Can Great Programmers Be Taught? Experiences with a Software Design Class

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Q: What is the most important idea in Computer Science?

A: Problem decomposition

... no-one teaches it

Elite programmers are >10x more productive

... no-one teaches elite skills

Teaching Great Programmers

Is it possible?

By whom?

How?

CS 190: Software Design Studio

- Iterative approach: like English writing class:
 - Write
 - Get feedback
 - Rewrite
- Small class: ≤ 20 students

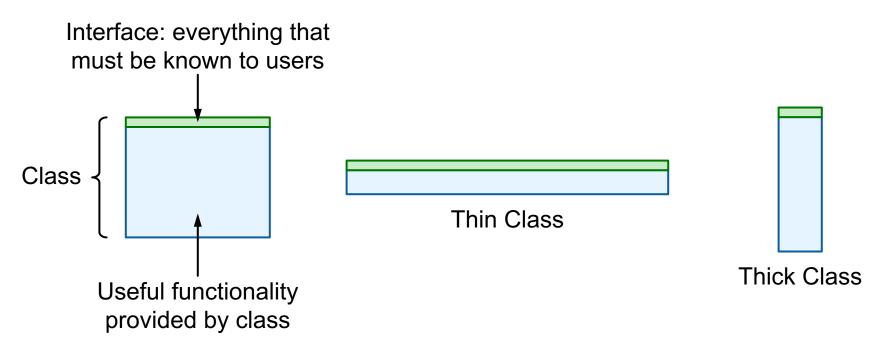
Build large system from scratch			Revise based on code reviews			3. Add new features to another team's code				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
			Code reviews			Code reviews			Code reviews	
			•	. •	nstructor	↑ reads ~20	Ok lines o	f code	•	•

What are the Secrets?

A few (somewhat vague) overall concepts

- "Working" isn't good enough: must minimize complexity
- Complexity comes from dependencies and obscurity
- Strategic vs. tactical programming
- Classes should be thick
- Generic classes are simpler
- New layer, new abstraction
- Comments should describe things that are not obvious from the code
- Define errors out of existence
- The Martyr Principle
- Most constructive in the context of code reviews
- Course is more about red flags than recipes

Classes Should be Thick



Reformulation of classic Parnas paper:
"On the Criteria to be Used in Decomposing Systems into Modules"

Typical Thin Method

```
private void addNullValueForAttribute(String attribute) {
    data.put(attribute, null);
}
```

Classes Should be Thick, cont'd

- Common wisdom: "classes and methods should be short"
- Result: classitis
- Rampant in Java world:

```
FileInputStream fileStream =
        new FileInputStream(fileName);
BufferedInputStream bufferedStream =
        new BufferedInputStream(fileStream);
ObjectInputStream objectStream =
        new ObjectInputStream(bufferedStream);
```

Length isn't the big issue, it's abstraction

A Thick Interface

Unix file I/O:

```
int open(const char* path, int flags, mode_t permissions) );
int close(int fd);
ssize_t read(int fd, void* buffer, size_t count);
ssize_t write(int fd, const void* buffer, size_t count);
off_t lseek(int fd, off_t offset, int referencePosition;
```

Hidden below the interface:

- On-disk representation, disk block allocation
- Directory management, path lookup
- Permission management
- Disk scheduling
- Block caching
- Device independence

Define Errors Out of Existence

- Exceptions: a huge source of complexity
- Common wisdom: detect and throw as many errors as possible
- Better approach: define semantics to eliminate exceptions
- Example mistakes:
 - Tcl unset command (throws exception if variable doesn't exist)
 - Windows: can't delete file if open

Overall goal: minimize the number of places where exceptions must be handled

Is the Course Working?

- Hard to know: ask students in 5-10 years?
- Just the first step towards becoming a great programmer
- Good energy in class:
 - Tone of discussions changes halfway through
 - Students are thinking about their code in new ways
- Interesting challenges for me:
 - What causes complexity?
 - How to design simple code?
- Discovering new ideas from reading students' code
 - Specialized → complicated
 - Generic → simple

Software Design Book

- My sabbatical project: capture ideas from CS190
 - Reach more people
 - Start a discussion
 - Define terminology
- Relatively short (~120 pages)
- Status:
 - First draft complete
 - About to get first round of reviews & comments
 - Self-publish by end of 2017?

Will the design ideas make sense standalone, without code reviews?

Conclusion

- It is possible to teach software design
 - But not currently scalable
- Principles gradually emerging
- Need more experience, input

Questions/Discussion

