

Coding Your Future: A Guidebook for Students

Duncan Hull and illustrated by Bryan Mathers

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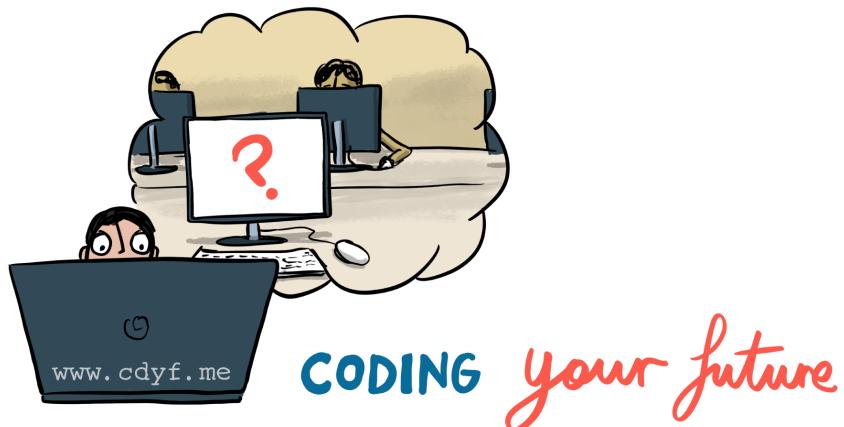
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Welcome to your future



Hello and welcome to *Coding Your Future* (cdyf.me) the guidebook that will help you to design, engineer, test and **code** your future in computing. Also available as a free ebook and pdf (see section 0.7), this guide is aimed at ALL students in higher education. While the guide supports undergraduate teaching at the University of Manchester, it doesn't actually matter:

- *where* in the world you are studying
- what *stage* of your degree you are at, from first year through to final year
- what *level* you are studying at, foundation, undergraduate or postgraduate
- what *institution* you are studying at, this book is University and institution agnostic
- what *subject* you are studying, as long as you are **computationally curious**

There is something in this guidebook for *any* student of computing, both those inside and outside of Computer Science departments.

0.1 Imagining your future

This is a self-help guide but a lot of self-help literature can be dry, dull, text-booky, generic and boring with few illustrations and conversations. In the novel *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* (Caroll, 1865) shown in figure 1, the protagonist Alice wonders why her sister is reading a book without pictures.

once or twice she had peeped into the book her sister was reading, but it had no pictures or conversations in it, "and what is the use of a book," thought Alice "without pictures or conversations?"

Alice's Adventures
in Wonderland

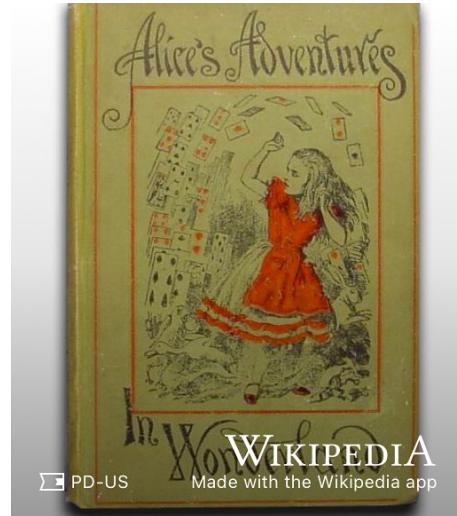


Figure 1: Alice was beginning to get very tired of sitting by her sister on the bank, and of having nothing to do: once or twice she had peeped into the book her sister was reading, but it had no pictures or conversations in it, "and what is the use of a book," thought Alice "without pictures or conversations?" (Caroll, 1865) Public domain image of the cover of the 1898 edition of the novel *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* via Wikimedia Commons w.wiki/3S4C adapted using the Wikipedia app

Pictures tell stories, pictures explain. Pictures help you understand. Pictures help you imagine. So this book uses pictures (and conversations) to help you visualise your future. Other key differences between this and other guidebooks are outlined in section 1.12.

0.2 Your future aims

This guidebook aims to help you develop stronger habits of mind, body and soul using five key ingredients:

1. **CODE:** Instructions, algorithms, recipes and strategies contained in this guidebook. This **code** is for your consumption, not for a machine.
2. **DATA:** Facts, statistics, graphs and pictures collected together for your analysis

3. **YOU:** Activities and *coding challenges* for you to do in addition to just reading
4. **FUTURES:** Possible futures for you to think about. Try not to dwell on the past. Think about the future. Think about *your* future. (Ryder, 1988, 2019)
5. **ME:** Hello, my name is Duncan. I'm your tour guide here. If you're feeling a bit lost, follow me and I'll help you code your future.



Figure 2: Hello my name is Duncan. If you're feeling a bit lost, follow me. Image adapted from *Hello my name is ... sticker* by Eviatar Bach, public domain w.wiki/32RV

Coding your future explores techniques for investigating career possibilities, job searching, making career decisions, submitting applications and competing successfully in interviews and the workplace.

Alongside these practical engineering issues, this guidebook also encourages you to *design your future* by taking a step back and reflecting on the bigger picture. You will apply computational thinking techniques, to reflect on who you are, what your story is, how you communicate with other people and what your experience is. As there is a computational theme, you will also need to reflect on what your inputs and outputs (I/O) are, both now and in the future. You'll also need to think about what recipes (or algorithms) you might start experimenting with

This guidebook investigates professional and pastoral issues in computing, for those with and without Computer Science degrees in the early stage of their careers.

0.3 What you won't learn

This guidebook will NOT teach you how to write code, there's already lots of fantastic resources to help you do that. We discuss some of them in chapter 6 on *computing your future*.

0.4 Learning your future

So what *will* you learn from this guidebook? After reading this guidebook, watching the videos and doing the exercises you will be able to:

1. Improve your self-awareness by describing who you are, what motivates you and your strengths and weaknesses
2. Decide on and adjust your job search strategies
3. Identify employers, sectors and roles that are of interest to you
4. Improve your written communication skills both for job applications and communicating with other people
5. Plan and prepare competitive written applications using standard techniques including CVs, covering letters, application forms and digital profiles
6. Compete confidently and successfully in interviews. Anticipate and prepare for technical and non-technical questions
7. Plan further possibilities in your career such as promotion, postgraduate study & research, alternative employment and longer term goals
8. Search and navigate a large “wordbase” (this guidebook and the work it cites). A wordbase is like a **codebase**, only written predominantly in natural language.

0.4.1 Your future requirements

As the title of this guidebook implies, there is a computational flavour here, but you do not have to be studying Computer Science to benefit. There are two main target audiences for this guidebook:

1. Undergraduate and postgraduate students studying Computer Science as a major or minor part of their degree. This includes software engineering, artificial intelligence, human-computer interaction (HCI), information systems, health informatics, data science, gaming, cybersecurity and all the other myriad flavours of Computer Science
2. Undergraduate and postgraduate students studying *any* subject, with little or no Computer Science at all. You are curious to know about what role computing could play in your future career because computing is too important to be left to Computer Scientists, see chapter 6 on *Computing your Future*

So the prerequisites for this book are that you are studying (or have studied) at

University where English is one of the main spoken languages. You *may* have some experience already, either casual, voluntary or otherwise, but this book does **not** assume that you have already been employed in some capacity.

0.4.2 Gutting your future

Reading this book from cover to cover like a novel is not recommended. That would be foolish.

**evisceration is the
removal of some or all of
the organs of the
gastrointestinal tract**

Disembowelment



WIKIPEDIA

Made with the Wikipedia app

Figure 3: Don't *read* this book, disembowel it! Eviscerate it! Gut it like a fish! Enjoy the nourishing flesh and discard the less appetising organs of its gastrointestinal tract. You'll need to decide which is which, depending on your tastes and appetite. CC0 Public domain image of fish gutting by Wilfredor via Wikimedia commons w.wiki/_23m adapted using the Wikipedia app

Instead of reading this book, I suggest you follow the advice given to historian William Woodruff about reading books when he was at University:

“You don’t READ books, you GUT them!” — William Woodruff
(Woodruff, 2003)

So, gut this book like the fish in figure 3. Identify the chapters that are most useful to you (the flesh), and skip the rest (the guts). Which chapters are flesh and which are guts will depend on what stage of the journey you are at. This guidebook is designed to be as “guttable” as possible. To aid gutting, the version published at cdyf.me has a built in search and tables of contents. Before you can gut the fish, you’ll need an anatomical map shown in figure 4.

0.5 Mapping your future

This guidebook is split into three parts. The first part (Chapters 1 to 6) is on design while the second part (chapters 7 to 13) is on building and testing your future shown in the map in figure 4. The final part is a help section for supporting your future (chapters 14 to 20). Let's look in a bit more detail at the content of each of the three parts of this guidebook:

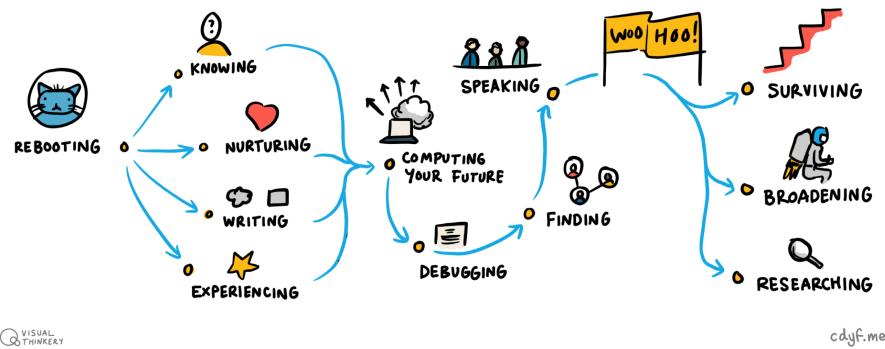


Figure 4: Mapping your future: Each yellow dot on this diagram is a chapter in *Coding Your Future*. The chapters on the left tackle design issues like *who are you?* Chapters on the right tackle the practicalities of executing and testing your career choices, such as *debugging your CV*. Mapping your Future artwork by Visual Thinkery is licenced under CC-BY-ND

0.5.1 Designing your future

The first six chapters of this guidebook look at what engineers call *design*. When you build anything, a bridge, a piece of software, a car or a plane you'll need to do some design like the blueprint in figure 5

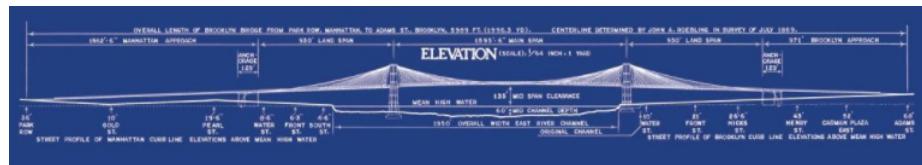


Figure 5: Designing your future is about drawing up a blueprint, like this one for the elevation of the Brooklyn Bridge in New York. What does your blueprint look like? Chapter's 1 through to 6 will help you design your future.

Building a career isn't that different to building anything else, you'll need to do some design work and it will probably be iterative. Designing things often

involves answering tricky questions. So when you're designing your future you'll need to cover the following:

- Chapter 1: *Rebooting your future* discusses why you should bother reading this guidebook
- Chapter 2: *Knowing your future* challenges you to reflect on who you are, what makes you unique and why you are here
- Chapter 3: *Nurturing your future* encourages you to take care of your mental and physical health
- Chapter 4: *Writing your future* explores your soft skills, and how they complement your hard skills and why employers value them so much
- Chapter 5: *Experiencing your future* asks you to reflect on your work experience and help identify where you can improve it
- Chapter 6: *Computing your future* looks at the role computing can play in your career, especially if Computer Science is not a major part of your degree

0.5.2 Building your future

The next seven chapters look at building (and testing) your future, what engineers like to call *implementation* or *execution* shown in figure 6.



Figure 6: Just like the Manhattan Bridge, your future will be easier to build once you've done some preliminary design. You don't need a grand design with tonnes of details, a simple sketch will do. Design questions are covered in the first part of this guidebook on designing your future. Picture of the Manhattan bridge under construction in 1909 adapted from a public domain image via Wikimedia commons w.wiki/32Rg

Once you've started to answer the design questions in the first part, you can start to implement (or build) your career and think about what the next steps will be.

- Chapter 7: *Debugging your future* looks at debugging your written communication such as covering letters, application forms and digital portfolios.

- Chapter 8: *Finding your future* looks at where and how can you look for interesting opportunities
- Chapter 9: *Broadening your future* encourages you to broaden your horizons. What are the possibilities beyond the obvious?
- Chapter 10: *Speaking your future* looks how can you turn interviews to your advantage and negotiate any offers you receive
- Chapter 11: *Surviving your future* looks at the next steps. Once you've landed a job, how will you survive and thrive outside (and after) University
- Chapter 12: *Achieving your future* looks at evidence you can collect of your learning and development using various kinds of certifiable evidence
- Chapter 13: *Researching your future* discusses if a Masters degree or a PhD right for you?

0.5.3 Supporting your future

The third part of this book, contains supporting material that will help the design, build and test phases described above. You'll need good support to help with the inevitable stresses and strains of building your future as shown in 7



Figure 7: Huge supporting chains on the Clifton Suspension Bridge in Bristol allow heavy loads pass over the river Avon. You'll need good support to cope with the stresses and strains of building your future. Clifton suspension bridge picture adapted from original by Nic Trott via Wikimedia commons w.wiki/32tu

- Chapter 14: *Ruling your future* provides *Ten Simple Rules for Coding your Future*, this book in a nutshell
- Chapter 15: *Hacking your future* invites you to put yourself in the employers shoes by hacking other people's CVs
- Chapter 16: *Moving your future* looks at opportunities outside of capital cities like London
- Chapter 17: *Hearing your future* invites you to listen to students stories of their transition from education to employment
- Chapter 18: *Actioning your future* gets you to think about your actions by emphasising verbs on your job applications
- Chapter 19: *Scheduling your future* is the live synchronous sessions for this course, if you're not participating in these, schedule a time every day or week for personal development

- Chapter 20: *Reading your future* lists everything cited in this guidebook.

0.6 Your future themes

This guidebook aims to help you build a bridge from where you are now to where you'd like to be in the future. Each chapter of the book contains the following recurring themes:



Figure 8: This guidebook will help you build a bridge to your future. Picture of the iconic Golden Gate Bridge in California during the blue hour adapted from an original by Frank Schulenburg (CC BY-SA) on Wikimedia Commons [w.wiki/37kY](https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/wiki/37kY)

1. **Learning** your future: What you will learn from any given chapter
2. **Watching** your future: videos and animations for you to watch
3. **Listening** to your future: audio and podcasts for you to listen to
4. **Speaking** your future: articulating from a script or by improvisation, particularly when preparing for interviews
5. **Discussing** your future: breakpoints invite you to pause your code and think about the variables and parameters you are using. Can they be improved? Reflect and discuss.
6. **Reading** your future: because reading is good for your mind, body and soul. Read The Friendly Manual. RTFM. Read THIS Friendly Manual.
7. **Writing** your future: written exercises using natural language
8. **Quizzing** your future: quick quizzes to be done in real-time live scheduled sessions described in chapter 19 (synchronously) and in your own time (asynchronously)
9. **Assessing** your future: activities to be assessed by yourself, your peers, an employer or an academic (depending on who and where you are)
10. **Challenging** your future: coding challenges are designed to take you out of your comfort zone by encouraging you to experiment with your thoughts, discussions and actions
11. **Signposting** your future: the most useful resources that I recommend you read, listen to or watch

0.7 Downloading your future

The full text of this guidebook is freely available at www.cdyf.me, this means the web version (that's all the *.html) is searchable, browsable and linkable in any web browser on your phone, tablet, laptop or desktop computer. If you'd prefer to read this guidebook in a single ebook file, you can download a copy at

- cdyf.pdf
- cdyf.epub

If you'd like to read this guidebook as a mobi / kindle version, let me know as these formats can also be generated from the source. Alternatively, you can wait until *late 2022*, when Amazon's Kindle will finally support epub files like everyone else.

In the future, a traditional printed paper copy from a publisher may also be available. If you're a publisher who'd like to publish this book, please get in touch.

0.8 Contributing to your future

If you'd like to contribute this guidebook, I welcome constructive feedback from loyal opposition and critical friends, see figure 9. All contributions will be gratefully acknowledged section 0.9 unless you ask for your contributions to remain anonymous.

**A critical friend is a
supportive person who
can ask difficult
questions using critical
thinking to judge a
situation**

Critical friend

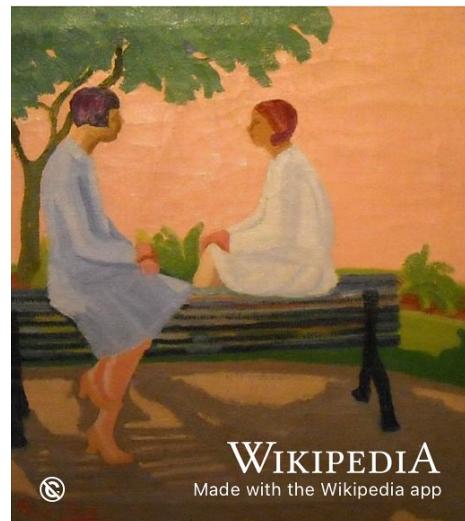


Figure 9: Can you be a supportive but critical friend of this guidebook? Public domain image of a painting *Friendship* by Petrona Viera via Wikimedia Commons w.wiki/3WjY adapted using the Wikipedia App

I'm looking for feedback and contributions on everything in this guidebook from the small things like typos, grammatical errors and spelling mistakes through to bigger issues for each chapter such as:

- Does the chapter make sense, is it clear?
- Does it strike the right tone, is it pitched at the right level? Not patronising? Too many platitudes?
- Are there too many motivational (or demotivational) quotations?
- Where is it too long and waffly (see figure 7.15) or too short?
- Are there too many (or too few) pictures? What needs more illustration?
- Is it well scoped? Too broad or too narrow?
- Are the stated learning objectives met by the chapter?
- Are the activities clear? Can students understand why the activities are recommended? What other activities could be added?
- Will it make sense to global readers e.g. will students from America, China and India etc understand the quirks and idioms of English language and culture
- Are there too many metaphors? Mixed metaphors? Awkward analogies? Idiotic idioms? Annoying alliterations?
- Too many citations? Not enough citations? Missed any key citations?
- What's missing?
- Where are the unstated assumptions? Where is the unconscious bias?
- What are the issues with equality, diversity and inclusion?
- Are there too many musical references or annoying emoji? Please bear in mind I'm trying to strike an irreverent, light-hearted and playful tone to improve readability
- What else should be ruthlessly edited out?

All suggestions welcome! Don't be shy. There are several ways you can contribute, depending on how comfortable you are with Git:

0.8.1 For git contributors

If you're familiar with `git` and `markdown` you can github.com/join and:

- Raise new issues at github.com/dullhunk/cdyf/issues/new
- Click on the `Edit this page` link, which appears on the bottom right hand side of every page published at cdyf.me when viewed with a reasonably large screen (not a phone)
- Contribute at github.com/dullhunk/cdyf/contribute and help with existing issues at github.com/dullhunk/cdyf/issues
- Fork the repository, make changes and submit a pull request github.com/dullhunk/cdyf/pulls. If you need to brush-up on your pulling skills see makeapullrequest.com
- From the command line, clone the repository and submit pull requests from your own setup:

```
git clone https://github.com/dullhunk/cdyf.git
```

Most of the guidebook is generated from RMarkdown, that's all the `*.Rmd` files. So markdown files are the only ones you should edit because everything else is generated from them including the `*.html`, `*.tex`, `*.pdf`, `*.epub` and `*.docx` files.

0.8.2 For everyone else

If you don't want to (or can't) use `git` and `github.com` then you can:

- Add comments by annotating `cdyf.pdf` or `cdyf.epub` using your personal tablet of choice (iPad, reMarkable or whatever) and emailing your updated version to me
- Suggest changes by editing the Microsoft Word version at `cdyf.docx`. The text is all there, but the images are all over the place. This is because the pagination, typesetting and graphic placement algorithms in Word aren't anything like as good as the LaTeX ones used to create the `cdyf.pdf` (output) from the `cdyf.tex` (input).¹ Make sure you've turned on track changes in Word, one of its killer features that allows your corrections to be easily identified from the original text.
- Just email me suggestions for improvements

Any corrections or suggestions will be gratefully received and noted in the acknowledgements section 0.9, unless you tell me otherwise. I welcome all improvements, big and small.

0.9 Acknowledgements

The content of this book is based on hundreds of conversations I have had with students of (mostly) Computer Science, Mathematics, Physics and Engineering, since 2012. It is also based on conversations I've had with their employers too.

Coding Comment

This acknowledgements section is long because I try to practice what I preach about the importance of expressing gratitude, see section 3.4. It also serves as a live demonstration of a (public) gratitude journal. Expressing gratitude, publicly and privately, is a simple and proven technique for improving your mental health. It will also improve the mental health of the people who you thank, and strengthen the communities that you are part of, see 3.8.

If you want to get to the main content of this book you can skip this and go straight to chapter 1.

¹Don't say I didn't warn you!

0.9.1 Thank you students

First and foremost, I would like to thank all the students who have helped with this book, both directly and indirectly see figure 10.

**"If I have seen further it
is by standing on the
shoulders of ~~Giants~~."**

students

Standing on the shoulders
of giants

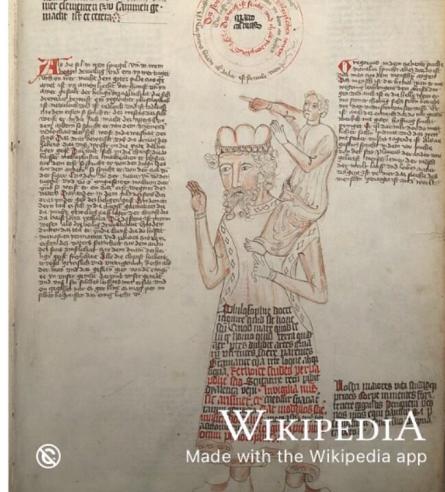


Figure 10: If I have seen further it is by standing on the shoulders of ~~giants~~ students. (Newton, 1675) Public domain image of Orion carrying his servant Cedalion on his shoulders via Wikimedia Commons w.wiki/_zZ2E

So, if you have studied some flavour of Computer Science at the University of Manchester since 2012, there's a high probability you have contributed to this book. Thank you for having the courage to tell me your stories. Thank you for being ambitious, hard working, talented, fearless, creative, inspirational and listening to me (sometimes). It has been my pleasure and privilege to work with you all.

I'd especially like to thank current and former industrial experience (IE) students who have completed a year in industry as part of their degree as well as those who have done summer internships, either as part of the Master of Engineering (MEng) program or otherwise, particularly Sami Alabed, Luke Beamish, Eirik Björnerstedt, Petia Davidova, Lloyd Henning, Kristina Radinova, Teodora Stoleru, Peter Sutton. In addition, the PASS leaders and facilitators, UniC-Smc.com, HackSoc, CSSoc and Manchester Ultimate Programming members have all been influential on the content of this book. I've learned heaps by manually trawling through thousands of your CVs too, so if you've shown me a copy of your CV, thanks! If you sent me a CV and I didn't reply, I apologise. There are limits to what is humanly possible. Chapter 7 on *Debugging your future* (self assessment) and chapter 15 on *Hacking your future* (peer assessment) are based on the most common bugs (or are they features?) I've seen in CVs.

So, thank you students for being studious.



Figure 11: Posing on the BBC Breakfast red sofa with the winning student team at the BBC / Barclays University Technology Challenge (UTC) in MediaCityUK, Salford, Greater Manchester

0.9.2 Thank you employers

Thanks to all the organisations who have employed students from the Department of Computer Science as either summer interns, year long placements or graduates. A big chunk of this guidebook documents their experience of employers and their graduate recruitment programs.

Thanks to Niall Beard and Sharif Salah at Google for introducing me to Google's Technical Writing course in section 4.5.2. Writing is rewriting!

So, thanks employers for employing our students.

0.9.3 Thank you colleagues

I've also had significant support from colleagues in the Department of Computer Science (@csmcr), School of Engineering and support staff at the University of Manchester. (@UoMCareers, @alumniUoM, @OfficialUoM)

Thank you Carole Goble for building the community that supported me through postgraduate study. Thanks for creating the environment which this book was written in, especially the e-Science lab, Information Management Group (IMG), Software Sustainability Institute (software.ac.uk) and their spin-offs. Thanks for patiently re-teaching me how to write better by covering early drafts of my Masters thesis in red ink and less patiently (on subsequent revisions) swear words.

Thank you Steve Furber for playing guitar in our “boy band” Tuning Complete. All we've got is your bass guitar, three chords and the truth. (Howard, 1951; Dylan and Hewson, 1988)

Thank you Jim Miles for encouraging me to write a book shortly after you offered me a job. I thought you were joking (about the book) but it actually turned out to be another one of your great ideas. Thanks Jim.

I'd also like to thank the only three people in the whole world who've had

the misfortune pleasure of reading all of my PhD thesis cover to cover; Robert Stevens, Anil Wipat and Steve Pettifer. I suspect it was as painful for you to read as it was for me to write it. Thanks Robert for your relentless patience and giving me a well timed, well aimed kick up the (proverbial) arse to write this book in the Midland Hotel, Manchester at the May ball.

So, thank you colleagues for being collegiate. You make the University of Manchester an enjoyable place to work.

0.9.3.1 Thanks to academic staff

Thanks to past and present academic colleagues (see figure 12), PhD students and academic staff at the University of Manchester (and elsewhere) who have contributed to this guidebook and the environment it was written in. We are bound together by the power of weak ties (section 8.6) alongside stronger forces and friendships.



Figure 12: Wearing silly hats and even sillier frocks for a graduation ceremony in the Whitworth Building, Manchester in 2013. From left to right Alex Walker, Tim Morris, John Latham, Graham Gough, Yours Truly, Sean Bechhofer, Andrea Schalk, Gavin Brown, Toby Howard, Robert Stevens, Simon Harper, Barry Cheetham, Norman Paton, Bijan Parsia, Caroline Jay, Allan Ramsay, Darren Lunn, Nick Filer, Markel Vigo and Ulrike Sattler. Picture by Toby Howard.

They include (in alphabetical order): Muideen Ajagbe, Pinar Alper, Sophia Ananiadou, Mikel Egaña Aranguren, Constantinos Astreos, Terri Attwood, Sam Bail, Robin Baker, Richard Banach, Riza Batista-Navarro, Michael Bada, Niall Beard, Sean Bechhofer, Dick Benton, Casey Bergman, Hannah Berry, Lynne Bianchi, Ahmad Bilal, Rupert Blackstone, Stewart Blakeway, Petrut Bogdan, Caroline Bowsher, Linda Brackenbury, Andy Brass, Judy Brewer, Christian Brenninkmeijer, Andy Bridge, Andy Brown, James Brooks, Gavin Brown, Nick Brown, Mihai Bujanca, Bob Callow, Alex Casson, Lloyd Cawthorne, Zhongyan Chen, Oscar Corcho, Grant Campbell, Angelo Cangelosi, Peter Capon, Andy Carpenter, Nicola Carrier, Thomas Carroll, Barry Cheetham, Ke Chen, Sarah Clinch, Mike Croucher, Laurence Cook, Ian Cottam, Brian Cox, Carmel Dick-

inson, Simone Di Cola, Dave De Roure, Paul Dobson, Clare Dixon, Janine Dixon, Danny Dresner, Nick Drummond, Ian Dunlop, Warwick Dunn, Dominic Duxbury, Doug Edwards, Sean R. Edwards, Iliada Eleftheriou, Anas Elhag, Suzanne Embury, Michael Emes, Roland Ennos, Harry Epton, Alvaro Fernandes, Jonathan Ferns, Michele Filannino, Nick Filer, Michael Fisher, Paul Fisher, R. W. Foster, Steve Furber, Andre Freitas, Aphrodite Galata, Matthew Gamble, Jim Garside, Kristian Garza, Chris Gilbert, Danielle George, Richard Giordano, Birte Glimm, Carole Goble, Antoon Goderis, Rafael Gonçalves, Roy Goodacre, Graham Gough, Anastasios Gounaris, Bernardo Cuenca Grau, Peter R. Green, Keith Gull, John Gurd, Luke Hakes, Robert Haines, Guy Hanke, Lucy Harris, Angel Harper, Simon Harper, Jonathan Heathcote, Alex Henderson, Martin Henery, Gareth Henshall, Andrew Horn, Farid Kahn, Chris Hardacre, Matthew Horridge, Ian Horrocks, Toby Howard, Roger Hubbold, Luigi Iannone, Jane Ilsley, Jules Irenege, Daniel Jameson, Caroline Jay, Mirantha Jayathilaka, Marianne Johnson, Huw Jones, Simon Jupp, Yevgeny Kazakov, John Keane, Douglas Kell, Catriona Kennedy, Rachel Kenyon, Chris Knight, Joshua Knowles, Dirk Koch, Nikolaos Konstantinou, Christos Kotselidis, Ioannis Kotsopoulos, Oliver Kutz, Alice Larkin, Peter Lammich, John Latham, Kung-Kiu Lau, Hugo Lefevre, Dave Lester, Peter Li, Zewen Liu, Phil Lord, Mikel Luján and Darren Lunn... (continued after the gratuitous picture break of figure 13)

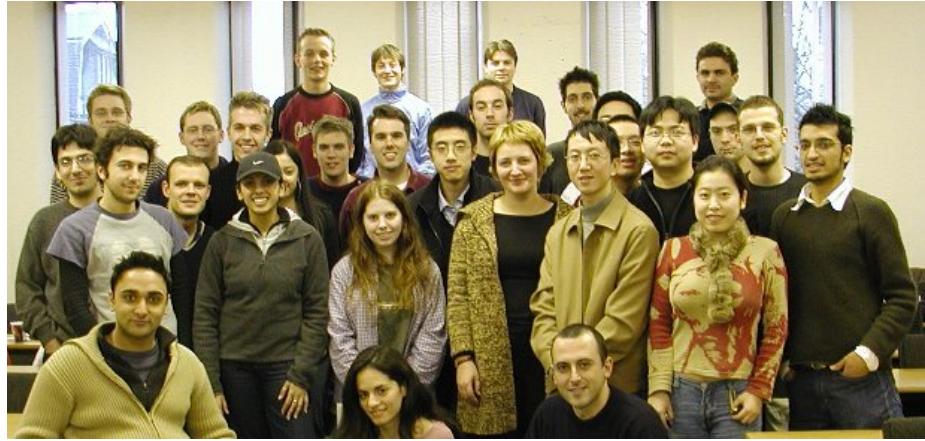


Figure 13: Masters and Mistresses of Science, part of the MSc Computer Science class of 2003. This is a bit like Where's Wally: can you find me in the photo? Unlike Wally I'm *not* wearing a red and white stripy jumper. Picture by Richard Giordano.

... (continued) Matthew Makin, Nicolas Matentzoglu, Paul Mativenga, Erica McAlister, Mary McGee Wood, April McMahon, Merc and members of the Manchester University Mountaineering Club (MUMC), Simon Merrywest, Eleni Mikroyannidi, Zahra Montazeri, Colin Morris, Norman Morrison, Georgina Moulton, Boris Motik, Christoforos Moutafis, Tingting Mu, Ettore

Murabito, Mustafa Mustafa, Javier Navaridas, Kostas Nikolou, Aleksandra Nenadic, Goran Nenadic, Paul Nutter, Steve McDermott, Jock McNaught, Mary McGee-Wood, Pedro Mendes, Sarah Mohammad-Qureshi, Tim Morris, Jennifer O'Brien, Tim O'Brien, Steve Oliver, Pierre Olivier, Mario Ramirez Orihuela, Stuart Owen, Ali Owruk, Liam Panchaud, Pavlos Petoumenos, David Petrescu, Luis Plana, Colin Puleston, Ignazio Palmisano, Dario Panada, Michael Parkin, Bijan Parsia, Jon Parkinson, Norman Paton, Jeff Pepper, Steve Pettifer, Mark Quinn, Rishi Ramgolam, Allan Ramsay, Magnus Rattray, Alasdair Rawsthorne, Farshid Rayhan, Alan Rector, Giles Reger, Graham Riley, David Robertson, Jeremy Rodgers, Clare Roebuck, Mauricio Jacobo Romero, Nancy Rothwell, William Rowe, Oliver Rhodes, David Rydeheard, Graham Riley, Daniella Ryding, Ulrike Sattler, Ahmed Saeed, Pejman Saeghe, Rizos Sakellariou, Pedro Sampaio, Sandra Sampaio, John Sargeant, Andrea Schalk, Viktor Schlegel, Renate Schmidt, Baris Serhan, Jonathan Shapiro, Liz Sheffield, Lynn Sheppard, Bushra Sikander, Lemn Sissay, Vangelis Simeonidis, Kieran Smallbone, Alastair Smith, Stian Soiland-Reyes, Nikesh Solanki, Irena Spasic, David Spendlove, Laurence Stamford, Robert Stevens, Alan Stokes, Shoaib Sufi, James Sumner, Neil Swainston, John H. Tallis, Paul Taplin, Federico Tavella, Chris Taylor, Tom Thomson, Dave Thorne, David Toluhi, Tony Trinci, Dimitri Tsarkov, Daniele Turi, Fiona Velez-Colby, Jake Vasilakes, Laura Vasques, Delia Vazquez, Giles Velarde, Chiara Del Vescovo, Markel Vigo, Sam de Visser, Andrei Voronkov, Niels Walet, Alex Walker, Louise Walker, Simon Watson, Nicholas Weise, Dieter Wiechart, Igor Wodiany, Katy Wolstencroft, Natalie Wood, Chris Wroe, Crystal Wu, Lisheng Wu, Terry Wyatt, Yifan Xu, Viktor Yarmolenko, Yeliz Yesilada, He Yu, Serafeim Zanikolas, Xiao-Jun Zeng, Jun Zhao, Liping Zhao, Ning Zhang and Evgeny Zolin.

So thanks academics for being even more sceptical than Christopher Hitchens, see figure 14. Thanks academics for being academic.

0.9.3.2 Thank you professional services staff

Thanks also to the superb support staff (past and present) from professional services, especially the Academic Support Office (ACSO), Student Support Office (SSO) and external affairs office in the Kilburn building. Professional services staff continue to make all the magic of teaching and learning possible: Alyx Adams, Daniele Atkinson, Cassie Barlow, Jennie Ball-Foster, Emma Bentley, Christine Bowers, Ian Bradley, Karen Butterworth, Chris Connolly, Ellie Crompton, Jean Davison, Gavin Donald, Miriam Cadney, Chris Calland, Ben Carter, Amanday Conway, Hannah Cousins, Holly Dewsnip, Lindsay Dunn, Tammy Goldfeld, Penney Gordon-Lanes, Amelia Graham, Charlotte Hart, Iain Hart, Kath Hopkins, Lynn Howarth, Yvonne Hung, Susie Hymas, Radina Ivanova, Dan Jagger, Alex Jones, Jeremy Jones, Jessica Kateryniuk-Smith, Mike Keeley, Stephanie Lee, Dominic Laing, Gill Lester, Jez Lloyd, Ruth Maddocks, Cameron Macdonald, Tony McDonald, Karon Mee, Anne Milligan, Rachel Mutters, Matthew Oakley, Alyson Owens, Chris Page, Melanie Price,

"Look, everyone has a book inside of them... which is exactly where I think it should, in most cases, remain"

Christopher Hitchens



Figure 14: Optimists will tell you that “everyone has a book in them...”, but pessimists like Christopher Hitchens will add that “...in most cases that’s exactly where it should remain”. (Hitchens, 1997) Despite Hitchens’ amusing trademark scepticism, I am optimistic about the power of natural languages, written and spoken. CC BY portrait of Christopher Hitchens by ensceptico via Wikimedia Commons w.wiki/3YK7 adapted using the Wikipedia app

Abby Ragazzon-Smith, Chris Rhodes, Stephen Rhodes, Graham Richardson, Martin Ross, Julian Skyrme, Elaine Sheehan, Angela Standish, Martine Storey, Bernard Strutt, Hannah Thomas, Jannine Thomas, Joseph Tirone, Daisy Towers, Karen Varty, Anna Warburton-Ball, Richard Ward, Sarah White, Elizabeth Wilkinson, Andrew Whitmore, Lisa Wright and Mabel Yau.

And Wendy. We all miss you and love you Wendy. #JusticeForWendy Fight the Power! (Ridenhour et al., 1989)

So, thanks professional services staff for being professional and supporting the work of academics doing research and teaching.

0.9.4 Thanks to funders

Thanks to support, financial and otherwise, at various stages from the following funding bodies:

- the Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council (BBSRC)
- the Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council (EPSRC)
- the European Union (EU) and European Molecular Biology Laboratory (EMBL)
- the National Science Foundation (NSF)
- the Natural Environment Research Council (NERC)
- UK Research and Innovation (UKRI)
- the Council of Professors and Heads of Computing (CPHC)
- The Wikimedia Foundation, Wikimedia UK and the Royal Society.
- Wiltshire County Council for my maintenance grant
- The Student Loans Company for financing my undergraduate degree

Money makes the world go round and has enabled me to teach, learn and do research. So thanks funders for opening your purse strings.

0.9.5 Thank you SIGCSE

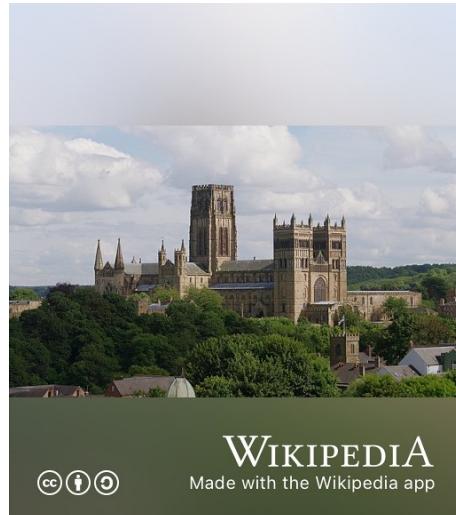
Thanks to the sigcse.org, the Special Interest Group (SIG) on Computer Science Education (CSE), part of the Association for Computing Machinery (acm.org). Thanks to my fellow uki-sigcse.acm.org board members Steven Bradley, Janet Carter, Tom Crick, Quintin Cutts, Sally Fincher, Samia Kamal, Joseph McGuire and Sally Smith for your help and advice, see figure 15

Thanks to all the SIGCSE journal clubbers including Brett Becker, Ceredig Cattanach-Chell, Katie Cunningham, James Davenport, Rodrigo Ferreira, Colin Johnson, Nicola Looker, Julia Markel, Jim Paterson, Sue Sentance, David Sutton, Moshe Vardi, Jane Waite and Michel Wermelinger. Many of our journal club conversations have fed directly into the content of this guidebook.

Thanks to Sally Fincher and Janet Finlay whose report Computing Graduate Employability: Sharing Practice (Fincher and Finlay, 2016) has had a big influence on this guidebook.

**SIGCSE is the
Association for
Computing Machinery's
(ACM) Special Interest
Group on Computer
Science Education**

SIGCSE



WIKIPEDIA

Made with the Wikipedia app

Figure 15: Every year in January practitioners and researchers in computing education, both within Computer Science departments and elsewhere gather for Computing Education Practice (CEP) in Durham. Come and join our vibrant and thriving community! Picture of Durham Cathedral by Mattbuck via Wikimedia Commons w.wiki/4acc adapted using the Wikipedia app

So thanks SIGCSE for being special and interesting.

0.9.6 Thank you scientists

There is a wider community of scientists, engineers and scholars that have influenced this guidebook:

- Thanks to David Malan (@malan) for CS50 which is an inspiration to me and many others. (Malan, 2010, 2020, 2021) Thanks to Cristian Bodnar for inviting David to run CS50 in Manchester in 2017 which was a great introduction to David's work (Malan, 2017)
- Thanks to Laurie Santos (@lauriesantos), for *The Science of Well-being* (TSOWB) (Santos, 2021) which was been a big influence on this book had a gradual but significant effect on my personal and professional life. I've tried to distill some of the ideas into chapter 3 on *Nurturing your future*
- Thanks to Hadley Wickham (@hadley) and Garrett Grolemund (@garrettgman) for *R for Data Science* (Wickham and Grolemund, 2017) which helped me get started with R and bookdown. If you're reading this page in some kind of web browser, the stylesheet used here is re-used from r4ds.had.co.nz
- Thanks to David Walker for his book *Energy, Plants & Man* which inspired the conversations and pictures idea behind this book. (Walker and Walker,

1992)

So thanks scientists (and engineers) for being scientific and engineering.

0.9.7 Thank you Bath

Thanks to the University of Bath for your excellent Postgraduate Certificate in Education (PGCE) course. I graduated with a PGCE in Science in 2011 and have been heavily influenced by the fantastic work of the schools in Swindon (section 0.9.9) and Shaftesbury (section 0.9.8) where I trained. I also learnt heaps from fellow students on the course and its course leaders:

- Caroline Padley, Physics
- Steve Cooper, Chemistry
- Malcolm Ingram, Biology

**Established in 1966, the
University of Bath was
named University of the
Year by The Sunday
Times in 2011**

Bath, Somerset

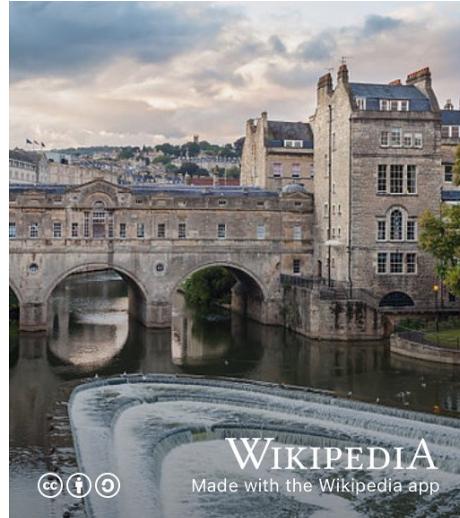


Figure 16: Named after its Roman Baths, the City of Bath is home to the University of Bath which was named *Sunday Times* University of the Year in 2011. Picture of Pulteney Bridge by Diego Delso, delso.photo, License CC-BY-SA via Wikimedia Commons at w.wiki/3VWY adapted using the Wikipedia app

So thanks Bath for the initial teacher training (ITT), TeamBath™, the medicinal Aquae Sulis and the beautiful Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).

0.9.8 Thank you Shaftesbury

Thanks to Chris Almond, David Ball, David Booth, Caroline Dallimore, Stuart Ferguson, Caroline Moss, Mr Travers and all the other staff and students at

Shaftesbury School who hosted my first PGCE teaching placement, see figure 17. Thanks also to my fellow Shaftesbury and Bath trainees Katharine Platt, Harriet Edwards, Vicky Dury and Joan Shaw for sharing their knowledge through peer learning and peer instruction. Thanks Joan for keeping me awake on the long and winding west country roads to and from deepest darkest Dorset. Thanks for sharing the heavy burden of driving too.

Gold Hill is a steep cobbled street in the town of Shaftesbury in the English county of Dorset. The view looking down from the top of the street has been described as "one of the most romantic sights in England."

Gold Hill, Shaftesbury



Figure 17: Shaftesbury in Dorset is the home of Gold Hill and Shaftesbury School. Image of Gold Hill by Sean Davis via Wikimedia Commons w.wiki/3LhD adapted using the Wikipedia app.

So thanks Shaftesbury for lessons on top of Gold Hill and the Hovis Advert, one of Britain's best-loved adverts. (Scott, 1974)

0.9.9 Thank you Swindon

Thanks to headteacher & physicist Clive Zimmerman, his team of staff, Mr M. Carter , Mr K. Thomas and the students of Greendown Community School (now Lydiard Park Academy) in Swindon, Wiltshire for hosting my second PGCE teaching placement. It was fun teaching you about electromagnetic waves using Alom Shaha's jelly babies and kebab sticks shown in figure 18.

So thanks Swindon for being great and western and Swindon Town Football Club, the best football team in the whole of the West Country. Proper job.

0.9.10 Thank you Stockport

Thanks to headteacher Joanne Meredith, her team of staff and the students at St. Annes Roman Catholic High School, Stockport for hosting my Newly

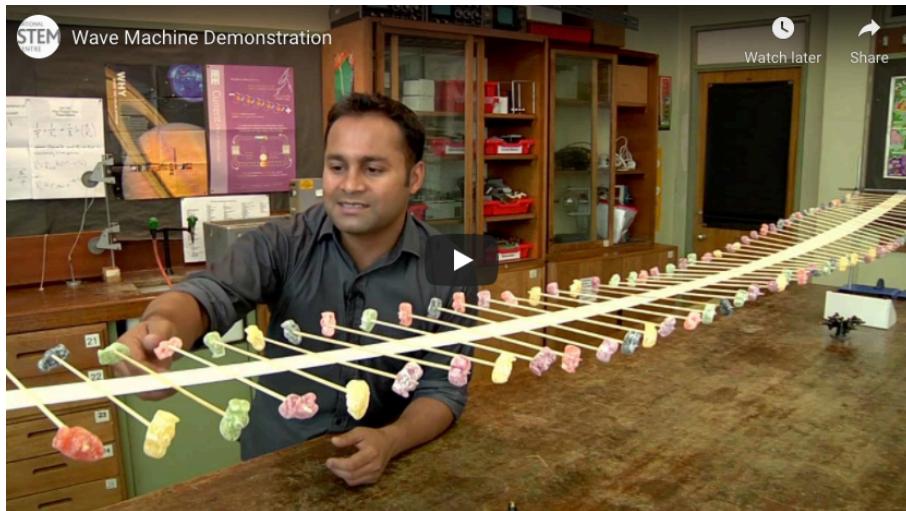


Figure 18: Alom Shaha demonstrates his awesome wave machine. Physics and jelly babies, what's not to like? (Shaha, 2014) The image in the figure is a screenshot, watch the four minute video at youtu.be/VE520z_ugcU

Qualified Teacher (NQT) year. Thanks to Rebecca Dann, Michael Doody, Keith Doran and other members of the alternative (Elizabethan) staff room for your emotional, moral and practical support throughout a challenging year fuelled by my midlife crisis. According to the *Manchester Evening News*, St. Anne's is "the forgotten school" (Johnson, 2020; Gill and Statham, 2021), see figure 19, but I'll never forget you or the lessons you taught me.

So thanks Stockport for being Stockport. Thanks for the magnificent Stockport Viaduct and for The Hatters: It's all that matters, Stockport Hatters.

0.9.11 Thank you schools

Thanks to all the schools who've hosted our undergraduate students as part of an ongoing partnership between the University of Manchester and local schools called Coding their Future:

- Mrs Rowland at Fairfield High School for Girls, Droylsden
- Mr Sinnott at Trinity Church of England High School, Hulme
- Mr Clarke at University Technical College (UTC@MediaCityUK), Salford
- Mr Jalloh at Manchester Communication Academy, Harpurhey
- Mrs Wood at The Barlow Roman Catholic High School, Didsbury
- Alan J. Harrison at William Hulme's Grammar School, Whalley Range
- Mr Rath and Mrs Preddy at Cheadle Hulme High School, Stockport
- Mrs Murray at Laurus Cheadle Hulme, Stockport
- Mr Pownall and Mr. Clarke at Knutsford Academy, Knutsford

The school has gained
the sobriquet 'The
Forgotten School' and
had nine head-teachers
in ten years.

St Anne's RC
Voluntary Academy



Figure 19: Good governance is crucial to good schools. Many forgotten schools like St. Anne's R.C. High School, and the thousands of children in the UK they educate every year, need help from skilled people like you on their governing boards. Why not serve your local community as a “critical friend” on the governing board of a school? All ages are welcome, but especially younger governors, see where are all the young school governors? (Tickle, 2015) Take a look at governorsforschools.org.uk. Fair use image via Wikimedia Commons w.wiki/3Swt adapted using the Wikipedia app

- Steve Pearce at Altrincham Grammar School for Girls, Trafford
- Pauline Wilcox at Altrincham Grammar School for Boys, Trafford
- Mr Millington at Manchester Grammar School (MGS), Fallowfield
- Mr Stenhouse at Stretford Grammar School, Trafford

Thanks to Mr Shaw for hosting our primary school codeclub.org. Thanks to Mr Ince and Drew Povey for showing me around Harrop Fold School (now The Lowry Academy) in Salford, host of the Educating Greater Manchester television series on Channel 4. (Sandwell, 2020)



Figure 20: Thanks to all the schools in Greater Manchester who've supported our Coding their Future partnership where undergraduates teach computer science in local secondary schools.

Thanks to all the schools who interviewed me for my Newly Qualified Teacher (NQT) year. Doing interview lessons, meeting your students and your senior leadership teams was a gruelling but fascinating magical mystery tour of the UK education system, both public and private. These interviews were very productive failures:

- Marie Getheridge at Writhlington School, Radstock, Somerset
 - see their amazing Orchid project wsbeorchids.org run by Simon Pugh-Jones
- The Cooper School, Bicester, Oxfordshire
- Patrick Hazlewood at St John's Marlborough, Wiltshire
 - not to be confused its posher and famous next door neighbour Marlborough College
- Oasis Academy, Brislington, Bristol
- Redland Green School, Redland, Bristol
- The John of Gaunt School, Trowbridge, Wiltshire
- Rachael Warwick at Didcot Girls' School, Didcot, Oxfordshire
- Vicky Tuck at Cheltenham Ladies' College, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.
 - This was the first time I'd set foot in a private school, managing to sneak through Checkpoint Charlie un-challenged to cross Michael Gove's Berlin Wall of education. It was an enlightening experience! (Gove, 2014; Anon, 2010)
- Blackburn College, Lancashire

– “I read the news today, oh boy! Four thousand holes in Blackburn, Lancashire” (Lennon and McCartney, 1967)

So thanks schools, for all the excellent work you do educating people, whatever their background.

0.9.12 Thank you Oxford

Thanks to Martin Clutterbuck, Rebecca Clare, Richard O’Beirne, Simon Witter, Will Wilcox, Gavin, Howard, Isobel, Jess, Paddy, Sara, Spiro and everyone else in the journal production team at Blackwell Science Ltd for looking after me in my first job as a freshly minted graduate. Thanks to Nigel Blackwell, Bob Campbell and Jon Conibear without whom there wouldn’t have been any Blackwell for me to Science at. Thanks to Tim, Ruth and Sarah for all the nights in Oxford pubs.

Thanks to Eileen, Anne & Richard for giving me a home from home.

Thanks to John Chelsom, Kal Ahmed, Clare Ashton, Tim Cave, Mavis Courtnane, Eddie Dillon, Niki Dinsey, Phil Gooch, Antony Grinyer, Debbie Hagger, Gareth Hudson, Steve Horwood, Chris Joyce, Joe McCann, Eddie Moore, Keith McCann, Dave Nurse, Ian Packard, Mark Pengelly, Al Power, Lillian Spearing, Ron Summers, Omar Tamer and the rest of the team at (and clients of) CSW Informatics Ltd (csw.co.uk) for looking after me in my second job after Uni and teaching me about Oxford Innovation.



Figure 21: Looking West over Oxford’s dreaming spires from South Park towards the city of Oxford. Picture adapted from an original by Tejvan Pettinger on Wikimedia Commons [w.wiki/4Y25](https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Oxford_skyline_at_dawn.jpg&oldid=4Y25)

Thanks to my fellow xmlsummerschool.com faculty: Bob du Charme, Paul Downey, Michael Kay, Jeni Tennison, Norman Walsh and Lauren Wood for the memories and the <markup/>. (Johnson, 2004; Morali and Willis, 1978)

```
X.S.L.T!
It's fun to program in... X.S.L.T!
Every line in your code
Is an XML node
And the program is one big tree
```

Thanks to Steven A. Hill, Jane Langdale and Chris Leaver at the University of Oxford (plants.ox.ac.uk) for interviewing me for a Gatsby Charitable Foundation DPhil scholarship. Thanks Chris for teaching me a painful but important lesson about the value of my education and grades.

So thanks Oxford for your dreaming spires, see figure 21.

0.9.13 Thank you Cambridge

Thanks to Christoph Steinbeck, Nico Adams, Marcus Ennis, Janna Hastings, Paula de Matos, Adriano Dekker, Kenneth Haug, Jo McEntyre, Pablo Moreno, Helen Parkinson, Mark Rijnbeek and Susanna-Assunta Sansone at the European Bioinformatics Institute (EBI, see figure 22) for looking after me during my time in Cambridge. Thanks to Rolf Apweiler, Michael Ashburner, Ewan Birney, Graham Cameron and Janet Thornton without whom there wouldn't have been an EBI for me to work at.

