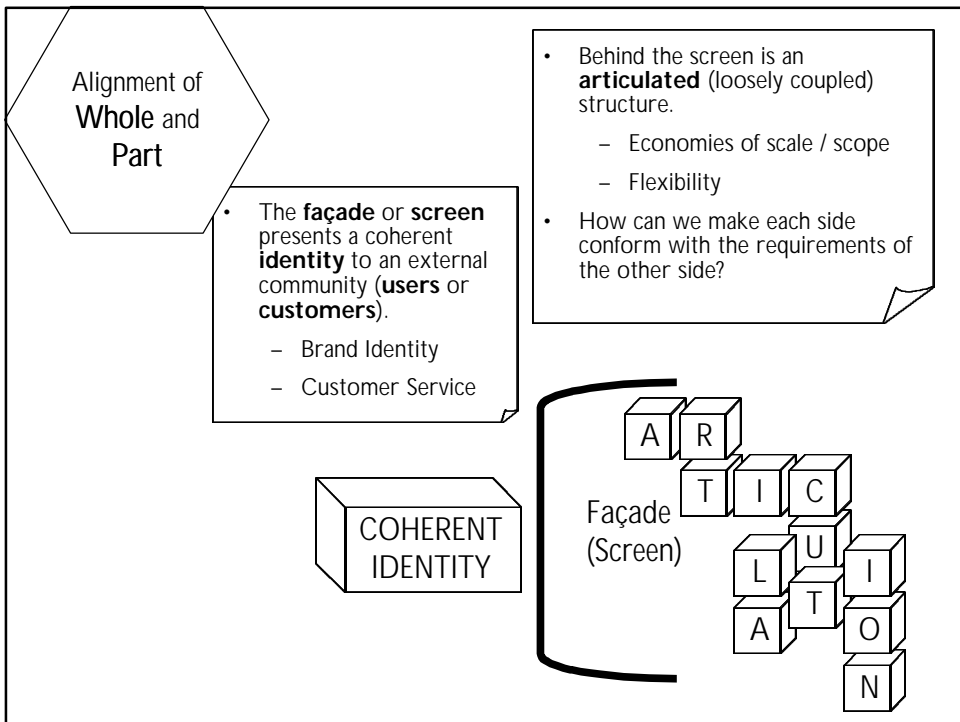
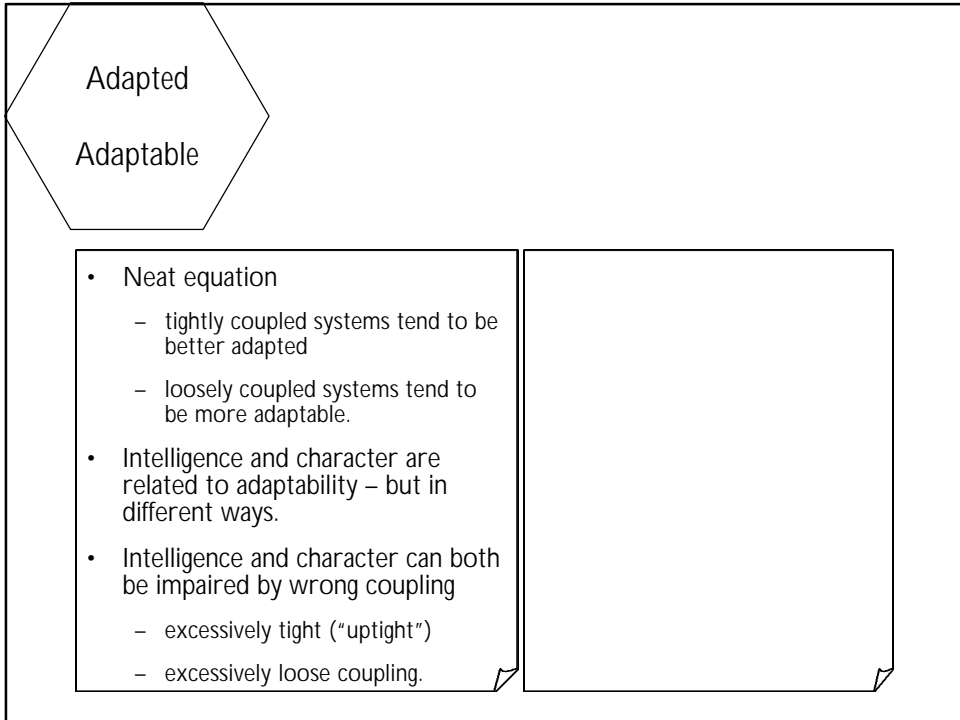


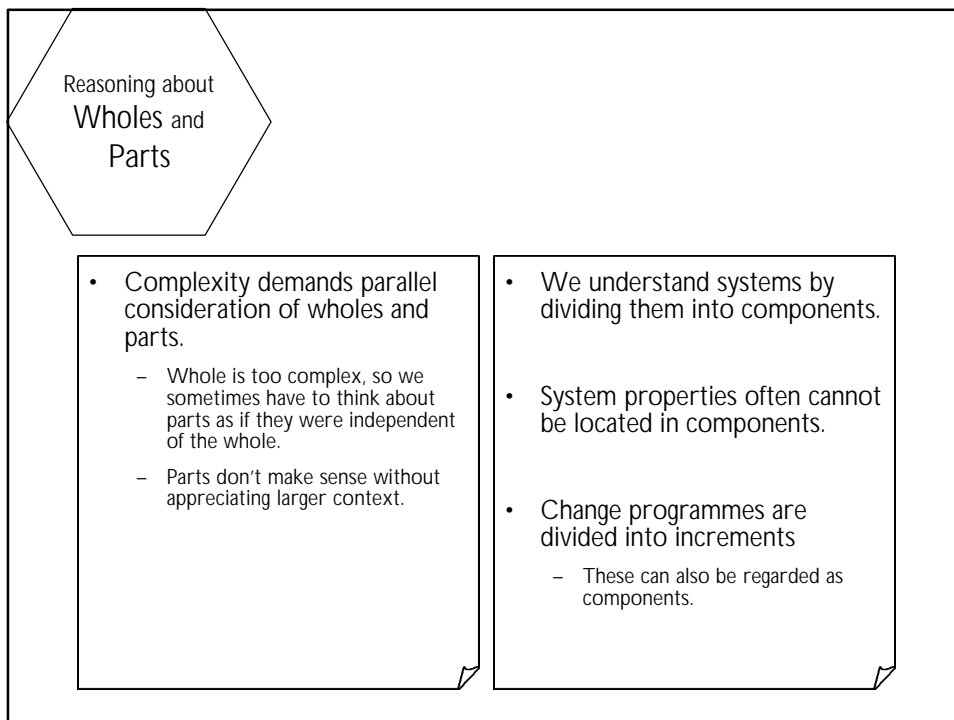
