

Learning to overcome the

Choice Paradox

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In love with code since 2002

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Problem-solving is an analytical process used to **identify the possible solutions** to the situation at hand. Making decisions is a **part** [of it]

Problem Solving VS Decision Making







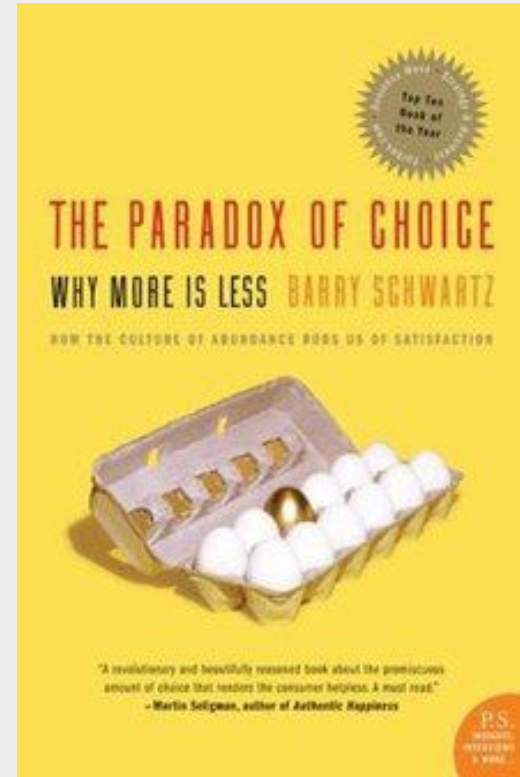




The Paradox of Choice

The Paradox of Choice

Barry Schwartz- 2004
The Paradox of Choice – Why More Is Less



Autonomy and freedom of choice are critical to our **well-being**, and **choice** is critical to freedom and **autonomy**.

... though [we] have **more choice** [...] and, presumably, more freedom and **autonomy**, we don't seem to be benefiting from it psychologically



Buyer's Remorse is the sense of regret after having made a purchase.







Analysis Paralysis is when the **fear** of making an **error** outweighs the realistic expectation [...] in a decision made in a timely manner

"Perfect is the enemy of good"

Choice \neq happiness

Freedom \neq Commitment

Rules \neq Lack of Choices

Fear of Missing Out



How your brain handles
choices?



INDIVIDUALITY

COMPARISON

CAUSALITY

EVENTUALITY

LOCALITY

TIME

INDIVIDUALITY

LANGUAGE

Pre-frontal cortex



Reasoning



High Energy
Consumption



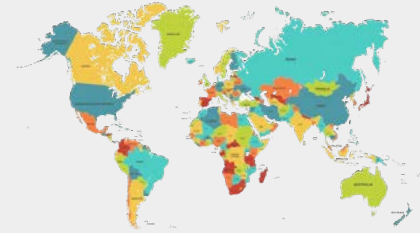
Synchronous



low memory

Chunking

Big things are made of smaller things



Hippocampus*



Memory storage



Connect the dots



Asynchronous



Calming your



Store and
Compare



Review and
Re-evaluate



Delaying
decisions



Example 1: Variable Naming

```
def evaluate loan
  ...
  if payment > 1000.00
    loan_profitability_score = HIGH
  end
  ...
end
```



Example 1: Variable Naming

```
def evaluate loan
  ...
  if payment_avocado > 1000.00
    loan_profitability_score = HIGH
  end
  ...
end
```



Example 1: Variable Naming

```
def evaluate loan
  ...
  if installment_monthly_value > 1000.00
    loan_profitability_score = HIGH
  end
  ...
end
```

Small Decisions



25' Working



5' Break

x4



15'



Review



Replan



Example 2 - Code refactor

You have to deliver a new behavior in an existing feature, which code you don't feel great about it. But is not sure how to act on it.



