
CT436

Advanced Professional Skills

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1 Introduction

1.1 Lecturer Contact Information

- Dr. Owen Molloy (owen.molloy@universityofgalway.ie)

1.2 Group Project

- Groups of 3 – 5.
- Work on an idea that your team is excited about.
- Take the ideation & team formation phase very seriously: it can greatly determine your experience within the class.
- If you find that your idea hits a dead-end, do not be afraid to pivot mid-way through the semester.

Each team will maintain an online portfolio documenting their journey & linking with or containing their deliverables:

- Idea generation.
- Market segmentation / analysis.
- End-user profiling.
- Customer persona.
- Lifecycle use case.
- Quantified value proposition.
- Product brochure.
- Business model canvas / business plan.
- Video (which will be submitted to EI Student Entrepreneur Awards).

1.3 Expected Module Deliverables

Exact details & order for the following are still to be finalised, but will largely follow previous years:

- Portfolio: for documenting the project, meetings, showing how ideas have advanced. (15%).
- Video (25%).
- Product brochure, QVP (Quantified Value Proposition), & (customer) Persona(e) (20%).
- EI Template (Basic Business Plan) (30%).
- Submit video to EI student Entrepreneur awards (5%).
- Attendance (5%).

2 Innovation

Innovation consists of using new technology & new ways of thinking to add value to an existing idea or product and to make substantial changes in society. Innovation = Invention × Commercialisation.

2.1 Four Misinterpretations of Innovation

1. **Innovation ≠ Invention:** An invention is a creative idea while an innovation makes that idea feasible and turns it into a product or service that satisfies the customer's needs.
2. **Innovation ≠ New Products and/or Services:** Innovation has rightly been associated with many cases of new product development. However, innovation can concern other new developments such as new markets or new marketing methods.
3. **Innovation ≠ Original:** Innovation often builds on old existing ideas & resources.
4. **Innovation ≠ One-Off Inspiration:** Unlike the one sudden flash of inspiration, innovation is a gradual process that takes place over a period of time (or incubation).

2.2 Sources of Innovation

Innovators are generally attentive to changes which give them clues to what opportunities may come in future. Would-be innovators must also go out and look, ask, & listen. Above all, innovation is *work* rather than *genius*. It requires knowledge, it requires focus, and it often requires integrity.

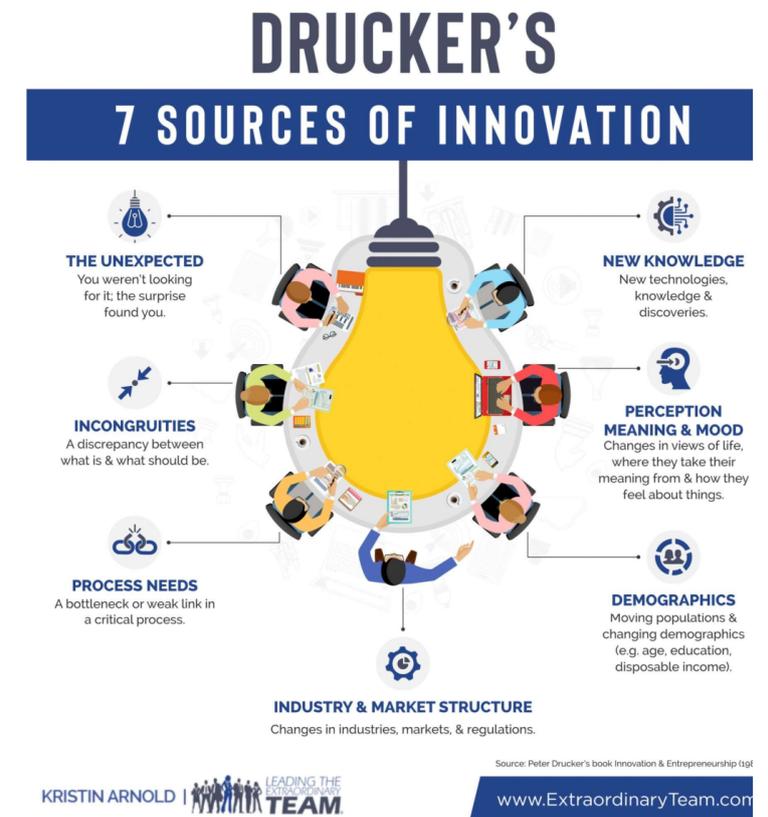


Figure 1: Drucker's Sources of Innovation

2.3 Types of Innovation

- **Invention:** Totally new product, service, or process.
- **Extension:** New use or different application of an already existing product, service, or process.
- **Duplication:** Creative replication of an existing concept.
- **Synthesis:** Combination of existing concepts & factors into a new formulation or use.

