6.1040: Software Design

Towards Concepts

Arvind Satyanarayan & Max Goldman

with material by Daniel Jackson

Fall '24

Modularity

Specifications

Dependencies

Modularity

functions
abstract data types (encapsulation of data + operations, information hiding)
exports, access control

Specifications

preconditions and postconditions
pure functions and mutating functions (with abstract state)
grammars

Dependencies

representation independence

Modularity

New kind of module: *concepts*

Specifications

New tools for specs: *state machines* with *relational state*

Dependencies

New focus on dependence between modules

Software designers

When you go to design a house you talk to an architect first, not an engineer. Why is this?

Because the criteria for what makes a good building fall outside the domain of engineering.

Similarly, in computer programs, the selection of the various components must be driven by the conditions of use.

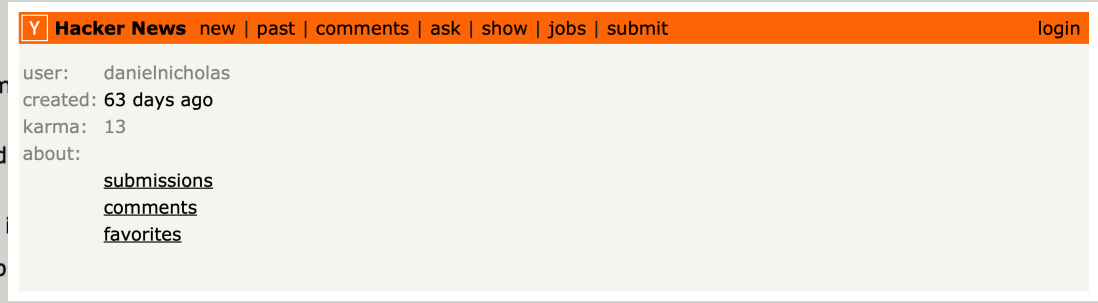
How is this to be done? By software designers.

Mitchell Kapor, *A Software Design Manifesto* (1996)

Hacker News new | past | comments | ask | show | jobs | submit login

▲ Jackson structured programming (wikipedia.org)

106 points by haakonhr 63 days ago | hide | past | favorite | 69 comments



▲ danielnicholas 63 days ago [–]

If you want an intro to JSP, you m Jackson festschrift in 2009.

For those who don't know JSP, I'd

- There's a class of programming addresses this class, but bases code structure only on i

- There are some archetypal prob d just recognizing them helps.

- Coroutines (or code transformation) let you structure code more cleanly when you need to read or write more than one structure. It's why real iterators (with yield), which offer a limited form of this, are (in my view) better than Java-style iterators with a next method.

- The idea of viewing a system as a collection of asynchronous processes (Ch. 11 in the JSP book, which later became JSD) with a long-running process for each real-world entity. This was a notable contrast to OOP, and led to a strategy (seeing a resurgence with event storming for DDD) that began with events rather than objects.

[0] https://groups.csail.mit.edu/sdg/pubs/2009/hoare-jsp-3-29-09...

▲ ob-nix 63 days ago [–]

... this brings back memories! In the late eighties I, as a teenager, found a Jackson Struct. Pr. book at the town library. I remember I was amazed at the text and wondered why I hadn't heard about the method before.

If I remember correctly did the book clearly point out backtracking as a standard method, while mentioning that most languages lacked that, so it had to be implemented manually.

▲ CraigJPerry 63 days ago [–]

This is referenced(1) as a core inspiration in the preface to "How to Design Programs" but i never researched it further because i've found the "design

Software concepts

What is a concept?

