


Decision-Making for Maximizing Agreeability

Chelsea Troy

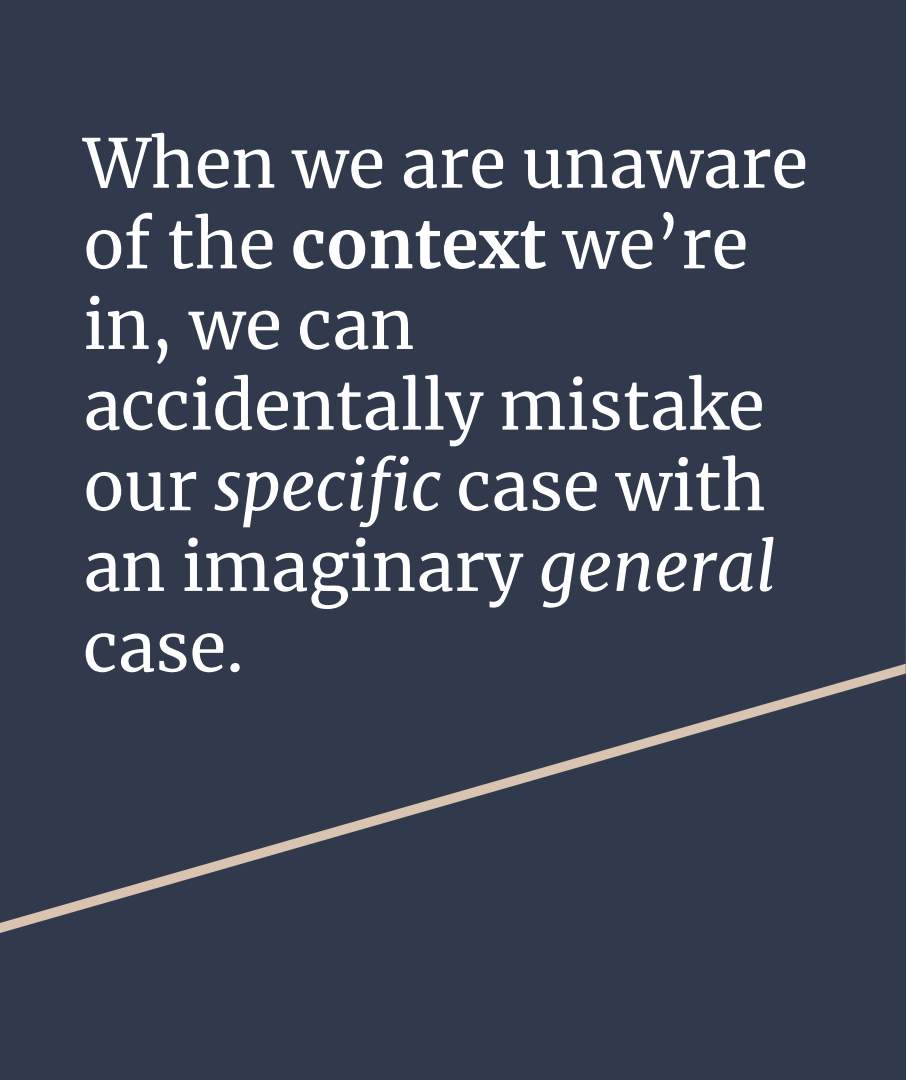
A dark blue diagonal gradient bar that starts from the bottom left and extends towards the top right, covering the lower half of the slide.

**Generally, it is better to
optimize our code for
legibility than for speed.”**

Context: The
descriptors that
characterize our
specific situation.



