

Paprastumas pavaizdavus kitaip

Aurelijus Banelis

Apie mane

Aurelijus Banelis

aurelijus@banelis.lt
aurelijus.banelis.lt

Programuotojas

Jau antrą kartą
NoTrollsAllowed



Paprastumo sąvoka (1 variantas)

Mažai sąryšiu



<http://devopsreactions.tumblr.com/post/84505783088/ill-just-change-this-one-line>

Paprastumo sąvoka (2 variantas)

Daug sąryšiu*

?

* - sąryšiai su žinoma informacija. Vidinių sąryšių paaškinimas

Tą patį suvokti k(it)aip

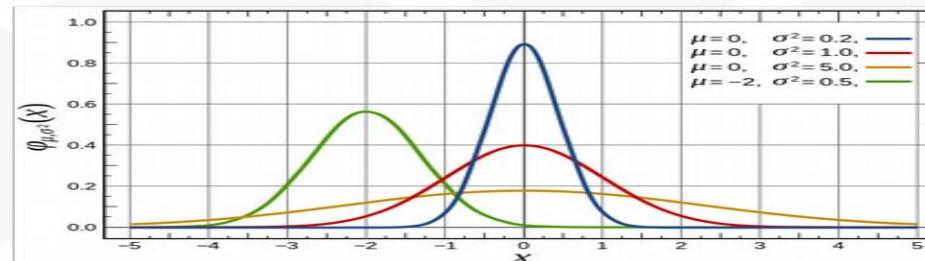
Funkcija

$$f(x, \mu, \sigma) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

Tekstu

In probability theory, the normal (or Gaussian) distribution is a very commonly occurring continuous probability distribution—a function that tells the probability that any real observation will fall between any two real limits or real numbers, as the curve approaches zero on either side. Normal distributions are extremely important in statistics and are often used in the natural and social sciences for real-valued random variables whose distributions are not known. The normal distribution is immensely useful because of the central limit theorem, which states that, under mild conditions, the mean of many random variables independently drawn from the same distribution is distributed approximately normally, irrespective of the form of the original distribution: physical quantities that are expected to be the sum of many independent processes (such as measurement errors) often have a distribution very close to the normal. Moreover, many results and methods (such as propagation of uncertainty and least squares parameter fitting) can be derived analytically in explicit form when the relevant variables are normally distributed.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Normal_distribution



Pavyzdžiai

Kur yra paprastumas?



3 sritys: paprastumo suvokimui

Cognitive overhead

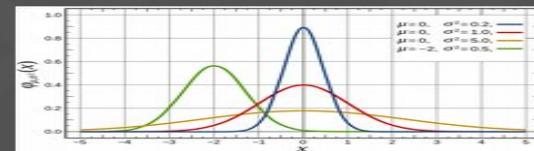
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Knowledge management

