanced quality.
- put an end to difficulties and challenges your customers encounter? By making things easier or eliminating obstacles.
- wipe out negative social consequences your customers encounter or fear? In terms of loss of face or lost power, trust, or status.
- eliminate risks your customers fear? In terms of financial, social, technical risks, or things that could potentially go wrong.
- help your customers better sleep at night? By addressing significant issues, diminishing concerns, or eliminating worries.
- limit or eradicate common mistakes customers make? By helping them use a solution the right way.
- eliminate barriers that are keeping your customer from adopting value propositions? Introducing lower or no upfront investment costs, a flatter learning curve, or eliminating other obstacles preventing adoption.

Relevance

A pain reliever can be more or less valuable to the customer. Make sure you differentiate between essential pain relievers and ones that are nice to have. The former relieve extreme issues, often in a radical way, and create a lot of value. The latter merely relieve moderate pains.



31



Gain Creators

Gain creators describe how your products and services create customer gains. They explicitly outline how you intend to produce outcomes and benefits that your customer expects, desires, or would be surprised by, including functional utility, social gains, positive emotions, and cost savings.

As with pain relievers, gain creators don't need to address every gain identified in the customer profile. Focus on those that are relevant to customers and where your products and services can make a difference.

The following list of trigger questions can help you think of different ways your products and services may help your customers obtain required, expected, desired, or unexpected outcomes and benefits.

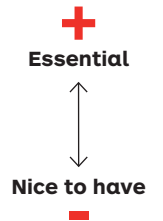
Ask yourself: Could your products and services...

- create savings that please your customers? In terms of time, money, and effort.
- produce outcomes your customers expect or that exceed their expectations? By offering quality levels, more of something, or less of something.
- outperform current value propositions and delight your customers? Regarding specific features, performance, or quality.
- make your customers' work or life easier? Via better usability, accessibility, more services, or lower cost of ownership.
- create positive social consequences? By making them look good or producing an increase in power or status.
- do something specific that customers are looking for? In terms of good design, guarantees, or specific or more features.
- fulfill a desire customers dream about? By helping them achieve their aspirations or getting relief from a hardship?
- produce positive outcomes matching your customers' success and failure criteria? In terms of better performance or lower cost.

- help make adoption easier? Through lower cost, fewer investments, lower risk, better quality, improved performance, or better design.

Relevance

A gain creator can produce more or less relevant outcomes and benefits for the customer just like we have seen for pain relievers. Make sure you differentiate between essential and nice to have gain creators.



 Download trigger questions

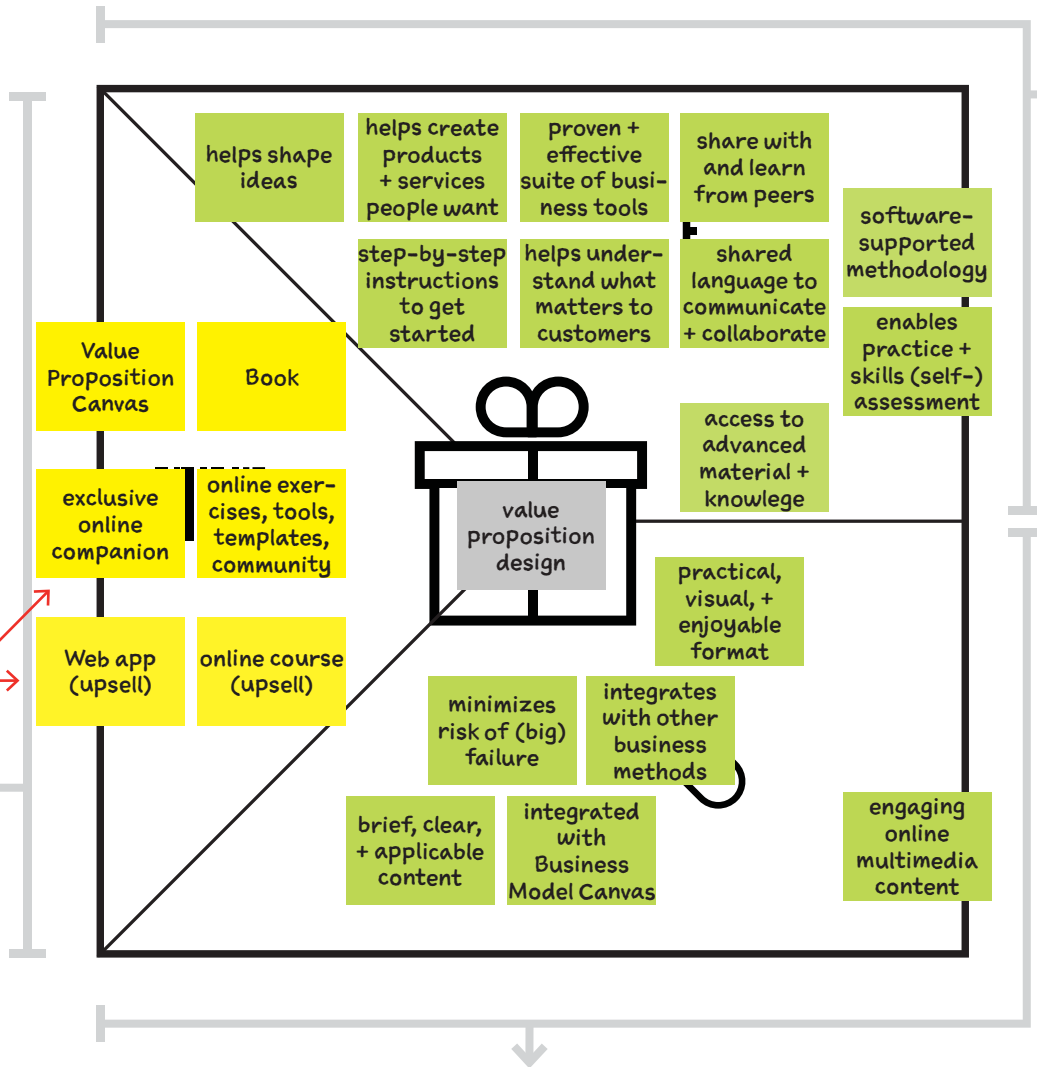


Mapping the Value Proposition of Value Proposition Design

Remarkable value propositions focus on jobs, pains, and gains that matter to customers and achieve those exceedingly well. Again, you should not try to address all customer pains and gains. Focus on those that will make a difference for your customer.

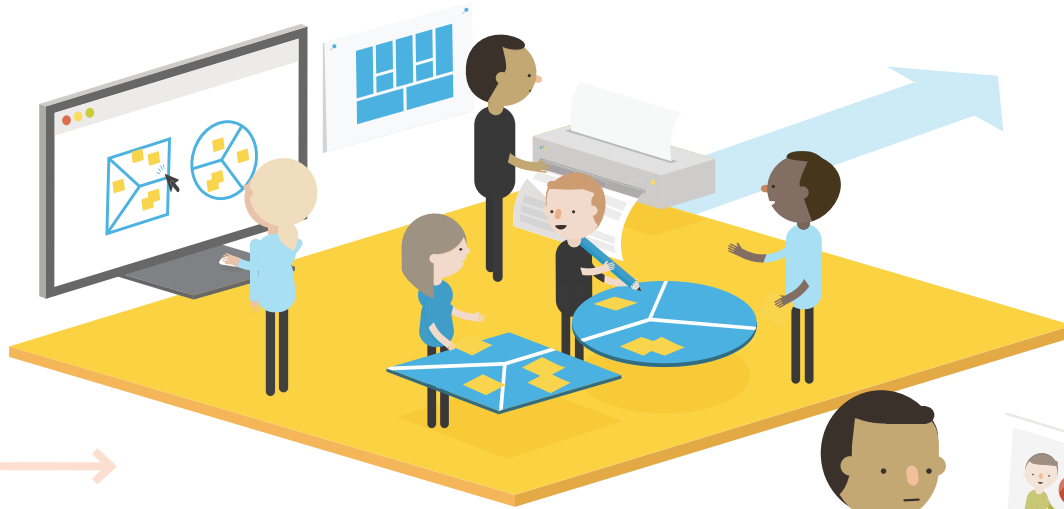
It's okay to aggregate several value propositions into one.

"Naked" list of the products and services that your value proposition builds on to target a specific customer segment.



Pain relievers outline how exactly your products and services kill customer pains. Each pain reliever addresses at least one or more pains or gains. Don't add products or services here.

→ Gain creators highlight how exactly your products and services help customers achieve gains. Each gain creator addresses at least one or more pains or gains. Don't add products or services here.



Formal Map
of how we believe
the products and
services around this
book create value
for customers



Map How Your Products and Services Create Value

OBJECTIVE

Describe explicitly how your products and services create value

OUTCOME

1 page map of value creation

Instructions

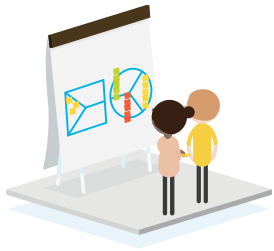
Sketch out the value map of one of your existing value propositions. For example, use one that targets the customer segment you profiled in the previous exercise. It's easier to get started with an existing value proposition. However, if you don't have one yet, sketch out how you intend to create value with a new idea. We will cover the creation of new value propositions more specifically later on in this book.

For now:

1. Grab the customer profile you previously completed.
2. Download the value map.
3. Grab a set of small sticky notes.
4. Map out how you create value for your customers.

The Value Map





1

List products and services.

List all the products and services of your existing value proposition.



2

Outline pain relievers.

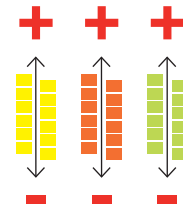
Outline how your products and services currently help customers alleviate pains by eliminating undesired outcomes, obstacles, or risks. Use one sticky note per pain reliever.



3

Outline gain creators.

Explain how your products and services currently create expected or desired outcomes and benefits for customers. Use one sticky note per gain creator.



4

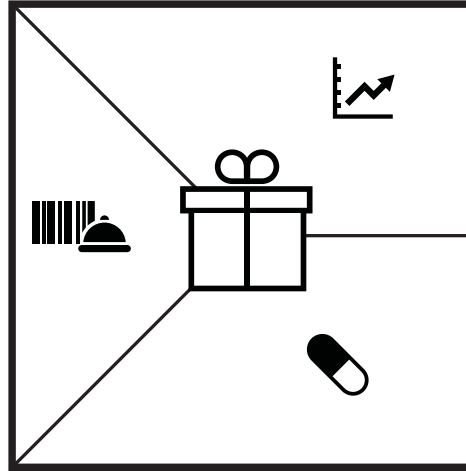
Rank by order of importance.

Rank products and services, pain relievers, and gain creators according to how essential they are to customers.



Pain relievers vs. Gain creators

Pain relievers and gain creators both create value for the customer in different ways. The difference is that the former specifically addresses pains in the customer profile, while the latter specifically addresses gains. It is okay if either of them addresses pains and gains at the same time. The main goal of these two areas is to make the customer value creation of your products and services explicit.



What is the difference with the pains and gains in the customer profile?

Pain relievers and gain creators are distinctly different from pains and gains. You have control over the former, whereas you don't have control over the latter. You decide (i.e., design) how you intend to create value by addressing specific jobs, pains, and gains. You don't decide over which jobs, pains, and gains the customer has. And no value proposition addresses all of a customer's jobs, pains, and gains. The best ones address those that matter most to customers and do so extremely well.

Best Practices for Mapping Value Creation

✘ Common Mistakes

List all your products and services rather than just those targeted at a specific segment.

Add products and services to the pain reliever and gain creator fields.

Offer pain relievers and gain creators that have nothing to do with the pains and gains in the customer profile.

Make the unrealistic attempt to address all customer pains and gains.

✔ Best Practices

Products and services create value only in relationship to a specific customer segment. List only the bundle of products and services that jointly form a value proposition for a specific customer segment.

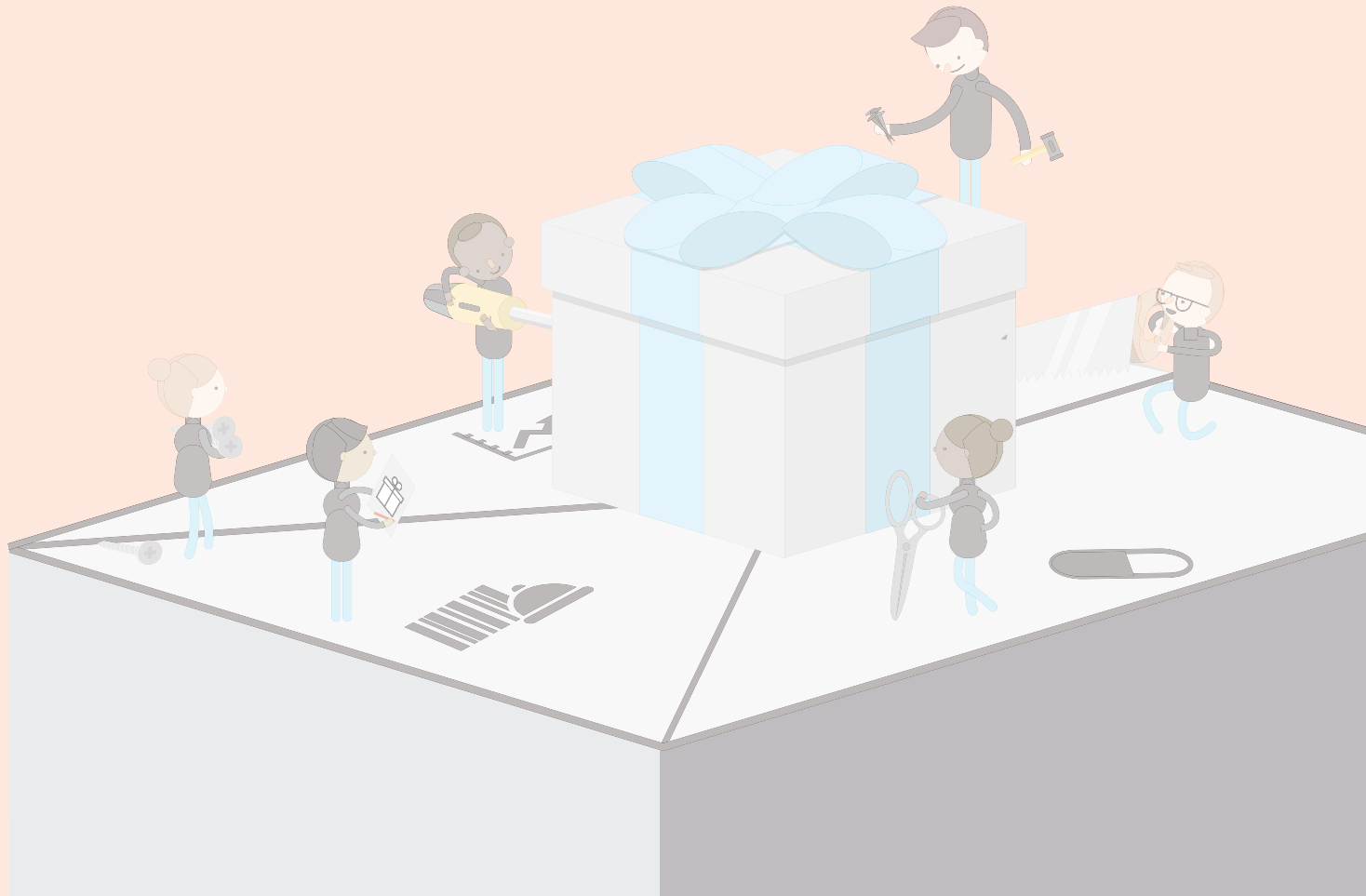
Pain relievers and gain creators are explanations or characteristics that make the value creation of your products and services explicit. Examples include “helps save time” and “well-designed.”

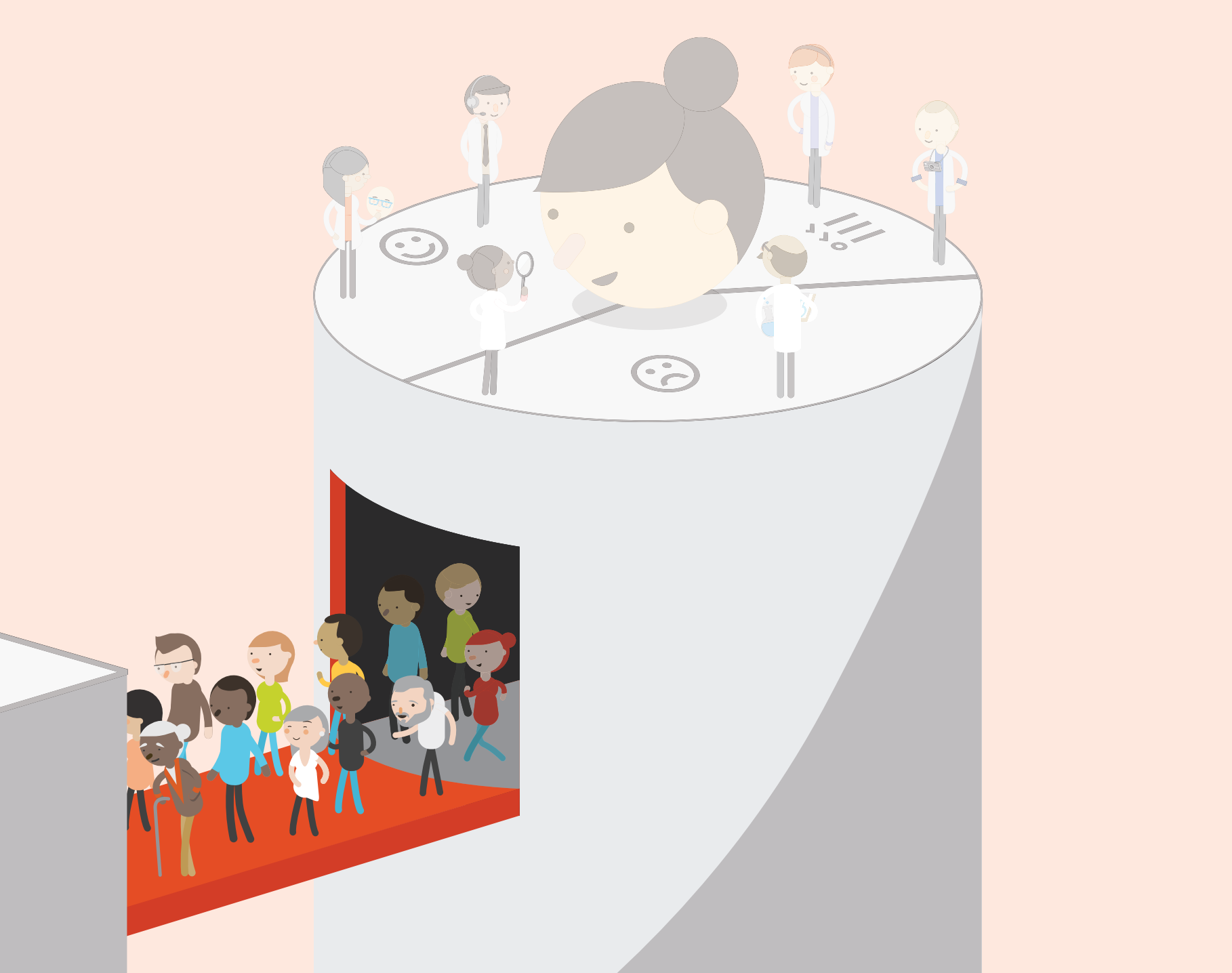
Remember that products and services don't create value in absolute terms. It is always relative to customers' jobs, pains, and gains.

Realize that great value propositions are about making choices regarding which jobs, pains, and gains to address and which to forgo. No value proposition addresses all of them. If your value map indicates so, it's probably because you're not honest about all the jobs, pains, and gains that should be in your customer profile.

1.3

Fit

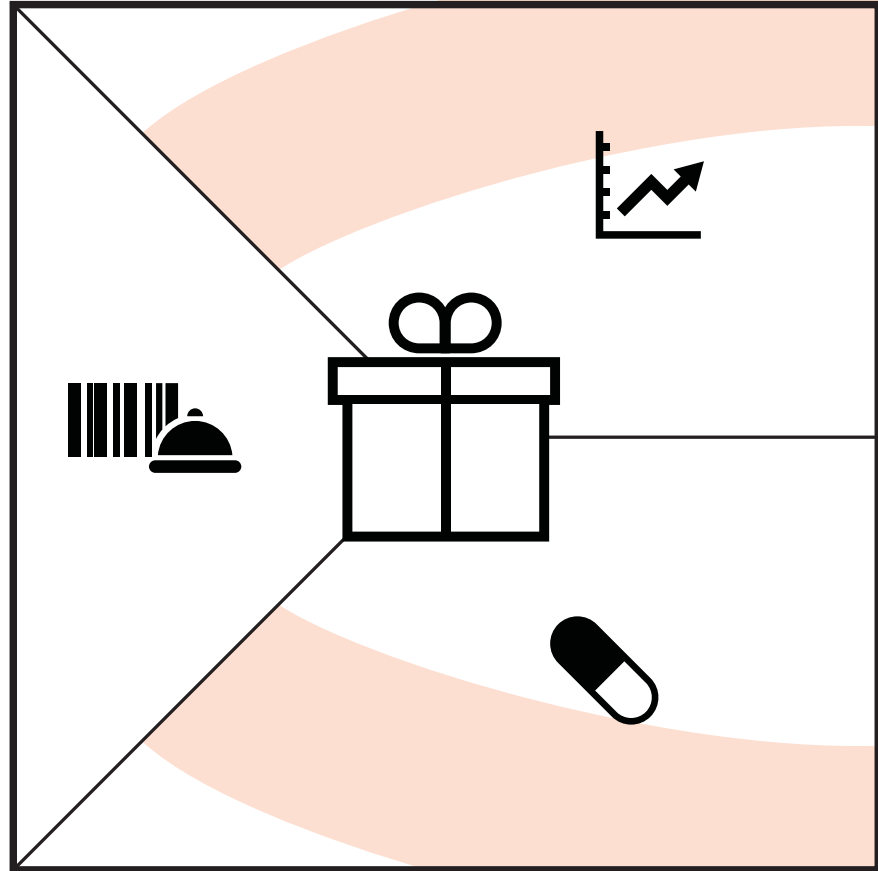




Fit

You achieve fit when customers get excited about your value proposition, which happens when you address important jobs, alleviate extreme pains, and create essential gains that customers care about. As we will explain throughout this book, fit is hard to find and maintain. Striving for fit is the essence of value proposition design.

Customers expect and desire a lot from products and services, yet they also know they can't have it all. Focus on those gains that matter most to customers and make a difference.



Customers have a lot of pains. No organization can reasonably address all of them. Focus on those headaches that matter most and are insufficiently addressed.

it

Are you addressing essential customer gains?



Are you addressing extreme customer pains?



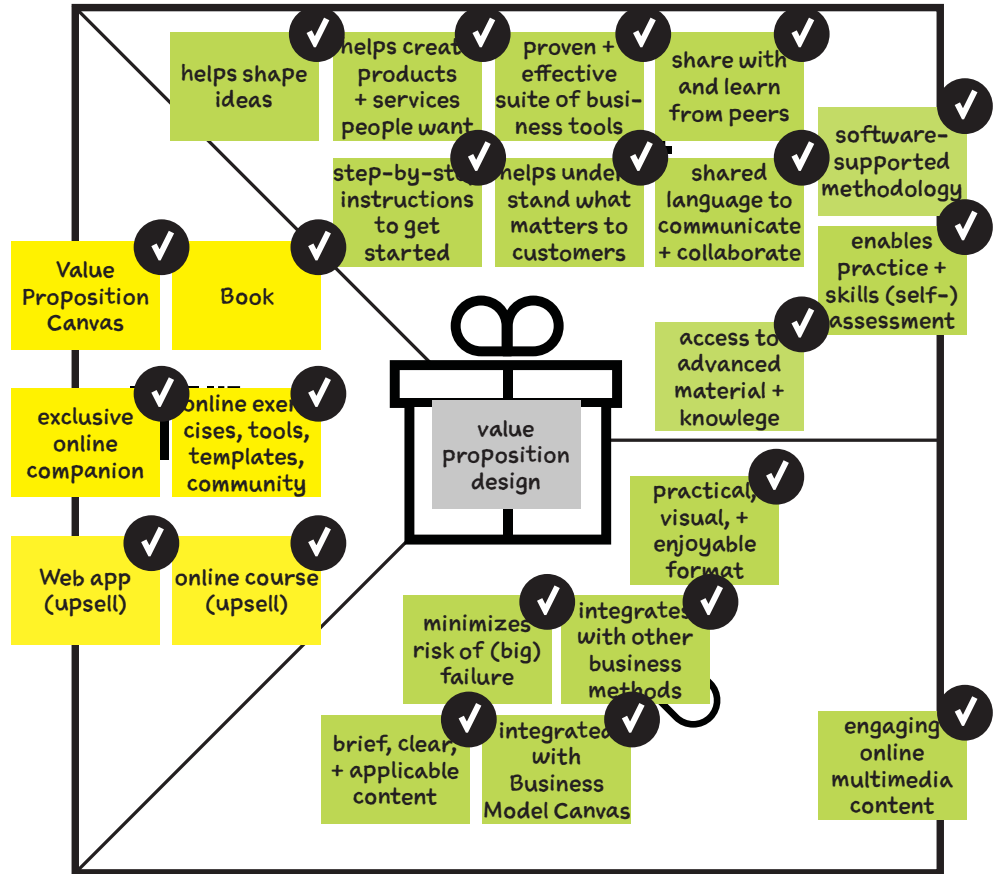
Your customers are the judge, jury, and executioner of your value proposition. They will be merciless if you don't find fit!

Fit?

When we designed the value proposition for this book, we strived to address some of the most important jobs, pains, and gains that potential customers have and that are insufficiently addressed by current business book formats.



Check marks signify that products and services relieve pains or create gains and directly address one of the customers' jobs, pains, or gains.





Xs show which jobs, pains, and gains the value proposition does not address.

Check Your Fit



46

OBJECTIVE
Verify if you are addressing what matters to customers

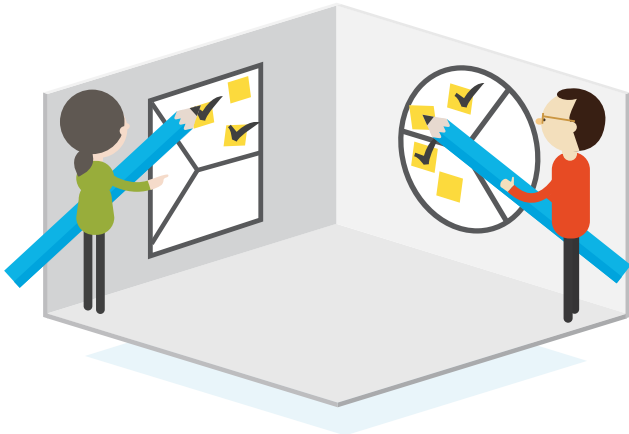
OUTCOME
Connection between your products and services and customer jobs, pains, and gains

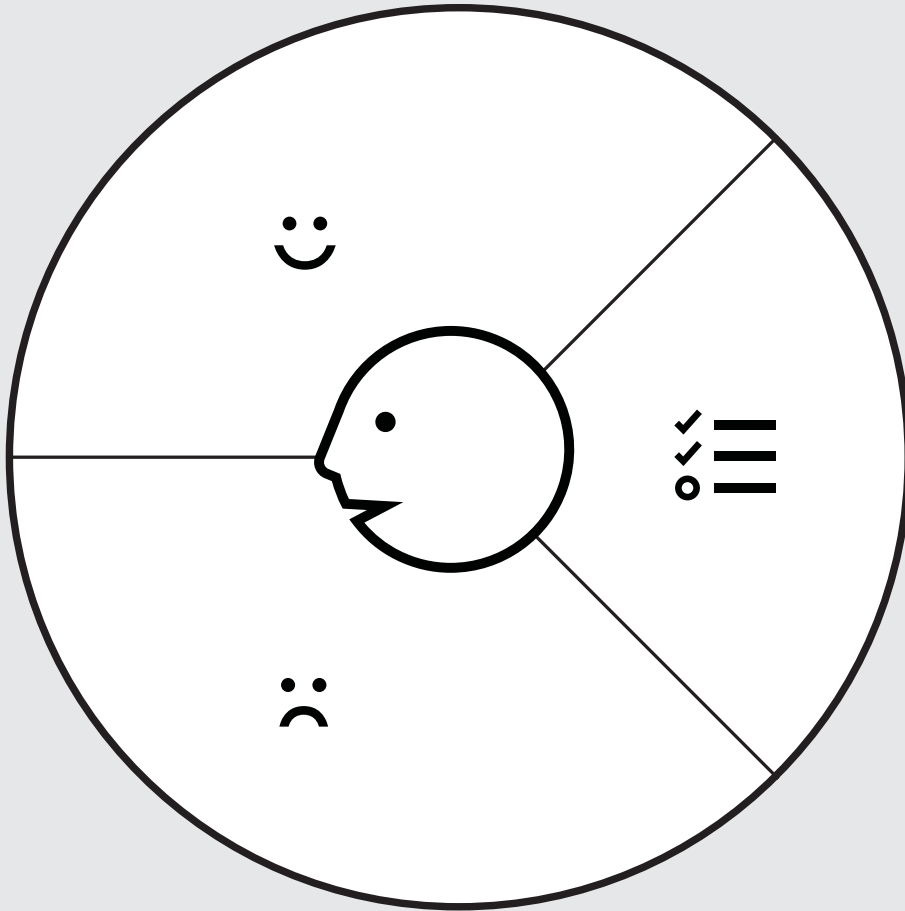
 Do this exercise online

1

Instructions

Bring in the Value Proposition Map and Customer Segment Profile you completed earlier. Go through pain relievers and gain creators one by one, and check to see whether they fit a customer job, pain, or gain. Put a check mark on each one that does.





2

Outcome

If a pain reliever or gain creator doesn't fit anything, it may not be creating customer value. Don't worry if you haven't checked all pains/gains—you can't satisfy them all. Ask yourself, how well does your value proposition really fit your customer?

 [Download the Value Proposition Canvas pdf](#)



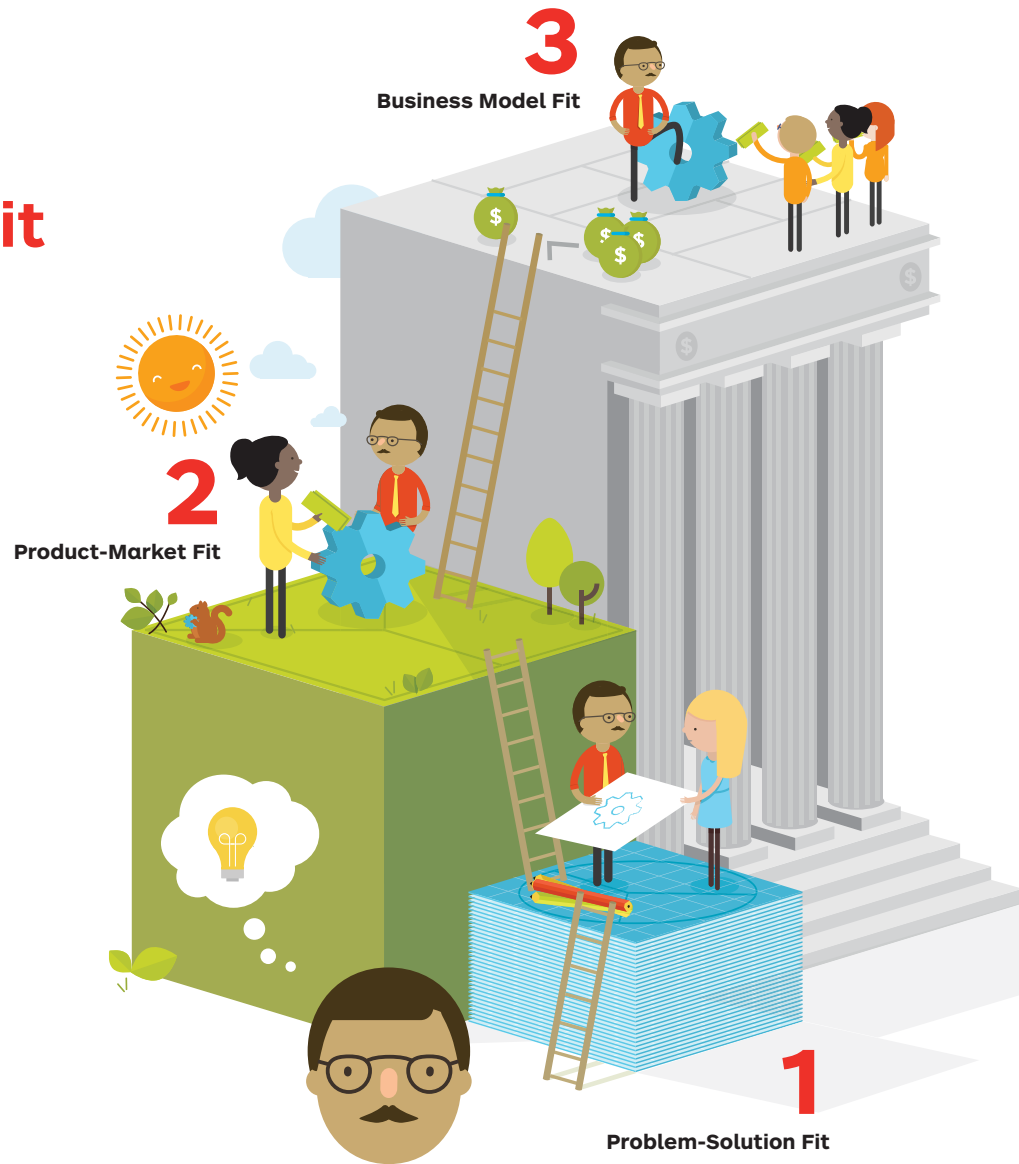


Three Kinds of Fit

Searching for Fit is the process of designing value propositions around products and services that meet jobs, pains, and gains that customers really care about. Fit between what a company offers and what customers want is the number one requirement of a successful value proposition.

Fit happens in three stages. The first occurs when you identify relevant customer jobs, pains, and gains you believe you can address with your value proposition. The second occurs when customers positively react to your value proposition and it gets traction in the market. The start-up movement calls these problem-solution fit and product-market fit, respectively. The third occurs when you find a business model that is scalable and profitable.

 Get "Fit" poster





On Paper →

1. Problem-Solution Fit

Problem-solution fit takes place when you

- Have evidence that customers care about certain jobs, pains, and gains.
- Designed a value proposition that addresses those jobs, pains, and gains.

At this stage you don't yet have evidence that customers actually care about your value proposition.

This is when you strive to identify the jobs, pains, and gains that are most relevant to customers and design value propositions accordingly. You prototype multiple alternative value propositions to come up with the ones that produce the best fit. The fit you achieve is not yet proven and exists mainly on paper. Your next steps are to provide evidence that customers care about your value proposition or start over with designing a new one.



In the Market →

2. Product-Market Fit

Product-market fit takes place when you

- Have evidence that your products and services, pain relievers, and gain creators are actually creating customer value and getting traction in the market.

During this second phase, you strive to validate or invalidate the assumptions underlying your value proposition. You will inevitably learn that many of your early ideas simply don't create customer value (i.e., customers don't care) and will have to design new value propositions. Finding this second type of fit is a long and iterative process; it doesn't happen overnight.



In the Bank →

3. Business Model Fit

Business model fit takes place when you

- Have evidence that your value proposition can be embedded in a profitable and scalable business model.

A great value proposition without a great business model may mean suboptimal financial success or even lead to failure. No value proposition—however great—can survive without a sound business model.

The search for business model fit entails a laborious back and forth between designing a value proposition that creates value for customers and a business model that creates value for your organization. You don't have business model fit until you can generate more revenues with your value proposition than you incur costs to create and deliver it (or "them" in the case of platform models with more than one interdependent value propositions).



Customer Profiles in B2B

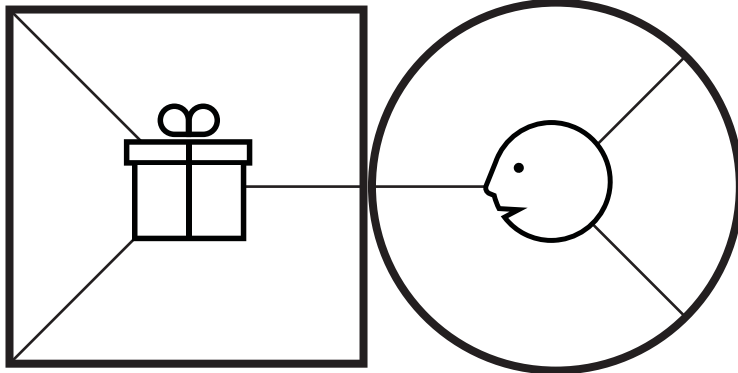
Value propositions in business-to-business (B2B) transactions typically involve several stakeholders in the search, evaluation, purchase, and use of a product or service. Each one has a different profile with different jobs, pains, and gains. Stakeholders can tilt the purchasing decision in one direction or another. Identify the most important ones and sketch out a Value Proposition Canvas for each one of them.

Profiles vary according to the sector and size of organization, but they typically include the following roles:

Aggregated

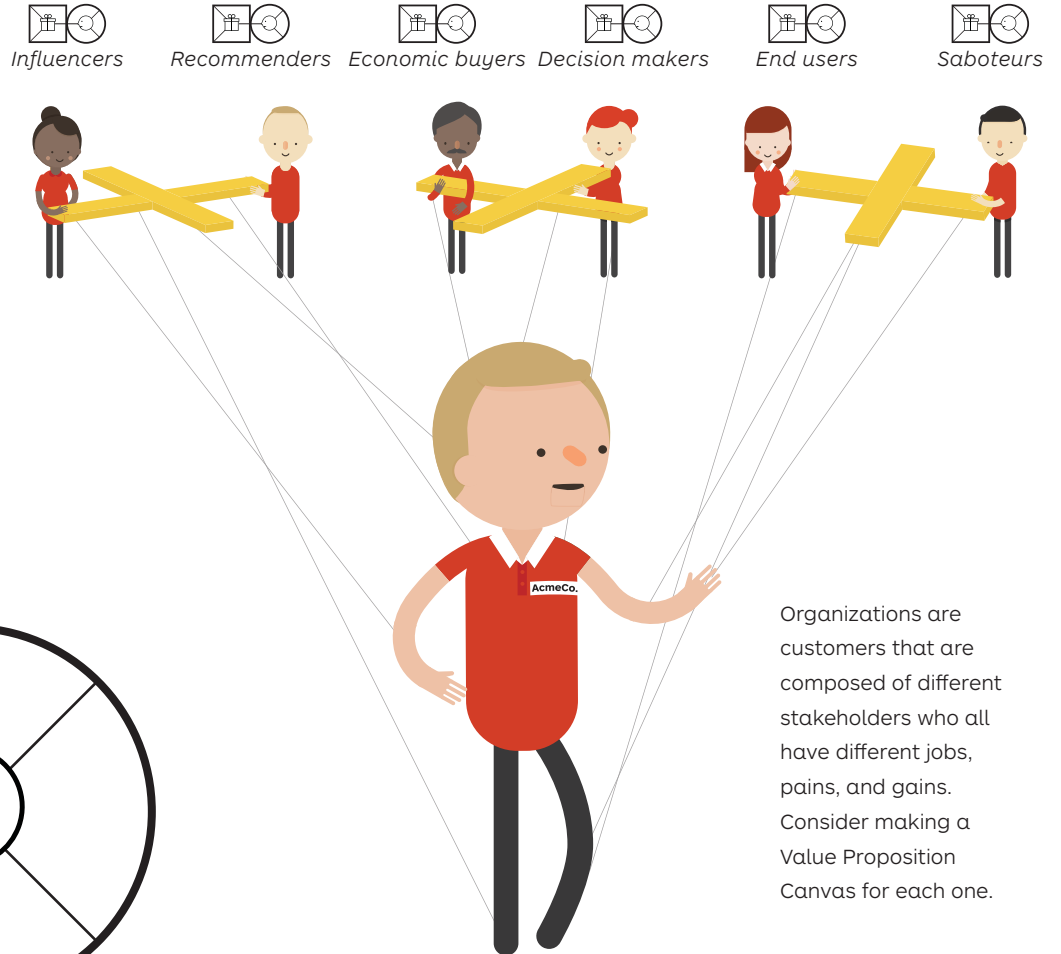
Value Proposition

Business Segment



+Unbundled

Value propositions to stakeholders *within* the business



Organizations are customers that are composed of different stakeholders who all have different jobs, pains, and gains. Consider making a Value Proposition Canvas for each one.

Unbundling the Family

Influencers

Individuals or groups whose opinions might count and whom the decision maker might listen to, even in an informal way.

Recommenders

The people carrying out the search and evaluation process and who make a formal recommendation for or against a purchase.

Economic Buyers

The individual or group who controls the budget and who makes the actual purchase. Their concerns are typically about financial performance and budgetary efficiency.

In some cases, the economic buyer may sit outside an organization, such as a government paying for the basic medical supply in nursing homes for elderly citizens.

Decision Makers

The person or group ultimately responsible for the choice of a product/service and for ordering the purchase decision. Decision makers usually have ultimate authority over the budget.

End Users

The ultimate beneficiaries of a product or service. For a business customer, end users can either be within their own organization (a manufacturer buying software for its designers), or they can be external customers (a device manufacturer buying chips for the smartphones it sells to consumers). End users may be passive or active, depending on how much say they have in the decision and purchase process.

Saboteurs

The people and groups who can obstruct or derail the process of searching, evaluating, and purchasing a product or a service.

Decision makers typically sit inside the customer's organization, whereas Influencers, recommenders, economic buyers, end users, and saboteurs can sit inside or outside the organization.

Value propositions to the consumer may also involve several stakeholders in the search, evaluation, purchase, and use of a product or service. For example, consider a family that intends to buy a game console. In this situation, there is also a difference between the economic buyer, the influencer, the decision maker, the users, and the saboteurs. It therefore makes sense to sketch out a different Value Proposition Canvas for each stakeholder.

Multiple Fits

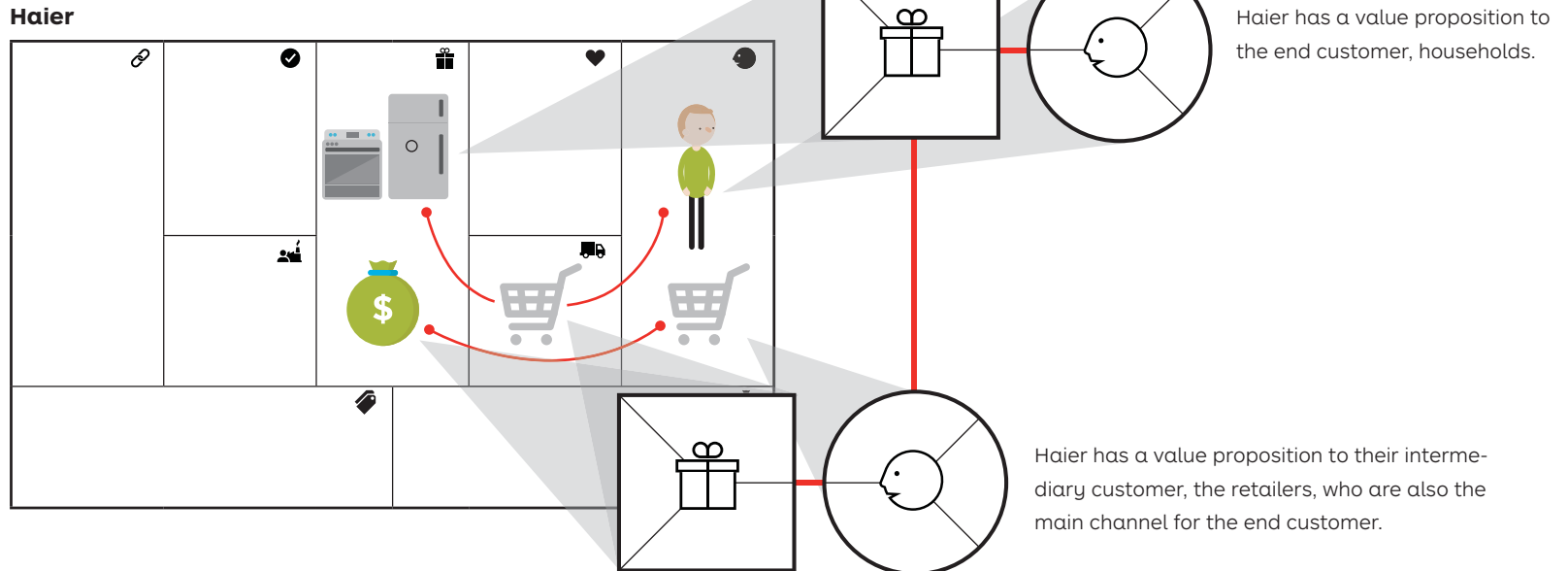
Some business models work only with a combination of several value propositions and customer segments. In these situations, you require fit between each value proposition and its respective customer segment for the business model to work.

Two common illustrations of multiple fits are *intermediary* and *platform* business models.

Intermediary

When a business sells a product or service through an intermediary, it effectively needs to cater to two customers: the end customer and the intermediary itself. Without a clear value proposition to the intermediary, the offer might not reach the end customer at all, or at least not with the same impact.

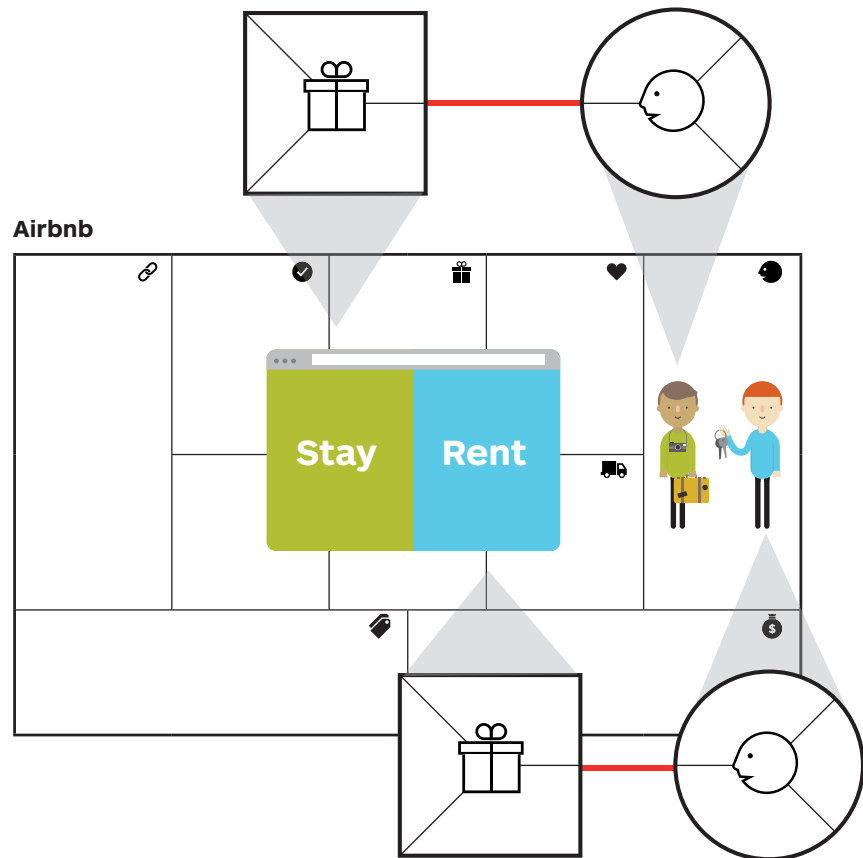
Chinese firm Haier sells home appliances and electronics to households globally. It does this largely through retailers such as Carrefour, Walmart, and others. To be successful, Haier needs to craft an appealing value proposition both to households (the end customer) and to intermediary distributors.



Platforms

Platforms function only when two or more actors interact and draw value within the same inter-dependent business model. Platforms are called double-sided when there are two such actors and multisided when there are more than two. A platform exists only when all sides are present in the model.

Airbnb is an example of a double-sided platform. It is a website that connects local residents with extra space to rent out and travelers looking for alternatives to hotels as a place to stay. In such a case, the business model needs to hold two value propositions, one for local residents (called hosts) and one for travelers.



Going to the Movies

Let us walk through the concepts of the Value Proposition Canvas with another simple example. Imagine the owner of a movie theater chain wants to design new value propositions for his customers.

He could start with the value proposition's features and get excited about the latest generation of big screens, state-of-the-art display technologies, tasty snacks, social happenings, urban experiences, and so on. But, of course, those only really matter if customers care about them. So he sets out to better understand what his customers truly want.

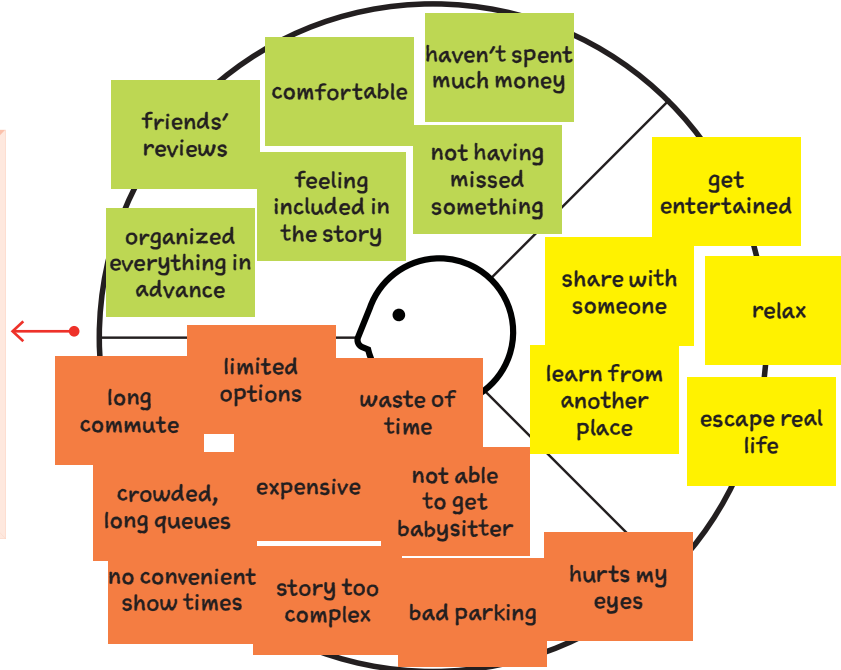
Traditionally he'd sketch out psychodemographic profiles of his customer segments. But this time he decides to complement this type of segmentation with customer profiles that highlight a customer's jobs, pains, and gains.

54



What should the new value proposition look like?

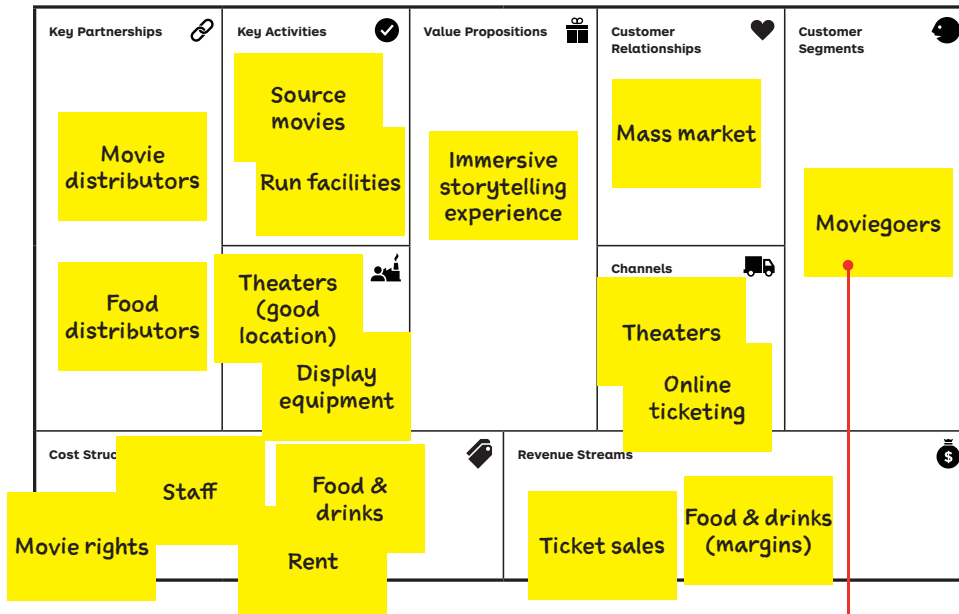
What drives the moviegoer?



Tip: A (potential) customer exists independently of your value proposition.

When you sketch out your customer's profile, don't just focus on jobs, pains, and gains related to your value proposition. Keep it broad to understand what really drives your customers.

A Movie Theater's Business Model



The new approach: focusing on the jobs, pains, and gains that drive customers

By sketching out a customer profile, you aim to uncover what really drives people, rather than just describing their socioeconomic characteristics. You investigate what they're trying to achieve, their underlying motives, their objectives, and what's holding them back. Doing so will broaden your horizon and likely uncover new or better opportunities to satisfy customers.



The traditional approach: psychodemographic profiles

Traditional psychodemographic profiles group consumers into categories that have the same socioeconomic characteristics.

JANE MOVIEGOER
 20-30 years old
 Upper middle class
 Earns \$100K/year
 Married, 2 children

- Movie Behavior:
- Prefers action movies
 - Likes popcorn and soda
 - Does not like waiting in line
 - Buys tickets online
 - Goes once a month

Same Customer, Different Contexts

Priorities change depending on a customer's context. Taking this context into account before you think of a value proposition for that customer is crucial.

With the jobs-to-be-done approach, you uncover the motivations of different customer segments. Yet, depending on the context, some jobs will become more important or matter less than others.

In fact, the context in which a person finds himself or herself often changes the nature of the jobs that the person aims to accomplish.

For example, the clientele of a restaurant is likely to use very different criteria to evaluate their dining experience at lunch versus at dinner. Likewise a mobile phone user will have different job requirements when using the phone in a car, in a meeting, or at home. Hence, the features of your value proposition will be different depending on which context(s) you are focusing.



In our example, the context in which our moviegoer finds herself will influence which jobs matter more or less to her.

Add contextual elements to your customer profiles if necessary. They might serve as constraints for designing value propositions later on.



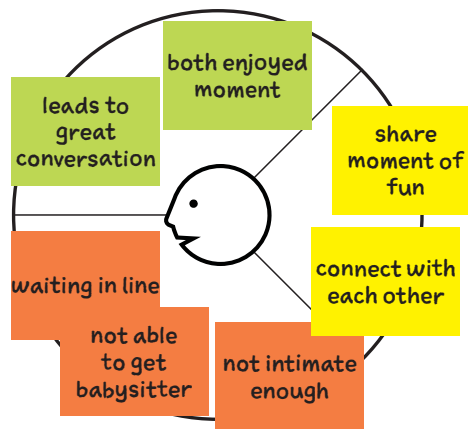
The kids' afternoon off

When? Wednesday afternoon

Where? Leaving from home

With whom? Kids and maybe their friends

Constraints? After school, before dinner time



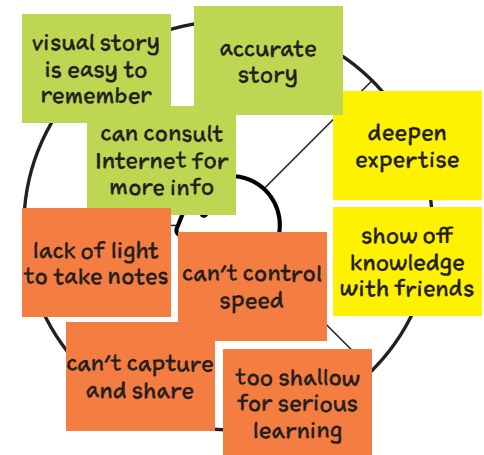
Date night

When? Saturday evening

Where? Leaving from home

With whom? Partner

Constraints? Kids taken care of (if parents)



Personal research

When? Any time

Where? Leaving from home

With whom? Alone

Constraints? Needs to be able to take notes

Same Customer, Different Solutions

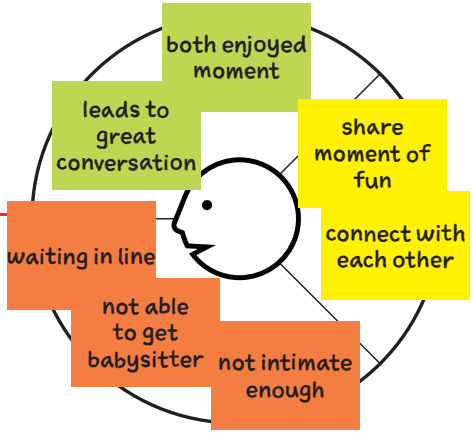
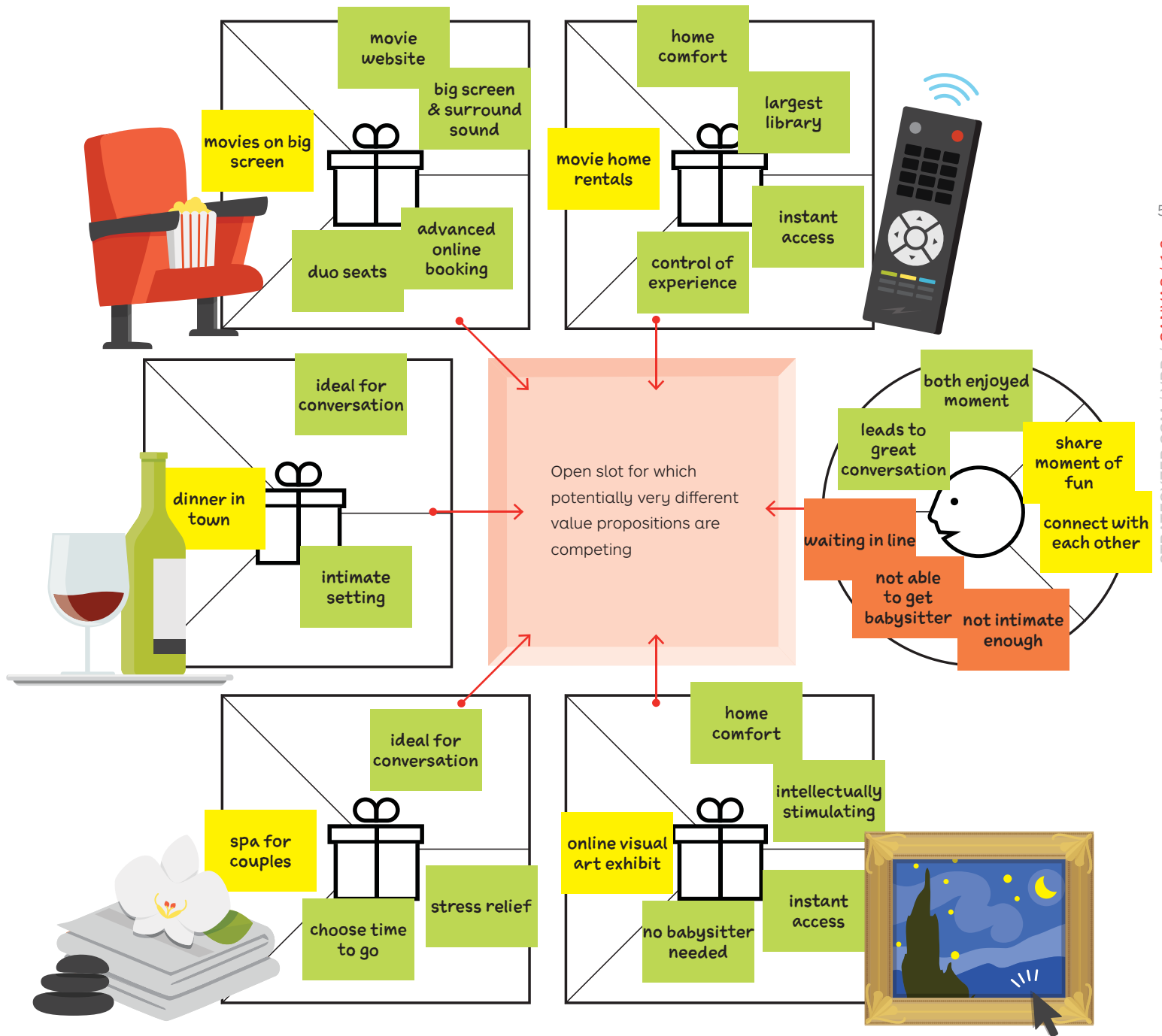
In today's hypercompetitive world, customers are surrounded by an ocean of tempting value propositions that all compete for the same limited slots of attention.

