

What If Bugs In Technological Products Promote A Religion In The Future?

Revealing The Impact Of Societal Dependence On Technology Through Speculative Design

CHEN CHUNXI



CONTENT

1 BACKGROUND

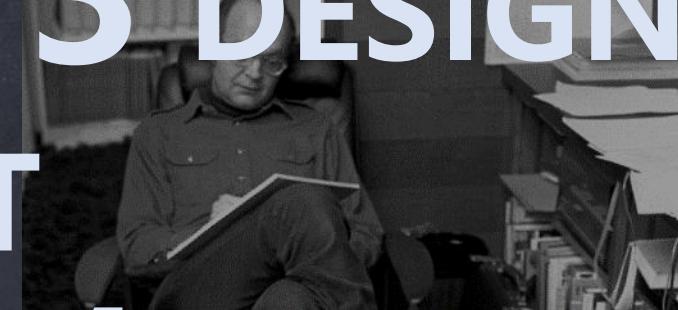
*A Search for Limits in an
Age of High Technology*

LANGDON WINNER

2 STATEMENT



3 DESIGN IDEA



4 OUTCOME



GROUND BACK

"WELCOME TO THE WORLD OF HIGH-RISK TECHNOLOGIES."

—— Charles Perrow, Normal Accident

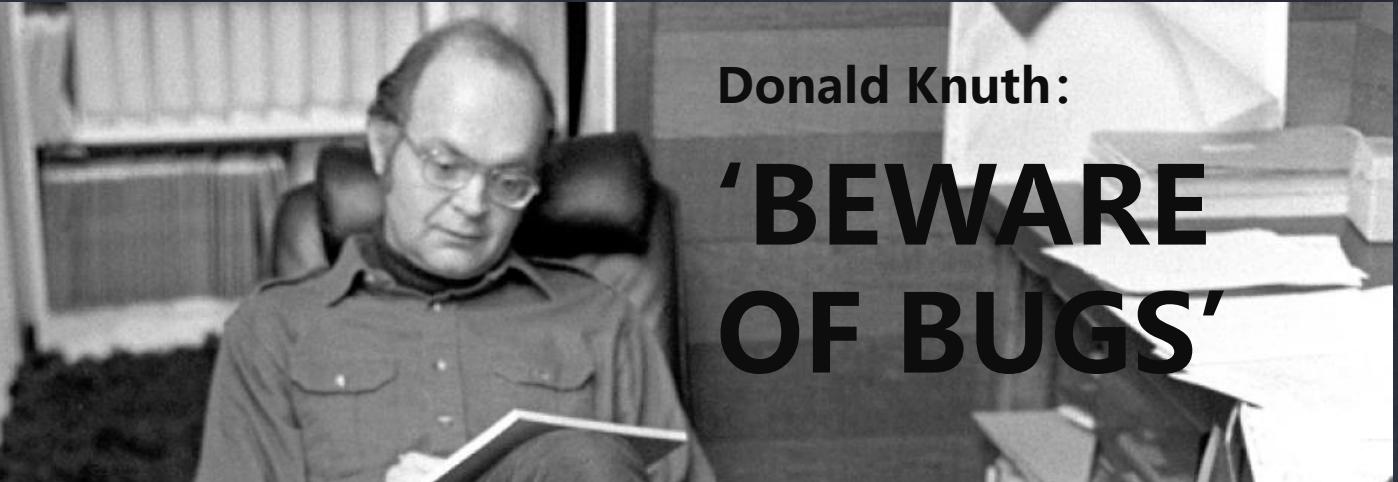
- The cultural phenomenon of technology fetishism and technology dependence is rampant in the digital age.
- Technological instability has increased over the past decade.
- The contradiction between the imperfection of technology and society's blind trust in it has become a defining feature of the contemporary world.

DATA DESIGN

The unreliability and fragility of programs are becoming the most fatal problems of contemporary technology. However, the cultural phenomenon of technology worship and technology dependence still exists. Reflecting on our relationship with technology is particularly important at a time when the duality between technology and humanity is breaking down. DEBUGRISM presents a future scenario through critical design, which aims to reflect and promote discussion of the impact of contemporary technology by exploring the forms of religious belief that technology worship, technology dependence, and programming errors may lead to in the future through design language.

DEA DESIGN

START POINT



Donald Knuth:

**'BEWARE
OF BUGS'**

- The introduction of machine algorithms leads to more and more complex and difficult to solve bugs.
- Over the past decade, the number of major incidents due to bugs has increased year by year.

RELIGIOUS PRACTICE

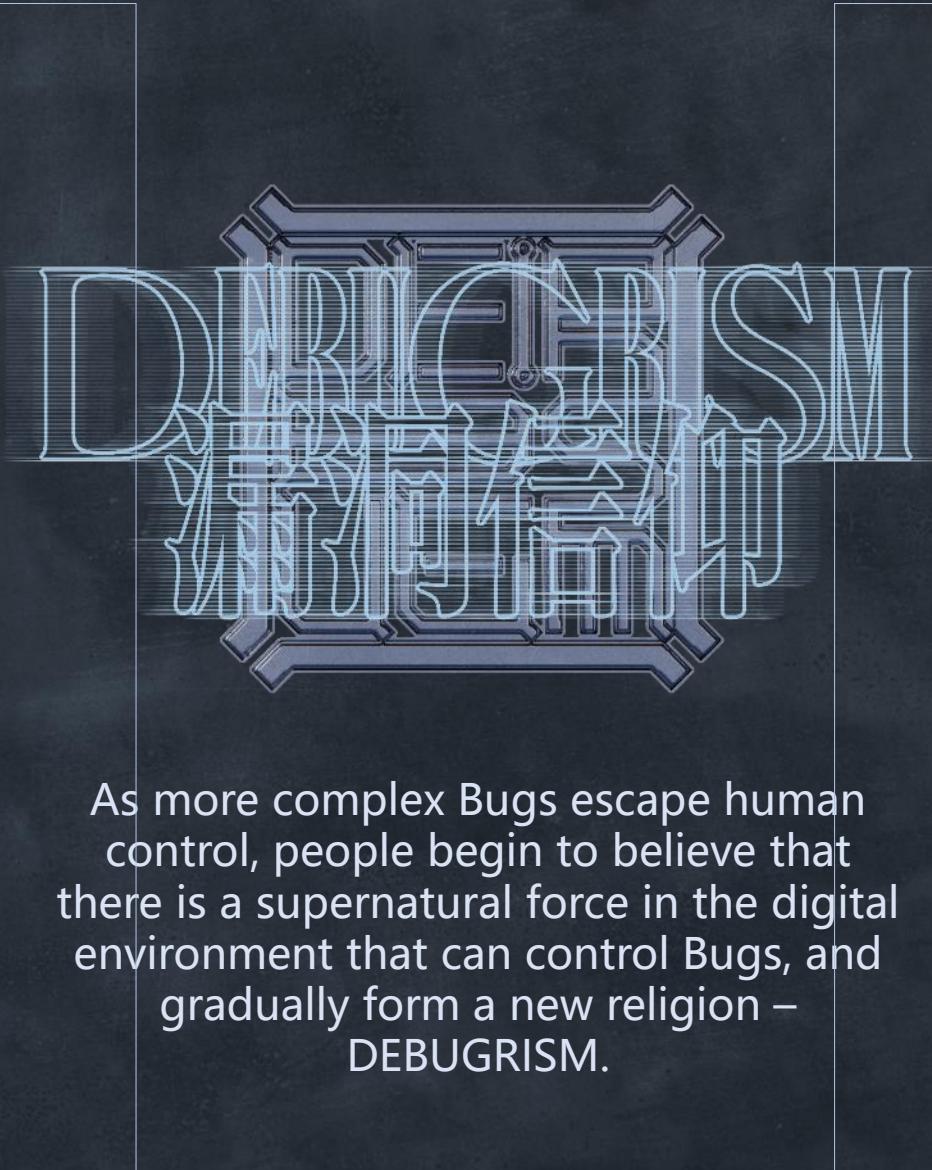
Charms



Rituals

Implements

A form of religion in which the deity is empowered through spells, rituals, and rituals.