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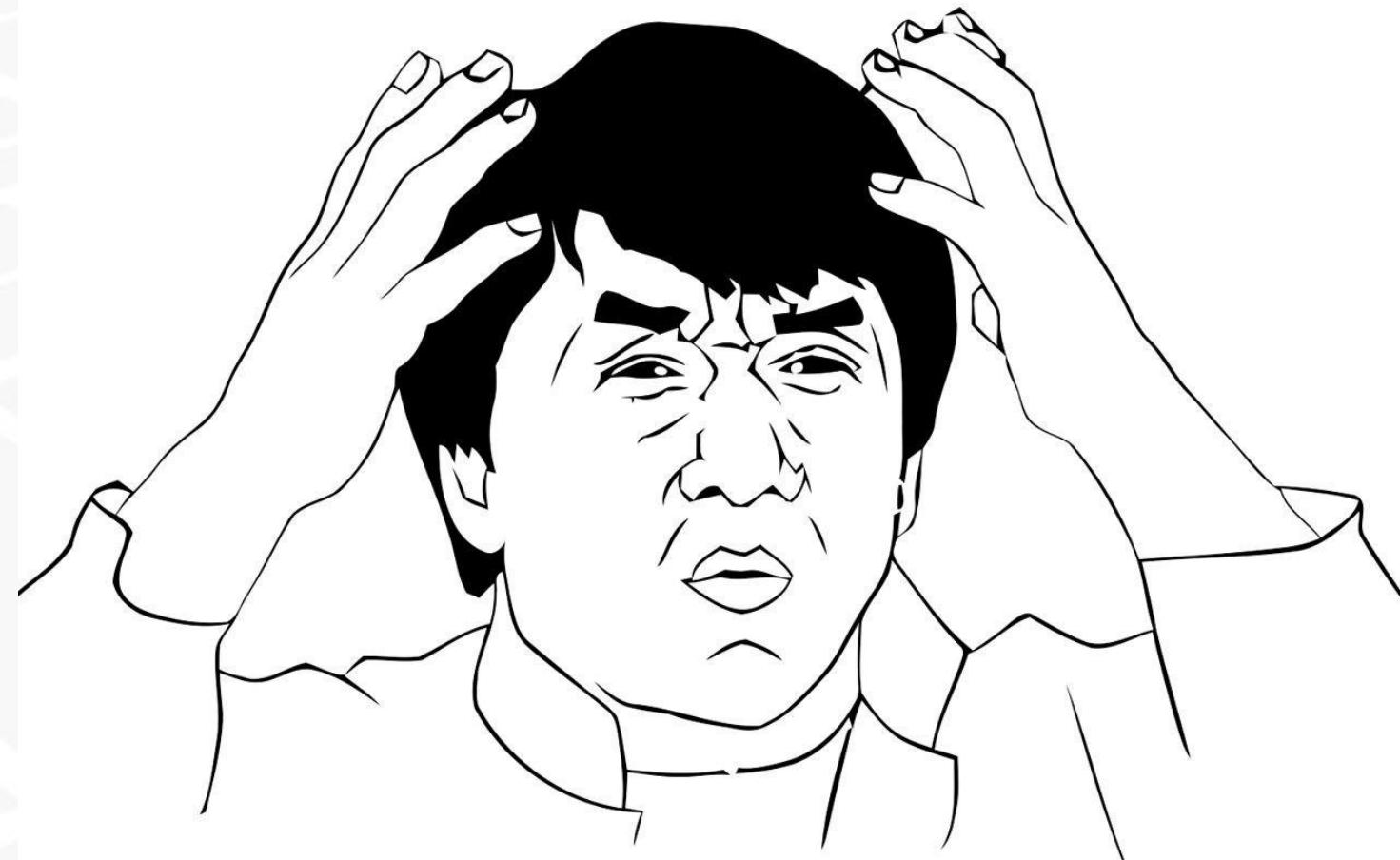


Infographics

Cognitive overhead

how many logical connections or jumps your brain has to make in order to understand or contextualize the thing you're looking at. [1]

ultrad.com.br



Psichologiniai apribojimai:

- Suvokiamų elementų kiekis
- Trumpalaikės ir ilgalaikės atminties talpa