Very different value propositions may address similar jobs, pains, and gains. For example, our movie theater chain competes for customer attention not only with other movie theaters but also with a broad range of alternative options: renting a movie at home, going out to dinner, visiting a spa, or maybe even attending an online virtual art exhibit with 3D glasses.

Strive to understand what your customers really care about. Investigate their jobs, pains, and gains beyond what your own value proposition directly addresses in order to imagine totally new or substantially improved ones.

Understand your customers beyond your solution. Unearth the jobs, pains, and gains that matter to them in order to understand how to improve your value proposition or invent new ones.







Lessons Learned

Customer Profile

Use the customer profile to visualize what matters to customers. Specify their jobs, pains, and gains. Communicate the profile across your organization as a one-page actionable document that creates a shared customer understanding. Apply it as a “scoreboard” to track if assumed customer jobs, pains, and gains exist when you talk to real customers.

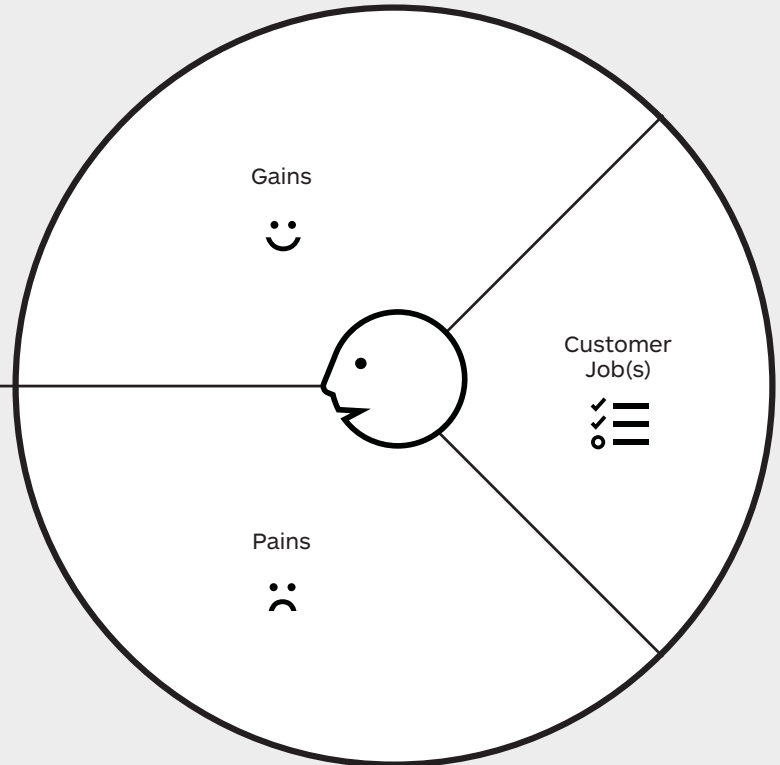
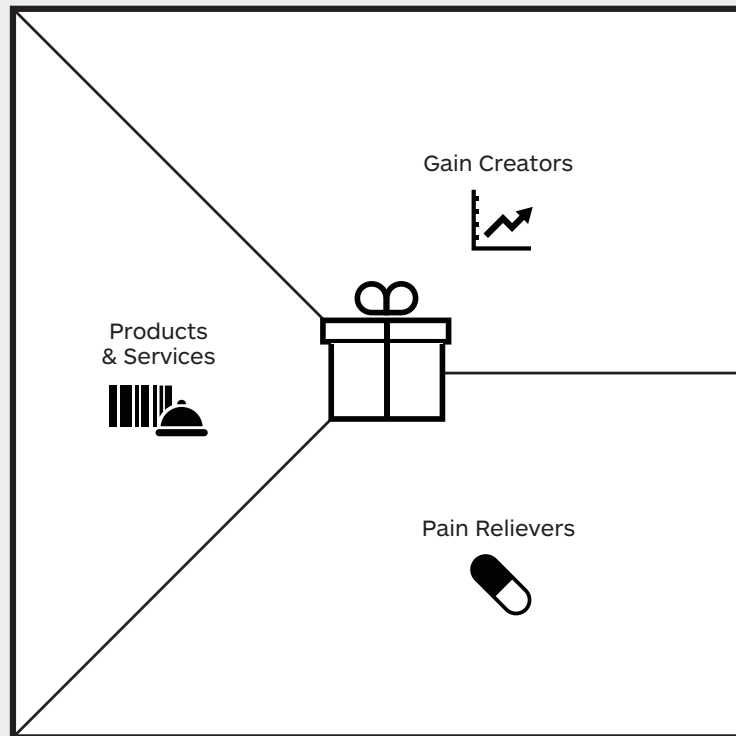
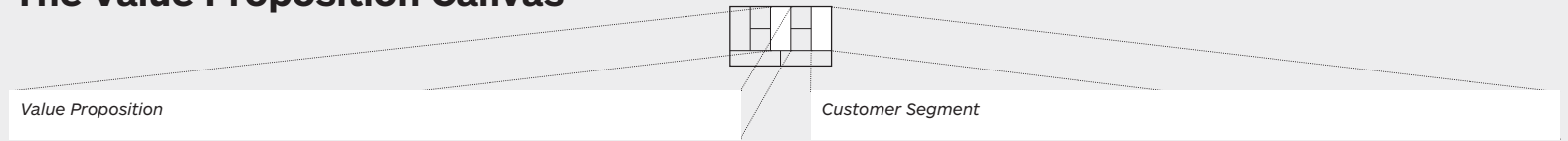
Value Map

Use the value map to make explicit how you believe your products and services will ease pains and create gains. Communicate the map across your organization as a one-page document that creates a shared understanding of how you intend to create value. Apply it as a “scoreboard” to track if your products actually ease pains and gains when you test them with customers.

Fit

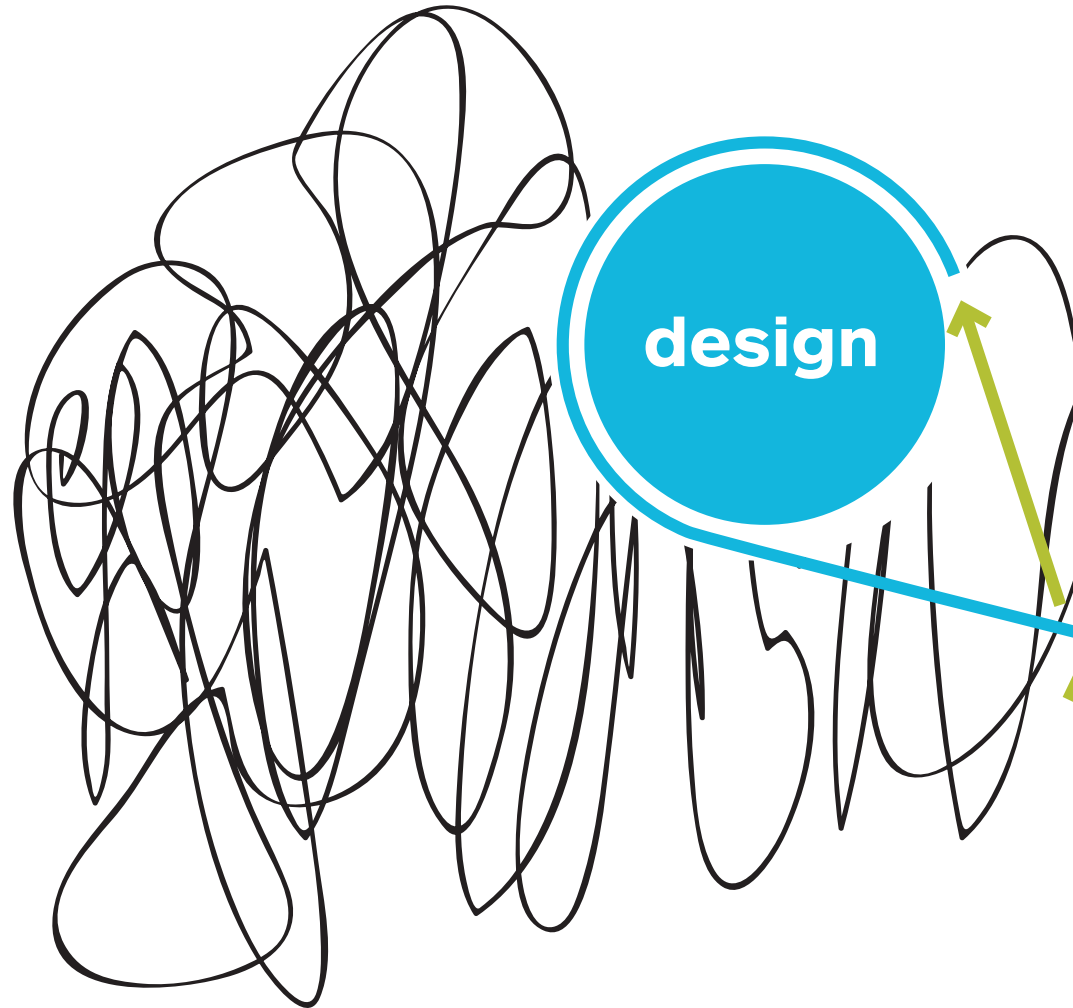
Problem-solution fit: Evidence that customers care about the jobs, pains, and gains you intend to address with your value proposition. **Product-market fit:** Evidence that customers want your value proposition. **Business model fit:** Evidence that the business model for your value proposition is scalable and profitable.

The Value Proposition Canvas



Design, Test, Repeat

The search for value propositions that meet customer jobs, pains, and gains is a continuous back and forth between designing prototypes and testing them. The process is iterative rather than sequential. The goal of *Value Proposition Design* is to test ideas as quickly as possible in order to learn, create better designs, and test again.





des

sign

2

Kick-start value proposition design with Prototyping Possibilities ^{p. 74} for one of your Starting Points ^{p. 86}. Shape your value propositions by Understanding Customers ^{p. 104}, then select which ones you want to further explore by Making Choices ^{p. 120} and Finding the Right Business Model ^{p. 142}. If you are an existing company, discover the particularities of Designing in Established Organizations ^{p. 158}.



emca

PROTOTYPING

ASSESSMENT

TO TESTING

FINANCE

BUSINESS MODEL

7 QUESTIONS

FAILED

Shaping Your Ideas

Design is the activity of turning your ideas into value proposition prototypes. It is a continuous cycle of prototyping, researching customers, and reshaping your ideas. Design may start with prototyping or with customer discovery. The design activity feeds into the testing activity that we explore in the next chapter (see section 3. Test, 📍 p. 172).

70

Ideas, Starting Points, and Insights

📍 p. 86

Starting points for new or improved value propositions may come from anywhere. It could be from your customer insights 📍 p. 116, from exploration of prototypes 📍 p. 76, or from many other sources 📍 p. 88. Be sure not to fall in love with your early ideas, because they are certain to transform radically during prototyping 📍 p. 76, customer research 📍 p. 104, and testing 📍 p. 172.

Prototype Possibilities

📍 p. 74

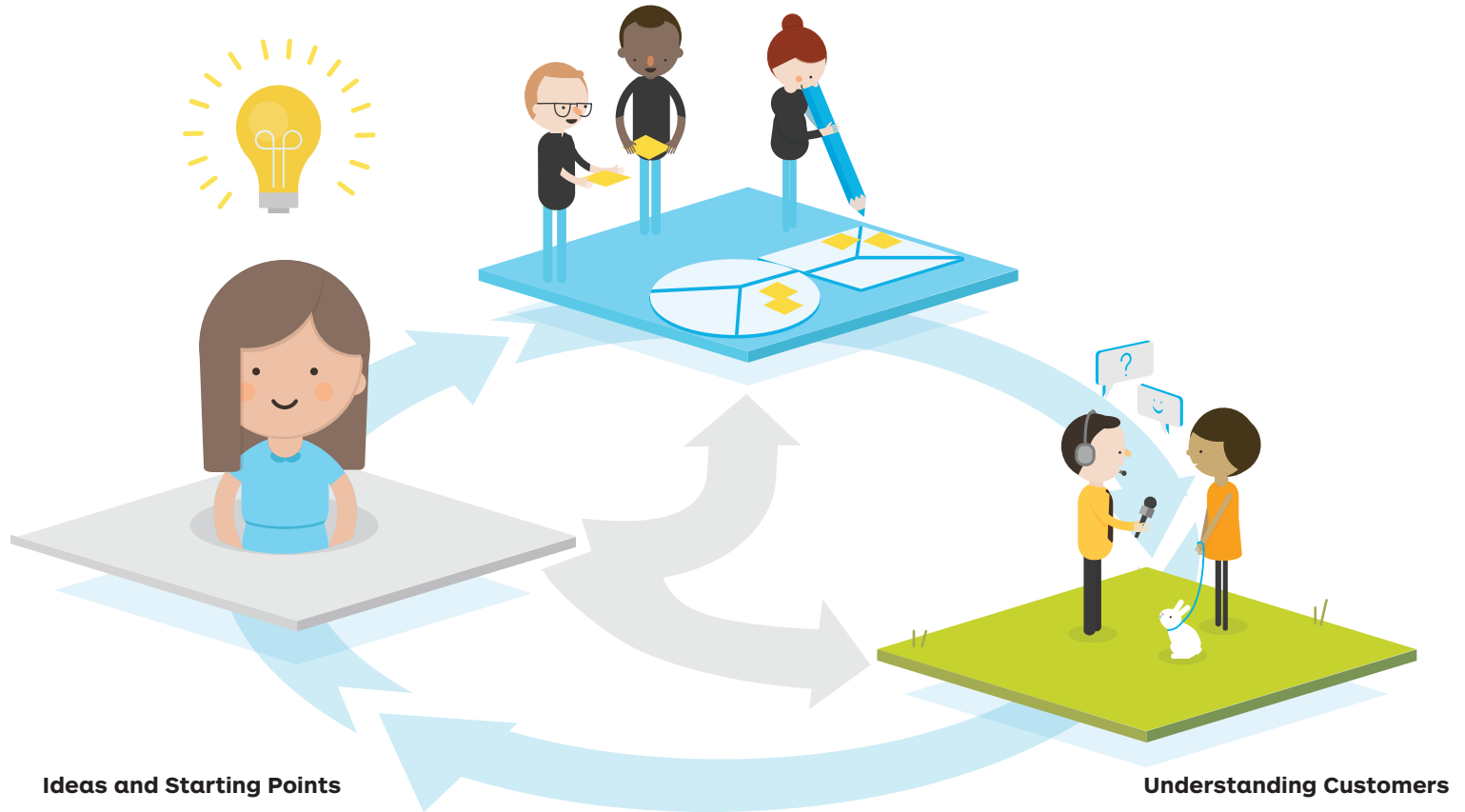
Shape your ideas with quick, cheap, and rough prototypes. Make them tangible with napkin sketches 📍 p. 80, ad-libs 📍 p. 82, and Value Proposition Canvases 📍 p. 84. Don't get attached to a prototype too early. Keep your prototypes light so you can explore possibilities, easily throw them away again, and then find the best ones that survive a rigorous testing process with customers 📍 p. 240.

Understand Customers

📍 p. 104

Inform your ideas and prototypes with early customer research. Plough through available data 📍 p. 108, talk to customers 📍 p. 110, and immerse yourself in their world 📍 p. 114. Don't show customers your value proposition prototypes too early. Use early research to deeply understand your customers' jobs, pains, and gains. Unearth what really matters to them to prototype value propositions that are likely to survive rigorous testing with customers 📍 p. 172.

Prototyping Possibilities



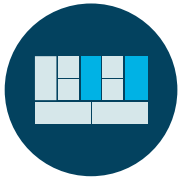
10 Characteristics of Great Value Propositions



72

Stop for an instant and reflect on the characteristics of great value propositions before reading about how to design them in this chapter. We offer 10 characteristics to get you started. Don't hesitate to add your own. Great Value Propositions...

 Get "10 Characteristics of Great Value Propositions" poster



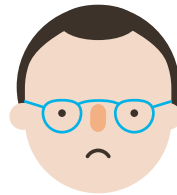
1

Are embedded in great business models



2

Focus on the jobs, pains, and gains that matter most to customers



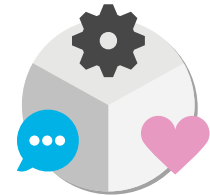
3

Focus on unsatisfied jobs, unresolved pains, and unrealized gains



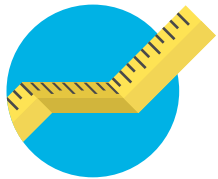
4

Target few jobs, pains, and gains, but do so extremely well



5

Go beyond functional jobs and address emotional and social jobs



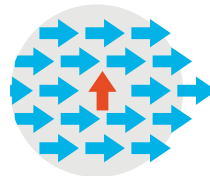
6

Align with how customers measure success



7

Focus on jobs, pains, and gains that a lot of people have or that some will pay a lot of money for



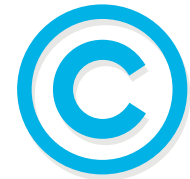
8

Differentiate from competition on jobs, pains, and gains that customers care about



9

Outperform competition substantially on at least one dimension

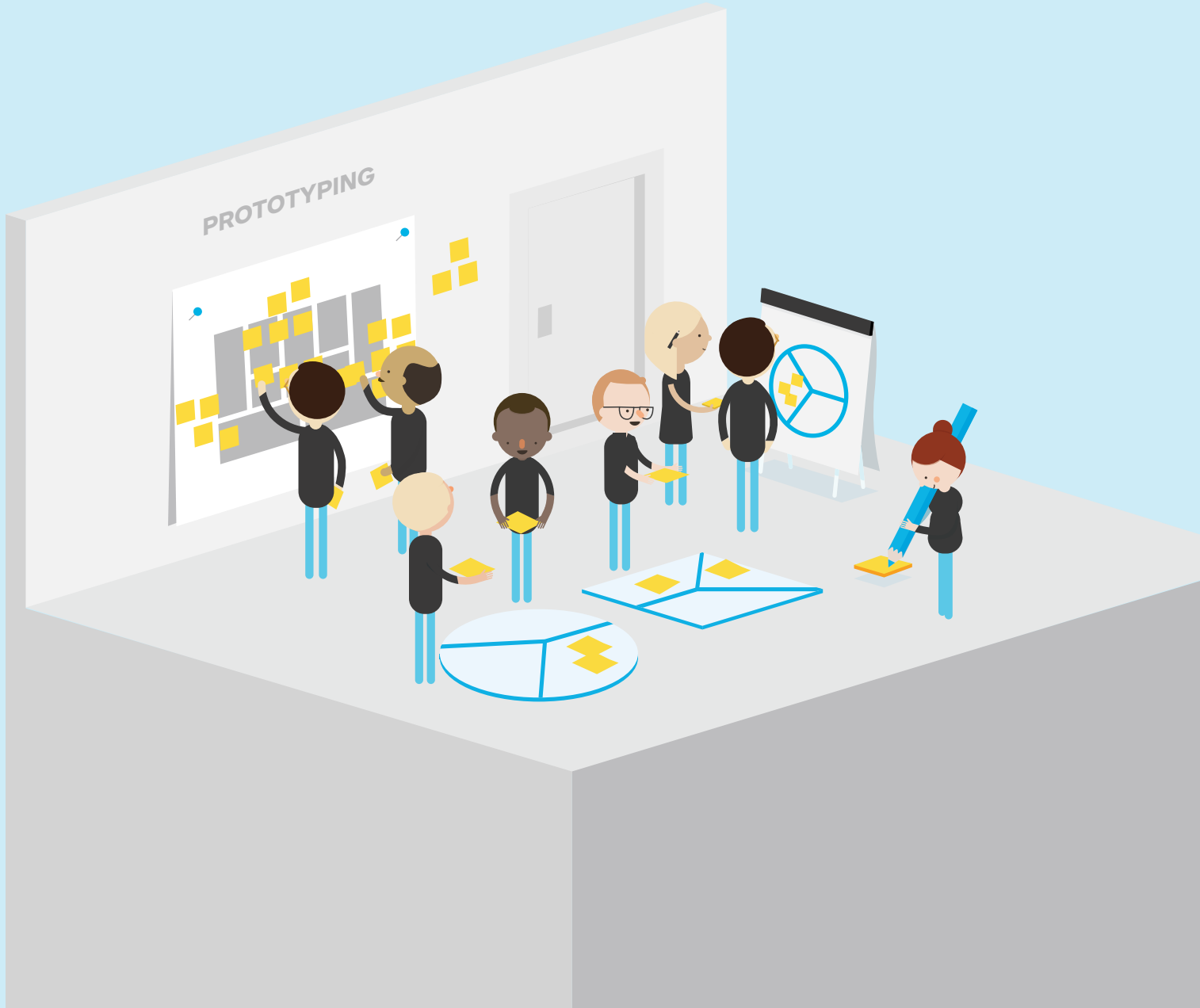


10

Are difficult to copy

2.1

Prototyping Possibilities



PROTOTYPING



What's Prototyping?

Use the activity of making quick and rough study models of your idea to explore alternatives, shape your value proposition, and find the best opportunities. Prototyping is common in the design professions for physical artifacts. We apply it to the concept of value propositions to rapidly explore possibilities before testing and building real products and services.

DEF-I-NI-TION

Prototyping

The practice of building quick, inexpensive, and rough study models to learn about the desirability, feasibility, and viability of alternative value propositions and business models.









Napkin Sketches

➔ p. 80

Make alternatives tangible with napkin sketches. Use a single sketch for every potential direction your idea could take.

Quickly explore radically different directions for the same idea with the following prototyping techniques before refining one in particular.

Our  help(s)  who
want to  by  and
 . (unlike )

Ad-libs

➔ p. 82

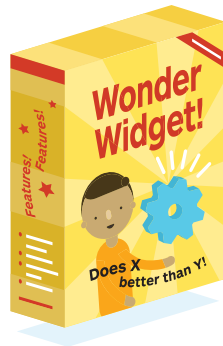
Pinpoint how different alternatives create value by filling in the blanks in short ad-libs.



Value Proposition Canvases

➔ p. 84

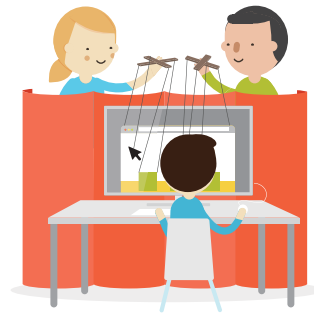
Flesh out possible directions with the Value Proposition Canvas. Understand which jobs, pains, and gains each alternative is addressing.



Representation of a Value Proposition

➔ p. 234

Help customers and partners understand potential value propositions by bringing them to life without building them.



Minimum Viable Product

➔ p. 222

Build a minimum feature set that brings your value proposition to life and allows testing it with customers and partners.

More in section 3. Test, ➔ p. 172

Tips

- Spending a maximum of 5 to 15 minutes on sketching out your early prototypes.
- Always use a visible timer and stick to a predefined time frame.
- Don't discuss too long which one of several possible directions to prototype. Prototype several of them quickly and then compare.
- Remember constantly that prototyping is an exploratory tool. Don't spend time on the details of a prototype that is likely to change radically anyway.

10 Prototyping Principles

Unlock the power of prototyping. Resist the temptation of spending time and energy refining one direction only. Rather, use the principles described here to explore multiple directions with the same amount of time and energy. You will learn more and discover better value propositions.



78

 Get "10 Prototyping Principles" poster



1 Make it visual and tangible.

These kinds of prototypes spark conversations and learning. Don't regress into the land of blah blah blah.



2 Embrace a beginner's mind.

Prototype "what can't be done." Explore with a fresh mind-set. Don't let existing knowledge get in the way of exploration.



3 Don't fall in love with first ideas—create alternatives.

Refining your idea(s) too early prevents you from creating and exploring alternatives. Don't fall in love too quickly.



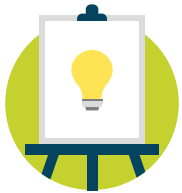
4 Feel comfortable in a "liquid state."

Early in the process the right direction is unclear. It's a liquid state. Don't panic and solidify things too early.



5 Start with low fidelity, iterate, and refine.

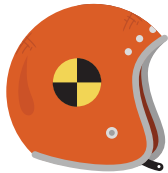
Refined prototypes are hard to throw away. Keep them rough, quick, and cheap. Refine with increasing knowledge about what works and what doesn't.



6

Expose your work early —seek criticism.

Seek feedback early and often before refining. Don't take negative feedback personally. It's worth gold to improve your prototype.



7

Learn faster by failing early, often, and cheaply.

Fear of failure holds people back from exploring. Overcome that with a culture of rough and quick prototyping that keeps failure cheap and leads to faster learning.



8

Use creativity techniques.

Use creativity techniques to explore groundbreaking prototypes. Dare to break out of how things are usually done in your company or industry.



9

Create “Shrek models.”

Shrek models are extreme or outrageous prototypes that you are unlikely to build. Use them to spark debate and learning.



10

Track learnings, insights, and progress.

Keep track of all your alternative prototypes, learnings, and insights. You might use earlier ideas and insights later in the process.

Make Ideas Visible with Napkin Sketches

OBJECTIVE

Quickly visualize ideas for value propositions

OUTCOME

Alternative prototypes in the form of napkin sketches

Napkin sketches are a rough representation of a value proposition or business model and highlight only the core idea, not how it works. They are rough enough to fit on the back of a napkin and still communicate the idea. Use them early in your prototyping process to explore and discuss alternatives.

What is a napkin sketch?

Napkin sketches are a cheap way to make your ideas more tangible and shareable. They avoid going into the details of how an idea works to steer clear of getting hung up with implementation issues.

What is it used for?

Use napkin sketches to quickly share and evaluate ideas during the early value proposition design process. Their roughness is deliberate so you can throw ideas away without regret and explore alternatives. You may also use them to gather early feedback from customers.

Caveat

Make sure people understand that napkin sketches are an exploratory tool. You will kill or transform many of the sketched out ideas during the prototyping and testing process.

The best napkin sketches...

Contain only one core idea or direction (ideas can be merged later).

Explain what an idea is about, not how it will work (no processes or business models yet!).

Keep things simple enough to get it in a glance (details are for more refined prototypes later on).

Can be pitched in 10 to 30 seconds.





1

Brainstorm • 15–20 min

Use different brainstorming techniques, such as trigger questions ☺ p. 15, 17, 31, 33 or “what if” questions to generate a large quantity of possible directions for interesting value propositions. Don’t worry about choice at this stage. Quantity is better than quality. These are quick and dirty prototypes that will change inevitably.

3

Pitch • 30 sec per group

One team member of each break-out group takes the stage and pitches the (large) napkin sketches. Each pitch should be no longer than 30 seconds—just enough to outline what the idea is about, not to explain how it works! Make sure there is sufficient diversity across the groups or else send everybody back to the drawing board.

2

Draw • 12–15 min

Participants split into break-out groups, and each group quickly picks three ideas for three alternative value propositions. They draw a napkin sketch for each one on a flip chart. Making two or three sketches increases diversity and reduces the risk of endless discussions.

4

Display

All napkin sketches are exposed in a sort of gallery on the wall. You should now have a nice diversity of alternative directions.

5

Dotmocracy • 10–15 min (ideally over a break)

Participants get 10 stickers to vote for their favorite ideas. They can give all votes to one idea or distribute them among several napkin sketches. This is not a decision-making mechanism. It is a process that highlights the ideas that participants are most excited about. ☺ p. 138

6

Prototype

Break-out groups continue by sketching out a value proposition canvas for the one napkin sketch out of their three that got most votes. Potentially redistribute the napkin sketches that got most votes among the different groups.

Create Possibilities Quickly with Ad-Libs

OBJECTIVE


Quickly shape potential value proposition directions



OUTCOME

Alternative prototypes in the form of “pitchable” sentences


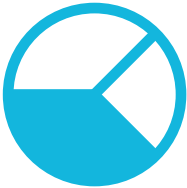
Ad-libs are a great way to quickly shape alternative directions for your value proposition. They force you to pinpoint how exactly you are going to create value. Prototype three to five different directions by filling out the blanks in the ad-lib below.

82



 [Download the template](#)

Our  **help(s)**  **who**

products and services *customer segment*

want to  **by**  **and**

jobs to be done *your own verb (e.g., reducing, avoiding)*

 **.** **(** **Tip**
Add at the beginning
or end of sentence: **unlike**  **)**

your own verb (e.g., increasing, enabling) *competing value proposition*

Our book help(s) business professionals who

want to improve or build a business by avoiding making stuff nobody wants and

creating clear indicators to measure progress .



Flesh out Ideas with Value Proposition Canvases

84

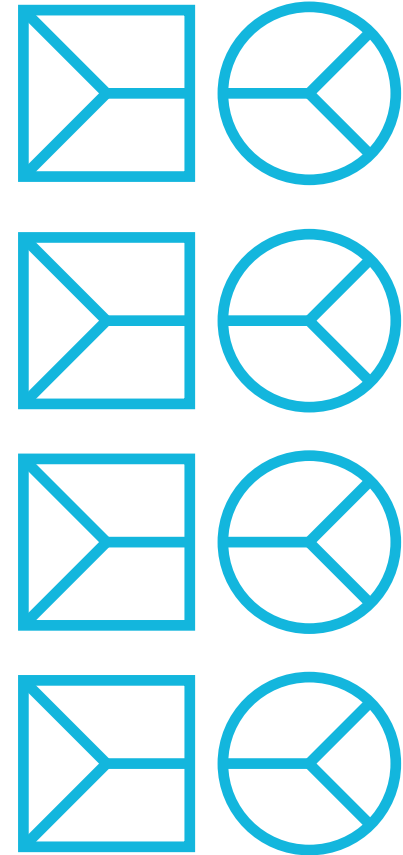
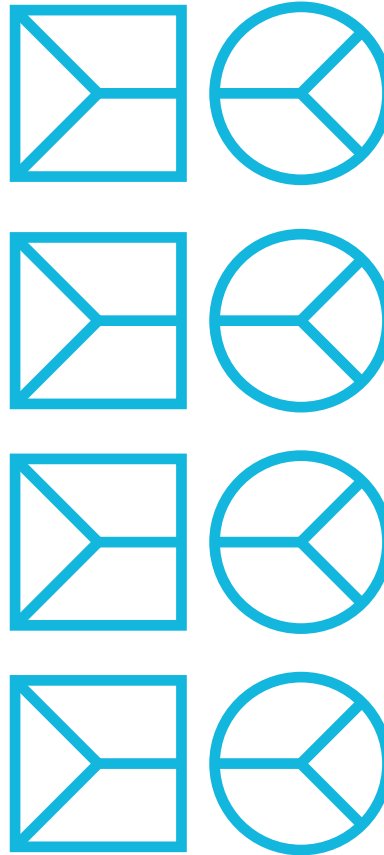
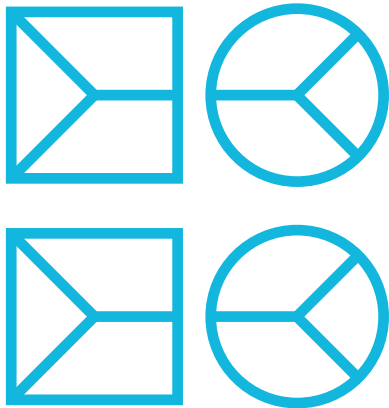
OBJECTIVE

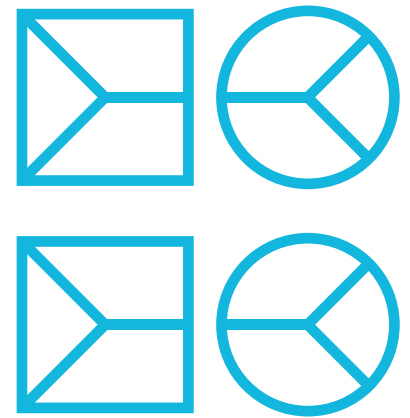
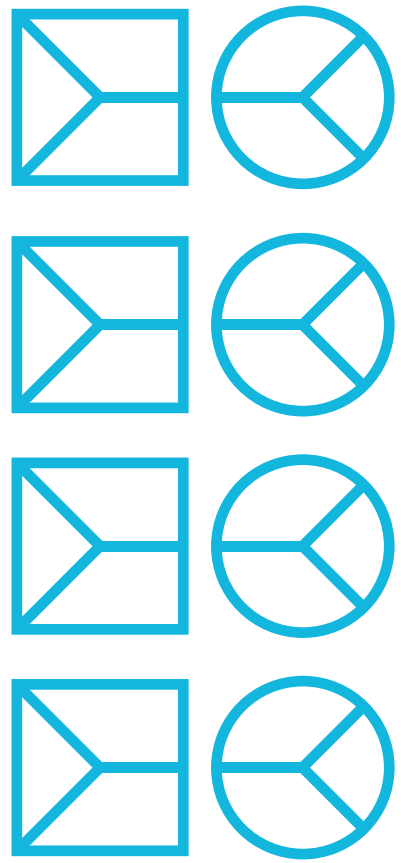
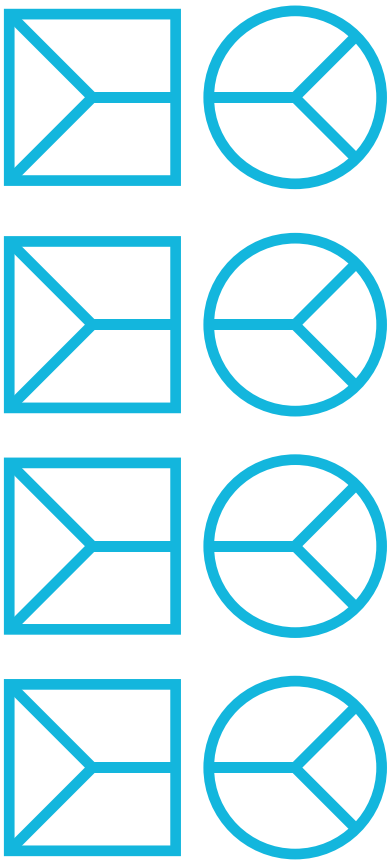
Sketch explicitly how different ideas create customer value

OUTCOME

Alternative prototypes in the form of Value Proposition Canvases

Use the Value Proposition Canvas to sketch out quick alternative prototypes, just like you would with napkin sketches or ad-libs. Don't just work with the canvas to refine final ideas, but use it as an exploratory tool until you find the right direction.

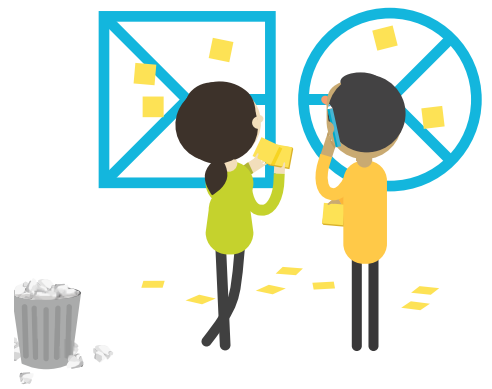




Use a visible timer to constrain the time you spend working on a specific prototype. Keep early prototypes short.



Don't be afraid to prototype radical directions, even if you know you are unlikely to pursue them. Explore and learn.



2.2

Starting Points

Where to Start



88

Contrary to popular belief, great new value propositions don't always have to start with the customer. They do, however, always have to end with addressing jobs, pains, or gains that customers care about.


On this spread we offer 16 trigger areas to get started with new or improved value propositions. They start from either the customer, your existing value propositions, your business models, your environment, or business models and value propositions from other industries and sectors.


 Get "Innovation Starting Points" poster

Could you...


Zoom out





 Imitate and "import" a pioneering model from another sector or industry?


 Create value based on a new technology trend or turn a new regulation to your advantage?


 Come up with a new value proposition that your competitors can't copy?


 Come up with a new value proposition based on a new partnership?

 Build on your existing activities and resources, including patents, infrastructure, skills, user base?

 Dramatically alter your cost structure to lower your prices substantially?

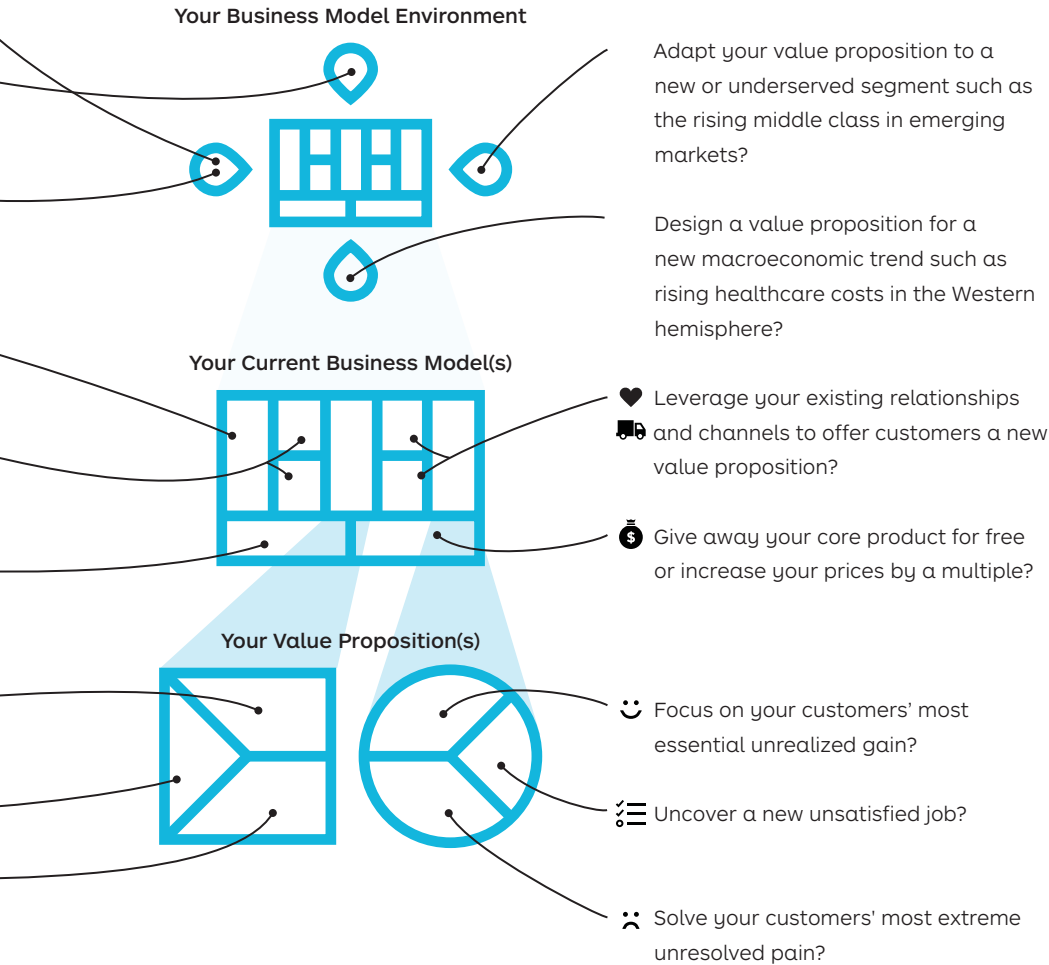
 Create a new gain creator for a given customer profile?

 Imagine a new product or service?

 Create a new pain reliever for a given customer profile?

Zoom in







Spark Ideas with Design Constraints

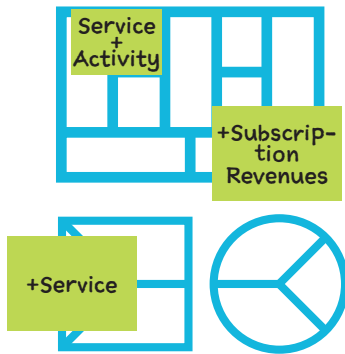
Use design constraints to force people to think about innovative value propositions embedded in great business models. We outline five constraints of businesses whose value proposition and business model you can copy into your own arena. Don't hesitate to come up with other ones.

OBJECTIVE

Force yourself to think outside of the box

OUTCOME

Ideas that differ from your “usual” value propositions and business models

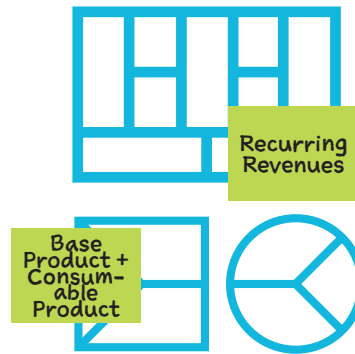


HILTI

Servitization

Constraint: Transform from selling a product-based value proposition to a service-based one that generates revenues from a subscription model.

Hilti shifted from selling machine tools to builders to leasing fleet management services to managers at construction companies.

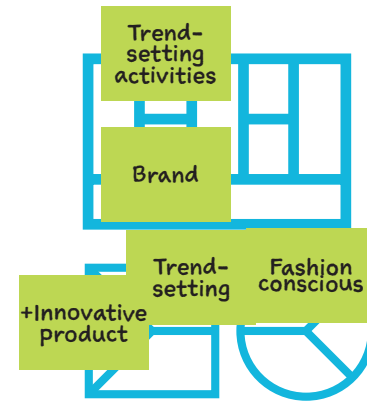


NESPRESSO

Razor Blade

Constraint: Create a value proposition composed of a base product and a consumable product that generates recurring revenues.

Nespresso transformed the sales of espresso from a transactional business to one with recurring revenues based on consumable pods for its espresso machine.

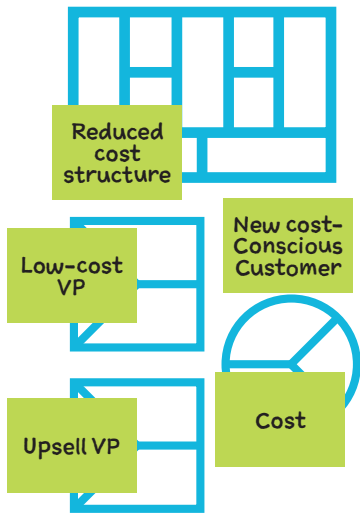


swatch

Trendsetter

Constraint: Transform a technology (innovation) into a fashionable trend.

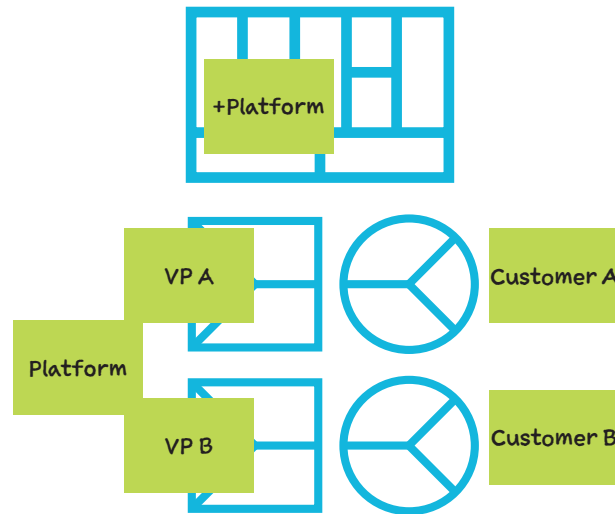
Swatch conquered the world by turning a plastic watch that could be made cheaply due to a reduced number of pieces and innovative production technology into a global fashion trend.



Low-Cost

Constraint: Reduce the core value proposition to its basic features, target an unserved or under-served customer segment with a low price and sell everything else as an additional value proposition.

Southwest became the largest low-cost airline by stripping down the value proposition to its bare minimum, travel from point A to point B, and offering low prices. They opened up flying to a new segment.



Platform

Constraint: Build a platform model that connects several actors with a specific value proposition for each.

Airbnb made private homes around the world accessible to travelers by connecting them with people who seek to rent out their apartments short term.

Tips

- Assign different constraints to different working groups if you have the opportunity to do so. It allows you to explore alternatives in parallel.
- Use constraints that represent the challenges in your arena, such as free value propositions, decreasing margins, and so on.

 [Download Constraint Cards](#)



Invite Big Ideas to the Table with Books and Magazines

92

OBJECTIVE

Broaden horizon and generate fresh ideas

OUTCOME

Ideas that build on relevant topics and integrate latest trends

Use best-selling books and magazines to generate fresh ideas for new and innovative value propositions and business models. It's a quick and effective way to immerse yourself in various relevant and popular topics and build on current trends.

Bringing books into a workshop is like inviting the world's best thinkers to brainstorm. This way you can afford a lot more of them at the same time.

1

Select books.

Prepare a series of books and magazines representing a trend, important topic, or big idea on a large table. Ask workshop participants to pick up a book each.



2

Browse and extract.

Participants browse their book and capture the best ideas on sticky notes. (45 min)

Tips

- Select books about society, technology, and environment that push participants outside of their comfort zone.
- Avoid complicated business theories or methods.
- Mix in YouTube videos of keynote talks by the authors.
- Use napkin sketches to share your value proposition ideas.

3

Share and discuss.

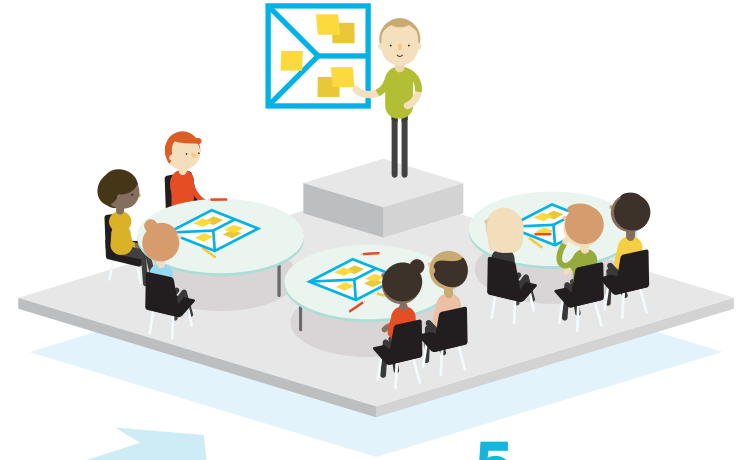
Participants share their highlights in groups of four or five people and capture their insights on a board. (20 min)



4

Brainstorm possibilities.

Each group generates three new value proposition ideas based on their discussions. (30 min)



5

Pitch.

Each group shares their alternative value propositions with the other groups.

Push vs. Pull

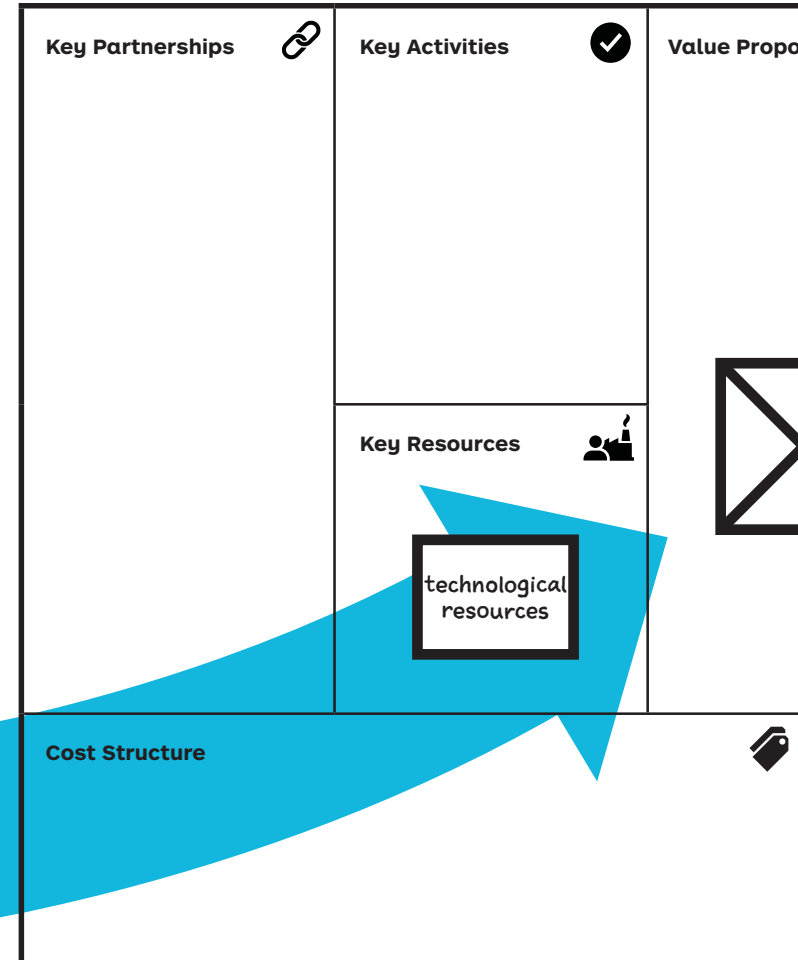
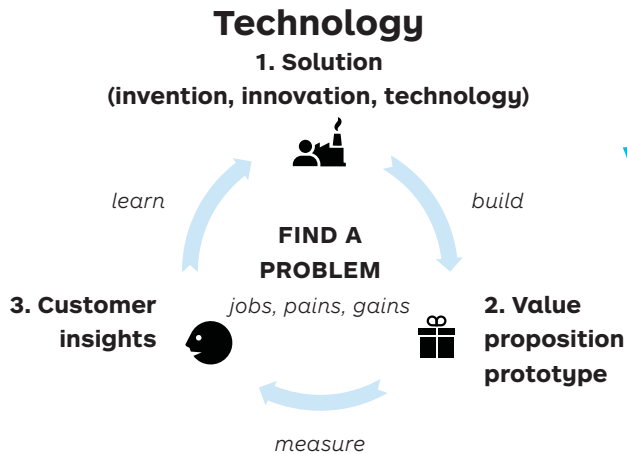
The push versus pull debate is a common one. *Push* indicates that you're starting the design of your value proposition from a technology or innovation you possess, whereas *pull* means you're beginning with a manifest customer job, pain, or gain. These are two common starting points, many of which we outlined previously ↻ p. 88. Consider both as viable options depending on your preferences and context.

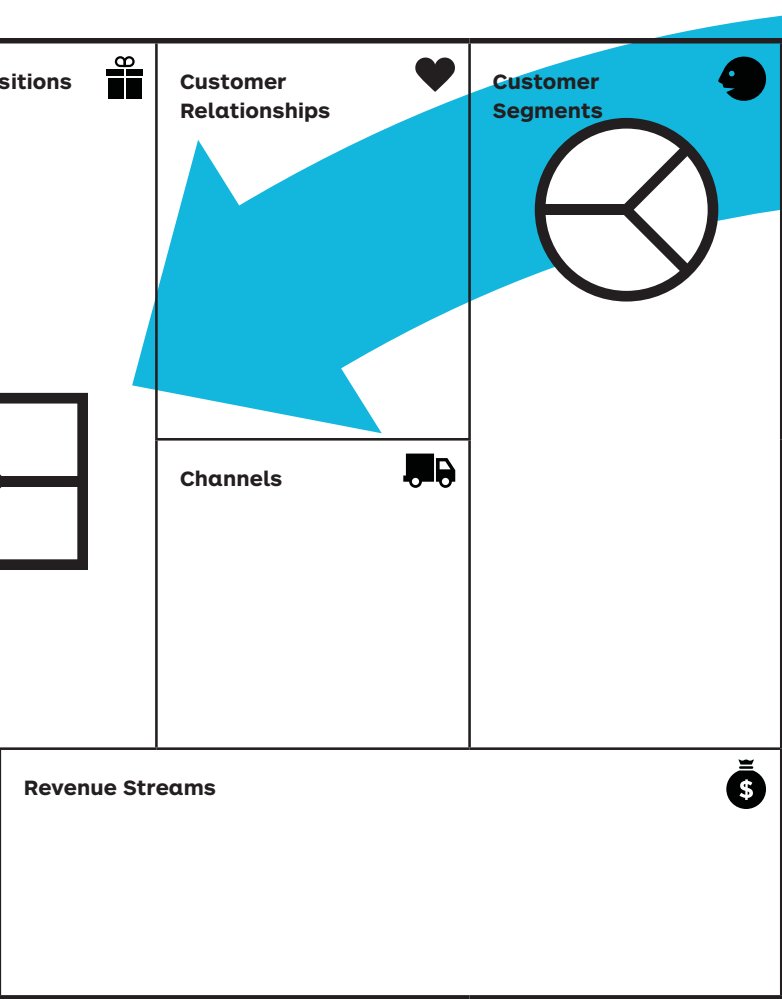
Technology Push

Start from an invention, innovation, or (technological) resource for which you develop a value proposition that addresses a customer job, pain, and gain. In simple terms, this is a solution in search of a problem.

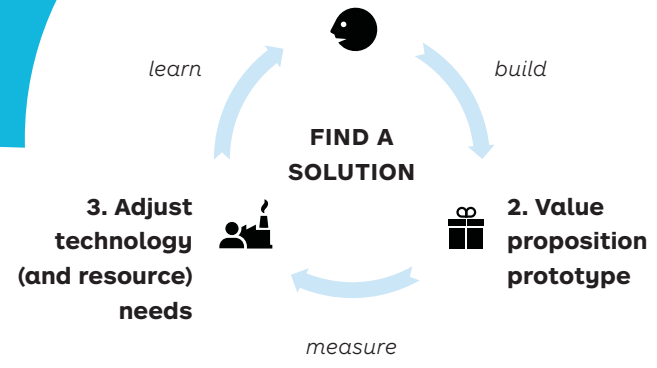
Explore value proposition prototypes that are based on your invention, innovation, or technological resource with potentially interested customer segments. Design a dedicated value map for each segment until you find problem-solution fit. Read more about the build, measure, learn cycle on

↻ p. 186.





Market
1. Problem
 (jobs, pains, gains)



Market Pull

Start from a manifest customer job, pain, or gain for which you design a value proposition. In simple terms, this is a problem in search of a solution.

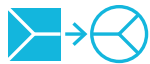
Learn what technologies and other resources are required for each value proposition prototype designed to address manifest customer jobs, pains, and gains. Redesign your value map and adjust resources until you find a viable solution to address customer jobs, pains, and gains. More about the build, measure, learn cycle on [p. 186](#).

Push: Technology in Search of Jobs, Pains, and Gains

96

OBJECTIVE
Practice the technology-driven approach with no risk

OUTCOME
Improved skills



This push exercise starts with the solution

1

Design.

Design a value proposition based on the technology outlined in the press excerpt from the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Lausanne (EPFL) by targeting a customer segment that might be interested in adopting this technology.

“Solar and aeolian sources are great candidates for the electricity generation of the future... However, solar and wind sources’ peak availability takes place at times that do not usually correspond to peak demand hours. Therefore, a way must be devised to store and later reuse the energy generated.

2

Ideate.

Come up with an idea for a value proposition using the compressed air energy storage.

?

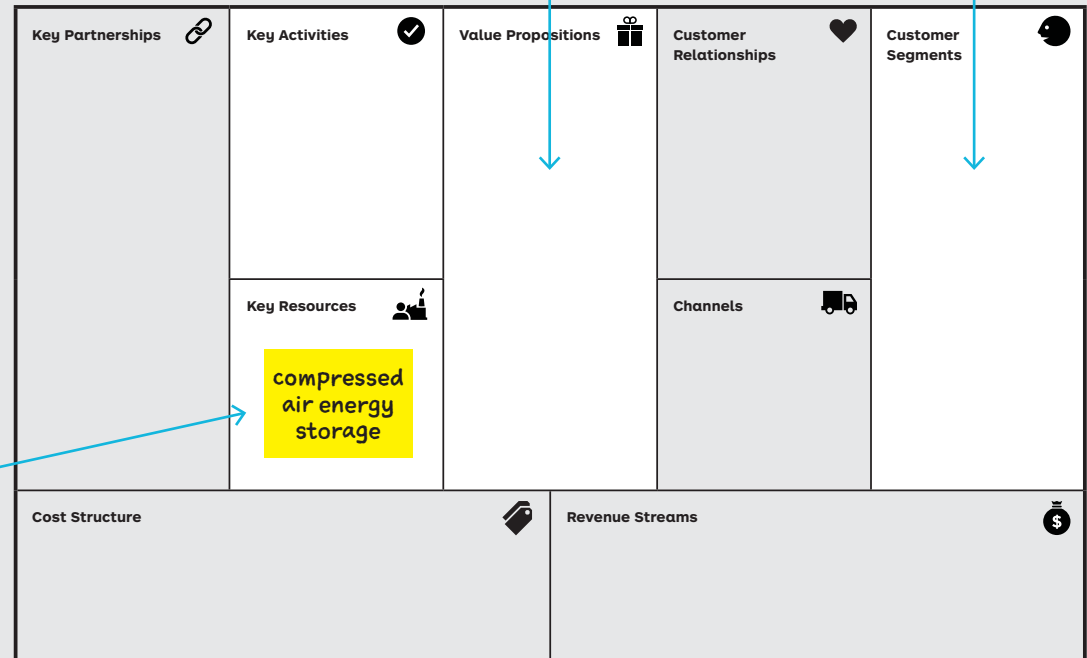
3

Segment.

Select a customer segment that could be interested in this value proposition and would be ready to pay for it.

?

The Business Model Canvas



Strategyzer

EPFL has worked for over ten years on an original storage system: compressed air. The use of a hydraulic piston delivers the best system performance... The obtained high pressure air can be safely stored in bottles without losses until it is necessary to generate new electricity by expanding the gas in the cylinder. One of the advantages of our system is that it does not require rare materials.

A spin-off has been created to develop this principle and create ‘turnkey’ electrical energy storage and retrieval units. In 2014, a 25 kW pilot will be installed at a photovoltaic park in Jura... In the future, there will be 250 kW installations at first and 2,500 kW ones afterwards.”

Tips

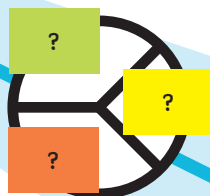
- Add design constraints to technology push exercises. Your organization might not want to address certain customer segments (e.g., B2B, business-to-consumer [B2C], specific regions, etc.). Or you might prefer certain strategic directions, for example, licensing rather than building solutions.
- Follow up on your customer assumptions by researching customers ☞ p. 104 and producing evidence ☞ p. 172 once you've selected a potentially interested segment.

6**Assess.**

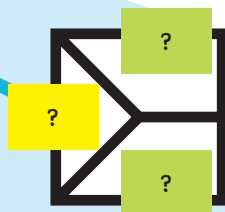
Assess the fit between the customer profile and the designed value proposition.