As more complex Bugs escape human control, people begin to believe that there is a supernatural force in the digital environment that can control Bugs, and gradually form a new religion – DEBUGRISM.

VISUAL FORMS

Poster

Charms and holistic religious visual concept

Book2

16 sets of charms and corresponding program bugs

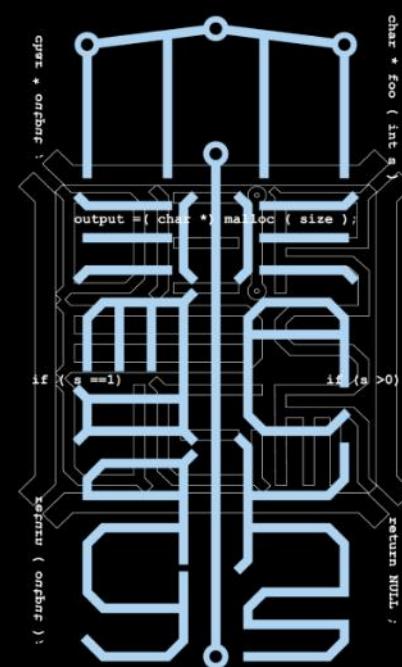
Book1

Religious stories, religious rituals

CHARMS VISUAL TRANSFORMATION



```
01 public static void main(String[] args) {
02     int[] list = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1};
03     int sum = sumListEnhanced(list);
04     System.out.println("Sum of elements in list is " + sum);
05 }
06
07 public static int sumListEnhanced(int[] list) {
08     int total = 0;
09     for (int val : list) {
10         total += val;
11     }
12     return total;
13 }
```



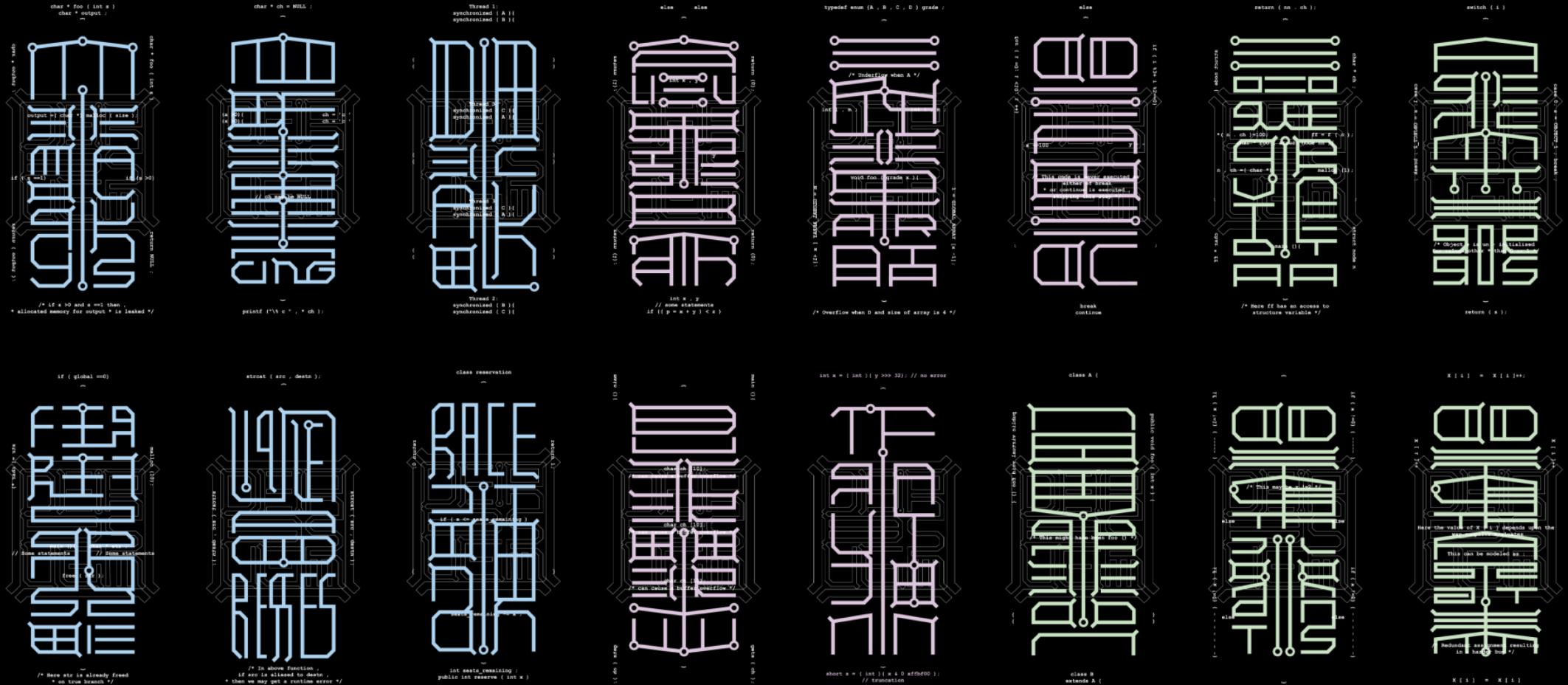
/* if s >0 and s ==1 then ,
* allocated memory for output * is leaked */