Example 2 - Code refactor

```
def evaluate loan
  # Lots of code I'm not sure what to do about it
end
```




Example 2 - Code refactor

```
def evaluate loan
  if installment_monthly_value > 1000.00
    loan_profitability_score = HIGH
  else
    old_evaluate loan
  end
end

def old_evaluate loan
  # Lots of code I'm not sure what to do about it
end
```



Example 2 - Code refactor

```
class MonthlyValueEvaluator
  def initialize(baseline_installment_monthly_value)
    @baseline_installment_monthly_value = baseline_installment_monthly_value
  end

  def evaluate loan
    loan.installment_monthly_value > @baseline_installment_monthly_value
  end
end

INSTALLMENTS_PROFITABILITY_SCORE = {
  MonthlyValueEvaluator.new(1000.0) => HIGH, ...
}

def evaluate loan
  INSTALLMENTS_PROFITABILITY_SCORE.find do |evaluator, score|
    evaluator.evaluate(loan)
  end&.dig(1)
end
```



example 3 - Task Attack

You are tasked with adding a new two step purchasing flow into the software. Should you go Top-down, Bottom-up or slice it?

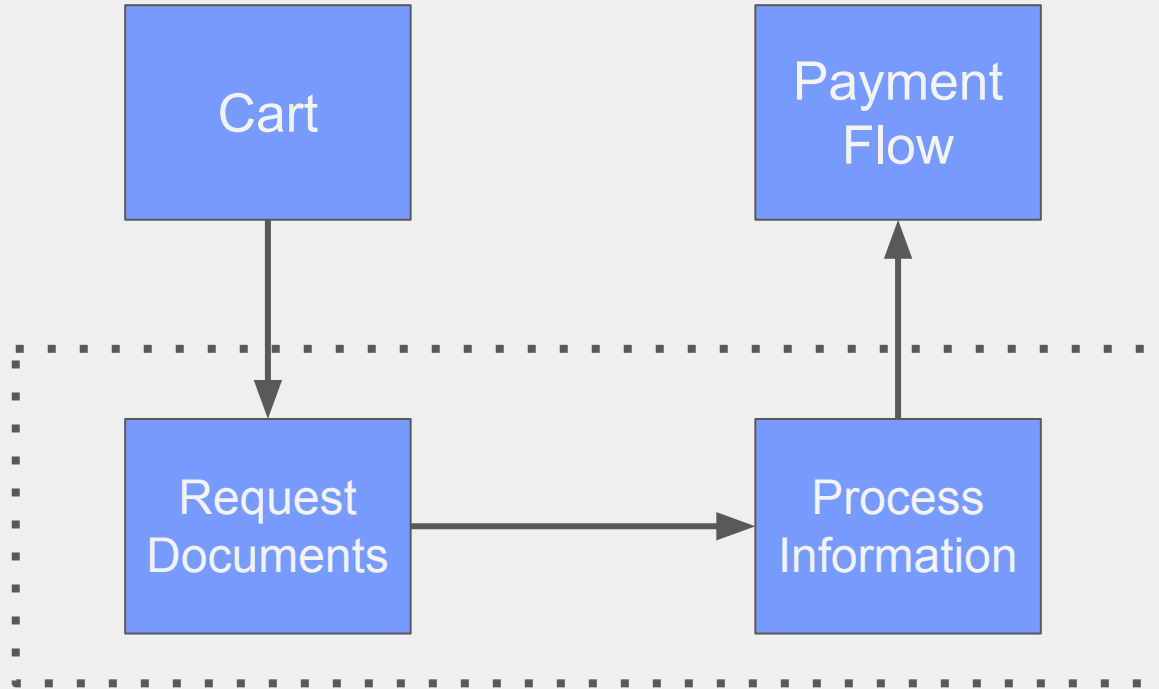


example 3 - Task Attack





example 3 - Task Attack





How to choose?