Semantic

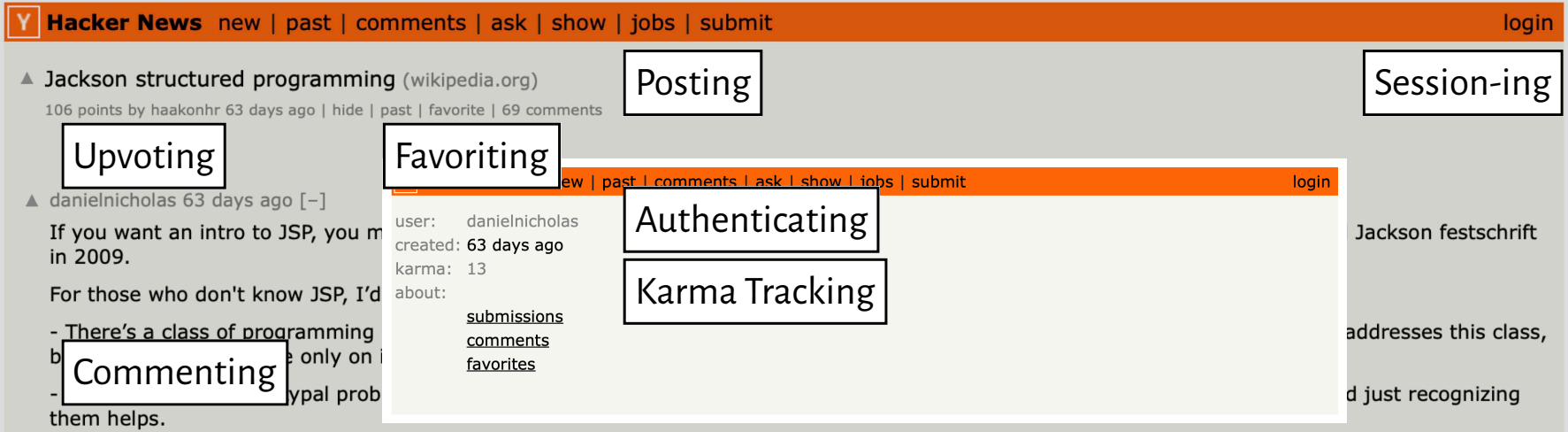
↳ about underlying behavior users experience
Not internals, user-facing
Not UI, but underlying function
Not just structure, behavior

Purposive

↳ fulfills an entire user need
Included for a reason
End-to-end, not just a fragment

Modular

↳ mutually independent
Generic (using polymorphic parameters)
Reusable within and across apps


Hacker News new | past | comments | ask | show | jobs | submit login
Jackson structured programming (wikipedia.org)
106 points by haakonhr 63 days ago | hide | past | favorite | 69 comments
Posting
Session-ing
Upvoting
Favoriting
danielnicholas 63 days ago [–]
Authenticating
user: danielnicholas
created: 63 days ago
karma: 13
about:
submissions
comments
favorites
Karma Tracking
Commenting
Jackson festschrift
addresses this class,
just recognizing
them helps.
- Coroutines (or code transformation) let you structure code more cleanly when you need to read or write more than one structure. It's why real iterators (with yield), which offer a limited form of this, are (in my view) better than Java-style iterators with a next method.
- The idea of viewing a system as a collection of asynchronous processes (Ch. 11 in the JSP book, which later became JSD) with a long-running process for each real-world entity. This was a notable contrast to OOP, and led to a strategy (seeing a resurgence with event storming for DDD) that began with events rather than objects.
[0] https://groups.csail.mit.edu/sdg/pubs/2009/hoare-jsp-3-29-09...
ob-nix 63 days ago [–]
... this brings back memories! In the late eighties I, as a teenager, found a Jackson Struct. Pr. book at the town library. I remember I was amazed at the text and wondered why I hadn't heard about the method before.
If I remember correctly did the book clearly point out backtracking as a standard method, while mentioning that most languages lacked that, so it had to be implemented manually.
CraigJPerry 63 days ago [–]
This is referenced(1) as a core inspiration in the preface to "How to Design Programs" but i never researched it further because i've found the "design

What is a concept?

