

SWE 621

FALL 2022

PROGRAMMING STYLES

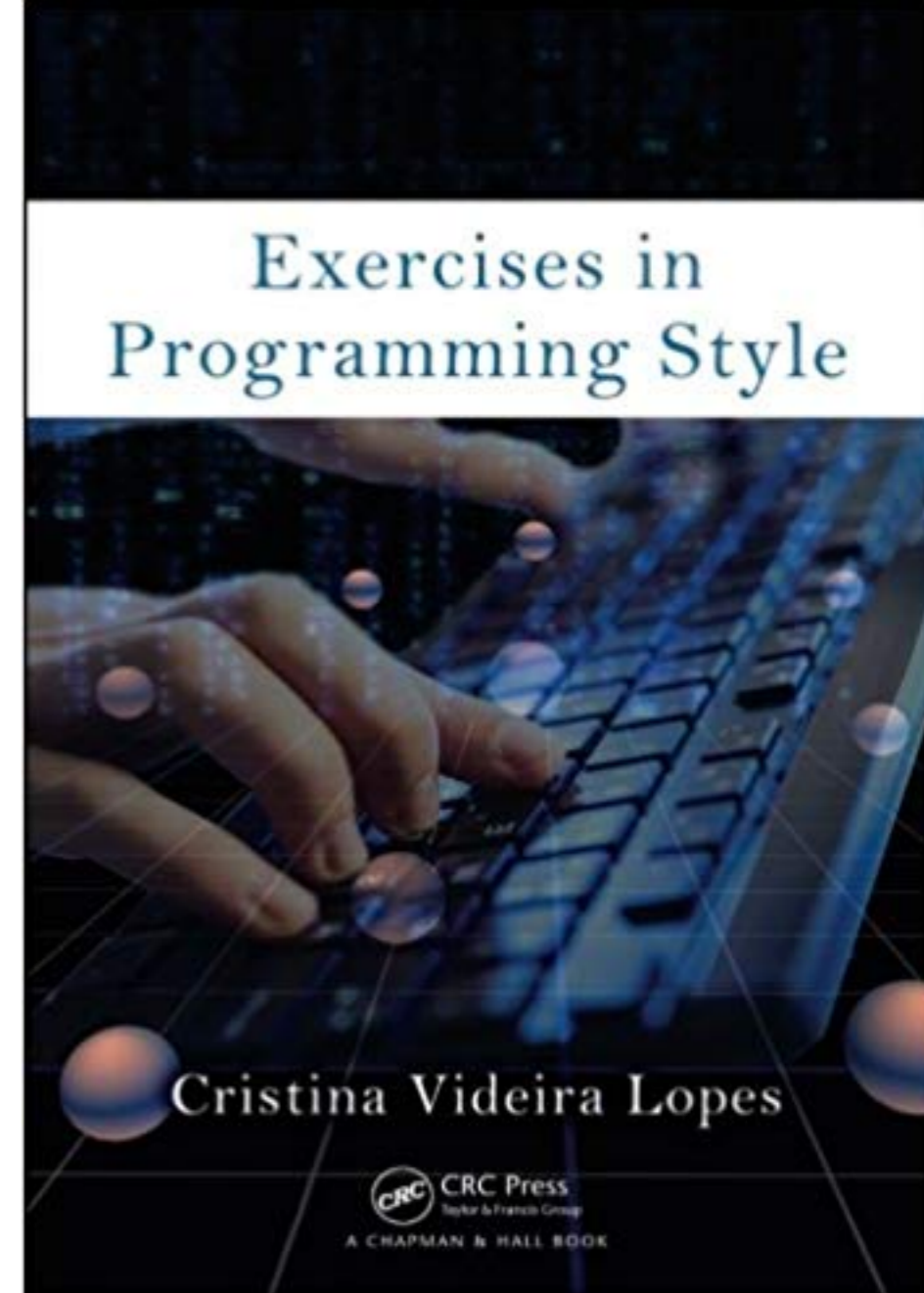
LOGISTICS

- ▶ HW4 due today
- ▶ HW5 due on 11/21

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S ACTIVITY

PROGRAMMING STYLE

- ▶ A set of constraints on how code is written which help achieve specific requirements or quality attributes
- ▶ Describe alternative ways in which code might be written
 - ▶ make it object-oriented
 - ▶ make it functional
 - ▶ lazily load data from input source
 - ▶ give each element a separate thread
- ▶ Like architectural styles and design patterns, has consequences that adopting programming style help achieve
 - ▶ But not always as well-defined and enumerated



EXERCISES IN PROGRAMMING STYLE

- ▶ Presentation is centered around an example problem
- ▶ Each program offers the same baseline behavior (sometimes adding an additional feature)
- ▶ Can directly compare and contrast how the same problem is solved each style
- ▶ Directly illustrates the diversity of ways of programming
 - ▶ Many different ways to solve the same problem
- ▶ Some are related to programming language features (e.g., OO, functional, reflection)
 - ▶ But many modern languages support a range of language features that support a diversity of styles
 - ▶ Can write something in a procedural style (i.e., ignoring OO features) even in Java
- ▶ Examples written in Python

EXAMPLE PROBLEM: TERM FREQUENCY

- ▶ Given a text file, print the 25 most frequent words and corresponding frequencies
- ▶ Sort from most frequent to least frequent
- ▶ Normalize for capitalization and ignore "stop" words (e.g., the, for, ...)

