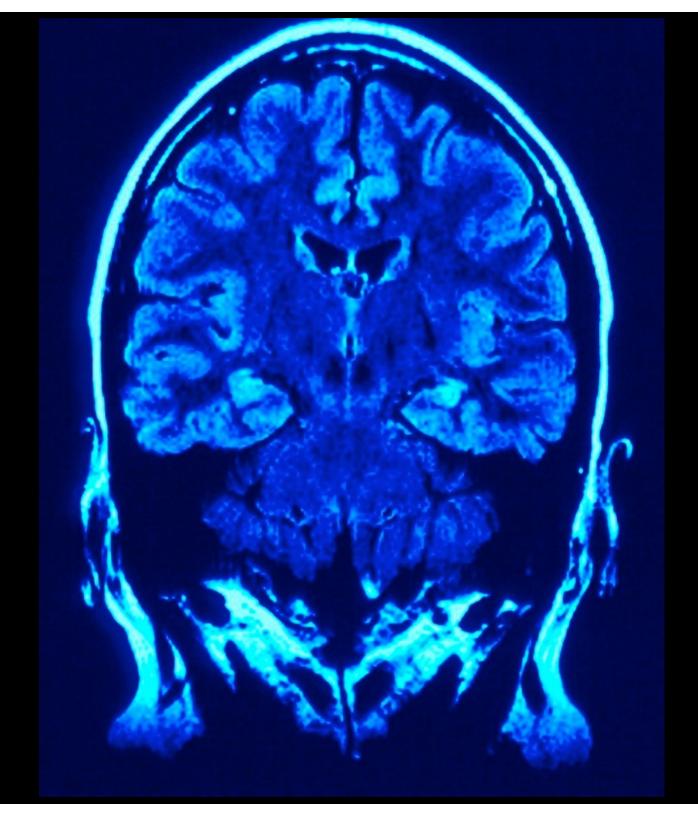
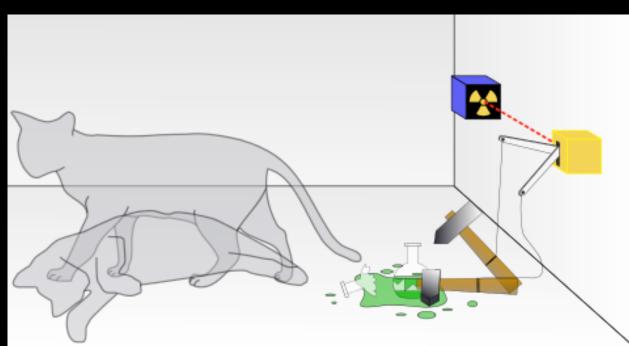
## The Art of Simplicity

#### Venkat Subramaniam Øvenkat\_s







"Life is really simple, but we insist on making it complicated." ---Confucius



"Any intelligent fool can make things bigger, more complex, and more violent. It takes a touch of genius—and a lot of courage—to move in the opposite direction."—Albert Einstein

If simple was sitting next to us, would we know?



#### not What's simple?

not simple's clever public abstract class Enum<E extends Enum<E>>>
 implements Comparable<E>, Serializable {