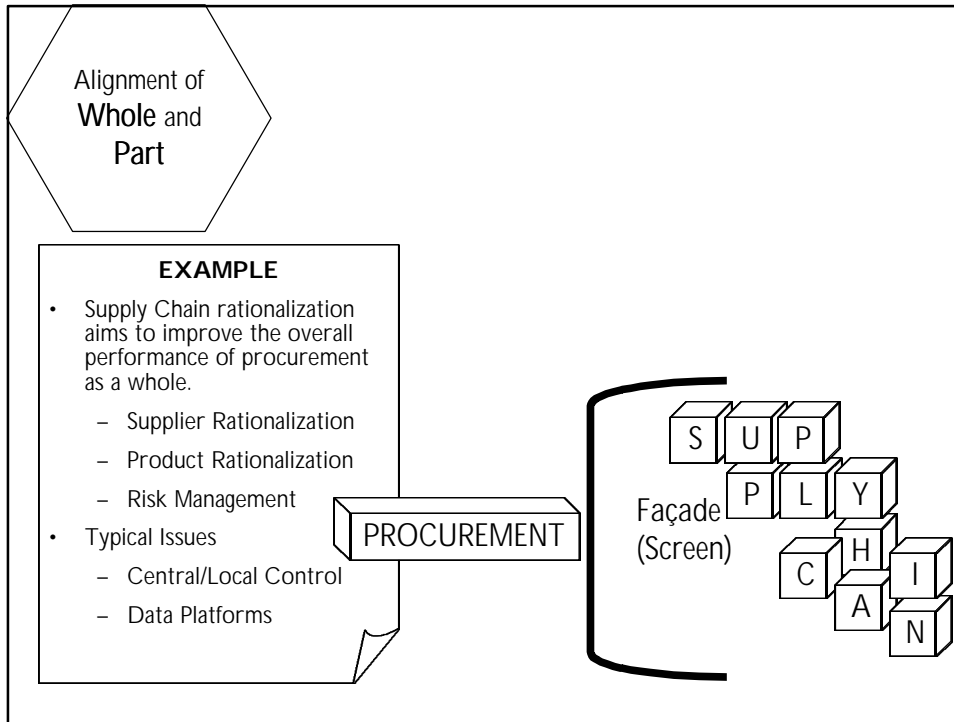
How does Componentry alter System Properties?

