

Thriving Systems Theory: Pursuing a Universal Foundation of System Design Quality

Les Waguespack, Ph.D.
Professor & Chairperson of Computer Information Systems
Bentley University
Waltham Massachusetts

Presented 2012-3-19 to: ~~School of Computer and Information Sciences,~~
School of Computing,
University of South Alabama

Overview of This Talk

Overview of This Talk

- Can science explain design quality – great design?

Overview of This Talk

- Can science explain design quality – great design?
 - Great designs seem always to proceed from great designers.

Overview of This Talk

- Can science explain design quality – great design?
 - Great designs seem always to proceed from great designers.
 - Is design quality “objective,” “subjective,” or BOTH!?

Overview of This Talk

- Can science explain design quality – great design?
 - Great designs seem always to proceed from great designers.
 - Is design quality “objective,” “subjective,” or BOTH!?
 - Might this inform/improve design of information systems?

Overview of This Talk

- Can science explain design quality – great design?
 - Great designs seem always to proceed from great designers.
 - Is design quality “objective,” “subjective,” or BOTH!?
 - Might this inform/improve design of information systems?
- Enter Christopher Alexander -

Overview of This Talk

- Can science explain design quality – great design?
 - Great designs seem always to proceed from great designers.
 - Is design quality “objective,” “subjective,” or BOTH!?
 - Might this inform/improve design of information systems?
- Enter Christopher Alexander -
 - leading theorist in the architecture of visible structures

Overview of This Talk

- Can science explain design quality – great design?
 - Great designs seem always to proceed from great designers.
 - Is design quality “objective,” “subjective,” or BOTH!?
 - Might this inform/improve design of information systems?
- Enter Christopher Alexander -
 - leading theorist in the architecture of visible structures
 - patriarch of pattern languages and design patterns in CS

Overview of This Talk

- Can science explain design quality – great design?
 - Great designs seem always to proceed from great designers.
 - Is design quality “objective,” “subjective,” or BOTH!?
 - Might this inform/improve design of information systems?
- Enter Christopher Alexander -
 - leading theorist in the architecture of visible structures
 - patriarch of pattern languages and design patterns in CS
- Inspiring *Thriving Systems Theory*

Overview of This Talk

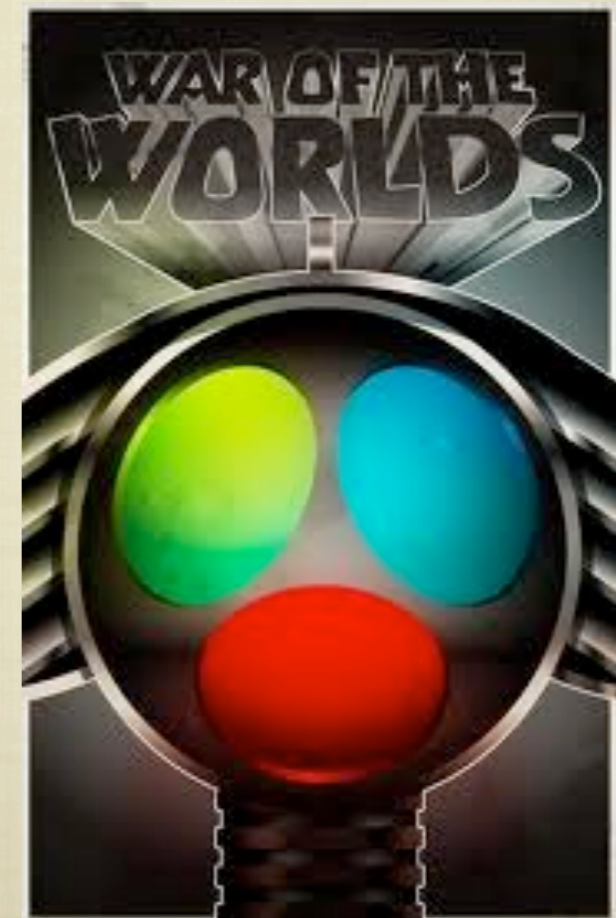
- Can science explain design quality – great design?
 - Great designs seem always to proceed from great designers.
 - Is design quality “objective,” “subjective,” or BOTH!?
 - Might this inform/improve design of information systems?
- Enter Christopher Alexander -
 - leading theorist in the architecture of visible structures
 - patriarch of pattern languages and design patterns in CS
- Inspiring *Thriving Systems Theory*
 - speculating a fundamental and comprehensive taxonomy of system design quality

What do we “see” in great design?

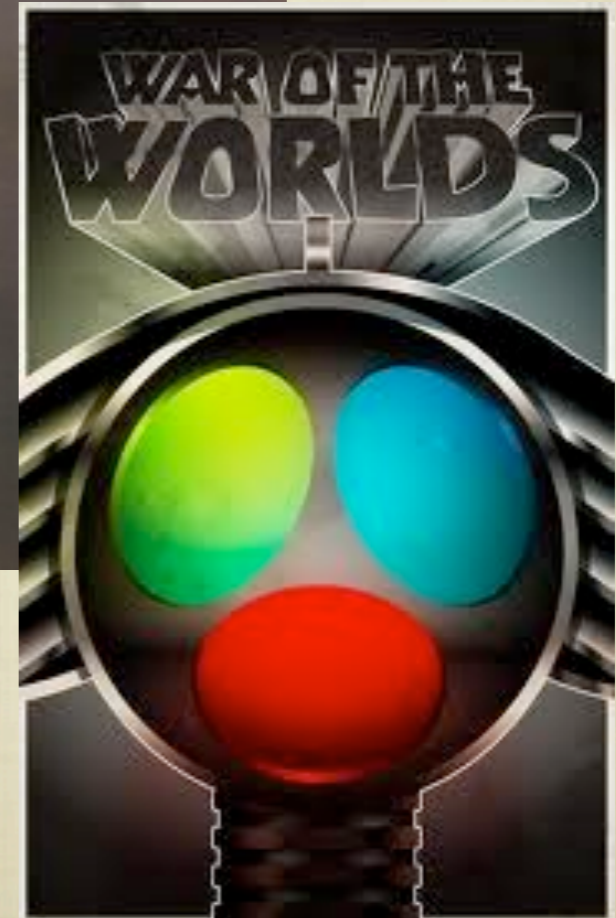
What do we “see” in great design?



What do we “see” in great design?



What do we “see” in great design?



Leslie J. Waguespack

Waguespack



Thriving Systems Theory and
Metaphor-Driven Modeling

Thriving Systems Theory and Metaphor-Driven Modeling

Waguespack

Thriving Systems Theory and Metaphor-Driven Modeling

How is it that one system is more effective, appealing, satisfying and/or more beautiful than another to its stakeholder community? This question drove Christopher Alexander's fifty-year quest to explain great physical architecture and give birth to pattern-languages for building that underpin much of modern systems engineering.

How is it that so many individual stakeholders consistently recognize the same quality, the same beauty in a system? This question led George Lakoff to research the role of conceptual metaphor in human understanding.

What is essential to stakeholders' satisfaction with systems? Fred Brooks addressed this question in *No Silver Bullet: Essence and Accidents of Software Engineering*.

This monograph fuses these diverse streams of thought in proposing Thriving Systems Theory by translating Alexander's properties of physical design quality into the abstract domain of information systems and modeling. Metaphor-Driven Modeling incorporates the theory while examining its impact throughout the system life cycle: modeling, design and deployment. The result is holistic and innovative, a perspective on system quality invaluable to students, practitioners and researchers of software and systems engineering.

Les Waguespack is a computer science Ph.D., professor and chairperson of computer information systems at Bentley University, USA. Dr. Waguespack's experience as programmer, software engineer, software architect, database architect, project manager and systems consultant underpins 35 years of teaching and research, the last 20+ years teaching object-oriented modeling and systems engineering to undergraduates, graduate students and practicing professionals.

ISBN 978-1-84996-301-5



springer.com

 Springer

Monograph in Two Parts

Monograph in Two Parts

- Thriving Systems Theory
 - a vocabulary of elemental properties describing how system elements that convey recognition and satisfaction
 - a taxonomy of system quality resulting from the interplay of those elemental properties

Monograph in Two Parts

- Thriving Systems Theory
 - a vocabulary of elemental properties describing how system elements that convey recognition and satisfaction
 - a taxonomy of system quality resulting from the interplay of those elemental properties
- Metaphor-Driven Modeling
 - metaphorology and its role in both the conception and communication of knowledge
 - metaphor as the implement of design in analysis, representation and realization of information systems

Monograph in Two Parts

■ Thriving Systems Theory

- a vocabulary of elemental properties describing how system elements that convey recognition and satisfaction
- a taxonomy of system quality resulting from the interplay of those elemental properties

■ Metaphor-Driven Modeling

- metaphorology and its role in both the conception and communication of knowledge
- metaphor as the implement of design in analysis, representation and realization of information systems

design what / what design!?

design what / what design!?

- design (*vt*): The process of making deliberate formative decisions to create an artifact.

design what / what design!?

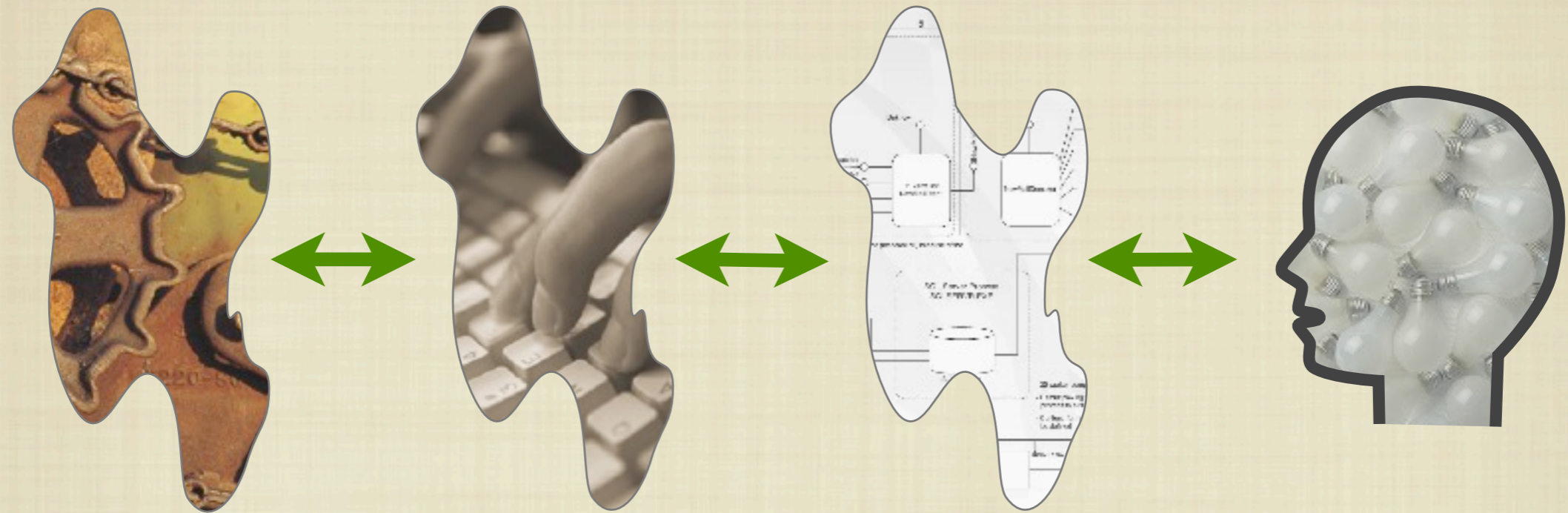
- design (*vt*): The process of making deliberate formative decisions to create an artifact.
- design (*n*): The confluence of formative elements that compose an artifact.

What is Design Quality?

What is Design Quality?

- A degree of excellence (Oxford English Dictionary)
- Freedom from deficiencies or defects (Juran 2009)
- Conformity to requirements (Crosby 1979)
- Fitness for use (Juran 2009)
- Fitness for purpose (Sales and supply goods act:UK 1994)
- The degree to which the inherent characteristics fulfill requirements (ISO 9000:2005)
- **Sustained satisfaction** (Deming 1993)

the individual's experience of design quality



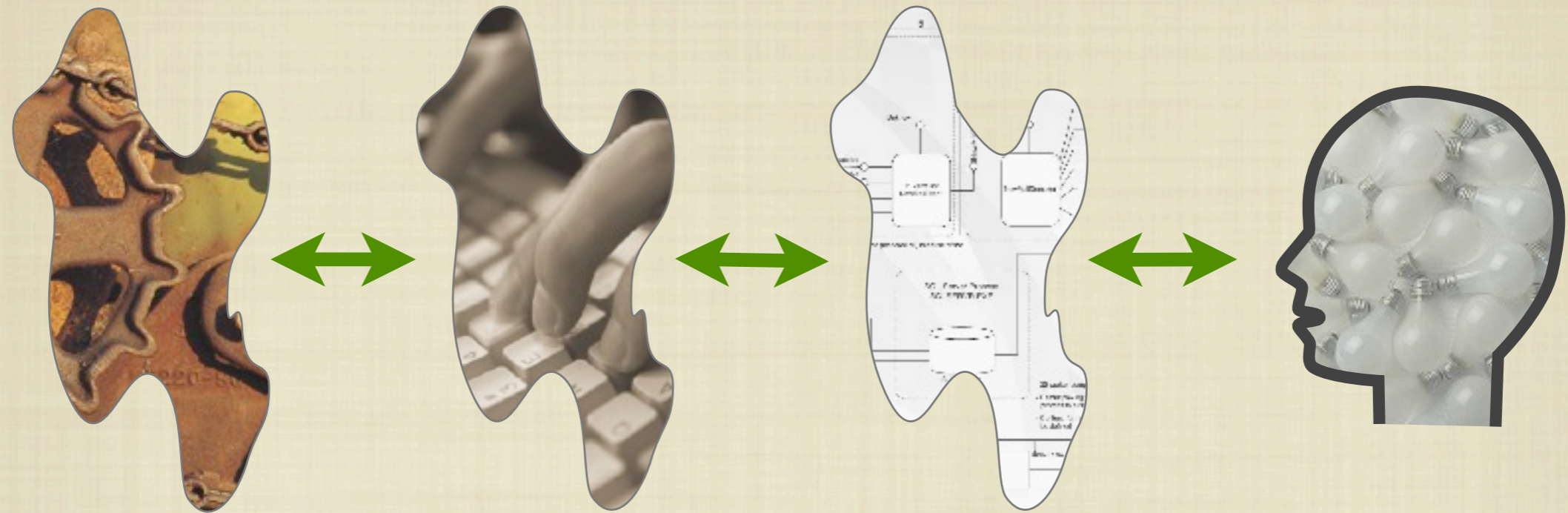
implementation

threshold

expectation

mindset

the individual's experience of design quality



implementation

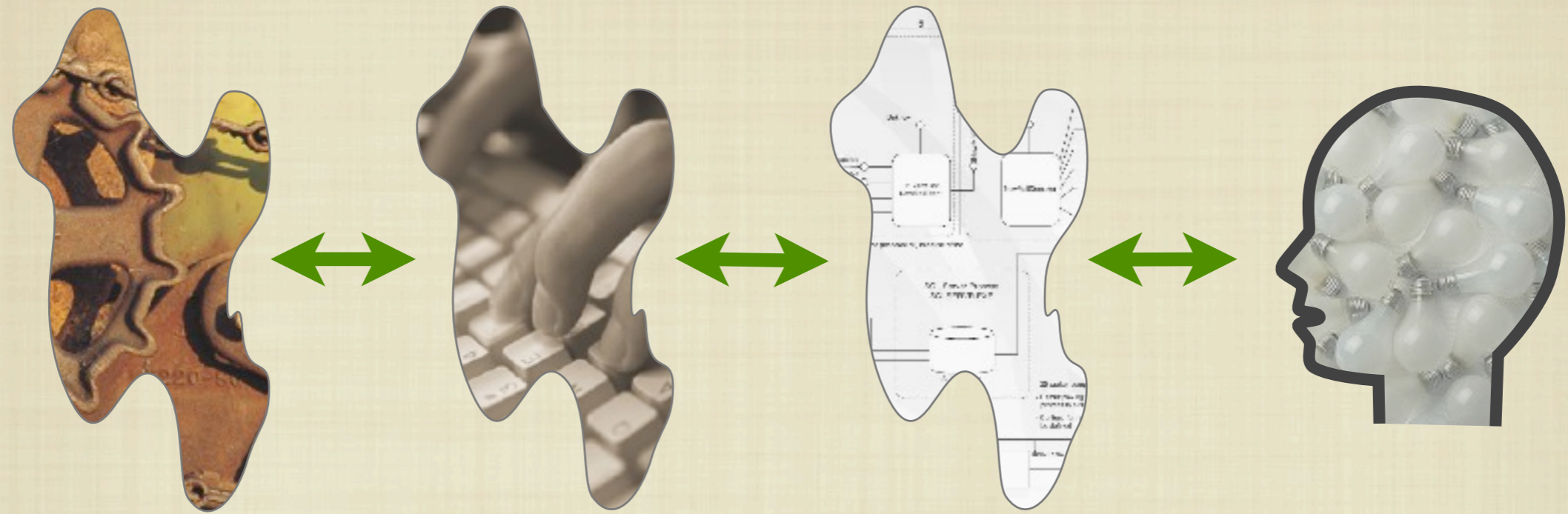
threshold

expectation

mindset

the “mental picture” the observer brings to the experience within which they will “understand” the experience

the individual's experience of design quality



implementation

threshold

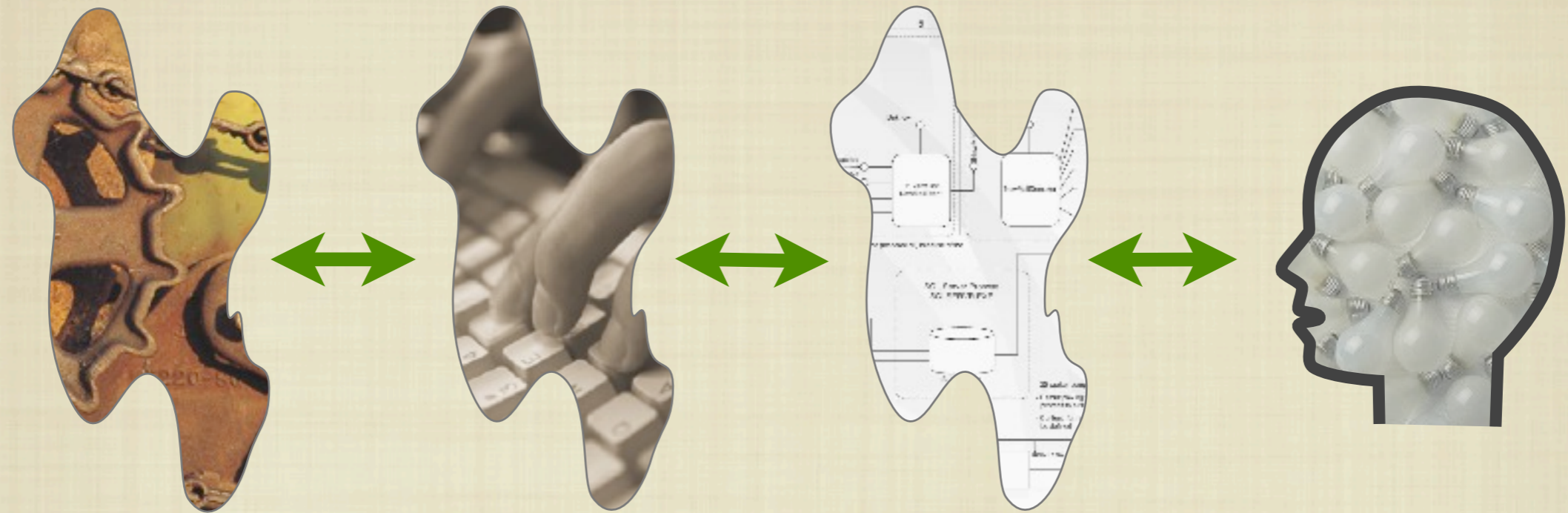
expectation

mindset

the subset of the observer's mindset (conscious or unconscious) that is specifically relevant to the event

the "mental picture" the observer brings to the experience within which they will "understand" the experience

the individual's experience of design quality



implementation

threshold

expectation

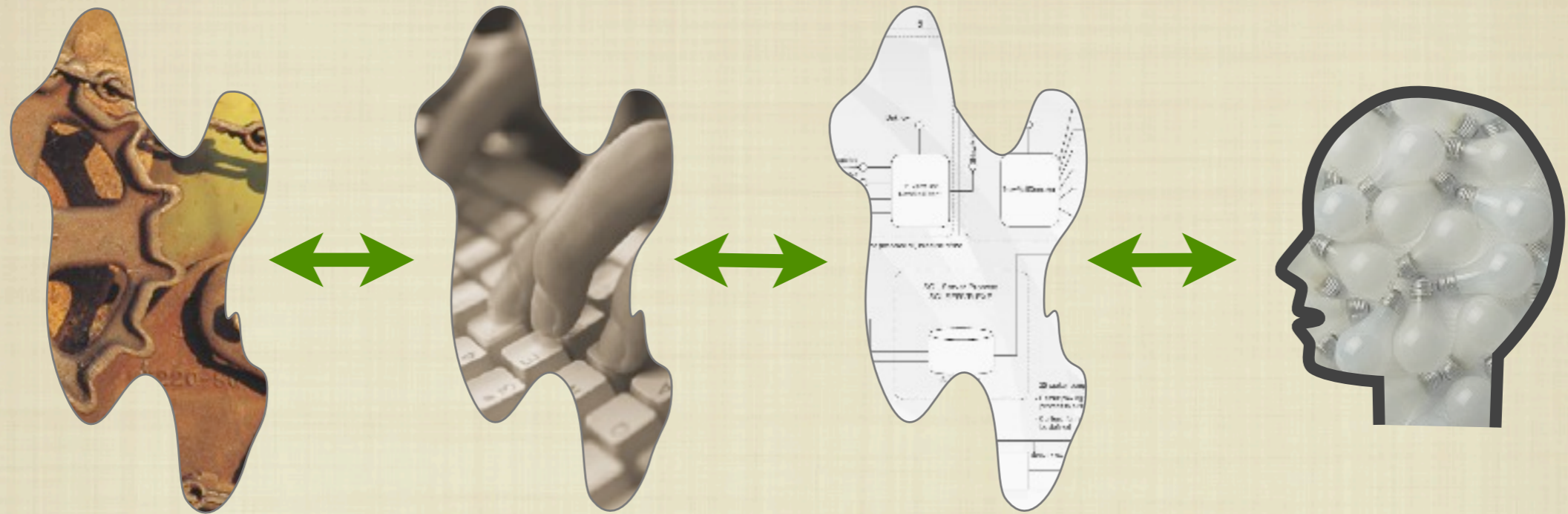
mindset

the point of encounter between the expectation and the system's features

the subset of the observer's mindset (conscious or unconscious) that is specifically relevant to the event

the "mental picture" the observer brings to the experience within which they will "understand" the experience

the individual's experience of design quality



implementation

the assembled artifact's realization that creates the opportunity for observation

threshold

the point of encounter between the expectation and the system's features

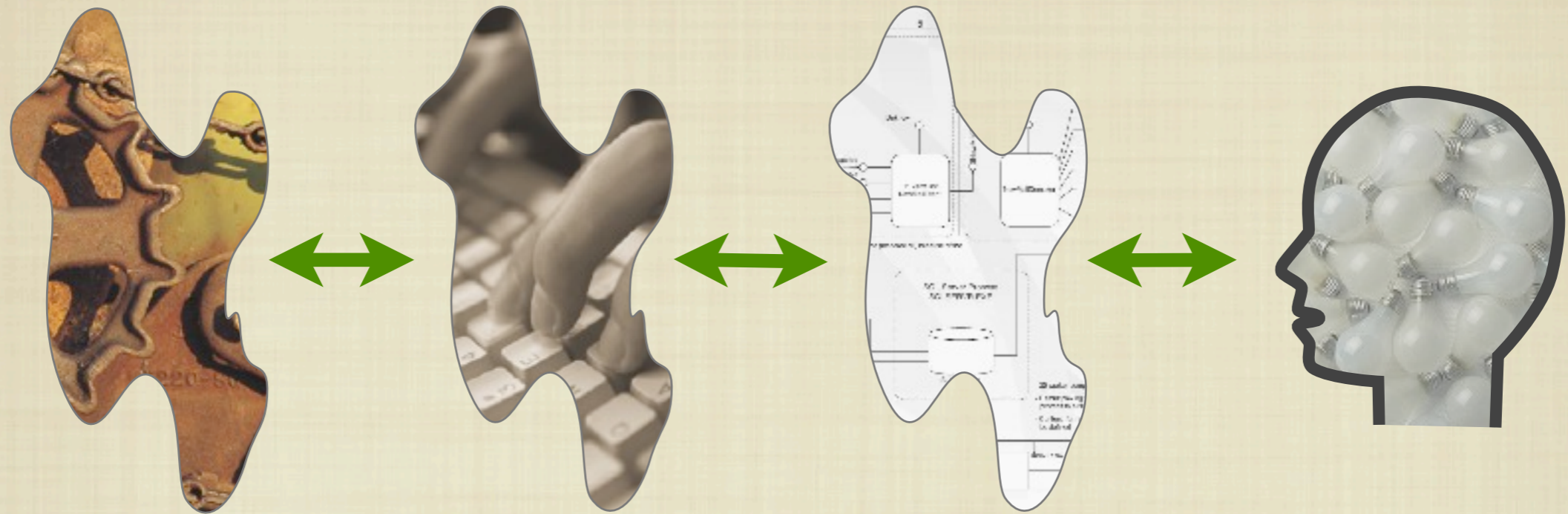
expectation

the subset of the observer's mindset (conscious or unconscious) that is specifically relevant to the event

mindset

the "mental picture" the observer brings to the experience within which they will "understand" the experience

the individual's experience of design quality



implementation

the assembled artifact's realization that creates the opportunity for observation

threshold

the point of encounter between the expectation and the system's features

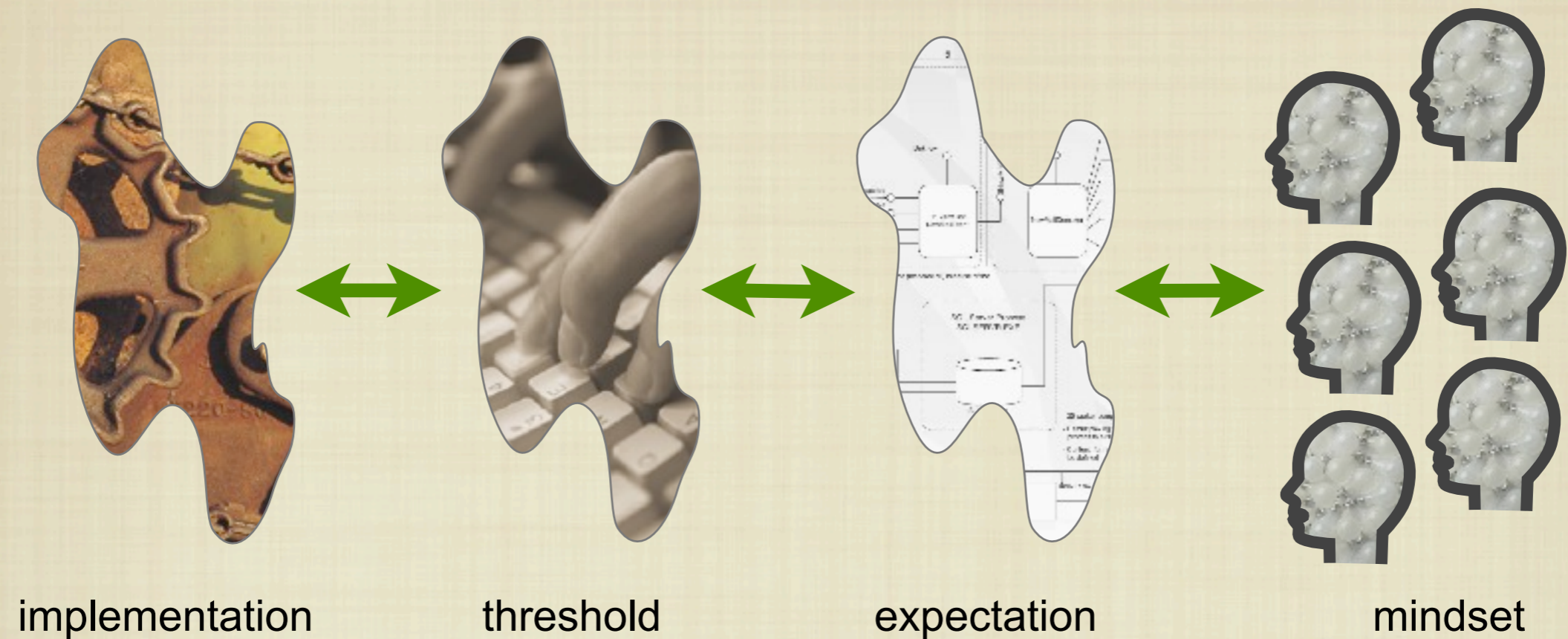
expectation

the subset of the observer's mindset (conscious or unconscious) that is specifically relevant to the event

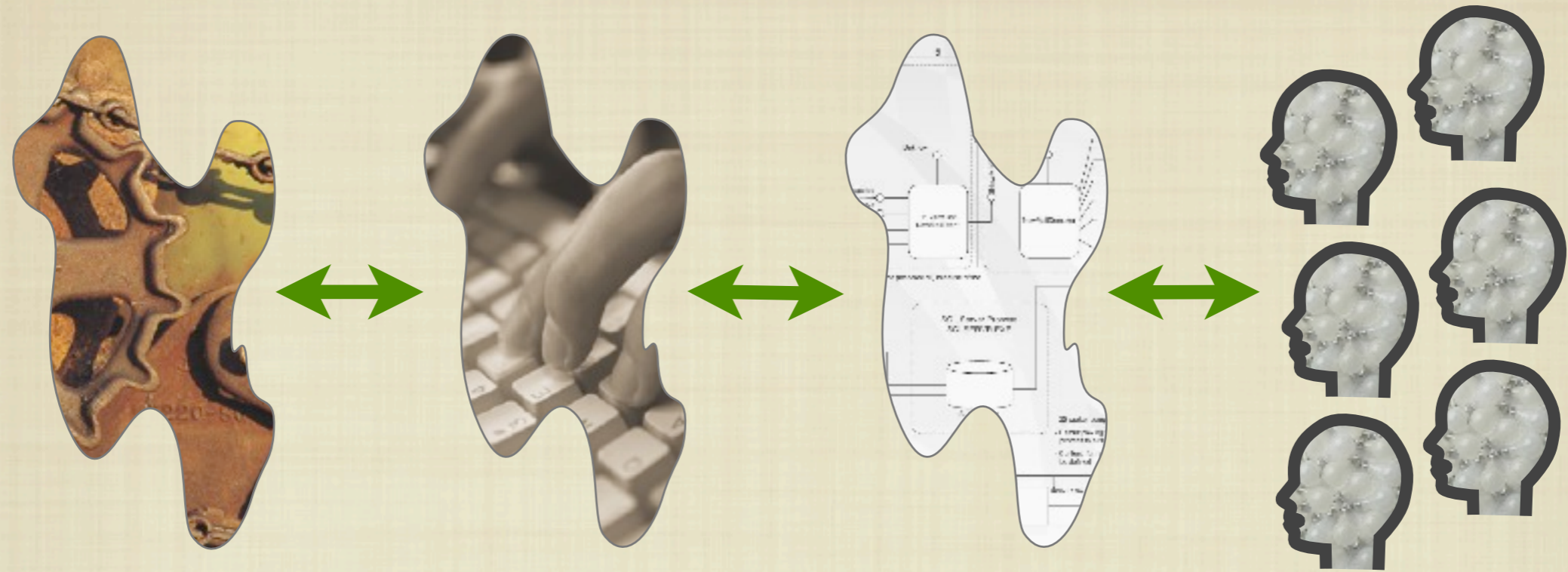
mindset

the "mental picture" the observer brings to the experience within which they will "understand" the experience

the community's experience of design quality



the community's experience of design quality



implementation

the assembled artifact's realization that creates the opportunity for observation

threshold

the point of encounter between the expectation and the system's features

expectation

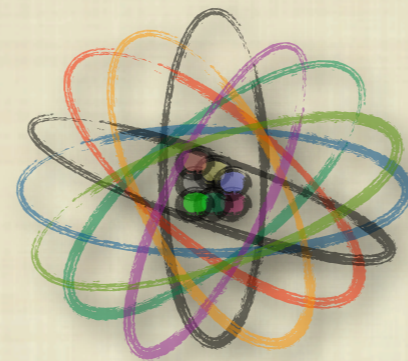
the subset of the observer's mindset (conscious or unconscious) that is specifically relevant to the event

mindset

the "mental picture" the observer brings to the experience within which they will "understand" the experience

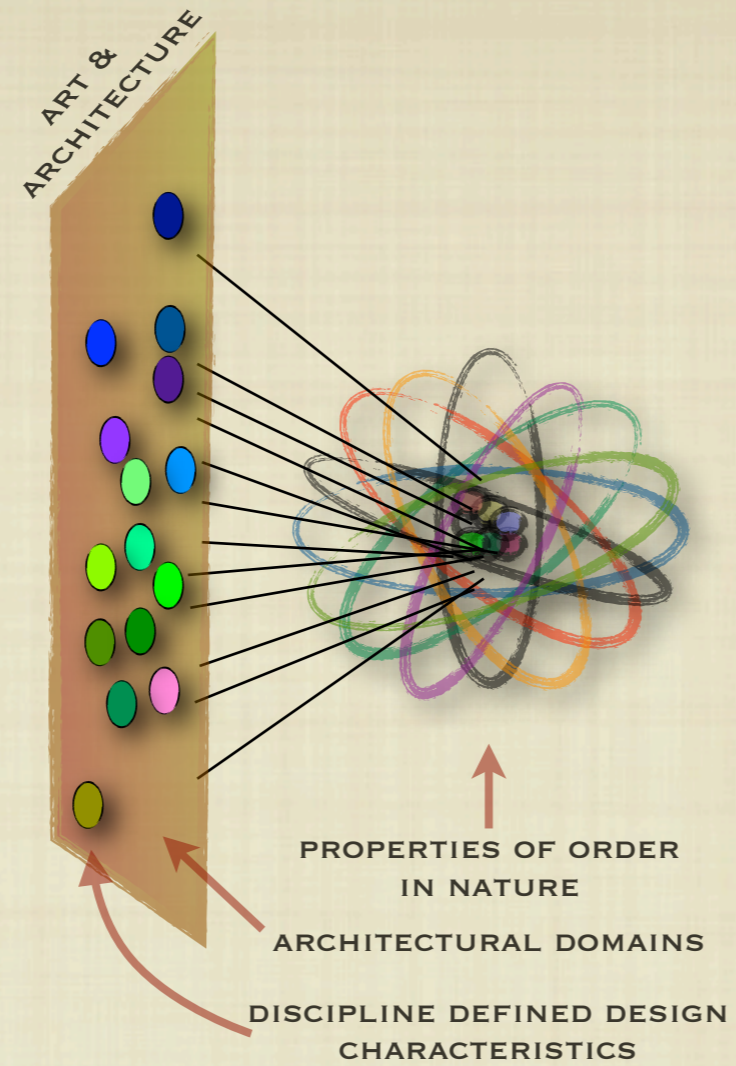
Thriving Systems Theory

Thriving Systems Theory

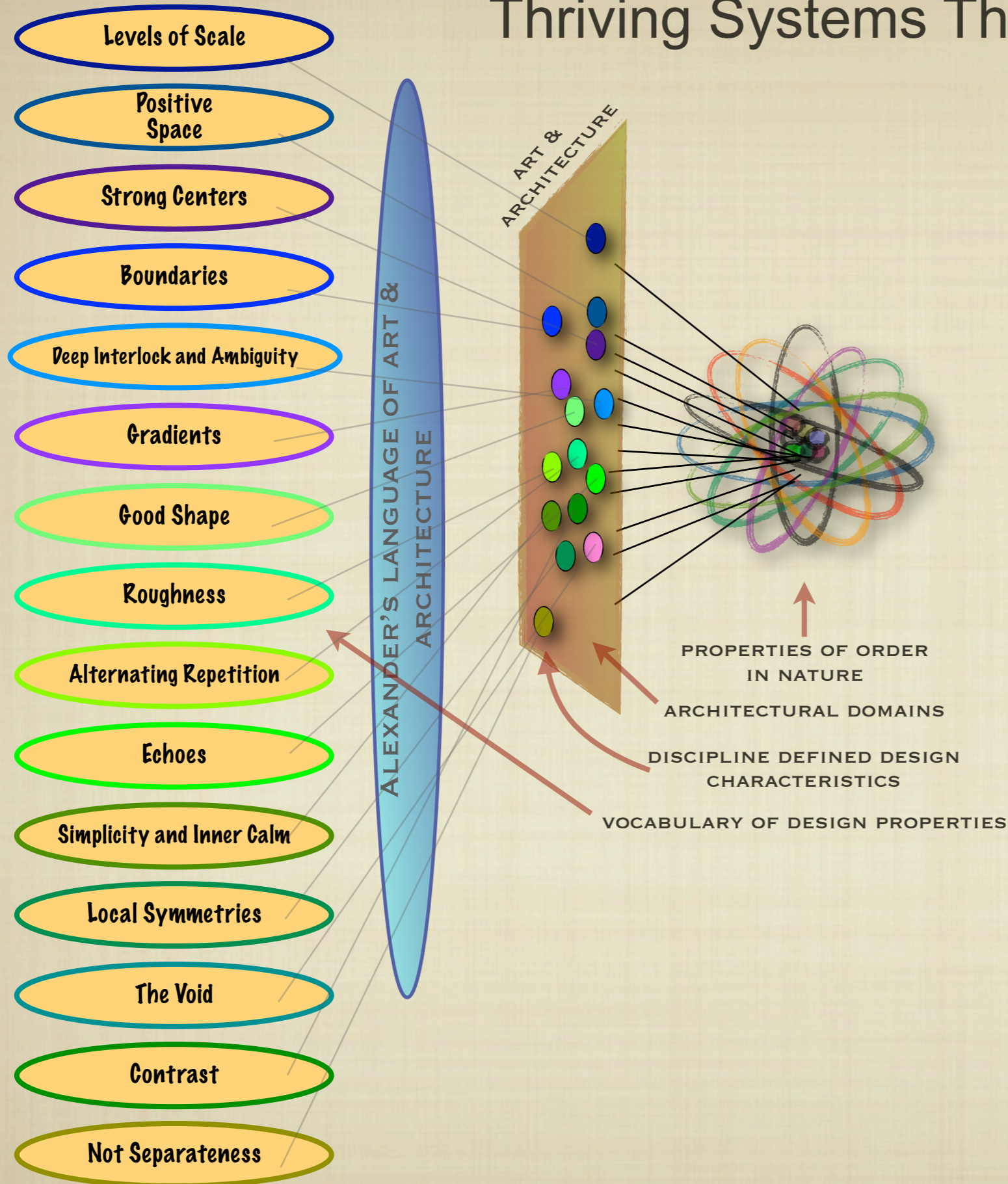


PROPERTIES OF ORDER
IN NATURE

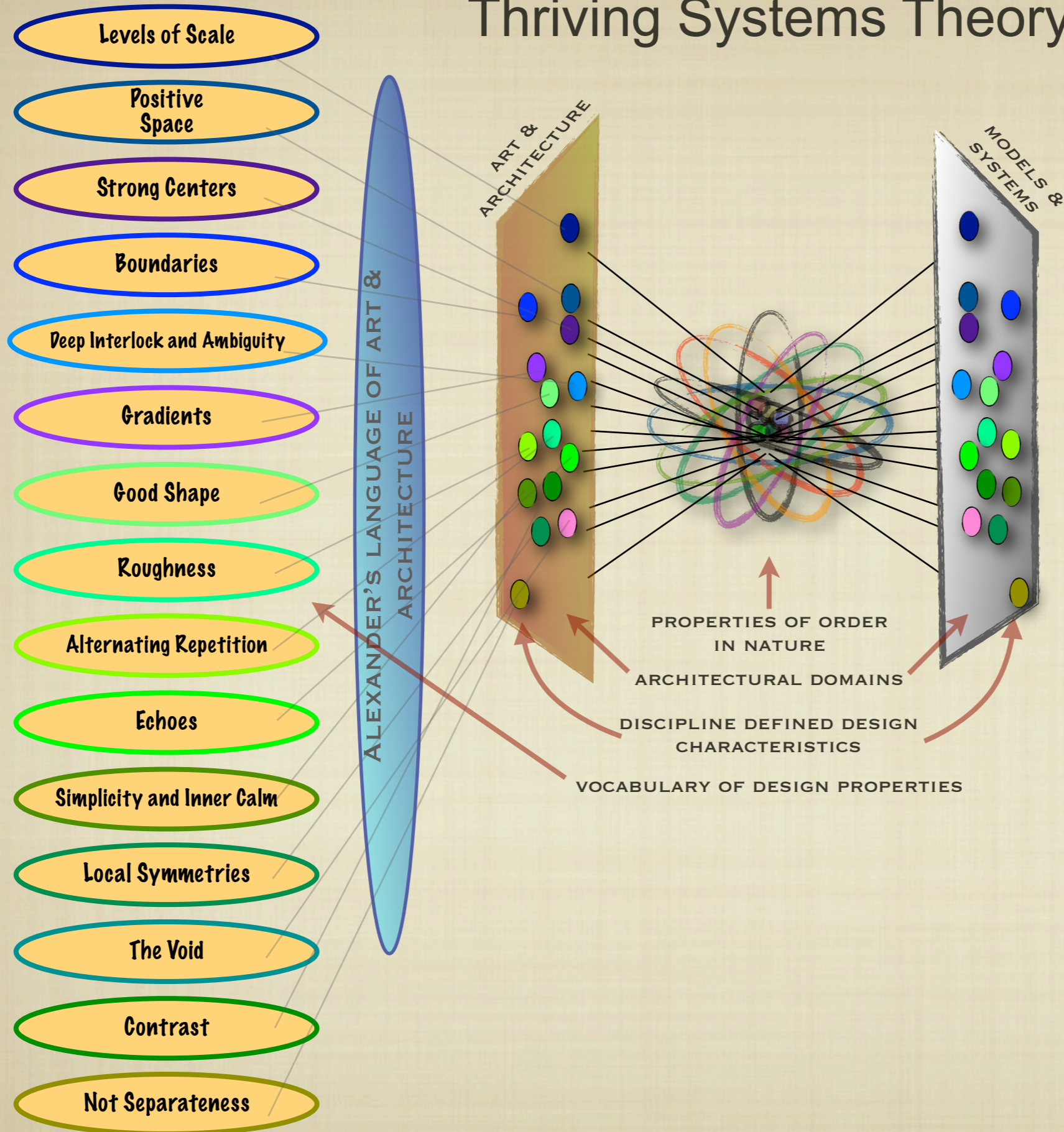
Thriving Systems Theory



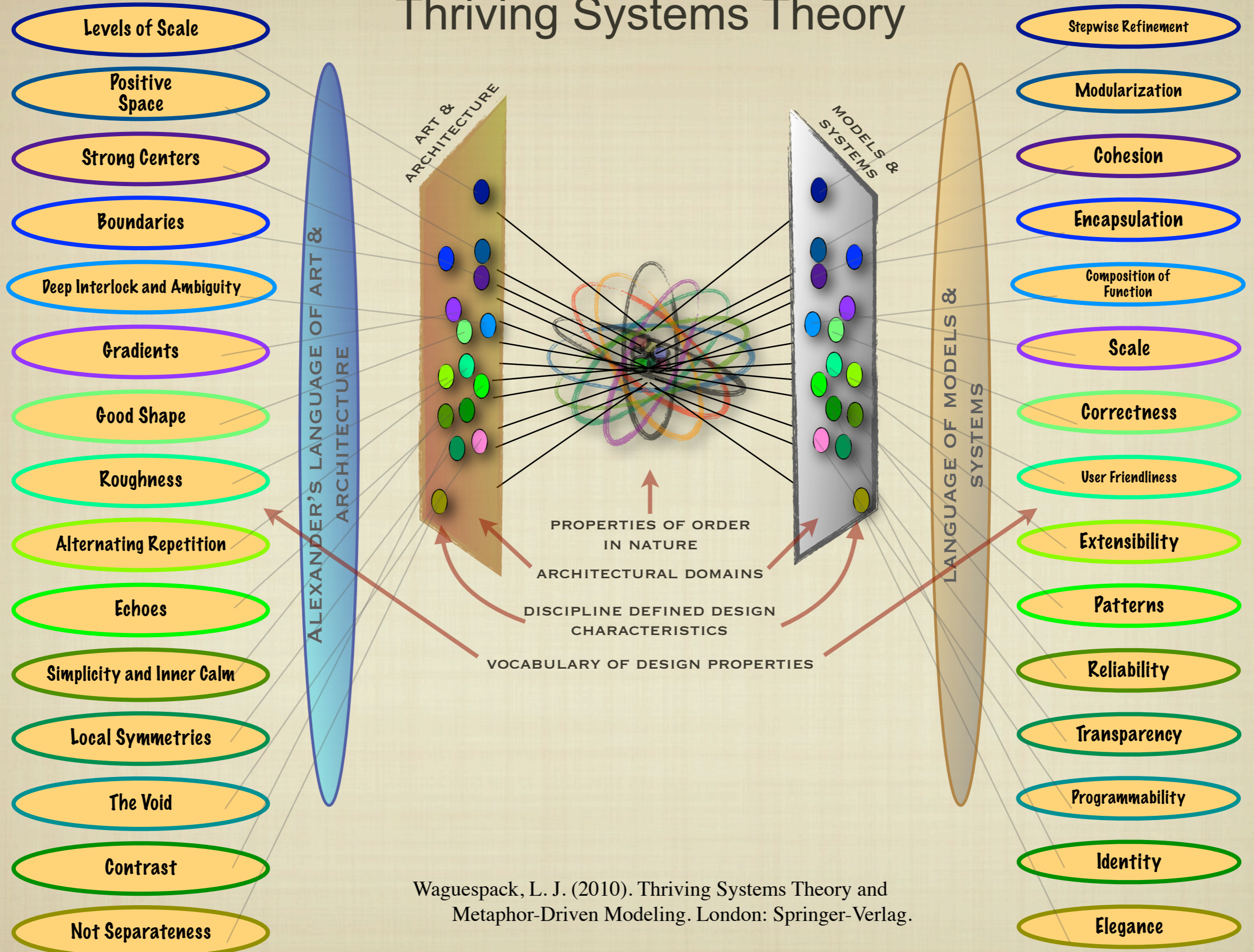
Thriving Systems Theory



Thriving Systems Theory



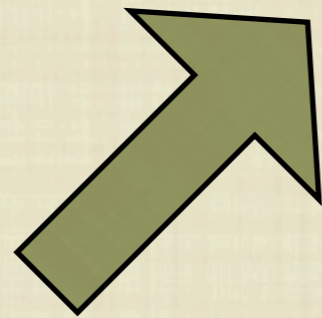
Thriving Systems Theory



Waguespack, L. J. (2010). Thriving Systems Theory and Metaphor-Driven Modeling. London: Springer-Verlag.

