

Paprastumas pavaizdavus kitaip

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Apie mane

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Programuotojas

Jau antrą kartą
NoTrollsAllowed



Paprastumo sąvoka (1 variantas)

Mažai sąryšių

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



Paprastumo sąvoka (2 variantas)

Daug sąryšių*



* - sąryšiai su žinoma informacija. Vidinių sąryšių paaiškinimas

Tą patį suvokti k(it)aip

Funkcija

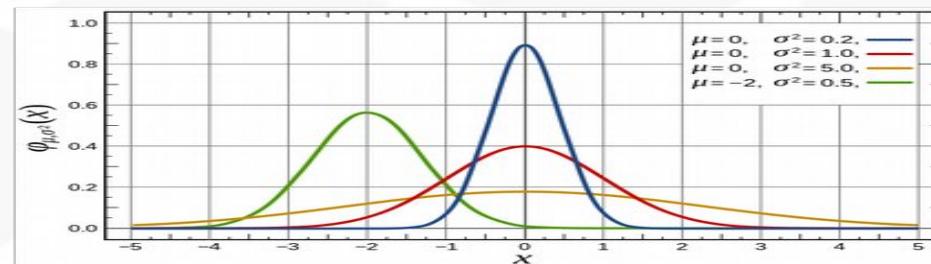
$$f(x, \mu, \sigma) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

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



Pavyzdžiais

Kur yra paprastumas?

Problema

Kaip sprendžiama
problema?

Sprendimas

Kaip suvokiamas
sprendimas?

Žmogus

3 sritys: paprastumo suvokimui

Cognitive overhead

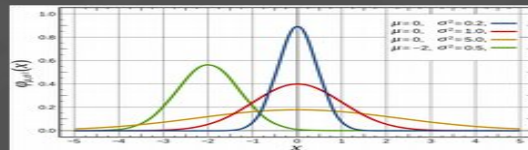
Knowledge management

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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]