3 Entrepreneurship

Entrepreneurship is the formation of a new venture that produces a product or offering that creates some value to make it economically sustainable. It has the ability to improve standards of living & create wealth.

$$\text{Innovation} = \text{Invention} \times \text{Commercialisation}$$

In contemporary markets, entrepreneurs act as innovators or developers who identify & capture opportunities, transform the opportunities into merchandisable concepts, create value through multiple stakeholders & resources, and take risks while seeking rewards for their ventures & efforts.

3.1 What do you need to start a successful new venture?

1. Idea.
2. Team.
3. Process.

Good entrepreneurial business ideas are:

1. **Market-Driven:**

- Solve a problem.
- Find a market need.
- Customer-focused, not product-driven.
- Targets an identified sizeable market segment.

2. **Feasible:**

- Attractive: there is a demand.
- Achievable: it can be done.
- Durable: it lasts.
- Value-Creating: it is worth something.
- Safe.
- Affordable.

3. **Unique:**

- Faster/Better/Cheaper.
- Differentiated (vs. commodity).

4. **Fundable:**

- Revenue stream.
- Management risk.
- Sustainable: market exists with frequency of purchase.
- Scalable or replicable.
- Barriers to entry.
- Growth potential.
- Product pipeline.
- Exit plan.
- Innovative.

5. **Innovative:**

- Invention: totally new product/service/process.
- Extension: new use or different application of an already existing product/service/process.
- Duplication: creating a replication of an existing concept.
- Synthesis: combining existing concepts and/or factors into new formula for use.

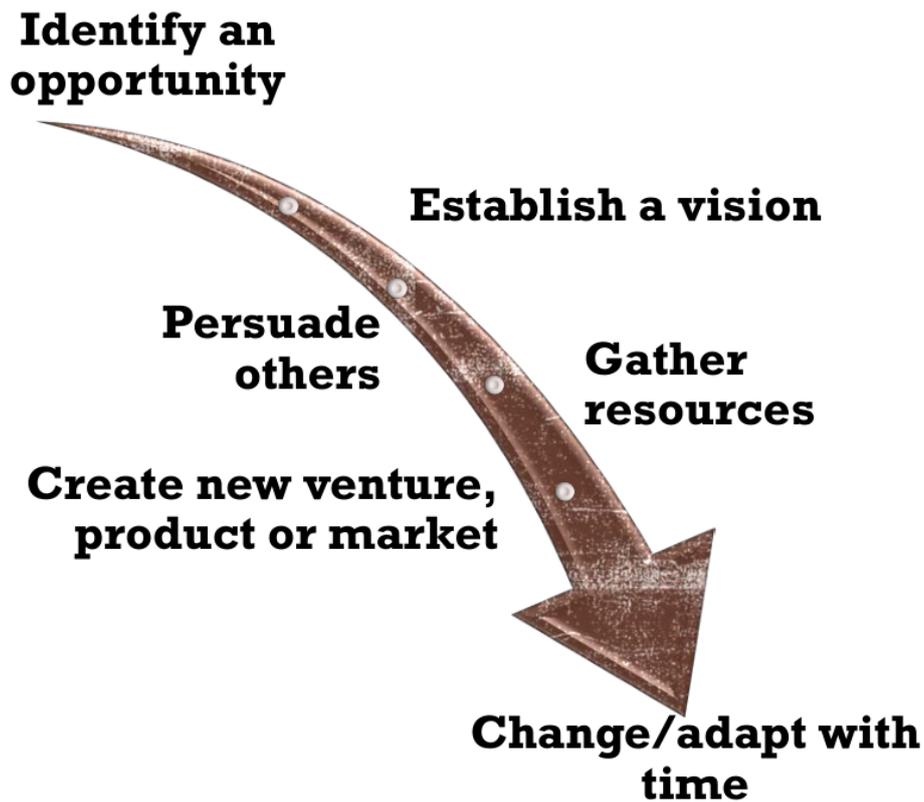
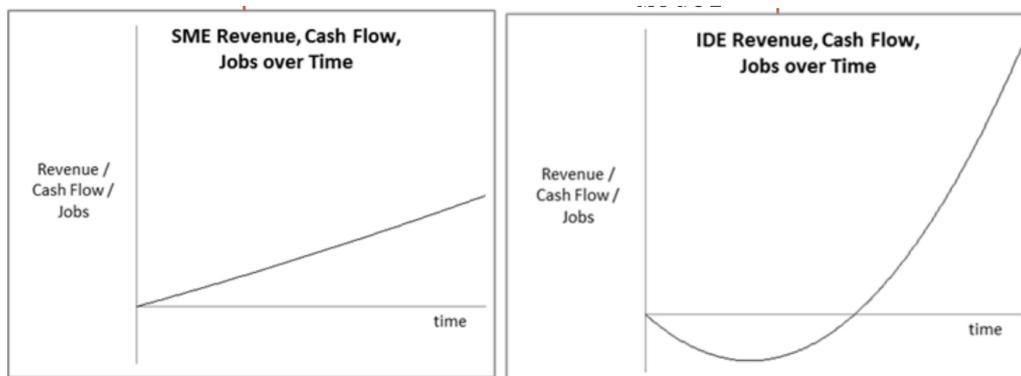