Susiejimas:

- Panašumas
- Skirtingumas

Knowledge management

what i think



Žinių rūšys: Realybėje:

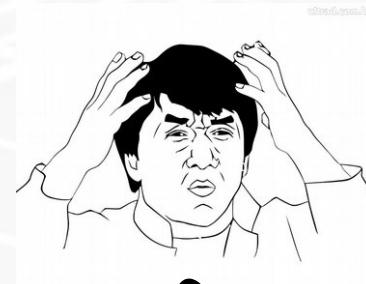
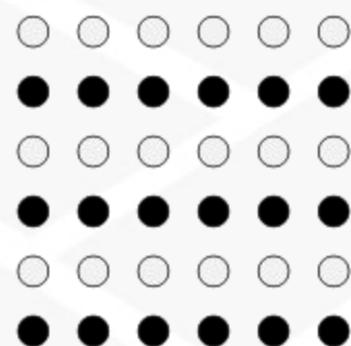
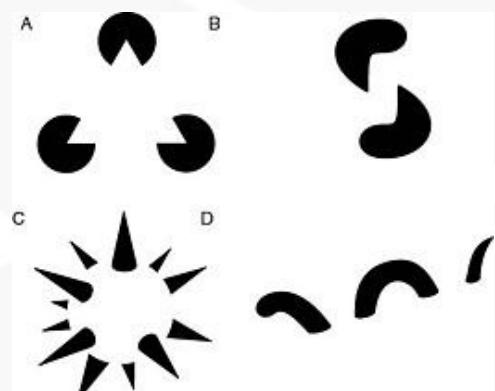
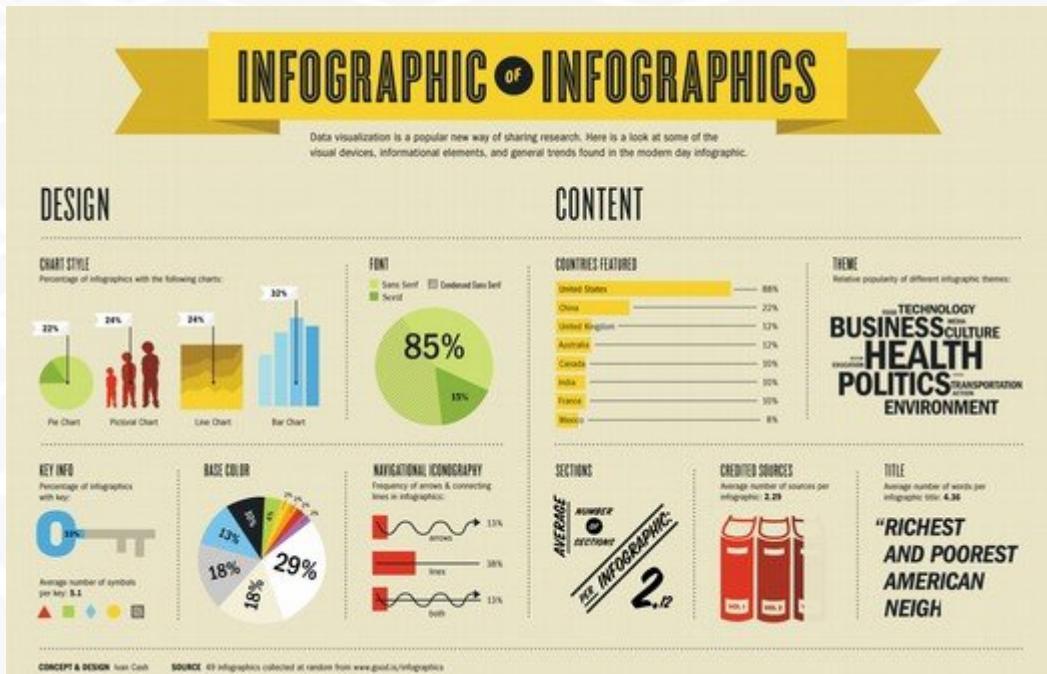
- Intuicija
- Sąlyginės
- Išreikštinės
- Patirtis
- Diagrama
- Specifikacija