Continued on ☞ p. 152

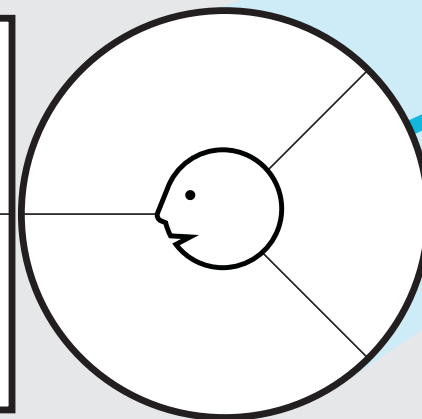
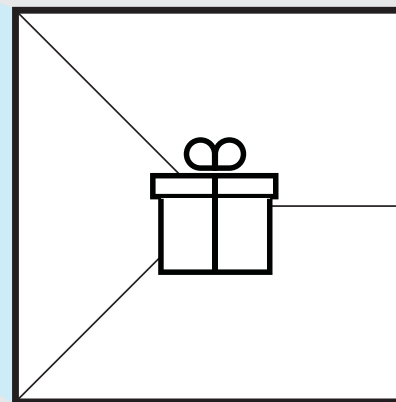
Zoom in

**4****Profile.**

Sketch out the customer's profile. Make assumptions about jobs to be done, pains, and gains.

**5****Sketch.**

Refine the value proposition by sketching out how it will kill customer pains and create gains.

The Value Proposition Canvas

Pull: Identify High-Value Jobs



98

Great value proposition creators master the art of focusing on the jobs, pains, and gains that matter. How will you know which of these jobs, pains, and gains to focus on? Identify high-value jobs by asking if they are important, tangible, unsatisfied, and lucrative.

High-value jobs are characterized by pains and gains that are...



Important

When the customer's success or failure to get the job done leads to essential gains or extreme pains, respectively.

- Does failing the job lead to extreme pains?
- Does failing the job lead to missing out on essential gains?

+

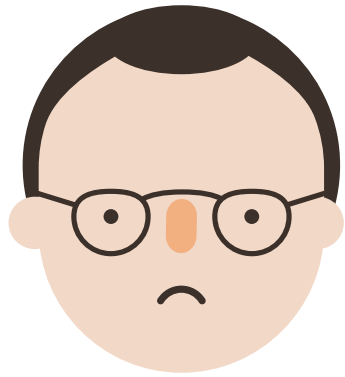


Tangible

When the pains or gains related to a job can be felt or experienced immediately or often, not just days or weeks later.

- Can you feel the pain?
- Can you see the gain?

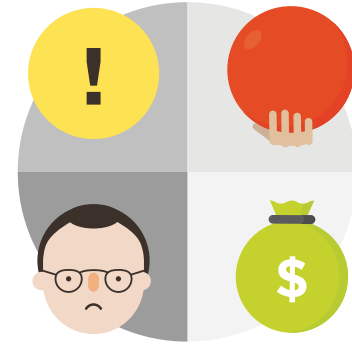
+



+



=



Unsatisfied

When current value propositions don't help relieve pains or create desired gains in a satisfying way or simply don't exist.

- Are there unresolved pains?
- Are there unrealized gains?

Lucrative

When many people have the job with related pains and gains or a small number of customers are willing to pay a premium.

- Are there many with this job, pain, or gain?
- Are there few willing to pay a lot?

High-value jobs

Focus on the highest-value jobs and related pains and gains.

Pull: Job Selection

OBJECTIVE

Identify high-value customer jobs that you could focus on

OUTCOME

Ranking of customer jobs from your perspective



This pull exercise starts with the customer.

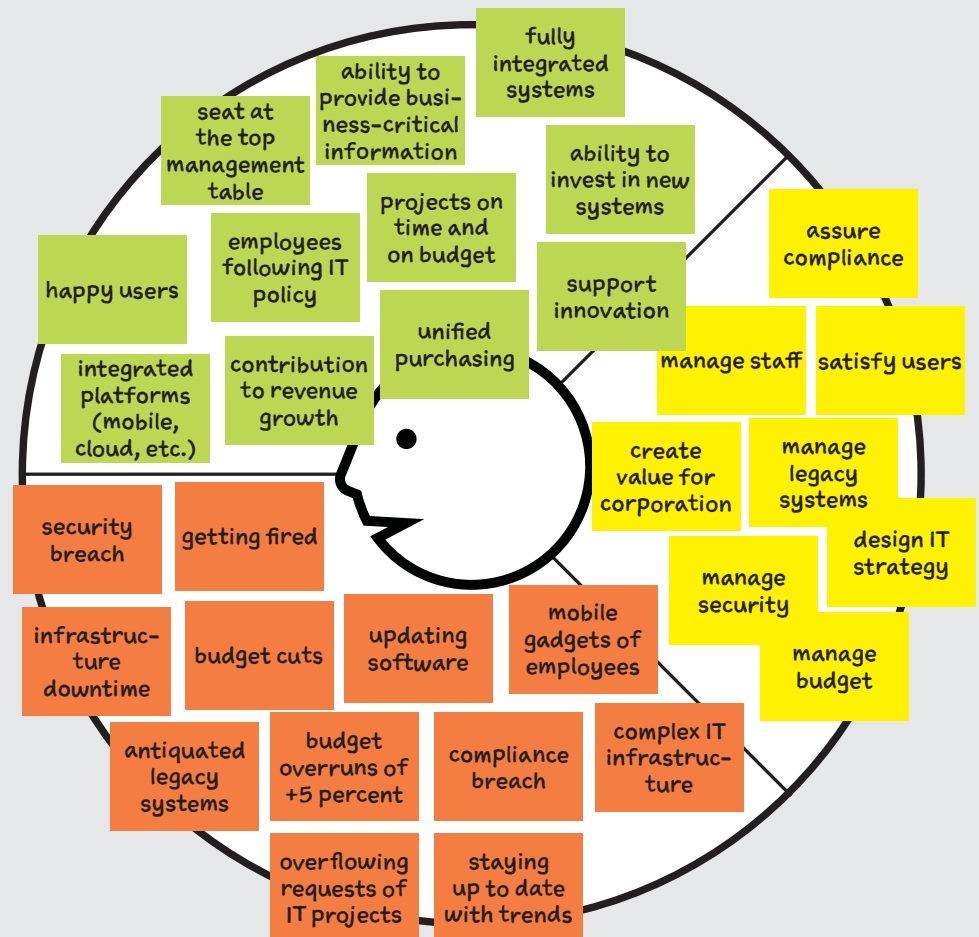
Imagine your customers are chief information officers (CIOs) and you have to understand which jobs matter most to them. Do this exercise to prioritize their jobs or apply it to one of your own customer profiles.

Tips

- This exercise helps you prioritize jobs from the customer's perspective. It doesn't mean you have to mandatorily address the most important ones in your value proposition; those might be outside your scope. However, make sure your value proposition does address jobs that are highly relevant to customers.
- Great value proposition creators often focus on only few jobs, pains, and gains, but do that extremely well.
- Complement this exercise with getting customer insights from the field [⊕](#) p. 106 and experiments that produce evidence [⊕](#) p. 216.

Customer Profile

Synthesized customer profile of a CIO





- Does failing the job lead to extreme pains?
- Does failing the job lead to missing out on essential gains?



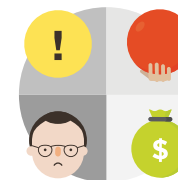
- Can you feel the pain?
- Can you see the gain?



- Are there unresolved pains?
- Are there unrealized gains?



- Are there many with this job, pain, or gain?
- Are there few willing to pay a lot?



Focus on the highest value jobs and related pains and gains.



Jobs	Important	Tangible	Unsatisfied	Lucrative	High-value jobs
create value for corporation	•••	•	•••	••	= 9
design IT strategy	••	•	••	••	= 7

Scoring scale: • (low) to •••• (high)

Based on initial work by consultancy, Innosight.

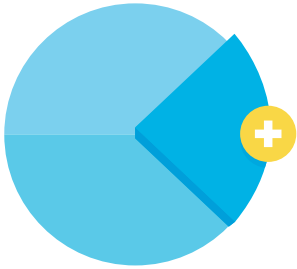
Six Ways to Innovate from the Customer Profile



You've mapped your customer profile. What to do from here? Here are six ways to trigger your next value proposition move.

102

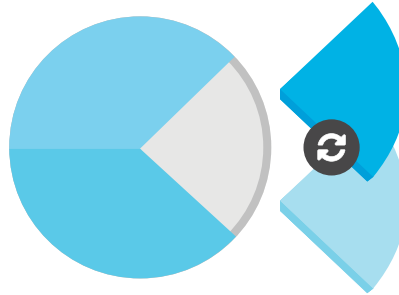
Can you...



Address more jobs?

Address a more complete set of jobs, including related and ancillary jobs.

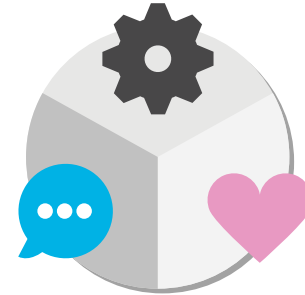
With the iPhone, Apple not only reinvented the mobile phone but enabled us to store and play music and browse the web on one device.



Switch to a more important job?

Help customers do a job that is different from what most value propositions currently focus on.

Hilti, the machine tool manufacturer, understood that construction managers needed to keep schedules to avoid penalties, not only drill holes. Their fleet management solution addressed the former in addition to the latter.



Go beyond functional jobs?

Look beyond functional jobs and create new value by fulfilling important social and emotional jobs.

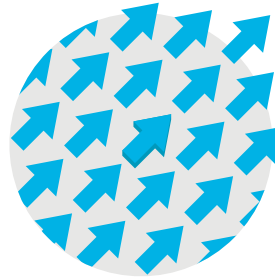
Mini Cooper created a car that became as much a means of transport as a statement of identity.



Help a lot more customers get a job done?

Help more people do a job that was otherwise too complex or too expensive.

High-end web data storage and computing power used to be reserved to big companies with large IT budgets. Amazon.com made it available to companies of any size and budget with Amazon Web Services.



Get a job done incrementally better?

Help customers better do a job by making a series of microimprovements to an existing value proposition.

German engineering and electronics multinational Bosch improved on a wide range of features of its circular saw that really mattered to customers and outperformed competition.



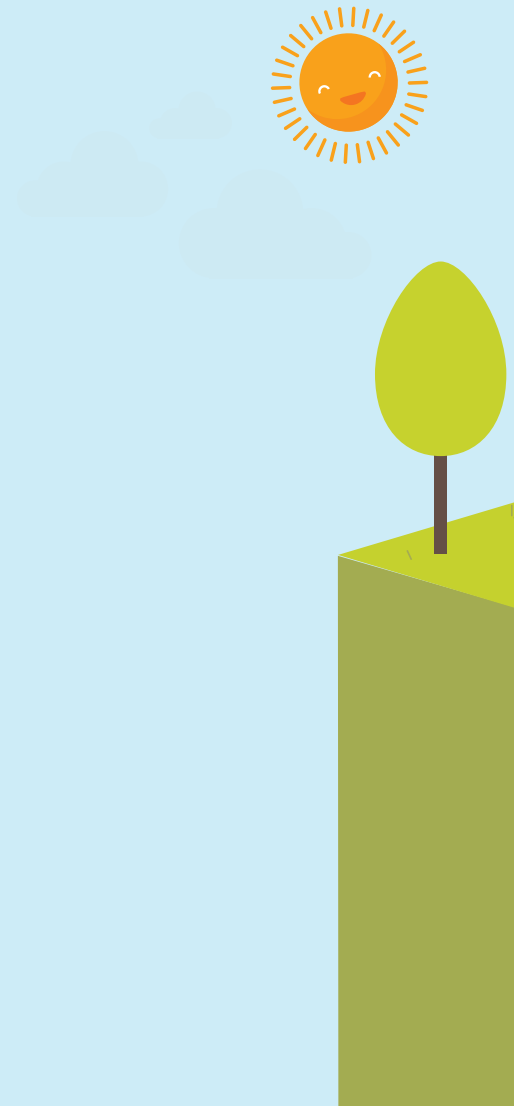
Help a customer get a job done radically better?

This is the stuff of new market creation, when a new value proposition dramatically outperforms older ways of helping a customer get a job done.

The first spreadsheet called VisiCalc not only introduced a new market for such tools but also ushered a whole new realm of possibilities across industries powered by easy, visual calculations.

2.3

Understanding Customers





OBSERVATION

emca

Six Techniques to Gain Customer Insights

Understanding the customer's perspective is crucial to designing great value propositions. Here are six techniques that will get you started. Make sure you use a good mix of these techniques to understand your customers deeply.

106



The Data Detective

Build on existing work with (desk) research. Secondary research reports and customer data you might already have provide a great foundation for getting started. Look also at data outside your industry and study analogs, opposites, or adjacencies.

Difficulty level: ★

Strength: great foundation for further research

Weakness: static data from a different context

➔ p. 108 for more



The Journalist

Talk to (potential) customers as an easy way to gain customer insights. It's a well-established practice. However, customers might tell you one thing in an interview but behave differently in the real world.

Difficulty level: ★★

Strength: quick and cheap to get started with first learnings and insights

Weakness: customers don't always know what they want and actual behavior differs from interview answers

➔ p. 110 for more



The Anthropologist

Observe (potential) customers in the real world to get good insights into how they really behave. Study which jobs they focus on and how they get them done. Note which pains upset them and which gains they aim to achieve.

Difficulty level: ★★★

Strength: data provide unbiased view and allow discovering real-world behavior

Weakness: difficult to gain customer insights related to new ideas

➔ p. 114 for more



The Impersonator

“Be your customer” and actively use products and services. Spend a day or more in your customer’s shoes. Draw from your experience as an (unsatisfied) customer.

Difficulty level: ★★

Strength: firsthand experience of jobs, pains, and gains

Weakness: not always representative of your real customer or possible to apply



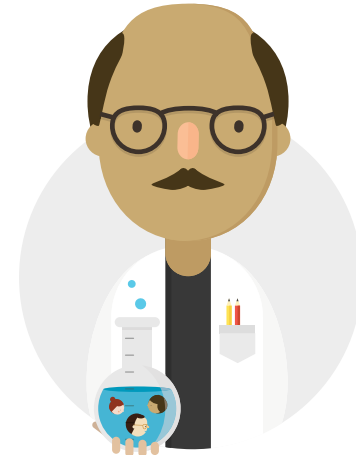
The Cocreator

Integrate customers into the process of value creation to learn with them. Work with customers to explore and develop new ideas.

Difficulty level: ★★★★★

Strength: the proximity with customers can help you gain deep insights

Weakness: may not be generalized to all customers and segments



The Scientist

Get customers to participate (knowingly or unknowingly) in an experiment. Learn from the outcome.

Difficulty level: ★★★★★

Strength: provides fact-based insights on real-world behavior; works particularly well for new ideas

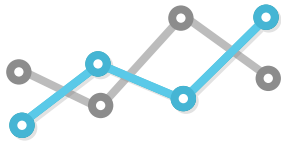
Weakness: can be hard to apply in existing organizations because of strict (customer) policies and guidelines

👉 p. 216 for more

The Data Detective: Get Started with Existing Information

Never before have creators had more access to readily available information and data inside and outside their companies before even getting started with designing value. Use available data sources as a launching pad to getting started with customer insights.

108



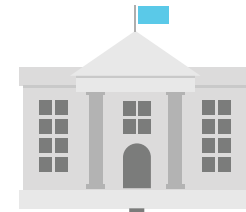
Google Trends

Compare three search terms representing three different trends related to your idea.



Google Keyword Planner

Learn what's popular with potential customers by finding the top five search terms related to your idea. How often are they searched for?

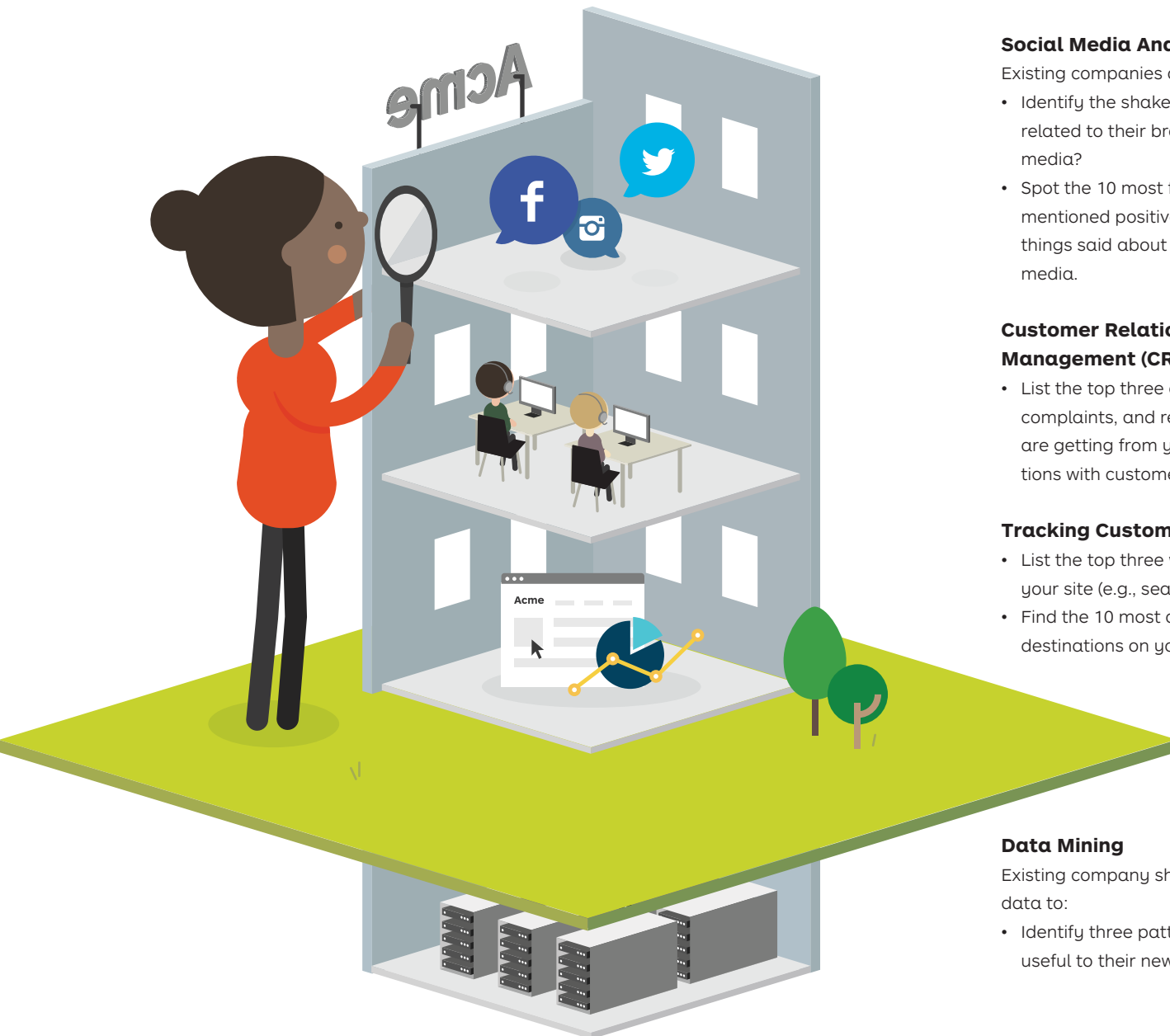


Government Census Data, World Bank, IMF, and more

Identify the (government) data that are relevant to your idea and at your fingertips via the web.

Third-Party Research Reports

Identify three readily available research reports that can serve you as a starting point to prepare your own customer and value proposition research.



Social Media Analytics

Existing companies and brands should:

- Identify the shakers and movers related to their brand on social media?
- Spot the 10 most frequently mentioned positive and negative things said about them on social media.

Customer Relationship Management (CRM)

- List the top three questions, complaints, and requests that you are getting from your daily interactions with customers (e.g., support).

Tracking Customers on Your Website

- List the top three ways customers reach your site (e.g., search, referrals).
- Find the 10 most and least popular destinations on your website.

Data Mining

Existing company should mine their data to:

- Identify three patterns that could be useful to their new idea.

The Journalist: Interview Your Customers

OBJECTIVE

Gain a better customer understanding

OUTCOME

First lightly validated customer profile(s)

Talk to customers to gain insights relevant to your context. Use the Value Proposition Canvas to prepare interviews and organize the chaotic mass of information that will be coming at you during the interview process.



1

Create a customer profile.

Sketch out the jobs, pains, and gains you believe characterize the customer you are targeting. Rank jobs, pains, and gains in order of importance.

2

Create an interview outline.

Ask yourself what you want to learn. Derive the interview questions from your customer profile. Ask about the most important jobs, pains, and gains.



5

Review the interview.

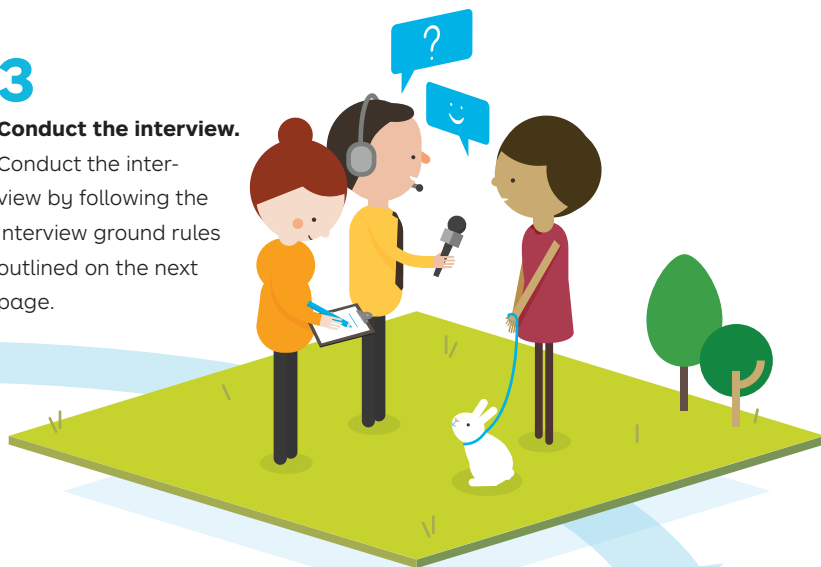
Assess if you need to review the interview questions based on what you learned.

10

3

Conduct the interview.

Conduct the interview by following the interview ground rules outlined on the next page.

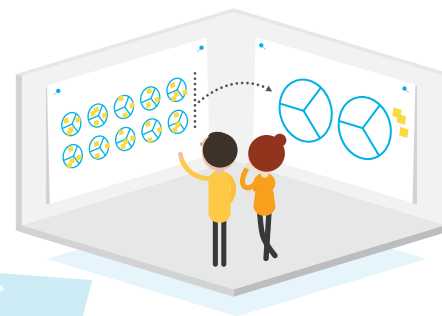


4

Capture.

Map out the jobs, pains, and gains you learned about in the interview on an empty customer profile.

Make sure you also capture business model learnings. Write down your most important insights.



6

Search for patterns.

Can you discover similar jobs, pains, and gains? What stands out? What is similar or different among interviewees?

Why are they similar or different? Can you detect specific (recurring) contexts that influence jobs, pains, and gains?

Tip

Capture your biggest insights from all the interviews.

7

Synthesize.

Make a separate synthesized customer profile for every customer segment that emerges from all your interviews. Write down your most important insights on sticky notes.

Ground Rules for Interviewing



112

It is an art to conduct good interviews that provide relevant insights for value proposition design. Make sure you focus on unearthing what matters to (potential) customers rather than trying to pitch them solutions. Follow the rules on this spread to conduct great interviews.

 Get "Ground Rules for Interviewing" poster



Rule 1

Adopt a beginner's mind.

Listen with a "fresh pair of ears" and avoid interpretation. Explore unexpected jobs, pains, and gains in particular.

Rule 2

Listen more than you talk.

Your goal is to listen and learn, not to inform, impress, or convince your customer of anything. Avoid wasting time talking about your own beliefs, because it's at the expense of learning about your customer.

Rule 3

Get facts, not opinions.

Don't ask, "Would you...?"

Ask, "When is the last time you have...?"

Rule 4

Ask "why" to get real motivations.

Ask, "Why do you need to do...?"

Ask, "Why is ___ important to you?"

Ask, "Why is ___ such a pain?"

Rule 5

The goal of customer insight interviews is not selling (even if a sale is involved); it's about learning.

Don't ask, "Would you buy our solution?" Ask "what are your decision criteria when you make a purchase of...?"

Rule 6

Don't mention solutions (i.e., your prototype value proposition) too early.

Don't explain, "Our solution does..."
Ask, "What are the most important things you are struggling with?"

Rule 7

Follow up.

Get permission to keep your interviewee's contact information to come back for more questions and answers or testing prototypes.

Rule 8

Always open doors at the end.

Ask, "Who else should I talk to?"

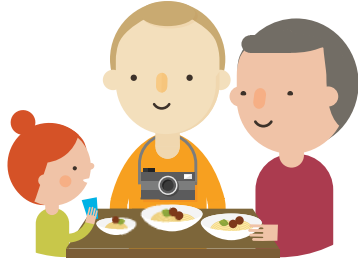
Tips

- Interviews are an excellent starting point to learn from customers, but typically they don't provide enough or sufficiently reliable insights for making critical decisions. Complement your interviews with other research, just like a good journalist does further research to find the real story behind what people tell. Add real-world observations of customers and experiments that produce hard data to your research mix.
- Conduct interviews in teams of two people. Decide in advance who will lead the interview and who will take notes. Use a recording device (photo, video, or other) if possible, but be aware that interviewees might not answer the same way with a recording device on the table.

The Anthropologist: Dive into Your Customer's World

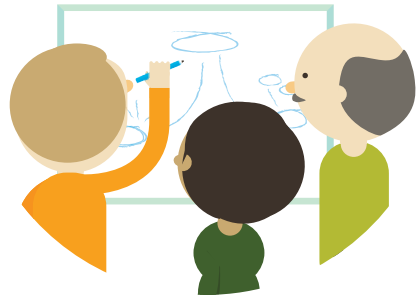
Dive deep into your (potential) customers' worlds to gain insights about their jobs, pains, and gains. What customers do on a daily basis in their real settings often differs from what they believe they do or what they will tell you in an interview, survey, or focus group.

114



B2C: Stay with the family.

Stay at one of your potential customers' home for several days and live with the family. Participate in daily routines. Learn about what drives that person.



B2B: Work alongside/consult.

Spend time working with or alongside a (potential) customer (e.g., in a consulting engagement). Observe. What keeps the person up at night?



B2B/B2C?

How could you immerse yourself in your (potential) customer's life? Be creative! Go beyond the usual boundaries.



B2C: Observe shopping behavior.

Go to a store where your (potential) customers shop and observe people for 10 hours. Watch. Can you detect any patterns?



B2C: Shadow your customer for a day.

Be your (potential) customer's shadow and follow him or her for a day. Write down all the jobs, pains, and gains you observe. Time stamp them. Synthesize. Learn.

A Day in the Life Worksheet

OBJECTIVE

Understand your customer's world in more detail












OUTCOME

Map of your customer's day

Capture the most important jobs, pains, and gains of the customer you shadowed.

Tips

- Observe and take notes. Hold back with interpretation based on your own experience. Stay nonjudgmental! Work like an anthropologist and watch with "fresh" eyes and an open mind-set.
- Pay attention to both what you see and what you don't see.
- Capture not only what you can observe but also what is not talked about such as feelings or emotions.
- Develop customer empathy as a critical mind-set to perform this type of contextual inquiry effectively.

Time	Activity (what I see)		Notes (what I think)
7 pm	brush kid's teeth before bed		parents annoyed by water splashing everywhere
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			



Identify Patterns in Customer Research

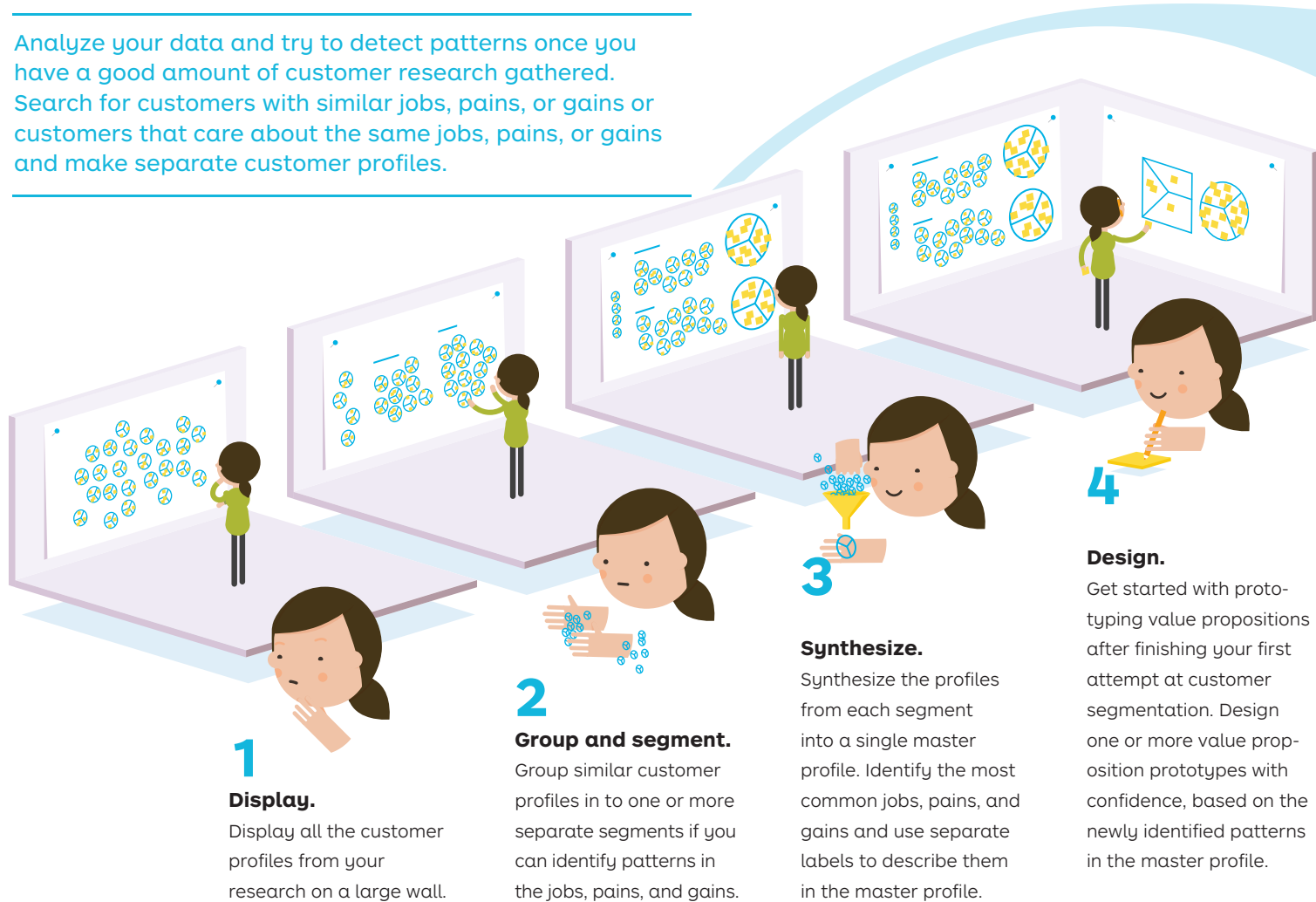
OBJECTIVE

Crystallize your customer

OUTCOME

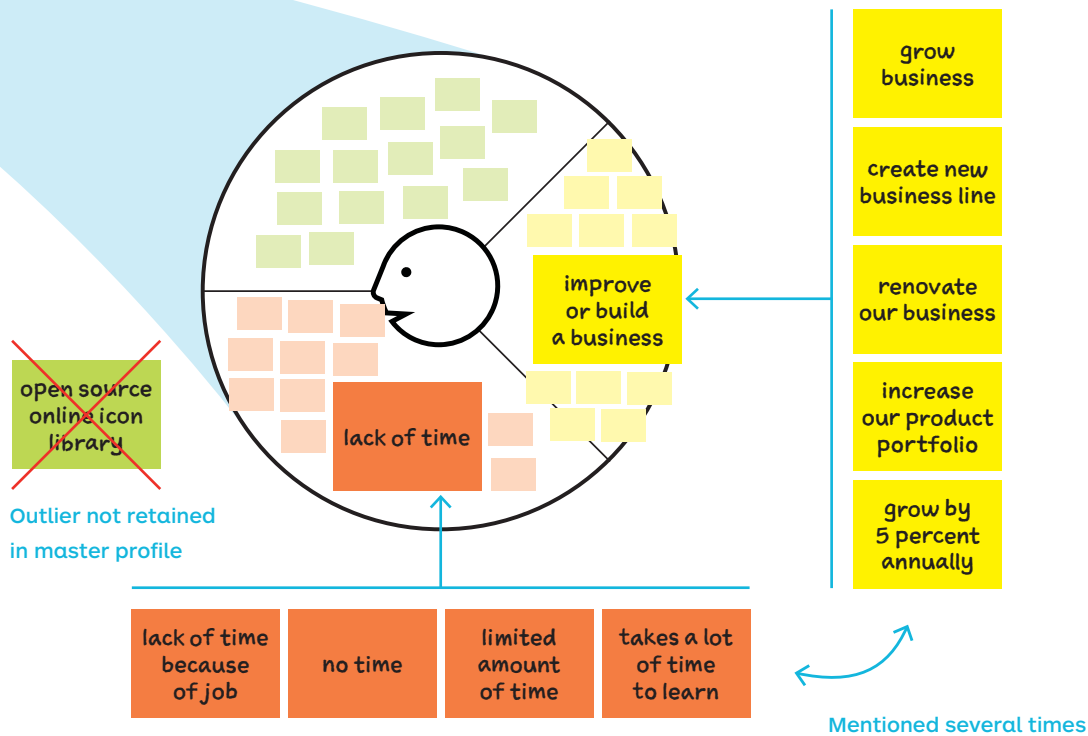
Synthesized Customer Profile(s)

Analyze your data and try to detect patterns once you have a good amount of customer research gathered. Search for customers with similar jobs, pains, or gains or customers that care about the same jobs, pains, or gains and make separate customer profiles.



Synthesis Example: Master profile of a business professional / book reader

To establish a master profile of book readers, we looked at the jobs, pains, and gains of the different customer profiles from our interviews. We synthesized the most frequent ones into the master profile by using representative labels.



Tips

- Pay special attention to outlier profiles. They might be irrelevant, but they could represent a special learning opportunity. Sometimes the best discoveries lie at the edges.
- Ask yourself if an outlier might be a bellwether and a sign of things to come that you should pay attention to. Or maybe an outlier is different by positive deviance. It may simply be a better solution to jobs, pains, and gains than peers offer.

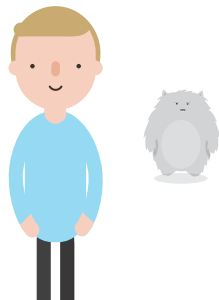
Find Your Earlyvangelist

Pay attention to earlyvangelists when researching potential customers and looking for patterns. The term was coined by Steve Blank* to describe customers who are willing and able to take a risk on a new product or service. Use earlyvangelists to build a foothold market and shape your value propositions via experimentation and learning.

1

Has a problem or need.

In other words, there is a job to be done.



2

Is aware of having a problem.

The customer understands that there is a problem or job.



3

Is actively looking for a solution.

The customer is searching for a solution *and* has a timetable for finding it.



4

Has put together solution out of piece parts.

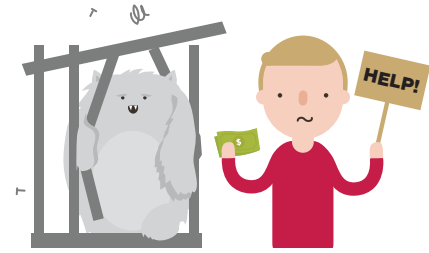
The job is so important that the customer has cobbled together an interim solution.

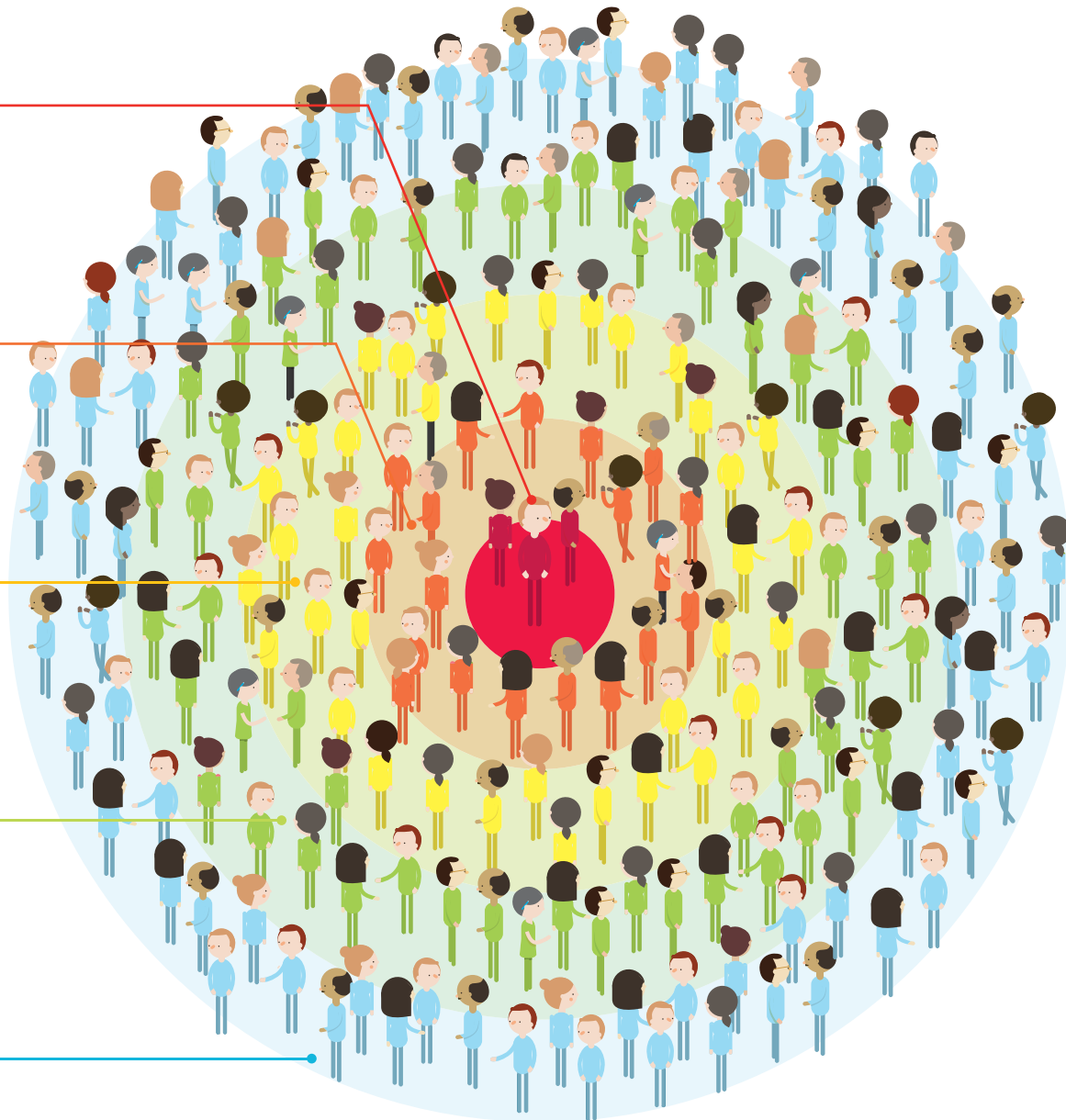


5

Has or can acquire a budget.

The customer has committed or can quickly acquire a budget to purchase a solution.

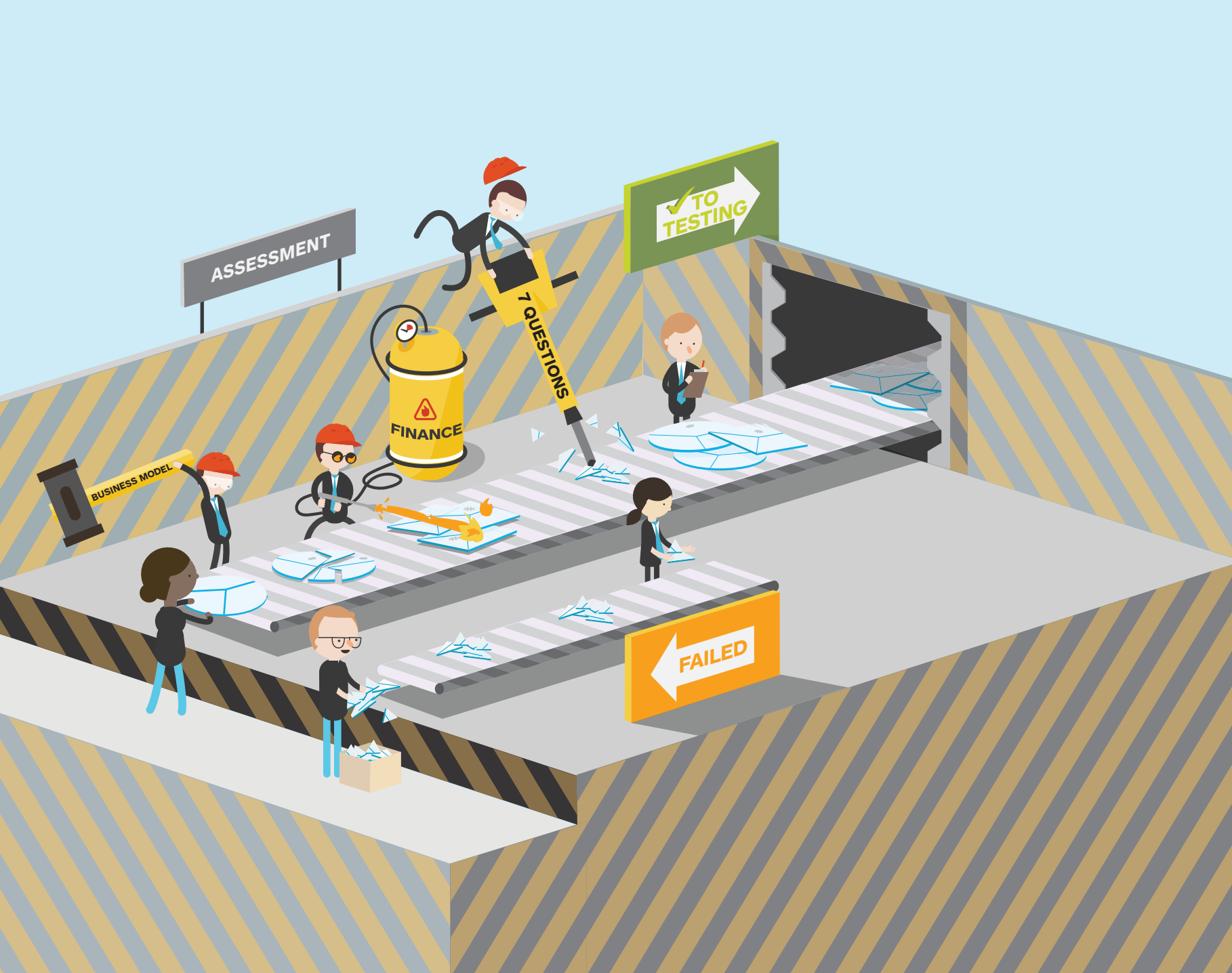




2.4

Making Choices





ASSESSMENT

✓ TO TESTING

FINANCE

7 QUESTIONS

BUSINESS MODEL

FAILED

10 Questions to Assess Your Value Proposition



122

OBJECTIVE

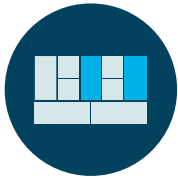
Unearth potential to improve your value proposition

OUTCOME

Value proposition assessment

Use the 10 questions of great value propositions we presented previously to constantly assess the design of your value propositions. Draw on them to integrate your customer insights. Integrate them when you decide which prototypes to explore further and test with customers.

 Do this exercise online



1

Is it embedded in a great business model?



2

Does it focus on the most important jobs, most extreme pains, and most essential gains?



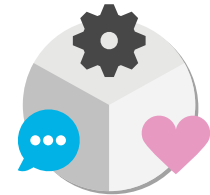
3

Does it focus on unsatisfied jobs, unresolved pains, and unrealized gains?



4

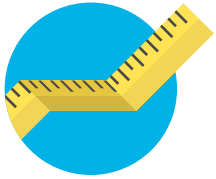
Does it concentrate on only a few pain relievers and gain creators but does those extremely well?



5

Does it address functional, emotional, and social jobs all together?





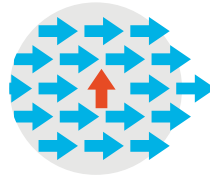
6

Does it align with how customers measure success?



7

Does it focus on jobs, pains, or gains that a large number of customers have or for which a small number are willing to pay a lot of money?



8

Does it differentiate from competition in a meaningful way?



9

Does it outperform competition substantially on at least one dimension?



10

Is it difficult to copy?



Simulate the Voice of the Customer

OBJECTIVE

Stress-test your value proposition
“in the meeting room”

OUTCOME

More robust value proposition
before validating it “in the market”

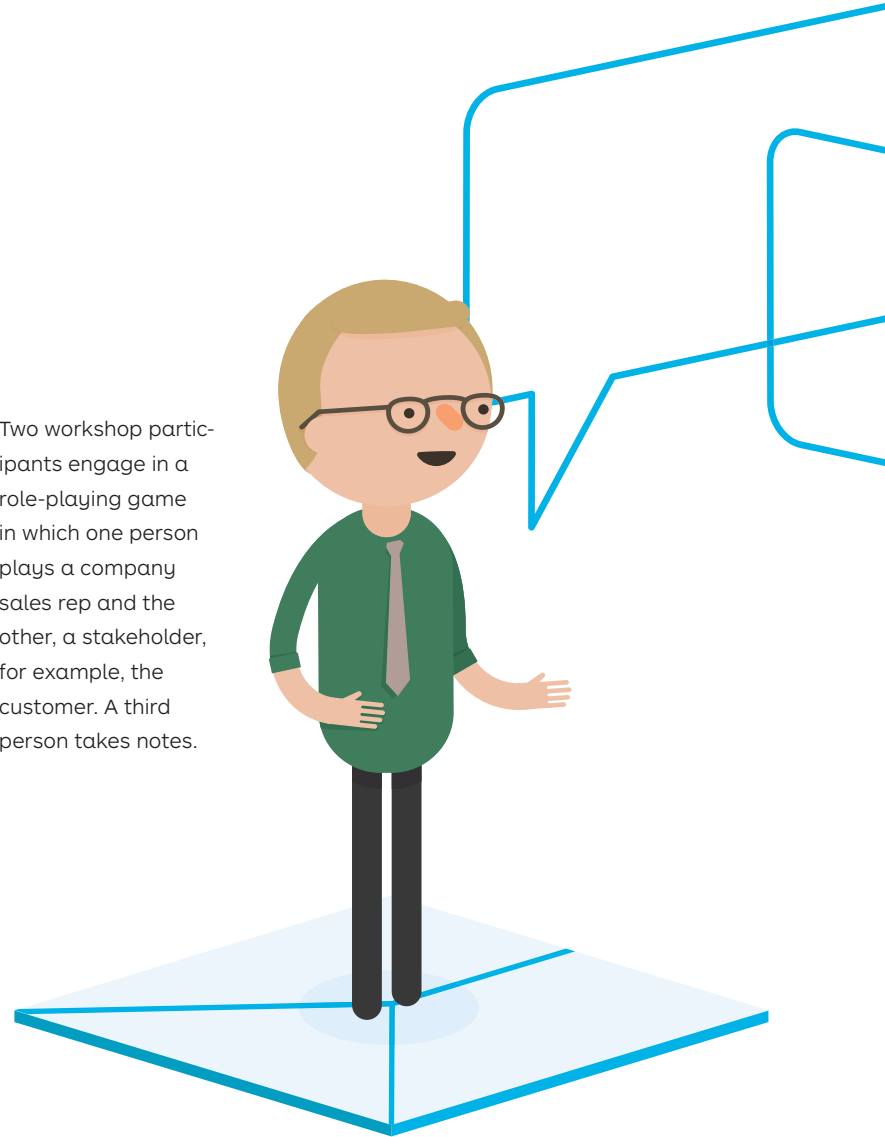
Use role-playing to bring the voice of the customer and other stakeholder perspectives “into the room” long before you test your value propositions in the real world.

The success of your value proposition typically depends on a number of key stakeholders. Customers are the obvious one, but there are many others (e.g., stakeholders inside your company). Pick the most important ones, and organize role-plays to stress test your value proposition from the perspective of these stakeholders.

Tips

- Make sure you choose the person who plays the stakeholder wisely. Who best represents the voice of the customer? Is it sales, customer support, field engineering, or somebody else who is close to the buyer?
- Role-plays don't replace testing your value propositions in the real world with customers and stakeholders, but they help evolve your ideas by taking a stakeholder's perspective into consideration.
- Role-plays can be an effective way to bring in the voice of the customer after you intensively analyzed customer behavior.

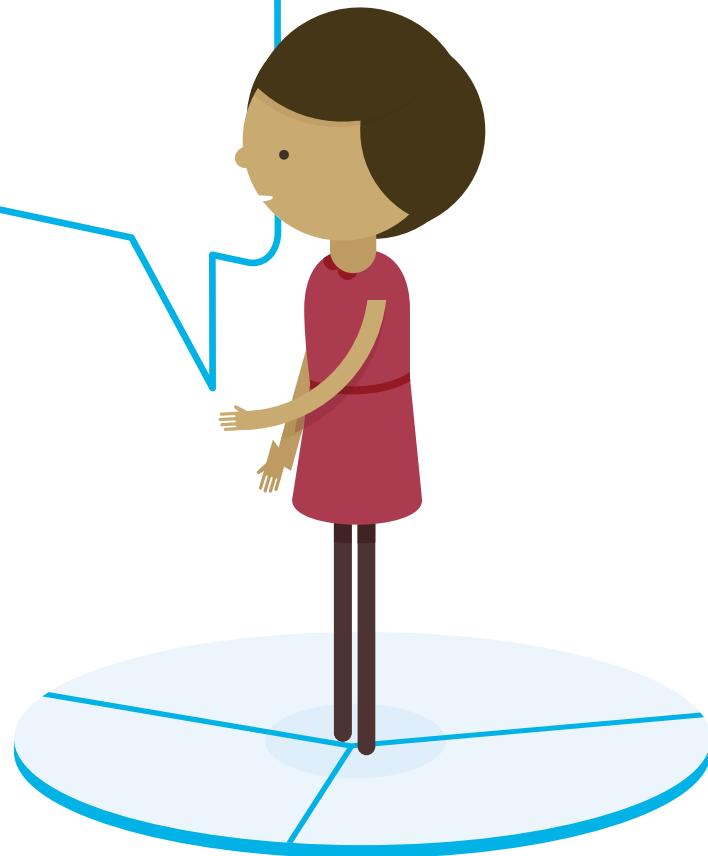
Two workshop participants engage in a role-playing game in which one person plays a company sales rep and the other, a stakeholder, for example, the customer. A third person takes notes.



The salesperson



The note taker



The (critical) customer

Quickly evaluate your ideas with role-playing by simulating the voices of key players.

Customers

Take the customers' point of view and focus on customer jobs, pains, and gains and competing value propositions. In a B2B context think of end users, influencers, economic buyers, decision makers, and saboteurs.

Chief executive officer (CEO), senior leaders, and board members

Take the company leadership's point of view (e.g., CEO, chief financial officer [CFO], chief operations officer [COO]). Give feedback from the perspective of the company's vision, direction, and strategy.

Other internal stakeholders

Who else's buy-in in the company do you need for your idea to succeed? Does production play a role? Do you need to convince sales or marketing?

Strategic partners

Your value proposition may rely on the collaboration with strategic partners. Are you offering them value?

Government officials

What role does the government play? Is it an enabler or a barrier?

Investors/shareholders

Will they support or resist your ideas?

Local community

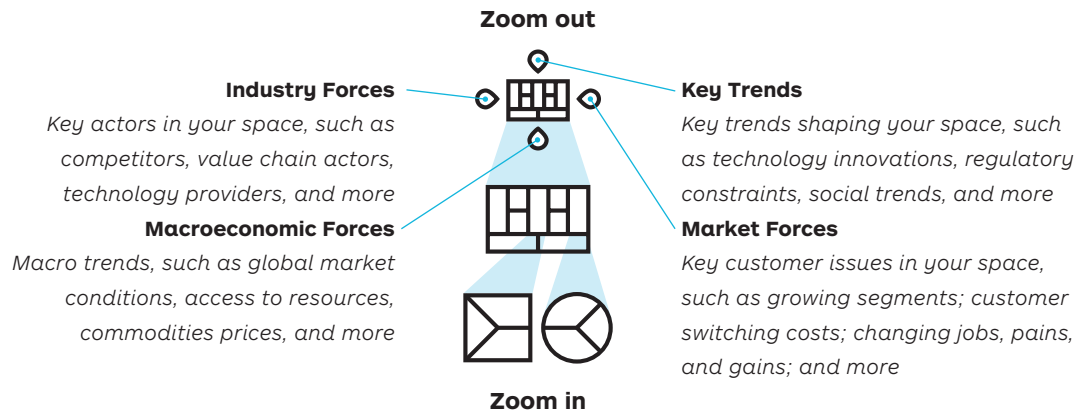
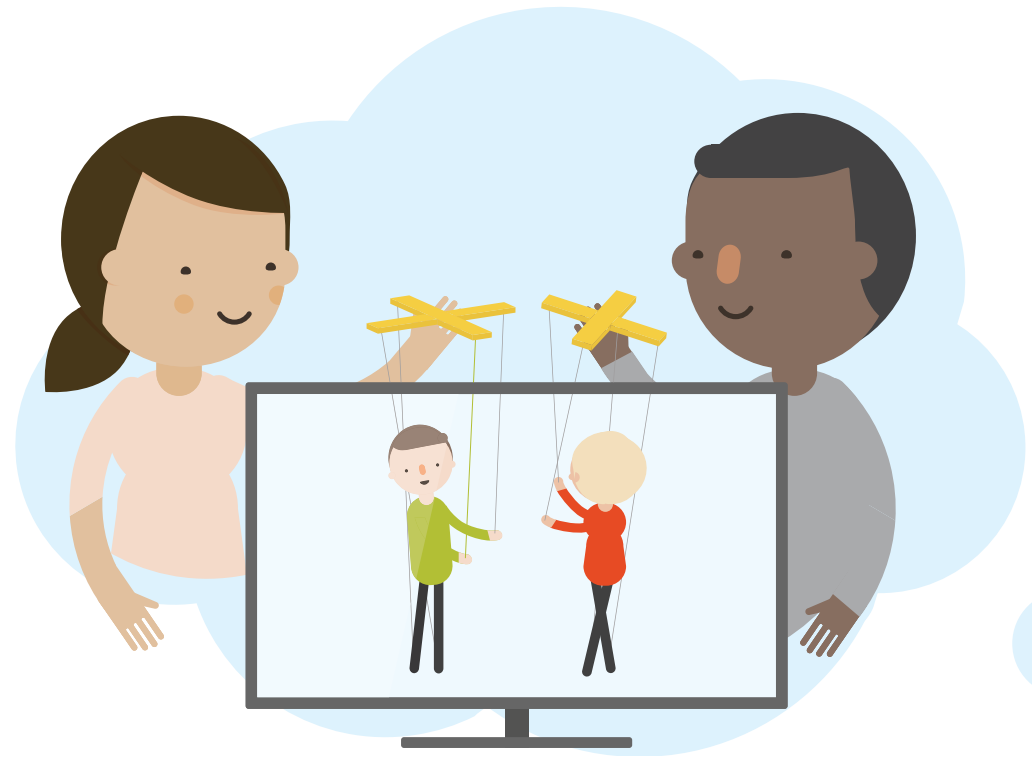
Are they affected by your ideas?

The planet!

What effect does your value proposition have on the environment?

Understand the Context

Value propositions and business models are always designed in a context. Zoom out from your models to map the environment in which you are designing and making choices about the prototypes to pursue. The environment is made up of competition, technology change, legal constraints, changing customer desires, and other elements. Learn more with the illustration on this spread or read more in *Business Model Generation*.



Participatory TV

Imagine you are a player in the movie industry. So far, you have been making movies and TV series with leading actors for cinema and home viewers globally. But you'd like to explore new avenues.

There is one idea that your innovation teams want to explore more closely: participatory TV—enabling viewers to crowdsource the plot of a TV series.

Illustration: Participatory TV

Sketch out your environment and ask which elements look like...

- an opportunity that strengthens the case for your value proposition (in **green**)
- a threat or a constraint that undermines or limits it (in **red**)

Web tools make it easier for anyone to participate.

+ Democratization of production

User-led content can be a disruptor to professionally produced content.



Social media is a powerful marketing channel for passionate viewers.

+ Democratization of distribution

Size doesn't matter anymore—anybody can get access to millions of users.

Integration of TV and web will enable high-engagement experiences.

+ Connected TV + www

User-generated content is less prone to piracy.

+ Piracy

Piracy is on the rise.

- Platform fidelity
It is difficult to get viewers to leave established platforms such as Netflix or Apple.

- Gaming industry

Actors in the gaming industry might be better equipped to succeed with a participatory value proposition.

Cost of talent is dropping.

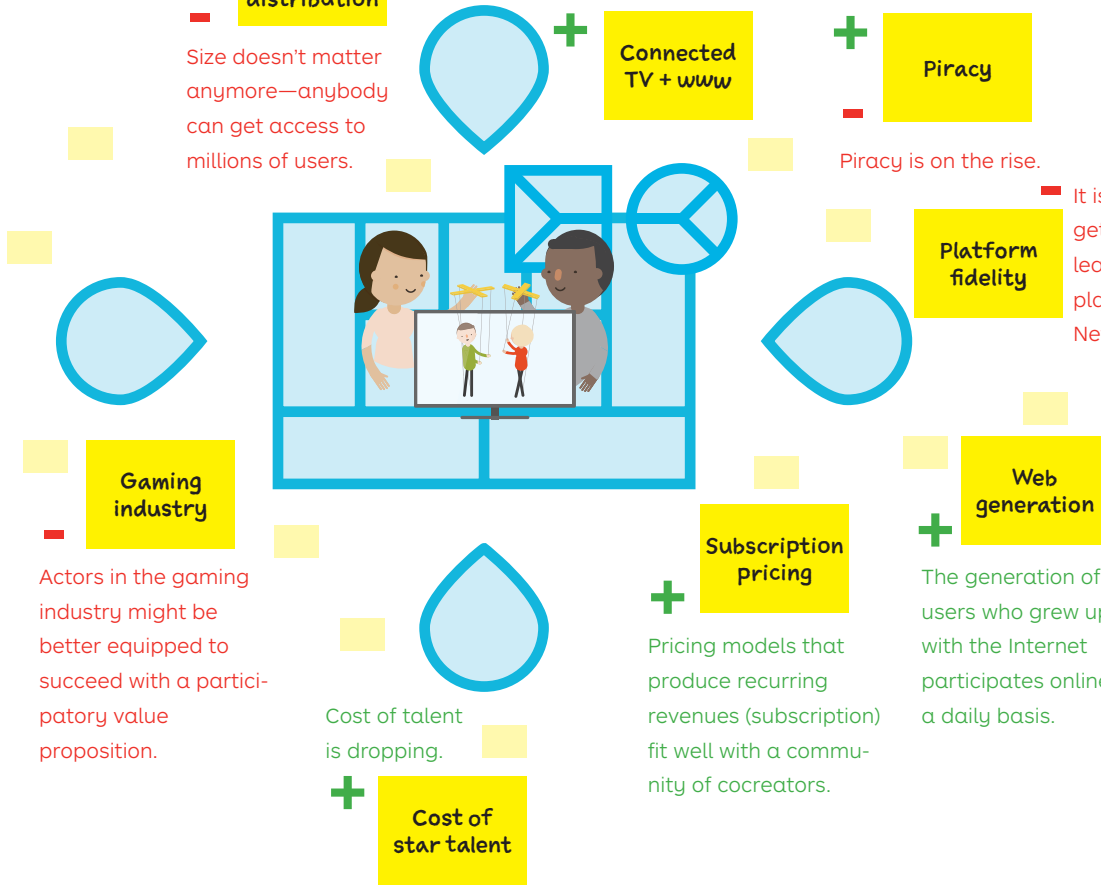
+ Cost of star talent

+ Subscription pricing

Pricing models that produce recurring revenues (subscription) fit well with a community of cocreators.

