Principles of Software Construction: 
Objects, Design, and Concurrency

Part 1: Introduction

Course overview and introduction to software design

Josh Bloch  Charlie Garrod
Software is everywhere
Growth of code and complexity over time

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>% of Functions Performed in Software</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F-4</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-7</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-111</td>
<td>1970</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-15</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-16</td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B-2</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-22</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Why Ford Just Became A Software Company

Ford is upgrading its in-vehicle software on a huge scale, embracing all the customer expectations and headaches that come with the development lifecycle.

Sometime early next year, Ford will mail USB sticks to about 250,000 owners of vehicles with its advanced touchscreen control panel. The stick will contain a major upgrade to the software for that screen. With it, Ford is breaking from a history as old as the auto industry, one in which the technology in a car essentially stayed unchanged from assembly line to junk yard.

Ford is significantly changing what a driver or passenger experiences in its cars years after they’re built. And with it, Ford becomes a software company—with all the associated high customer expectations and headaches.
Normal night-time image  Blackout of 2003
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From programs to systems

Writing algorithms, data structures from scratch → Reuse of libraries, frameworks

Functions with inputs and outputs → Asynchronous and reactive designs

Sequential and local computation → Parallel and distributed computation

Full functional specifications → Partial, composable, targeted models

Our goal: understanding both the **building blocks** and the **design principles** for construction of software systems
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Objects in the real world
Object-oriented programming

- Programming based on structures that contain both data and methods

```java
public class Bicycle {
    private int speed;
    private final Wheel frontWheel, rearWheel;
    private final Seat seat;
    ...

    public Bicycle(...) { ... }

    public void accelerate() {
        speed++;
    }

    public int speed() { return speed; }
}
```
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Semester overview

- Introduction to Java and O-O
- Introduction to design
  - Design goals, principles, patterns
- Designing classes
  - Design for change
  - Design for reuse
- Designing (sub)systems
  - Design for robustness
  - Design for change (cont.)
- Design case studies
- Design for large-scale reuse
- Explicit concurrency
- Distributed systems
- Crosscutting topics:
  - Modern development tools: IDEs, version control, build automation, continuous integration, static analysis
  - Modeling and specification, formal and informal
  - Functional correctness: Testing, static analysis, verification
Sorting with a configurable order, version A

```
static void sort(int[] list, boolean ascending) {
    ...
    boolean mustSwap;
    if (ascending) {
        mustSwap = list[i] < list[j];
    } else {
        mustSwap = list[i] > list[j];
    }
    ...
}
```
interface Comparator {
    boolean compare(int i, int j);
}

class AscendingComparator implements Comparator {
    public boolean compare(int i, int j) {
        return i < j;
    }
}
class DescendingComparator implements Comparator {
    public boolean compare(int i, int j) {
        return i > j;
    }
}

static void sort(int[] list, Comparator cmp) {
    ... 
    boolean mustSwap =
        cmp.compare(list[i], list[j]);
    ...
}
interface Comparator {
    boolean compare(int i, int j);
}

final Comparator ASCENDING = (i, j) -> i < j;
final Comparator DESCENDING = (i, j) -> i > j;

static void sort(int[] list, Comparator cmp) {
    ...
    boolean mustSwap =
        cmp.compare(list[i], list[j]);
    ...
}
Which version is better?

Version A:
```java
static void sort(int[] list, boolean ascending) {
    ...
    boolean mustSwap;
    if (ascending) {
        mustSwap = list[i] < list[j];
    } else {
        mustSwap = list[i] > list[j];
    }
    ...
}
```

Version B':
```java
interface Comparator {
    boolean compare(int i, int j);
}
final Comparator ASCENDING = (i, j) -> i < j;
final Comparator DESCENDING = (i, j) -> i > j;

static void sort(int[] list, Comparator cmp) {
    ...
    boolean mustSwap =
        cmp.compare(list[i], list[j]);
    ...
}
It depends?
Software engineering is the branch of computer science that creates **practical, cost-effective solutions** to computing and information processing problems, preferably by applying scientific knowledge, developing software systems in the service of mankind.
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Software engineering entails making decisions under constraints of limited time, knowledge, and resources...

Engineering quality resides in engineering judgment...
Quality of the software product depends on the engineer’s faithfulness to the engineered artifact...
Engineering requires reconcile conflicting constraints...
Engineering skills improve as a result of careful systematic reflection on experience...
Costs and time constraints matter, not just capability...

Software Engineering for the 21st Century: A basis for rethinking the curriculum Manifesto, CMU-ISRI-05-108
Which version is better?

**Version A:**

```java
static void sort(int[] list, boolean ascending) {
    ...
    boolean mustSwap;
    if (ascending) {
        mustSwap = list[i] < list[j];
    } else {
        mustSwap = list[i] > list[j];
    }
    ...
}
```

**Version B':**