Semantic Purposive Modular

Explaining a concept

Name

The two hardest problems in computer science are:
(i) cache invalidation, (ii) naming things, and (iii) off by one errors

The two hardest problems in computer science are:
(i) people, (ii), convincing computer scientists that the hardest problem in CS is people, and (iii) off by one errors
-Jeff Bigham

What is a concept?

Semantic Purposive Modular

Explaining a concept

Name

Today's convention: _____ing, to distinguish from related entities or objects or types
Note that *The Essence of Software*, tutorial resources, *etc.* do **not** use this convention

Purpose

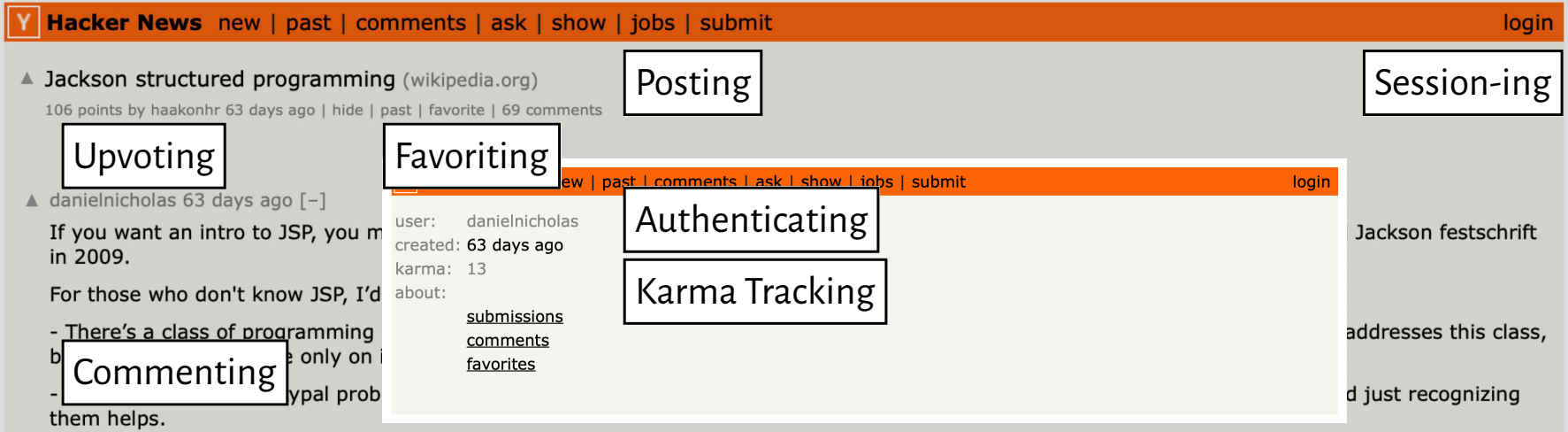
What is it for?