A Search For Fundamental Principles Of System Design Quality

A Search For Fundamental Principles Of System Design Quality



Fred Brooks'
Essence and
Accidents of
Information
Systems
Development

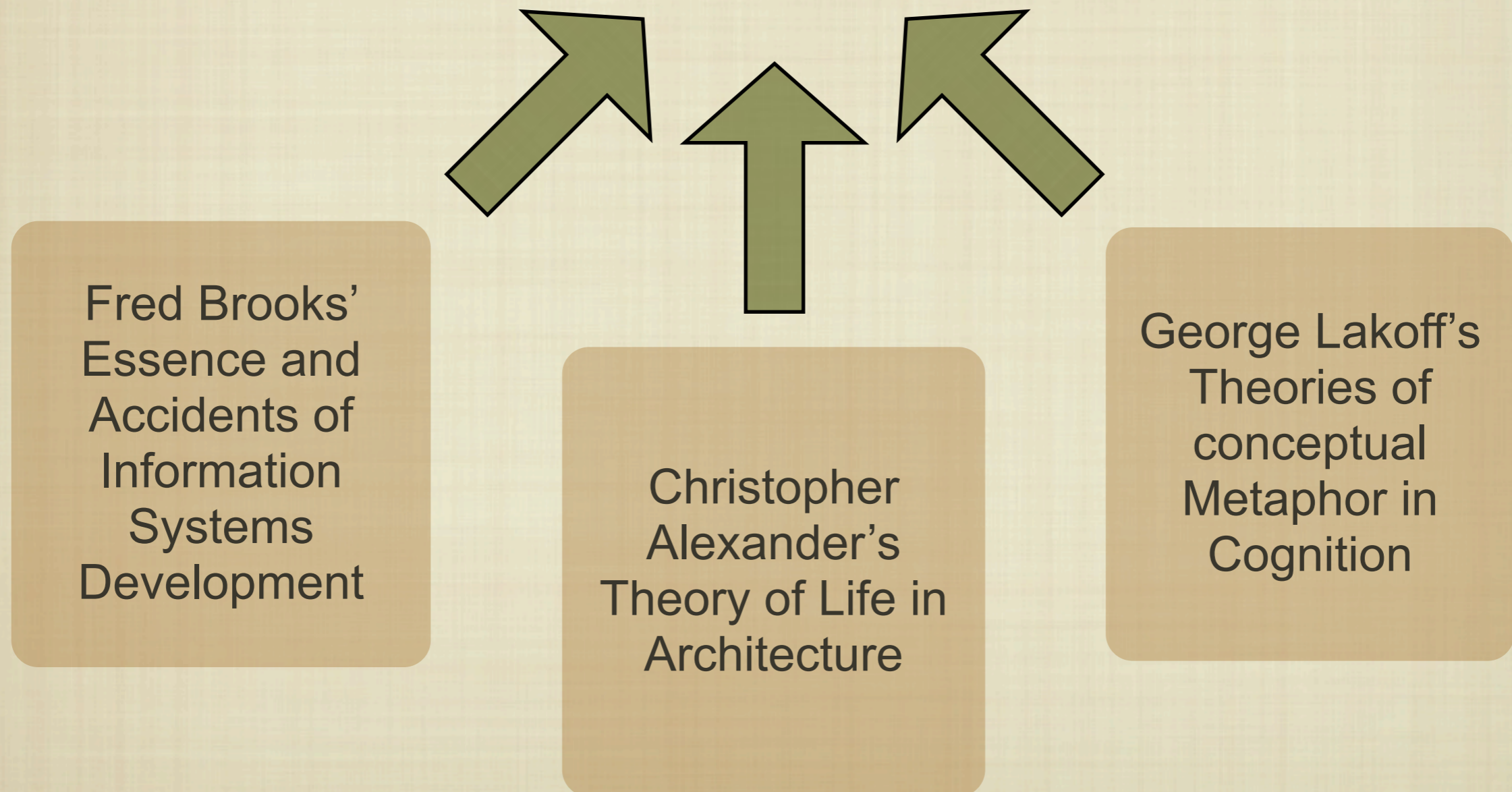
A Search For Fundamental Principles Of System Design Quality



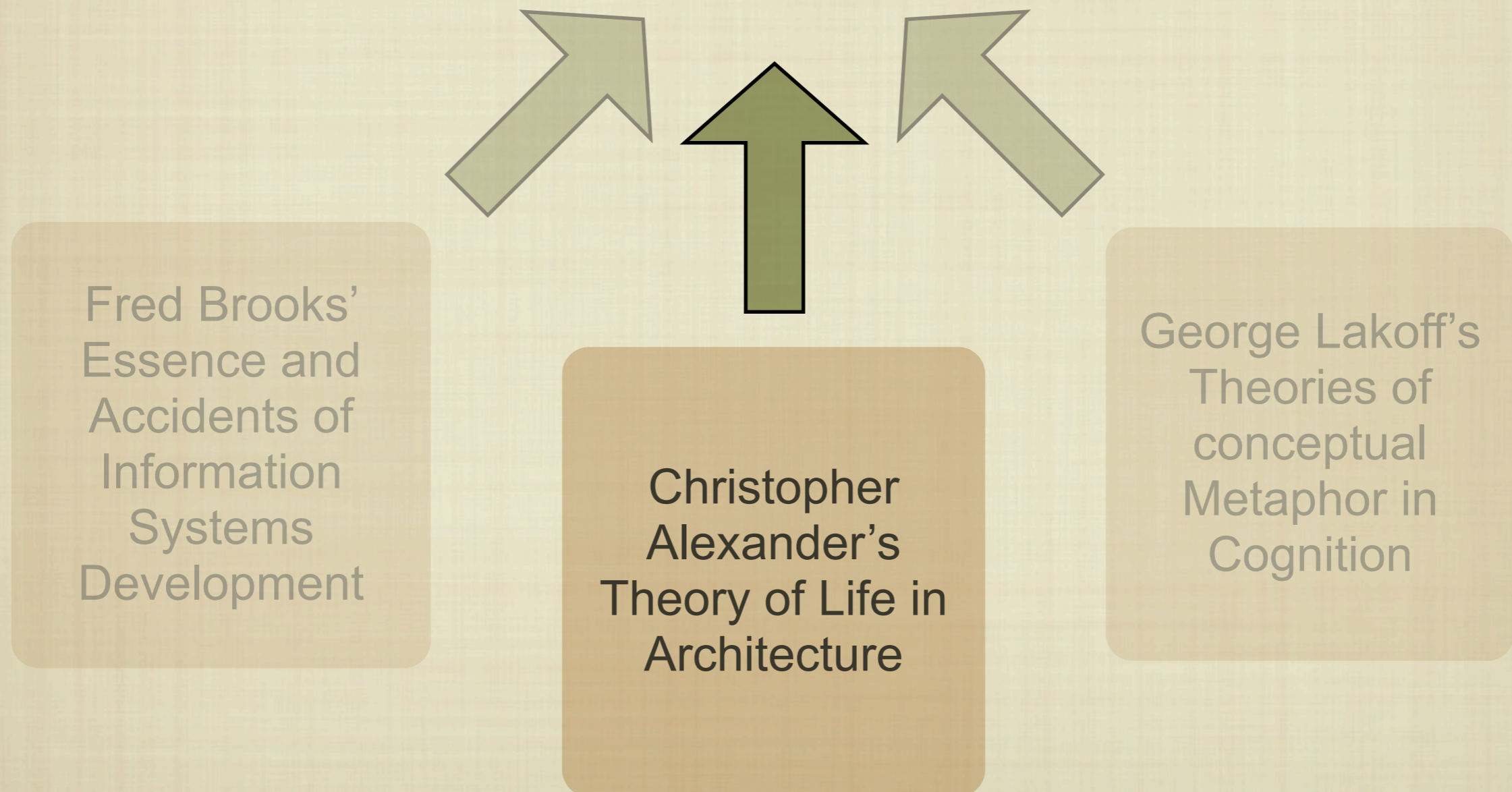
Fred Brooks'
Essence and
Accidents of
Information
Systems
Development

George Lakoff's
Theories of
conceptual
Metaphor in
Cognition

A Search For Fundamental Principles Of System Design Quality



A Search For Fundamental Principles Of System Design Quality



Threads of Theory in Design



Threads of Theory in Design

**CHRISTOPHER
ALEXANDER**

NOTES ON THE SYNTHESIS OF FORM

THE OREGON EXPERIMENT

A PATTERN LANGUAGE

A TIMELESS WAY OF BUILDING

A VISION OF A LIVING WORLD

THE LUMINOUS GROUND

THE PHENOMENON OF LIFE

THE PROCESS OF CREATING OF LIFE

1964

1975

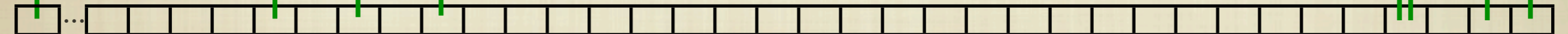
1977

1979

2002

2004

2005



Threads of Theory in Design

**CHRISTOPHER
ALEXANDER**

NOTES ON THE SYNTHESIS OF FORM

THE OREGON EXPERIMENT

A PATTERN LANGUAGE

A TIMELESS WAY OF BUILDING

A VISION OF A LIVING WORLD

THE LUMINOUS GROUND

THE PHENOMENON OF LIFE

THE PROCESS OF CREATING OF LIFE

1964

1975

1977

1979

2002

2004

2005

1971

**SOFTWARE
ENGINEERING**

DESIGNING SOFTWARE FOR
EASE OF EXTENSION AND
CONTRACTION - PARNAS

1979

1987

NO SILVER BULLET:
ESSENCE AND ACCIDENTS OF
SOFTWARE ENGINEERING -
BROOKS

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT BY STEPWISE REFINEMENT - WIRTH

Threads of Theory in Design

**CHRISTOPHER
ALEXANDER**

NOTES ON THE SYNTHESIS OF FORM

THE OREGON EXPERIMENT

A PATTERN LANGUAGE

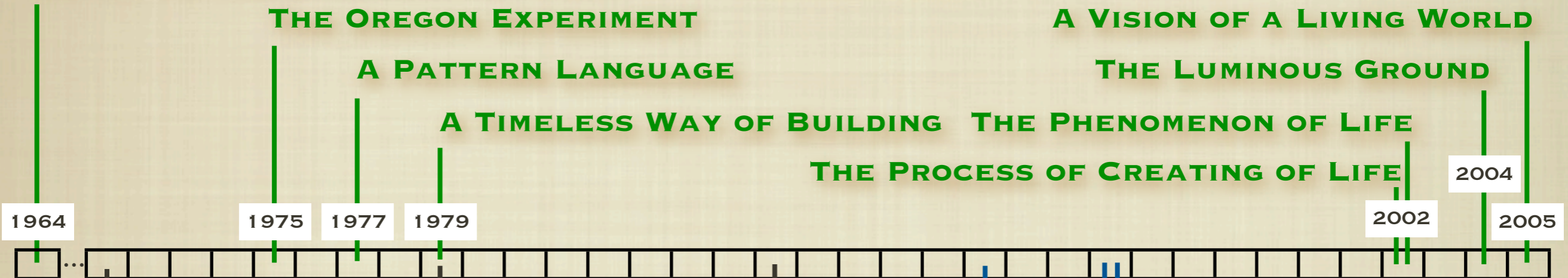
A TIMELESS WAY OF BUILDING

THE PROCESS OF CREATING OF LIFE

A VISION OF A LIVING WORLD

THE LUMINOUS GROUND

THE PHENOMENON OF LIFE



1964

1975

1977

1979

2002

2004

2005

1971

**SOFTWARE
ENGINEERING**

DESIGNING SOFTWARE FOR
EASE OF EXTENSION AND
CONTRACTION - PARNAS

1979

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT BY STEPWISE REFINEMENT - WIRTH

1987

NO SILVER BULLET:
ESSENCE AND ACCIDENTS OF
SOFTWARE ENGINEERING -
BROOKS

1992

OBJECT-ORIENTED PATTERNS - COAD

1995

DESIGN PATTERNS: ELEMENTS OF REUSABLE OBJECT-ORIENTED SOFTWARE - GAMMA

PATTERN LANGUAGES OF PROGRAM
DESIGN - COPLIEN

**OBJECT-ORIENTED
SYSTEMS ENGINEERING**

Threads of Theory in Design

**CHRISTOPHER
ALEXANDER**

NOTES ON THE SYNTHESIS OF FORM

THE OREGON EXPERIMENT

A PATTERN LANGUAGE

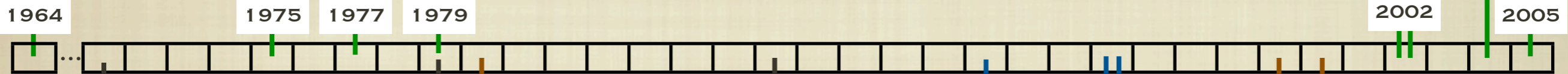
A TIMELESS WAY OF BUILDING

A VISION OF A LIVING WORLD

THE LUMINOUS GROUND

THE PHENOMENON OF LIFE

THE PROCESS OF CREATING OF LIFE



1964

1975

1977

1979

2002

2004

2005

1971

**SOFTWARE
ENGINEERING**

1979

1980

1987

1992

1995

1999

2000

DESIGNING SOFTWARE FOR
EASE OF EXTENSION AND
CONTRACTION - PARNAS

NO SILVER BULLET:
ESSENCE AND ACCIDENTS OF
SOFTWARE ENGINEERING -
BROOKS

METAPHORS WE LIVE BY - LAKOFF

WHERE
MATHEMATICS
COMES FROM -
LAKOFF

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT BY STEPWISE REFINEMENT - WIRTH

PHILOSOPHY IN
THE FLESH - LAKOFF

OBJECT-ORIENTED PATTERNS - COAD

PATTERN LANGUAGES OF PROGRAM
DESIGN - COPLIEN

DESIGN PATTERNS: ELEMENTS OF REUSABLE OBJECT-ORIENTED SOFTWARE - GAMMA

**OBJECT-ORIENTED
SYSTEMS ENGINEERING**

**COGNITIVE
LINGUISTICS**

Brooks, Frederick P.,
"No Silver Bullet: Essence and Accidents of Software Engineering,"
Computer, Vol. 20, No. 4 (April 1987) pp. 10-19.

Brooks, Frederick P.,

"No Silver Bullet: Essence and Accidents of Software Engineering,"

Computer, Vol. 20, No. 4 (April 1987) pp. 10-19.

"Whereas the difference between poor conceptual designs and good ones may lie in the soundness of design-method, the difference between good designs and great ones surely does not. Great designs come from great designers. Software construction is a creative process. Sound methodology can empower and liberate the creative mind; it cannot inflame or inspire the drudge."

Brooks, Frederick P.,

"No Silver Bullet: Essence and Accidents of Software Engineering,"

Computer, Vol. 20, No. 4 (April 1987) pp. 10-19.

"Whereas the difference between poor conceptual designs and good ones may lie in the soundness of design-method, the difference between good designs and great ones surely does not. Great designs come from great designers. Software construction is a creative process. Sound methodology can empower and liberate the creative mind; it cannot inflame or inspire the drudge."

"Study after study shows that the very best designers produce structures that are faster, smaller, simpler, cleaner, and produced with less effort. [...] The differences between the great and the average approach an order of magnitude."

Brooks, Frederick P.,

"No Silver Bullet: Essence and Accidents of Software Engineering,"

Computer, Vol. 20, No. 4 (April 1987) pp. 10-19.

"Whereas the difference between poor conceptual designs and good ones may lie in the soundness of design-method, the difference between good designs and great ones surely does not. Great designs come from great designers. Software construction is a creative process. Sound methodology can empower and liberate the creative mind; it cannot inflame or inspire the drudge."

"Study after study shows that the very best designers produce structures that are faster, smaller, simpler, cleaner, and produced with less effort. [...] The differences between the great and the average approach an order of magnitude."

"I believe the hard part of building software to be the specification, design, and testing of this conceptual construct, not the labor of representing it and testing the fidelity of the representation."

George Lakoff's Theories of Metaphor in Cognition

George Lakoff's Theories of Metaphor in Cognition

- Human conception of the “subjective” is grounded in the experience of the “objective.”

George Lakoff's Theories of Metaphor in Cognition

- Human conception of the “subjective” is grounded in the experience of the “objective.”
- Human sensorimotor experience with environment shapes the conceptual structure of our cognition (“understanding”) and is evidenced through our language.

George Lakoff's Theories of Metaphor in Cognition

- Human conception of the “subjective” is grounded in the experience of the “objective.”
- Human sensorimotor experience with environment shapes the conceptual structure of our cognition (“understanding”) and is evidenced through our language.
- Metaphor is not only a linguistic implement of communication, but a fundamental mechanism of cognition.

George Lakoff's Theories of Metaphor in Cognition

- Human conception of the “subjective” is grounded in the experience of the “objective.”
- Human sensorimotor experience with environment shapes the conceptual structure of our cognition (“understanding”) and is evidenced through our language.
- Metaphor is not only a linguistic implement of communication, but a fundamental mechanism of cognition.
- The physiology of the human brain is “hard-wired” to store, retrieve, and correlate memory aided by categorization, assimilation, and extension through metaphors recorded, mapped, and processed via neural connections.

George Lakoff's Theories of Metaphor in Cognition

- Human conception of the “subjective” is grounded in the experience of the “objective.”
- Human sensorimotor experience with environment shapes the conceptual structure of our cognition (“understanding”) and is evidenced through our language.
- Metaphor is not only a linguistic implement of communication, but a fundamental mechanism of cognition.
- The physiology of the human brain is “hard-wired” to store, retrieve, and correlate memory aided by categorization, assimilation, and extension through metaphors recorded, mapped, and processed via neural connections.
- Integrated in a spatial-motor sense of our surroundings (reaching for, moving toward or away from, being over, under, inside or outside of, surrounded by) the sensorimotor system of our experience is a continuous source of physical metaphors that frame our consciousness and our subjectivity.

Lakoff, G. and M. Johnson, *Metaphors We Live By*, University of Chicago Press, Chicago, IL, 1980.

Lakoff, G. and M. Johnson, *Philosophy in the Flesh*, Basic Books, New York, NY, 1999.

Lakoff, G. and R. Núñez, *Where Mathematics Comes From: How the Embodied Mind Brings Mathematics into Being*, Basic Books, New York, NY, 2000.

George Lakoff's Theories of Metaphor in Cognition

- Human conception of the “subjective” is grounded in the experience of the “objective.”
- Human sensorimotor experience with environment shapes the conceptual structure of our cognition (“understanding”) and is evidenced through our language.
- Metaphor is not only a linguistic implement of communication, but a fundamental mechanism of cognition.
- The physiology of the human brain is “hard-wired” to store, retrieve, and correlate memory aided by categorization, assimilation, and extension through metaphors recorded, mapped, and processed via neural connections.
- Integrated in a spatial-motor sense of our surroundings (reaching for, moving toward or away from, being over, under, inside or outside of, surrounded by) the sensorimotor system of our experience is a continuous source of physical metaphors that frame our consciousness and our subjectivity.

Lakoff, G. and M. Johnson, *Metaphors We Live By*, University of Chicago Press, Chicago, IL, 1980.

Lakoff, G. and M. Johnson, *Philosophy in the Flesh*, Basic Books, New York, NY, 1999.

Lakoff, G. and R. Núñez, *Where Mathematics Comes From: How the Embodied Mind Brings Mathematics into Being*, Basic Books, New York, NY, 2000.

Is design quality “objective,” “subjective,” or BOTH!?

Christopher Alexander – *Great Architect*



Christopher Alexander – *Great Architect*

OOPSLA 1996 Keynote Speech Introduction by Jim Coplien

- “Once in a great while, a great idea makes it across the boundary of one discipline to take root in another. The adoption of **Christopher Alexander’s** patterns by the software community is one such event.”
- “Alexander both commands respect and inspires controversy in his own discipline; he is the author of several books with long-running publication records,
 - the first recipient of the AIA Gold Medal for Research,
 - a member of the Swedish Royal Academy since 1980,
 - a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences,
 - recipient of dozens of awards and honors including:
 - the Best Building in Japan award in 1985,
 - the American Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture Distinguished Award.”



Christopher Alexander's Theory of *Life* in Architecture

Christopher Alexander's Theory of **Life** in Architecture

Humans perceive order "... as elements that systematically conform as constituent components of a whole achieving an arrangement of 'WHOLENESS'."

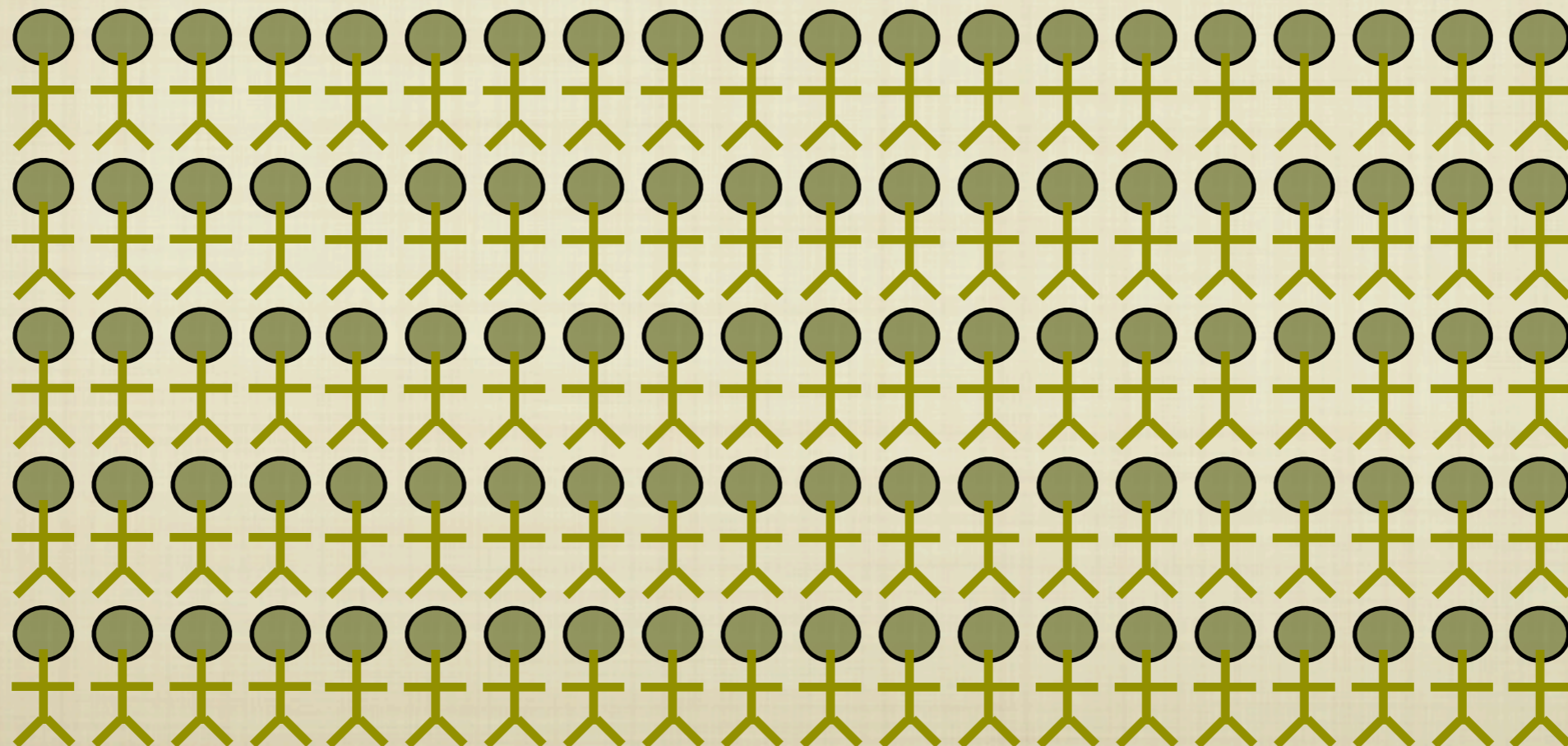
Christopher Alexander's Theory of **Life** in Architecture

Humans perceive order "... as elements that systematically conform as constituent components of a whole achieving an arrangement of 'WHOLENESS'."

Presented any two systems as visual images, in excess of 80% of observers consistently agree upon which exhibits the greater degree of "**Life**."

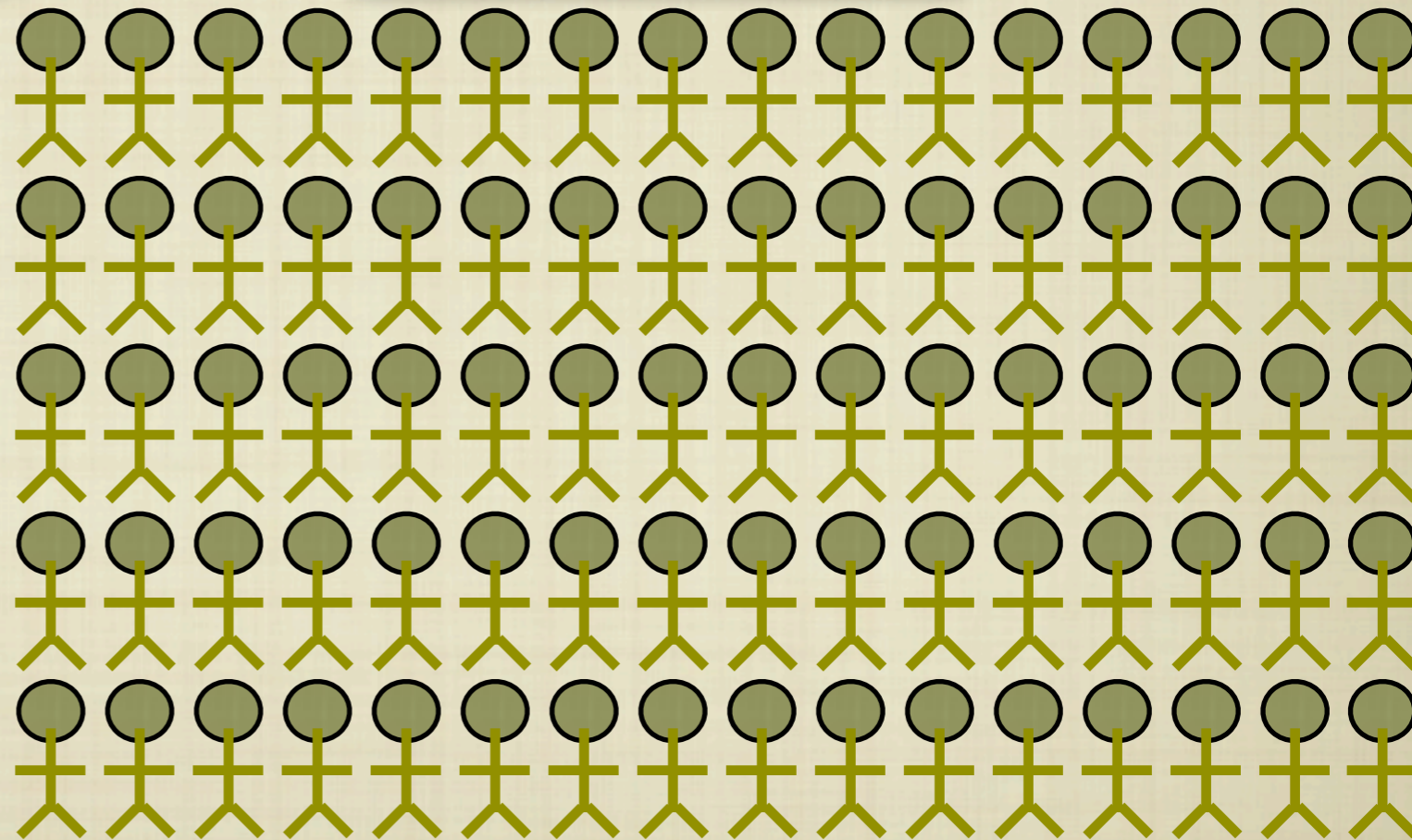
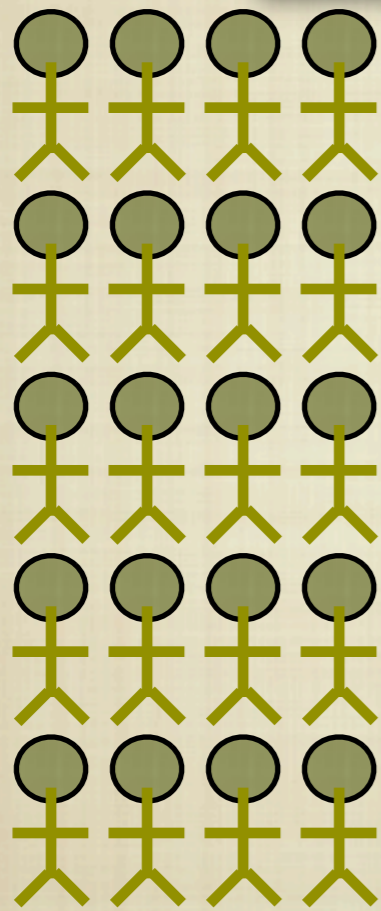
80+% Consistently Agree

on which system of visual images exhibits more “Life”



80+% Consistently Agree

on which system of visual images exhibits more “Life”



Christopher Alexander's Theory of **Life** in Architecture

Humans perceive order “as elements that systematically conform as constituent components of a whole achieving an arrangement of ‘WHOLENESS’.”

Presented any two systems as visual images, in excess of 80% of observers consistently agree upon which exhibits the greater degree of “**Life**.”

Christopher Alexander's Theory of **Life** in Architecture

Humans perceive order “as elements that systematically conform as constituent components of a whole achieving an arrangement of ‘WHOLENESS’.”

Presented any two systems as visual images, in excess of 80% of observers consistently agree upon which exhibits the greater degree of “**Life**.”

Order is dynamic rather than static. It derives not from multiplicity but from the transparency of unfolding structure.

Christopher Alexander's Theory of **Life** in Architecture

Humans perceive order “as elements that systematically conform as constituent components of a whole achieving an arrangement of ‘WHOLENESS’.”

Presented any two systems as visual images, in excess of 80% of observers consistently agree upon which exhibits the greater degree of “**Life**.”

Order is dynamic rather than static. It derives not from multiplicity but from the transparency of unfolding structure.

“The concept extends to any space where objects & relationships are observed.”

Alexander, Christopher, *The Nature of Order An Essay on the Art of Building and the Nature of the Universe: Book I - The Phenomenon of Life*, Berkeley, California: The Center for Environmental Structure, 2002.

The Nature of Order

The Nature of Order

- “The arrangement of things is based upon their arrival at relative positions influenced by forces that guide their movement or evolution. Continuously guided by these forces order emerges and is preserved over time, space, or change as elements systematically conform as constituent components of a whole achieving an arrangement of ‘WHOLENESS’.”

(Alexander)

The Nature of Order

- “The arrangement of things is based upon their arrival at relative positions influenced by forces that guide their movement or evolution. Continuously guided by these forces order emerges and is preserved over time, space, or change as elements systematically conform as constituent components of a whole achieving an arrangement of ‘WHOLENESS’.”

(Alexander)

- Wholeness is stable, disorder is not!

**Centers: the elements of architectural design
that form the fabric of Wholeness**

Centers: the elements of architectural design that form the fabric of Wholeness

- Center - “a distinct set of points in space, which, because of its organization, because of its internal coherence, and because of its relation to its context, exhibits centeredness, forms a local zone of relative centeredness with respect to other parts of space.” (Alexander)

Centers: the elements of architectural design that form the fabric of Wholeness

- Center - “a distinct set of points in space, which, because of its organization, because of its internal coherence, and because of its relation to its context, exhibits centeredness, forms a local zone of relative centeredness with respect to other parts of space.” (Alexander)
- *A center expresses itself as a focus of attention.* (Waguespack)

Centers: the elements of architectural design that form the fabric of Wholeness

- Center - “a distinct set of points in space, which, because of its organization, because of its internal coherence, and because of its relation to its context, exhibits centeredness, forms a local zone of relative centeredness with respect to other parts of space.” (Alexander)
- *A center expresses itself as a focus of attention.* (Waguespack)
- Centers are distinct but may combine to form nested centers.

Centers: the elements of architectural design that form the fabric of Wholeness

- Center - “a distinct set of points in space, which, because of its organization, because of its internal coherence, and because of its relation to its context, exhibits centeredness, forms a local zone of relative centeredness with respect to other parts of space.” (Alexander)
- *A center expresses itself as a focus of attention.* (Waguespack)
- Centers are distinct but may combine to form nested centers.
- “In any given region of space, some sub-regions have higher intensity as centers; others have less...or none. The overall configurations of their nested centers, together with their relative intensities, comprise a single structure – ‘the’ Wholeness of that region.” (Alexander)

Center Properties

Center Properties

- Centers are Everywhere imparting a sense of Wholeness

Center Properties

- Centers are Everywhere imparting a sense of Wholeness
- Center properties distinguish the influence a center exerts on an observer's experience of an artifact that results in a degree of satisfaction.

Center Properties

- Centers are Everywhere imparting a sense of Wholeness
- Center properties distinguish the influence a center exerts on an observer's experience of an artifact that results in a degree of satisfaction.
- A center's influence is experienced both individually in the center itself and in the center's orientation and interrelationship with the matrix of all centers in an artifact as a whole.

Center Properties

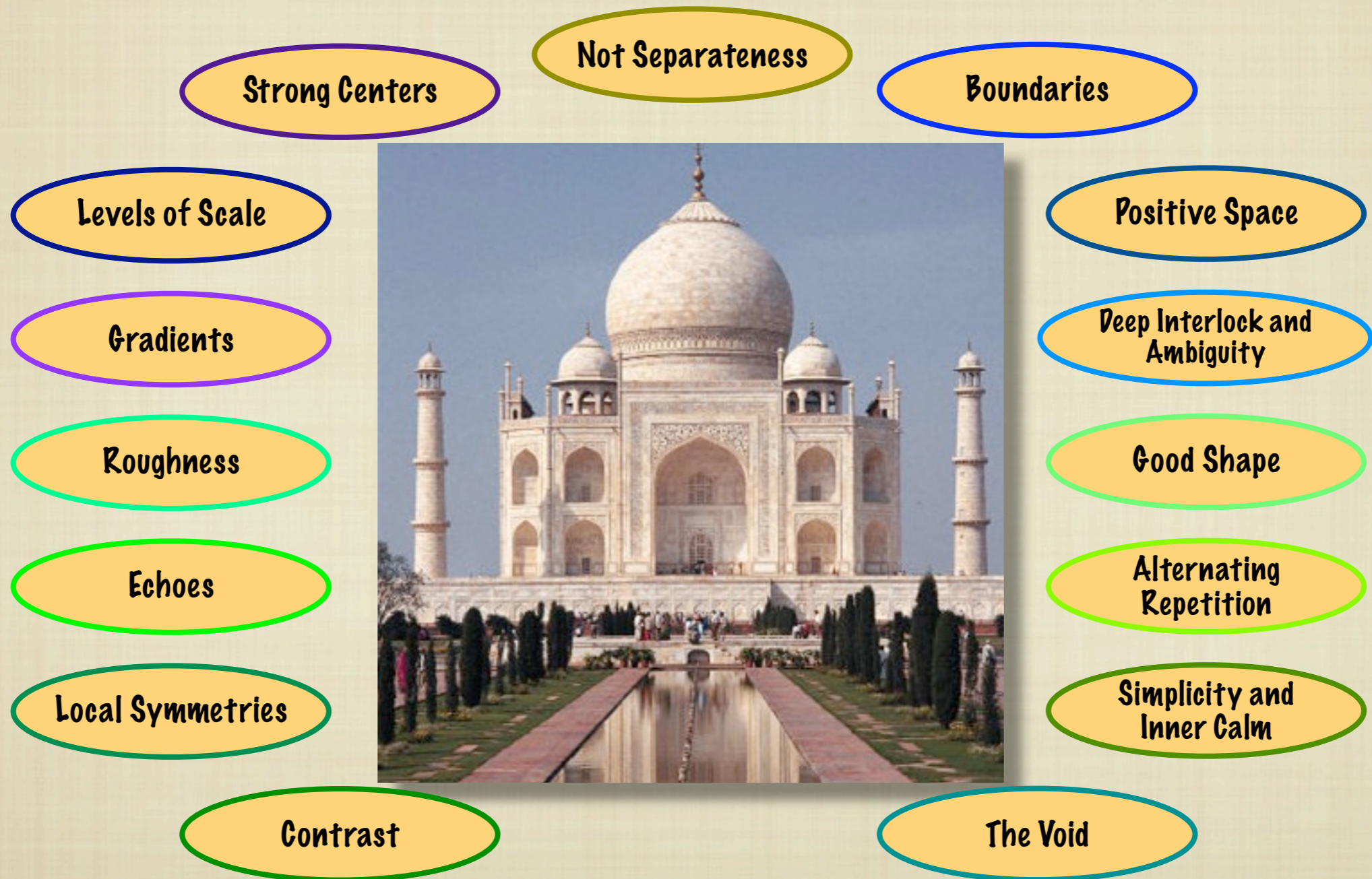
- Centers are Everywhere imparting a sense of Wholeness
- Center properties distinguish the influence a center exerts on an observer's experience of an artifact that results in a degree of satisfaction.
- A center's influence is experienced both individually in the center itself and in the center's orientation and interrelationship with the matrix of all centers in an artifact as a whole.
- Satisfaction is the degree of "resonance" between a center's cumulative center properties and the observer.

(Alexander)

Alexander's 15 Center Properties Expressing Architectural Quality



Alexander's 15 Center Properties Expressing Architectural Quality



Levels of Scale: A strong center is made stronger partly by smaller strong centers contained in it, and partly by its larger strong centers which contain it. A balanced range of sizes is pleasing and beautiful.

Positive Space: A center should draw strength from the centers immediately adjacent. The background should reinforce rather than detract from the center.

Strong Centers: A strong center requires a field-like effect created by other centers. Good design offers areas of focus or weight.

Boundaries: The field-like effect is strengthened by the creation of a ring-like center. Outlines focus attention on the center.

Deep Interlock and Ambiguity: The intensity of a center can be increased when it is attached to nearby strong centers through a third set of strong centers that ambiguously belong to both. Looping, interconnected elements promote unity and grace.

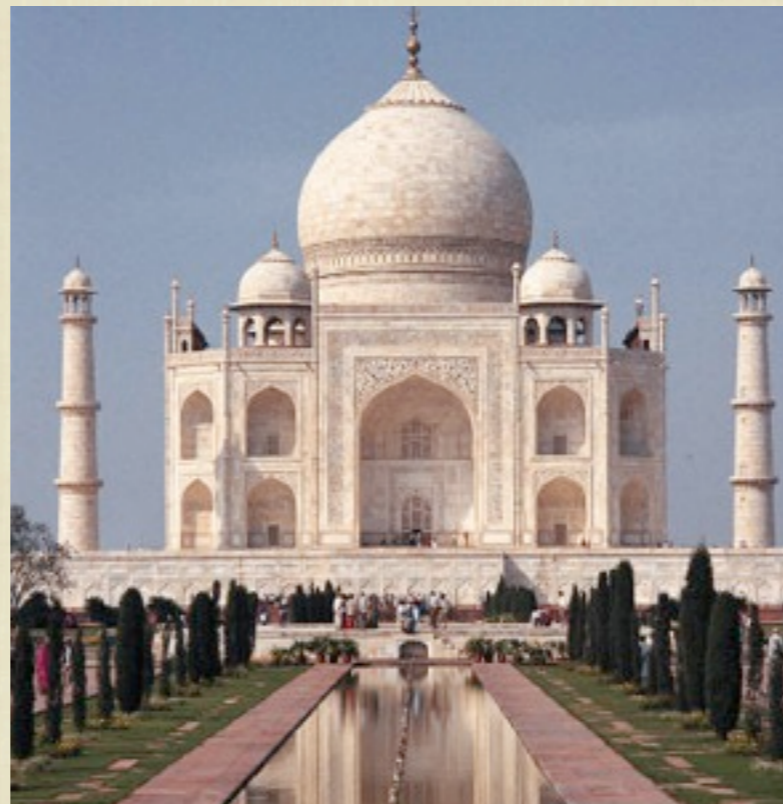
Gradients: A center is strengthened by a graded series of different sized centers which then point to a new center. The proportional use of space and pattern creates harmony.

Local Symmetries: The intensity of a center is increased by the extent to which other smaller centers are themselves arranged in locally symmetrical groups. Organic, small-scale symmetry works better than precise, overall symmetry.

The Void: The intensity of every center depends on the existence of a still place – an empty center. Empty spaces offer calm and contrast.

Good Shape: The strength of a center depends on its actual shape. Its boundaries and the space around it must be made up of strong centers. Simple forms create an intense, powerful center.

Alexander's 15 Centers Properties Expressing Architectural Quality



Roughness: The way a center draws its strength from irregularities in sizes, shapes and arrangements. Texture and imperfections convey uniqueness and life.

Alternating Repetition: Centers are strengthened when they repeat, by the insertion of other centers between them. Repeating various elements creates a sense of order and harmony.

Echoes: The strength of a given center depends on similarities of angle and orientation. Similarities should repeat themselves throughout a design.

Contrast: A center is strengthened by the sharpness of distinction between itself and the surrounding centers. Unity is achieved with visible opposites.

Not Separateness: The strength of a center depends on the extent to which that center is merged smoothly with surrounding centers. Designs should be connected and complementary, not egocentric and isolated.

Simplicity and Inner Calm: The strength of a center depends on its simplicity. Use only essentials and avoid extraneous elements.

Levels of Scale: A strong center is made stronger partly by smaller strong centers contained in it, and partly by its larger strong centers which contain it. A balanced range of sizes is pleasing and beautiful.

Positive Space: A center should draw strength from the centers immediately adjacent. The background should reinforce rather than detract from the center.

Strong Centers: A strong center requires a field-like effect created by other centers. Good design offers areas of focus or weight.

Boundaries: The field-like effect is strengthened by the creation of a ring-like center. Outlines focus attention on the center.

Deep Interlock and Ambiguity: The intensity of a center can be increased when it is attached to nearby strong centers through a third set of strong centers that ambiguously belong to both. Looping, interconnected elements promote unity and grace.

Gradients: A center is strengthened by a graded series of different sized centers which then point to a new center. The proportional use of space and pattern creates harmony.

Local Symmetries: The intensity of a center is increased by the extent to which other smaller centers are themselves arranged in locally symmetrical groups. Organic, small-scale symmetry works better than precise, overall symmetry.

The Void: The intensity of every center depends on the existence of a still place – an empty center. Empty spaces offer calm and contrast.

Good Shape: The strength of a center depends on its actual shape. Its boundaries and the space around it must be made up of strong centers. Simple forms create an intense, powerful center.

Alexander's 15 Centers Properties Expressing Architectural Quality

Levels of Scale: A strong center is made stronger partly by smaller strong centers contained in it, and partly by its larger strong centers which contain it. A balanced range of sizes is pleasing and beautiful.

Contrast: A center is strengthened by the sharpness of distinction between itself and the surrounding centers. Unity is achieved with visible opposites.

Not Separateness: The strength of a center depends on the extent to which that center is merged smoothly with surrounding centers. Designs should be connected and complementary, not egocentric and isolated.

Roughness: The way a center draws its strength from irregularities in sizes, shapes and arrangements. Texture and imperfections convey uniqueness and life.

Alternating Repetition: Centers are strengthened when they repeat, by the insertion of other centers between them. Repeating various elements creates a sense of order and harmony.

Echoes: The strength of a given center depends on similarities of angle and orientation. Similarities should repeat themselves throughout a design.

Simplicity and Inner Calm: The strength of a center depends on its simplicity. Use only essentials and avoid extraneous elements.

Levels of Scale: A strong center is made stronger partly by smaller strong centers contained in it, and partly by its larger strong centers which contain it. A balanced range of sizes is pleasing and beautiful.

Positive Space: A center should draw strength from the centers immediately adjacent. The background should reinforce rather than detract from the center.

Strong Centers: A strong center requires a field-like effect created by other centers. Good design offers areas of focus or weight.

Boundaries: The field-like effect is strengthened by the creation of a ring-like center. Outlines focus attention on the center.

Deep Interlock and Ambiguity: The intensity of a center can be increased when it is attached to nearby strong centers through a third set of strong centers that ambiguously belong to both. Looping, interconnected elements promote unity and grace.

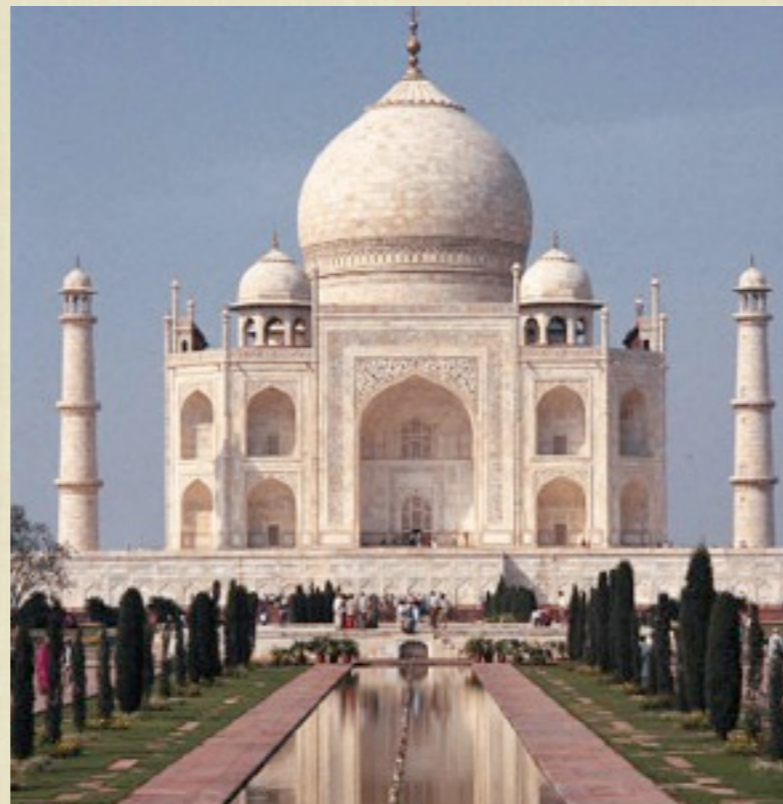
Gradients: A center is strengthened by a graded series of different sized centers which then point to a new center. The proportional use of space and pattern creates harmony.