## Clever code's Self-Obfuscated

float InvSqrt (float x){ float xhalf = 0.5f\*x; int i = \*(int\*)&x;i = 0x5f3759df - (i >> 1);x = \*(float\*)&i; $x = x^{(1.5f - xhalf^{x}x)};$ return x;

```
#include
                                      <math.h>
#include
                                   <sys/time.h>
#include
                                   <X11/Xlib.h>
#include
                                  <X11/keysym.h>
                                  double L .o .P
                                  ,_=dt,T,Z,D=1,d,
                                 s[999].E.h= 8.I.
                                 J,K,w[999],M,m,O
                                 ,n[999],j=33e-3,i=
                                 1E3,r,t, u,v ,W,S=
                                74.5, l=221, X=7.26,
                                a, B, A=32.2, c, F, H;
                                int N,q, C, y,p,U;
                               Window z; char f[52]
                            ; GC k; main(){ Display*e=
XOpenDisplay( 0); z=RootWindow(e,0); for (XSetForeground(e,k=XCreateGC (e,z,0
; scanf("%lf%lf%lf",y +n,w+y, y+s)+1; y ++); XSelectInput(e,z= XCreateSimpleWi
0,0,WhitePixel(e,0) ),KeyPressMask); for(XMapWindow(e,z); ; T=sin(0)){ struct
; K= cos(j); N=1e4; M+= H*_; Z=D*K; F+=_*P; r=E*K; W=cos( 0); m=K*W; H=K*T; O+
sin(j); a=B*T*D-E*W; XClearWindow(e,z); t=T*E+ D*B*W; j+=d*_*D-_*F*E; P=W*E*B-
*T*B,E*d/K *B+v+B/K*F*D)*_; p<y; ){ T=p[s]+i; E=c-p[w]; D=n[p]-L; K=D*m-B*T-H*
]== 0|K <fabs(W=T*r-I*E +D*P) |fabs(D=t *D+Z *T-a *E)> K)N=1e4; else{ g=W/K *4
 *D; N-1E4&& XDrawLine(e ,z,k,N ,U,q,C); N=q; U=C; } ++p; } L+=_* (X*t +P*M+m*
  XDrawString(e,z,k ,20,380,f,17); D=v/l*15; i+=(B *l-M*r -X*Z)*_; for(; XPend
                           XEvent z; XNextEvent(e ,&z);
                               ++*((N=XLookupKeysym
                                  (&z.xkey,0))-IT?
                                 N-LT? UP-N?& E:&
                                 J:& u: &h); --*(
                                 DN -N? N-DT ?N==
                                 RT?&u: & W:&h:&J
                                  ); } m=15*F/l;
                                  c+=(I=M/ l,l*H
```

not necessarily simple's familiar



#### simple, uncomplicated, casual, common

## A Simple Problem

## Not a Simple Solution

## May be Unfamiliar, but Simple

## Don't confuse familiar with simple

Lot of us are familiar with imperative style, but declarative is simpler

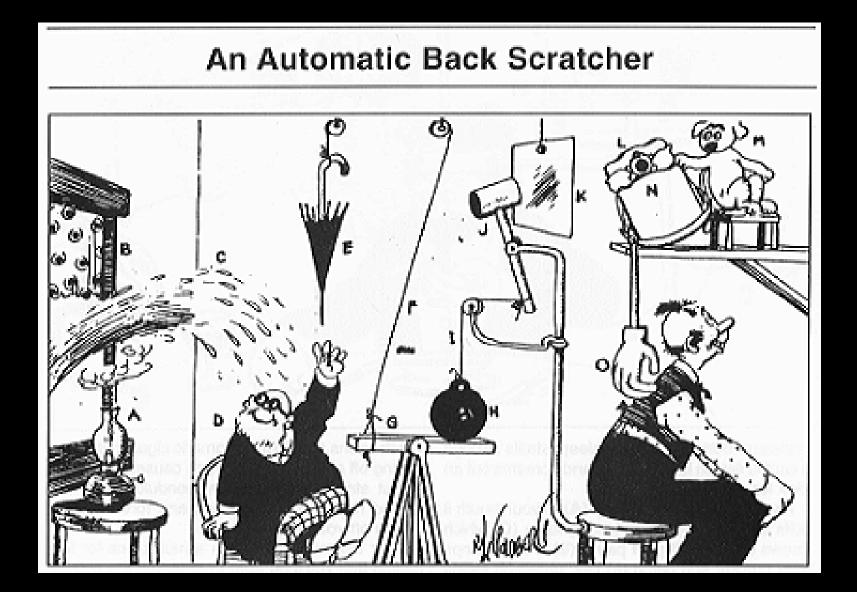


## Simple has fewer moving parts

#### not simple's over-engineered



Rube Goldberg (roob gold'berg), a comically involved, complicated invention, laboriously contrived to perform a simple operation – Webster's New World Dictionary



not simple's terse

#### int l1, l2, l3, p1, p2, p3;

int l1, l2, l3, p1, p2, p3;
// God, help me. I have no idea what this means.
...

above was a comment left by a victim, I mean a developer, who had to maintain this code years later.

```
VERBOSE
@Test public void VerboseExceptionTest() {
   rodCutter.setPrices(prices);
   try {
     rodCutter.maxProfit(0);
     fail("Expected exception for zero length");
   } catch(RodCutterException ex) {
     assertTrue("expected", true);
   }
}
```