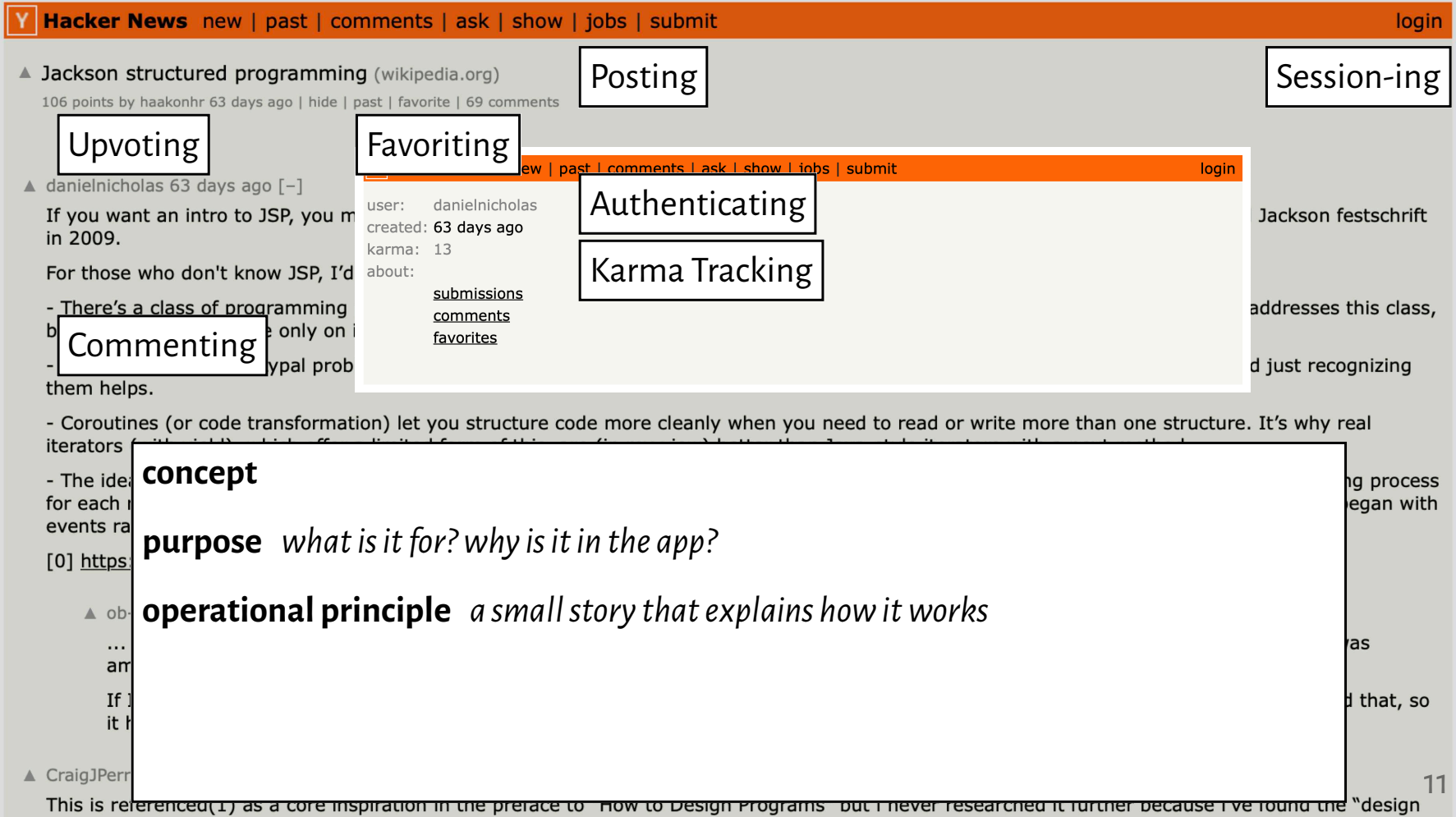
Operational principle

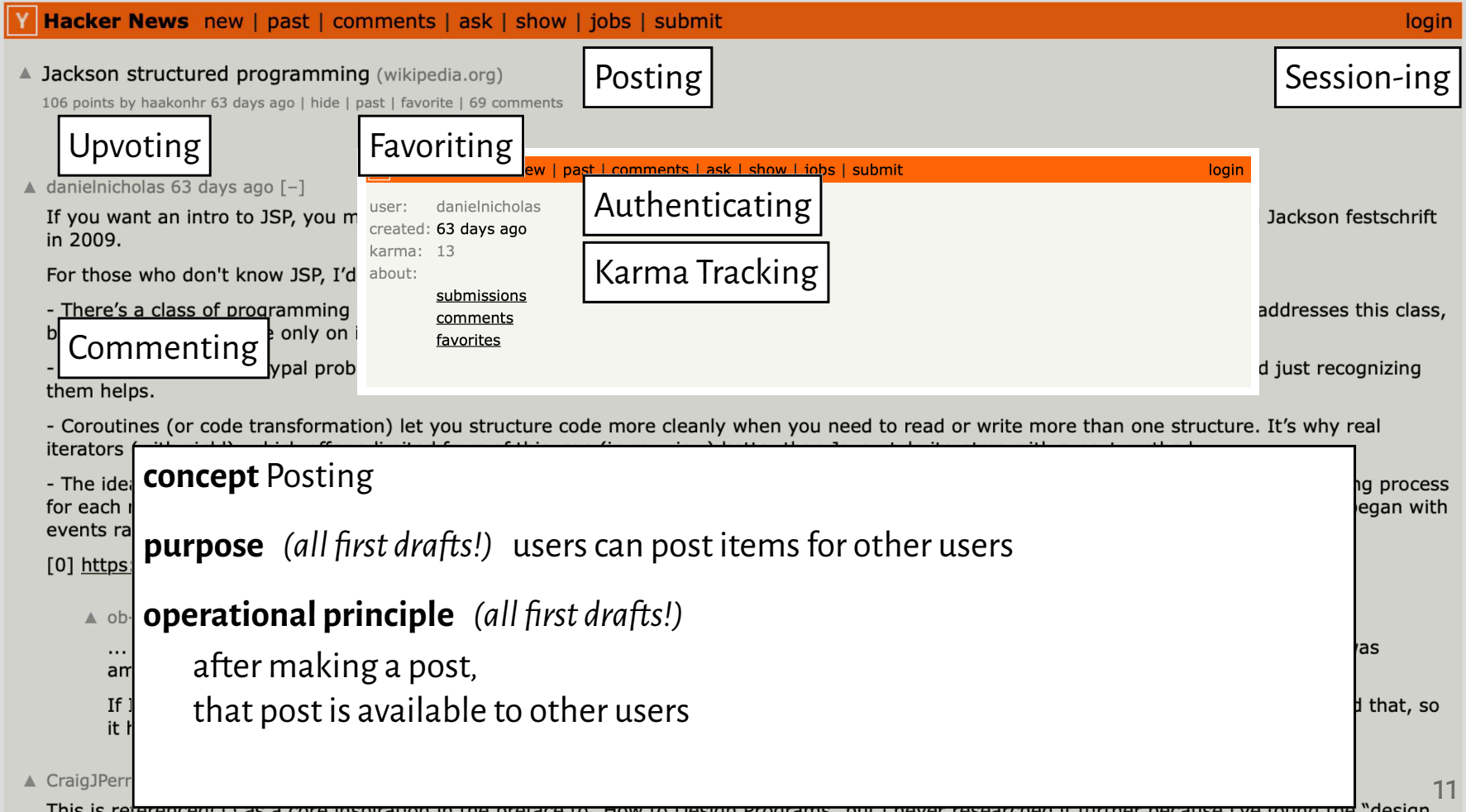
A small story that explains how it works
Idea due to Michael Polanyi