+ Web generation

The generation of users who grew up with the Internet participates online on a daily basis.

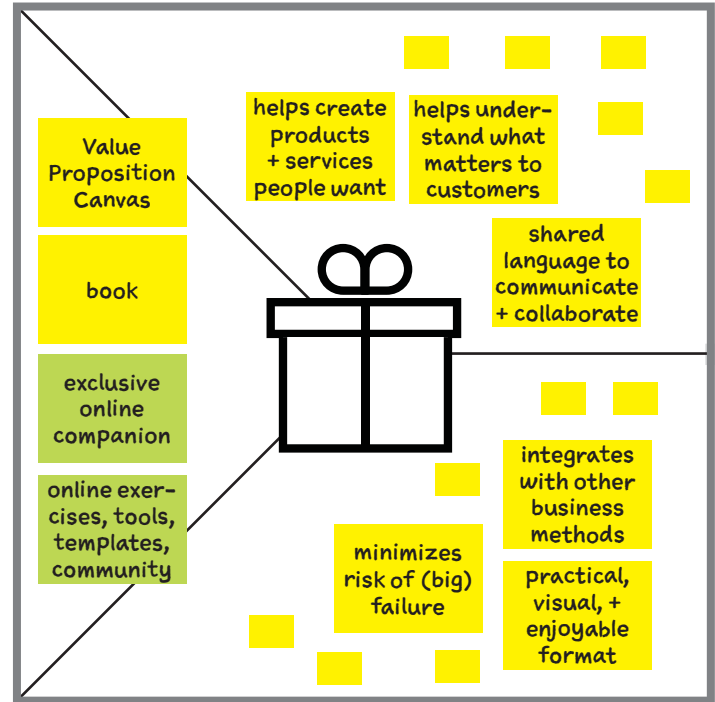


Value Proposition Design vs. Competitors

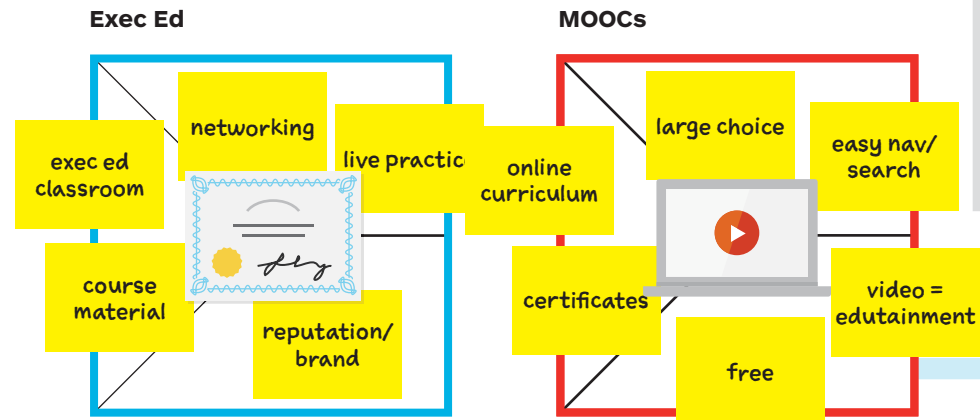
Let's focus on one element of your design and decision making environment: your competitors. Assess how your value proposition performs against those of your competition by comparing them on a Strategy Canvas, a graphical tool from the *Blue Ocean Strategy* book. This is a simple but powerful way to visualize and compare how the "benefits" of your value proposition perform.

On this spread we compare the performance of *Value Proposition Design* to the performance of executive education and massive open online courses (so-called MOOCs). We do so by drawing a Strategy Canvas with a number of competitive factors on the x-axis and then plot how the different competitors perform on each one of these factors. We selected the competitive factors from our value map and complemented them with elements from our competitors' value maps.

Value Proposition (VP) Design

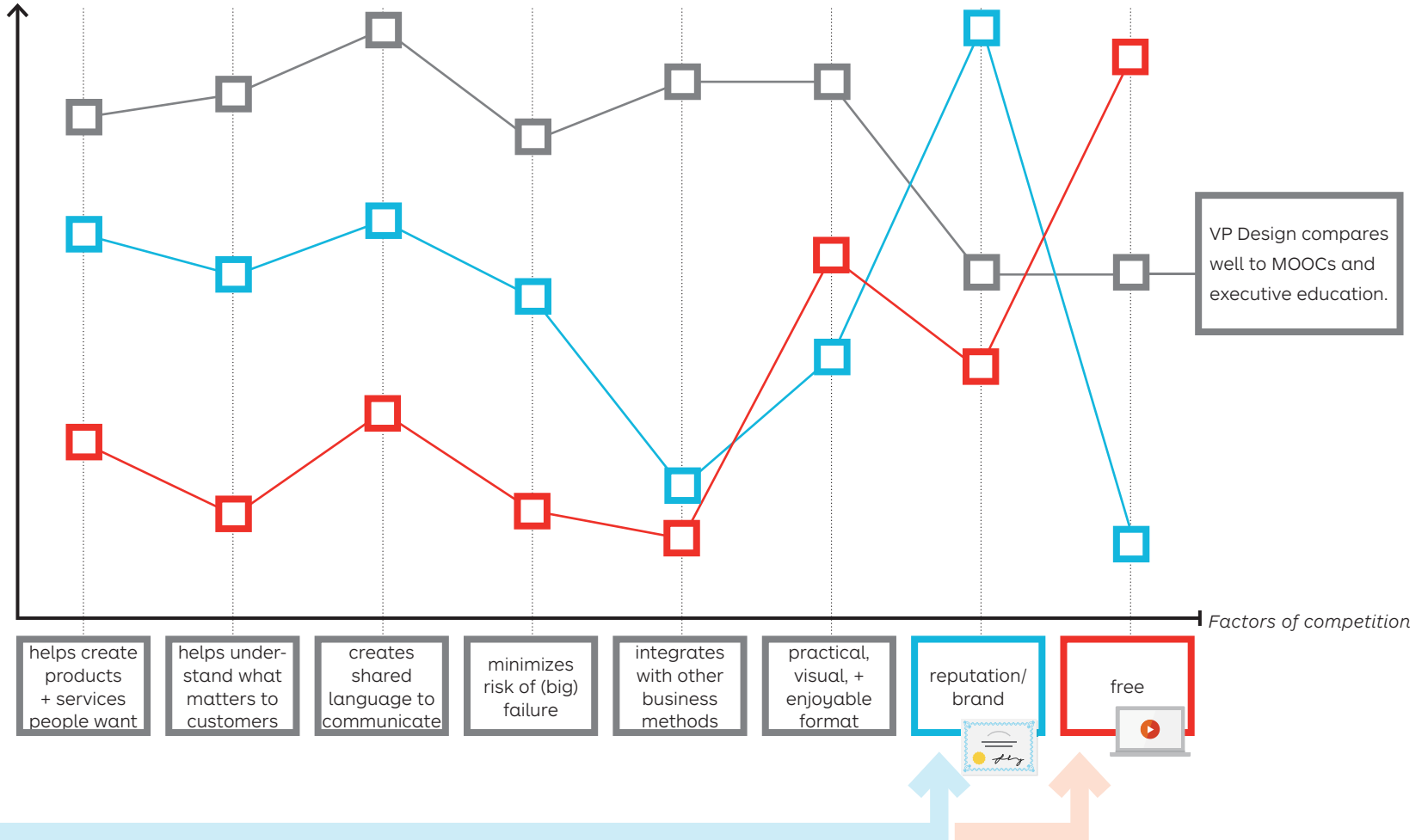


Select the most important features from your VP to use on the Strategy Canvas as factors of competition.



Strategy Canvas

Value proposition of this book vs. executive education vs. MOOCs as compared with each other



Compare Your Value Proposition with Competitors

130

OBJECTIVE

Understand how you are performing compared to others

OUTCOME

Visual comparison with competitors

Use the Strategy Canvas from the *Blue Ocean Strategy* book to plot the performance of your value proposition against those of your competitors. Then compare the curves to assess how you are differentiating.

Instructions

Draw a Strategy Canvas step by step and compare your value proposition with those of your competitors.

1. Prepare or pick a value map for this exercise.
2. Grab a big sheet of paper or use a whiteboard.
3. Follow the steps.

1

Select a value proposition.

Select the value proposition (prototype) you want to compare.



2

Select factors of competition.

Draw a horizontal axis (x -axis). Pick the pain relievers and gain creators you want to compare with competition. Place them on the axis. These are the factors of competition of your Strategy Canvas.

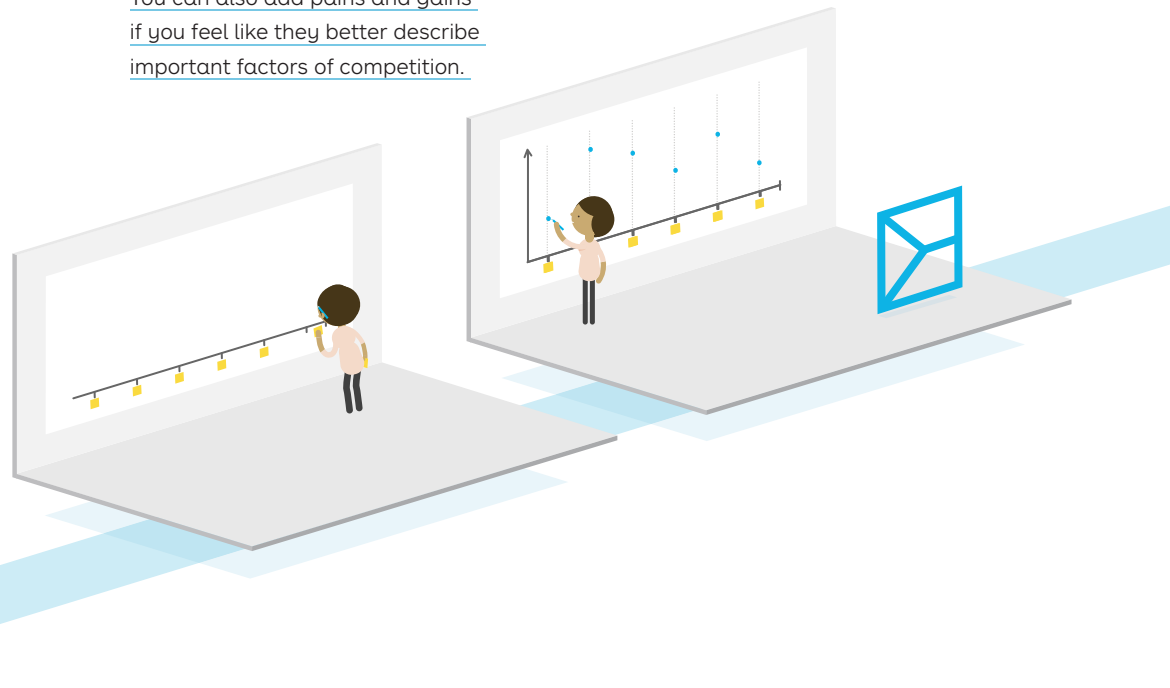
Tip

You can also add pains and gains if you feel like they better describe important factors of competition.

3

Score your value proposition.

Draw a vertical axis (y -axis) to represent the performance of a value proposition. Add a scale from low to high or from 0 to 10. Plot how your value proposition performs on each factor of competition on the x -axis (i.e., the pain relievers and gain creators you chose).





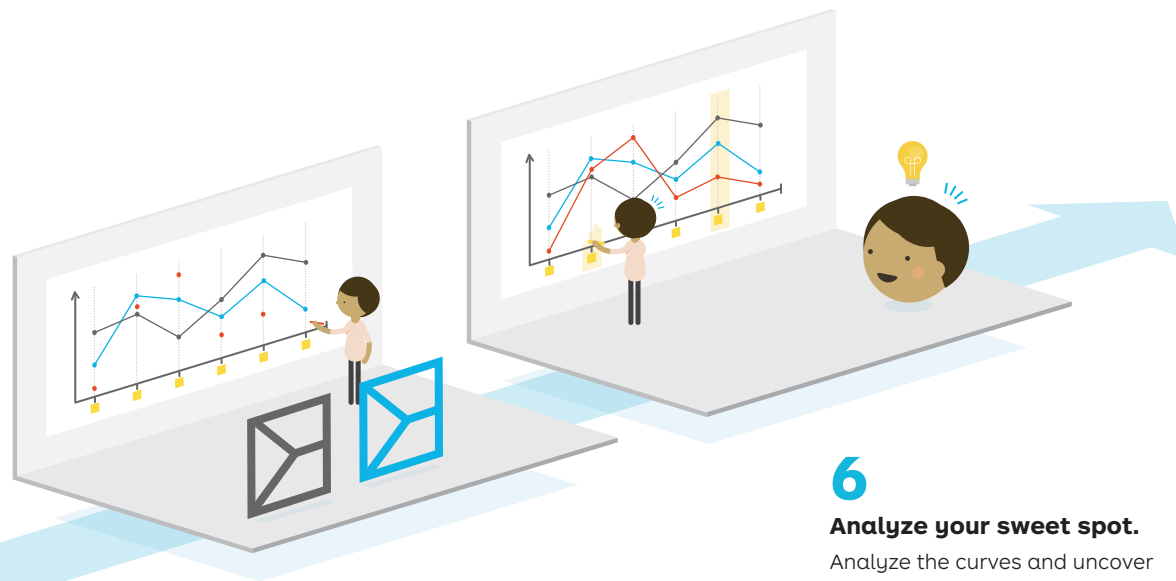
4

Add competing value propositions.

Add competing value propositions to the Strategy Canvas. Choose those that are most representative of the competition out there. Add pain relievers and gain creators from their value proposition to the factors of competition on the x-axis if necessary.

Tip

Consider competing value propositions beyond traditional industry boundaries.
Don't just compare value propositions based on products and services that are similar to yours.



5

Score competing value propositions.

Plot how competing value propositions perform, just as you did for your own.

Tip

Use this tool to compare the performance of alternative value propositions you might be considering.

6

Analyze your sweet spot.

Analyze the curves and uncover opportunities. Ask yourself if and how you are differentiating from competitors with your value proposition.

Tip

Make sure the factors of competition that you compare align with the top jobs, pains, and gains in the customer profile. Normally that should be the case, because pain relievers and gain creators are designed to match relevant jobs, pains, and gains.

Avoid Cognitive Murder to Get Better Feedback

Present your value proposition to others to gather feedback, get buy-in, and complement the more “analytical assessment” that we looked at up to this point and the experiments we will study in the testing chapter.

Make sure you get the best from presenting your ideas by explaining them with disarming simplicity and coherence. It would be a waste of time and resources to put all your energy into designing remarkable value propositions only to fail to present them in a convincing way when it matters.

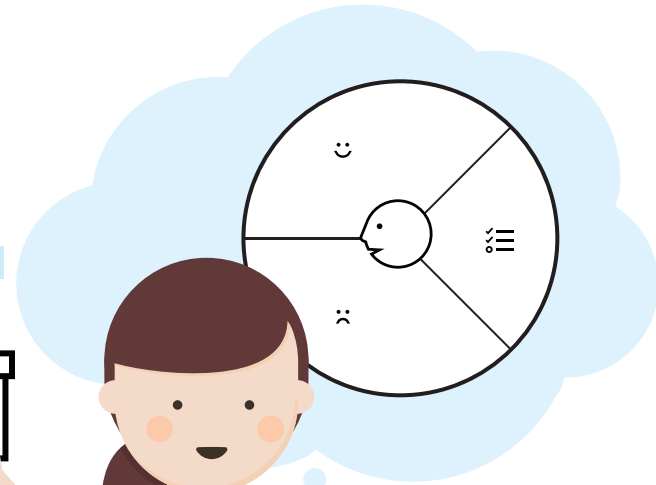
Presenting your ideas and canvases in a clear and tangible way is critical throughout the design process. Present early and rough prototypes before refining to get buy-in from different stakeholders. Only work on more refined presentations later in the design process.

One of the most important aspects of presenting value propositions is to convey messages with customer jobs, pains, and gains in mind. Never just pitch features; instead, think about how your value proposition helps get important jobs done, kills extreme pains, and creates essential gains.

Best Practices for Presenters

✓ DOS	✗ DON'TS
Simple	Complex
Tangible	Abstract
Presenting only what matters	Presenting all you know
Customer-centric	Feature-centric
1 piece of info after the other	All information at once
The right media support	No visual support
Storyline	Random flow of information

Use low-fidelity prototypes to make your ideas tangible.

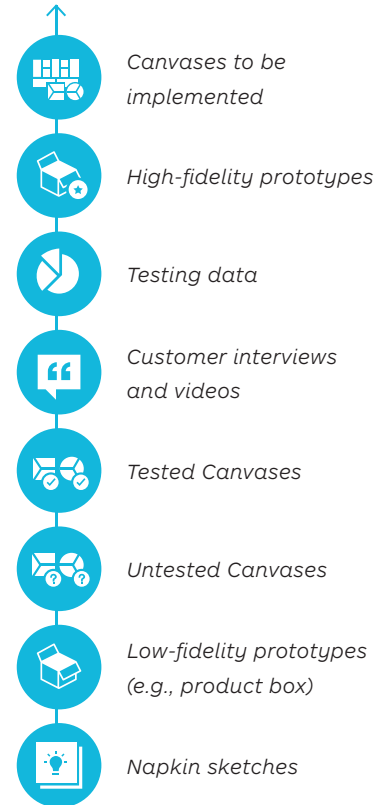


Always refer back to customer jobs, pains, and gains in your presentation.





1. Start with an empty canvas. Make sure listeners were given at least a short introduction to the canvas.
2. Begin your presentation wherever it makes most sense. You can start with products or with jobs.
3. Put up one sticky note after the other progressively to explain your value proposition so your audience doesn't experience cognitive murder. Synchronize what you say and what you put up. Tell a story of value creation by connecting products and services with customer jobs, pains, and gains.



What to present and when

Present different types of prototypes depending on how far you are into the design and testing process.

Master the Art of Critique

Practice the art of feedback to help ideas evolve rather than stall. This goes for feedback receivers who present ideas, as well as for feedback providers who give input on ideas.

Learn from the design professions, where people are trained to present ideas early and feedback providers are trained to provide effective design critiques. This contrasts with feedback providers in business who are often leaders in steering boards or advisory committees. They are trained to decide rather than to give feedback. If they cannot get to decisions fast, they often get nervous or become unsatisfied.

Teach feedback providers how to help ideas evolve (rather than to decide on them). Get them to understand that value proposition prototypes are still rough and evolving during the design and testing phase. Prototypes may radically change, in particular based on market facts that matter more than the opinion of feedback providers.

Teach feedback receivers that feedback providers are not as important as customers, however powerful they might be. Listening to feedback providers more than to customers and market facts only postpones failure.

 Get "Master the Art of Critique" poster

In a great feedback culture...

People feel comfortable presenting (bold) new ideas early, knowing that they will evolve substantially, maybe into something very different.



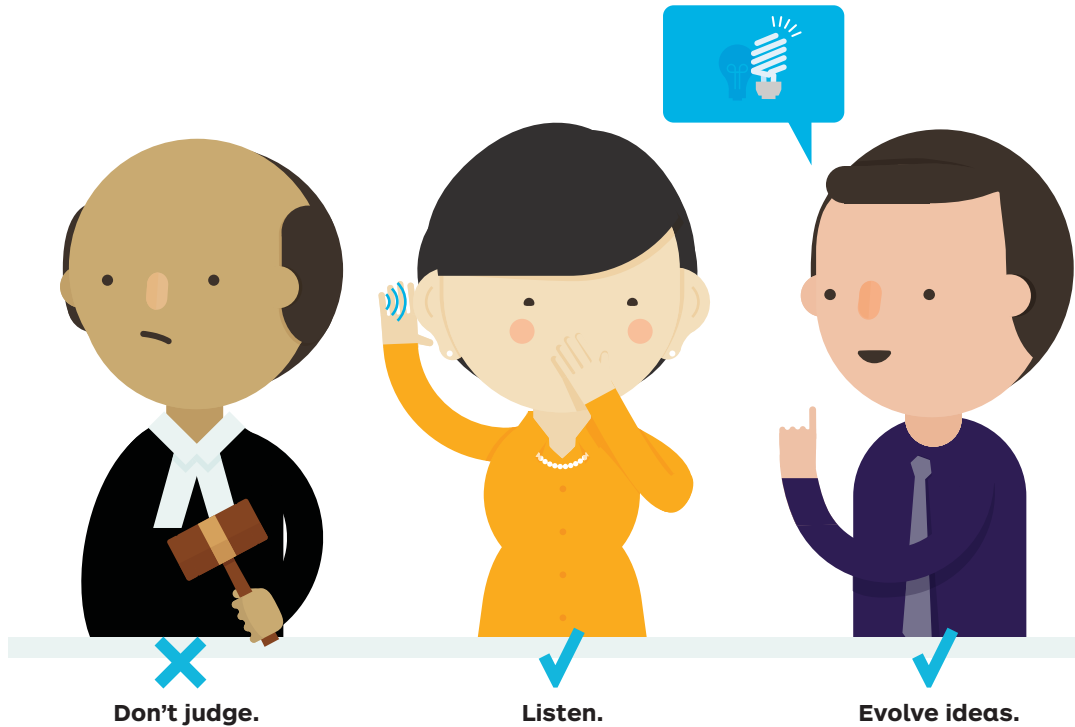
Present early.

Distinguish between Three Types of Feedback



		+	-
OPINION	<i>"If we added ___ I believe we'd have a better chance to make it work."</i>	Logical reasoning can help improve ideas.	It can lead to pursuing pet ideas of people with more power.
EXPERIENCE	<i>"When we did ___ in our last project, we learned that..."</i>	Past experiences provide valuable learning that can help prevent costly mistakes.	Failing to realize that different contexts lead to different results.
(MARKET) FACTS	<i>"We interviewed people about this and learned that ___ percent struggled with..."</i>	This provides input that reduces uncertainty and (market) risk.	Measuring the wrong data or simply bad data can lead to missing out on a big opportunity.



134



Leaders and decision makers are trained to give feedback on early ideas to help them evolve. They know their opinion can be trumped by market facts and they're comfortable with that.

<p>Don't</p> 	<p>Shoot people down for presenting new (bold) ideas.</p>	<p>Present only refined ideas to leadership and decision makers.</p>	<p>Have long, unstructured, free-flowing, time-consuming discussions.</p>	<p>Allow for proliferation of pure opinion.</p>	<p>Create a context that enables politics and personal agendas to supersede value creation.</p>	<p>Create negative vibes that destroy positive creative energy.</p>	<p>Foster culture in which feedback destroys big ideas because they're hard to implement.</p>	<p>Just ask "why?"</p>
<p>Do</p> 	<p>Create a safe environment in which people feel comfortable to present (bold) ideas.</p>	<p>Foster a culture of early feedback on rapidly evolving ideas.</p>	<p>Run facilitated, structured feedback processes.</p>	<p>Provide feedback based on experience or (market) facts.</p>	<p>Encourage a customer-centered feedback culture that neutralizes politics.</p>	<p>Bring in fun and productive feedback processes.</p>	<p>Draw a distinction between hard to do and worth doing.</p>	<p>Ask, "Why not?" "What if?" and "What else?"</p>

Collect Efficient Feedback with de Bono's Thinking Hats

Collect feedback on ideas, value propositions, and business models using Edward de Bono's thinking hats. This method is very effective—especially in large groups—and helps you avoid losing time in endless discussions.

OBJECTIVE

Collect feedback effectively and avoid lengthy discussions

OUTCOME

Understanding of what's good or bad about ideas and how they can be improved

Workshop participants put on a metaphorical colored hat that symbolizes a certain type of thinking. This technique allows you to quickly collect different types of feedback and avoid having an idea shot down for purely political reasons. Use four of de Bono's six thinking hats to gather feedback.



1

Pitch

3–15 min depending on stage of idea

The design team presents their idea and value proposition and/or Business Model Canvas.

2

White hat

Information and data; neutral and objective

2–5 min depending on stage of idea

"Audience" members ask clarifying questions to fully understand the idea.

3a

Black hat

Difficulties, weaknesses, dangers; spotting the risks

1 min to write down

Participants write down why it's a bad idea on a sticky note.

3b

Black hat

3 min to collect feedback

The facilitator rapidly collects one feedback after the other on a flip chart, while participants read it out loud.



4a

Yellow hat

Positives, plus points; why an idea is useful

1 min to write down

Participants write down why it's a good idea on a sticky note.

4b

3 min to collect feedback

The facilitator rapidly collects one feedback after the other on a flip chart, while participants read it out loud.

5

Green hat

Ideas, alternative, possibilities; solutions to black hat problems

5–15 min of open discussion

The floor is opened to discussion. Participants bring in suggestions regarding how to evolve the ideas that were presented.

6

Evolve

The presenting team evolves their idea equipped with the white, black, yellow, and green hat feedback.

Tips

- This exercise requires strong facilitation skills. Make sure people don't voice opinions when it's time for the white hat to ask clarifying questions.
- Make sure that regardless of whether people hate or love an idea, everybody puts on all hats, white, black, yellow, and green.
- Use the black hat before the yellow hat to neutralize extremely negative people. Once they voiced their feedback, they might even think positively.
- De Bono's Thinking Hats also works well in small groups or individually to help people come up with all the reasons why an idea might fail or succeed.

Vote Visually with Dotmocracy

OBJECTIVE

Visualize the preferences of a group and avoid lengthy discussions

OUTCOME

Quick selection of ideas

Use Dotmocracy to quickly visualize the preferences of a group, in particular in large workshop settings. This is a simple and speedy technique to prioritize among different value propositions and business model options. It helps to prevent lengthy discussions.

138

1

Idea gallery.

Ideas or canvases are exposed on a wall as a gallery of options.



2

Stickers.

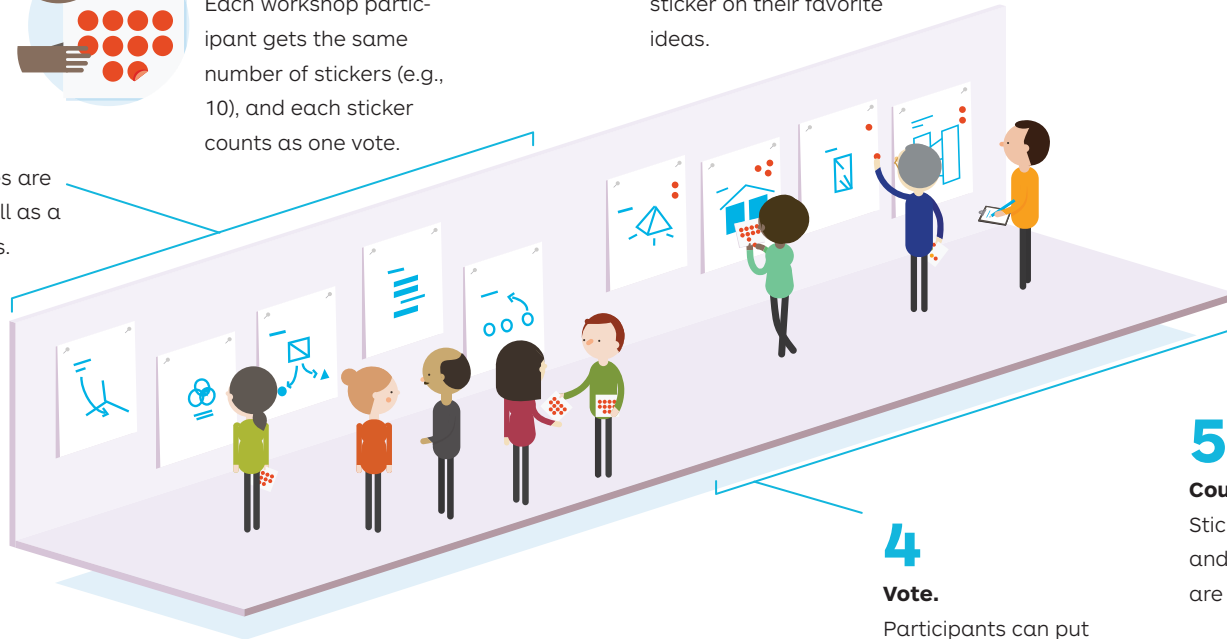
Each workshop participant gets the same number of stickers (e.g., 10), and each sticker counts as one vote.



3

Criteria.

The voting criteria are defined. For example, participants may be instructed to place a sticker on their favorite ideas.



4

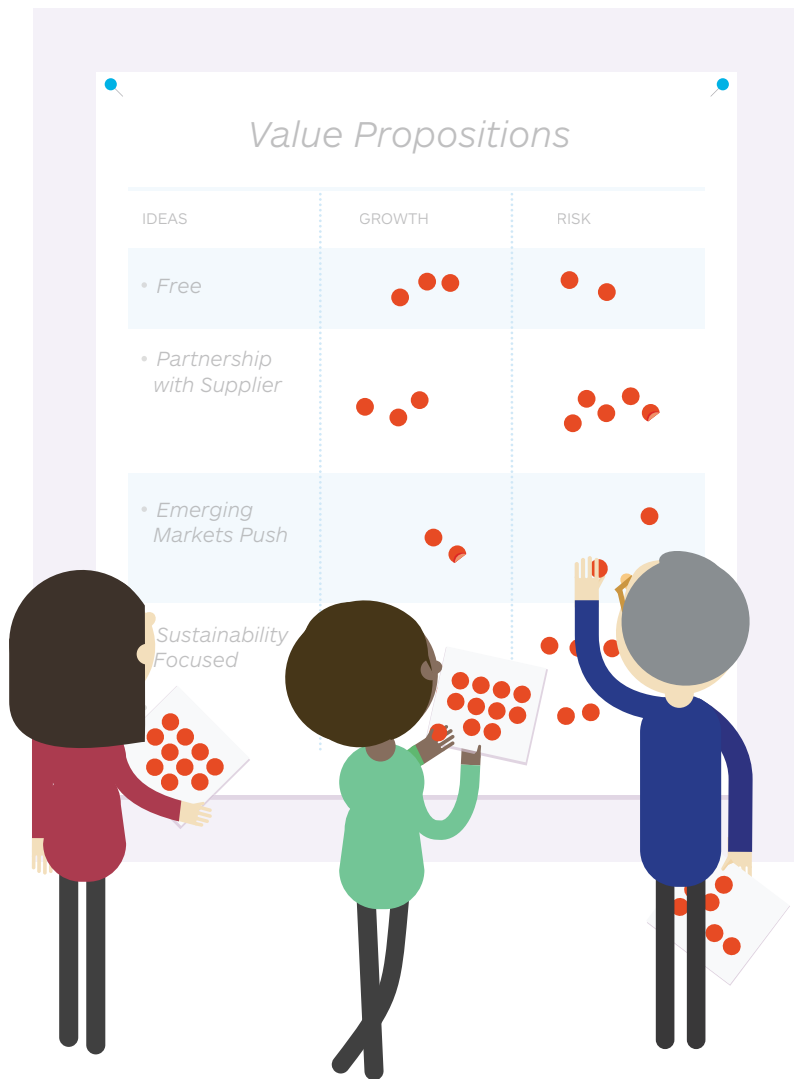
Vote.

Participants can put all their stickers on one idea or distribute them across several ideas.

5

Count.

Stickers are counted, and preferred ideas are highlighted.



Multicriteria

Use a table when you want to use several criteria to select among alternative value propositions and business models.

Dotmocracy is used to select ideas based on internal criteria, such as growth potential, risk, and differentiation potential. Apply this technique during the design process to choose among several alternatives before you test them in the real world.

Define Criteria and Select Prototypes

OBJECTIVE

Select among a range of alternatives

OUTCOME

Ranking of prototypes

Decide which criteria are most important to you and your organization and select value propositions and business models accordingly during the design process. You need to prioritize among (hopefully attractive) alternatives, even if your customer is the final judge of your ideas later on in the process.

Use the following themes and criteria as an input for your own selection criteria.

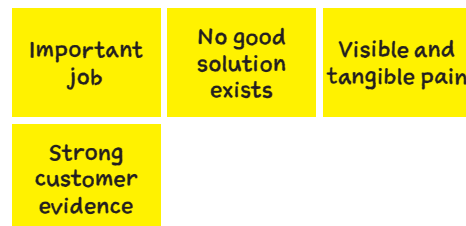
Fit with Strategy

How the idea fits with the overall direction of the company



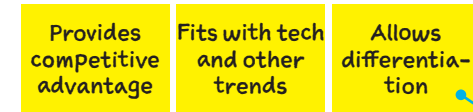
Fit with Customer Insights

How the idea relates to the first customer insights gained during first market research



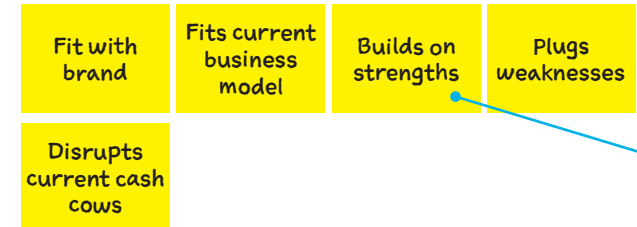
Competition and Environment

How the idea allows the company to position itself related to the competition



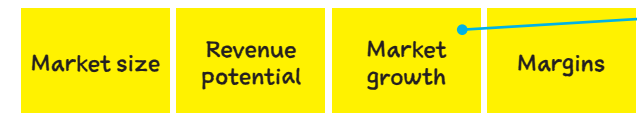
Relation to Current Business Model

How the idea builds or doesn't build on the current business model



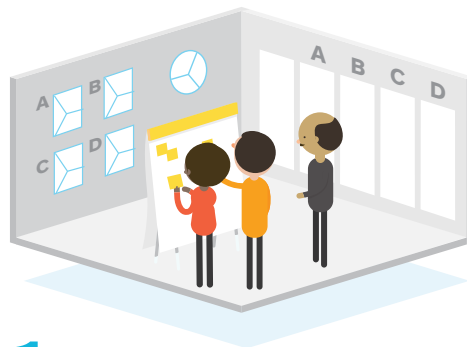
Financials and Growth

What potential each idea has related to growth and financials



Implementation Criteria

How difficult it is to implement the idea from design to market



1

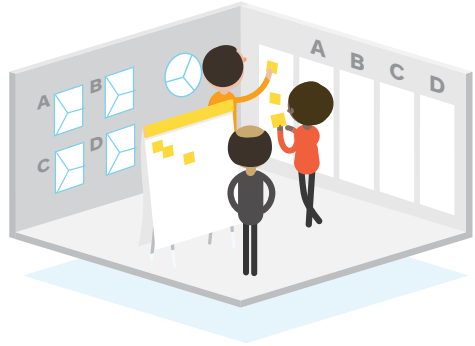
Brainstorm criteria.

Come up with as many criteria as you can to assess the attractiveness of your prototypes.

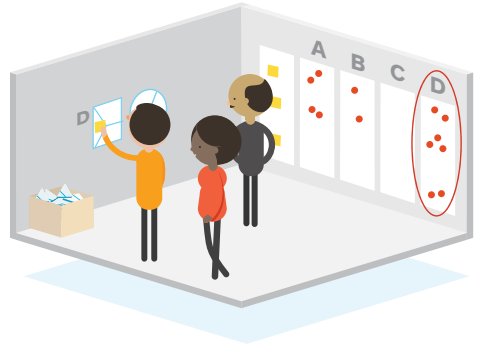
2

Select criteria.

Select the criteria that are most important for your team and organization.



Criteria	Prototype A: 36	Prototype B: 32	Prototype C: 12	Prototype D: 42
Allows differentiation				
Builds on strengths				
Market growth				



4

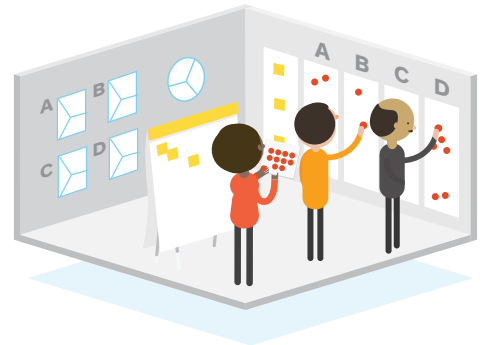
Evolve prototype and explore with market.

Evolve your prototype (e.g., based on the scores it got), and test it in the market to learn if it really has potential.

3

Score prototypes (0 [low] – 10 [high]).

Score each idea on the criteria you chose.



2.5

Finding the Right Business Model



Create Value for Your Customer *and* Your Business

144

STRATEGYZER.COM / VPD / DESIGN / 2.5

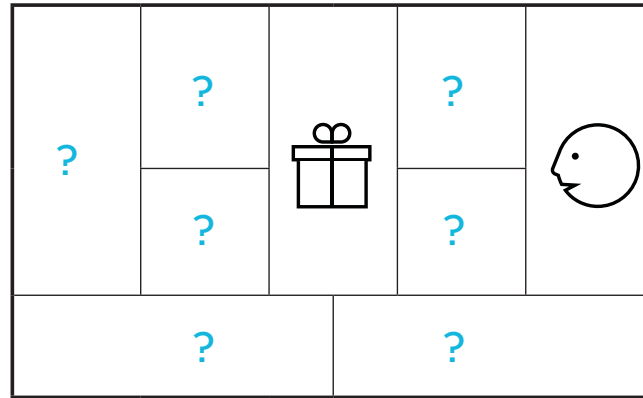
To create value for your business, you need to create value for your customer.

To sustainably create value for your customer, you need to create value for your business.

A business that generates fewer revenues than it incurs costs will inevitably disappear, even with the most successful value proposition. This section shows how getting both the business model and the value proposition right is a process of back and forth until you nail it.

Are you creating value for your business?

The Business Model Canvas makes explicit how you are creating and capturing value for your business.

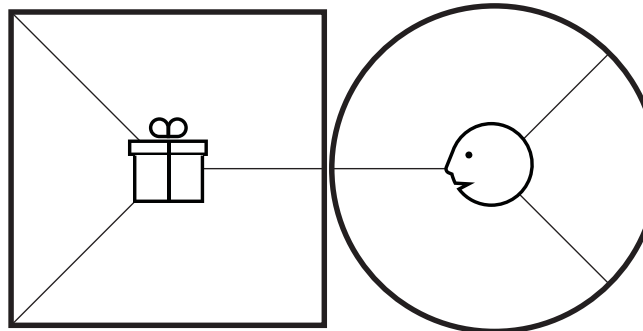


-Zoom

+Zoom

Zoom out to the bigger picture to analyze if you can profitably create, deliver, and capture value around this particular customer value proposition.

Zoom in to the detailed picture to investigate if the customer value proposition in your business model really creates value for your customer.



Are you creating value for your customer?

The Value Proposition Canvas makes explicit how you are creating value for your customers.

Azuri (Eight19): Turning a Solar Technology into a Viable Business

146

1.6 billion people in the world still live without electricity. Could innovative value propositions and business models around new technology offer answers?

Simon Bransfield-Garth founded Eight19 based on a printed plastic technology originating from Cambridge University. The technology is designed to deliver low-cost solar cells. In 2012 Eight19 launched Azuri to commercialize the technology and bring electricity to off-grid customers in rural emerging markets.

Finding the right value propositions and business models in such a context is not easy. We illustrate how it is a continuous back and forth between both on the following pages.

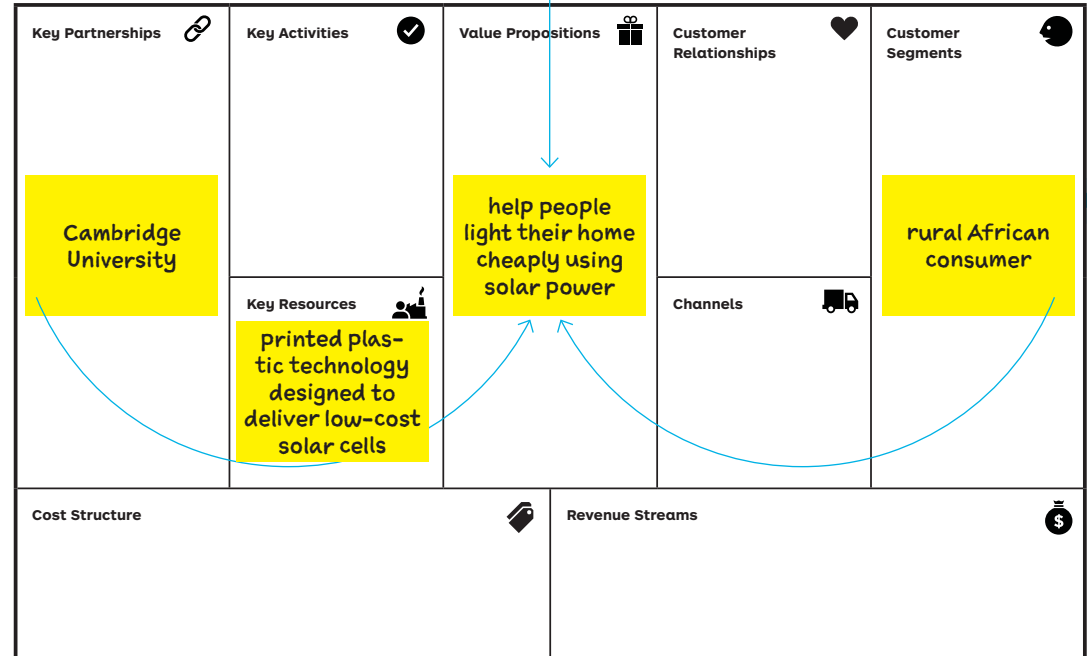
1

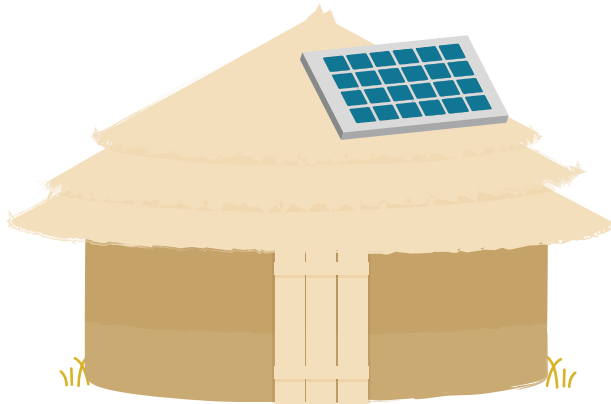
Initial idea

An opportunity.

Developing low-cost solar technology and providing low-income people with access to electricity.

Azuri Business Model: version 0





Zoom in

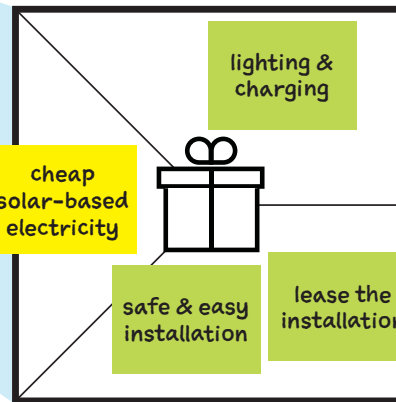


2
Observe
The Cost Barrier.
 "A rural farmer on \$3 per day struggles to afford a \$70 solar power system."

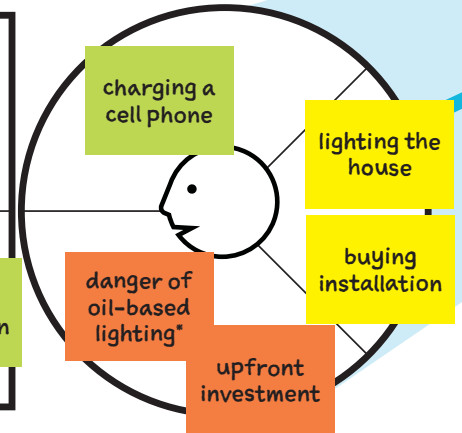


3
Design
What If?
 Give the solar installations away for free to eliminate the hurdle of upfront investment.

Azuri Value Proposition: version 0



Rural African consumer



*An alternative for lighting is burning oil, which is dangerous and expensive.

4

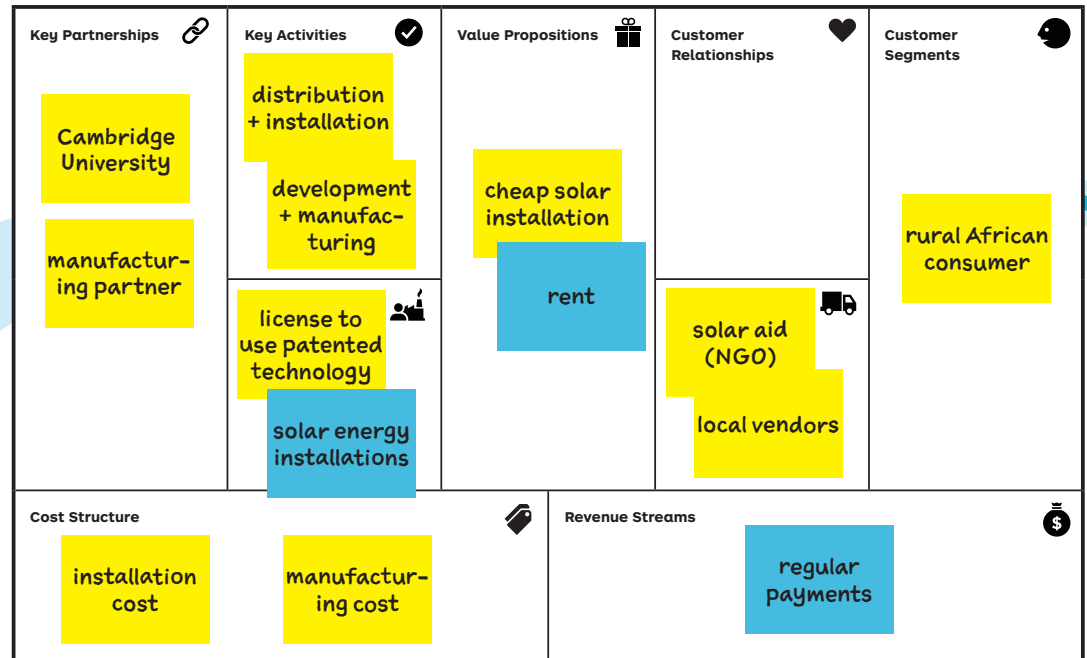
Iteration 2

Idea for
Business Model.

Lease the solar installations and collect regular subscription fees; it works just fine with conventional panels; get resources and partnerships for financing the installations.

Zoom out

Azuri Business Model: version 1



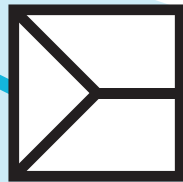


Zoom in



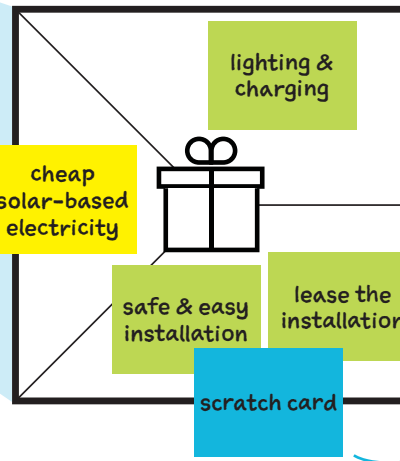
5 Observe
The no-banking barrier.

How can regular payments be recovered without any efficient banking system?

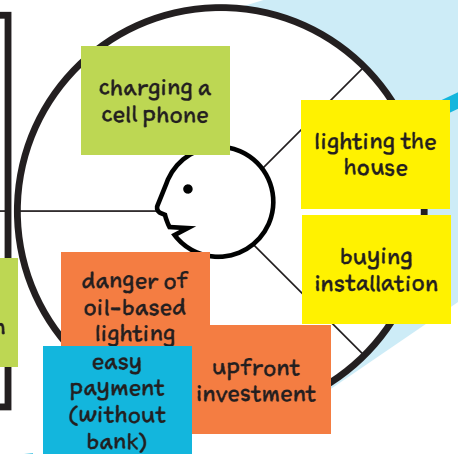


6 Design
Low-tech solution.
Combine mobile phone and solar technology with scratch cards to access electricity over a period of time.

Azuri Value Proposition: version 1



Rural African consumer



7

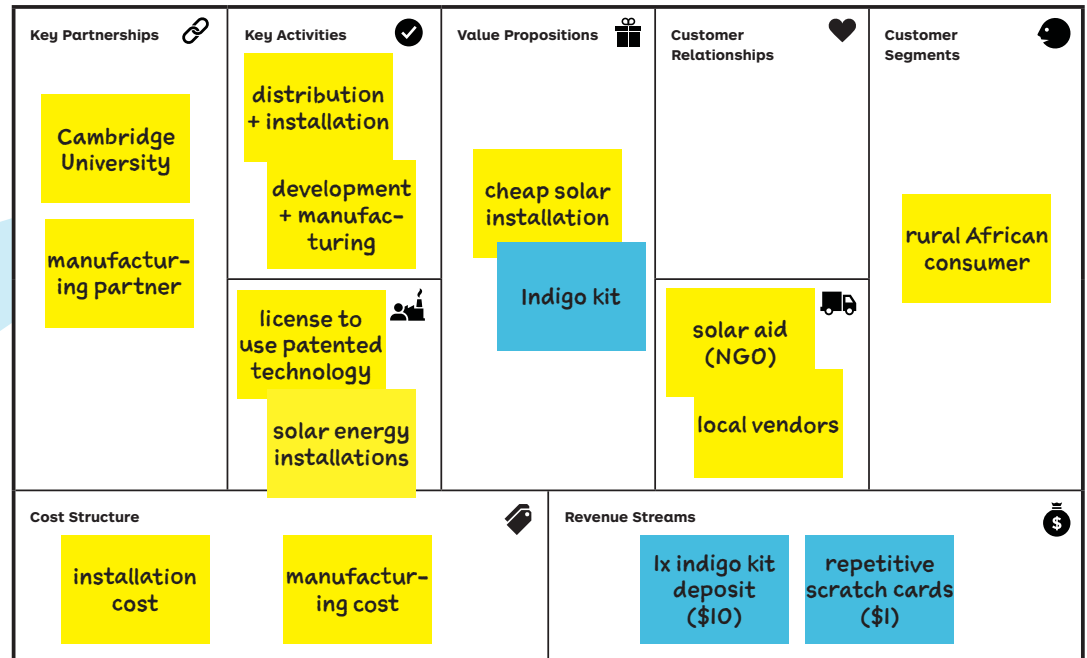
Iteration 3

Idea for the Azuri Business Model.

Azuri provides solar-as-a-service, with *Indigo*, a pay-as-you-go lighting and charging system for which customers purchase weekly scratch cards: adapt the revenue model accordingly.

Zoom out

Azuri Business Model: version 2



Affordable scratch cards make it possible to slowly cover the installation fees.

So...

How does the *Indigo* value proposition look for a customer?



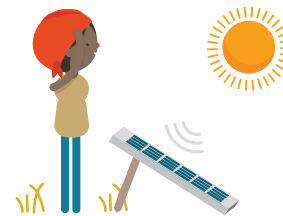
\$10

Buy the Indigo kit (solar panel, lamps, charger).



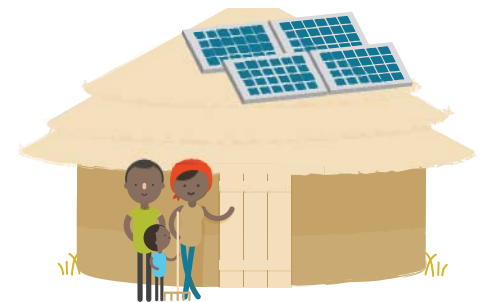
\$1

Buy scratch cards, use SMS from a mobile phone, enter the resulting passcode into the *Indigo* unit, and use the installation for a period of time (typically a week).



free

Own your box after 80 scratch cards, or...



upgrade Time →

Escalate to a larger system and access more energy; continue to buy scratch cards.

From Value Proposition to Business Model...

152

OBJECTIVE

Practice the connection between value proposition and business model with no risk

OUTCOME

Improved skills

From p. 96

Part A

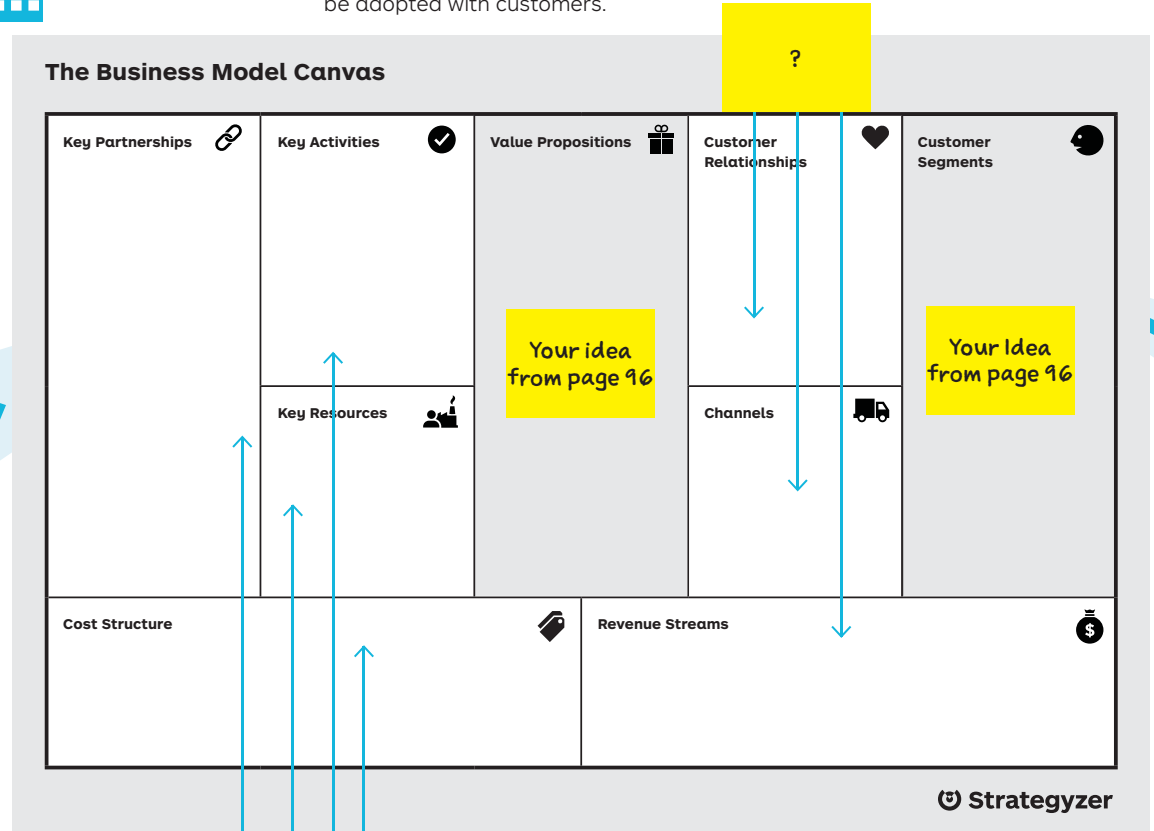
Design the Full Business Model.

On page 96 you imagined a value proposition to commercialize an innovative compressed air energy storage technology. Now map out the remaining business model elements and sketch out the rough numbers (part A).

A1

Front Stage.

Prototype a revenue model, select distribution channels, and define the relationships that could be adopted with customers.



A2

Backstage.

Add the Key Resources, Key Activities, and Partners required for the model to work and use that to estimate the cost structure.

A3

Assessment.

Assess your prototype and detect possible weaknesses of the business model (→ p. 156).

...and Back Again

Part B

Revisiting the Value Proposition

Assess the weaknesses of your first full business model prototype (from part A). Ask yourself how you could improve or change your initial value proposition, maybe by shifting to an entirely different segment by considering the following five questions:

Zoom in



B1

New VP?

Could there be another radically different value proposition for the same technology?



B2

New segment?

Will you keep the same customer segment, or will you shift to an entirely different, maybe larger, market segment?

B4

Change or clear your benefits?

Do you need to change or clear the benefits your value proposition created because the customer profile changed?

B5

Got fit?

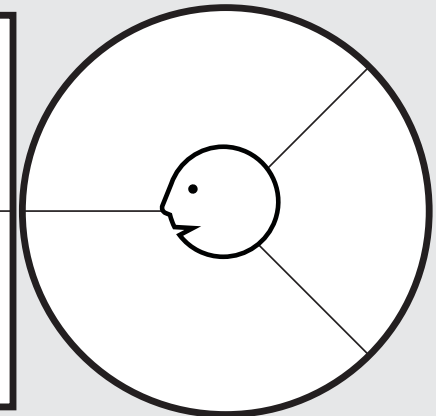
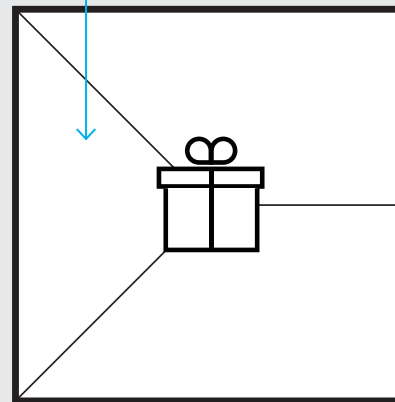
Do you have fit between your new customer profile and the newly designed value proposition?
👉 p. 40 on fit

B3

Refine or clear your profile?

Could you refine your customer profile, or do you need to describe an entirely new one because you switched customer segments?

The Value Proposition Canvas



🔄 Repeat Step A if required.

Strategyzer

Tip

Follow up on your new customer assumptions by researching customers 📍 p. 106 and producing evidence 📍 p. 216.