Figure 2: The Entrepreneurial Process



- Δt is short
- Linear growth (capped)
- Less investment required

- Δt is long
- Exponential growth (uncapped)
- A lot of investment required

Figure 3: “Existing Business” Model vs Innovation-Based “New Business” Model

3.2 Can Entrepreneurship be Taught?

Entrepreneurship is:

- **Accessible:** it is not something that is available only to a gifted few.
- **Learnable:** it consists of a number of fundamental skills that can be taught & learned.
- **Based on valuing unique products:** its goal is to make something new & valued.
- **Built on fundamental concepts:** it consists of basic principles which improve your chances of success.

- **Best learned through Apprenticeship:** best learned when theory is combined with apprenticeship-style training.

3.3 Teamwork

Teams have a collective I.Q. In general, good teams all share these two qualities:

- Members speak in roughly the same proportion, i.e. “equality in distribution of conversational turn-taking”.
- Members all have high “average social sensitivity”, i.e. skill at intuiting how others felt based on their tone of voice, their expressions, & other non-verbal cues etc.

3.3.1 Psychological Safety

In her TEDx talk, Edmondson offers three simple things individuals can do to foster team psychological safety:

- Frame the work as a learning problem, not an execution problem.
- Acknowledge your own fallibility.
- Model curiosity & ask lots of questions.

To measure a team’s level of psychological safety, Edmondson asked team members how strongly they agreed or disagreed with these statements:

- If you make a mistake on this team, it is often held against you.
- Members of this team are able to bring up problems & tough issues.
- People on this team sometimes reject others for being different.
- It is safe to take a risk on this team.
- It is difficult to ask other members of this team for help.
- No-one on this team would deliberately act in a way that undermines my efforts.
- Working with members of this team, my unique skills & talents are valued & utilised.

3.4 EI Business Plan

3.4.1 Product or Service

- **Product or service:** What is the company proposing to do and what problem does it solve? Can you describe the products/services it will offer? How is this different to what is currently available on the market or how does it improve a current product?
- **Future plans:** Are there plans to develop the product(s) or service(s), or add new product(s) or service(s) in the future? How advanced is the project idea/business? How much work is required to take the project to the next stage?

3.4.2 Marketing

- **Market Research:** Describe how the market research was carried out & give examples. Describe the market size & number of possible customers.
- **Customers:** Who are your customers? How do you know they are interested in your products and what their spending behaviours are? What are their needs/wants? What is your unique selling point?
- **Market trends or issues:** Describe trends or key issues anticipated in the market that may affect the marketplace.
- **Competitors:** Who are the competitors and what are their strengths & weaknesses?

3.4.3 Intellectual Property

- **Intellectual Property:** Have you legally protected your product/service to date? Are you aware of any other patents, trademarks, or copyright issues with your product?
- **People:** What is the potential for employment in Ireland in this company?