Local Symmetries: The intensity of a center is increased by the extent to which other smaller centers are themselves arranged in locally symmetrical groups. Organic, small-scale symmetry works better than precise, overall symmetry.

The Void: The intensity of every center depends on the existence of a still place – an empty center. Empty spaces offer calm and contrast.

Good Shape: The strength of a center depends on its actual shape. Its boundaries and the space around it must be made up of strong centers. Simple forms create an intense, powerful center.

Alexander's 15 Centers Properties Expressing Architectural Quality



Roughness: The way a center draws its strength from irregularities in sizes, shapes and arrangements. Texture and imperfections convey uniqueness and life.

Alternating Repetition: Centers are strengthened when they repeat, by the insertion of other centers between them. Repeating various elements creates a sense of order and harmony.

Echoes: The strength of a given center depends on similarities of angle and orientation. Similarities should repeat themselves throughout a design.

Contrast: A center is strengthened by the sharpness of distinction between itself and the surrounding centers. Unity is achieved with visible opposites.

Not Separateness: The strength of a center depends on the extent to which that center is merged smoothly with surrounding centers. Designs should be connected and complementary, not egocentric and isolated.

Simplicity and Inner Calm: The strength of a center depends on its simplicity. Use only essentials and avoid extraneous elements.

Levels of Scale: A strong center is made stronger partly by smaller strong centers contained in it, and partly by its larger strong centers which contain it. A balanced range of sizes is pleasing and beautiful.

Positive Space: A center should draw strength from the centers immediately adjacent. The background should reinforce rather than detract from the center.

Strong Centers: A strong center requires a field-like effect created by other centers. Good design offers areas of focus or weight.

Boundaries: The field-like effect is strengthened by the creation of a ring-like center. Outlines focus attention on the center.

Deep Interlock and Ambiguity: The intensity of a center can be increased when it is attached to nearby strong centers through a third set of strong centers that ambiguously belong to both. Looping, interconnected elements promote unity and grace.

Gradients: A center is strengthened by a graded series of different sized centers which then point to a new center. The proportional use of space and pattern creates harmony.

Local Symmetries: The intensity of a center is increased by the extent to which other smaller centers are themselves arranged in locally symmetrical groups. Organic, small-scale symmetry works better than precise, overall symmetry.

The Void: The intensity of every center depends on the existence of a still place – an empty center. Empty spaces offer calm and contrast.

Good Shape: The strength of a center depends on its actual shape. Its boundaries and the space around it must be made up of strong centers. Simple forms create an intense, powerful center.

Alexander's 15 Centers Properties Expressing Architectural Quality

Contrast: A center is strengthened by the sharpness of distinction between itself and the surrounding centers. Unity is achieved with visible opposites.



Roughness: The way a center draws its strength from irregularities in sizes, shapes and arrangements. Texture and imperfections convey uniqueness and life.

Alternating Repetition: Centers are strengthened when they repeat, by the insertion of other centers between them. Repeating various elements creates a sense of order and harmony.

Echoes: The strength of a given center depends on similarities of angle and orientation. Similarities should repeat themselves throughout a design.

Contrast: A center is strengthened by the sharpness of distinction between itself and the surrounding centers. Unity is achieved with visible opposites.

Not Separateness: The strength of a center depends on the extent to which that center is merged smoothly with surrounding centers. Designs should be connected and complementary, not egocentric and isolated.

Simplicity and Inner Calm: The strength of a center depends on its simplicity. Use only essentials and avoid extraneous elements.

Levels of Scale: A strong center is made stronger partly by smaller strong centers contained in it, and partly by its larger strong centers which contain it. A balanced range of sizes is pleasing and beautiful.

Positive Space: A center should draw strength from the centers immediately adjacent. The background should reinforce rather than detract from the center.

Strong Centers: A strong center requires a field-like effect created by other centers. Good design offers areas of focus or weight.

Boundaries: The field-like effect is strengthened by the creation of a ring-like center. Outlines focus attention on the center.

Deep Interlock and Ambiguity: The intensity of a center can be increased when it is attached to nearby strong centers through a third set of strong centers that ambiguously belong to both. Looping, interconnected elements promote unity and grace.

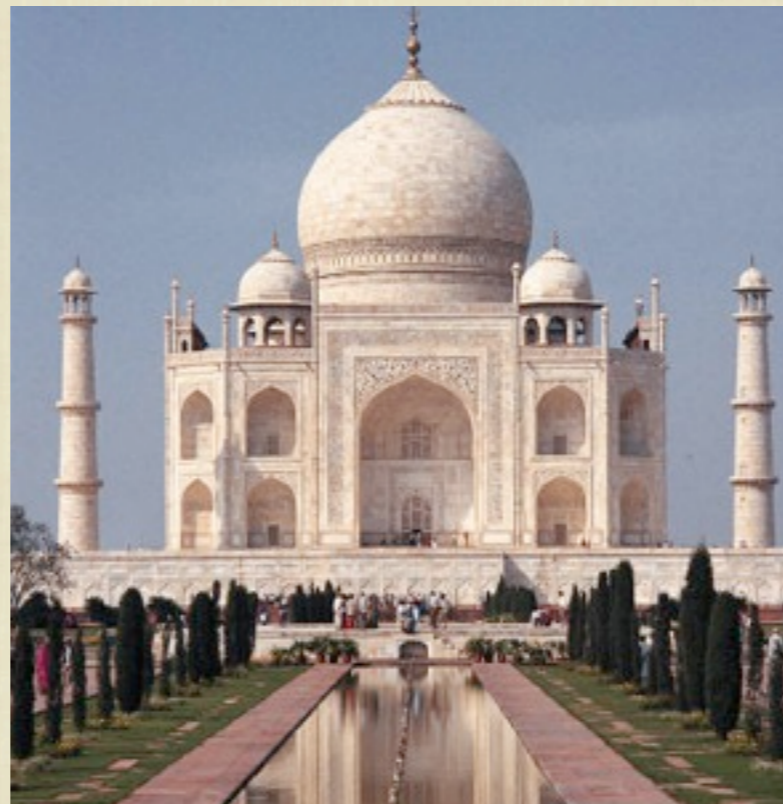
Gradients: A center is strengthened by a graded series of different sized centers which then point to a new center. The proportional use of space and pattern creates harmony.

Local Symmetries: The intensity of a center is increased by the extent to which other smaller centers are themselves arranged in locally symmetrical groups. Organic, small-scale symmetry works better than precise, overall symmetry.

The Void: The intensity of every center depends on the existence of a still place – an empty center. Empty spaces offer calm and contrast.

Good Shape: The strength of a center depends on its actual shape. Its boundaries and the space around it must be made up of strong centers. Simple forms create an intense, powerful center.

Alexander's 15 Centers Properties Expressing Architectural Quality



Roughness: The way a center draws its strength from irregularities in sizes, shapes and arrangements. Texture and imperfections convey uniqueness and life.

Alternating Repetition: Centers are strengthened when they repeat, by the insertion of other centers between them. Repeating various elements creates a sense of order and harmony.

Echoes: The strength of a given center depends on similarities of angle and orientation. Similarities should repeat themselves throughout a design.

Contrast: A center is strengthened by the sharpness of distinction between itself and the surrounding centers. Unity is achieved with visible opposites.

Not Separateness: The strength of a center depends on the extent to which that center is merged smoothly with surrounding centers. Designs should be connected and complementary, not egocentric and isolated.

Simplicity and Inner Calm: The strength of a center depends on its simplicity. Use only essentials and avoid extraneous elements.

Levels of Scale: A strong center is made stronger partly by smaller strong centers contained in it, and partly by its larger strong centers which contain it. A balanced range of sizes is pleasing and beautiful.

Positive Space: A center should draw strength from the centers immediately adjacent. The background should reinforce rather than detract from the center.

Strong Centers: A strong center requires a field-like effect created by other centers. Good design offers areas of focus or weight.

Boundaries: The field-like effect is strengthened by the creation of a ring-like center. Outlines focus attention on the center.

Deep Interlock and Ambiguity: The intensity of a center can be increased when it is attached to nearby strong centers through a third set of strong centers that ambiguously belong to both. Looping, interconnected elements promote unity and grace.

Gradients: A center is strengthened by a graded series of different sized centers which then point to a new center. The proportional use of space and pattern creates harmony.

Local Symmetries: The intensity of a center is increased by the extent to which other smaller centers are themselves arranged in locally symmetrical groups. Organic, small-scale symmetry works better than precise, overall symmetry.

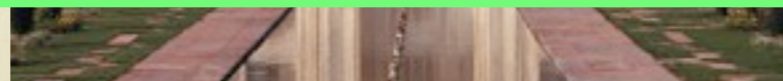
The Void: The intensity of every center depends on the existence of a still place – an empty center. Empty spaces offer calm and contrast.

Good Shape: The strength of a center depends on its actual shape. Its boundaries and the space around it must be made up of strong centers. Simple forms create an intense, powerful center.

Alexander's 15 Centers Properties Expressing Architectural Quality



Good Shape: The strength of a center depends on its actual shape. Its boundaries and the space around it must be made up of strong centers. Simple forms create an intense, powerful center.



Roughness: The way a center draws its strength from irregularities in sizes, shapes and arrangements. Texture and imperfections convey uniqueness and life.

Alternating Repetition: Centers are strengthened when they repeat, by the insertion of other centers between them. Repeating various elements creates a sense of order and harmony.

Echoes: The strength of a given center depends on similarities of angle and orientation. Similarities should repeat themselves throughout a design.

Contrast: A center is strengthened by the sharpness of distinction between itself and the surrounding centers. Unity is achieved with visible opposites.

Not Separateness: The strength of a center depends on the extent to which that center is merged smoothly with surrounding centers. Designs should be connected and complementary, not egocentric and isolated.

Simplicity and Inner Calm: The strength of a center depends on its simplicity. Use only essentials and avoid extraneous elements.

Levels of Scale: A strong center is made stronger partly by smaller strong centers contained in it, and partly by its larger strong centers which contain it. A balanced range of sizes is pleasing and beautiful.

Positive Space: A center should draw strength from the centers immediately adjacent. The background should reinforce rather than detract from the center.

Strong Centers: A strong center requires a field-like effect created by other centers. Good design offers areas of focus or weight.

Boundaries: The field-like effect is strengthened by the creation of a ring-like center. Outlines focus attention on the center.

Deep Interlock and Ambiguity: The intensity of a center can be increased when it is attached to nearby strong centers through a third set of strong centers that ambiguously belong to both. Looping, interconnected elements promote unity and grace.

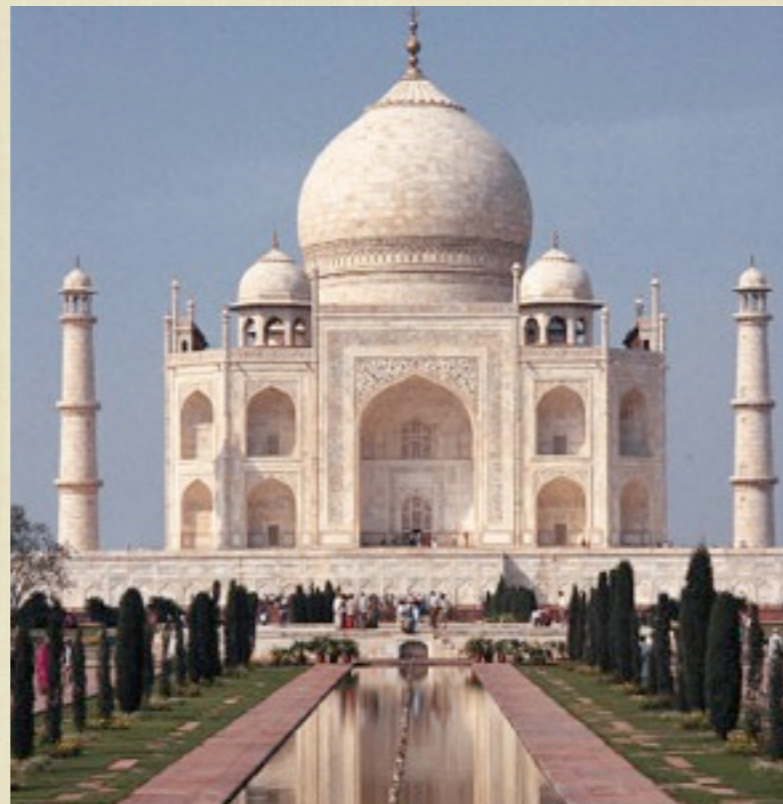
Gradients: A center is strengthened by a graded series of different sized centers which then point to a new center. The proportional use of space and pattern creates harmony.

Local Symmetries: The intensity of a center is increased by the extent to which other smaller centers are themselves arranged in locally symmetrical groups. Organic, small-scale symmetry works better than precise, overall symmetry.

The Void: The intensity of every center depends on the existence of a still place – an empty center. Empty spaces offer calm and contrast.

Good Shape: The strength of a center depends on its actual shape. Its boundaries and the space around it must be made up of strong centers. Simple forms create an intense, powerful center.

Alexander's 15 Centers Properties Expressing Architectural Quality



Roughness: The way a center draws its strength from irregularities in sizes, shapes and arrangements. Texture and imperfections convey uniqueness and life.

Alternating Repetition: Centers are strengthened when they repeat, by the insertion of other centers between them. Repeating various elements creates a sense of order and harmony.

Echoes: The strength of a given center depends on similarities of angle and orientation. Similarities should repeat themselves throughout a design.

Contrast: A center is strengthened by the sharpness of distinction between itself and the surrounding centers. Unity is achieved with visible opposites.

Not Separateness: The strength of a center depends on the extent to which that center is merged smoothly with surrounding centers. Designs should be connected and complementary, not egocentric and isolated.

Simplicity and Inner Calm: The strength of a center depends on its simplicity. Use only essentials and avoid extraneous elements.

Center Properties

Center Properties

Alexander's 15 Center Properties
Levels of Scale
Strong Centers
Boundaries
Alternating Repetition
Positive Space
Good Shape
Local Symmetries
Deep Interlock and Ambiguity
Contrast
Gradients
Roughness
Echoes
The Void
Simplicity and Inner Calm
Not Separateness

a vocabulary of design
element characteristics that
impart the experience of
quality in architecture,

“The Nature of Order”
discernible in physicality.

Observable / Attainable

Alexander's 15 Center Properties
Levels of Scale
Strong Centers
Boundaries
Alternating Repetition
Positive Space
Good Shape
Local Symmetries
Deep Interlock and Ambiguity
Contrast
Gradients
Roughness
Echoes
The Void
Simplicity and Inner Calm
Not Separateness

Observable / Attainable

Alexander's 15 Center Properties
Levels of Scale
Strong Centers
Boundaries
Alternating Repetition
Positive Space
Good Shape
Local Symmetries
Deep Interlock and Ambiguity
Contrast
Gradients
Roughness
Echoes
The Void
Simplicity and Inner Calm
Not Separateness

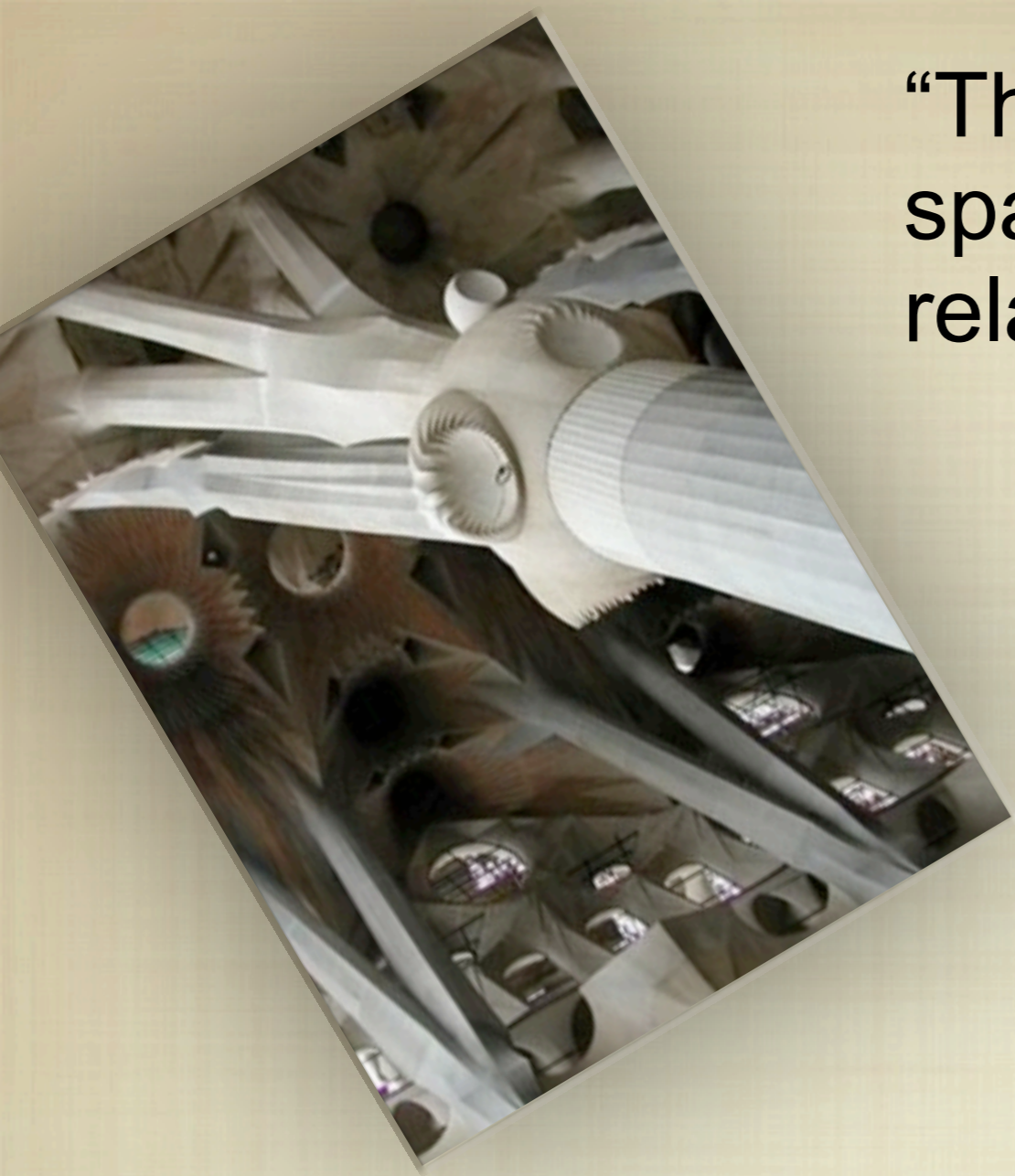
*observable: as in assessing
the characteristics of an
artifact*

*attainable: as in
manipulation through
design choices*

*“Order, Wholeness”
can be pursued in design!*

“The concept extends to any space where objects & relationships are observed.”

Alexander



“The concept extends to any space where objects & relationships are observed.”

Alexander

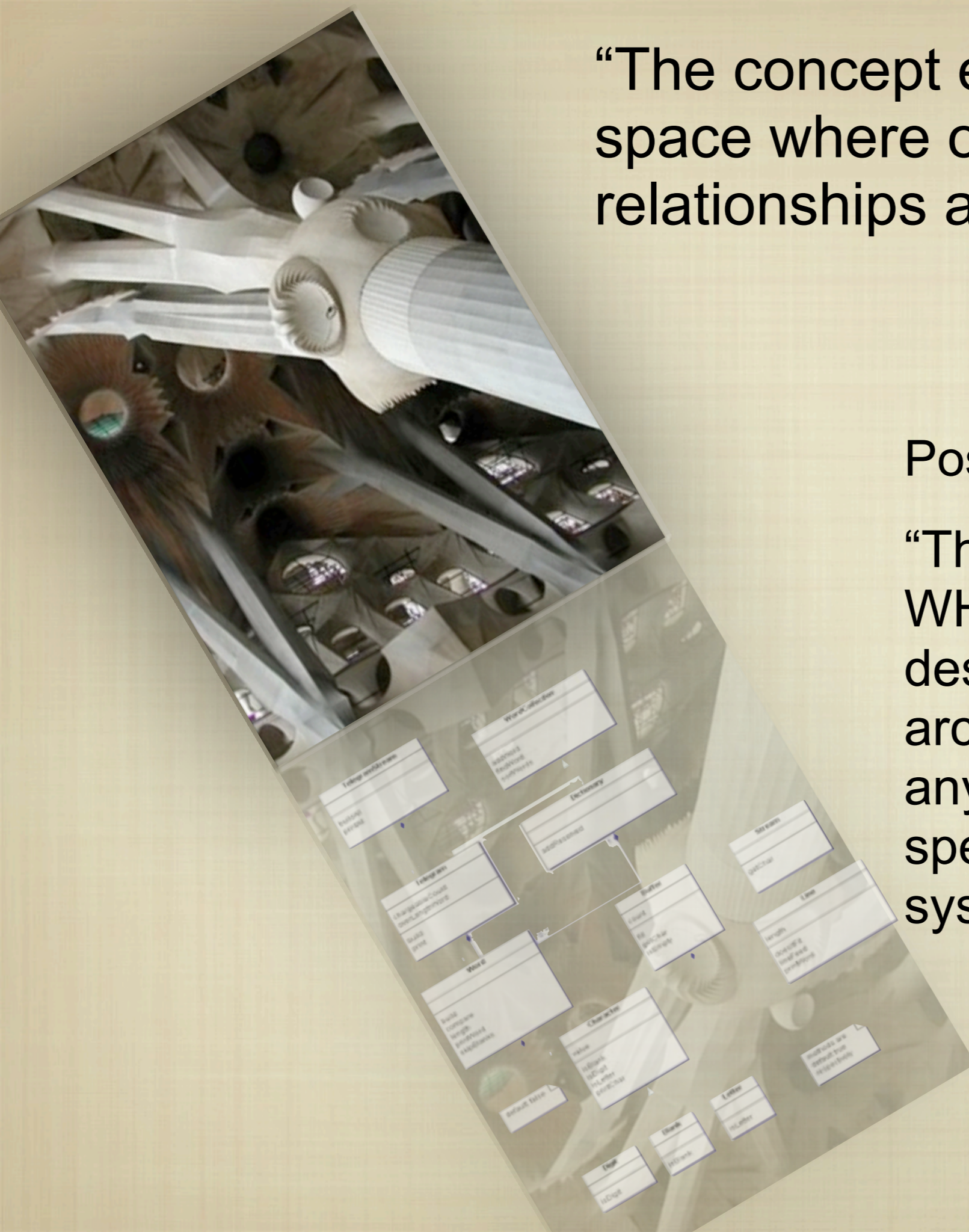
“The concept extends to any space where objects & relationships are observed.”

Alexander

Postulation:

“The elements of order, the WHOLENESS, that Alexander describes for physical architecture are perceptible in any architectural system – specifically information systems.”

Waguespack



Center transliterates as Choice in a
conceptual world of abstractions

Center transliterates as Choice in a conceptual world of abstractions

- Alexander's concepts are expressed in a vocabulary of physical, visible structure.

Center transliterates as Choice in a conceptual world of abstractions

- Alexander's concepts are expressed in a vocabulary of physical, visible structure.
- All systems (e.g. IS systems) can be expressed as abstractions analogous to physical structure and relationships.

Center transliterates as Choice in a conceptual world of abstractions

- Alexander's concepts are expressed in a vocabulary of physical, visible structure.
- All systems (e.g. IS systems) can be expressed as abstractions analogous to physical structure and relationships.
- To explain the “wholeness” of abstractions Alexander's properties must be transliterated from a vocabulary of physical space to a vocabulary of cognitive space.

Center transliterates as Choice in a conceptual world of abstractions

- Alexander's concepts are expressed in a vocabulary of physical, visible structure.
- All systems (e.g. IS systems) can be expressed as abstractions analogous to physical structure and relationships.
- To explain the "wholeness" of abstractions Alexander's properties must be transliterated from a vocabulary of physical space to a vocabulary of cognitive space.
- In this cognitive space we use the term **choice** as the dual of Alexander's center.

Center transliterates as Choice in a conceptual world of abstractions

- Alexander's concepts are expressed in a vocabulary of physical, visible structure.
- All systems (e.g. IS systems) can be expressed as abstractions analogous to physical structure and relationships.
- To explain the "wholeness" of abstractions Alexander's properties must be transliterated from a vocabulary of physical space to a vocabulary of cognitive space.
- In this cognitive space we use the term **choice** as the dual of Alexander's center.
- *Together the collective of choices constitutes the knowledge and understanding of the system under consideration.*

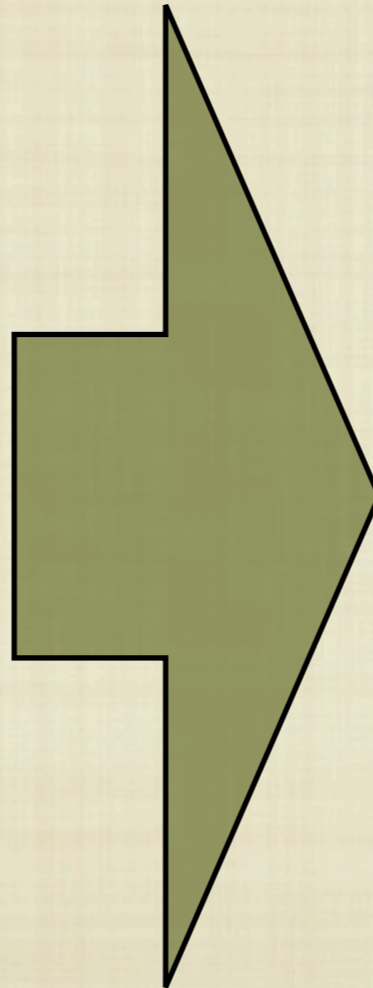
Center transliterates as Choice in a conceptual world of abstractions

- Alexander's concepts are expressed in a vocabulary of physical, visible structure.
- All systems (e.g. IS systems) can be expressed as abstractions analogous to physical structure and relationships.
- To explain the "wholeness" of abstractions Alexander's properties must be transliterated from a vocabulary of physical space to a vocabulary of cognitive space.
- In this cognitive space we use the term **choice** as the dual of Alexander's center.
- *Together the collective of choices constitutes the knowledge and understanding of the system under consideration.*
- Center properties as in the physical transliterate as structural, relational, and/or congruence characteristics of choices.

Translating the Properties from Centers to Choices

Translating the Properties from Centers to Choices

Alexander's 15 Center Properties
Levels of Scale
Strong Centers
Boundaries
Alternating Repetition
Positive Space
Good Shape
Local Symmetries
Deep Interlock and Ambiguity
Contrast
Gradients
Roughness
Echoes
The Void
Simplicity and Inner Calm
Not Separateness



Vocabulary of Choice Properties
Stepwise Refinement
Cohesion
Encapsulation
Extensibility
Modularization
Correctness
Transparency
Composition of Function
Identity
Scale
User Friendliness
Patterns
Programmability
Reliability
Elegance

	Choice Property	Modeling Action	Action Rendition
1	Stepwise Refinement	elaborate	develop or present (a theory, policy, or system) in detail
2	Cohesion	factor	express as a product of factors
3	Encapsulation	encapsulate	enclose the essential features of something succinctly by a protective coating or membrane
4	Extensibility	extend	render something capable of expansion in scope, effect, or meaning
5	Modularization	modularize	employing or involving a module or modules as the basis of design or construction
6	Correctness	align	put (things) into correct or appropriate relative positions
7	Transparency	expose	reveal the presence of (a quality or feeling)
8	Composition of Function	assemble	fit together the separate component parts of (a machine or other object)
9	Identity	identify	establish or indicate who or what (someone or something) is
10	Scale	focus	(of a person or their eyes) adapt to the prevailing level of light [abstraction] and become able to see clearly
11	User Friendliness	accommodate	fit in with the wishes or needs of
12	Patterns	pattern	give a regular or intelligible form to
13	Programmability	generalize	make or become more widely or generally applicable
14	Reliability	normalize	make something more normal, which typically means conforming to some regularity or rule
15	Elegance	coordinate	bring the different elements of (a complex activity or organization) into a relationship that will ensure efficiency or harmony

	Choice Property
1	Stepwise Refinement
2	Cohesion
3	Encapsulation
4	Extensibility
5	Modularization
6	Correctness
7	Transparency
8	Composition of Function
9	Identity
10	Scale
11	User Friendliness
12	Patterns
13	Programmability
14	Reliability
15	Elegance

The choice properties propose a coherent, descriptive language including:

- a vocabulary for describing and assessing aspects of design decisions comprising system components, structures, and interrelationships, and
- design actions to guide design choices to achieve desirable system characteristics.

Exploring the plausibility of choice properties

Exploring the plausibility of choice properties

- Is there evidence that the choice properties can be identified in systems that are generally accepted as exhibiting great design?

Exploring the plausibility of choice properties

- Is there evidence that the choice properties can be identified in systems that are generally accepted as exhibiting great design?
- Are there modeling actions in design that can intentionally affect the intensities of the various properties of a choice?

Exploring the plausibility of choice properties

- Is there evidence that the choice properties can be identified in systems that are generally accepted as exhibiting great design?
- Are there modeling actions in design that can intentionally affect the intensities of the various properties of a choice?
- Are such modeling actions transferable across paradigms of artifacts? - Across paradigms of modeling?

Evidence of Choice Properties in Systems and Modeling

Evidence of Choice Properties in Systems and Modeling

- Choice Properties in Extant Systems

Evidence of Choice Properties in Systems and Modeling

- Choice Properties in Extant Systems
 - ☑ APACHE web server (Design Principles & Practices)

	Choice Property	Modeling Action	Action Definition	Apache Exemplars of Choice Property Strength
1	Stepwise Refinement	elaborate	develop or present (a theory, policy, or system) in detail	Filter chains (2.0)
2	Cohesion	factor	express as a product of factors	Resources pools
3	Encapsulation	encapsulate	enclose the essential features of something succinctly by a protective coating or membrane	Platform independence (2.0)
4	Extensibility	extend	render something capable of expansion in scope, effect, or meaning	Apache server API's (public)
5	Modularization	modularize	employing or involving a module or modules as the basis of design or construction	Apache server API's (private)
6	Correctness	align	put (things) into correct or appropriate relative positions	HTTP implementation
7	Transparency	expose	reveal the presence of (a quality or feeling)	Apache portable runtime (2.0)
8	Composition of Function	assemble	fit together the separate component parts of (a machine or other object)	Filter chains (2.0)
9	Identity	identify	establish or indicate who or what (someone or something) is	Management interfaces (2.0)
10	Scale	focus	(of a person or their eyes) adapt to the prevailing level of light [abstraction] and become able to see clearly	Core elements of server
11	User Friendliness	accommodate	fit in with the wishes or needs of	Flexible configuration & management (2.0)
12	Patterns	pattern	give a regular or intelligible form to	Module design patterns
13	Programmability	generalize	make or become more widely or generally applicable	Hierarchical & layered configuration
14	Reliability	normalize	make something more normal, which typically means conforming to some regularity or rule	Process lifecycle & resource management
15	Elegance	coordinate	bring the different elements of (a complex activity or organization) into a relationship that will ensure efficiency or harmony	Configuration change management

	Choice Property	Modeling Action	Action Definition	Apache Exemplars of Choice Property Strength
1	Stepwise Refinement	elaborate	develop or present (a theory, policy, or system) in detail	Filter chains (2.0)
2	Cohesion	factor	express as a product of factors	Resources pools
3	Encapsulation	encapsulate	enclose the essential features of something succinctly by a protective coating or membrane	Platform independence (2.0)
4	Extensibility	extend	render something capable of expansion in scope, effect, or meaning	Apache server API's (public)
5	Modularization	modularize	employing or involving a module or modules as the basis of design or construction	Apache server API's (private)
6	Correctness	align	put (things) into correct or appropriate relative positions	HTTP implementation
7	Transparency	expose	reveal the presence of (a quality or feeling)	Apache portable runtime (2.0)
8	Composition of Function	assemble	fit together the separate component parts of (a machine or other object)	Filter chains (2.0)
9	Identity	identify	establish or indicate who or what (someone or something) is	Management interfaces (2.0)
10	Scale	focus	(of a person or their eyes) adapt to the prevailing level of light [abstraction] and become able to see clearly	Core elements of server
11	User Friendliness	accommodate	fit in with the wishes or needs of	Flexible configuration & management (2.0)
12	Patterns	pattern	give a regular or intelligible form to	Module design patterns
13	Programmability	generalize	make or become more widely or generally applicable	Hierarchical & layered configuration
14	Reliability	normalize	make something more normal, which typically means conforming to some regularity or rule	Process lifecycle & resource management
15	Elegance	coordinate	bring the different elements of (a complex activity or organization) into a relationship that will ensure efficiency or harmony	Configuration change management

Evidence of Choice Properties in Systems and Modeling

- Choice Properties in Extant Systems
 - ☑ APACHE web server (Design Principles & Practices)

Evidence of Choice Properties in Systems and Modeling

- Choice Properties in Extant Systems
 - APACHE web server (Design Principles & Practices)
 - network architecture

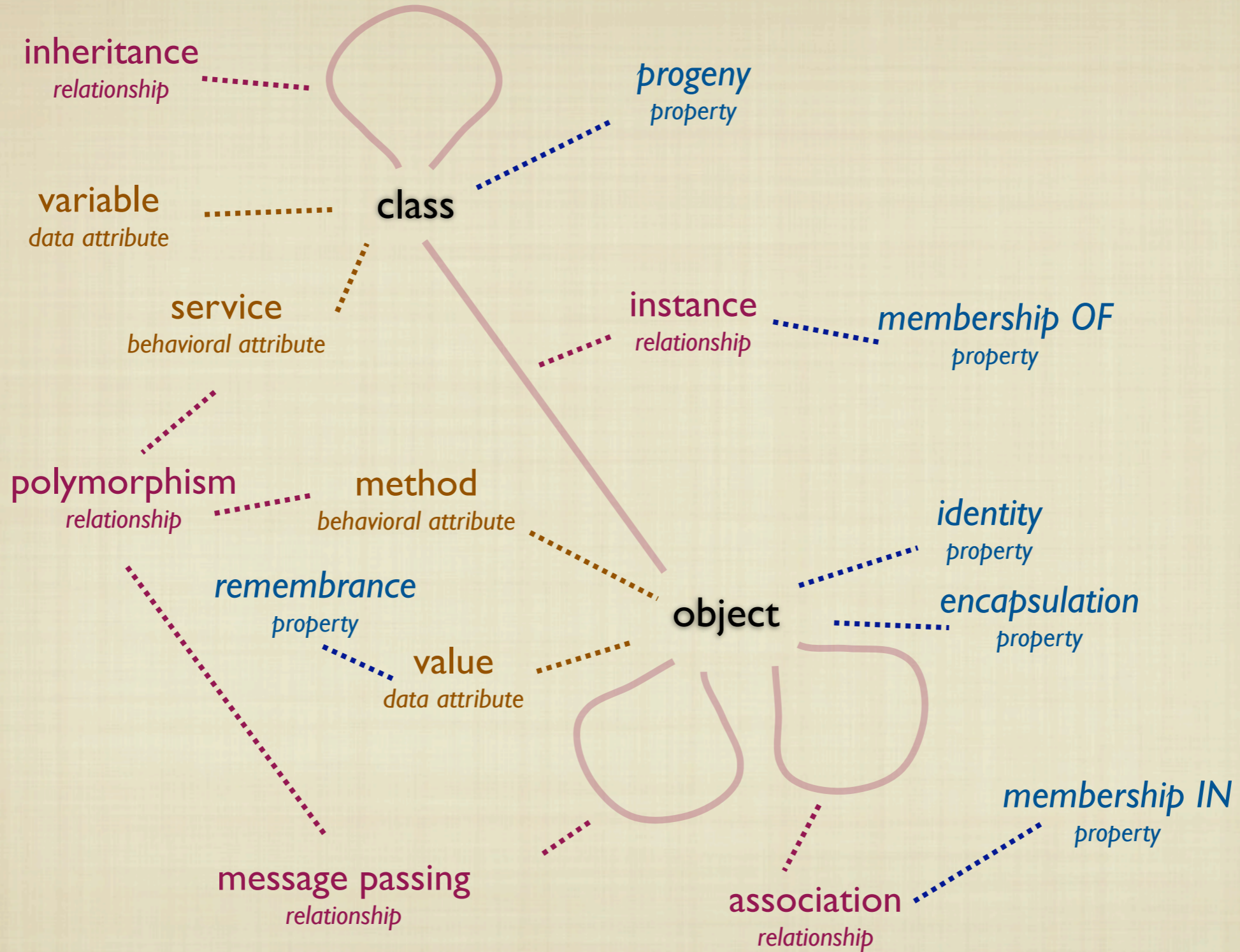
Evidence of Choice Properties in Systems and Modeling

- Choice Properties in Extant Systems
 - APACHE web server (Design Principles & Practices)
 - network architecture
- Choice Properties Mapped to Modeling

Evidence of Choice Properties in Systems and Modeling

- Choice Properties in Extant Systems
 - APACHE web server (Design Principles & Practices)
 - network architecture
- Choice Properties Mapped to Modeling
 - object-oriented modeling (monograph Ch12)

Object-Oriented Ontology



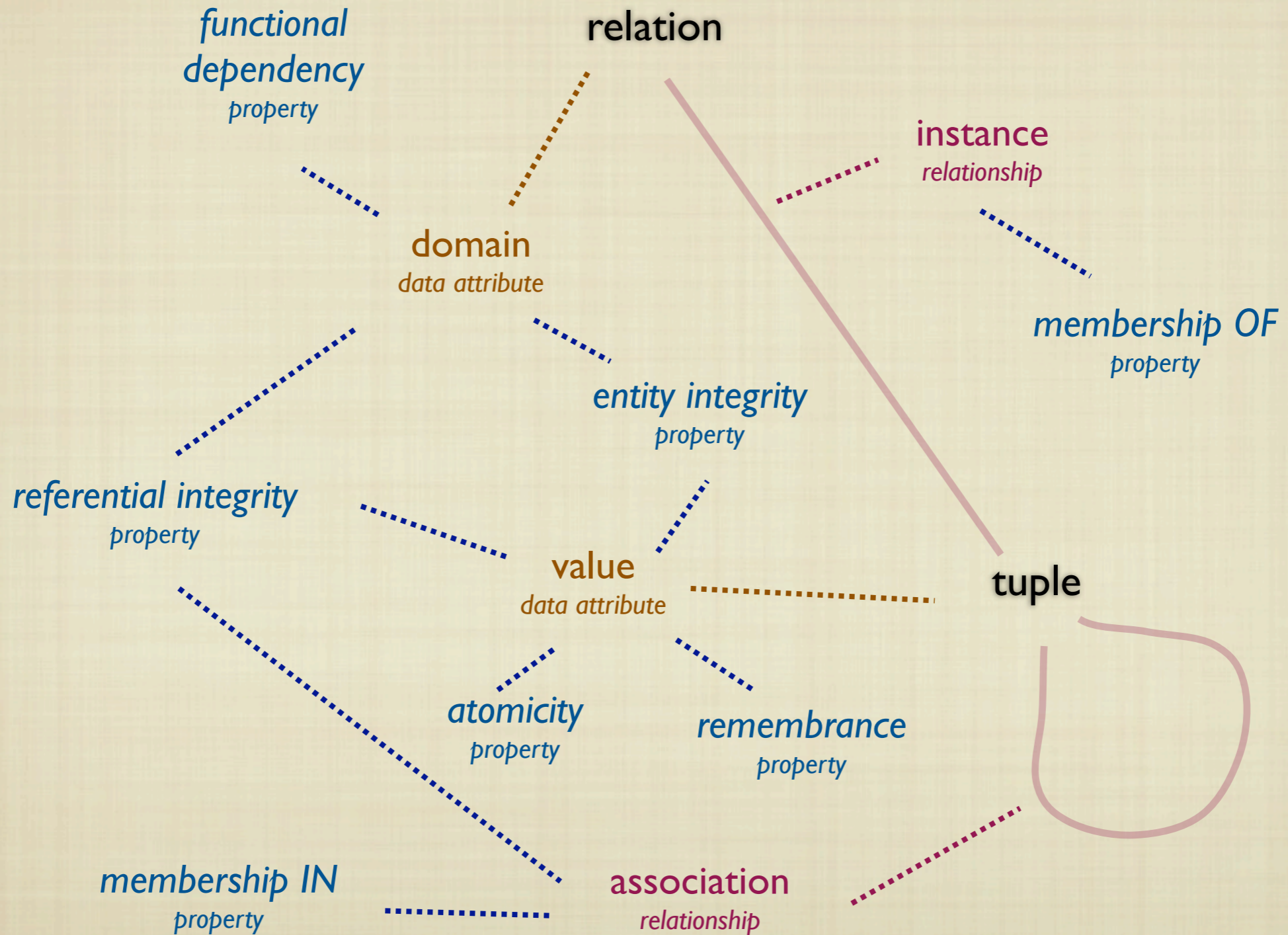
Evidence of Choice Properties in Systems and Modeling

- Choice Properties in Extant Systems
 - APACHE web server (Design Principles & Practices)
 - network architecture
- Choice Properties Mapped to Modeling
 - object-oriented modeling (monograph Ch12)

Evidence of Choice Properties in Systems and Modeling

- Choice Properties in Extant Systems
 - APACHE web server (Design Principles & Practices)
 - network architecture
- Choice Properties Mapped to Modeling
 - object-oriented modeling (monograph Ch12)
 - relational modeling (monograph Ch13)

Relational Ontology



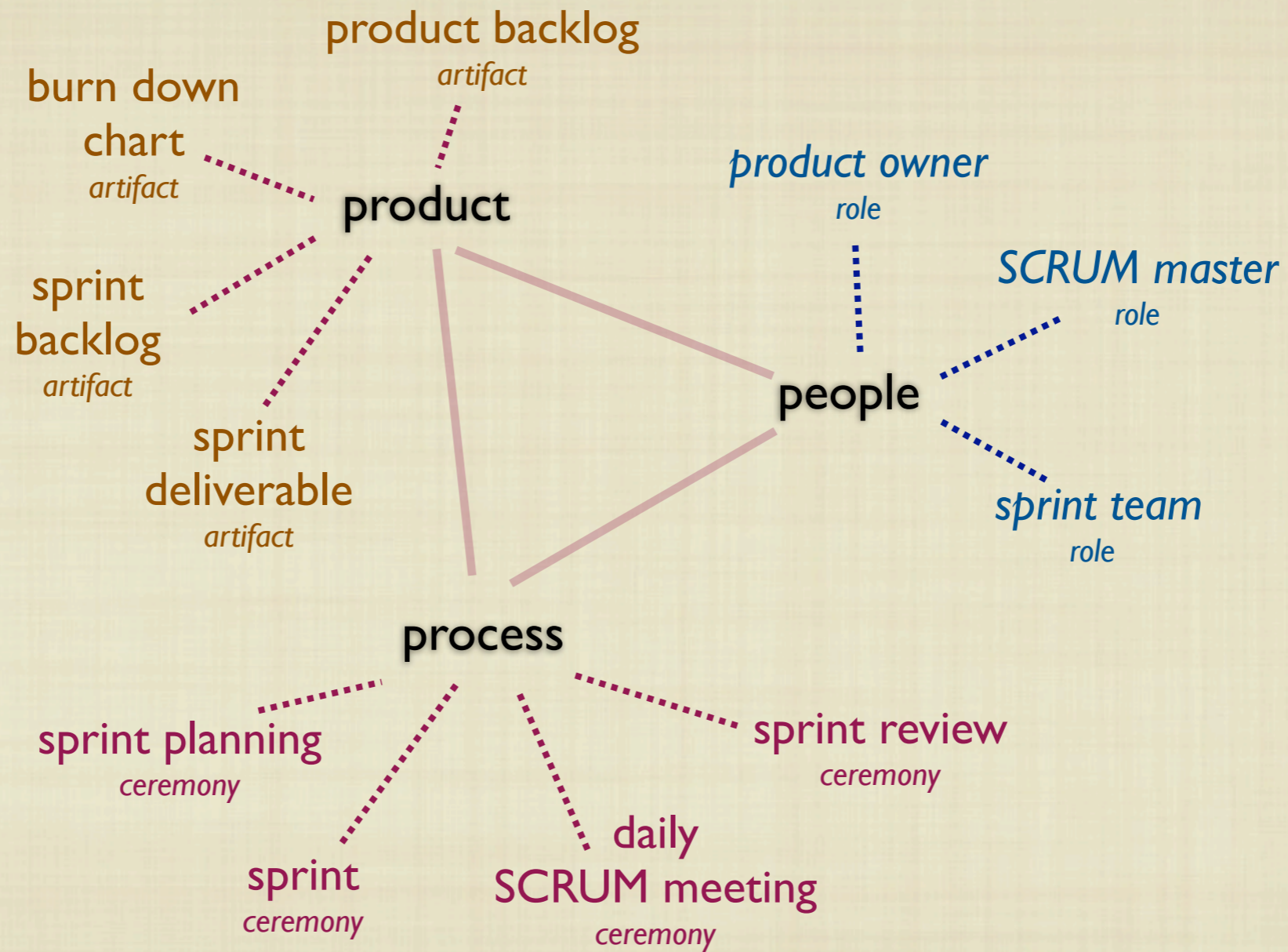
Evidence of Choice Properties in Systems and Modeling

- Choice Properties in Extant Systems
 - APACHE web server (Design Principles & Practices)
 - network architecture
- Choice Properties Mapped to Modeling
 - object-oriented modeling (monograph Ch12)
 - relational modeling (monograph Ch13)