Stress Testing with Numbers: A MedTech Illustration

154

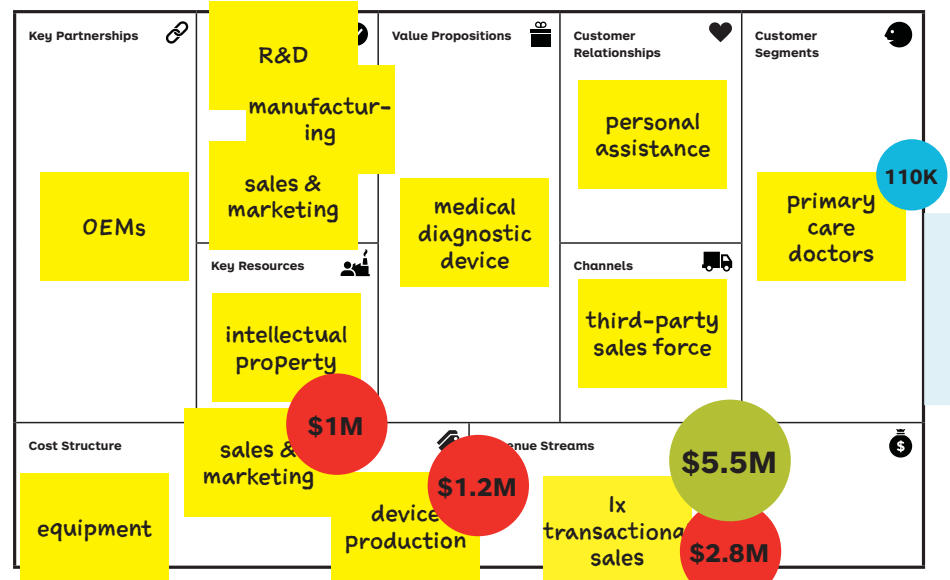
A great value proposition without a financially sound business model is not going to get you very far. In the worst case you will fail because your business model incurs more costs than it produces revenues. But even business models that work can produce substantially different results.

Play with different business models and financial assumptions to find the best one. We illustrate this with the medical technology illustration on this spread. We sketched out two models both starting from the same technology that enables building a cheap diagnostic device.

Prototype 1 generates \$5.5 million in revenues and a profit of \$0.5 million. Prototype 2 starts from the same technology but produces more than \$30 million in revenues and a profit of \$23 million with a different value proposition and business model.

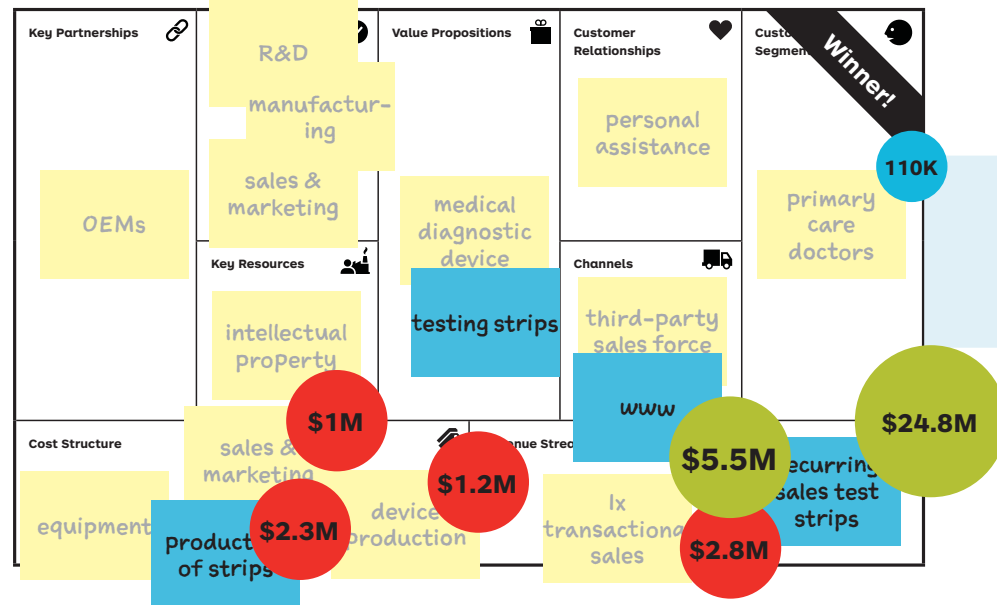
Only the market can judge if either model could work, but you certainly want to explore and test the best options.

Medtech Prototype 1



VS.

Medtech Prototype 2



Model 1: Sales of Medical Diagnostic Device

- 1x transactional sales of device to primary care doctors in the United States for \$1,000/device
- 5 percent market share
- Sales via third-party sales force -50 percent commission
- Variable production costs of \$225/device
- Fixed marketing expenses of \$1 million

Costs	Revenues
Device Production, 1.2M	Device Sales, 5.5M
Sale & Marketing, 1M	
Sales Commission, 2.8M	
Profit 0.5M	

Model 2: Recurring Revenues from Consumable Testing Strips

- Each diagnosis requires a consumable testing strip
- Recurring revenues from selling an average of 5 strips/month/device for \$75 each
- Variable production costs of testing strips of \$7/strip

Costs	Revenues
Device Production, 1.2M	Device Sales, 5.5M
Sale & Marketing, 1M	Testing Strip Sales, 24.8M
Sales Commission, 2.8M	
Testing Strips Prod., 2.3M	
Profit, 23M	

\$0.5M

Profit

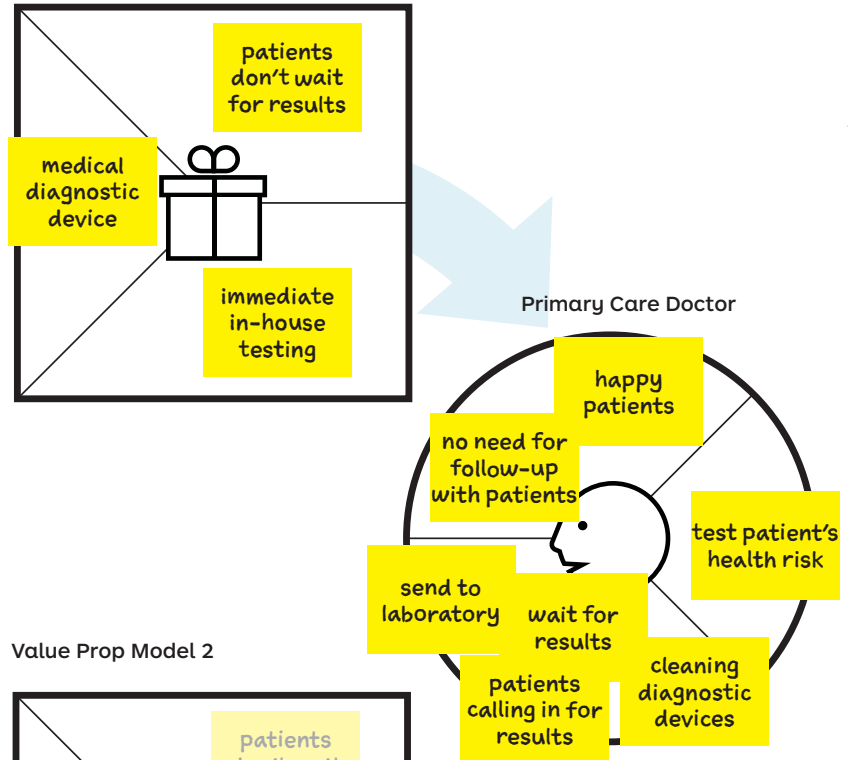
A quick sketch of the numbers provides us with a sanity check that this model is not very profitable, so we should go back and explore changes to the business model.

Profit

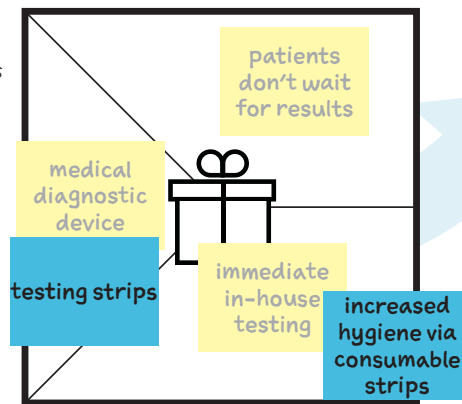
The same technology with a different business model now yields a much larger potential profit. Although these numbers aren't validated, it's clearly the more interesting prototype to take to the testing stage.

\$23M

Value Prop Model 1



Value Prop Model 2





Seven Questions to Assess Your Business Model Design

156

OBJECTIVE

Unearth potential to improve your business model

OUTCOME

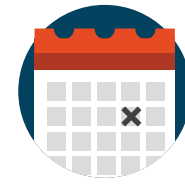
Business Model Assessment

Great value propositions should be embedded in great business models. Some are better than others by design and will produce better financial results, will be more difficult to copy, and will outperform competitors.

Score your business model design by answering these seven questions:

**1. Switching Costs.**

How easy or difficult is it for customers to switch to another company?

**2. Recurring Revenues.**

Is every sale a new effort or will it result in quasi-guaranteed follow-up revenues and purchases?

My customers are locked in for several years.

10



0

Nothing holds my customers back from leaving me.

100 percent of my sales lead to automatically recurring revenues.

10

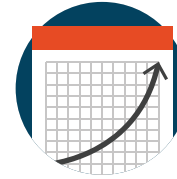


0

100 percent of my sales are transactional.

Apple's iPod got people to copy their entire music library into the iTunes software, which made switching more difficult for customers.

Nespresso turned the transactional industry of selling coffee into one with recurring revenues by selling single-portioned pods that fitted only into their machines.



3. Earnings vs. Spending.

Are you earning revenues before you are incurring costs?

4. Game-changing Cost Structure.

Is your cost structure substantially different and better than those of your competitors?

5. Others Who Do the Work.

How much does your business model get customers or third parties to create value for you for free?

6. Scalability.

How easily can you grow without facing roadblocks (e.g., infrastructure, customer support, hiring)?

7. Protection from Competition.

How much is your business model protecting you from your competition?

I earn 100 percent of my revenues before incurring costs of goods & services sold (COGs).

10



0

I incur 100 percent of my costs of COGs before earning revenues.

My cost structure is at least 30 percent lower than my competitors.

10



0

My cost structure is at least 30 percent higher than my competitors.

All the value created in my business model is created for free by external parties.

10



0

I incur costs for all the value created in my business model.

My business model has virtually no limits to growth.

10



0

Growing my business model requires substantial resources and effort.

My business model provides substantial moats that are hard to overcome.

10



0

My business model has no moats, and I'm vulnerable to competition.

Personal computers (PCs) used to be produced well ahead of selling them at the risk of inventory depreciation until Dell disrupted the industry, sold directly to consumers, and earned revenue before assembling PCs.

Skype and WhatsApp disrupted the telecom industry by using the Internet as a free infrastructure for calls and messages, while telecoms incurred heavy capital expenditures.

Most of the value in Facebook's business model comes from content produced for free by more than 1 billion users. Similarly, merchants and shoppers create value for free for credit card companies.

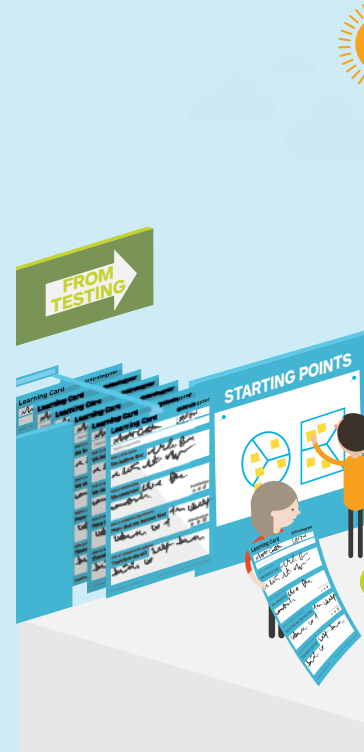
Licensing and franchising are extremely scalable, as are platforms like Facebook or WhatsApp that serve hundreds of millions of users with few employees. Credit card companies are also an interesting example of scalability.

Powerful business models are often hard to compete with. Ikea has found few imitators. Similarly, platform models like Apple with the App Store provide powerful moats.



2.6

Designing in Established Organizations





OBSERVATION

SMCA

ASSESSMENT

PROTOTYPING

BUSINESS MODEL

FINANCE

7 QUESTIONS

TO TESTING

FAILED

Adopt the Right Attitude to Invent or Improve



invent



160

Existing organizations need to improve existing value propositions and create new ones proactively. Make sure you understand on which end of the spectrum you are at the beginning of a particular project, because each requires a different attitude and process. Great companies will have a balanced portfolio of projects covering the entire spectrum from improve to invent.

Objective	Design new value propositions regardless of the potential constraints given by existing value propositions and business models (although leadership may define other constraints).
Helps With	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proactive bet on the future • Take on a crisis • Emergence of a game-changing technology, regulation, etc. • Response to a disruptive value proposition of a competitor
Financial Goals	At least 50 percent annual revenue growth (caveat: company-specific)
Risk and Uncertainty	High
Customer Knowledge	Low, potentially nonexistent
Business Model	Requires radical adaptations or changes
Attitude to Failure	Part of learning and iteration process
Mind-set	Open to exploring new possibilities
Design Approach	Radical/disruptive change to value proposition (and business model)
Main Activities	Search, test, and evaluate
Examples	<p><i>Amazon Web Services</i></p> <p>Design of a new IT infrastructure value proposition targeted at a new customer segment. Builds on existing key resources and activities but requires a substantial expansion of Amazon.com's business model.</p>



→ improve

Improve your existing value proposition(s) without radically changing or affecting the underlying business model(s).

- Renew outdated products and services.
- Ensure or maintain fit.
- Improve profit potential or cost structure.
- Keep growth going.
- Address customer complaints.

0 to 15 percent annual revenue increase or more (caveat: company-specific)

Low

High

Little change

Not an option

Focused on making one or several aspects better

Incremental change and tweaks to existing value proposition

Refine, plan, and execute

Amazon Prime

Introduce a membership with special benefits targeted at frequent users of Amazon.com.

In between: Extend

A common situation in the Improve-Invent spectrum is the need to find new growth engines without investing in substantial changes to the existing business model. This is often required to monetize investments in existing models and platforms.

The objective is to search for new value propositions that substantially extend the existing underlying business model, without modifying too many aspects of it.

For example, with the introduction of the Kindle, Amazon created a new channel to extend its digital offering to Amazon.com customers. Although this presents a great new value proposition to its customers, it remains to a large extent within the parameters of its successfully established and well-mastered e-commerce business model.

Tip

Great companies manage a portfolio of value propositions and business models that cover the entire invent-improve spectrum and make synergies and competitive conflicts explicit. They are proactive and invent while they are still successful, rather than wait for a crisis.

The Business Book of the Future

Imagine if you were a business book publisher. How could you improve your present offering and invent the business book of the future, which might not even be a book anymore? We sketched out three ideas along the invent-improve spectrum.

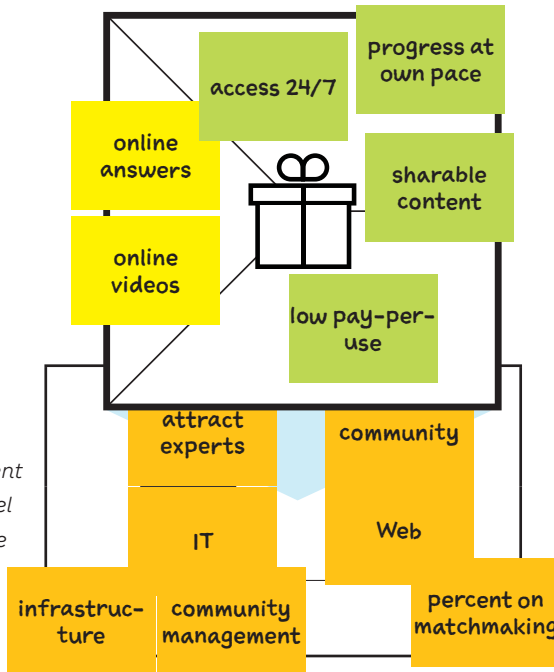


invent



The YouTube of business education

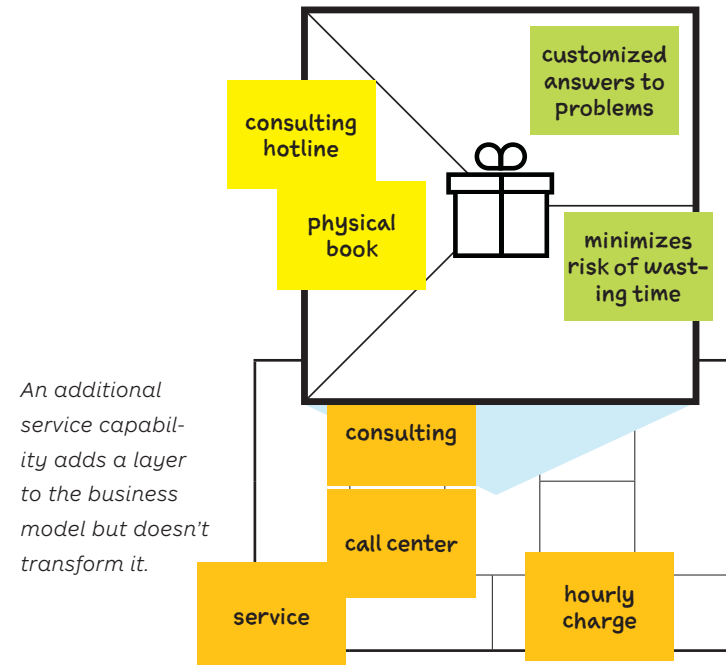
An online platform matching videos from business experts with customers who are looking for answers to their problems. This would require a substantial extension or reinvention of the business model of publishing books.



This concept requires an entirely different business model and makes the original one obsolete.

The 1-800-Business-Book hotline

A hotline number extending physical business books and offering on-demand answers. This would build on the existing business model but require an extension from a sales to a service model.



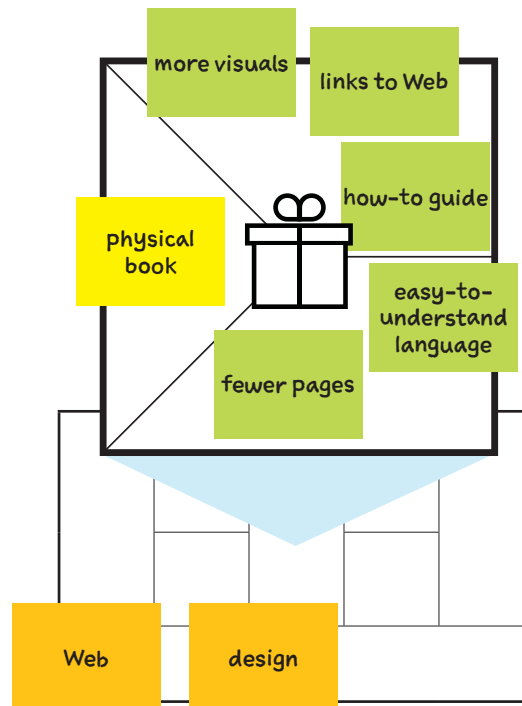
An additional service capability adds a layer to the business model but doesn't transform it.



→ improve

The practical business book

Improve business books by making them more visual and applicable without altering the core business model behind it substantially.



Improvements add to the value proposition and require only minor tweaks to the business model.

The more you move toward the invent end of the spectrum, the more your new value proposition will differ from your existing ones. Inventing new value propositions provides an opportunity to more closely address jobs that really matter to customers (in this case, getting answers to business questions).

Our three-tier value proposition consists of a physical book, sharable practical content online, and advanced learning through our online course. It is our attempt to push the boundaries of business learning and doing.

The value proposition of this book combined with online exercises and material on Strategyzer.com is our attempt to more closely address the jobs we believe matter to our readers.

Reinvent by Shifting from Products...

Construction equipment manufacturer Hilti reinvented its value proposition and business model by shifting from products to services. Its move from selling branded machine tools to guaranteeing timely access to them required a substantial overhaul not just of their value proposition but also of their business model. Let's learn how Hilti did it.

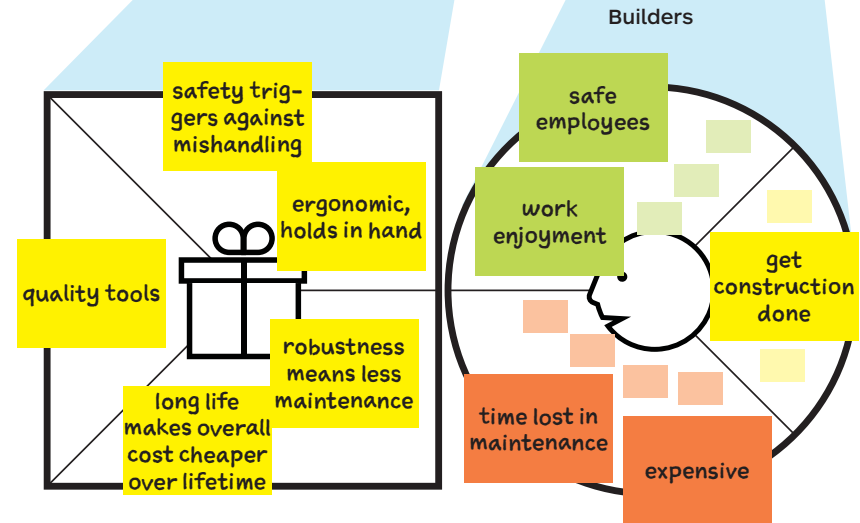
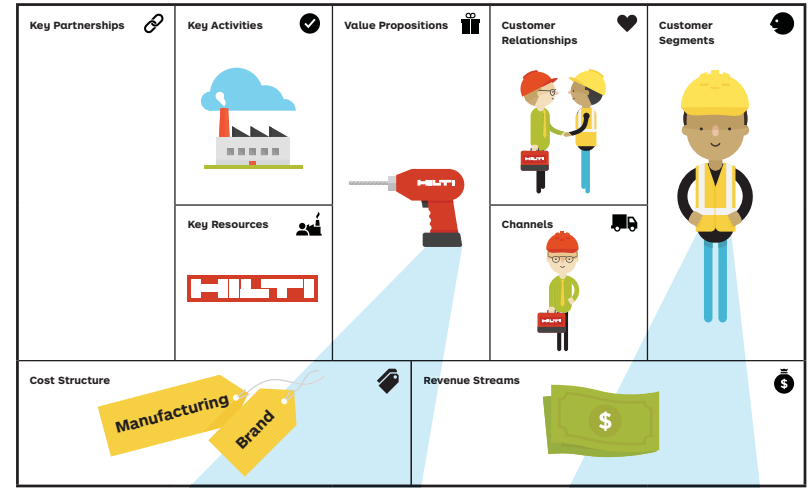
Many organizations aspire to regain a competitive advantage by transforming from a product manufacturer into a service provider. This requires a substantial reinvention.

An Expired Model

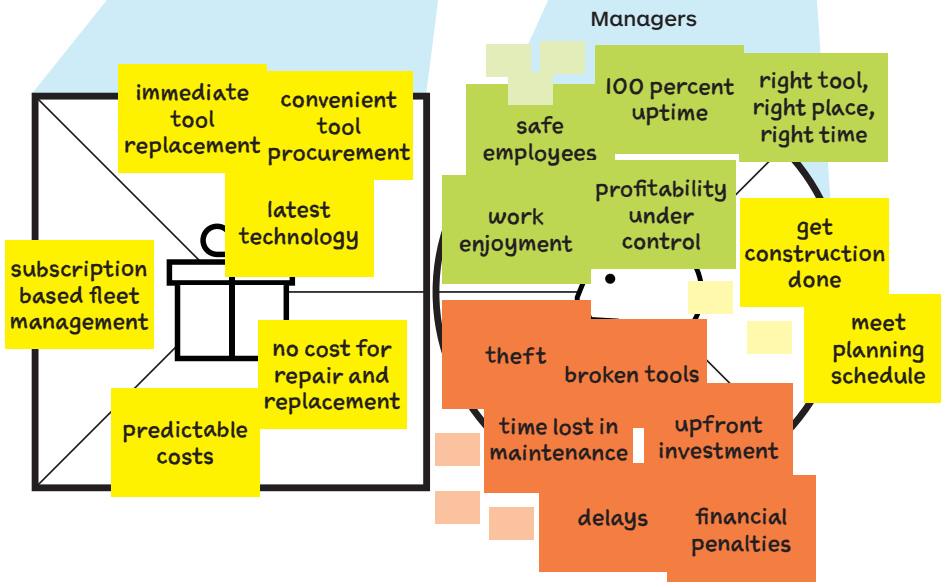
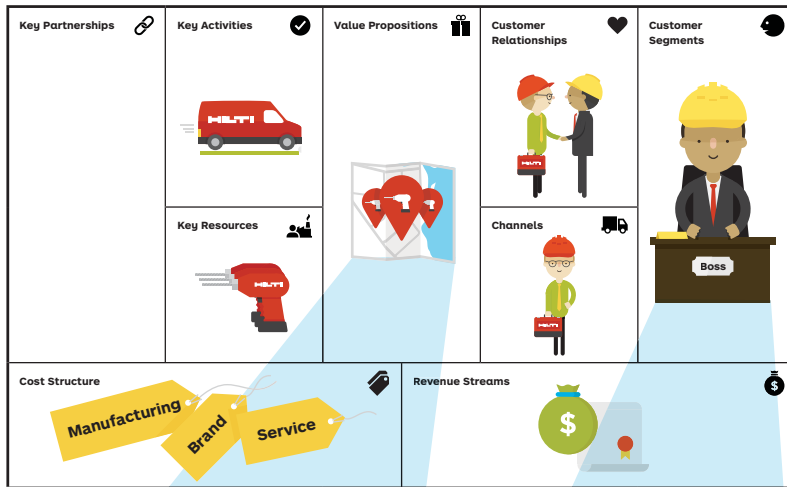
Hilti's old model focused mainly on selling high-quality machine tools directly to builders. They were known for breaking less often, lasting longer, and overall being less costly by minimizing time loss. Hilti tools also have a reputation for being particularly safe and enjoyable to work with.

Unfortunately, this old model was one of decreasing margins and subject to competition from lower-cost competitors.

Old



New



*New service created:
monthly subscriptions to
fleet management utility*

*"New" customer, more important
job identified: delivering on time!*

...to Services

Hilti focused on a new job to be done after discovering that its tools were related to a more important customer job: that of delivering projects on time to avoid financial penalties. They learned that broken, malfunctioning, or stolen tools could lead to major delays and penalties. From there, Hilti moved toward a new value proposition, offering services around machine tools.

A Fresh Start

Hilti used its new service-based value proposition to create more value for construction companies by ensuring that they had the right tools at the right place at the right time. This would help construction companies achieve a much more predictable cost management and keep operations profitable.

Impact on the Business Model

Moving from products to services sounds like an easy and obvious value proposition shift, but it requires substantially reengineering the business model. Hilti had to add substantial new service resources and activities in addition to manufacturing. But it was worth it. With their new value proposition, Hilti achieves higher margins, recurring revenues, and better differentiation.

The Perfect Workshop Setting



166

Workshops are an important part of value proposition design in established organizations. Great workshops can make a big difference in the design process and lead to better results. The questions below will help you create the perfect setting.

Who should join?

Invite people with different backgrounds, especially when you know there will be a substantial effect on the business model. Their buy-in is crucial. Get customer-facing staff to participate to leverage their knowledge. Customers or partners may also be a good addition to help evaluate value propositions.

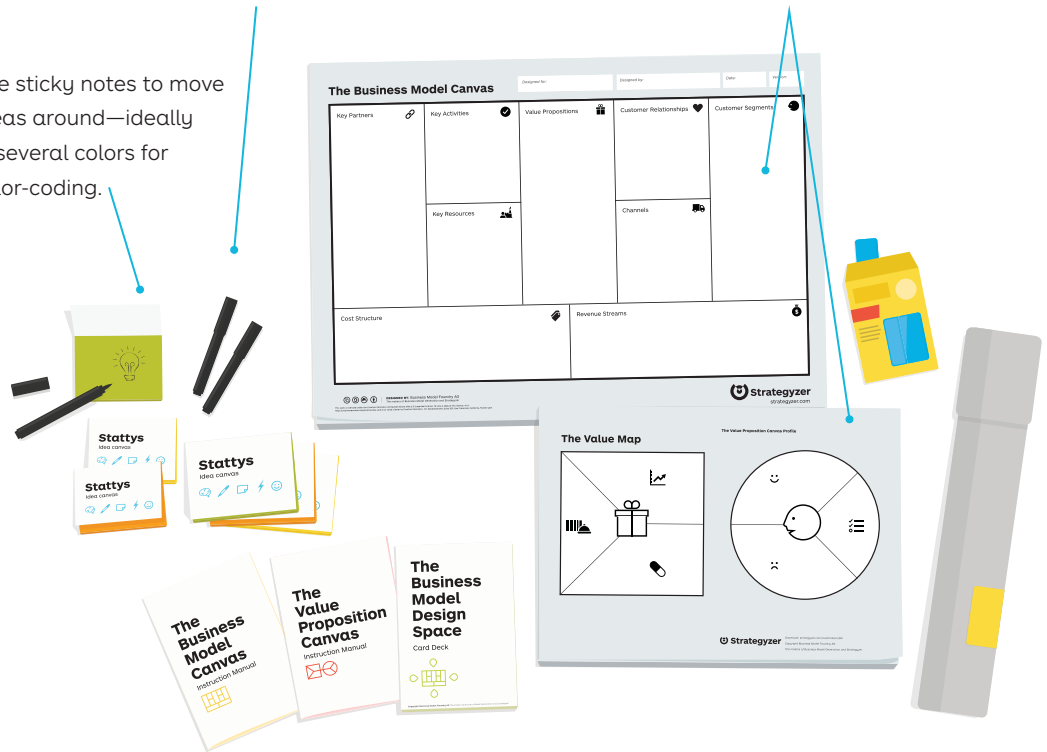
What should the format be?

As a rule of thumb, more viewpoints are generally better than fewer at the early stages of value proposition design. With 10 participants or more, you can explore several alternatives in parallel by working in groups of five. Smaller teams need to explore alternatives sequentially. At the later stages of developing and refining value propositions, fewer participants are usually better.

Use sticky notes to move ideas around—ideally in several colors for color-coding.

Use thick markers so ideas are visible from afar.

Use wall-sized posters to sketch out big ideas.



How can space be used as an instrument?

Great workshop spaces are an often-overlooked instrument to create outstanding workshops with exceptional outcomes. Choose a space that is sufficiently large and offers large walls or working areas. Set up the space to support creation, collaboration, and productivity. For breakthrough results, choose an unusual and inspiring venue.

What tools and materials are needed?

Prepare a self-service area with canvas posters, sticky notes, paper, blue tack, markers, and other tools so participants can help themselves with what they need.

 Check readily available workshop material

Work-in-Progress Gallery/Inspiration Wall

Set up an area where you can expose canvases and other work in progress. Add an “inspiration wall” with content that participants can draw from, such as reference models, examples, and models of competitors.

Projector and Screen

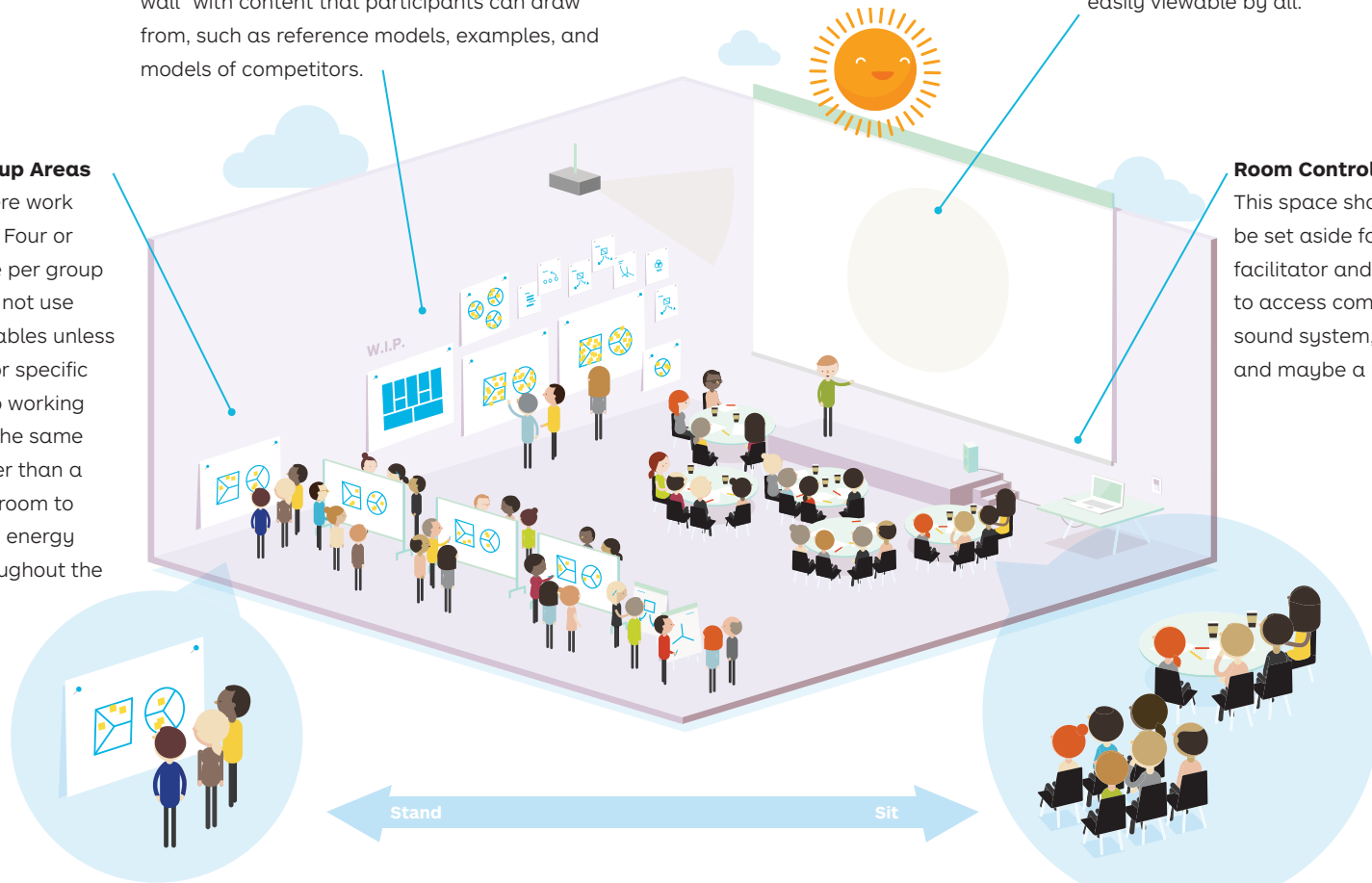
This is used to show slides or customer videos. It should be easily viewable by all.

Small Group Areas

This is where work gets done. Four or five people per group is best. Do not use chairs or tables unless required for specific work. Keep working groups in the same room rather than a break-out room to retain high energy levels throughout the workshop.

Room Control

This space should be set aside for the facilitator and team to access computer, sound system, Wi-Fi, and maybe a printer.



Walls

Large vertical surfaces are indispensable, whether movable or part of the building. Make sure you can stick large posters, sticky notes, and flip chart paper on them.

Venue Size, Look, and Feel

As a rule of thumb, calculate 50m² per 10 participants. Favor inspiring venues over boring hotel meeting rooms.

Plenary Space

Everyone can meet here for plenary presentations and discussions. It can be set up with or without tables.



Compose Your Workshop

A great workshop produces tangible and actionable outcomes. Use the tools and processes from this book to start designing a draft workshop outline that leads to great results.

Design Principles for a Great Workshop

- Create a workshop agenda with a clear thread that shows participants how the new or improved value proposition(s) or business model(s) will emerge.
- Take participants on a journey of many steps by focusing on one simple task (module) at a time.
- Avoid “blah blah blah” and favor structured interactions with tools like the canvases or processes like the thinking hats.
- Alternate between work in small groups (4–6 people) and plenary sessions for presentations and integration.
- Strictly manage time for each module, in particular for prototyping. Use a timer visible to all participants.
- Design the agenda as a series of iterations for the same value proposition (or business model). Design, critique, iterate, and pivot.
- Avoid slow activities after lunch.

Day 1

9 AM

10 AM

11 AM

12 PM

1 PM

2 PM

3 PM

4 PM

5 PM

Day 2

9 AM

10 AM

11 AM

12 PM

1 PM

2 PM

3 PM

4 PM

5 PM

Use the modules below as a menu of options to draft a workshop agenda.

Prototype Possibilities

Trigger Questions — ↻ p. 15, 17, 31, 33

CS Mapping — ↻ p. 22

VP Mapping — ↻ p. 36

Napkin Sketches — ↻ p. 80

Ad libs — ↻ p. 82

Flesh out Ideas with VPC — ↻ p. 84

Constraints — ↻ p. 90

New Ideas with Books — ↻ p. 92

Push / Pull Exercise — ↻ p. 94

Six Ways to Innovate — ↻ p. 102

Before Your Workshop

Do your homework and gather customer insights ↻ p. 106.

After Your Workshop

Get going with testing your value propositions and business models in the real world ↻ p. 172.

Get Online For:

- sample agendas
- templates and instructions
- all-in-one material package

Making Choices

Rank Jobs, Pains, and Gains — ↻ p. 20

Check Your Fit — ↻ p. 94

'Job' Selection — ↻ p. 100

10 Questions — ↻ p. 122

Voice of Customer — ↻ p. 124

Assess against Environment — ↻ p. 126

Differentiate from Competition — ↻ p. 128

De Bono's Hats — ↻ p. 136

Dotmocracy — ↻ p. 138

Selecting Prototype — ↻ p. 140

Back and Forth with Business Model

Back and Forth Iteration — ↻ p. 152

Numbers Projections — ↻ p. 154

7 BM Questions — ↻ p. 156

Preparing Tests

Extracting Hypotheses — ↻ p. 200

Prioritizing Hypotheses — ↻ p. 202

Test Design — ↻ p. 204

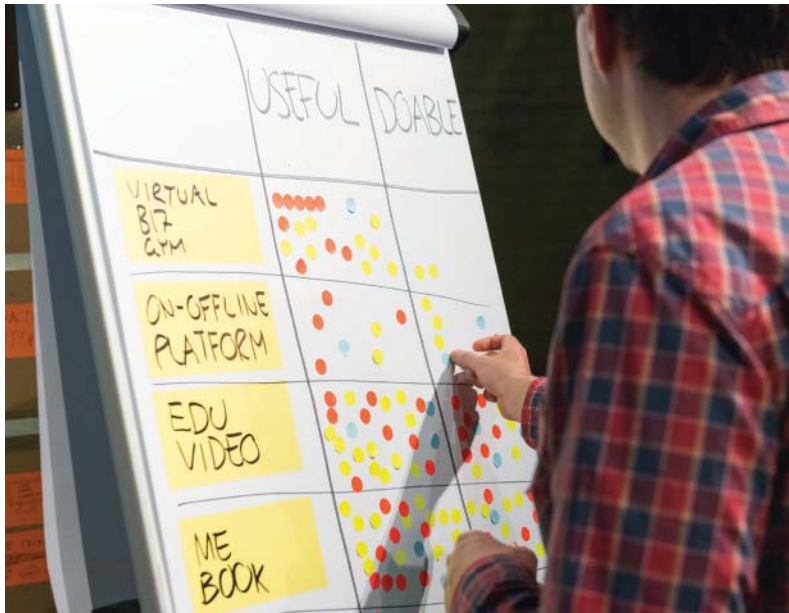
Choose a Mix of Experiments — ↻ p. 216

Test Road Map — ↻ p. 242–245

Breaks

Lunch

Coffee and snacks



Lessons Learned

Prototyping Possibilities

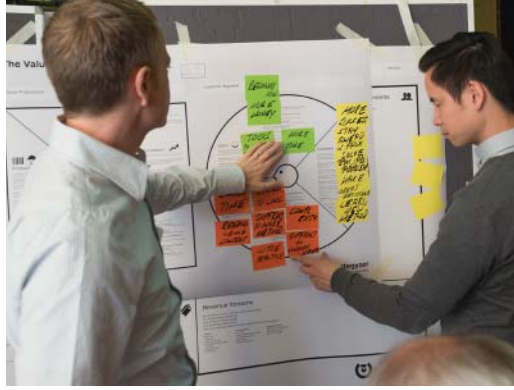
Rapidly prototype alternative value propositions and business models. Don't fall in love with your first ideas. Keep your early models rough enough to throw away without regret so that they can evolve and improve.

Understanding Customers

Imagine, observe, and understand your customers. Put yourself in their shoes. Learn what they are trying to get done in their work and in their lives. Understand what prevents them from getting this done well. Unearth which outcomes they are looking for.

Finding the Right Business Model

Search for the right value proposition embedded in the right business model, because every product, service, and technology can have many different models. Even the best value propositions can fail without a sound business model. The right business model can be the difference between success and failure.



te

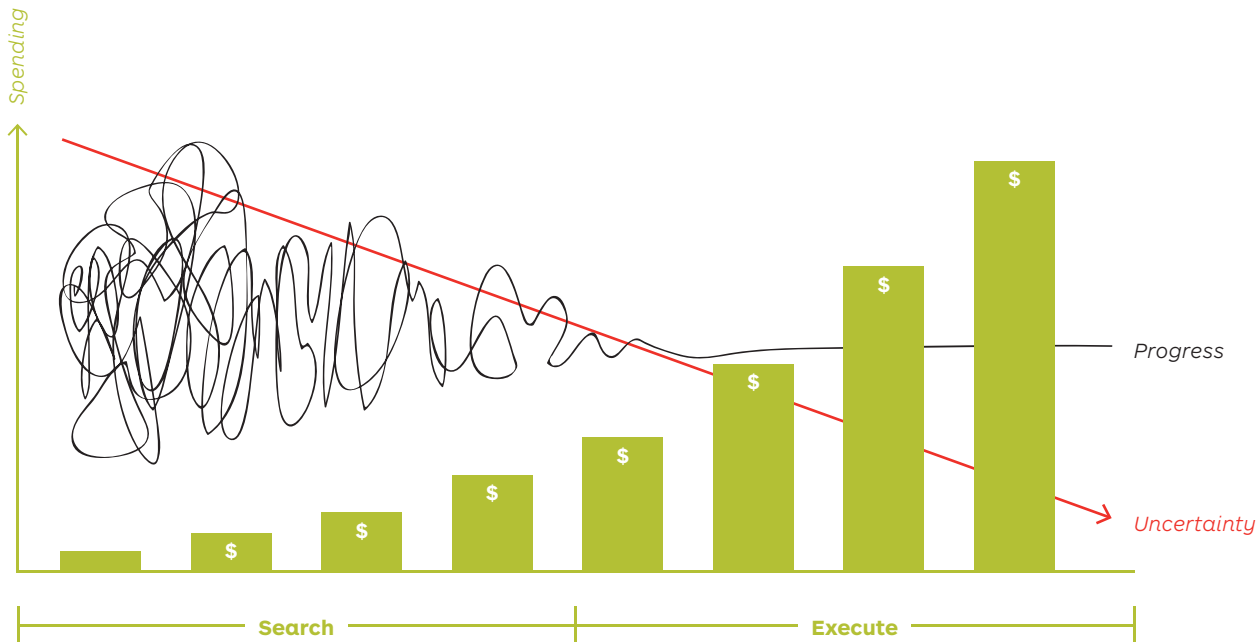
st

3

Reduce the risk and uncertainty of your ideas for new and improved value propositions by deciding **What to Test** ^{p. 188}. Then, get started with **Testing Step-by-Step** ^{p. 196} and drawing from the **Experiment Library** ^{p. 214} **before** **Bringing It All Together** ^{p. 238} **and** measuring your progress.

Start Experimenting to Reduce Risk

When you start exploring new ideas, you are usually in a space of maximum uncertainty. You don't know if your ideas will work. Refining them in a business plan won't make them more likely to succeed. You are better off testing your ideas with cheap experiments to learn and systematically reduce uncertainty. Then increase spending on experiments, prototypes, and pilots with growing certainty. Test all aspects of your Value Proposition and Business Model Canvases, all the way from customers to partners (e.g., channel partners).



Business Plans vs. Experimentation Processes

The first step in any venture used to be writing a business plan. We now know better. Business plans are great execution documents in a known environment with sufficient certainty. Unfortunately, new ventures often take place under high uncertainty. Therefore, systematically testing

ideas to learn what works and what doesn't is a far better approach than writing a plan. One might even argue that plans maximize risk. Their refined and polished nature gives the illusion that with great execution little can go wrong. Yet ideas dramatically change from inception to market

readiness and often die along the way. You need to experiment, learn, and adapt to manage this change and progressively reduce risk and uncertainty. This process of experimentation, which we will explore on the following pages, is known as customer development and lean start-up.



Business Planning



Experimentation

Applied to New Ventures

We know	Attitude	Our customers and partners know
Business plan	Tools	Business Model and Value Proposition Canvas
Planning	Process	Customer development and lean start-up
Inside the building	Where	Outside the building
Execution of a plan	Focus	Experimentation and learning
Historical facts from past success	Decision basis	Facts and insights from experiments
Not addressed adequately	Risk	Minimized via learnings
Avoided	Failure	Embraced as means to learn and improve
Masked via detailed plan	Uncertainty	Acknowledged and reduced via experiments
Granular documents and spreadsheets	Detail	Dependent on level of evidence from experiments
Assumptions	Numbers	Evidence-based

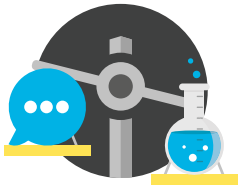
10 Testing Principles

Apply these 10 principles when you start testing your value proposition ideas with a series of experiments. A good experimentation process produces evidence of what works and what doesn't. It also will enable you to adapt and change your value propositions and business models and systematically reduce risk and uncertainty.

📄 Get "10 Testing Principles" poster



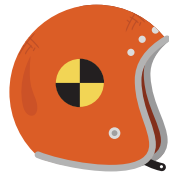
180



1

Realize that evidence trumps opinion.

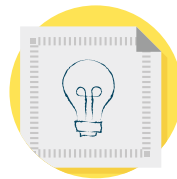
Whatever you, your boss, your investors, or anybody else thinks is trumped by (market) evidence.



2

Learn faster and reduce risk by embracing failure.

Testing ideas comes with failure. Yet failing cheaply and quickly leads to more learning, which reduces risk.



3

Test early; refine later.

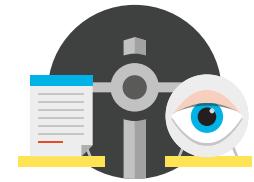
Gather insights with early and cheap experiments before thinking through or describing your ideas in detail.



4

Experiments ≠ reality.

Remember that experiments are a lens through which you try to understand reality. They are a great indicator, but they differ from reality.



5

Balance learnings and vision.

Integrate test outcomes without turning your back on your vision.



6

Identify idea killers.

Begin with testing the most important assumptions: those that could blow up your idea.



7

Understand customers first.

Test customer jobs, pains, and gains before testing what you could offer them.



8

Make it measurable.

Good tests lead to measurable learning that gives you actionable insights.



9

Accept that not all facts are equal.

Interviewees might tell you one thing and do another. Consider the reliability of your evidence.



10

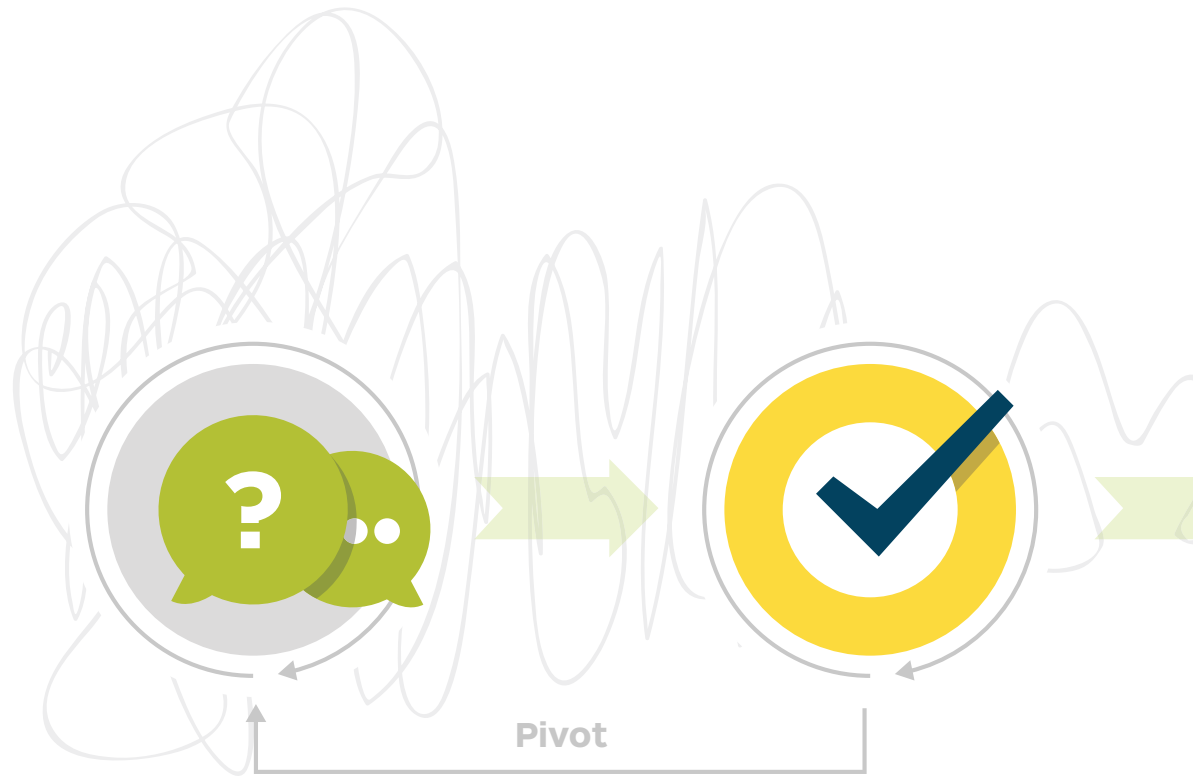
Test irreversible decisions twice as much.

Make sure that decisions that have an irreversible impact are particularly well informed.



Introducing the Customer Development Process

Customer development is a four-step process invented by Steve Blank, serial entrepreneur turned author and educator. The basic premise is that there are no facts in the building, so you need to test your ideas with customers and stakeholders (e.g., channel partners or other key partners) before you implement them. In this book we use the customer development process to test the assumptions underlying Value Proposition and Business Model Canvases.



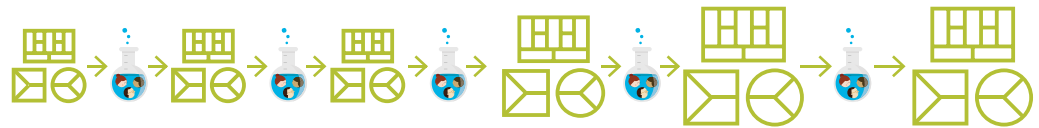
Customer Discovery

Get out of the building to learn about your customers' jobs, pains, and gains. Investigate what you could offer them to kill pains and create gains.

Customer Validation

Run experiments to test if customers value how your products and services intend to alleviate pains and create gains.

Search





Customer Creation

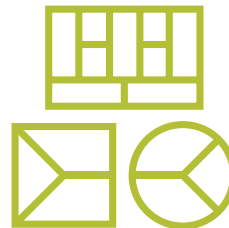
Start building end user demand. Drive customers to your sales channels and begin scaling the business.



Company Building

Transition from a temporary organization designed to search and experiment to a structure focused on executing a validated model.

Execute



Search vs. Execute

The goal of the search phase is to experiment and learn which value propositions might sell and which business models could work. Your canvases will radically change and constantly evolve during this phase while you test every critical hypothesis. Only when you have validated your ideas do you get into the execution mode and scale. At the early stages of the process, your canvases change rapidly; they will stabilize with increasing knowledge from your experiments.

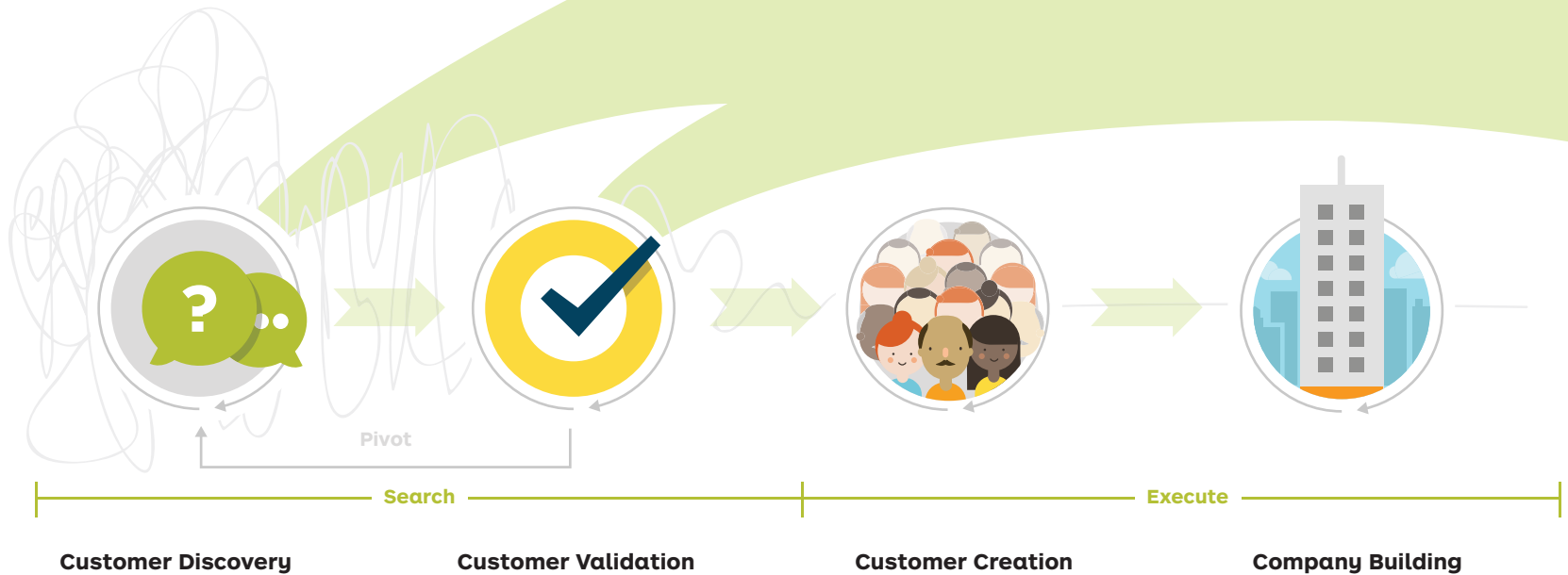
Tip

Capture every hypothesis, everything you tested, and everything you learned. Use the Value Proposition and Business Model Canvases to track your progress from initial idea and starting point toward a viable value proposition and business model. Keeping track of your progress and evidence produced along the way allows you to refer back to it if necessary.

Integrating Lean Start-up Principles

Eric Ries launched the Lean Startup movement based on Steve Blank's customer development process. The idea is to eliminate slack and uncertainty from product development by continuously building, testing, and learning in an iterative process. Here we apply the three steps in combination with the canvases and customer development to test ideas, assumptions, and so-called minimum viable product (MVPs).

Zoom in



0. Generate a hypothesis.

Start with the Value Proposition and Business Model Canvases to define the critical hypotheses underlying your ideas in order to design the right experiments.



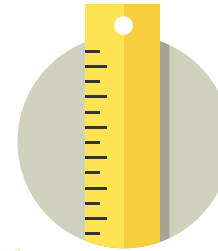
3. Learn.

Analyze the performance of the artifact, compare to your initial hypotheses, and derive insights. Ask what you thought would happen. Describe what actually happened. Then outline what you will change and how you will do so.



1. Design/build.

Design or build an artifact specifically conceived to test your hypotheses, gain insights, and learn. This could be a conceptual prototype, an experiment, or simply a basic prototype (MVP) of the products and services you intend to offer.



2. Measure.

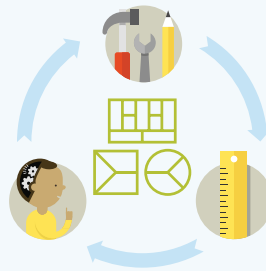
Measure the performance of the artifact you designed or built.

Apply Build, Measure, Learn

Apply the Lean Startup circle to more than just products and services. Use the same three steps of designing/building, testing/measuring, and learning with all the artifacts you create in *Value Proposition Design*. Apply design/build, test/measure, learn to your...

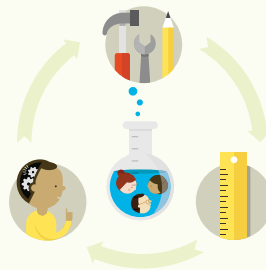
186

Conceptual Prototypes



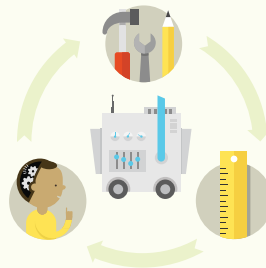
Design rapid conceptual prototypes to shape your ideas, figure out what could work, and identify which hypotheses need to be true to succeed. Use these prototypes as a tangible way to clearly map, track, iterate, and share your ideas and hypotheses.

Hypotheses



Design and build experiments to test the hypotheses that need to be true for your idea to succeed. Start with the most critical hypotheses that could kill your idea.

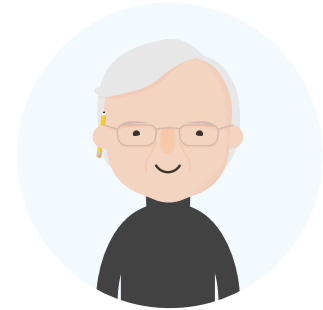
Products and services



Build so-called MVPs to test your value propositions. These are prototypes with a minimum feature set specifically designed to learn rather than to sell.

Design/Build	Measure	Learn
Business Model and/or Value Proposition Canvases to shape your ideas throughout the process	Performance of conceptual prototype: fit between customer profile and value map, ballpark figures, design assessment with 7 business model questions	If and why you need to adapt your conceptual prototypes Assumed financial performance of your business model Assumed fit Which hypotheses you need to test
Interviews, observations, and experiments to test initial value proposition and business model assumptions derived from conceptual prototyping	What actually happens in your experiments compared with what you thought would happen (i.e., your hypotheses)	If and why you need to change any of the building blocks of your Business Model or Value Proposition Canvas
MVPs with the benefits and features you want to test	If your products and service actually relieve pains and create gains for customers	If and why you need to change the products and services in your value proposition Which pain relievers and gain creators work and which ones don't

I present Shrek models, that's a Yiddish expression for making people nervous.
Frank Gehry, Architect



There are no facts in the building... So get the hell out and talk to customers.
Steve Blank, Entrepreneur & Educator

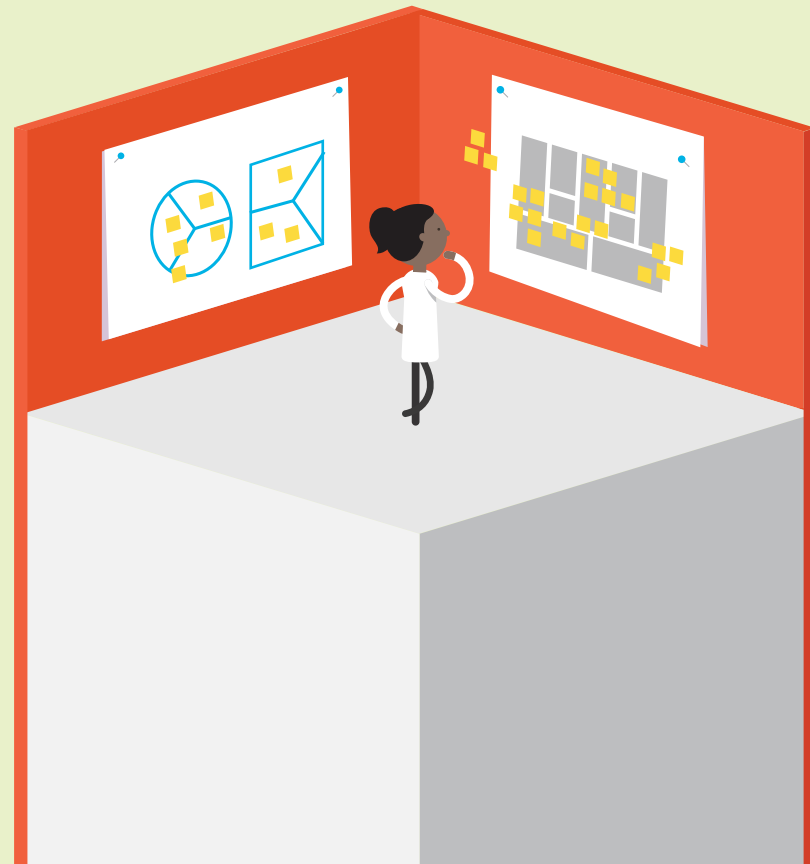


Fail early to succeed sooner.
David Kelley, Designer



3.1

What to Test



Testing the Circle

Prove which jobs, pains, and gains matter to customer most by conducting experiments that produce evidence beyond your initial customer research. Only after this has been done should you get started with your value proposition. This will prevent you from wasting time with products and services customers don't care about.