选题背景 Project Background

设计说明 Design Statement

设计思路 Design Idea

设计成果 Design Outcome



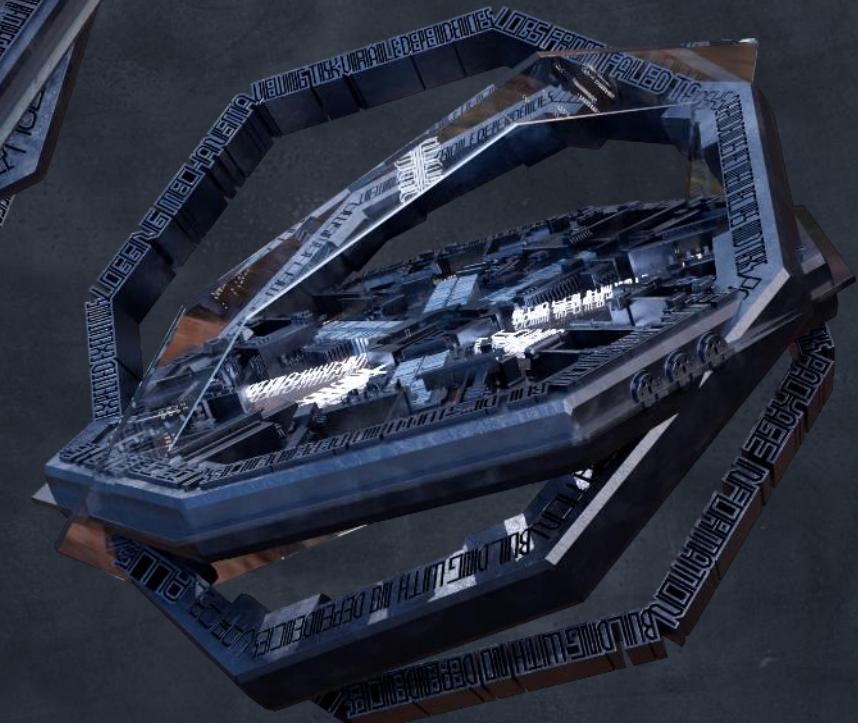
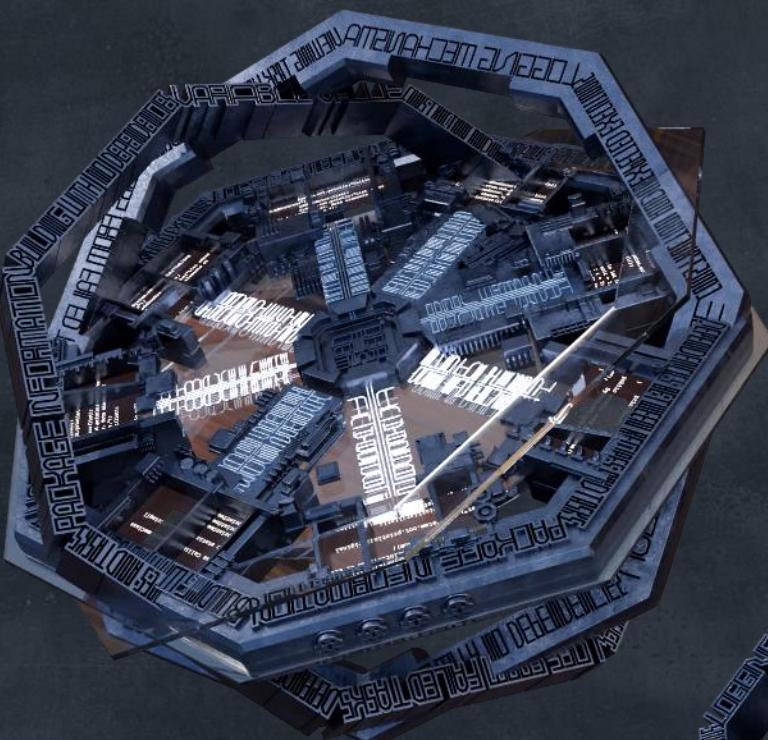
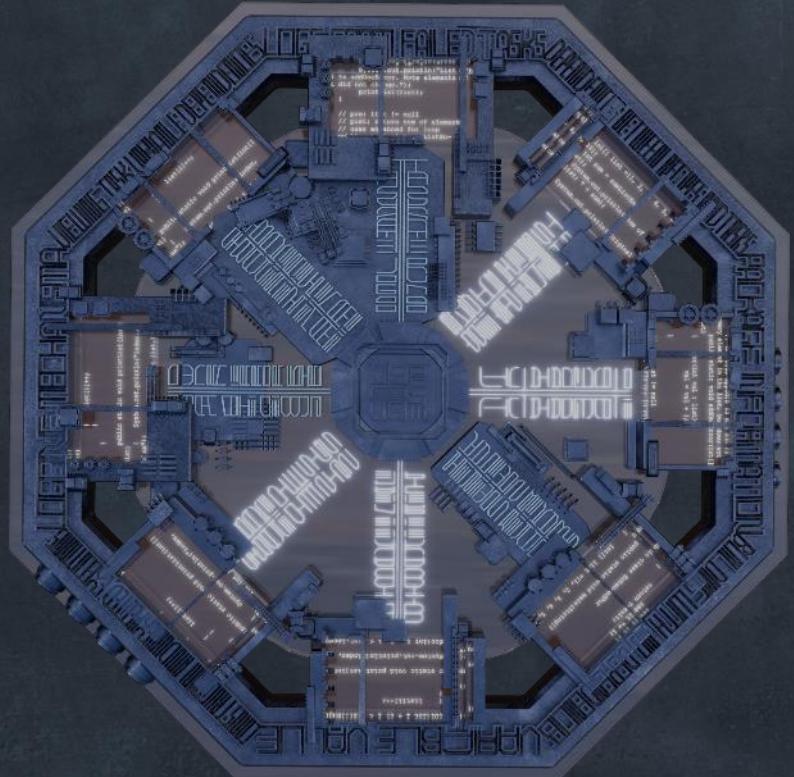


IMPLEMENT VISUAL TRANSFORMATION

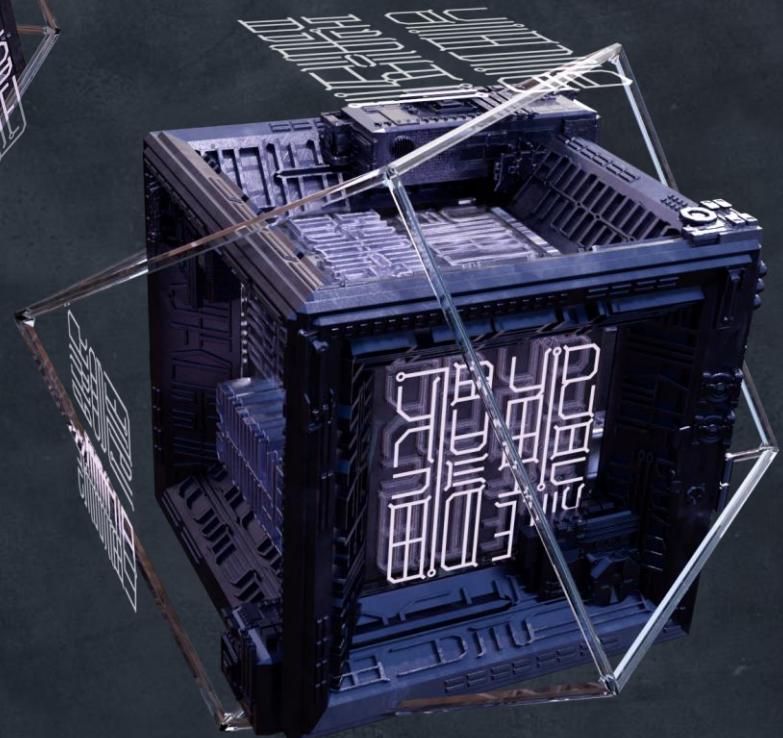
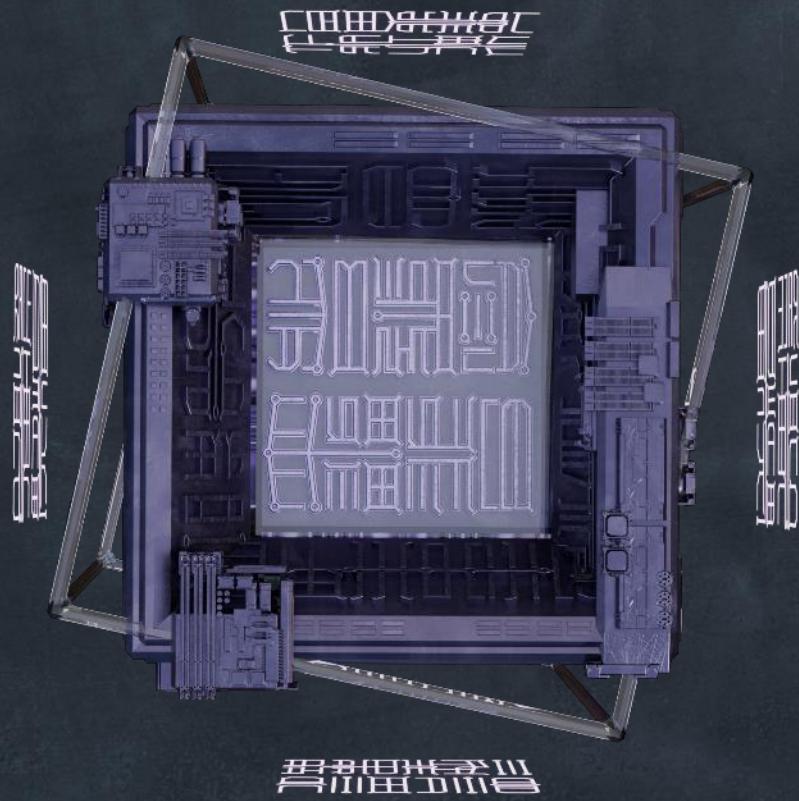
Extract visual elements from traditional religions