3.5 Creativity

Creativity is anything that is new, useful, or surprising. Artistry is not a necessary condition for creativity. When engaging in creative problem-finding & solving, it is important you consider:

- **Relevance:** the degree to which your solution actually solves the problem.
- **Value:** importance to the customer (or to the creator).
- **Novelty:** originality.

3.5.1 Combinational Creativity

A common misconception is that creativity cannot be cultivated, and that instead some lucky people have an innate sense of creativity. Creative people are often seen as a rarity: smart, curious, & able to look at the world with fresh eyes. According to classical psychology research, there are three main types of creativity:

- **Exploratory:** generating new ideas within a given space.
- **Transformational:** ignoring fundamental rules to come up with potentially impossible but highly creative ideas.
- **Combinational Creativity:** combining old ideas to come up with something new.

The **cone of plausibility** is a useful tool in exploring possibilities.

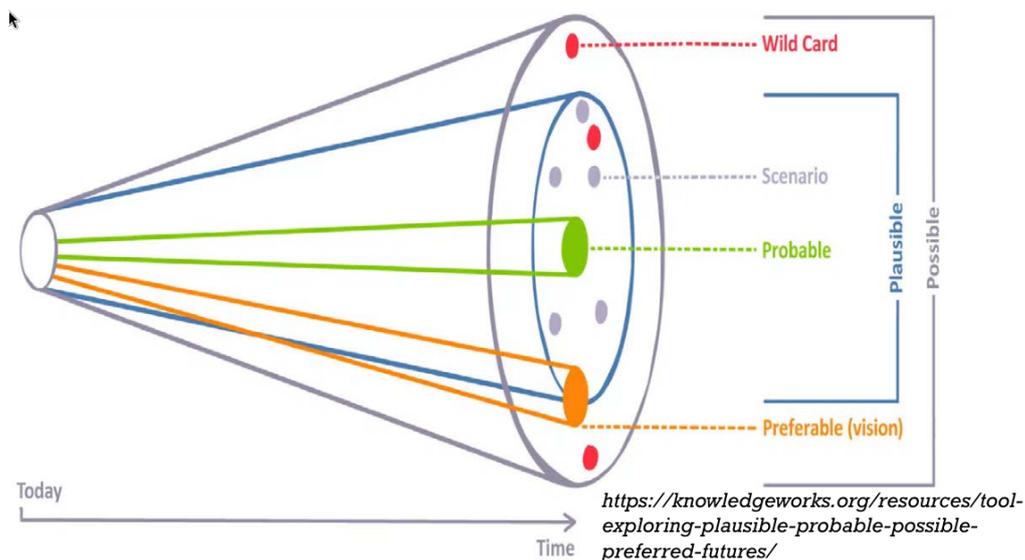


Figure 4: Cone of Plausibility

4 Idea Generation Techniques

A process for generating ideas generally follows the flow of:

Define your problem → Agree judging criteria → Set restrictions

The problem is often to know what the problem is:

- Rephrase the problem.
- Expose & challenge assumptions.
- Find multiple perspectives.

Research, Insight, Generate Ideas, Hone, Test.

4.1 The “How, Wow, Now” Framework

The “**How, Wow, Now**” framework works best in groups where people feel able to express their opinions freely, and creativity is the result of the group dynamic. Usually, each step would be done as a single group or several smaller groups using a whiteboard, post-it notes, on an online collaboration tool such as GroupMap. However, if you want to avoid “groupthink” or peer pressure, you can brainstorm ideas individually in the first instance and then combine them to get the complete picture.

The steps to create a “How, Wow, Now” matrix are as follows:

1. **Scope:** define the scope & the objectives of the “How, Wow, Now” session.
2. **Brainstorm:** gather ideas from the group.
3. **Group:** collate & consolidate ideas.
4. **Position:** assess the originality & ease of implementation & position on the matrix.
5. **Vote:** vote on the ideas you feel are most important.
6. **Share:** share the outcomes with relevant stakeholders.