Provide evidence showing what customers care about (the circle) before focusing on how to help them (the square).

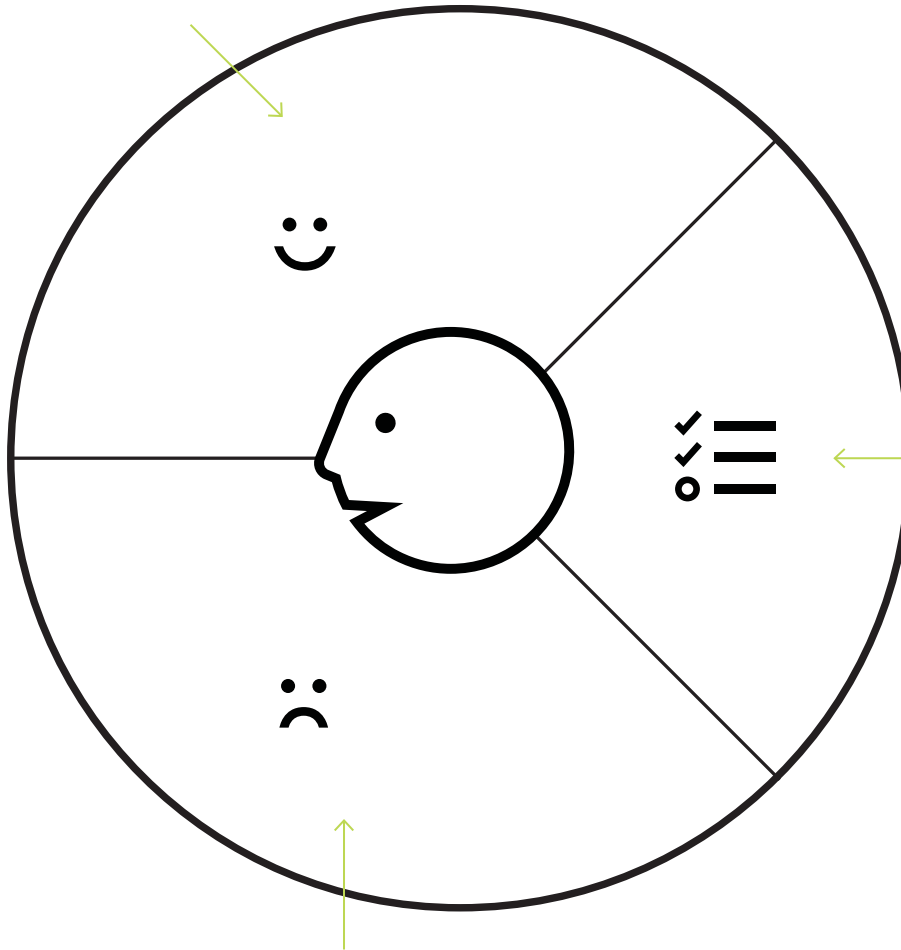
Start with jobs, pains, and gains

In the design section we looked at a series of techniques to better understand customers. In this chapter we go a step further. The objective of “testing the circle” is to confirm with evidence that our profile sketches, our initial research, our observations, and our insights from interviews were correct. We aim to know with more certainty which jobs, pains, and gains customers really care about.

Possessing evidence about customer jobs, pains, and gains before you focus on your value proposition is very powerful. If you start by testing your value proposition, you never know if customers are rejecting your value proposition or if you are simply addressing irrelevant jobs, pains, or gains. This is less likely to happen if you have evidence about which jobs, pains, and gains matter to customers.

Of course, this means you need to find creative ways to test customer preferences without already drawing on the use of minimum viable products (MVPs). We show how to do so with the tools in the testing library ☺ p. 214.

- Which gains matter to your customers?
- Which ones are most essential?



- Which pains matter to your customers?
- Which ones are most extreme?

Do you have evidence showing...

- Which jobs matter to your customers?
- Which ones matter most?

Testing the Square

Test if and how much your customers care about how you intend to help them. Design experiments that produce evidence showing that your products and services kill pains and create gains that matter to customers.

Do you have evidence showing...

- Which one of your products and services customers really want?
- Which ones they want most?

- Which one of your gain creators customers really need or desire?
- Which ones they crave most?



- Which one of your pain relievers helps your customers with their headaches?
- Which ones they long for most?

Provide evidence showing that your customers care about how your products and services kill pains and create gains.

The Art of Testing Value Propositions

It is an art to test how much your customers care about your value proposition because the goal is to do so as cheaply and quickly as possible without implementing the value proposition in its entirety.

You need to test your customers' taste for your products and services one pain reliever and gain creator at a time by designing experiments that are measurable, provide insights, and allow you to learn and improve ☺ p. 214.

Make sure your experiments allow you to understand which aspects of your products and services customers appreciate, so that you can avoid offering anything unnecessary. In other words, remove any features or efforts that don't contribute directly to the learning you seek.

Always make sure you aim to find the simplest, quickest, and cheapest way to test a pain reliever or gain creator before you start prototyping products and services.

Testing the Rectangle

Test the most critical assumptions underlying the business model your value proposition is embedded in.

Remember, even great value propositions can fail without a sound business model. Provide evidence showing that your business model is likely to work, will generate more revenue than costs, and will create value not only for your customers but for your business.

Provide evidence showing that the way you intend to create, deliver, and capture value is likely to work.

Don't neglect testing your business model

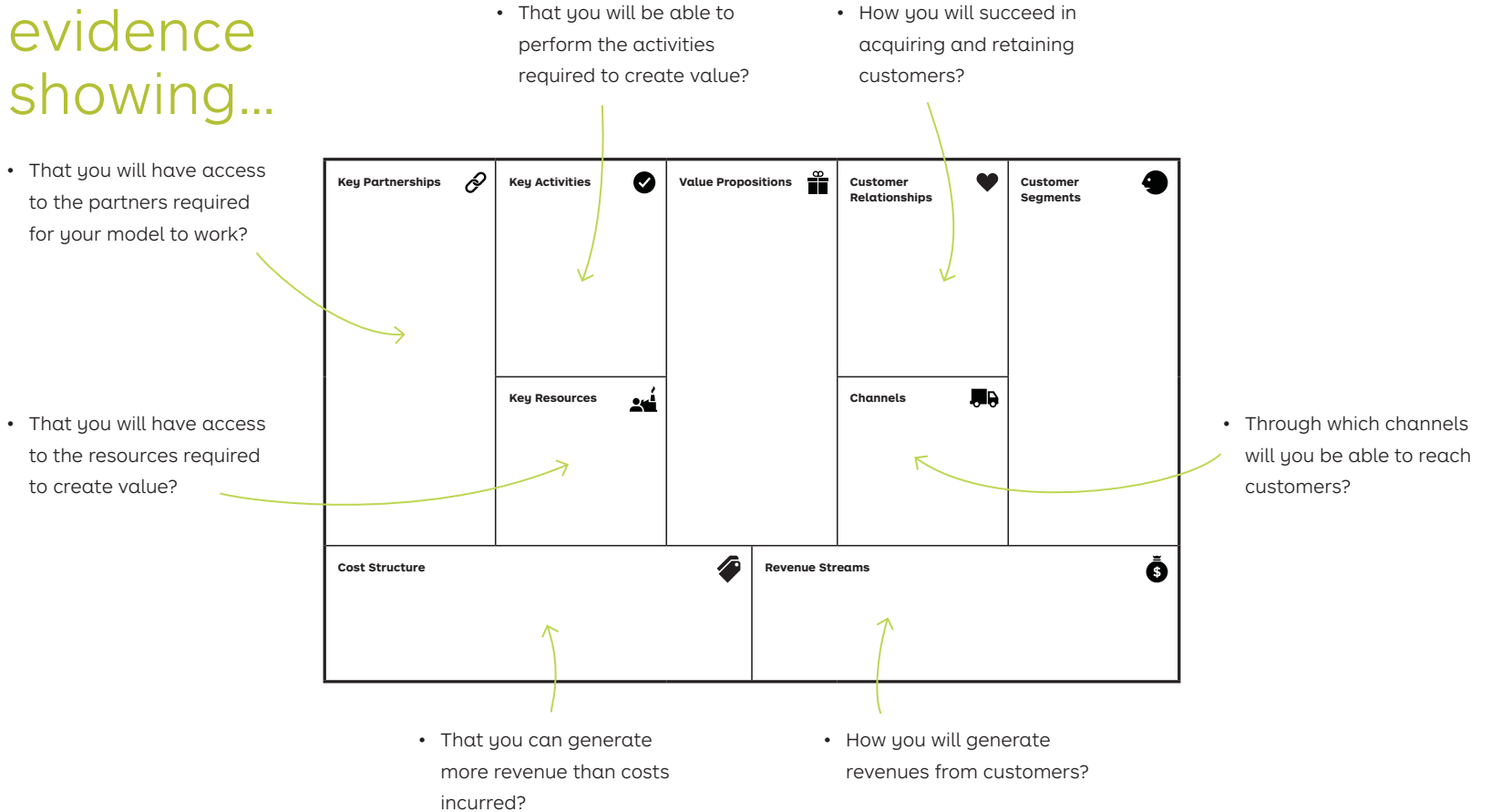
You can fail even with a successful value proposition if your business model generates less revenue than it incurs costs. Many creators are so focused on designing and testing products and services that they sometimes neglect this obvious equation (profit = revenues - costs) resulting from the building blocks of the Business Model Canvas.

A value proposition that customers want is worth little if you don't have the channels to reach customers in a way they want to be reached. Likewise, a business model that spends more money on acquiring customers than it will earn

from revenue from those same customers won't survive over the long term. Similarly, a company will obviously go out of business if resources and activities required to create value are more costly than the value they capture. In some markets you might need access to key partners who might not be interested in working with you.

Design experiments that address the most important things that have to be true for your business model to work. Testing such critical assumptions will prevent you from failing with a great value proposition that customers actually want.

Do you have evidence showing...



3.2

Testing Step-by-Step

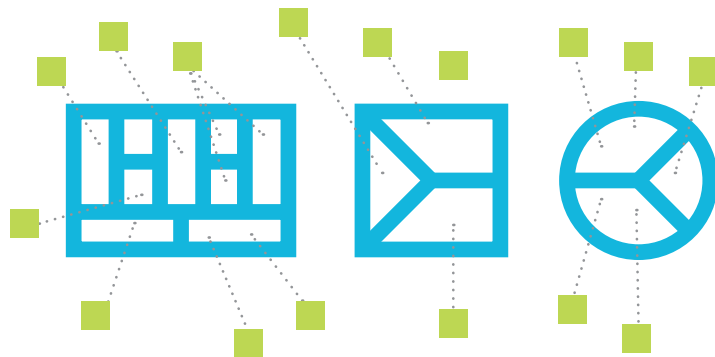


Overview of the Testing Process



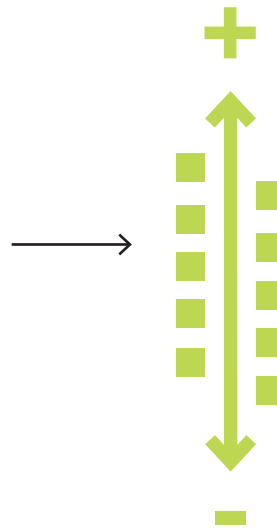
198

STRATEGYZER.COM / VPD / TEST / 3.2



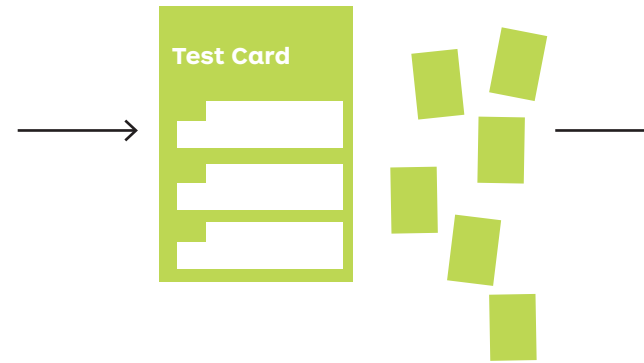
Extract Hypotheses

⌕ p. 200



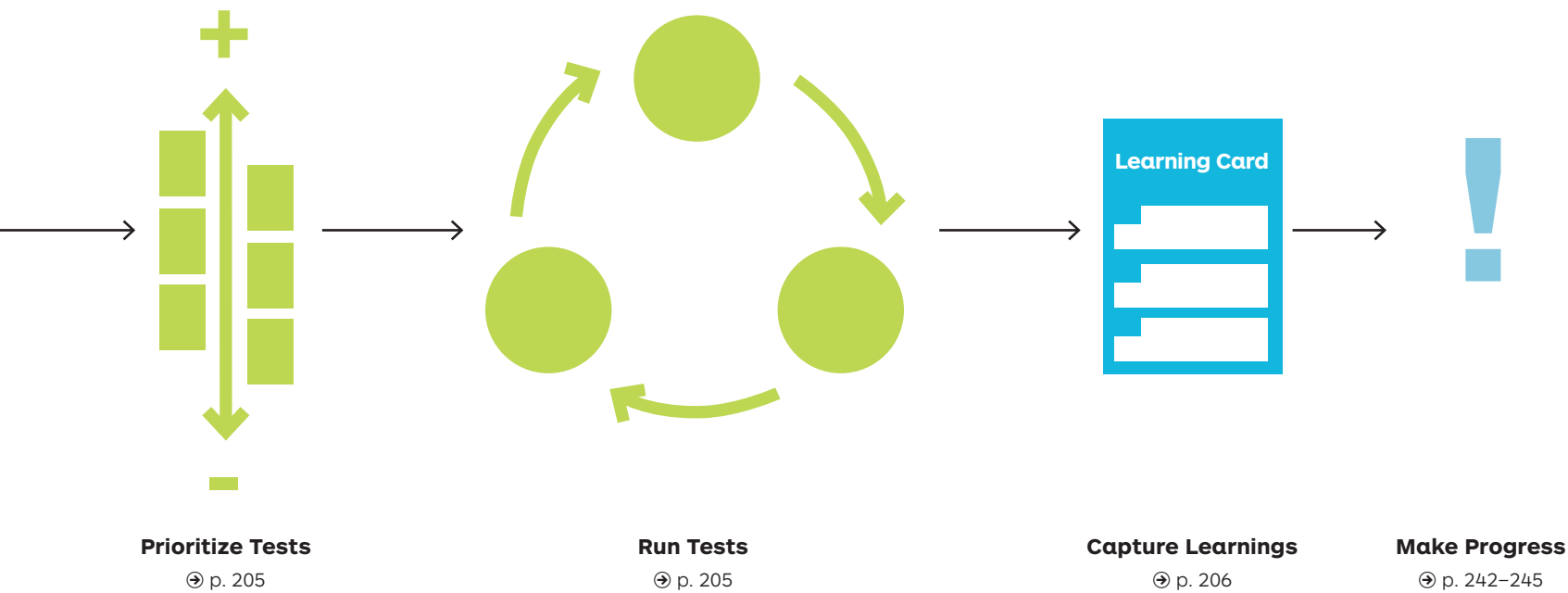
Prioritize Hypotheses

⌕ p. 202



Design Tests

⌕ p. 204





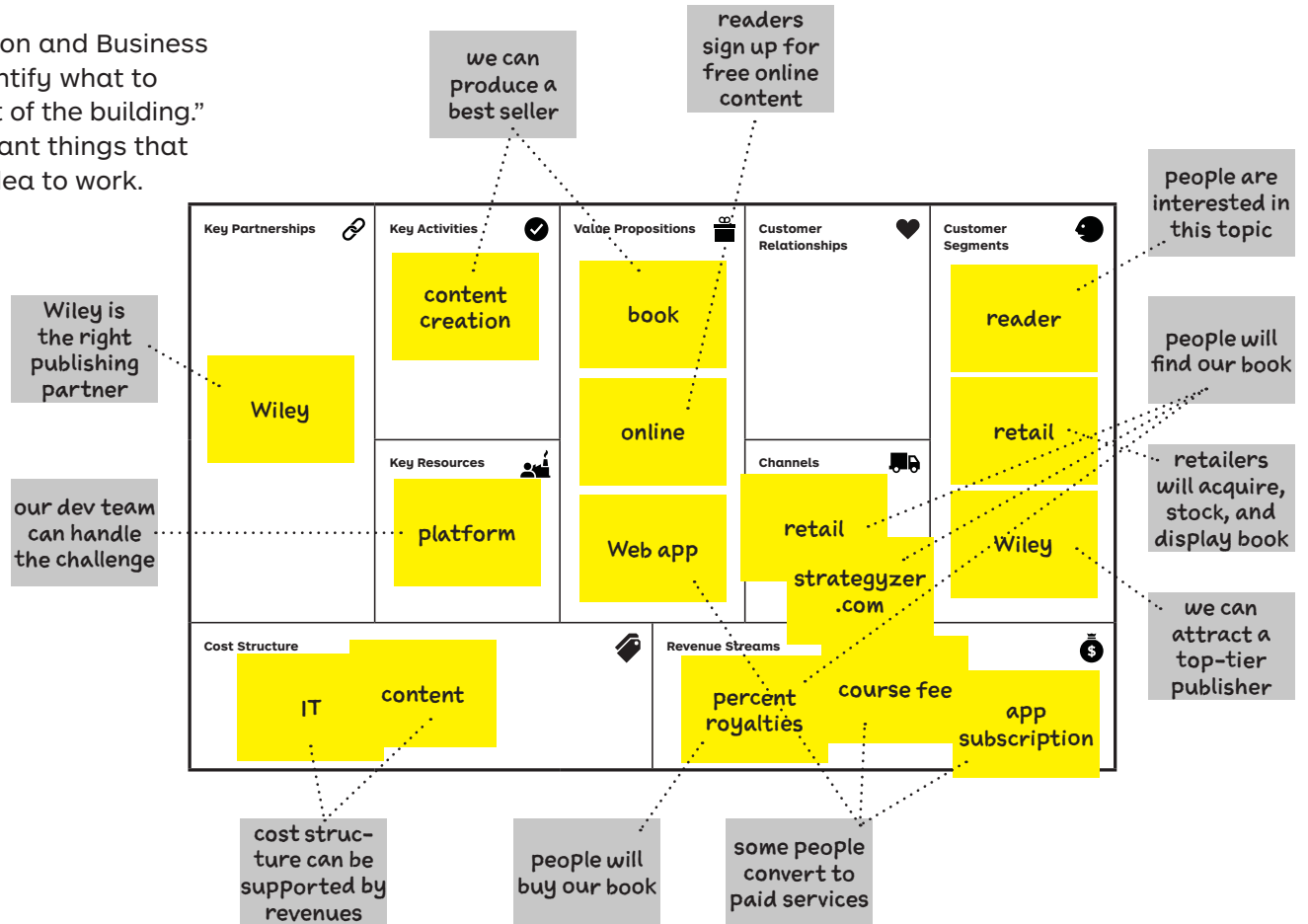
Extract Your Hypotheses: What Needs to Be True for Your Idea to Work?

200

STRATEGYZER.COM / VPD / TEST / 3.2

Use the Value Proposition and Business Model Canvases to identify what to test before you “get out of the building.” Define the most important things that must be true for your idea to work.

Do the exercise online



To succeed, ask yourself what needs to be true about...



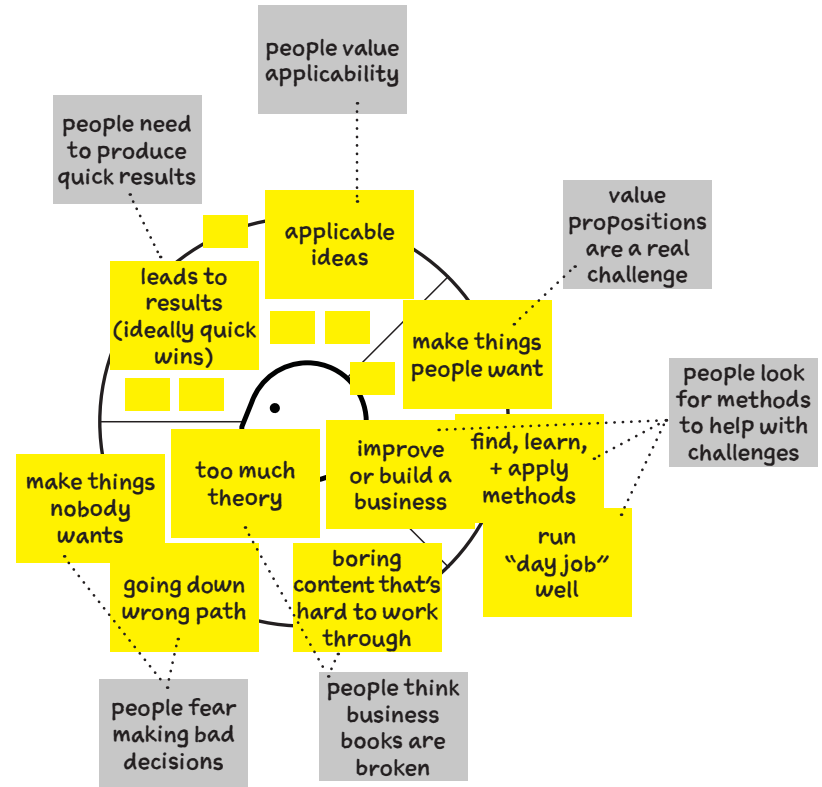
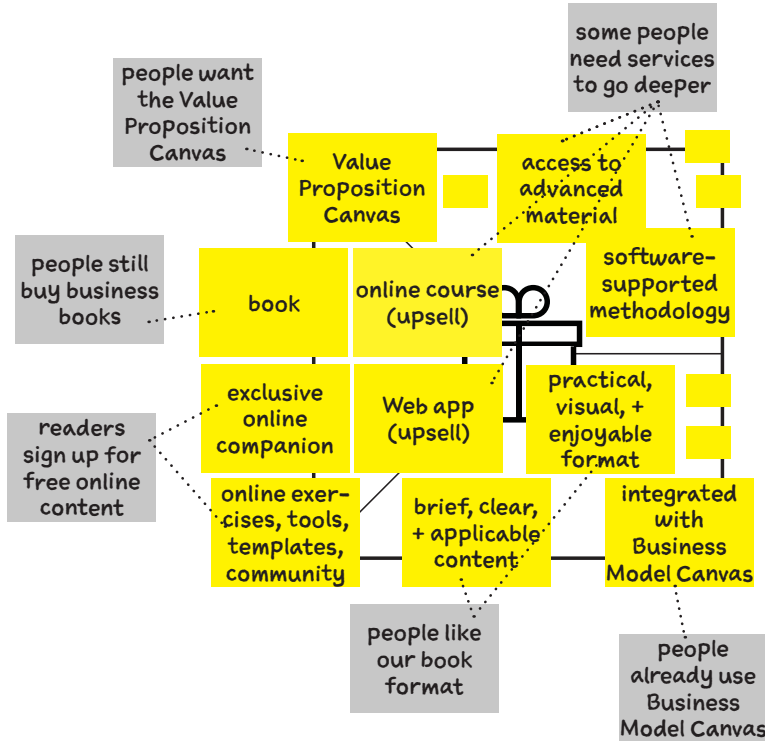
...your business model?

DEFINITION

Business Hypothesis

Something that needs to be true for your idea to work partially or fully but that hasn't been validated yet.

■ Hypotheses



➔ ...your value proposition?

➔ ...your customer?



Prioritize Your Hypotheses: What Could Kill Your Business

Not all hypotheses are equally critical. Some can kill your business, whereas others matter only once you get the most important hypotheses right. Start prioritizing what's critical to survival.

202

STRATEGYZER.COM / VPD / TEST / 3.2



→ **Identify the business killers. These are the hypotheses that are critical to the survival of your idea. Test them first!**

Rank all your hypotheses in order of how critical they are for your idea to survive and thrive:

There is no basis for our idea if people aren't making or don't fear making bad business decisions (in particular regarding products and services) or if they aren't looking for methods to help them with such issues.

~~People are interested in this topic~~

*duplicate hypothesis—
eliminate one sticky note*

There is no foundation for our idea if people don't buy business books anymore and we can't produce a best seller in a format they like.

It's critical that we can get people to use **strategyzer.com** so we can upsell to those interested in more services.



Critical to survival



If people don't struggle with value propositions and if they don't see the Value Proposition Canvas as a helpful tool, there is no opportunity for our ideas.

It's critical that people like or love our book, but that's only the start. If they can't find it or don't know about it, they won't be able to buy it even if they potentially would have liked it.

Less critical to survival



What priorities matter most?



204

Design Your Experiments with the Test Card

Structure all of your experiments with this simple Test Card. Start by testing the most critical hypotheses.

1

Design an experiment.

Describe the hypothesis that you want to test.

Outline the experiment you are going to design to verify if the hypothesis is correct or needs to be rejected and revised.

Define what data you are going to measure.

Define a target threshold to validate or invalidate the tested hypothesis.

Caveat: Consider following up with additional experiments to increase certainty.

How will I learn?

Download the Test Card and do the exercise online

Test Card

AdWords campaign	May 1, 2014
Natasha Hanshaw	2 weeks

STEP 1: HYPOTHESIS

We believe that businesspeople are looking for methods **to help them design better value propositions.**

Critical:

STEP 2: TEST

To verify that, we will launch a Google AdWords **campaign around the search term "value proposition."**

Test Cost: Data Reliability:

STEP 3: METRIC

And measure how the advertising campaign performs **in terms of clicks.**

Time Required:

STEP 4: CRITERIA

We are right if we can achieve a click-through rate (CTR) **of at least 2 percent (number of clicks divided by total impressions of ad).**

Copyright Business Model Foundry AG The makers of Business Model Generation and Strategyzer

Name the test, set a due date, and list the person responsible.

Indicate how critical this hypothesis is for the entire idea to work.

Indicate how costly this test will be to execute.

Indicate how reliable the measured data are.

Indicate how long it takes until this test produces results.



2

Design a series of experiments for the most critical hypotheses.

Tip

Consider testing the most critical hypotheses with several experiments. Start with cheap and quick tests. Then follow up with more elaborate and reliable tests if necessary. Thus, you may create several Test Cards for the same hypotheses.

Repeat.

4

Run experiments.

Start performing the experiments at the top of your list.

Caveat: If your first experiments invalidate your initial hypotheses, you might have to go back to the drawing board and rethink your ideas. This might render the remaining Test Cards in your list irrelevant.

3

Rank Test Cards.

Prioritize your Test Cards. Rank the most critical hypotheses highest, but prioritize cheap and quick tests to be done early in the process, when uncertainty is at its maximum. Increase your spending on experiments that produce more reliable evidence and insights with growing certainty.

+
Critical to survival



Less critical to survival

Where can I get the most learning the fastest?





206

Capture Your Insights with the Learning Card

Structure all of your insights with this simple Learning Card.

Download the Learning Card

Learning Card

Demand for VP method

May 1, 2014

Natasha Hanshaw

STEP 1: HYPOTHESIS

We believed that *businesspeople are looking for methods to help them design better value propositions.*

STEP 2: OBSERVATION

We observed *a strong demand during workshops and a 2.5 percent CTR in our Google AdWords campaign.*

Data Reliability:

STEP 3: LEARNINGS AND INSIGHTS

From that we learned that *there is a sufficiently strong interest for the topic.*

Action Required:

STEP 4: DECISIONS AND ACTIONS

Therefore, we will *launch a LinkedIn campaign to explore interest by segment (e.g., product managers).*

Copyright Business Model Foundry AG

The makers of Business Model Generation and Strategyzer

Describe the hypothesis that you tested.

Outline the outcomes of your experiment(s) in terms of data and results. A Learning Card may aggregate the observations from several Test Cards.

Explain what conclusions and insights you derived from the test results.

Describe what actions you will take based on your insights.

Name the insight, the date of learning, and the person responsible.

Note how reliable the data measured are.

Highlight how dramatic the actions required are based on what you learned.



You experimented and learned. Now what?

Invalidated

Get back to the drawing board: pivot.

Find new alternative segments, value propositions, or business models to make your ideas work when your tests invalidate your first attempts.

For example, when you have invalidated customer interest for your value proposition around a novel technology, search for new potential customers, value propositions, and business models.

Learn more

Seek confirmation.

Design and conduct further tests when quick and early experiments based on a small amount of data indicate the need for drastic actions.

For example, if interviews with potential customers show a strong interest for a service that requires heavy investments to launch, follow up with research and experiments that produce more reliable data validating customer interest.

Deepen your understanding.

Design and conduct further tests to understand why a trend is taking place once you discovered that it is taking place.

For example, if the quantitative data of an experiment show that potential customers are not interested, follow up with qualitative interviews to understand why they are uninterested.

Validated

Expand to next building block.

Move on to test your next important hypothesis when you are satisfied with your insights and the data reliability.

For example, when you have validated customer interest for a product, follow up with experiments that validate the willingness of channel partners to stock and promote your product.

Execute.

When you are satisfied with the quality of your insights and the reliability of the data, you may directly start executing based on your findings.

For example, when you have learned and validated exactly what it takes to get channel partners interested in reselling your value proposition, start scaling up sales efforts by hiring salespeople or designing dedicated marketing material.

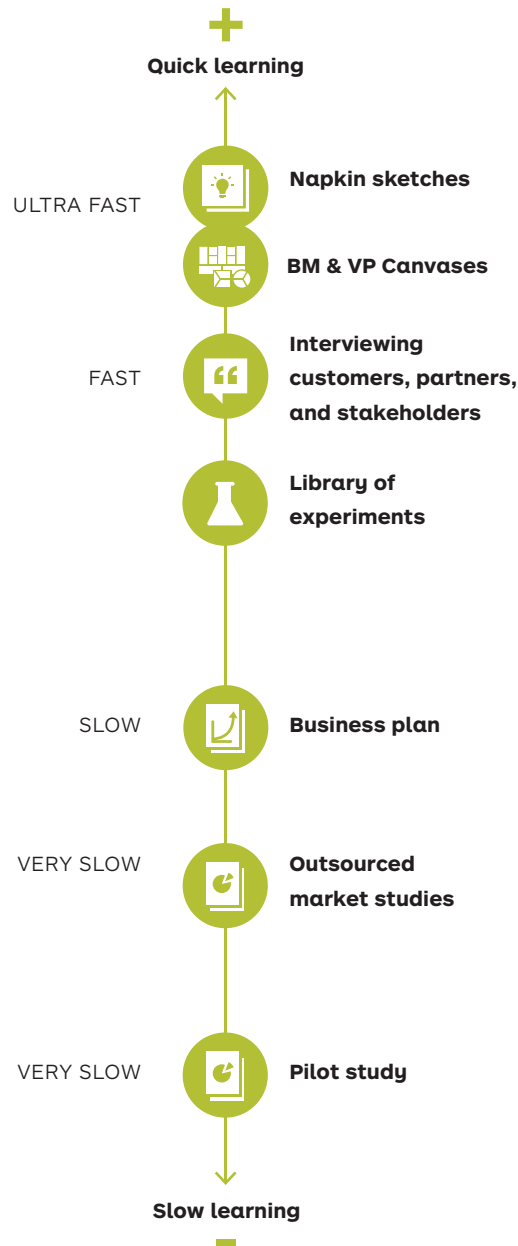


How Quickly Are You Learning?

The only thing standing between you and finding out what customers and partners really want is the consistency and speed with which you and your team can propel yourself through the design/build, measure, learn cycle. This is called cycle time.

The speed at which you learn is crucial, especially during the early phases of value proposition design. When you start out, uncertainty is at its maximum. You don't know if customers care about the jobs, pains, and gains you intend to address, let alone if they're interested in your value proposition.

Therefore, it is critical that your early experiments be extremely fast and produce a maximum of learning so you can adapt rapidly. This is why writing a business plan or conducting a large third-party market study is the wrong thing to start with, although it can make sense later in the process.



Learning Instruments

Quickly shape your ideas to share, challenge, or iterate them and to generate hypotheses to test.

Quickly gain first market insights. Keep the effort in-house so learnings remain fresh and relevant and so you can move fast and act upon insights.

Use the whole range of experiments from the experiment library ⊕ p. 214. Start with quick ones when uncertainty is high. Continue with more reliable, slower ones, when you have evidence about the right direction.

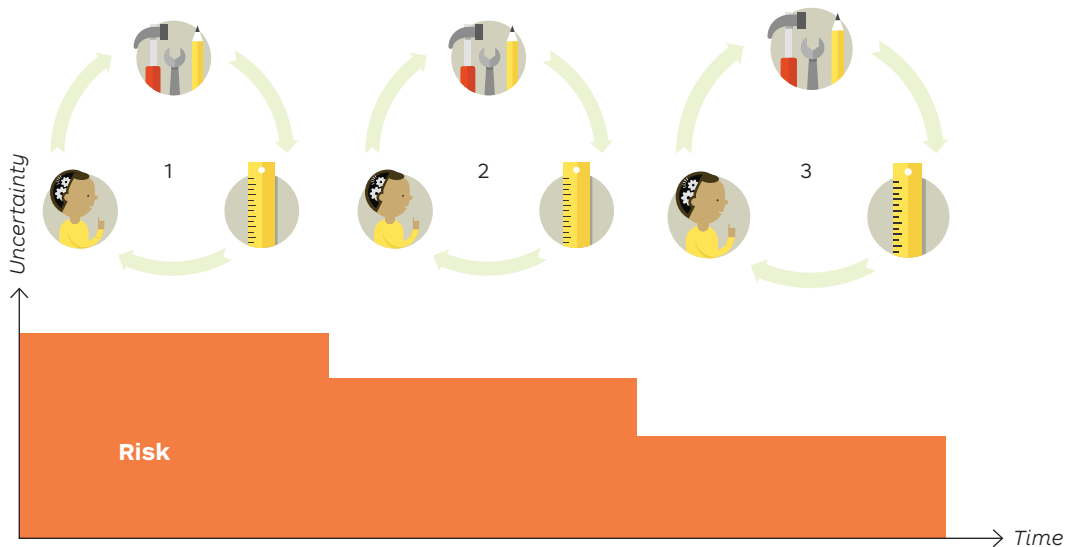
Business plans are more refined documents and usually more static. Write one only when you have clear evidence and are approaching the execution phase.

Market studies are often costly and slow. They are not an optimal search tool because they don't allow you to adapt to circumstances rapidly. They make most sense in the context of incremental changes to a value proposition.

A pilot study is often the default way to test an idea inside a corporation. However, they should be preceded by quicker and cheaper learning tools, because most pilots are based on relatively refined value propositions that involve substantial time and cost.



Six rapid iteration cycles based on quick experiments produce more learning than three long iteration cycles based on slower experiments. The faster approach will produce knowledge more quickly and thus reduce risk and uncertainty more substantially than the latter.



The faster you iterate, the more you learn and the faster you succeed.

Don't waste your time!

Imagine spending a week, a month, or more on refining and perfecting your idea. Imagine spending all that time thinking hard about what you'd need to do to produce great growth numbers only to find out that your customers and partners don't really care. That's wasted time!

Five Data Traps to Avoid

Avoid failure by thinking critically about your data. Experiments produce valuable evidence that can be used to reduce risk and uncertainty, but they can't predict future success with 100 percent accuracy. Also, you might simply draw the wrong conclusions from your data. Avoid the following five traps to ensure you successfully test your ideas.

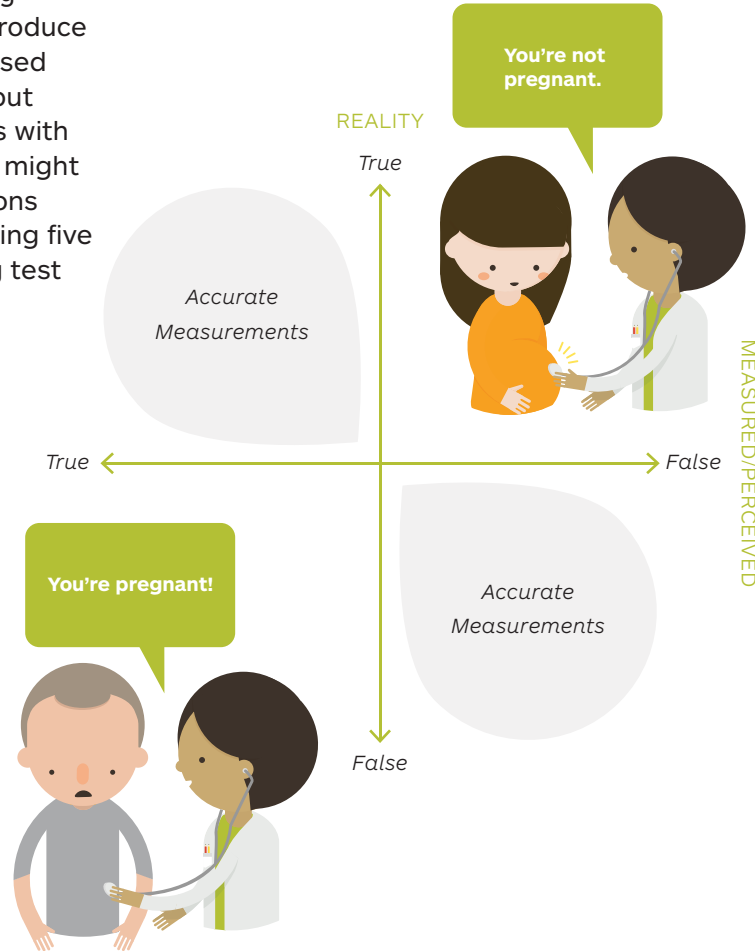
False-Positive Trap

Risk: Seeing things that are not there.

Occurs: When your testing data mislead you to conclude, for example, that your customer has a pain when in fact it is not true.

Tips

- Test the circle before you test the square. Understand what's relevant to customers to avoid being misled by positive signals for irrelevant value propositions.
- Design different experiments for the same hypothesis before making important decisions.



False-Negative Trap

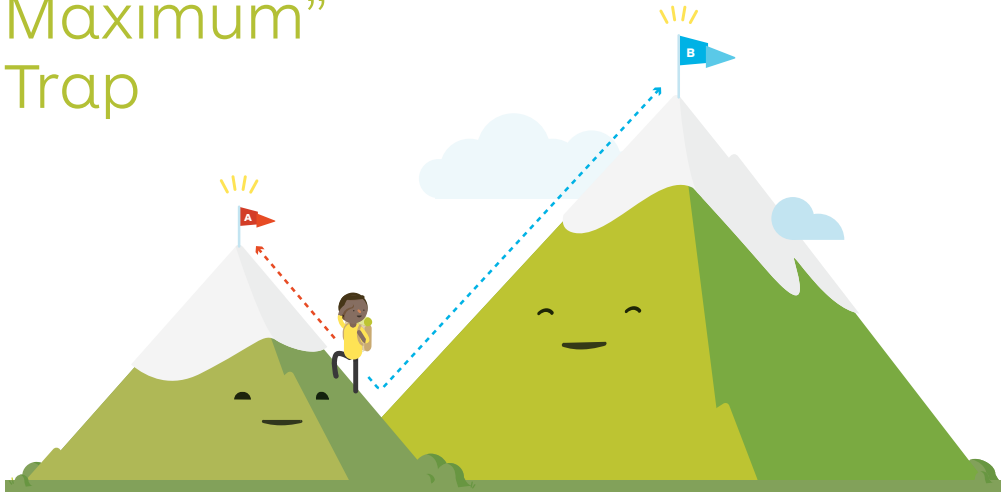
Risk: Not seeing things that are there.

Occurs: When your experiment fails to detect, for example, a customer job it was designed to unearth.

Tips

Make sure your test is adequate. Dropbox, a file hosting service, initially tested customer interest with Google AdWords. They invalidated their hypotheses, because the ads didn't perform. But the reason people didn't search was because it was a new market, not because there was a lack of interest.

The “Local Maximum” Trap



Risk: Missing out on the real potential.

Occurs: When you conduct experiments that optimize around a local maximum while ignoring the larger opportunity. For example, positive testing feedback might result in you sticking with a much less profitable model when a more profitable one exists.

Tip

Focus on learning rather than optimizing. Don't hesitate to go back to designing better alternatives if the testing data are positive but the numbers feel like they should be better (e.g., larger market, more revenues, better profit).

The “Exhausted Maximum” Trap

Risk: Overlooking limitations (e.g., of a market).

Occurs: When you think an opportunity is larger than it is in reality. For example, when you think you are testing with a sample of a large population but the sample is actually the entire population.

Tip

Design tests that prove the potential beyond the immediately addressed test subjects.

The Wrong Data Trap

Risk: Searching in the wrong place.


Occurs: When you abandon an opportunity because you are looking at the wrong data. For example, you might drop an idea because the customers you are testing with are not interested and you don't realize that there are people who are interested.

Tip

Go back to designing other alternatives before you give up.





Test Card



Test Name	Deadline
Assigned to	Duration






STEP 1: HYPOTHESIS

We believe that

Critical:   




STEP 2: TEST

To verify that, we will

Test Cost:    Data Reliability:   

STEP 3: METRIC

And measure

Time Required:   

STEP 4: CRITERIA

We are right if

Copyright Business Model Foundry AG The makers of Business Model Generation and Strategyzer

Learning Card



Insight Name

Date of Learning

Person Responsible

STEP 1: HYPOTHESIS

We believed that

STEP 2: OBSERVATION

We observed

Data Reliability:



STEP 3: LEARNINGS AND INSIGHTS

From that we learned that

Action Required:

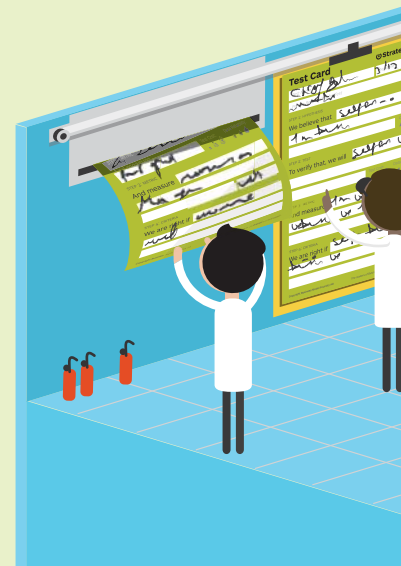


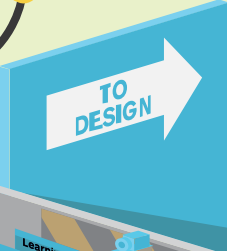
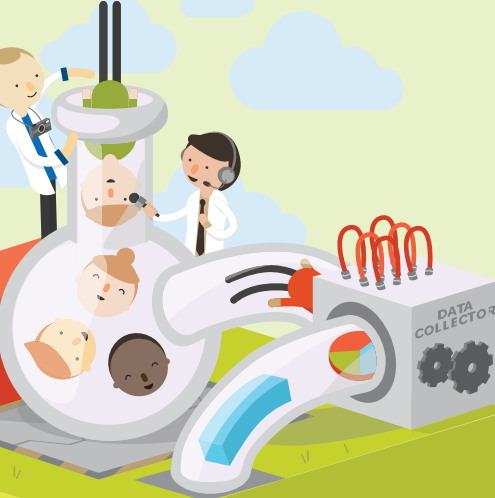
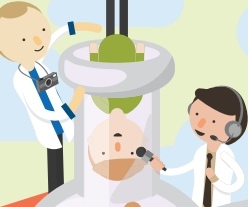
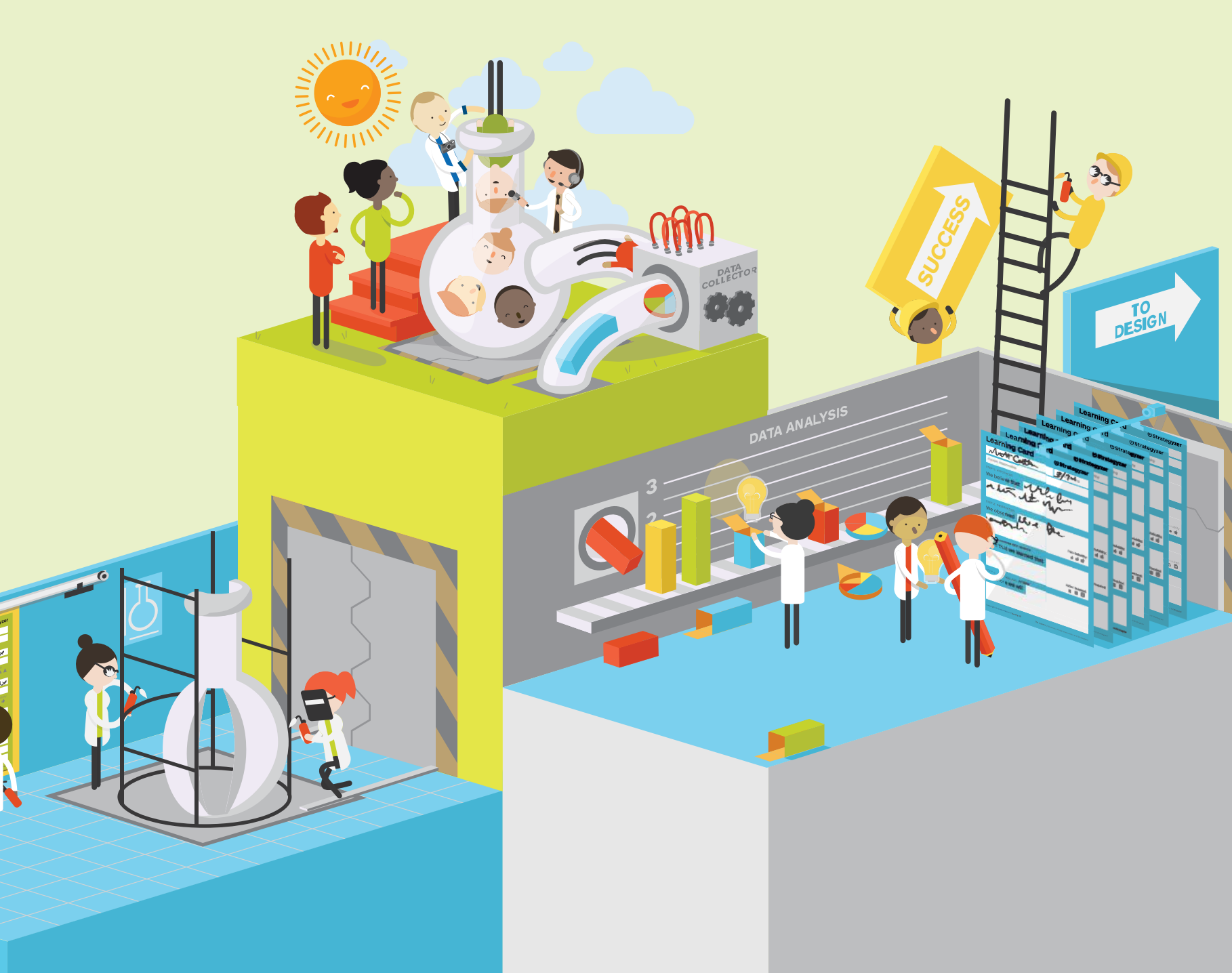
STEP 4: DECISIONS AND ACTIONS

Therefore, we will

3.3

Experiment Library





DATA ANALYSIS



Choose a Mix of Experiments

Every experiment has strengths and weaknesses. Some are quick and cheap but produce less reliable evidence. Some produce more reliable evidence but require more time and money to execute.

Consider cost, data reliability, and time required when you design your mix of experiments. As a rule of thumb, start cheap when uncertainty is high and increase your spending on experiments with increasing certainty.

DEF·I·NI·TION

Experiment

A procedure to validate or invalidate a value proposition or business model hypothesis that produces evidence.

Select a series of tests by drawing from our experiment library or by using your imagination to invent new experiments. Keep two things in mind when you compose your mix:

What customers say and do are two different things.

Use experiments that provide verbal evidence from customers as a starting point. Get customers to perform actions and engage them (e.g., interact with a prototype) to produce stronger evidence based on what they do, not what they say.

Customers behave differently when you are there or when you are not.

During direct personal contact with customers, you can learn why they do or say something and get their input on how to improve your value proposition. However, your presence might lead them to behave differently than if you weren't there.

In an indirect observation of customers (on the web, for example) you are closer to a real-life situation that isn't biased by your interaction with customers. You can collect numerical data and track how many customers performed an action you induced.

Tip

Use these techniques to understand how customers interact with your prototypes. Investments are usually higher but produce concrete and actionable feedback.

Tip

Use these techniques at the early stages of the design process, because investment is low and they produce quick insights.

WHAT CUSTOMERS DO
Observe their behaviors



Lab studies

- Learning prototype/MVP ↻ p. 222
- Life-size prototypes ↻ p. 226
- Wizard of Oz ↻ p. 223



Anthropologist ↻ p. 114

For field studies

WHAT CUSTOMERS SAY
Observe their attitudes



Participatory design and evaluation

- Illustrations, storyboards, and scenarios ↻ p. 224
- Speedboat ↻ p. 233
- Product box ↻ p. 234
- Buy a feature ↻ p. 235



Journalist ↻ p. 110

For interviews

INDIRECT OBSERVATION of customers

Learn how many and how much



Sale actions

- Mock sales ↻ p. 236
- Presales ↻ p. 237
- Crowdfunding ↻ p. 237



Tracking actions

- Ad and link tracking ↻ p. 220
- Landing page ↻ p. 228
- Split testing ↻ p. 230



Detective ↻ p. 108

For data analysis

Tip

Use these techniques to verify whether customers really mean what they say. Produce evidence that the jobs, pains, and gains they mention are real and that they are seriously interested in your products and services.

Produce Evidence with a Call to Action

218

STRATEGYZER.COM / VPD / TEST / 3.3

Use experiments to test if customers are interested, what preferences they have, and if they are willing to pay for what you have to offer. Get them to perform a call to action (CTA) as much as possible in order to engage them and produce evidence of what works and what doesn't.

The more a customer (test subject) has to invest to perform a CTA, the stronger the evidence that he or she is really interested. Clicking a button, answering a survey, providing a personal e-mail, or making a prepurchase are different levels of investments. Select your experiments accordingly.

CTAs with a low level of investment are appropriate at the beginning of value proposition design. Those requiring a high level of investment make more sense later in the process.

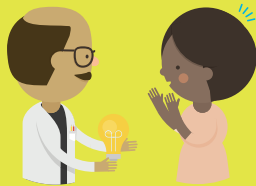
DEF-I-NI-TION

Call to Action (CTA)

Prompts a subject to perform an action; used in an experiment in order to test one or more hypotheses.



Use experiments to test...



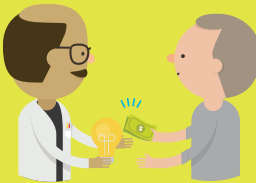
interest and relevance

Prove that potential customers and partners are genuinely interested and don't just tell you so. Show that your ideas are relevant enough to them to get them to perform actions that go beyond lip service (e.g., e-mail sign-ups, meetings with decision makers and budget holders, letters of intent, and more).



priorities and preferences

Show which jobs, pains, and gains your potential customers and partners value most and which ones they value least. Provide evidence that indicates which features of your value proposition they prefer. Prove what really matters to them and what doesn't.



willingness to pay

Provide evidence that potential customers are interested enough in the features of your value proposition to pay. Deliver facts that show they will put their money where their mouth is.

Ad Tracking

Use ad tracking to explore your potential customers' jobs, pains, gains, and interest—or lack of it—for a new value proposition. Ad tracking is an established technique used by advertisers to measure the effectiveness of ad spending. You can use the same technique to explore customer interest even before a value proposition exists.

Test customer interest with Google AdWords

We use Google AdWords to illustrate this technique because it's particularly well suited for testing based on its use of search terms for advertising (other services such as LinkedIn and Facebook also work well).

1. Select search terms.

Select search terms that best represent what you want to test (e.g., the existence of a customer job, pain, or gain or the interest for a value proposition).

2. Design your ad/test.

Design your test ad with a headline, link to a landing page, and blurb. Make sure it represents what you want to test.

3. Launch your campaign.

Define a budget for your ad/testing campaign and launch it. Pay only for clicks on your ad, which represent interest.

4. Measure clicks.

Learn how many people click on your ad. No clicks may indicate a lack of interest.



Where to apply?

Test interest early in the process to learn about the existence of customer jobs, pains, gains, and interest for a particular value proposition.

Unique Link Tracking

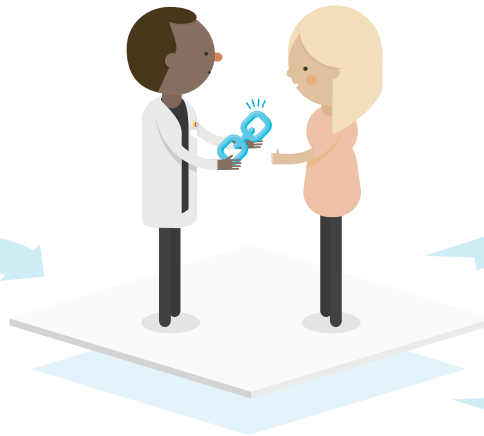
Set up unique link tracking to verify potential customers' or partners' interest beyond what they might tell you in a meeting, interview, or call. It's an extremely simple way to measure genuine interest.



1

“Fabricate” a unique link.

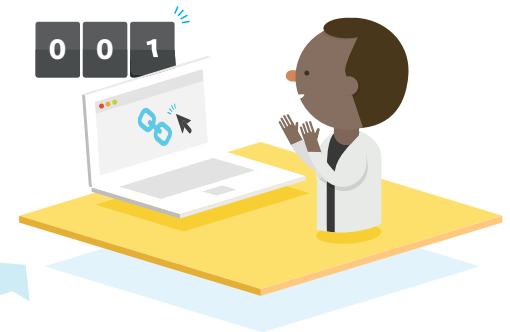
Make a unique and trackable link to more detailed information about your ideas (e.g., a download, landing page) with a service such as goo.gl.



2

Pitch and track.

Explain your idea to a potential customer or partner. During or after the meeting (via e-mail), give the person the unique link and mention it points to more detailed information.



3

Learn about genuine interest.

Track if the customer used the link or not. If the link wasn't used, it may indicate lack of interest or more important jobs, pains, and gains than those that your idea addresses.

Where to apply?

This works anywhere but is particularly interesting in industries where building MVPs is difficult, such as in industrial goods and medical devices.

MVP Catalog

MVP stands for minimum viable product, a concept popularized by the lean start-up movement to efficiently test the interest in a product before building it entirely. Rather than coining a new term we stick to this established one and adapt it to testing value propositions.

Make it “real” with a representation of a value proposition.

Use the following techniques to make your value propositions feel real and tangible before implementing anything when you test them with potential customers and partners.



Data Sheet

Specs of your imagined value proposition

Requirements:

Word processor

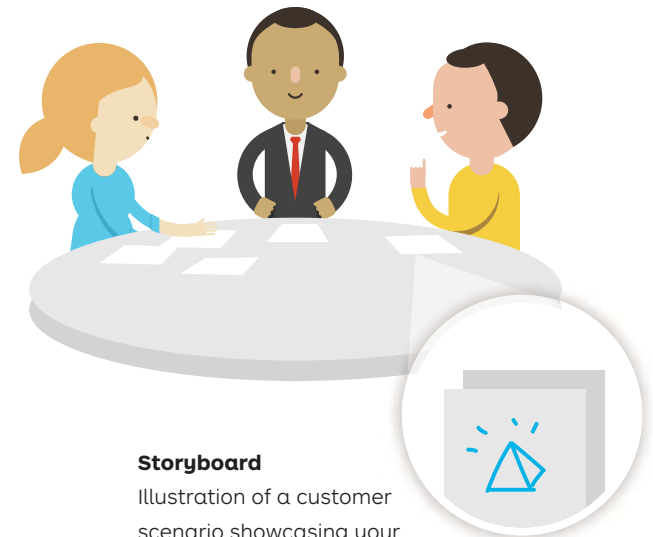


Brochure

Mocked-up brochure of your imagined value proposition

Requirements:

Word processor and design skills



Storyboard

Illustration of a customer scenario showcasing your imagined value proposition

Requirements:

Sketch artist

What's an MVP in this book?

A representation or prototype of a value proposition designed specifically to test the validity of one or more hypotheses/assumptions.

The goal is to do so as quickly, cheaply, and efficiently as possible. MVPs are mainly used to explore potential customer and partner interest.

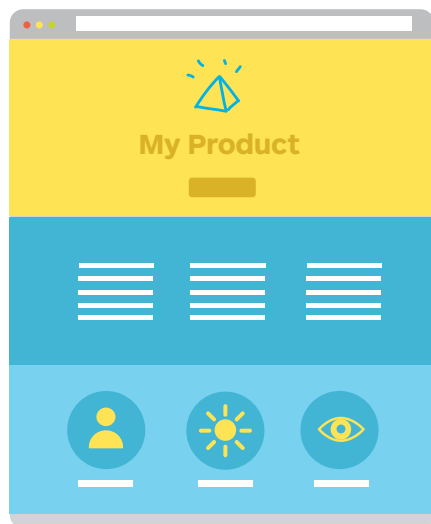
Tip

Start cheaply, even in large companies with big budgets. For example, use your smartphone to make and test reactions to a video before you bring in a video crew to “professionalize” videos and expand testing.

Landing Page

Website outlining your imagined value proposition (mostly with a CTA).

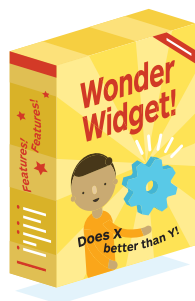
Requirements:
Web designer



Product Box

Prototype packaging of your imagined value proposition

Requirements:
Packaging designer and prototype implementation



Video

Video showcasing your imagined value proposition or explaining how it works

Requirements:
Video crew



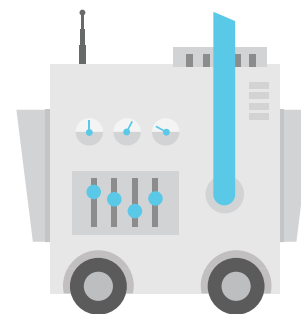
Learn with Functional MVPs

Use prototypes designed specifically to learn from experiments with potential customers and partners.