The European Bioinformatics Institute (EMBL-EBI) is an Intergovernmental Organization (IGO) which, as part of the European Molecular Biology Laboratory (EMBL) family, focuses on research and services in bioinformatics

European Bioinformatics Institute

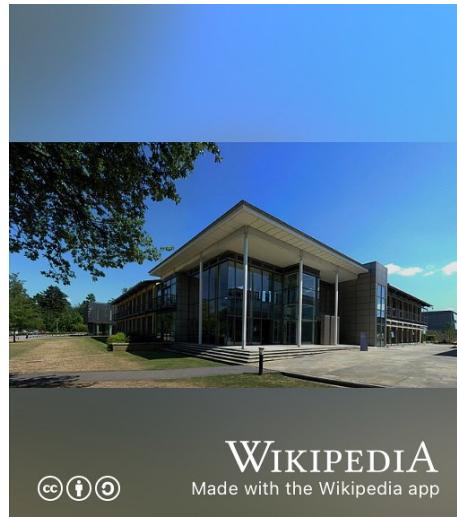


Figure 22: The European Bioinformatics Institute (EBI) is an outstation of the European Molecular Biology Laboratory (EMBL) which carries out leading edge research and provides services in bioinformatics from Hinxton, just outside Cambridge, UK. Picture adapted from an original by Magnus Manske on Wikimedia Commons [w.wiki/4YQB](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:European_Bioinformatics_Institute_(EBI)_Cambridge.jpg) using the Wikipedia app

So thanks Cambridge for a really *fen-tastic* time in Silicon Fen.

0.9.14 Thank you Manchester

Thanks to Greater Mancunians beyond the University of Manchester: Anna, Mark Anderton, Andrea, Rob Aspin, Jon Atkinson, Charlie Ball, Paul Bason,

Iain, Julian Bass, Amul Batra, Dean Belfield, Lisa Chan Brown, Martin Bryant, Gemma Cameron, Matthew Clark, Jeremy Coates, Craig, Darren Dancey, Craig Dean, Farhat Din, Anne Dornan, David Edmundson-Bird, Emily, Diana Erskine, Sherelle Fairweather, Shaun Fensom, Steven Flower, Tony Foggett, Katie Gallagher, Giles, Emma Grant, David Haikney, Mehran Jalaei, Daniel Jamieson, Matt Jarvis, Jamil Khalil, Ross Keeping, Val Kelly, Kitty, David Levine, Julie Lowndes, Tony McGrath, Chris Marsh, Amy Mather, Lisa Mather, Claire McDonald, Keith Miller, Geraint North, Alan O'Donohoe, Tomas Paulik, Damian Payton, Francesco Petrogalli, Paul, Peppi, Phil, Rich, Ros, Miles Rothbury, Paul Sherwood, Howard Simms, Adrian Slatcher, Jason Souloglou, Joe Sparrow, Martyn Spink, Katie Steckles, Matt Squire, Julian Tait, Rob Taylor, Rachel Thompson, Tom, Andrew Toolan, Hannah Tracey, Wesley Verne, Paul Vlissidis, Tony Walsh, Travis Walton, Ben Webb, Paul Wilshaw and Zoe for friendly Northern support and advice. Thanks to Andrew Back and Tim Harbour for wuthering my bytes at wutheringbytes.com.



Figure 23: Bees symbolise community and work ethic and have been a Manchester icon since the industrial revolution in the 19th Century. We also use bees for our weekly *Wednesday Waggle* jobs newsletter for students waggle.cs.manchester.ac.uk. Buzzin'! Waggle dance artwork by Visual Thinkery is licensed under CC-BY-ND

So thank you for the music the songs I'm singing. Thanks for all the joy they're bringing. Thanks Manchester for the best football team in the world and being Mancunian. This is the place! (Longfella, 2017)

0.9.15 Thank you Coventry

Thanks to Phil Harris, Steph Harris, Alan Gear, Jackie Gear, Ally, Neil, Esther, Francis Rayns, Graham Smith, Jeremy Cherfas, Morgen Cheshire, Margi Lennartsson Turner, Lady Godiva (see figure 24) and everyone else at the Henry Doubleday Research Association (HDRA) and Coventry University for hosting my industrial experience year during my undergraduate degree.

she rode naked – covered only in her long hair – through the streets of Coventry to gain a remission of the oppressive taxation that her husband, Leofric, imposed on his tenants

Lady Godiva

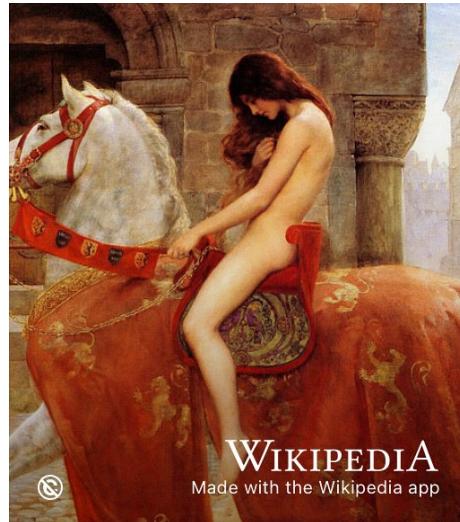


Figure 24: Covered only in her long hair, Lady Godiva rode naked through the streets of Coventry to protest about taxation. Sadly I was 900 years too late to miss the spectacle but there is a statue of her you can admire in Broadgate. Painting of Godiva by John Collier adapted from an original on Wikimedia Commons w.wiki/4aCU using the Wikipedia app

So thanks Coventry for naked women on horseback, a magnificent cathedral and the industrial experience. Thanks for being the place where I bumped into Bryan Mathers, see section 0.9.23.

0.9.16 Thank you Abisko

Thanks to Malcolm Press, Helena Björn van Praagh, Terry Callaghan, Jackie Potter, John Lee, Mats Sonesson, Nils-Åke Andersson, Rosie, Nick, Dylan, Karin, Kjell, Lennart, Marion, Martin, Ulf and everyone else at Abisko Scientific Research Station / Abisko Naturvetenskapliga Station (ANS, see figure 25) for hosting me as a summer research student investigating the effects climate change on subarctic heathlands. (Potter et al., 1995)² Easily the best summer job I've ever had!

²You'll find in the acknowledgements section of this paper

The Abisko Scientific Research Station (ANS) is a field research station managed by the Swedish Polar Research Secretariat. Located on the south shore of Lake Torneträsk, it lies at the edge of the Abisko National Park.

Abisko Scientific Research Station

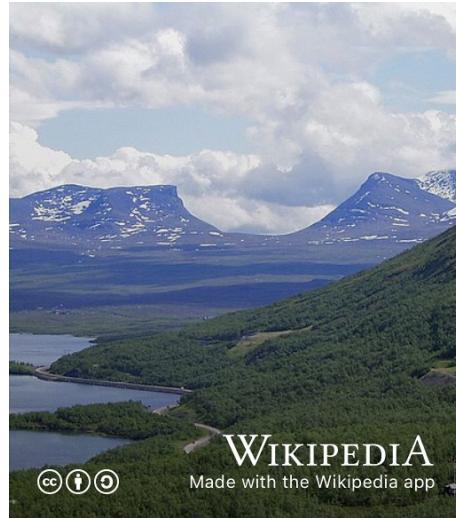


Figure 25: The Abisko Scientific Research Station (ANS) is a field research station in the Abisko National Park. The station hosts around 500 scientists each year from all over the world, who conduct research in subarctic environments. Picture of the view from Björkliden over the national park, past ANS on the shore of Lake Torneträsk towards the Gate to Lapland (Lapporten), by Lappländer on Wikimedia Commons w.wiki/4b3t adapted using the Wikipedia app

So thanks (tack) Abisko for all the saunas, fika, midnight sun and Swedish hospitality.

0.9.17 Thank you America

Thanks to the British Universities North America Club (BUNAC) for sponsoring my Exchange Visitor Student Visa which allowed me spend the summer cooking breakfasts for guests at the Phillips Beach Plaza Hotel in Ocean City, Maryland. Thanks to Andy B. for flagging it.

BUNAC (British Universities North America Club) is an organisation that enables people to explore the world through work abroad and travel programmes

BUNAC

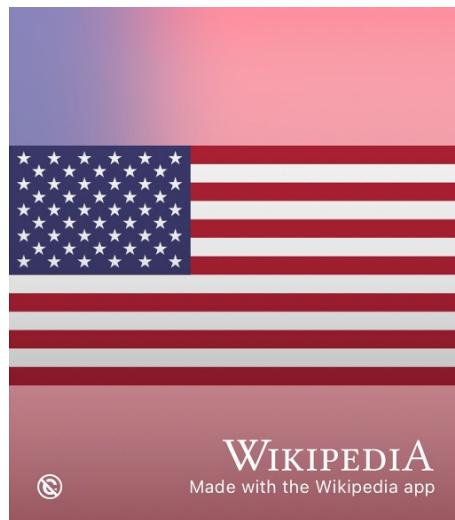


Figure 26: The British Universities North America Club (BUNAC) allows students to work abroad, see bunac.org. Public domain image of the flag of the United States via Wikimedia Commons [w.wiki/4cRF](https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=4cRF) adapted using the Wikipedia app

Thanks to Mitch at Green Tortoise Adventure Travel for driving, entertaining and feeding a bus load of us hippies with flowers in our hair from San Francisco to New York via Chicago and some of America's finest wildernesses (and cookouts) in Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, South Dakota, the Yellowstone, Grand Teton and Badlands National Parks. (Phillips and McKenzie, 1967)

Thanks to Tom and Letty Gochberg for your excellent hospitality in New York City, your transatlantic history lessons and showing me the very best that Manhattan has to offer. Thanks Pat, Colin and Rob Willmott for the introduction via the Single-handed Trans-Atlantic Race (STAR) in Plymouth, Devon from where the Mayflower (eventually) set off for the so-called New World in 1620, see figure 27.

Thanks Timo Hannay for letting me gatecrash the best party in Silicon Valley: Science Foo Camp (#scifoo) at the Googleplex in Mountain View, California



Figure 27: *Speedwell: No New Worlds* was an installation in Plymouth that invited the public to reflect on the legacy of the Mayflower's journey, colonialism and the ecological state of our planet during the Mayflower 400 commemorations in 2020. The words remind us that while America may have been a “new world” to Europeans it had already been occupied by indigenous people for thousands of years, see stillmoving.org/projects/speedwell-no-new-worlds. CC BY-SA picture adapted from an original by Stephen McKay at geograph.org.uk/photo/6613246

in 2007 and again in 2009. Thanks to Cat Allman, Sergey Brin, Chris Di Bona, Tim O'Reilly and Larry Page for hosting scifoo.

Thanks Boston, Massachusetts for the Pixies and hosting disruptive tea parties via the Sons of Liberty, the W3C Healthcare and Life Sciences Interest Group (HCLSIG) and the Association for the Advancement of Artificial Intelligence (AAAI) conference (Hull et al., 2006). Thanks Joanne Luciano for showing me the sights of Cambridge, Massachusetts. Thanks to Ewa Deelman, Yolanda Gil and Bertram Ludäscher for hosting transatlantic workflow collaborations at the San Diego Supercomputer Center (UCSD) & University of Southern California (USC) with help from Carole Goble and funding from the Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council (EPSRC).

So thanks America for being American.

0.9.18 Thank you Moravians

Thanks to Thsespal Kundan, Principal of the Moravian Institute in Rajpur, Dehradun, Uttar Pradesh, India for hosting me and my friend Doug fresh out of high school on a gap year. We learned loads as visiting supply teachers of English and Mathematics, thanks to an introduction from a mutual contact Angus Barker, see figure 28.

Thanks also to the Moravians in Manchester at Fairfield High School for Girls for hosting undergraduate Computer Science students as part of coding their future.

So thanks Moravians (and Angus) for life changing and formative experiences.



Figure 28: The Moravian Institute lies in the foothills of the Himalayas between Dehradun in the Doon Valley and the hill station of Mussoorie. Situated between the Yamuna and Ganges, the institute was founded in 1963 by the late Reverend Eliyah Thsetsan Phuntsog in Ladakh, Jammu & Kashmir state to provide education for Tibetan refugees fleeing from their homeland across the Himalayas.

0.9.19 Thank you influencers

Some of the most important influences on this guidebook are people I've only met very briefly, virtually or not at all (yet).

- Thanks to Gayle Laakman McDowell (@gayle), for your cracking series of books (McDowell, 2014, 2015; McDowell and Bavaro, 2013; Bavaro and McDowell, 2021) which have been very useful resources both for students I've worked with and me personally
- Thanks to Yihui Xie (@yihui) and contributors to bookdown.org, the software used to produce this book alongwith the comprehensive and well-written documentation on using it. (Xie, 2017, 2015; Xie et al., 2020)
- Thanks to Bronnie Ware for your book *The Top Five Regrets of the Dying* (Ware, 2011) which helped me to re-align my priorities when they were all out of kilter
- Thanks to Jo Hobbs at Lancaster University for advice on placements and employability in undergraduate teaching

So, thanks influencers for being influential.

0.9.20 Thank you interwebs

Thanks to the artists, blaggers, bloggers, cartoonists, columnists, doodlers, diarists, essayists, film-makers, journalists, photographers, podcasters and writers whose words and pictures I've enjoyed reading, watching and listening to via the magic of the interwebs, see figure 29.

So here are some people whose stuff I read, watch, listen to or use, maybe you'll enjoy their words, pictures and software too:

- Euan Adie at blog.overton.io/author/euan-adie
- Steven Appleby at twitter.com/stevenappleby (Appleby, 2008)



Figure 29: The pen is mightier than the sword, and so is the keyboard. Thank you mighty writers for your incisive words. Your writing provides an existence proof that everyone benefits from good communication. CC BY SA picture of a backlit keyboard adapted from an original by Colin on Wikimedia Commons w.wiki/4sQd

- Jonathan Black at ft.com/dear-jonathan
- Tim Bray at ongoing
- Jorge Cham at phdcomics.com
- Paul Downey at whatfettle.com and flickr.com/photos/psd
- Mike Croucher at walkingrandomly.com
- Stephen Curry at occamstypewriter.org/scurry
- Athene Donald at occamstypewriter.org/athenedonald
- Stephen Dubner at freakonomics.com
- Alf Eaton at hublog.hubmed.org
- Jonathan Eisen at phylogenomics.blogspot.com
- Michael Eisen at michaeleisen.org/blog
- Julia Evans at jvns.ca
- Martin Fenner at blog.front-matter.io
- Kevin Fong at bbc.in/35jDOwI
- Timothy Gowers at gowers.wordpress.com
- Mark Guzdial at computinged.wordpress.com
- Paul Graham at paulgraham.com
- Bosco Ho at boscoh.com
- Pierre Lindenbaum at github.com/lindenb
- Andrew Maynard at andrewmaynard.net
- Randall Munroe at xkcd.com
- Cameron Neylon at cameronneylon.net
- Peter Norvig at norvig.com
- Samuel Pepys at pepysdiary.com
- Neil Saunders because what he's doing is rather desperate
- Sue Sentance at suesentance.net/blog
- Kristin Stephens-Martinez at csedpodcast.org
- Greg Tyrelle at nodalpoint.org
- Greg Wilson at third-bit.com

So, thanks writers for writing. Thanks for penning, drawing and recording stuff that has informed, entertained and inspired me.

0.9.21 Thank you githubbers

Thanks to everyone who has contributed via github, listed below in order of github usernames. I will credit *any* github contributors here, small or large. Even the typos, it all counts. I don't care what operating system you are using either, see figure 30. You can easily add yourself to this roll call (see section 0.8) by correcting my delibreate mitsakes.

Aman (@amanrana1), Keith Mitchell (@apiadventures), Zee Somji (@ezeethg), iliketohelp (@iliketohelp), Jan Machacek (@janm399), teobalmos (@teobalmos), Tsvetankov (@Tsvetankov), Richard Gourley (@richardgourley), Tristan Maat (@TLATER), Safder Iqbal (@safderiqbal)



Figure 30: Windows users meet in the office, Mac users meet in Starbucks while Linux users meet on github. Comic by Christiann MacAuley at sticky comics stickycomics.com/where-did-you-meet used with permission see stickycomics.com/permissions

So, thanks githubbers for cloning, forking, merging, pulling, adding, committing and pushing.

0.9.22 Thank you Wikipedians

Thanks to all the thousands of editors and engineers that make Wikipedia one of the greatest communities on the internet, see figure 31.

Special wiki-thanks to English speaking Wikipedians Evan Amos, Abd Alsattar Ardati, Caroline Ball, Marianne Bamkin, Roger Bamford, Alex Bateman, Dan Brickley, John Byrne, Lucy Crompton-Reid, Daria Cybulski, Andrew

Individual contributors are known as "Wikipedians". Anyone—including you—can become a Wikipedian by boldly making changes when they find something that can be improved

Wikipedia community



Figure 31: A small fraction of the Wikipedia community that works to give free access to the sum of all human knowledge to every single person on the planet. CC BY-SA picture of Wikipedians gathered at the annual Wikimania conference in 2012, adapted from an original by Helpameout on Wikimedia Commons w.wiki/3YLJ using the Wikipedia app. Like this image, many of the illustrations in this guidebook are re-used or adapted from openly licensed images taken from commons.wikimedia.org

Davidson, Paul Gardner, Madeleine Goodall, Aaron Halfaker, Melissa High-ton, Eoin Houston, Dariusz Jemielniak, Darren Logan, Magnus Manske, Andy Mabbett, Charles Matthews, Ewan McAndrew, Daniel Mietchen, Josh Minor, Peter Murray-Rust, Richard Nevell, Frank Norman, Paul Nurse, Rod Page, Bhavesh Patel, Mike Peel, Martin Poulter, Joseph Reagle, Frank Schulenburg, Gage Skidmore, Dario Taraborelli, Sara Thomas, Denny Vrandečić, Ian Watt, Alice White, Jessica Wade, Taha Yasseri for insights, inspiration, support, software, data, pictures and guidance. Thanks also for educating me on issues of equality, diversity and inclusion, especially gender and race.

So, thanks Wikipedians for being Wikipedia.

0.9.23 Thank you Bryan

Many of the illustrations for this book have been drawn by the very talented Bryan Mathers @BryanMMathers shown in figure 32.

Bryan is an artist, visual thinker, entrepreneur and listener who turns stories into pictures. He also happens to have a Bachelors degree in Computer Science from the University of Glasgow. As a renaissance man, his combined skills in art, science and engineering made him the perfect fit for illustrating this guidebook. You can find out more about Bryan at bryanmathers.com and visualthinkery.com. I'm *sooo* glad we randomly bumped into each other at the #wikiedu20 conference: wikiedusummit.coventry.domains.



Figure 32: People tell stories and stories paint pictures. Bryan Mathers, who has illustrated much of this guidebook, telling stories at TEDxGalway in 2021. The image above is a screenshot, you can watch the full 15 minute talk at youtu.be/IapGM5ZYBEw

So, thanks Bryan for your witty illustrations, this book wouldn't be the same without your visual thinkery.

0.9.24 Thank you St Laurence

Thanks to St Laurence comprehensive school (st-laurence.com), a community I am proud, lucky, privileged and grateful to have grown up in and still be part of decades later: Adam, Alan, Andrea, Andrew, Anna, Boucing Barney, Charlotte, Catherine, Clare, Dan, Doug, Debbie, James, Jenny, Jim, Jo, John, Jon, Lou, Marcus, Marjorie, Matthew, Philip, Portia, Richard, Sasha, Scott, Simon, Sophie, Sophia, Stephen, Steve & Wilf. I'm especially grateful for the friendship of former St Laurence school students I've enjoyed music, cycling, football, walking, travelling, holidaying, drinking and camaraderie with. So:

- *Vive le Tour*
- *vive la différence*
- *Vive la Révolution*

I'm looking forward to the next revolution of our ongoing adventures, see figure 33



Figure 33: Crossing the highest paved mountain pass in Europe, the Col de l'Iseran in France, with my fellow alpinists and Kings of the Mountains: Jim, Dan, Doug and Dan. Allez, allez, allez! Unlike professional riders in *Le Tour* we had heavy panniers and no performance enhancing drugs besides *vin de table* and *l'hospitalité française*. Rest in Peace Dan, you were a cherished friend, we all loved you and miss you terribly. Repose en paix.

Special thanks to former St Laurence school student and current sixth form head Aidan Blowers for showing me around The Clarendon School in Trowbridge, Wiltshire and leading by example. Aidan's performance as *Lord of the Dance* (wearing a white shirt in figure 34), inspired the ongoing musical experiment that is Tuning Complete.



Figure 34: Year 11 leavers of Melksham Oak Community School (MOCS) in Wiltshire dance to Uptown Funk with help from Mark Ronson, Bruno Mars and Aidan Blowers. The image above is a screenshot. Don't believe me, just watch, come on! youtu.be/z8qH05teRMM (Ronson and Mars, 2014)

Thanks to all my teachers at St Laurence school, some of whom can be seen in figure 35.

Thanks to the rest of my St Laurence school teachers not pictured in figure 35. In alphabetical order: Phil Arthur, Sally Arthur, Maggie Bignell, Jackie Bolton, Tony Brooks, Dave Brush, Mrs. Buthlay, Andrew Butterworth, Cathy Cooper, Ed Corrin, Mrs Davies, Brian Ellis, Myra Ettridge, Sue Glanville, Ms. Gledhill, Roger Greenwood, Barry Hales, Amanda Hodges, Steven Hollas, Maddy James, Mr Jones, Madame Lindsay, Karen Long, Sheila Macdonald, Simon Mitchell, Lee Musselwhite, Tim Noble, Roger Norgrove, Dave Pegg, Angela Pendennis, Sally Rose, Brian Reynolds, Steve Stretch, Mr Sadler, Mike Sullivan, Phil Smith, Rob Townhill, Beryl Tucker, Chris Watters, James Wetz and Bill Wheeler.³

Thanks to all of the school governors for holding the leaders of St. Laurence to account. I'm a #StateSchoolProud member of the 93percent.club.

So, thank you to the community that is St. Laurence School, for enabling my GCSE's followed by A-levels in Physics, Chemistry, Biology and General Studies. Thanks for educating me (and many others) the West Country way. Proper job!
(Stoke and Green, 2013)

³No, we didn't address teachers by their first names, it was always Mr X, Mrs Y or Miss Z but a bit of investigation has revealed their full identities.



Figure 35: The staff of Fitzmaurice Grammar School shortly before it merged with Trinity secondary modern school to form the comprehensive St Laurence school in 1980. Back row, left to right, Alistair Thomson, Tony Hull, Geoff Swift, Peter Knight, John Warburton, John Blowers, Stuart Ferguson, Tim Wilbur, Bob Hawkes, Harry Haddon, John Blake. Centre row: Joan Davis, Lynne Powell, Doug Anderson, Colin Steele, Virginia Evans, Joan Van Ryssen, Margaret Osbourne, Mireille (French Assistante), Sally Burden, Margaret Gadd. Front row: Ken Revill, Marilyn Maundrell, Noreen Brady, Sid Johnson, Gerald Reid (Headmaster), Meg Tottle-Smith, Enid Wicheard, Diane Satterthwaite, Liz Buchanan, Margaret Hore. Picture via Keith Berry. (Berry, 1998)

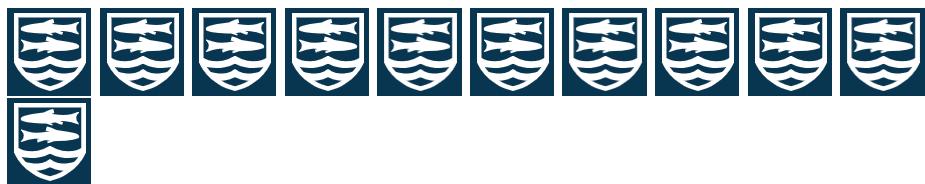


Figure 36: The badge of St. Laurence School. The emblem is an adaptation of the Fitzmaurice badge with a pair of gudgeon fish symbolising the union of the two schools St. Laurence was created from: Trinity secondary modern school and Fitzmaurice Grammar School

0.9.25 Thank you Fitzmaurice

Thanks to my Fitzmaurice Primary School school teachers: Mrs Cripps, Miss Clarry, Morris Clay, Neil Fleming, Mr Jackson, Betty Knowles, Mr. Lucas, Valerie Payne, Miss Sheldon, Hugh Solomon, Miss Uncles and Mrs White. I used to foolishly think it was secondary schools that did all the serious teaching, but they'd be *nowhere* without the crucial foundations laid in primary school. It takes a whole community (a village) to raise a child and a lot of that starts in primary school, see figure 37.

**"It takes a village to raise
a child"**

Hillary Clinton



Figure 37: It takes a village to raise a child. (Clinton, 1996) Bradford-on-Avon in Wiltshire is my village. Portrait of Hillary Clinton speaking in 2016 by Gage Skidmore on Wikimedia Commons w.wiki/4Xrc adapted using the Wikipedia app

So thanks Fitzmaurice Primary School and Edmond Fitzmaurice for laying solid foundations.

0.9.26 Thank you Branwen

Thanks Branwen Munn, pictured on the left in figure 38, for introducing me (pictured on the right) to `while` loops on your very own Commodore 64 while playing Duran Duran. It doesn't get much more 1980s than that! Thanks to Mr. Jackson at Fitzmaurice Primary School for hosting an after school code club on the school's (one and only) computer, a BBC Micro. Like Emma Mulqueeny I think year 8 is too late. (Mulqueeny, 2011) It is unlikely I would have ended up where I am if it hadn't been for early exposure to computing in primary school. (Danton, 2021)



Figure 38: Birdwatching at RSPB Radipole Lake in Weymouth, Dorset. Besides being active members of the Young Ornithologists' Club (YOC) we also enjoyed breakdancing, music and computing. Yes we are geeky and we'll always wear our geek badges with **pride!** Blessed are the geeks, see section 1.6.

So thanks Branwen, for all the breakdancing, birdwatching, music and computing.

0.9.27 Thank you NHS

Thank you NHS for all the healthcare you've provided for me and my family from our cradles to our graves, see figure 39. I had taken your services for granted until I thought I was on my deathbed, see section 2.2.8.



Figure 39: Thank you NHS started in during the COVID-19 pandemic when people in the UK posted messages of gratitude for their National Health Service (NHS), to acknowledge their crucial work. Picture adapted from an original CC-BY-SA picture of the NHS logo painted on road outside North Walsham Hospital in Norfolk, England by Whippetsgalore on Wikimedia Commons w.wiki/55Wc

So, thanks NHS for all the publicly funded healthcare.

0.9.28 Thank you family

To my family: wife, son, mum, dad, brother, sister, , and extended family: I'm lucky to have been taught by you and that you've always been there when I needed you.



Figure 40: The Acropolis of Athens is home to the Parthenon, a temple dedicated to A : the goddess of wisdom and warfare. Picture of the Acropolis at night from the Pnyx with Hymettus in the background by George E. Koronaios adapted from an original on Wikimedia Commons w.wiki/4c2t.

So, thanks to all my family scattered around the world for your unconditional love.

Γ .

0.10 About me

Hello, my name is Duncan Hull and I wrote this guidebook for undergraduate and postgraduate students as part of my job at the University of Manchester where I'm a lecturer (Assistant Professor) in the Department of Computer Science.

So what's *my* story? I've been gainfully employed as a paperboy, supermarket cashier, shelf stacker, sausage packer, computer hacker, pork pie filler, plongeur, chef, dogsbody, field assistant, database administrator, deli counter server, consultant, matchday steward, envelope stuffer, high school teacher, postdoc, research scientist, chairperson, software engineer, lecturer, external examiner, tutor and scholar. Like many people, my path has been a bit of an *Odyssey* or what Helen Tupper and Sarah Ellis call a "squiggly career". (Tupper and Ellis, 2020) It's highly likely that, like me, your career will not follow a neat linear trajectory either. (Tupper and Ellis, 2021)

Beyond the paid stuff, I've done a range of voluntary work too, serving as a competition judge, fundraiser, code club & coderdojo leader, rabble rouser, digital council member, school governor, curator, librarian, beer drinker, wikipedia trainer, journal clubber and editor. But as Ronnie Lane and Ronnie Wood (figure 41) once said, I wish that I knew what I know now, when I was younger.

This guidebook documents some of what I know now, that I wish I'd known, when I was younger. If you're starting your career, I hope you find these insights and exercises useful. I've sat on both sides of many interview tables, as interviewer and interviewee. I have had some spectacular failures, alongside some modest successes, and have included personal stories where they are relevant.

Most of what I have learned about employment comes from listening to, and watching students interact with employers as they take the first tentative steps in their careers. I've documented some of what they taught me, so reading this book may help you learn from some of their successes and failures.

0.11 Legal stuff

I am not a lawyer (IANAL) but any opinions expressed in this guidebook are my own and not representative of my current employer, the University of Manchester. This guidebook does not therefore, represent University policy.

"I wish that I knew what I know now, when I was younger."

Ooh La La (Faces song)



Figure 41: Hindsight is a great teacher. Poor old grandad I laughed at all his words but I wish that I knew what I know now, when I was younger, see Ooh La La (Lane and Wood, 1973) I've written some of what I know now in this guidebook, I hope you find it useful.

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Some of these services use cookies. These can be disabled in your browser, see [allaboutcookies.org/manage-cookies](https://www.allaboutcookies.org/manage-cookies)

So now that we've dispensed with the formalities, let's look at why should you bother reading this guidebook in the first place.

CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION

IF YOU'D LIKE TO USE SOME ARTWORK FOR YOUR
BLOGPOSTS, PRESENTATIONS & WEBSITES, HERE'S HOW!



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Part I

DESIGNING

Chapter 1

Rebooting your future

The first part of this book is about *designing* your future. Before we get started, we need to reboot and tackle a fundamental design issue. Why the hell would you want to bother reading this guidebook when you have so many other things to do right now?

- You are a busy person, YES!
- Your time is a precious and finite resource, YES!
- You could be spending that precious time right now in lots of other ways, YES!
- There are mountains of self-help guides and courses already, YES!
- Do you really need *yet another* guidebook? YES!

You should read this guidebook because it is different to all the other guidebooks! It will help you design, test, build, debug and **code** your future in computing.

Before you start coding, we need to reboot. Come with me down the rabbit hole in figure 1.1 and let me explain...

1.1 What you will learn

After reading this chapter you will be able to reboot your future by :

1. Setting your expectations for using this guidebook, and open some doors to your future
2. Travelling down the rabbit hole into the underworld of employment
3. Discussing some of the gaps that exist between formal education and employment and how you can bridge them



Figure 1.1: Shall we go down the rabbit hole? Rabbit Hole learning by Visual Thinkery is licensed under CC-BY-ND

1.2 Let's go down the rabbit hole

In the novel *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* (Carroll, 1865), the protagonist Alice follows a white rabbit down a hole. What she discovers is a strange underground world populated by weird and wonderful characters. The world of work can sometimes be a mysterious underworld where you adventure in wonderland accompanied by colourful characters.

You will spend lots of time in this wonderland, potentially as much as 80,000 hours of your life. (Investor, 2019, 2020) So join me down the rabbit hole, it's fun (honest), and sooner or later you'll have to come down here anyway. So open up the door to the new possibilities in your future.

1.3 Opening your future

Studying at University opens new doors to your future, some of which will take you down rabbit holes. As the poet Lemn Sissay puts it (figure 1.2):

Open all doors, open all
senses
Open all defences, ask:
What were these closed
for?

Lemn Sissay



Figure 1.2: Open all doors, open all senses, open all defences, ask: What were these closed for? From *Inspire and be Inspired* by Lemn Sissay whose poetry is even better when you hear it, rather than just read it youtu.be/WzZs1w3NWzg. (Sissay, 2015) Portrait of Sissay speaking in 2010 by Philosophy Football via Wikimedia Commons w.wiki/3VYT adapted using the Wikipedia app

1.4 Maximising your future

As well as opening your future, studying at University is about *investing* in your future. You're spending lots of your time and money at University. Hopefully,

you've picked a subject that stimulates and challenges you intellectually while allowing you to find and develop your unique talents. But there's another reason that you probably chose to study at University and that was to improve your job prospects. This guidebook will:

1. Help you maximise the return on investment (ROI) of the substantial amount of your time and money you have already put into your education, from high school through to University
2. Give you an overview of important professional issues that are sometimes neglected or sidelined in school and University curricula
3. Highlight and review essential resources beyond this guidebook that will help with the above

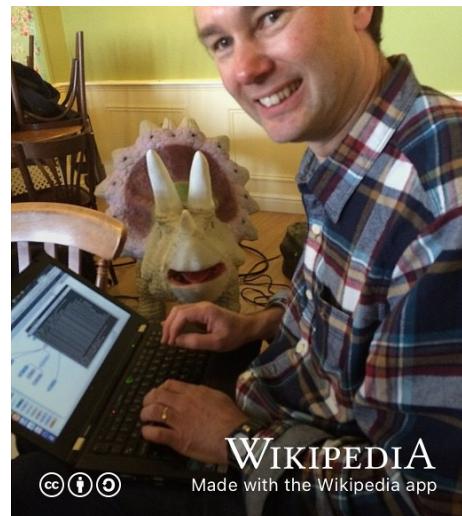
All of the resources that can help you are scattered around in lots of different places. There are books, there are videos, there are podcasts, there are websites and jobs boards. There are online courses, blogs, social media, newspaper columns, journal articles, marketing material and many other good resources. It is overwhelming.

1.5 Your future is your responsibility

When Andy Stanford-Clark started working at IBM, fresh out of University, his manager gave him the career advice shown in figure 1.3:

**“nobody cares about
your career except you”**

Andy Stanford-Clark



WIKIPEDIA

Made with the Wikipedia app

Figure 1.3: Nobody cares about your career except you. Quote via Andy Stanford-Clark (Stanford-Clark, 2019) to an unattributed IBM manager. Image of Andy by Gizmo~enwiki via Wikimedia Commons w.wiki/3TSn adapted using the Wikipedia app Thank you Andy for permission to use your photo.

Andy is now Chief Technology Officer (CTO) and IBM Master inventor in the UK so it was probably good advice. Another, slightly more positive way of putting the advice is, the person who cares *most* about your career is you. So while there are people who can help design and build your future, ultimately it is **YOU** who has to take responsibility for the implementation (if you like, the code). The sooner you get coding the better.

At University, there are lots of people can help design and build your future: peers, friends, academic staff, your careers service, employers and your wider social and professional networks but ultimately it is *your* responsibility to sort out whatever comes next. That might sound obvious but don't wait for somebody else to do it for you, because it probably won't happen.

1.6 Your degree is not enough

You have worked hard to get the grades you needed to get into University. You've spent (or are spending) a significant amount of time and money studying your chosen discipline. You are really *geeking out* by going deep into your subject for a substantial period of time. Geekery, by which I mean being interested in a subject for its own sake, is a *good* thing. Earning the title *geek* is a compliment, not an insult, and you should wear your geek badge with pride! Some people even say the geeks will inherit the earth, see figure 1.4. You are a geek, so where is *your* inheritance?

Geeks
 Blessed are the meek:
 for they shall inherit the
 earth.

Matthew 5:5

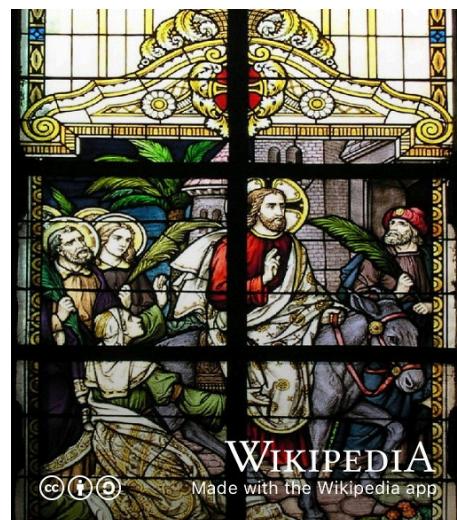


Figure 1.4: Blessed are the *meek* geeks, for they shall inherit the earth. (Anon, 1611; Robbins, 2012) You are a geek, so where is your inheritance? Image of stained glass window by Norbert Schnitzler via Wikimedia Commons w.wiki/43LN adapted using the Wikipedia app

As a studious geek you might be tempted to believe that the world owes you something in return for all your geekiness. Unfortunately that's not the case.

At some point during or after your study, you might find yourself applying for a graduate job or graduate scheme. EVERYONE applying for these opportunities will have a degree or be rapidly on their way to getting one. So having a degree, even a really geeky one, isn't going to set you apart much from your competition. Even having a first class degree may not distinguish you that much from your competitors (Coughlan, 2019a; Borrett, 2019). Some employers would rather not know (or don't care) what University you went to, so your education might not make you stand out as much as you might like anyway. (Agnew, 2016; Garner, 2015)

What **WILL** distinguish you from your competitors is:

- your **experience**: see chapter 5
- your **projects**: see section 7.6.4
- your **communication** skills:
 - Writing: see chapter 4
 - Speaking: see chapter 10
 - Listening: see chapter 17
 - Reading: see chapter 20
- your **actions**: what have you **done** with all of the above and what have the results been so far? See chapter 18
- any **leadership or awards** you can demonstrate or that you have picked up along the way, see section 7.6.5

If you think that your degree will be enough to get you the job you want, bear in mind that:

1. There are more and more graduates, the UK for example recently passed the milestone of 50% of young people going into higher education. This compares to just 15% of over 18s who stayed in higher education in 1980 (Coughlan, 2019b)
2. While a degree is a *necessary* condition for joining a graduate scheme or taking a graduate job it is not a *sufficient* condition. Having a degree will not set you apart much from your competition, every applicant will have a Bachelors degree.
3. There are lots of graduates in your discipline. In the UK, for example, around 9,000 students graduate every year in Computer Science. If you're studying in the UK, what makes you different from the other 8,999 computer scientists graduating in your year?

As Sally Fincher puts it:

Computing is one of the largest subject areas in UK higher education, and is taught in almost every institution, graduating around 9,000 students every year — Sally Fincher (Fincher and Finlay, 2016)

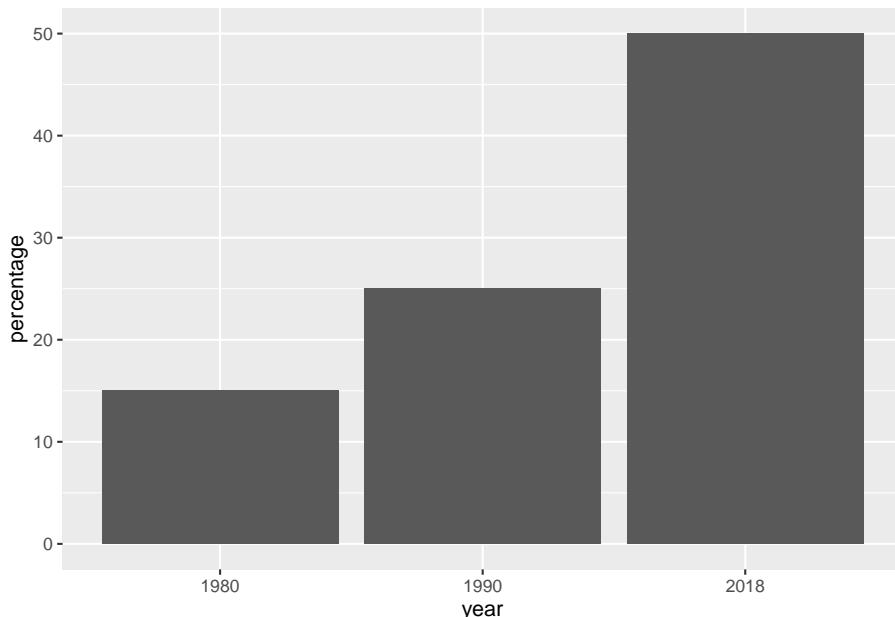


Figure 1.5: Percentage of young people in the UK going into higher education between 1980 and 2018. Over the last forty years, the proportion of young people going into higher education has more than doubled from 15% in 1980 to over 50% in 2018. Data taken from BBC news article on the symbolic target of 50% at university reached (Coughlan, 2019b)

Now, don't be disillusioned by the statistics because any degree can open doors to many careers in computing. Studying *computing* opens up plenty of doors, see figure 6.6. According to Charlie Ball, it is a myth that there aren't enough graduate jobs; one of four myths in the UK about the graduate labour market:

- **Myth 1:** *Everyone goes to university nowadays* : ~50% isn't everyone (Ball, 2022a)
- **Myth 2:** *There aren't enough graduate jobs* (Ball, 2022a)
- **Myth 3:** *Some degrees have little value to employers*, see chapter 6
- **Myth 4:** *All the best graduate jobs are in London*, (or your local big city) see chapter 16

What the data in figure 1.5 show is that you'll need to look **beyond** your formal education to distinguish yourself from your competition. Your degree can certainly help you start a career, and computer geekery is a commercially valuable skill but a degree (however geeky) is typically not enough by itself.

There's plenty of graduate jobs for you to apply for, but that doesn't mean its going to be easy to walk into one when you graduate. Employers are looking for more from their employees than just *having* a degree, see chapter 5.

1.7 It's too late when you graduate

You might be tempted to postpone making difficult career decisions:

- I'll do it tomorrow ...
- I'll do it next week ...
- I'll do it next year ...
- I'll finish this assignment ...
- I'll finish this exam ...
- I'll finish this semester ...
- I'll finish my degree first, see figure 1.6 ...

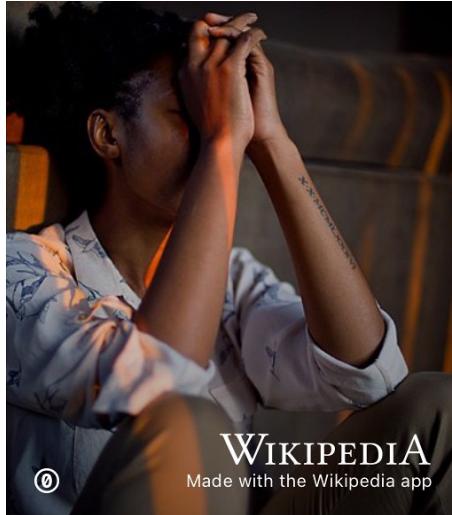
Procrastination is a part of the human condition. Software engineer Paul Graham calls this good and bad procrastination (Graham, 2005).

Postponing decisions about your career is usually bad procrastination. It probably doesn't help that many of issues described and discussed in this book are typically not closely integrated into the curriculum in Higher Education. You'll often find them on the edges, or completely outside of, standard University curricula.

Despite being sidelined, these issues matter and it is in your own self interests to start thinking about them right now. According to recent estimates by *Investors in People*, the average person spends **80,000 hours** working during their lifetime. (Investor, 2020) So, *whatever* you end up doing after University, you'll be spending a lot of time doing it. Difficult decisions often get sidelined but it is never too early to start thinking about them and doing something.

"I'll get my degree out of the way first then worry about jobs and careers when I finish University"

Procrastination



WIKIPEDIA

Made with the Wikipedia app

Figure 1.6: Procrastination: the attitude of “I’ll get my degree out of the way first then worry about jobs and careers when I finish University” is bad procrastination. It’s too late when you graduate to start thinking about what might come next (Graham, 2005) Stresssed procrastinator picture by MismibaTinashe-Madando on Wikimedia Commons w.wiki/3TXo

If you want to work for a big name like those in section 5.3.1 or 8.2.1, many of the larger graduate employers expect you to have *some* experience (see chapter 5) *before* you graduate. A large chunk of vacancies on graduate schemes are filled people who have already been employed as interns or placement students within that (or another) organisation. So the sooner you start investigating employers by getting some experience the better decisions you’ll be able to make about what comes next. It’s (usually) too late when you graduate.

That doesn’t mean you have to know EXACTLY what you want to do when you finish. Lots of students don’t and I certainly didn’t when I graduated. I’d done a gap year teaching in India, two summer internships (in Sweden and the United States) and a year-in-industry in the UK and I *still* graduated with **no clue** as to what I wanted to do next! The important thing is that you make a start, and sometimes knowing what you **don’t** want to do is just as valuable as knowing what you *DO* want to do.

Computer scientists call this problem “search space reduction”, (Ferrari et al., 2008) because you have a feasible region of future possibilities and you need to narrow down the candidates. You could think of coding your future as an optimisation problem. Start optimising now because it’s too late when you graduate.

1.8 Yes, this WILL be on the exam

Students love to ask their teachers “*will this be on the exam*”? The short answer is **YES** (and **NO**)! Yes, this will be on the exam, but NO the exam won’t be set by your University. Unlike other courses you’ve done, the examinations for this course aren’t set by your University but by employers. Roughly speaking, there are three kinds of examinations that you’ll need to get good at, shown in Table 1.1

Table 1.1: Examining your future: The “exams” used by employers, what gets assessed and the grades you can get. For written “exams” see chapters 4 and 7, for speaking “exams” see chapter 10 and for your employee “exams” see chapter 11.

Examination	What examiners are assessing	Grade
CV, application form covering letter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should we invite you to interview ? • Can you communicate well in writing? • Do you have any experience? • What interesting projects have you done? 	pass/fail
Interview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should we offer you a job? • Would we want you on our team? • Can you communicate well verbally? • Can you communicate well nonverbally? 	pass/fail
Employee performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should we promote you? • Should we give you a pay rise? • Should we extend your contract? 	pass/fail

So, *yes*, this will be on the exam, but *no*, the exams are obviously not set, administered, invigilated and marked by academics at your University. The exams are set by employers and the results are **brutally binary**:

- **PASS:** you’ve got the interview, job or promotion or...
- **FAIL:** none of the above. Next!

One of the challenging things about employers exams are, they typically do not have the bandwidth to give applicants useful feedback, other than a simple pass or fail. When it comes to job applications software engineer Gayle Laakmann McDowell calls this the “black hole”. The gravitational force of employers black holes is so strong that no CV or Résumé can escape, we’ll say more about this in chapter 7 on debugging your future.

It’s a similar story with interviews, if you fluffed an interview question or came across badly, it can be really difficult to find out from the employer what you did wrong. That makes it harder to learn from your mistakes.

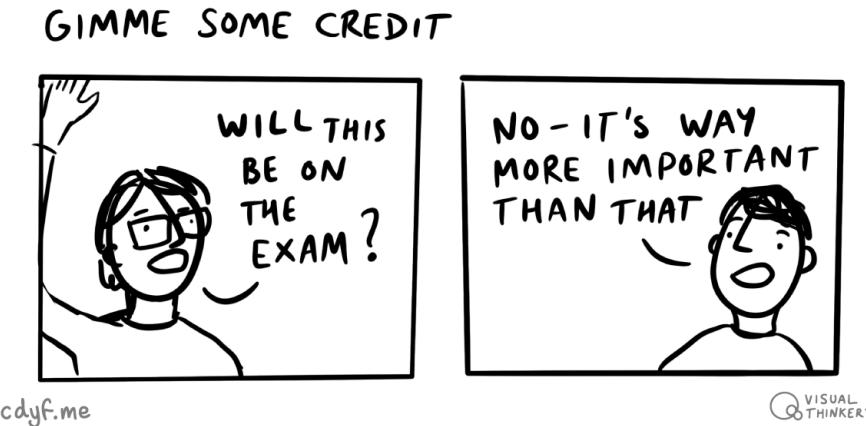


Figure 1.7: So *no* this will not be on the exam set by University, but *yes* it will be on the exams set by employers. Some of the most important exams you sit at (and after) University are set by employers. This guidebook will help you prepare for those exams and increase your chances of passing them. Gimme some credit figure by Visual Thinkery is licensed under CC-BY-ND

1.9 Practicing your future

There are practical exercises, for you to get your hands dirty with. Each chapter incorporates activities including individual exercises, group exercises, quizzes and points for wider discussion. You'll get a lot more out of this guidebook by doing the activities, rather than just reading it.

1.10 Navigating your future

There are **lots** of resources out there that offer self-help, career advice and techniques for self-improvement. It can be hard to know where to start, or even how to find your way around the mountains of advice.

Lots of professional advice is readily available, but how will you navigate it? This book signposts you to what I think are the most important resources, each chapter has a signposts section, and they are all gathered together in the signpost at the end alongside everything (yes, **EVERYTHING!**) that this guidebook cites in the references, chapter 20.

1.11 Crediting your future

Get credit for your contributions. As well as being openly accessible on the web, this book is open source too. What this means is, you can contribute in



Figure 1.8: There are tonnes of resources out there offering advice on a huge range of professional issues. You can't read them all, but this guide aims to help you navigate the resources that will be most use to you

several ways described in section 0.8. All the written content for this guidebook is licensed under CC-BY-NC-ND, see the license in section 0.11.1.

1.12 Your future is different

I wrote this guidebook because I need a resource for students to help them design, build, test and code their futures in computing. I need a book to help me teach to students to compete for jobs while at University, or shortly after graduating. I can't find anything suitable that meets all the requirements of the students I teach. Some problems with the resources that are already out there, and how this book addresses them, are shown in table 1.2

Table 1.2: *Coding your Future* is a guidebook that is different to all the other guidebooks

Other guidebooks	<i>Coding your Future</i> guidebook
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expensive paper-based books • Inadequate linking, inbound & outbound • Poor citations • Often can't be searched <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paper first: web comes second • Websites are crippled “companions” to book • Ebook a clumsy afterthought • Video and audio is separate to book 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free full text web version at cdyf.me • Every link is clickable, every section is linkable • Everything cited, see section 1.12.1 • Search by any words you choose • Web first: paper comes second • The website cdyf.me is the book • Ebook published simultaneously, see section 0.7 • Video and audio is integrated & embedded

Other guidebooks	<i>Coding your Future</i> guidebook
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Divorced from any curriculum • Not used for teaching • One-size-fits-all: career and discipline agnostic • Institution centred: University, employer or advertiser-centric • Often excludes student voice • Closed source • Small number of authors & editors • Released late, released seldomly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Married¹ to the computing curriculum • Course textbook for COMP2CARS • Tailored to computing careers, see chapter 6 and 9 • Student centred: agnostic to institutions, employers and advertisers • Includes student voice, see section 0.8 chapter 17 • Open source, see section 0.8 • Anyone can contribute or comment • Released early, released often, see section 1.12.3

To following sections give a bit more detail on the differences outlined in table 1.2.

1.12.1 Your future is signposted

Some career resources claim (or imply) that they are the *all you will need* to solve a particular problem or worse: solve *all of your problems!* Just buy this book, do this course, watch this video, listen to this podcast and all your problems will go away! Rather than continue this trend, this book **signposts** some of the most useful resources, see figure 1.9.

Scientists call signposting **citation**, so I've signposted and cited sources in this guidebook so that you can :

1. Follow them if the destinations are interesting or useful
2. Check and verify any facts and claims I make in this book for yourself

While this guidebook cites lots of resources, some of them are more important than others. Each chapter summarises these in a signposts section. You'll find everything else in the references, chapter 20. University and public libraries may also have physical and electronic copies of some of the books listed here.

I'm not suggesting that you read *all* these books right now, but that if a particular chapter has piqued your interest, these signposts are good places to keep going, if you haven't already read them. I hope you'll find these signposts handy for navigating the mountains of advice. Not all who wander are lost.

¹computationally wedded to the curriculum with kids and a mortgage

Signposts allow users to navigate on long journeys, sometimes over difficult terrain

Traffic sign



Figure 1.9: Wondering which way to go at the traffic sign? I've signposted the resources that will help you navigate the start of your professional journey. Which route will you take? Picture of a signpost in the Åland Islands, Finland by Sal via Wikimedia Commons w.wiki/3Xop adapted using the Wikipedia app

1.12.2 Your future is guided

This guidebook to your future accompanies a course that has been co-designed by students for students, with input from academics and employers. It unites several disparate themes into one coherent story, from fundamental questions about identity and wellbeing through to more applied and practical advice on job hunting, career progression and life after University. Resources that do this are typically scattered around in many different places. There is usually no narrative to tie them all together to help students navigate the mountains of advice as embark on the first stages of their careers. They are often presented in a career agnostic way

Although this is a course guidebook used in the second year undergraduate teaching, you don't need to be enrolled on the course to benefit from reading it, watching the videos and doing the exercises and coding challenges.

1.12.3 Your future is constantly updated

You are reading the alpha version, the Minimum Viable Product (MVP) of this guidebook, last updated on 24 June, 2022. That's software engineer talk for saying it isn't finished yet. Subsequent versions, will be continuously and iteratively released on a daily and weekly basis. They will include:

- More quizzes for better interactivity

- More videos on the Coding your Future YouTube channel
- Audio interviews with Students in the *Coding your Future podcast* in chapter 17
- More illustrations throughout the book
- Improved content, finish incomplete chapters
- Fix bugs and typos
- Your suggestions for improvements and corrections, via github etc see section 0.8

I'm taking a release early, release often (Raymond, 1999) approach to publishing this guidebook, you could call it agile book development or continuous book delivery, see figure 1.10 (Schuh, 2004)

"Agile: make it up as you go along. Waterfall: make it up before you start, live with the consequences"

Agile software development



Figure 1.10: Agile software developers make it up as they go along, whereas waterfalling software developers make it all up at the beginning and then live with the consequences. It's the same with natural language engineering (books). I'm making it up as I go along, using agile book development methods. Women who code image by Justice Okai Allotey via Wikimedia Commons w.wiki/3Xnk adapted using the Wikipedia app

1.12.4 Your future is personal

A lot of scientific and technical writing is written in the third person or passive voice, which is fine for academic writing, but can alienate readers. I have opted to use first person narrative where possible as it is shorter, and hopefully more engaging for you to read. (Poundstone, 2013) Where relevant, I've told personal stories to illustrate key points.