```java
interface Comparator {
    boolean compare(int i, int j);
}
final Comparator ASCENDING = (i, j) -> i < j;
final Comparator DESCENDING = (i, j) -> i > j;

static void sort(int[] list, Comparator cmp) {
    ...
    boolean mustSwap =
        cmp.compare(list[i], list[j]);
    ...
}
```
Goal of software design

- For each desired program behavior there are infinitely many programs
  - What are the differences between the variants?
  - Which variant should we choose?
  - How can we synthesize a variant with desired properties?
A typical Intro CS design process

1. Discuss software that needs to be written
2. Write some code
3. Test the code to identify the defects
4. Debug to find causes of defects
5. Fix the defects
6. If not done, return to step 1
Metrics of software quality

- **Sufficiency / functional correctness**
  - Fails to implement the specifications ... Satisfies all of the specifications

- **Robustness**
  - Will crash on any anomalous event ... Recovers from all anomalous events

- **Flexibility**
  - Must be replaced entirely if spec changes ... Easily adaptable to changes

- **Reusability**
  - Cannot be used in another application ... Usable without modification

- **Efficiency**
  - Fails to satisfy speed or storage requirement ... satisfies requirements

- **Scalability**
  - Cannot be used as the basis of a larger version ... is an outstanding basis...

- **Security**
  - Security not accounted for at all ... No manner of breaching security is known
Better software design

• Think before coding
• Consider non-functional quality attributes
  – Maintainability, extensibility, performance, …
• Propose, consider design alternatives
  – Make explicit design decisions
Using a design process

- A design process organizes your work
- A design process structures your understanding
- A design process facilitates communication
Design goals enable evaluation of designs
  – e.g. maintainability, reusability, scalability

Design principles are heuristics that describe best practices
  – e.g. high correspondence to real-world concepts

Design patterns codify repeated experiences, common solutions
  – e.g. template method pattern
Software Engineering (SE) at CMU

- **15-214**: Code-level design
  - Extensibility, reuse, concurrency, functional correctness
- **15-313**: Human aspects of software development
  - Requirements, teamwork, scalability, security, scheduling, costs, risks, business models
- **15-413** Practicum, **17-413** Seminar, Internship
- Various Master's level courses on requirements, architecture, software analysis, etc.
- **SE Minor**: [http://isri.cmu.edu/education/undergrad](http://isri.cmu.edu/education/undergrad)
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Concurrency

• Simply: doing more than one thing at a time
Summary: Course themes

- Object-oriented programming
- Code-level design
- Analysis and modeling
- Concurrency and distributed systems
COURSE ORGANIZATION
Preconditions

• 15-122 or equivalent
  – Two semesters of programming
  – Knowledge of C-like languages

• 21-127 or equivalent
  – Familiarity with basic discrete math concepts

• Specifically:
  – Basic programming skills
  – Basic (formal) reasoning about programs
    • Pre/post conditions, invariants, formal verification
  – Basic algorithms and data structures
    • Lists, graphs, sorting, binary search, etc.
Learning goals

- Ability to **design** medium-scale programs
- Understanding **OO programming** concepts & design decisions
- Proficiency with basic **quality assurance** techniques for functional correctness
- Fundamentals of **concurrency and distributed systems**
- Practical skills
Course staff

- Josh Bloch  
  [link to email]  
  Wean 5126

- Charlie Garrod  
  [link to email]  
  Wean 5101

- Teaching assistants: Jason, Jordan, Marco, Scott, Tianyu, Tim, Tuan,
Course meetings

- Lectures: Tuesday and Thursday 12:00 – 1:20pm DH 2315
- Recitations: Wednesdays 9:30 - ... - 3:20pm
  - Supplementary material, hands-on practice, feedback
- Office hours: see course web page

Recitation attendance is required
Infrastructure

- Course website: http://www.cs.cmu.edu/~charlie/courses/15-214
  - Schedule, office hours calendar, lecture slides, policy documents
- Tools
  - Git, Github: Assignment distribution, hand-in, and grades
  - Piazza: Discussion board
  - Eclipse: Recommended for code development (or IntelliJ is fine)
  - Gradle, Travis-CI, Checkstyle, Findbugs: Practical development tools
- Assignments
  - Homework 1 available tomorrow
- First recitation is tomorrow
  - Introduction to Java and the tools in the course
  - Bring your laptop!
  - Install Git, Java, Eclipse, Gradle beforehand
Textbooks

• Required course textbook:

• Additional texts on design, Java, and concurrency recommended on the course web page
Approximate grading policy

- 50% assignments
- 20% midterms (2 x 10% each)
- 20% final exam
- 10% quizzes and participation

This course does not have a fixed letter grade policy; i.e., the final letter grades will not be A=90-100%, B=80-90%, etc.
Collaboration policy (also on course web page)

• *We expect your work to be your own*
  – You must clearly cite external resources so that we can evaluate your own personal contributions.

• Do not release your solutions (not even after end of semester)

• Ask if you have any questions

• If you are feeling desperate, please mail/call/talk to us
  – Always turn in any work you've completed *before* the deadline

• We use cheating detection tools
Late day policy

• You may turn in each* homework up to 2 days late
  – 5 free late days per semester
  – 10% penalty per day after free late days are used
    • ...but we don't accept work 3 days late

• See the syllabus for additional details
10% quizzes and participation

• Recitation participation counts toward your participation grade
• Lecture has in-class quizzes and faux participation quizzes
Summary

• Software engineering requires decisions, judgment
• Good design follows a process
• You will get lots of practice in 15-214!