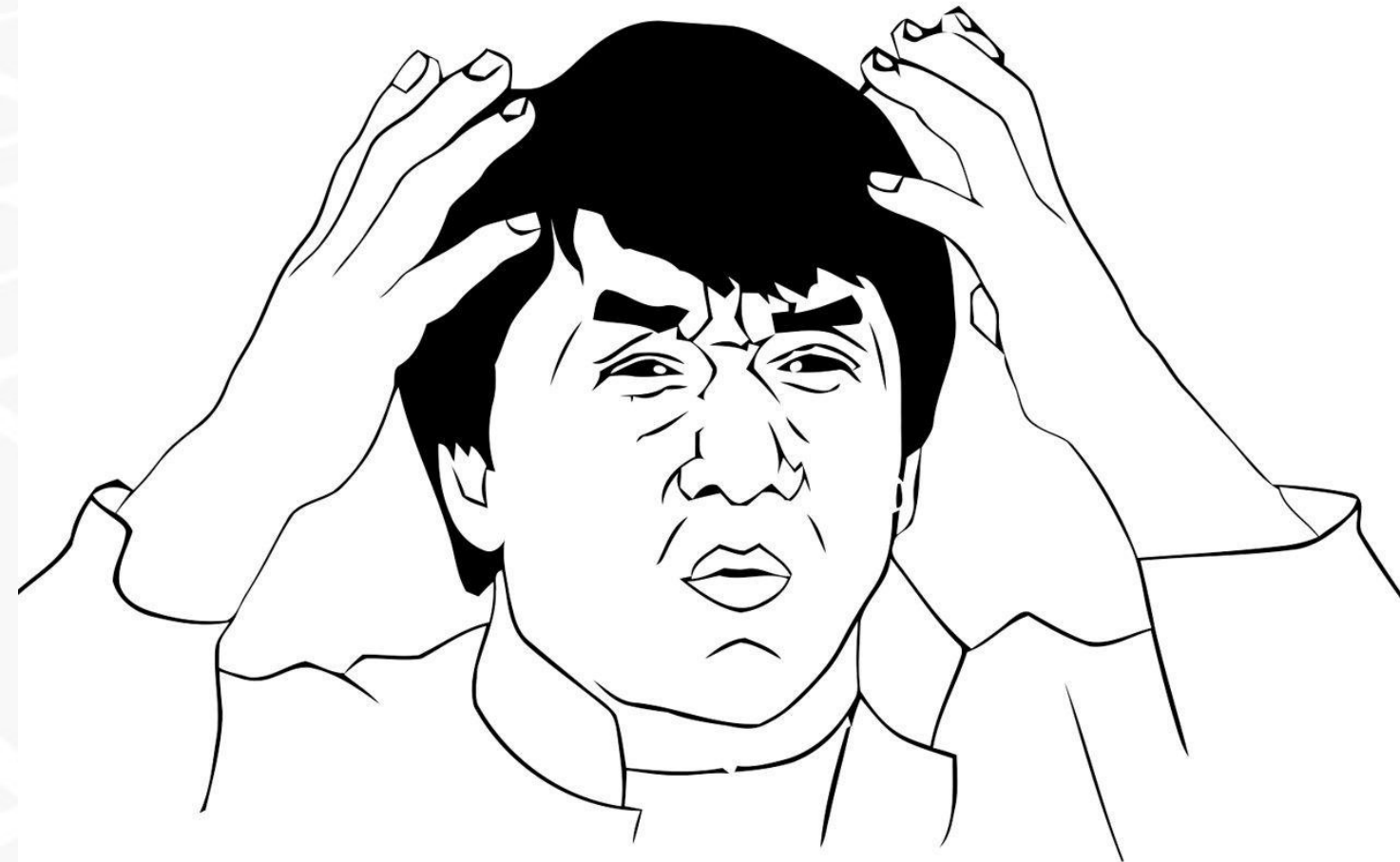
ultrad.com.br

Psichologiniai apribojimai:

- Suvokiamų elementų kiekis
- Trumpalaikės ir ilgalaikės atminties talpa

Susiejimas:

- Panašumas
- Skirtingumas



Knowledge management



what i think

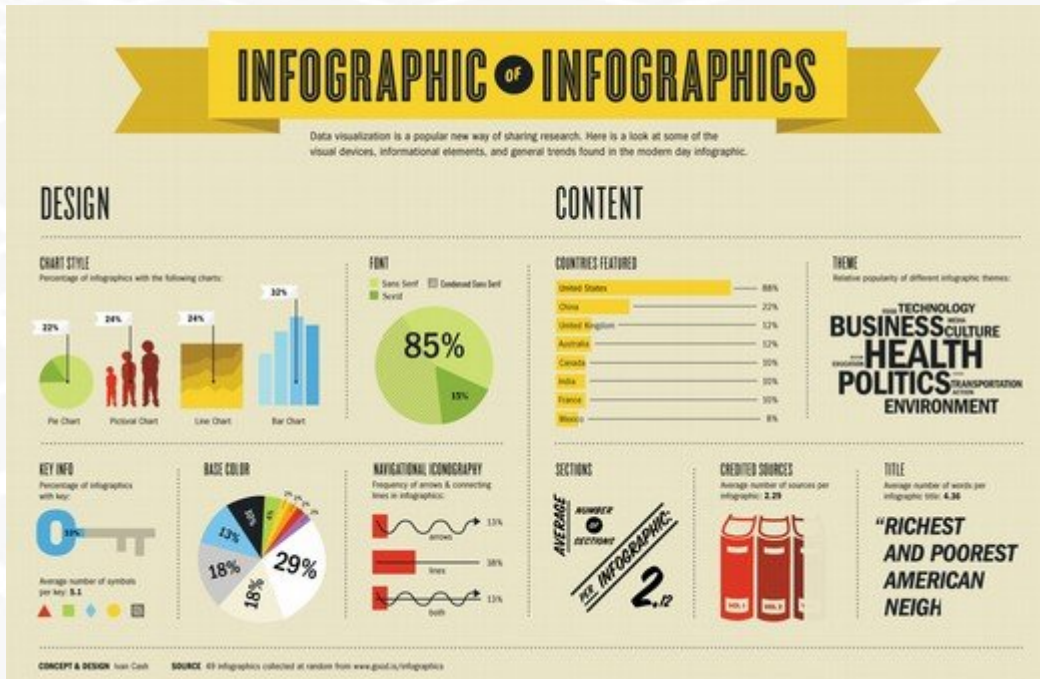
- Žinių rūšys: Realybėje:**
- Intuicija
 - Sąlyginės
 - Išreikštinės
 - Patirtis
 - Diagrama
 - Specifikacija