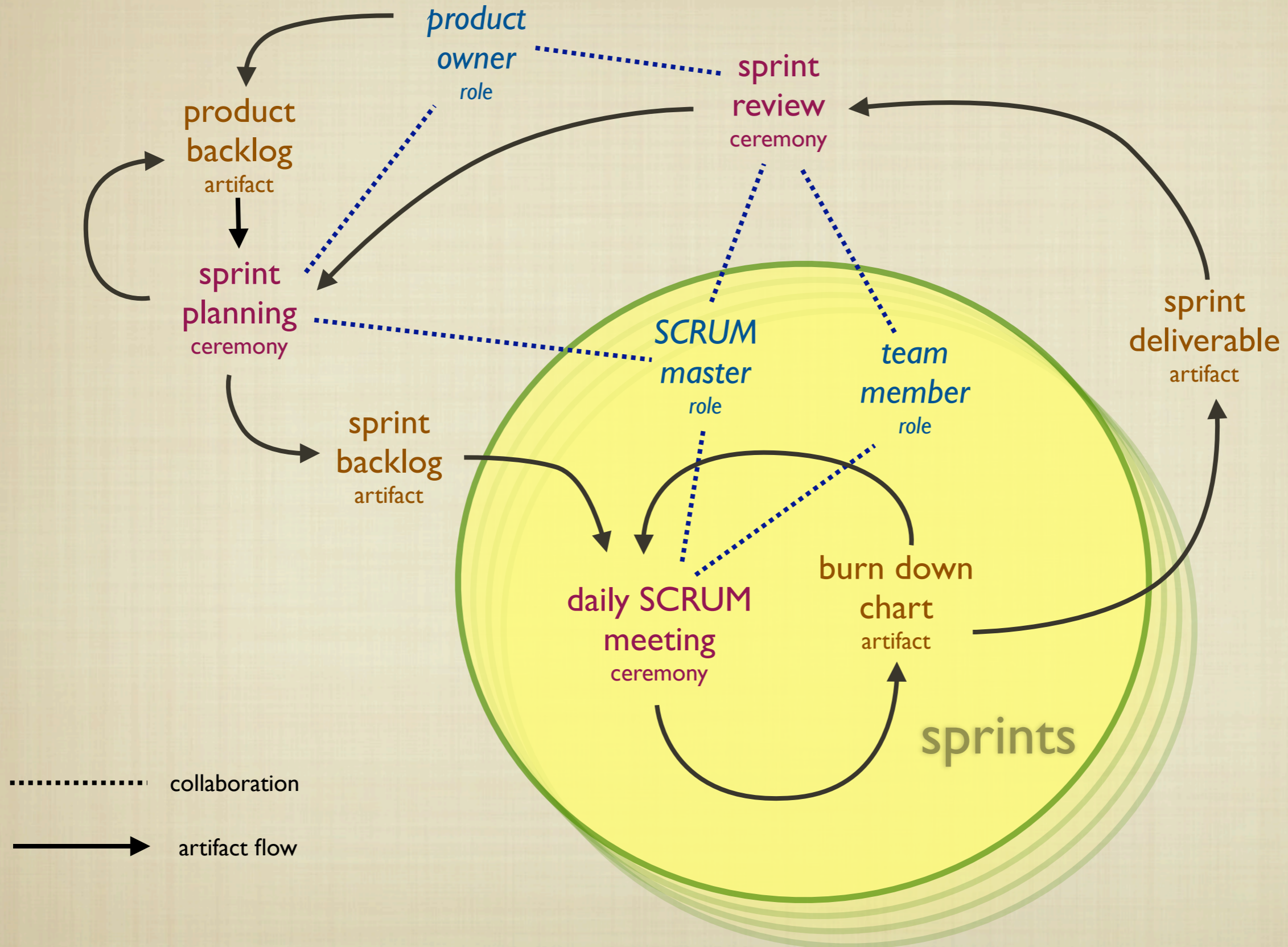
Evidence of Choice Properties in Systems and Modeling

- Choice Properties in Extant Systems
 - APACHE web server (Design Principles & Practices)
 - network architecture
- Choice Properties Mapped to Modeling
 - object-oriented modeling (monograph Ch12)
 - relational modeling (monograph Ch13)
 - agile methodology - SCRUM (HICSS-45)

SCRUM Ontology



SCRUM Architecture



Evidence of Choice Properties in Systems and Modeling

- Choice Properties in Extant Systems
 - APACHE web server (Design Principles & Practices)
 - network architecture
- Choice Properties Mapped to Modeling
 - object-oriented modeling (monograph Ch12)
 - relational modeling (monograph Ch13)
 - agile methodology - SCRUM (HICSS-45)

Evidence of Choice Properties in Systems and Modeling

- Choice Properties in Extant Systems
 - APACHE web server (Design Principles & Practices)
 - network architecture
- Choice Properties Mapped to Modeling
 - object-oriented modeling (monograph Ch12)
 - relational modeling (monograph Ch13)
 - agile methodology - SCRUM (HICSS-45)
 - business process modeling

Evidence of Choice Properties in Systems and Modeling

- Choice Properties in Extant Systems
 - APACHE web server (Design Principles & Practices)
 - network architecture
- Choice Properties Mapped to Modeling
 - object-oriented modeling (monograph Ch12)
 - relational modeling (monograph Ch13)
 - agile methodology - SCRUM (HICSS-45)
 - business process modeling
- Other System Domains

Evidence of Choice Properties in Systems and Modeling

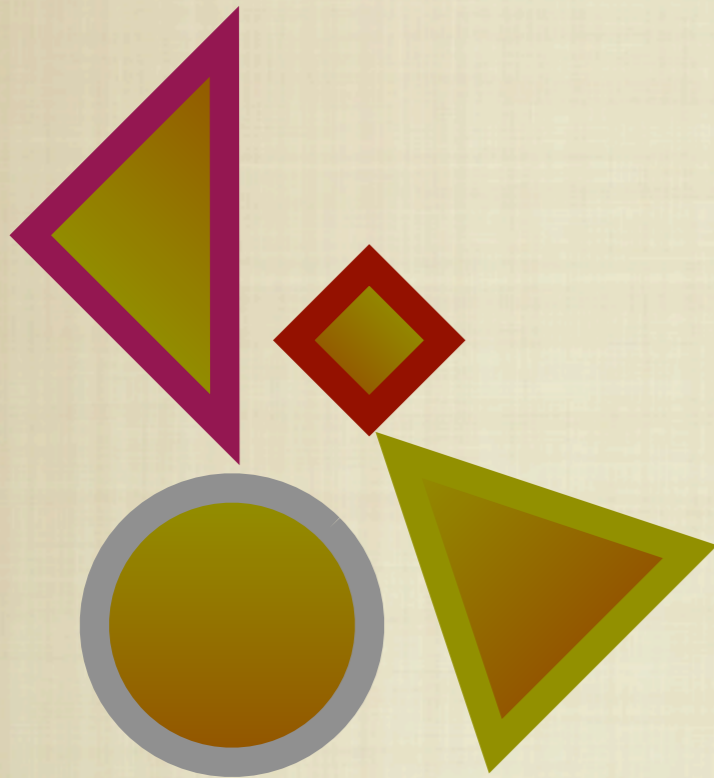
- Choice Properties in Extant Systems
 - APACHE web server (Design Principles & Practices)
 - network architecture
- Choice Properties Mapped to Modeling
 - object-oriented modeling (monograph Ch12)
 - relational modeling (monograph Ch13)
 - agile methodology - SCRUM (HICSS-45)
 - business process modeling
- Other System Domains
 - music

Evidence of Choice Properties in Systems and Modeling

- Choice Properties in Extant Systems
 - APACHE web server (Design Principles & Practices)
 - network architecture
- Choice Properties Mapped to Modeling
 - object-oriented modeling (monograph Ch12)
 - relational modeling (monograph Ch13)
 - agile methodology - SCRUM (HICSS-45)
 - business process modeling
- Other System Domains
 - music
 - english composition

The Design Process

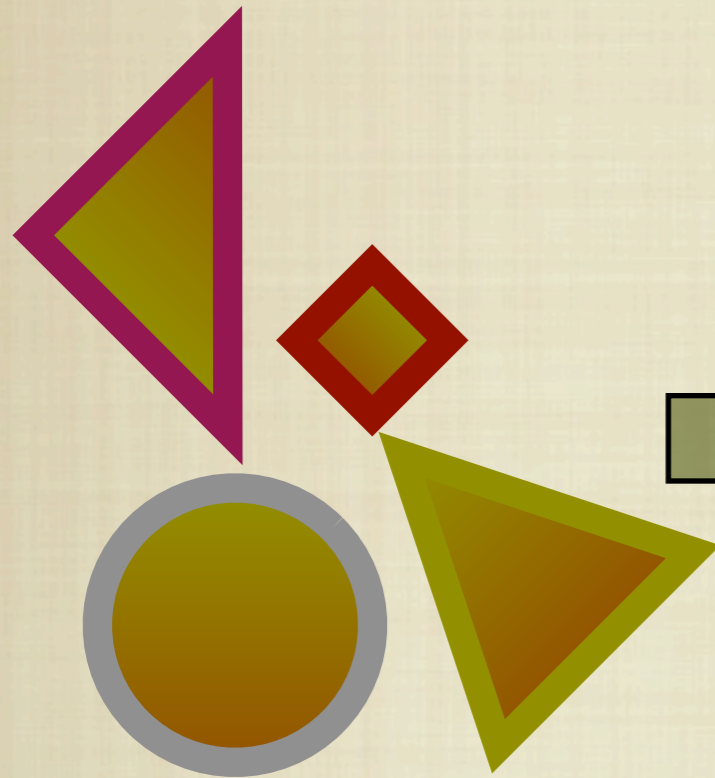
The Design Process



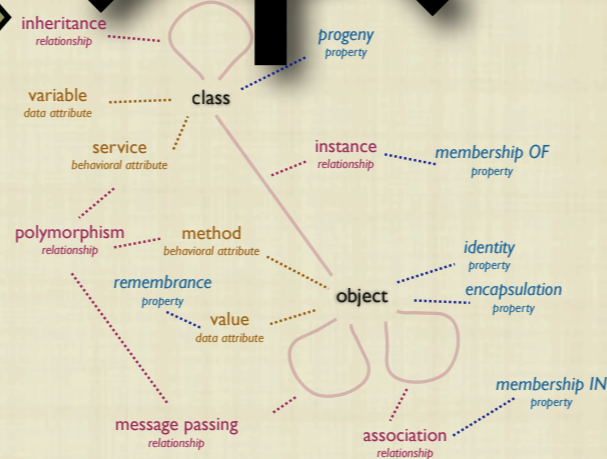
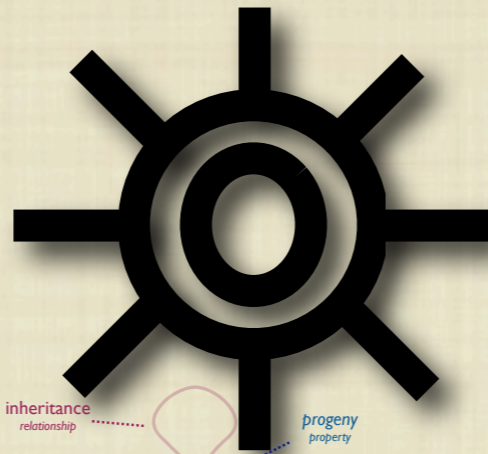
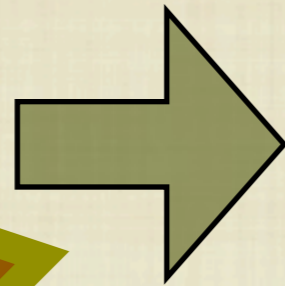
Stakeholder intensions
requirement elements
model elements
design elements

The Design Process

“rules of thumb”
Traditional patterns



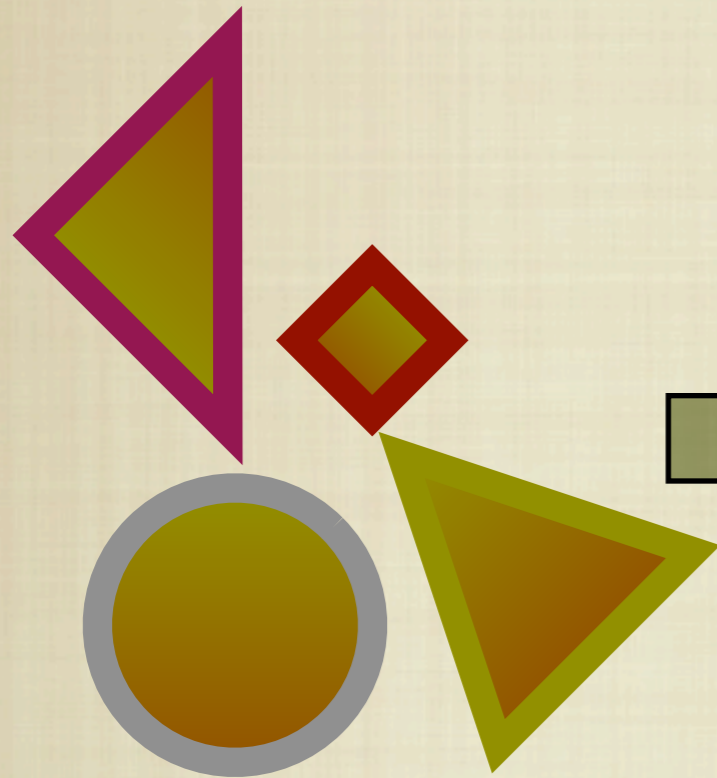
Stakeholder intentions
requirement elements
model elements
design elements



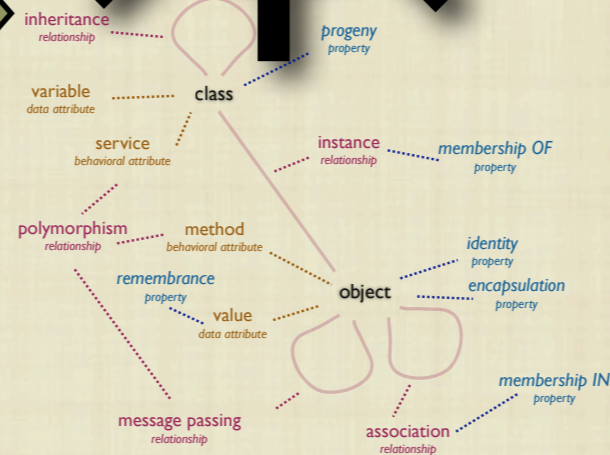
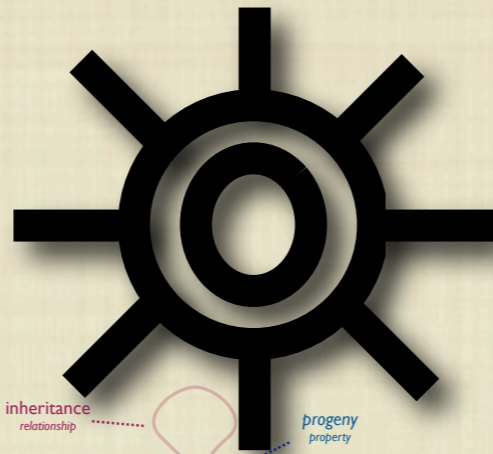
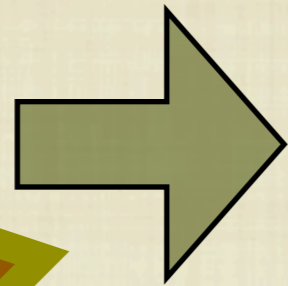
Representational
paradigm or Ontology

The Design Process

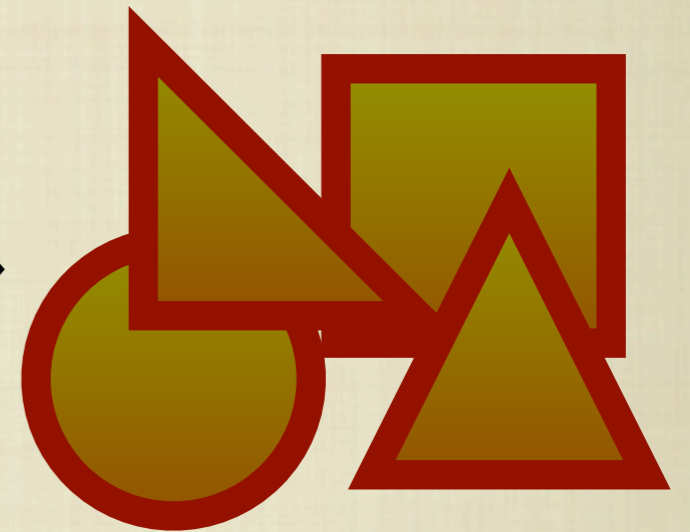
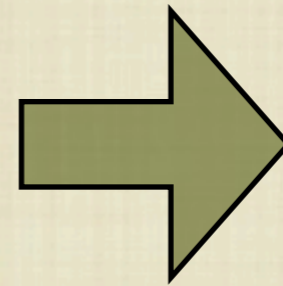
“rules of thumb”
Traditional patterns



Stakeholder intentions
requirement elements
model elements
design elements



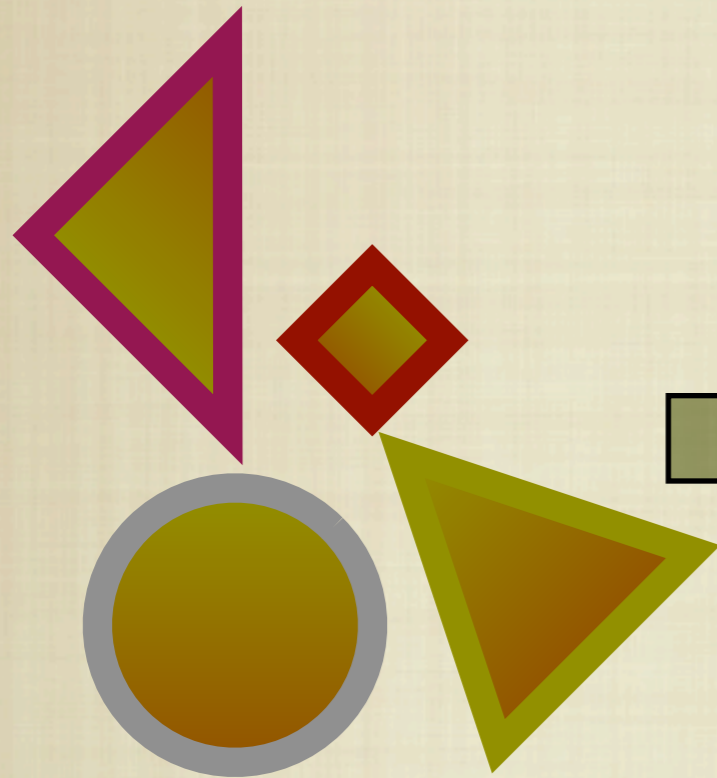
Representational
paradigm or Ontology



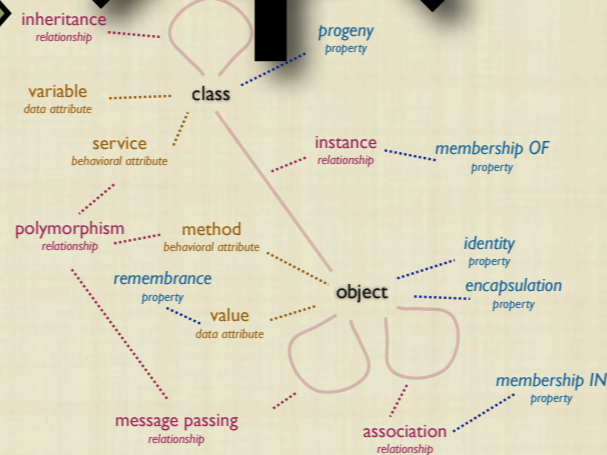
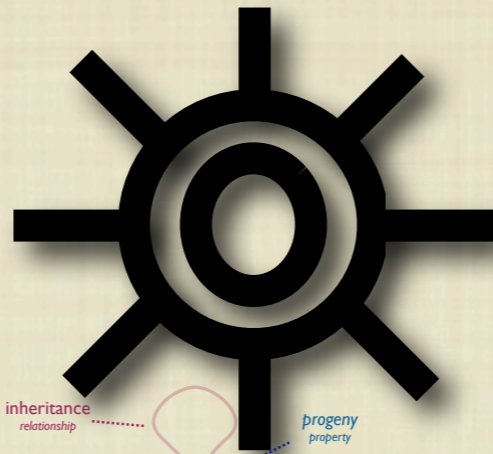
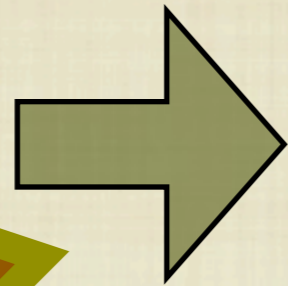
Resulting
Design
Elements

The Design Process

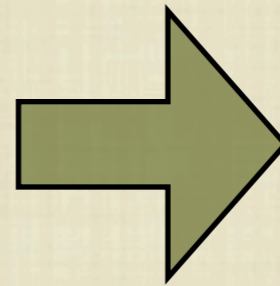
“rules of thumb”
Traditional patterns



Stakeholder intentions
requirement elements
model elements
design elements



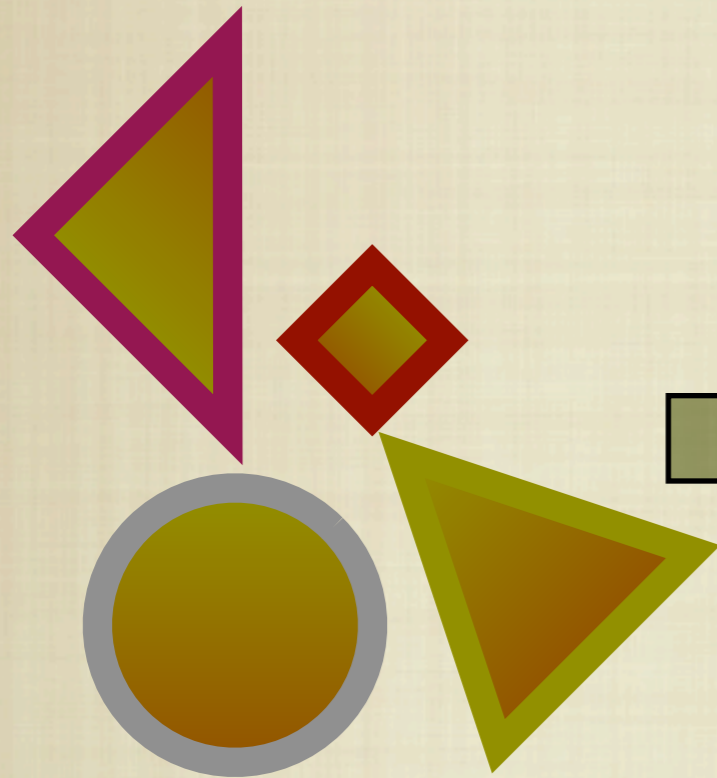
Representational
paradigm or Ontology



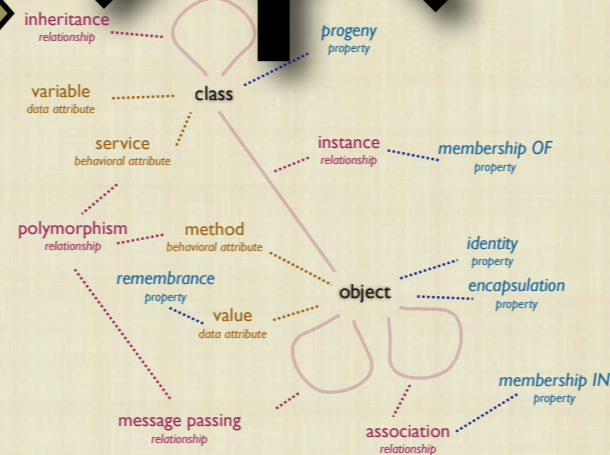
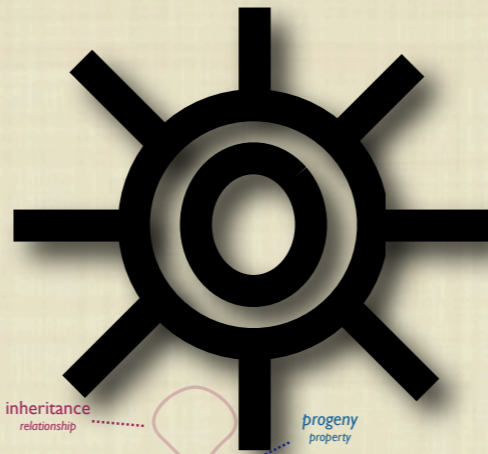
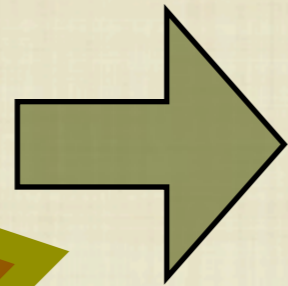
Resulting
Design
Elements

The Design Process

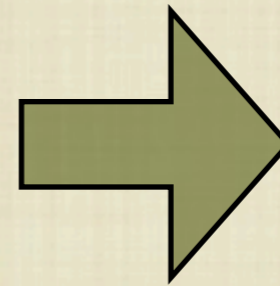
Choice Property-Driven
Design Principles



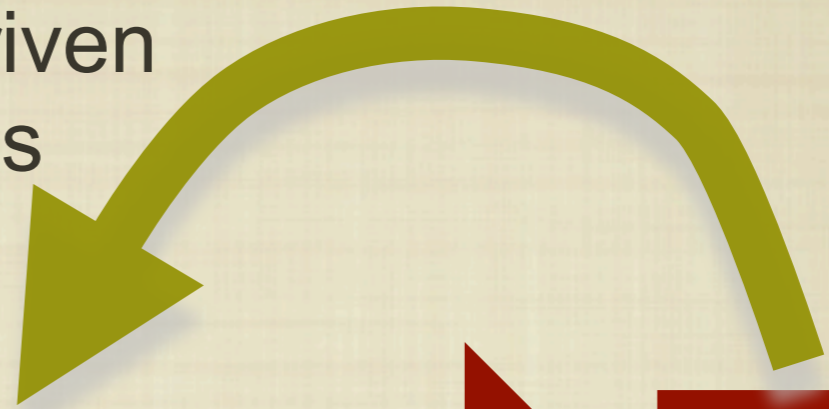
Stakeholder intentions
requirement elements
model elements
design elements



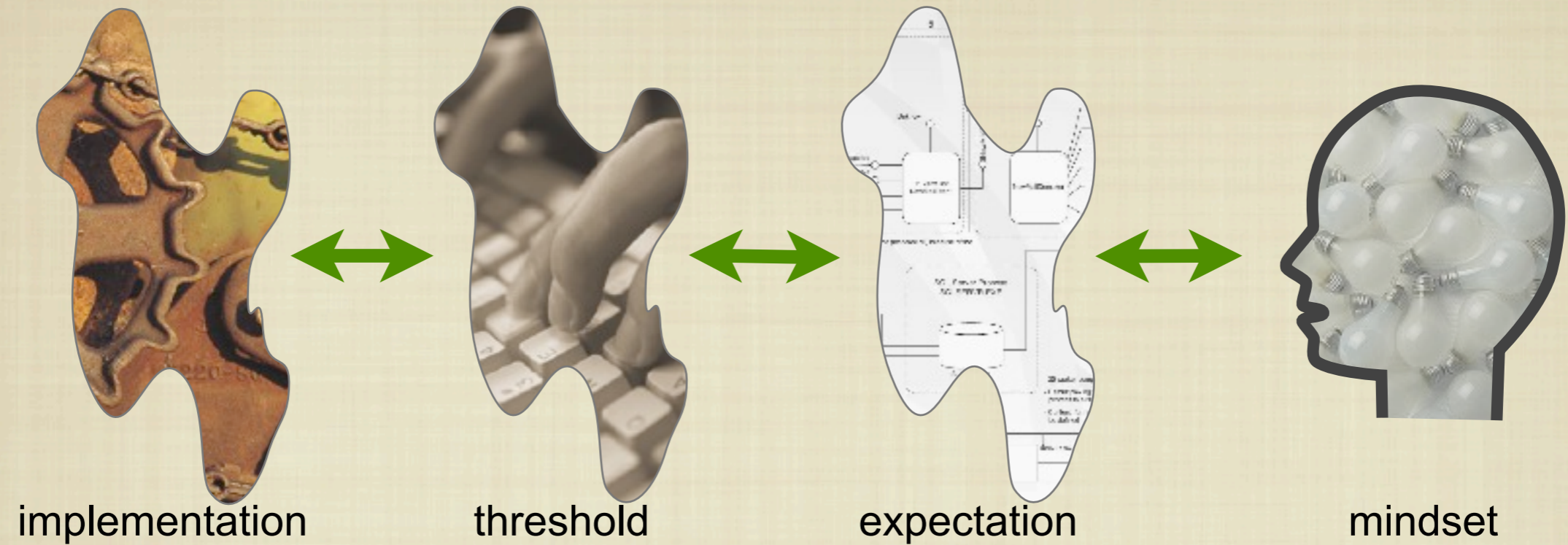
Representational
paradigm or Ontology



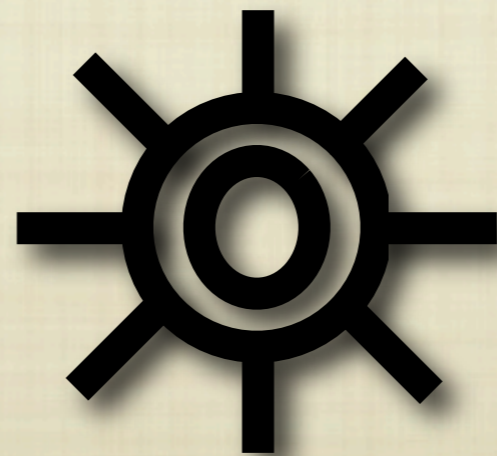
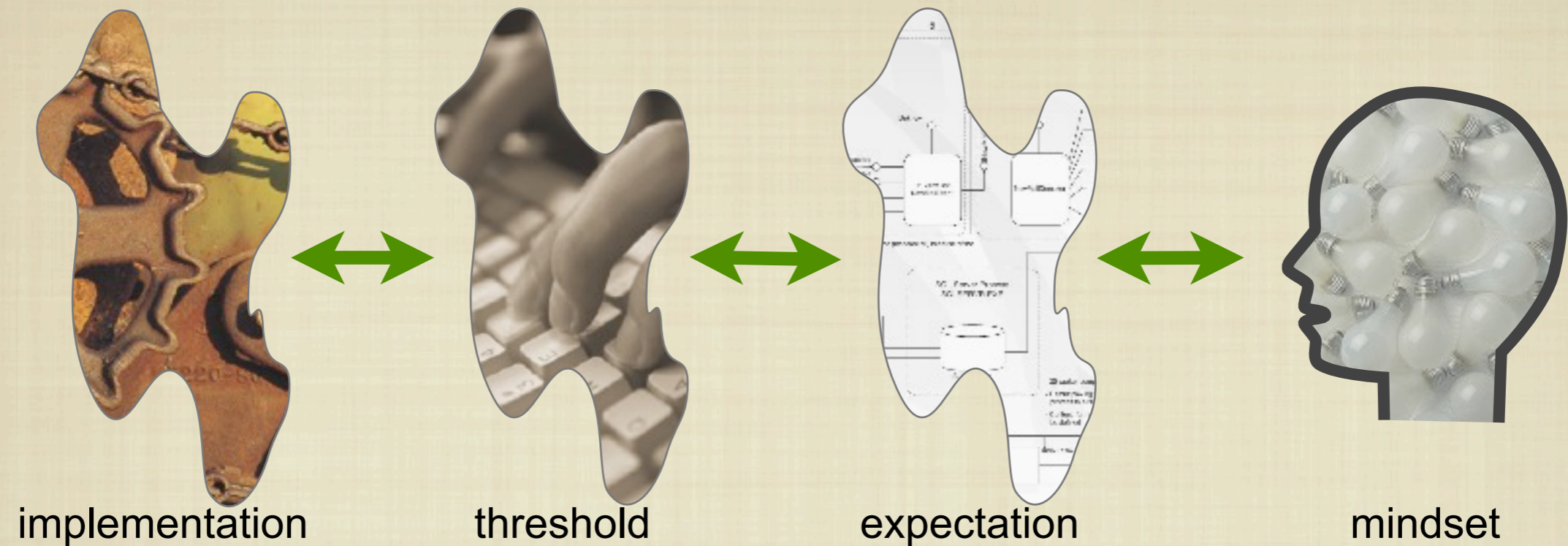
Resulting
Design
Elements



design quality across the system models

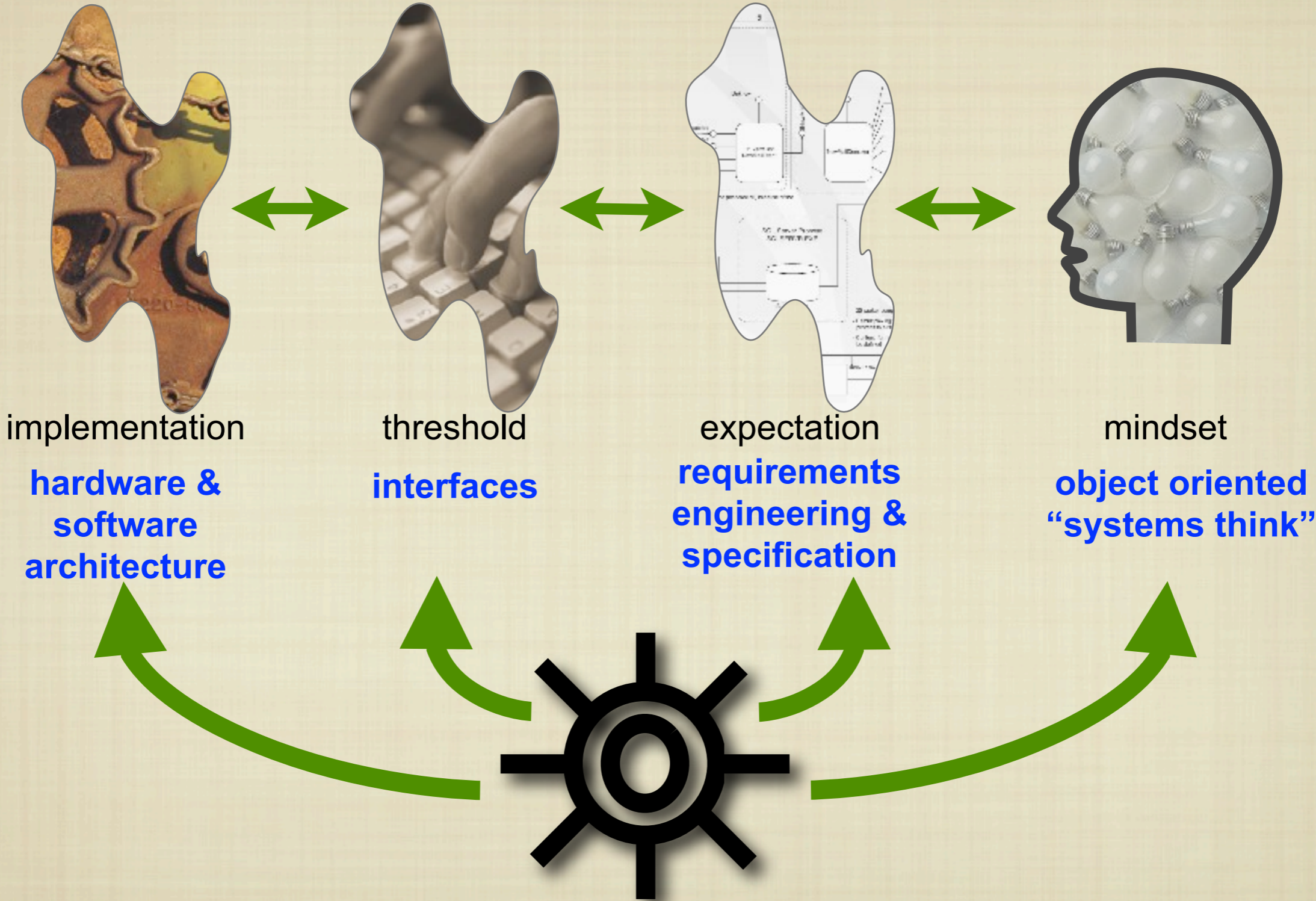


design quality across the system models



Choice Property-Driven
Design Principles

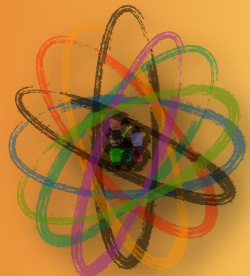
design quality across the system models



Choice Property-Driven
Design Principles

Pursuing a Universal Foundation of System Design Quality

from the
beauty in
nature

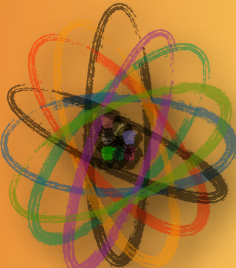


properties of
order in nature

to the
quality
in systems

Pursuing a Universal Foundation of System Design Quality

from the
beauty in
nature



properties of
order in nature

- Stepwise Refinement
- Modularization
- Cohesion
- Encapsulation
- Composition of Function
- Scale
- Correctness
- User Friendliness
- Extensibility
- Patterns
- Reliability
- Transparency
- Programmability
- Identity
- Elegance

to the
quality
in systems

Pursuing a Universal Foundation of System Design Quality

from the
beauty in
nature



properties of
order in nature

elaborate

Stepwise
Refinement

modularize

Modularization

factor

Cohesion

encapsulate

Encapsulation

assemble

Composition of
Function

focus

Scale

align

Correctness

accommodate

User
Friendliness

extend

Extensibility

pattern

Patterns

normalize

Reliability

expose

Transparency

generalize

Programmability

identify

Identity

coordinate

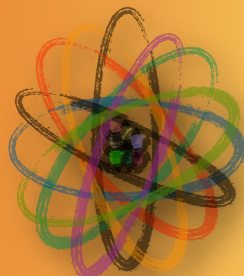
Elegance

to the
quality
in systems

system design actions and choice properties

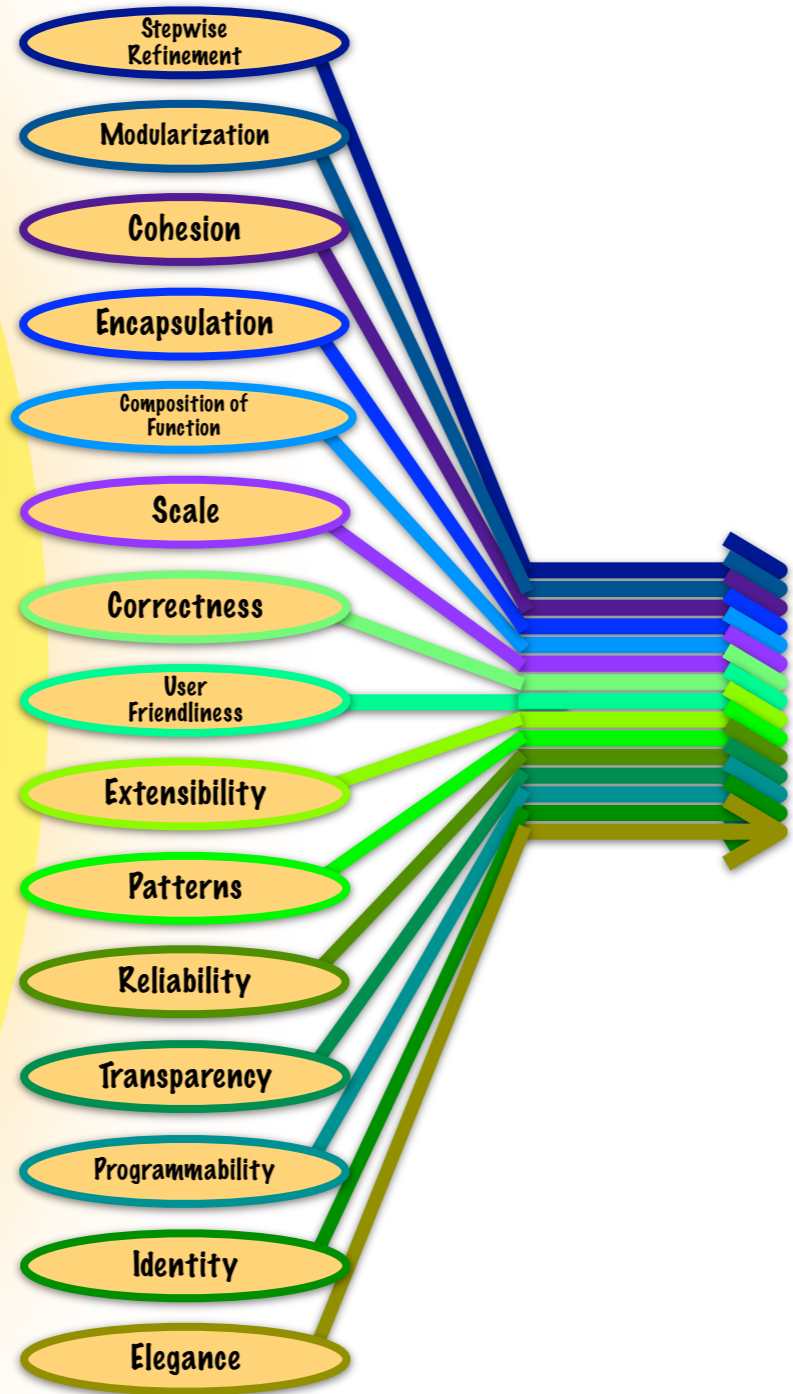
Pursuing a Universal Foundation of System Design Quality

from the
beauty in
nature



properties of
order in nature

- elaborate**
- modularize**
- factor**
- encapsulate**
- assemble**
- focus**
- align**
- accommodate**
- extend**
- pattern**
- normalize**
- expose**
- generalize**
- identify**
- coordinate**



to the
quality
in systems

system design actions and choice properties

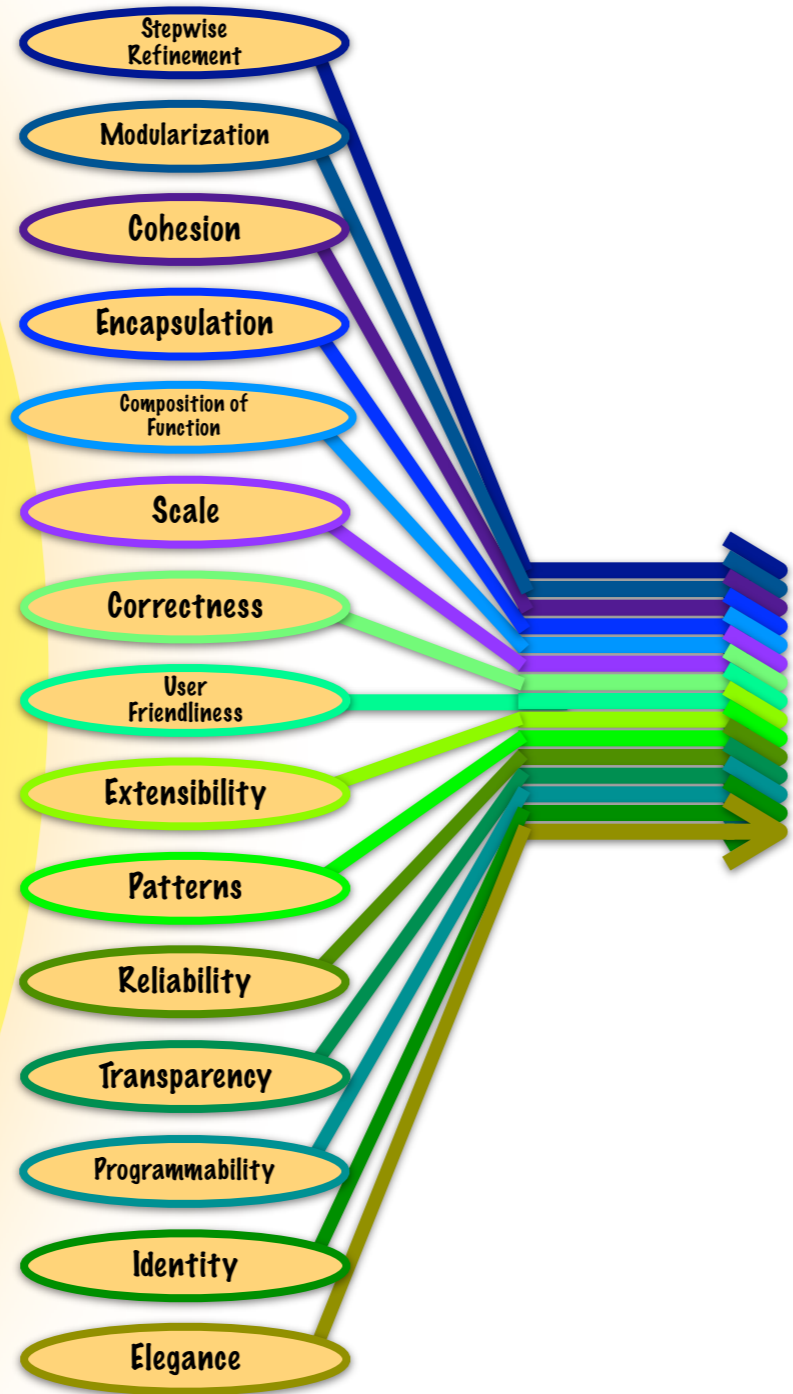
Pursuing a Universal Foundation of System Design Quality

from the beauty in nature

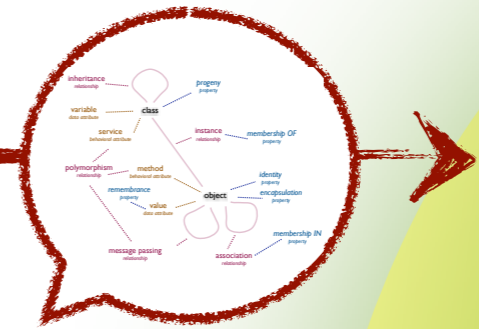


properties of order in nature

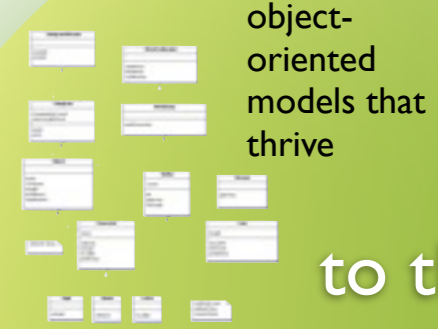
- elaborate
- modularize
- factor
- encapsulate
- assemble
- focus
- align
- accommodate
- extend
- pattern
- normalize
- expose
- generalize
- identify
- coordinate



system design actions and choice properties



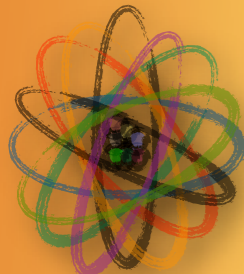
Object-oriented ontology



object-oriented models that thrive
to the quality in systems

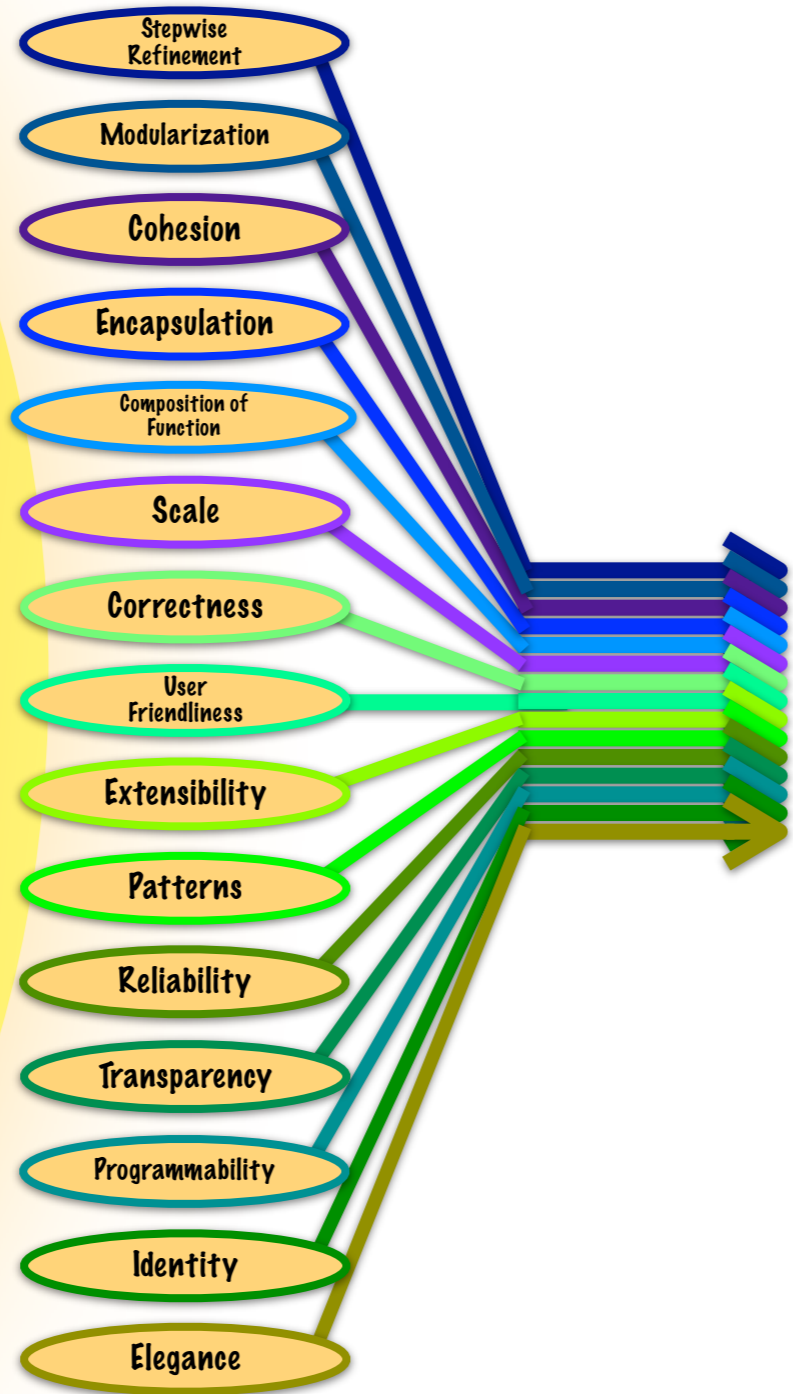
Pursuing a Universal Foundation of System Design Quality

from the beauty in nature

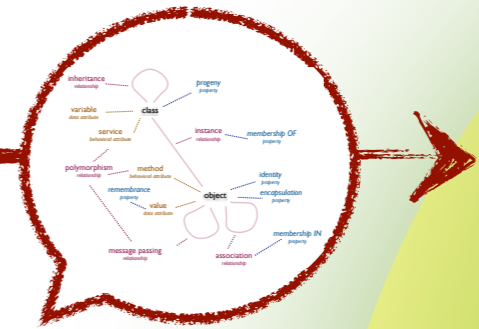


properties of order in nature

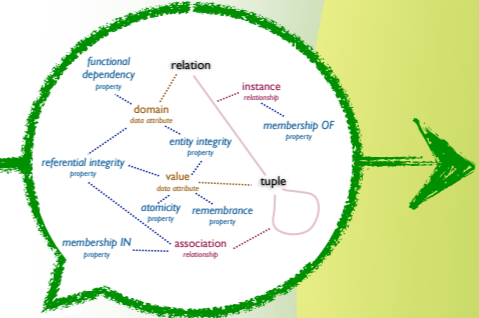
- elaborate
- modularize
- factor
- encapsulate
- assemble
- focus
- align
- accommodate
- extend
- pattern
- normalize
- expose
- generalize
- identify
- coordinate