Chunking

Break big things into smaller things



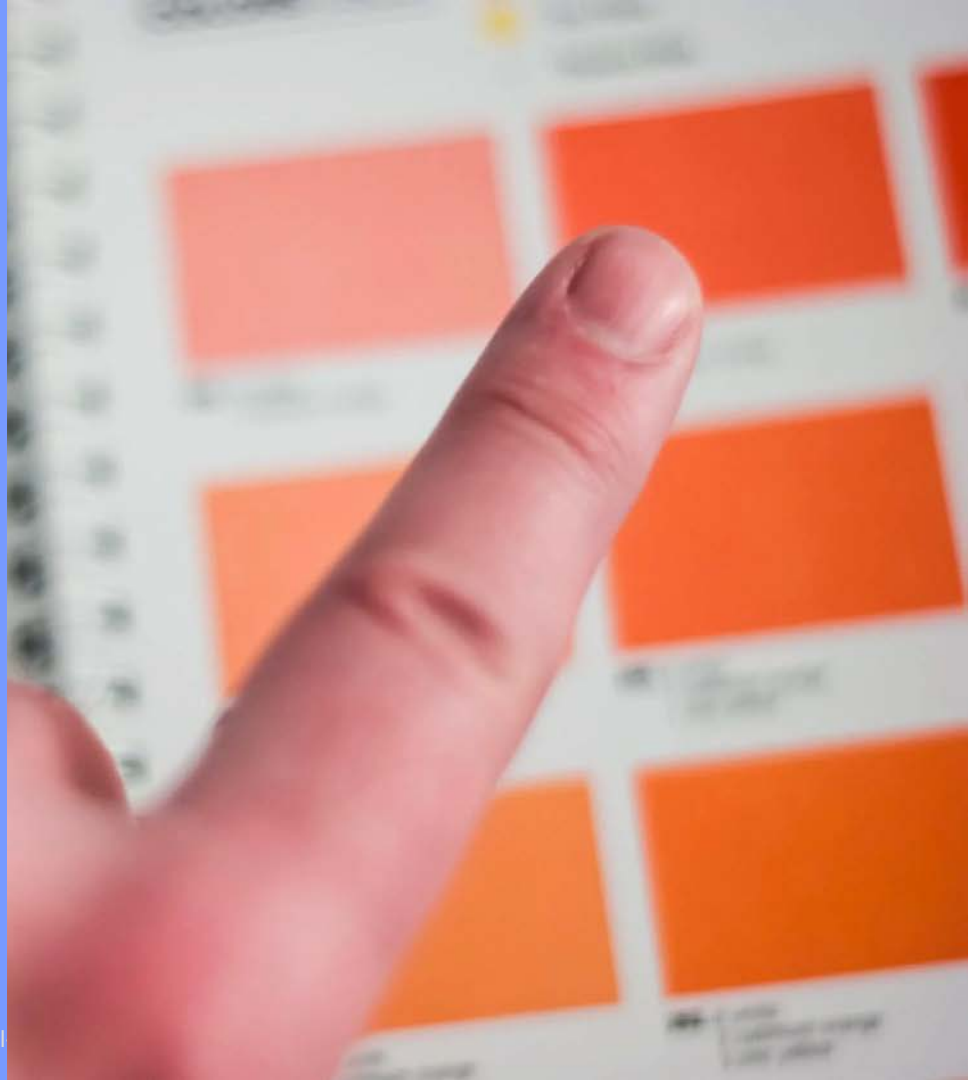
Consulting

Ask for advice



Choose

Using one or more methods



Methods

- Pros and Cons
- Analytic hierarchy process (AHP)
- Conjoint analysis
- Cost/benefit analysis
- ...

Criteria

Ranking

	<i>Ranking by criterion</i>				<i>Weight sum</i>	Final Ranking
	Criterion 1 (weight = 2)	Criterion 2 (weight = 4)	Criterion 3 (weight = 3)	Criterion 4 (weight = 1)		
Alternative A	3	2	2	2	$2 \times 3 + 4 \times 2 + 3 \times 2 + 1 \times 2 = 21$	4 th
Alternative B	1	1	1	4	$2 \times 1 + 4 \times 1 + 3 \times 1 + 1 \times 4 = 13$	5 th
Alternative C	4	5	5	5	$2 \times 4 + 4 \times 5 + 3 \times 5 + 1 \times 5 = 48$	1 st
Alternative D	5	3	3	1	$2 \times 5 + 4 \times 3 + 3 \times 3 + 1 \times 1 = 32$	3 rd
Alternative E	2	4	4	3	$2 \times 2 + 4 \times 4 + 3 \times 4 + 1 \times 3 = 35$	2 nd

Options

Familiarity

Coverage

Pricing

Score



3

3

2

8

1st



2

3

2

7

2nd



2

2

3

7

2nd



1

2

2

5

4th



Review

Calm your



Store and
Compare



Review and
Re-evaluate



Establish your
cadence

Don't over do it



Look for help



Evaluate
different methods



Don't overthink



Thanks

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Brendo Soares

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