1.12.5 Your future has no paywall

You don't need to pay anything to read this book online because its not hiding behind a paywall, see section 0.11.1. Publishing this guidebook online makes it findable and accessible, something that isn't true of knowledge locked up inside other books.

Because this guidebook is online, it is searchable, browsable and linkable. You can link to whatever level you like, top level, chapter level and to every section and subsection level. Everything important has a Uniform Resource Locator (URL).

1.12.6 Your future has no login

You don't need to login to anything to use this guidebook either. Hurrah! One less password to remember.

1.12.7 Your future has audio & video

This book is not just words and pictures, but includes audio and video as well, especially:

1. videos produced by third parties that are worth watching
2. audio produced by third parties that are worth listening to, either individual episodes or whole series
3. short videos produced by me, which augment the written content of this book, see the *Coding your Future* YouTube channel
4. the *coding your future* podcast which interviews undergraduate students

1.13 Engaging with your future

I've tried to make the content of this book as engaging as possible by including pictures and conversations. *Your future* is deliberately playful and light-hearted. If you think this guidebook can be improved, let me know via the mechanisms described in section 0.8. I always welcome constructive feedback, especially when it comes via a pull request. Engage, see figure 1.11.

1.14 Signposting your future

Each chapter in this book has a signposts section, highlighting key reading, watching or listening you could do next. This chapter has addressed the question of **why should you bother coding your future?** The answer is that your future is your responsibility and no-one else's. There are lots of people who can help shape your future, but none more than yourself. Software engineer Robert C. Martin argues this point in his book *The Clean Coder: A Code of Conduct for Professional Programmers*. (Martin, 2011)

His catchphrases are
"Make it so" and
"Engage"

Jean-Luc Picard

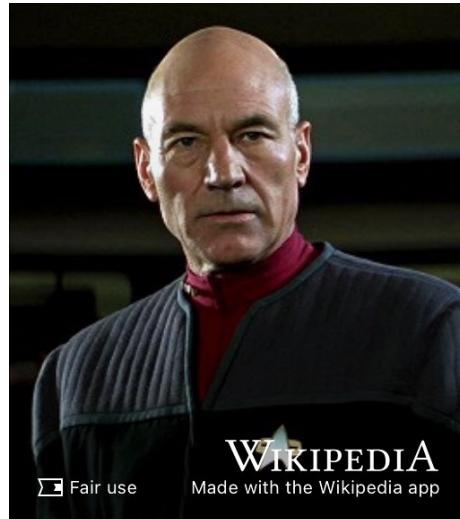


Figure 1.11: This is Captain Jean-Luc Picard of the Starship *Enterprise*. Engage! Fair use image of actor Patrick Stewart performing in *Star Trek* adapted using the Wikipedia app. Make it so.

What's good about *The Clean Coder* is that it is short (only 200 pages), well written and to the point. The main part of the book covers professional issues in software engineering, some of which I discuss further in chapter 11, *surviving your future*.

1.15 Summarising your future

If all that was too long, didn't read (TL;DR) for you, then you'll be relieved to hear that each chapter has a TL;DR (executive) summary.

The TL;DR for this chapter is, you should read this guidebook because it is different to all the other guidebooks. It will help you take responsibility for maximising your future. No-one else is going to do this for you. Your degree will help open up future options, but it is not enough by itself so you'll need to maximise the return on your investment. Don't procrastinate because it's too late when you graduate and YES this will be on the exam (set by future employers). This guidebook has signposts to help you navigate, design, build, test, debug and code your future in computing.

It looks like the reboot has finished, so we're ready to go. In the next chapter, you will reflect on who you are. What's your story, coding glory?

TL;DR an abbreviation
for “Too Long; Didn't
Read”

Reading

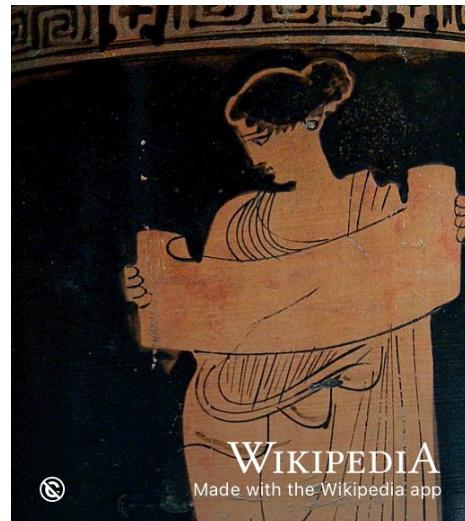


Figure 1.12: There's always more stuff you should be reading. If this guidebook is a bit **Too Long, Didn't Read** (TL;DR) then each chapter has a brief summary at the end. Public domain picture of ancient greek muse reading a scroll (that's probably too long) via Wikimedia Commons w.wiki/3Xoh adapted using the Wikipedia app

Chapter 2

Knowing your future

Hello, who are you? What's your story, coding glory? What are you good at, what do you like doing and what do you value? What are your hopes and dreams for the future? Tell me about your education and who you are. What unique talents are you finding and developing during your education? How are you striving to become the best possible version of you? Having good self knowledge will help you answer these big questions, which are important for your future. Knowing your future depends on knowing who you are now.

2.1 What you will learn

Reading this chapter and doing the activities will help you to

1. Develop better self-awareness by experimenting with seven techniques for exploring your identity:
 - Protected characteristics: see sections 2.2.1 and 2.2.2
 - What's your story, coding glory? See section 2.2.3
 - Head, heart and hands: see section 2.2.4
 - Ikigai: reason for being. See section 2.2.5
 - Personality profiling, see section 2.2.6
 - Privilege audit, see section 2.2.7
 - Deathbed thought experiment, see section 2.2.8
2. Know yourself better so that you can:
 - start coding your future
 - articulate who you are to potential employers

2.2 Improving self-awareness

Knowing who you are now, will help you explore and understand who you might become in the future. That future you is the *best possible version of you* shown

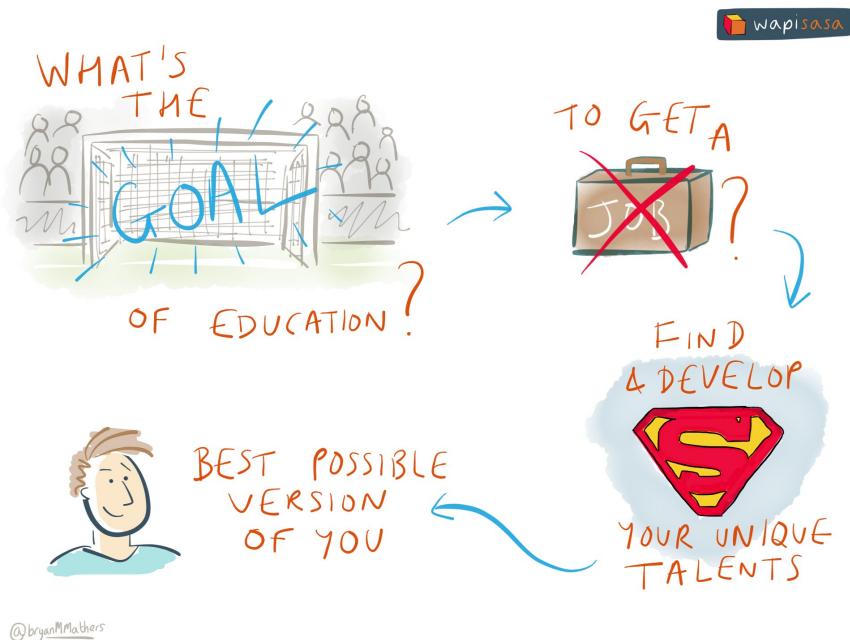


Figure 2.1: Your education is a crucial part of your story and who you are. The purpose of your education is not *just* to get you a job but to also find and develop your unique talents. What are your unique talents? How are you developing them as part of your broader education? Goal of Education sketch by Visual Thinkery is licensed under CC-BY-ND

in 2.1. Education allows you to explore those versions of your identity but only a fraction of your education will happen during lectures, labs, tutorials and seminars see figure 2.2

"Education is the sum of what students teach each other in between lectures and seminars"

Stephen Fry



WIKIPEDIA
Made with the Wikipedia app

Figure 2.2: According to Stephen Fry, Education is the sum of what students teach each other in between lectures and seminars. (Fry, 2010) Fry is referring to studying humanities rather than science or engineering, but makes an important point about education. At University you will learn as much from your peers via peer learning, peer instruction, peer support and informal learning as you will from your professors. Public domain portrait of Fry at Winfield House in 2016 by the US Embassy in London w.wiki/4wrn

Your identity, who you are, is complex, dynamic and high-dimensional so you need to use different techniques to develop better self-awareness.

2.2.1 Your protected characteristics

Some of your identity includes characteristics that are protected. In the UK, the Equality Act of 2010¹ protects you from discrimination at work or in education, based on what are known as “protected characteristics”. (UK, 2020a). This means that:

- Your **age** should not determine how you are treated
- Your **disabilities** should not determine how you are treated
- Your **gender** should not determine how you are treated (Saini, 2018; Damore, 2017; Lewis, 2017; Bates, 2016)
- Your **gender re-assignment** should not determine how you are treated

¹<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/15/contents>

- Your **marriage** or civil partnership should not determine how you are treated
- Your **pregnancy** and maternity should not determine how you are treated
- Your **race** (including colour, nationality, ethnic or national origin) should not determine how you are treated (Eddo-Lodge, 2017; Saini, 2019)
- Your **religion** or beliefs should not determine how you are treated
- Your **sex** should not determine how you are treated (Price, 2019)
- Your **sexual orientation** should not determine how you are treated (Britton, 2019)

These are an important part of your identity you are familiar with, but take note, these parts of your identity are special because they are protected.

2.2.2 Gender

Gender is something many people *believe* they understand, but most people actually don't. One way to understand gender better is to break it down into four characteristics:

1. **Identity:** your gender identity
2. **Expression:** your gender expression
3. **Sex:** your biological sex
4. **Attraction:** your sexual and romantic orientation

These protected characteristics are often conflated, because people tend to confuse gender, sex and sexual orientation. They are *not* the same thing as shown in equation (2.1)

$$\text{Identity} \neq \text{Expression} \neq \text{Sex} \neq \text{Attraction} \quad (2.1)$$

Lets have a look at each of those in turn:

1. **Identity** is who you know yourself to be in your own head. Gender identity is based on how much you align (or don't align) with the options for gender based on your psychological sense of self. This includes, but is not limited to:
 - **Woman** * **Genderqueer** * **Man** see en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gender_binary and en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Non-binary_gender
2. **Expression** is how you demonstrate your gender based on gender roles through the ways that you act, dress, behave and interact. These are not exclusive categories, you might choose to express yourself in all three ways including:
 - **Feminine** * **Androgynous** * **Masculine** see en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gender_expression
3. **Sex** is often conflated with gender. Sometimes called anatomical sex or physical sex, your biological sex is objectively measurable using features such as your genitalia, chromosomes (your sex-determination system **XX**,

XY etc), hormones, body hair, ovaries and testes. Your biological sex includes, but is not limited to:

- Female * Intersex * Male see en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sex

4. **Attraction** is who you are physically, spiritually and emotionally attracted to. Like biological sex, sexual orientation is often conflated with gender but isn't always a component of gender. We categorise the attraction we experience in gendered ways. Your sexual orientation includes, but is not limited to:

- Asexual * Heterosexual * Bisexual * Homosexual see en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sexual_orientation and [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Romance_\(love\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Romance_(love)) and en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asexuality

These characteristics are summarised in the genderbread person shown in figure 2.3

Gender is probably more complicated than you realised, but the framework above will help you understand it better or help you explain the subtleties to someone else by breaking a complicated concept into bite-sized, digestible pieces.

2.2.3 What's your story, coding glory?

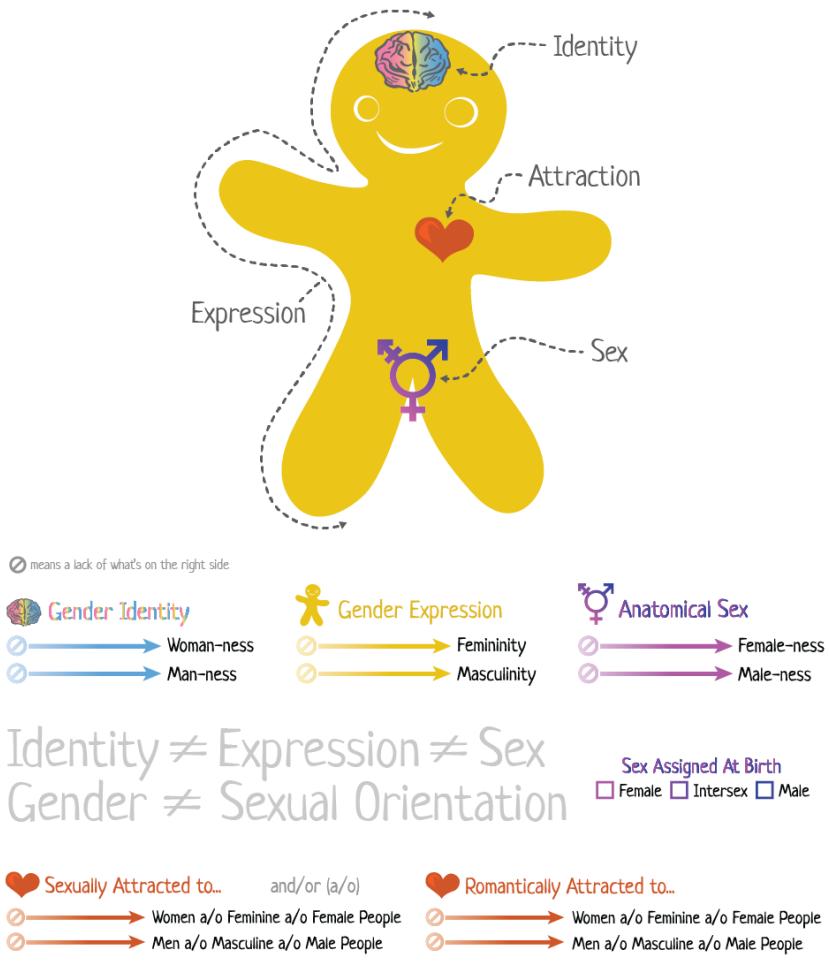
The protected characteristics described above are the part of your story you'll be most aware of. But there's much more to your story than these characteristics. We're hardwired to love storytelling because it helps us understand our world, see figure 2.4. We use stories to organise and communicate, so knowing your story is a crucial part of knowing who you are. What's your story, coding glory? (Gallagher, 1995)

Self-awareness, understanding who you are, is important for leading a healthy and happy life, and likely to be an important factor in your future success. One way to develop better self-awareness is to think about the finer details of your story. (Box and Mocine-McQueen, 2019) How did you get here, where are you going, what has inspired you? Who is the authentic you? (Ware, 2011) What are your hopes and dreams? By starting to answer these questions you will gain a better understanding of who you are. This includes strengths, weaknesses, motivation and values. (Bolles, 2019)

Your story is probably complex but you need to know it so you can distill the details of it into *much* shorter stories on your job applications described in section 7.6. Things to think about are:

- Characters: who are the key people in your story so far?
- Settings: where have your stories taken place?
- Action, conflict and change : what has changed you and how?
- Emotions: how did you feel at the time, sad, happy, excited?

The Genderbread Person^{v4} by itspronouncedMETROsexual.com



Genderbread Person Version 4 created and uncopyrighted 2017 by Sam Killermann For a bigger bite, read more at www.genderbread.org

Figure 2.3: Decomposing gender into its components of identity (woman-ness & man-ness), attraction (romantically and sexually), expression (femininity and masculinity) and sex (female-ness & male-ness). Genderbread Person v4.0 (uncopyright) by Sam Killerman at genderbread.org and itspronouncedmetrosexual.com

A need to tell and hear
stories is essential to the
species *Homo sapiens*

Storytelling

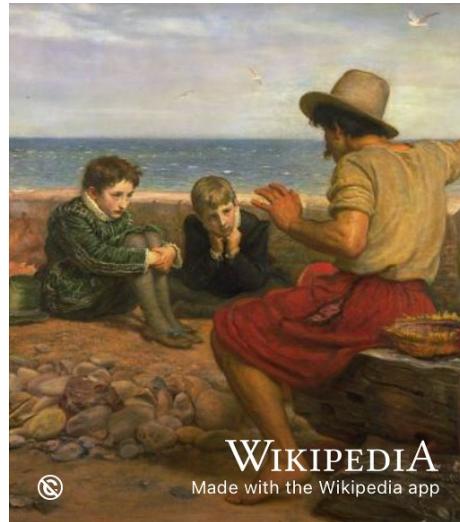


Figure 2.4: Storytelling is an ancient art and who doesn't love a good story? As a species *Homo sapiens*, we need to tell and hear stories to understand the world around us. What's your story, coding glory? Public domain image of a painting by John Everett Millais, with a seafarer telling the story of what happened out at sea, via Wikimedia Commons w.wiki/3VHM

2.2.4 Head, heart, hands

Another technique for building your self-awareness is to reflect on your knowledge, values and skills. In Waldorf education and Montessori education this is characterised as “head, heart and hands” outlined below and in figure 2.5 (Easton, 1997)

1. **Head:** What do you *know*?
2. **Heart:** What do you *value*, what motivates you?
3. **Hands:** What can you *do*? What have you *done* so far? What will you do with your skills in the future? Your actions define your impact, see chapter 18

Answering these questions will help you understand your story.

2.2.5 Ikigai: Reason for Being

Many of the learning outcomes described above are non-trivial. You may have good self-awareness and be able to describe aspects of who you are in a matter of minutes. Other personality traits make take longer to uncover. You can develop better self-awareness by describing four attributes shown in Figure 2.6, together these are known as your ikigai (いきがい) or “reason for being”.

- what do you love doing?

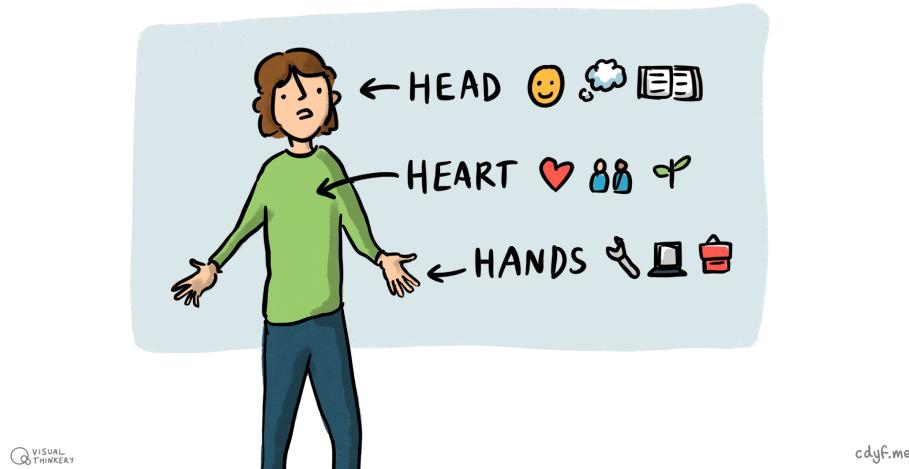


Figure 2.5: What knowledge do you have (**head**)? What are your values (**heart**)? What skills and experience do you have (**hands**)? Head, heart, hands sketch by Visual Thinkery is licensed under CC-BY-ND

- what are you good at?
- what does the world need?
- what can you be paid for?

You'll be lucky if you can find activities at the intersection of all four sets shown Figure 2.6. In practice, you may realistically only be able to achieve one, two or three intersections. That said, it's still a valuable exercise to think about what is in each set for you.

Take a sheet of paper, draw the four overlapping rings shown in Figure 2.6, and spend five to ten minutes adding things in each ring.

- What are your values?
- What motivates you?
- Are there things you like doing that you aren't particularly good at?
- Why does that make them enjoyable?

Thinking about your ikigai will clarify your knowledge of yourself. Some parts of your identity are so important that they are protected by legislation, in the UK and in other countries. The next section looks at those.

2.2.6 Personality profiling

Completing a personality profile may help you develop better self awareness. A good place to start is by answering 16 short questions at icould.com/buzz-quiz. Which animal are you?



Figure 2.6: Reasons for being, a concept in Japanese known as *ikigai*. According to *ikigai*, the most meaningful life lies at the intersection of four sets: (1) What you are good at, (2) What you love, (3) What the world needs and (4) What you can get paid for. What do *you* have in each of these sets and what are on your personal intersections? *Ikigai* sketch by Visual Thinkery is licensed under CC-BY-ND



Figure 2.7: How well do you know yourself? Know who you are sketch by Visual Thinkery is licensed under CC-BY-ND

There are lots of tools for personality profiling which go into more depth by asking you a lot more than 16 questions. Some of these services are free such as:

- [16personalities.com](https://www.16personalities.com)
- [strengthsprofile.com](https://www.strengthsprofile.com)

Your University may also pay a subscription for personality profiling services, check with your careers service for details.

2.2.7 Privilege audit

If you have privileges, it is important to recognise and acknowledge any advantages these have given you in life. They are a key part of your identity and who you are. If you don't recognise your privileges then you don't know yourself. Ask yourself *honestly*, what privileges do you have? For example, is it *just* your skills and knowledge that have got you into higher education, or have you been fortunate?

If you're struggling to think of any privileges, see section 2.4.4 for some suggestions.

Being mindful of any privileges that you have is not just a part of your identity. Being grateful for those privileges is beneficial for your mental health too, see the discussion of section 3.4.

2.2.8 Deathbed thought experiment

Imagine for a moment you are on your deathbed. Not at some point in the future, but right now. Your heart (see figure 2.8), which has served you well until now, starts behaving strangely. You start having palpitations and worry what's going on with the muscle responsible for keeping you alive. Worst case scenario is, your time is up. This happened to me and its a useful thought experiment to force you to think about what matters in your life. (Hull, 2021c)



Figure 2.8: One day your heart will stop beating, hopefully not for a long time yet, but it will happen. If you live for an average length of time, your heart will beat more than 2.5 billion times. Now imagine your heart will stop beating in a weeks time. As you reflect on your life, would you have any regrets? If so, what would they be? This *deathbed thought experiment* will force you to think about who you are and what you value. Computer generated cross section 3D model of the human heart via Wikimedia Commons by DrJanaOfficial at w.wiki/36zc

One of the things you'll probably want to do is reflect on your life and wonder:

- What did you achieve?
- Do you have any regrets, if so what are they?
- What would you change if you could carry on living?

This can be a useful technique for forcing you to think about who you are and what you value. If you find this activity difficult, see section 2.4.1 for some

hints.

Co-founder of desana.io Michael Cockburn argues that you should “make decisions as if you were on your deathbed”. (Cockburn, 2022) Remember that you have to die. *Memento mori*. Do you realise that everyone you know someday will die? Instead of saying all of your goodbyes, let them know you realise that life goes fast. It’s hard to make the good things last. (Coyne et al., 2002)

2.3 Breakpoints

Let’s pause here. Insert a breakpoint in your code and slowly step through it so we can examine the current values of your variables and parameters.

* PAUSE

This chapter has looked at some big issues around identity, by inviting you to think about some fundamental questions. Another way to think about these questions is as coding challenges. They are non-trivial questions to answer, it might take you weeks, months or even years to answer some of them. But they are worth spending time thinking about

- What are your values?
- What makes you happy?
- What do you want to get from your time at University?
- What do you want after University?
- Where do you see yourself in x years time?
- What are your privileges (if any), see section 2.4.4

The signposts in the next section may help tackle some of these coding challenges.

* RESUME

2.4 Signposts from here on identity

This chapter challenges you to reflect on who you are and what you’re good at. We’ve only scratched the surface, so if you want to dig deeper you’ll find the following resources useful:

- *The Top Five Regrets of the Dying*
- *What Colour is Your Parachute?*
- *How Your Story Sets You Free*
- A range of books about privilege

2.4.1 Your dying regrets?

One of *The Top Five Regrets of the Dying* (Ware, 2011) is that people wish they’d had the courage to live a life true to themselves, and not a life that

others expected of them. Figuring out exactly who your authentic self is can be challenging. Bronnie Ware's book might help, it has some very moving, personal and insightful true stories of the regrets that people have that will illuminate your own values. The top five regrets, outlined in the book are:

1. I wish I'd had the courage to live a life true to myself, not the life others expected of me
2. I wish I hadn't worked so hard
3. I wish I'd had the courage to express my feelings
4. I wish I had stayed in touch with my friends
5. I wish that I had let myself be happier

You need to be courageous to live a regret-free life but the alternative is to die full of regret, see Bronnie's video in figure 2.9.



Figure 2.9: Palliative care nurse Bronnie Ware explains the top five regrets of the dying. [@youtube-bronnie] Bronnie learned a lot from looking after people on their deathbeds, then wrote it all down in a fantastic book [@regrets]. The image in the figure is a screenshot, you can watch the two minute video here at youtu.be/nayz3xJxRTA

2.4.2 Colouring your parachute

Since first being published in 1972, over ten million copies of *What Colour is Your Parachute?* have been sold. It has been translated into 20 languages and is used in 26 countries. What is good about *Parachute* is that it has some useful *self-inventory* exercises that go beyond the introductory ones in this guidebook, particularly in the context of your future career. While the style and examples can be U.S. centric, it's a classic self-help book that looks at a broad variety of

issues around job hunting. The author, Richard Nelson Bolles was a Harvard educated chemical engineer and he explains how you can't possibly decide what to do in five years time in the video in figure 2.10. Where do you see yourself in five years time? is a question some interviewers like to ask.



Figure 2.10: Where will you be five years from now? Best-selling author of *Colouring Your Parachute* Dick Bolles discusses the gaps between education and employment. [at youtube-bolles] The image in the figure is a screenshot, you can watch the full 32 minute talk at youtu.be/oeP6Pm3Xf-8

2.4.3 What's your story?

A useful technique for developing self-awareness is to think about what your story is. Heather Box and Julian Mocine-McQueen's book *How Your Story Sets You Free* (Box and Mocine-McQueen, 2019) takes a storytelling approach to help you gain a better picture of who you are and what you value. What's good about this book is its short, less than 100 pages and contains practical exercises which extend those in this chapter.

2.4.4 Check your privileges

Reflecting on your identity should lead you to check any privileges you might have. Being grateful for any privileges you may have is also beneficial for your mental health which we talk about in chapter 3 so:

- **If you are white** a good place to start understanding your white privileges is *Why I'm No Longer Talking to White People About Race* by Reni

Eddo Lodge (Eddo-Lodge, 2017) and *Superior: The Return of Race Science* by Angela Saini

- **If you are male** a good place to start understanding the privileges you have as a result of being a man is *Inferior* by Angela Saini (Saini, 2018)
- **If you are socially privileged** a good place to start understanding the privileges you have as a result of your class is *The Class Ceiling: Why it Pays to be Privileged* by Sam Friedman and Daniel Laurison (Friedman and Laurison, 2020).
 - If you were privately (or selectively) educated in Britain (or elsewhere) you should read *Engines of Privilege: Britain's Private School Problem* (Green and Kynaston, 2019)
- **If you are heterosexual** a good place to start understanding the privileges you have as a result of your sexual orientation is Ben Britton's presentation on *No sexuality please, we're scientists* (Britton, 2019) which covers bisexuality and homosexuality, including lesbian and gay homosexuality
- **If you are gender binary** a good place to start understanding the privileges you have as a result of being gender binary is Ben Britton's presentation (Britton, 2019) which also covers transgender, genderqueer, non-binary and plus identities.

If you think you got to where you are purely because of your talents, think again: there's good evidence to show that luck plays a much bigger role than many of us would like to imagine. (Pluchino et al., 2018) Luck is as much a part of your identity as your talents.

There is a lot more to your identity than your race, class, gender and sexual orientation, see your protected characteristics in section 2.2.1.

2.5 Summarising self awareness

Too long, didn't read (TL;DR)? Here's a summary:

This chapter has looked at who you are. Being self aware, understanding your strengths and weaknesses is key to getting what you need from your future. Questions about your identity are non-trivial, hopefully this chapter has started you thinking about who you are, what motivates you and what you want out of life. You will need to keep revisiting these questions about your identity because some aspects of your identity may change.

What do you know and what don't you know about yourself, see figure 2.11? These fundamental design questions you'll need to address when you starting building your future. We touched on understanding any privileges you may have as being important for understanding who you are but also in being beneficial for your mental health.

In the next chapter, we'll look at mental health in more detail.

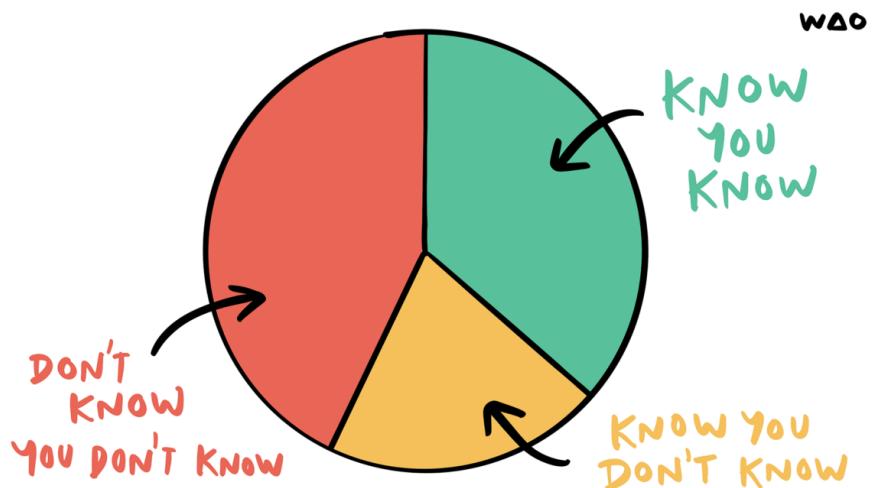


Figure 2.11: You know what you know about your identity and who you are. What parts of your identity do you know you *don't know*? Are there things about you that you *don't know* that you *don't know*? What are the unknown unknowns about you? What you don't know you don't know sketch by Visual Thinkery is licensed under CC-BY-ND

Chapter 3

Nurturing your future

It doesn't matter if you are a student, an employee or even both at the same time. To be successful at studying or working, you need to take your well-being seriously. By well-being, I mean your health and happiness. Your health isn't just about your physical health but also your mental health and the two are very closely linked. It's all too easy when you are busy or stressed to neglect your well-being and then **bad-stuff™** happens. This chapter looks at your well-being, and how you can nurture it. Because looking after yourself now will also nurture your future.

3.1 What you will learn

By the end of this chapter you will be able to:

1. Identify some of the symptoms of mental ill health in yourself and your peers, particularly anxiety and depression
2. Describe five self-help techniques for improving mental health
3. Describe services and other people you can approach if you (or someone you know) is being affected by mental ill health and self-help isn't enough
4. Schedule activities for improving mental and physical health into your daily or weekly routine

3.2 Stressed, depressed and exam obsessed?

One of the main target audiences for this textbook is Generation Z, that's people born sometime between the mid-nineties to early 2000's. There's some evidence to suggest that Gen-Z-ers like you have a higher probability than previous generations of being, as *The Economist* puts it:

- Stressed



Figure 3.1: You probably already knew that Alan Turing was an outstanding Computer Scientist, but did you know he was also a respectable athlete too? Turing ran, cycled and rowed to relieve stress, and came close to competing in the Olympics as a runner (Kottke, 2018). This should come as no surprise, the connections between well-being and academic performance are widely documented. Image via Jonathan Swinton's biography *Alan Turing's Manchester*. (Swinton, 2019) The copyright holder for this image has been unidentifiable or unresponsive at their self-advertised contact details.

- Depressed
- Exam obsessed

Are you stressed? Depressed? Exam obsessed? Are you more worried about getting good grades than drinking too much or having unplanned pregnancies? According to *The Economist* members of Generation Z are more likely to be affected by mental health issues. (Anon, 2019) If that's you then you are not alone. Stress, depression and results obsession have been around a while. Many people struggle with them so let's look at them in a bit more detail.

Coding Caution

I am neither a medical doctor or a psychologist!

This chapter is based on my personal experiences of clinical depression, antidepressants and the experience of close friends and colleagues who have been affected by generalised anxiety disorder. So this chapter gives you a quick overview of mental health and points you to where you can find out more.

If you are affected by mental ill health, you should speak to a trained professional.

3.3 Mental ill health

Stress can lead to many kinds of ill health. Turing was put under lots of stress by his government bosses, people like Alastair Denniston and Stewart Menzies. (Tyldum, 2014) When asked why he punished himself so much in training, Alan Turing's reply is shown in figure 3.2.

University is a positive experience for many people, however like Alan, you may also experience periods of stress. This may also be accompanied by anxiety, loneliness and depression. Financial, social and academic pressures alongside concerns about employability, fallout from COVID-19, war in Ukraine and climate change etc can all have an impact on your wellbeing. Statistically, one in four of us will be affected by mental ill health during our lifetime. Two of the most common forms of mental ill health are:

- **Anxiety:** *persistent* feelings of unease, such as worry or fear
- **Depression:** a low mood that *lasts for a long time* and affects your everyday life. Being affected by depression is **not** the same as feeling sad

The *persistent* and *lasting a long time* are important here because while it's part of the human condition to worry and feel sad, that doesn't *necessarily* mean you are affected by poor mental health. How long is a long time? Definitions vary, but around two weeks is a good rule of thumb. There are many forces at play, feelings of sadness or anxiousness are normally balanced out by counteracting feelings of calm or happiness shown in figure 3.3.

"I have such a stressful job that the only way I can get it out of my mind is by running hard; it's the only way I can get some release"

Alan Turing

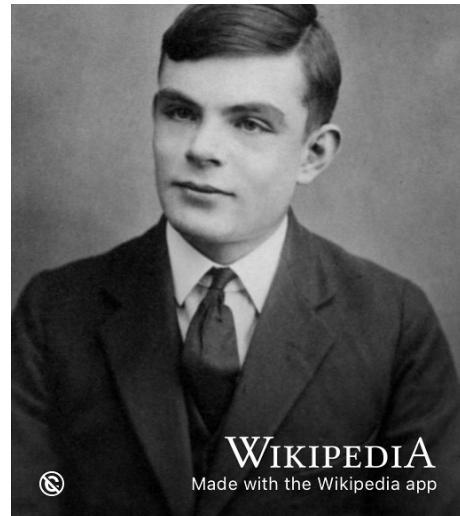


Figure 3.2: When asked why he trained so hard, Alan Turing replied: "I have such a stressful job that the only way I can get it out of my mind is by running hard; it's the only way I can get some release". Like many, Turing found running a relief from the mental pressures he was under in his job. (Kottke, 2018) Studying can be stressful too and put you under pressure. Your academic performance at University can be significantly improved by taking regular exercise and it will improve your mental health too. Public domain portrait of Alan Turing via Wikimedia Commons w.wiki/oZx adapted using the Wikipedia app

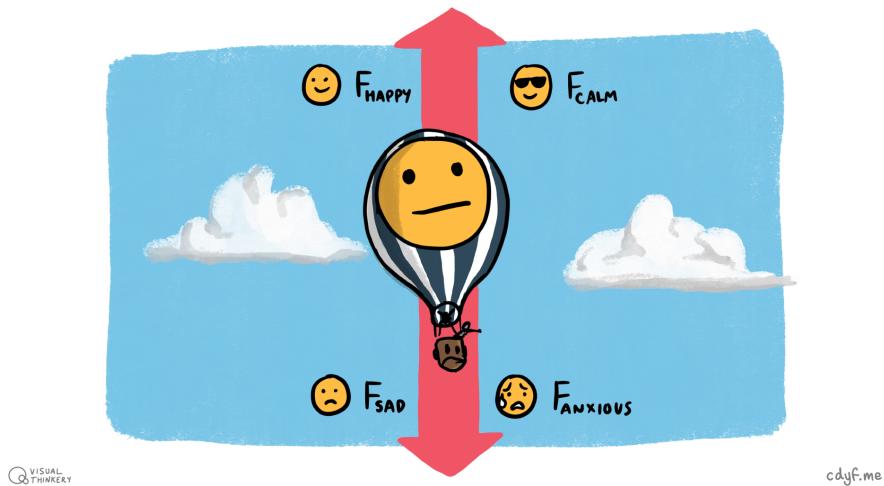


Figure 3.3: Your mental health is like a balloon, acted on by forces of anxiety, calmness, happiness and sadness. These opposing forces normally balance each other out over time. Crudely speaking: $(+) + (+) = .$ Good mental health means your balloon stays airborne, despite the inevitable up and downs. If you are affected by poor mental health, feelings of anxiety or sadness will outweigh their counterparts, leading to *persistent* anxiousness or depression. This will cause your balloon (mental health) to “crash”. This chapter introduces what these mental health issues are and what you can do if you, or someone you know, is affected by poor mental health. Free body diagram by Visual Thinkery is licensed under CC-BY-ND

3.3.1 Anxiety

Anxiety is one of most common mental health disorders and can lead to depression, increased risk of suicide. Generalised Anxiety Disorder (GAD), a common form of anxiety is explained in the video in Figure 3.4 and at [nhs.uk/conditions/generalised-anxiety-disorder/](https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/generalised-anxiety-disorder/). People who are affected by anxiety may struggle to function normally, and find routine everyday task difficult or impossible.

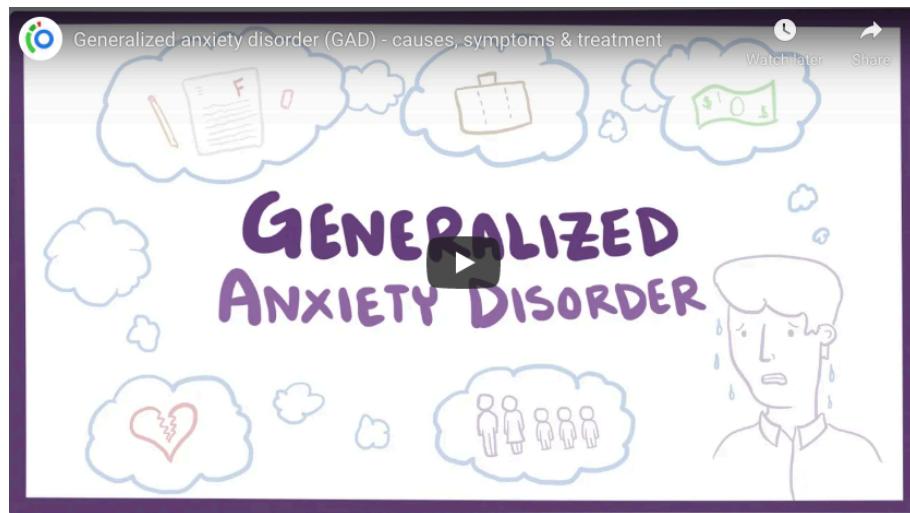


Figure 3.4: Generalised anxiety disorder is a condition characterised by excessive, persistent and unreasonable amounts of anxiety and worry about everyday things. (Desai, 2016) Note that the video takes an American perspective using American terminology such as DSM-5.

3.3.2 Depression

Millions of people around the world live with depression. If you are affected by depression it can be really hard to talk about it as there are many social stigmas around mental health. Thankfully depression is largely preventable and treatable. Recognising depression and seeking help is the first and most critical step towards recovery. To mark World Mental Health Day writer and illustrator Matthew Johnstone tells the story of how he overcame the “black dog of depression” in the video in Figure 3.5 made in collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO).

3.3.3 Drugs

Prescription medication can help some people with their mental health. For example, when I was affected by depression, Selective Serotonin Reuptake In-



Figure 3.5: Matthew Johnstone explains how he overcame the affects of depression, using the metaphor of the black dog (Johnstone, 2012)

hibitors (SSRIs) worked for me, shown in Figure 3.6, but they don't for everybody. Sometimes the drugs don't work, they just make you worse. (Ashcroft, 1997)

Some doctors prescribe benzodiazepines for anxiety, which may be effective where SSRI's are not, but these can be addictive and have big side effects.

It is worth considering cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) before taking any medication. *The Science of Wellbeing* (TSOWB) at coursera.org/learn/the-science-of-well-being is an easy way to access some CBT free online, see the signposts section (section 3.8) at the end of this chapter. (Santos, 2021)

3.3.4 Suicide

If you're feeling suicidal, you don't have to struggle with difficult feelings alone. If you're suffering from emotional distress or struggling to cope a Samaritan can face your problems with you. Whatever you're going through, samaritans.org are available 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. They respond to around 10,000 calls for help in the UK every day. No judgement. No pressure. Call them free any time, from any phone (in the UK) on 116 123. It's important to talk to *somebody*, see figure 3.7.

Suicide is the biggest killer of under 35's in the UK. Like many, Ian Curtis in figure 3.7 tragically took his own life when he was just 23 years old. Globally, over 700,000 people die due to suicide every year, see who.int/health-topics/suicide. Every life lost to suicide is a tragedy because suicide is preventable, by talking and listening. If you're feeling suicidal or you know someone who is, don't suf-

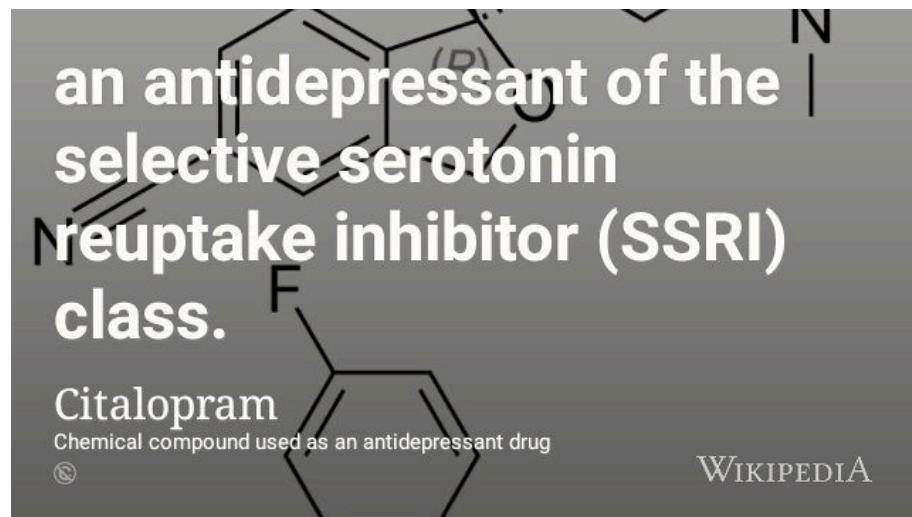


Figure 3.6: Citalopram is a type of antidepressant known as a Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitor (SSRI). SSRI's can help some people who have been affected by depression. They work for some people (including me) but they don't for everybody. Skeletal formulae of Citalopram by Vaccinationist via Wikimedia Commons w.wiki/3Ddn adapted using the Wikipedia app.

fer (or let others suffer) in silence. Check out the resources in section 3.6.4 and 3.6.5.

3.4 Look after yourself

Looking after yourself can serve to both prevent and treat mental health issues that can affect you in life. You might be your own worst critic, or perhaps when you're under pressure you neglect things that are proven to be beneficial for your mental health, like sleep, exercise, mindfulness and friendship. Looking after yourself means at least three things:

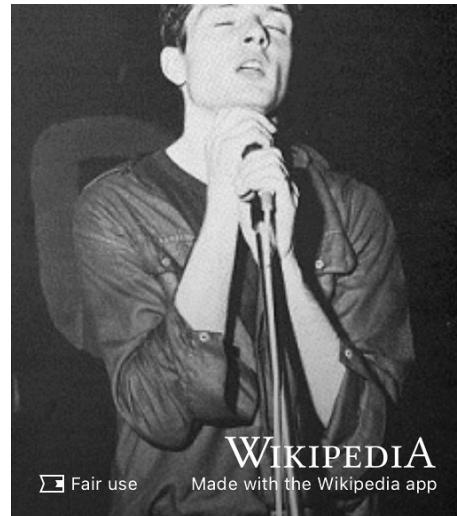
- being mindful of your feelings and learning to manage your inner critic
- being kind to yourself in various ways
- deliberately scheduling protected time to do the non-work things that matter.

Harvard Psychologist Laurie Santos describes five evidence-based strategies for coping when times are really challenging and tough in the video in figure 3.9. Those strategies are:

1. **Exercise:** getting regular exercise improves both physical AND mental health.
2. **Gratitude:** research shows that being grateful can significantly improve

"Strange as it may sound, it wasn't until after his death that we really listened to Ian's lyrics and clearly heard the inner turmoil in them."—
Bernard Sumner

Ian Curtis



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Made with the Wikipedia app

Figure 3.7: It might not be immediately obvious to you that people around you may be having suicidal thoughts. Ian Curtis was in a band called Joy Division, even his fellow band members like Bernard Sumner didn't realise how poor his mental health was until after his suicide. In retrospect it is obvious when you read his lyrics (Curtis et al., 1980). However, people who are affected by poor mental health often don't talk about it until it is too late - so it can be tricky to diagnose and help them in time. Fair use picture of Ian Curtis by Kevin Cummins on Wikimedia Commons w.wiki/4iWJ adapted using the Wikipedia app.



Figure 3.8: It's important not to neglect your body, mind, soul and social life when you're working hard. Look after yourself by Visual Thinkery is licensed under CC-BY-ND

your mental health. One way to do this is by keeping a gratitude journal, a log you fill in everyday of things you are grateful for. This can include both the small and big things in life.

3. **Sleep:** actively developing healthier sleep patterns. Poor sleep hygiene can be both cause and effect of poor mental health. See the discussion of *Why we sleep* (Walker, 2018) in section 3.8
4. **Socialising:** give a higher priority to spending time with friends and family. There is good evidence to show this will make you happier than turning inward or diving deeper into work which could just make you more stressed, depressed or anxious (Marchese, 2022)
5. **Mindfulness:** be mindful of emotions using the R.A.I.N. technique:
 - **Recognise:** negative emotions
 - **Accept:** accept and allow emotions rather than fighting them
 - **Investigate:** notice how the emotion feels inside your body
 - **Nurture:** be kind to yourself, step away from your emotions by distancing yourself from them.

It can help to think of negative emotions as coming from another person, an inner critic, rather than yourself. You are not your emotions and thoughts. Laurie explains the R.A.I.N. technique in figure 3.9.

So there are things you can do to help yourself, but you may also need to seek help from others.



Figure 3.9: Laurie Santos describes five coping techniques for improving well-being: Exercise, gratitude, sleep, getting social and meditation (Santos, 2020).

3.5 Burnout

Sometimes a desire to be productive by overworking has exactly the opposite effect, because the sacrifices you make for work can be counter-productive. If you burn too brightly you might burnout completely, see [mentalhealth-uk.org/burnout](https://www.mentalhealth-uk.org/burnout).

Sacrificing sleep, socialising, exercise and time-out to recharge your batteries can make you *less* productive, especially in the longer term.

I'm **not** saying don't work hard. Like Paul Nurse, I am arguing that you shouldn't work *too* hard:

“if you really want to be good you musn’t work too hard. If you work too hard just hard all the time you will keep going in the same direction. One big advantage of taking some relaxation is it makes your brain come down and then you come and look at it freshly. When you take off the pressure, to go off and go and walk for day then you can imagine new things.”

— Paul Nurse (Nurse, 2017)

So work hard but don't overwork. Overworking will literally kill you. (Ro, 2021)

If you're making too many sacrifices to get the grades you want, ask yourself, is it really worth it. See section 1.6, 2.4.1 and read Is a first class degree really that important? You may need to recalibrate your relationship and expectations of work to either recover from burnout, or stop burning out in the first place

(Santos, 2022)

3.6 Help is available if you need it

If you are affected by mental ill health, particularly anxiety or depression, it can be hard:

- to recognise that you need help in the first place
- to help yourself using self-help resources
- to ask others to help you

Even if you don't need help, it is important to recognise and understand the symptoms of mental ill health. It's quite likely that someone you know will suffer from mental health issues and as their friend or peer, it might be you that can help by encouraging them to get the help they wouldn't otherwise ask for.

You are not alone, help is available if you (or your friends) need it from a wide variety of sources:

3.6.1 Your University

There are lots of people who can help you:

- your personal tutor or other academic members of staff
- non-academic staff in the University, for example in Manchester contact the Student Support Office (SSO) studentsupport.manchester.ac.uk
- counselling services, for example contact counsellingservice.manchester.ac.uk. The counselling service offers help on dealing with anxiety, depression, exam stress, confidence and other issues.
- peers, flat-mates, family, friends etc. People close to you can help, although some people affected by mental health find it easier to discuss mental health with a trained professional or volunteer because of the social stigmas. There are lots of services outlined below that provide this kind of service.

3.6.2 The National Health Service

As a student studying in the UK you are entitled to access free healthcare provided by the National Health Service (NHS) of the United Kingdom. To do so you'll need to be registered with your general practitioner (GP), see nhs.uk: Getting medical care as a student

Your doctor can advise you on medical treatment if required, see for example nhs.uk/conditions/antidepressants

3.6.3 Nightline

Nightline nightline.ac.uk is a confidential listening and information service run by students for students. Nightline is open 8pm till 8am every night during term time. It offers anonymous, non-judgmental and non-advisory support for students as described in figure 3.10.

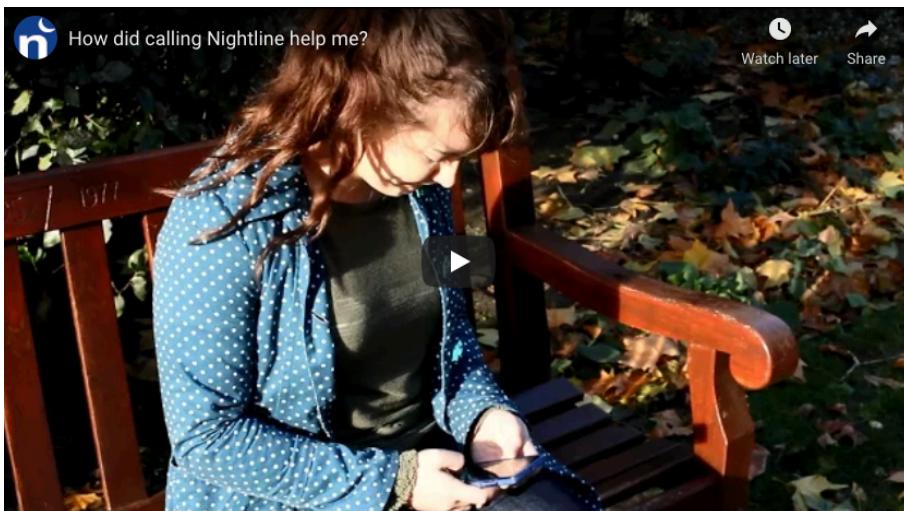


Figure 3.10: Students explain in their own words how calling Nightline helped them whilst at university. [@youtube-nightline]

Manchester students can contact nightline at nightmail@nightline.manchester.ac.uk and expect a reply within 48 hours. See manchester.nightline.ac.uk for details.

3.6.4 The Samaritans

The Samaritans are a charity who provide emotional support to anyone in the United Kingdom and Ireland that:

- is suffering from emotional distress
- is struggling to cope
- is at risk of suicide

The name of the charity comes from the Parable of the Good Samaritan although the organisation itself is not religious. The Samaritans are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week, to talk confidentially about any problem, however big or small. See samaritans.org or telephone 116 123.

3.6.5 Papryus

Papyrus believe that many young suicides can be prevented, they are a national charity that you can find out more about at papyrus-uk.org or telephone the free number 0800 068 4141. See their application [stayalive.app](#)

3.6.6 Students Against Depression

Students Against Depression (SAD) acknowledge the devastating impact that depression can have on those experiencing it, as well as on their friends, family and supporters. For further help in understanding and coping with suicidal thoughts, and emergency contacts in a crisis, visit studentsagainstdepression.org

Actor Ruby Wax has written about mental health and how the “internal critics” in our minds can send us mad in her book *Sane New World*. (Wax, 2014) She is interviewed by Students Against Depression in the video in figure 3.11 about using mindfulness to “dodge the bullets” of depression.



Figure 3.11: Ruby Wax describes being affected by depression in her childhood and how mindfulness and cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) provided an alternative to medical treatment enabling her to dodge the bullets of mental health. [@youtube-wax]

3.6.7 Self-help services

Self-Help services are a mental health charity which helps people to help themselves, see selfhelpservices.org.uk or phone 0161 226 3871.

