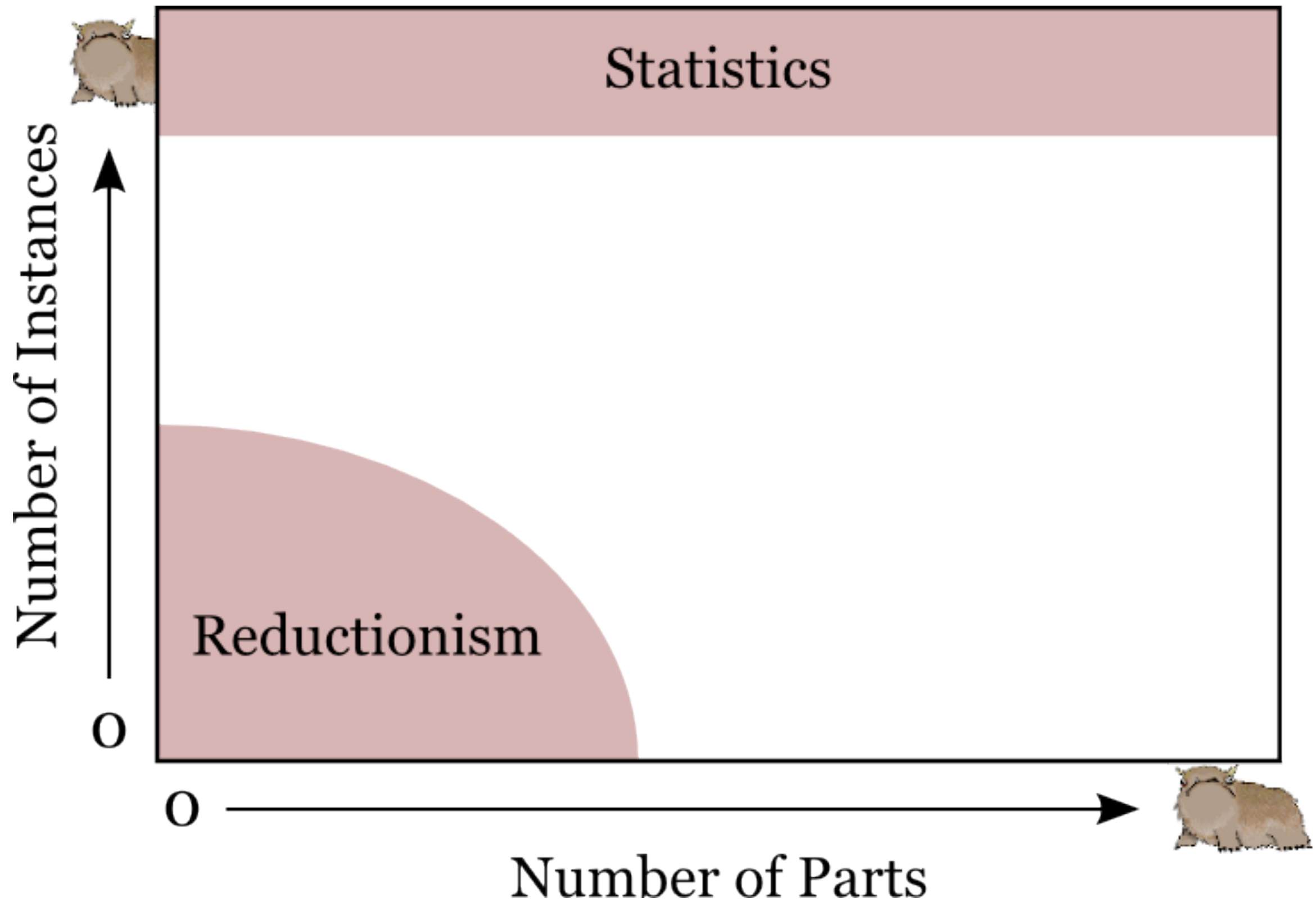


Complexity Multipliers

Jason Felice
@eraserhd

Act I: Models

How to Understand Things



Stolen from Gerald Weinberg

“Complexity”