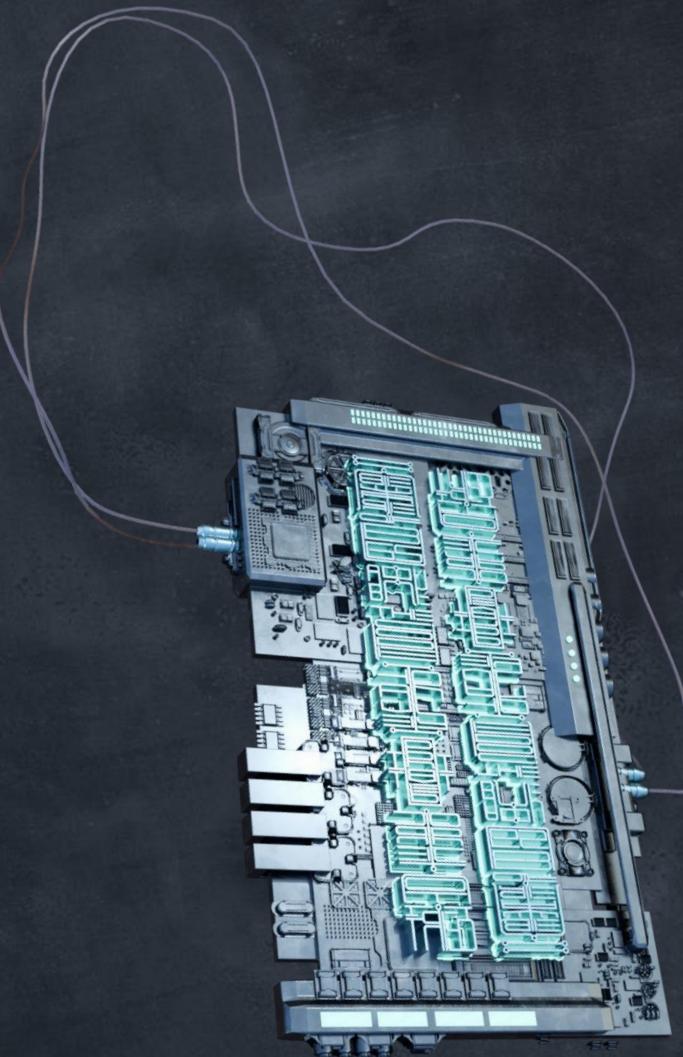
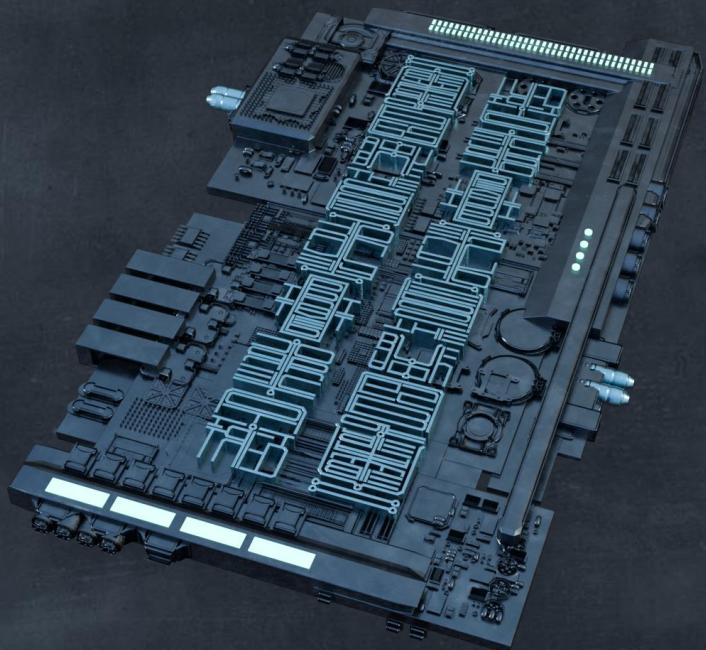
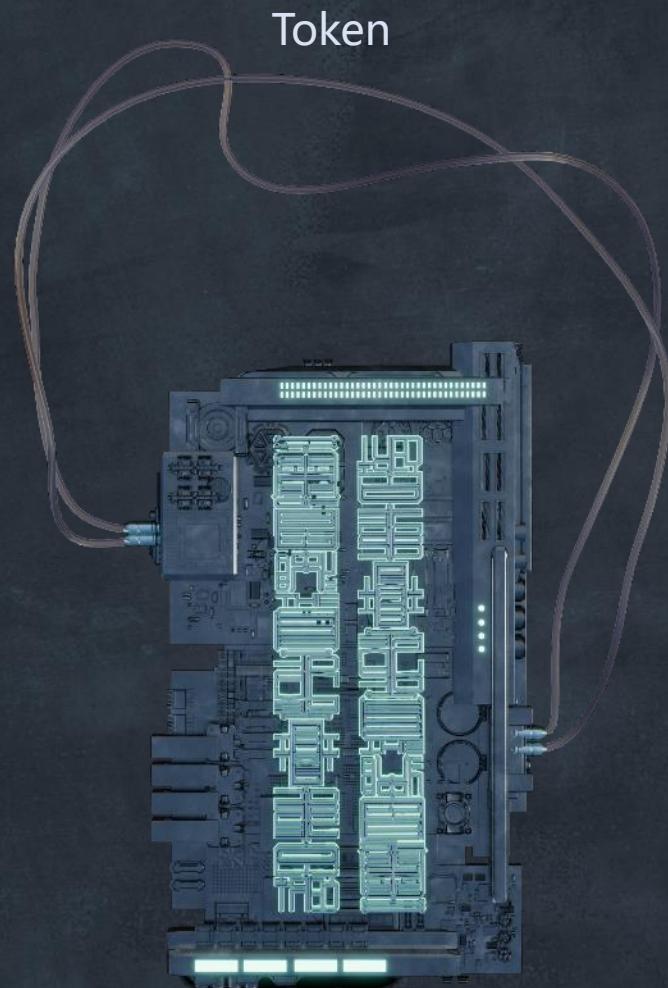


Compass



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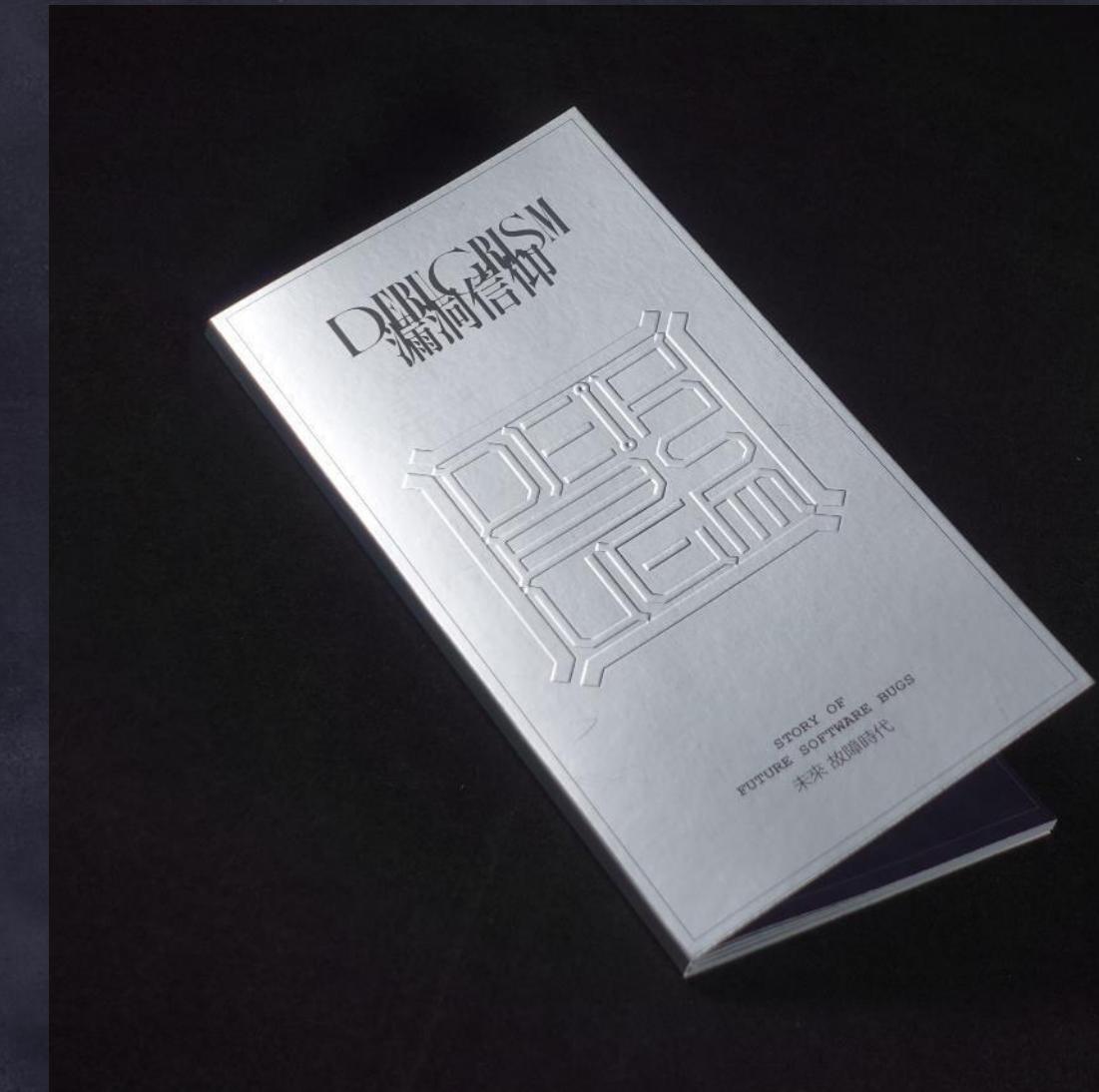
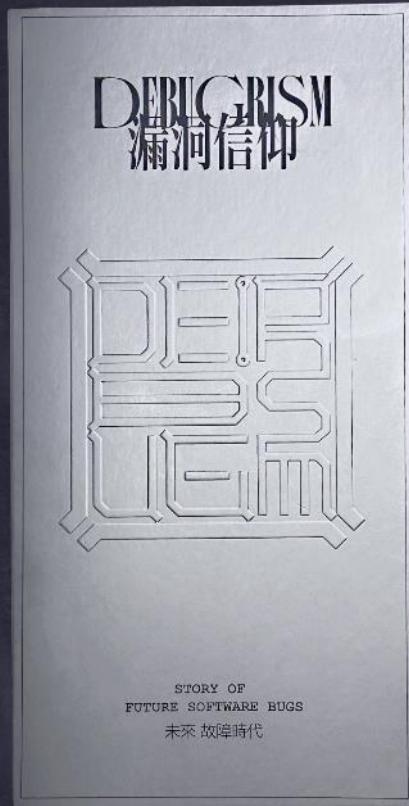