3.6.8 MIND

MIND provide advice and support to empower anyone experiencing a mental health problem. They campaign to improve services, raise awareness and promote understanding of mental health issues. Find out more at mind.org.uk and in the video in figure 3.12



Figure 3.12: Stephen Fry, President of Mind, describes how MIND tackles misconceptions around mental health and social stigmas. [[@youtube-we-are-mind](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WeAreMind)]

3.6.9 Student minds

Student Minds empowers students to look after their own mental health, support others and create change, find out more at studentminds.org.uk and in the video in Figure 3.13 which describes why it is important to talk about student mental health.

3.6.10 Togetherall

Togetherall is an online community for people who are stressed, anxious or feeling low. The service has an active forum with round-the-clock support from trained professionals. You can talk anonymously to other members and take part in group or 1-to-1 therapy with therapists. Togetherall is for anyone aged 16 or over who wants to improve their mental health. The service is free for many universities. Find out more at togetherall.com and in the video in figure 3.14 which describes why its important to talk about student mental health.



Figure 3.13: Talking about mental health is a crucial part of helping those who are suffering from it [@youtube-student-minds]

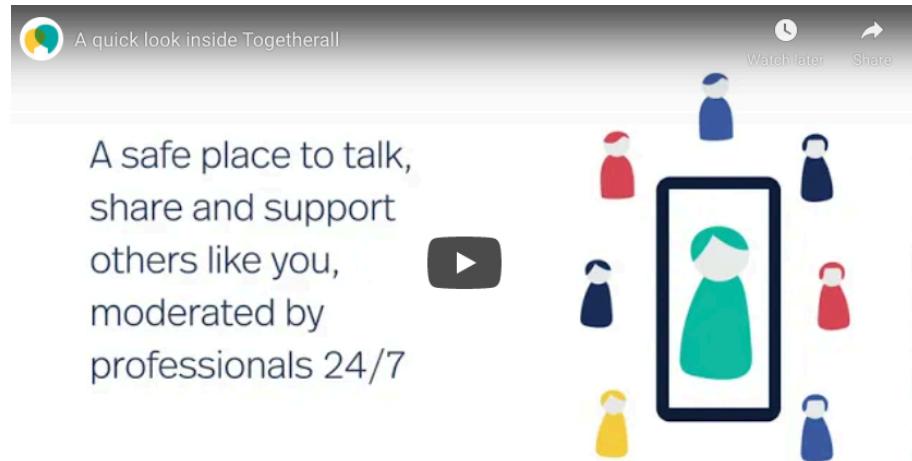


Figure 3.14: A quick look inside togetherall, an online community for people who are stressed, anxious or feeling low. [@youtube-togetherall]

3.7 Developing a growth mindset

Learning at University can be hard because you might have gone from being at (or near) the top of the class in high school to no longer being top of the class at University.

Likewise the job hunting described in chapter 8 can take a heavy toll on your mental health because repeated rejection is an ordinary part of the process. It can be time consuming, stressful and demoralising. You may find your applications disappear into a black hole. They will be ghosted (ignored) by employers. Interviewers will blank you and refuse to give you meaningful feedback because they're too busy. This could happen multiple times. This is all *par for the course*, normal and expected, and is not necessarily a reflection on your abilities or potential. See the examples in the coding interview section 10.2.3. (Davidova, 2021)



Figure 3.15: A fixed mindset is monolithic like the Easter island statues (mo ai). If you're not already, you should be wary of a fixed mindset. Fixed mindsets by Visual Thinkery is licensed under CC-BY-ND

Adopting a growth mindset can be a successful strategy for maintaining your wellbeing, see figure 3.15. If your grades aren't as good as you hoped or your search for employment is being met with repeated rejection, a growth mindset can help. Let's take rejection from potential employers as an example, there are two ways you can react to it:

1. **Fixed mindset:** responding with a fixed mindset will mean you are likely to take rejection personally. You might even assume that this confirms what you've always suspected. You're not good enough or that you made some fatal mistake in your applications or interviews. Ouch.
2. **Growth mindset:** by responding to rejection with a growth mindset,

you focus on what happens next. Rejection is not failure but a “not yet” described in figure 3.16. Maybe you’re not yet ready for that employer, but you’ll definitely have a good idea of what you learned from the process and how can you do better next time.

According to Stanford psychologist Carol Dweck we can all be placed on a spectrum describing where we think our abilities come from. At one end, the fixed mindset assumes all kinds of abilities are fixed traits while at the other end, a growth mindset assumes these abilities can be developed over time. (Dweck, 2017) There is good evidence that adopting a growth mindset will make you a better learner who can cope with the inevitable failures and rejections in life better. This approach can be used in a range of different disciplines such as learning programming languages (Cutts et al., 2010), music (Davis, 2016) and job hunting.



Figure 3.16: Psychologist Carol Dweck explains the power of *not yet* and the growth mindset (Dweck, 2014)

3.8 Wellbeing signposts

This chapter has looked at your wellbeing and especially the role that both your mental health and physical health play in your future. Matt Haig’s first-hand accounts of poor mental health will be comforting to anyone who is affected by mental ill health. Even if you’re not affected, there is a 25% chance you will be at some point in your life. There’s also a high probability someone close to you will suffer from mental health issues. It might be a colleague, friend, family member, fellow student or partner, so it is worth educating yourself on the issues by reading his two short books:

1. *Notes on a Nervous Planet* is a personal account of anxiety (Haig, 2019)
2. *Reasons to Stay Alive* is a personal account of depression (Haig, 2016)

What's good about Matt Haig's books is they are quick and easy to read, but give plenty of first-hand insight into what mental ill-health can do to people (including you). Matt describes his top five tips for good mental health in figure 3.17

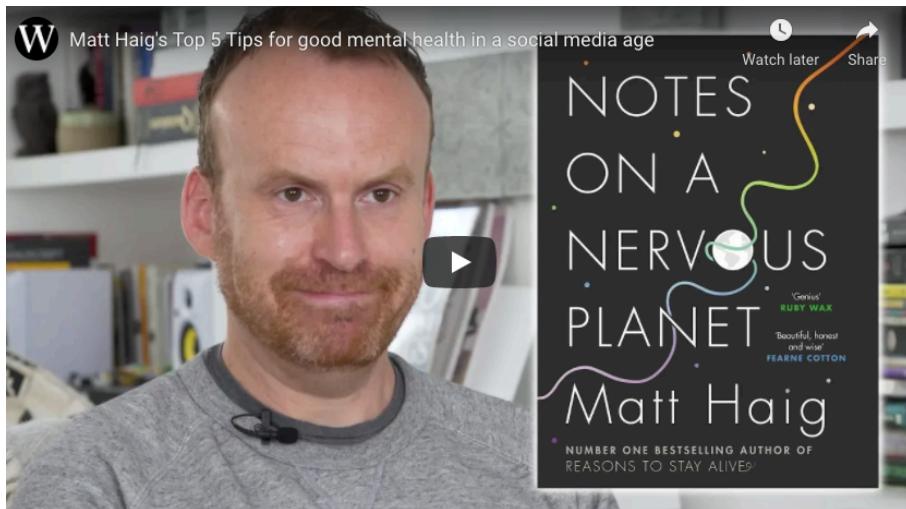


Figure 3.17: Two of Matt Haig's top five tips for good mental health (Haig, 2018) include 1. Being more careful (and mindful) of social media and 2. Reading more books because books are good for your soul. Not just his book. Any book. Books are good for you. Trust me on this. (Forever, 2019)

There's plenty of evidence that social media can have a detrimental effect on health. Jaron Lanier's skeptical polemic *Ten Arguments for Deleting Your Social Media Accounts Right Now* (Lanier, 2018) is a thought-provoking romp through some of the pitfalls of social media that may have you reaching for the delete or un-install button fairly quickly. You don't have to be on social media, see figure 3.18.

If all these books are making you sleepy, neuroscientist Matthew Walker's *Why We Sleep: The New Science of Sleep and Dreams* may change your view on the importance of a good nights sleep. (Walker, 2018)

Finally, it's well worth taking a look at Laurie Santos course on *The Science of Wellbeing* (TSOWB) at coursera.org/learn/the-science-of-well-being. (Santos, 2021) TSOWB course provides an alternative to medication as it follows the principles of cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT).

TSOWB is the most popular course at Yale University and looks at some simple techniques you can use to improve your happiness. (Shimer, 2018) The course



Figure 3.18: Social media like LinkedIn clearly has its uses (see section 7.7.5) but you don't *have* to be on it at all. Poor mental health is just one reason to be wary of social media, for nine other reasons read Jaron Lanier's polemic. (Lanier, 2018) Notes to Strangers by andy-leek.com photographed by Duncan Cumming

will help you increase your happiness and build more productive habits. Using the latest research, Santos describes the misconceptions about happiness and “annoying features” of your mind that can impair your well-being. The course takes about 19 hours to complete but you can spread this over a whole semester (or longer) if you choose. The short clip in figure 3.9 gives you a brief taster of Laurie’s style and work.

3.9 Breakpoints

Let’s pause here. Insert a breakpoint in your `code` and slowly step through it so we can examine the current values of your variables and parameters.

*** PAUSE**

- How would you describe your own state of mental health?
- Do you have friends or peers who are affected by mental ill health?
 - What are the signs they might be suffering?
 - How could you support or help them better?
- If you describe your own mental health as poor
 - Where can you go for self-help?
 - You are not alone but who can you talk to?

*** RESUME**

3.10 Summarising well-being

Too long, didn't read (TL;DR)? Here's a summary:

Anxiety and depression are serious conditions that are very likely to affect you or somebody close to you while you are at University. There's a one in four chance that you will be affected by mental health issues at some point in your life.

We've only talked about two particular mental health issues, anxiety and depression, but there are many other conditions such as phobias, obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD), eating disorders, self-harm and more that are beyond the scope of this chapter. They do have one thing in common, and that is that talking about them is an important part of starting to develop better mental health. Mental health can affect everyone.

If you are affected by mental ill health, talking about it is the best place to start, but often the hardest. You can continue by:

1. Accepting yourself for who you are, see chapter 2
2. Learning to identify and challenge unhelpful thinking patterns
3. Avoiding the trap of compare yourself to other people too much

... are three more steps you can take to help yourself, see figure 3.19. In this chapter, I've outlined some ways you can help yourself alongside some of the services and people you can talk to if you need to.

Despite how you might feel, you are not alone.

Take my thoughts with you and when you look behind, you will surely see, a face that you recognise, you're not alone. (Kellett et al., 1997)

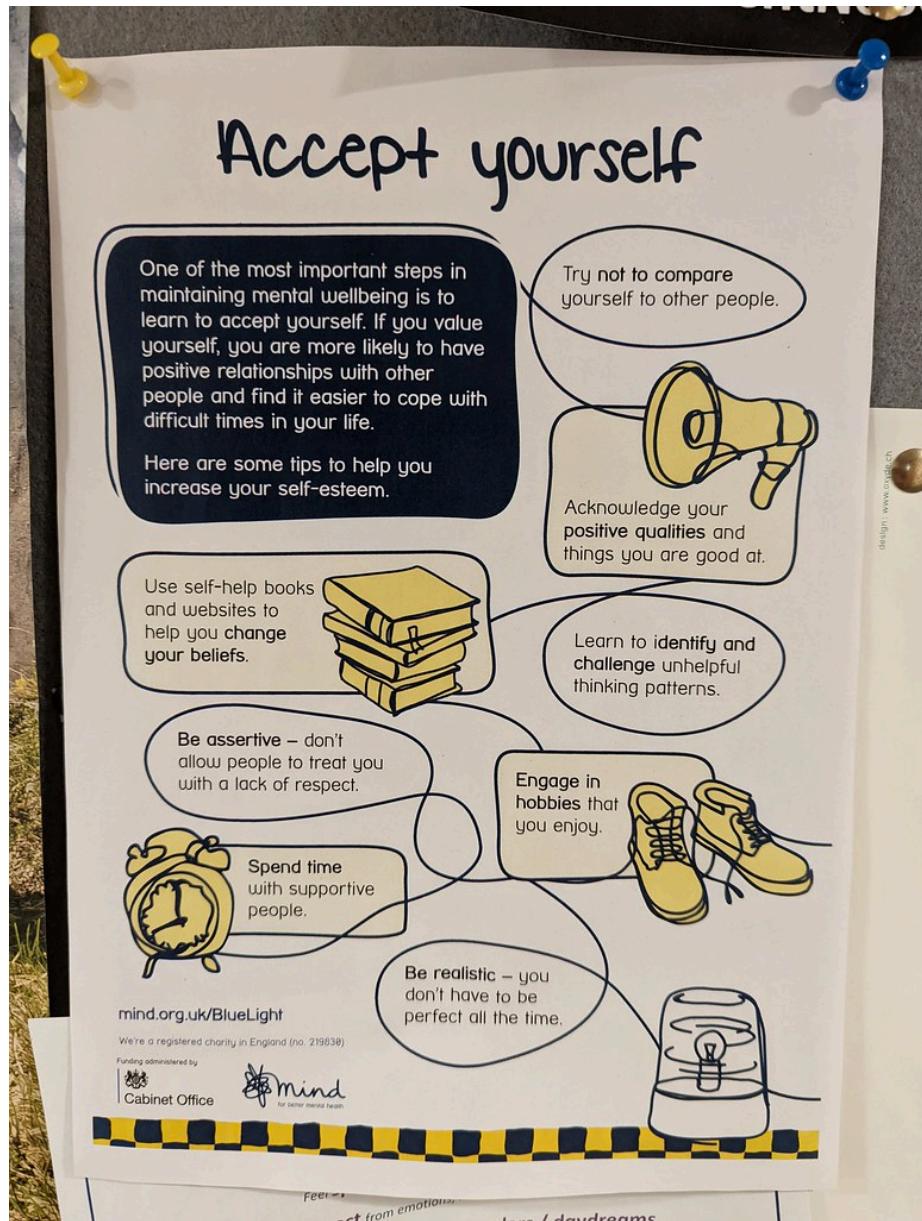


Figure 3.19: Accepting yourself for who you are will improve your mental health and self-esteem. This can, in turn, help you prevent or treat problems caused by anxiety and depression. Poster via mind.org.uk

Chapter 4

Writing your future

Every *engineer* is also a writer, and good engineers have good written communication skills. Every *scientist* is also a writer, and good scientists also have good written communication skills too. Your ability to write clearly isn't just important when putting together CV's like in figure 4.1. Your ability to write clearly isn't just important when composing covering letters or filling in application forms either, it's a fundamental skill that will help you become a valued employee in the longer term. Learn to write more clearly now and you'll improve your chances of success later. Learn to write your future.

4.1 What you will learn

In this chapter you will learn to:

1. Recognise the importance of written communication, both as a reader and a writer
2. Identify examples of where written communication is crucial in teams of scientists and engineers
3. Improve your written communication skills using some simple writing and reading exercises

4.2 Writing as a soft social skill

Your soft social skills will take a **life time** to develop and are **really hard** use. Why? Because soft skills are about *communicating* with and *understanding* other people so that you can work *together* as a team toward a shared goal. Your soft skills are hard.

There are very few jobs where you work on your own in complete isolation. For example, most software and hardware is designed, built, tested and used by



Figure 4.1: There are many motivations for studying computer science, unfortunately for some students, minimising the amount of reading and writing they have to do in natural languages (like English) can be one of them. You can *run* from written communication, but you can't *hide* from it. Writing a CV, covering letter or filling in an application form is just the tip of the *writing iceberg*, section 4.4.2 outlines the some of the rest. This chapter looks at simple techniques for improving your written communication. Avoidance sketch by Visual Thinkery is licensed under CC-BY-ND

teams of people. Many of these teams are large and have very diverse membership. This means that sooner or later you're going to have to master the dark arts of *working with other people* by developing and deploying your softer skills. One of those softer skills you'll need to continuously develop is written communication.

Communicating with other people and working in teams is inherently difficult because we're all human. There is good news and bad news...

- **THE GOOD NEWS** is, people can be diligent, humble, competent, honest, caring and reliable. They can be co-operative, generous, supportive, kind, thoughtful, intelligent, sensitive, understanding, punctual and professional too!
- **THE BAD NEWS** is, unfortunately people can also be lazy, stupid, ignorant, vain, incompetent, dishonest, unreliable, greedy, egomaniacal, unpredictable and moody. They can be proud, selfish, competitive, lustful, angry, envious, mean, busy, insensitive and thoughtless too. Some will disagree with you, boss you around, betray, exploit, misunderstand and mislead you, deliberately or otherwise. (Goble, 2007)

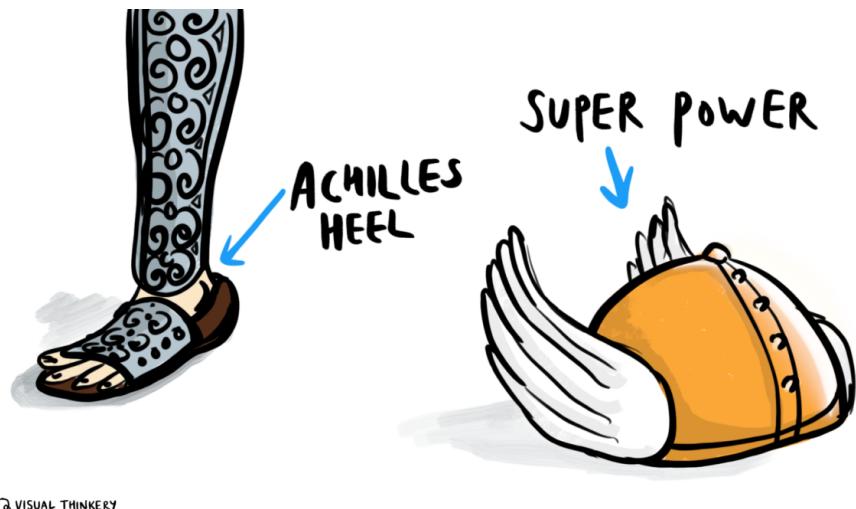
This *shouldn't* be news to you but it means communicating with and understanding other people can be hard work, but don't worry, **everyone** finds this challenging, it's not just you! It doesn't matter if you're an extrovert or an introvert, communication is a challenge for everybody, and everyone can get better at it too. This chapter takes a look at the softer skill of written communication and techniques you can use to improve your writing. Whatever mood your readers are in, they'll find it a lot easier to work with you when you can express yourself clearly in writing.

4.3 Computing is your superpower!

Studying computer science gives you an awesome superpower. We will look at some of the reasons why in chapter 6 on *Computing your Future*. But for now, let us just acknowledge that hard technical skills like computing are highly sought after and valuable, both commercially and otherwise.

Your computational superpower is less powerful if it isn't complemented by a broad range of softer skills. Typically, these skills are not closely examined in most computer science degrees, for example by repeated assessment. There's an awful lot of technical computing curriculum that tends to have a higher priority over soft skills. It's not that soft skills aren't important but that are hard to quantify.

For example, if I want to know how good you are at understanding the syntax and semantics of a programming language like Python, there are tried and tested techniques for measuring this. However, if I want to know how good you are at using your communication skills to work in a team of engineers to negotiate,



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Figure 4.2: Computing is a superpower that gods like Hermes and mortal heroes like Achilles would probably have envied. (Fry, 2018, 2017) As a technical or *hard skill*, computing is a crucial weapon in your armoury but what are your weaker skills? What is your Achilles' heel? For some scientists and engineers, their weakness is their soft skills, such as communication. Writing, reading, speaking and listening to communicate with team members can be a weaker skill for many technical people. This chapter looks at what you can do to improve these skills and convince employers that you are rounded individual with a healthy balance of soft and hard skills. Achilles heel to superpower by Visual Thinkery is licensed under CC-BY-ND

lead, resolve conflicts, persuade others, show empathy etc that's **much** harder to measure accurately. What technical degrees tend to measure is technical skills because softer skills, shown in figure 4.3, are much harder to assess by examination and coursework. This is one of the many reasons that you are much more than your grades, see figure 12.3.

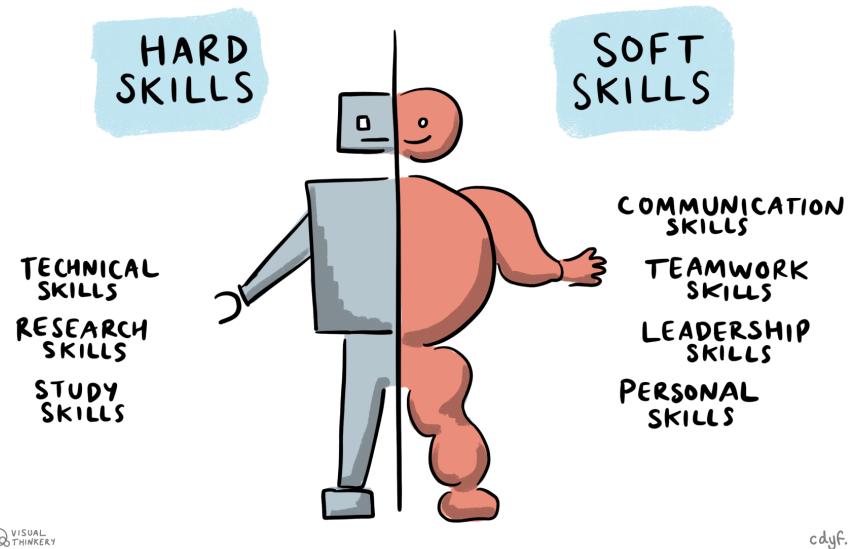


Figure 4.3: Hard skills and soft skills aren't much use without each other. You will need both to survive and thrive but most science and engineering education focuses on your hard skills, not your soft skills. Why? Because hard skills are often much easier to measure. Hard and soft skills sketch by Visual Thinkery is licensed under CC-BY-ND

Let's look at some of low-level communication skills (I/O) that they are built on.

4.4 Communication I/O

In terms of input and output, your fundamental communication skills are listening, speaking, reading and writing words in natural languages shown in table 4.1. These are the “assembly languages” of human communication. This might sound blindingly obvious, but these skills are often under-estimated or under-valued by engineers and scientists, especially undergraduates. Alongside verbal and written communication, there's also nonverbal language, or body language such as eye contact, gestures and facial expressions.

Some people leave plenty of room for improvement when it comes to the communication skills outlined in table 4.1. Think of:

Table 4.1: The inputs and outputs of the fundamental assembly languages of human communication

	Input	Output
Written natural language	Reading	Writing
Spoken natural language	Listening	Speaking
Nonverbal language	Observing other people	Being observed by others

- the stereotypical mad scientist, clad in a white coat, unable to explain the complexities of their research to people inside their lab, let alone outside of it, see figure 4.4
- the nerdy software engineer stereotype who prefers the company of computers to people

Yes, these are lazy tropes and unhelpful stereotypes, but they express public perception of scientists and engineers as poor communicators. Don't perpetuate the stereotype by being a bad communicator.

4.4.1 The pen is mightier than the sword

The art of communication is a huge subject which extends far beyond the scope of this guidebook. So for the rest of this chapter, we'll focus on your superpower of written communication. The pen (and keyboard) are mightier than the sword, see figure 4.5.

Written communication skills are important because:

1. **Good writing and reading are crucial in applications** for employment and further study. From writing CV's, covering letters, completing application forms and reading job specifications, and employer (or course) information, your ability to read and write in natural languages is crucial to coding your future.
2. **Writing often gets neglected:** Written communication skills (both reading and writing) are sometimes sidelined in science and engineering degrees. This is particularly true in the “hard sciences”. For example, communicating and solving problems using code or mathematics are usually the dominant forms of assessment in computer science courses. That's understandable given the subject, but tends to push natural languages (like english) to the sidelines.
3. **Good engineers are also good writers** Many engineers (and scientists) could significantly improve their written communication skills. Software engineers are notoriously bad at writing, see for example Why Computer Science Students Need Language, (Beaubouef, 2003) *Scientists Must Write* (Barrass, 2002) and The Real Reason Silicon Valley Coders Write Bad Software, (Meisler, 2012) just three examples amongst many others making

described as "mad" or "insane" owing to a combination of unusual or unsettling personality traits and the unabashedly ambitious, taboo or hubristic nature of their experiments

Mad scientist

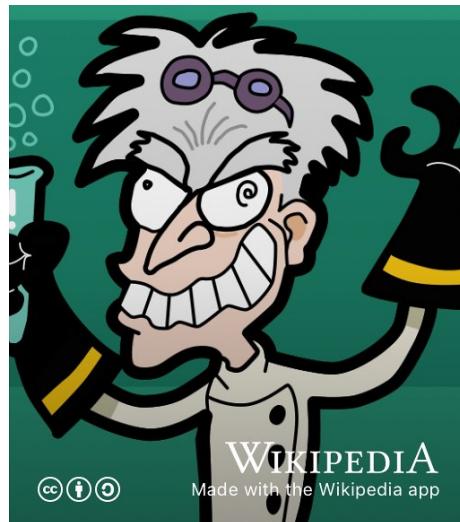


Figure 4.4: Are you mad, bad and dangerous to know? You'll be familiar with the mad scientist stereotype: perceived as an evil genius owing to a combination of unsettling personality traits and the unabashedly ambitious, taboo or hubristic nature of their experiments. Besides their supposed insanity, another reason mad scientists (and engineers) are perceived badly, is their poor communication skills. Maybe if they could communicate better the public might understand and trust them more? Don't perpetuate the stereotype by being a poor communicator, there are too many of those already! CC BY-SA cartoon of a mad scientist by J.J. on Wikimedia Commons w.wiki/5JeU adapted using the Wikipedia App

"The pen is mightier than the sword" is a metonymic adage, created by English author Edward Bulwer-Lytton in 1839, indicating that the written word is a more effective tool for communication than violence

The pen is mightier than the sword



Figure 4.5: Do you need more weaponry in your life? Besides computing, you should arm yourself with communication superpowers. It's in your own selfish interests to continuously develop your written communication skills because the pen is mightier than the sword. Public domain image of a drawing of Cardinal Richelieu by Henry Alexander Ogden via Wikimedia Commons w.wiki/3WHg adapted using the Wikipedia app

exactly the same point. Employers like Google provide training (and a whole career path) for technical writers, see developers.google.com/tech-writing. I'm glad they exist, but these careers and courses wouldn't be needed if software engineers were better at documenting, explaining and communicating with other human beings in the first place!

4. **Writing good english is like writing good code.** Some of the skills you already have in coding can be transferred to written communication. Just like a good `function`, `class` or `method` in code should be well-defined with a clear purpose, your writing should also be clear and coherent. Well structured writing is a lot like well architected software too, with a clear separation of concerns (SoC)
5. **It is relatively easy to improve** your written communication skills, simply by reading and writing more. Reading and writing deliberately every day, will significantly improve these skills. See the rest of this chapter for some simple exercises to get started with and:
 - chapter 7 on *Debugging your future*
 - chapter 15 on *Hacking your future* for details.

4.4.2 Natural language engineering

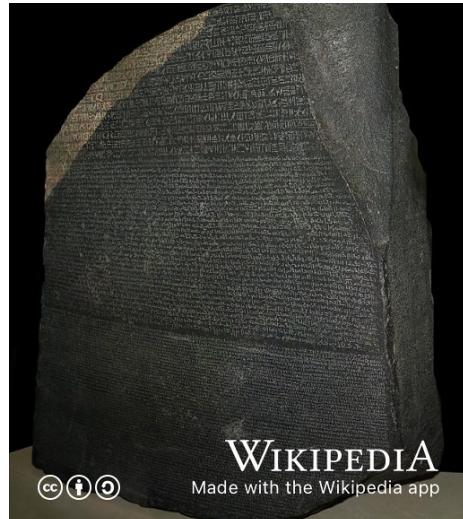
As a species, we've been writing stuff down for millenia in order to communicate with each other, see figure 4.6. If you stop to think about it, engineers and scientists spend a *lot* time communicating in writing. As well as engineering `code`, they also spend a significant amount of time engineering *messages* in natural languages like english.

Consider the following:

- email and instant messaging, Slack, Microsoft Teams, Discord, Zoom etc
- Posting on social media: LinkedIn, Facebook, WhatsApp, Twitter, blogs, Medium.com etc
- bug reports and messages in issue trackers like Jira, BugZilla, Trello and version control system s like Github and Gitlab etc
- 'How to' and cookbook style articles and books
- API reference material
- in-code documentation `# comments in code`
- Self-documenting code that describes itself
- Executable specifications in test suites like cucumber.io
- Laboratory manuals and laboratory notebooks
- The one or two page summary for management
- reddit.com and hacker news news.ycombinator.com etc
- User documentation, release notes
- Case studies of software use
- Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)
- Personal websites YourPersonalDomain.com if you have one
- Questions and answers on forums like stackoverflow.com
- Commit messages in version control systems like git and mercurial etc

**“Did you ever notice
that, when people
become serious about
communication, they
want it in writing?”**

Writing



WIKIPEDIA

Made with the Wikipedia app

Figure 4.6: Have you ever noticed how when people become serious about communication, they want it in writing? CC BY-SA image of language in Ancient Egyptian using hieroglyphic, demotic and Ancient Greek written on the Rosetta Stone by Hans Hillewaert on Wikimedia commons w.wiki/3Ycn adapted using the Wikipedia app

- Architecture documentation and design specifications
- Literate programming natural language descriptions of computational logic (Knuth, 1984)
- Jupyter.org notebooks, code and natural language mixed together, as do many other systems like bookdown.org

What do they all have in common? They're all written in natural languages like the English language, but without them, the software or hardware they describe and discuss would be useless. Using written (and spoken) natural language is a key social skill and a communication skill. You might be using your language to influence, persuade, convince or argue with members of your team. So it is important that you do it to the best of your abilities. Computer Scientist Luis von Ahn, shown in figure 4.7, is the creator of Duolingo.com. Luis regrets that he didn't spend any effort developing his social skills early in his career. Instead, like many computer scientists he focussed his effort on his mathematical and technical skills instead. (Shaw, 2021)

Making software isn't all about what you can do as an individual but rather how you communicate with and contribute to your team. It's easy to get carried away with your ego. Remember that most jobs require *lots* of softer people skills and collaboration, written communication is a huge part of that, alongside spoken communication see for example The Myth of the Genius Programmer.

**"As a CEO one thing I
wish I'd concentrated on
earlier was my social
skills"**

Luis von Ahn



Figure 4.7: Luis von Ahn is the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Duolingo. Since 2012, the duolingo app has been downloaded 500 million times. Luis wishes he'd concentrated on developing his social skills earlier in his career. Are you developing your hard technical skills at the expense of your softer social skills? Portrait of Luis von Ahn by EneasMx on Wikimedia commons w.wiki/4VPU adapted using the Wikipedia app

(Fitzpatrick and Collins-Sussman, 2009)

4.4.3 Writing as therapy

Besides being a tool for communication, writing can be therapeutic for the writer too. The simple act of writing can help you tackle mental health issues discussed in chapter 3. Prime minister Winston Churchill found that writing helped to keep the “black dog” of his depression under control, see section 3.3.2 and figure 4.8.

**Writing was his main
safeguard against
recurring depression,
which he referred to as
his "black dog"**

Winston Churchill

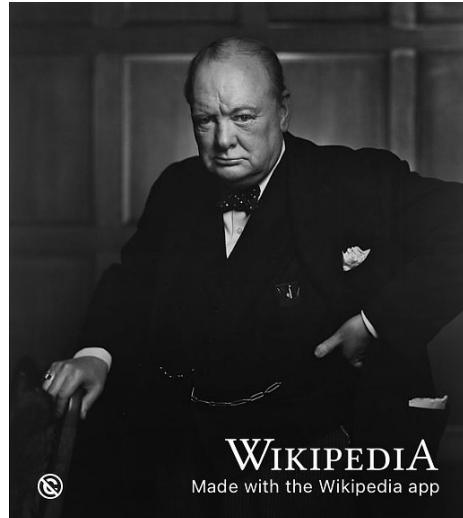


Figure 4.8: Winston Churchill managed to regulate his depression by writing. If you are affected by anxiety or depression, you may find that private forms of writing like those described in section 4.5.3 will help to improve your mental health. Public domain portrait of Winston Churchill by Yousuf Karsh on Wikimedia Commons [w.wiki/4aJk](https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=4aJk)

So writing can be therapeutic, a powerful tool for developing mindfulness as well as communicating with other people.

4.5 Writing your future

Hopefully I've convinced you that written communication skills (both as a writer and reader) are important soft skills that engineers often neglect. So how can you improve?

4.5.1 Dogfooding

Many employers test their products and services by trialling them on their own employees, this is known as eating your own dogfood shown in figure 4.9. Tasty, tasty dogfood.



Figure 4.9: Reading your own writing (aloud) is like eating your own dog food. It's a simple and proven technique for improving your written communication in job applications such as covering letters, CVs, personal statements and the like. Dogfooding by Visual Thinkery is licensed under CC-BY-ND)

Dogfooding is a simple technique for testing your own writing. Let's say you've just written a personal statement or covering letter (see section 7.10). It's natural to read it over in your head to check for errors, before you send it. However, **reading it aloud** will pick up errors you may not have spotted by reading silently. There's something about articulating words out loud that flushes out errors you don't pick up when you read them in your head. Dogfooding is a tried and tested technique. It also means you're ready to vocalise those answers in an interview.

You might want to choose carefully where you do this as it might look a bit strange, but it works well. If you talk into a mobile phone while looking at a piece of paper, people won't notice you're talking to yourself. But you'll probably need some privacy as the stuff you're talking about is likely to be personal. Alternatively, find a critical friend who you can read out loud to.

4.5.2 Try Google's Tech Writing course

Google have developed some excellent written communication courses for software engineers, and those looking to become technical writers:

1. Technical Writing One: Technical Writing Fundamentals for Engineers
developers.google.com/tech-writing/one
2. Technical Writing Two: Intermediate Technical Writing for Engineers
developers.google.com/tech-writing/two

These courses run as part of the second year course COMP2CARS at the University of Manchester, see chapter 19 for details.

Google occasionally delivers these technical writing courses as free sessions open to the general public. For details, see developers.google.com/tech-writing/announcements for details.

4.5.3 Deliberate daily writing

Another technique for improving your written communication is to write something every day, that might be a personal diary that only you read, or it could be something more public like blog. Schedule a time every day, say 15 to 30 minutes when you will do this without fail. That writing could take several forms:

- public web log or blog
- gratitude journal see section 3.4
- private diary or personal laboratory notebook
- morning pages, a unedited stream of consciousness that can help you become more creative (Cameron, 1992; Burkeman, 2014)
- bullet journal. Some people swear by it, see bulletjournal.com

The technique of *30 minutes per day* can be a very effective way of getting things done, incrementally over time. In my experience it works for lots of things besides writing including getting exercise (discussed in chapter 3) to gardening. (Leendertz, 2006)

4.5.4 Deliberate daily reading

Reading other people's code will improve your software engineering skills. Likewise, reading other peoples writing will improve your natural language engineering skills. Read anything, it might be novels, magazines, newspapers, stuff online or any of the books cited in chapter 20. Find a time and place to do this every day and stick to it, see figure 4.10

4.5.5 Reading the friendly manual

You don't get good at communicating with computers (coding) by just *writing* lots of code. You also need to *read* other people's code too and be able to understand and modify it. Likewise, you don't get good at communicating with people by just *writing* stuff in natural languages like english. You need to *read* stuff too. Books, manuals, software documentation, articles, use cases, novels, poetry, plays, magazines, newspapers etc. Reading this stuff will help you learn

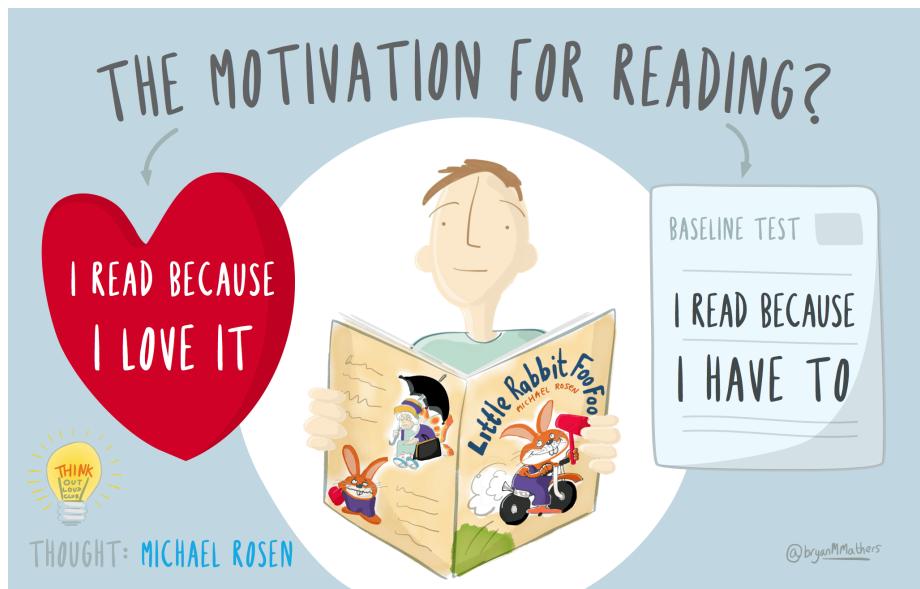


Figure 4.10: Reading allows you to learn from other people's hard won experience whilst also improving your own written communication skills. Just like you improve your coding skills by reading *and* writing code, you will improve your written communication skills by reading *and* writing in natural languages. The motivation for reading by Visual Thinkery is licenced under CC-BY-ND with help from Michael Rosen

and you'll improve your written communication skills too. So *Read The Friendly Manual*. RTFM. Read THIS Friendly Manual and the stuff it cites, see figure 4.11

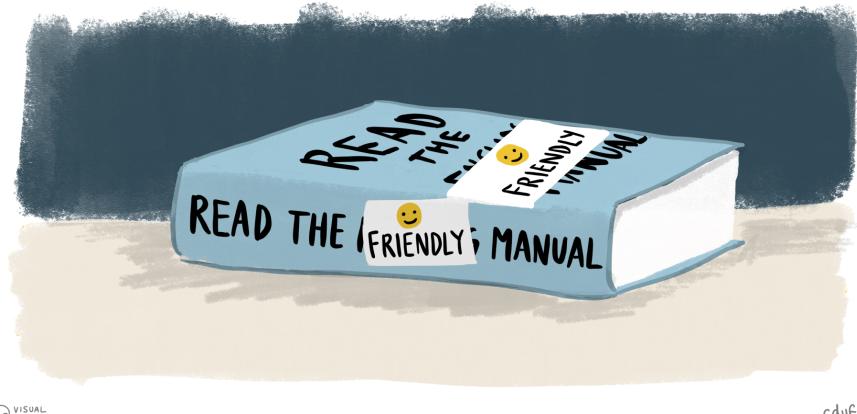


Figure 4.11: Read The Friendly Manual (RTFM), some of it you will love, some of it you won't. Either way reading will help you develop valuable skills and knowledge. Read The *Friendly* Manual by Visual Thinkery is licenced under CC-BY-ND

4.6 Breakpoints

Let's pause here. Insert a breakpoint in your `code` and slowly step through it so we can examine the current values of your variables and parameters.

* PAUSE

- Which of the communication skills in table 4.1 are your strongest?
- Which of the communication skills in table 4.1 are your weakest?
- What activities could you do to improve your weaker communication skills?

* RESUME

4.6.1 Coding challenges

- Write an article or blog post about something you care about, find a suitable venue for publication
- Take a course from outside computer science, where the main form of assessment is written essays or dissertations. Humanities departments are

- a good place to start. This will improve your written communication skills
- Not been reading many books lately? Pick a book to read just because its interesting, rather than because you have to.

4.7 Summarising your soft skills

Too long, didn't read (TL;DR)? Here's a summary:

You'll need both soft and hard skills to compete in the workplace. Don't underestimate the importance of softer skills, we've looked briefly at written communication skills in this chapter but that's only the tip of the soft skills iceberg.

Teamwork, negotiation, conflict resolution, public speaking, motivating others and leadership are also important soft skills too. How can you develop these skills while at University? How can you demonstrate to potential employers that you have these skills? Your technical skills are of limited use without people skills, to allow you to work with others see figure 4.12.



Figure 4.12: Unless you want to be a lighthouse keeper on a remote island, there are very few jobs where you don't have to work as part of a team with other people. Sorry to break the bad news! This means you need to constantly improve your softer skills and provide evidence of them to potential employers. Written communication is just one of those softer skills. Other people sketch by Visual Thinkery is licensed under CC-BY-ND

So communicating with other people is a key skill, see figure 4.13. This chapter has looked at written communication, in chapter 10 we will look at spoken communication.

This chapter is under construction because I'm using agile book development methods, see figure 4.14.



Figure 4.13: Your network can help you before, during and after your employment, so be sure to grow your network when you can. This includes both the stronger ties of trusted friends alongside the weaker ties too, described in section 8.6. Both are important. It's all about people by Visual Thinkery is licensed under CC-BY-ND

The Death Star is a fictional mobile space station and galactic superweapon featured in the Star Wars space-opera franchise

Death Star

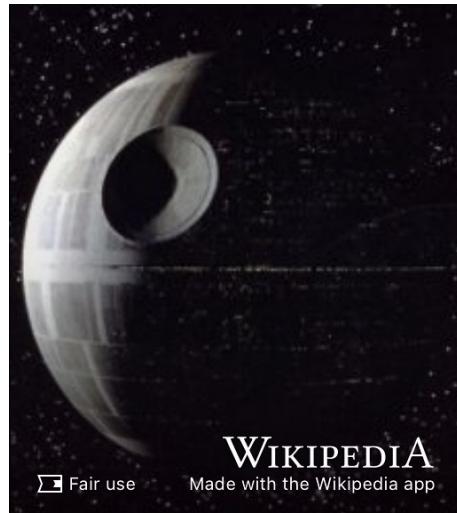


Figure 4.14: Just like the Death Star, this galactic superweapon book is under construction. As of 24 June, 2022 this book is an estimated **35% complete**. Image of agile weapon engineering in *Star Wars* via Wikimedia Commons w.wiki/32PB adapted using the Wikipedia app

Chapter 5

Experiencing your future

So, tell me, are you experienced? Why is experience valuable and what kind of experience are employers looking for anyway? How can you get some more experience?

5.1 What you will learn

By the end of this chapter you will be able to

1. Describe why having experience can improve your chances of getting interviews
2. Identify what counts as experience and why it's valuable
3. Recognise opportunities to get more experience before you graduate

5.2 Why is experience so valuable?

It's common for students to be focused on their grades, whether those grades are low, middling or high. At the extremes, if you have got lower grades than you'd like, you might be anxious or unhappy about them. If you've got higher grades, you're probably focussed on keeping them high. Either way, you are *much more* than your grades, because your education is only a part of who you are. You are the sum total of your experiences, this is one of the reasons that experience is so valuable, see figure 5.3

Your experience tells a story about who you are and what you're capable of. Experience makes you more *employable* which means:

1. experience will improve your confidence (Carter, 2021)
2. experience will improve your chances of being invited to interview
3. experience will improve your chances of being offered a job after an interview



cdyf.me

cdyf.me

Figure 5.1: Do you respond with a sheepish `experience not found` when people ask about your experience? Is your experience like the classic page not found error message HTTP 404? The client sent you a valid request for your experience, but your server couldn't find it. Awkward. Embarrassing silence? Don't worry, there are some simple and easy ways to build your experience so that instead of negative 404's, you can respond with a cheerfully positive 200 (OK), as described in this list of HTTP status codes. We'll look at some of them in this chapter. Experience not found sketch by Visual Thinkery is licensed under CC-BY-ND

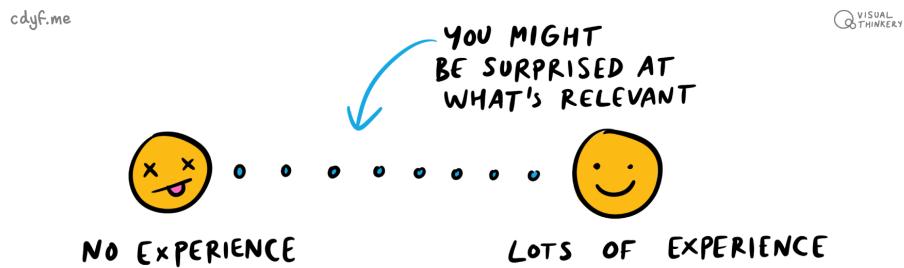


Figure 5.2: You might be surprised by which of your experiences are relevant, and what kinds of experience are relevant on your CV. What's relevant sketch by Visual Thinkery is licensed under CC-BY-ND

"experience" generally refers to know-how rather than descriptive knowledge (or in other words, on-the-job training rather than know-what or facts)

Experience

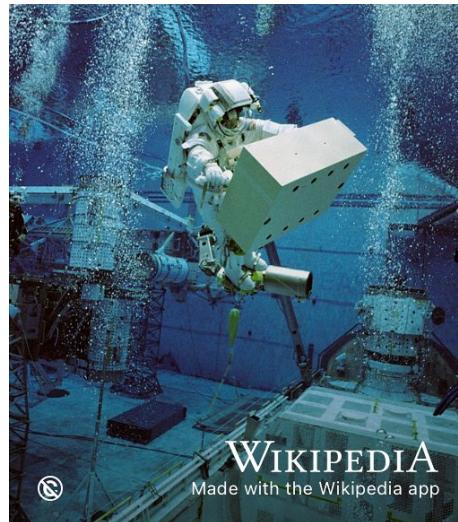


Figure 5.3: Experience is one of the best ways to develop *know-how*. While your formal education and academic study can help you develop *know-what*, you need to complement this knowledge with a range of experiences and on-the-job learning. This astronaut is training to work in microgravity by completing tasks underwater in a space suit. Like the astronaut, your education needs to combine academic study, with practical experience on-the-job. Public domain image of Christer Fuglesang training in the Neutral Buoyancy Laboratory (NBL) by NASA on Wikimedia Commons w.wiki/3WBf adapted using the Wikipedia App.

Table 5.1: Are you experienced? Terms used throughout this guidebook to describe experience, employment and their definitions

Experience	Description
Casual	Part-time or casual work, for example in hospitality or retail etc
Voluntary	Unpaid, both in technical and non-technical roles
Entrepreneurial	Self-employment, freelancing, contracting, “moonlighting” in a [side job](https://example.com)
Insight	Usually no contract of employment. One to three weeks, sometimes known as work shadowing
Internship	Fixed term contract of employment, typically 3 months full-time over summer, but can be longer
Placement	Fixed term contract of employment, typically 12 months long and an assessed part of your degree
Graduate job	Full-time permanent contract typically working in one department of an organisation
Graduate scheme	Full-time permanent contract. Fast-track or high-flier managerial scheme, in your chosen field

- 4. experience will broaden and deepen your skills and knowledge, see figure 2.1
- 5. experience will broaden your professional network of contacts, both the strong and weak ties see section 8.6

Paul Redmond at the University of Liverpool describes experience as a key part of employability (Redmond, 2010) as expressed in his graduate jobs formula shown in equation (5.1).

$$E = Q + WE + S \times C \quad (5.1)$$

According to Redmond, your employability (E) is the sum of your qualifications (Q), your work experience (WE) and your strategies (S) multiplied by your contacts (C). It is difficult to quantify employability so precisely but Redmond’s equation (5.1) is a good starting point for discussion. We will look at some strategies and contacts in chapter 8, this chapter will focus on how to maximise your experience (WE).

5.3 Are you experienced?

So what counts as experience? Employers use terms to describe jobs and experience for undergraduates and graduates inconsistently. So I’ve defined and outlined terms for relevant kinds of experience shown in table 5.1 and we’ll use these definitions throughout the book.

Some of the experience outlined in table 5.1 was probably what you were already thinking of as experience, however there are three important sources of experience that students often overlook:

1. **Voluntary work:** Any kind of work where you’ve given your time and labour to a community. That could be non-technical (working for a charity)

ity) or technical, such as contributing to open-source software, see section 5.3.3 and figure 5.4

2. **Casual work:** Working in hospitality or retail (etc) is often overlooked by students as an important source of relevant experience. It doesn't have to be technical to be relevant to employers, see section 5.3.5
3. **Student societies** Your students' union will have hundreds of official societies you can get involved in, and they'll be plenty of unofficial fringe communities too. As well as helping you develop new or existing interests, these societies give you an opportunity to serve a particular community of interest. Many societies seek members to take on positions of responsibility, above and beyond merely participating in their events. They provide fantastic opportunities to build new skills in a safe and supportive environment.

**an individual or group
freely giving time and
labour for community
service**

Volunteering

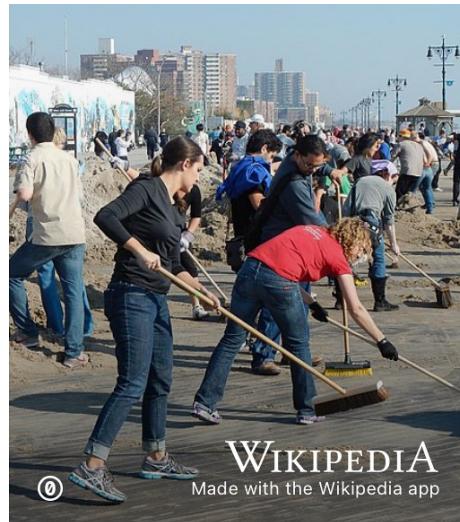


Figure 5.4: Volunteering is a great source of experience that employers value. That could mean volunteering for charitable causes, taking responsibility in a student society or getting involved in open source projects. Picture of volunteers cleaning up after Hurricane Sandy in 2012 by Jim Henderson via Wikimedia Commons w.wiki/3Z96 adapted using the Wikipedia App.

Before we discuss these experiences, lets look at some of the more conventional places for getting experience:

5.3.1 Big name experience

It's probably easier than you might think to get a big tech or big employer name on your CV. For example, many large employers run insight days, vacation schemes and spring weeks. These are often aimed at first year undergraduates, and are sometimes less competitive to get into than a longer term commitment

such as a summer internship, year-long placement or even graduate job. A big name on your CV early in your degree can help it stand out later, as fluff bucket the grinning cheshire cat demonstrates on their CV shown in figure 5.5.



Figure 5.5: It's easier than you might think to get a big name on your CV, sometimes these can help your application stand out from the competition. Big name sketch by Visual Thinkery is licensed under CC-BY-ND

Other ways to get a big name on your CV include joining a big name competition or event, for example:

- Amazon hosts the Alexa challenge, see developer.amazon.com/alexaprize and the AWS Educate Challenge aws.amazon.com/education/awseducate/university-challenge
- Apple hosts the Swift Student Challenge developer.apple.com/wwdc22/swift-student-challenge/
- The European Space Agency (ESA) organises the CANSAT competition (satellite in a can) see esa.int/Education/CanSat and cansatcompetition.com (NASA)
- Facebook has hackathons, see facebook.com/hackathon and developers.facebook.com
- Google hosts several events including:
 - Code Jam, HashCode and Kick Start codingcompetitions.withgoogle.com
 - Summer of Code summerofcode.withgoogle.com, see figure 5.6 (Googler, 2021)
 - Developer Student Club Leads developers.google.com/community/dsc/leads
 - Inside Look buildyourfuture.withgoogle.com/programs/inside-look
- Outreachy.org provides internships for people subject to systemic bias and underrepresentation in the technical industry where they are living,

and is backed by big employers.

- IBM hosts the annual Call for Code developer.ibm.com/callforcode unlike other competitions, these have a corporate social responsibility (CSR) themes for the benefit of society at large
- Microsoft hosts the Imagine Cup imaginecup.microsoft.com and also has hands on learning paths at learn.microsoft.com
- There are many other big employers that sponsor competitions, you can find them listed at devpost.com, Major League Hacking mlh.io and Hacker Earth hackerearth.com etc

**Students get paid to
write free and open
source software**

Google Summer of Code



Figure 5.6: Large well known organisations like Google have a range of schemes and competitions that allow you to get their name on your CV, without working for them directly as an employee. Google Summer of Code summerofcode.withgoogle.com is just one example, where students get paid to write free and open source software (FOSS). (Googler, 2021)

Big names can look good on your CV, but they are not the only way to make your CV stand out.

5.3.2 Small name experience

Any experience will help your CV stand out. Smaller employers have the advantage that they tend to be less picky than big names so it is often easier to get a foot in the door. It might not be what you see yourself doing for long, but the experience gained in a small company can be invaluable. You might even prefer working in a small company to a big corporation or conglomeration.

5.3.3 Open source experience

Open source software projects are a great way to get some solid experience of software engineering, see for example Why Computing Students Should Contribute to Open Source Software Projects. (Spinellis, 2021) There's two ways to get started:

1. Raise a new issue via the project's issue tracker, such as github issues (Octocat, 2020)
2. Fix a bug by picking existing issues. (Robertson, 2020) It might sound trivial, but fixing a bug demonstrates that you can collaborate with others, understand the architecture and toolchain being used (which might be complex) and solve problems. See firstcontributions.github.io and the <good first issue> tag which helps new contributors identify starting points, see goodfirstissue.dev for some aggregated examples.