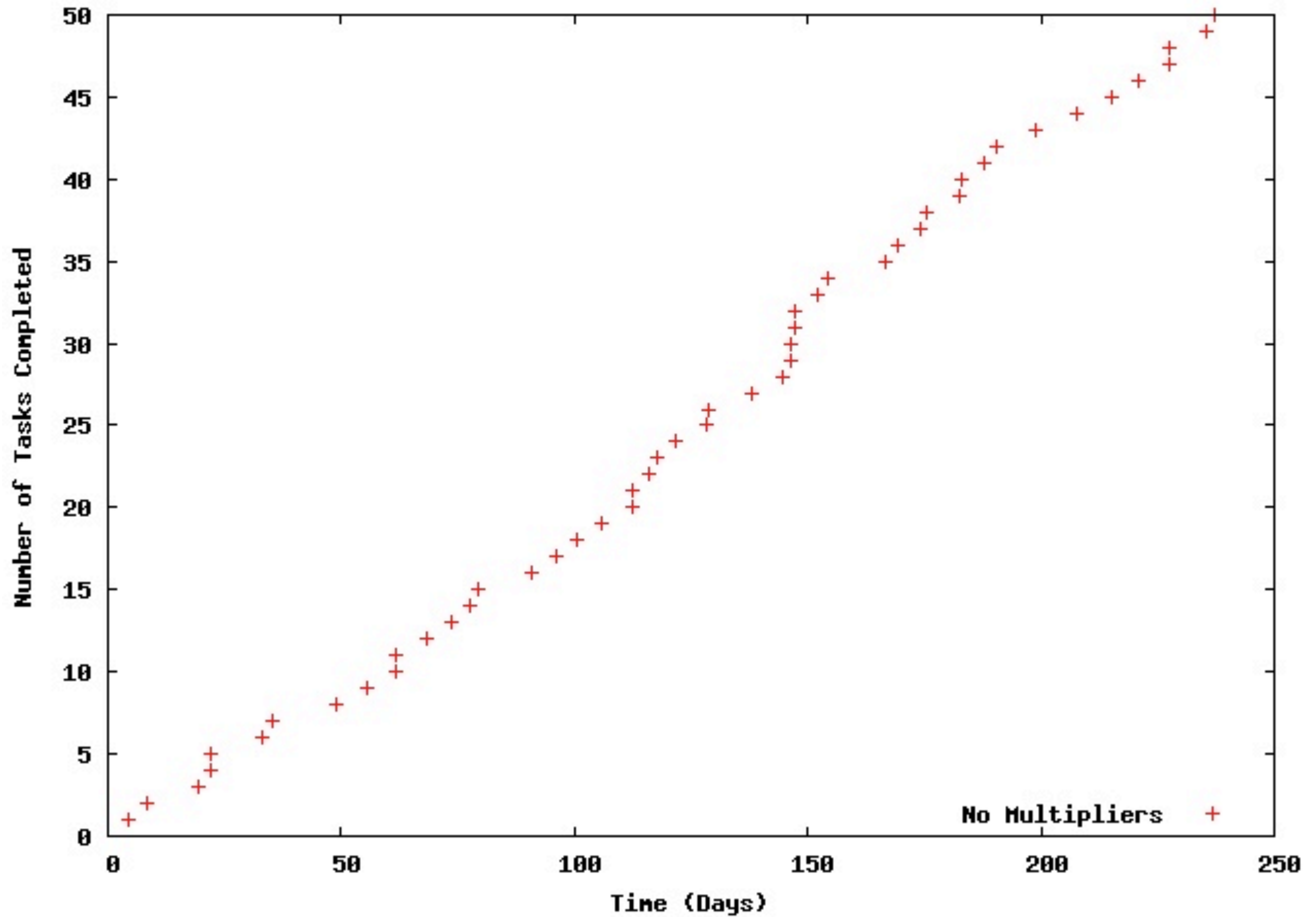
Complexity Multiplier

- A change which increases the cost of future activities.