#### TERSE

@Test(expected = RodCutterException.class)
public void TerseExceptionTest() {
 rodCutter.setPrices(prices);
 rodCutter.maxProfit(0);
}

```
CONCISE
@Test
public void ConciseExceptionTest() {
  rodCutter.setPrices(prices);
  assertThrows(RodCutterException.class,
    () -> rodCutter.maxProfit(0));
}
```

# Don't confuse terse with concise and simple



"There are two ways of constructing a software design. One way is to make it so simple that there are obviously no deficiencies. And the other way is to make it so complicated that there are no obvious deficiencies."—Tony Hoare.

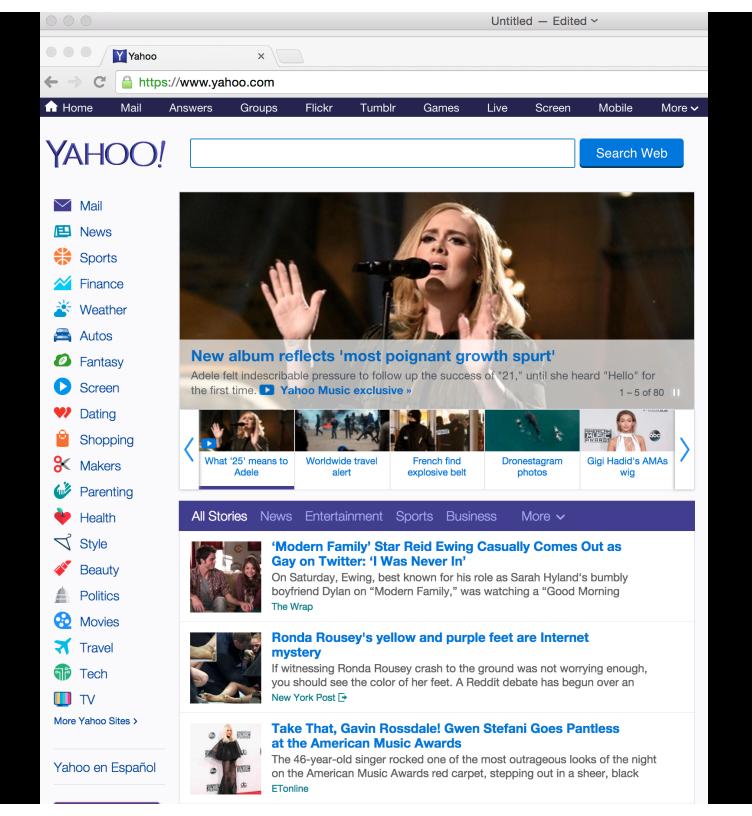


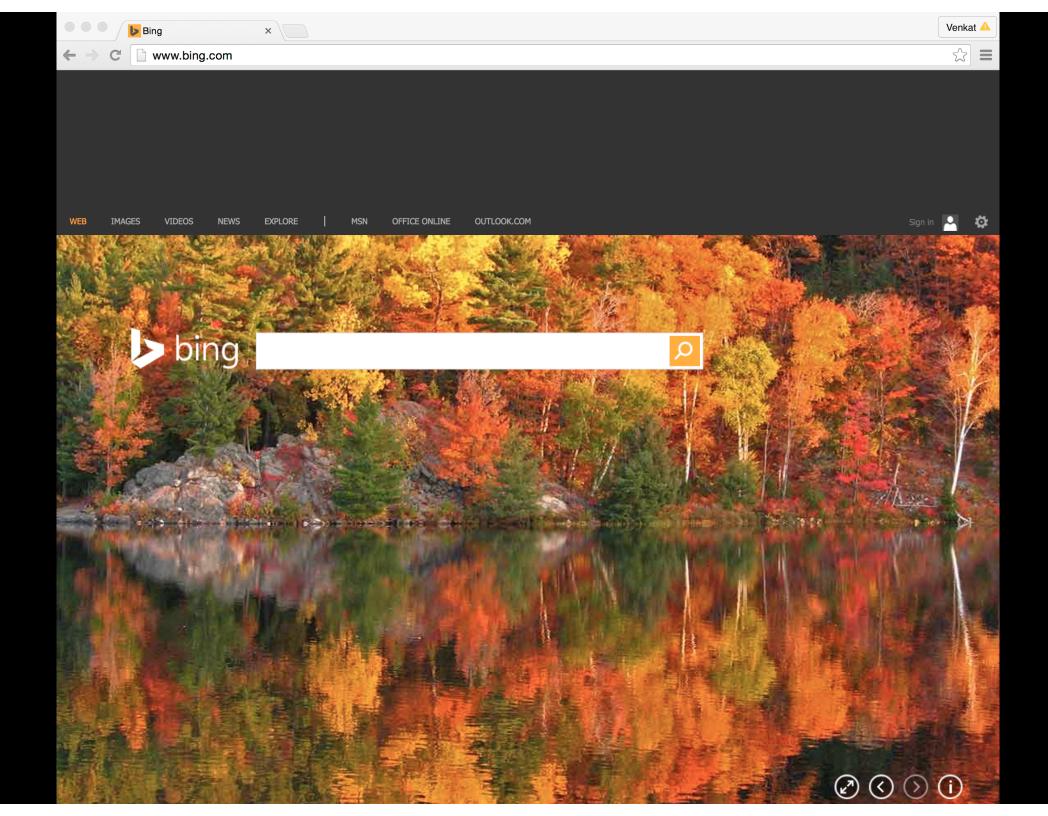
Well then, what's Simple?