Input

Tigers live mostly in India

Wild lions live mostly in Africa

Output

live - 2

mostly - 2

africa - 1

india - 1

lions - 1

tigers - 1

wild - 1

SOME TYPES OF PROGRAMMING STYLES

- ▶ Basic styles
- ▶ Functional styles
- ▶ Reflection styles
- ▶ Data-centric styles
- ▶ Concurrency styles

EXAMPLES OF PROGRAMMING STYLES

<https://github.com/crista/exercises-in-programming-style>

- 5-cookbook/procedural <https://github.com/crista/exercises-in-programming-style/tree/master/05-cookbook>
- 6-pipeline <https://github.com/crista/exercises-in-programming-style/tree/master/06-pipeline>
- 7-code golf <https://github.com/crista/exercises-in-programming-style/blob/master/07-code-golf/tf-07.py>
- 8-infinite mirror / recursive <https://github.com/crista/exercises-in-programming-style/tree/master/08-infinite-mirror>
- 10-things/OO <https://github.com/crista/exercises-in-programming-style/tree/master/11-things>
- 15-hollywood/inversion of control <https://github.com/crista/exercises-in-programming-style/tree/master/15-hollywood>
- 16-b board /publish subscribe <https://github.com/crista/exercises-in-programming-style/tree/master/16-bulletin-board>
- 19-aspects <https://github.com/crista/exercises-in-programming-style/tree/master/19-aspects>
- 20-plugins <https://github.com/crista/exercises-in-programming-style/tree/master/20-plugins>
- 26-persistent tables/relational <https://github.com/crista/exercises-in-programming-style/tree/master/26-persistent-tables>
- 28-lazy rivers/streams <https://github.com/crista/exercises-in-programming-style/blob/master/28-lazy-rivers/tf-28.py>
- 31-map reduce <https://github.com/crista/exercises-in-programming-style/tree/master/31-map-reduce>

COOKBOOK / PROCEDURAL

- ▶ Complexity tamed by dividing problem into procedures
- ▶ Procedures take input, but don't necessarily produce output relevant to problem (e.g., output status codes)
- ▶ Procedures instead often share state through global variables
- ▶ Problem is solved by repeatedly applying procedures to update shared state
- ▶ Consequences
 - ▶ Not idempotent - repeatedly calling procedure generates new output
 - ▶ Global variables can be hard to debug and reason about

PIPELINE

- ▶ Problem decomposed into functions, which take input and produce output
- ▶ No shared state between functions
- ▶ Problem solved by composing functions ($f(g(x))$)
- ▶ Consequences
 - ▶ Easy to test, easy to parallelize (e.g., MapReduce)

CODE GOLF

- ▶ As few lines as possible
- ▶ Consequences
 - ▶ Sometimes: hard to understand, bugs
 - ▶ But also sometimes: easy to understand, elegant
 - ▶ Helpful when used appropriately

INFINITE MIRROR / RECURSIVE

- ▶ Problem is solved using induction, specifying a base case (n_0) and inductive step ($n + 1$)
- ▶ Consequences
 - ▶ Can lead to stack overflow for languages that don't support tail recursion optimization

THINGS / OO

- ▶ Problem decomposed into things that make sense for problem domain
- ▶ Thing exposes operations and has state
- ▶ State is hidden and accessed only through operations

HOLLYWOOD / INVERSION OF CONTROL

- ▶ Elements are never called on directly
- ▶ Provide interfaces to register for callbacks (i.e., use Observer)
- ▶ Consequences
 - ▶ Inverts dependency relationship
 - ▶ Promotes extensibility

B BOARD / PUBLISH SUBSCRIBE

- ▶ Elements never called directly
- ▶ Central infrastructure for publishing and subscribing to events (bulletin board)

ASPECTS

- ▶ Aspects are added to functions / procedures without any edits to code
- ▶ External binding mechanism binds abstractions to aspects
- ▶ Consequences
 - ▶ Can reify scattered concerns in many methods into one place (e.g., tracing, logging, security)
 - ▶ Can inject dependencies

PLUGINS

- ▶ Main program and plugins separately compiled
- ▶ Plugins loaded dynamically by main program, using external config
- ▶ Main program uses plugins without knowing implementation
- ▶ Consequences
 - ▶ Enables adding 3rd party behavior to a program

PERSISTENT TABLES

- ▶ Data exists before and after execution of program and shared between programs
- ▶ Data is stored in way that makes it easier and faster to explore
- ▶ Problem is solved through queries against data
- ▶

LAZY RIVERS / PIPES & FILTERS

- ▶ Data is available on streams
- ▶ Functions are filters / transformers from one kind of data stream to another

MAP / REDUCE

- ▶ Input data divided into blocks
- ▶ Map function applies a given worker function to each block of data, potentially in parallel
- ▶ Reduce function takes the results of many workers functions and recombines them into coherent output

SUMMARY

- ▶ Many choices about how to implement a solution
- ▶ Programming styles offer a vocabulary for talking about alternative implementations
- ▶ Makes explicit the constraints which lead to a specific style of programming
 - ▶ Can consider explicitly the consequences of following these constraints

IN CLASS ACTIVITY

SKETCH IMPLEMENTATION IN LAZY-RIVER STYLE

- ▶ Work in groups of 2 or 3, pick an OO language (e.g., Java, Python, C#)
- ▶ Sketch an implementation of the following
 - ▶ Given a text file, output all words alphabetically, along with the page numbers on which they occur. Ignore all words that occur more than 100 times. Assume a page is a sequence of 45 lines.
 - ▶ abatement - 89
 - ▶ abhorrence - 101, 145, 152, 241, 274, 281
 - ▶ abhorrent - 253
 - ▶ abide - 158, 292
- ▶ Does not need to compile and run, just looking for a sketch that illustrates following the programming style for this problem