JUPITER PRIME

Consulting • Training • Advisory

جوبيتر برايم للاستشارات والتدريب

COURSE BROCHURE

# Minimum Viable Product Scoping and Validation Training Course

26 – 30 September 2027
Online

**jupiterprime.uk**

info@jupiterprime.uk

Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

# Minimum Viable Product Scoping and Validation Training Course

**Ref:** 2759_105519 **Date:** 26 – 30 September 2027 **Location:** Online **Fees:** 1900 GBP

Minimum Viable Product Scoping and Validation is a 1-week training course for product managers, founders and innovation leads who must prove a product idea cheaply, and each participant completes a Minimum Viable Product Test Charter. Sponsors now fund new products in small, evidence-gated steps rather than large upfront budgets. Jupiter Prime Training approaches minimum viable product scoping and validation as the discipline of learning fastest for the smallest spend.

## Why Minimum Viable Product Scoping and Validation Matters Now

Three forces shape minimum viable product scoping and validation today. Investors and internal funding boards release money in stages and expect each stage to retire a named risk. Customers compare any new offer with mature alternatives, so a release that is too thin is ignored and one too rich wastes months. And engineering, design and commercial colleagues each want a different first version. Ventures in consumer apps and business services that scope tightly and test the riskiest assumption first learn quickly and keep options open; those that skip this step often build the wrong product well.

## Who Gains Most from Minimum Viable Product Scoping and Validation

- Product managers who decide what goes into a first release and what waits
- Founders who must show early traction before the next funding stage
- Innovation leads who run venture or new-product portfolios inside established organisations
- Delivery leads who estimate build effort and protect the first-release scope

A venture squad gains most when its product owner, founder or sponsor and delivery lead attend together, because all three must agree scope cuts and thresholds.

## Minimum Viable Product Scoping and Validation Capabilities

Participants move from feature wish lists to a deliberate sequence of small bets.

- Assess which assumption, if wrong, would sink the product — the order in which risks are tested
- Specify the smallest release that tests that assumption — the scope the build squad commits to
- Select between concierge, landing page, prototype and single-feature tests — the speed of learning
- Calculate success thresholds and leading indicators before launch — the sponsor's next funding release
- Weigh test results against preset thresholds — the pivot, persevere or stop call
- Communicate learning and next bets to sponsors and early adopters — confidence among backers

## Key Minimum Viable Product Scoping and Validation Terms

- Minimum viable product — the smallest version of a product that tests its key assumption with real users.
- Riskiest assumption — the belief that would most damage the venture if proved false.
- Concierge test — delivering the intended service by hand before building any automation.
- Success threshold — the result that a test must reach for the team to continue.
- Pivot — a deliberate change to one element of the product, customer or model.
- Scope creep — gradual growth of a first release beyond its learning goal.

## Minimum Viable Product Scoping and Validation Day by Day

### Day 1: Framing the Bet

- Problem and Customer Statements — Who Has the Pain and How Badly
- Value Hypothesis Writing — What Customers Will Do If the Idea Works
- Assumption Mapping Grid — Sorting Beliefs by Importance and Evidence
- Riskiest Assumption Selection — Choosing the Belief to Test First
- Staged Funding Logic — How Sponsors Release Money Against Learning

### Day 2: Cutting Scope to the Core

- Learning Goal Definition — The One Question the Release Must Answer
- Feature Slicing Methods — Separating Must-Test From Nice-to-Have
- Story Mapping for First Release — Drawing the Thinnest Usable Path
- Build Effort Estimation — Matching Scope to Time and Budget Limits
- Scope Creep Guards — Agreeing What Stays Out and Why

### Day 3: Choosing the Test

- Concierge and Manual Service Tests — Learning Before Writing Code
- Landing Page and Pre-Order Tests — Measuring Intent to Buy
- Clickable Prototype Sessions — Observing Real Use of a Draft Product
- Single-Feature Releases — Testing Core Value With Live Customers
- Test Selection Matrix — Balancing Speed, Cost and Evidence Strength

### Day 4: Measuring and Deciding

- Success Thresholds Set in Advance — Avoiding Moving the Goalposts
- Leading Indicators and Cohort Tracking — Seeing Early Signs of Retention
- Early Adopter Recruitment — Finding Users Who Tolerate Rough Edges
- Result Review Meetings — Reading Evidence Without Confirmation Bias
- Pivot, Persevere or Stop Criteria — Making the Call Explicit

## Day 5: Practising the Minimum Viable Product Test Charter

- Assumption Grid Rehearsal — Applying Day One Mapping to a Live Idea
- Scope Cutting Clinic — Applying Feature Slicing to Participant Backlogs
- Test Design Sprint — Applying the Selection Matrix to a Chosen Risk
- Sponsor Pitch Simulation — Defending Thresholds and Funding Requests
- Minimum Viable Product Test Charter — Completing Hypothesis, Scope, Test and Criteria

## Applying Minimum Viable Product Scoping and Validation After the Course

- Run an assumption mapping session for one current product idea and agree the riskiest assumption with the sponsor.
- Launch one low-cost concierge or landing page test against a preset success threshold and report the pivot, persevere or stop decision.

## Minimum Viable Product Scoping and Validation Questions FAQ

### What is minimum viable product scoping and validation, and why does it matter now?

It is the practice of defining the smallest testable version of a product and checking whether it proves value. It matters now because sponsors fund products in stages and expect each release to retire a specific risk.

### Which roles gain most from minimum viable product scoping and validation?

Product managers, founders and innovation leads gain most, together with delivery leads who protect first-release scope.

### How does minimum viable product scoping and validation differ from a design thinking course?

It starts where ideation ends. A design thinking course concentrates on empathy and idea generation, while minimum viable product scoping and validation concentrates on cutting scope, choosing a test type, setting thresholds and deciding whether to pivot or persevere.

### What do you bring back from minimum viable product scoping and validation?

You bring back a drafted test charter for a real idea. It states the riskiest assumption, the release scope, the chosen test and the success threshold.

## Minimum Viable Product Scoping and Validation: The Way Forward

The Minimum Viable Product Test Charter first informs which risk to test and how much to build. Product managers, founders and sponsors use it to agree scope and funding gates. After the first test closes, revisit the assumption map, because confirmed beliefs move down the grid and the next riskiest assumption takes over.