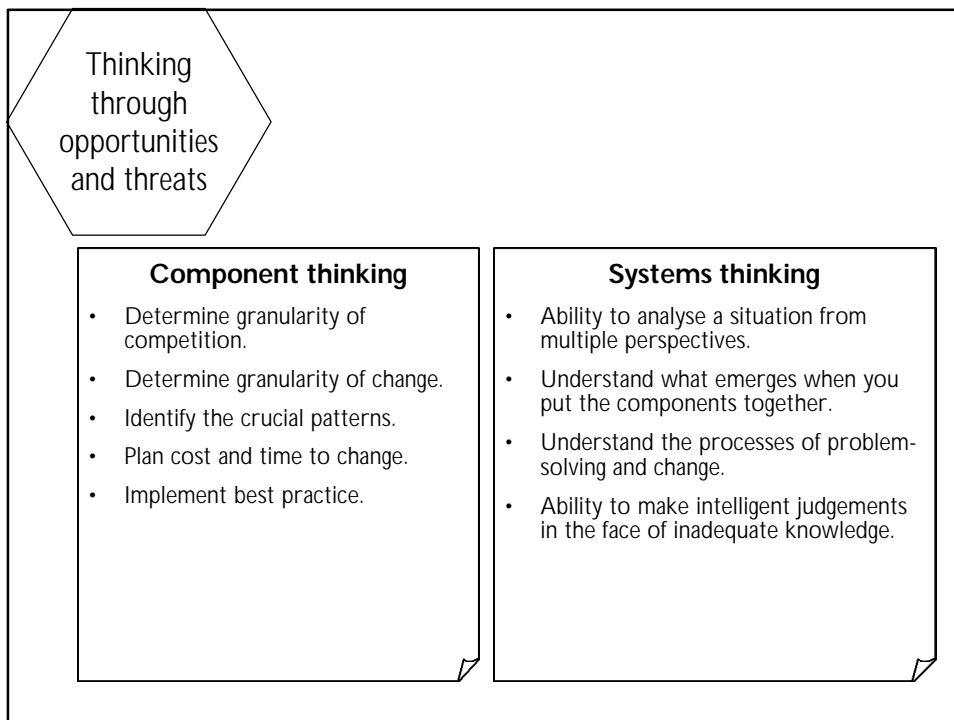
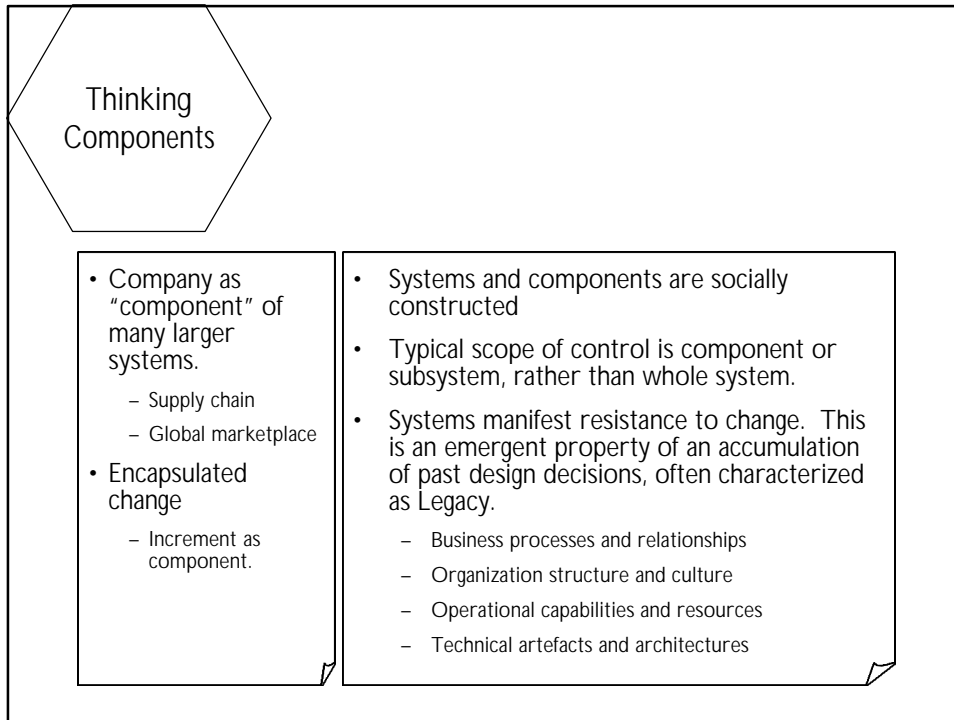
- Intelligence is a **manageable** property of systems.