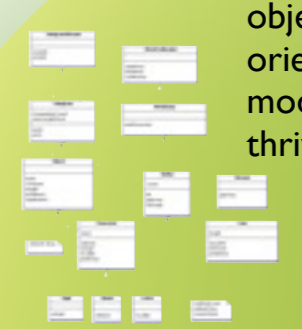
system design actions and choice properties



Object-oriented ontology

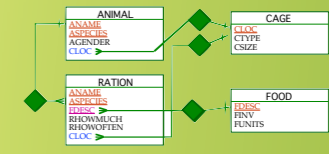


Relational data ontology



object-oriented models that thrive

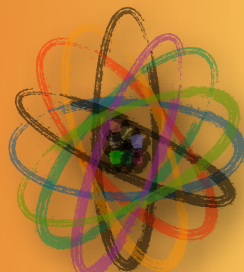
to the quality in systems



relational data models that thrive

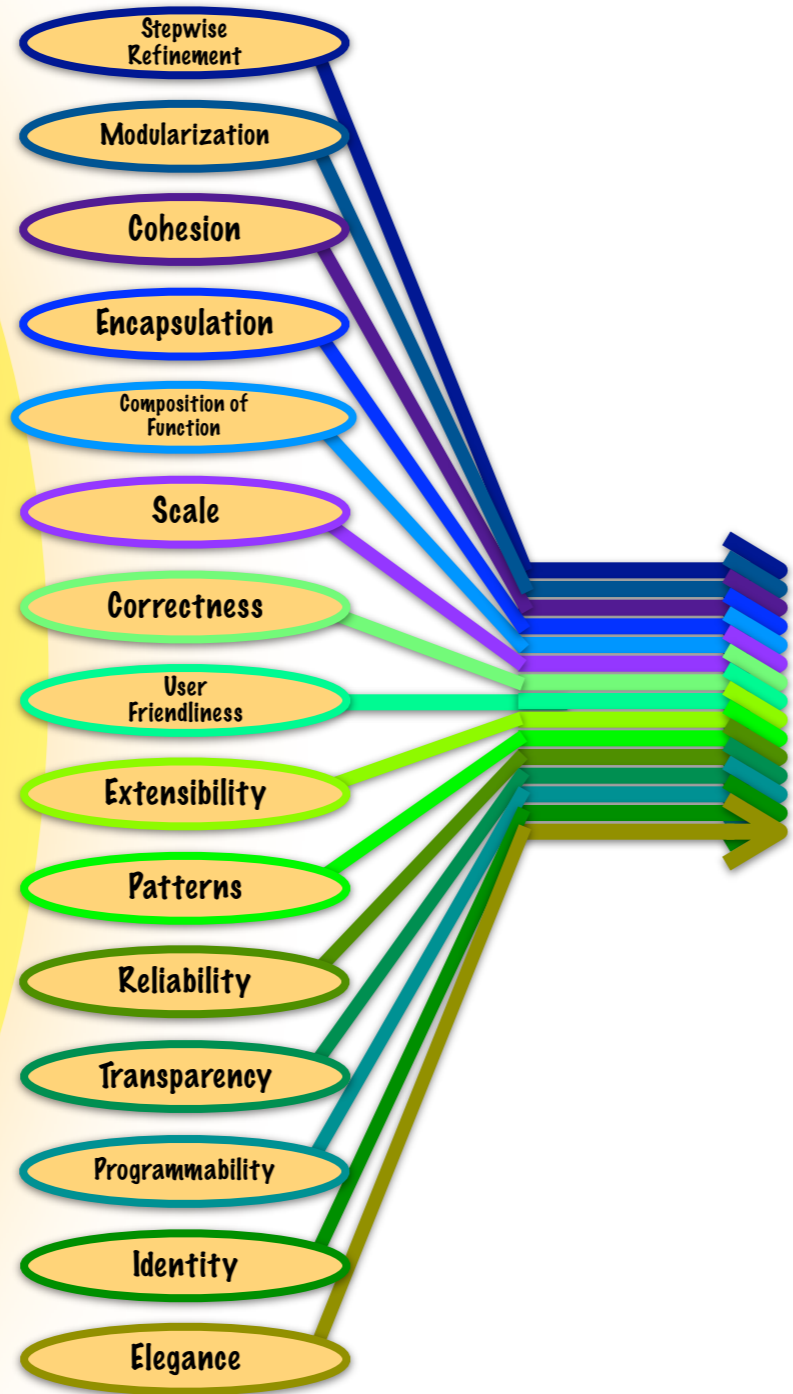
Pursuing a Universal Foundation of System Design Quality

from the beauty in nature

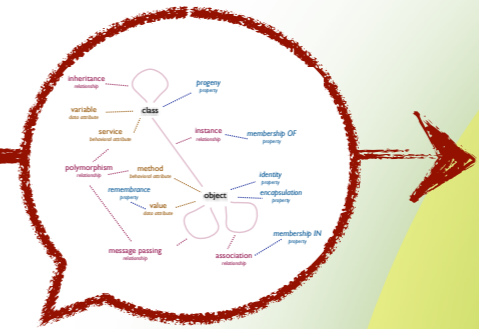


properties of order in nature

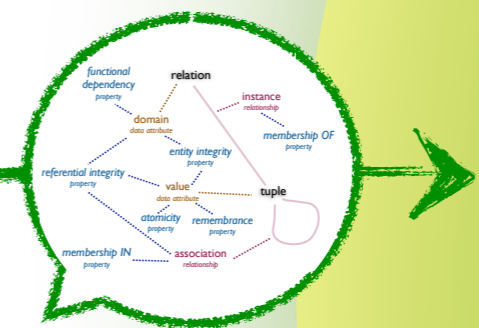
- elaborate
- modularize
- factor
- encapsulate
- assemble
- focus
- align
- accommodate
- extend
- pattern
- normalize
- expose
- generalize
- identify
- coordinate



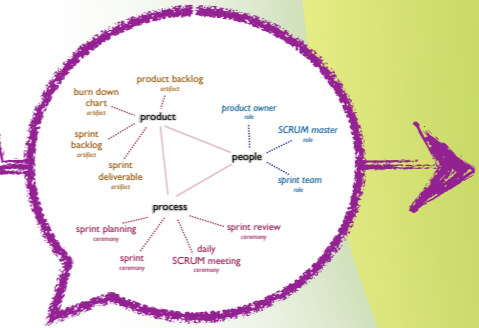
system design actions and choice properties



Object-oriented ontology



Relational data ontology



SCRUM ontology

object-oriented models that thrive

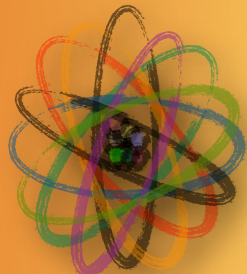
to the quality in systems

relational data models that thrive

agile project management models that thrive

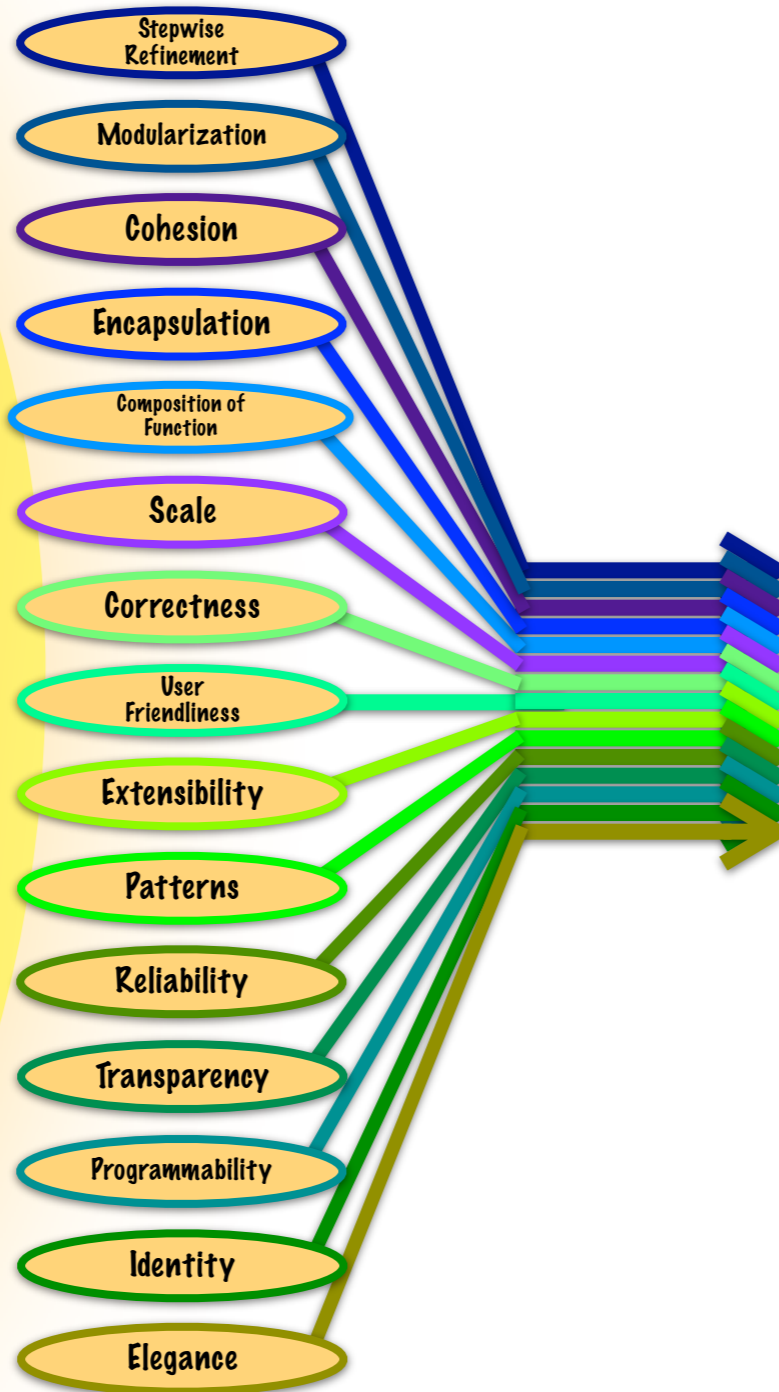
Pursuing a Universal Foundation of System Design Quality

from the beauty in nature

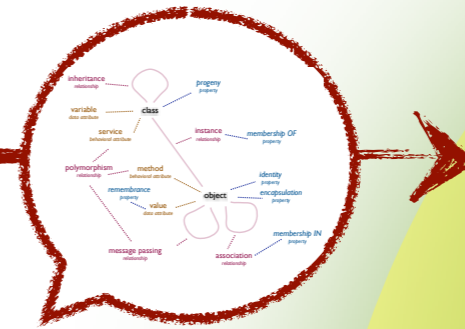


properties of order in nature

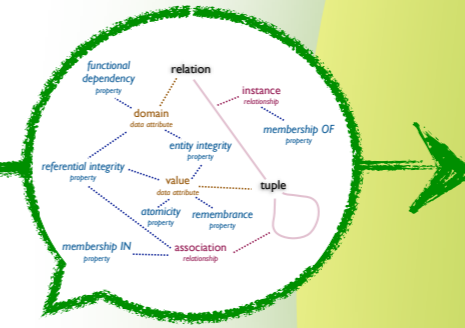
- elaborate
- modularize
- factor
- encapsulate
- assemble
- focus
- align
- accommodate
- extend
- pattern
- normalize
- expose
- generalize
- identify
- coordinate



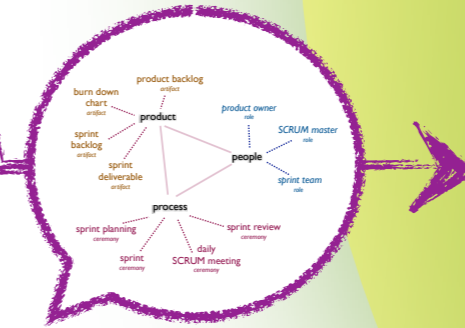
system design actions and choice properties



Object-oriented ontology



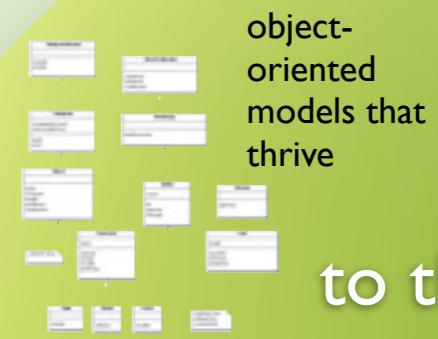
Relational data ontology



SCRUM ontology

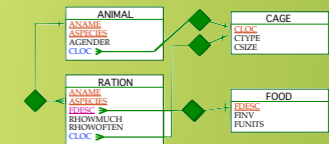


Business process modeling vocabulary or ontology?

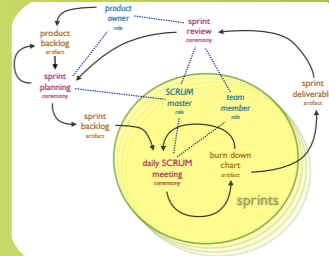


object-oriented models that thrive

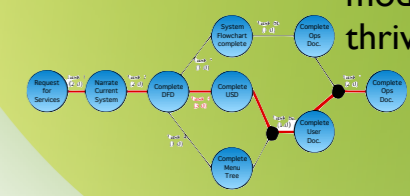
to the quality in systems



relational data models that thrive



agile project management models that thrive



business models that thrive ??

Toward a Vision of Thriving Systems

Toward a Vision of Thriving Systems

- ***“The Nature of Order”*** is evident in choice properties observable in information systems!

Toward a Vision of Thriving Systems

- ***“The Nature of Order”*** is evident in choice properties observable in information systems!
- The translated properties denote design features that may appear to be discrete.

Toward a Vision of Thriving Systems

- ***“The Nature of Order”*** is evident in choice properties observable in information systems!
- The translated properties denote design features that may appear to be discrete.
- Might property strength and interaction resonate as quality?

Toward a Vision of Thriving Systems

- ***“The Nature of Order”*** is evident in choice properties observable in information systems!
- The translated properties denote design features that may appear to be discrete.
- Might property strength and interaction resonate as quality?
- Might a taxonomy of quality emerge?

Choice Properties

2. Cohesion

1. Stepwise Refinement

3. Encapsulation

5. Modularization

8. Composition of Function

10. Scale

7. Transparency

11. User Friendliness

13. Programmability

12. Patterns

6. Correctness

15. Elegance

9. Identity

14. Reliability

4. Extensibility

Property Interaction

	Alexander's Property Support Intersection Row item supported by column	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Levels of Scale															
2	Strong Centers															
3	Boundaries															
4	Alternating Repetition															
5	Positive Space															
6	Good Shape															
7	Local Symmetries															
8	Deep Interlock and Ambiguity															
9	Contrast															
10	Gradients															
11	Roughness															
12	Echoes															
13	The Void															
14	Simplicity and Inner Calm															
15	Not Separateness															

Property Interaction

	Alexander's Property Support Intersection Row item supported by column	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Levels of Scale		•	•			•			•						
2	Strong Centers				•			•		•	•			•		•
3	Boundaries		•		•			•	•	•	•					
4	Alternating Repetition		•			•	•		•	•						•
5	Positive Space	•	•	•			•	•		•		•		•		
6	Good Shape	•	•			•			•		•		•		•	
7	Local Symmetries	•				•				•				•		
8	Deep Interlock and Ambiguity				•	•				•		•	•			•
9	Contrast			•		•			•		•			•		•
10	Gradients	•	•					•		•		•	•			•
11	Roughness		•			•	•				•				•	•
12	Echoes	•					•	•			•	•				•
13	The Void	•		•		•		•		•					•	
14	Simplicity and Inner Calm						•	•					•	•		•
15	Not Separateness			•		•			•		•	•		•	•	

Property Interaction

	Alexander's Property Support Intersection Row item supported by column	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Levels of Scale		•	•			•			•						
2	Strong Centers				•			•		•	•			•		•
3	Boundaries		•		•			•	•	•	•					
4	Alternating Repetition		•			•	•		•	•						•
5	Positive Space	•	•	•			•	•		•		•		•		
6	Good Shape	•	•			•			•		•		•		•	
7	Local Symmetries	•				•				•				•		
8	Deep Interlock and Ambiguity				•	•				•		•	•			•
9	Contrast			•		•			•		•			•		•
10	Gradients	•	•					•		•		•	•			•
11	Roughness		•			•	•				•				•	•
12	Echoes	•					•	•			•	•				•
13	The Void	•		•		•		•		•					•	
14	Simplicity and Inner Calm						•	•					•	•		•
15	Not Separateness			•		•			•		•	•		•	•	

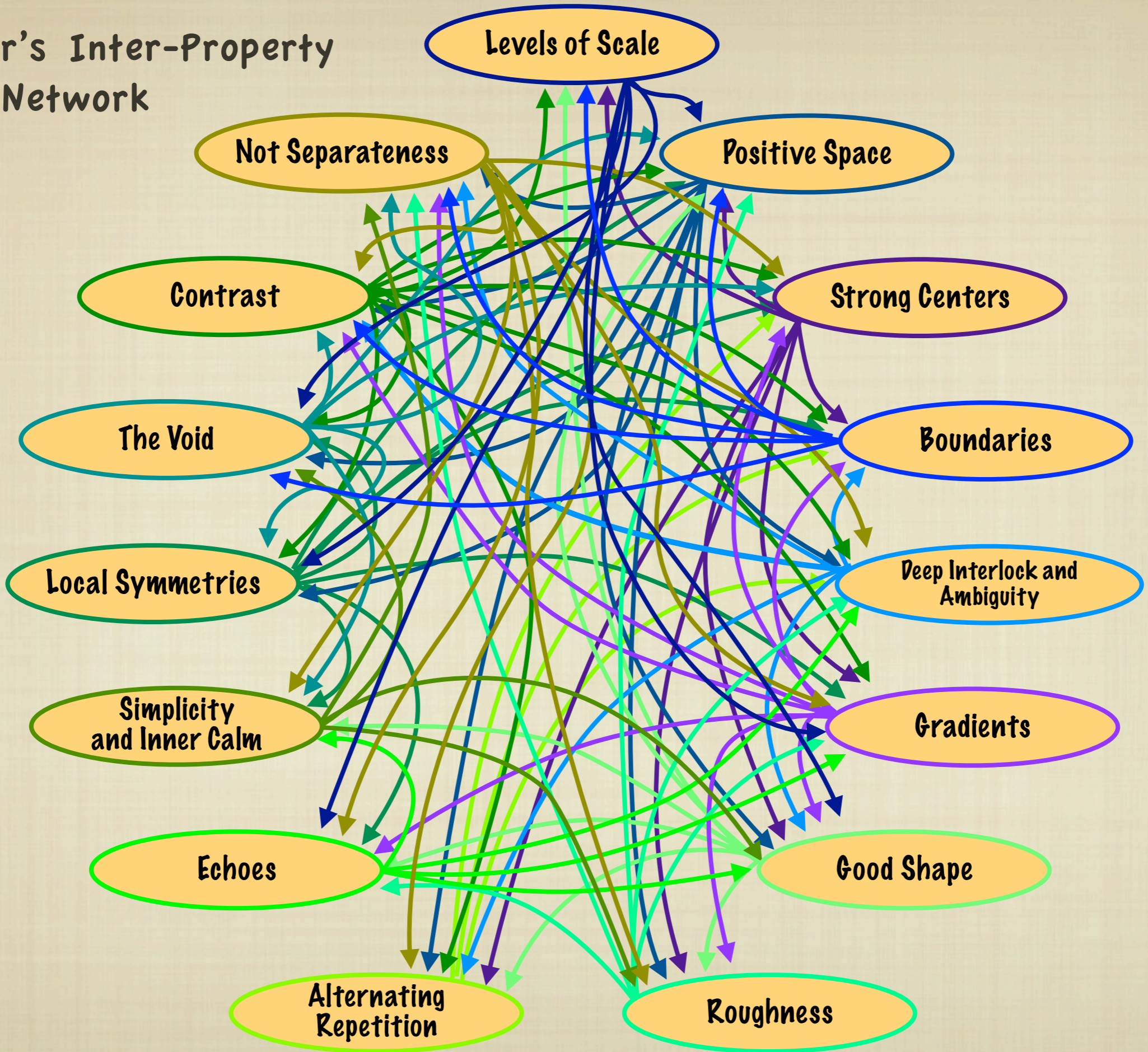
Property Interaction

	Alexander's Property Support Intersection Row item supported by column	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Levels of Scale		•	•			•			•						
2	Strong Centers				•			•		•	•			•		•
3	Boundaries		•		•			•	•	•	•					
4	Alternating Repetition		•			•	•		•	•						•
5	Positive Space	•	•	•			•	•		•		•		•		
6	Good Shape	•	•			•			•		•		•		•	
7	Local Symmetries	•				•				•				•		
8	Deep Interlock and Ambiguity				•	•				•		•	•			•
9	Contrast			•		•			•		•			•		•
10	Gradients	•	•					•		•		•	•			•
11	Roughness		•			•	•				•				•	•
12	Echoes	•					•	•			•	•				•
13	The Void	•		•		•		•		•					•	
14	Simplicity and Inner Calm						•	•					•	•		•
15	Not Separateness			•		•			•		•	•		•	•	

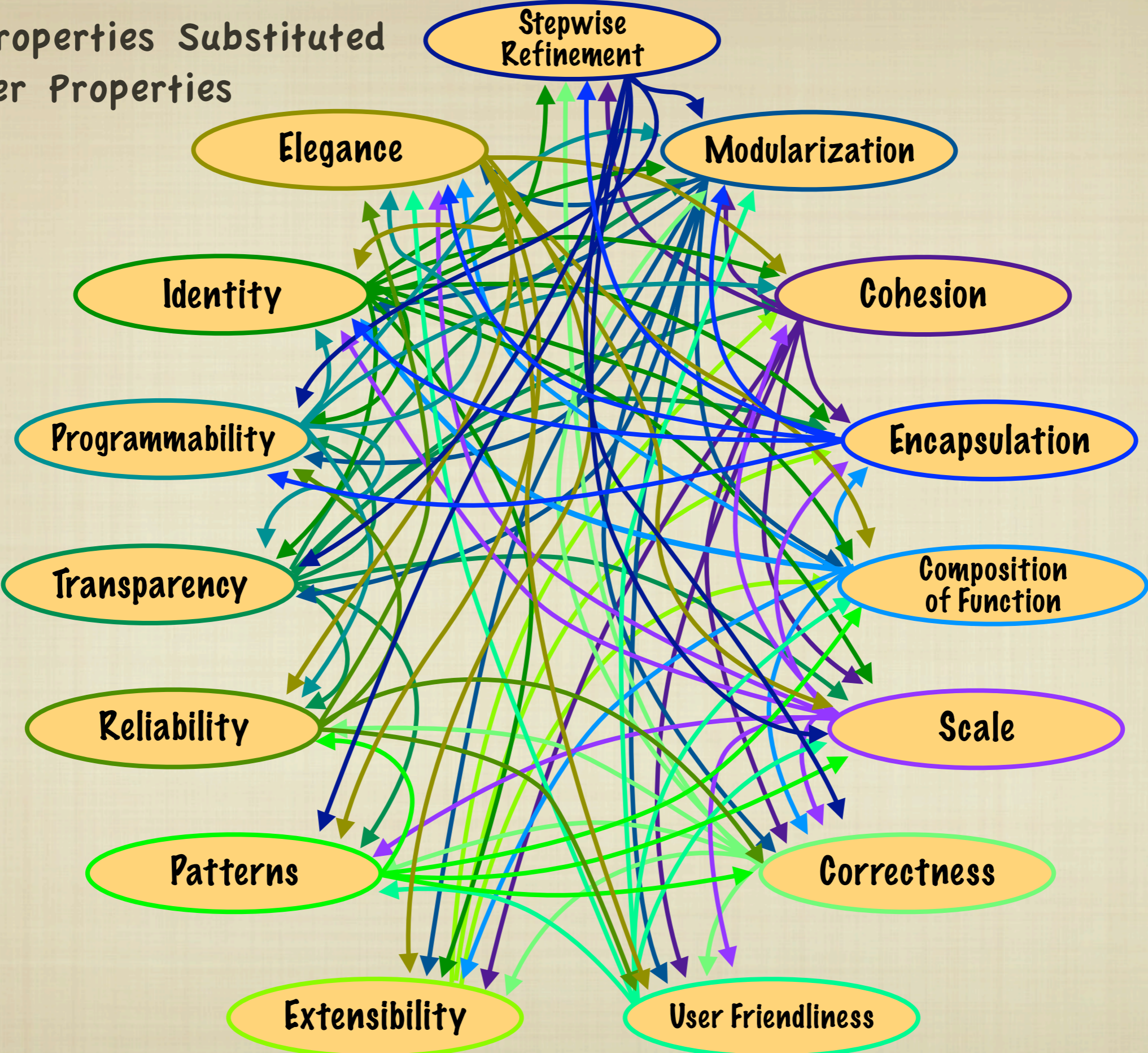
Alexander's Inter-Property Support Network



Alexander's Inter-Property Support Network



Choice Properties Substituted for Center Properties



Coherence Analysis

Center Properties		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Levels of Scale	1	0.00														
Strong Centers	2	1.58	0.00													
Boundaries	3	1.17	0.67	0.00												
Alternating Repetition	4	0.75	1.33	1.00	0.00											
Positive Space	5	0.50	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.00										
Good Shape	6	1.25	1.71	1.13	0.83	1.25	0.00									
Local Symmetries	7	1.50	1.17	1.58	1.17	0.88	1.25	0.00								
Deep Interlock and Ambiguity	8	1.58	1.00	1.33	1.00	1.42	1.42	1.17	0.00							
Contrast	9	1.58	1.00	1.33	1.00	1.42	1.13	1.17	1.33	0.00						
Gradients	10	1.21	1.07	1.07	1.07	0.66	1.20	1.21	0.76	1.69	0.00					
Roughness	11	1.17	1.33	1.33	0.67	1.42	0.54	1.58	1.33	1.00	1.38	0.00				
Echoes	12	1.58	1.00	1.33	1.33	0.83	1.13	1.58	1.33	1.33	0.76	1.00	0.00			
The Void	13	1.17	1.33	1.33	1.33	0.83	1.13	0.75	1.33	1.33	1.07	1.33	1.33	0.00		
Simplicity and Inner Calm	14	1.55	0.90	1.63	1.27	1.03	1.35	1.55	1.27	1.27	0.97	1.27	0.90	1.63	0.00	
Not Separateness	15	1.61	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.20	0.93	1.21	1.38	0.45	1.71	1.07	1.38	1.07	1.66	0.00

Coherence is the sum of the fraction of supporting properties that mutually overlap between two properties ($0 \leq \zeta \leq 2$). The distance is $(2 - \zeta)$.

Coherence Analysis

Choice Properties		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Stepwise Refinement	1	0.00														
Cohesion	2	1.58	0.00													
Encapsulation	3	1.17	0.67	0.00												
Extensibility	4	0.75	1.33	1.00	0.00											
Modularization	5	0.50	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.00										
Correctness	6	1.25	1.71	1.13	0.83	1.25	0.00									
Transparency	7	1.50	1.17	1.58	1.17	0.88	1.25	0.00								
Composition of Function	8	1.58	1.00	1.33	1.00	1.42	1.42	1.17	0.00							
Identity	9	1.58	1.00	1.33	1.00	1.42	1.13	1.17	1.33	0.00						
Scale	10	1.21	1.07	1.07	1.07	0.66	1.20	1.21	0.76	1.69	0.00					
User Friendliness	11	1.17	1.33	1.33	0.67	1.42	0.54	1.58	1.33	1.00	1.38	0.00				
Patterns	12	1.58	1.00	1.33	1.33	0.83	1.13	1.58	1.33	1.33	0.76	1.00	0.00			
Programmability	13	1.17	1.33	1.33	1.33	0.83	1.13	0.75	1.33	1.33	1.07	1.33	1.33	0.00		
Reliability	14	1.55	0.90	1.63	1.27	1.03	1.35	1.55	1.27	1.27	0.97	1.27	0.90	1.63	0.00	
Elegance	15	1.61	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.20	0.93	1.21	1.38	0.45	1.71	1.07	1.38	1.07	1.66	0.00

Coherence is the sum of the fraction of supporting properties that mutually overlap between two properties ($0 \leq \zeta \leq 2$). The distance is $(2 - \zeta)$.

Choice Properties

2. Cohesion

13. Programmability

1. Stepwise Refinement

3. Encapsulation

5. Modularization

8. Composition of Function

10. Scale

7. Transparency

11. User Friendliness

12. Patterns

15. Elegance

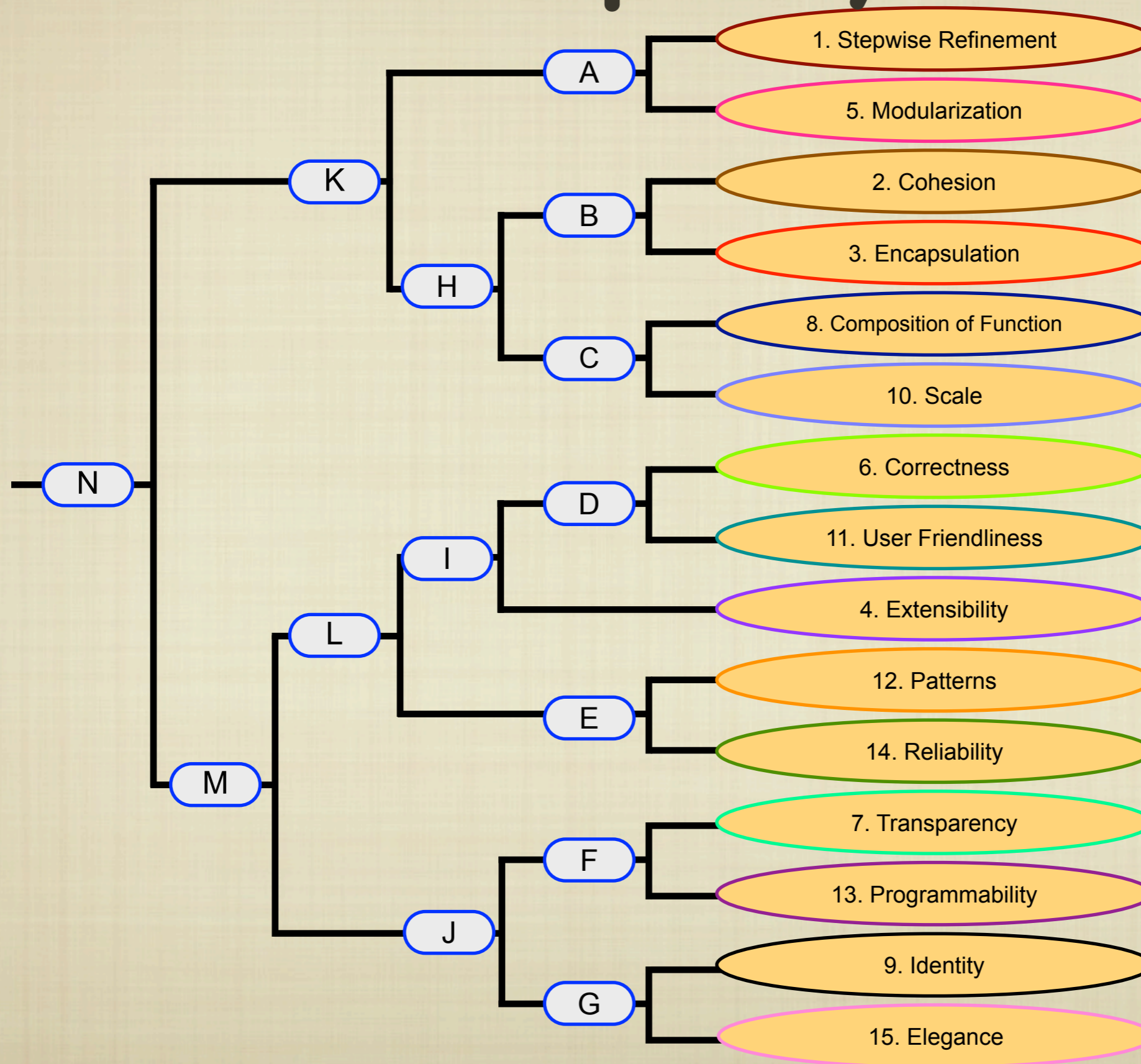
6. Correctness

9. Identity

14. Reliability

4. Extensibility

Choice Property Clusters

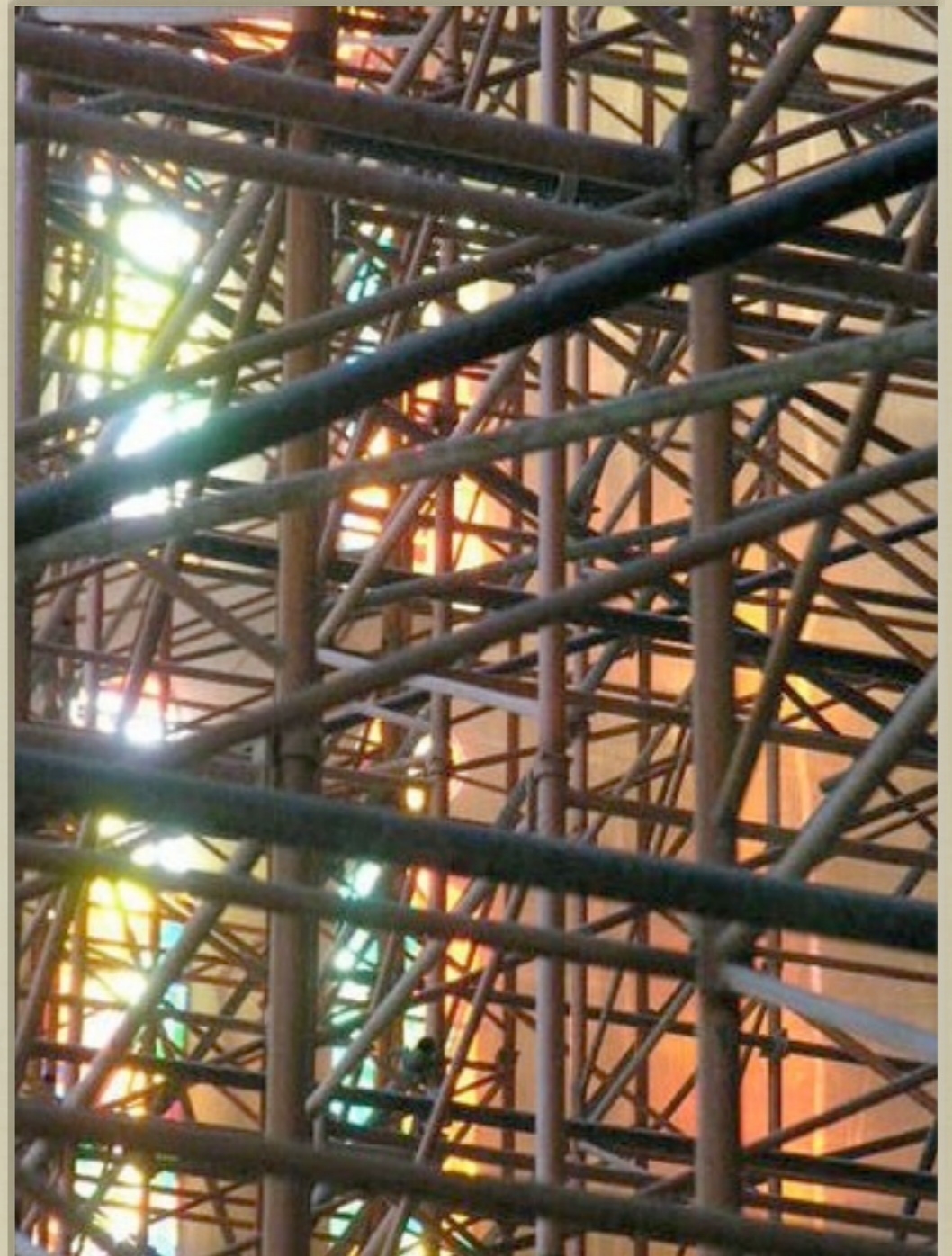


Clusters with Supporting Properties

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
A	1 Stepwise Refinement		2	3			6			9						
	5 Modularization	1	2	3			6	7		9	11		13			
B	2 Cohesion				4			7		9	10			13		15
	3 Encapsulation		2		4			7	8	9	10					
C	8 Composition of Function				4	5			8	9		11	12			15
	10 Scale	1	2					7		9		11	12			15
D	6 Correctness	1	2			5	6		8		10		12		14	
	11 User Friendliness		2			5	6				10				14	15
E	12 Patterns	1					6	7			10	11				15
	14 Reliability						6	7					12	13		15
F	7 Transparency	1				5				9					13	
	13 Programmability	1		3		5		7		9						14
G	9 Identity			3		5			8	9	10			13		15
	15 Elegance			3		5			8		10	11		13	14	
H	2 Cohesion				4			7		9	10			13		15
	3 Encapsulation		2		4			7	8	9	10					
	8 Composition of Function				4	5			8	9		11	12			15
	10 Scale	1	2					7		9		11	12			15
I	4 Extensibility		2			5	6		8	9						15
	6 Correctness	1	2			5	6		8		10		12		14	
	11 User Friendliness		2			5	6				10				14	15
J	7 Transparency	1				5				9				13		
	9 Identity			3		5			8	9	10			13		15
	13 Programmability	1		3		5		7		9					14	
	15 Elegance			3		5			8		10	11		13	14	

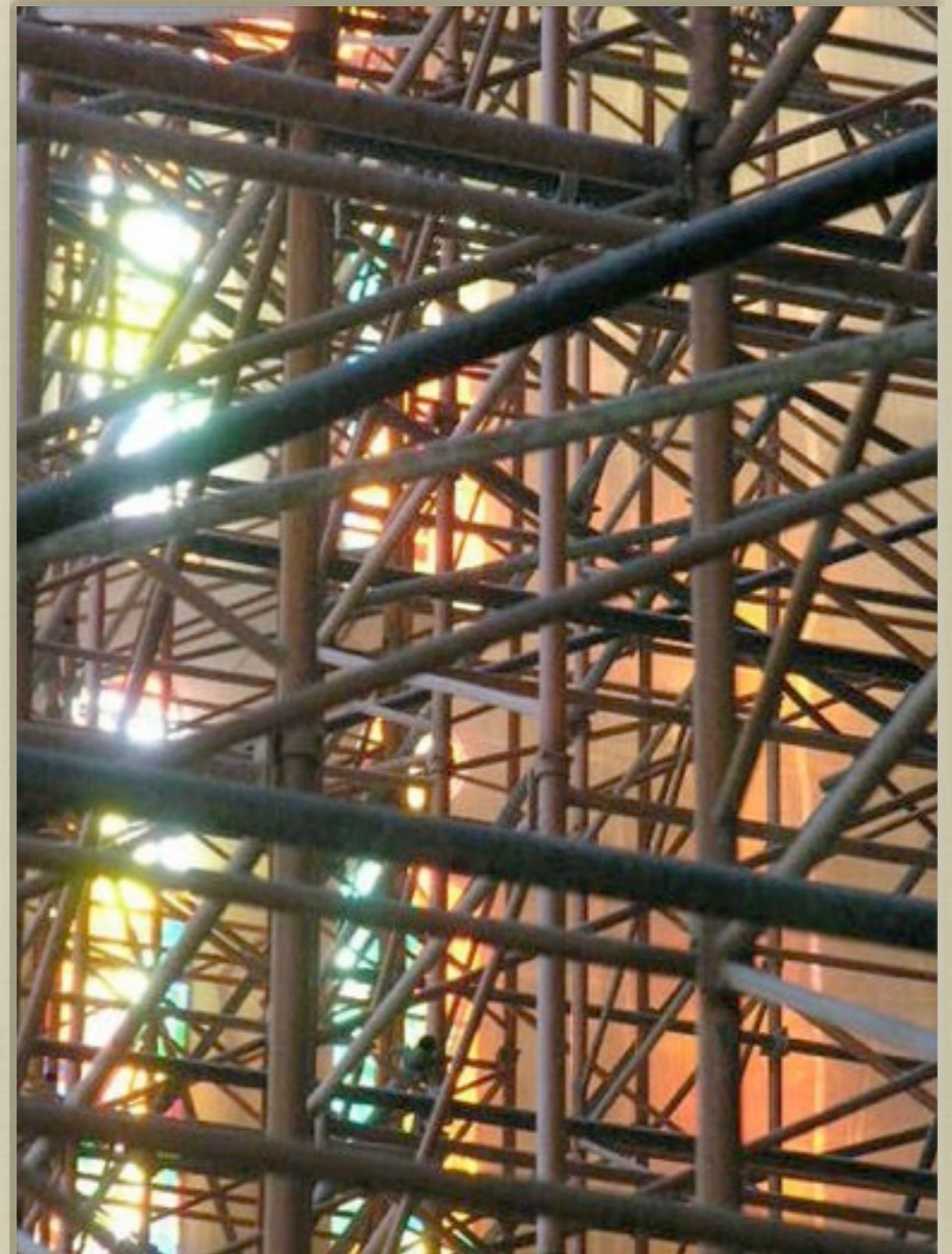
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
K	1 Stepwise Refinement		2	3				6		9						
	2 Cohesion				4			7		9	10			13		15
	3 Encapsulation			2	4			7	8	9	10					
	5 Modularization	1	2	3				6	7		9	11		13		
	8 Composition of Function				4	5			8	9		11	12			15
	10 Scale	1	2						7		9	11	12			15
L	4 Extensibility		2			5	6		8	9						15
	6 Correctness	1	2			5	6		8		10		12		14	
	11 User Friendliness		2			5	6				10				14	15
	12 Patterns	1						6	7		10	11				15
14 Reliability							6	7					12	13	15	
M	4 Extensibility		2			5	6		8	9						15
	6 Correctness	1	2			5	6		8		10		12		14	
	7 Transparency	1				5				9				13		
	9 Identity			3		5			8	9	10			13		15
	11 User Friendliness		2			5	6				10				14	15
	12 Patterns	1						6	7		10	11				15
	13 Programmability	1		3		5		7		9						14
	14 Reliability							6	7					12	13	15
15 Elegance			3		5			8		10	11		13	14		
N	1 Stepwise Refinement		2	3				6		9						
	2 Cohesion				4			7		9	10			13		15
	3 Encapsulation			2	4			7	8	9	10					
	4 Extensibility		2					5	6		8	9				15
	5 Modularization	1	2	3				6	7		9	11		13		
	6 Correctness	1	2			5	6		8		10		12		14	
	7 Transparency	1				5				9				13		
	8 Composition of Function				4	5			8	9		11	12			15
	9 Identity			3		5			8	9	10			13		15
	10 Scale	1	2						7		9	11	12			15
	11 User Friendliness		2			5	6				10				14	15
	12 Patterns	1						6	7		10	11				15
	13 Programmability	1		3		5		7		9						14
	14 Reliability							6	7					12	13	15
	15 Elegance			3		5			8		10	11		13	14	

