# **CS 326 Software Methods**

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# Why Is Programming So Hard?





Software is different from other artifacts

- We build general, reusable mechanisms
- Not much repetition, symmetry, or redundancy
- Large systems have millions of distinct complex parts

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"Controlling complexity is the essence of computer programming."



-- Brian Kernighan (UNIX, AWK, C, ...)

## Goals

- · Primary focus: writing correct programs
  - What does it mean for a program to be correct?
  - How do we determine if a program is correct?
  - How do we build correct programs?
- · Will cover both principles and tools.
- Tools change, principles are forever...

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#### **Outcomes**

- Better at:
  - design
  - writing
  - debugging
  - using development tools
  - evaluating quality / behavior
  - communication
    - Can you convince yourself and others something is correct via precise, coherent explanations?
- · Essential skills regardless of what you do next
- · Work hard. Have fun. Build nifty systems.

## **A Problem**

"Complete this method so that it returns the index of the max of the first  $\mathbf{n}$  elements of the array  $\mathbf{a}$ ."

```
func indexOfMax(a: [Int], n: Int) -> Int {
   ...
}
```

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## **A Problem**

"Complete this method so that it returns the index of the max of the first **n** elements of the array **a**."

```
func indexOfMax(a: [Int], n: Int) -> Int {
   ...
}
```

What should we ask about the specification?

Given (better) specification, how many possible implementations are there?

## **Prerequisites**

- · Proficient in Java, eg:
  - Sharing:
    - Distinction between == and equals()
    - · Aliasing: multiple references to the same object
  - Object-oriented programming:
    - · Inheritance and overriding
    - Objects/values have a run-time type
  - Subtyping
    - Expressions have a compile-time type
    - · classes vs. interfaces
- Reasoning and proof techniques
- · Basic Unix and OS X skills

## **Course Components**

- Lecture
- Reading
- Written Homework
- Labs
- Final Project
- Midterm Exam



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#### Resources

- · The Pragmatic Programmer
  - Thomas and Hunt (2019)
  - Collection of best practices



Class notes, additional readings

• Swift Language and API Docs:



– https://developer.apple.com/documentation/

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# **Pragmatic Programmer**

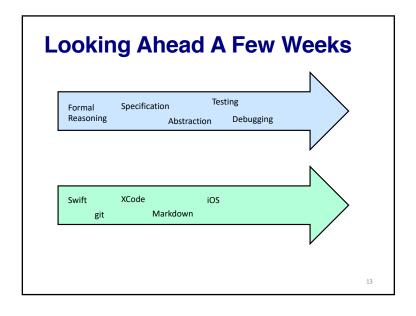
- Advice from top-notch programmers
- Stuff all serious programmers should know
- · Approachable but sometimes challenging
- · Only partial overlap with lecture
- · Keep up with reading
  - Reading and contemplating design is essential
  - Time investment that pays dividends in the long run

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# **Programming is Hard**

- Despite decades of practice, still surprisingly difficult to specify, design, implement, test, and maintain even small, simple programs.
- Assignments will be reasonable if you apply the techniques taught in class...
  - ... but likely very difficult to do brute-force
  - ... and almost certainly impossible (or at least painful) unless you start early.
- Think before you type!

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# You Have Lab Today!

- Lab 0
- Set up lab environment
- Git
- Markdown
- Swift Tutorial

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## You Have Homework For Tues.

- <u>HW 1</u>
- Design algorithm to meet a simple specification
- Working up to reasoning about large designs

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## **Motivation/Structure of CS 326**

- My own experiences
  - 25+ years of building systems (successes/failures)
  - 20 years of advising student projects
  - My research on languages and defect detection
- Hard work, course development, and insights of many others
  - Michael Ernst, Hal Perkins, Dan Grossman, David Notkin, Zach Tatlock, Paul Hegarty, Scott Smith

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