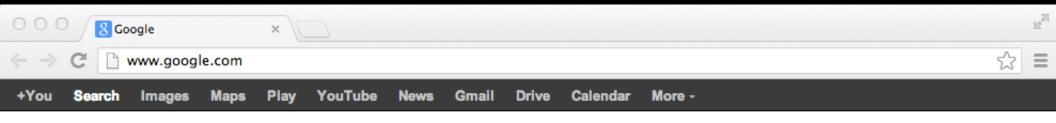
# simple keeps you focused



#### Search







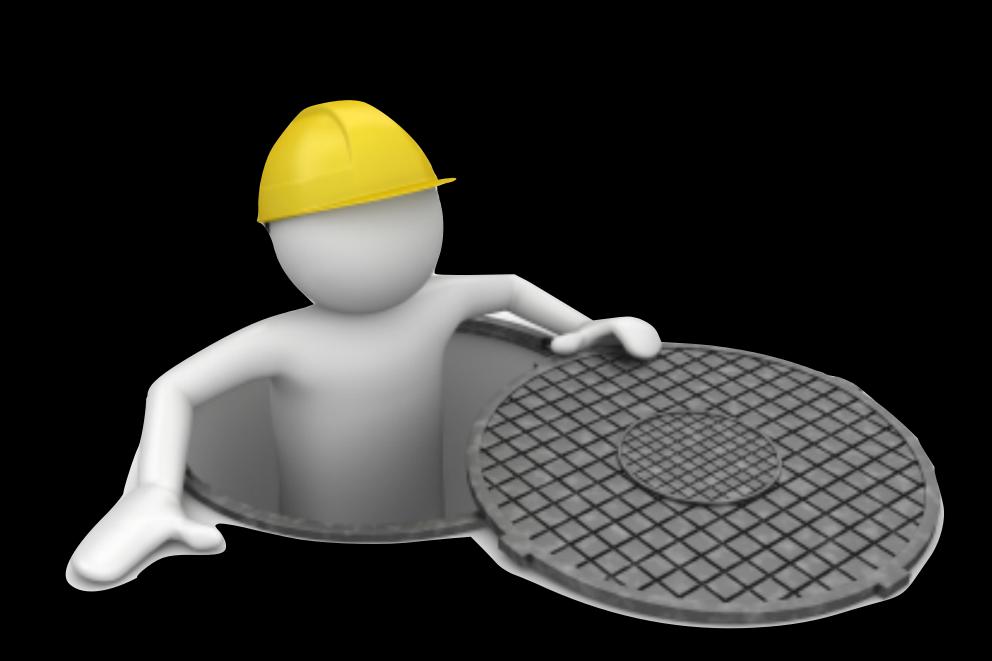
Sign in

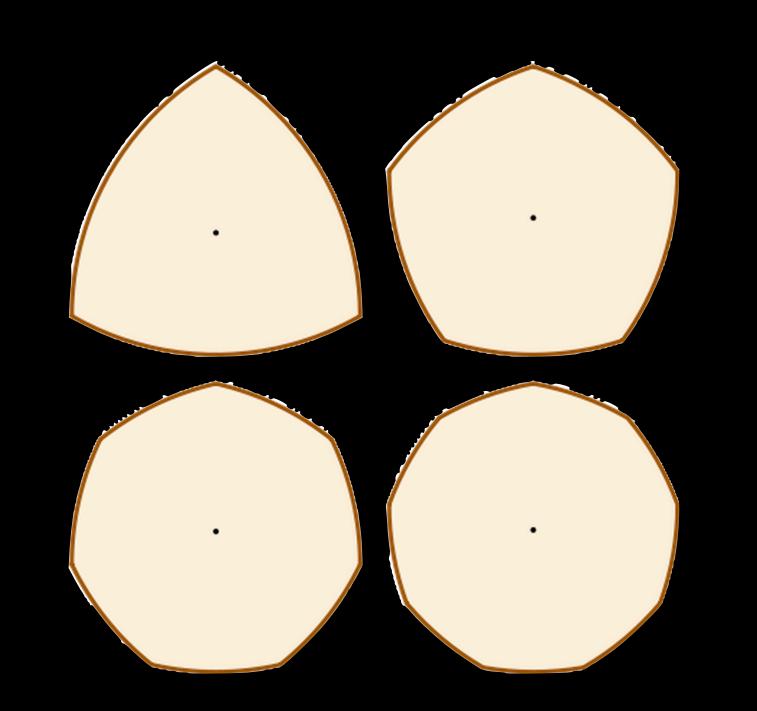
Google

		Ļ
Google Search	I'm Feeling Lucky	

"Perfection is achieved, not when there is nothing more to add, but when there is nothing left to take away."—Antoine de Saint-Exupery. simple eliminates accidental complexity and hides inherent complexity

### simple fails less





### simple's easier to understand and work with

#### Dictionary

P