Learning Prototype

Functioning prototype of your value proposition with the most basic feature set required for learning

Requirements:
Product development



Wizard of Oz

Set up a front that looks like a real working value proposition and manually carry out the tasks of a normally automated product or service

Requirements:
Getting your hands dirty



Illustrations, Storyboards, and Scenarios

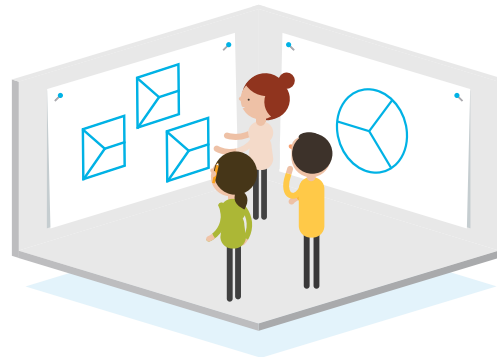
224

STRATEGYZER.COM / VPD / TEST / 3.3

Share illustrations, storyboards, and scenarios related to your value proposition ideas with your potential customers to learn what really matters to them. These types of illustrations are quick and cheap to produce and make even the most complex value propositions tangible.

Tips

- In a business-to-business (B2B) context think of value propositions for each important customer segment, such as users, budget owners, decision makers, and so on.
- For existing organizations, make sure to include customer-facing staff in the process, notably to get buy-in and gain access to customers to present the illustrations.
- Complement the illustrations with mock data sheets, brochures, or videos to make your ideas even more tangible.
- Run A/B tests with slightly different scenarios to capture which variations get most traction.
- Four or five meetings per customer segment are typically sufficient to generate meaningful feedback.
- Leverage the customer relationship and repeat the process later on with more sophisticated prototypes.



1

Prototype alternative value propositions.

Come up with several alternative prototypes for the same customer segment. Go for diversity (i.e., 8-12 radically different value propositions) and variations (i.e., slightly different alternatives).

2

Define scenarios.

Sketch out scenarios and storyboards that describe how a customer will experience each value proposition in a real-world setting.

3

Create compelling visuals.

Use an illustrator to consolidate your sketches into compelling visuals that make the customer experience clear and tangible. Use single illustrations for each value proposition or entire storyboards.

Questions to ask customers:

Which value propositions really create value for you?

Which ones should we keep and move forward with, and which ones should we abandon?

Dig deeper for each value proposition; pay attention to jobs, pains, and gains; and inquire:

- What is missing?
- What should be left aside?
- What should be added?
- What should be reduced?
- Always ask why to capture qualitative feedback.



4

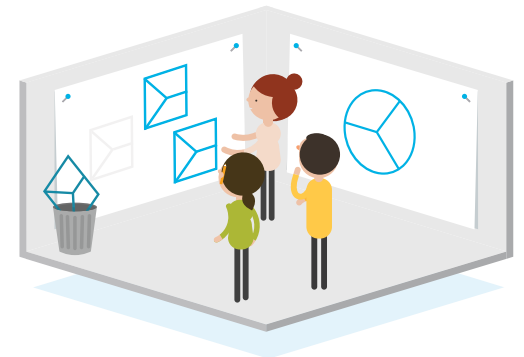
Test with customers.

Meet customers and present the different illustrations, scenarios, and storyboards to start a conversation, provoke reactions, and learn what matters to them. Get customers to rank value propositions from most valuable to least helpful.

5

Debrief and adapt.

Use the insights from your meetings with customers. Decide which value propositions you will continue exploring, which ones you will abandon, and which ones you will adapt.



Life-Size Experiments

Get your customers to interact with life-size prototypes and real-world replicas of service experiences. Stick to the principles of rapid, quick, and low-cost prototyping to gather customer insights despite the more sophisticated set-up. Add a CTA to validate interest.

226

Concept Cars and Life-Size Prototypes

These are cars made to showcase new designs and technologies. Their purpose is get reactions from customers rather than to go into mass production directly.

Lit Motors used lean start-up principles to prototype and test a fully electric, gyroscopically stabilized two-wheel drive with customers. Because this type of vehicle represents a completely new concept, it was essential for Lit Motors to understand customer perception and acceptance from the very beginning.

In addition, Lit Motors added a CTA to validate customer interest beyond initial interactions with the prototype. Customers can prereserve a vehicle with a deposit ranging from \$250 to \$10,000. Deposits go into a holding account until vehicles are ready, with higher deposits moving customers to the front of the waiting list.





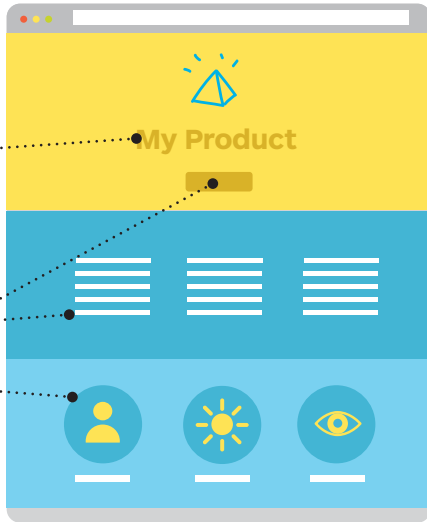
Prototype Spaces

These are spaces to cocreate products and service experiences with customers and/or observe their behavior to gain new insights. Invite potential customers to create their own perfect experience. Include industry experts to help build and test new concepts and ideas.

Hotel chain Marriott built a prototyping space in its headquarters' basement called the Underground. Guests and experts are invited to create the hotel experience of the future by cocreating hotel rooms and other spaces. Guests are invited to add furniture, electricity outlets, electronic gadgets, and more, to hotel room replicas that can easily be reconfigured.

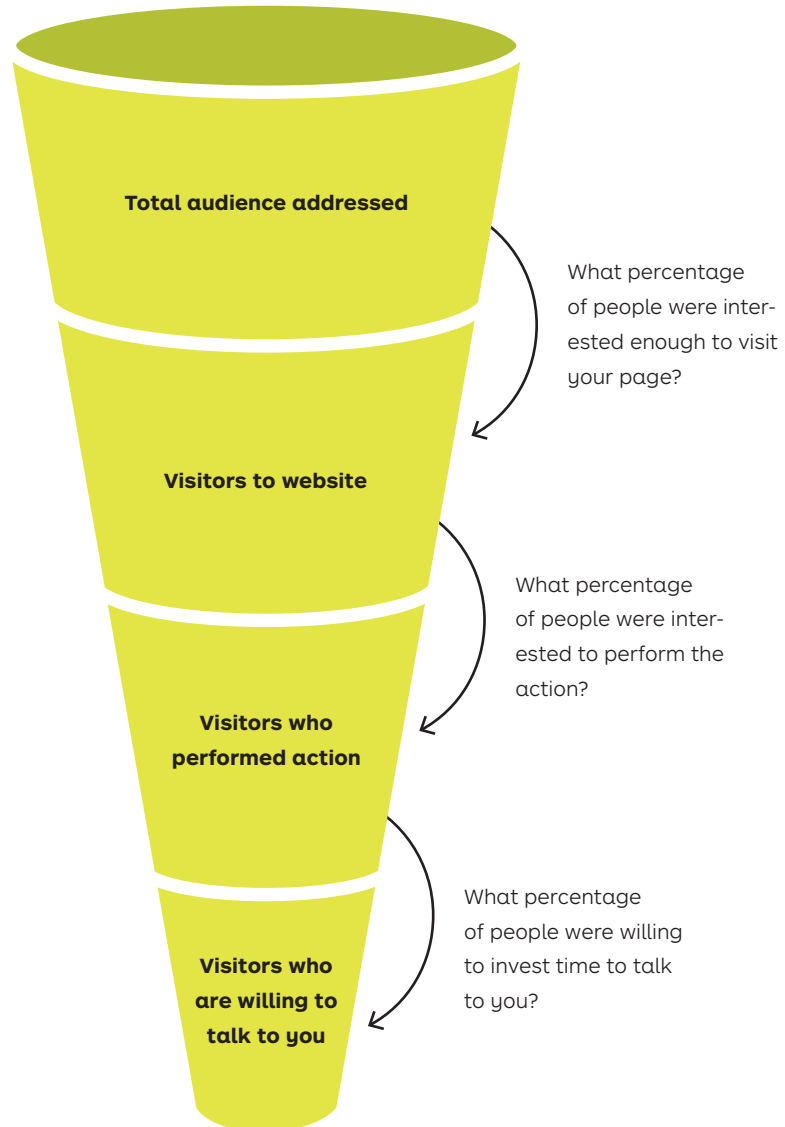
Tips

- Make sure you validate life-size prototypes and service experiences with a CTA. Customers will always be tempted to create the perfect experience in a prototype setting, whereas they might not be willing to pay for it in real life.
- Use quicker and cheaper validation methods before you draw on life-size prototypes and real-world replicas of service experiences.
- Don't let the costs for this type of prototyping get out of hand. Stick to the principles of rapid, quick, and low-cost prototyping as much as possible, while offering a close-to-life experience to test subjects.



Tips

- Consider building a landing page MVP that gives the illusion that a value proposition exists even if doesn't yet. Your insights from a CTA closer to reality (e.g., simulated sales) will provide more realistic evidence than, for example, the e-mail sign-up to a planned value proposition or a prepurchase of it.
- Be transparent with your test subjects after a concluded experiment if you, for instance, "fake" the existence of a value proposition. Consider offering them a reward for participating in the experiment.
- A landing page MVP can be set up as a stand-alone web page or within an existing website.



Split Testing

Split testing, also known as A/B testing, is a technique to compare the performance of two or more options. In this book we apply the technique to compare the performance of alternative value propositions with customers or to learn more about jobs, pains, and gains.



Control

8%



Challenge

20%

Send the same amount of people to the different options you want to test.

Compare how each option performs regarding your CTA.

Conducting Split Tests

The most common form of split test is to test two or more variations of a web page or a purpose-built landing page (e.g., the variations may have design tweaks or outline slightly or entirely different value propositions). This technique was popularized by companies such as Google and LinkedIn, as well as the 2008 Obama campaign. Split tests can also be conducted in the physical world. The main learning instrument is to compare if conversion rates regarding a specific call to action differ between competing alternatives.

What to Test?

Here are some elements that you can easily test with A/B testing

- Alternative features
- Pricing
- Discounts
- Copy text
- Packaging
- Website variations
- ...

Call to Action

How many of the test subjects perform the CTA?

- Purchase
- E-mail sign-up
- Click on button
- Survey
- Completion of any other task

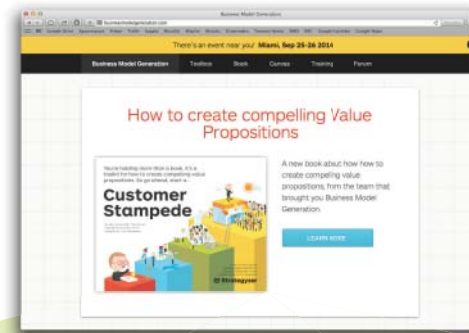
Split testing the title of this book

For this book we performed several split tests. For example, we redirected traffic from businessmodelgeneration.com to test three different book titles. We tested the titles with more than 120,000 people over a period of 5 weeks.

There were several CTAs. The first one was to simply click on a button labeled “learn more.” Then people could sign up with their e-mail for the launch of the book. In the last CTA, we asked them to fill out a survey to learn more about their jobs, pains, and gains. As a small reward we showed people a video explaining the Value Proposition Canvas.

Tips

- Test a single variation in the challenging option if you want to clearly identify what leads to a better performance.
- Use so-called multivariate testing to test several combined elements to figure out which combination creates the highest impact.
- Use Google AdWords or other options to attract test subjects.
- Make sure you reach a statistical significance of greater than 95 percent
- Use tools such as Google Website Optimizer, Optimizely, or others to easily perform split tests.



Conversion rates: **8.51 percent**



6.62 percent

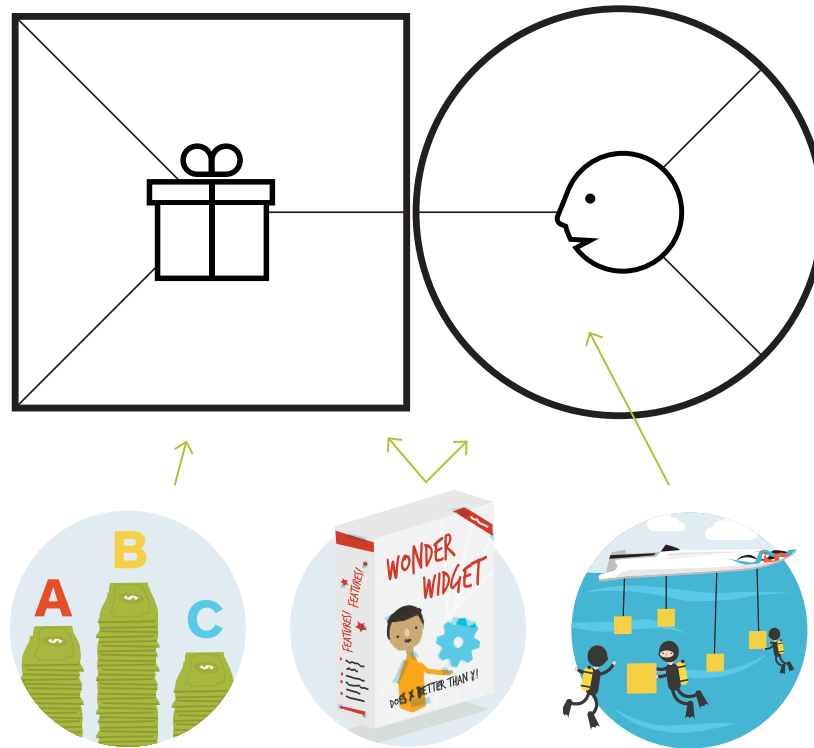


8.21 percent

Innovation Games®

Innovation Games is a methodology popularized by Luke Hohmann to help you design better value propositions by using collaborative play with your (potential) customers. The games can be played online or in person. We present three of them.

All three Innovation Games we present can be used in various ways. We outline three specific tasks they can help us with when it comes to the Value Proposition Canvas and related hypotheses.



Buy a Feature

Task: Prioritize which features customers want most.

Product Box

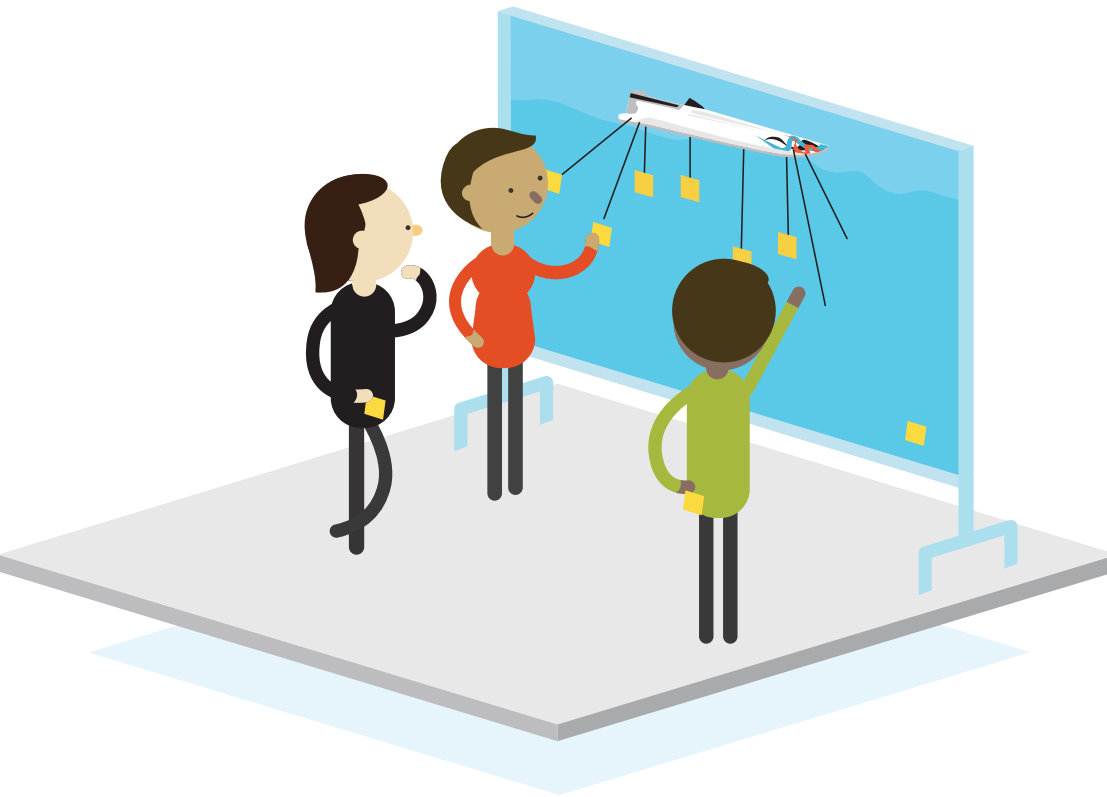
Task: Understand your customers' jobs, pains, and gains and the value propositions they'd like.

Speed Boat

Task: Identify the most extreme pains holding customers back from completing their jobs to be done.

Speed Boat

This is a simple but powerful game to help you verify your understanding of customer pains. Get your customers to explicitly state the problems, obstacles, and risks that are holding them back from successfully performing their jobs to be done by using the analogy of a speed boat held back by anchors.



1

Set-up.

Prepare a large poster with a speedboat floating at sea.

2

Identify pains.

Invite customers to identify the problems, obstacles, and risks that are preventing them from successfully performing their jobs. Each issue should go on a large sticky note. Ask them to place each sticky as anchors to the boat—the lower the anchor, the more extreme the pain.

3

Analysis.

Compare the outcomes of this exercise with your previous understanding of what is holding customers back from performing their jobs to be done.

Tips

- This exercise can be used during the design phase to identify customer pains or during testing to verify your existing understanding.
- Use a sailing boat with anchors and sails if you want to work on pains and gains simultaneously. The sails allow you to ask, “What makes the boat faster;” in addition to using the anchors to symbolize what holds people back.

Product Box

In this game, you ask customers to design a product box that represents the value proposition they'd want to buy from you. You'll learn what matters to customers and which features they get excited about.

234

1

Design.

Invite customers to a workshop. Give them a cardboard box and ask them to literally design a product box that they would buy. The box should feature the key marketing messages, main features, and key benefits that they would expect from your value proposition.



2

Pitch.

Ask your customers to imagine they're selling your product at a tradeshow. Pretend you're a skeptical prospect and get your customer to pitch the box to you.




3

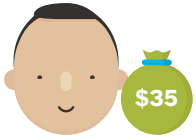

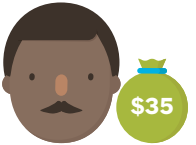



Capture.

Observe and note which messages, features, and benefits customers mention on the box and which particular aspects they highlight during the pitch. Identify their jobs, pains, and gains.

Buy a Feature

This is a sophisticated game to get customers to prioritize among a list of predefined (but not yet existing) value proposition features. Customers get a limited budget of play money to buy their preferred features, which you price based on real-world factors.



Features	Price	 \$35	 \$35	 \$35	Total Required	Bought?
	\$35	20	0	10	-5	No
	\$50	5	0	0	-45	No
	\$70	10	35	25	0	Yes

1

Select and price features.

Select the features for which you want to test customer preferences. Price each one based on development cost, market price, or other factors that are important to you.

2

Define the budget.

Participants buy features as a group, but each participant gets a personal budget that he or she can allocate individually. Make sure the personal budget forces participants to pool resources, and the overall budget forces them to make hard choices among the features they want.

3

Have the participants buy.

Invite participants to allocate their budget among the features they want. Instruct them to collaborate with others to get more features.

4

Analyze outcomes.

Analyze which features get most traction and are bought and which ones are not.

Mock Sales

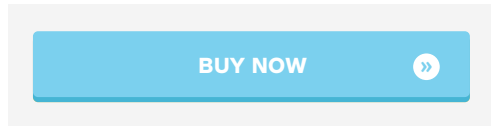
A great way to test sincere customer interest is to set up a mock sale before your value proposition even exists. The goal is make your customers believe they are completing a real purchase. This is easily done in an online context but can also be done in a physical one.

236

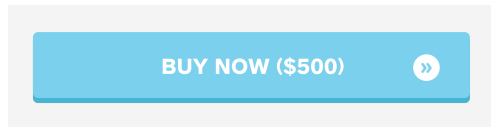
Online

Test different levels of customer commitment with these three experiments:

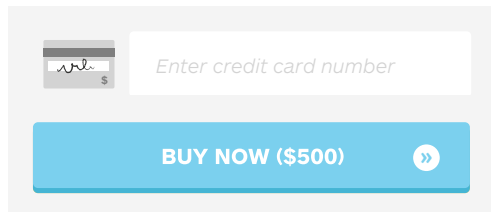
Learn about customer interest by measuring how many people click on a simple “buy now” button.



Learn how pricing influences customer interest. Combine with A/B testing (see p. 230) to learn more about demand elasticity and the optimal price point.



Get hard data by simulating a transaction with the customer's credit card information. This is the strongest evidence of customer demand (see tips to manage customer perception, p. 237).

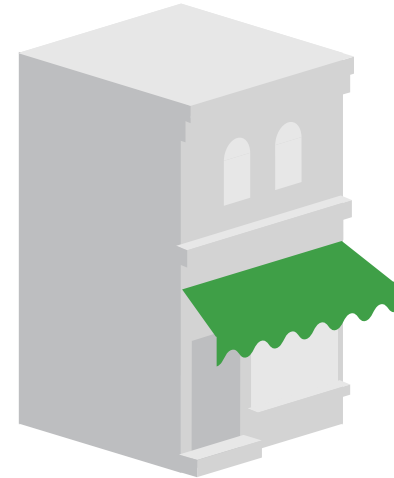


Physical World

Mock sales are not limited to online. Here's what retailers do to test customer interest and pricing in the real world:



Introduce products that don't exist yet in a limited number of (mail order) catalogs.



Sell a product in one retail location only for a limited amount of time (different from a pilot, which typically covers an entire market).

Presales

The main objective of this type of presales is to explore customer interest; it is not to sell. Customers make a purchase commitment and are aware of the fact that your value proposition does not yet fully exist. In case of a lack of interest, the sale is canceled and the customer reimbursed.

Tips

Don't fear that mock sales might alienate customers and negatively affect your brand. Manage customer perception well, and mock sales can be turned into an advantage. Build on these best practices:

- Explain that you were performing a test after the customer completes the mock purchase.
- Be transparent about which information you keep or erase.
- Always erase credit card information in a fake purchase.
- Offer a reward for participating in the test (e.g. goodies, discounts).

You will turn test subjects into advocates for your brand rather than alienate them if you manage customer perception well.

Attention

Remember that successful presales are only an indicator. Ouya, an Android-based video game console, raised millions on Kickstarter but later failed to attract a large base of customers or design a scalable business model.



Online

Platforms such as Kickstarter made preselling popular. They allow you to advertise a project, and if customers like it, they can pledge money. Projects receive funds only if they reach their predefined funding goals. If you are up for building the required infrastructure you can also set up your own presales process.



Physical World

Pledges, letters of intent, and signatures, even if not legally binding, are a powerful technique to test potential customers' willingness to buy. This is also easier to apply in a B2B context.

3.4

Bringing It All Together





HYPOTHESIS EXTRACTOR

HYPOTHESIS

- #1
- #2
- #3
- #4
- #5
- #6
- #7

DATA COLLECTOR

DATA ANALYSIS

SUCCESS

TO DESIGN

The Testing Process

Use all the tools you learned about to describe what you need to test and how you will do so in order to turn your idea into reality.

240

STRATEGYZER.COM / VPD / TEST / 3.4



What to Test

With the Value Proposition and Business Model Canvases, you map out how you believe your idea could become a success. This foundation allows you to easily make the hypotheses explicit that need to be true for your idea to work. Start by testing the most important ones with a series of experiments.



How to Test

With the testing card, you describe how exactly you will verify your most important hypotheses and what you will measure. After one or more completed experiments, you use the learning card to capture your insights and indicate whether you need to learn more, iterate, pivot, or move on to test the next important hypothesis.

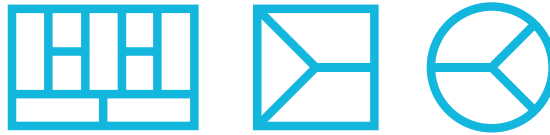


What's Next

Keep your eyes on the prize, and make sure you are progressing. Track whether you are advancing from your initial idea toward a profitable and scalable business via problem-solution fit, product-market fit, and business model fit.

1
(re)Shape
your ideas.

(6)



2
Extract
your
hypotheses.

5A
INVALIDATED
iterate or pivot

5B
UNCERTAIN
test more

5
Capture
learnings
and next
actions.



5C
VALIDATED
progress toward
next element



Build

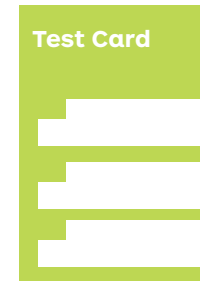
4
Enter the
learning loop.



Learn



Measure



3
Design
your
tests.

6
Measure
progress.



Customer
Discovery



Customer
Validation



Customer
Creation



Company
Building

Pivot

Measure Your Progress

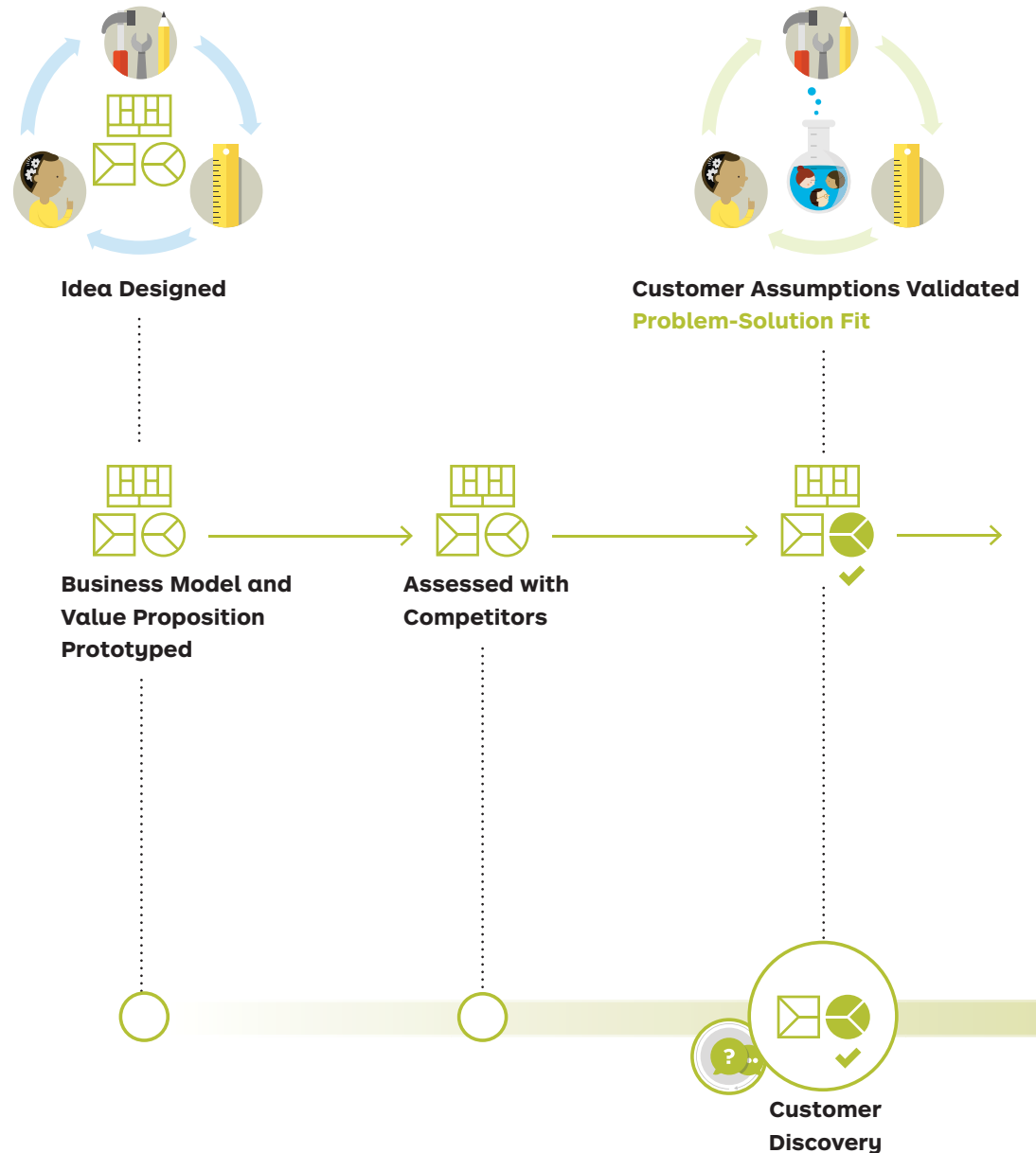


242

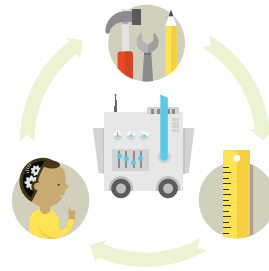
STRATEGYZER.COM / VPD / TEST / 3.4

The testing process allows you to continuously reduce uncertainty and gets you closer to turning your idea into a real business. Measure your progress toward this goal by tracking the activities you've done and the results you've achieved. We designed this spread that allows you to understand if you're progressing based on Steve Blank's Investment Readiness Thermometer.

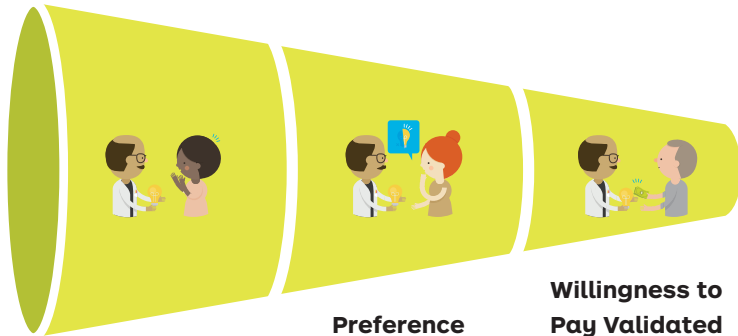
 [Download Progress Indicators](#)



Blank, *Investment Readiness Thermometer*, 2013, <http://steveblank.com/2013/11/25/its-time-to-play-moneyball-the-investment-readiness-level/>.



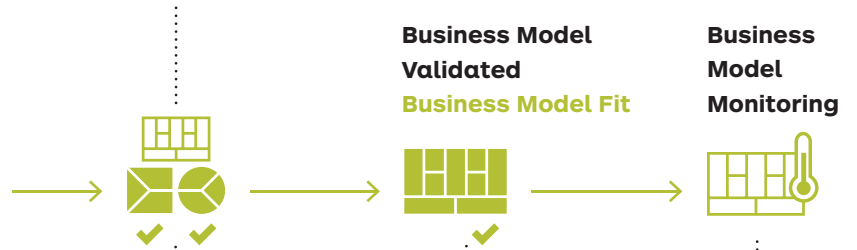
Value Proposition Validated
Product-Market Fit



Interest Validated

Preference Validated

Willingness to Pay Validated



Business Model Validated
Business Model Fit

Business Model Monitoring

Customer Validation

Customer Creation

Company Building




The Progress Board

Use the progress board to manage and monitor your tests and assess how much progress you are making toward success.



244

 *Get Progress Board poster*



What did I test already?

Use the Value Proposition and Business Model Canvases to track which elements you have tested, validated, or invalidated.



What am I testing, and what did I learn?

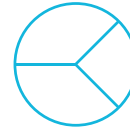
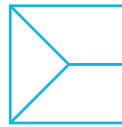
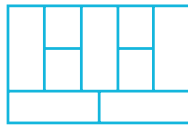
Track the tests you are planning, building, measuring, and digesting to learn and make your insights and follow-up actions explicit.



How much progress did I make?

Keep score of how much progress you are making.

1
(re)Shape
your ideas.
(6)

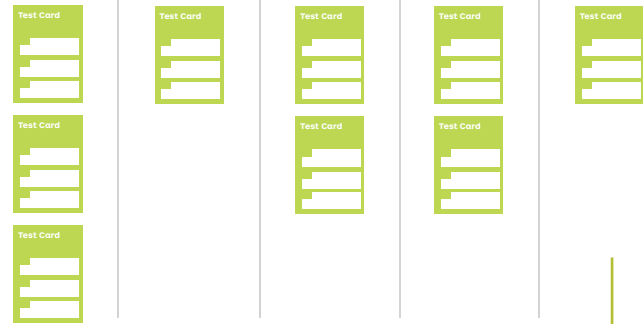


2
Extract your
hypotheses.

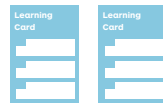
3
Design your tests.

4
Tests

backlog → **build** → **measure** → **learn** → **done**



back to the drawing board: iterate or pivot your design

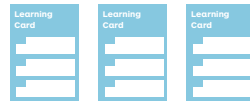


5A
INVALIDATED

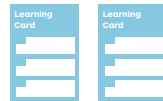
5

Insights and Actions

5B
LEARN MORE

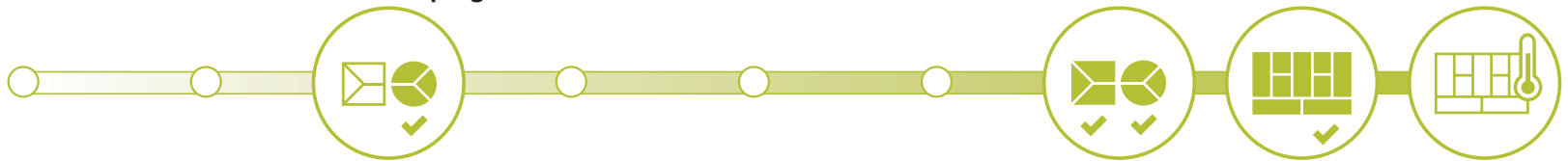


5C
VALIDATED



advance to next step: move on in your quest to turn your idea into reality

6
Measure progress.



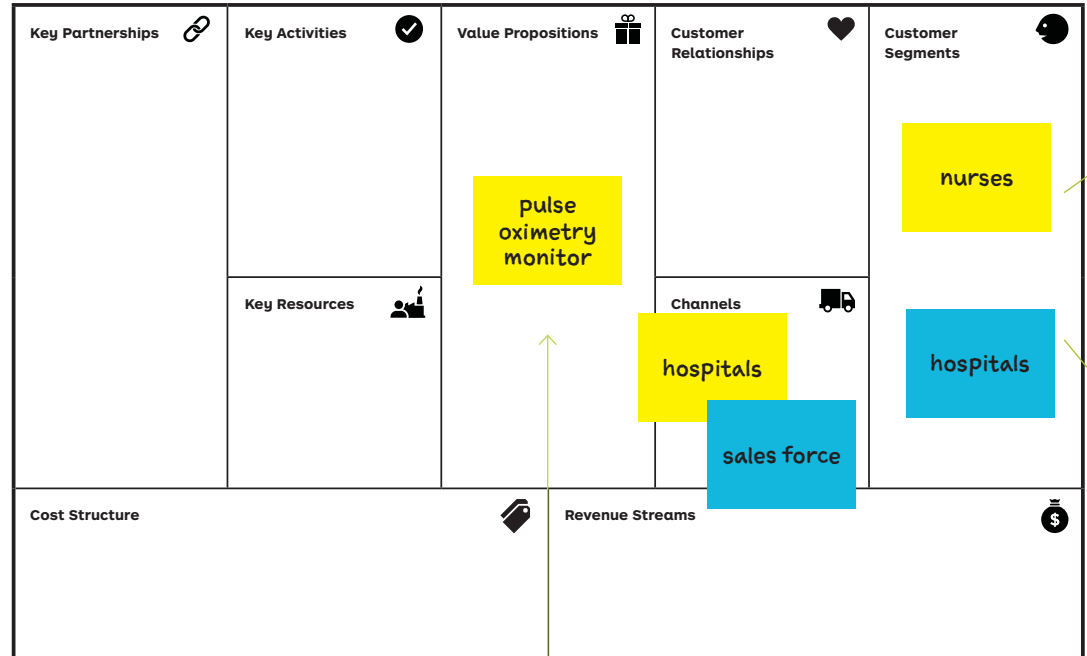


246

Owlet: Constant Progress with Systematic Design and Testing

Wireless monitoring of babies' blood oxygen, heart rate, and sleep data.*

Owlet Business Model: version 0



1

Initial idea

An opportunity

Monitoring pulse oximetry could be easier without the cord between the device and the monitor display.



Watch Owlet presentation online

* Case adopted in accordance with Owlet. Owlet was the winner of the 2013 International Business Model Competition.



Test 1A: Nurse Interviews

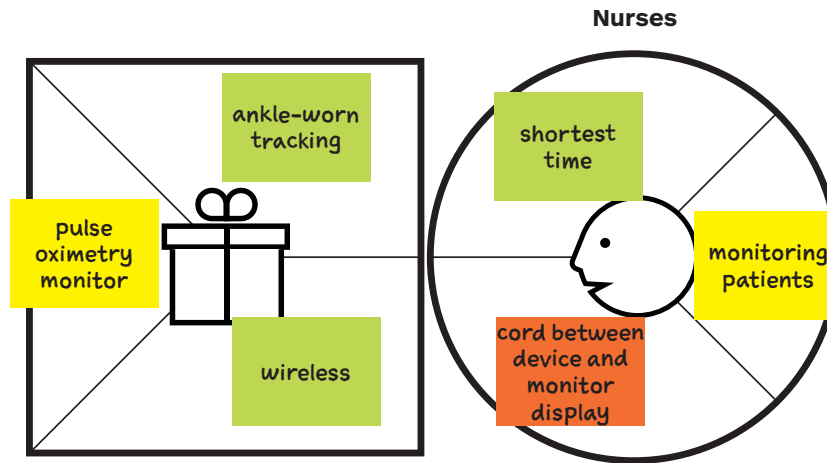
HYPOTHESIS: Wireless pulse oximetry is more convenient

METRIC: Percentage of positive feedback

TEST: Interview nurses

DATA: Of 58 nurses interviewed, 93 percent prefer the wireless monitoring.

Validated: 1 week, \$0



Test 1B: Hospital Administrator Interviews

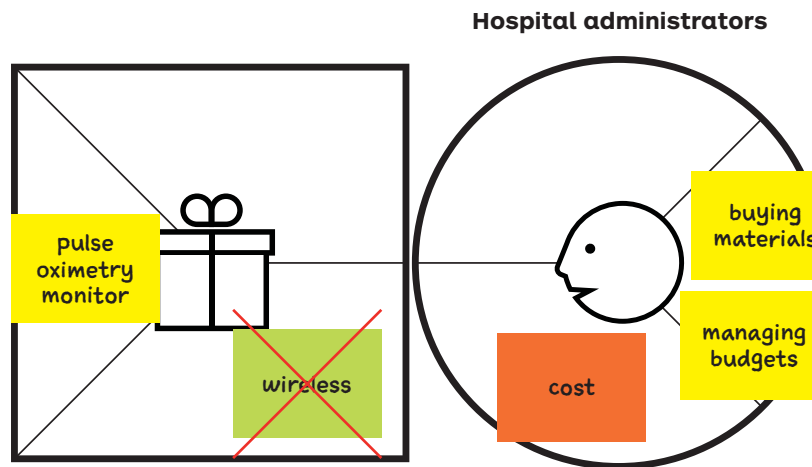
HYPOTHESIS: Wireless pulse oximetry is more convenient.

METRIC: Percentage of positive feedback

TEST: Interview hospital administrators

DATA: 0 percent ready to pay more for wireless "ease of use is not a pain, if not cost-effective."

Unvalidated: 1 week, \$0



Pivot:
change the customer segment





DATA: Sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) is the leading cause of infant deaths.

a first pivot after one week

Owlet Business Model: version 2



2

Iteration

Peace of mind for parents

A wireless monitor that collects the baby's heart rate, oxygen level, and sleep pattern and sends them via Bluetooth to the parents' smartphone with alerts; distributed by baby stores.

Pivot:
 Change the customer segment from nurses and hospitals to worried parents.





Test 2: Parent interviews

HYPOTHESIS: Parents are ready to adopt and buy a wireless baby alarm.

METRIC: Percentage of adopting parents

TEST: Interview mothers

DATA: Of 105 mothers interviewed, 96 percent adopt the wireless monitoring.

"Awesome. I want to buy now!"

Validated



Test 3: MVP Landing page

HYPOTHESIS: A smart bootie is convenient and easy to use for monitoring.

METRIC: Number of positive comments

TEST: An MVP, with a video on a website

DATA: 17,000 views, 5,500 shares of Facebook, 500 positive comments by parents, distributors, and research organizations

Validated, 2 weeks, \$220



Test 4: A/B Price test

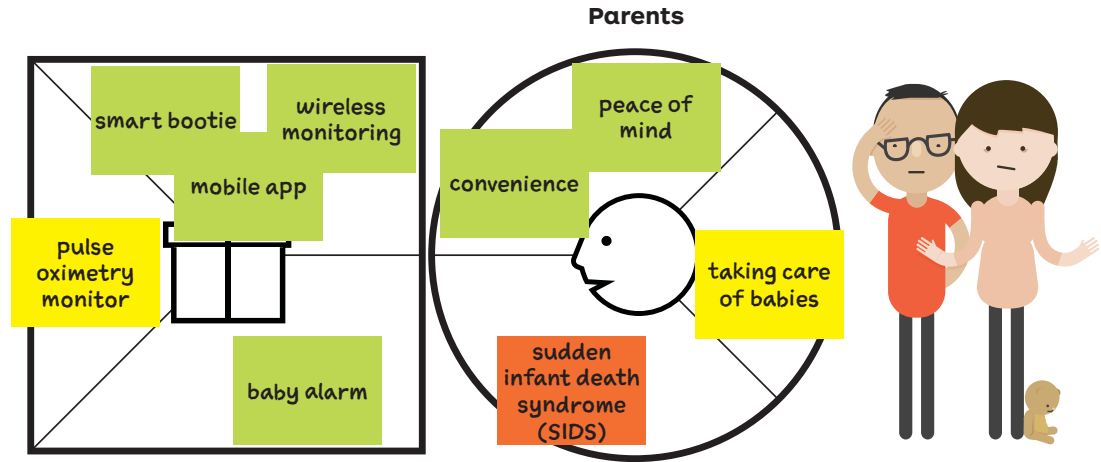
HYPOTHESIS: Rental versus sale at \$200+ sale price

METRIC: Percentage for a sale price

TEST: A/B testing, 3 rounds, on the website

DATA: 1,170 people tested, \$299 the best price

Validated, 8 weeks, \$30



seems to be a promising business but...

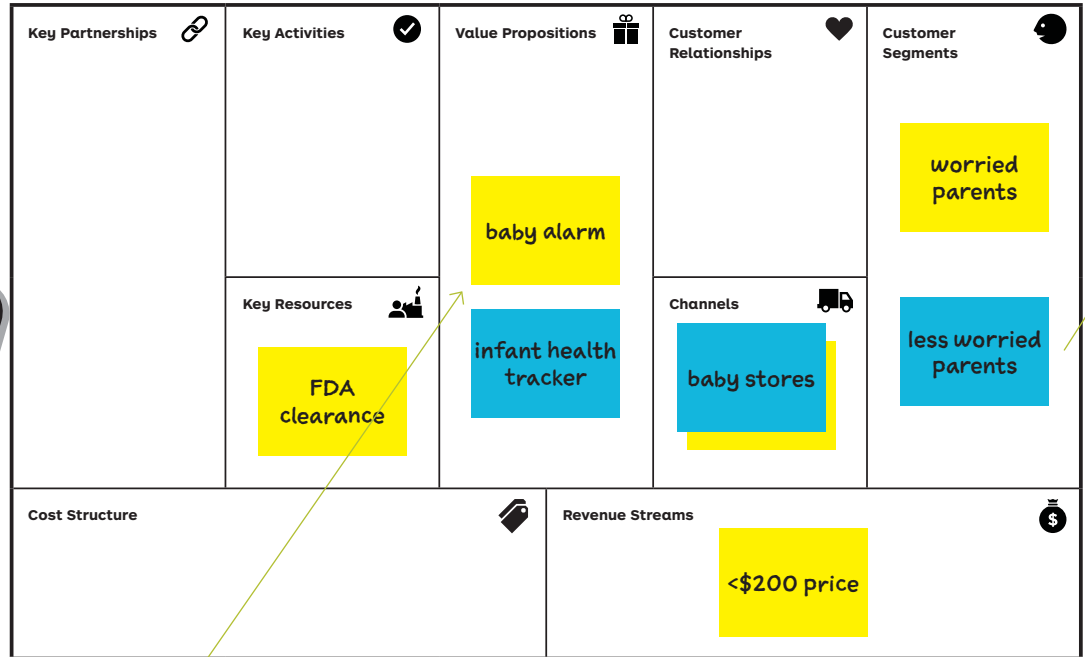




after 24 weeks, and \$1,150 for the tests, including a technical proof of concept

Running lean based on experts, a Food and Drug Administration (FDA) clearance for a baby alarm is one year, \$120,000–\$200,000

Owlet Business Model: version 3



Need to be revalidated...

3

Iteration

Peace of mind, but for less worried parents

With a more minimal, less risky product, an infant health tracker (heart rate, oxygen levels, and sleep patterns), but without alarm, for another customer segment: the less worried parents.





Test 5: Interview/Proposition: "Owlet Challenge"

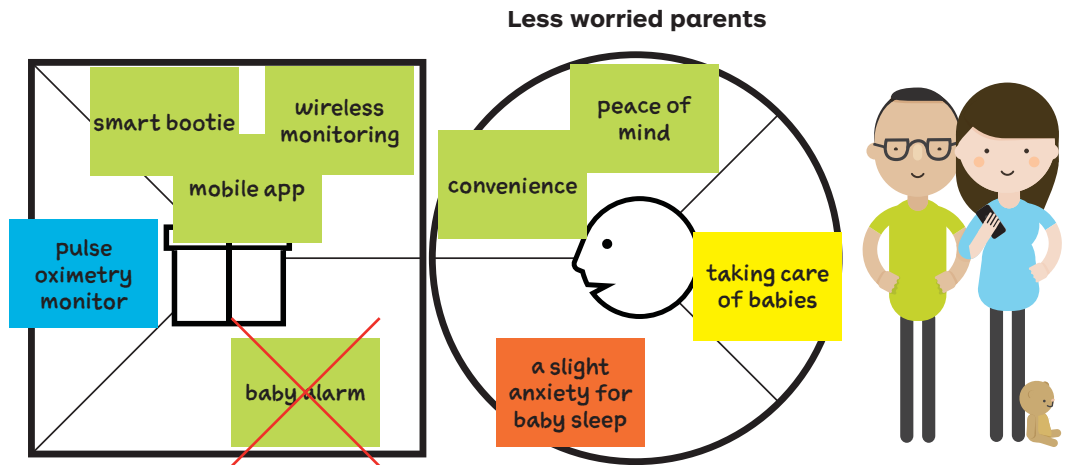
HYPOTHESIS: Less worried parents are ready to adopt and buy a wireless baby health tracker, without alarm.

METRIC: Percentage of parents adopting the no-alarm tracker

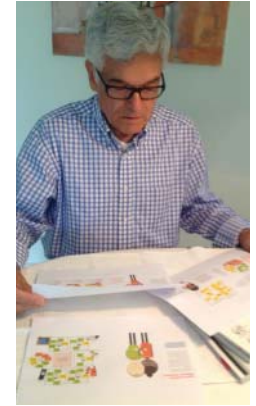
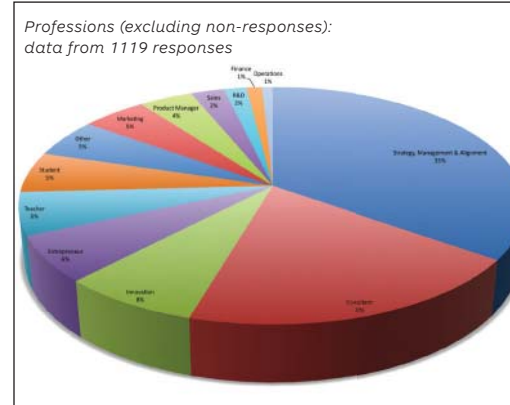
TEST: Interview at retail locations, having to choose between the Owlet tracker and other similar systems (video, sound, and movement)

DATA: Of 81 people interviewed, 20 percent adopted the Owlet tracker.

Validated, 3 weeks, \$0



Owlet decided to start first with the baby health tracker and to come later with the baby alarm, after FDA clearance.



Lessons Learned

Testing Step-by-Step

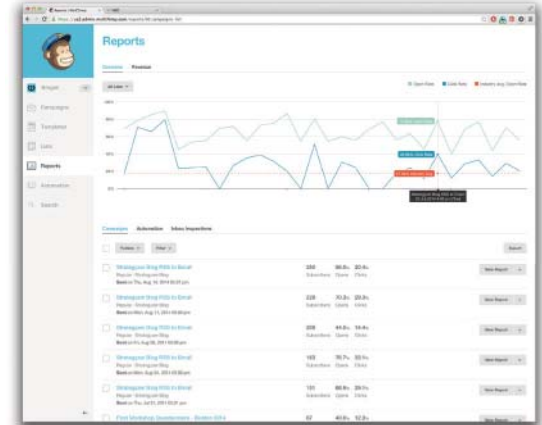
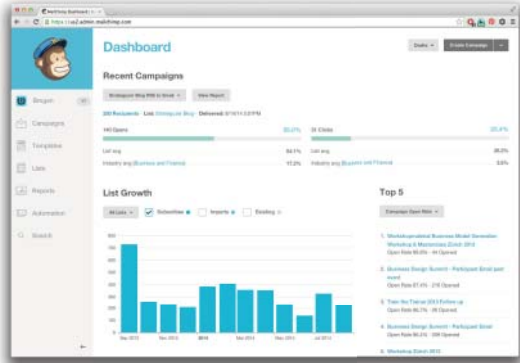
Your customers are the judge, jury, and executioner of your value proposition, so get outside of the building and test your ideas with the customer development and lean start-up process. Make sure you start with quick and cheap experiments to test the assumptions underlying your ideas when uncertainty is at its maximum.

Experiment Library

What your customers say might wildly differ from what they do in reality. Go beyond talking to customers and conduct a series of experiments. Get them to perform actions that provide evidence of their interest, their preferences, and their willingness to pay.

Bringing It All Together

Launching ideas without testing is wishful thinking. Testing ideas without launching is just a pastime. Launching tested ideas can change your life as an entrepreneur. Measure your progress from idea to real business step by step.

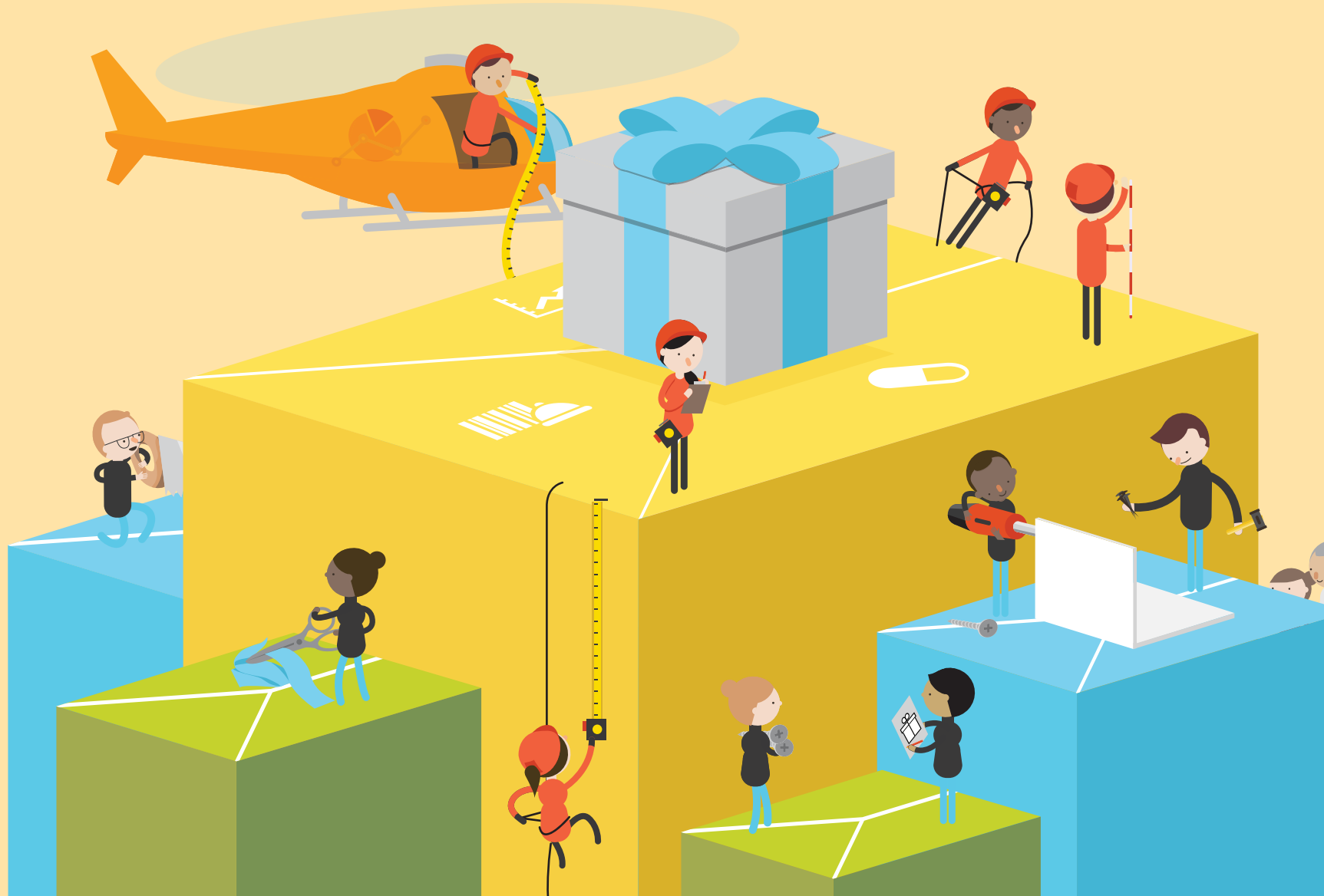


evo

olve

44

Use the Value Proposition and Business Model Canvas as a shared language to Create Alignment ^{p. 260} throughout every part of your organization while it continuously evolves. Make sure you constantly Measure and Monitor ^{p. 262} your value propositions and business models in order to Improve Relentlessly ^{p. 264} and Reinvent Yourself Constantly ^{p. 266} .





Create Alignment

The Value Proposition Canvas is an excellent alignment tool. It helps you communicate to different stakeholders which customer jobs, pains, and gains you are focusing on and explains how exactly your products and services relieve pains and create gains.

260



Advertising



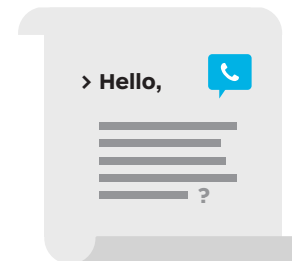
Packaging



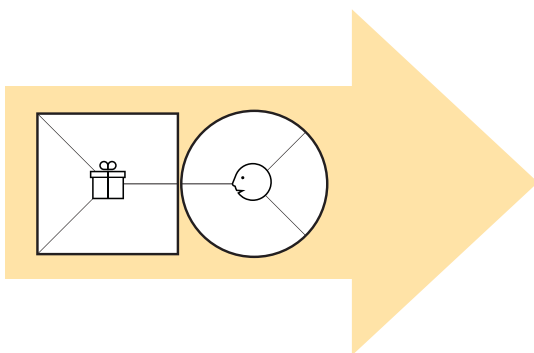
Explainer Videos



Slide Decks



Sales Scripts



Craft aligned messages.



Align internal and external stakeholders.



(Channel) Partners

Bring (channel) partners on board, and explain your value proposition. Help them understand why customers will love your products and services by highlighting pain relievers and gain creators.

Sales

Help sales understand which segments to target and what customers' jobs, pains, and gains are. Highlight which attributes of your value proposition are most likely to sell by relieving pains and creating gains. Align sales scripts and pitch decks.



Marketing

Craft marketing messages based on the jobs, pains, and gains your products and services are helping with. Align customer-facing messaging all the way from advertising to package design. Point out which pain relievers and gain creators to focus on.



Employees

Help all employees understand which customers you are targeting and which jobs, pains, and gains you are addressing, and outline how exactly your products and services will create value for customers. Explain how the value proposition fits into the business model.

Shareholders

Explain to your shareholders how exactly you intend to create value for your customers. Clarify how the (new or improved) value proposition will bolster your business model and create a competitive advantage.

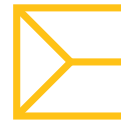


Measure and Monitor

Use the Value Proposition and Business Model Canvases to create and monitor performance indicators once your value proposition is operational in the market. Track the performance of your business model, your value proposition, and your customers' satisfaction.