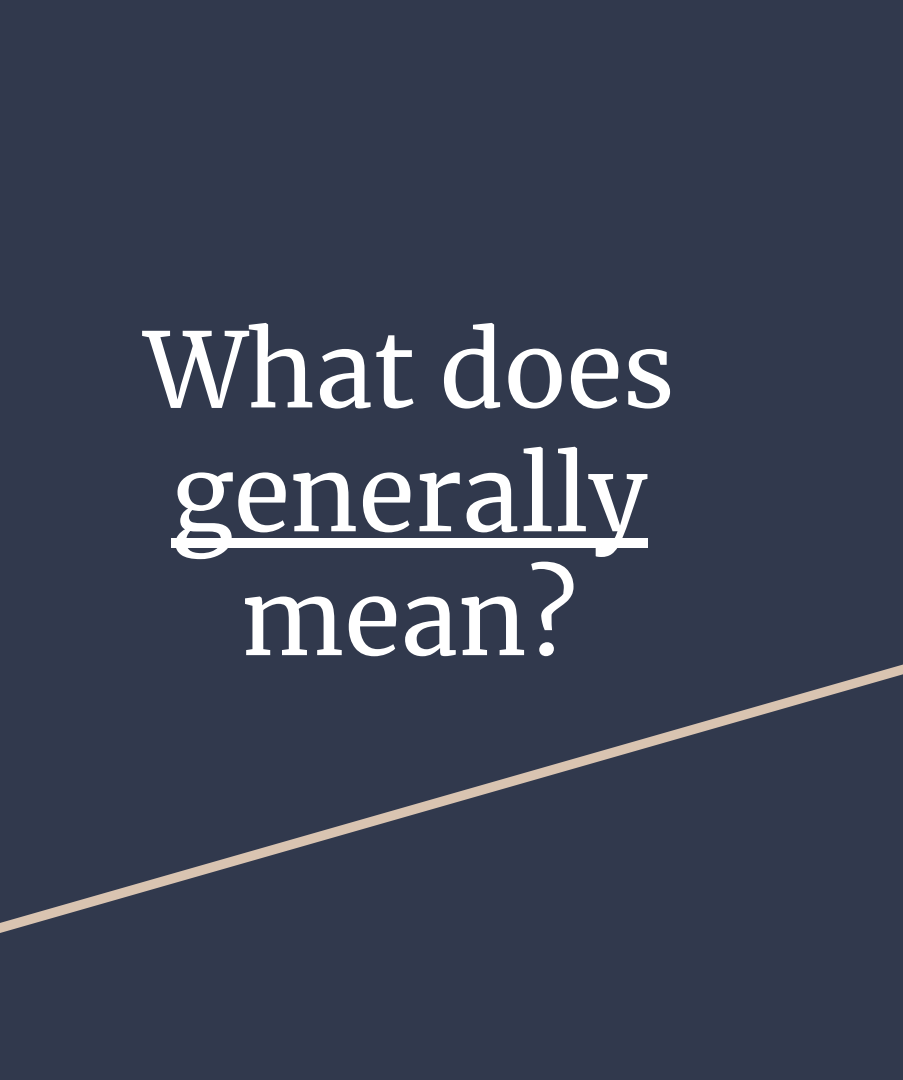
When we are unaware
of the **context** we're
in, we can
accidentally mistake
our *specific* case with
an imaginary *general*
case.



**Generally, it is better to
optimize our code for
legibility than for speed.”**

**Generally, composition is
preferable to inheritance.”**

What does
generally
mean?



“In most
cases.”

But *which*
cases?

The Point:

You (and I)
swim in a sea
of context.

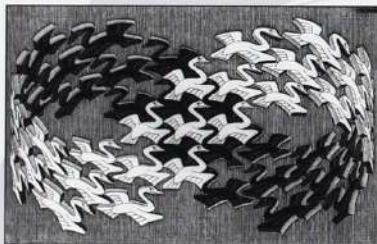




Design Patterns

Elements of Reusable Object-Oriented Software

Erich Gamma
Richard Helm
Ralph Johnson
John Vlissides



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Foreword by Grady Booch



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Pitfalls:

1. Assumed Context
2. Flattened Metrics



maximizers

exhaustively seek the best

compare decisions with others

expend more time and energy

unhappier with outcomes



satisficers

accept good enough

don't obsess over other options

can move on after deciding

happier with outcomes

What does this have to do with domain-driven design?

1. Modeling decisions in software can be deceptively complicated

What does this have to do with domain-driven design?

1. Modeling decisions in software can be deceptively complicated
2. *Making* decisions while executing complex software in teams can be...also complicated

Which perspectives matter the most
in decision-making?

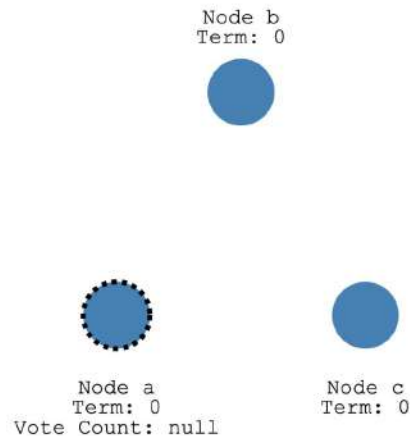
One Default: Singular Executive Decision



Office example



Algorithmic example



If followers don't hear from a leader then they can become a candidate.

