ANALOG DRIVEN DEVELOPMENT

Harnessing the Conceptual Human Mind to Ensure Software Artifact Stability

Matthew James Swann, *Bachelor of Arts*

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Date of Graduation

PROJECT ABSTRACT

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Harnessing the Conceptual Human Mind to Ensure Software Artifact Stability

Matthew James Swann, *Bachelor of Arts*

Directed by David Umphress, *PhD*

<insert meaningless summary drivel here, good stuff comes later>

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**Chapter One – Introduction**

<insert significantly more meaningless summary drivel here, good stuff comes later>

**Chapter Two – Background**

<start with either Beck or Blachowicz, then the other current state of the Art likely then what it’s missing>

*2.1 – Test Driven Development : The First Baseline*

<BECK HERE>

*2.2 – Nature of Inquiry : The Second Baseline*

James Blachowicz, PhD, author and former professor at Loyola University Chicago provides the necessary foundation for a definition of inquiry. In *The Nature of Inquiry*, Blachowicz suggests that inquiry itself is a dualistic process that mandates “the partial generation from experience of ideas which come to explain experience, and the partial generation from ideas of consequences which come to match experience.” Blachowicz goes on to simplify this definition into a two-sided process involving both experience and thought.[1] One must be able to interact with the known portions of the problem while wrestling with the unknown portions.

This dualistic consideration is important to the definition of inquiry as it contains the necessary pieces to solving any problem, be it in the venue of engineering, mathematics, logic, etc. The need to solve a problem requires one to know various pieces of information about the problem while simultaneously not knowing the problem in some way.[1] (For Blachowicz, this is the first law of inquiry.) Strictly speaking the solution to the problem is unknown, but other pieces of the puzzle may also be obfuscated. This could be a variable’s behavior over time or the effect of multi-variable interaction. However, the problem itself must have a definition. Without a bounding definition, no problem is resolved in an intelligent manner.

Accidental solutions may be discovered for various problems, but for the purposes herein the premise is that we have a specific software problem that must be solved. As such, there is a desired result and intelligent observation of the distance between the known position and the goal can be made.[1] (For Blachowicz, this is the second law of inquiry.) This provides a means for intelligent inquiry. Spontaneous inquiry and randomized creativity is outside the scope of this discourse.

Each piece of software that must be written is a unique problem requiring a unique solution. If a solution to a software problem already exists, generally the problem is not resolved again. Academic settings may require resolutions that have already surfaced for learning purposes. However, in practice, reusability is a primary tenant of development. This focus has a twofold purpose. One, reusing existing code promotes confidence if the code is known to “work”. Two, reuse detracts from overall development time. Therefore, almost every software solution is a solution unique unto itself even if the uniqueness takes the form of refinement. Facebook must only be made once. The database aspect of Facebook remains the same from access medium to access medium. The rendering of that information may change from device to device, but therein lays a novel problem requiring a novel solution. The code executed by my Playstation when I load Assassin’s Creed is the exact code run by every Playstation when Assassin’s Creed is loaded on each gaming console. It would not be Assassin’s Creed unless this held true. It might be a second installment of the game. It might be a similar game. But it would not be the same.

As each piece of software inherently contains the resolution to a novel problem, each piece of unfinished software necessitates inquiry. We must discover the solution to what it is we wish to build. Later I will discuss the location of problem resolution, but for now knowing we have a unique problem. Above, I discussed the ability to both knowing and not knowing the solution to a given problem. Meno’s paradox suggests that this type of knowledge is impossible :

“And how will you inquire into a thing when you are wholly ignorant of what it is? Even if you happen to bump right into it, how will you know it is the thing you didn’t know?”[10]

Firstly, and necessarily, it may be impossible to inquire into a thing that one is wholly ignorant of, for how would one know to inquire of it in the first place? The act of inquiry inherently requires an object. Secondly, this is not the situation being explored. When solving a software problem, one knows what the desired result is. This follows suit with the second law of inquiry. One also knows both the functional and aesthetic portions of the desired result. This knowledge can be converted into a first order map, a mechanism that intelligently determines a specific direction to head when traversing a problem.[1] The software developer also is well aware of several use cases or testing scenarios that ought be passed before the software is completed. Behaviors have been explicitly defined in their end, but not means. This amalgamation of knowledge paints a picture as to what the desired result of the effort is. We know exactly what we want the end behaviors to be and we know how we want the software to look and feel. We do not know how we are going to model those behaviors, their actors or their use interface. We have knowing while not knowing.