3 Mathematics (of a number) evenly divisible only by itself and one (e.g., 2, 3, 5, 7, 11).

Q prime

 [ predic. ] (of two or more numbers in relation to each other) having no common factor but one. public static boolean isDivisibleBy(int number, int divisor) {
 return number % divisor == 0;
}

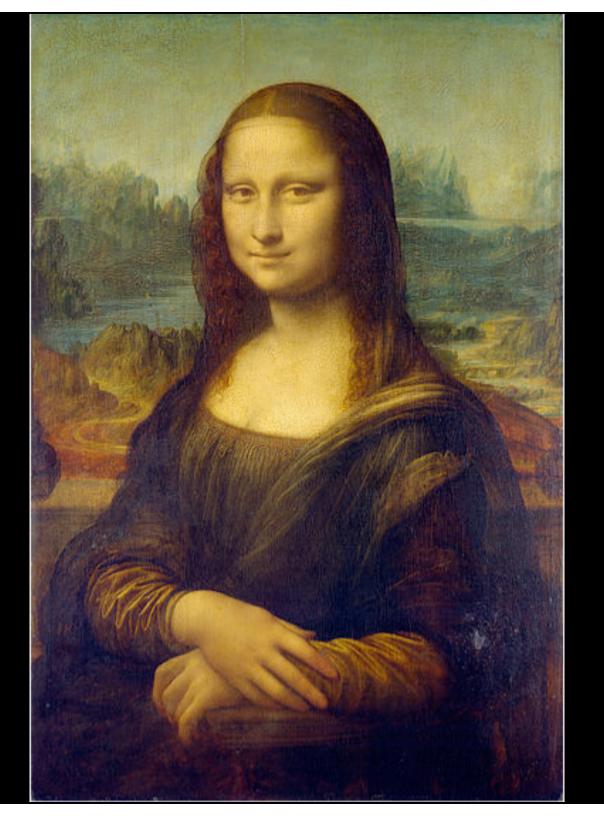
public static boolean isPrime(int number) {
 return number > 1 &&
 Streams.intRange(2, (int) Math.sqrt(number) + 1)
 .noneMatch(divisor -> isDivisibleBy(number, divisor));