 - Intelligence is worth something. It is assigned a positive value in many popular value systems.
 - Intelligence costs something - although this may be offset by its benefits.
- Intelligence may be balanced by character.
 - Identity may be distributed over many components.
- Some systems lack intelligence, character or both.
 - Legacy computer systems lack intelligence.
 - Existing business organizations lack intelligence.
- Intelligence is an **emergent** property of a system.
 - Intelligence must be taken in the context of a system.
- Intelligence of a system is not an arithmetical function.
 - A lot of intelligent pieces doesn't add up to an intelligent organization.
 - A stupid organization can be composed of apparently intelligent people.
 - An intelligent system can be composed of unintelligent components.
 - When intelligent components are successfully combined, they can achieve wonders.

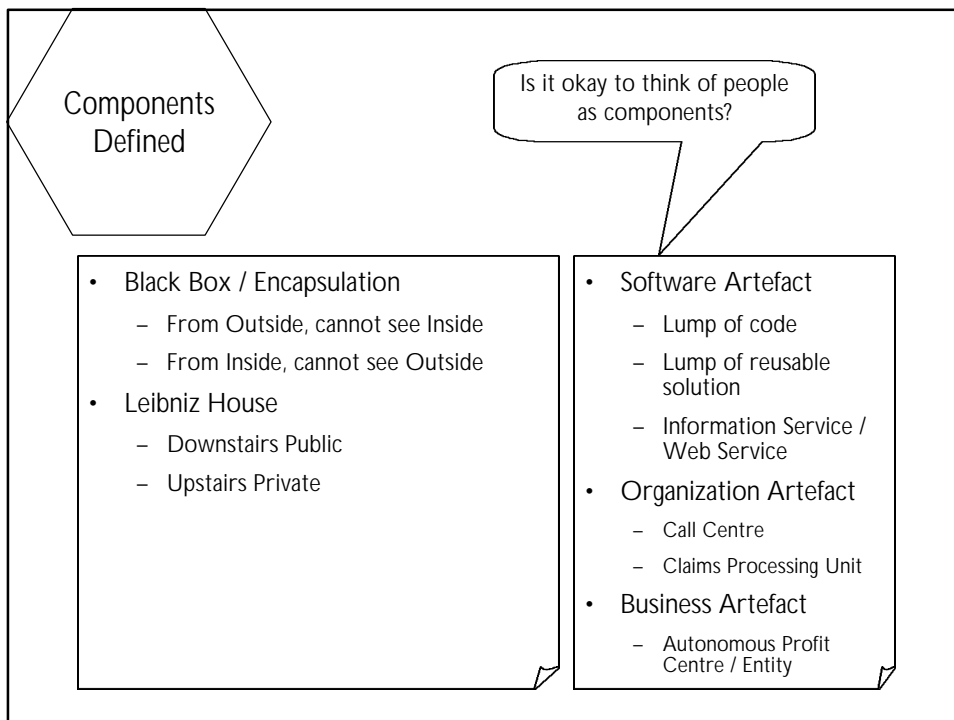
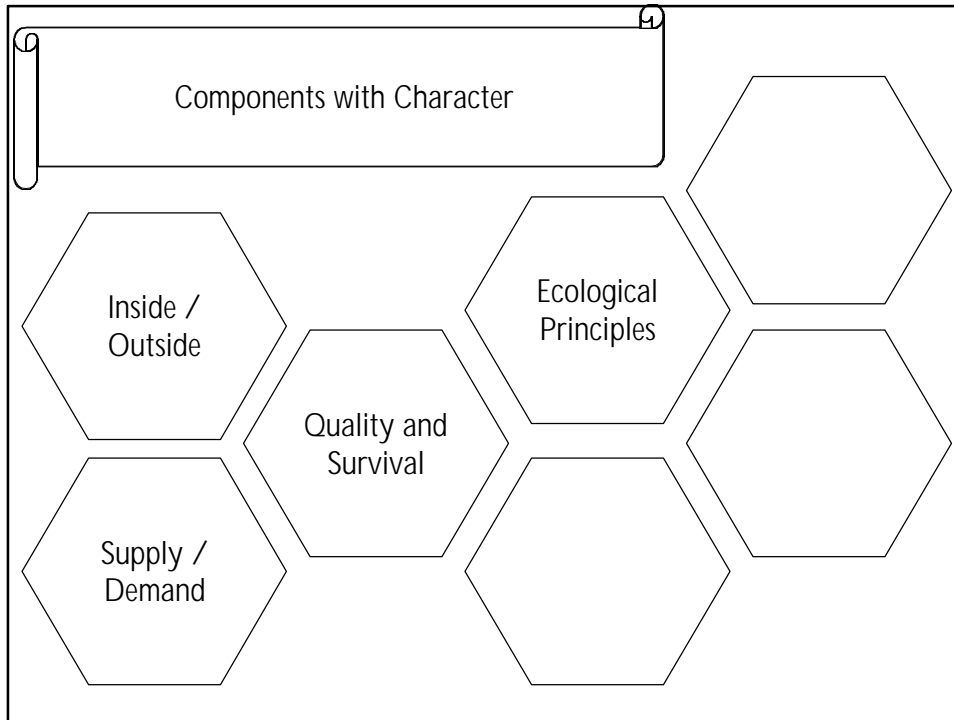
Articulation and (bio)Diversity

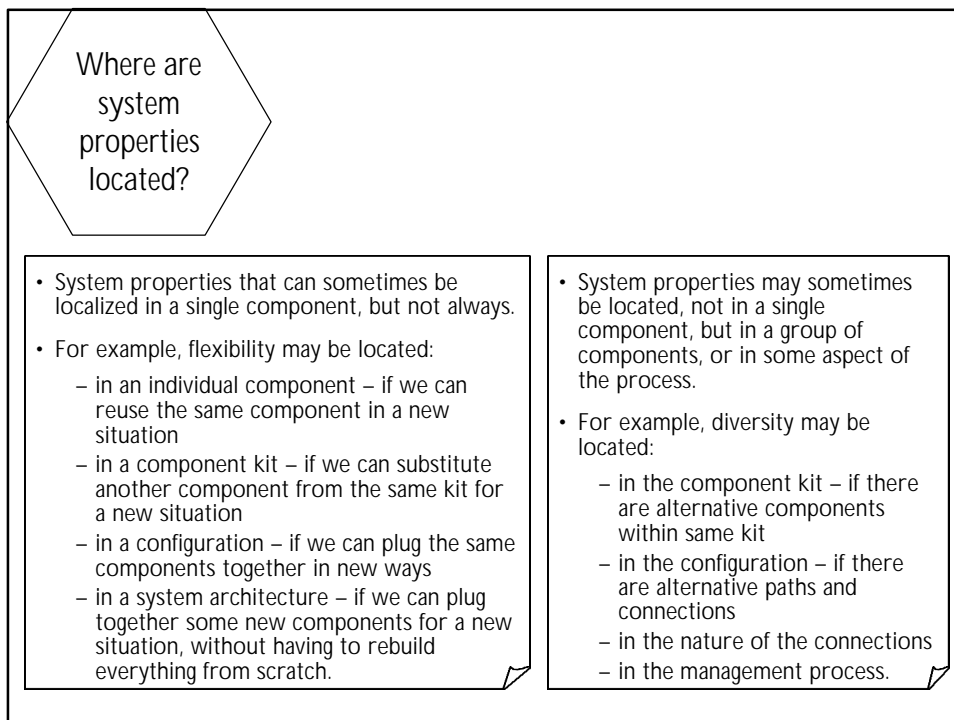
