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## Links

- theuxi.io
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## Skills

- Platform UX architecture
- Information architecture
- Interaction design
- Component architecture
- Complex system modeling
- UX observability
- Design collaboration
- System governance
- Problem framing

## Education

05/2019

### Master Of Science:

Human Computer Interaction

**University Of Michigan**

Ann Arbor, MI

- [3.9] GPA

05/2016

### Bachelor Of Science:

Technology Project Management

**Eastern Michigan University**

Ypsilanti, MI

05/2013

### Associate Of Applied Science:

Graphic Design

**Washtenaw Community College**

Ann Arbor, MI

05/2011

### Associate Of Applied Science:

Social Sciences

**Washtenaw Community College**

Ann Arbor, MI

# Meaghan Cox

## Summary

Platform and systems design leader specializing in complex enterprise products. I design at the infrastructure layer—making fragmented systems coherent and legible through shared models, design system architecture, and cross-functional alignment.

I've led multi-year platform initiatives through high-growth phases, enabling large-scale modernization and laying the foundations for AI-enabled product experiences.

## Experience

### Coupa Software Inc - Design System Lead

San Mateo, California

01/2021 - Current

- Served as **design systems architect and platform UX infrastructure lead**, owning the design system initiative end-to-end during a high-growth enterprise phase.
- Led foundational **UX research, system modeling, and interaction design** to define the product's core abstractions before visual or component standardization began.
- Defined **design token, component, and interaction architecture**, and partnered closely with engineering by pre-processing tokens and teaching implementation patterns to ensure fidelity from design to code.
- Established **governance, standards, and contribution models** to ensure long-term coherence without central bottlenecks.
- Redesigned full visual and interaction modernization **without superficial redesigns**, allowing the product to evolve safely while active development continued.
- Laid the platform and design system foundations for **AI-enabled product experiences**, and led the first AI-driven interaction designs introduced within the product.
- Translated complex, backend-driven system behavior into **legible, trustworthy interfaces**, enabling operators, product leaders, and customer teams to reason about system state and outcomes.
- Reduced cross-product UX fragmentation by introducing a shared design system adopted across teams and applications.

### LLamasoft - Senior UX Designer

Ann Arbor, Michigan

05/2018 - 12/2020

- Led a multi-year **platform design intervention** transforming fragmented internal tooling into a coherent execution and observability system foundational to Llamasoft's cloud evolution.
- Reframed initial UI request into system-level redesign, uncovering undocumented backend states and operational dependencies that increased product and support complexity.
- Designed canonical state model and role-based monitoring experience, converting tribal knowledge into explicit, observable system behavior for internal and customer-facing tools.
- Reduced operational friction and time-to-diagnosis for failures by clarifying complex system behavior, making it legible and actionable for engineering, DevOps, and customer teams.

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million (19.5% of the population).

There are a number of reasons for this increase. The most important is that the life expectancy of people in the UK has increased. In 1990, the average life expectancy of a male in the UK was 74.5 years and that of a female was 78.5 years. In 2000, the average life expectancy of a male in the UK was 77.5 years and that of a female was 81.5 years.

Another reason for the increase in the number of people aged 65 and over is that the number of people who are aged 65 and over has increased in all countries in the world. This is because the life expectancy of people in all countries has increased.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over has led to a number of changes in the way that people aged 65 and over live. For example, more people aged 65 and over are now living in retirement homes and more people aged 65 and over are now receiving state pensions.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over has also led to a number of changes in the way that people aged 65 and over are cared for. For example, more people aged 65 and over are now being cared for in care homes and more people aged 65 and over are now being cared for in their own homes.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over has also led to a number of changes in the way that people aged 65 and over are supported. For example, more people aged 65 and over are now receiving help with their shopping and more people aged 65 and over are now receiving help with their transport.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over has also led to a number of changes in the way that people aged 65 and over are educated. For example, more people aged 65 and over are now attending day centres and more people aged 65 and over are now attending evening classes.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over has also led to a number of changes in the way that people aged 65 and over are employed. For example, more people aged 65 and over are now working part-time and more people aged 65 and over are now working in the service sector.

The increase in the number of people aged 65 and over has also led to a number of changes in the way that people aged 65 and over are housed. For example, more people aged 65 and over are now living in retirement homes and more people aged 65 and over are now living in care homes.

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