There are lots of different motivations for getting involved in open source, shown in figure 5.7. Whatever your motivation, contributing to open source software is fun, you'll learn heaps and it will look *great* on your CV. Open source software is widely used by, so contributing is a great way to get some real world experience of software development. Many open source projects are funded by employers both large and small, and you can get paid to develop open source software through projects like Google's Summer of Code. (Googler, 2021)

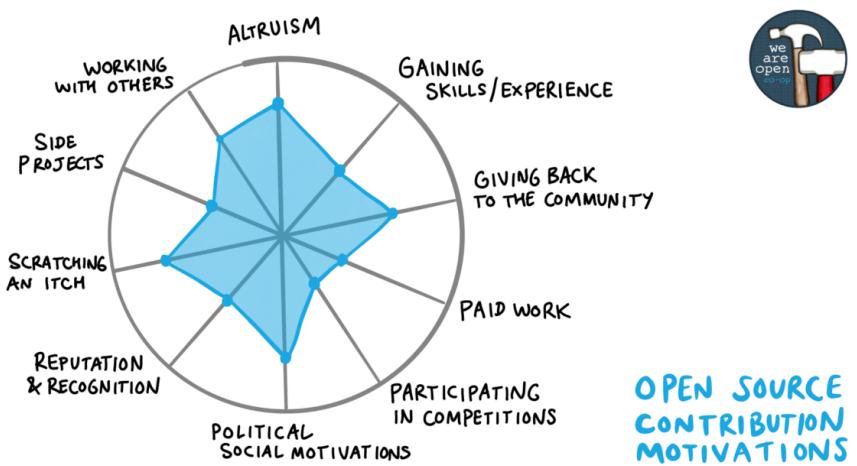


Figure 5.7: There are lots of good reasons for getting involved in open source software, gaining skills and experience of real software engineering in the wild is just one of them. Open Source Motivations by Visual Thinkery is licensed under CC-BY-ND

If you're looking for a project to get stuck into, here are Diomidis Spinellis tips

for getting started (Spinellis, 2021):

1. Choose a project with several active contributors, so that there is a community to help you
2. Choose a relatively popular project (with some GitHub stars) so that you can avoid abandonware but...
3. ... Avoid “blockbuster” projects like tensorflow or vscode , so that your contributions will not get lost in the politics and bureaucracy of a large project
4. Verify that you can build and run the project from your own setup
5. Ensure the project regularly accepts pull requests from outsiders, so that your contributions will have a chance of being accepted
6. Contribute a trivial fix to start with to test your ability use the project’s workflows

The guidelines for prospective contributors to Google’s Summer of Code (GSoC) at google.github.io/gsocguides/student go into more depth about how you can get involved in open source software development. Many of these general guidelines apply both inside (paid) and outside (unpaid) of GSoC. (Googler, 2021)

5.3.4 Voluntary experience

Experience as a section of your CV usually means *paid* work. However, experience in the context of this chapter means anything where you can show you’ve been part of a bigger team, taken responsibility for something or tried to make the world a better place somehow. These include:

- Volunteering: Doing voluntary work is a good way to pick up new skills
- Being involved in societies: e.g. taking responsibility for things in a society
- Getting involved in a community, either physical or online

5.3.5 Casual experience

You may already have experience of paid employment as a casual or part-time worker. This could include jobs such as waiting tables, serving in a bar or working in other areas of hospitality or retail, for example as a Saturday job.

It is important to recognise that these jobs have value. Many students make the mistake of overlooking their casual work experience because they discount it as non-technical and “low-skilled”. In section 7.6 we saw that one of the stories you want to tell in your job applications is that you:

1. take responsibility
2. achieve things
3. are nice to have around

Doing casual work can demonstrate all of these things. For example, from the ages of 12 to 18 I was a paperboy, except unlike the Titanic paperboy selling newspapers in the street in figure 5.8, I delivered newspapers directly to the

A paperboy is someone – often an older child or adolescent – who distributes printed newspapers

Paperboy

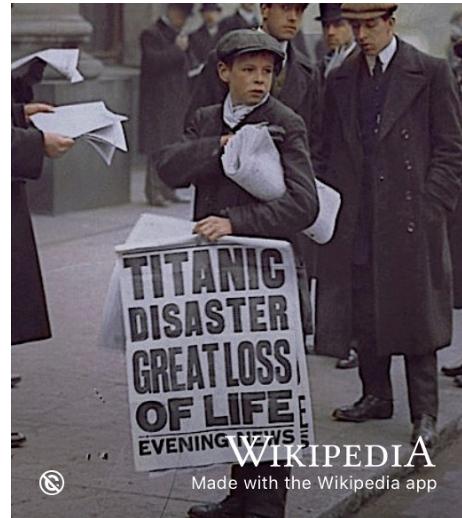


Figure 5.8: Casual and part-time work tell an important story about you on your CV. For example, from the age of 12, I was a paperboy, delivering newspapers directly to the doors of paying customers. This demonstrates reliability and work ethic, because I did this in all weathers (sun, wind, rain, snow, hangovers etc) for six years. If you have casual experience like this, don't forget to include it in your CV. Public domain image of the Titanic paperboy, Ned Parfett selling newspapers in London via Wikimedia Commons at w.wiki/35HA adapted using the Wikipedia app.

doors of paying customers every morning. This was not a particularly highly skilled job, but it *does* demonstrate:

1. work ethic: getting up early *every* morning (including Saturdays). Sometimes work is about just turning up everyday!
2. taking responsibility and being reliable
3. understanding the value of money by earning a wage

I've often spoken to students who neglect to tell me about their paid work in retail or hospitality. "But it's not technical" they say, "it's low skilled and irrelevant". However, serving customers demonstrates your ability to provide good customer service and work as part of a team, often under pressure, see figure 5.9. This is good evidence of the "nice to have around" bit that Jonathan Black refers to (Black, 2019) and is something your formal education will not typically provide much evidence of. So, don't fall into the trap of discounting the value of casual or part-time labour.



Figure 5.9: Early in your career, casual work in hospitality or retail, such as a supermarket like Budgens where I used to work as a teenager, is worth mentioning on your CV. If you have any experience of this kind, make sure you mention it and describe the skills you developed. Think carefully about the verbs can you use to describe casual experience, see chapter 18.

5.4 Breakpoints

Let's pause here. Insert a breakpoint in your `code` and slowly step through it so we can examine the current values of your variables and parameters.

*** PAUSE**

- What experience do you have to date?
- What activities could you do to get some more experience?
- What are the pros and cons of summer internships vs. year long placements?
 - Which one is right for you?

*** RESUME**

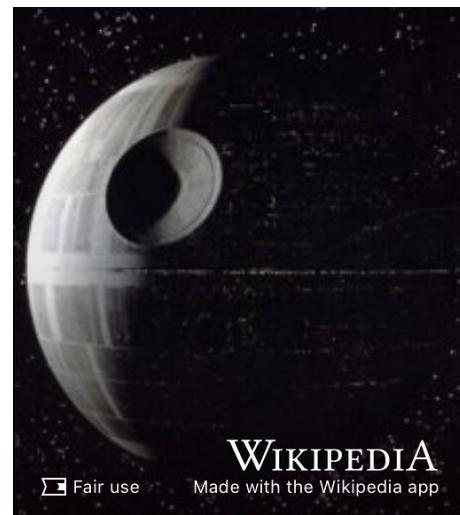
5.5 Summarising your experience

Too long, didn't read (TL;DR)? Here's a summary:

This chapter is under construction because I'm using agile book development methods, see figure 5.10.

**The Death Star is a
fictional mobile space
station and galactic
superweapon featured in
the Star Wars space-
opera franchise**

Death Star



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Figure 5.10: Just like the Death Star, this ~~galactic superweapon~~ book is under construction. As of 24 June, 2022 this book is an estimated ~~35% complete~~. Image of agile weapon engineering in *Star Wars* via Wikimedia Commons w.wiki/32PB adapted using the Wikipedia app

Chapter 6

Computing your future

It's difficult to think of any aspect of our lives that hasn't been changed by the invention of the digital computer, just 70 short years ago. Consequently, computing is a crucial skill in a wide range of careers across every sector of business and society. You don't have to have studied Computer Science at University to take advantage of all the exciting opportunities provided by computing. This chapter looks at why computing is a subject for everyone. If you're studying computing, this chapter isn't aimed at you, unless you are struggling to stay motivated with your subject!

6.1 What you will learn

Reading this chapter and doing the activities will help you to:

1. Identify where you can get started with computing, if you're not studying computer science as a major part of your degree
2. Describe why NOT studying computer science doesn't necessarily "lock you out" of computing as a career

But why should everyone be studying computing? There are social and economic arguments:

6.2 Computing is for everybody

At school, everyone learns to read, write and do maths. These are sometimes known as the three Rs but:

- Why did you learn to read and write? Was it so that you could become a professional writer?
- Why did you study mathematics? Was it so that you could become a professional mathematician?



Figure 6.1: Computing is much more than coding, this chapter looks at what computing can do for your future. CV work sketch by Visual Thinkery is licensed under CC-BY-ND

Of course not, that would be ludicrous! You learned to read and write because they are fundamental tools for expressing yourself and communicating with other people. You studied maths so that you could develop numeracy, reason about the world around you, analyse data and solve problems.

So why should everyone learn about computing? Is it so that everyone can become software engineers? Again, this is patently ludicrous.

Everyone should study computing for the same reasons everyone studies maths and english at school. Like writing, computing is one of the most creative tools for expression and communication that we have today. Just like mathematics, studying computing will also help you to solve important problems too. Sam Aaron, creator of Sonic Pi, puts exactly this case for creative computing in his TEDx talk (Aaron, 2016) shown in figure 6.2.



Figure 6.2: Sam Aaron puts the creative case for computing by discussing programming as performance in his TEDx talk. (Aaron, 2016) The image in this figure is a screenshot, watch the 18 minute video on programming as performance here.

Computing is also an intellectually stimulating and challenging subject to study in its own right. If you don't believe me, I'm not going to make the case here. Have a look at Silvio Peroni's free computational thinking and programming book at comp-think.github.io which is written for people with a background in the humanities. (Peroni, 2021)

6.3 Software is eating your future

Whatever future world you enter into after you graduate, there's a good chance it has already been eaten by software. In 2011, the software engineer and billionaire investor Marc Andreessen outlined why (in his opinion, figure 6.3) software is eating the world, in *The Wall Street Journal* (Andreessen, 2011).

"Software is eating the world"

Marc Andreessen



Figure 6.3: Whatever world you enter after you graduate, software has either eaten it, currently eating it or working out how to do so. Andreessen explains why software is eating the world and your future with it. Portrait of Marc Andreessen by JD Lasica on Wikimedia Commons w.wiki/3V48 adapted using the Wikipedia app

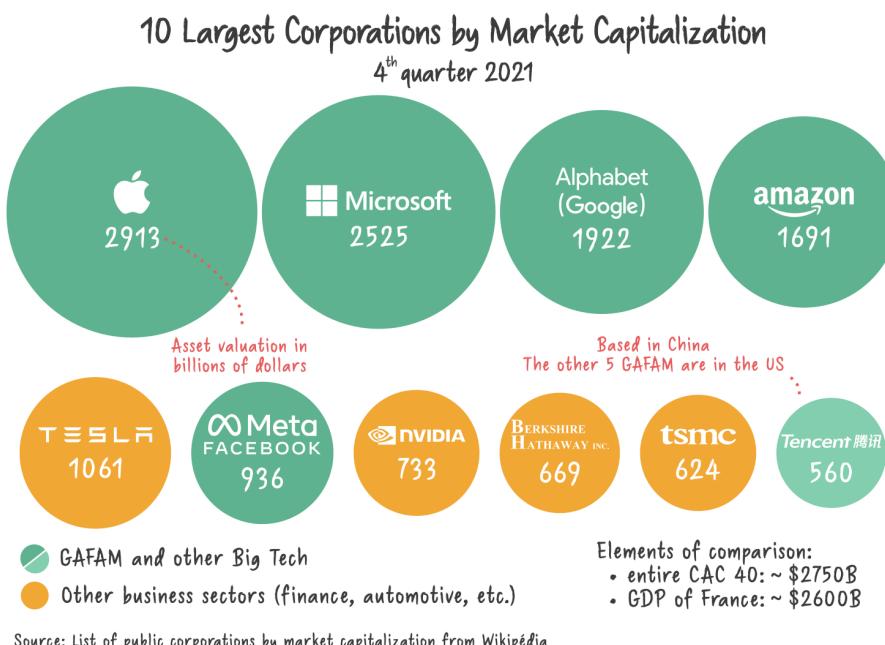
Unfortunately, many people lack the digital skills required to take advantage of all the opportunities provided by software and computing. Robert Sedgwick at Princeton University has, like many others, argued that Computer Science should be a **required** topic of study for *all* undergraduate students in University. (Sedgwick, 2019) We're not there yet because computing is a subject that has historically been siloed in Computer Science Departments, but this is changing as we'll see in this chapter. It's not that everyone should jump ship to Computer Science, but that:

- Computing is too important to be left to Computer Scientists
- Computing is too important to be left to men (Spärck-Jones and Runciman, 2007)

Whatever subject you are currently studying, adding some computing to your education will empower you with the computational thinking skills you need to be an active producer, not just a passive consumer in modern society. Computing can open up new opportunities for you and improve your social mobility.

6.4 Computing is eating the world

Besides the social arguments, there are also strong economic reasons for studying computing. It's not just software that's eating the world, but its combination with hardware that dominates the list of the world's largest corporations by market capitalisation, shown in figure 6.4. What use is software without hardware?



Source: List of public corporations by market capitalization from Wikipedia

Figure 6.4: If stock markets are anything to go by, computing is eating the world. It would be impossible for Big Tech companies like Apple, Microsoft, Amazon, Alphabet (Google) and Meta (Facebook) to exist without computing. The ten largest corporations by market capitalisation (as of 2021) graphic by YBSLE/laboussole.coop on Wikimedia Commons w.wiki/3KEU

Even if you don't want to work for any of these global monopolies, their success is good news for *all* students of computing because it shows how important computation is to society, both commercially and otherwise. Another visualisation of data in figure 6.4 is shown in figure 6.5.

What figure 6.4 and figure 6.5 show is that computing is eating the stock market. This means that commercial demand for software developers is high, comparable to teaching and nursing in terms of raw numbers. In the UK, the most common jobs for graduates from 2019 are shown in figure 6.6, based on data taken from an update on the graduate labour market in 2022 (Ball, 2022b)

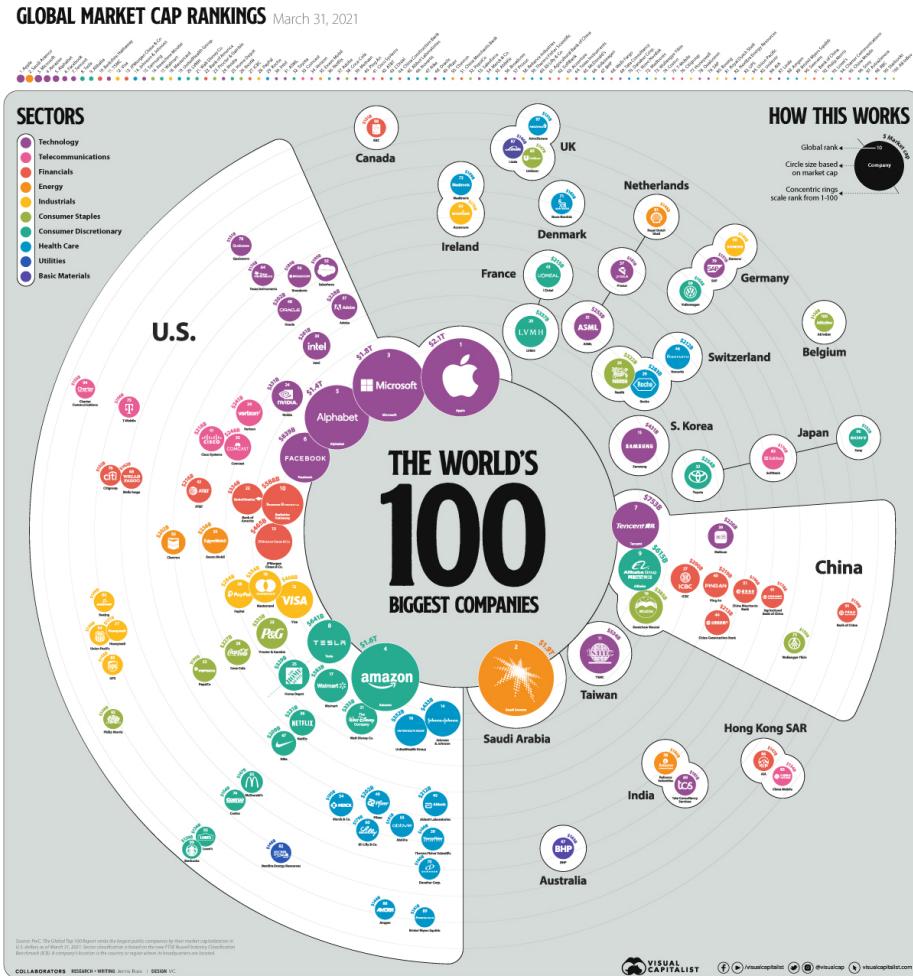


Figure 6.5: The Biggest Companies in the World based on market capitalisation data from PriceWaterhouseCoopers (PwC), as well as the countries and sectors they are from. Again, note the dominance of software and hardware: Apple, Microsoft, Alphabet (that's Google), Facebook and Amazon. Visualisation by the visualcapitalist.com at The Biggest Companies in the World in 2021 (Ross, 2021)

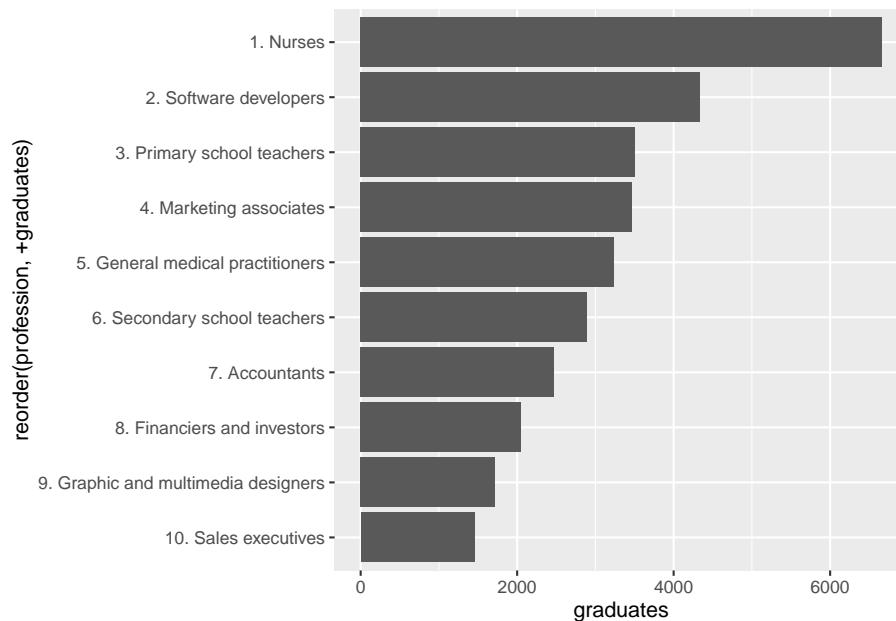


Figure 6.6: The top ten professions in the UK in 2019 based on numbers of graduates starting work, shown on the x axis. In 2019, 4340 graduates started a job in the UK job as a software developer (or programmer), with many developer vacancies unfilled. So, demand for software developers is high, comparable to teachers and nurses, according to data published by [prospects.ac.uk](https://www.prospects.ac.uk) (Ball, 2022b)

So if you can develop software, there's lots of choice and opportunities on offer. Although the data in figure 6.6 is from the UK, the story is the same in many other countries around the world. Demand for developers is high, with many vacancies going unfilled.

6.5 Passive consumer or active producer?

All this choice is a great thing but what sort of role do you want computing to play in your career? You can either be a passive consumer of computing or you can be an active producer, shaping the world of computing to get what you want from it, rather than what it wants from you. Going back to Andreesen's eating analogy in section 6.3, the choice is to be an *eater* or be *eaten*. Or to use a gaming analogy, *play* or be *played*.

6.6 Play your joker: Computational joker

Because of its social and economic importance, computing also gives you flexible career options. If academic disciplines are playing card suits, then Computer Science is the joker in the pack shown in figure 6.7. A versatile card, the computational joker can be played with (and without) *any* of the traditional four suits: diamonds, clubs, hearts and spades. That's because computing is a science *and* an art. It allows us to study human society and culture, so it's part of the humanities too (see digital humanities and computational social science for example). Last but not least, computing is also an engineering discipline and a branch of mathematics too. What all this means is that the computational joker is a wild card that can be played *whenever and wherever* you like, making it an incredibly powerful but dangerous card, depending on the game you are playing (see chapter 9).

The flexibility of computing as a career means you have a broad range of options on where you can apply your computational skills. You don't *have* to be studying Computer Science to take advantage of these opportunities, but it helps.

6.7 Summarising computing your future

Too long, didn't read (TL;DR)? Here's a summary:

There are lots of opportunities in computing but you don't *need* to have studied Computer Science to take advantage of them.

This chapter is under construction because I'm using agile book development methods, see figure 6.8.

The Joker can be an extremely beneficial, or an extremely harmful, card. In Euchre it is often used to represent the highest trump. In poker, it is wild. However, in the children's game named Old Maid, a solitary Joker represents the Old Maid, a card that is to be avoided.

Joker (playing card)



Figure 6.7: If academic disciplines are playing card suits then Computer Science is the joker in the pack. Just like computing, the joker can be an extremely beneficial card, or an extremely harmful one. Public domain image of the Jolly Joker, a vintage Masenghini Italian playing card via Wikimedia Commons w.wiki/35EW adapted from the joker playing card using the Wikipedia app.

**The Death Star is a
fictional mobile space
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superweapon featured in
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Death Star

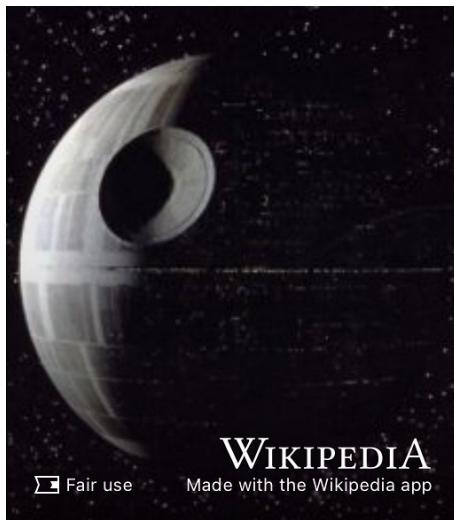


Figure 6.8: Just like the Death Star, this galactic superweapon book is under construction. As of 24 June, 2022 this book is an estimated **35% complete**. Image of agile weapon engineering in *Star Wars* via Wikimedia Commons w.wiki/32PB adapted using the Wikipedia app

Part II

BUILDING & TESTING

Chapter 7

Debugging your future

It's all very well *designing* your future but now you need to actually engineer it by *building* and *testing*. An obvious place to start is with your CV or résumé, because that's where most people get going. How can you create a bug-free CV, résumé or completed application form? How can you support applications with a strong personal statement or covering letter? These documents are crucial part of your future so how can you debug them?

7.1 What you will learn

By the end of this chapter you will be able to

1. Structure and style the content of your CV and résumé appropriately
2. Describe your story¹ of your relevant experience, projects and education etc
3. Identify and fix bugs in CV's by:
 - Constructively criticising other people's CVs
 - Asking for, listening to, and acting on constructive criticism of your own CV
4. Quantify and provide evidence for any claims you make you on your CV

7.2 Beware of the black hole

Before we get started, let's consider some advice from software engineer Gayle Laakmann McDowell. Gayle is an experienced software engineer who has worked at some of the biggest technology employers in the world: Apple, Microsoft and Google. She has also authored a cracking series of books on technology careers, particularly *Cracking the Coding Interview* (McDowell, 2015) which

¹actually a collection of short stories

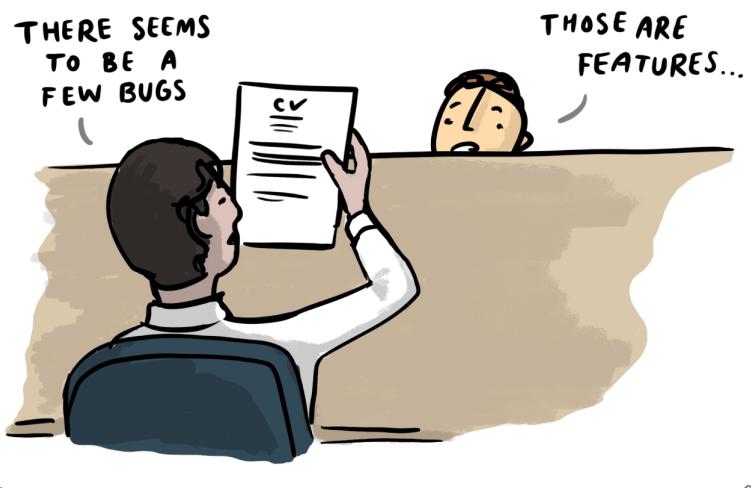


Figure 7.1: Is that a bug or a feature in your CV? To stand a chance of being invited to interview, you'll need to identify and fix any bugs in your written applications. If you don't, your application risks being sucked into a black hole and will never be seen again. Features not bugs picture by Visual Thinkery is licensed under CC-BY-ND

we'll discuss in chapter 10. Gayle refers to the employer "black hole" described in figure 7.2.

The online application system – or, as it's more appropriately nicknamed, "The Black Hole," – is littered with so many resumes that even a top candidate would struggle to stand out.

Gayle Laakmann McDowell

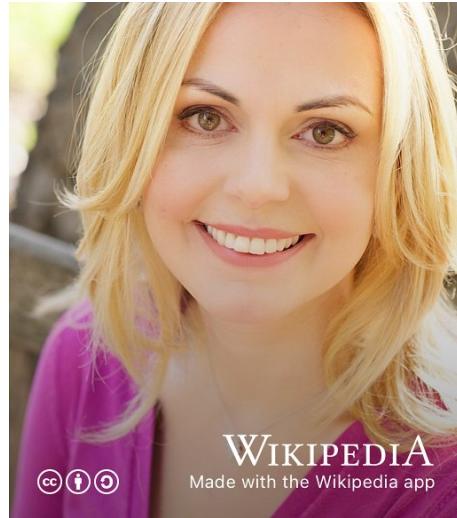


Figure 7.2: Beware of what software engineer Gayle Laakmaan McDowell calls the employer "Black Hole", especially if you're applying to large employers. "Getting through the doors, unfortunately, seems insurmountable. Hoards of candidates submit résumés each year, with only a small fraction getting an interview. The online application system – or, as it's more appropriately nicknamed, *The Black Hole*, – is littered with so many résumés that even a top candidate would struggle to stand out." (McDowell, 2011, 2014) Laakmann portrait by Gayle Laakmaan is licensed CC BY 4.0 via Wikimedia Commons w.wiki/wiu adapted using the Wikipedia app Thank you Gayle for permission to use your photo.

If you're applying to big employers, you'll need to create a CV that is good enough to stand out before it disappears over the event horizon and into an employers black hole, see section 8.3.8. Your CV or résumé needs to be good enough to persuade an employer to invite you to an interview. You can start with an employer-agnostic CV but you may need to come back and revisit the issues in this chapter once you have identified some target employers, so that you can customise and tailor your CV and written applications.

7.3 The CV is dead, long live the CV!

Résumés and CV's have reigned supreme in kingdom of employment and recruitment for many years but their demise has often been predicted, see figure 7.3.

"The CV is Dead. Long
Live the CV!"

The king is dead, long live
the king!

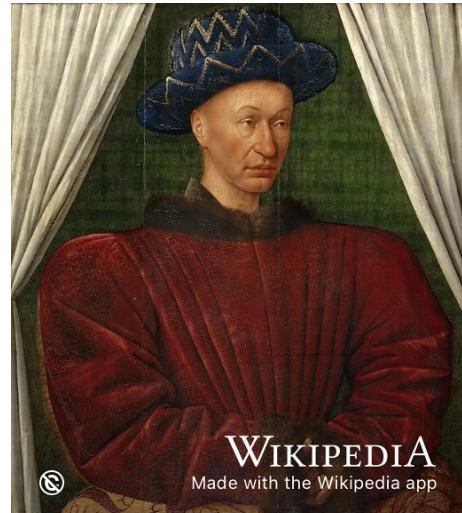


Figure 7.3: The seemingly contradictory phrase the king is dead, long live the king simultaneously announces the death of the previous monarch and the accession of a new one. Likewise, the death of the CV (and résumé) has long been hailed but it keeps coming back to reign again. The CV is dead, long live the CV! The résumé is dead, long live the résumé! Public domain image of a painting of Charles VII of France by Jean Fouquet on Wikimedia Commons w.wiki/3e3K adapted using the Wikipedia app

While it is true that some employers don't accept CVs or favour online application forms or digital profiles, it is still worth writing a CV because:

- Your CV provides a record for you of relevant things you've done
- Your CV enables you to get your story straight, *What's your story, coding glory?* see section 2.2.3 (Gallagher, 1995)
- Your CV forces you to articulate who you are and what you want, see chapter 2
- Some employers will still ask you for one, see section 7.7.6 and figure 7.3
- Your CV helps you script and practice your “lines” for interviews, see chapter 10

Even if an employer never asks you for your CV, you'll frequently want to use the *content* of your CV in applications and interviews. So this chapter looks at how you can debug your written applications, whatever the mechanism is for submitting them.

You can of course *augment* your CV with various public digital profiles such as LinkedIn, Github etc. A public digital profile can help employers find you, see section 8.2.2.

Wherever you're putting information about yourself for potential employers, on a CV, Résumé, LinkedIn profile the same principles apply. See the checklist in section 7.9 and for specific advice on LinkedIn see:

- university.linkedin.com
- linkedin.com/learning/learning-linkedin-for-students

7.4 It's not bug, it's a feature!

It's an age old trope in Computer Science that engineers use to cover their mistakes, passing off their accidental bugs as deliberate features of their work, see 7.4. It's not a *bug*, it's a *feature*...

Nobody likes buggy software, but unfortunately we routinely have to tolerate badly-designed, low quality, bug-ridden software in our everyday lives. (Mann, 2002; Charette, 2005)

In contrast, buggy CVs are rarely tolerated, they will usually end up in the bin. Even a tiny defect, like an innocent typo, can be *fetal fatal*. Most employers (particularly large and well known ones) have to triage hundreds or even thousands of CV's for any given vacancy. This means the person reading your CV is as likely to be looking for reasons to **REJECT** your CV, than **ACCEPT** it, because that's a sensible strategy for shortlisting from a huge pool of candidates. A buggy CV, application and covering letter could ruin your chances of being invited to an interview, see chapter 10.

Like writing software, the challenging part of writing a CV isn't the *creation* but in the *debugging* and subsequent re-writing. Can you identify and fix the

**"It's not a bug, it's a
feature"**

Software bug



Figure 7.4: Do you have software bugs or undocumented features on your CV or résumé? Although tolerated in software, bugs in your CV, résumé and written applications can be fatal. Picture of gold-dust weevil *Hypomeces squamosus* by Basile Morin is licensed CC BY SA via Wikimedia Commons w.wiki/3E62 adapted using the Wikipedia app

bugs before they are fatal?

Coding Caution

If you ask three people what they think of your CV, you will get three different and probably contradictory opinions. CV's are very subjective and very personal. The advice in this chapter is based on common sense, experience and ongoing conversations with employers. What makes a good CV will depend on the personal preferences and prejudices of your reader. So, this chapter just describes some general debugging guidelines, rather than rigid rules.

It is good practice to *triangulate* responses from your readers. For example, if three different people point out the same bug in your CV you can be confident that it is a bug that needs fixing.

While referring to this guide, remember that:

- The main purpose of your CV is to get an interview, not a job. Your CV should catch attention and provide talking points for an interview
- Your CV will be assessed in seconds, rather than minutes so brevity really is key
- Bullet points with verbs first (see section 7.7.4) will:
 - allow your reader to quickly scan your CV (employers don't read CVs, they scan them) (Richards, 2019a)

- highlight your key activities
- avoid long sections of flowery prose which the reader will very probably skip anyway. Instead, you can use your beautiful prose on your covering letters or personal statements, see section 7.10

You're not trying to tell your *whole* life story from section 2.2.3 but to distill the essentials into several short stories which can be summarised into a handful of bullets or sentences. It's a bit like the blurb or synopsis on the back of novel, can you entice the reader into wanting to find out more?

7.5 Is it a bug or a feature?

Wherever criticism of your CV comes from, don't take it personally - it is probably one of the first you have written. Think of your current CV as an alpha or beta version that you continuously test, release and redeploy. There are many chances to debug and improve your CV during your study but before potential employers read it. The aim of this chapter is to help you improve your CV, whatever stage you are at. Employers often grumble that Computer Science graduates lack written communication skills. Written applications and CV's are a common example of this.

1. **EDUCATION:** Is your year of graduation, degree program, University and expected (or achieved) degree classification clear? Have you mentioned things you are studying now, not just courses you have finished? See section 7.6.2
2. **STYLE:** Does it look good, decent layout, appropriate use of LaTeX or Word or whatever? Are there any spelling mistakes, typos and grammar? Don't just rely on a spellchecker, some typos can only be spitted spotted by a human reader see section 7.7.7
3. **LENGTH:** Does it fit comfortably on (ideally) one page (for a Résumé) or two pages (for a CV)? See section 7.7.3
4. **STRUCTURE:** Is the structure sensible? Is it in reverse chronological order? Most important (usually recent) things first? Not too many sections or anything missing? See section 7.6
5. **VERBS FIRST:** Have you talked about what you have actually done using prominent **verbs**, rather than just what you think you know? Avoid long sections of prose, see section 7.7.4
6. **RESULTS:** Have you also demonstrated and *quantified* the outcomes of your actions where possible, see Context, Action, Result & Evidence (CARE) in section 7.7.2
7. **SEE ALSO:** This is just a quick checklist, see the longer CV checklist in section 7.9

7.6 Structure your CV

How you structure your CV will depend on who you are and what your story is. Recruiters at Google suggest four or five sections, that follow a header section. Before we look at those, lets look at some general points about CVs, watch the videos shown in Figure 7.5.



Figure 7.5: Recruiters at Google, Jeremy Ong and Lizi Lopez outline some tips and advice for creating your résumé. (Ong and Lopez, 2019) The image in this figure is a screenshot, you can watch the eight minute résumé tips video at youtu.be/BYUy1yvjHxE.

As Jonathan Black, director of the careers service at the University of Oxford has pointed out, (Black, 2019) a key part of your story that you want to communicate in your CV is that you :

1. take responsibility
2. achieve things
3. are nice to have around

How can you demonstrate this? Watch the short video in Figure 7.6.

Quantifying and providing evidence for any claims you make will make your CV much more convincing. This can turn meaningless assertions described in figure 7.6 into meaningful evidence. So for example:

*** Achieved excellent results**

...is a bit vague, what were the results exactly, can you measure them somehow? Or at least describe them?



Figure 7.6: Jonathan Black, head of the careers service at the University of Oxford, explains how to create a top notch CV by replacing meaningless assertions with meaningful evidence. (Black, 2019) The image in this figure is a screenshot, you can watch the 11 minute video on creating a top notch CV at youtu.be/yjdvCHWVtE4.

* **Worked in a team**

So you worked in a team? **Worked** is vague. What was your role and contribution exactly? How long did the project last? How many people were on your team? What was the result of your action? What's the story, coding glory? (Gallagher, 1995)

7.6.1 Your header

The first thing in your CV is the header, a simple section giving your name, email, phone number and any links shown in the CV in figure 7.7 for Alan Turing. That's it!

Your header doesn't need to include any more information than your name, email, phone and any links. This means your birth date, marital status, photo² and home address aren't relevant and you don't need to give multiple phone numbers or emails either, just one of each will do. If an employer wants to invite you to an interview, they'll get in touch by email, phone (or possibly LinkedIn, github etc) so other contact details such as your postal address are irrelevant at this point. After your header I suggest you have about five sections that cover some or all of the following:

²what you look like should *not* be a factor in an employers decision to interview you



Figure 7.7: Keep the header of your CV simple. Just your name, email, phone number and any relevant links are all you really need. Any additional information risks wasting valuable space and distracting your reader.

1. **Education:** the formal stuff, see section 7.6.2
2. **Experience:** paid work, see section 7.6.3
3. **Projects:** personal, school, social, side or University projects see section 7.6.4
4. **Leadership and awards:** see section 7.6.5
5. **Optional:** but don't call it that, see section 7.6.6

Let's look at each of these sections in turn:

7.6.2 Your education

Unless you have significant amount of experience, the **EDUCATION** section of your CV is likely to be the first real section, after the header. Your education section needs to strike a balance between:

- Describing in enough detail what you've studied and any projects you've completed at University as part of your formal education
- Keeping it short and sweet by avoiding getting bogged down in tedious details

You've invested a significant amount of time and money in getting your degree. At this stage, your degree justifies more description than a terse one line **BSc Computer Science**. You'll need to:

- say *more* than Pen Tester and Rick Urshion, who haven't said enough about their University education
- say *less* than Mike Rokernel, who has given *way* too much information on his degree.

You don't need to name every single module and give a mark for each. Neither do you need to give your result to FOUR or FIVE significant figures: 71.587%³. Two significant figures will do just fine: 72% (**first class**). You might like to pick out relevant modules, or the ones you enjoyed most. Employers like Google encourage applicants to emphasise courses on data structures and algorithms,

³Do you *really* think academic performance can be measured that precisely?

but you'll need to tailor your description to the role and be brief. On a one page CV, you might only have two or three lines to describe your higher education.

7.6.3 Your experience

Experience is where you can talk about any paid or voluntary work experience you have. For paid work call it **EXPERIENCE** rather than **WORK EXPERIENCE** as the latter can imply work *shadowing*, see section 5.3. Work shadowing is valuable, but paid work is even better so you should make it clear if your experience was paid or not. Don't discount the value of casual labour, such as working in retail or hospitality, these demonstrate your work ethic and ability to deal with customers, often under pressure. You are more than just a techie too, so anywhere you've worked in a team is experience worth mentioning, even if that team was just two people. Two people is still a team.



Figure 7.8: Are you experienced? What have you done outside of your formal academic education? Employers will want to know *much more* about you than just your **Education**. Are you **Experienced**? What **Projects** have you done? Can you demonstrate **Leadership**? Have you won any **Awards**? Experience sketch by Visual Thinkery is licensed under CC-BY-ND

If you don't have much experience, don't worry, there are plenty of opportunities to get some. For details, see chapter 5 *experiencing your future*.

Are you experienced? Whatever it is, make sure you add it to your **experience** section.

7.6.4 Your projects

The PROJECTS section of your CV is a where you can describe all other things you get up to. These might include:

- personal side projects
- social responsibility projects
- open source projects
- entrepreneurial projects
- University projects (although these *might* fit better in your Education section)

Your projects will most likely be unpaid because paid work tends to fit better under the heading `experience`, see section 7.6.3. Perhaps you've completed some courses outside of your education such as a massive open online course (MOOC) or similar. Hackathons and competitions, fit well here too. (Fogarty, 2015) You don't *need* to have won any prizes or awards, although be sure to mention them if you have. Participating in hackathons and competitions clearly shows the reader that you enjoy learning new things. Demonstrating an appetite for new knowledge and skills will make your application stand out. If you're looking for some inspiration for side projects, the codecrafters-io/build-your-own-x repository is a good starting point. Building and creating new things is a great way to understand them, just ask Richard Feynman shown in 7.9. What you cannot create you do not understand. One way of doing this is with open source projects which we describe in section 5.3.3.

Any longer projects you've done at University are worth mentioning. Your projects are important because they differentiate you from everyone else in your year group. Try to be *more* descriptive than this:

*** First year team project**

or perhaps

*** Second year team project**

or even just

*** Final year project**

By themselves, those project names are pretty opaque. They are OK for giving the context of your story but don't give the reader much else to go on. What was the story (the context, action, result and evidence (**CARE**) we described in section 7.7.2) of those projects? How many people were in your team? How long did you collaborate for? What did you build? What was it called? What did it do? What roles and responsibilities did you have in the team? Was their conflict in the team? How did you resolve it? How did you motivate the free-riders in the team to contribute? This is all excellent CV fodder, see 7.10

It's often better to describe what YOU did before you describe what the software,

**“What I cannot create I
do not understand”**

Richard Feynman

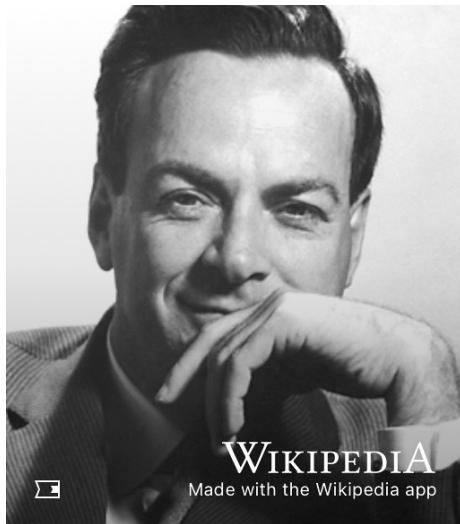


Figure 7.9: Physicist Richard Feynman once chalked “What I cannot create, I do not understand” on his blackboard at the California Institute of Technology where he taught the The Feynman Lectures on Physics. (Feynman, 1988) Creating software and hardware in personal side projects is a great way to build new understanding *and* help your CV stand out see github.com/codecrafters-io/build-your-own-x. Public domain image of Richard Feynman by The Nobel Foundation on Wikimedia Commons w.wiki/3Xoy adapted using the Wikipedia app

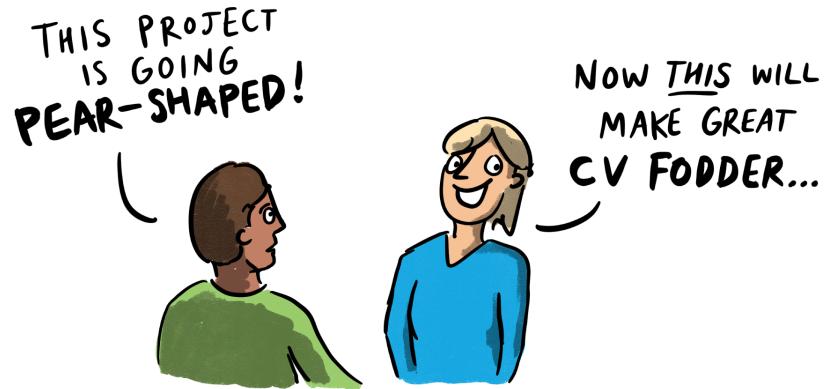


Figure 7.10: Have ever had a project that didn't go very well? Did it all go pear-shaped? Perhaps you managed to turn the project around? Maybe you learned some lessons from those painful mistakes you won't be repeating? Difficult projects can make great CV fodder (content) because mistakes *can* be good, see section 14.5, as long as you don't repeat them. CV fodder sketch by Visual Thinkery is licensed under CC-BY-ND

hardware or project did. Your reader is likely to be more interested in the former than the latter. Let's imagine you've developed a piece of software called `WidgetWasher`. You might describe it like this:

- * `WidgetWasher` is a web service that washes widgets
- * Makes use of an HTTP API and secret keys
- * Tested `WidgetWasher` on a range of different operating systems
- * Collaborated with one other contributor over two days
- * Designed and implemented an API

Instead, you could reverse the order to change the emphasis like this:

- * Designed and implemented an API
- * Collaborated with one other contributor over two days
- * Tested `WidgetWasher` on a range of different operating systems
- * Makes use of an HTTP API and secret keys
- * `WidgetWasher` is a web service that washes widgets

The latter has all the same information, but by reversing the order, you've emphasised what *you* did, rather than what the software did.

7.6.5 Your leadership & awards

If you can demonstrate leadership, you may want to dedicate a whole separate section for it. If you have experience of tutoring or mentoring other students, perhaps younger ones, make sure you highlight it as leadership. Teaching is a different kind of leadership to running a small business or captaining a sports team, but it is leadership nonetheless.

A leadership section is also a good place to add any prizes you've won. If you've been granted any interesting awards or honours be sure to mention them. You'll typically need a bit more than:

* Awarded the Poppleton University scholarship for excellence

Congratulations, but how many people were awarded that prize? How many applicants or entrants were there and what percentage were successful? Was it a regional, national or global award? How frequently is the award given? It is unlikely that your reader will have heard of the award unless it is widely known. So if you're going to mention awards, give the context where you can so the reader can understand what the prize was for.

7.6.6 Your optional extras

If you have anything else you want to highlight besides your **education, experience, projects and leadership and awards** you *may* still have room for one more optional extras section. Try to come up with a better name than **Miscellaneous** or **Other highlights**, which sound like dumping grounds for the leftovers. You might decide to have a dedicated **skills** section but see section 7.6.7.

You may opt to have a **hobbies and interests** or **extracurricular** section which can add a bit of colour to what can otherwise become quite a dull list of facts. However, it is debatable how many (if any) hobbies and interests you should list on your CV. For a one-pager you're usually pushed for space and looking for things to edit *out* (rather than add in), so if you're going to list hobbies, I'd stick to those that are relevant to the job or those that demonstrate particular transferrable or soft skills. Organising or participating in team sports is a good example of a relevant hobby as it provides evidence of your teamwork, commitment, reliability etc, see figure 7.11. Other collaborative activities outside of sport will also demonstrate of your communication skills. (Cheary, 2021)

The fact that you enjoy **swimming, reading, football, cooking** and **hiking** is a vague and boring, making it unlikely to be a factor in the decision to invite you to interview. There's nothing *wrong* with these pastimes but there's not much point mentioning them on your CV unless you have, for example:

- coached a swimming team
- trained as a mountain leader

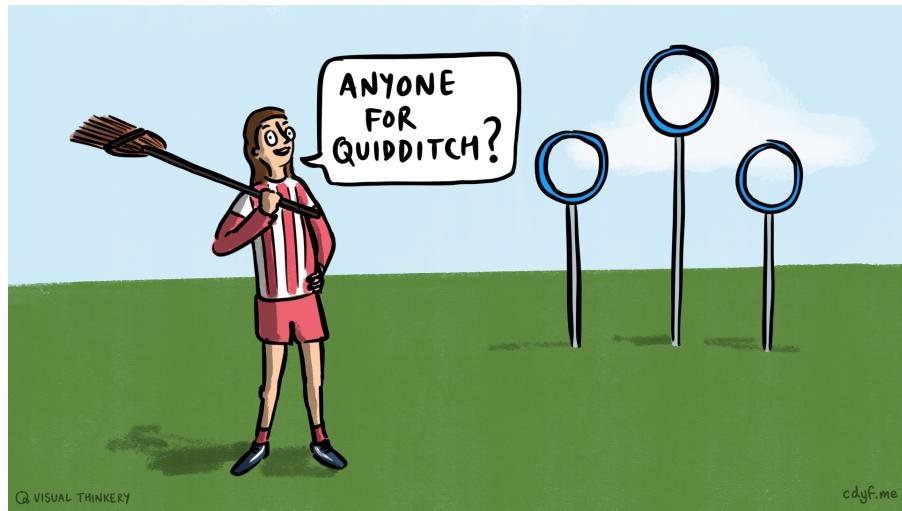


Figure 7.11: It is debatable which, if any, of your hobbies should go on your CV. You might get lucky and your interviewer will share your esoteric passion for Quidditch (say), but it is unlikely. So if you *do* list your hobbies and interests, think carefully about *WHY* you are mentioning them and *WHAT* you are trying to demonstrate about yourself to potential employers. Anyone for Quidditch sketch by Visual Thinkery is licensed under CC-BY-ND

- organised, hosted and participated in a book club or competitive sports matches (for example)

In this case, the *way* you have engaged with your hobbies demonstrates your communication and leadership skills. So in this context, your hobbies *are* worth talking about if you have any space left. However, if they are just hobbies that enable you to amuse yourself, you should probably leave them out as they are unlikely to be of interest to an employer. Sure, they add colour to your CV, but you've probably got more interesting and important things to say about who you are.

Of course, you *might* get lucky and your interviewer could be intrigued (or even share) your esoteric passion for Quidditch (say), but you can't rely on it. So, I reckon if you're going to mention hobbies and interests at all then ...

- pick the unusual hobbies that make you unique
 - describe the interests that add some colour and personality to your CV
 - be specific, e.g. **reading japanese novels from 20th century** rather than just **reading**
 - highlight any **actions** you've taken, see chapter 18
- ... or just leave them out altogether. That option is up to you.

7.6.7 Your skills?

You may be tempted to dedicate a whole section on your CV to **skills**, particularly the technical ones. Maybe it makes you feel good listing them all in one place like a stamp collection. If you're going to have a **skills** section, keep it short. Why? Let's imagine, that like Rick Urshion, you include Python in a long list skills, with its own dedicated section. There are at least five problems with Rick's not so skilful approach:

1. **No Context** to give the reader an idea of where he's developed or used his Python skills. Was it during his education, as a part of his work experience or his personal projects? We don't know because he doesn't say.
2. **No Actions** to demonstrate what he's *done* with his Python skills. So Rick claims he knows Python. So what? What did use them for? We don't know because he hasn't told us.
3. **No Results** given for what the outcome of using the skills was. Did he save his employers some money? Did he make something more efficient? Did he learn some methodology? We will never know.
4. **No Evidence** to support his claims. Perhaps he DOES have Python skills, perhaps he DOESN'T. Is he telling lies and peddling fake news (see section 8.3.4)? It's difficult to tell.
5. **No C.A.R.E.** There's no story told for that skill, see figure 7.12. This makes for a very dull and boring read. Yawn. NEXT!

So, this doesn't mean Rick shouldn't mention his Python skills. Where he can, he needs to give us the context, action, result and evidence (C.A.R.E.) of his story described in section 7.7.2. This will make his Python story much more convincing and interesting to read. Showing a bit of C.A.R.E. will improve his chances of being invited to interview.

This applies to soft skills too, not just hard technical skills. Best to mention the context in which you've used any skills you mention on your CV. So, if you're going to have a skill section:

- keep it short (one or two lines maybe) but personally I'd avoid dedicating a whole section to it
- stick to your strongest and most relevant skills that you are comfortable to answer questions on in your interview, rather than an exhaustive encyclopaedic inventory
- avoid listing mass marketed office products of Microsoft (e.g. Word etc) as a skill, they are *not* generally very interesting skill because almost *everyone* has them. They won't set you apart much from your competition, so don't waste valuable space talking about office unless you've done something interesting with them, like some advanced integration with other software. Cloud services can be a slightly different matter, see section 11.4.1.

(What's the Story)
 Morning Glory? was
 inspired by Noel's friend
 Melissa answering the
 phone with said phrase

(What's the Story)
 Morning Glory?



WIKIPEDIA

Made with the Wikipedia app

Figure 7.12: (What's your Story) Morning Coding Glory? (Gallagher, 1995) What is the Context, the Actions, the Results and the Evidence for the stories that you are trying to tell? Show your C.A.R.E. in storytelling. CC BY portrait of Noel Gallagher by alterna2.com on Wikimedia Commons w.wiki/3bimy adapted using the Wikipedia app

If you're a computer scientist, you also have demonstrable `meta` skills like the ability to learn things quickly. You can also think logically and critically, reason, problem solve, analyse, generalise, decompose and abstract - often to tight deadlines. These computational thinking skills are future-proof and will last longer than whatever technology happens to be fashionable right now. Employers are often more interested in these `meta` capabilities and your potential than in any specific technical skills you may or may not have.

7.7 Birds eye view

Having looked at the sections you're likely to have, we'll take a birds eye view of your whole CV. The issues in this section apply to the whole of your CV, rather than individual sections.

7.7.1 Your style

Making your CV look good can take ages, but a well presented CV will stand out. While it's worth making an effort to style carefully and consistently, you need to be wary of the huge time sink of typography.