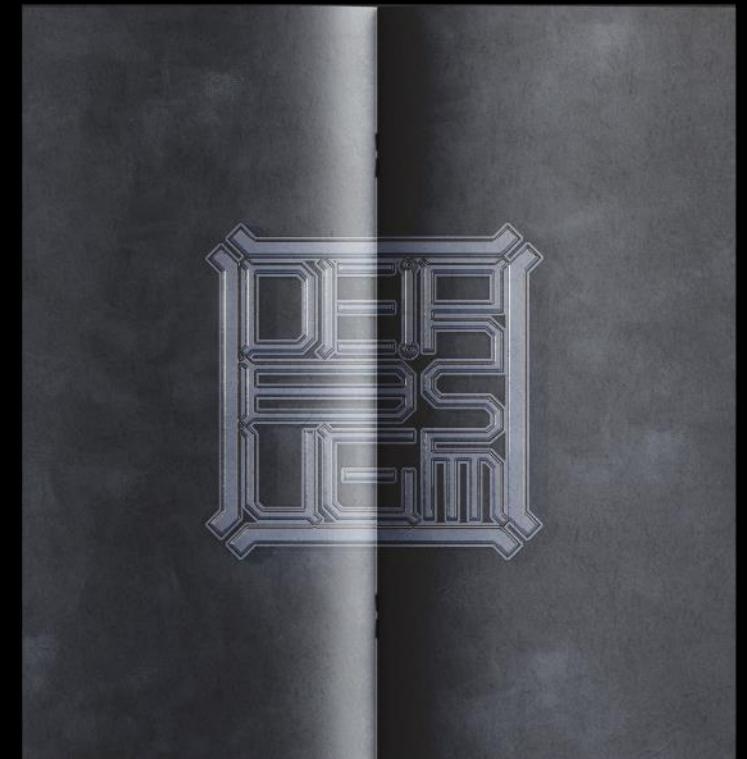
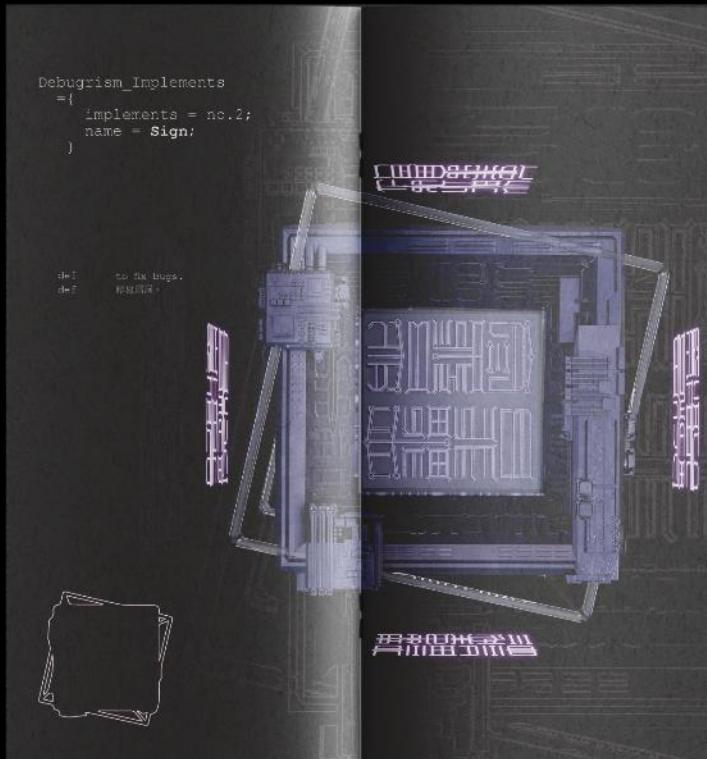
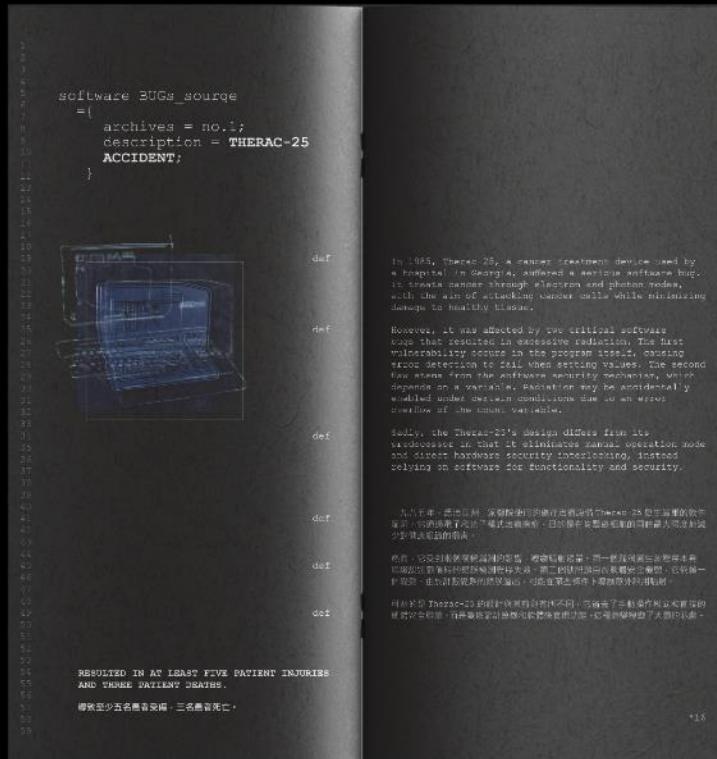