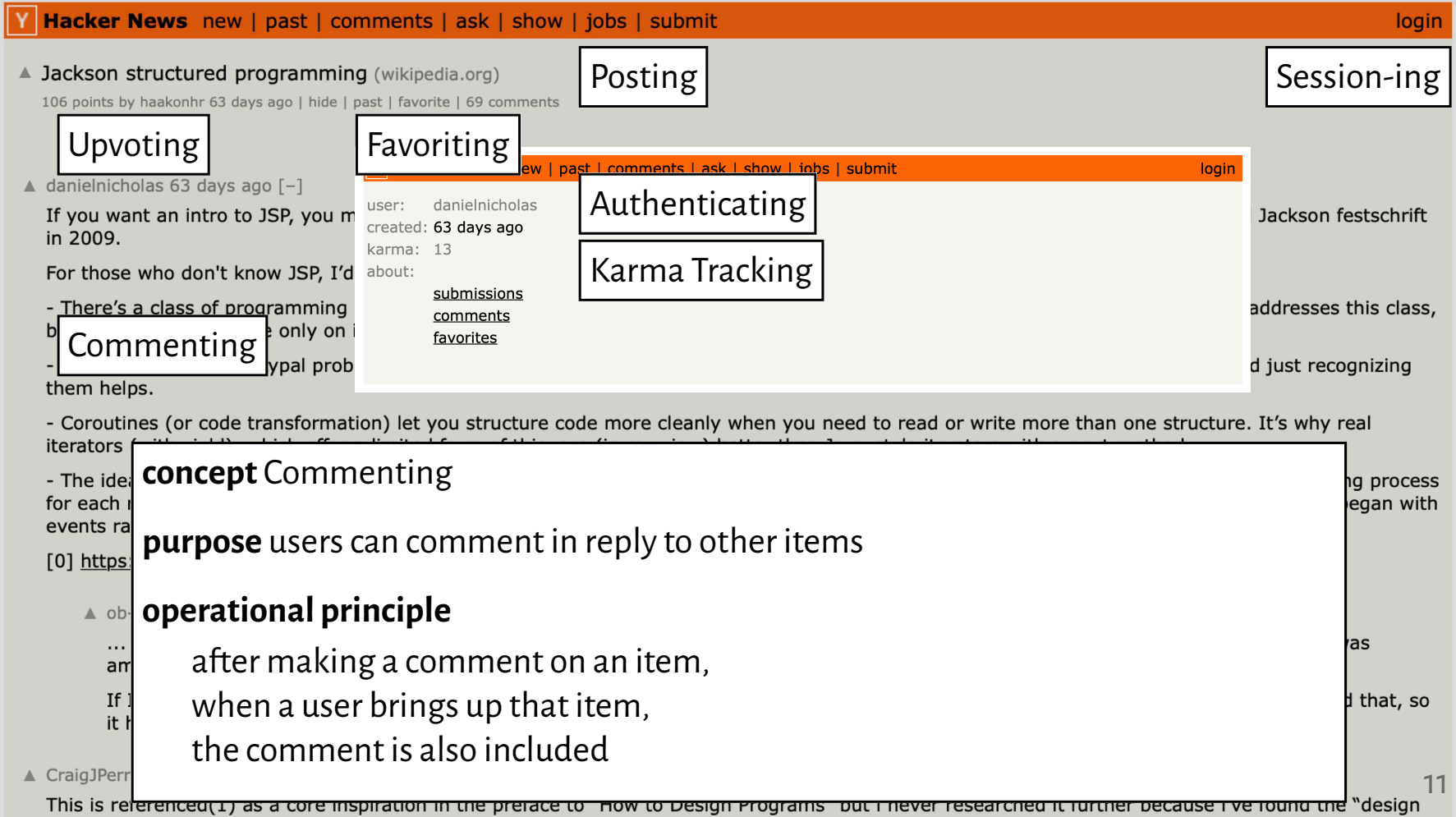
e.g. Reserving a Table

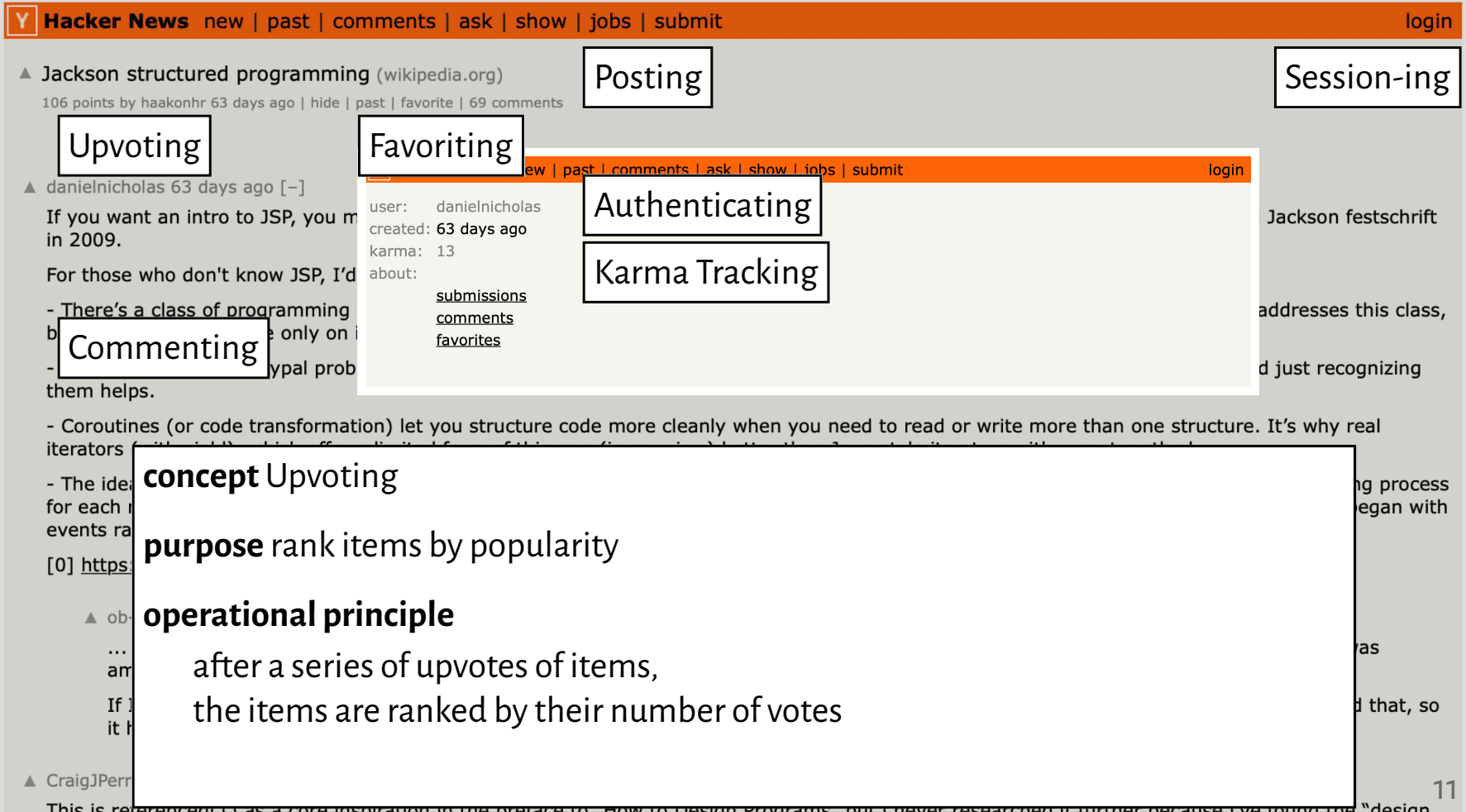
"after you make a reservation for time *t*, and don't cancel it, when you arrive at time *t*, there is a table for you"