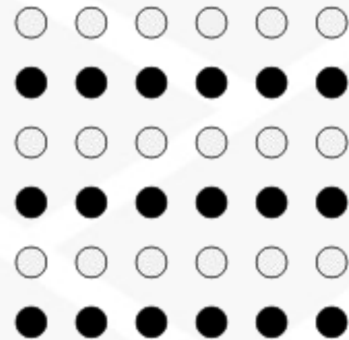
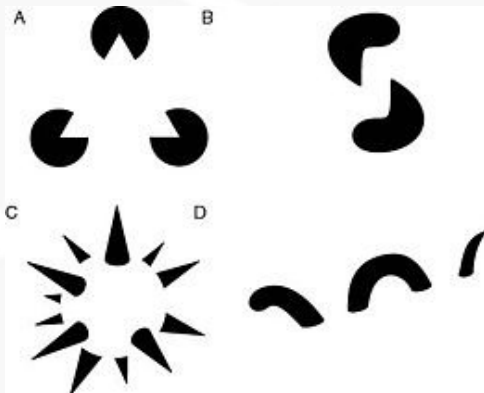
what i say

Infographics

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



Sudėtingai informacijai
Užuominos ir detales



1. Gestalt principai
Suvokiamas tvarkingesnis variantas

2. Vaizdiniai sąryšiai
Pozicija yra informacija
Ji nėra atsitiktinė

Paprastumas pagal suvokimą

Daug sąryšių*

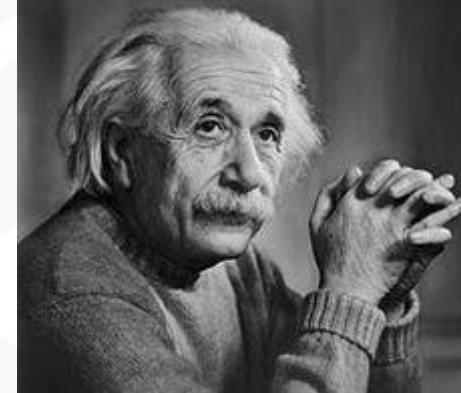
Kodėl

- Neatsitiktiniai
- Su turimomis, skirtingomis žiniomis

Sakome: „Tai logiška“

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

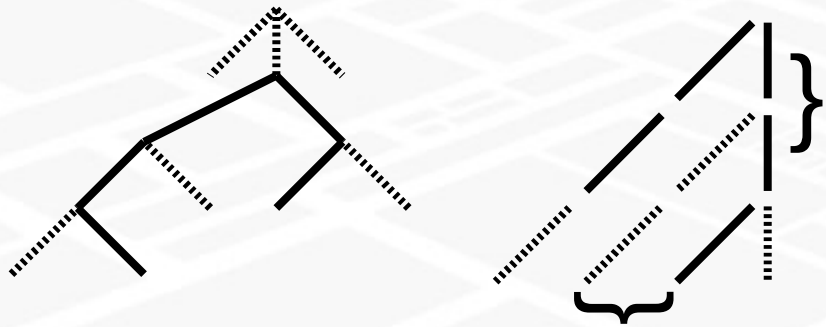
– Albert Einstein



Asmeninēje
Praktikoje?

