13. “A simple system may or may not work”

- Explanation: The general goal of simple systems is to test, to try out theoretical solutions while not worrying about it interfering with the current complex system or any system at all. Because of this, simple systems provide excellent flexibility, yes it can either fail on arrival due to oversights or barely functional, the benefit of being simple systems is because there are more new simple systems created compared to the fail simple system. The risk and cost of the fail simple system is relatively low compare to complex systems, so newer, simpler systems was given a try many times because they are simple, the are not many unpredictable failures that can arise only fairly binary result, it may work or fails. If it fails, try new ones, if it succeed, expand it.

- Example: “Open office” is a system many workers especially in the technologies department is quite familiar with. The system evolve from the very simple ideas to cut cost implementing traditional office, now result in a system that preferred by many companies especially tech companies because its believed to be helping with communication and teamwork issues in production pipeline.

14. “If a system is working, leave it alone”

- Explanation: This tend to applies to complex systems more, more complex system may have unpredictable result and can fail in many ways. In rare cases, either the system evolved from a simpler system that in nature solid in term of stability, or with miracle, the complex system built from the ground up works, don’t try to tinkering with it, complex systems is very vulnerable in its core compared to simpler systems can only fails or works.

- Example: This can applies to more than just systems, for example in the technologies environment, the similar terms can be said by the founder of Apple, “If it don’t break, don’t fix it” – Steve Job which has become the motto of the company that plays a huge part in its success nowadays.

32. “Loose systems last longer and work better”

- Explanation: Because of a unique characteristic of loose system, not sub-systems is completely related to each other, so if an issue arise in a sub-systems, the entire system does not break down and the sub-system can made improvement without too much interference with other sub-systems to patch out the issues.

- Example: The government system of the in the current modern era, the entire system is divided to smaller systems. When issues arise, the sub-systems responsible for that is expected to handle the problem not the entire system as a whole