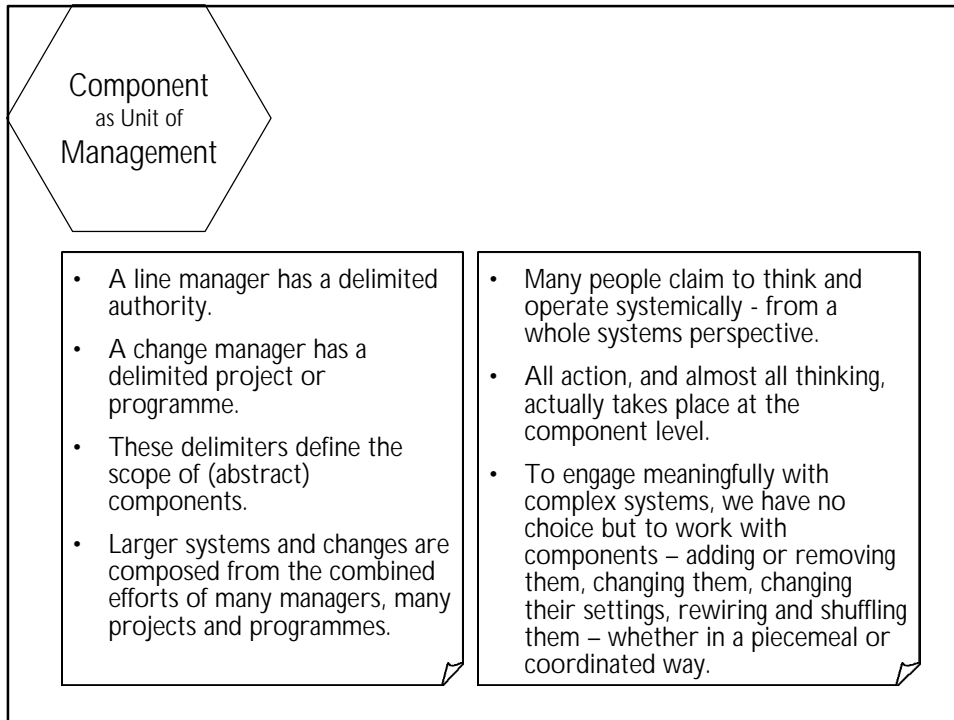
- Increasing the componentry of a system increases a system property called **articulation**.
- Articulation is what legacy systems typically lack.
- Articulation can alter both intelligence and character.
- Articulated systems can be more flexible and responsive.
- Well-articulated systems can be highly stable.
- Over-articulated systems are often unstable.
- Over-articulated systems can be unresponsive.
- The use of building blocks from different sources, or of different styles, can promote **biodiversity**.