Property Cluster ==> Design Quality



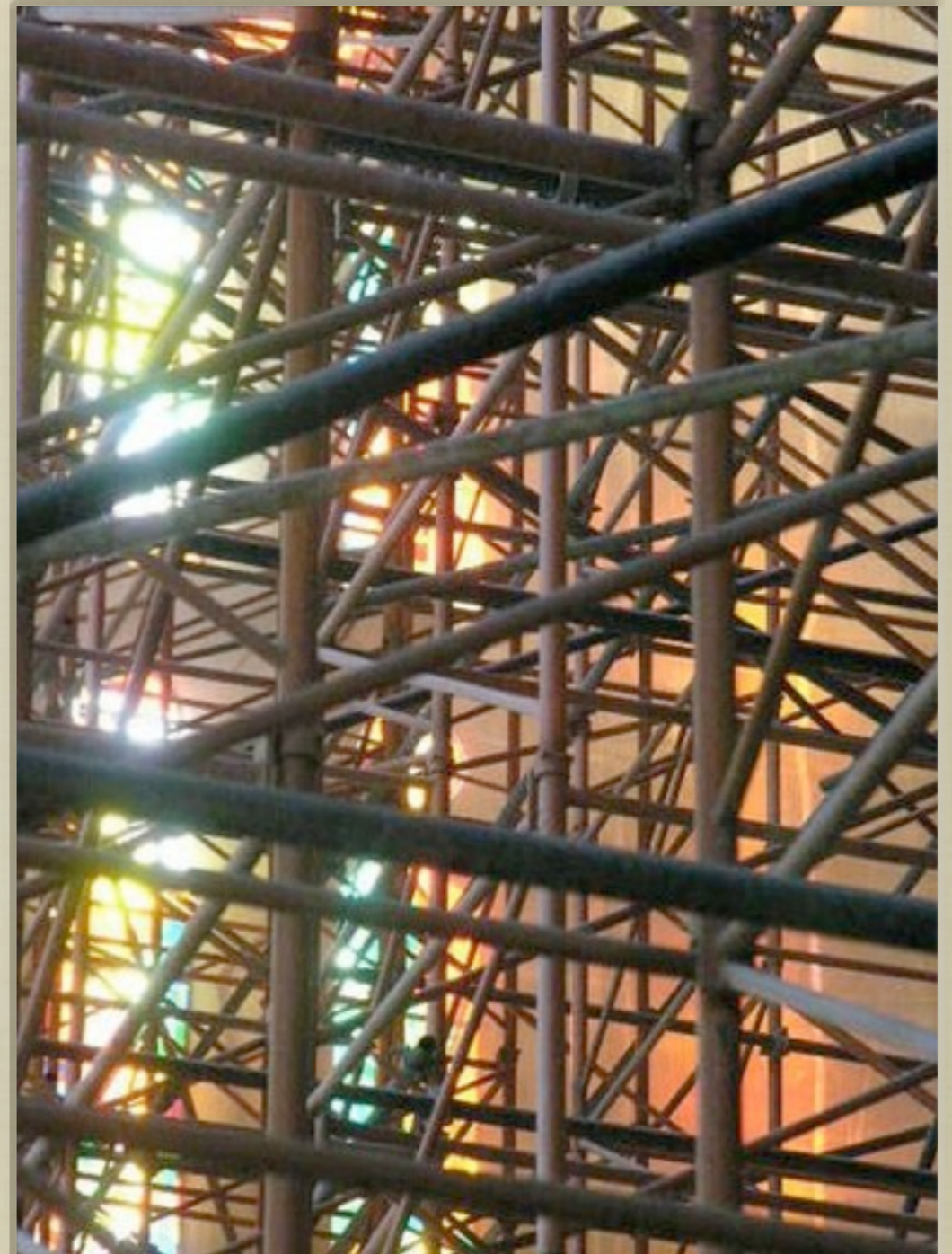
Property Cluster ==> Design Quality

- Each cluster reflects a unique blend of property resonance



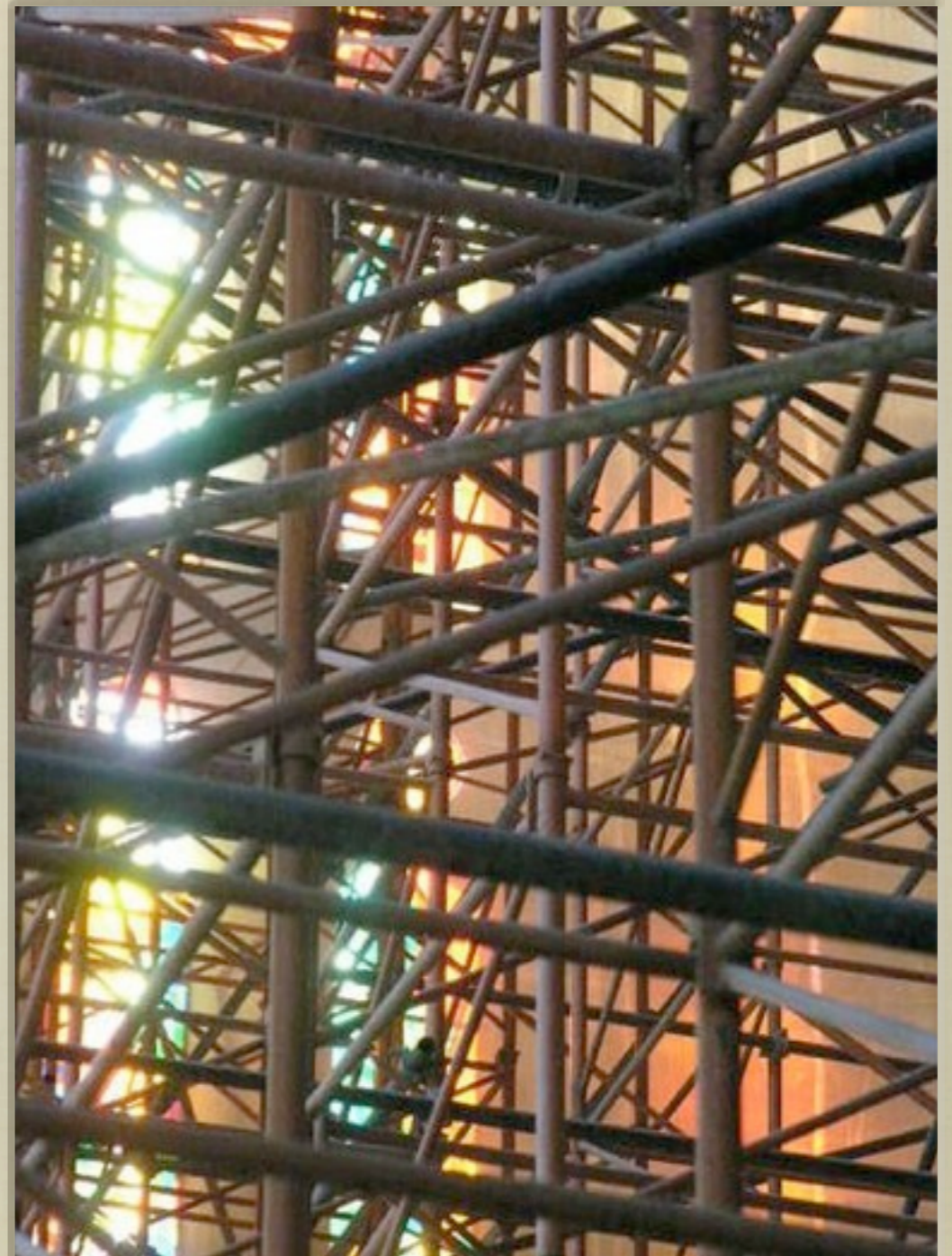
Property Cluster ==> Design Quality

- Each cluster reflects a unique blend of property resonance
- Each cluster explains a particular quality of design

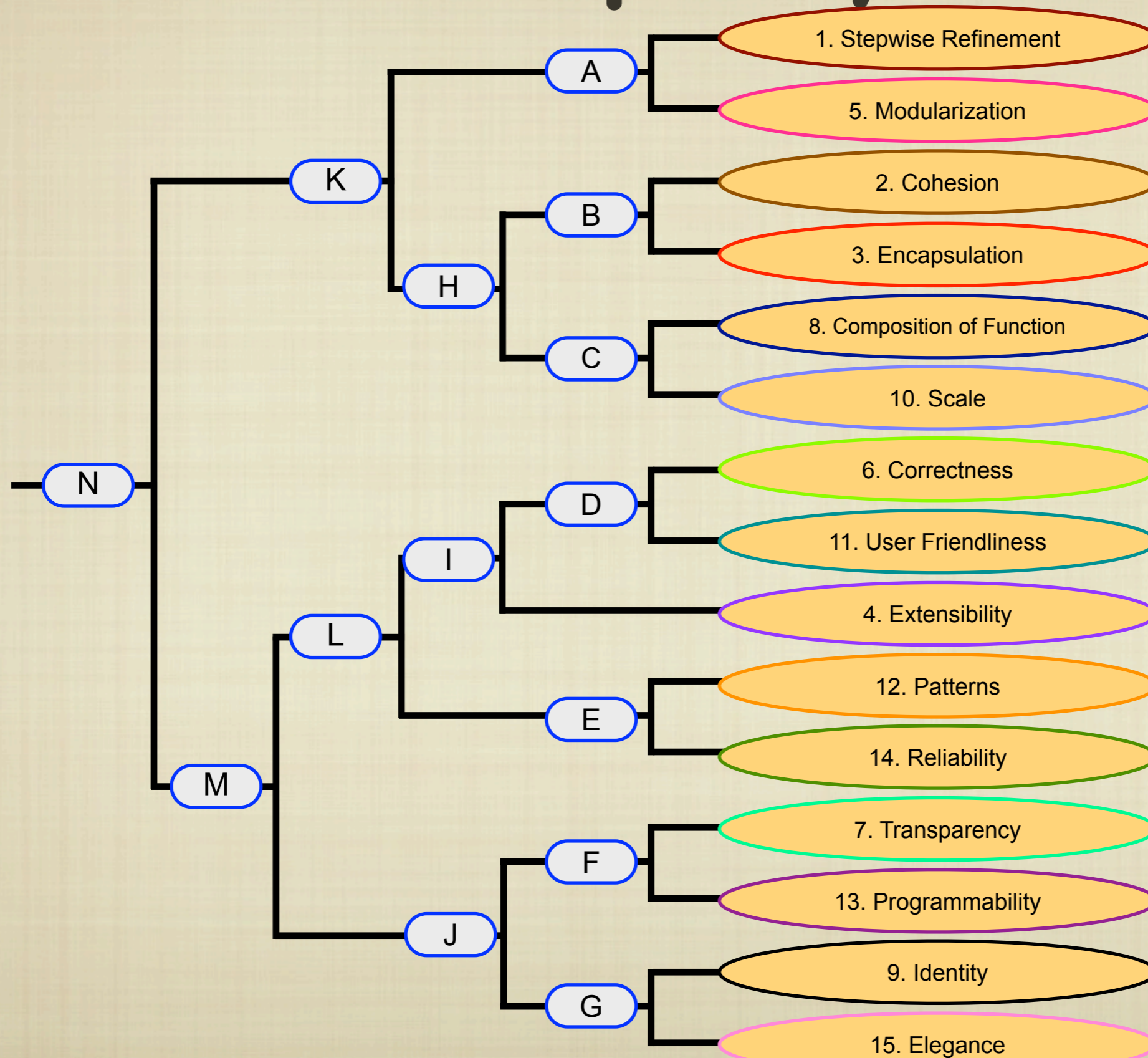


Property Cluster ==> Design Quality

- Each cluster reflects a unique blend of property resonance
- Each cluster explains a particular quality of design
- Each cluster describes a goal set in design that responds to stakeholder intentions



Choice Property Clusters



Choice Property Clusters

1. Stepwise Refinement

5. Modularization

2. Cohesion

3. Encapsulation

8. Composition of Function

10. Scale

6. Correctness

11. User Friendliness

4. Extensibility

12. Patterns

14. Reliability

7. Transparency

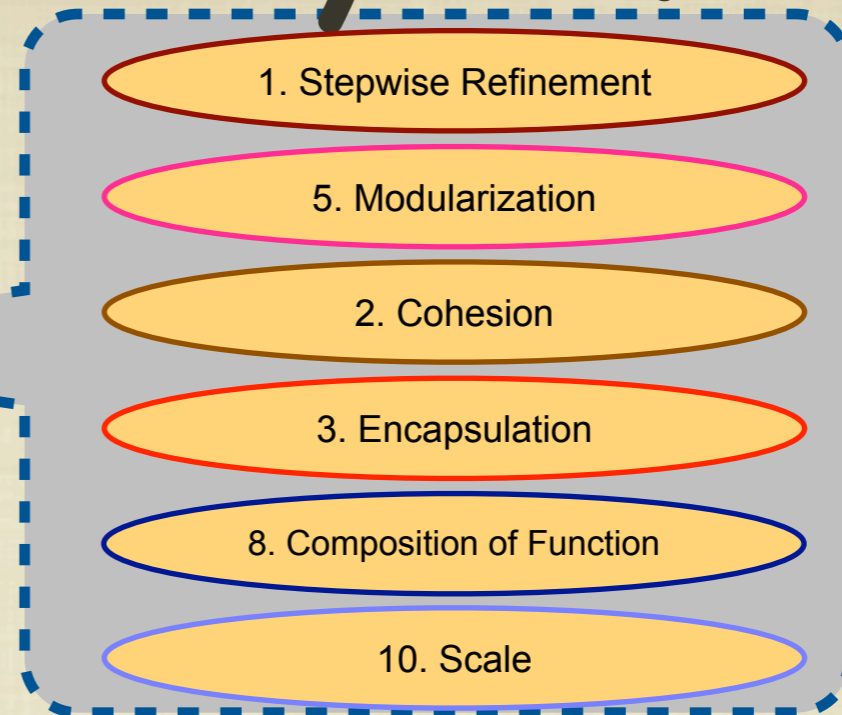
13. Programmability

9. Identity

15. Elegance

Choice Property Clusters

Intra-structural
focus



- 6. Correctness
- 11. User Friendliness
- 4. Extensibility
- 12. Patterns
- 14. Reliability
- 7. Transparency
- 13. Programmability
- 9. Identity
- 15. Elegance

Choice Property Clusters

Intra-structural
focus

1. Stepwise Refinement

5. Modularization

2. Cohesion

3. Encapsulation

8. Composition of Function

10. Scale

6. Correctness

11. User Friendliness

4. Extensibility

12. Patterns

14. Reliability

7. Transparency

13. Programmability

9. Identity

15. Elegance

Extra-structural
focus

Design Cluster Naming

Design Cluster Naming

1. Stepwise
Refinement

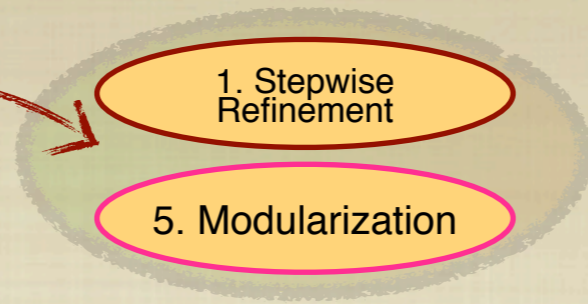
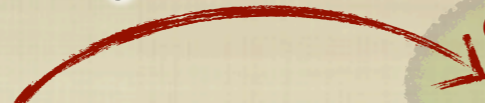
5. Modularization

goal-directed decomposition
reflects stakeholder perception of
relationships among concepts

parts are essential to the
distribution and tolerance of
complexity

Design Cluster Naming

Divisibility

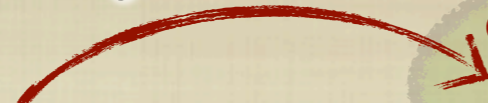


1. Stepwise
Refinement

5. Modularization

Design Cluster Naming

Divisibility



1. Stepwise Refinement

5. Modularization

2. Cohesion

3. Encapsulation

cohesion reflects choice
self-sufficiency: well-
formed with cogency

encapsulation bounds but
also interfaces the choice to
the surrounding collection

Design Cluster Naming

Divisibility

1. Stepwise Refinement

5. Modularization

Factorability

2. Cohesion

3. Encapsulation

Design Cluster Naming

Divisibility

1. Stepwise Refinement

5. Modularization

composable choices
enable growth in capacity
or complexity; new choices
composed from existing
ones

scale reflects a useful
granularity of attention or
focus

8. Composition of Function

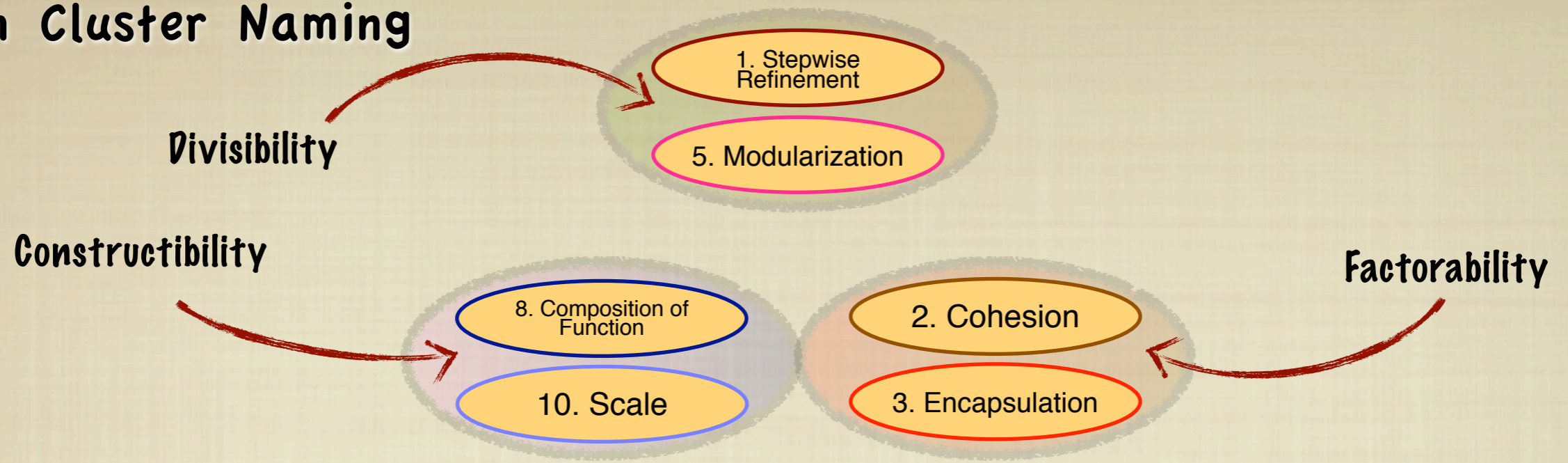
10. Scale

2. Cohesion

3. Encapsulation

Factorability

Design Cluster Naming



Design Cluster Naming

Divisibility

1. Stepwise Refinement

5. Modularization

Constructibility

8. Composition of Function

10. Scale

Factorability

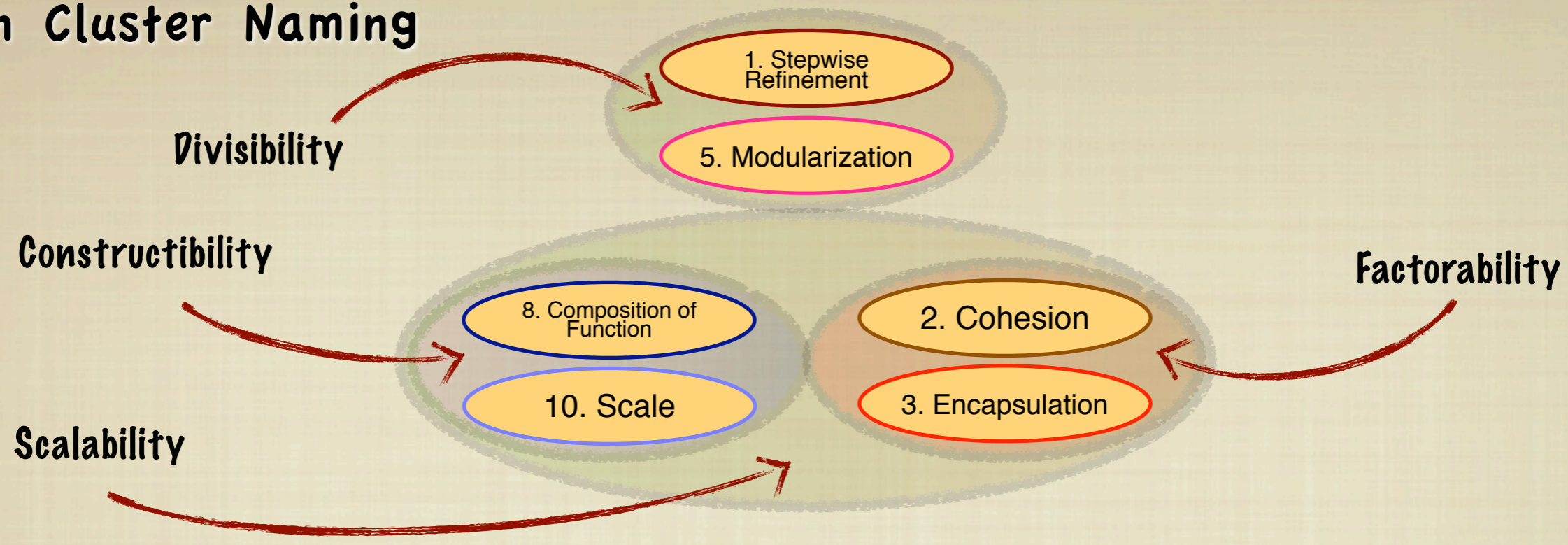
2. Cohesion

3. Encapsulation

soundness of individuals,
internal stability and
structural independence

opportunity of combining
to build larger/more
capable arrangements

Design Cluster Naming

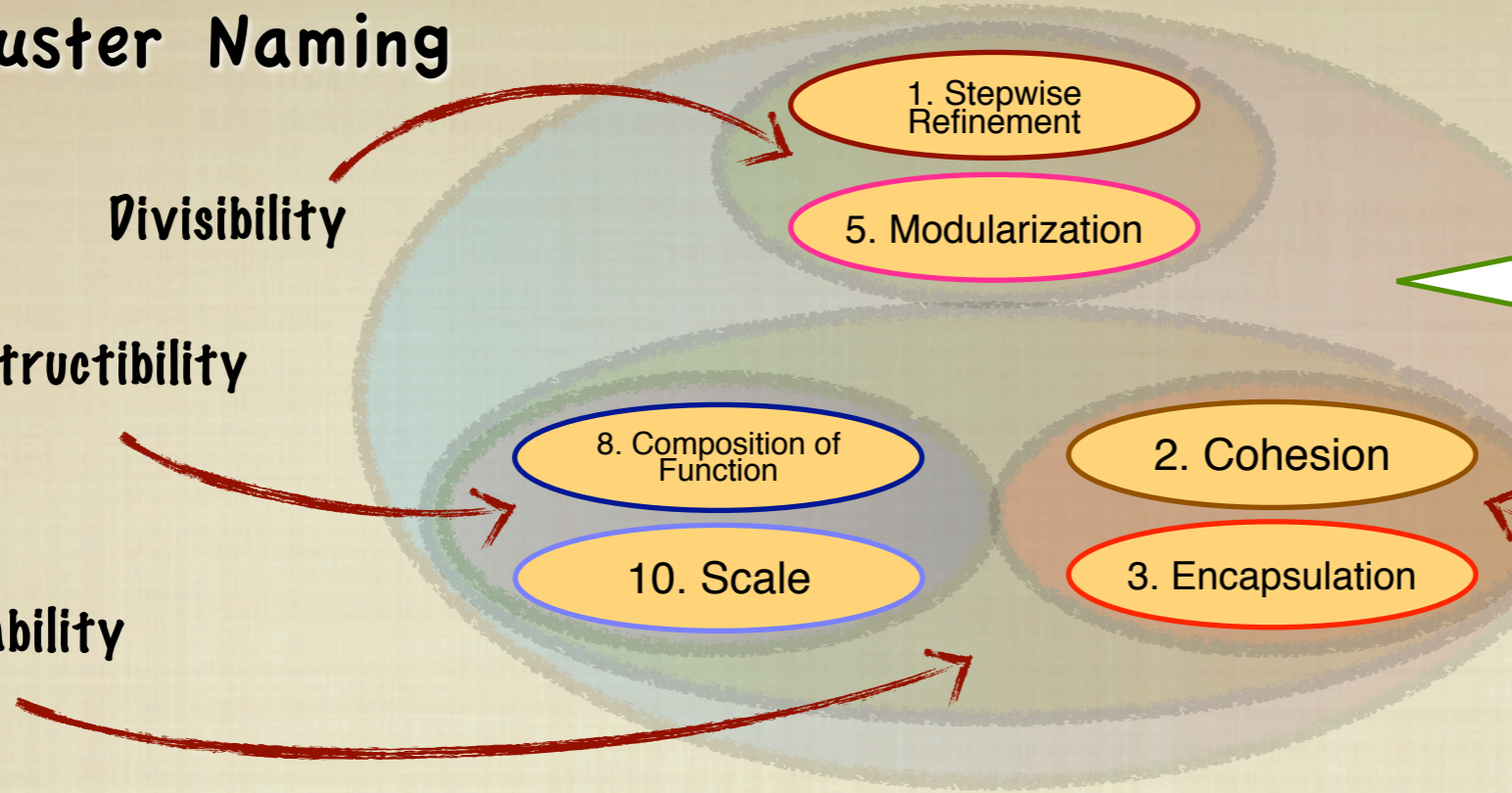


Design Cluster Naming

Divisibility

Constructibility

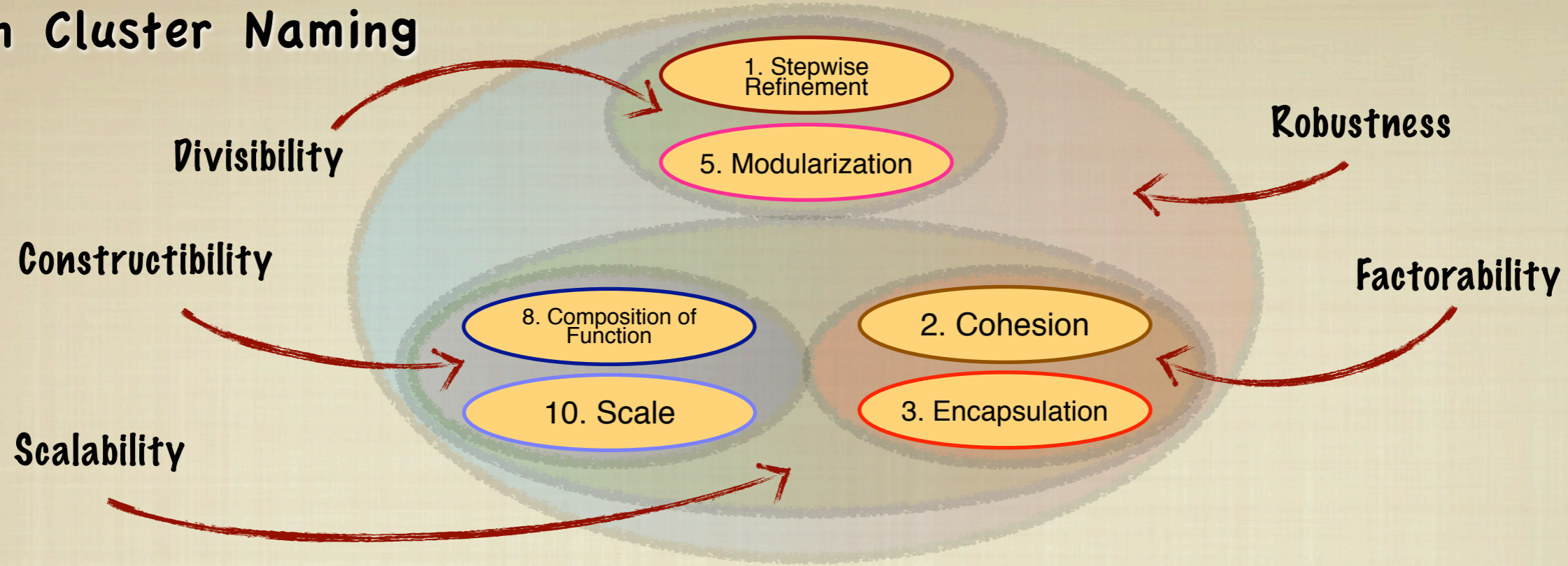
Scalability



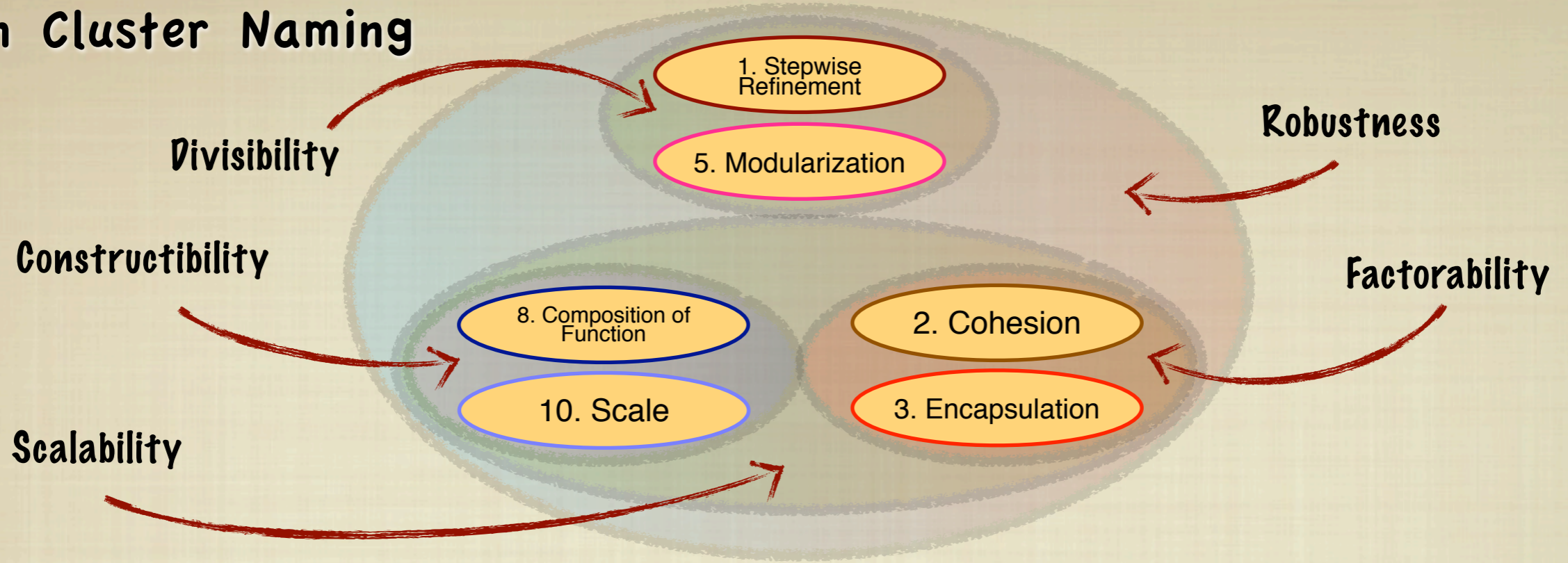
divisible, sound, static structure: building blocks; iteratively decomposed and assembled, separating and insulating concerns

scalability enabling composition, fusing independent self-sufficiency to span the breadth and width of stakeholder intentions

Design Cluster Naming



Design Cluster Naming



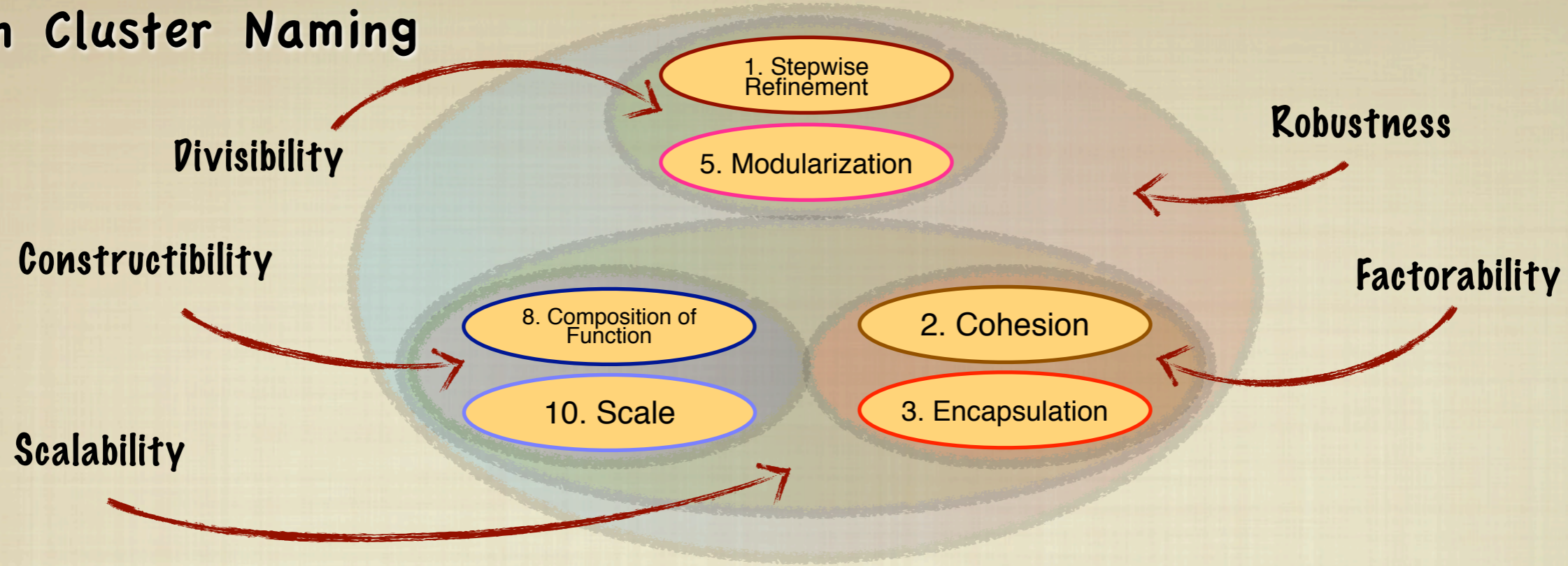
6. Correctness

11. User Friendliness

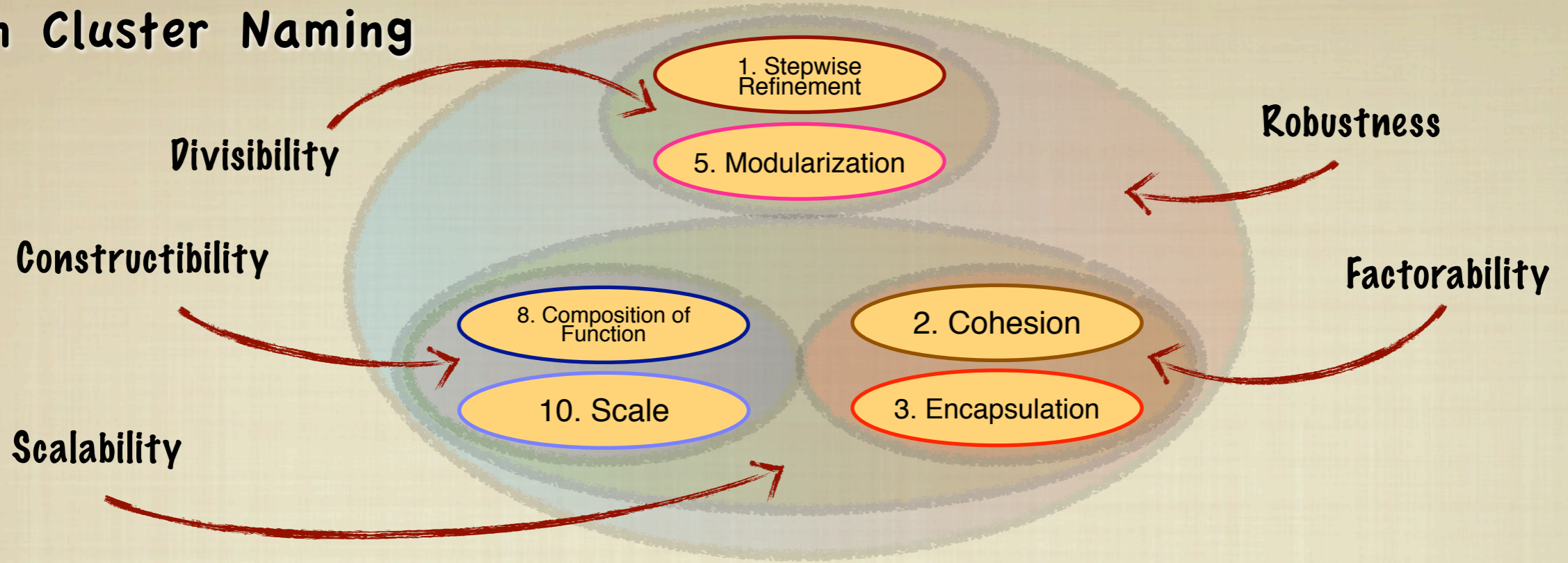
choice alignment with intentions (dynamically)

a perception of "what is natural," "seeing" what you expect reinforces reliance and trust

Design Cluster Naming



Design Cluster Naming



proven formulae or techniques enable repeatable success

consistently safe practice continues success with compatible challenges

12. Patterns

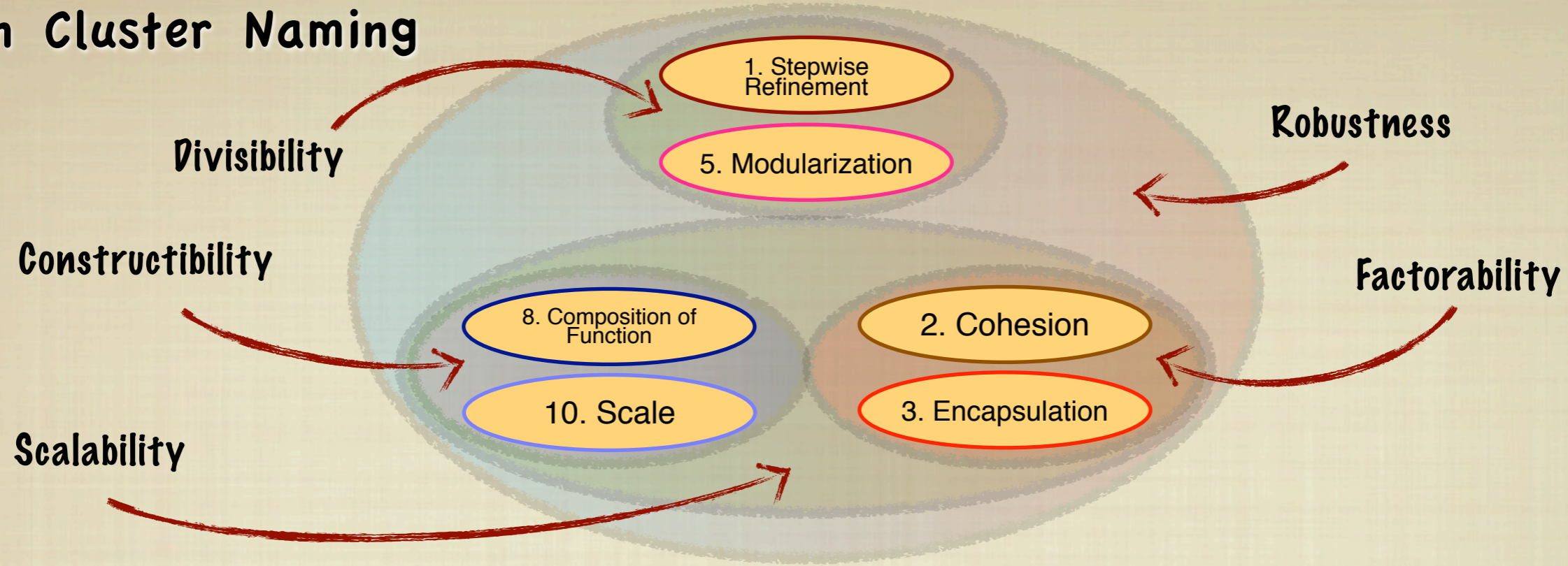
14. Reliability

6. Correctness

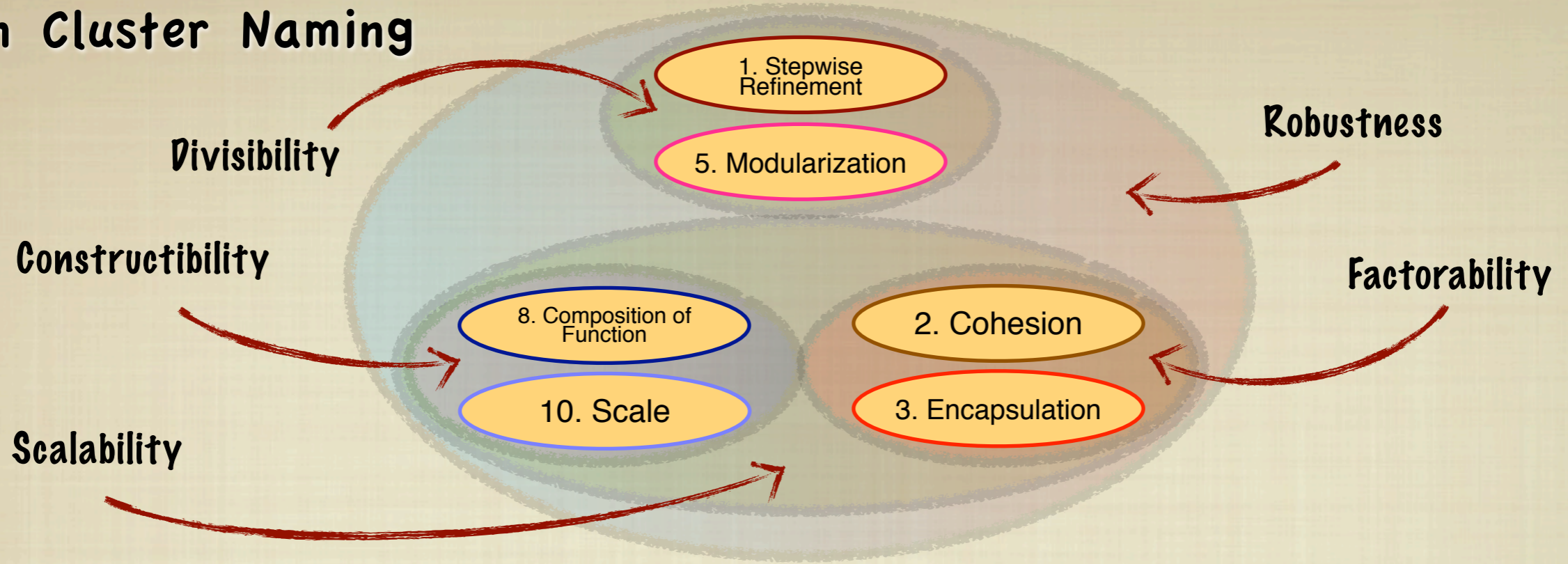
11. User Friendliness

Confidence

Design Cluster Naming



Design Cluster Naming

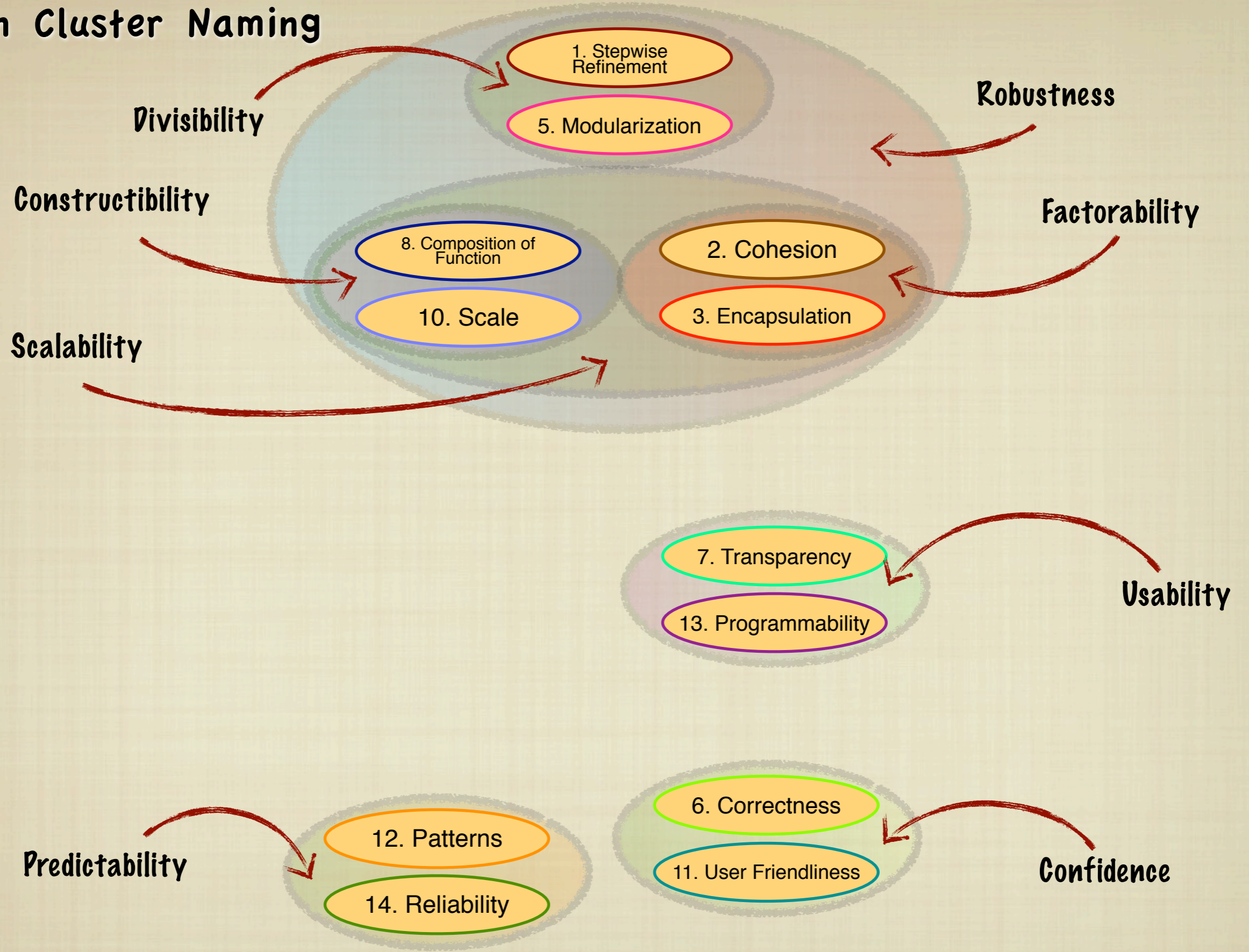


keeping "technology" out of the way of intentions

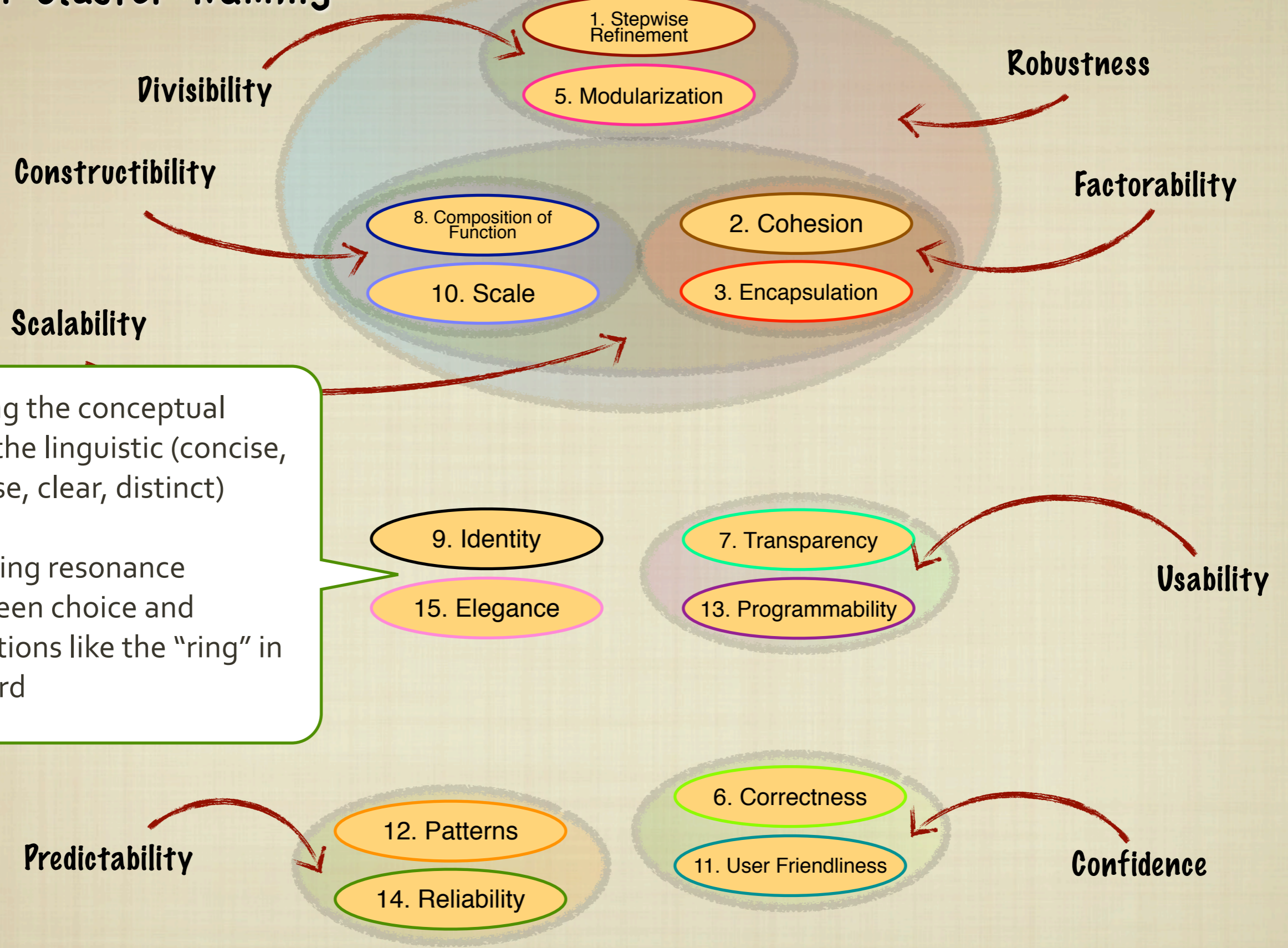
enabling users to recognize then apply choices to their needs