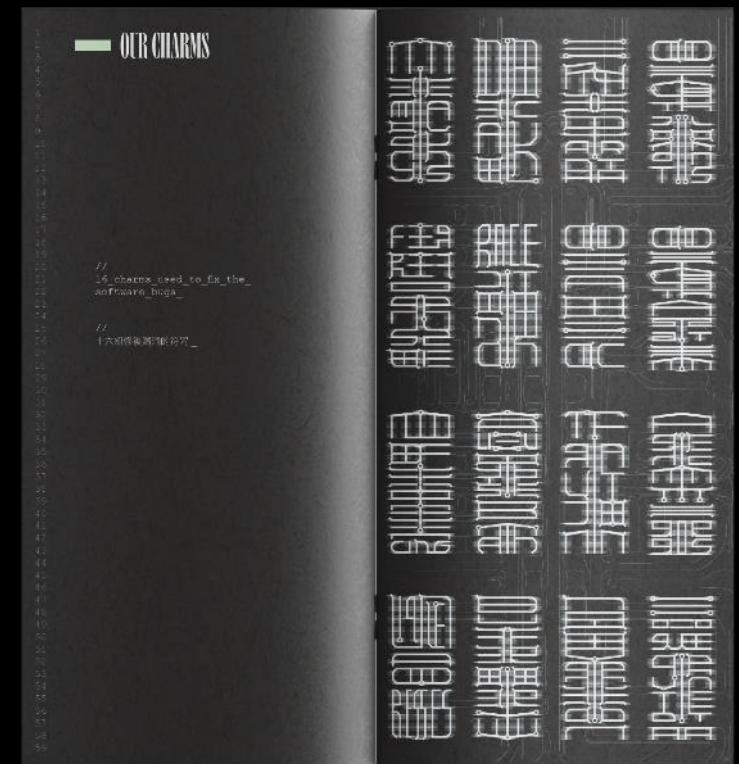
- **BOOK-DEBUGRISM
Secret Book**
- **FOLD-Charms Guide**
- **Poster-DEBUGRISM
Implement**
- **Other Visual Items**

BOOK-DEBUGRISM

Secret Book

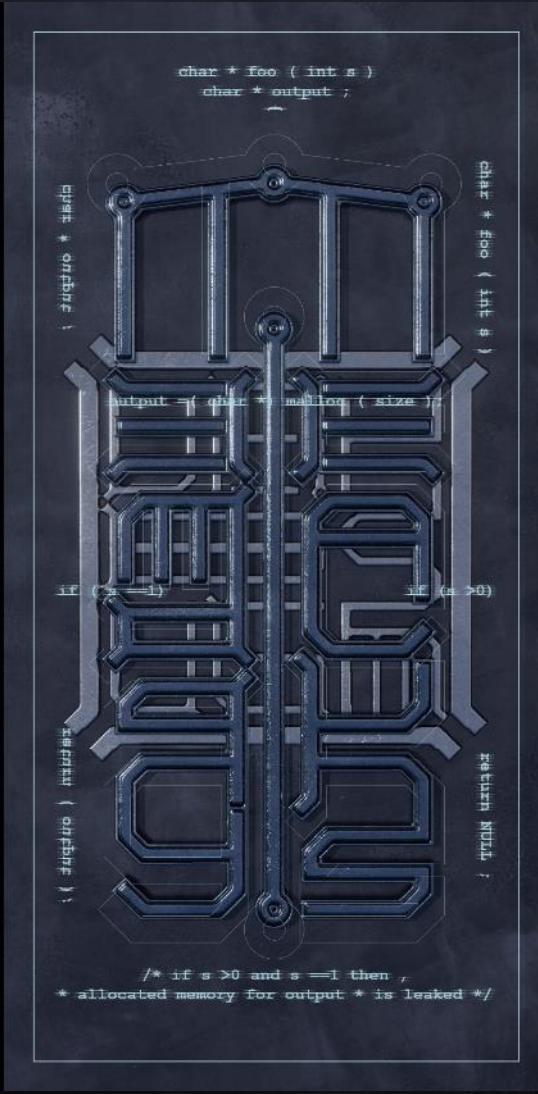






FOLD-Charms Guide





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charm_no.7
= {
    name = DE Value Outside
Domain;
}

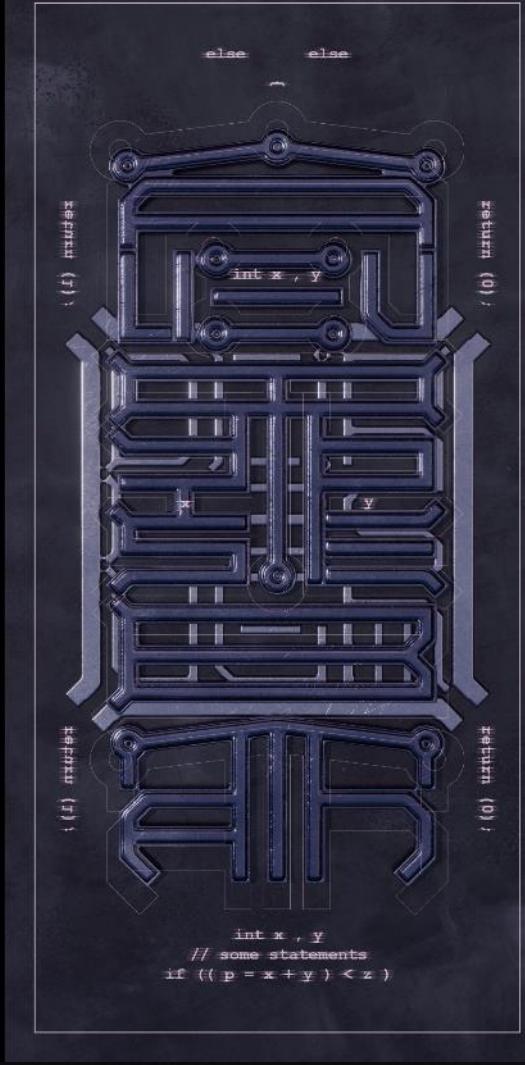
咒 = 保域内值無誤
}

public class Arrayexamples {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int[] arr = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10};
        int[] arr1 = new int[10];
        arr1[0] = 1;
        arr1[1] = 2;
        arr1[2] = 3;
        arr1[3] = 4;
        arr1[4] = 5;
        arr1[5] = 6;
        arr1[6] = 7;
        arr1[7] = 8;
        arr1[8] = 9;
        arr1[9] = 10;
        System.out.println("arr = " + arr);
        System.out.println("arr1 = " + arr1);
        System.out.println("arr.length = " + arr.length);
        System.out.println("arr1.length = " + arr1.length);
        System.out.println("arr[0] = " + arr[0]);
        System.out.println("arr1[0] = " + arr1[0]);
        System.out.println("arr[1] = " + arr[1]);
        System.out.println("arr1[1] = " + arr1[1]);
        System.out.println("arr[2] = " + arr[2]);
        System.out.println("arr1[2] = " + arr1[2]);
        System.out.println("arr[3] = " + arr[3]);
        System.out.println("arr1[3] = " + arr1[3]);
        System.out.println("arr[4] = " + arr[4]);
        System.out.println("arr1[4] = " + arr1[4]);
        System.out.println("arr[5] = " + arr[5]);
        System.out.println("arr1[5] = " + arr1[5]);
        System.out.println("arr[6] = " + arr[6]);
        System.out.println("arr1[6] = " + arr1[6]);
        System.out.println("arr[7] = " + arr[7]);
        System.out.println("arr1[7] = " + arr1[7]);
        System.out.println("arr[8] = " + arr[8]);
        System.out.println("arr1[8] = " + arr1[8]);
        System.out.println("arr[9] = " + arr[9]);
        System.out.println("arr1[9] = " + arr1[9]);
        System.out.println("arr[10] = " + arr[10]);
        System.out.println("arr1[10] = " + arr1[10]);
    }
}

// pre: list != null; list.length > 0
// post: return index of minimum element
public static int findMinIndex(List<Integer> list) {
    if (list.size() == 1) {
        return 0;
    } else {
        int minIndex = 0;
        for (int i = 1; i < list.size(); i++) {
            if (list.get(i) < list.get(minIndex)) {
                minIndex = i;
            }
        }
        return minIndex;
    }
}

int x , y
// some statements
if (( p = x + y ) < z )
return (1);
else
return (0);