Collective tech industry example



APPLE



GOOGLE



AMAZON



HARLEY



DISNEY



MATTEL

When does this
work?



Which perspectives matter the most
in decision-making?


When does this work?

- When stakes are low

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- When stakes are low
- When literally any decision beats no decision

Threats to agreeability



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1. This assumes either no group, or that the group understands whose perspective is most important

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1. This assumes either no group, or that the group understands whose perspective is most important
2. At the limit (one decider to production), it assumes that *only one* perspective matters

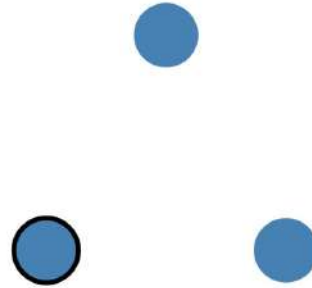
Other Default: Majority Rule



Office Example

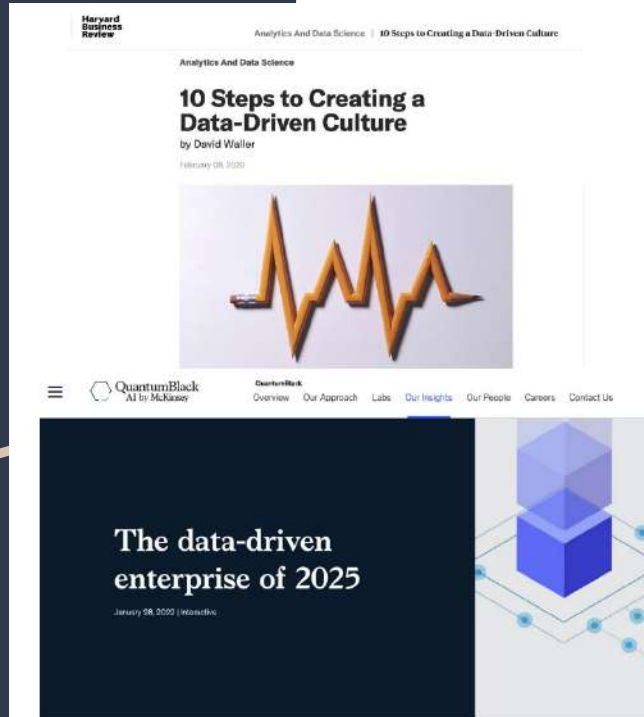


Algorithmic Example: The Voting Classifier



The candidate becomes the leader if it gets votes from a majority of nodes.

Collective Tech Industry Example



When does this
work?



Which perspectives matter the most
in decision-making?

When does this work?

- When two candidates

When does this work?

- When two candidates
- When both of the options would be *acceptable* to the entirety of the voting populace.

Threats to Agreeability

Tyranny of the majority

What are our other options?



Consensus?



Approval Voting?

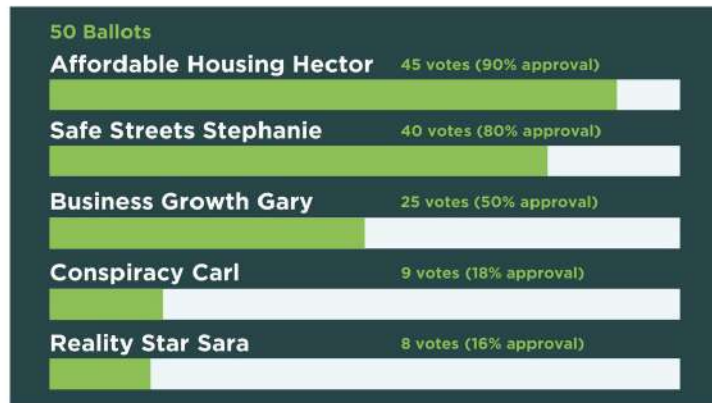
Please select one or more of the candidates that you approve of:

Choose as many options as you wish

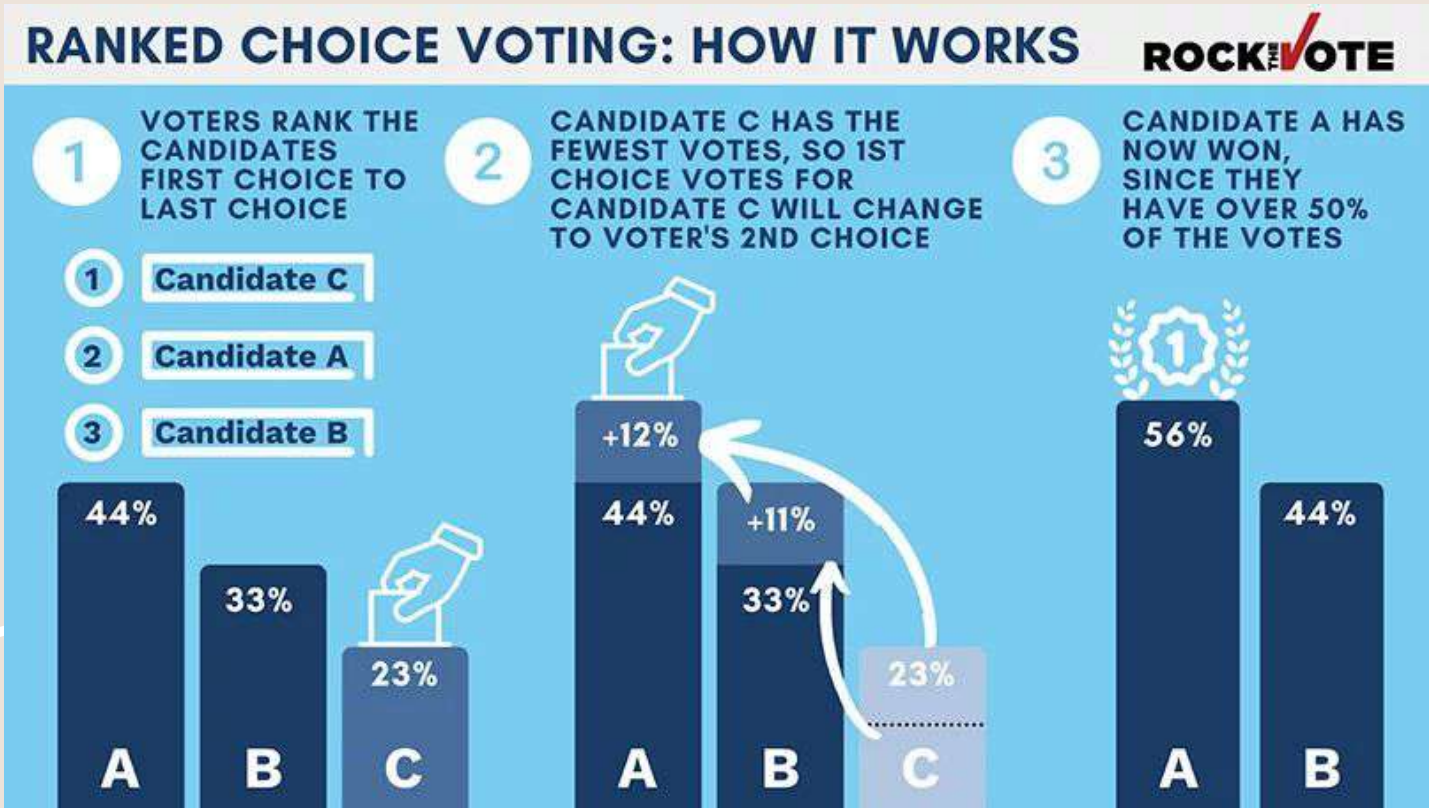
- ☒ Business Growth Gary
- ☒ Safe Streets Stephanie
- ☒ Affordable Housing Hector
- ☐ Conspiracy Carl
- ☐ Reality Star Sara

Vote

And this is how the results look:



Ranked Choice Voting?



Independently Ranked Choice Voting?

	Voter 1 (9 votes)	Voter 2 (9 votes)	Total
Candidate 1	8	4	(winner) 12
Candidate 2	1	5	6

Which perspectives matter the most
in decision-making?

One Last Collective Tech Industry Example



One Last Collective Tech Industry Example



FingerWorks founders John Elias and Wayne Westerman pose with the original product. PC [Engadget](#), [January 2007](#).

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First Acceptable,
Then Agreeable



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4. Approval voting among acceptable candidates
5. Executive decision by one or a few people on the final decision

Which perspectives matter the most
in decision-making?

Thank you!

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