Design Cluster Naming



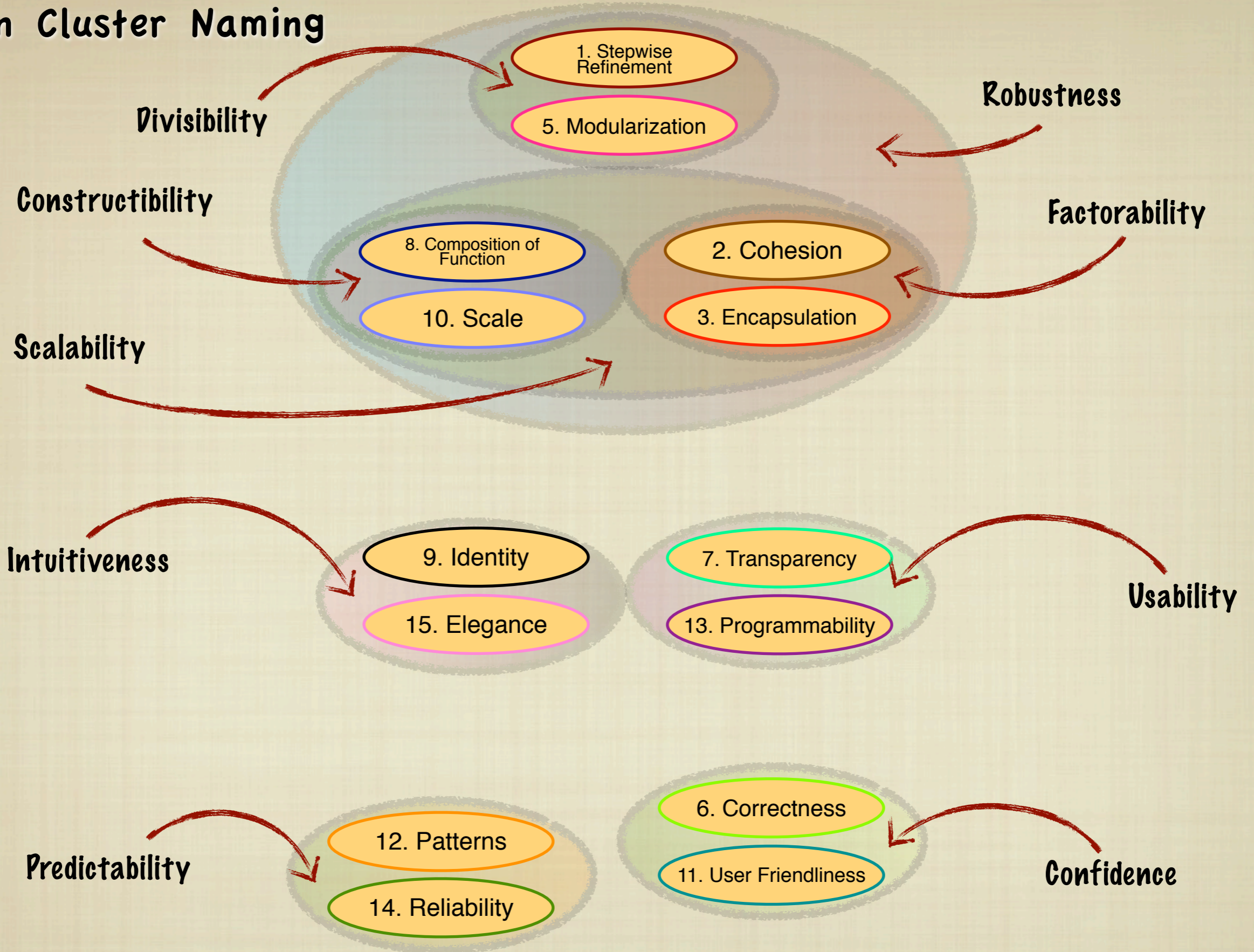
Design Cluster Naming



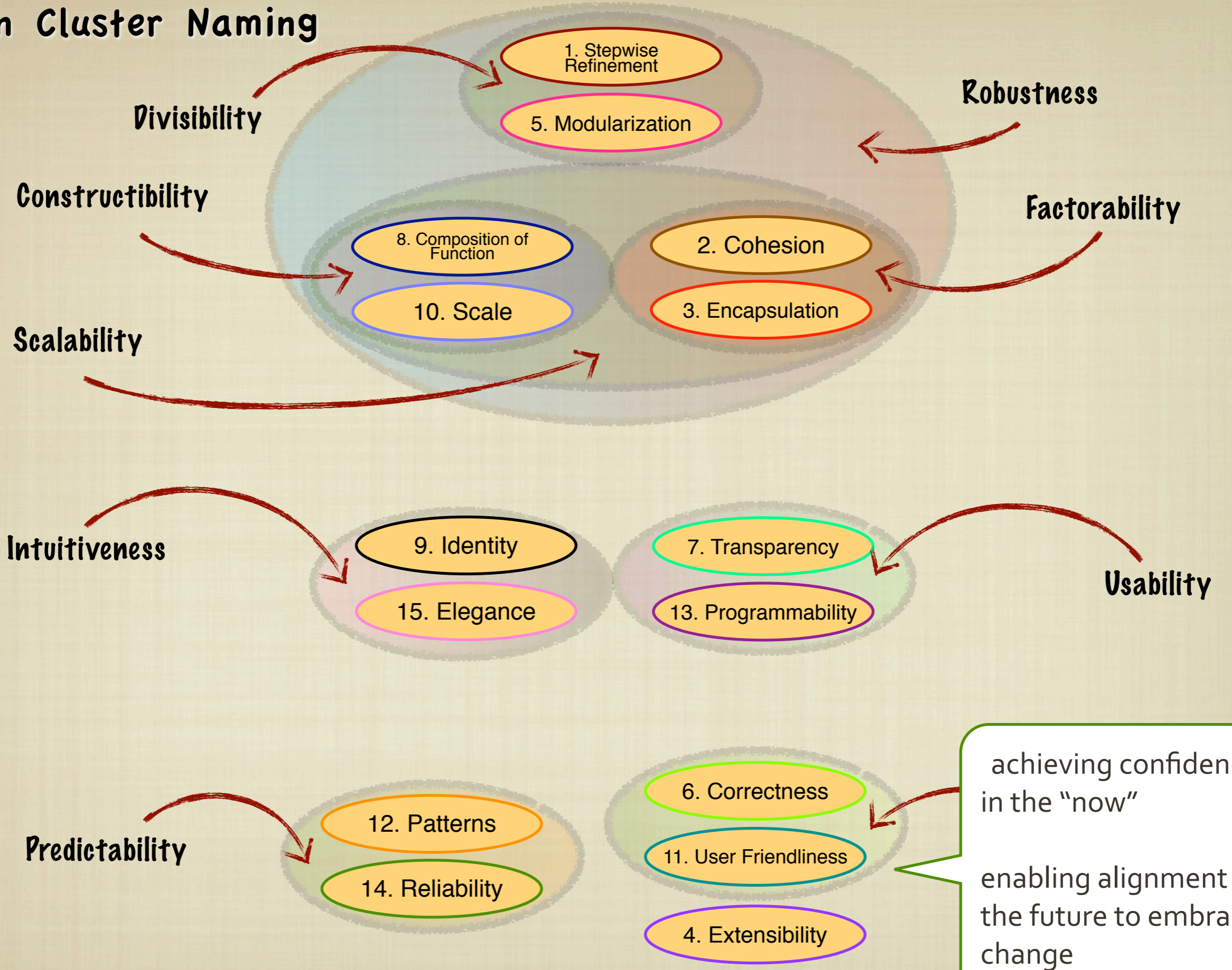
fusing the conceptual with the linguistic (concise, precise, clear, distinct)

realizing resonance between choice and intentions like the "ring" in a chord

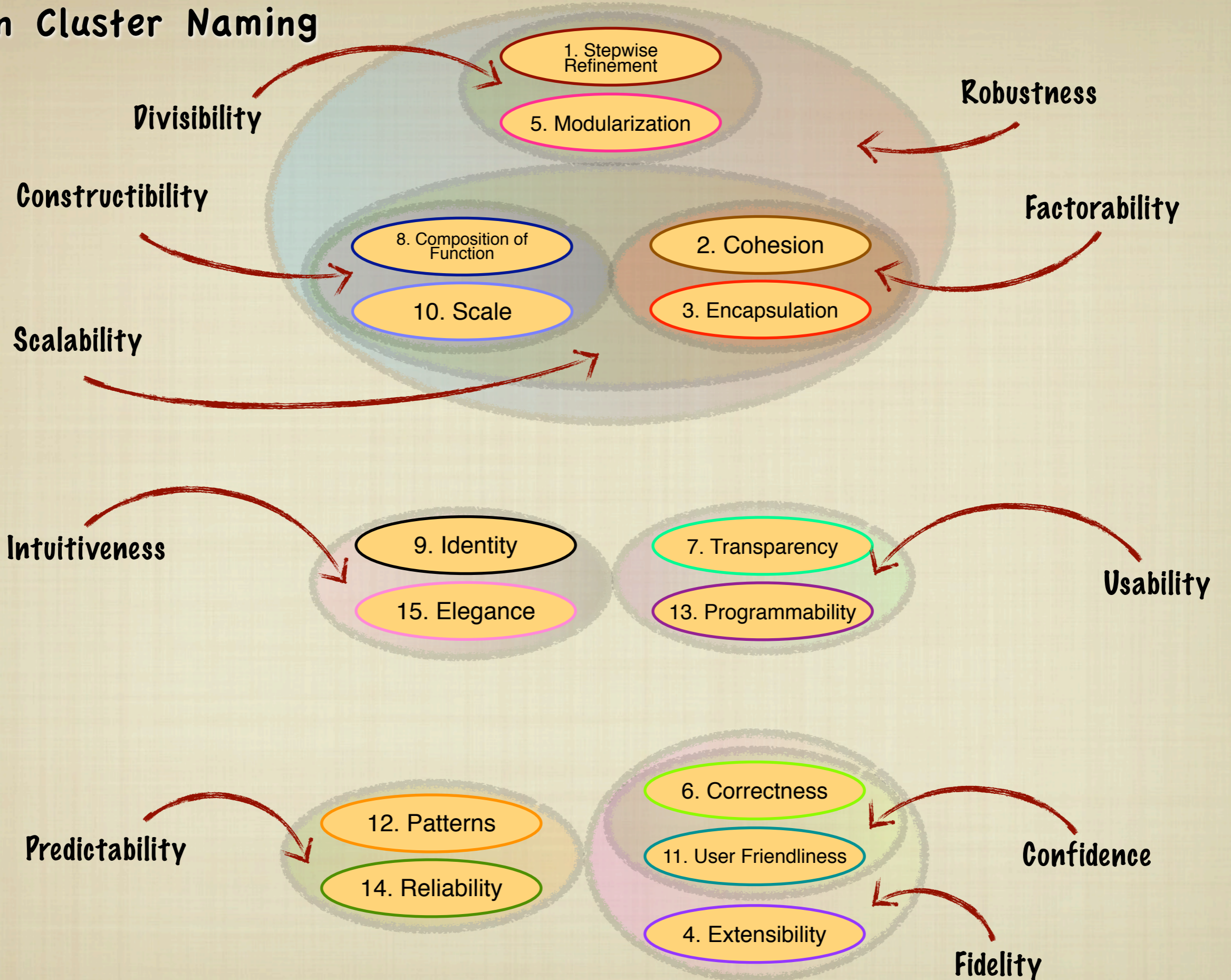
Design Cluster Naming



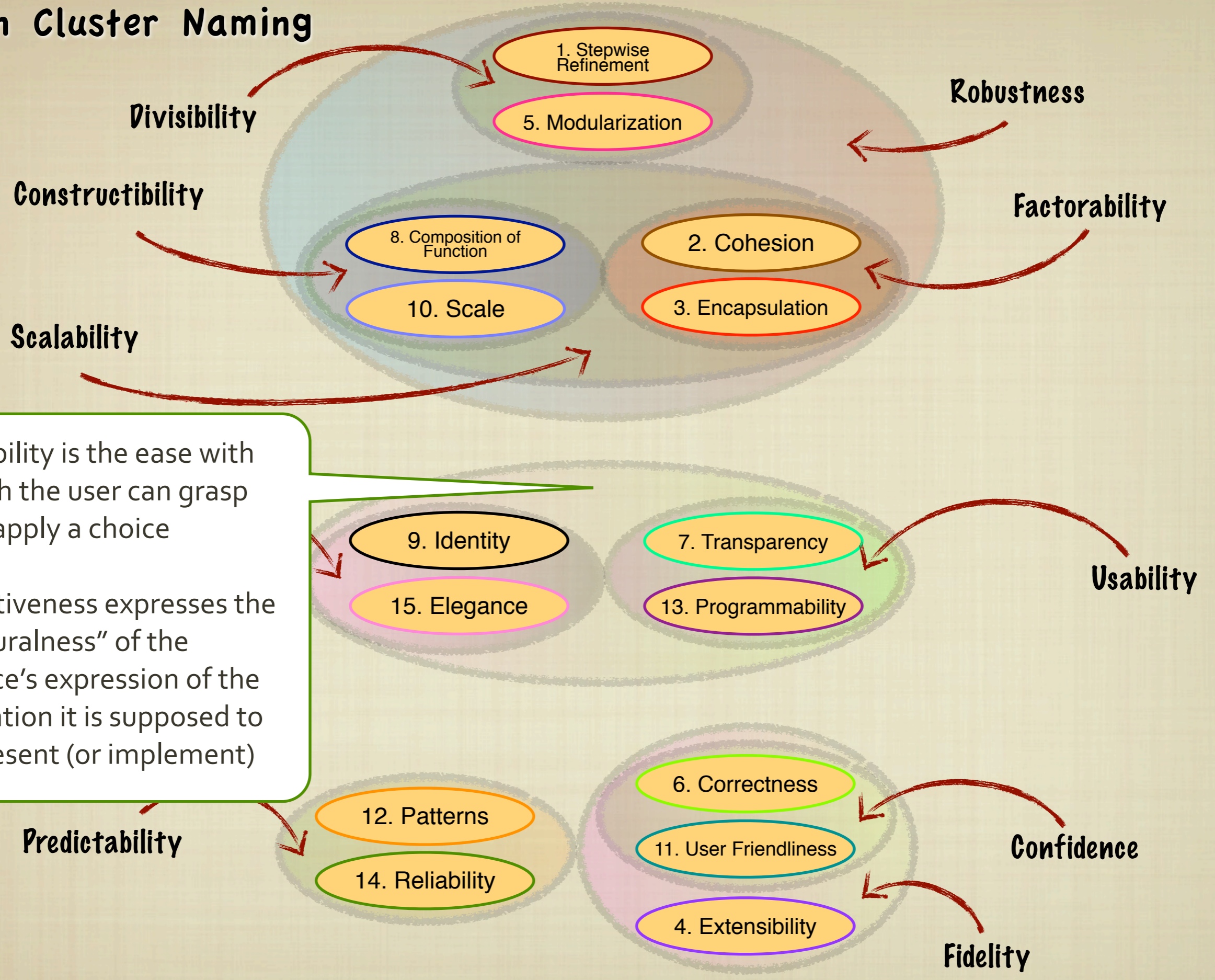
Design Cluster Naming



Design Cluster Naming



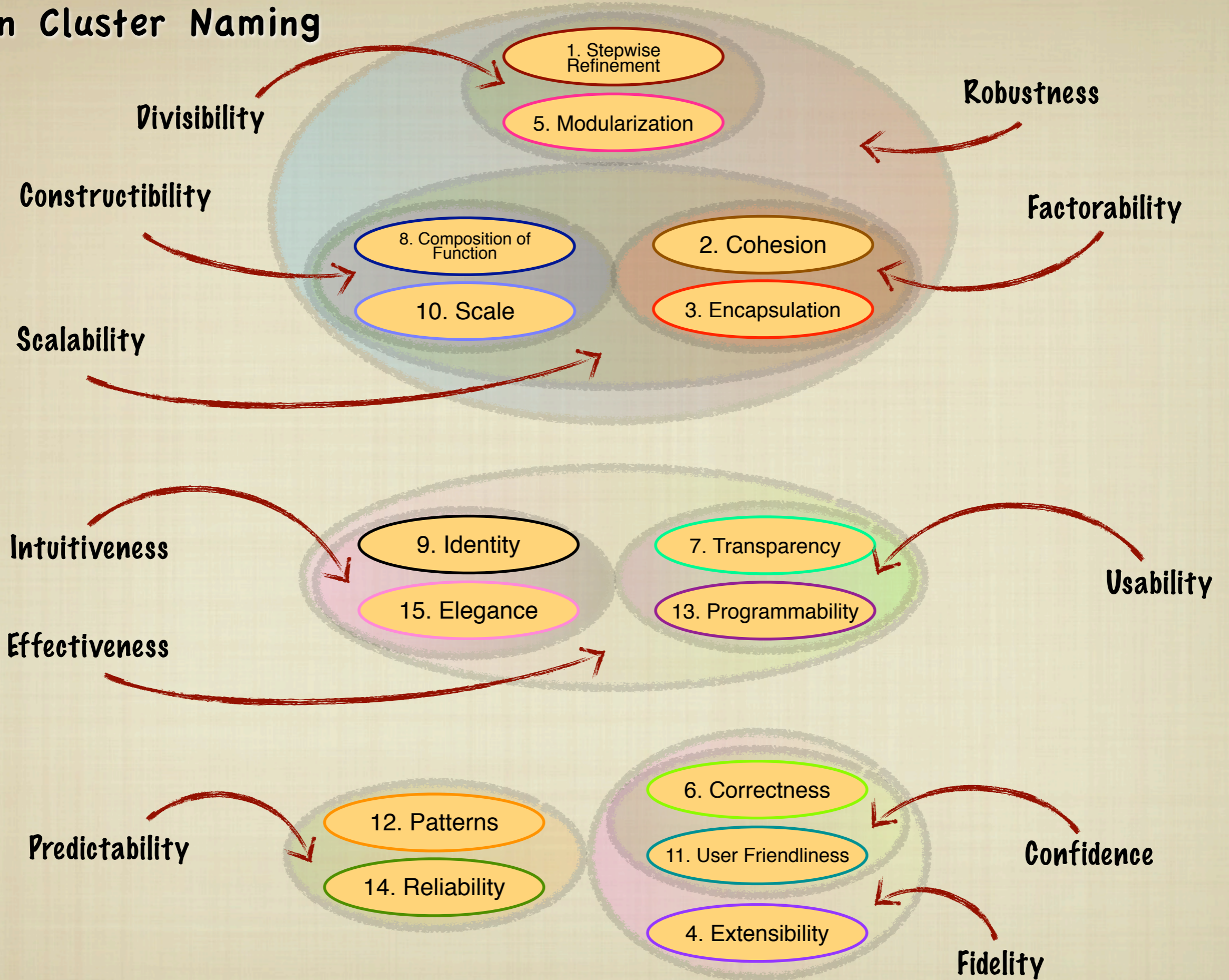
Design Cluster Naming



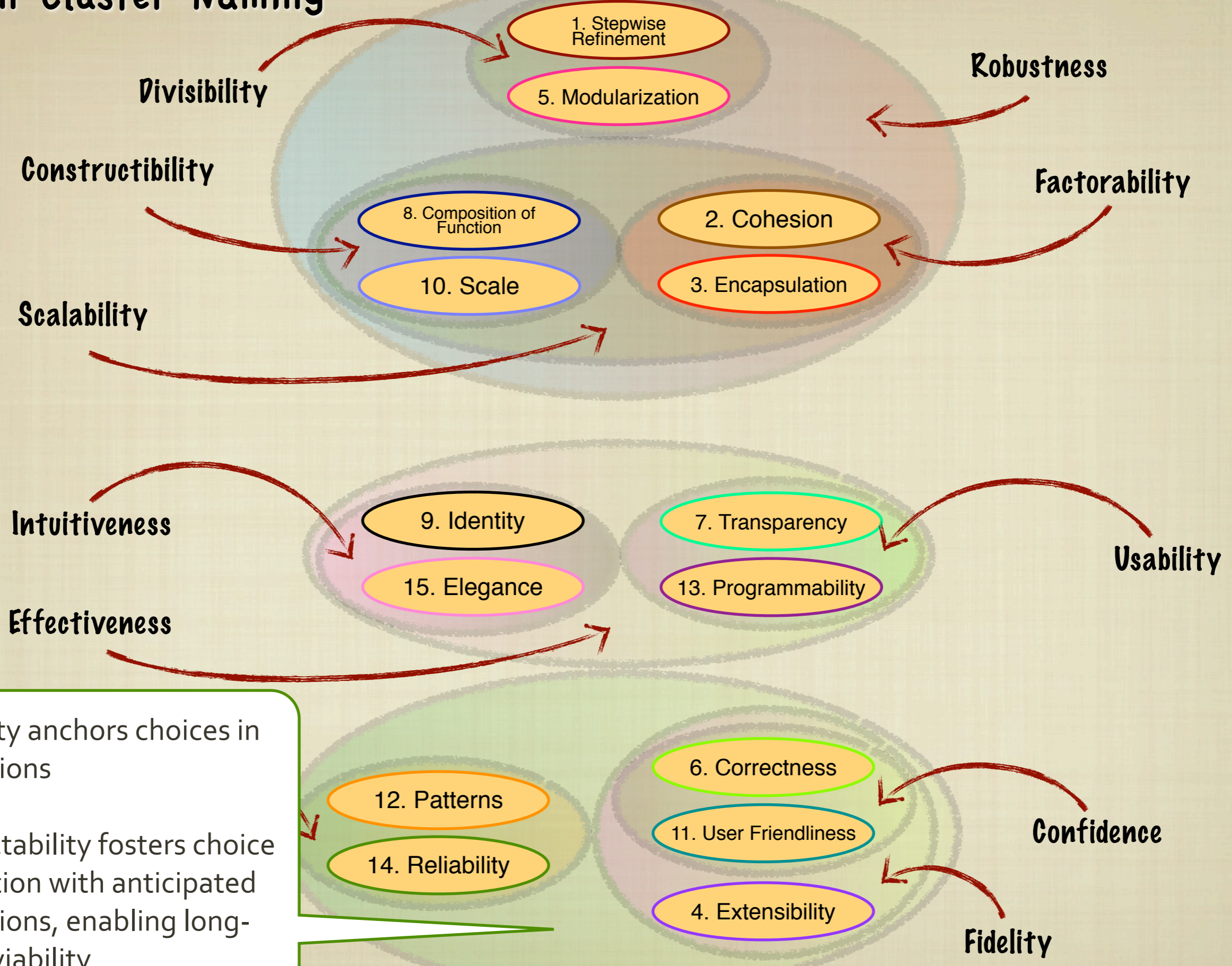
usability is the ease with which the user can grasp and apply a choice

intuitiveness expresses the "naturalness" of the choice's expression of the intention it is supposed to represent (or implement)

Design Cluster Naming



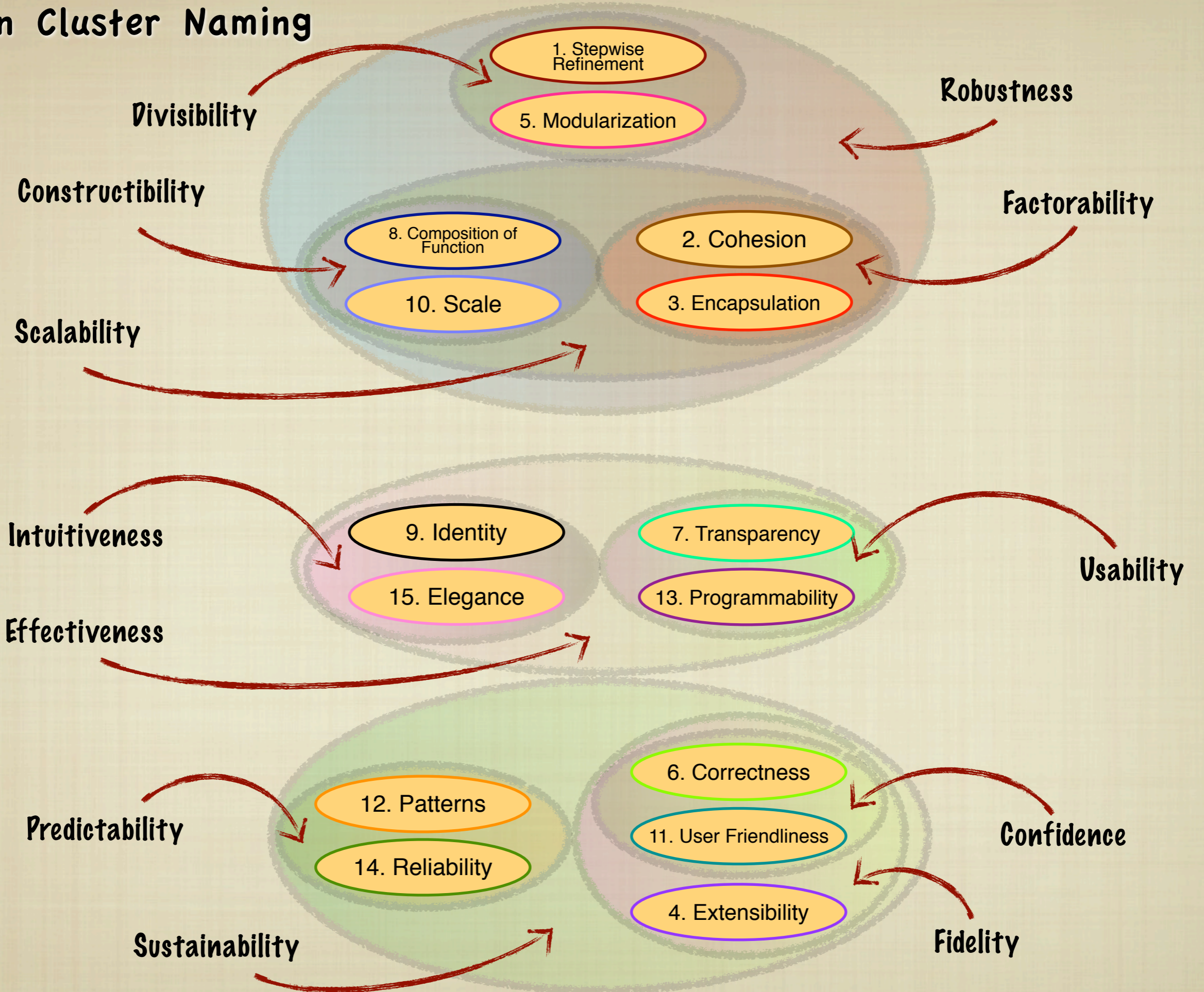
Design Cluster Naming



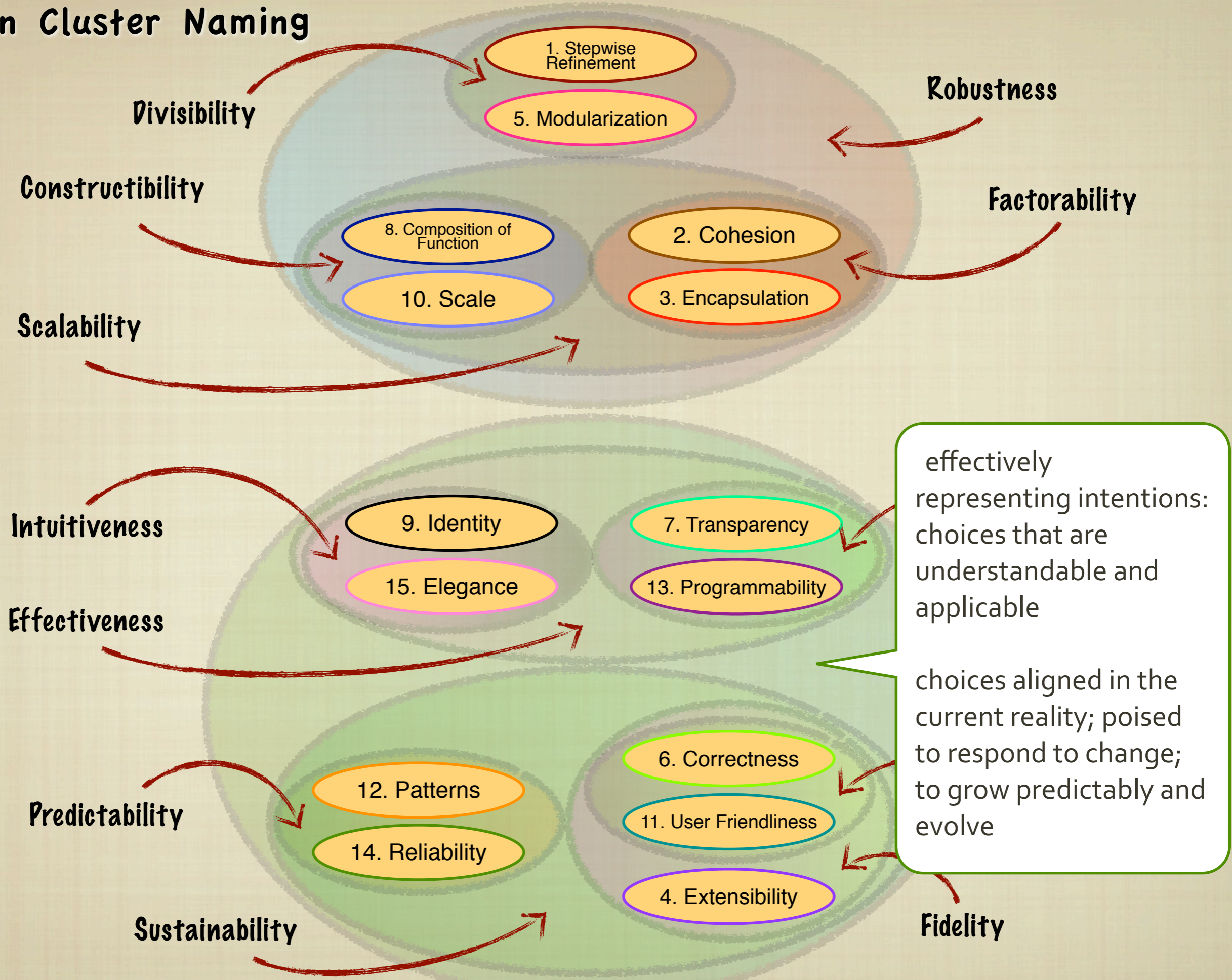
fidelity anchors choices in intentions

predictability fosters choice evolution with anticipated intentions, enabling long-term viability