}

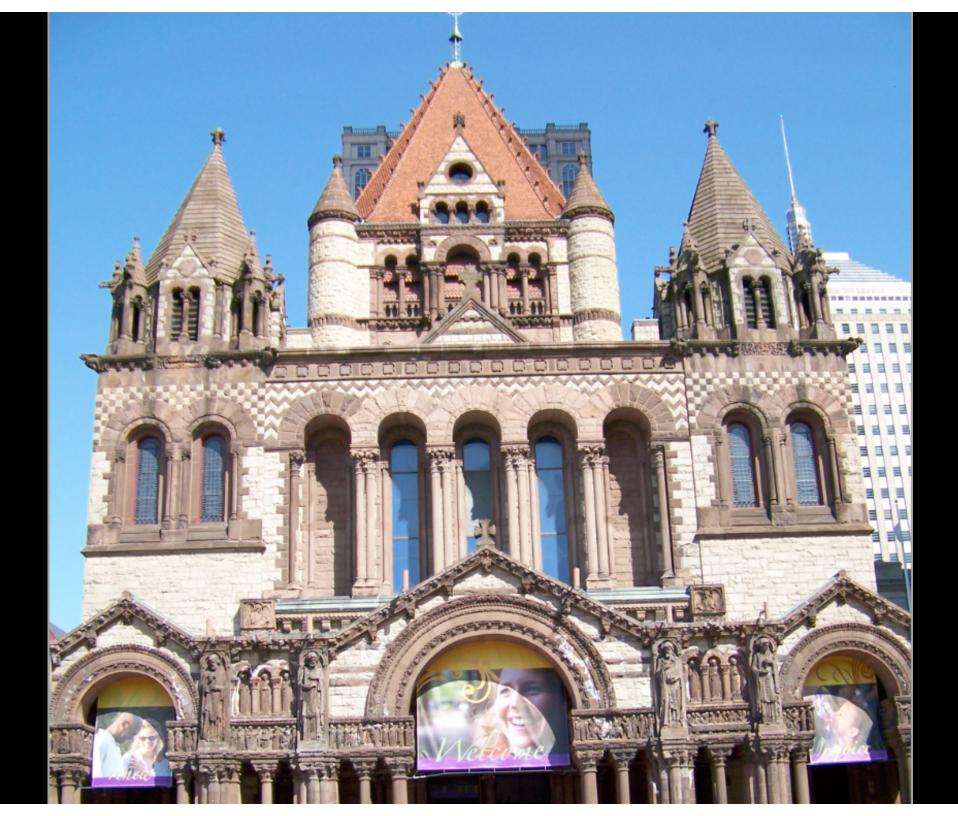
//Nice idea, expressive, but won't work!
public static List<Integer> primes(int starting) {
 if(isPrime(starting))
 return cancat(starting, primes(starting + 1));
 else
 return primes(starting + 1);
}

```
public static int nextPrime(int number) {
  if(isPrime(number + 1))
    return number + 1;
  else
    return nextPrime(number + 1);
}
public static List<Integer> primes(int starting, int count) {
  return Streams.iterate(nextPrime(starting), Sample::nextPrime)
  .limit(count)
  .collect(Collectors.<Integer>toList());
}
public static void main(String[] args) {
  System.out.println(primes(0, 5));
  System.out.println(primes(100, 7));
}
 [2, 3, 5, 7, 11]
 [101, 103, 107, 109, 113, 127, 131]
```

### simple is elegant



### An Architect's Dilemma





### simplicity has to evolve



"If you can't explain something to a first year student, then you haven't really understood it."— Richard Feynman



"If you have two equally likely solutions to a problem, choose the simplest."—Occam's Razor.