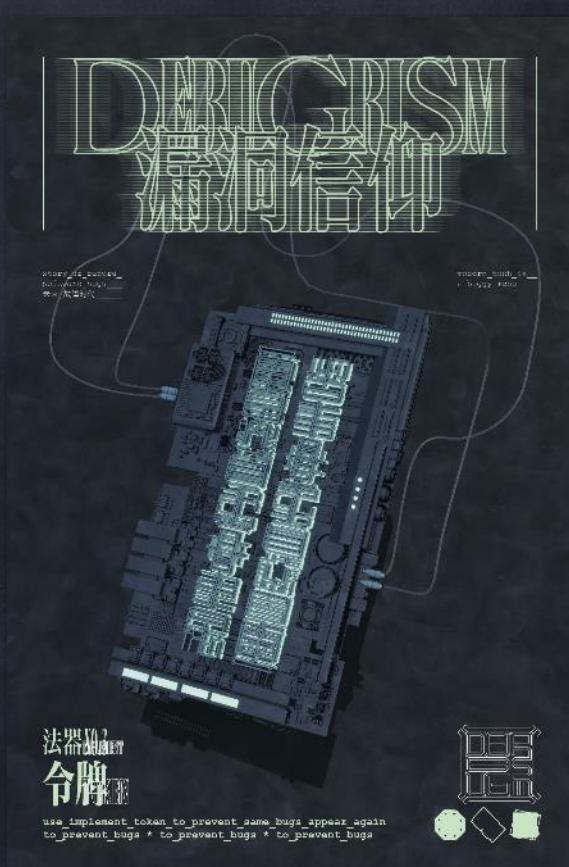
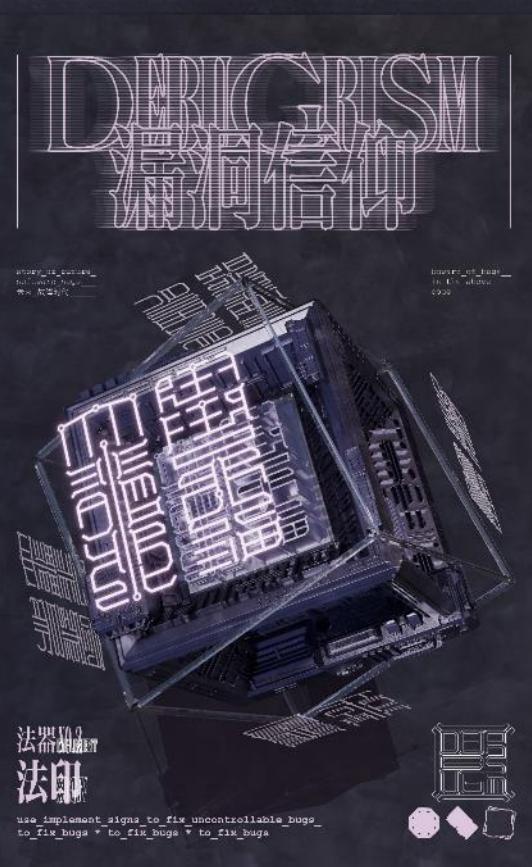
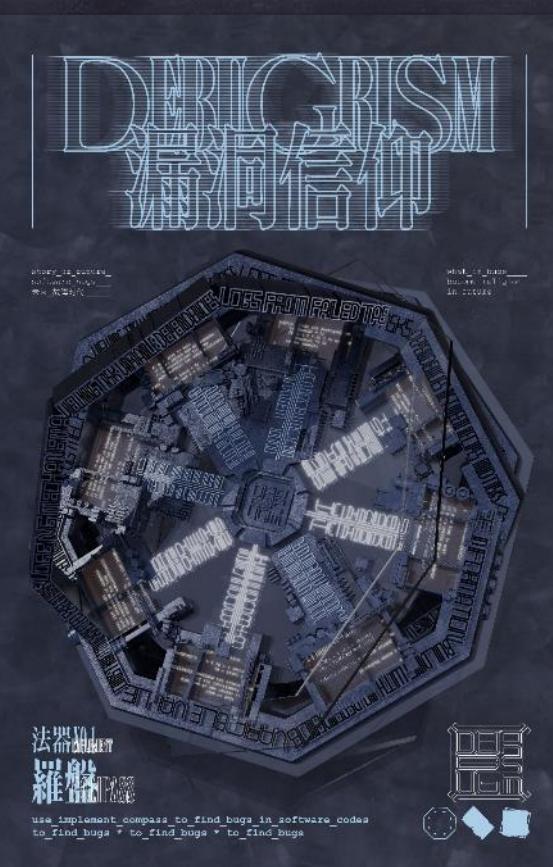
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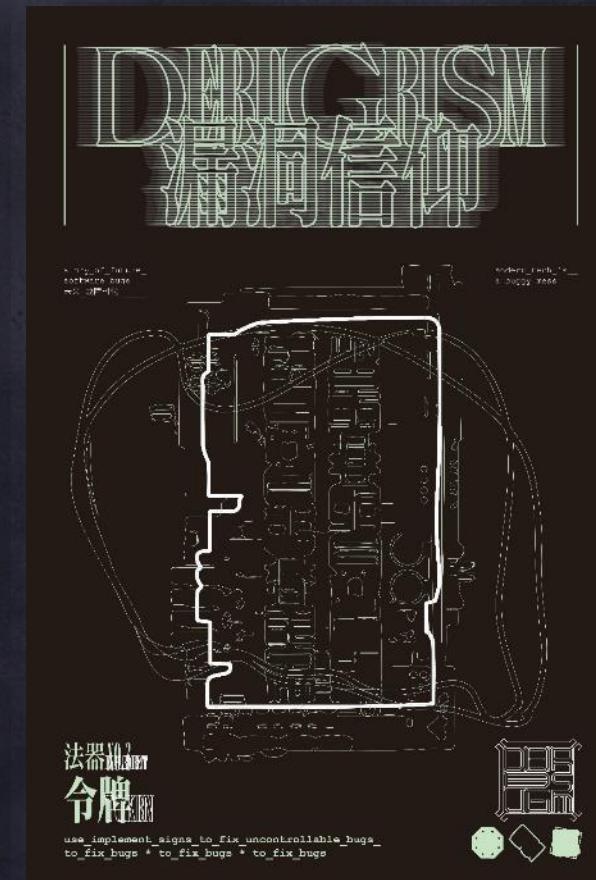
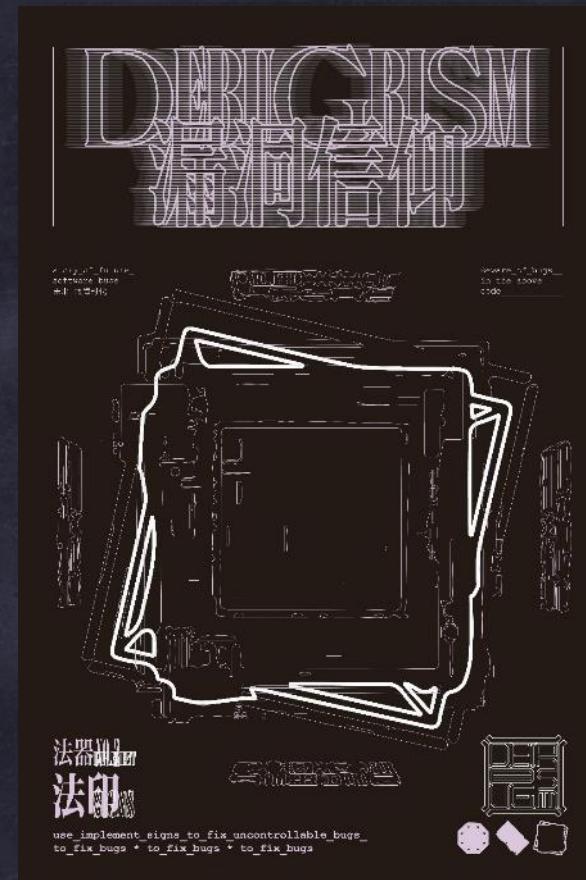
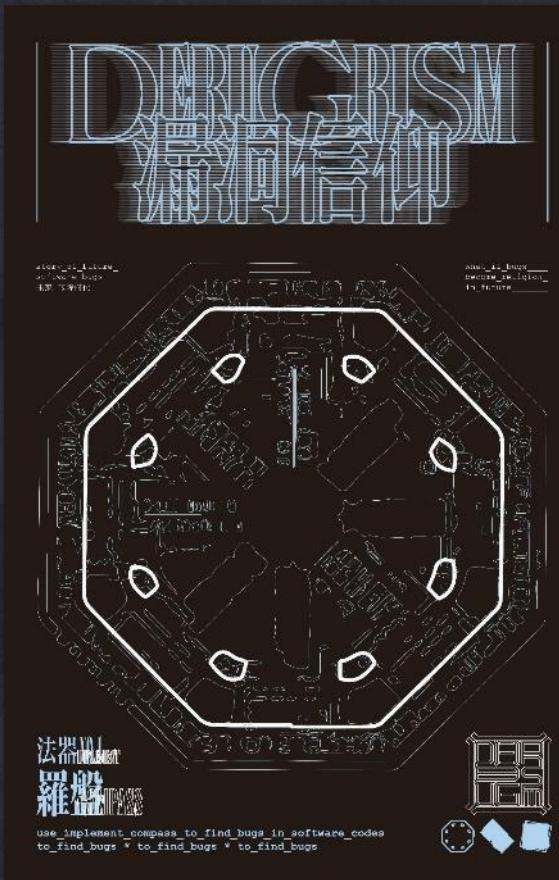


