# Describe anything – simple and effective

## a OnePageBook™

**Walk the dog**

    Check the weather

    [? Rain] OR:

        Get rain coat

        Get umbrella

    Dress for the temperature

    Get chain

    Call the dog

    OR:

        Minimum 15 mins: Go through the woods

        Walk the usual track

            [? Encounter Brutus the Bully] <Walk home>

    AND:

        Ensure the dog has done its "tasks"

        Ensure the dog is exercised

            [5+] Throw the favorite stick

    Walk home

    Let the dog mark his home turf

## Become familiar with HyperLists

Geir Isene

There should be a simple, structured and effective way to describe anything using just text. A way to describe any thing, situation, process, recipe, any plan or project.

There is. It's called HYPERLIST<sup>S 1</sup>.

HYPERLIST<sup>S</sup> represents a way to describe anything – any state or any transition. It represents data in tree-structure lists with a very rich set of features. It can be used for any structuring of data, such as Todo lists, project plans, data structures, business processes, logic breakdowns, food recipes, outlines of ideas and much, much more.

**The basic features of HyperLists (given here as a valid HyperList)**
   Hyperlists contains *Items* (elements, usually on a single line)
      An Item can have a *child*, adding description or depth to its parent Item
         A child is an indented Item under its parent Item
      A semicolon can be used instead of a line break to separate Items
   Bold text, italics or underlined text can be used wherever you want
      Top level Items are in bold for clarity
   An Item can contain various elements, optionally color coded for clarity
   Square brackets indicate a condition or *Qualifier* for the Item - in green color
      The Item is valid only when the condition described inside the brackets is met
      A condition can be prefixed with a question mark to make it read *if. . .*
      A single question mark enclosed in square brackets ([?]) denotes an optional item
   A word in capitals ending in a colon is called an *Operator* - in blue color
      An Operator *operates* on that item
      If a line ends in an Operator, it *operates* on all the children of that Item
      Some usual Operators:
         "AND" - to indicate that all children applies or must be done
         "OR" - to indicate that just one child applies or must be done
         "EXAMPLES" - the following are examples
         "CONTINUOUS" - something that is to be done throughout a process
   Words not in capitals and ending in a colon is a Tag - in red color
      Tags add structured information to an Item
         EXAMPLES: Deadline for the Item/task or who is responsible for completing it
      If a line ends in a Tag, it applies to all the children of that Item
   Text inside angle brackets (< and >) indicates a Reference - in purple color
      A Reference in a process means that you jump to where the Reference points
   You can use Twitter-type hashtags anywhere you like - in #yellow color
   Text in parenthesis or quotation marks are represented in teal color

You already create HYPERLIST<sup>S</sup> when you jot down your simple Todo or shopping lists — like the one on the cover of this book. But with the features above, you can make any process, plan or description more clear and concise. It should be added that there are a lot more features that you can use — from iterations, branching off parallel sub-processes. If you want to become an expert in using HYPERLIST<sup>S</sup> , follow the link at the bottom of this page and read the full documentation.

We end off with another HYPERLIST<sup>S</sup> example — related to Kurt Gödel's Incompleteness Theorems[2]. This one shows that philosophical challenges can be broken down using HYPERLIST<sup>S</sup> . Something for you to ponder.

**A proof against determinism**
   A fully deterministic system: AND:
      Governing rules must be consistent
      Governing rules must be complete
   Gödel's Incompleteness Theorems:
      No system of rules can be both complete and consistent
   No system can be fully deterministic
   The universe is non-deterministic

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[1] HYPERLIST<sup>S</sup> Home Page: http://www.isene.com/hyperlist
[2] Gödel's Incompleteness Theorems: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/G%C3%B6del%27s_incompleteness_theorems

This OnePageBook™ describes a highly efficient way of describing anything.

Need a better way to describe a process? A project plan? Better Todo lists or outlining of ideas?

Get familiar with using HyperLists to become more succinct and efficient in your thoughts.