Praktikoje

[[1021]: 14x-12 of 869],[[869]: 0x0 of 1057],
[[1057]: 0x0 of 1243], [[1243]: 0x0 of ∅]

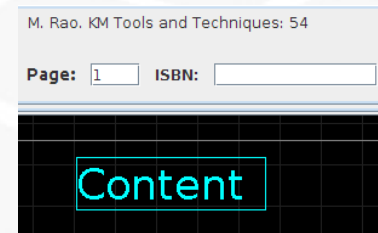
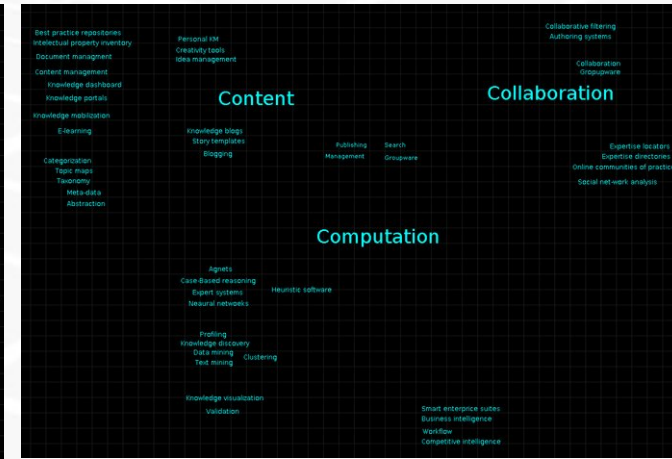
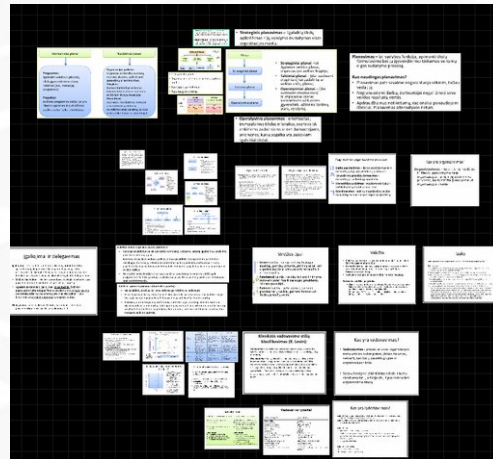


```
Math.abs(  
  byInnerTriangle(centerFrom, from) -  
  byInnerTriangle(centerTo, to)  
)
```

Algoritmo

tobulinimas:

Problema → Piešinys →
Perpiešimas → Sprendimas



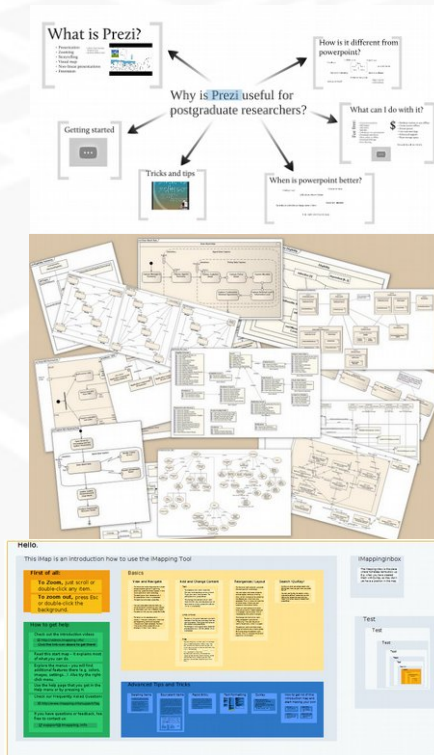
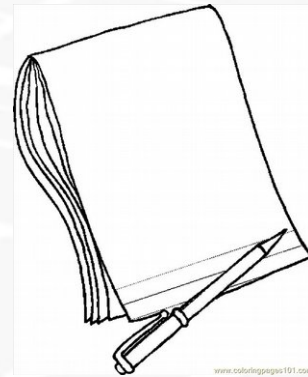
Detalės

užmiršamos:

Sugrupavus užuominomis →
Perdėliojimas vs schema

Negi kiti nepadarė įrankių?

Popierius ir rašiklis ☺



Prezi (duomenų problema)

UML (dizainas-kodas problema)

iMapping (beta → 1.0)

Auginte (prototipas → beta)

**Problema ar
sprendima**

**Verta
pavaizduoti
kitaip**