Less amorphously, we have two points in a journey to solving a problem. The origin is the current location. The desired result is our expected location upon completion. Simply having a task necessitates that the current location and the goal are not the same. Consequentially, if we were to represent our current location in reference to our desired location in some measurable manner, we would be able to diagnose the differences between the spots. This is a first order map. This is the mechanism for defining the avenue from A and B.[1]

When Kepler began to search for the true orbit of Mars, he began by examining a large number of observations as to the orbital pattern of Mars. Kepler “knew” these observations were incomplete as there was no correct mathematical explanation for the orbit of Mars. The incomplete observations gave Kepler a springboard. Kepler was able to compare his findings with those of others. Ultimately, Kepler was able to resolve the mathematical explanation for Mars’ orbit by figuring out how wrong the current solution was.[1] The resulting solution bloomed from an understanding of what already existed. Known elements helped to prescribe the behaviors of unknown elements. The solution began to betray itself through the observations.

Our definition of inquiry is: a process for intelligent generation of novelty. Firstly, known elements and unknown elements are segregated. Known elements are then reviewed in light of each other. As a conceptual understanding as to their whole is formed, the current assessment of the solution is compared to the desired result. The differential is quantified and systematically dissolved.

Discovery, the removal of unknowns.

*2.3 – Temporal Relationship of Thought and Expression*

Any expression that has not spontaneously occurred from the human must first have been thought. A reflex is an example of spontaneous reaction from the physical body without premeditation. Story writing is not. Even if the story was written as a stream of consciousness, it must occur in the mind before the hand can begin to craft the letters representing the symbols representing the concept or thought that has occurred. This is a necessary tenant of language. Without expression existing within the confines of a mandated form, the communication does not occur. The story of Don Quixote is not a Spanish story. It is a story written in Spanish. Had the author decided to write in Italian, the book would be in Italian. But the essence of the story could remain the same. Perhaps linguistic differences change small portions an event or two. However, the tale of the ingenious gentleman occurred in the mind of Miguel de Cervantes Saavendra before it occurred on paper. I suppose I could be wrong, but I doubt the story was an involuntary set of muscle spasms that happened to manifest into one of the world’s literary classics. Spanish was an encoding of Miguel’s imagination.

Consider the following sentences. Which two are most similar in meaning?

1. “el Diablo sabe mas por viejo, que por Diablo”
2. “the devil knows more because he is old, than because he is the devil”
3. “age breeds knowledge”

Although sentences 2 and 3 are in English and contain similar meaning, numbers 1 and 2 are translations of each other. By definition a translation is a representation of the meaning contained in one language, yet represented in another. Both 1 and 2 contain a force and vivacity that directly compares the Devil’s wickedness to his age in terms of each quality’s ability to correspond to garnered knowledge. Sentence 3 has no such comparison and is therefore the most dissimilar. This example promotes the conclusion that language itself is simply an encoding of a concept. Though this example contains human to human communication in the form of spoken language, this analogy is also observable in congruent software architectures implemented in distinct programming languages. The backend for a website can be scripted in PHP, MySQL or Django while still containing the same database structure.

As the language of the software can now be reduced to a simple encoding scheme of a known solution; we can begin to equate the design of a software solution with a problem for the conceptual human mind. It is in this realization that power is restored to the human intellect and removed from the confines of computational logic and Boolean algebra. The animal has been awoken by the realization that the fight has been revenued to the home field of continuous space analysis and playful tinkering. A decisive advantage. And more than anything, the animal wants to win.

**Chapter Three – Implementation**

<similarities to TDD, differences from TDD, VERSUS examples, SCOPE examples>

<Inherited logic from NoI; First order map references>

<How to>

**Chapter Four – Validation**

<All the wicked cool shit ADD does. List it, prove it. Get on with it>

**Chapter Five – Conclusions**

<Future work would be arrogant here. The process itself needs to simply be refined but to be refined it has to be used. I need to screw it up. I need to make it messy. I need to break it, so I can make it stronger>

<basic discipline yields marvelous results>

**References**

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**Appendix Alpha**

**Appendix Beta**

**Appendix Gamma**