Whatever your typographical style is, portable document format (PDF) is the safest way to deliver it. It's called portable for a reason. While Microsoft Word

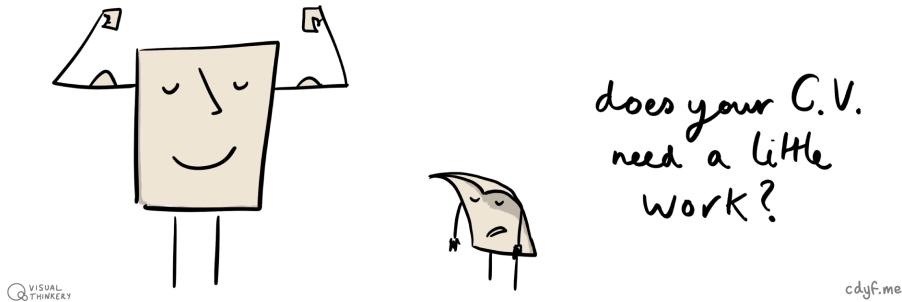


Figure 7.13: Does your CV need a little work? The truth is your CV is never finished, you will be continuously developing, debugging and releasing it throughout your life. It's such a crucial document because it will determine if you are interviewed, so spend time getting it right. CV work sketch by Visual Thinkery is licensed under CC-BY-ND

is fine for editing, it is difficult to ensure that a Word document doesn't get mangled by transmission via the web, email or even Microsoft products like Teams! PDF is much safer, you can be more confident that it will work well on a range of different operating systems and devices. Try opening a Word document on any smartphone or tablet and you'll see what I mean. It helps if you can give the file a descriptive name so `ada_lovelace.pdf` is a better filename than `my_cv.pdf`.

It's fine to author your CV in Microsoft Word, but you'll want to save as PDF to make it more platform independent. LaTeX and overleaf can be used to create professional PDFs and have many templates, see Getting started with LaTeX (LaTeX4year1) if you've not used LaTeX before, or you need to refresh your memory. (Hull, 2021a)

7.7.2 What's your story, coding glory?

One way to structure descriptions of items within each section of your CV is to use **Context, Action, Result and Evidence** (C.A.R.E.) to tell your stories. What's your story, coding glory? (Gallagher, 1995) The C.A.R.E. method can also be useful for structuring answers to interview questions, especially if you get nervous. So for example, rather than just listing Python as a skill, you could tell the reader more about the context in which you've used python, what you actually did with it and what the result was. You really need to spell it out.

- **CONTEXT:** So you've used Python, but in what context? As part of your education? For a personal project? As a volunteer? In a competition?
- **ACTION:** What did you *do* with Python? Did you use some particular library? Did you integrate or model something? What verbs can you use to describe these actions, see chapter 18

- **RESULT:** What was the result and how can you measure it? You picked up some new skills? What was the impact? Perhaps you made something that was inefficient and awkward into something better, cheaper or faster? Some things are hard to measure but you should quantify results where you can.
- **EVIDENCE:** Where evidence exists, you should highlight it. That could be a quantification, for example describing a result in numbers (see `as measured by` below) or it might be certification described in chapter 12. If you're talking about software, point to a copy online if you can, but beware of plagiarism if you publish university coursework on github. Nothing says "I can build software ..." quite like "... and here's one I made earlier".

You don't have to stick rigidly to the order C.A.R.E. as long as they appear somewhere. For example, recruiters at Google (see figure 7.5) advise candidates to describe their experience and projects using this simple pattern:

`* Accomplished [X], as measured by [Y], by doing [Z]`

Where *accomplished* is Result, *measured by* is Evidence and *doing* is the Action. So instead of just saying:

`* Generated reports for end users`

You could say:

`* Generated daily reconciliation report for team by automating workflow of 8 different`

The latter is better because it is more specific, captures the result (*accomplishment*), by giving evidence (*8 different tasks*) and talks about the actions (the *doing* part). Choose the verbs you use carefully, see chapter 18 for examples.

7.7.3 Your length

How long should your CV be? Many people start with a two page CV, which is a sensible starting point shown in figure 7.14. It is also advisable to create a one page Résumé. (David, 2017)

At this stage in your career you *should* be able to fit everything on to one page. However, it can be challenging and time consuming squeezing it all on, see figure 7.15.

It takes more time to write less. Writing a one page résumé is a valuable exercise, because it forces you to distill and edit out any filler or fluff, which you sometimes find on two page undergraduate or graduate CVs. It is much better to have a strong one-page résumé than a weaker two-page CV that is padded out with filler to make up the space, as described in the video in figure 7.14. Adding more features (pages and content) to your CV doesn't necessarily make it better. Sometimes adding more features to your CV will make it worse, as shown in figure 7.16.

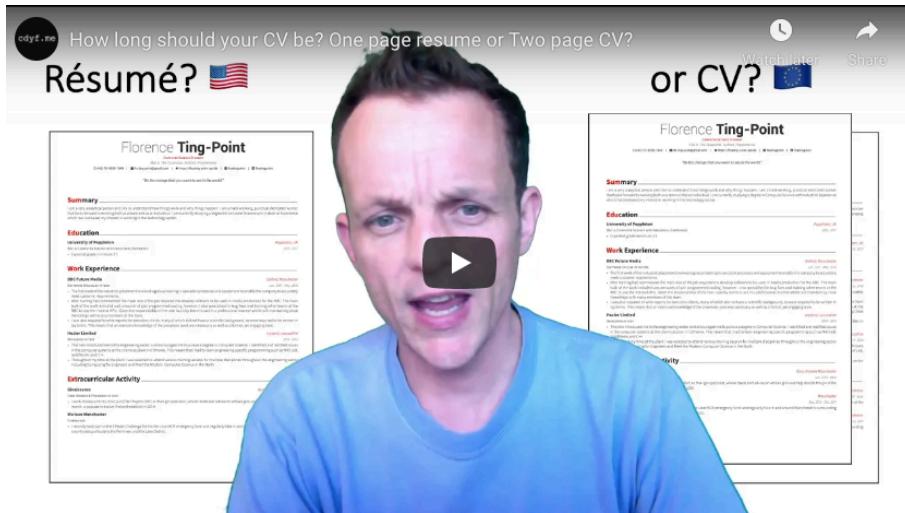


Figure 7.14: How long should your CV be? Should you write a two page European style CV or an American style résumé (one pager)? (Hull, 2021b) The image in the figure is a screenshot, you can watch the five minute video on how long your CV should at youtu.be/0abDOKHS5T0.

"I would have written a shorter letter, but I did not have the time."

Lettres provinciales

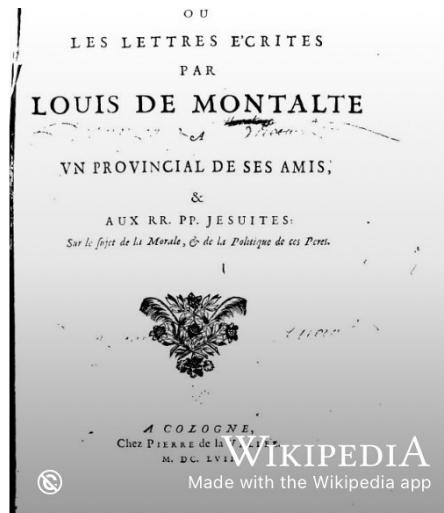


Figure 7.15: I would have written a shorter letter, CV, Résumé but I did not have the time. This quote (or meme) is frequently attributed to Blaise Pascal's *Lettres provinciales* (O'Toole, 2012). Public domain image by Gallica on Wikimedia Commons w.wiki/3Uzn adapted using the Wikipedia app

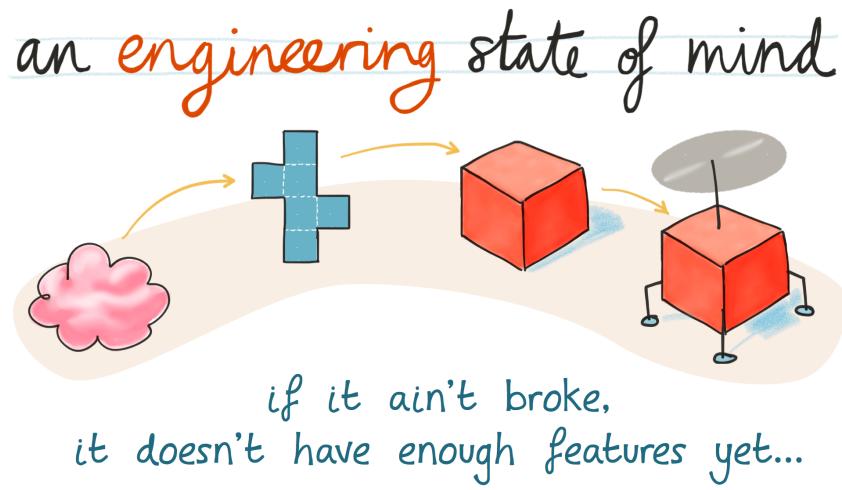


Figure 7.16: If it ain't broke it doesn't have enough features yet. Adding more features to software doesn't necessarily make it better. Likewise, adding more pages and content to your CV or résumé won't always improve it. It's often better to be precise and concise, rather than bloated and potentially more buggy. An engineering state of mind by Visual Thinkery is licensed under CC-BY-ND, with help from Dilbert cartoonist Scott Adams

If you're struggling to fit all the information onto a one page résumé, revisit each section and item carefully. Is there anything you can drop? Can you save a wasteful word here, or a lazy line there? Check for any spurious line breaks because every pixel counts. Don't throw your two page CV away, it is still a good store of stuff you might want to add to customised one-page résumés.

7.7.4 Verbs first: lead with your actions

A simple but effective technique for emphasising what you have done, rather than just what you know, is to start the description of it with a verb. Employers don't just want to know what you know, but what you have actually done. So, for example, instead of saying e.g.

* In my second year CS29328 software engineering module I used Java, Eclipse and JUnit to test an

you could say:

* Built and tested a large open-source codebase using Eclipse, Ant, JUnit and Jenkins"

followed by:

* Added and deployed new features to a Massively Multiplayer Online Role-Playing Game (MMORPG) in

The latter examples get to the point much quicker and avoid the problem of using *I*, *me*, *my...* too much which can sound self-centred and egotistical. Although your CV is all about you so it is natural to have a few personal pronouns in there, too many can look clumsy and give the wrong impression. Choose the verbs you use carefully, see chapter 18 for examples.

7.7.5 Your links

Augmenting your CV with web links (hyperlinks) can add important context to your story, without adding too many words or taking up valuable space. An example using LinkedIn is shown in figure 7.17

Links can provide **Context**, (**Action**), **Result** and **Evidence** (see C.A.R.E. in section 7.7.2) by quantifying and substantiating any claims that you make. They can allow your reader to *read between the lines* and make more inferences from the information you've provided them with. For example, you might say things like:

* Built a thing called example.com

Reading between the lines: "I like building things. Look at this thing I built just for fun, it's really cool". Or you might say:

* Elected as a representative for hacksoc.com

Reading between the lines: "I was part of a bigger thing you might not have heard about but you can find out about here". You might also say:



Figure 7.17: Adding links is a good way to augment your CV. If you’re adding LinkedIn, make sure you customise your public profile URL, (the `.../in/handle`) to remove the default randomly generated alphanumeric string at the end, like the 038b37 example here. (Hoffman, 2020) You can also remove any ugly `http`, colons `:`, forward slashes `//`, `www` and trailing `/` in URLs which are distracting noise. Just make sure links are clickable in the pdf, don’t 404 if they are followed and work when printed on paper too. Neither do you need to waste valuable space telling people what the link is, like in the first example, the domain name already tells you that it is a LinkedIn profile.

* Competed at hack-to-the-future.com part III

Reading between the lines: “I really enjoy learning from other people by going to hackathons and competitions”

... and so on. So links are crucial features of your CV and an interested reader *may* even follow them. Treat links with respect and they will support your goals and help your readers. Invest some time thinking about how you word the link text, and how they would be understood out of context. Make sure that:

- your hyperlinks are readable and descriptive (Richards, 2019b)
- your hyperlinks are clickable in the PDF. Don’t expect your reader to cut and paste (or even type) URLs, they are too busy. If they are clickable, people are much more likely to follow them
- your hyperlinks are paper-proof. Some people still print CVs so the phrase click here won’t work well on printed paper. See to print or not to print — a CV, that is (Garone, 2014)

Besides LinkedIn you could include public profiles from github.com, devpost.com, hackerrank.com and [stackoverflow](https://stackoverflow.com) (Hamedy, 2019). You can also link to personal projects or your blog if you have one. Obviously, you need to be careful about what you link to and what employers can find out about you online. They *will* Google you. So keep it professional and, as we discussed in a section 3.8, be wary of social media.

Coding Comment

LinkedIn is much more than a tool for publishing your CV or résumé because

Table 7.1: Comparison of LinkedIn with conventional CV's and résumés. The two mediums have a lot in common but also provide different communication channels which can be complementary, e.g. you include your LinkedIn profile on your CV to augment it.

LinkedIn	CV or résumé
Dynamic document that you can constantly update	Static document, prov
Generally speaking, no length limit	Limited length, typica
Public or semi-public document, more like social media	Private document, sho
Only one profile, you can't easily transfer connections if you open more than one account	You might create mult
Generic, allows employers and recruiters to target you	Specific, can be target

it also allows you to

- search and apply for jobs
- connect with professionals (social media for jobs)

Chapter 8 looks at job searching in more detail but for now just note the similarities and differences between LinkedIn, CVs and résumés outlined in table 7.1. Some of these differences also apply to other places online where you might augment your CV with extra information such as github, devpost and others mentioned in section 7.7.5.

So, LinkedIn can be a useful tool for job hunting but it's a different beast to traditional CV's, some of these differences are shown in table 7.1

7.7.6 Robot proofing your CV

It's a good idea get feedback from as many different sources as you can on your CV. By *sources* I don't just mean humans, but also robots. Larger employers will use automated Application Tracking Systems (ATS) to log and trace your application. These "résumé robots" (if you like) are unlikely to have arms and legs like the one in Figure 7.18, but they *will* be looking for keywords and standard headings in your CV. You can get automated feedback from a range of different automated systems, though it is a good idea to remove any personal information like phone numbers and emails before using these free services. You might also want to check what the services privacy policy says about what they do with your personal data. Résumé robots include:

- careerset.io, a free service provided by a UK based company, careerset Ltd.
- jobsan.co, a free service provided by an American company not really a CV checker
- google.com/search?q=resume+checker
- google.com/search?q=CV+checker

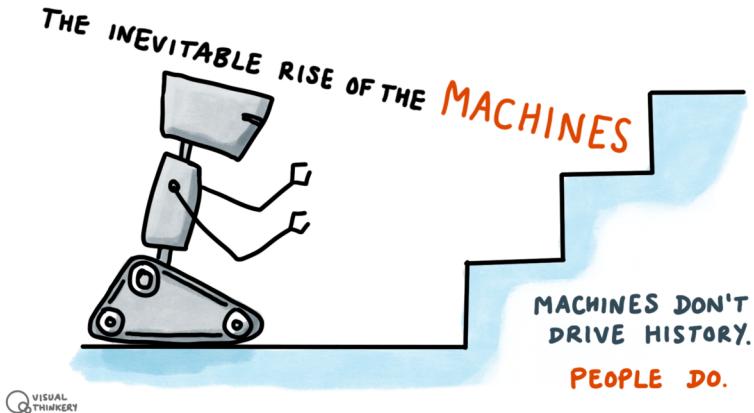


Figure 7.18: Just like the daleks in Doctor Who, résumé robots often struggle to get up the stairs. Although they typically don't have arms, legs (or even wheels) robots are likely to play an important role in decisions made about if you are worth interviewing, especially if you're applying to bigger companies. Make sure your CV is résumé robot friendly by getting feedback from a robot. Machines by Visual Thinkery is licensed under CC-BY-ND

Besides providing feedback on the content of your CV, using these systems can help address issues such as the use of tables or layout which may cause problems for some systems. For example, some systems ignore the second column of a two-column CV because they can't parse the PostScript to identify columns. Some things to check with automated CV screens:

- Have you used standard headings for the sections? Non-standard sections maybe ignored or misunderstood
- Have you used appropriate verbs to describe your actions?
- Is your layout and design robot friendly? Sometimes tables and two column layouts can get horribly mangled, see what happens to tables and columns in an applicant tracking system (Shields, 2019)

7.7.7 Spellchecking

Bots, grammar and spell checkers will improve your CV but you can't rely on automated help completely. The résumé robots described in section 7.7.6 will just encode the biases and prejudices of whoever wrote their algorithms. Spellcheckers can't be relied on completely either, as shown in the poem below:

```
Eye halve a spelling checker  
It came with my pea sea  
It plainly marques four my revue  
Miss steaks eye kin knot sea
```

Eye strike a key and type a word
 And weight for it to say
 Weather eye am wrong oar write
 It shows me strait a weigh

As soon as a mist ache is maid
 It nose bee fore two long
 And eye can put the error rite
 Its rare lea ever wrong

Eye have run this poem threw it
 I am shore your pleased two no
 Its letter perfect awl the weigh
 My chequer told me sew

---Anon

While automation can help improve your writing, ultimately there is no substitute for *humans* reading your CV, and the more people that read it the better. This could be potential employers, your critical friends shown in figure 7.19 or just reading it **out loud** to yourself described in section 4.5.1.

7.7.8 Your references

You might be tempted to put your referees details on your résumé. Don't bother because;

- references waste valuable space. You can say much more interesting things about yourself than who you referees are
- references aren't needed in the early stages of a job application anyway. Employers typically ask for your referees *much* later, when you've been offered or are about to be offered the job
- references disclose personal information. Do you really want to be giving personal details out to anyone that reads your CV? It could easily be misused.

It's not even worth saying **references available on request** - that just wastes space as well and is implied information on every CV anyway.

7.8 Breakpoints

Let's pause here. Insert a breakpoint in your code and slowly step through it so we can examine the current values of your variables and parameters.

* PAUSE

- How long is your CV? How long should it be?

- How long should your personal statement be your CV, like Mike Rokernel has for example?
- One column or two column layout?
- Should you put education or experience first? Which is most important?
- How many of my hobbies and personal interests should I list? (Cheary, 2021)
- How can you beat the black hole mentioned in section 7.2? See Your Résumé vs. Oblivion (Weber, 2012)
- How many employers actually read cover letters?

* RESUME

7.9 Checklist: Big Bad Bugs

Here is a quick check-list for debugging your CV before you send it off to an employer:

1. Does it fit comfortably on exactly one page (résumé) or two pages (CV)? Definitely not one-and-a-half pages or more than two? See section 7.7.3
2. Does the style look good? Is it easy on the eye? Is there adequate whitespace, not too much (gappy) or too little (cramped)? See section 7.7.1
3. Is your year of graduation, degree program, University and expected (or achieved) overall degree classification clear? See section 7.6.2
4. Have you eaten your own dogfood (woof), see section 4.5.1? Is *everything* relevant? e.g. no swimming certificates from ten years ago?
5. Have you spell-checked using both automatic and manual (proof-reading) techniques? See section 7.7.7.
6. Have you got a second opinion from a “résumé robot”? Is it robot proof? See section 7.7.6
7. Have you added context using relevant hyperlinks that an interested reader can click on? See section 7.7.5
8. Is it in reverse chronological order? Most recent things first. Can your timeline be easily scanned, with all dates clearly aligned for easy reading? See Neil Pointer as an example with a clear timeline using right-aligned dates.
9. Have you avoided using too many personal pronouns? I, me, my ... everywhere? See section 7.7.4
10. Have you made it clear what you have actually done using **prominent verbs**? See chapter 18
11. Have you given sufficient information on your education without going into too much detail? Have you mentioned courses you are studying now (*and next semester*)? See section 7.6.2
12. Have you quantified and provided evidence of claims you make where you can? See section 7.6
13. Is it balanced, including both technical and non-technical (softer) skills?

See section 5.3.5

14. Does it have a good, clear structure? Not too many headings, around five sections for a one-pager see section 7.6.1?
15. Have you clearly distinguished between paid, unpaid and voluntary experience? Have you done the same for your projects, see section 7.6.4? Have you included *all* of the relevant experience that you can fit on including casual work, see section 5.3.5?
16. Has your CV been reviewed by other people? Do a CV swap with a critical friend (see figure 7.19) and score each others CV's using this rubric. This is a bit like pair programming. According to Linus's law "given enough eyeballs all bugs are shallow" (Raymond, 1999) so the more people who give you feedback the better
17. Have you reviewed other people's CV's? This will put you in the shoes of an employer or recruiter, thereby helping you to write a better CV yourself. See the examples in chapter 15. Who would *you* want to interview and why?

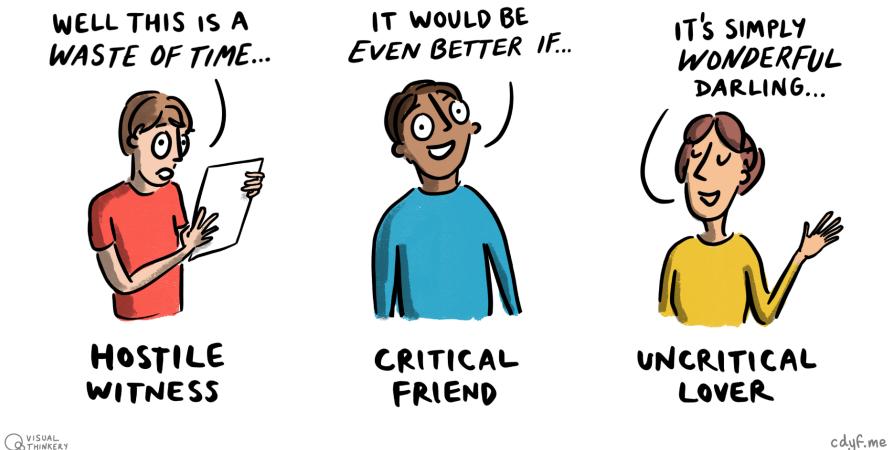


Figure 7.19: Showing your CV to somebody else is one of the best ways to debug it. You need to find a critical friend, somebody who won't just tear it apart (**hostile witness**) or tell you it's simply *wonderful* darling (**uncritical lover**) but tell you how to improve it, whatever state it is in (**critical friend**). Critical friend by Visual Thinkery is licensed under CC-BY-ND

7.10 Covering letters & personal statements

Applications and CV's are often accompanied by covering letters or include some kind of personal statement. Whereas a lot of your CV is essentially a bulleted list of facts and statements, a covering letter or personal statement gives you a

chance to *really* demonstrate your fluent written communication skills in clear prose. If you're going to have a **personal statement** or **profile** on your CV keep it short, unlike Mike Rokernel who waffles on for ages without providing any evidence. Usually this kind of information is better in your covering letter.

Let's say you're applying for a widget engineering position at **Widget.com**. There are three things you need to cover in this order:

1. **Why them?** Why are you applying to **Widget.com**
2. **Why that role?** **Widget.com** employees have many roles and responsibilities but what is it about widget engineering that attracts you?
3. **Why you?** Why should they employ you? What skills and experience make you stand out from all the other widget engineering candidates? What is your Unique Selling Point (USP) or points? Say why *you* would be good for *them* (**not** why they would be good for you and your career).

You can see some examples of answers to these questions at:

- prospects.ac.uk/careers-advice/cvs-and-cover-letters/cover-letters/sample-cover-letter
- targetjobs.co.uk/cv-and-cover-letter-templates
- www.careers.manchester.ac.uk/applicationsinterviews/cl

7.10.1 Does anyone actually READ covering letters?

Some employers will read your covering letter very carefully, others less so. It is not always clear which employers will bother and which won't.

Even if *nobody* reads your covering letter, it is still worth writing one because formulating answers to the three basic questions in section 7.10 will force you to rehearse standard interview questions.

Think of your covering letter as practicing some of the lines of your elevator pitch.

7.11 Debugging summary

Too long, didn't read (TL;DR)? Here's a summary:

In this chapter we have looked at how to debug your CV. If you fix the bugs we've described here, before an employer sees your CV, you'll stand a much better chance of getting an interview. The checklist above in section 7.9 is a good place to start.

Chapter 8

Finding your future

So you've successfully debugged your future, see chapter 7. How can find an interesting job? How can use your CV, covering letter and any other communication to persuade employers to invite you to an interview? What techniques exist and how can you use your networks to help you? Where can you look?

8.1 What you will learn

At the end of this chapter you will be able to:

1. Formulate job search strategies, by role, by sector, time, size and location
2. Identify opportunities for finding work, online and face-to-face
3. Identify people in your existing networks who can help you
4. Grow your networks and use them to your advantage
5. Apply your search strategies to advertised (and unadvertised) opportunities
6. Critically evaluate what employers have on offer (beyond the financial incentives)
7. Describe some of the problems with recruitment, both for employers and yourself

8.2 Where can you for look for jobs?

The marketplace for job searching and job hunting advice is incredibly crowded. Employers spend huge amounts of money on recruitment and this is reflected in the enormous range of job websites, which are often accompanied by advice on job hunting. There are three kinds of places you can look for jobs:

1. Undergraduate and graduate jobs boards, such as Gradcracker 8.2.1
2. General jobs boards, such as Google jobs see section 8.2.2



Figure 8.1: Coding your future is all very well, but how do you actually get a job? This chapter looks at job searching and networking. Yes but... sketch by Visual Thinkery is licensed under CC-BY-ND

3. Portfolio style, such as LinkedIn and Github etc, see 8.2.2
4. The jobs portal of your University, see 8.2.1

8.2.1 Student and graduate specific resources

The following job finding resources are specifically aimed at undergraduate students and graduates:

- aws.amazon.com/education has a dedicated jobs board for students with (or working towards) Amazon Web Services (AWS) cloud computing qualifications
- gradcracker.com for engineering and technology students, you can filter e.g. by Computing/Technology jobs, from the publishers of the popular gradcracker toolkit
- ratemyplacement.co.uk is a leading UK job resource for undergraduates seeking placements and internships.
- targetjobs.co.uk graduate jobs, schemes and internships from the people behind The Guardian 300 top graduate employers
- milkround.com, placements and graduate positions from the people behind The Times Top 100 Graduate employers
- graduateland.com, placements and graduate positions around Europe
- prospects.ac.uk, a jobs board accompanied by job searching advice
- InsideCareers.co.uk is good if you're looking for jobs in the financial sector
- varsitycareershub.co.uk, targeting students from Loxbridge but many of the employers recruit much more widely
- Year in Industry if you're looking for a year in industry
- Your University careers service. University jobs boards are good places to look for opportunities that are specifically targeted at students of the University where you are studying. So if you're studying at the University of Manchester it's careerconnect.manchester.ac.uk (UoM login required)

8.2.2 More general resources

The following job finding tools are aimed at a wider audience (not just students and graduates) but will be useful to you nonetheless.

Google job search shown in figure 8.2 is a good starting point. It doesn't index *every* job listings site, see Google's job hunting service comes to UK (Kelion, 2018), but its a pretty good place to start.

- Google job search indexes jobs advertised by many of the resources mentioned in this chapter. You can use google job search use to find internships, placements and graduate jobs anywhere in the world, as well as saving vacancies and setting up job alert notifications by email. If you haven't used it already try the searches below. Unlike other sites, Google job search works by indexing embedded microdata structured using schema.org/JobPosting. Keywords like **job** and **intern** in an ordinary

Google for Jobs is an enhanced search feature that aggregates listings from job boards and career sites

Google



Figure 8.2: Keywords like `job` and `intern` in an ordinary google search will trigger Google's job search product, an enhanced search feature that aggregates listings from many different jobs boards. See the text below for examples. CC BY-SA picture of the Googleplex in California by The Pancake of Heaven via Wikimedia Commons w.wiki/3X4t adapted using the Wikipedia app

(vanilla) google search will trigger the job search product, as shown in the following examples:

-google.com/search?q=software+engineering+intern+manchester

-google.com/search?q=business+analyst+intern

-google.com/search?q=graduate+hardware+engineer

-google.com/search?q=graduate+software+job+london

-google.com/search?q=data+scientist+intern

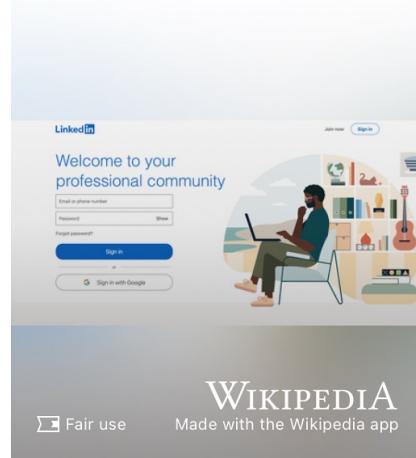
-google.com/search?q=research+software+engineer+job

-Google job search is an impressive product, see grow.google/job-seekers but it doesn't index *everything*. If you're looking for a job AT google, they have moved from jobs.google.com to careers.google.com, see also section 5.3.1

- LinkedIn advertises job vacancies, is frequently visited by recruiters and you can often apply for jobs directly on LinkedIn (although making fast applications is not always a good thing). See linkedin.com/learning/learning-linkedin-for-students and figure 8.3. It allows you to do more than just search for jobs, see table 7.1.
- glassdoor.co.uk is like tripadvisor for jobs. Find out what it's *really* like to work for given employers from current and former employees. A student

Launched on May 5, 2003, the platform is mainly used for professional networking, and allows job seekers to post their CVs and employers to post jobs

LinkedIn



WIKIPEDIA

Made with the Wikipedia app

Figure 8.3: LinkedIn is a social media service which allows employers to advertise job vacancies online and candidates like you to apply for them. Social media caveats aside (see section 3.8), LinkedIn can be a useful tool for networking with other professionals and finding a job, see table 7.1. Image via Wikimedia Commons adapted using the Wikipedia app

oriented version can be found at glassdoor.com/Students, this means you can use it without writing a review of a previous employer (which is what non-student users have to do to access the content)

- HiPEAC jobs (High Performance and Embedded Architecture and Compilation) is good for jobs in hardware, supercomputing and related fields
- Indeed.co.uk, adzuna.co.uk, cwjobs.co.uk, fish4.co.uk, reed.co.uk, totaljobs.com, monster.co.uk, jobs.smartrecruiters.com, workinstartups.com, cv-library.co.uk, jobs.ac.uk are general jobs boards that also advertise jobs for students and graduates, alongside many other vacancies.
- stackoverflow.com/jobs jobs via StackOverflow. You've cut and pasted the code... they advertise technical vacancies too
- Otta.com for people with 0-10 years experience. From engineering to sales, discover jobs & internships at London's most innovative companies.

8.2.3 Recruiters

Recruiters can help you find work and they operate in every industry sector. They are sometimes called “head-hunters”, and there are two basic kinds that can help you:

1. Recruiters employed directly by an employer, for example in the human resources (HR) department of a given organisation.
2. Recruiters who are self-employed or work for a recruitment agency. They typically earn money from the number of interview candidates and suc-

cessful hires they provide for their clients.

Recruiters are usually not technical people, so don't expect them to have lots of knowledge about software engineering (for example) - that isn't usually their skill set. Although recruiters can help you, it is worth being wary of recruiters as shown in figure 8.4, especially if they work for an agency rather than being directly employed by the organisation you are interested in.

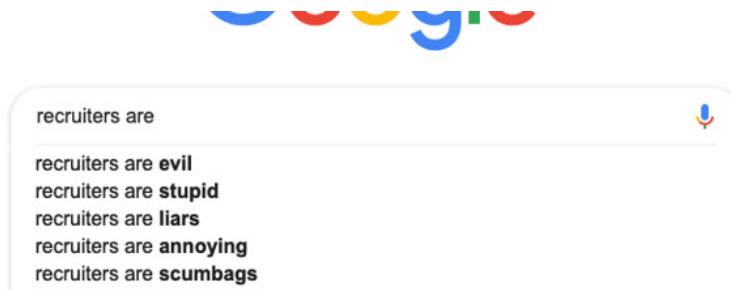


Figure 8.4: The autocomplete algorithm of a well known search engine gives you an idea of what *some* people think about *some* recruiters. This doesn't mean you should avoid recruiters completely, just be careful how you use them and pay attention to who they work for.

Some recruiters are very good and can help you. For example, there are some recruitment agencies that specialise in helping employers recruit graduates, these may be useful to you. However some recruiters are not very good, and don't provide a valued service for employers or potential employees like you. This is why you sometimes see no **recruiters** or no **agencies** on job adverts. So be wary of recruiters, and remember that some recruiters work primarily for their clients (employers) not you.

In most cases you shouldn't have to pay recruiters up front but job scammers will sometimes pose as recruiters so beware. Talking of job scammers, there's some things you need to be wary of when you are job hunting:

8.3 Buyer beware

When you're looking for job you're acting as both a buyer *and* a seller.

1. **SELLING:** You're selling your services in a marketplace, for the best price you can get
2. **BUYING:** You're buying into the culture and values of an employer (see section 9.5), who are trying to sell themselves to you.

As a buyer and seller, you should be wary of the following:

- Job scammers: section 8.3.1
- Over-specified jobs: section 8.3.2

- Unpaid internships: section 8.3.3
- Overselling: section 8.3.4
- Underselling: section 8.3.5
- Compromises: section 8.3.6
- Time sink: section 8.3.7
- Rejection: section 8.3.8
- The rollercoaster: section 8.3.9

8.3.1 Beware of the job scammers

Most job adverts are legitimate but you are vulnerable when you are job hunting. You may become more vulnerable over time if you are getting repeated rejections (remember: repeated rejection is quite normal). Unfortunately there are some shady characters out there looking to exploit your vulnerability through various kinds of employment fraud. (Hinds, 2017) You should be wary of anyone asking you for:

- Money up front - be very suspicious
- Excessive personal data such as your birth date, passport number and bank details. These could be used for identity theft, fraud or other criminal activities
- Suspicious contact details and non-work email addresses, e.g. gmail etc (Smith and Rosser, 2021)
- See more examples in figure 8.5 and at google.com/search?q=job+scams

Reputable employers (and jobs boards) will not try to scam you, but you should beware of job scammers if you find yourself looking for employment off the beaten track. Like Pinocchio, it's quite easy to spot lies once you recognise some of their nose signals.

8.3.2 Beware of over-specified jobs

Employers and recruiters routinely over-specify job descriptions. A good example of this is, when the Swift programming language was first publicly released in 2014 at the Apple Worldwide Developers Conference (WWDC) in California, job adverts instantly appeared asking for programmers with **5 years experience in Swift!** How can *anyone* have five years experience in a programming language that's only just been made public?! Aside from the people who developed the language, like Chris Lattner, the recruiters and employers must have had a *long* search trying to find their candidate. It must have taken them at least five years!

The moral of this Apple story above is, if you don't meet *all* the criteria in a job specification, that shouldn't stop you applying. Most job specifications are over-specified as wishful employers dream up their ideal candidate.¹ Many

¹Using a relationship analogy, describe your ideal romantic partner. PAUSE. How many people are actually likely to have ALL of those attributes?



Figure 8.5: Beware of the job scammers. Things to be suspicious of include illegitimate companies, poorly-written job adverts, suspicious contact details and emails, unrealistic salaries, job offers without an interview and being asked for money up front. Spotting the signs of job scammers by gov.uk is licensed under Open Government Licence v3.0 (Smith and Rosser, 2021)

employers will over state their requirements in the hope they get their dream candidate. You might look at the job description and think, I've only got 70% of what they're asking for, so I won't bother applying. The reality is, if you've got 60% of what they are asking for, you should definitely apply. It's unlikely that *anyone* will meet 100% of the job requirements.

If you see things on job adverts you don't understand or are not sure about, go and find out about them. There's a good chance it will be similar to something you already know about, or you can self-educate yourself to fill any gaps. But beware of employers over-specifying jobs.

8.3.3 Beware of unpaid internships

In the United Kingdom, it is illegal to employ people without paying them a salary. However, there are exceptions which can allow employers to take on unpaid interns depending on how they classify their employment status. See for example:

- Employment rights and pay for interns [gov.uk/employment-rights-for-interns](https://www.gov.uk/employment-rights-for-interns)
- Targetjobs position on the law on unpaid internships: know your rights
- This article on Why I Regret Doing an Unpaid Internship (Louise, 2019)
- For more horror stories see [google.com/search?q=unpaid+internships](https://www.google.com/search?q=unpaid+internships)

In science, technology and engineering, unpaid internships are much less common than in other sectors as demand for skilled scientists, technologists, engineers and mathematicians (STEM) is generally high. Some employers, particularly startups, may offer company equity (such as shares) as an alternative to a salary - again you should be wary of this. Unless you're very lucky, the chances are those shares will probably be worthless. Although many startups aspire to become Unicorns, very few do. Like many people, I don't endorse unpaid internships, and I recommend you avoid them completely. An unpaid internship might claim to be giving you:

- some "experience"
- some "exposure"
- something impressive for your CV
- opportunities to "build up your portfolio"
- improved access to paid employment in the future

Unfortunately, in the worst case, taking an unpaid internship leaves you vulnerable to exploitation by ruthless employers looking for cheap or free labour.

If you can't find paid employment, doing voluntary work is a much safer bet and has mental health and social benefits too, see section 5.3.

8.3.4 Beware of overselling

When people try to sell you something, you will naturally be wary of overselling and fake news, see figure 8.6.



Figure 8.6: Beware of false or misleading information in the jobs marketplace. Pool tables and free snacks are nice but are what is it *actually* like to work for a given employer? Are employers *really* as good as they say they are? Are *you* as good as you say you are? Or is it fake news? Overselling sketch by Visual Thinkery is licensed under CC-BY-ND

There's two kinds of fake news that are common in the jobs marketplace:

1. Employers overselling themselves. Recruitment can be a bit of a beauty contest, with employers trying to show you their best side. Some employers may make promises they can't deliver but a quick look on sites like glassdoor.com will help you evaluate employers. Even better, talk directly with actual employees of the organisation, both current and former. Is their employer really as good as they say they are?
2. You exaggerate your achievements: It can be tempting to oversell yourself in the marketplace. An experienced reader or interviewer will be able to spot your fake news and find you out, see chapter 7 *debugging your future*

So beware of fake news and overselling. Don't believe the hype. (Ridenhour et al., 1988)

8.3.5 Beware of underselling

Likewise, you should make sure you don't undersell yourself. Know your value (financial), know your values (see chapter are 2) and try to understand how

that fits with a given employer. What are the employers stated values? On the financial side, it is easy to find out about salaries, for example see:

- glassdoor.co.uk and levels.fyi will give you a good idea for your current and future salary expectations
- technical intern salaries in the UK (Wodiany, 2018)
- graduate salaries in the UK (Grove, 2018)
- The Highest Paid Internships and Placements in the UK (Louise, 2021)

Salaries in the UK for interns (and graduates) range from minimum wage to £50k and over, with everything in between. So beware of under-selling yourself, know your value. Some employers see students as a form of cheap labour that can be exploited because you're not "qualified" until you graduate. I'd think twice before working for such an employer, computing skills are in demand and there are plenty of other employers who will treat you with more respect.

Knowing your value is crucial if you're going to negotiate any job offers you receive, see section 10.4.

8.3.6 Beware of compromises

Engineering inevitably involves compromises and trade-offs, see figure 8.7. You will have to make some compromises in engineering your future. This might be in the design and implementation of your career, such as your salary, location, employer, values or something else.

To work out what compromises you are prepared to make, you may need to revisit the issues in chapter 2.

8.3.7 Beware of the time sink

Finding employers that you are interested in and submitting high quality job applications takes lots of time. Many students underestimate the time needed to job hunt. It can be a very time consuming process for everyone, both employers and candidates alike, see figure 8.8.

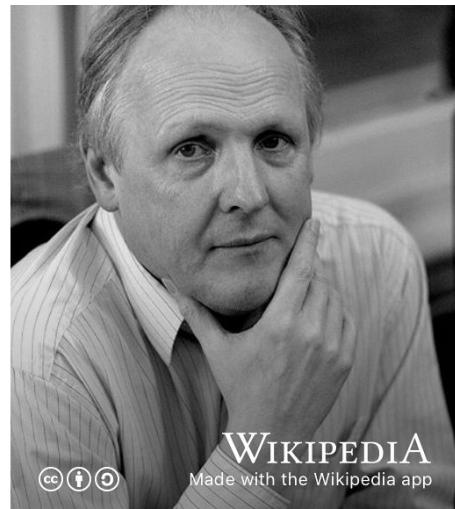
Even after you have managed to:

1. Identify and articulate your skills and knowledge, see chapter 2
2. Understand what you're interested in, see chapter 2
3. Update your CV, see chapter 7
4. Consider all your options, see chapter 9
5. Target employers or sectors of interest

.. the actual business of applying described in this chapter can be very bureaucratic. Any interviews you have will take time to prepare for (see chapter 10) and you've got loads of other calls on your time like studying and having a social life.

"The design of a general-purpose processor, in common with most engineering endeavours, requires careful consideration of many trade-offs and compromises"

Steve Furber



WIKIPEDIA

Made with the Wikipedia app

Figure 8.7: The design of a general-purpose processor, in common with most engineering endeavours, requires careful consideration of many trade-offs and compromises. (Furber, 2000) That's also true for your engineering your future too, what compromises and trade-offs are you happy to make? CC BY-SA portrait of microprocessor designer Steve Furber by Peter Howkins on Wikimedia Commons w.wiki/544E adapted using the Wikipedia app

A time sink (also timesink), time drain or time-waster is an activity that consumes a significant amount of time

Time sink



Figure 8.8: Playing the game of job hunting can be a big drain on your time and some time wasting is unfortunately inevitable. Employers will waste some of your valuable time and you'll probably waste some of theirs too. Beware of the recruitment time sink. Public domain image of a DualShock PlayStation controller by Evan Amos on Wikimedia Commons w.wiki/3VFp adapted using the Wikipedia app

One way to tackle this problem is to schedule some time every week when you work on applications, see chapter 19. However, there's no getting away from the fact that finding a job can consume a significant amount of your time. So beware of the time sink.

8.3.8 Beware of rejection

For most people, rejection is a normal part of applying for jobs. Rejection can take a heavy toll on your mental health described in chapter 3 and it is usually a struggle. Some employers won't even bother to reply to reject you, welcome to the employer black hole described in section 7.2 and shown in figure 8.9.

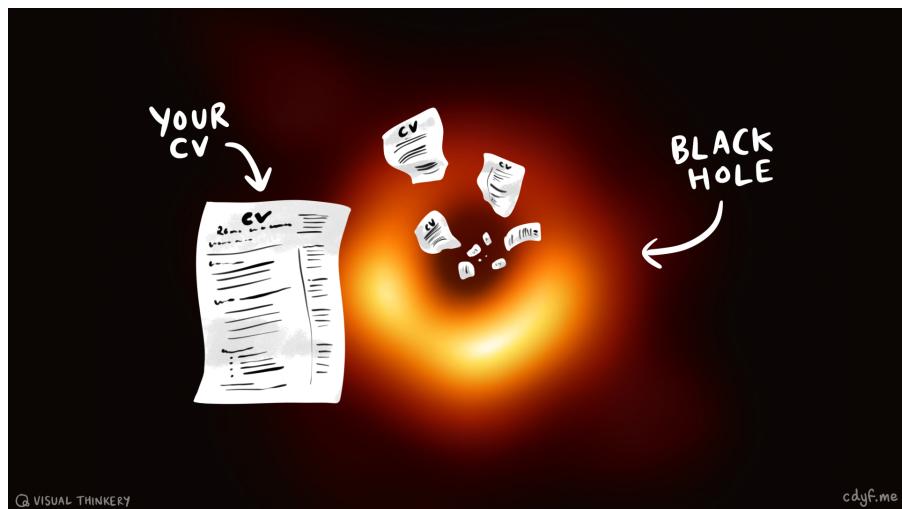


Figure 8.9: Rejection is a normal part of applying for jobs, some of your applications may disappear without trace into employers “black holes” we discussed in section 7.2. This is likely to happen with large employers who may have a strong gravitational force on job applicants like you. This *doesn't* mean you shouldn't bother applying, but that you need to think about how to make your application stand out. CV black hole sketch by Visual Thinkery is licensed under CC-BY-ND, based on an original image of the supermassive black hole in Messier 87 created using the CHIRP algorithm by the Event Horizon Telescope team via Wikimedia Commons [w.wiki/3RCa](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/3RCa)

If you're getting too many rejections or all your applications are sucked into black holes, it might be because you need to :

- debug your CV and job applications some more (see chapter 7)
- develop a better job search strategy (see this chapter, chapter 8)
- broaden your job search (see chapter 9)
- pay attention to your mental health, rejections can make you anxious and depressed (see chapter 3)

So beware of rejection, it's a normal part of job hunting.

8.3.9 Beware of the rollercoaster

There are highs and lows in job hunting, you will ride the job search rollercoaster shown in figure 8.10. There will be highs, you'll be invited to interviews, but there will be also be lows too, such as the inevitable rejections we discussed in the previous section 8.3.8. It will be a rollercoaster, which ends on the high of a job offer you accept. Fasten your seatbelt, enjoy the ride and good luck with your applications and interviews! May the road rise with you! (Lydon and Laswell, 1986)



WΔO

Figure 8.10: Are you ready to ride the emotional rollercoaster of job hunting?
A tech project is like... sketch by Visual Thinkery is licensed under CC-BY-ND

So beware of the rollercoaster, it has ups and down. Before we move on to talk about broadening your options, lets looks at some basic job search strategies you can use to get started.

8.4 Job search strategies

Now that you are aware of some pitfalls you need to think about developing a range of different strategies for job hunting, and change the strategy during the year. At the beginning of the academic year in September you might target large multinational organisations. If you're not successful, you could switch to smaller employers later in the academic year. Table 8.1 summarises some of the when and where some employers typically advertise.

Armed with knowledge of *when* to apply you can start to target employers. What

Table 8.1: The practicalities of applying for vacancies, internships, placements, graduate jobs and schemes in large multinational employers and small to medium sized enterprises (SMEs)

	Large employers	SMEs
Where	Advertise broadly	Less likely to advertise on line
When	Vacancies open earlier in the academic year	Vacancies tend to open later
How	Typically multistage applications, several rounds of interviews	Typically shorter application process
Who	Typically receive high volume of applications per vacancy	Typically receive lower volume of applications
Process	Unlikely to consider speculative applications	May consider speculative applications

will your strategy be? Should you optimise the *quantity* of your applications or the *quality*, see figure 8.11?

Figure 8.11 shows two extreme approaches to job hunting, in reality you'll probably want to strike a balance between *quality* and *quantity*. If you find yourself:

- Making a small number of applications, you may need to consider applying more widely and spending *less time* on each application
- Making a large number of applications, you may need to consider applying less and spending *more time* on each application

8.5 Breakpoints

Let's pause here. Insert a breakpoint in your `code` and slowly step through it so we can examine the current values of your variables and parameters.

* PAUSE

- What are your current job search strategies?
- How could they be improved or tuned?
- How many jobs should you apply for?
- Why is it important to build your network?
- How can recruiters help you?
- Why do recruiters have a bad reputation?
- How long does it take to apply for a job?
- Should I optimise for *quality* or *quantity* of job applications?
- How can you deal with the inevitable rejections that come during job hunting?

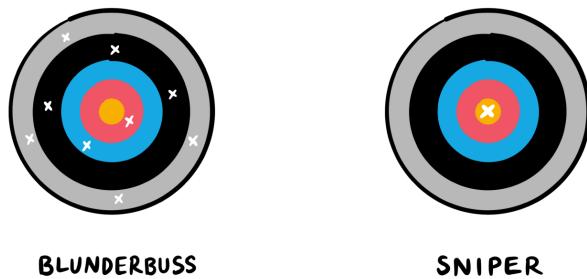
CHOOSE YOUR STRATEGY...© VISUAL THINKERYcdf.mø

Figure 8.11: As you target employers, what will your strategy be? At one extreme you could optimise the *quantity* of your applications, aiming to do as many as you can. This is shown in the left of the picture by the blunderbuss (or scattergun) strategy. You make lots of applications but don't target or tailor them much in the hope that *some* will hit the target if you point your weapon the right general direction. At the other extreme you could emphasise the *quality* of your applications by spending more time researching the employer and carefully aiming your shots more like a sniper would (in the right of the figure). Which strategy is best? Blunderbuss sketch by Visual Thinkery is licensed under CC-BY-ND

★ RESUME

8.6 The power of weak ties

Your close network probably won't change that much, the friends and family you trust and rely on. It's important to recognise the importance of more casual acquaintances, or what sociologist Mark Granovetter calls "weak ties". (Granovetter, 1973)

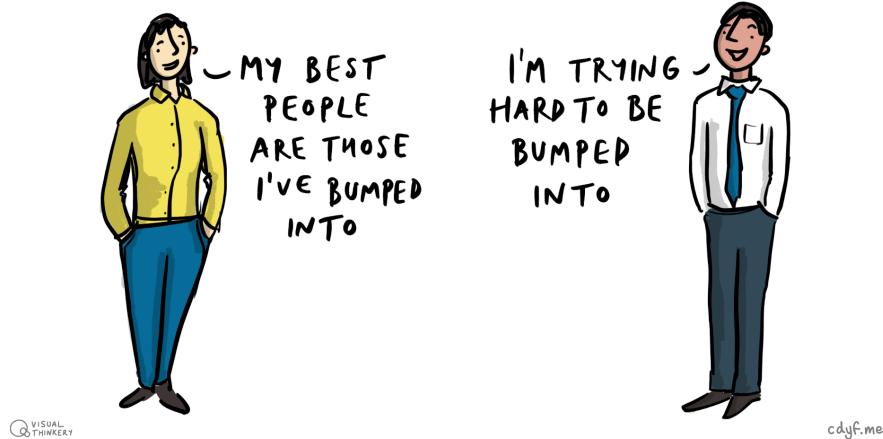
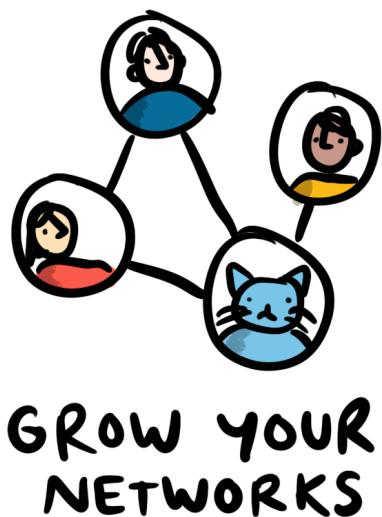


Figure 8.12: It's not what you know, it's who you know. Networking and personal contacts can be more useful than just knowledge and skills alone, when seeking employment. Networking is an essential part of any job search, your networks can help you now and in the future. One of the things looked at in this chapter is how to build and use your networks to help find the job you're after. The simplest networking technique is bumping into people, but you need to create opportunities for that to happen. Bumped into sketch by Visual Thinkery is licensed under CC-BY-ND

Weak ties are people you don't know as well, but are important for a range of reasons. Research has shown that building networks of weak ties is good for your mental health and can give you an edge in job hunting. (Leslie, 2020) Granovetter showed that many job opportunities came through weak ties, rather than strong ones. This is true not just of jobs early on in your career (like now) but also later too. So it is in your interests to continually foster weak connections and be open to serendipitous meetings where you bump into people, as in Figure 8.12. "Bumping into" here, could mean either physical or virtual.



**GROW YOUR
NETWORKS**

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Figure 8.13: Who is in your network? Grow and use your network, both the strong ties and the weak ties. Weak ties are often the most important when it comes to job hunting. Networks sketch by Visual Thinkery is licensed under CC-BY-ND

8.7 Summarising search

Too long, didn't read (TL;DR)? Here's a summary:

We've looked at search techniques that will help you find opportunities you care about. Figuring out what you want to do is tricky at times but it usually works out well in the end.

This chapter is under construction because I'm using agile book development methods, see figure 8.14.

The Death Star is a
fictional mobile space
station and galactic
superweapon featured in
the Star Wars space-
opera franchise

Death Star

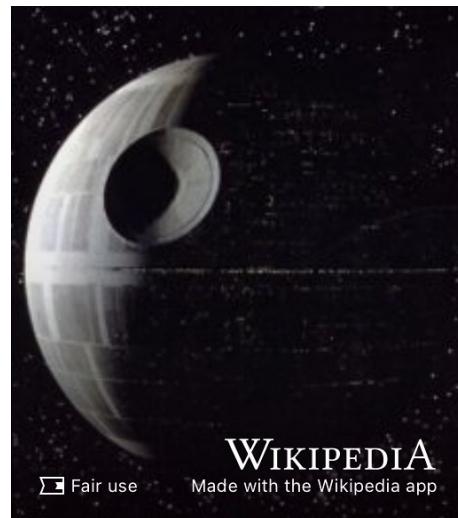


Figure 8.14: Just like the Death Star, this galactic superweapon book is under construction. As of 24 June, 2022 this book is an estimated **35% complete**. Image of agile weapon engineering in *Star Wars* via Wikimedia Commons w.wiki/32PB adapted using the Wikipedia app

Chapter 9

Broadening your future

Do you feel like the *weird edge case* pictured in figure 9.1? Do typical graduate destinations such as large multi-national corporations, not really make you want to *Shake Your Thang?* (Isley et al., 1988) Perhaps you are interested in:

- using your technical skills responsibly and ethically to make the world a better place?
- starting your own business and making money for yourself, rather than other people?
- finding *hidden* or unadvertised vacancies?
- joining a startup instead of a large multinational corporation?
- venturing outside of the private sector?
- working in computing in roles beyond software engineering?