A Really Simple Model

- 50 Tasks
- Average task takes 5 days, normally distributed, with a deviation of 2 days

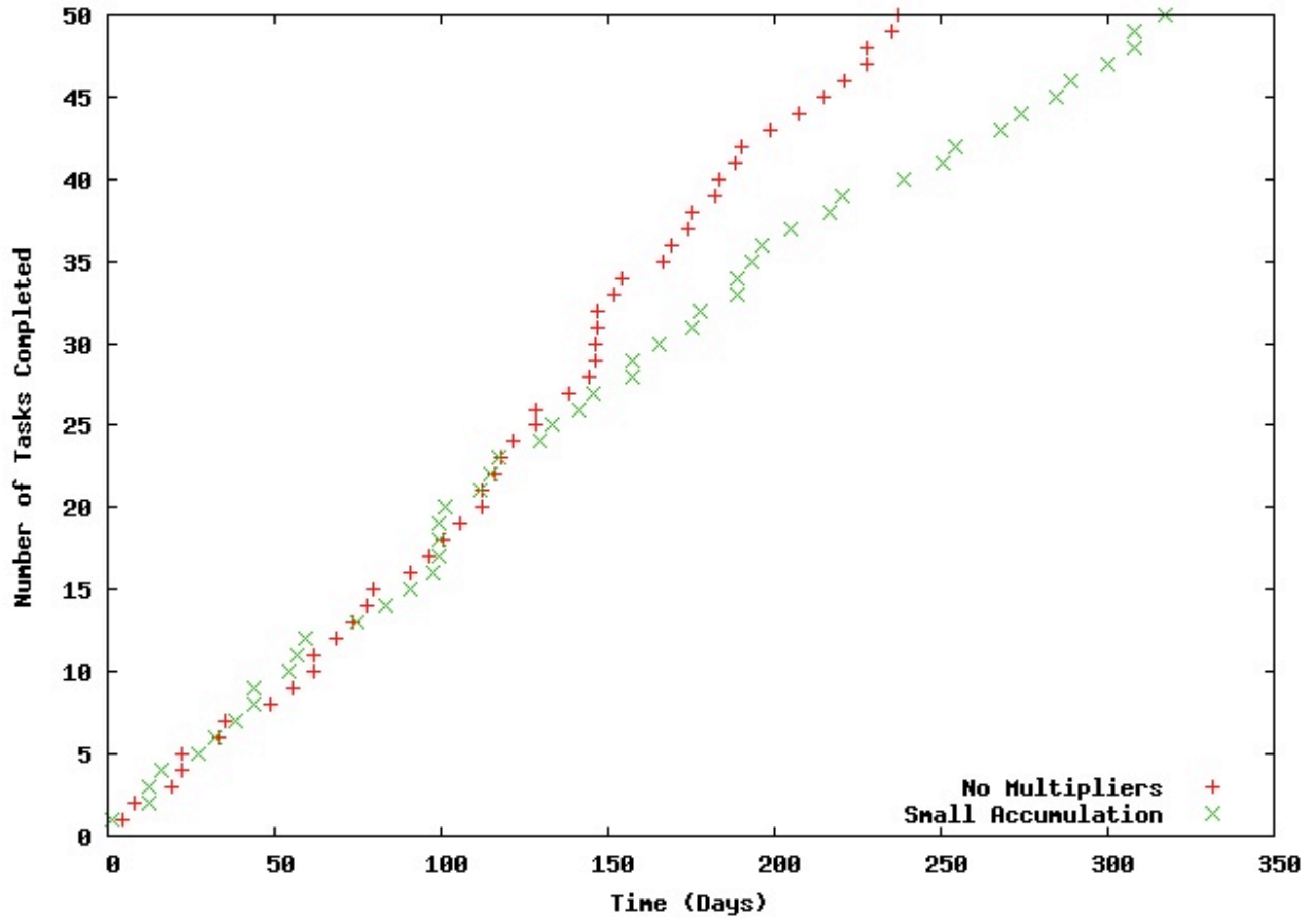
The Usual Process



A Better Model

- 50 Tasks
- Tasks start as an average of 5 days with about 2 day deviation
- Each task accrues a 1% complexity multiplier - about 20 minutes on the first task