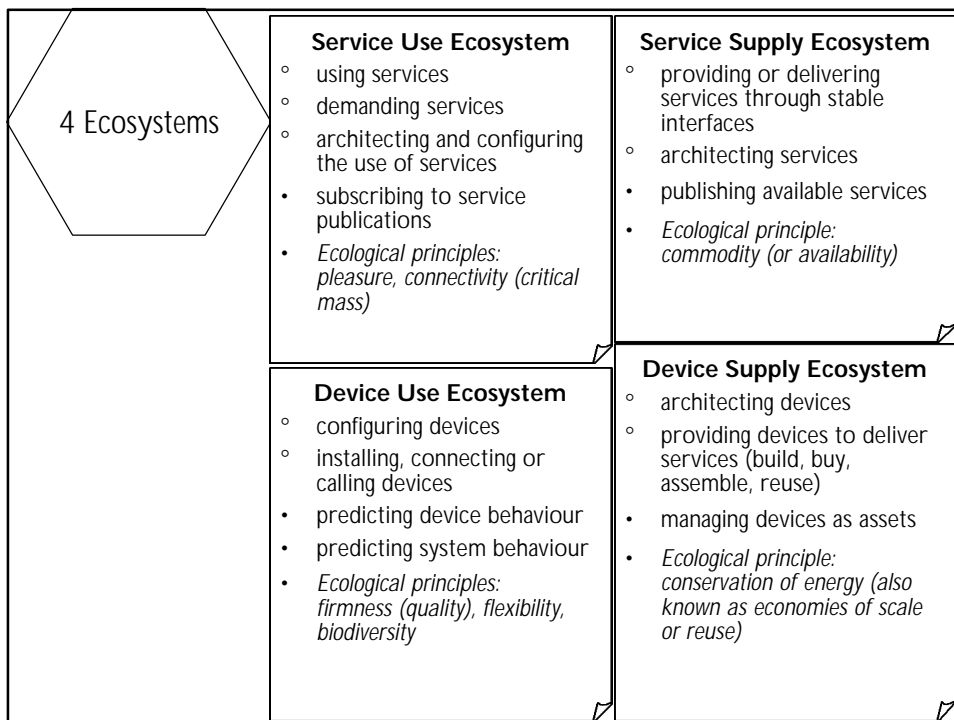
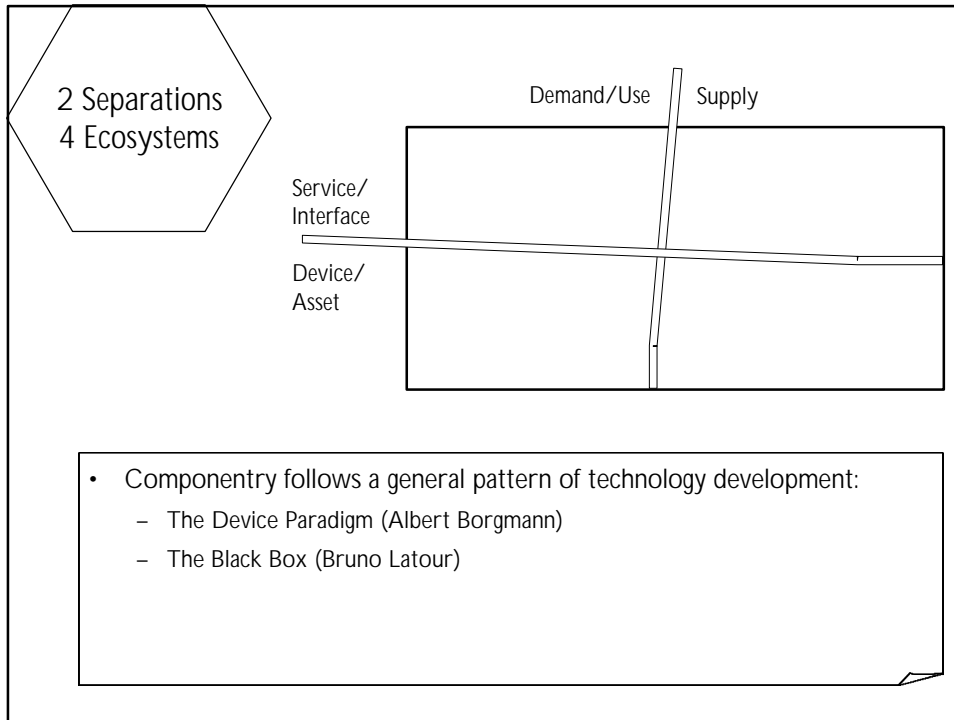












Key to survival:
respect the
ecological
principles

Vitruvius	Gates Gloss
Firmness	“Consistency”
Commodity	“Be worthy of the user’s time and effort in understanding it”
Delight	“Engagement, fun”

- **Pleasure** (Delight, Engagement, Fun)
- **Connectivity** (Critical Mass)
- **Availability** (Commodity, Functionality)
- **Conservation of Energy** (Economies of Scale, Reuse, Efficiency)
- **Consistency** (Firmness, Reliability, Usability)
- **Flexibility** (Maintainability, Portability)
- **Biodiversity**

Ecological hypothesis

In general, components and companies that follow these principles will dominate over those that don't.

See also ISO 9126