Broadening your initial job search described in chapter 8 will open up more opportunities on your horizon. This chapter will broaden those horizons and get you to think about some of the less obvious options, because I *love* weird edge cases and you should too.

Many technology jobs exist outside of technology companies, (Assay, 2020) because a lot of software is written to be used rather than sold. Consequently, many employers create bespoke software to fit the needs of their business. The people who build it are often employees, rather than people employed by a technology company. In the United States for example, ninety percent of IT jobs are outside the traditional tech industry. Technical jobs outside the technology sector often have the advantage of being more accessible than those within a very competitive technology sector. (Markow et al., 2019)

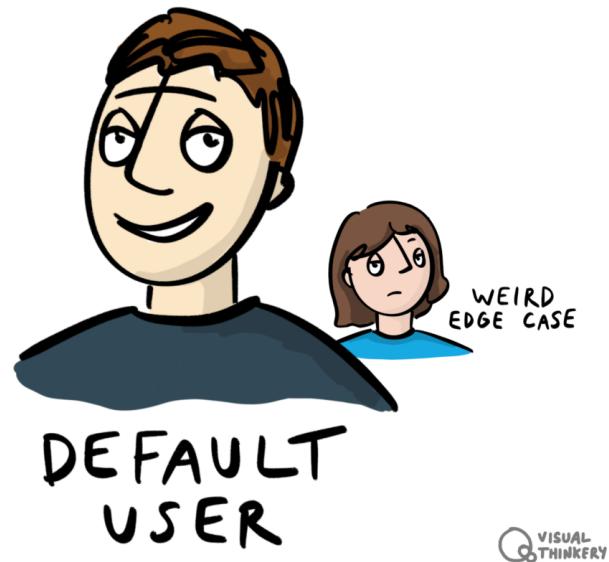


Figure 9.1: Are you a weird edge case? By default, many graduates choose a graduate scheme with big brand, often a blue-chip multinational employer. While working for these kind of employers has many benefits, they are not the whole story. This chapter looks at some of the alternatives. Default user by Visual Thinkery is licensed under CC-BY-ND

9.1 What you will learn

1. Describe the less obvious careers that computer science can lead to, besides software engineering, including:
 - Starting a business or joining a startup
 - Working outside of the technology sector
 - Working outside of the private sector (governments, non-profits etc)
 - Roles allied to software engineering that require you to be a conversational programmer
2. Recognise the social responsibility accompanying the power held by computer scientists
3. Evaluate and compare the values of an employer with your own values and ethics

9.2 Beyond software engineering

The phrase software engineering has been around since Margaret Hamilton (figure 9.2) led the development of software for the Apollo Guidance Computer in the sixties. However, the *practice* of software engineering has been around even longer right back to Ada Lovelace in the nineteenth century.

**She is one of the people
credited with coining the
term "software
engineering"**

Margaret Hamilton
(software engineer)



Figure 9.2: The role of software engineer has been around for a long time but there are plenty of other roles for computer scientists beyond software engineering. Margaret Hamilton in 1969 standing next to all of the printed code for the navigation software that she and her MIT team produced for the Apollo Guidance Computer. Public domain image via Wikimedia Commons w.wiki/3YJW adapted using the Wikipedia app

Software engineers (or software developers if you prefer) are one of the most popular roles for graduates (see e.g. figure 6.6) but there are plenty of affiliated roles that computer scientists go into besides software engineering.

- Data scientist, see prospects.ac.uk/job-profiles/data-scientist
- Database administrator (DBA), see prospects.ac.uk/job-profiles/database-administrator
- Product manager or owner, liaises with customers, management and engineers to define what a product does
- Project manager, see prospects.ac.uk/job-profiles/project-manager
- Founder (or co-founder), starting your own business (startup)
- Freelance, becoming a self-employed contractor
- Forensic computer scientist, see prospects.ac.uk/job-profiles/forensic-computer-analyst
- Business analyst see prospects.ac.uk/job-profiles/business-analyst
- Game developer (that's really just another name for software engineering) but see prospects.ac.uk/job-profiles/game-developer
- Technical writer, see section 4.5.2
- Technical sales and marketing, see prospects.ac.uk/job-profiles/technical-sales-engineer
- Test engineer (QA) see prospects.ac.uk/job-profiles/software-tester
- Research software engineer, see 9.3
- Usability engineer, often specialising in Human–Computer Interaction (HCI), User Experience (UX) or front-end development
- Security engineer, penetration testing see prospects.ac.uk/job-profiles/penetration-tester
- DevOps, sysadmin and site reliability engineering
- Patent attorney, protecting and organisations technical I.P. see prospects.ac.uk/job-profiles/patent-attorney
- Consultant, see prospects.ac.uk/job-profiles/it-consultant and prospects.ac.uk/job-profiles/management-consultant

What do these roles entail?

9.3 Research software engineering

There are plenty of roles in computing working in research, either in computer science, or working alongside natural scientists, such as Physicists at home.cern or conventional scientists working at the laboratory bench. For example, there are lots roles in research software engineering (RSE), using software engineering to facilitate better scientific research, see [society-rse.org.](https://society-rse.org/)(Woolston, 2022) For example, CERN employs ten times more engineers and technicians than research physicists, see figure 9.3. For physicists to understand the data that pours off the Large Hadron Collider (LHC), you need armies of engineers to enable the scientists to do their work. A *lot* of those engineers are working on hardware and software, and many of them won't be physicists. (Hull, 2020)

CERN employs ten times
more engineers and
technicians than
research physicists

CERN

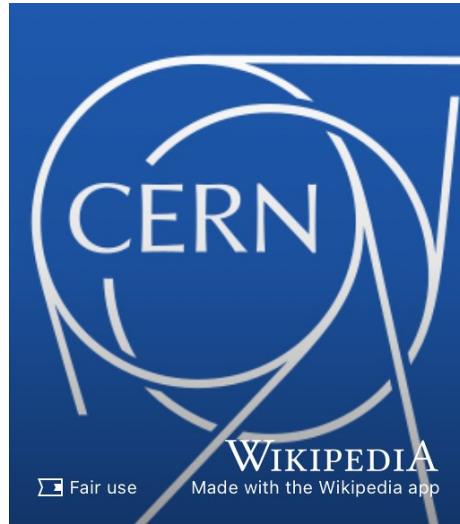


Figure 9.3: Many scientific laboratories like CERN employ lots of software and hardware engineers. Computation isn't just a fundamental part of physics, it is key to all the natural sciences so wherever you find scientists, you will also find research software engineers. Fair use image via Wikimedia Commons w.wiki/4qmF adapted using the Wikipedia app

An non-exhaustive list of laboratories from the UK and Europe that employ computer scientists is shown below:

- CERN, see careers.cern and careers.cern/join-us/students
- The Francis Crick Institute see e.g. crick.ac.uk/careers-study/students/sandwich-students
- The Daresbury Laboratory, see stfccareers.co.uk/students/ under *Computing*
- The Diamond Light Source diamond.ac.uk see diamond.ac.uk/Careers/Students/Year-in-Industry.html
- The European Bioinformatics Institute ebi.ac.uk see ebi.ac.uk/careers
- The Earlham Institute earlham.ac.uk e.g. earlham.ac.uk/year-industry
- The ISIS Neutron and Muon source see isis.stfc.ac.uk/Pages/Students.aspx and stfccareers.co.uk/students/ under *Computing*
- The Jodrell Bank Observatory jodrellbank.manchester.ac.uk
- The metoffice.gov.uk, see metoffice.gov.uk/about-us/careers/apprentices-graduates-and-placements
- The Plymouth Marine Laboratory pml.ac.uk see pml.kallidusrecruit.com
- The Rutherford Appleton Laboratory (RAL) see stfccareers.co.uk/students/ under *Computing*
- The Wellcome Sanger Institute sanger.ac.uk
- More like this at jobs.ac.uk

These are mainly UK opportunities, but it is a similar story around the world. Many Universities and research institutes have summer internships for computer science students working alongside researchers. For example, at the University of Manchester, summer vacancies tend to be advertised each year around April/May. Wherever you are, speak to the head of a research lab you're interested in. Ask them if they have plans to take on summer students.

If you're thinking of doing postgraduate study, see chapter 13. Commercial experience gained on a summer internship or placement year is valued by *all* employers (not just commercial ones) so doing an internship or placement during your undergraduate degree is valuable wherever you end up, see section 13.3.

9.4 With great code comes great responsibility

Computer scientists wield tremendous power in the twenty first century. We know that:

- With great power comes great responsibility (Parker, 1962)
- With great code comes great responsibility (Goldman and Schlesinger, 2018)

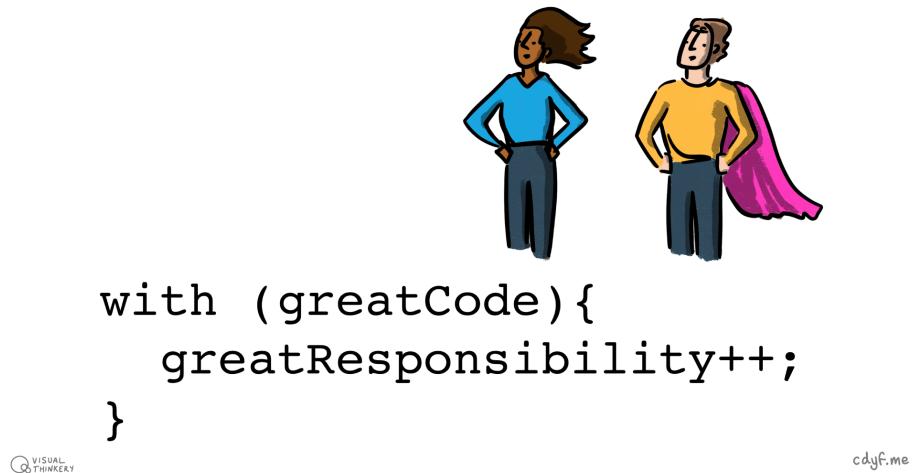


Figure 9.4: The greater your code, the greater your superpower. The greater your superpower, the greater your responsibility. What powers does computing give you and how can you use that power responsibly? (Shapiro et al., 2021) With great code sketch by Visual Thinkery is licensed under CC-BY-ND

Given the growing power of computing in the twenty-first century, computer scientists have a duty to society to use that power responsibly and justly. How can they do so? Do computer scientists need to sell their soul to the highest

bidder? How can computer science be used to make the world a better place, not just making rich people richer? Lets look at these in turn

9.5 Do you need to sell your soul?

You will sometimes hear people saying you need to sell your soul to get a job, shown in figure 9.5. See for example:

- Soul sold for less than £12 (Malham, 2002)
- Am I Selling My Soul to Work for My Company? (Bell, 2021)
- google.com/search?q=selling+your+soul+to+your+employer

The person offers their soul in exchange for diabolical favours. Those favours vary by the tale, but tend to include youth, knowledge, wealth, fame, or power.

Deal with the Devil

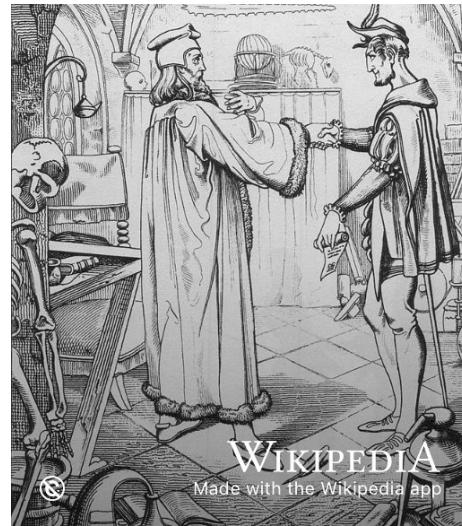


Figure 9.5: In European folklore, doing a deal with the devil is a motif that recurs in culture. Wealth, power and knowledge are some of the items that might be traded for a persons soul as part of diabolical deal. Will you need to sell your soul to the devil to get the job you want? Public domain image of an engraving by Adolf Gnauth showing Faust cutting a deal with Mephistopheles on Wikimedia Commons at w.wiki/3zio adapted using the Wikipedia app

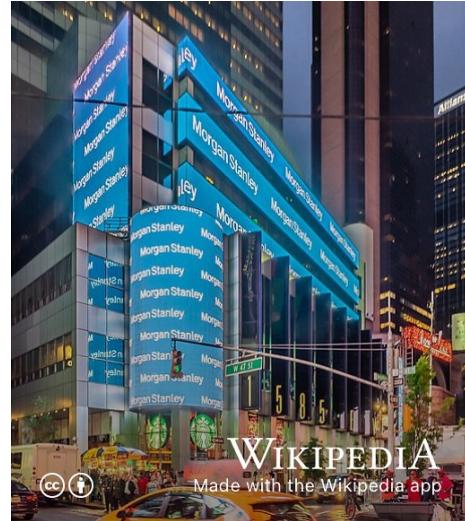
So when you're searching for jobs and researching potential employers, one of the first things you need to find out is what the values and ethical principles of an employer are, see section 8.3. This is a quick way to evaluate what makes an organisation who they are. Most employers publish their values and ethics openly, here's a small selection to give you a flavour:

- Amazon amazon.jobs/en/principles
- Microsoft microsoft.com/en-us/about/corporate-values
- Apple apple.com/compliance
- Google ai.google/principles

- Morgan Stanley morganstanley.com/about-us/morgan-stanley-core-values

With offices in more than 42 countries and more than 60,000 employees, the firm's clients include corporations, governments, institutions, and individuals

Morgan Stanley



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Figure 9.6: Morgan Stanley is an American multinational investment bank and financial services company headquartered in New York City. The firm's clients include corporations, governments, institutions and individuals. CC-BY picture of Morgan Stanley HQ in Times Square by Ajay Suresh on Wikimedia Commons [w.wiki/3Vnt](https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=3Vnt) adapted using the Wikipedia app

Let's look at Morgan Stanley (figure 9.6) as an example, I've chosen these values because they are brief and self-explanatory. Morgan Stanley's values are to:

1. Do the right thing: act with integrity
2. Put clients first: listen to what the client is saying and needs
3. Lead with exceptional ideas: win by breaking new ground
4. Commit to Diversity and Inclusion: value individual and cultural differences
5. Give back: serve communities generously with expertise, time and money

Look at these values carefully, or choose the values of another employer you're interested in. What do they mean to you?

Do an employer's words match their actions? The words **Don't be evil** are easy to *say* but harder to *action*. Good intentions are often easier said than done.

9.6 Computing the future

The human race faces some huge challenges in the 21st century:

- Mitigating the effects of climate change, see figure 9.7

- Tackling inequalities of wealth, income, race and gender (Stanley, 2022)
- Ensuring algorithms work for *everyone* in society, not just the (predominantly) old rich white men that control them, see figure 9.8
- Providing sufficient food, water, shelter, energy, education and healthcare for a global population which is rapidly approaching 8 billion people
- Meeting all these goals sustainably and renewably without irreversibly depleting resources, both human resources and natural resources

**Due to climate change,
deserts are expanding,
while heat waves and
wildfires are becoming
more common**

Climate change

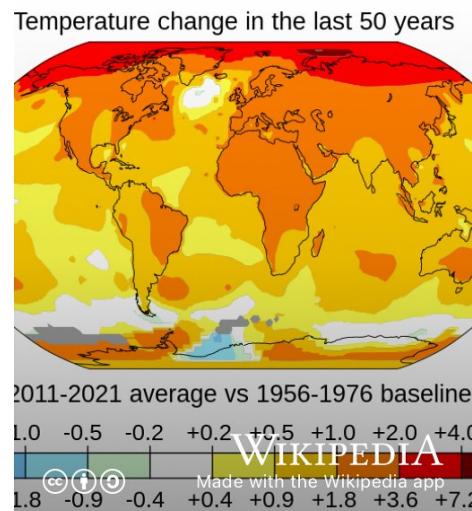


Figure 9.7: The overwhelming scientific consensus is that our climate is changing more rapidly than we'd like. What can computing do to mitigate the effects of climate change? How could you use computing to address this, and other global grand challenges that the human race faces in the 21st century? CC BY-SA picture of temperature change in the last 50 years by NASA's Scientific Visualisation Studio on Wikimedia Commons w.wiki/4X5E adapted using the Wikipedia App

How can computing be an ethical force for change that improves the lives people everywhere, not just those that are lucky enough to be on the wealthier side of the digital divide?

- How can computing make a difference?
- How can **YOU** use Computer Science to make the world a better place?

Here are some examples to get you started:

- Greener computing and net zero computing, see greensoftware.foundation (Knowles et al., 2022; Anon, 2021)
- Smarter cities which use resources more efficiently (Hankin, 2022)
- Fairer algorithms: see algorithmic bias and figure 9.8

- Better education enabled by computing, both as a subject in its own right, and as an enabler of the teaching and learning of everything else
- Scientific computing for the benefit of humanity, see section 9.3. Creating better, cheaper and faster software and hardware for scientists and engineers:
 - Improved climate modelling and weather forecasting
 - Better healthcare, with electronic health recordss, personal genomics and better diagnostic tools
 - Quicker development of new vaccines and drugs, technologies like AlphaFold are already making a difference to drug discovery (Jumper et al., 2021)

**She founded the
Algorithmic Justice
League, an organization
that challenges bias in
decision-making
software**

Joy Buolamwini



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Figure 9.8: Are your algorithms fair or are they perpetuating biases against minority groups? Dr. Joy Buolamwini founded the algorithmic justice league to unmask harms in algorithms such as those used in facial recognition and voice recognition. CC BY-SA portrait of Dr. Joy Buolamwini by Niccolò Caranti on Wikimedia Commons w.wiki/5Jar adapted using the Wikipedia App. Thanks to Dr. Joy Buolamwini for permission to use your picture.

How will you use your superpowers of computing we mentioned in section 4.3 to make the world a better place?

9.7 Breakpoints

Let's pause here. Insert a breakpoint in your `code` and slowly step through it so we can examine the current values of your variables and parameters.

* PAUSE

- How closely do a given employer's values align with your own? You may need to revisit section 2.2.5.
 - You might not get a 100% match but you're unlikely to enjoy working for an employer where your values don't match very well at all
- Are the stated values of an employer the whole story?
 - Are there any unwritten or unspoken rules?
- Is there anything missing?
- Do the employer's actions match their words? What an employer *says* and *does* may be contradictory. Actions speak louder than words
- What can computing do to tackle global challenges described in section 9.6

* RESUME

Once you've thought about these questions, you stand a much better chance of working out if a given employer is a good match for you. So do you have to sell your soul as shown in figure 9.9? It depends on what you value and if an employer shares those values with you.

PRE-INTERVIEW SELF ASSESSMENT



Figure 9.9: Here's a dilemma: Do you need to sell your soul to your employer? If so, how much can you get for it? What percentage stake of your soul will they ask for and how much are you willing to give? How do your values align with those of your employer? Soul selling dialog box sketch by Visual Thinkery is licensed under CC-BY-ND

9.8 Summarising your alternatives

Too long, didn't read (TL;DR)? Here's a summary:

This chapter is under construction because I'm using agile book development methods, see figure 9.10.

The Death Star is a fictional mobile space station and galactic superweapon featured in the Star Wars space-opera franchise

Death Star

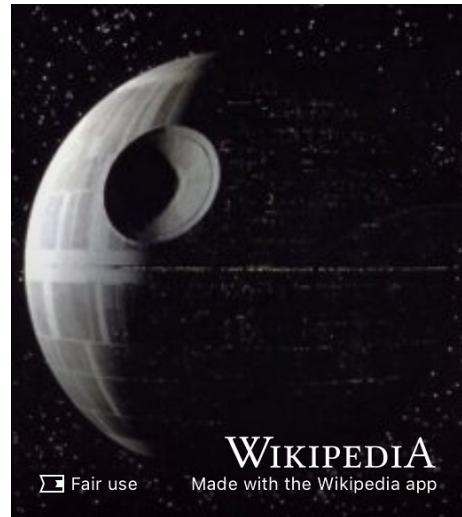


Figure 9.10: Just like the Death Star, this ~~galactic superweapon~~ book is under construction. As of 24 June, 2022 this book is an estimated **35% complete**. Image of agile weapon engineering in *Star Wars* via Wikimedia Commons w.wiki/32PB adapted using the Wikipedia app

Chapter 10

Speaking your future

Congratulations, you've been invited to an interview. It might be by telephone, video link, in person or as part of an assessment centre where you'll be asked to complete several other tasks and tests. Being invited to an interview means that your written application (CV, covering letter, application form or digital portfolio) has hit the target and is bug free, see figure 10.1. All that reading and writing has paid off. BULLSEYE!

Having passed the first stage of *reading and writing*, you move onto *listening and speaking* stage of interviewing. One of your goals is to convince the interviewers that you can articulate yourself clearly, and communicate well by listening carefully to their questions and answering with spoken natural language. These are fundamental communication skills discussed in section 4.4 on communication I/O.

If you've got an interview, you can feel good about having a bug-free CV shown in figure 10.1. Now you have a new set of problems to tackle. How can you prepare for the interview? What kinds of interviews exist and what questions might you be asked? If they offer you a job, how will you negotiate the terms, conditions and salary? Do you *really* want the job and are they the kind of people you actually want to work with everyday? If successful, you will be giving this employer:

- most of the hours of your day
- most of the days of your week
- most of the weeks of your year

This job will take a significant chunk of the next few months, year or even up to two years (and more) for a graduate scheme (Black, 2017). It's the start of a much longer journey of up to 80,000 hours that you'll spend in employment during your life.

So you want to ensure employers are a good match and not going to waste your



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THINKERY

Figure 10.1: If you have got an interview, then you have proved that your CV is bug free. That doesn't mean your CV is perfect, it just means that it is good enough to get you an interview with that particular employer. Congratulations! What comes next? Bug free sketch by Visual Thinkery is licensed under CC-BY-ND

time. You'll be interviewing them, as well as them interviewing you, so it will pay to have some questions prepared alongside your answers to questions you can anticipate.

10.1 What you will learn

By the end of this chapter you will be able to:

1. Identify kinds of interviews you might be invited to
2. Anticipate common interview questions, both technical and non-technical
3. Prepare questions for your interviewer by researching the employer
4. Formulate strategies for negotiating job offers
5. Calm your interview nerves

10.2 Interviews

Broadly speaking there are two basic kinds of interviews:

1. non-technical interview, sometimes called competency based interview or human resources (HR) style interview, see 10.2.2
2. technical style or coding interview, see section 10.2.3

These can be conducted in various modes:

10.2.1 Modes of interview

Interviews can be conducted in various modes:

- telephone (no visual contact)
- pre-recorded pieces to camera, you talking to your webcam
- teleconference (zoom / teams etc) with cameras and microphones turned on
- real-time face to face

10.2.2 Competency interviews

Competency interviews test some of your softer skills, find out who you are (see chapter 2), how you work in a team and if you can communicate well. A good interview strategy for any interview is to talk about what you are doing (and what you have done) as shown in figure 10.3. It might even help to have a checklist in your head of things you'd like to talk about such as:

- one work experience, see chapter 5
- a couple of projects, see section 7.6.4
- some university projects, see section 7.6.4.

If you can, make sure you've mentioned everything on your checklist by the end of the interview.



Figure 10.2: Got a video interview? Toggle your mute button. Bob... by Visual Thinkery is licensed under CC-BY-ND

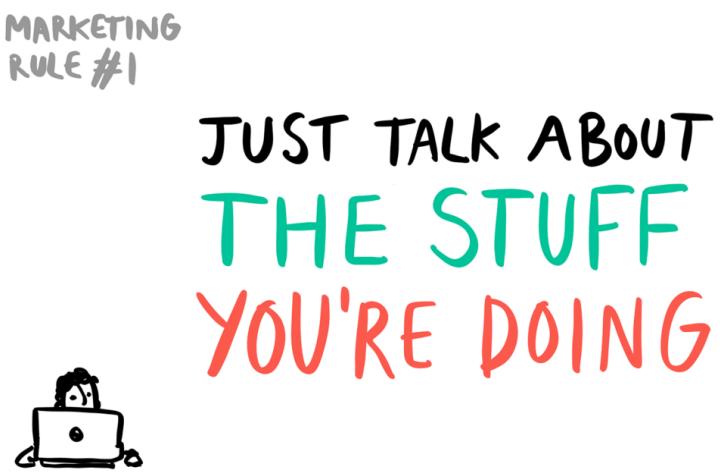


Figure 10.3: During an interview, you are marketing yourself to an employer while they market themselves to you. It can be easy to overthink your marketing. A simple marketing technique is to just talk about stuff you're doing, projects you've worked on (inside and outside University), your experience and any other relevant activities. The number 1 rule of marketing by Visual Thinkery is licensed under CC-BY-ND

Here are some common competency interview questions. Imagine you are going on a stage, prepare lines that answer these questions, rehearse them out loud in front of a mirror (or a critical friend).

1. What roles do you play in a team, with examples?
2. Tell me about a time when you showed integrity and professionalism
3. Can you give an example of a situation where you solved a problem in a creative way?
4. Tell me about a big decision you've made recently. How did you go about it?
5. Give an example of a time you resolved conflict
6. How do you maintain healthy working relationships with your team?
7. Describe a project where you had to use different leadership styles to reach your goal
8. Give me an example of a challenge you faced and tell me how you overcame it
9. How do you influence people in a situation with conflicting agendas?
10. Tell me about a time that you made a decision and then changed your mind.
11. Tell me about a time when you achieved success even when the odds were stacked against you.
12. Tell me about a time when you have provided an excellent service
13. Give me an example of a time when you have had multiple deadlines to meet? How did prioritise your workload?
14. What would you say is your main development area?

For more examples of non-technical questions see:

- google.com/search?q=competency+based+interview+questions

Since there's already tonnes of information on competency based interviews, the rest of this chapter will focus on technical interviews, also known as coding interviews.

10.2.3 Coding interviews

Many employers use technical or coding interviews to assess your harder skills. Not every employer does, but they are widely used by employers. Preparing for coding interviews is a good way to become a better engineer, so even if you don't have to face a series of really tough coding interviews, it is worth knowing about them.

Coding Caution

The competitive coding and technical interviews described in this chapter test a narrow set of algorithmic skills. While it's important to prepare for technical interviews, they have well documented limitations. (Murashenkov, 2019) Skills required for software engineering go beyond the purely technical ones. For

example, your (soft) communication skills outlined in chapter 4, and many other broader skills, are just as important as your (hard) technical abilities.

There are lots of resources to help you prepare for and practice coding interview questions, the best place to start is *Cracking the Coding Interview* by Gayle Laakmaan McDowell. (McDowell, 2015) As well as reading Gayle's book, there are lots of online resources to help you prepare for coding interviews. Before we look at those, University of Manchester Computer Science graduate Petia Davidova explains in figure 10.4 what she learned from failing several coding interviews at big technology companies.



Figure 10.4: Petia describes her worst software engineering interview failures. (Davidova, 2021) Petia demonstrates a growth mindset (section 3.7) and productive failure(s). Although she failed her interviews, she learned lots from the process and went on to get a job she wanted. The image above is a screenshot, you can watch the full 16 minute video at youtu.be/qkeQNNjZuQk

Coding interviews can be tough, but preparing for them, and doing them will make you a better engineer. So if you spectacularly wipeout in your coding interview, reflect and think how can you improve next time? Perhaps you need to

- Read up on some more data structures
- Familiarise yourself with more algorithms
- Practice thinking out loud (verbally) by doing a mock technical interview?

All of these activities will help both your general professional development and your chances of success in future technical interviews. Thankfully there are plenty of resources out there for helping you get better at coding interviews, so let's have a look at some. Some of these resources are more about problem

solving for recreation, rather than interview preparation, but they will all help you become a better engineer.

10.2.4 Project Euler

Project Euler provides a wide range of challenges in computer science and mathematics. The challenges typically involve solving a mathematical formula or equations, see projecteuler.net and figure 10.5

Since its creation in 2001 by Colin Hughes, Project Euler has gained notability and popularity worldwide. It includes over 750 problems, with a new one added approximately every two weeks.

Project Euler



Figure 10.5: Since its creation in 2001 by Colin Hughes projecteuler.net has become internationally popular, with new problems added approximately every two weeks. (Somers, 2011) Public domain image of a painting of Leonhard Euler by Jakob Emanuel Handmann on Wikimedia Commons [w.wiki/3WAV](https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Leonhard_Euler_by_Jakob_Emanuel_Handmann_(1753).jpg&oldid=3500000) adapted using the Wikipedia app.

10.2.5 Topcoder

TopCoder is a platform for competitive programming online. You can complete on your own directly online using their code editor. Single round matches are offered a few times per month at a specific time where you compete against others to solve challenges against the clock, see topcoder.com

10.2.6 Codewars

Codewars allows you to challenge yourself on kata (), created by the community to strengthen different skills. Master your current language of choice, or expand your understanding of a new one. Find out more at codewars.com and see figure 10.6

practised in Japanese martial arts as a way to memorize and perfect the movements being executed

Kata



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Figure 10.6: Just like martial arts, you can practice the computational arts with kata () on codewars.com and elsewhere. CC BY-SA Picture of world champion Emmanuelle Fumonde by Thierry Caro on Wikimedia Commons w.wiki/3XeE adapted using the Wikipedia app.

10.2.7 Leetcode

LeetCode is a platform to help you enhance your skills, expand your knowledge and prepare for technical interview see leetcode.com.

10.2.8 HackerRank

HackerRank allows developers to practice their coding skills, prepare for interviews and get hired. HackerRank allows users to submit applications and apply to jobs by solving company-sponsored coding challenges. Some employers use hackerrank as part of the interviewing process, so these are not just academic exercises.

Hacker Rank provide a discussion and leaderboard for every challenge, and most challenges come with an editorial that explains more about the challenge, see hackerrank.com and figure 10.7

10.2.9 Pramp

Pramp offers free mock technical interviewing platform for engineers. Pramp, **Practice makes perfect**, was founded in 2015 by Rafi Zikavashvili and David Glauber. As engineers, they were frustrated by the lack of resources to help them prepare for coding interviews. Find out more at pramp.com

HackerRank's programming challenges can be solved in a variety of programming languages (including Java, C++, PHP, Python, SQL, JavaScript) and span multiple computer science domains

HackerRank

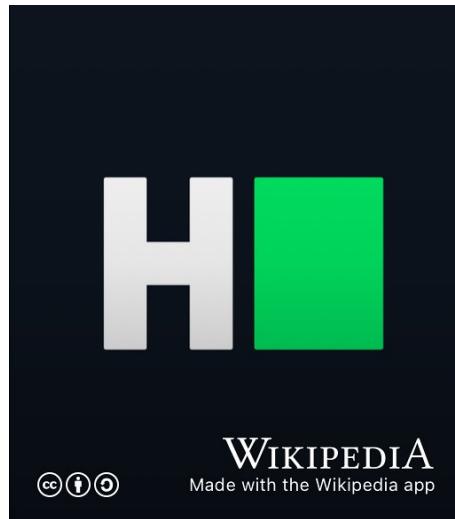


Figure 10.7: HackerRank's programming challenges can be solved in a variety of programming languages (including Java, C++, PHP, Python, SQL, JavaScript) and span multiple computer science domains. HackerRank logo from Wikimedia Commons at w.wiki/3WAP adapted using the Wikipedia App.

10.2.10 ICPC

More than 50,000 students worldwide from more than 3,000 universities in 111 countries participate in over 400 on-site competitions as part of the International Collegiate Programming Contest (ICPC) see icpc.global and figure 10.8.

ICPC is organised by the Association for Computing Machinery (ACM), a global community which advances computing as a science and a profession.

There are subregional contests for ICPC, so in the UK there is the United Kingdom and Ireland Programming Competition (UKIEPC) which is part of the Northwestern Europe European Regional Contest (NWERC).

UKIEPC has been held annually since 2013 to help universities pick teams to travel to NWERC. Ask your University if they are involved, see ukiepc.info. If they aren't involved yet, you could encourage them to join. It's not just about winning, it's also about taking part.

10.3 Breakpoints

Let's pause here. Insert a breakpoint in your `code` and slowly step through it so we can examine the current values of your variables and parameters.

an algorithmic programming contest for college students. Teams of three, representing their university, work to solve the most real-world problems, fostering collaboration, creativity, innovation, and the ability to perform under pressure.

International Collegiate Programming Contest

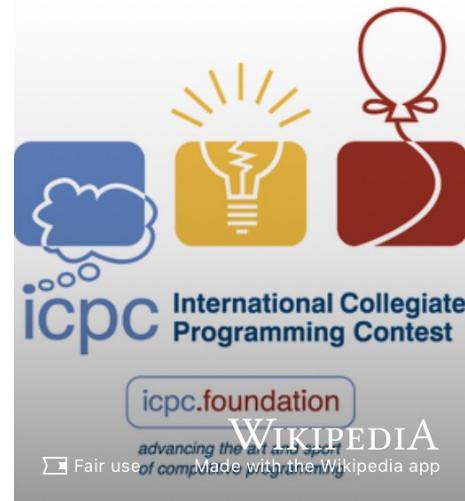


Figure 10.8: In their own words, ICPC is “an algorithmic programming contest for college students. Teams of three, representing their university, work to solve the most real-world problems, fostering collaboration, creativity, innovation, and the ability to perform under pressure. Through training and competition, teams challenge each other to raise the bar on the possible. Quite simply, it is the oldest, largest, and most prestigious programming contest in the world.” (Hacker, 2021)

*** PAUSE**

Let's imagine you're applying to work at an employer called `widget.com`. During your application you need to find out:

- What the main products and services that the organisation provides?
- Who are their clients or customers?
- Who are their biggest competitors?
- What are their values, principles and ethical policies? See section 9.7
- What sector do they principally operate in?
- Who are the market leaders in that sector?
- How is the sector changing, for example how is technology having an impact on their business?

*** RESUME**

10.4 Getting an offer

If you've been successful in an interview you will receive an offer. Congratulations!

If you're not happy with the package on offer, the best time to negotiate is before you accept the offer. It is easier to negotiate now, than get a pay rise later. This is one factor that means people leave jobs, it can sometimes be easier to get a pay rise by moving employers, rather than being promoted with an existing employer. Knowing your value is important here, its easy to find out with sites like glassdoor we mentioned in section 8.2.2. Its not just the pay you might want to negotiate over either, you might also want to negotiate about flexible working and other benefits.

10.5 Communication, communication, communication!

Interviews are about a lot more than the answers you give to questions, they also test *how* you communicate, both verbally and non-verbally. We looked at communication skills in section 4.4 and throughout chapter 4 on *writing your future*. This chapter has discussed some spoken communication skills which complement your written communication skills.

Computing is not just about technology - it is actually more about working with and for people, see figure 10.9. So as well as testing technical knowledge, an interview (coding interview or otherwise) is a test of *how* you communicate in spoken language, not just how you speak, but how you listen and converse while you work with other people. (Goble, 2020)

"Computing is not just about technology – it is actually more about working with and for people"

Carole Goble



Figure 10.9: Computing is about much more than technology. Interviews will test some of your spoken communication skills, these are fundamental in working with and for people. (Goble, 2020) CC BY-SA portrait of scientist and engineer Carole Goble by Rob Whitrow on Wikimedia Commons w.wiki/5542 adapted using the Wikipedia app

10.6 Summarising interviews

Too long, didn't read (TL;DR)? Here's a summary:

We've looked at a range of platforms and competitions that can help you prepare for coding interviews. These won't just make you better at coding interviews, they'll make you a better engineer too, whatever stage you're at.

This chapter is under construction because I'm using agile book development methods, see figure 10.10.

The Death Star is a fictional mobile space station and galactic superweapon featured in the Star Wars space-opera franchise

Death Star

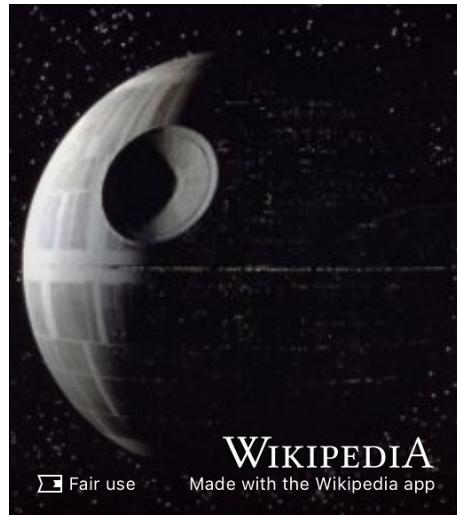


Figure 10.10: Just like the Death Star, this ~~galactic superweapon~~ book is under construction. As of 24 June, 2022 this book is an estimated **35% complete**. Image of agile weapon engineering in *Star Wars* via Wikimedia Commons w.wiki/32PB adapted using the Wikipedia app

Chapter 11

Surviving your future

Congratulations, you've just accepted an offer of employment. You nailed that interview (or interviews) and you're just about to embark on the exciting journey from the world of study to the jungle of employment. This *might* be your first SERIOUS job, so what do you have to do to survive and become a professional? What survival skills will you need, see figure 11.1. Even better, how can you thrive in your new role and take on the challenges that are coming your way? How will you avoid *diving*, ensuring you *survive* and hopefully *thrive* in your new environment?

11.1 What you will learn

At the end of this chapter you will be able to

1. Manage your manager so that you can:
 - Survive the workplace
 - Thrive in the workplace
 - Avoid diving in a workplace environment
2. Collect evidence of new workplace skills and knowledge that you develop
3. Reflect on new workplace skills and knowledge that you need to develop

11.2 Survive, thrive or dive?

Starting a new job is a bit like starting a new relationship, except that it is professional rather than romantic. You've searched for and found a partner. You've been through the courtship of recruitment, this might have been quick or may have had many rounds of first and second "dates" (interviews). Once you start employment, you are both committed to each other in a serious relationship. Simply put, there are three scenarios for you as a new employee. You'll survive, thrive or dive.



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Figure 11.1: Will you dive, survive or thrive in your new working environment? The world of employment can be a bit of a jungle where you struggle for existence. What survival skills will you need to avoid diving (left) and how can you move beyond merely surviving (middle) towards positively thriving as a professional (right)? Jungle survival sketch by Visual Thinkery is licensed under CC-BY-ND

11.2.1 Survive

Your new job will go OK, you'll meet the expectations of your employer and become a valued employee. If your employer has a probationary period, you'll pass your probationary review without any problems. Most employees probably fit in to this category.

11.2.2 Thrive

Your new job will go brilliantly, you'll exceed the expectations of your employer. If you're on a fixed term contract, such as a summer internship or year long placement, they'll make you a job offer during or soon after your contract of employment expires. If you're on a more permanent contract, such as a graduate job or graduate scheme you'll be promoted and given more responsibility.

You're doing really well if you can impress your manager. Some lucky people make it into this category.

11.2.3 Dive

Your new job will go badly, you will struggle to fit in and won't meet the expectations of your employer. Once you were like star-crossed lovers, (see figure 11.2) but the relationship has turned sour could take a dive into tragedy. (Shakespeare, 1597; Goble and Wroe, 2004)

There are several relationship problems that could lead to you breaking up with (or being dumped by) your newly estranged "lover".

- **Relationship problems:** Your relationship with your manager(s) is not going well. You've tried solving problems informally by talking to your manager but you're not satisfied with the response and want to raise a formal grievance complaint in writing. (UK, 2021c)
- **It's not you, it's me:** You might ultimately decide to you want to hand in your notice to terminate your contract of employment and leave. (UK, 2020b)
- **It's not me, it's you:** If things get really bad, your employer may take disciplinary action against you (UK, 2021a) and in the worst case scenario, you'll be fired (dismissed). (UK, 2021b)

Dismissal is rare, but it **does** happen, even to interns and placement students. In this scenario in the UK, the employer has a duty to do everything they reasonably can to prevent this from happening. It's not in your employers interests to fire you because they've invested a lot of time and money in you by this point. If they have sensible recruitment procedures, those procedures will root out unsuitable candidates long before they make it to the workplace where they can cause real and lasting damage to the organisation once in post.

All employers have procedures for making sure that you can agree on work that suits both of your needs. Better employers will have better procedures to

The phrase "star-crossed lovers" was coined in Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*

Star-crossed

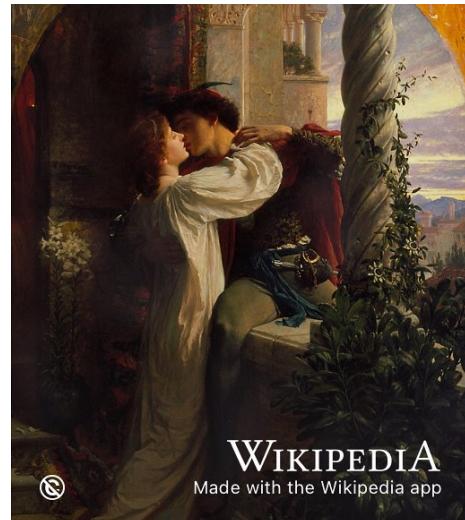


Figure 11.2: Your relationship with your employer is obviously a professional one rather than a romantic one, but that doesn't mean it can't end in tragedy like Shakespeare's star-crossed lovers in *Romeo and Juliet*. (Shakespeare, 1597) What can you do to keep your relationship with your employer healthy and happy? Public domain image of a painting of Romeo and Juliet by Frank Dicksee via Wikimedia Commons w.wiki/3DfJ adapted using the Wikipedia app

ensure this happens. Employers don't want their employees to "dive" and will try prevent this from happening wherever possible.

11.3 Managing your manager

Building a good relationship with your manager(s) will be key to determining which of the *dive, survive or thrive* scenarios above plays out. At University, you didn't have a manager. Yes you had deadlines, but you didn't have a boss. That changes when you're an employee so it's in your interests to understand what your boss expects of you.

Software engineer Julia Evans has authored a series of programming zines, there's one called *HELP! I have manager!* (Evans, 2018) you might find useful. It will help you understand your managers job better so that you can work together more effectively. It will help you survive and thrive, not dive because it covers:

- understanding your manager's job
- setting clear expectations
- talking about problems early
- reviewing performance and getting promoted
- asking for specific feedback

The zine has the benefit of being aimed at engineers just like you. Thoroughly recommended! You might also enjoy Julia's other more technical zines such as *HTTP: learn your browser's language* (Evans, 2021) and *Oh Shit, Git!* (Sylor-Miller and Evans, 2021)

11.4 Stay in school

As you develop new skills and knowledge at work, it is a good idea to collect evidence of what you've done. Whatever your career path, you'll need to keep your CV updated. One way to think of the evidence is as *badges*, digital or otherwise. Your employer may already have training schemes that recognise and reward your accomplishments. These badges may be generic or specific to the particular sector you are working in. See chapter 12 on *Achieving your future* for more details.

11.4.1 Technical badges

Some examples of technical badges include:

- Microsoft Certifications docs.microsoft.com/en-us/learn/certifications
- Amazon Web Services Certification aws.amazon.com/certification
- Google Cloud Certification cloud.google.com/certification

Just three examples, there are many others covering both technical and non-technical skills. In many cases, your employer will encourage and possibly pay for you to get these certifications.

11.4.2 Non-technical badges

You are more than just a techie, so make sure you develop your non-technical skills as well. We introduced softer skills in chapter 4, but there's plenty of other skills to think about:

- Building resilience
- Negotiating and managing conflict
- Leadership, influence and change
- Having difficult conversations
- Emotional intelligence
- Public speaking
- Active listening

11.4.3 Online & lifelong learning

There are many online platforms for building your skills and knowledge, some examples include:

1. coursera.org
2. edx.org
3. egghead.io
4. etonx.com like the famous college it comes from, EtonX courses are not cheap but there's some good stuff here that's aimed at young people like you
5. futurelearn.com
6. khanacademy.org
7. linkedin.com/learning
8. open.edu/openlearn
9. pluralsight.com
10. skillshare.com
11. udemy.com
12. youtube.com

The choice of online learning can be bewildering. Some platforms provide free resources, others do not, but your employer may already pay for some services making them free to you while you are an employee. If that's the case, make good use of the services while you can. There's a useful comparison of four different online learning platforms here. (Chen, 2020)

11.4.4 Other training courses

Your employer may provide other courses you can go on. Again, you should make the most of these if and when they are available.

Whatever job you're doing, stay in school. Take advantage of any training on offer or go and find courses that help you develop professionally and personally. Remember that **you** are the person who cares most about your career, see section 1.5.

11.5 Breakpoints

Let's pause here. Insert a breakpoint in your code and slowly step through it so we can examine the current values of your variables and parameters.

* PAUSE

Besides collecting evidence and managing your manager, you need to manage yourself too. A proven way to do this is to periodically reflect on your work. Your employer may have procedures to help you do this, such as performance reviews or one-to-ones with your manager on a regular basis. Whatever the setup, you will benefit from taking time to reflect on:

1. What have you been doing?
2. WWW: What Went Well?
3. EBI: Even Better If?

11.5.1 What have you been doing?

Briefly describe your roles and responsibilities. What projects have you worked on? What were the main technologies that you used? As well as describing this to colleagues, you should aim to communicate this with non-specialists, people outside your field. How would you describe your job to your friends and family and terms they would understand?

11.5.2 WWW: What went well?

Are there any projects you are particularly proud of? What new knowledge or skills have you learned or improved? Remember to include both non-technical as well as technical aspects of your job. Non-technical skills include organisation, time-management, confidence, communication etc.

11.5.3 EBI: Even Better If?

What areas have you identified for improvement in the future? Again, this includes non-technical as well as technical skills.

11.5.4 Your managers view

If you asked your manager the same questions, would they come up with the same answers? Are there any differences between your view and your managers view of your work? If so, why do they differ?

* RESUME

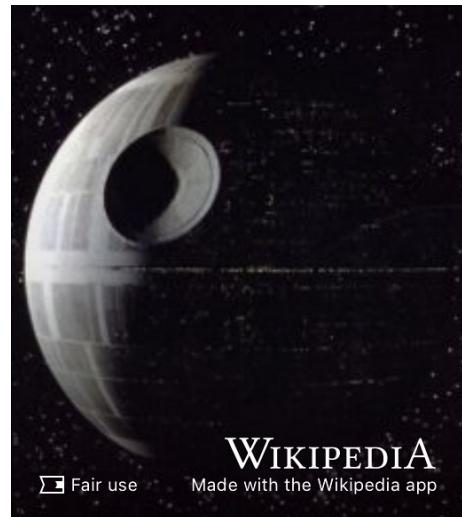
11.6 Summarising survival

Too long, didn't read (TL;DR)? Here's a summary:

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The Death Star is a
fictional mobile space
station and galactic
superweapon featured in
the Star Wars space-
opera franchise

Death Star



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Figure 11.3: Just like the Death Star, this ~~galactic superweapon~~ book is under construction. As of 24 June, 2022 this book is an estimated ~~35% complete~~. Image of agile weapon engineering in *Star Wars* via Wikimedia Commons w.wiki/32PB adapted using the Wikipedia app

Chapter 12

Achieving your future

Learning is a lifelong process, a `while` loop in which you continually develop new skills and knowledge. As you loop the loop, you will collect evidence of your personal and professional achievements. Some of these achievements can be certified or “badged” in various ways. This evidence can be collected as part of your professional identity and reputation, the jar called `ME` in figure 12.1.

Evidence is a key part of your “Context, Action, Result and Evidence” (CARE) story described in section 7.7.2. So what evidence can you collect and how you can certify or badge these credentials, sometimes known as micro-credentials? (Horton, 2020)

12.1 What you will learn

After reading this chapter you will be able to:

1. Describe some the evidence and micro-credentials you can collect and badge to show your achievements:
 - during University
 - after University and throughout your professional career
2. Identify any gaps in your personal and professional achievements
3. Plan activities and set goals for future achievements that will help you to continue grow professionally and personally

12.2 Academic badges

One kind of badge you get when you finish University is your degree certificate like the one shown in figure 12.2. A degree certificate is an important offline physical (paper) badge that marks a milestone in your career. If you like gaming, its a huge `achievement unlocked` that will take you to the next

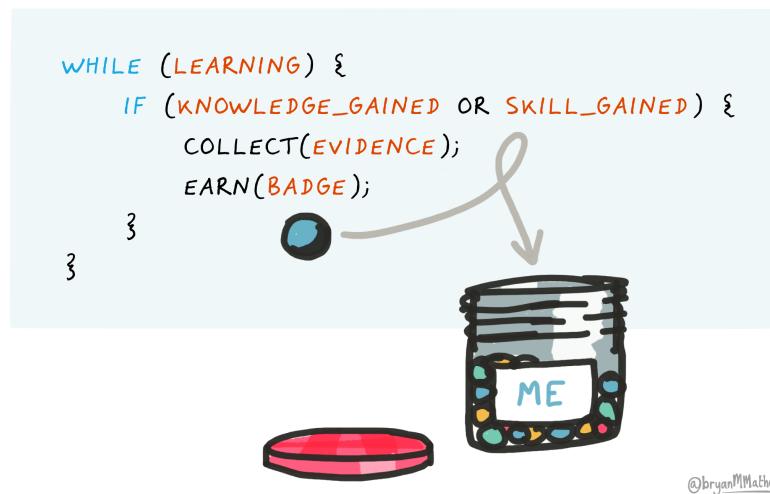


Figure 12.1: Learning is a lifelong loop where you constantly acquire knowledge and skills. You can collect evidence of your development, some of which can be certified or badged during University and throughout your professional career. Computing Badges by Visual Thinkery is licenced under CC-BY-ND

level. Your certificate also tells people that you were a member of a particular University community and that you mastered your chosen discipline to some level, Bachelors, Masters or PhD.



Figure 12.2: Level up, achievement unlocked! A degree certificate is a milestone that provides evidence of your academic knowledge and skills gained while at University. A certificate is just an offline badge by Visual Thinkery is licensed under CC-BY-ND via Doug Belshaw

Degree certificates are an important badge, but they don't give very many details of your professional and personal story while at University. You could give more details by providing:

- your overall degree classification: first, second, third etc
- your individual module grades, for example in an academic transcript or by listing them on your CV, see section 7.6.2
- your projects, see section 7.6.4
- your portfolio of work, if you have one

This data give a *bit* more detail than a degree certificate does not but it is limited to purely academic achievements. You are *much* more than your grades, because there's a lot about your character that is difficult or impossible to measure, see figure 12.3.

Employers will often want to see more detailed evidence of your character and your softer skills than those provided by degree certificates and grades. While academic achievements paint some broad brushstrokes of your professional identity shown in figure 12.4, they don't help employers see the finer details or much



Figure 12.3: Your grades give more detail than a degree certificate but they still don't say much about you. I am more than just my grades sketch by Visual Thinkery is licensed under CC-BY-ND

of the evidence.

12.3 Digital badges

Digital badges provide a solution to this problem, just like your degree certificate is a verified badge of your achievements, a digital badge does the same but in a digital way. Rather than being physical, a digital badge is virtual and transferable. It's just a *.png graphic file which has been digitally signed and contains metadata. This means it can be displayed on your CV, on social media such as LinkedIn or "stacked" into a digital portfolio collection as shown in figure 12.5.

The Mozilla Foundation have defined an open standard for digital badges (Foundation, 2019) so that badges can be issued, hosted and certified by different organisations. (Belshaw, 2019)

A digital badge has certified data locked inside (shown in figure 12.6) which details the achievement it has been awarded for including:

- **recipient** that's you!
- **issuer** the organisation awarding the badge, e.g. Poppleton University
- **badge name** e.g. PASS leader badge (see figure 12.7)
- **badge image** e.g. a digital logo



Figure 12.4: What kind of picture would you like to paint of your professional identity? Open Badges paint a better picture... by Visual Thinkery is licenced under CC-BY-ND

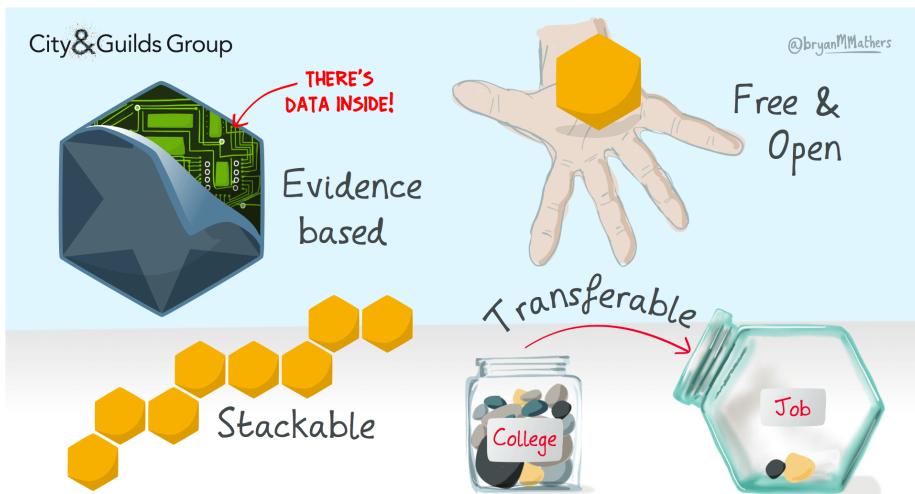


Figure 12.5: Digital badges have certified evidence inside, can be transferred between education and employment and can be stacked into collections or portfolios. Properties of Open Badges by Visual Thinkery is licenced under CC-BY-ND for the City and Guilds of London Institute

- evidence URL a link to evidence

All this information is coded so that only the recipient and issuer can manipulate it, for example by associating an email address with it.