what i say

Infographics

graphic visual representations of information, data or knowledge intended to present complex information quickly and clearly. [1]



what i think
what i say

Sudėtingai
informacijai
Užuominos
Ir detalės

- 1. Gestalt principai**
Suvokiamas tvarkingesnis variantas
- 2. Vaizdiniai saryšiai**
Pozicija yra informacija
Ji nėra atsitiktinė

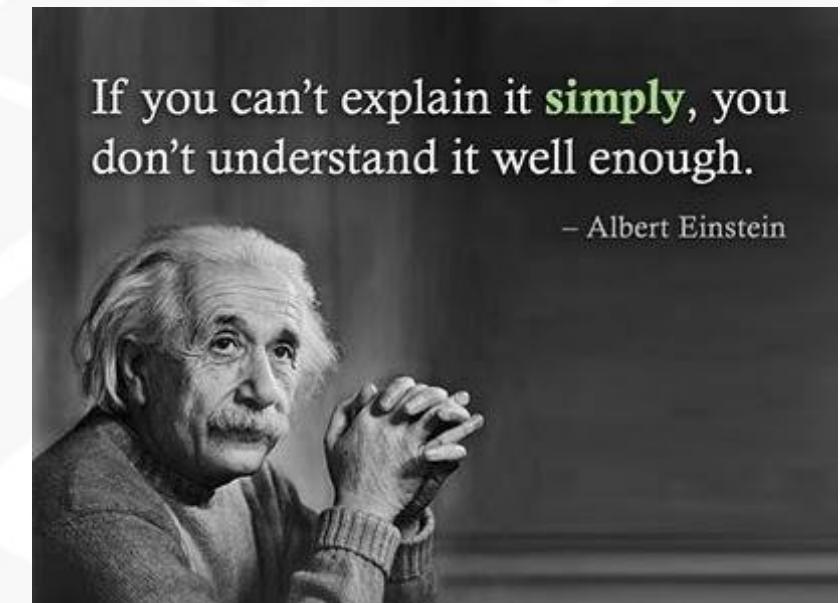
Paprastumas pagal suvokimą

Daug sąryšių*

Sakome: „Tai logiška“

Kodėl

- Neatsitiktiniai
- Su turimomis, skirtingomis žiniomis



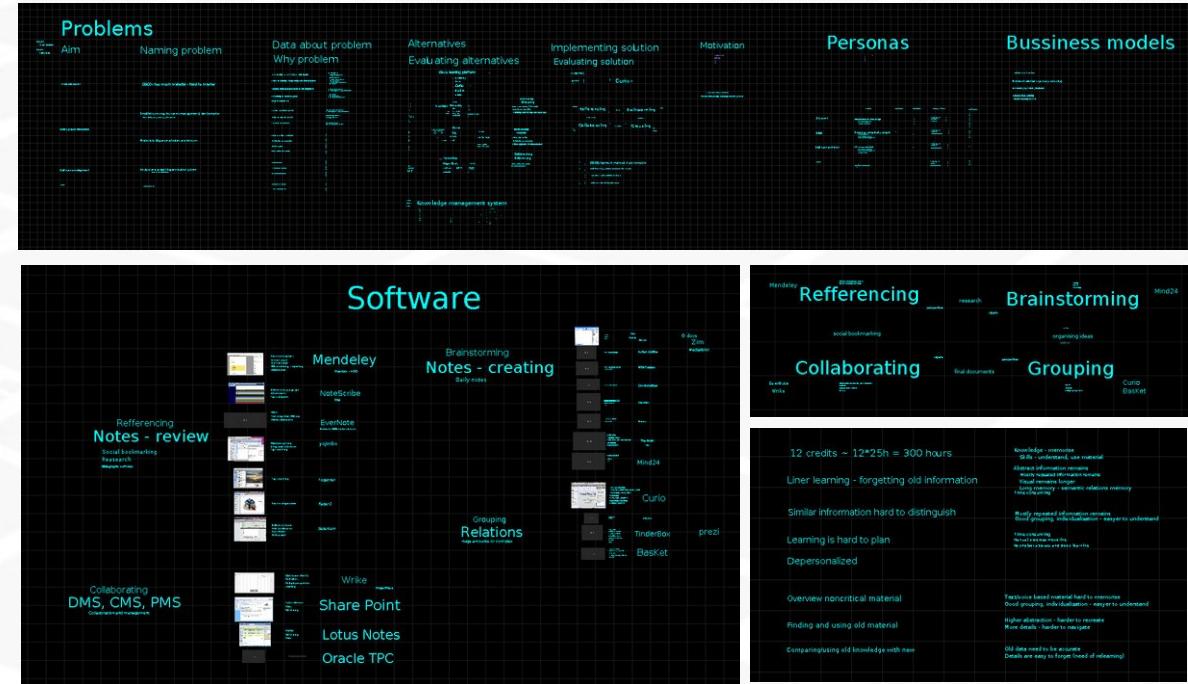
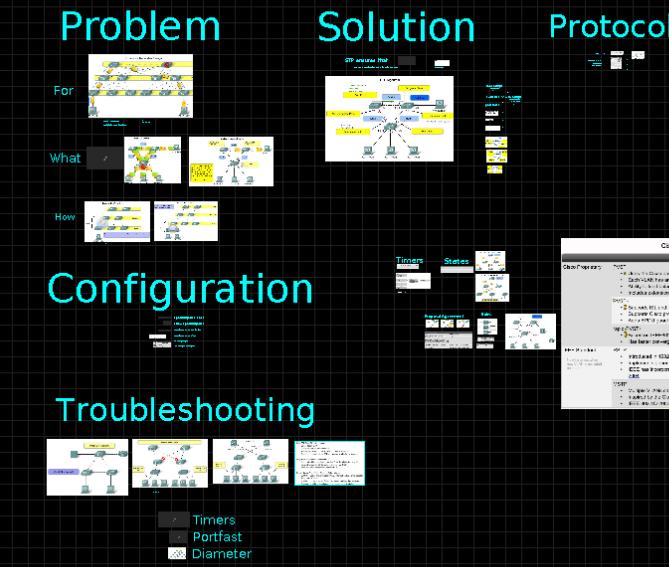
If you can't explain it **simply**, you don't understand it well enough.

– Albert Einstein

Asmeninėje
Praktikoje?