#### Functional Programming in Java

Harnessing the Power of Java 8 Lambda Expressions



Venkat Subramaniam Foreword by Brian Goetz Edited by Jacquelyn Carter

```
public static int factorial(int number) {
    if (number == 1)
        return number;
    else
        return number * factorial(number - 1);
}
```

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
   System.out.println(factorial(10000));
```

}

Exception in thread "main" java.lang.StackOverflowError



Second Edition

### Structure and Interpretation of Computer Programs

Harold Abelson and Gerald Jay Sussman with Julie Sussman







```
public static TailCall<BigInteger> factorial(BigInteger fact, int number) {
    if(number == 1)
        return done(fact);
    else
        return call(() -> factorial(Util.multiply(fact, number), number - 1));
}
```

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
   System.out.println(factorial(BigInteger.ONE, 10000).invoke());
}
```

### After 10 hours of effort

```
public class <u>TailCalls</u> {
    public static <T> TailCall<T> call(TailCall<T> nextCall) {
        return nextCall;
```

```
public static <T> TailCall<T> done(T value) {
    return new TailCall<T>() {
        public boolean isComplete() { return true; }
        public T result() { return value; }
```

}

```
public TailCall<T> apply() { return null; }
};
```

public interface TailCall<T> {
 public abstract TailCall<T> apply();

public default boolean isComplete() { return false; }
public default T result() { return null; }

```
public default T invoke() {
   boolean callComplete = isComplete();
   TailCall<T> current = this;
```

```
while(!callComplete) {
    current = current.apply();
    callComplete = current.isComplete();
}
```

```
return current.result();
```

}

# My code simply sucks



public interface TailCall<T> {
 public abstract TailCall<T> apply();

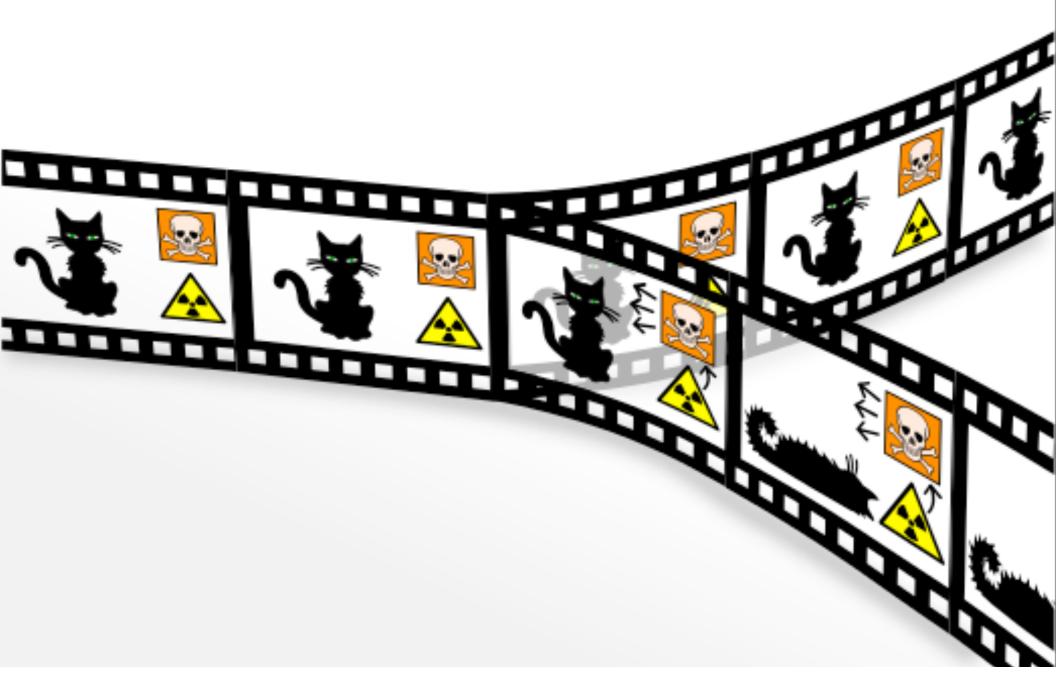
```
public default boolean isComplete() { return false; }
public default T result() { return null; }
```

```
public default T invoke() {
   return Streams.iterate(this, TailCall::apply)
   .filter(TailCall::isComplete)
   .findFirst()
   .get()
   .result();
}
```

### "Everything Should Be Made as Simple as Possible, But Not Simpler."—Einstein.

## Is that simple or can it be simpler?

### simple's like Schrödinger's cat



### Simple makes things easy, but it's certainly not easy

"Simplicity is the ultimate sophistication."—Leonardo da Vinci Venkat Subramaniam venkats@agiledeveloper.com twitter: @venkat\_s

Thank You!