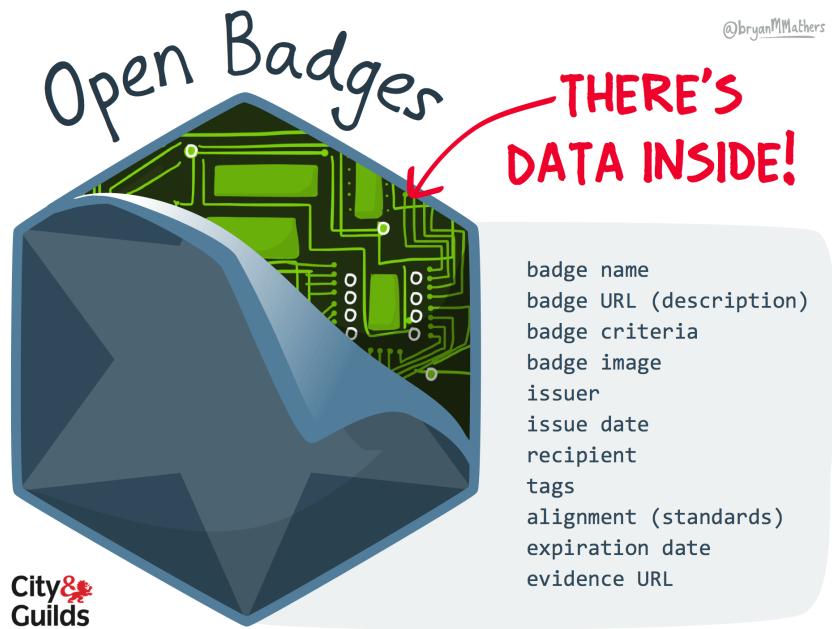


Figure 12.6: Open digital badges have data, like the `issuer` and `recipient`, locked inside them so they can be verified. There's data inside open badges by Visual Thinkery is licenced under CC-BY-ND for the City and Guilds of London Institute

Anyone such as your University or employer can issue badges, so for example, the University of Manchester issues badges for leaders of its Peer Assisted Study Scheme (PASS) www.peersupport.manchester.ac.uk. An example of a PASS leader badge is shown in figure 12.7.

Badges can be used for a wide range of different kinds of achievements shown in figure 12.8.

1. **Membership** being a member of an organisation or group
2. **Participation** participating in communities
3. **Capability** demonstrating capability with some skill
4. **Mastery** mastering a set of skills



Figure 12.7: An example of a digital badge awarded to Peer Assisted Study Scheme (PASS) leaders at the University of Manchester who have mentored and helped others students during their academic study. If you're a University of Manchester student, you can see other badges available at wiki.cs.manchester.ac.uk/index.php/Badges (UoM login required)



Figure 12.8: There are many different achievements which badges can be awarded for including membership, participation, capability and mastery. Badge taxonomy by Visual Thinkery is licensed under CC-BY-ND

12.4 Other digital badges

There are other digital badges for evidencing your achievements besides the open ones described in this chapter. Like open badges, they also provide certifiable evidence of professional and personal achievements, see figure 12.9:

- Amazon Web Services badges credly.com/organizations/amazon-web-services/badges
- Certificates from Microsoft and Google, see section 11.4.1
- Certificates from [edx.org cs50.harvard.edu/x/2020/certificate](https://edx.org/cs50.harvard.edu/x/2020/certificate)
- Certificates from coursera.org/professional-certificates
- Certificates from redhat redhat.com/en/services/certifications etc



Figure 12.9: An example of an Amazon Web Services badge awarded by credly.com for an AWS certified developer.

We have focussed on technical achievements here, but there are non-technical achievements too.

12.5 Breakpoints

Let's pause here. Insert a breakpoint in your `code` and slowly step through it so we can examine the current values of your variables and parameters.

*** PAUSE**

- Besides the badges and certifications already discussed, what others exist?
- For the skills and knowledge you already have, what evidence do you have for it?
- Where are the gaps in own skills or knowledge?
- What evidence can you collect that you are developing these skills and knowledge?
- What parts of this evidence are you able to badge and certify?

*** RESUME**

12.6 Summarising your achievements

Too long, didn't read (TL;DR)? Here's a summary:

Open digital badges let you take your achievements from the many places you learn, and combine them into a portable portfolio that tells a digital story about your learning. The data inside a badge is shown in figure 12.10 and gives an employer a more detailed and evidenced view of your professional development than traditional physical badges like degree certificates.

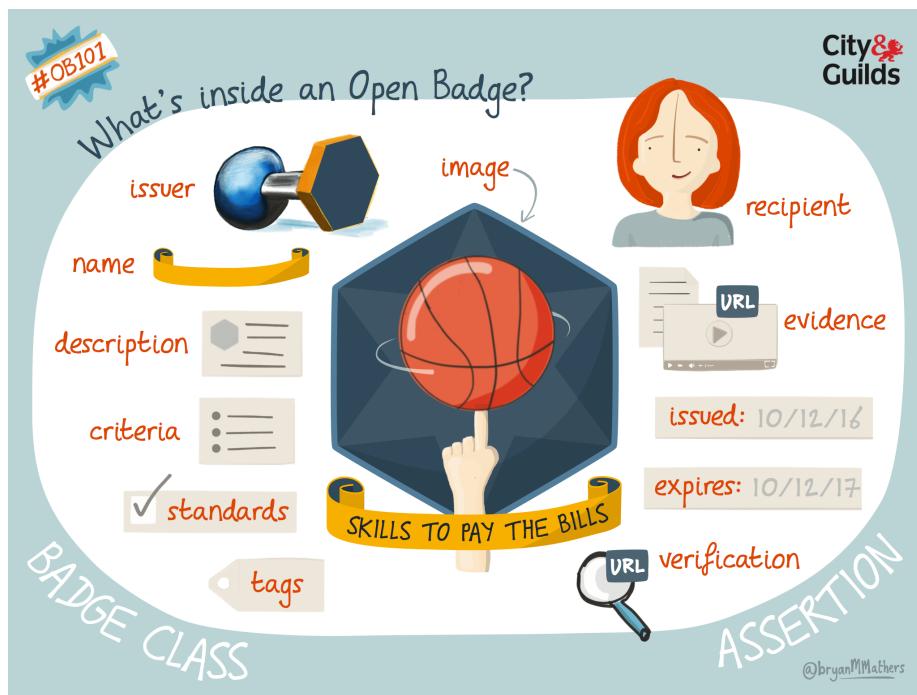


Figure 12.10: Open digital badges have certifiable metadata locked inside. What's inside an open badge? by Visual Thinkery is licenced under CC-BY-ND for the City and Guilds of London Institute

Chapter 13

Researching your future

So you want some more, eh? Your undergraduate degree has whetted your appetite. What are the options for postgraduate study and research? Where can they take you and will further study be worth investing your time and money in? You are a curious character. You like the idea of pushing the boundaries of human knowledge a little further, maybe you even fancy yourself as a modern day Ada Lovelace or Alan Turing?

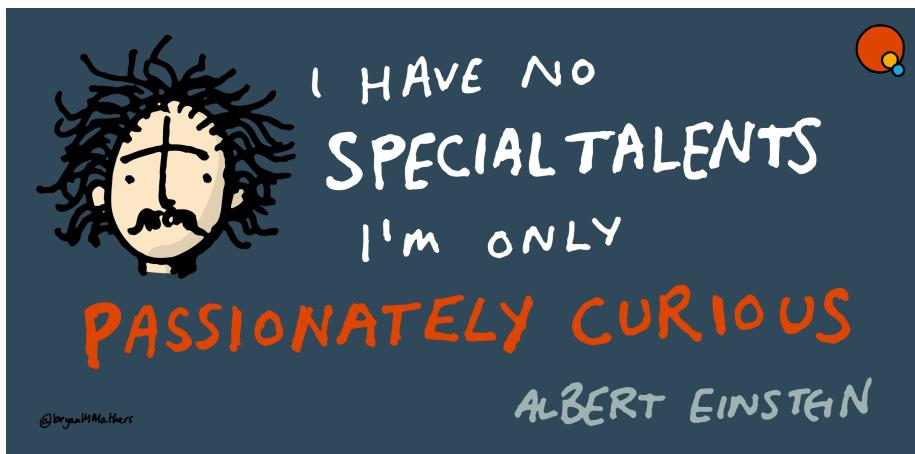


Figure 13.1: I have no talents, I'm only passionately curious. Are you passionately curious? Is further study or research the right path for you? Are you the next Einstein or Einsteiness? This chapter looks at some of the possibilities for research and further study. Curiosity by Visual Thinkery is licensed under CC-BY-ND

13.1 What you will learn

At the end of this chapter you will be able to:

1. Describe the costs of postgraduate study and research
2. Discuss the benefits of postgraduate study and research

13.2 Where to start

A good place to start if you're looking for a masters or PhD are:

- Apply directly to Universities for postgraduate study, if there is a specific group or course you are interested in. See also:
- findamasters.com for postgraduate study, a directory of Masters degrees and postgraduate qualifications at universities around the world
- findaphd.com for postgraduate research, a large database of PhD opportunities
- [jobs.ac.uk](http://jobs.ac.uk/phd) also lists PhD opportunities, not just in the UK, see jobs.ac.uk/phd

13.3 University or Real World?

When you graduate, you might think you need to choose between University or the “real world”, see figure 13.2. That’s a popular misconception and a false dichotomy. In computing it is common for people to cross back and forth several times between industry (the so-called real world) and academia (the ivory towers).

Commercial or real-world experience is valuable in academia and academic experience is valuable beyond academia. So, if you think you need to choose between the two, think again. Doing an internship or placement with a commercial company can be useful background for a career in academia, both in research and teaching. Lots of research is done through partnerships between commercial companies and Universities, some of these create startups, University spin-offs or corporate spin-offs etc.

Your learning shouldn’t stop when you finish University either, so you might work for a bit, study for a bit, work a bit more and so on. Some of this learning might be formal and academic with qualifications, others might be badged in different ways. This is called lifelong learning, see section 14.8 and chapter 12.

So will you choose University **OR** real life in the longer term? With all the squiggles and zigzags, your career is likely to be a bit more complicated than that... [Tupper and Ellis (2020);]



Figure 13.2: Which path will you choose, University or the real world? Perhaps you can have both? How many times can you zigzag between the two? Real world sketch by Visual Thinkery is licensed under CC-BY-ND

13.4 Ask beyond your Professors

If you're thinking about doing a PhD and going into research, it's obviously a good idea to talk to Professors about what's involved. Don't just ask Professors though, talk to PhD students, postdocs and especially people who did a PhD but didn't go into academia. Most people with a PhD don't go on into academia as a career. (Ruben, 2017) This means that asking a Professor if you should do a PhD is a bit like asking a Hollywood film star if you should become an actor. The film star can only give you part of the story that is likely to suffer from survivorship bias. (McCormack, 2017)

13.5 Breakpoints

Let's pause here. Insert a breakpoint in your code and slowly step through it so we can examine the current values of your variables and parameters.

* PAUSE

1. When is the best time to do a masters, straight after your undergraduate degree or after working for a while?
2. How much does a Masters degree improve career prospects?
3. How much does a PhD improve career prospects?
4. Is postgraduate study and research really worth all the pain and suffering?
5. What careers can a PhD lead to?

*** RESUME**

13.6 Signposts from here on research

A good place to start if you're thinking about doing a PhD (or trying to get through one) is *How to get your PhD: A Handbook for the Journey* by Gavin Brown. (Brown, 2021a)

I wish I'd had this book when I was a PhD student! I'm not just saying that because Gavin is a colleague of mine but this is a genuinely useful book which quickly tackles a wide range of issues you'll encounter during a PhD from the technical to the psychological. The second half also contains a range of short viewpoints on doing a PhD from people including Nancy Rothwell, Victoria Burns, Steve Furber, Lucy Kissick, Hiranya Peiris, Melanie Leng, Jeremy Wyatt, David Hand, Carolyn Virca, Shakir Mohamed, Jonny Brooks-Bartlett and Jennifer Polk. If you're serious about doing a PhD, you should read Gavin's guidebook.

13.7 Summarising further study and research

Too long, didn't read (TL;DR)? Here's a summary:

This chapter is under construction because I'm using agile book development methods, see figure 13.3.

The Death Star is a fictional mobile space station and galactic superweapon featured in the Star Wars space-opera franchise

Death Star

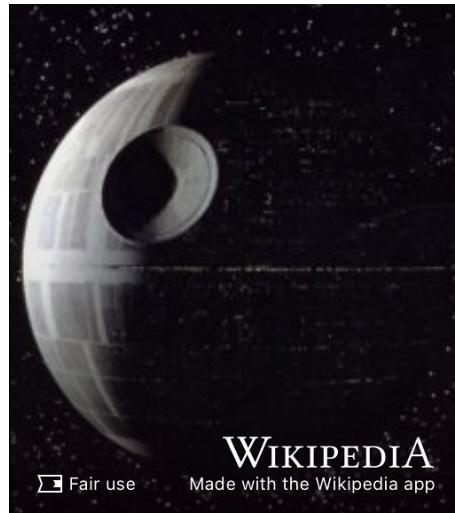


Figure 13.3: Just like the Death Star, this galactic superweapon book is under construction. As of 24 June, 2022 this book is an estimated **35% complete**. Image of agile weapon engineering in *Star Wars* via Wikimedia Commons w.wiki/32PB adapted using the Wikipedia app

Part III

SUPPORTING

Chapter 14

Ruling your future

In 2005, the scientist and engineer Phil Bourne starting publishing a series of articles which distilled people's hard won knowledge into *Ten Simple Rules*. (Bourne, 2005) Over a decade more than 1000 rules were published in over 100 articles in the scientific journal *PLOS Computational Biology*. (Bourne et al., 2018) These articles offer a huge range of advice from making the most of a summer internship (Aicher et al., 2017) to teaching programming (Brown and Wilson, 2018) and even winning a Nobel Prize. (Roberts, 2015) Articles as lists, or "listicles" as they are sometimes known, are a convenient way to summarise key points. So here are *Ten Simple Rules for Coding Your Future*: the too long, didn't read (TL;DR) summary of this guidebook.

14.1 Know who you are

There is a lot more to you than your degree. Yes, you've spent (or will be spending) three or four years getting your degree. Use this time to identify your weaknesses and work out how to improve them. Knowing your future depends on knowing who you are now, see chapter 2 and figure 14.2.

14.2 Look after yourself

Look after yourself mentally and physically. Studying at University can be enjoyable but it can also make you stressed, anxious and depressed. Choose your reference points carefully, try not to compare yourself to the person at the top of the class. Ask yourself, am I doing better than last time? Be kind to yourself because nurturing yourself now will nurture your future, see chapter 3.

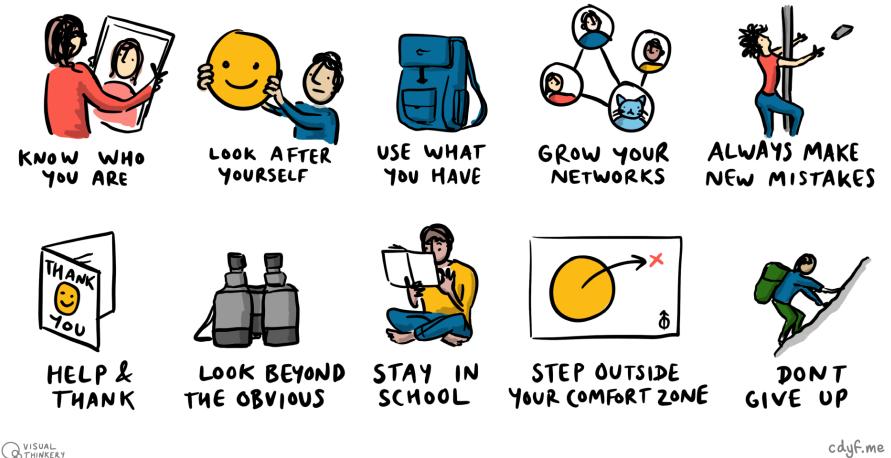


Figure 14.1: Ten Simple rules for coding your future. Know who you are, look after yourself, use what you have, grow your networks, always make new mistakes, help and thank, look beyond the obvious, stay in school, step outside your comfort zone and (*most importantly*) don't give up! Figure by Visual Thinkery is licensed under CC-BY-ND



Figure 14.2: How well do *really* you know yourself? Know who you are sketch by Visual Thinkery is licensed under CC-BY-ND



Figure 14.3: It's important not to neglect your body, mind and soul when you're working hard. Look after yourself by Visual Thinkery is licensed under CC-BY-ND

14.3 Use what you have

It's too easy to fall into a trap of thinking *if I had...* when job hunting. Use what you already have, see figure 14.4.

This rule is borrowed from software engineer Greg Wilson @gvwilson in figure 14.5, who probably adapted it from a quote frequently misattributed to Theodore Roosevelt (Brewton, 2014).

When you're job hunting, it can be competitive and cut-throat. You might find yourself falling into poor habits of mind:

- “*If I had a better degree from a different university, I'd be more successful...*” see section 1.6
- “*If I had more experience, more voluntary work, more internships, I'd stand a better chance...*” see section 5.3
- “*If I'd done more projects and extra-curricular activities...*” etc see section 7.6.4
- “*If I'd got better grades at school and Uni...*” see section 12.2
- “*If only I'd worked harder...*” see 2.4.1
- “*If I was more confident at speaking and interviews ...*” see chapter 10 on *Speaking your future*
- “*If I'd been to a different school, I could be more successful...*” see the 93percent.club (Nye, 2021; Verkaik, 2021)

Coulda. Woulda. Shoulda. This is all the usual dialogue you can expect from your inner critic. Acknowledge these thoughts, see section 3.4, then try distance



Figure 14.4: Use whatever resources you have at your disposal rather than thinking about the resources you don't have. Use what you have by Visual Thinkery is licensed under CC-BY-ND

**"Start where you are,
use what you have, help
who you can"**

The Carpentries

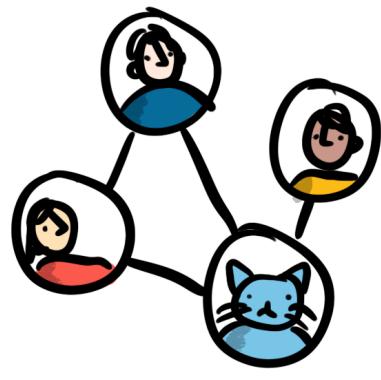


Figure 14.5: "Start where you are, use what you have, help who you can." — Greg Wilson at third-bit.com and software-carpentry.org. CC BY Portrait of Greg Wilson at The Carpentries via Wikimedia Commons w.wiki/3a6V adapted using the Wikipedia App.

yourself from them. Start from where you are, use whatever you have and help who you can.

14.4 Grow your networks

Grow your networks, make use of all the contacts you have and foster new connections where you can. Improve the connections you already have by spending time talking to people and hearing what they have to say. People can help you, *especially* those you're not particularly close to, see figure 14.6



GROW YOUR NETWORKS

 VISUAL
THINKERY

cdyf.me

Figure 14.6: Grow and use your network, both the strong ties and the weak ties described in section 8.6. Grow your network by Visual Thinkery is licensed under CC-BY-ND

Remember that the weaker ties in your network (see section 8.6) may be more important than your stronger ties, especially when it comes to finding jobs. It's not (just) what you know, but *who* you know.

14.5 Always make new mistakes

You can classify your mistakes and failures into two categories:

1. Productive mistakes: those you learnt from
2. Unproductive mistakes: those you didn't learn anything from (and risk repeating)

Mistakes and failure are inevitable in life, but productive mistakes are going to help you much more than unproductive ones (Petroski, 1992). That doesn't just mean you should "*fail fast, fail often*" (Babineaux, 2013) or "*move fast and break things*", but to consciously learn from any mistakes you make so that you don't repeat them. One way to turn unproductive mistakes into productive ones is deliberately and consciously reflect on why you made them. This is part of the growth mindset we discussed in chapter 3.

In a growth mindset, mistakes can be good, but the fear of making them is not. You are more likely to take more chances when you're unafraid to fail, and this will improve your chances of success.

Many education systems around the world don't teach people how to fail, because they put too much emphasis on success (as measured by grades and rewards) rather than progress, learning and happiness. (Lahey, 2016; Kohn, 2018) So as the angel investor Esther Dyson once said, "Always make new mistakes", see figure 14.7

**"Always make new
mistakes"**

Esther Dyson



Figure 14.7: Mistakes are inevitable in life, so there's no shame in making them especially if they are new. Making *new* mistakes can be a form of productive failure that you learn from rather than a source of unproductive failure that you repeat (old mistakes). Portrait of Esther Dyson by Christopher Michel (CC BY-SA) via Wikimedia commons w.wiki/3TEY adapted using the Wikipedia App.

So:

- If you've got some harsh feedback on your CV, how can you make less buggy in the future?

- If you've applied to lots of companies and not even had a reply yet, how can you improve your job search strategy?
- If you've neglected to develop interests and projects outside of work, how can you rebalance?
- If you crashed and burned in an interview, how can you use the experience to do better next time?
- If you failed to get the promotion you thought you deserved, what will you do differently in the future

14.6 Help and thank who you can

There are good reasons to be grateful, showing gratitude doesn't just help other people, it helps you too see figure 14.8



Figure 14.8: Help and thank who you can. Help by Visual Thinkery is licensed under CC-BY-ND

Join a team by helping someone, be a team player, help others, thank others for their help.

14.7 Look beyond the obvious

Be flexible in approach. Don't just target big employers that you've heard of, there are plenty of startups and smaller organisations you've never heard of who have lots to offer, see figure 14.9



Figure 14.9: Look beyond the obvious, don't restrict your job search to employers everyone has heard of as there are many more opportunities on offer. Binoculars by Visual Thinkery is licensed under CC-BY-ND

It's not just London (see chapter 16), and other big cities. Look beyond graduate schemes, look beyond graduate jobs. Broaden your horizons and your job search, see chapter 9.

You are not just a techie, Either.

14.8 Stay in school

Part of what you learn during your education is *how* to learn. But your learning shouldn't finish when you leave University, see figure 14.10 chapter 12

Computer science is a young and rapidly changing discipline which means you can not afford to be left behind. Never stop learning, see chapter 12.

14.9 Step outside your comfort zone

Am I being insensitive asking people to step outside their comfort zone when we've all been stretched beyond breaking point during COVID-19? We're all going to need to continue to step outside of our respective comfort zones in order to meet the challenges we face around the world, see figure 14.11.



Figure 14.10: Stay in school because learning is a lifelong process, a `while` loop in which you continuously develop new skills and knowledge. Stay in school sketch by Visual Thinkery is licensed under CC-BY-ND



Figure 14.11: You learn and grow more when you step outside your comfort zone. Comfort zone sketch by Visual Thinkery is licensed under CC-BY-ND

This takes courage, but that's often when you learn most. So step outside your comfort zone if you're feeling brave enough to learn.

14.10 Don't give up

Job hunting is hard. Job hunting is stressful. Job hunting is time consuming. Some employers will waste your valuable time, see section 8.3.7. Some employers will reject you but try not to take it personally, see 8.3.8. Job hunting may affect your mental health, see chapter 3. The important thing is to not give up, see figure 14.12. Try to make any failure productive, rather than unproductive, see section 14.5.

"Don't Give Up"

Don't Give Up (Peter Gabriel and Kate Bush so...

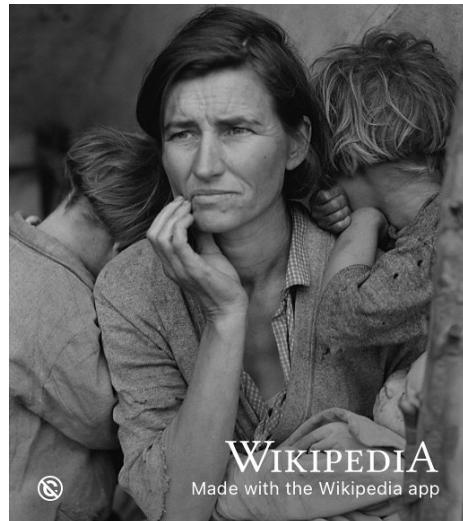


Figure 14.12: You were taught to fight, taught to win, perhaps you never thought you could fail? Don't give up, because you have friends. Don't give up, you're not beaten yet. Don't give up, I know you can make it good. (Gabriel and Bush, 1986) Public domain portrait of a *Migrant Mother* by Dorothea Lange via Wikimedia Commons w.wiki/3cRg which inspired the song Don't Give Up by Peter Gabriel and Kate Bush. (Gabriel and Bush, 1986)

14.11 Ten simple summaries

This chapter is under construction because I'm using agile book development methods, see figure 14.13.

The Death Star is a fictional mobile space station and galactic superweapon featured in the Star Wars space-opera franchise

Death Star

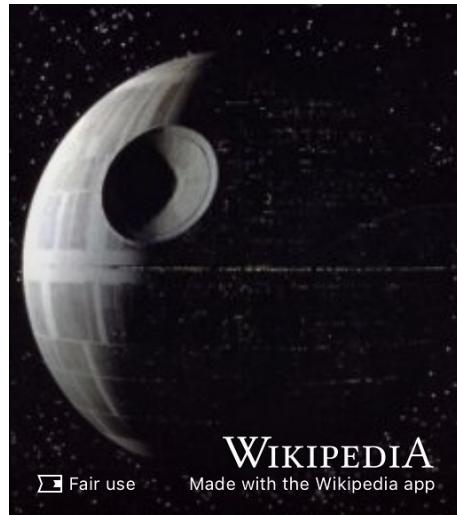


Figure 14.13: Just like the Death Star, this ~~galactic superweapon~~ book is under construction. As of 24 June, 2022 this book is an estimated **35% complete**. Image of agile weapon engineering in *Star Wars* via Wikimedia Commons w.wiki/32PB adapted using the Wikipedia app

Chapter 15

Hacking your future

It's very easy to overlook mistakes in your own writing because it's difficult to be both an *author* and an *editor* of the same text. That's true of any written communication such as a covering letter, personal statement, email or any message that you write. Mistakes are particularly common in CVs (or résumés) because you can spend *hours* carefully polishing the words and the formatting but not see a fatal error at the top of page one. Hacking¹ other people's CV's will help you improve your own. You may need to use ingenious hacks like the temporary fix to the bridge in figure 15.1. Fixing other peoples bridges will help you improve your own bridges, see section 0.5.1. You'll build better bridges to more interesting and ambitious destinations.

15.1 Hack their CVs

A useful hacking technique is to take somebody else's stuff and fix or improve it. That works for written communication as well as actual code. The dogfooding technique described in section 4.5.1 is a useful hack which you can use by:

1. Eating your *own* dogfood by reading your own written work ALOUD
2. Eating *somebody else's* dogfood by:
 - Hacking a friend's or peer's CV by swapping with them and giving them constructive feedback
 - Hacking the fictitious CVs below by ranking them against a job advert in section 15.4. Who would you want to interview and why?
3. Eating your own dogfood again, re-reading and re-editing repeatedly
4. Persuade someone else to eat your dogfood - get feedback from as many people (and bots see section 7.7.6) as you can

¹The term hacking is a horribly overloaded word with many different meanings, but I'm using it here to mean an "ingenious temporary solution to a problem"



Figure 15.1: Your CV is a bridge which enables you to cross from where you are now to where you'd like to be in the future. Like the bridge in this picture, the CV's in this chapter are all faulty in some way, can you fix them? You may need to use ingenious hacks and kludges like the one shown here on the Million Dollar Bridge in Alaska . Public domain image of kludgy repairs adapted from an original by Jet Lowe on Wikimedia Commons w.wiki/3Uvn

So, here are some fictitious CVs for you to hack, from students of Computer Science. They are based on CVs I've seen, warts and all, with personal information removed and anonymised. Can you spot their triumphs and tragedies? Can fix their CVs and work out which candidate is best for the sample job description at CoolTech in section 15.4? Can you hack their future?

Special thanks to Toby Howard and Sean Bechhofer for coming up with some of these silly names for fictional students in computing. Please direct any complaints about the terribly geeky puns to Toby and Sean! Can you spot all the bad jokes? Thanks also Ben Carter and Penny Gordon Lanes in the careers service at the University of Manchester, some of these CVs are based on examples they have collected and anonymised.

15.2 Breakpoints

Let's pause here. Insert a breakpoint in your code and slowly step through it so we can examine the current values of your variables and parameters.

* PAUSE

When you read these CVs make a note of:

1. **What Went Well?** (WWW) What do you like about any given CV, what have they done well?
2. **Even Better If?** (EBI) What could be fixed or improved, can you hack it?
3. **Their Rank order** (1,2,3...) Who is top of your list to interview? Who is going in the bin and why?

* RESUME

Imagine the person is real, what would you tell them about their CV if they'd given it to you for advice without hurting their feelings? How could you be a critical friend by giving them actionable feedback?

15.3 Sample CVs

Hacking other people's CVs will help you improve your own because you're putting yourself in the shoes of your reader. Here are some samples:

15.3.1 Penelope Tester

Penny Tester, or Pen as her friends call her, loves cybersecurity and reverse engineering. She has a real passion for finding vulnerabilities in software and hardware. Just don't call her a hacker she hates that word, see 15.2.



Figure 15.2: Penny Tester's full CV can be viewed at cdyf.me/Penelope_Tester.pdf

15.3.2 Rick Urshion

Rick is a big fan of functional programming and loves solving problems with languages like Lisp, Haskell, Clojure, Erlang and Scala. He really hates side-effects but tries to avoid getting into a state about it. His critics say he can be inefficient but Rick insists he's just lazy, see figure 15.3.

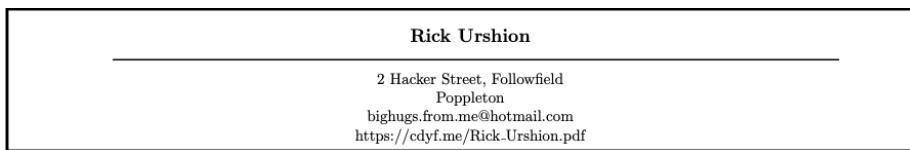


Figure 15.3: Rick Urshion's full CV can be viewed at cdyf.me/Rick_Urshion.pdf

15.3.3 Marge Conflict

Marjorie loves version control, she has very high emotional intelligence (EQ). Her superpower enables her to recognise emotions in herself and others, while using that to resolve people's differences, see figure 15.4.



Figure 15.4: Marge Conflict's full CV can be viewed at cdyf.me/Marge_Conflict.pdf

15.3.4 Michael Rokernel

Mike lives in Los Angeles and loves operating systems, but not if they get too bloated, see figure 15.5.

Résumé: Mike ROKERNEL

Figure 15.5: Mike Rokernel's full CV can be viewed at cdyf.me/Mike_Rokernel.pdf

15.3.5 Florence Ting-Point

Flo loves maths and is a particularly big fan of floating-point arithmetic, see figure 15.6.

Florence Ting-Point

COMPUTER SCIENCE STUDENT
Flat 5, The Quayside, Salford, Poppletonia
(+82) 10-9030-1843 | flo.ting.point@gmail.com | cdyf.me/Flo_Ting-Point.pdf | floatingpoint.flo.ting-point.com | floatingpoint.flo.ting-point.com

Figure 15.6: Flo Ting-Point's full CV can be viewed at cdyf.me/Flo_Ting-Point.pdf

15.3.6 Peter Byte

Peter and his twin sister Peta, both love big data, machine learning, statistics, data science and Artificial Intelligence (AI). They come from a big family with nine siblings, Deca, Hector, Kilo, Megan, Giga, Terry, Exa, Zita and Yotta. They are wildly ambitious, but critics say the Byte family have been terribly over-hyped, see figure 15.7.

CV – PETER BYTE		
Home Address: Address	7 Overflow Lane 3 Whitehill	Term Rushingham

Figure 15.7: Peter Byte’s full CV can be viewed at cdyf.me/Peter_Byte.pdf

15.3.7 Polina Morphism

Polly *loves* object-oriented programming. She has lots of siblings, and a cousin called Isa. Instead of a CV or résumé, Polly has put some basic details on her LinkedIn profile which she primarily uses for professional social networking, see figure 15.8.

The image shows a LinkedIn profile card for Polina Morphism. It features a circular profile picture of a woman with dark hair and yellow flowers in her hair. To the right of the profile picture is a photograph of a residential street with houses and trees. Below the profile picture, the name "Polina Morphism" is displayed in bold black text. Underneath the name, it says "Student of Computing at The University of Poppletton with an interest in Object-Oriented Programming (OOP)". At the bottom of the card, it shows "Upper Poppletton, England, United Kingdom · 1 connection". To the right of the profile picture, there is a purple square icon with a white minus sign and the text "The University of Poppletton".

Figure 15.8: A pdf of Polina Morphism’s LinkedIn profile can be found at cdyf.me/Polly_Morphism.pdf, the original can be found at linkedin.com/in/polymorphism (you may be asked to login to see her profile)

15.3.8 Neil Pointer

Neil is a mature student who loves the C programming language, see figure 15.9. The Pointer family are sometimes misunderstood, but Neil compensates for this with his excellent memory management skills and efficiency. As well as his famous sisters, he has a younger half-brother, Neil Pointer-Exception, from his fathers second marriage. Neil Pointer-Exception prefers Java. Neil has seen many programming languages come and go, but his favourite has always been C.

15.3.9 Bryn Hanby-Roberts

The last CV is a real one. Bryn kindly gave his permission to share it with you, see figure 15.10. Bryn graduated in 2016, his CV is longer as he has five years of experience under his belt but it provides a useful counterpoint to the examples above. Thanks Bryn.



Figure 15.9: Neil Pointer’s full CV can be viewed at cdyf.me/Neil_Pointer.pdf

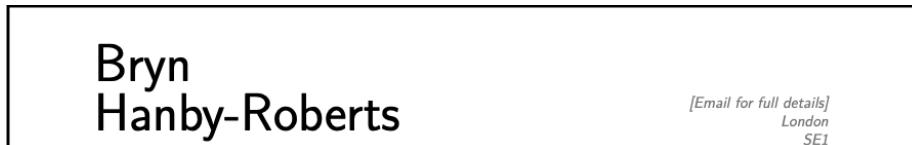


Figure 15.10: Bryn Hanby-Roberts full CV can be viewed at cdyf.me/bryn.pdf a snapshot taken in 2021 from bryn.co.uk

15.4 Sample CoolTech Job advert

We’re looking for bright and geeky graduates to join our software engineering team. No experience is required, and many of our successful applicants have never programmed before. If you think logically and enjoy problem solving, then you have the potential to become a great developer.

A career at CoolTech will challenge you every day. In your first few weeks you will be solving real-world problems as you help to develop software used by professionals across the world.

You’ll be part of an agile development team, working on one of the largest real-time databases in the world. You’ll work on a wide variety of projects, ranging from Artificial Intelligence assisting clinicians with early diagnosis of cancer to an iOS app helping patients manage their diabetes.

Developers at CoolTech are involved in the full software cycle, and work closely with all teams across the company to scope out new projects as they design, develop and deploy our products.

Chapter 16

Moving your future

Finding a job often involves moving to another city or even another country. So a simple way to improve your job prospects is to broaden your job search (chapter 8) and consider all the alternatives, geographically and otherwise. Some of the alternative options are outlined in chapter 9. This chapter looks at some UK alternatives to London.



Figure 16.1: Like many capital cities, London dominates the economy of its country. There are clearly some fantastic employers offering great opportunities in London but they do not represent everything that is on offer in the UK. There are plenty of good career options outside of capital cities like London if you don't want to live and work in a huge metropolis. Not just London Image by Sharon Dale (Dale, 2018)

16.1 Hit the South?

For example, if you're seeking work or further study in the United Kingdom, there are lots of possibilities in Loxbridge (**London, Oxford and Cambridge**). While Loxbridge undoubtedly offers many fantastic opportunities for your pro-

fessional growth and development, it does not represent *all* of the best opportunities that exist in the UK see figure 16.1.

16.2 Hit the North!

If you're looking for a job in the UK you don't have to exclusively target the South (London) to find top employers, there are plenty located in the North too: Hit the North. (Smith et al., 1987)

Looking for Northern jobs in the UK?

See a partial list of tech employers at git.io/manc

Northerners have often argued that Northern England offers a better quality of life than London we couldn't possibly comment other than to say its horses for courses. The North West Tech Community calendar, provides a window on (and networking opportunities with) many of employers based in the North West technw.uk if you want to find out more. As Sharon Dale once said: its NotJustLondon (Dale, 2018)

So, it's wrong to assume that capital cities like London are where *all* the best opportunities are. That's true in the UK and also in many other countries too, and the rise of working from home during the pandemic has changed our relationship with cities. You might need to consider moving your future.

This is a partial list of employers in the North West of England (aka the Northern Powerhouse) that recruit Computer Science students. This is not a comprehensive list of all tech companies in the North West, but will give you a quick flavour of employers in the Manchester, Leeds, Liverpool, Sheffield and Northern England.

16.3 Hit the East and West

It's not just the North or the South either: You should also hit the East and the West too, don't just look at big cities. Don't just look at big employers. Look beyond the obvious, chapter 9 may help broaden your job search horizons.

In addition to these techuk.org and technation.io provide more information on technology businesses outside of London.

16.4 Summarising moving your future

The best jobs are not always in the obvious places. The myth that all the best graduate jobs are in London (or Paris, Berlin, Silly Valley etc) is clearly not the case, see figure 16.2.

Myth 4: 'All the best graduate jobs are in London'

Universities UK



Figure 16.2: It's a myth that all the best graduate jobs are in London and other capital cities or centres for technical innovation like Silicon Valley, Silicon Alley or Silicon Fen. For some more misleading myths see the universitiesuk.ac.uk report on *Busting Graduate Job Myths* introduced in section 1.6. (Ball, 2022a)

So a simple way to broaden your future and open up more possibilities is to consider all the geographical options. Move your future by looking beyond the obvious:

- Hit the North!
- Hit the South!
- Hit the East!
- Hit the West!

Chapter 17

Hearing your future

This podcast features interviews with students as they come to end of their undergraduate degree or shortly after they graduate. We interview students to find out more about their journey from student to professional. During the interview, we ask students:

17.1 What's your story, coding glory?

- Tell us a bit about you and where you come from
- Why did you choose to study computer science?
- Which organisation were you employed by, why and how did you choose them
- Tell us about your role in the organisation
- How did you find the job and what other jobs did they look for?
- What was the most enjoyable or rewarding part of working for your employer
- What was the hardest part of finding employment and how did you overcome it
- Advice to your former self, what would you tell yourself in first and second year now that you are older and wiser?
- What did you do for your final year project?
- What comes next?

17.2 Minority report

- If you are a member of a minority group, what has your experience been at University and in the workplace
- What can universities (and employers) do to make campuses (and workplaces) more welcoming for members of your minority group?

17.3 One tune, one podcast and one film

There are far too many gratuitous musical references in *Coding your Future* it's mostly DadRock and other antique pieces. (Mitchum, 2019) So can you recommend us:

- One tune to rejuvenate and freshen up our playlist. Why is it important to you? Perhaps it's a tune that makes you relax, feel happy, comforted, reminds you of home, family, friends etc
- One podcast you've enjoyed to that you'd recommend our listeners subscribe to
- One film we've got to go and watch right now

17.4 Episode 1: Raluca Cruceru

Interview with Raluca Cruceru careers.cern/Raluca, a software engineer at CERN, will be published here shortly. Raluca graduated with BSc in Human Computer Interaction with Industrial Experience in 2020.

17.5 Episode 2: George Dunning

Upcoming interview with George Dunning, software engineer at steama.co in Manchester will be published here. George graduated with a BSc in Computer Science with Industrial Experience in 2020.

17.6 Episode 3: It could be you!

If you'd like to be interviewed, get in touch.

Chapter 18

Actioning your future

Employers are often more interested in what you have *done*, rather than what you just *know*. Your actions are a key part of your story we discussed in section 7.7.2. A simple technique for emphasising the **action** in your stories is to lead descriptions of your projects, education and experience with carefully chosen **verbs**, see section 7.7.4 for examples.

18.1 Your actions define your impact

Your actions define your impact, see figure 18.1. What stories you can tell of your actions to date? What verbs best describe how you achieved a result or had an impact? What was the context, action, result and evidence (CARE) we discussed in section 7.7.2 of each (short) story?

By leading with verbs you will highlight what you have *actually done* and how you did it, rather than what you know. See the verbs first section 7.7.4 of chapter 7 *debugging your future*.

18.2 What you will learn

By the end of this chapter you will be able to:

1. Emphasise your *actions* when describing your education, projects and experience
2. Reflect on
 - what skills you already have
 - what skills you need to develop
1. Demonstrate those skills explicitly and quickly in job applications



Figure 18.1: What action have you taken and what stories can you tell about the results and your impact? What are the best verbs for highlighting your actions? Your actions define your impact by Visual Thinkery is licensed under CC-BY-ND via Angela Maiers

18.3 Breakpoints

Let's pause here. Insert a breakpoint in your `code` and slowly step through it so we can examine the current values of your variables and parameters.

* PAUSE

Quickly scan your CV, covering letter or application form for VERBS:

- Where are the verbs?
 - Are verbs buried deep in long sections of prose or do they prominently lead descriptions of your activities?
- Have you over-used certain verbs (like `worked` or `assisted` for example) or been repetitive (like `developed`)
- How can you increase the variety of verbs you have used (without exaggerating or lying)?
- Which verbs are stronger than others and why?
- Are there any categories of verbs you can't provide evidence for, such as leadership (see section 18.6) or influencing (see section 18.11)?
- What activities or projects could you do that would help you develop these missing skills?

*** RESUME**

18.4 Team verbs

Some verbs to demonstrate how you have worked and communicated with others in a team.

- **administered**
- **advised**
- **assisted**
- **attended** (but show outcomes)
- **coached**
- **collaborated**
- **contributed**
- **encouraged**
- **explained**
- **instructed** (if you helped others)
- **interviewed**
- **organised**
- **participated**
- **presented**
- **recommended**
- **recruited**
- **shadowed** (e.g. work shadowing)
- **suggested**
- **volunteered**

18.5 Engineering verbs

Verbs to demonstrate your engineering and technical skills.

- **adapted** (e.g. new features)
- **added** (e.g. new features)
- **analysed** (e.g. the requirements)
- **architected**
- **assigned** (e.g. bugs to team members)
- **automated** (e.g. builds and tests etc)
- **built**
- **branched** (e.g. git)
- **configured**
- **designed** (e.g. greenfield software development)
- **cloned** (e.g. git)
- **debugged** (e.g. brownfield development)
- **developed**
- **deployed**

- documented
- experimented
- gathered (e.g. requirements)
- implemented (e.g. an algorithm)
- installed
- integrated (e.g. different systems)
- made
- merged (e.g. git)
- migrated
- modified
- solved
- specified
- upgraded
- tested

18.6 Leadership verbs

Some verbs to demonstrate how you have used your initiative and taken the lead:

- established
- created
- decided (you've had the power to make or influence decisions)
- devised
- directed
- facilitated
- initiated
- introduced
- launched
- led
- managed
- mentored (if you've helped by sharing your skills and knowledge)
- motivated
- supervised
- transformed (you changed something for the better)

18.7 Improving verbs

Verbs that demonstrate how you have improved a situation by taking responsibility for something:

- delivered
- completed (if you finished something)
- edited
- enhanced

- generated
- increased (make sure you quantify it, see section 7.7.2)
- refined
- resolved (a conflict)
- saved (money, time, resources etc)

18.8 Scientific verbs

Verbs that demonstrate your analytical and scientific skills

- assessed
- calculated
- discovered
- estimated
- evaluated
- identified
- interpreted
- investigated
- measured
- modelled (in a computational or mathematical sense)
- proved
- quantified (for example in benchmarking)
- researched

- reviewed
- tested

18.9 Winning verbs

Verbs for demonstrating your achievements and honours

- achieved
- attained
- awarded
- nominated
- recommended
- selected (you were chosen for something)
- mastered
- won

18.10 Organising verbs

Verbs to demonstrate your planning and organisational skills:

- arranged

- prepared
- scheduled
- organised
- planned
- produced (making things, not just software)
- revised

18.11 Influential verbs

Verbs that demonstrate how you have influenced and persuaded others:

- bought (if you've had purchasing power)
- guided
- demonstrated
- illustrated (if you have graphical skills for example)
- influenced (could even include social media influencing)
- liaised
- negotiated
- marketed
- mediated
- promoted
- presented
- publicised
- sold (an idea, product or service)
- authored or co-authored
- written

18.12 Summarising your actions

Too long, didn't read (TL;DR)? Here's a summary:

Actions speak louder than words, or as suffragette and political activist Emeline Pankhurst frequently said “Deeds not Words”, see figure 18.2. Your CV needs to emphasise your deeds and actions using words. Those words are **verbs**.

Leading with verbs is a simple but powerful technique that enables you to provide evidence (rather than assertion) for the skills and knowledge you have. Choose your verbs carefully. Which verbs are missing from your CV? These verbs can help you identify gaps in your professional and personal development.

"deeds, not words"

Emmeline Pankhurst

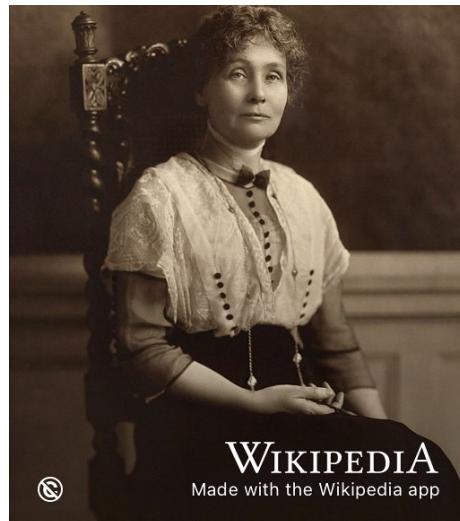


Figure 18.2: "Deeds not words" was the rallying cry of suffragette Emmeline Pankhurst. Emphasise the deeds (actions) on your CV by using carefully chosen verbs. Public domain image of Emmeline Pankhurst by Richard Gordon Matzene restored by Adam Cuerden on Wikimedia Commons w.wiki/3bPa and adapted using the Wikipedia app

Chapter 19

Scheduling your future

You might find it a bit scary thinking about your future. You might be tempted to procrastinate making important decisions about your future, see figure 19.1. There is a risk of getting stuck in a *do-nothing* or *busy waiting* loop. This guidebook is here to help you break out of that loop. One way to breakout of an unproductive loop is to schedule some time every week where you work on personal development and job applications. Doing good applications takes time and you'll probably find you can't do as many applications as you might like.

If you're a University of Manchester student, the live *Coding your Future* (COMP2CARS) workshops sessions are also here to help. COMP2CARS complements the second year tutorials (COMP2TUT) at the University of Manchester and takes place in the same slot as COMP2TUT when you meet your personal tutor. See your timetable at timetables.manchester.ac.uk.

For small group sessions and one-to-one meetings with your tutor, if you are not please turn your camera on, see section 19.2.

Live on campus session of *Coding your Future* (COMP2CARS and COMP2TUT) will return in September 2022 see timetables.manchester.ac.uk for details.

19.1 Discussing your Future

The online forum for course discussion will be on piazza.com

19.2 Cameras on or off?

We would normally expect participants in small meetings (not large ones like lectures) to turn their cameras on but we understand that there are good reasons why people may not be willing/able to and won't explicitly ask you to.

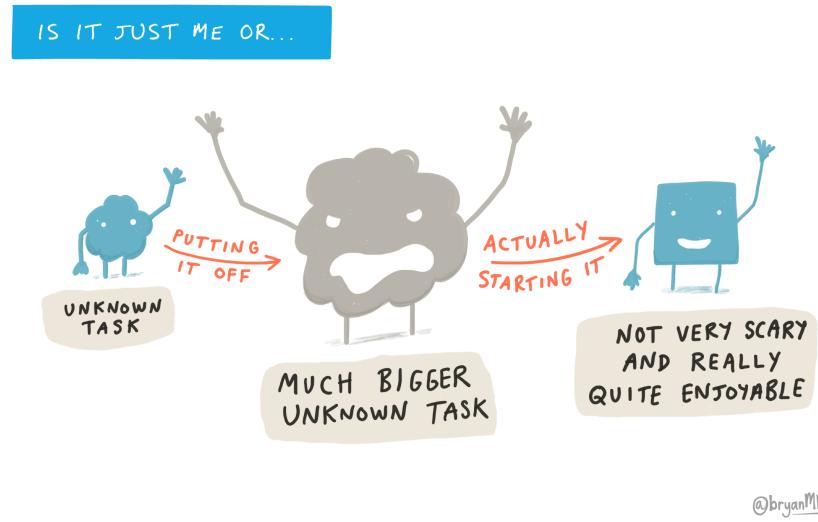


Figure 19.1: The biggest waste of time is the time spent not getting started on a project. Your future might seem big and unknown but it's really not as scary as you might think and getting started can be surprisingly enjoyable. New Project? Every time... by Visual Thinkery is licenced under CC-BY-ND

19.2.1 Why turn cameras on?

There has always been a question around whether to turn cameras on during online meetings but it is even more obvious with online meetings becoming the norm rather than the exception. There is a direct benefit in using cameras in small, personal meetings where many of us make use of visual cues to aid the flow of conversation – at the very least it's easier to identify who is talking. Additionally, it can help people get along – people might feel more 'listened to' if they can see somebody listening and your team will find it easier to remember names etc if they have a face to match the names to.

19.2.2 Why not?

There are lots of reasons why not. Most obviously, if you don't have access to a camera. But you may also be in an environment which you prefer others not to see, you may have anxiety around the issue, or your connection might be too slow. There are many other perfectly reasonable reasons for you not to put your camera on and you should not feel pressured to do this. If you simply say "Sorry, I can't turn my camera on today" then nobody will ask any further and they should never explicitly ask you to turn it on.

19.2.3 Being appropriate

You should already be treating online meetings like physical ones e.g. turning up on time, being prepared, listening, engaging etc. Similarly, if people can see you then you should ensure you are wearing appropriate clothes (wearing clothes is the absolute minimum here!) and in an appropriate place (the bathroom is probably not appropriate) as you would for a physical meeting.

19.2.4 Respecting others

If other people have decided to turn their cameras on then we ask that you show them respect by not recording anything without their explicit permission. We won't touch on the legality of this as we believe that basic respect for each other should be enough to prevent any issues. You will take part in larger meetings where recording may be standard and in such cases this should be made explicit.

(Thanks to Giles Reger and Sarah Clinch for the text above)

Chapter 20

Reading your future

If you want to have your future read, you can read all about it right here. There is no need to gaze into any crystal balls! These books, journals, websites, magazines will help you to read your future. So read your future, because reading is good for your mind, body and soul. Libraries give us power (Bradfield et al., 1996), see figure 20.1.

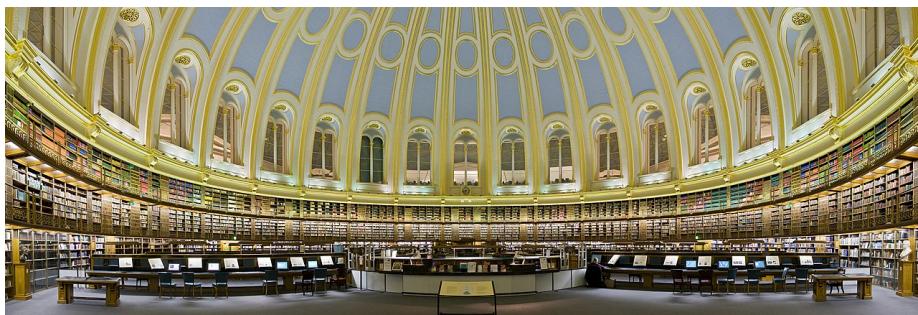


Figure 20.1: Libraries give you power, the power to read your future. These references are your digital library to search and browse. Panorama of the British Museum Reading Room by David Iliff on Wikimedia Commons w.wiki/3BEs

This chapter lists everything (and I mean *everything*) cited in this book which you might find overwhelming. For a more easily digestible versions see the shorter “signposts” section of any chapter in this book and see Gavin Brown’s chapter on how to read critically. Don’t just read, use resources critically. Critical thinking and critical reading are valuable skills, not just for PhD students and not just for reading scientific papers either. (Brown, 2021b)

Since you are reading the pdf version, all the references can be found in the bibliography section following this page.

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