

THE PATTERN ATLAS OF SYSTEM VIJI NERABII ITIES

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Using a tangle of threads as a metaphor for complex system relations, many dysfunctional patterns operate at four levels of scale.



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HAYWIRED

Circular, contradictory, or dead-end routines create dvsfunctional ordeals for users, sometimes on purpose for cynical reasons



DISCONNECTED

Seamless hand-offs between modular systems are made error-prone and disorienting.



OPAQUE

"Black box" automation misfires regularly and disguises dodgy decision-rules in way that is hard to scrutinize or trouble-shoot.



RIGGED-UP

Routines are made easier for system administrators in ways that harm users.



ENSNARING

Psychologically manipulative routines second-guess and exploit users, creating dysfunctional defensive behaviors.



CORRALLING

People are coerced or tricked into common patterns based on faulty premise and add risk.



IMITATION

Systems mimick routines that are inappropriate or beyond their capability, while blocking scrutiny.



COMPROMISED

Routines reflect negotiations between internal factions running system not system goals.



HOOKED

Routines are captured by outsiders or another system, even if overall system goals remain.



OVER-EXTENDED

Oversight attempts to "clean up" messy entanglement face limits of capability and cause unanticipated downstream consequences.



PRECARIOUS

Attempts to act as a bulwark against chaotic disorder by piling on controls will conserve vulnerability to occasional disaster in ways that undermine resilience.



UNIFORM

Perpetuation of best-in-class systems create monocultures that are easier to scale and maintain but share flaws and lack diversity necessary for resilience.



PROPPED-UP

Bailing out established, failing systems encourages reckless and cynical risk-taking while blocking more viable upstart systems from doing a better job.



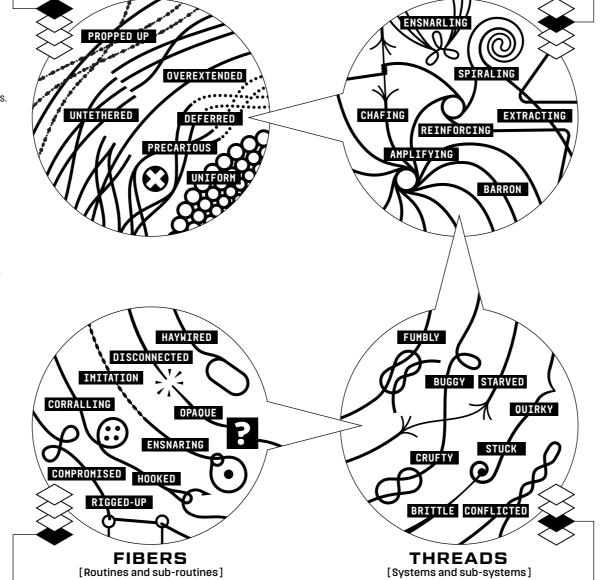
DEFERRED

Instead of offsetting human bias to discount the future and act with narrow self-interest, systems amplify these biases, perhaps even blocking feedback about long-term dangers.



UNTETHERED

The abstractions used to control and make sense of systems become disconnected to the underlying reality while being trusted more readily.



MESSES

[Complex system inter-relations]



ENTANGLEMENTS

[Cross-system dynamics]

REINFORCING

System dynamics lock-in an unsustainable or harmful pattern of activity, making divergence costly.



SPIRALING

A vicious spiral whereby system dynamics lead to a troublesome predicament, giving rise to new dynamics causing more trouble, and so on until collapse happens.



An accelerating spiral caused by compounding effects, positive reinforcement, or correlated risks, with fall-backs ill suited to contain the *run-away* dynamics.



EXTRACTING

Concentrated ownership of a single platform creates single point of failure and sapps other systems of innovation potential by drawing exploitative rents.



BARRON

Edge effects between diverse, intermingling actors create positive spin-offs, yet too many advantage certain actors and too few block spin-offs.



ENSNARLING

Systems undermine each other. either through burdensome regulatory red-tape or by overloading shared infrastructure.



CHAFING

One system exploits another by parasitically rigging the relational dynamics.



CRUFTY

Cruftiness refers to departures from sound design principles, turning systems into a hodgepodge of interacting parts and kludgy arrangements.



QUIRKY

Ouirkiness refers to systems with well functioning parts that occasionally interact in unanticipated ways ("normal accidents") to create cascading errors.



BUGGY

Bugginess refers to faults and flaws that make a system unreliable and vulnerable to the occasional catastrophe.



FUMBLY

Fumbliness refers to highly fragmented systems that lose coherence, show their seams awkwardly, and botch hand-offs hetween modules.



STUCK

Stuck systems occur when lockin arrangements, path dependence, or dynamic traps throw up obstacles to ongoing change.



STARVED Starved systems operate at the

edge of breakdown because they lack adequate resources and neglect long-term risks.



to handle anomalies and lack the fault tolerance to recover from errors gracefully.



Conflicted systems have internal goal conflicts that are handled inconsistently or largely ignored.