Praktikoje

Spanning-tree protocols

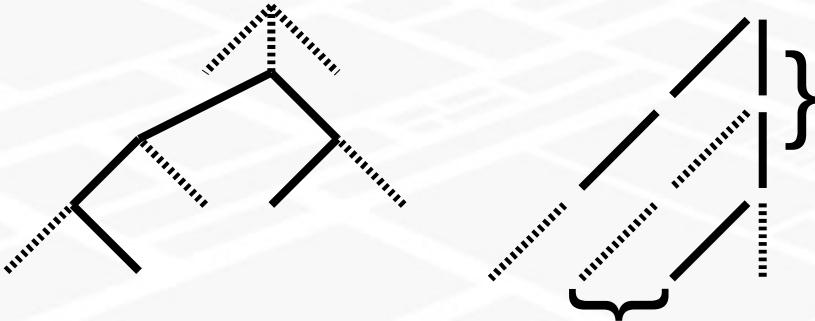


**Egzaminams/
Sertifikatams:
Pergrupavus lengviau
išmokti**

**Rinkos analizė:
Iš daug variantų
rasti geriausius,
pamatyti tendencijas.**

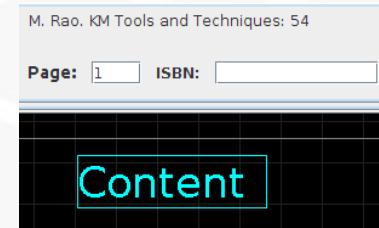
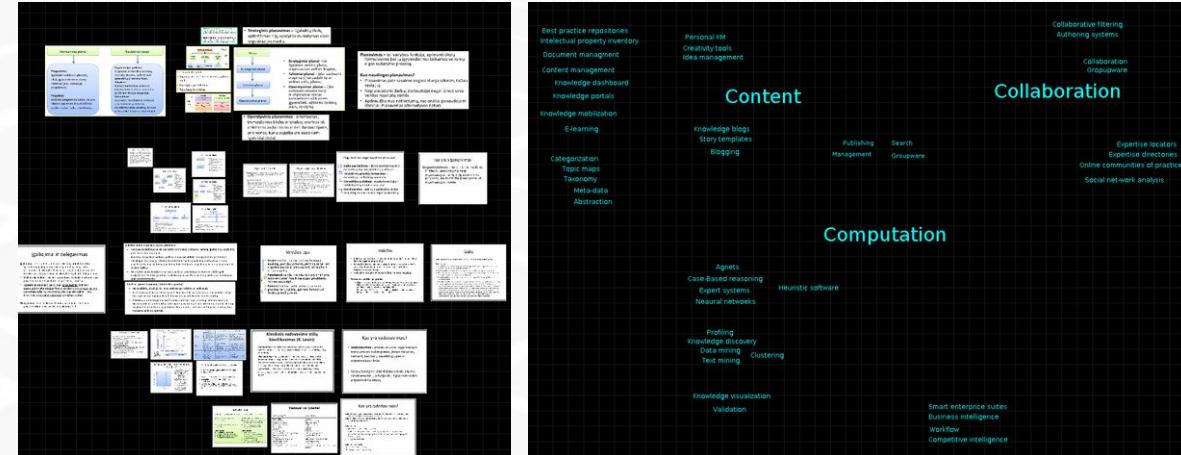
Praktikoje

[{1021}: 14x-12 of 869], [{869}: 0x0 of 1057],
[{1057}: 0x0 of 1243], [{1243}: 0x0 of ø]



```
Math.abs(  
    byInnerTriangle(centerFrom, from) -  
    byInnerTriangle(centerTo, to)  
)
```

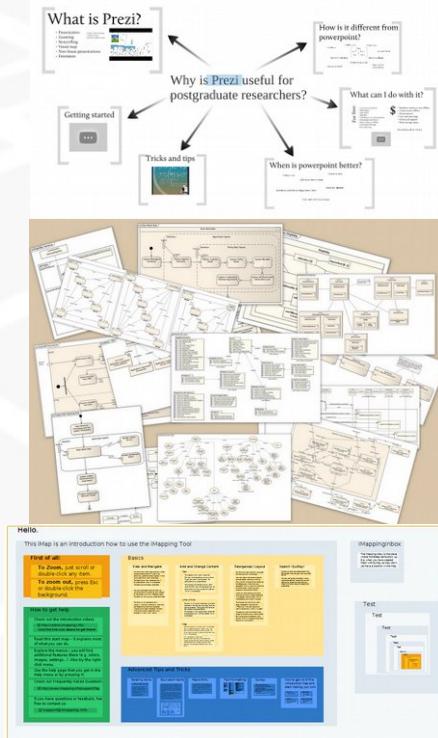
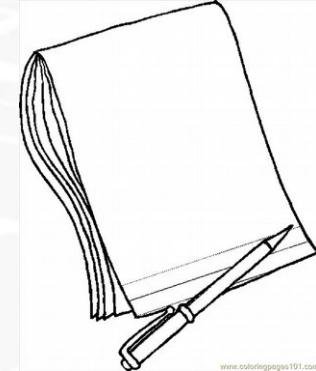
**Algoritmo
tobulinimas:**
Problema → Piešinys →
Perpiešimas → Sprendimas



**Detalės
užmirštamos:**
Sugrupavus užuominomis →
Perdėliojimas vs schema

Negi kiti nepadarė įrankiu?

Popierius ir rašiklis ☺



Prezi (duomenų problema)

UML (dizainas-kodas problema)

iMapping (beta → 1.0)

Auginte (prototipas → beta)

Problema ar
sprendimą

Verta
pavaizduoti
kitaip