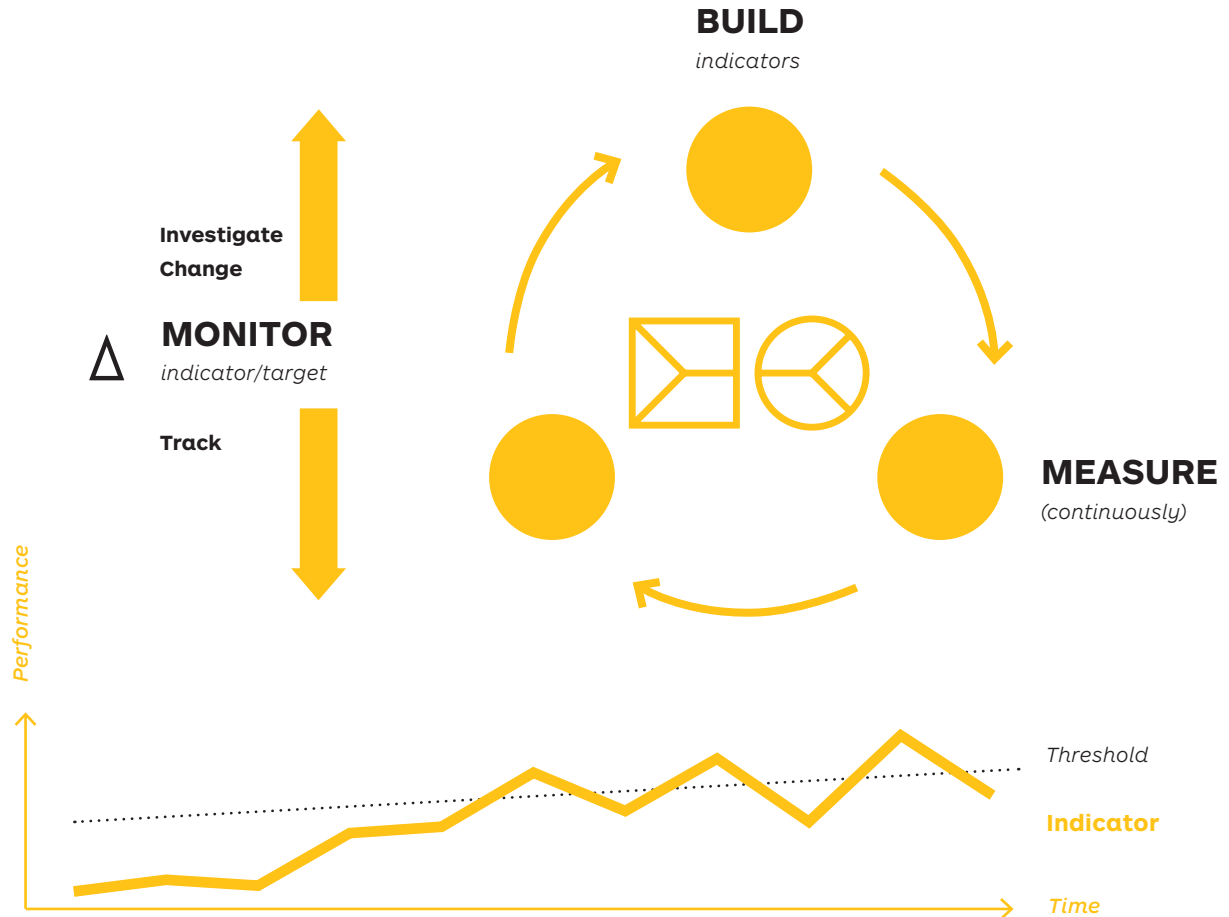
Business Model Performance



Value Proposition Performance
(Quantitative Facts)



Customer Satisfaction
(Perception)



Target

50%

25%

★★★★★

80% satisfied with balance

Indicator

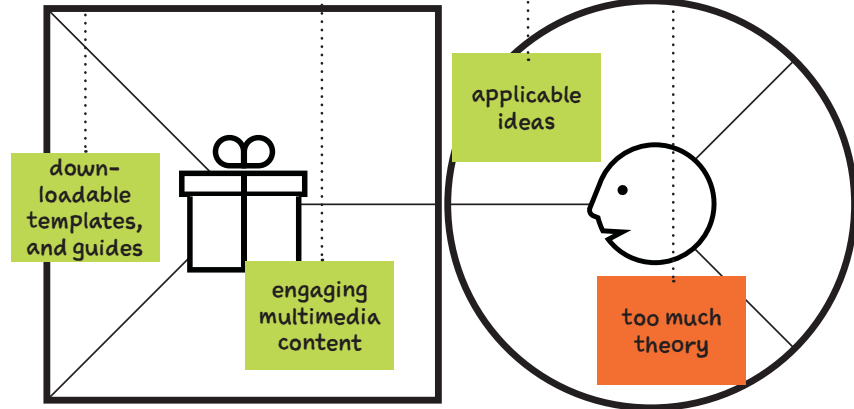
workshop guide downloads by readers who signed up online

conversion rate from book to online sign-up

rating on Amazon.com

of readers who feel theory/practice is good

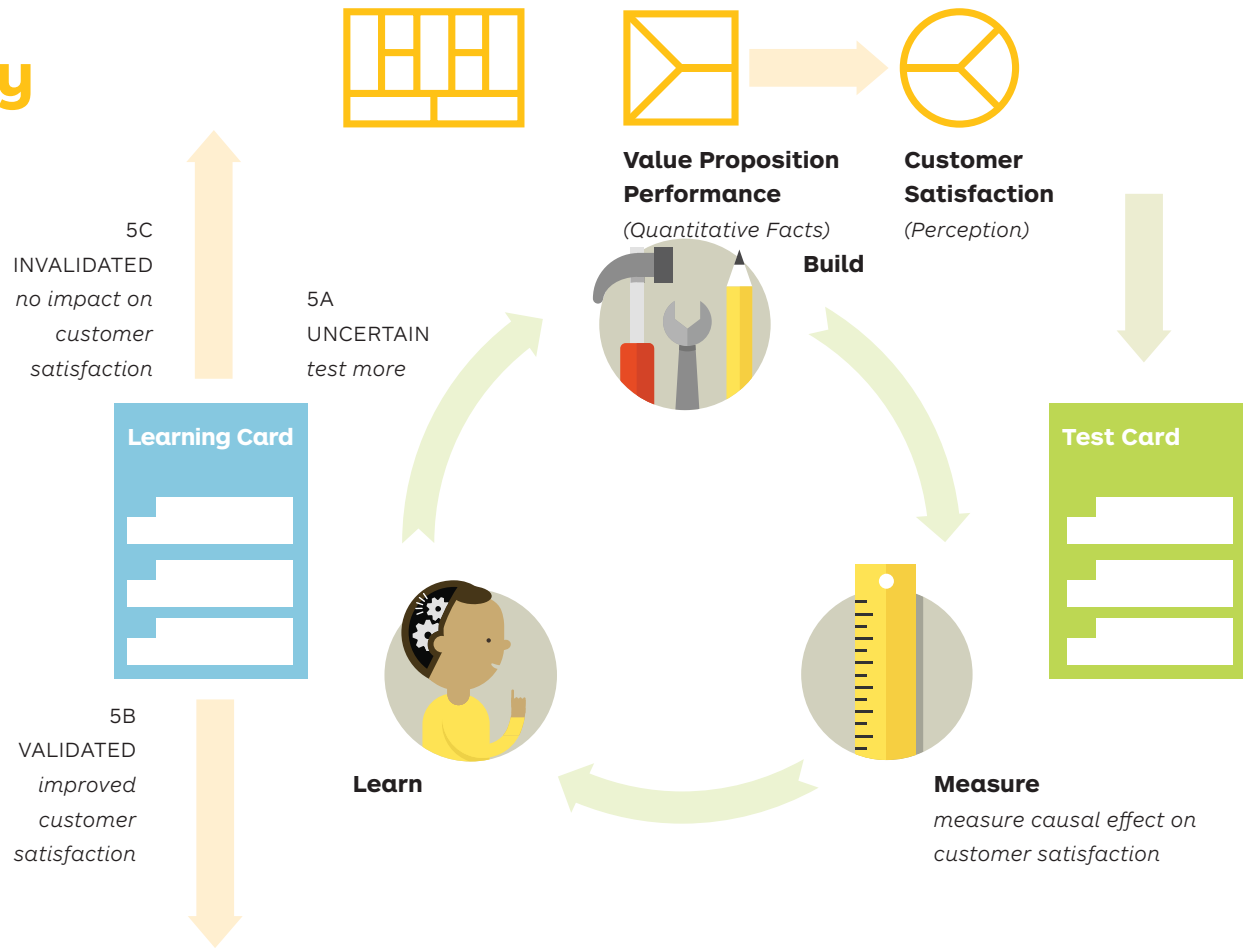
Building Block



Improve Relentlessly

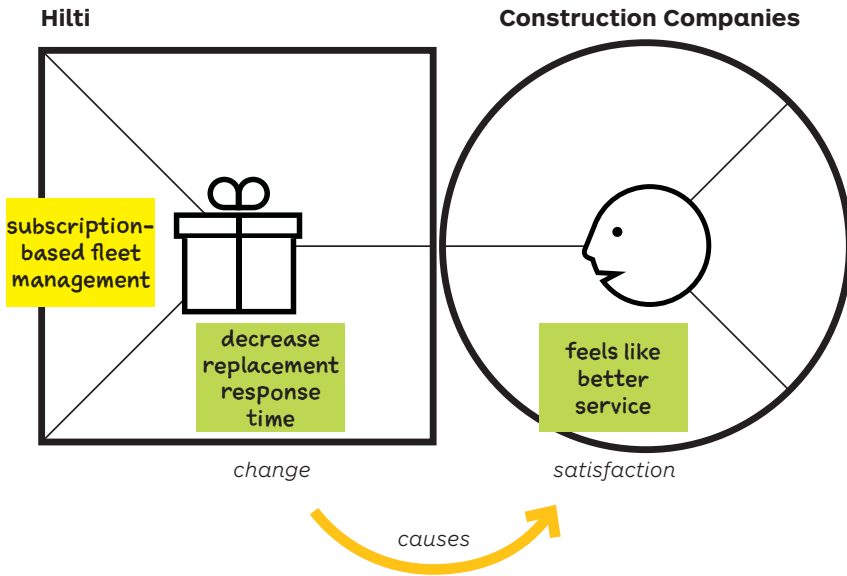
264

STRATEGYZER.COM / VPD / EVOLVE



Use the same tools and processes from testing and monitoring to improve your value proposition once it's in the market. Continuously test "what if" improvement scenarios, and measure their impact on customer satisfaction.





Test Card

Strategyzer

Test Name	Deadline
Assigned to	Duration

STEP 1: HYPOTHESIS

We believe that if we decrease the response time to replace broken tools, customers feel like they are getting a better service. Critical!

STEP 2: TEST

To verify that, we will decrease response time for one client by 25% on average. Test Cost: Data Reliability:

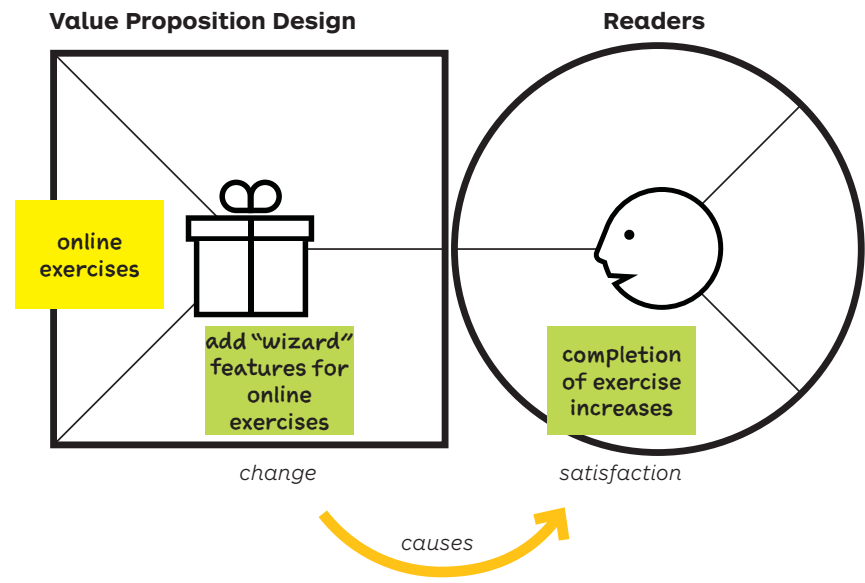
STEP 3: METRIC

And measure customer satisfaction at the beginning and the end of the experiment. Time Required:

STEP 4: CRITERIA

We are right if customer satisfaction increases by x%.

Copyright Business Model Foundry AG The makers of Business Model Generation and Strategyzer



Test Card

Strategyzer

Test Name	Deadline
Assigned to	Duration

STEP 1: HYPOTHESIS

We believe that if we increase the number of "wizard" features, more people will complete exercises. Critical!

STEP 2: TEST

To verify that, we will add a wizard feature to one exercise. Test Cost: Data Reliability:

STEP 3: METRIC

And measure if more people completed that exercise than before. Time Required:

STEP 4: CRITERIA

We are right if there is an increase of x%

Copyright Business Model Foundry AG The makers of Business Model Generation and Strategyzer

Reinvent Yourself Constantly

266

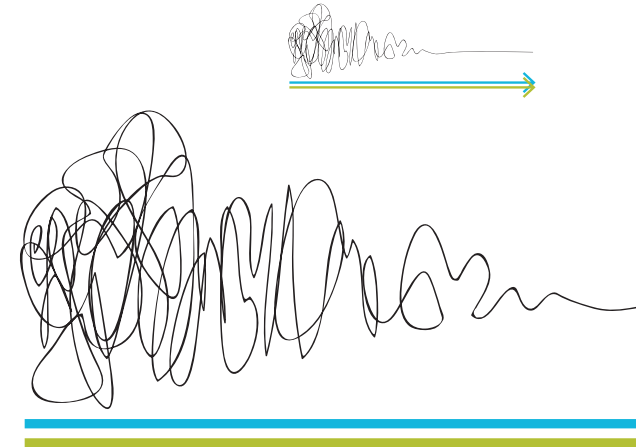
Successful companies create value propositions that sell embedded in business models that work. Outstanding companies do so continuously. They create new value propositions and business models while they are successful.

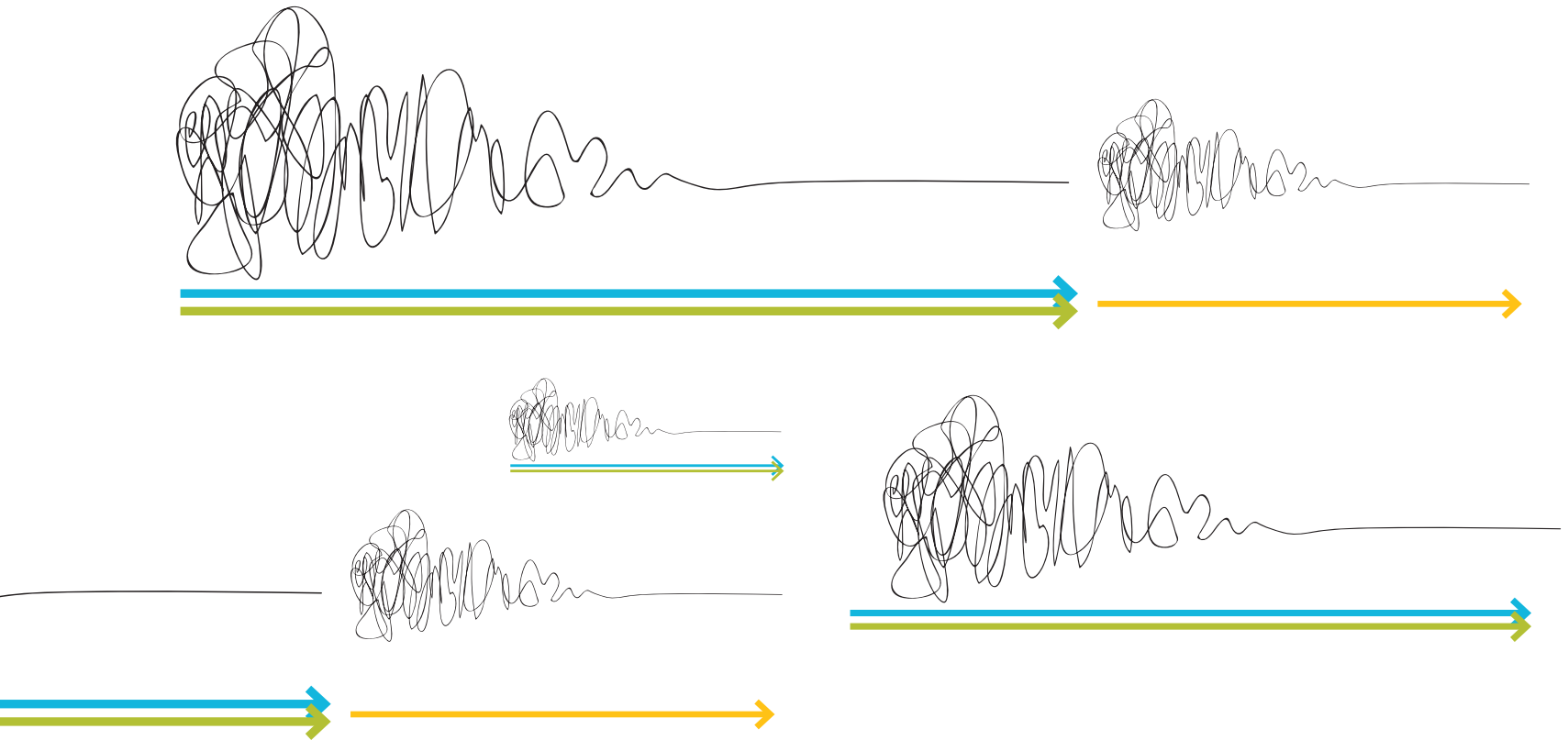
Today's enterprise must be agile and develop what Columbia Business School Professor Rita McGrath calls transient advantages in her book *The End of Competitive Advantage*. She argues that companies must develop the ability to rapidly and continuously address new opportunities, rather than search for increasingly unsustainable long-term competitive advantages.

Use the tools and processes of *Value Proposition Design* to continuously reinvent yourself and create new value propositions embedded in great business models.

Five things to remember when you build transient advantages:

- Take the exploration of new value propositions and business models just as seriously as the execution of existing ones.
- Invest in continuously experimenting with new value propositions and business models rather than making big bold uncertain bets.
- Reinvent yourself while you are successful; don't wait for a crisis to force you to.
- See new ideas and opportunities as a means to energize and mobilize employees and customers rather than a risky endeavor.
- Use customer experiments as a yardstick to judge new ideas and opportunities rather than the opinions of managers, strategists, or experts.





Continuously ask yourself...



What elements in your environment are changing? What do market, technology, regulatory, macroeconomic, or competitive changes mean for your value propositions and business models? Do those changes offer an opportunity to explore new possibilities or could they be a threat that might disrupt you?



Is your business model expiring? Do you need to add new resources or activities? Do the existing ones offer an opportunity to expand your business model? Could you bolster your existing business model or should you build completely new ones? Is your business model portfolio fit for the future?



Is your value proposition still compelling to your customers? How are your customer's jobs, pains, and gains evolving? Can you build on your existing value proposition or do you need to revisit it entirely? Is there a new potential customer or a new segmentation emerging? What is happening in your business that creates the basis for new value propositions to existing or new customers?

Taobao: Reinventing (E-)Commerce



268

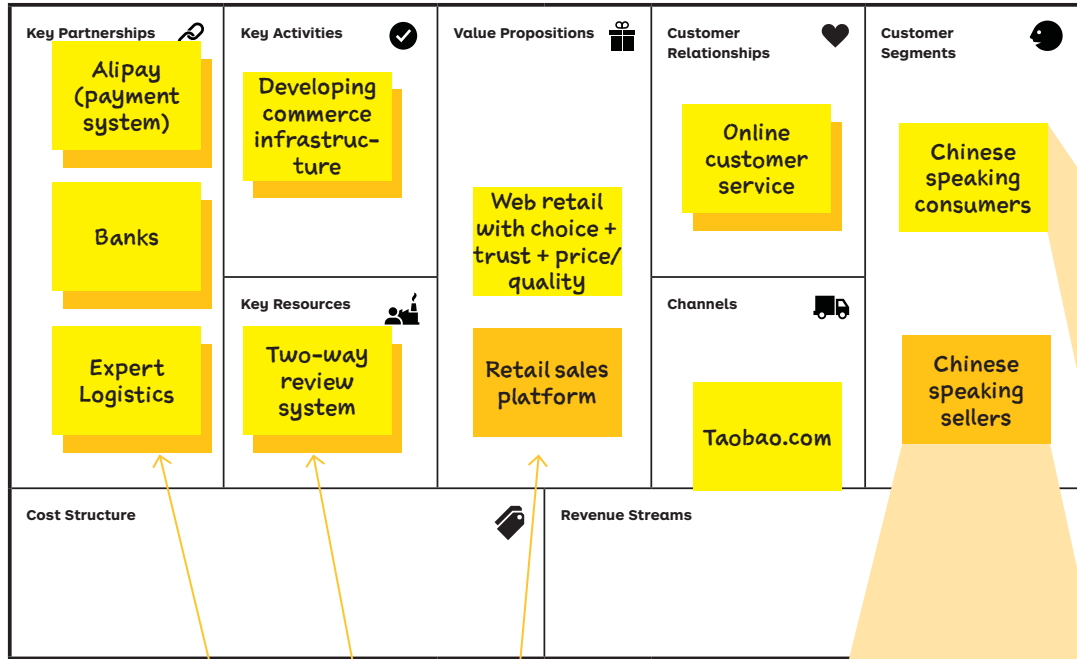
Taobao is the Chinese e-commerce phenomenon, part of the Alibaba Group. It is credited with ushering in a new wave of commerce in China by using the Internet to create an ecosystem where trusted commercial exchanges could take place. In 10 years it evolved its business models three times. It proactively embraced the changes taking place on its platform and in the wider Chinese economy and turned them into an opportunity.

STRATEGYZER.COM / VPD / EVOLVE



2003

A new Consumer-to-Consumer (C2C) Platform



2 Creation of a trusted platform

Launch of a payment and logistics infrastructure with partners to facilitate commercial transactions and shipment of goods

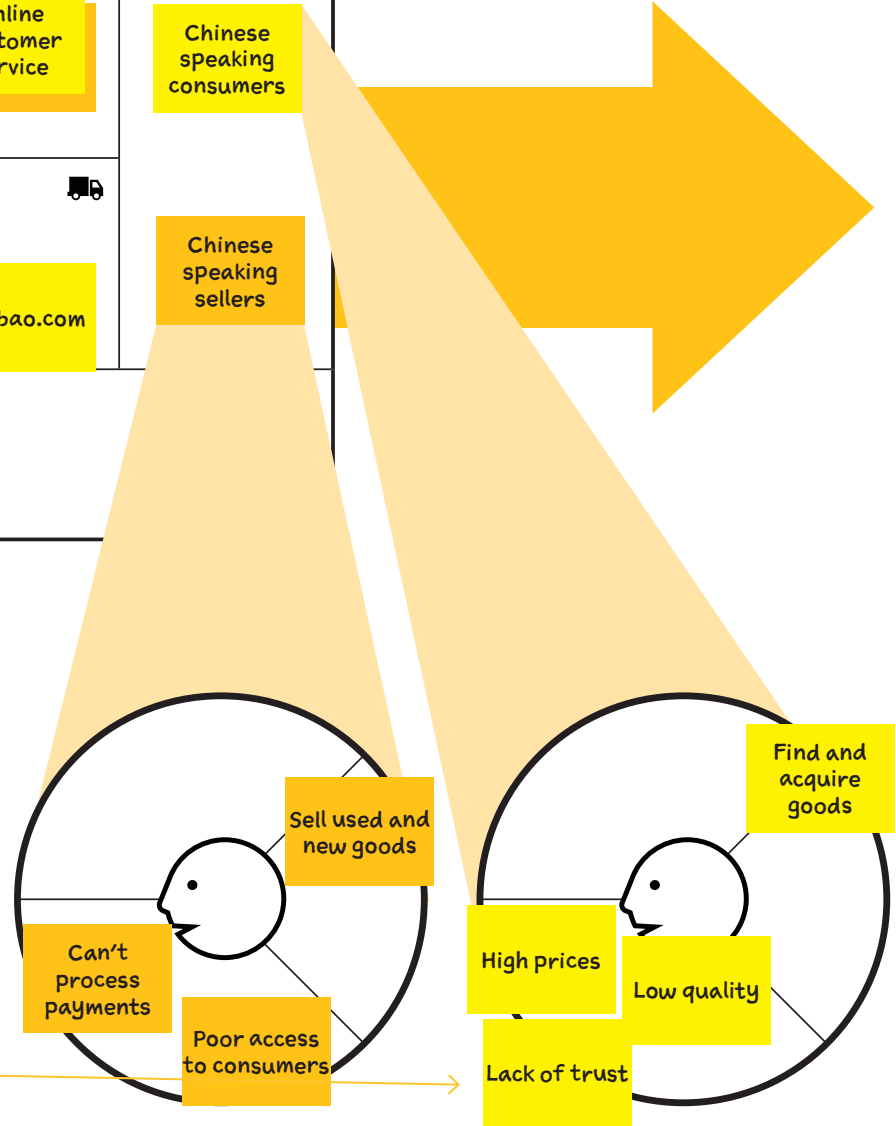
Creation of a new value proposition for buyers and sellers

Introduction of a review system creates trust among buyers and sellers that did not exist in the physical economy

1 Obstacles to commerce in the Chinese economy

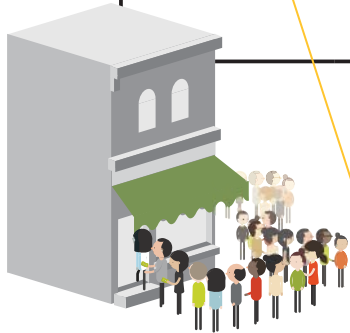
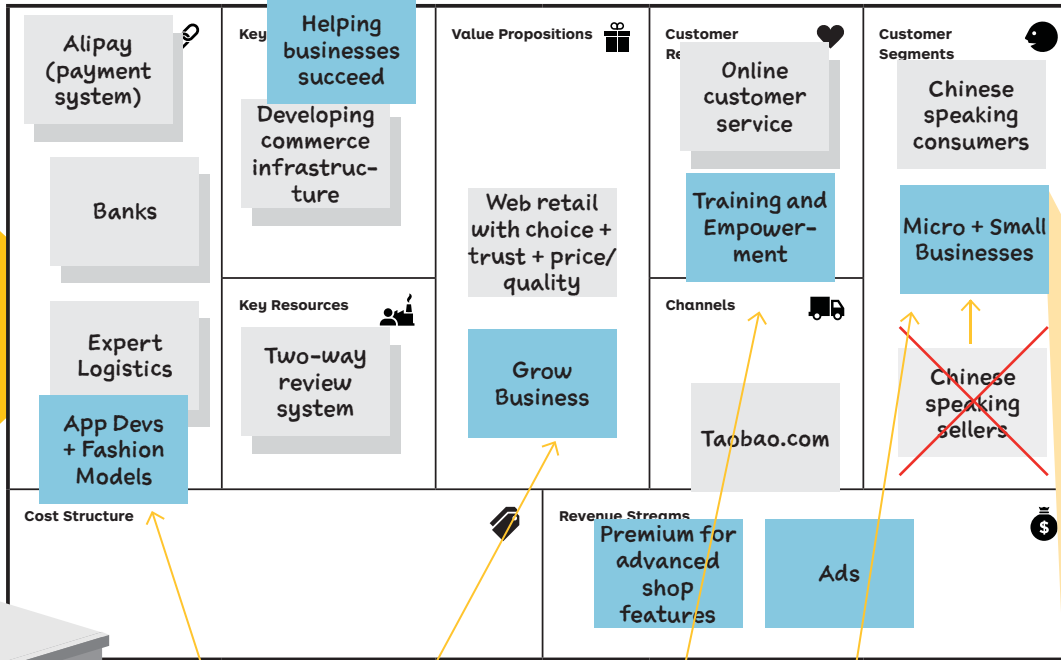
Lack of infrastructure to do business

Consumers discouraged by high prices, low quality, and lack of trust.



2006

Taobao – Small Business-to-Consumer (B2C)



Inclusion of third-party service providers to strengthen the value proposition

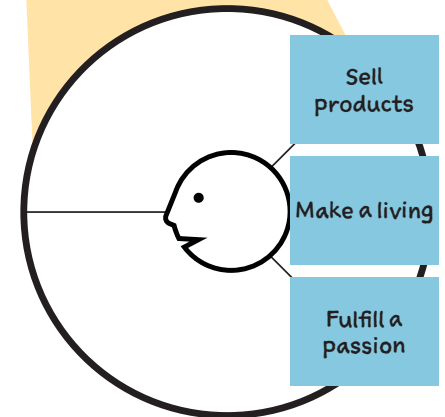
2 Pivot toward micro-entrepreneurs

Taobao shifts focus and builds on this trend by catering to micro-entrepreneurs

Creation of the 'Taobao University' to help entrepreneurs navigate the platform and learn about business

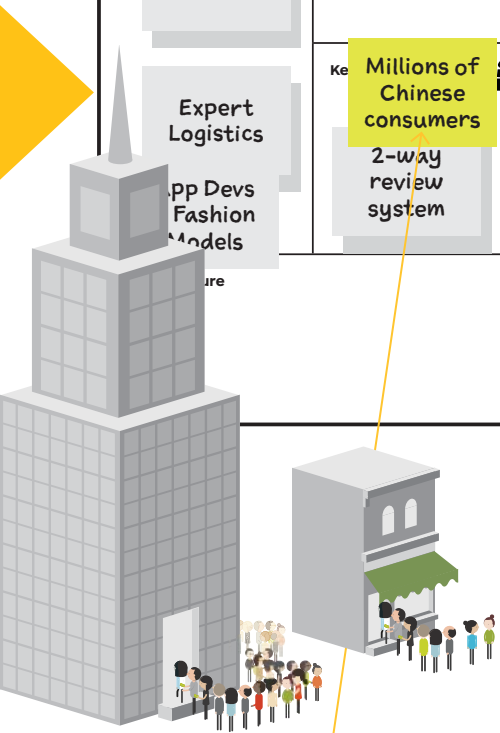
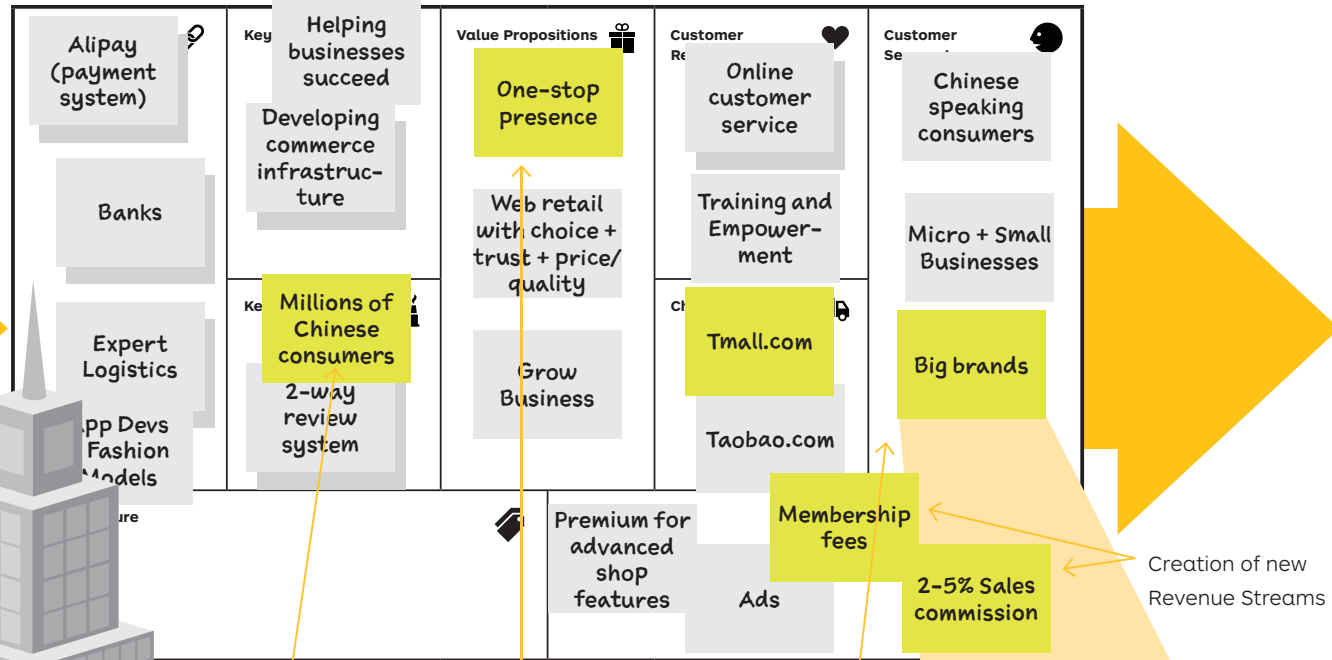
1 Birth of micro-entrepreneurs

The Taobao platform becomes so popular that millions of sellers see an opportunity to become micro-entrepreneurs



2008

Taobao — Big Business-to-Consumer (B2C)



1

A new asset is revealed

Taobao realizes that its business model possesses an incredible asset: hundreds of millions of Chinese consumers.

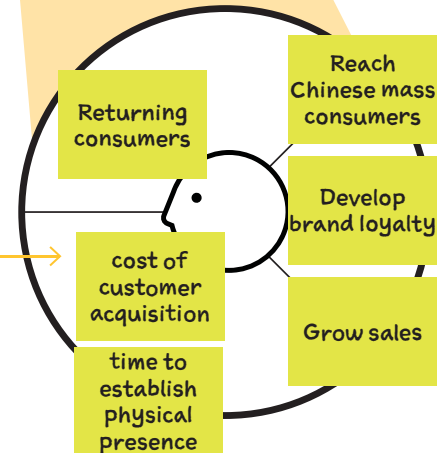
2

Launch of a new business

The “new” asset becomes the basis of a new value proposition

...for a new customer (big brands)...

...helping them reach Chinese consumers much faster than through the opening of physical stores.



Creation of new Revenue Streams

2013

Taobao — ?



Taobao went from a simple e-commerce platform to complex ecosystem in 10 years. It achieved this by improving and reinventing its value propositions and business models on the way. With new developments in mobile, gaming, messaging, and more, however, the company can't rest on its laurels. Taobao is constantly challenged to continue its evolution.

Lessons Learned

Create Alignment

The Value Proposition and Business Model Canvases are excellent alignment tools. Use them as a shared language to create better collaboration across the different parts of your organization. Help every stakeholder understand how exactly you intend to create value for your customers and your business.

Measure, Monitor, Improve

Track the performance of your value propositions over time to make sure you continue to create customer value while market conditions change. Use the same tools and processes to improve your value propositions, which you used to design them.

Reinvent While Successful

Don't wait with reinventing your value propositions and business models. Do so before market conditions force you to, because it might be too late. Create organizational structures that allow you to improve existing value propositions and business models and invent new ones at the same time.

after

word

Glossary



276

(Business) Hypothesis

Something that needs to be true for your idea to work partially or fully but that hasn't been validated yet.

Business Model

Rationale of how an organization creates, delivers, and captures value.

Business Model Canvas

Strategic management tool to design, test, build, and manage (profitable and scalable) business models.

Call to Action (CTA)

Prompts a subject to perform an action; used in an experiment in order to test one or more hypotheses.

Customer Development

Four-step process invented by Steve Blank to reduce the risk and uncertainty in entrepreneurship by continuously testing the hypotheses underlying a business model with customers and stakeholders.

Customer Gains

Outcomes and benefits customers must have, expect, desire, or dream to achieve.

Customer Insight

Minor or major breakthrough in your customer understanding helping you design better value propositions and business models.

Customer Pains

Bad outcomes, risks, and obstacles that customers want to avoid, notably because they prevent them from getting a job done (well).

Customer Profile

Business tool that constitutes the right-hand side of the Value Proposition Canvas. Visualizes the jobs, pains, and gains of a customer segment (or stakeholder) you intend to create value for.

Environment Map

Strategic foresight tool to map the context in which you design and manage value propositions and business models.

Evidence

Proves or disproves a (business) hypothesis, customer insight, or belief about a value proposition, business model, or the environment.

Experiment/Test

A procedure to validate or invalidate a value proposition or business model hypothesis that produces evidence.

Fit

When the elements of your value map meet relevant jobs, pains, and gains of your customer segment and a substantial number of customers “hire” your value proposition to satisfy those jobs, pains, and gains.

Gain Creators

Describes how products and services create gains and help customers achieve the outcomes and benefits they require, expect, desire, or dream of by getting a job done (well).

Jobs to Be Done

What customers need, want, or desire to get done in their work and in their lives.

Lean Start-up

Approach by Eric Ries based on the Customer Development process to eliminate waste and uncertainty from product development by continuously building, testing, and learning in an iterative fashion.

Learning Card

Strategic learning tool to capture insights from research and experiments.

Minimum Viable Product (MVP)

A model of a value proposition designed specifically to validate or invalidate one or more hypotheses.

Pain Relievers

Describes how products and services alleviate customer pains by eliminating or reducing bad outcomes, risks, and obstacles that prevent customers from getting a job done (well).

Products and Services

The items that your value proposition is based on that your customers can see in your shop window—metaphorically speaking.

Progress Board

Strategic management tool to manage and monitor the business model and value proposition design process and track progress toward a successful value proposition and business model.

Prototyping (low/high fidelity)

The practice of building quick, inexpensive, and rough study models to learn about the desirability, feasibility, and viability of alternative value propositions and business models.

Test Card

Strategic testing tool to design and structure your research and experiments.

Value Map

Business tool that constitutes the left-hand side of the Value Proposition Canvas. Makes explicit how your products and services create value by alleviating pains and creating gains.

Value Proposition

Describes the benefits customers can expect from your products and services.

Value Proposition Canvas

Strategic management tool to design, test, build, and manage products and services. Fully integrates with the Business Model Canvas.

Value Proposition Design

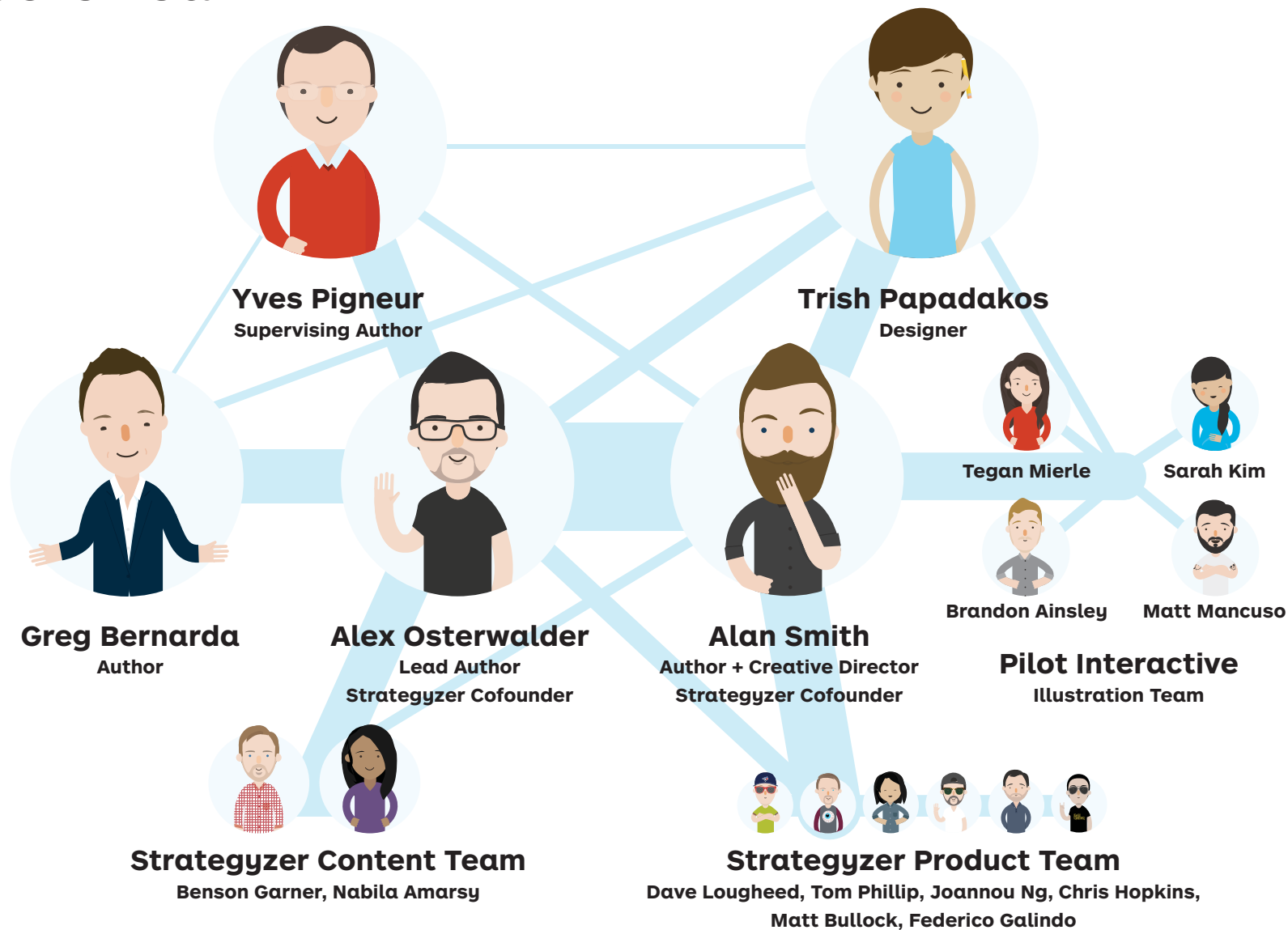
The process of designing, testing, building, and managing value propositions over their entire lifecycle.

 [Get Glossary pdf](#)



Core Team

278



Prereaders

We practice what we preach and tested our ideas before releasing them. More than 100 selected people from around the world participated as prereaders to scrutinize our raw creations. More than 60 actively contributed by reviewing ideas, concepts, and spreads. They offered suggestions, meticulously proofread, and pointed out flaws and inconsistencies without pity. We iterated the book title several times with prereaders before testing various alternatives in the market.

Gabrielle Benefield

Phil Blake

Jasper Bouwsma

Frederic Briguet

Karl Burrow

Manuel Jose Carvajal

Pål Dahl

Christian Doll

Joseph Dougherty

Todd Dunn

Reinhard Ematinger

Sven Gakstatter

Jonas Giannini

Claus Gladyszak

Boris Golob

Dave Gray

Gaute Hagerup

Natasha Hanshaw

Chris Hill

Luke Hohmann

Jay Jayaraman

Shyam Jha

Greg Judelman

James King

Hans Kok

Ryuta Kono

Jens Korte

Jan Kyhnau

Michael Lachapelle

Ronna Lichtenberg

Justin Lokitz

Ranjan Malik

Deborah Mills-Scofield

Nathan Monk

Mario Morales

Fabio Nunes

Jan Ondrus

Aloys Osterwalder

Matty Paquay

Olivier Perez Kennedy

Johan Rapp

Christian Saclier

Andrea Schrick

Gregoire Serikoff

Aron Solomon

Peter Sonderegger

Lars Spicker Olesen

Matt Terrell

James Thomas

Paris Thomas

Patrick Van Der Pijl

Emanuela Vartolomei

Mauricio

Reiner Walter

Matt Wanat

Lu Wang

Marc Weber

Judith Wimmer

Shin Yamamoto

Bios

280



Alex Osterwalder

Dr. Alexander Osterwalder is the lead author of the international bestseller *Business Model Generation*, passionate entrepreneur, and demanded speaker. He cofounded Strategyzer, a software company specializing in tools and content for strategic management and innovation. Dr. Osterwalder invented the Business Model Canvas, the strategic management tool to design, test, build, and manage business models, which is used by companies like Coca Cola, GE, P&G, Mastercard, Ericsson, LEGO, and 3M. He is a frequent keynote speaker in leading organizations and top universities around the world, including Stanford, Berkeley, MIT, IESE, and IMD. Follow him online @alexosterwalder.



Yves Pigneur

Dr. Yves Pigneur is coauthor of *Business Model Generation* and a professor of management and information systems at the University of Lausanne. He has held visiting professorships in the United States, Canada, and Singapore. Yves is a frequent guest speaker on business models in universities, large corporations, entrepreneurship events, and international conferences.



Greg Bernarda

Greg Bernarda is a thinker, creator, and facilitator who supports individuals, teams, and organizations with strategy and innovation. He works with inspired leaders to (re)design a future which employees, customers, and communities can recognize as their own. His projects have been with the likes of Colgate, Volkswagen, Harvard Business School, and Capgemini. Greg is a frequent speaker; he cofounded a series of events on sustainability in Beijing; and is an advisor at Utopies in Paris. Prior to that, he was at the World Economic Forum for eight years setting up initiatives for members to address global issues. He holds an MBA (Oxford Said) and is a Strategyzer certified business model coach.



Alan Smith

Alan is obsessed with design, business, and the ways we do them. A design-trained entrepreneur, he has worked across film, television, print, mobile, and web. Previously, he cofounded The Movement, an international design agency with offices in London, Toronto, and Geneva. He helped create the Value Proposition Canvas with Alex Osterwalder and Yves Pigneur, and the breakthrough design for *Business Model Generation*. He cofounded Strategyzer, where he builds tools and content with an amazing team; helping businesspeople make stuff customers want. Follow him online @thinksmith.



Trish Papadakos

Trish is a designer, photographer, and entrepreneur. She holds a Masters in Design from Central St. Martins in London and Bachelor of Design from the York Sheridan Joint Program in Toronto. She teaches design at her alma mater, has worked with award-winning agencies, launched several businesses, and is collaborating for the third time with the Strategyzer team. Follow her photography on Instagram @trishpapadakos.

Index

282

A

A/B testing, 230–231
ad-libs, for Prototyping, 76, 82–83
Ad Tracking (Experiment Library), 220
AirBnB, 91
Alibaba Group, 268–271
alignment, creating, 260–261
Anthropologist, 106, 114–115, 217
Apple, 156, 157
App Store (Apple), 157
assessment

- Business Model and, 156–157
- of competitors, 128–129, 130–131
- of skills for Value Proposition Design, xxii–xxiii
- of Value Proposition, 122–123

Azuri, 146–151

B

best practices

- for mapping customers' jobs, pains, and gains, 24–25 (See *also* Customer Gains; Customer Pains; Jobs to be Done)
- for mapping value creation, 30

Blank, Steve, 118, 182–183
Blue Ocean Strategy, 130
books, as Starting Points, 92–93

brainstorming

- defining criteria with, 140
- possibilities for, 92–93
- See *also* Starting Points

Bransfield-Garth, Simon, 146
brochures, creating, 222
Build, Measure, Learn Circle, 94, 95
Business Hypothesis

- defined, 201
- extracting, 200–201
- Lean Startup and, 185, 186–187
- prioritizing, 202–203

Business Model, 142–157

- assessing, 156–157
- Azuri example, 146–151
- compressed air energy storage example, 152–153
- creating value for customers and, 144–145
- Fit and, 48–49, 52–53
- platform Business Models, 52–53
- stress testing, 154–155
- testing, 194–195

Business Model Canvas

- defined, xv
- illustrated, xvii

Business Model Generation (Osterwalder), xiv, xvi
business plans, experimentation processes *versus*, 179
business-to-business (B2B) transactions, 50–51
Buy a Feature (Experiment Library), 235
Buyer of Value (customer role), 12

C

Call to Action (CTA), 218–219

Canvas

Customer Profile and, 3–5, 9, 10–25

Fit and, 3–5, 40–59

identifying stakeholders with, 50–51

moviegoing example, 54–55

observing customers, 7

summarized, 60

Value Map and, 3–5, 8, 26–39

Value Proposition, defined, 6

See *also* Business Model Canvas; Customer Profile; Fit; Value Map; Value Proposition; Value Proposition Canvas

change. See *Evolve*

channels, defined, xvi

characteristics, of customers, 14–15

Choices, 120–141

competitors and, 128–129, 130–131

context and, 126–127

defining criteria and selecting prototypes, 140–141

feedback and, 132–133, 134–135, 136–137

role-playing and, 107, 124–125

tips for, 124, 131, 137

Value Proposition assessment, 122–123

visualization and, 138–139

Circle, Testing the, 190–191

Cocreator (for Customer Insight), 107

Cocreator of Value (customer role), 12

colleagues, Value Proposition Design for, xxiv–xxv

Company Building (Customer Development process), 183

competitors, assessing, 128–129, 130–131

compressed air energy storage example

Business Model, 152–153

Prototyping, 96–97

context

Jobs to be Done, 13

understanding, 126–127

cost structure, defined, xvi

Creation (Customer Development process), 183

criteria, defining, 140–141

Customer Development process, 182–183

Customer Gains

best practices for mapping, 24–25

checking Fit and, 46–47

defined, 16–17

psychodemographic profile approach *versus*, 54–55

ranking, 20–21

as Starting Point, 88–89

Testing the Circle objective, 190–191

See *also* Gain Creators

Customer Insight, 104–119

Anthropologist, 106, 114–115, 217

choosing mix of experiments for, 216–217 (See *also* Experiment Library)

Cocreator, 107

creating value for, 144–145 (See *also* Business Model)

customer relationship management (CRM), xvi, 109

Data Detective, 106, 108–109, 217

- gaining, 106–107
- identifying patterns in, 111, 116–119
- Impersonator, 107, 124–125
- Journalist, 106, 110–113, 217, 225
- Scientist, 107
- shaping ideas and, 70–71
- tips for, 113, 115, 117

Customer Pains

- best practices for mapping, 24–25
- checking Fit and, 46–47
- defined, 14–15
- psychodemographic profile approach *versus*, 54–55
- ranking, 20–21
- as Starting Point, 88–89
- Testing the Circle objective, 190–191
- See also* Pain Relievers

Customer Profile, 10–25

- best practices for mapping jobs, pains, and gains, 24–25
- business-to-business (B2B) transactions, 50–51
- Customer Gains, defined, 16–17
- Customer Pains, defined, 14–15
- customer's context and, 56–57
- customer segments, xvi, 116
- defined, 9
- different solutions for same customers, 58–59
- identifying high-value jobs, 100–101
- innovating from, 102–103
- jobs, pains, and gains as new approach, 54–55
- Jobs to be Done, defined, 12–13
- ranking jobs, pains, and gains, 20–21
- sketching, 18–19

- understanding customer perspective for, 22–23
- use of, 60–61
- See also* Jobs to be Done; Starting Points

D

Data Detective, 106, 108–109, 217

data mining, 109

data sheets, creating, 222

data traps, avoiding, 210–211

Day in the Life, A (worksheet), 115–116

de Bono, Edward, 136–137

decision makers, 50–51

Dell, 157

Design, 64–170

- characteristics of great Value Propositions, 72–73

- constraints, 90–91

- design/build (Lean Startup), 185, 186–187

- in established organizations, 158–187 (*See also* established organizations)

- finding the right Business Model, 142–157 (*See also* business model)

- making choices for, 120–141 (*See also* Choices)

- overview, 67

- Prototyping possibilities, 70–71, 74–85 (*See also* Prototyping)

- shaping ideas with, 70–71

- Starting Points, 70–71, 86–103 (*See also* Starting Points)

- summarized, 170

- understanding customers, 70–71, 104–119 (*See also* Customer Insight)

discovery (Customer Development process), 182

Dotmocracy, 138–139

Dropbox, 210

E

Earlyvangelists, 118

economic buyers, 50–51

Eight19 (Azuri), 146–151

emotional jobs, of customers, 12

end users, 50–51. *See also* Customer Insight

Environment Map, v, xv

EPFL, 96–97

established organizations, 158–169

- inventing and improving, 160–161, 162–163
- reinventing, 164–165
- Value Proposition Design for, xix
- workshops for, 166–167, 168–169

Evidence

- Call to Action (CTA) and, 218–219
- need for, 190–195
- producing, 97, 216
- See also* Test

Evolve, 254–272

- creating alignment and, 260–261
- improvement and, 264–265
- measuring and monitoring, 262–263
- overview, 257
- reinventing and, 266–267, 268–271
- summarized, 272

“exhausted maximum” trap, 211

experience, as feedback, 134

Experiment Library, 214–237

- Ad Tracking, 220
- Buy a Feature, 235

Call to Action (CTA), 218–219

choosing mix of experiments, 216–217

experiment, defined, 216

experiment design and, 204–205

experimenting to reduce risk, 178–179

Illustrations, Storyboards, and Scenarios, 222, 224–225

Innovation Games, 232

Landing Page MVP, 228–229

Life-Size Experiments, 226–227

Minimum Viable Product (MVP), 222–223, 228–229

Mock Sales, 236–237

Pre Sales, 237

Product Box, 234

Speed Boat, 233

Split Testing, 230–231

tips for, 217, 222, 224, 227, 229, 231, 233, 237

Unique Link Tracking, 221

See also Test

F

Facebook, 157

facts, as feedback, 134

false-negative/false-positive traps, 210

Federal Institute of Technology (Switzerland), 96–97

feedback, 132–133, 134–135, 136–137

financial issues

- cost structure, defined, xvi
- generating revenue, 144–145
- profit, defined, xvi

- 286 revenue streams, defined, xvi
stress testing, 154–155
testing customers' willingness to pay, 219
(See also Experiment Library)
See also Business Model
- Fit, 40–59
addressing customers' jobs, pains, and gains with, 44–45
checking for, 46–47
Customer Profile and customer context, 56–57
Customer Profile and Value Map as two sides of, 3–5
Customer Profile *versus* psychodemographic profile approach, 54–55
different solutions for same customers, 58–59
multiple Fit, 52–53
stages of, 48–49
striving for, 42–43
use of, 60–61
- functional jobs, of customers, 12

G

- Gain Creators
Fit and, 9, 47
Pain Relievers *versus*, 38
Products and Services as, 33
Value Map and, 33–34
- gains. See Customer Gains
- Google
AdWords, 220
searches, 108
- government census data, 108

H

- Hilti, 90
Hohmann, Luke, 232
hypothesis. See Business Hypothesis

I

- Ikea, 157
Illustrations, Storyboards, and Scenarios (Experiment Library), 222, 224–225
Impersonator, 107
improvement
for established organizations, 160–161, 162–163
as relentless, 264–265
See also Evolve
- Indigo, 150–151
influencers, 50–51
Innovation Games, 232
intermediary Fit, 52–53
interviewing, of customers, 106, 110–113, 217, 225
iPod (Apple), 156

J

- Jobs to be Done
best practices for mapping, 24–25
defined, 12–13
identifying high-value jobs, 98–99, 100–101
psychodemographic profile approach *versus*, 54–55

- ranking, 20–21
 - as Starting Point, 88–89
 - Testing the Circle objective, 190–191

Journalist, 106, 110–113, 217, 225

K

- key activities, defined, xvi
- key partnerships, defined, xvi
- key resources, defined, xvi

L

- Landing Page MVP (Experiment Library), 228–229
- Lean Startup, 184–185, 186–187
- Learning Cards, 206–207, 213
- learning (Lean Startup), 185, 186–187
- Life-Size Experiments (Experiment Library), 226–227
- listening, 112
- Lit Motors, 226
- “local maximum” trap, 211

M

- magazines, as Starting Points, 92–93
- market pull, 95
- Marriott, 227

- measurement
 - Evolve and, 262–263
 - Lean Startup feature, 185, 186–187
 - See *also* Test
- MedTech, 154–155
- Minimum Viable Product (MVP)
 - Lean Start-up with, 184
 - Prototyping and, 77
 - testing with, 222–223, 228–229
- Mock Sales (Experiment Library), 236–237

N

- napkin sketch, for Prototyping, 76, 80–81
- Nespresso, 90, 156
- new ventures, Value Proposition Design for, xviii

O

- observation, of customers, 106, 114–115, 216–217. See *also* Experiment Library
- obstacles, of customers, 14–15. See *also* Customer Pains
- opinion, as feedback, 134
- Osterwalder, Alexander, xiv, xvi
- outcomes
 - Customer Gains as, 16–17
 - undesired, by customers, 14–15
- Owlet, 246–251

P

Pain Relievers

Fit and, 9, 47

Gain Creators *versus*, 38

Products and Services as, 31–32

Value Map and, 33–34

“participatory tv,” for understanding context, 126, 127

patterns, identifying, 111, 116–119

personal jobs, of customers, 12

perspective, of customers, 22–23. *See also* Customer Insight

platform Business Models, 52–53

Pre Sales (Experiment Library), 237

prioritization, 202–203, 219.

See also Experiment Library

problems, of customers, 14–15.

See also Customer Pains

Problem-Solution Fit, 48–49

Product Box (Experiment Library), 234

Product-Market Fit, 48–49

Products and Services

meeting customer expectations with, 31–32

multiple Fit for, 52–53

Testing the Square objective, 192–193

types of, 29–30

value of, to customers, 31–32

profit, defined, xvi

Progress Board, 242–243, 244–245

Prototyping, 74–85

ad-libs for, 76, 82–83

defined, 76

napkin sketch for, 76, 80–81

packaging and, 223, 234

principles of, 78–79

selecting prototypes, 140–141

shaping ideas with, 70–71

spaces for, 227

tips for, 77

Value Proposition Canvas for, 77, 84–85

See also Experiment Library

psychodemographic profiles, as traditional approach, 54–55

push *versus* pull debate, 94–95, 96–97, 98–99, 100–101

R

ranking, for customer jobs/pains/gains, 20–21

recommenders, 50–51

Rectangle, Testing the, 194–195

reinventing, to Evolve, 266–267, 268–271

required gains, of customers, 16

research, about customers. *See* Customer Insight

revenue streams, defined, xvi

Ries, Eric, 184–185

risks, customers and, 14–15

role-playing, 107, 124–125

S

saboteurs, 50–51

Scientist, 107

segmentation, xvi, 116

services. See Products and Services

Skype, 157

social jobs, of customers, 12

social media analytics, 109

Southwest, 91

Speed Boat (Experiment Library), 233

Split Testing (Experiment Library), 230–231

Square, Testing the, 192–193

stakeholders

- identifying, 50–51
- role-playing and, 107, 124–125

Starting Points, 86–103

- addressing customer concerns with, 88–89
- books and magazines for, 92–93
- design constraints and, 90–91
- innovation with Customer Profile, 102–103
- push *versus* pull debate, 94–95, 96–97, 98–99, 100–101
- shaping ideas with, 70–71
- tips for, 93, 97

start-ups, Value Proposition Design for, xviii

Step-by-Step Testing, 196–213

- avoiding data traps, 210–211
- extracting hypothesis, 200–201
- Learning Cards for insight, 206–207, 213
- learning speed and, 208–209
- overview, 198–199
- prioritizing hypothesis, 202–203
- Test Cards for experiment design, 204–205, 212
- tips for, 210

Strategy Canvas, 129, 130

Strategyzer logo, explained, x

stress testing, 154–155

supporting jobs, of customers, 12

Swatch, 90

synthesis, 116, 117

T

Taobao, 268–271

technology push, 94, 96–97

Test, 172–252

- Customer Development process, 182–183
- experimenting to reduce risk, 178–179
- Experiment Library for, 214–237
 - (See *also* Experiment Library)
- Lean Startup, applying, 186–187
- Lean Startup movement, 184–185
- principles, 180–181
- Progress Board, 242–243, 244–245
- step-by-step, 196–213
 - (See *also* Step-by-Step Testing)
- systematic design and testing example, 246–251
- testing process, summarized, 240–241, 252
- Testing the Circle objective, 190–191
- Testing the Rectangle objective, 194–195
- Testing the Square objective, 192–193
- tips for, 183

Test Cards, 204–205, 212

thinking hats (de Bono), 136–137
 third-party research reports, 108
 Transferrer of Value (customer role), 12

U

unique link tracking (Experiment Library), 221

V

validation (Customer Development process), 182
 Value Map, 26–39
 best practices for mapping value creation, 30
 Gain Creators and, 33–34
 mapping how products and services create value, 36–38
 mapping value propositions, 34–35
 Pain Relievers, 31–32
 Products and Services, 29–30
 use of, 60–61
 Value Proposition
 assessing competitors and, 128–129, 130–131
 assessment, 122–123
 Business Model connection to, 152–153
 defined, vi, xvi, 6
 See also Value Proposition Canvas; Value Proposition Design
 Value Proposition Canvas
 characteristics of great value propositions, 72–73 (See also Design)

 for Prototyping, 77, 84–85
 Value Proposition Design
 book organization and online companion, x
 Business Model Canvas, defined, xv (See also Business Model Canvas)
 competitors *versus*, 128–129
 Environment Map and, v, xv
 for established organizations, xix
 to overcome problems, vi–vii
 selling colleagues on, xxiv–xxv
 skills needed for, xxii–xxiii
 for start-ups, xviii
 successful use of, viii, xi
 tools and process of, xii–xiii (See also Canvas; Design; Evolve; Test)
 uses of, xx–xxi
 Value Proposition Canvas, defined, xiv, xv (See also Value Proposition Canvas)
 visualization, 138–139

W

website
 tracking customers on, 109
 Value Proposition Design Online Companion, explained, x
 websites
 landing pages of, 223, 228–229
 WhatsApp, 157
 workshops, for established organizations, 166–167, 168–169

**Don't risk wasting
your time, energy,
and money working
on products and
services nobody
wants—
Flip the book over!**

WILEY END USER LICENSE AGREEMENT

Go to www.wiley.com/go/eula to access Wiley's ebook EULA.