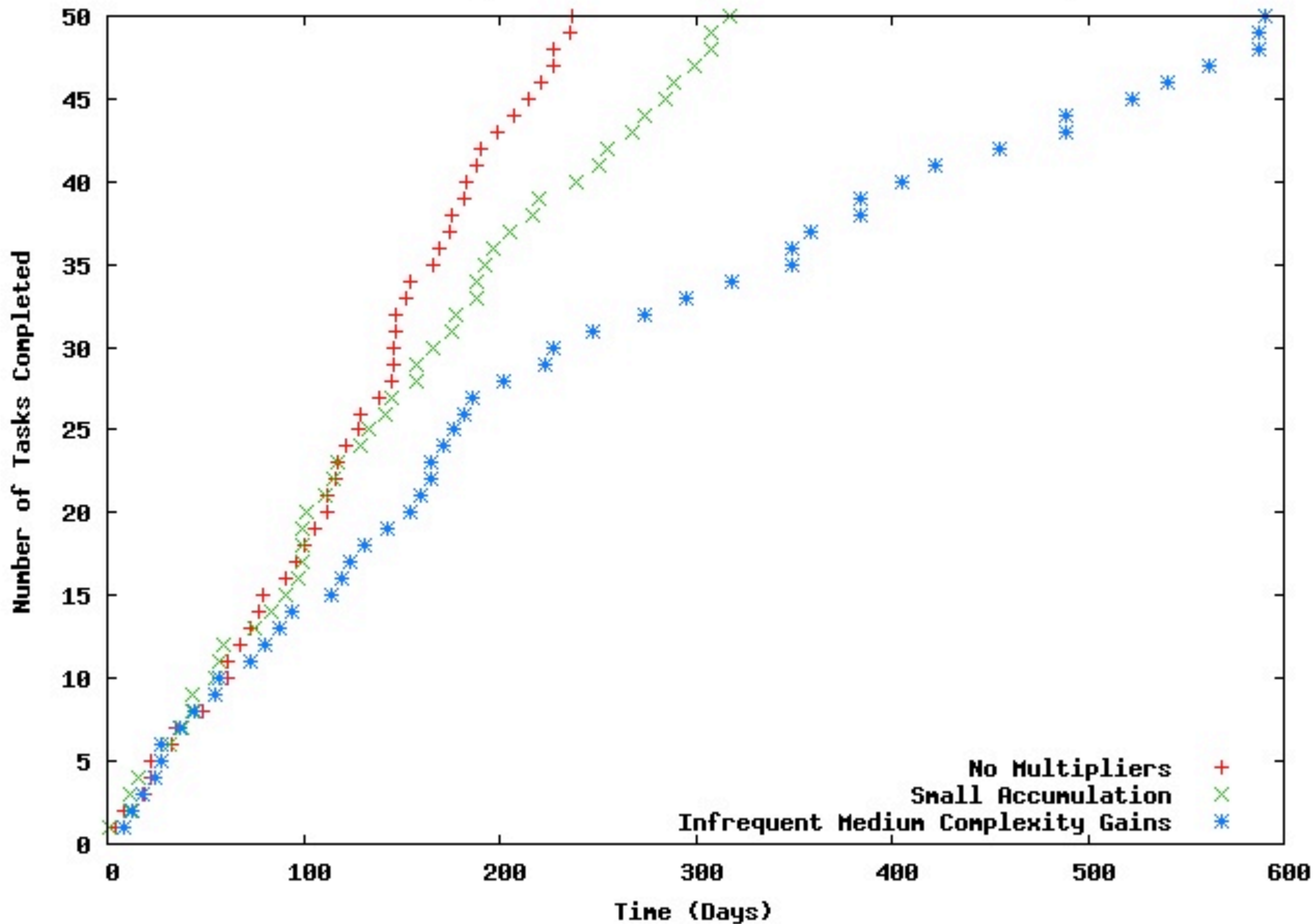
Accumulating a Small Amount Per Task



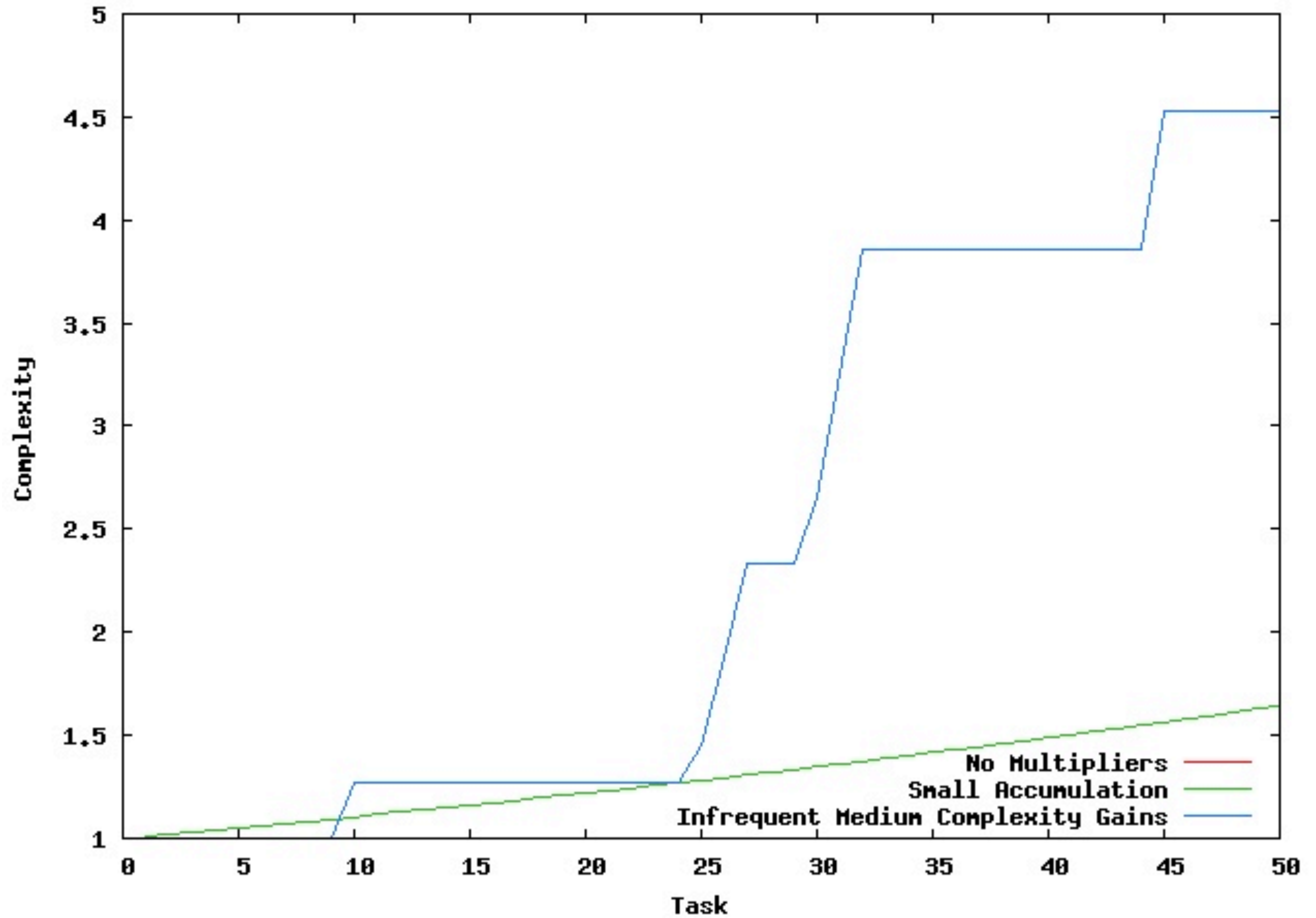
A “Realistic” Model

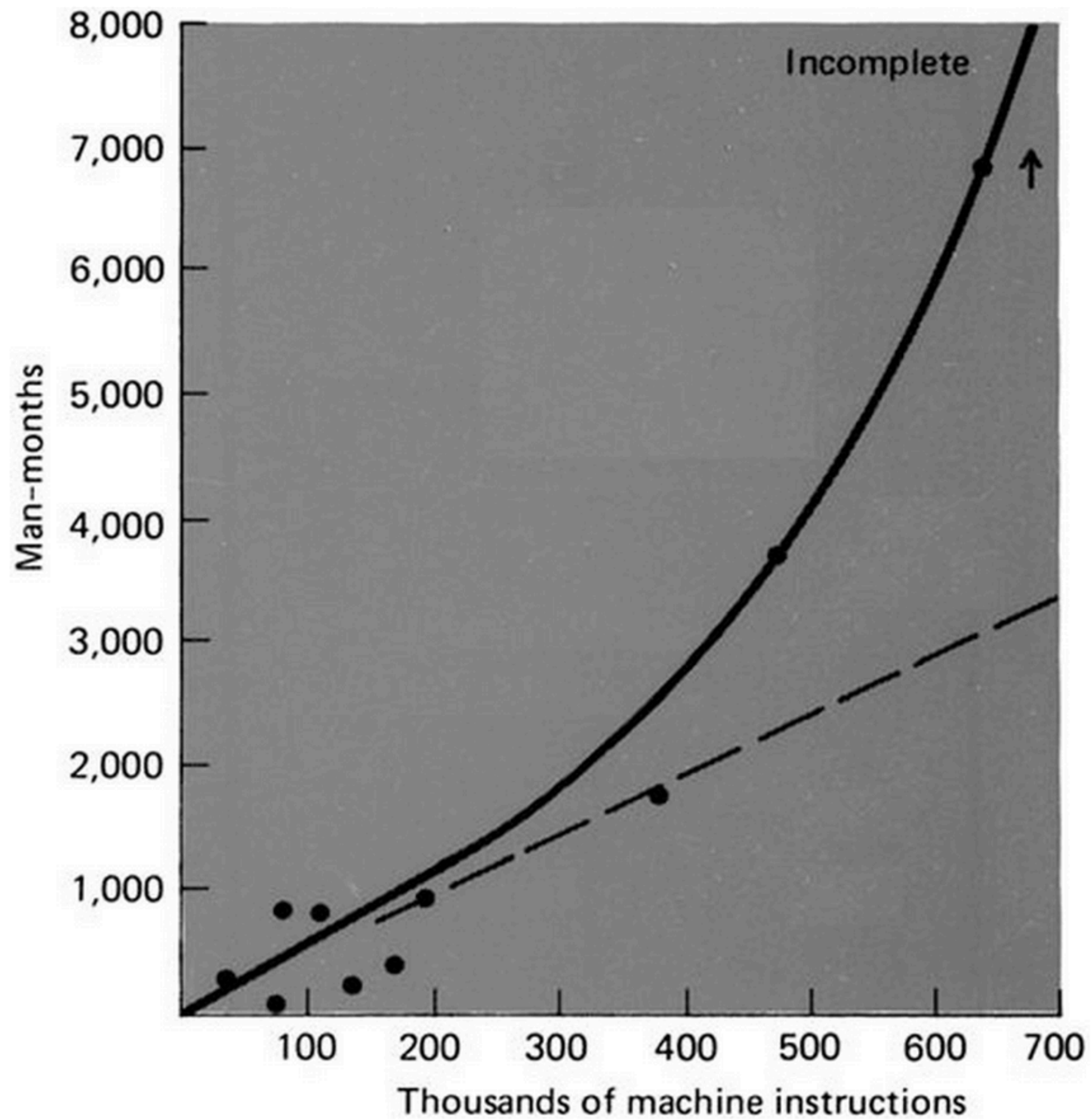
- 50 Tasks
- Tasks start as an average of 5 days with about 2 day deviation
- Each task has a 10% probability of incurring about 20% complexity (with a deviation of about 4%)

Accumulating a Medium Multiplier w/Small Probability



Complexity Instead of Time





From Mythical Man Month, Fred Brooks

Act II: Conflict

The Trade-Off

A task can *almost always* be completed more quickly by ignoring its effect on the complexity of the system.