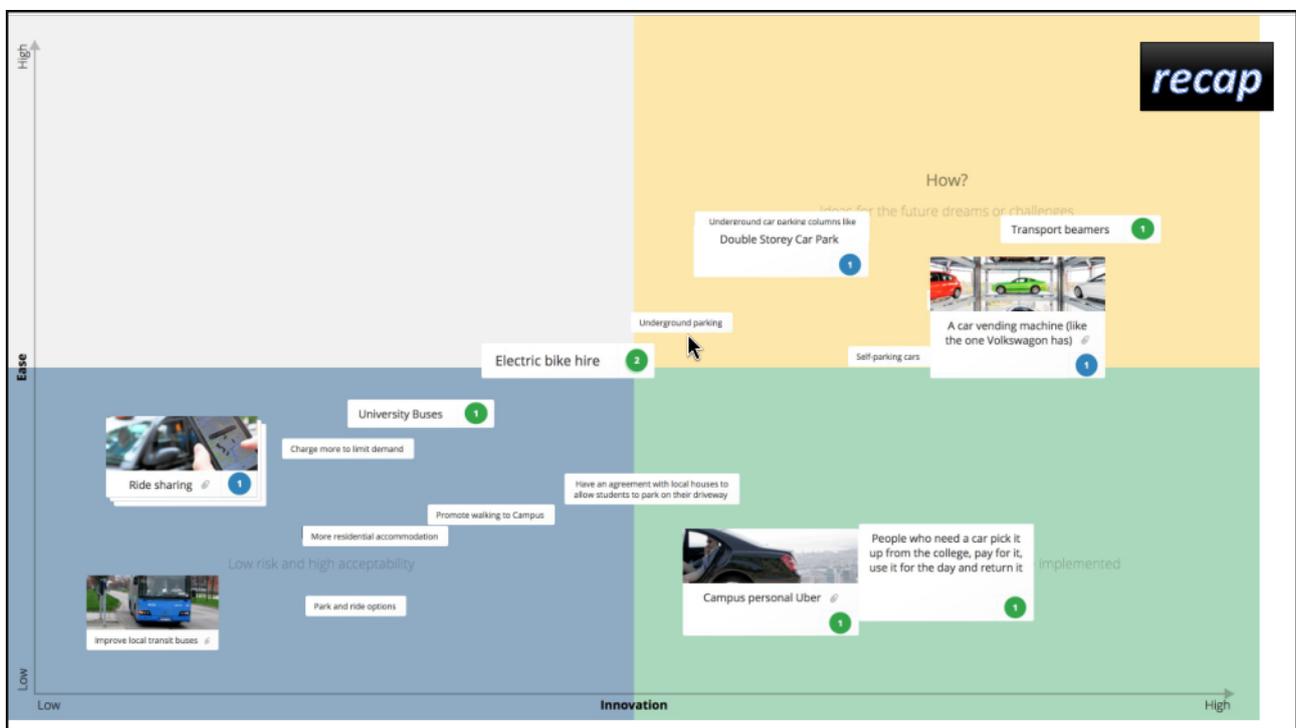


Figure 5: Example “How, Wow, Now” Matrix

4.2 The Process of IDEO

Understand → Observe → Visualise → Evaluate → Implement

1. **Understand** the market, the client, the technology.
2. **Observe** what confuses, what is hated, what is not satisfied.
3. **Visualise:** roleplay, storyboard, build an early stage prototype.
4. **Evaluate:** plan on several prototypes, concurrent engineering.
5. **Implement:** verify the final product works, commercialise, market.

4.3 The 5-Step Creative Process

Creativity is a process that can be developed & improved:

1. **Objective Finding:** stay focused on the ideal state you want to create, rather than just the solution to the problem. Identify what you want to happen when you solve the problem.
 - What are all of the problems that you would need to be solved for that ideal state to come true?
 - What solutions would you need to get for each of those problems?
 - Where can you find those solutions?

It is important & useful to differentiate between the problem you are trying to solve and the outcome that you are trying to achieve.

2. **Data Gathering:** the search for insight starts with the exercise of data collection and ends with the exercise of deciding which data is vital, interesting, & insightful.
 - What is the recent history of this problem?
 - What has made it a problem?
 - Who are the people who will benefit from this solution?
 - What has been successful to this point and why?
 - What has failed to this point and why?
 - What hasn't been tried to this point and why?
 - What are the obstacles that stand in your way?
 - What obstacles might arise?
 - What are the restrictions inherent to this problem?
 - How do you want people to feel when they experience the solution?
3. **Problem Design:** after identifying objectives & gathering data, determine whether the original problem is still the right problem to solve. Ask yourself "will solving this problem lead to my objective?"; if so, move to the ideation stage, otherwise alter the problem or design a new one.
4. **Ideation:** don't solve the problem during ideation; generate as many possibilities as possible and leave the judgement of those possibilities for the next stage.
5. **Selection:** be very specific about what constitutes a solution to your problem and be ruthless in determining which ideas meet those criteria.
 - i. Identify selection criteria, e.g. "The solution will work if it...".
 - ii. Improve potential ideas. Every possible solution must be actionable.
 - iii. Apply the selection criteria. Be merciless when choosing the solution.