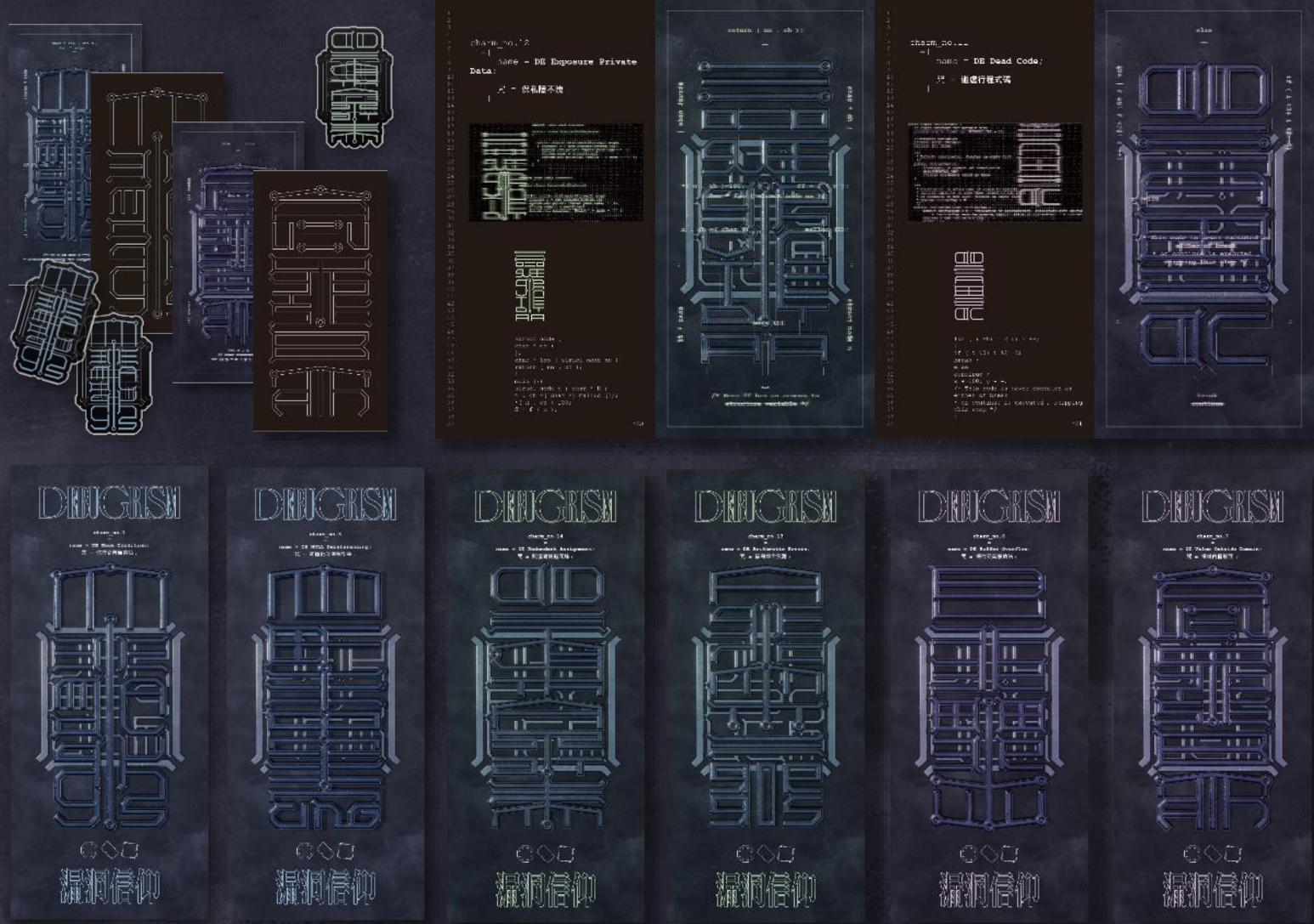
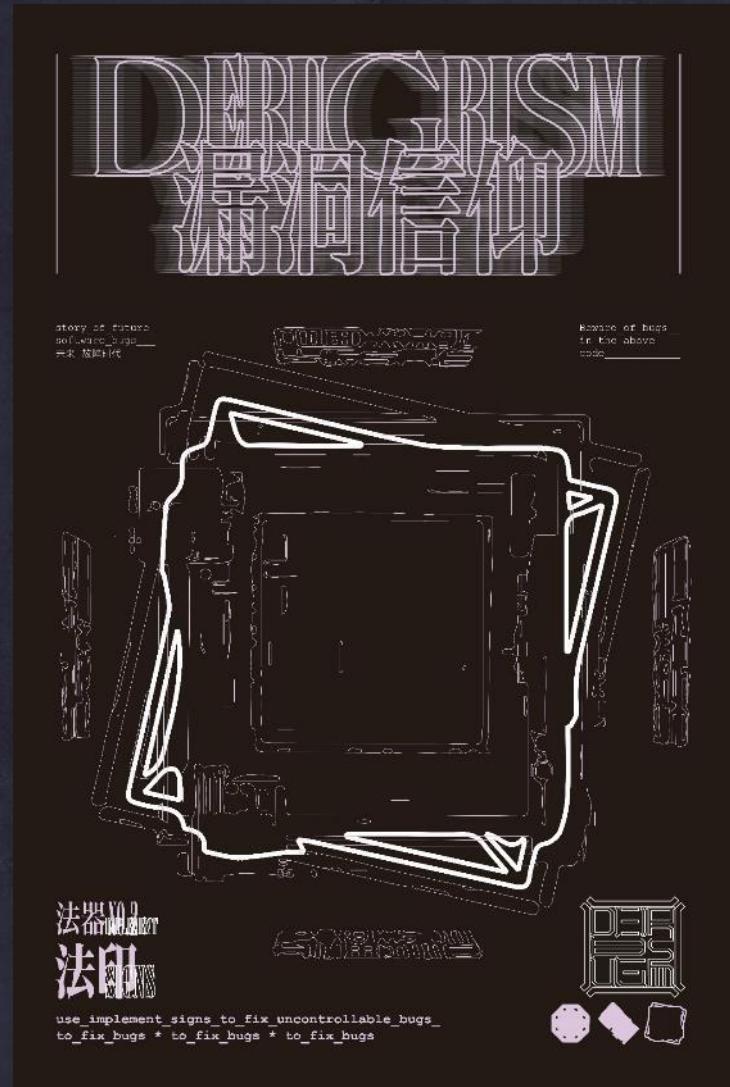


Poster-DEBUGRISM Implement



Other Visual Items





**THANKS FOR
WATCHING**