“Let’s Maintain Two”

- Code modules
- Git repositories
- Code paths
- Config files

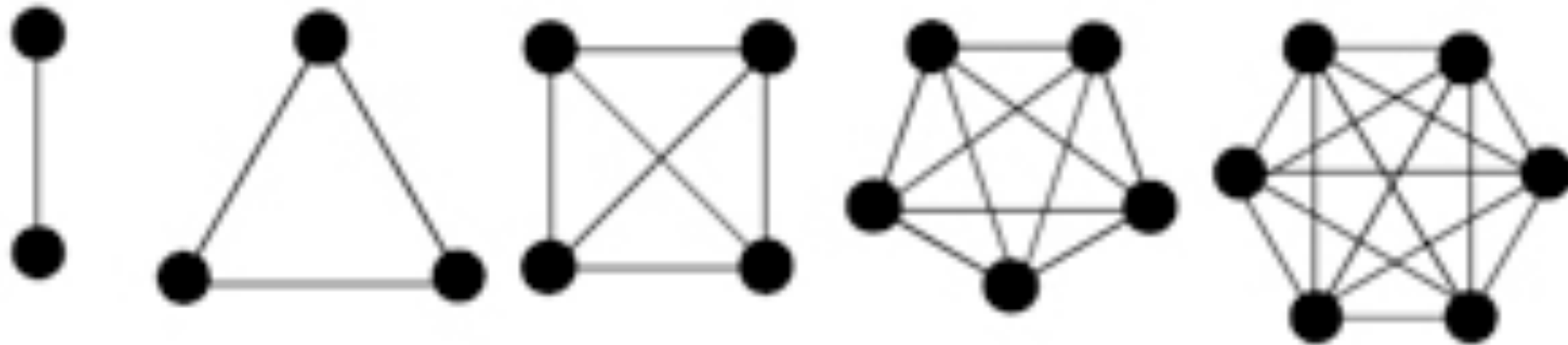
“A basic principle of data processing teaches the folly of trying to maintain independent files in synchronism. It is far better to combine them into one file with each record containing all the information both files held concerning a given key.”

– Fred Brooks (in 1975)

Stage Gates

- Sign-off required by another team
- Work required by another team
- Any process required for each task (or group of tasks) to proceed

Communication



People

2

3

4

6

6

(n)

Interfaces

1

3

6

10

15

$$\frac{n^2 - n}{2}$$

Fuzzy Version Matching

- Package A: 2 point versions released
- Package B: 3 point versions released
- Package C: 2 point versions released
- Total: 12 configurations

Language Design

```
(defvar foo 42)
```

```
(defun foo ()  
  79)
```

```
(defmacro foo ()  
  '(* 7 9))
```

```
(symbol-value 'foo)  
=> 42
```

```
(symbol-function 'foo)  
=> #<FUNCTION F00>  
; equivalent to #'foo
```

```
(macro-function 'foo)  
=> #<FUNCTION {...}>
```

```
(setf 'foo 24)
```

```
(setf  
  (symbol-function 'foo)  
  #'(lambda () 26)))
```

```
(setf  
  (macro-function 'foo)  
  #'(lambda (x) x))
```



```
(let ((bar 5))  
  ...)
```

```
(flet ((bar ()  
        6))  
  ...)
```

```
(symbol-macrolet ((foo ()  
                    '(* 6 4)))  
  ...)
```

```
(let* ((bar 5)
      (baz (* bar 2)))
  ...)
```

```
(labels ((bar ()
           5)
         (baz ()
           (* (bar) 2)))
  ...)
```

; No equiv. for symbol-macrolet

defun
defvar
defmacro
macro-function
symbol-value
symbol-function
let
let*
flet
labels
symbol-macrolet
macrolet

compiler-let
makunbound
fmakunbound

define
let
let*
define-syntax
let-syntax
let-syntax*

=

```
(let ((x 5))  
  (labels ((somefn ()  
            ...))  
    (let ((y 7))  
      (labels ((otherfn ()  
                ...))  
        ...))))
```

```
(let* ((x 5)
      (somefun (lambda () ...))
      (y 7)
      (otherfun (lambda () ...)))
  ...)
```

$x = 5$

$\text{somefun} = \dots$

$y = 7$

$\text{otherfun} = \dots$

Java

- `int` versus `Integer`
- `int[]` versus `List<Integer>`
- (autoboxing only works for simple types)

In Node.js

- CPS-style functions versus regular functions

Act III: Resolution

Complexity Dividers

(or “Complexity Multipliers < 1.0 ”)

DAS Lines of Code