Each step is critical in developing innovative solutions.

5 Disciplined Entrepreneurship

5.1 Step 1: Market Evaluation

5.1.1 Identifying and Expanding on the Idea

- **Key Points to Consider:**
 - Clearly define the idea and its objectives.
 - Identify the problem the idea solves.
 - Determine who the target customers are and their specific needs.
 - Highlight the value the product/service provides to customers.
 - Analyze competitors and establish a Unique Selling Proposition (USP).
 - List required resources and stakeholders needed to execute the idea.
- **Justification:** Develop a solid, justifiable business case for the chosen idea.

5.1.2 Elevator Pitch

- **Components:**
 - **Benefit:** Describe what customers will gain from using your product/service.
 - **Differentiator:** How is your product/service different from competitors?
 - **The Ask:** Conclude the pitch with a call to action (e.g., schedule a follow-up meeting, seek feedback).

- **Format Example:**

“A [product/service] for [target customer] that [key value], enabling [primary benefits], unlike [existing alternatives].”

5.1.3 Customer Journey Analysis

- Consider the customer’s journey from their perspective, not just individual touchpoints.
- Focus on:
 - How customers navigate through different touchpoints.
 - Understanding customer needs, expectations, and desires at each stage.
 - Identifying gaps and opportunities for enhancing the journey.

5.2 Step 2: Primary Market Research (PMR)

5.2.1 PMR Methods

- **Customer Interviews:** Conduct interviews to gather insights from the target audience.
- **Observational Research:** Observe user behavior to uncover needs that might not be explicitly stated.
- **Immersion:** Experience the customer’s environment to gain deeper understanding.
- **Secondary Research:** Analyze market reports and existing data.
- **User Tests and Focus Groups:** Evaluate your product/service with users to get feedback.
- **Landing Page Tests:** Use a landing page to measure interest and gather data through conversion metrics.

5.2.2 Examples of PMR

- Conduct contextual interviews in environments where the product will be used.
- Utilize observational research to study behaviors that are difficult to articulate.

5.3 Step 3: Selecting a Beachhead Market

5.3.1 Definition

A beachhead market is a specific segment where a company can gain a dominant share and build a base for future market expansion.

5.3.2 Criteria for Choosing a Beachhead Market

- **Consistent Buying Behavior:** Customers in the market purchase the same product/service.
- **Similar Sales Process:** Use the same sales channels, personas, and value propositions.
- **Word of Mouth:** Strong word-of-mouth (WOM) influence exists within the market.

5.3.3 Target Market Selection

- Choose a narrowly defined subset of end-users with similar characteristics and needs.
- Develop a detailed profile including demographic information, pain points, and motivations.

5.4 Step 4: Total Addressable Market (TAM)

5.4.1 TAM Definition

TAM represents the total revenue opportunity available for a product/service if a company captures 100% of the market.

5.4.2 Market Segmentation

- Break down TAM into smaller segments:
 - **Serviceable Available Market (SAM):** Portion of TAM that a business can realistically target and serve.
 - **Serviceable Obtainable Market (SOM):** Portion of SAM that a business can realistically capture.

5.4.3 TAM Calculation

- Determine the number of potential users, frequency of purchase, and selling price.
- Consider both top-down (industry data) and bottom-up (company data) approaches.

5.5 Practical Application Examples

5.5.1 Case Study: Urban Cake Shop

- **Morning Commuters:** Seek high-quality coffee and pastries during morning rush.
- **Seasonal Celebrators:** Motivated by unique seasonal offerings.
- **One-time Weddings:** Prioritize taste and ease of service for wedding orders.

5.6 Conclusion

1. Good PMR is essential for understanding customer needs and refining the business idea.
2. Defining a target customer profile and calculating TAM helps evaluate the market potential.
3. A beachhead strategy enables startups to focus resources and dominate a small market before expanding.