The publisher, "Å" (A-Circle AS, www.acircle.no) carries the slogan, "Boosting performance".
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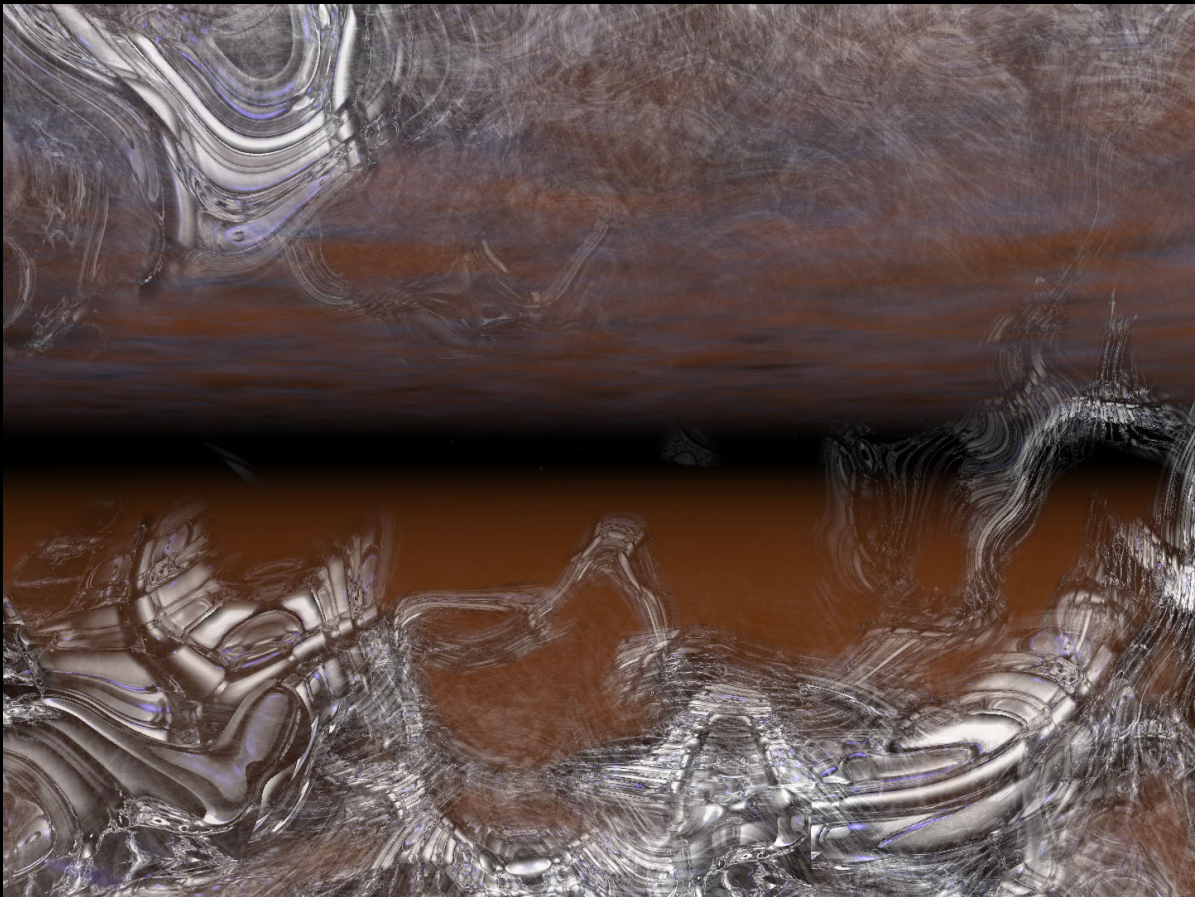


"The list is the origin of culture. It's part of the history of art and literature.
What does culture want? To make infinity comprehensible.
It also wants to create order – not always, but often.
And how, as a human being, does one face infinity?
How does one attempt to grasp the incomprehensible?
Through lists." (Umberto Eco)