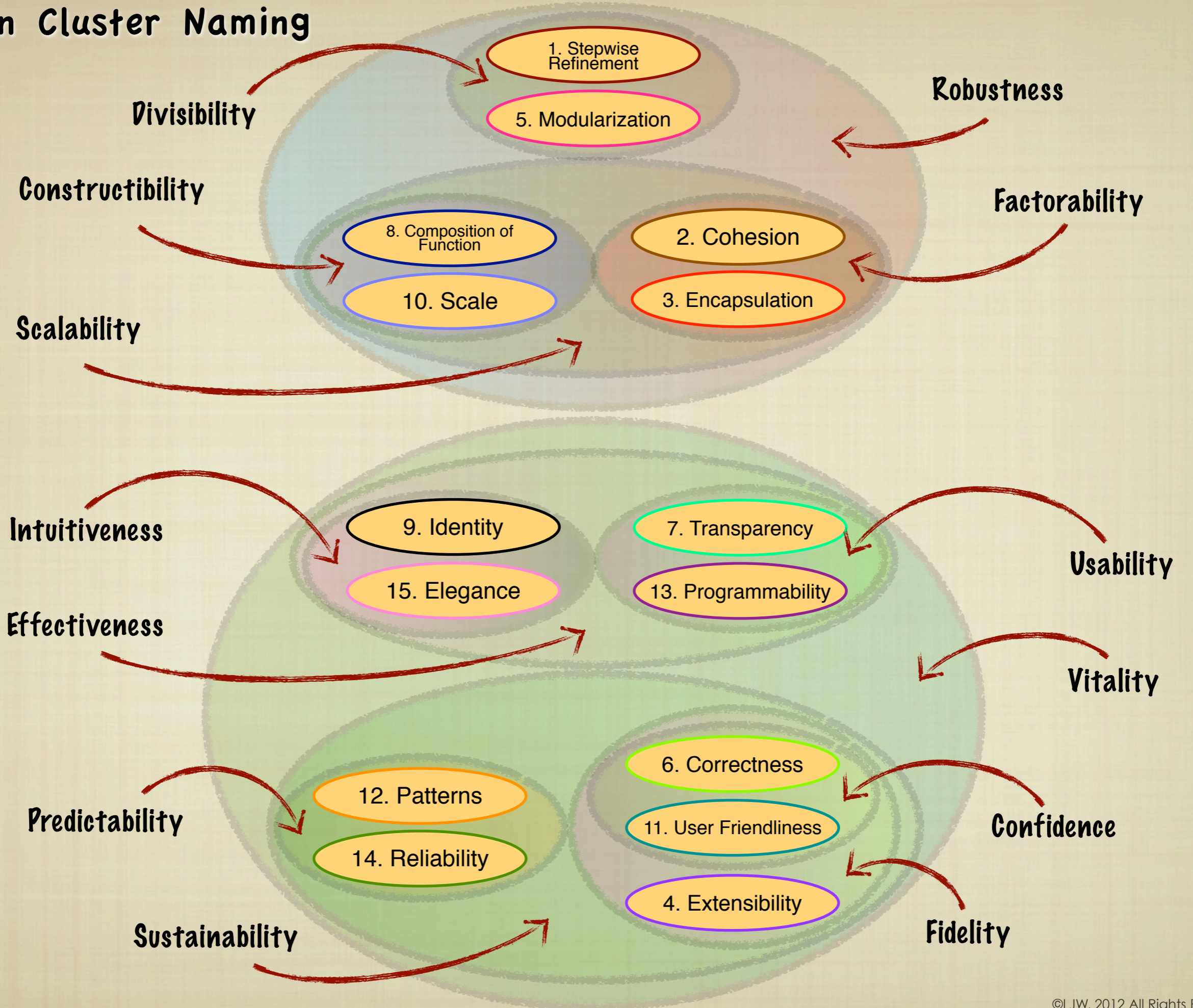
Design Cluster Naming



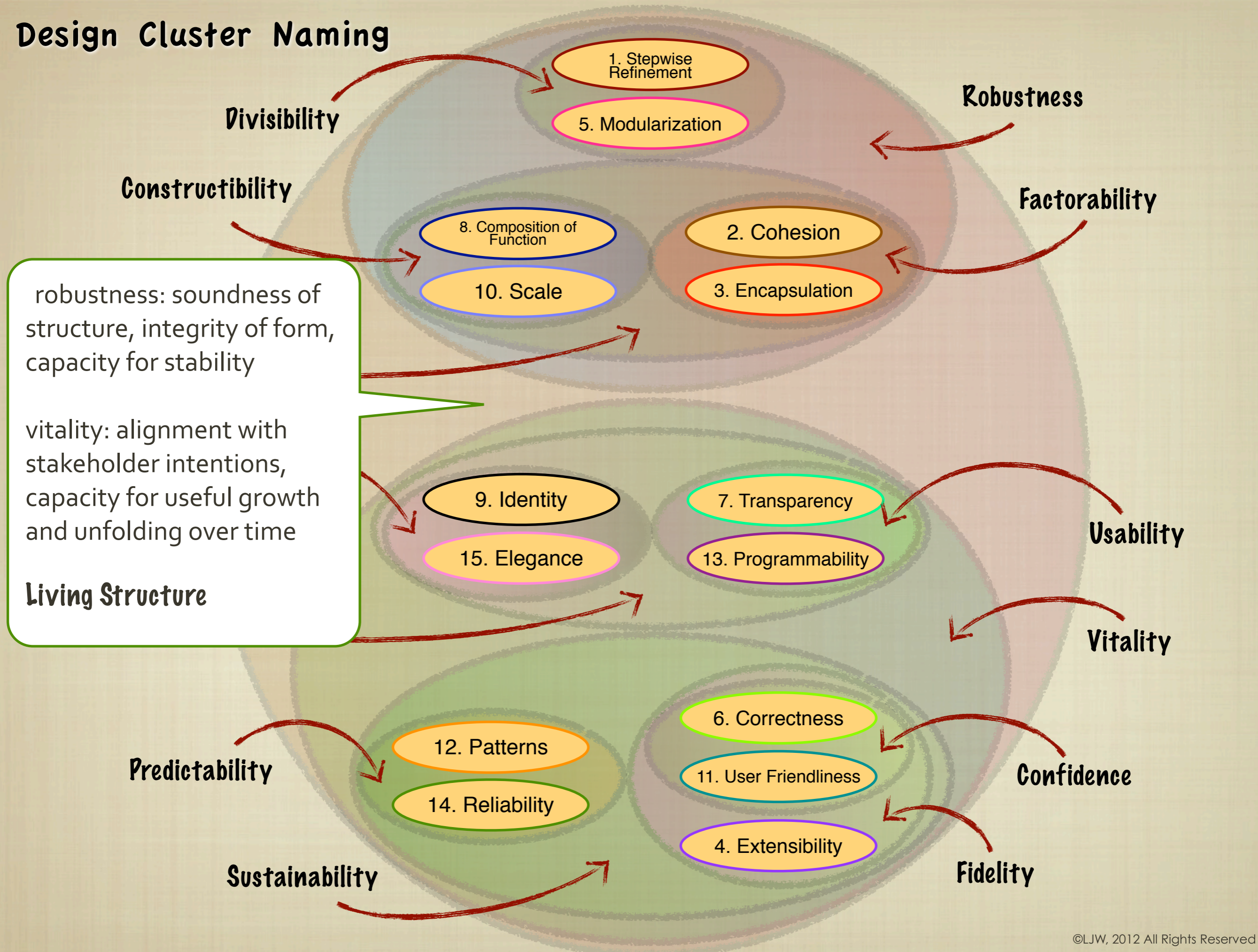
Design Cluster Naming



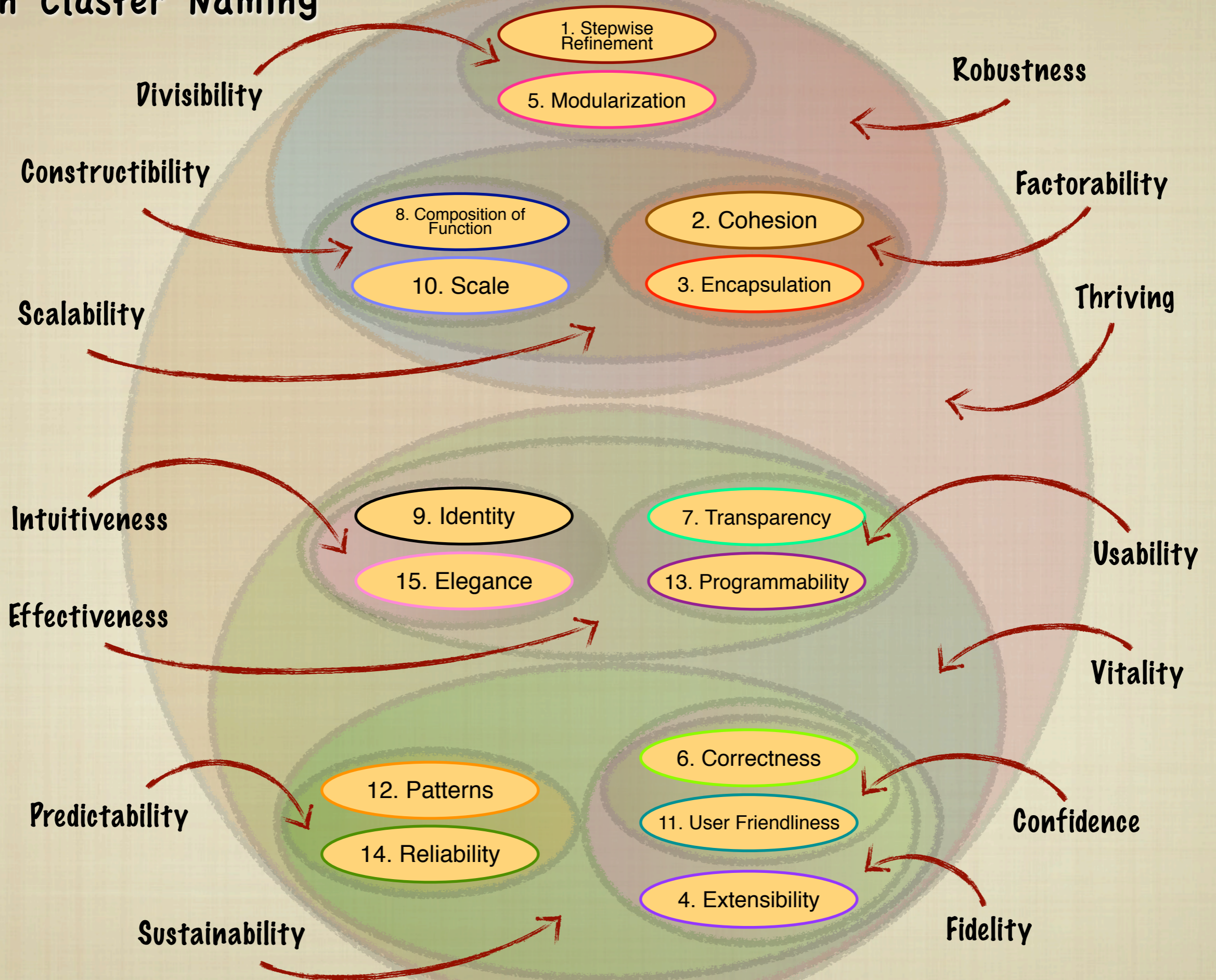
Design Cluster Naming



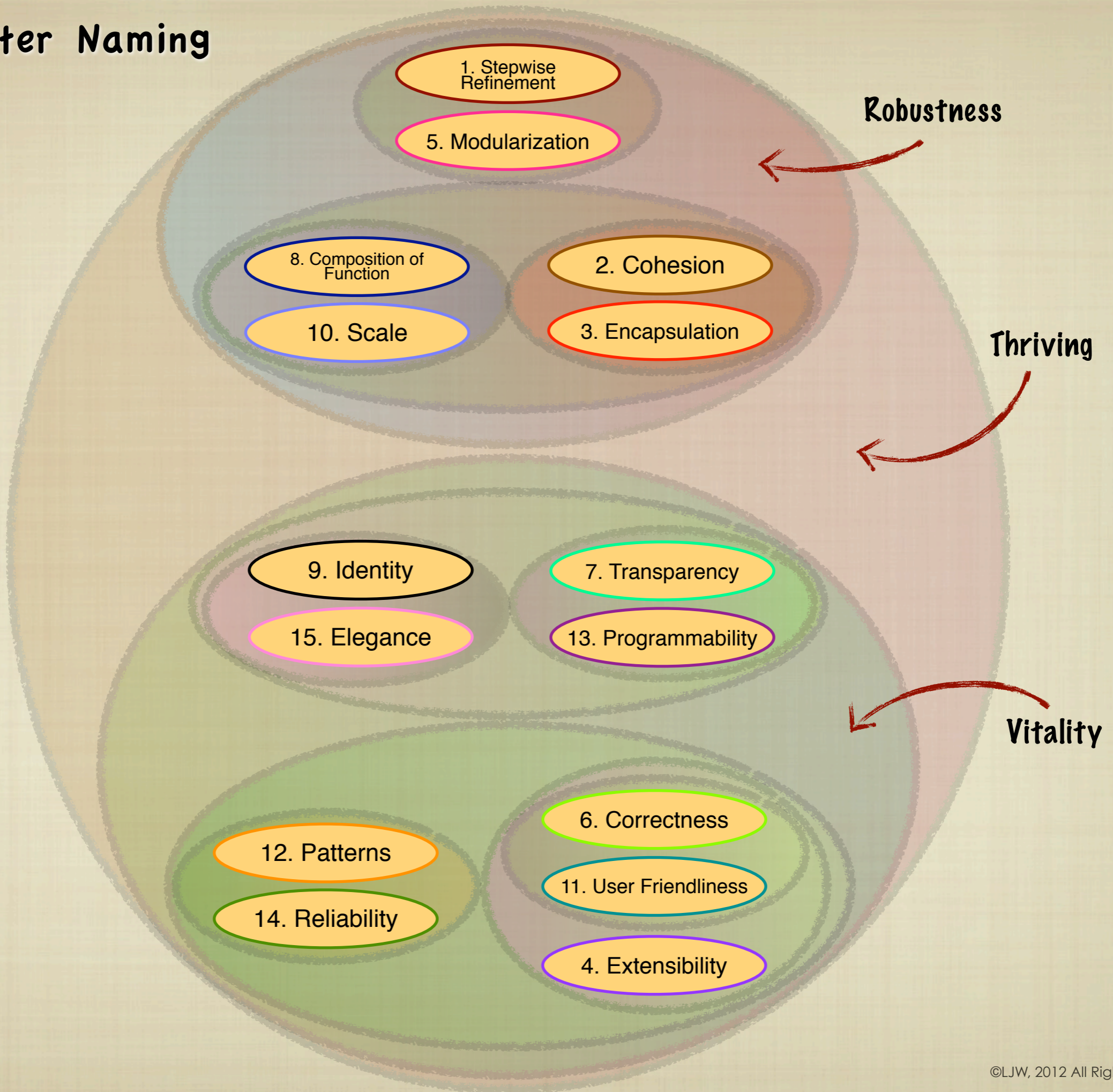
Design Cluster Naming



Design Cluster Naming

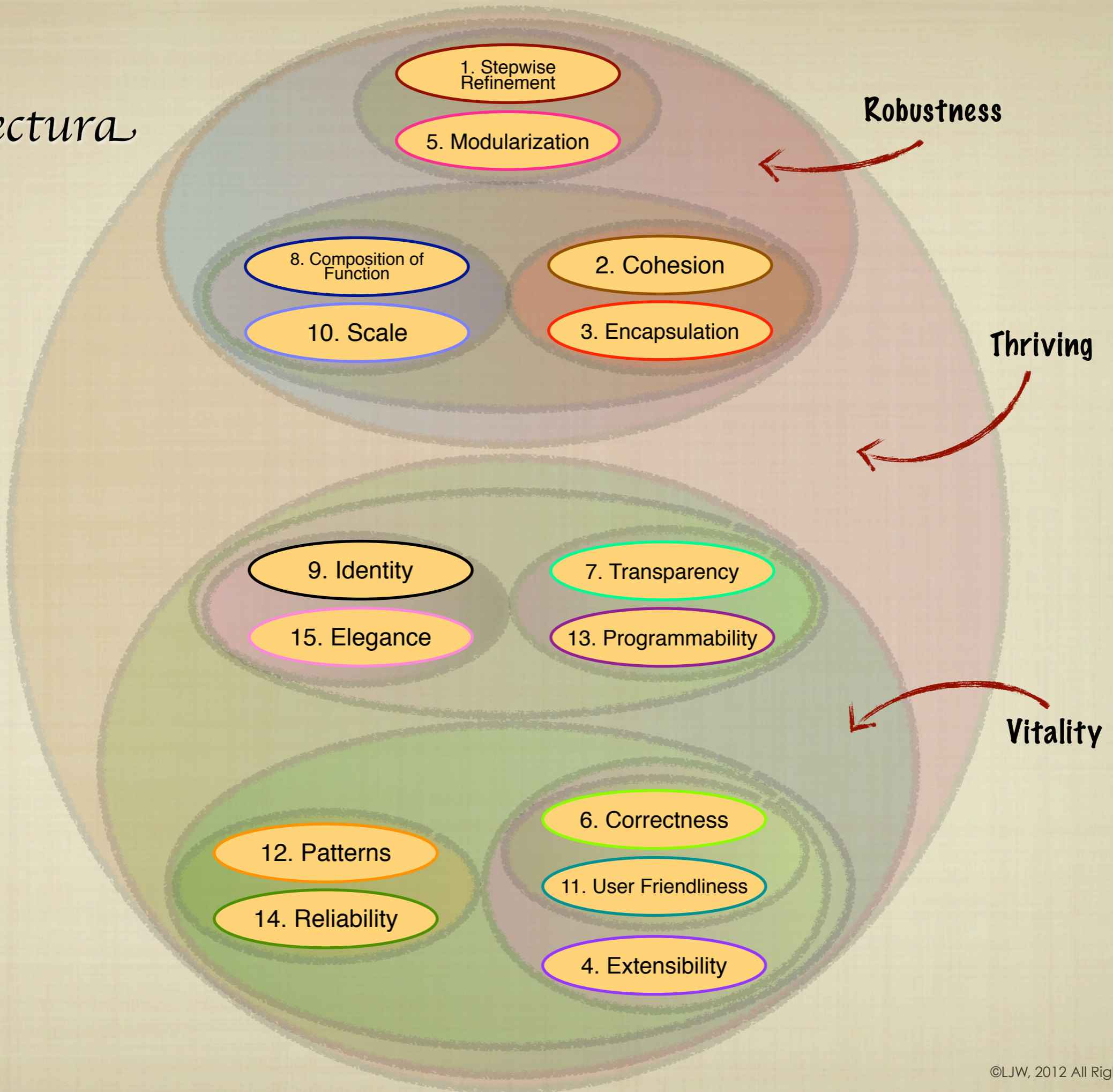


Design Cluster Naming

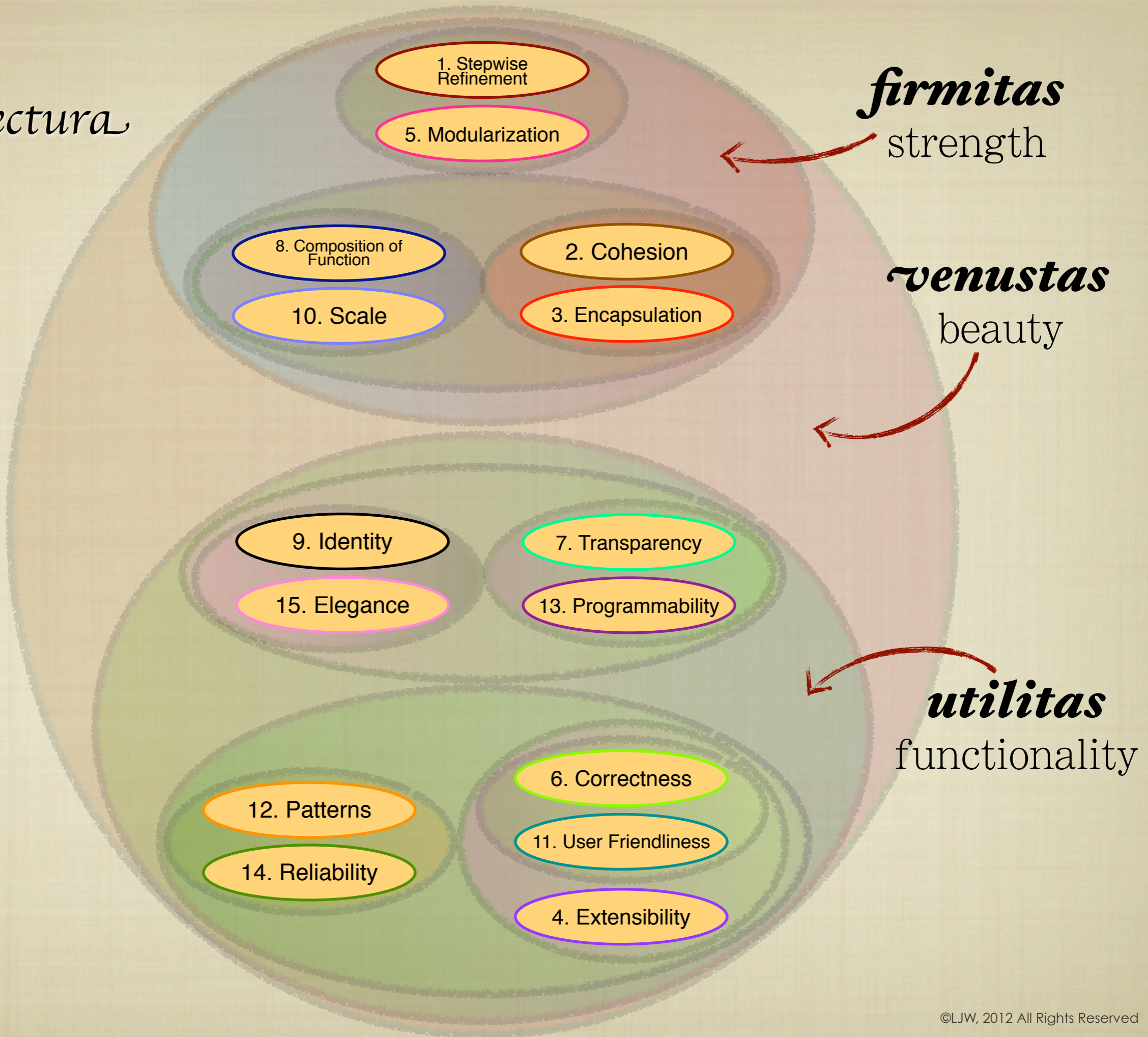


Vitruvius
De architectura

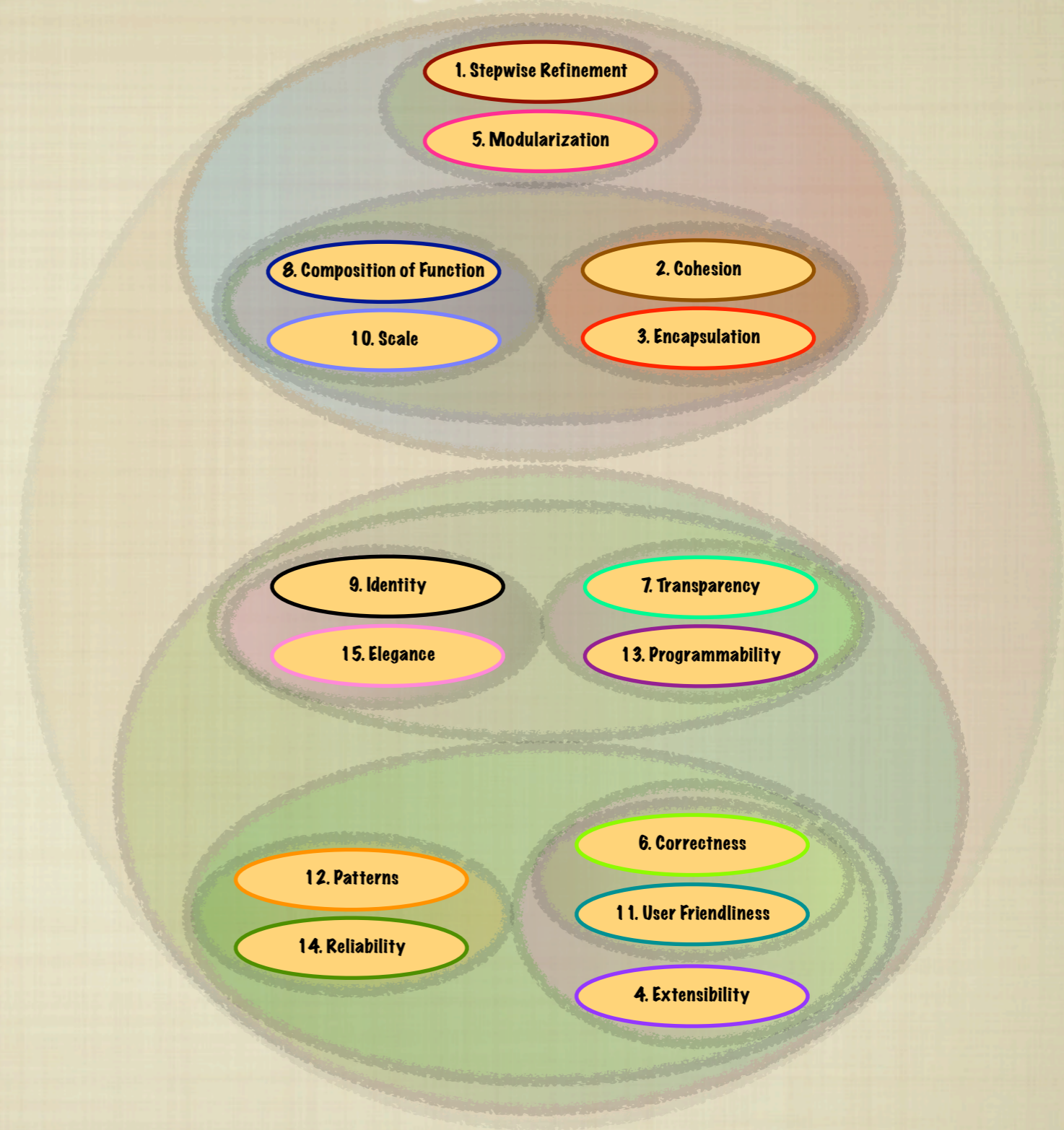
78 BC



Vitruvius
De architectura
78 BC

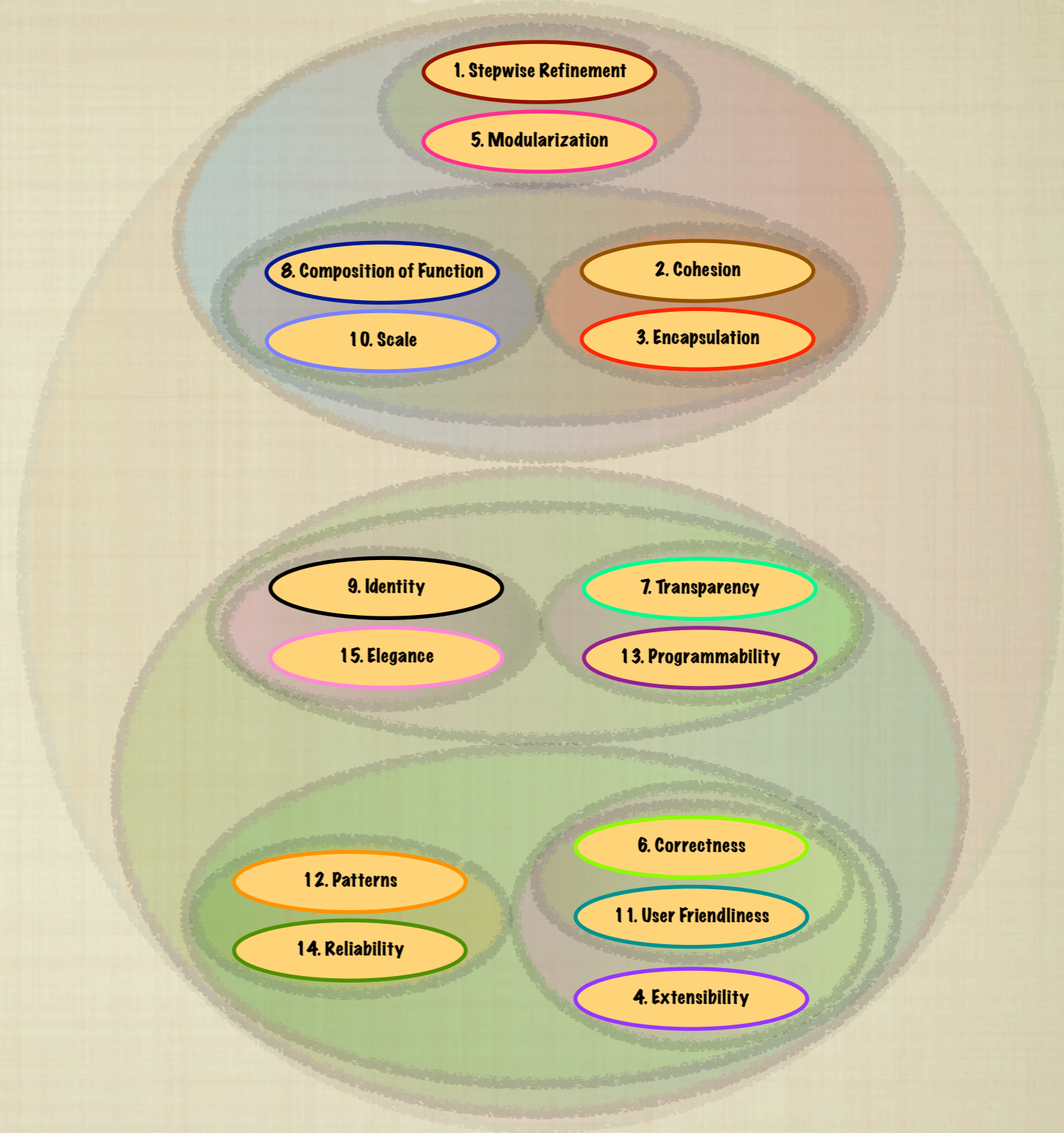


Thriving Systems Qualities



A Thriving System exhibits the confluence of design qualities described by *robustness* and *vitality* –

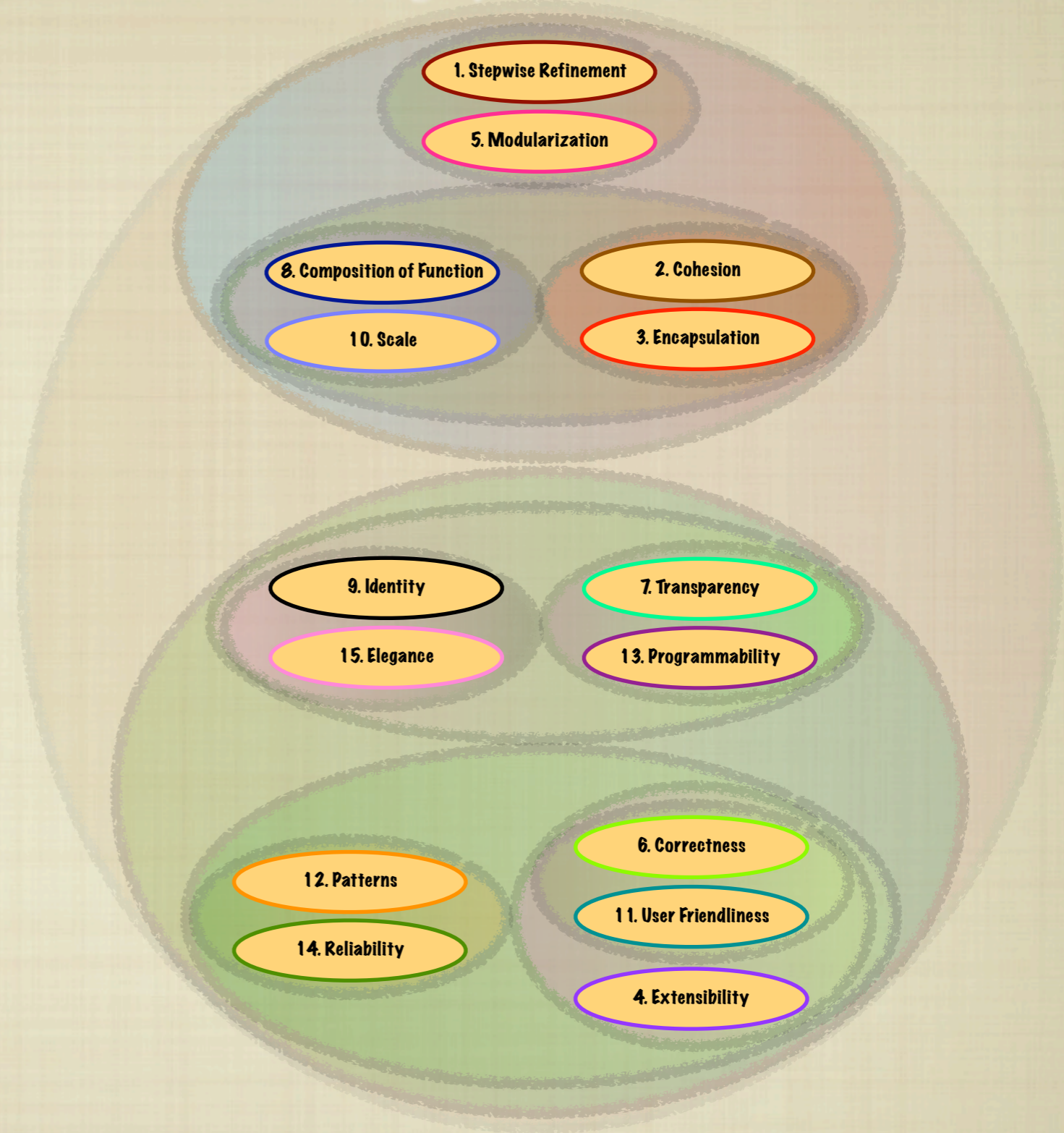
Thriving Systems Qualities



A Thriving System exhibits the confluence of design qualities described by *robustness* and *vitality* –

*beyond existing, beyond functional,
beyond surviving.*

Thriving Systems Qualities

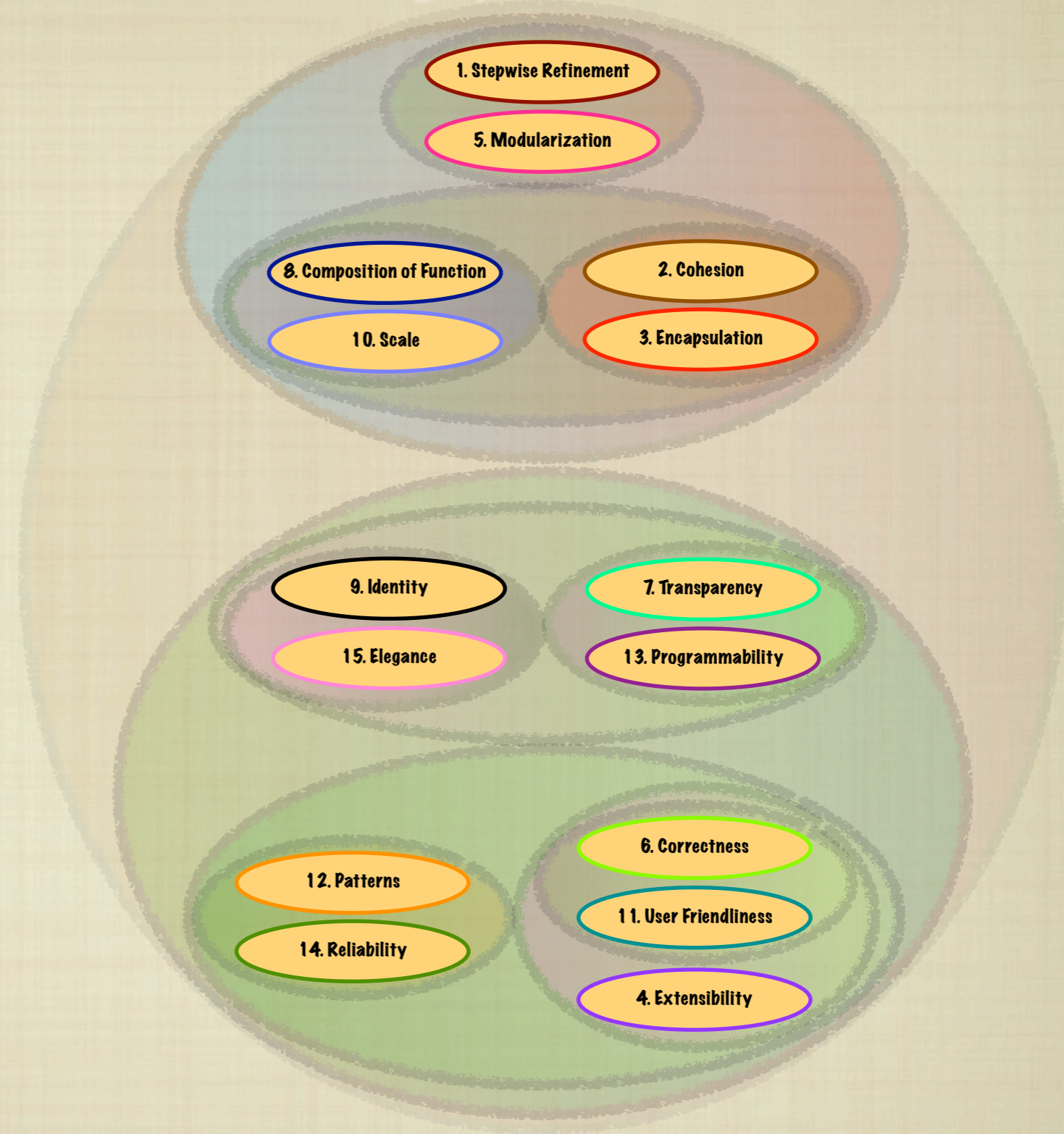


A Thriving System exhibits the confluence of design qualities described by *robustness* and *vitality* –

*beyond existing, beyond functional,
beyond surviving.*

It thrives not only because it supports and aligns with the stakeholders' intentions in the “now,” but –

Thriving Systems Qualities



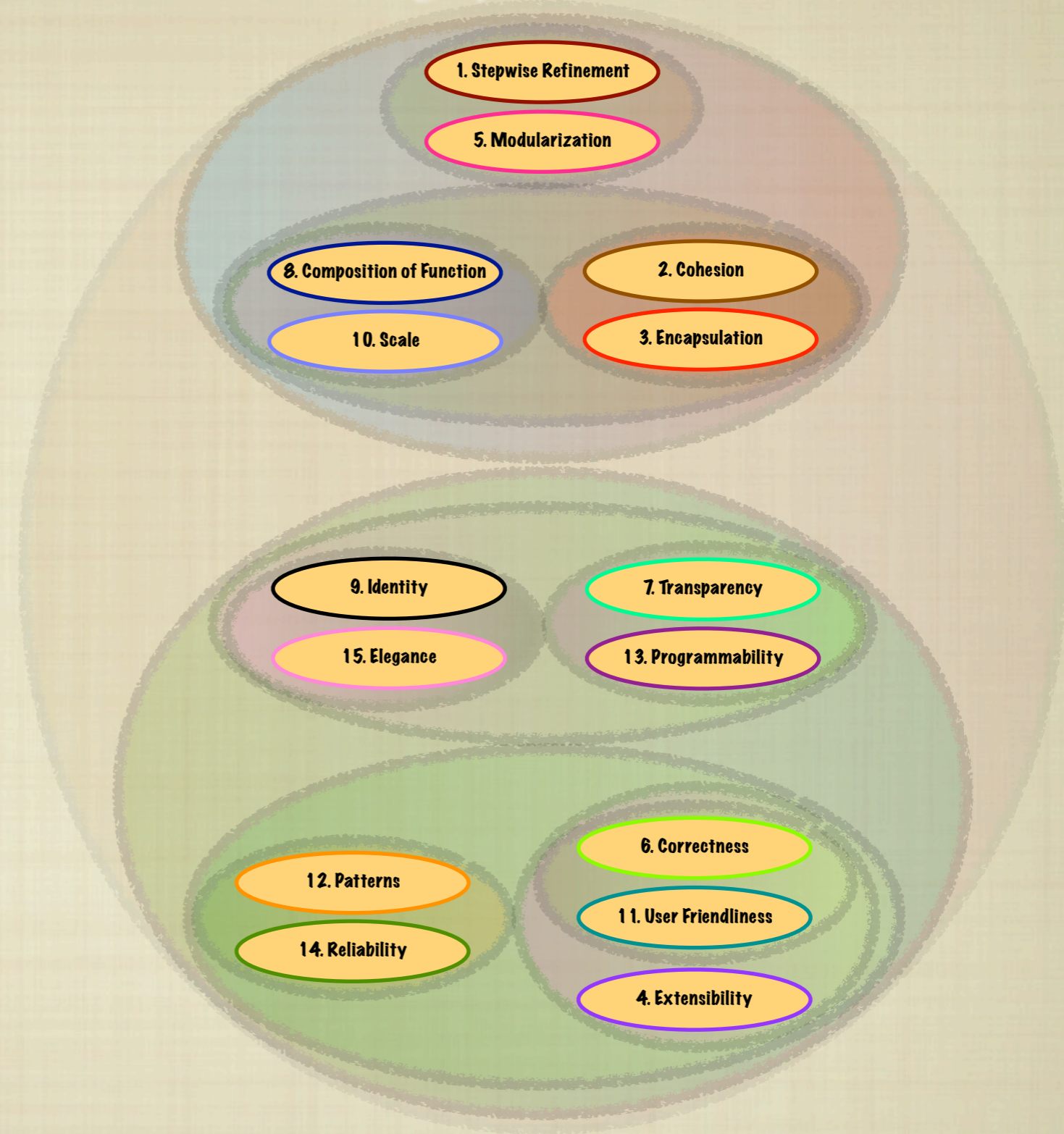
A Thriving System exhibits the confluence of design qualities described by *robustness* and *vitality* –

*beyond existing, beyond functional,
beyond surviving.*

It thrives not only because it supports and aligns with the stakeholders' intentions in the “now,” but –

It actually promotes the unfolding of those intentions through the conceptual clarity and efficiency with which it represents them – the symbiosis that great design has with an authentic requirement.

Thriving Systems Qualities



A Thriving System exhibits the confluence of design qualities described by *robustness* and *vitality* –

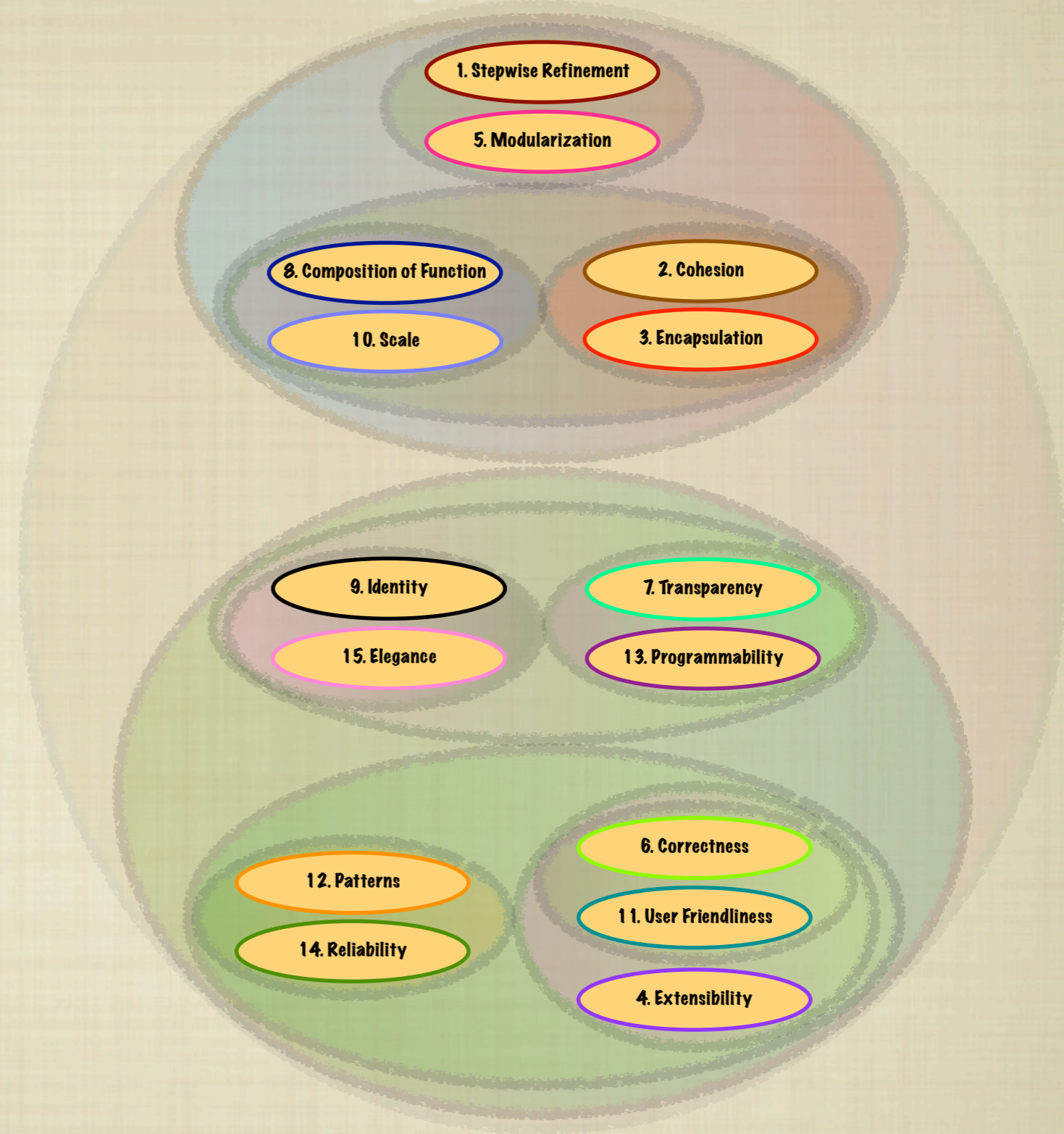
*beyond existing, beyond functional,
beyond surviving.*

It thrives not only because it supports and aligns with the stakeholders' intentions in the “now,” but –

It actually promotes the unfolding of those intentions through the conceptual clarity and efficiency with which it represents them – the symbiosis that great design has with an authentic requirement.

Great design meets both “fields” of challenge: a model with strength in all the Thriving Systems qualities enumerated above, but inexorably grounded on an authentic representation of stakeholder intentions.

Thriving Systems Qualities



Shaping A Mindset For Great Design

Shaping A Mindset For Great Design

- *Perceive the wholeness and the impact of individual design choices on the system as a whole – not only in the static present, but in the dynamic unfolding of the stakeholders' perspectives of life; in the system they will live in.*

Shaping A Mindset For Great Design

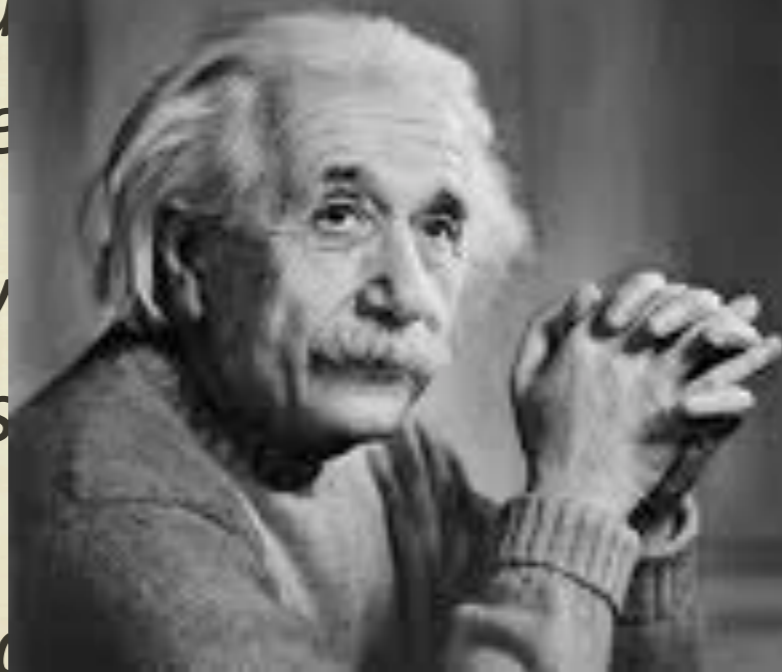
- *Perceive the wholeness and the impact of individual design choices on the system as a whole – not only in the static present, but in the dynamic unfolding of the stakeholders' perspectives of life; in the system they will live in.*
- *Focus on why you use the modeling tools – not on the tools themselves. Redirect decision-making energy to the questions: “What does life mean to these stakeholders?” and “How does each choice increase the life in the system by fulfilling the stakeholders' evolving concerns?”*

Shaping A Mindset For Great Design

- *Perceive the choices on present, but perspective*

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

– Albert Einstein



- *Focus on w themselves questions: and “How by fulfilling the stakeholders’ evolving concerns?”*

individual design the static stakeholders’ in.

on the tools to the holders?” the system

Monograph in Two Parts

Monograph in Two Parts

- Thriving Systems Theory
 - a vocabulary of elemental properties describing how system elements that convey recognition and satisfaction
 - a taxonomy of system quality resulting from the interplay of those elemental properties

Monograph in Two Parts

- Thriving Systems Theory
 - a vocabulary of elemental properties describing how system elements that convey recognition and satisfaction
 - a taxonomy of system quality resulting from the interplay of those elemental properties
- Metaphor-Driven Modeling
 - metaphorology and its role in both the conception and communication of knowledge
 - metaphor as the implement of design in analysis, representation and realization of information systems

Monograph in Two Parts

■ Thriving Systems Theory

- a vocabulary of elemental properties describing how system elements that convey recognition and satisfaction
- a taxonomy of system quality resulting from the interplay of those elemental properties

■ Metaphor-Driven Modeling

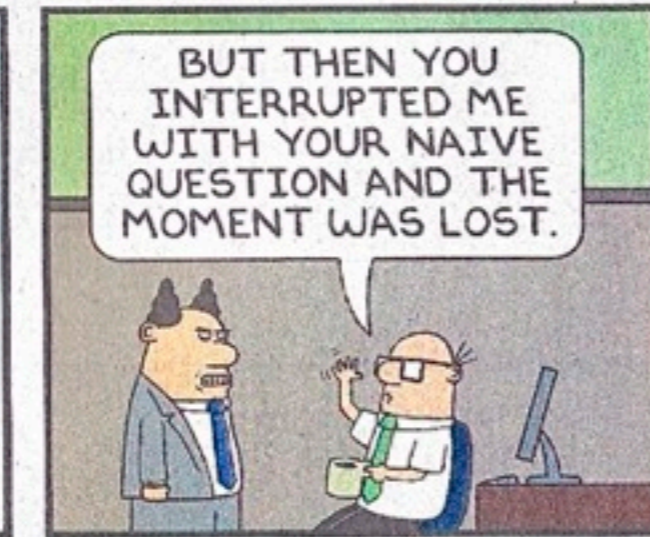
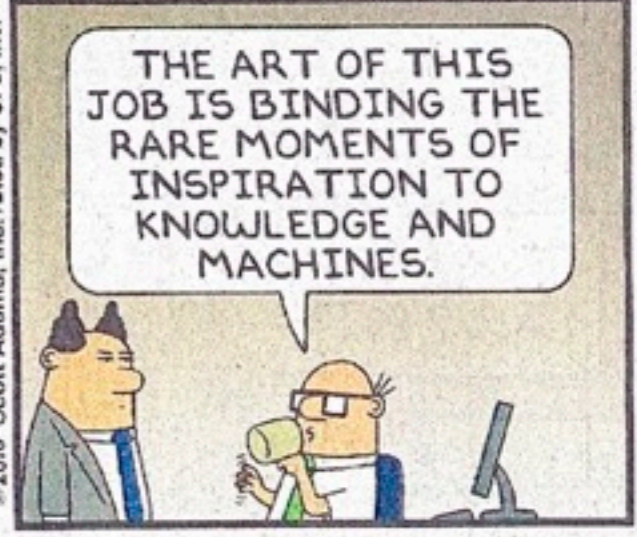
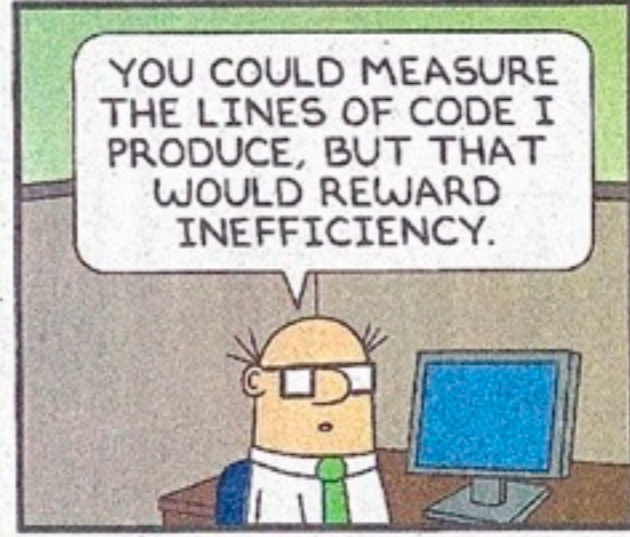
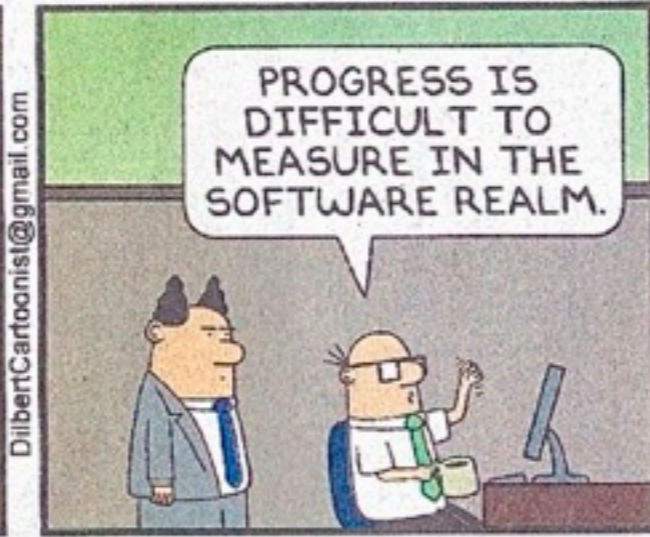
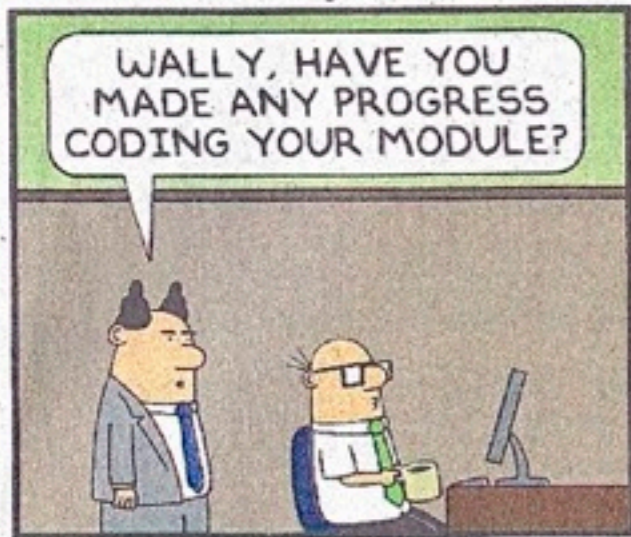
- metaphorology and its role in both the conception and communication of knowledge
- metaphor as the implement of design in analysis, representation and realization of information systems

OCTOBER 10, 2010

Boston Sunday Globe

NEW ENGLAND'S LARGEST NEWSPAPER

DILBERT®/ by Scott Adams



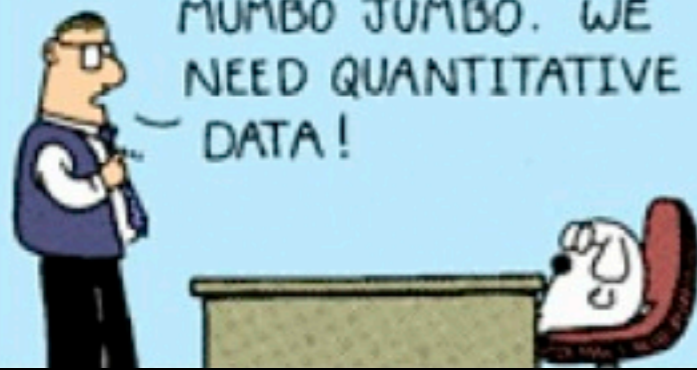
DilbertCartoonist@gmail.com

© 2010 Scott Adams, Inc. / Dist. by UFS, Inc.

www.dilbert.com
10-10-10

DOGBERT IS A CREATIVITY CONSULTANT

WE DON'T NEED ANY OF YOUR "INTUITION" MUMBO JUMBO. WE NEED QUANTITATIVE DATA!



S. Adams © 1993 United Feature Syndicate, Inc.

THE ONLY WAY TO MAKE DECISIONS IS TO PULL NUMBERS OUT OF THE AIR, CALL THEM "ASSUMPTIONS," AND CALCULATE THE NET PRESENT VALUE.



Internet: Scott Adams@aol.com

OF COURSE, YOU HAVE TO USE THE RIGHT DISCOUNT RATE, OTHERWISE IT'S MEANINGLESS.



GO AWAY.



THRIVING SYSTEMS THEORY