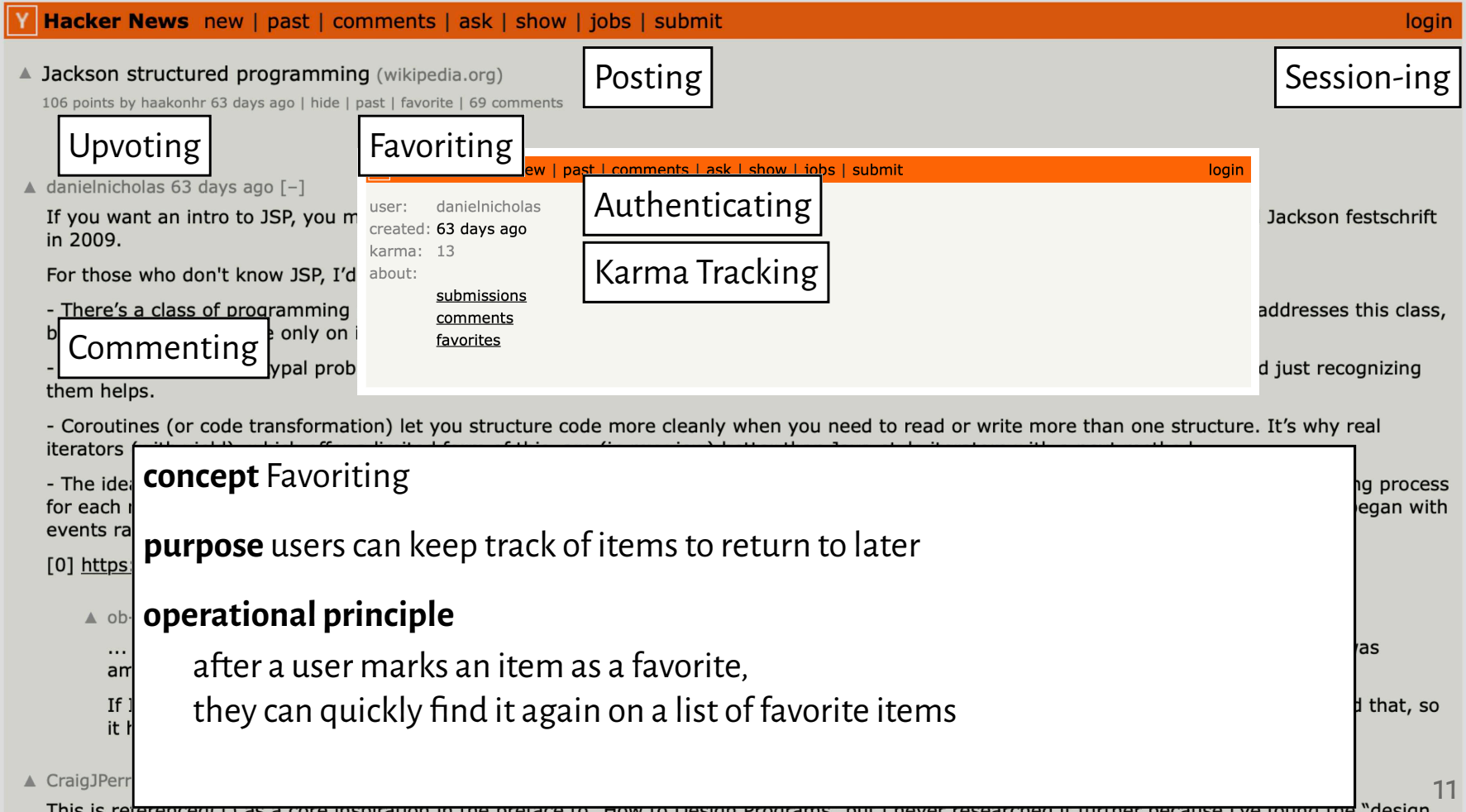

Hacker News new | past | comments | ask | show | jobs | submit login
Jackson structured programming (wikipedia.org)
106 points by haakonhr 63 days ago | hide | past | favorite | 69 comments
Posting
Session-ing
Upvoting
Favoriting
danielnicholas 63 days ago [–]
Authenticating
user: danielnicholas
created: 63 days ago
karma: 13
about:
submissions
comments
favorites
Karma Tracking
Commenting
Jackson festschrift
addresses this class,
just recognizing
If you want an intro to JSP, you m
in 2009.
For those who don't know JSP, I'd
- There's a class of programming
only on
ypal prob
them helps.
- Coroutines (or code transformation) let you structure code more cleanly when you need to read or write more than one structure. It's why real iterators (with yield), which offer a limited form of this, are (in my view) better than Java-style iterators with a next method.
- The idea of viewing a system as a collection of asynchronous processes (Ch. 11 in the JSP book, which later became JSD) with a long-running process for each real-world entity. This was a notable contrast to OOP, and led to a strategy (seeing a resurgence with event storming for DDD) that began with events rather than objects.
[0] https://groups.csail.mit.edu/sdg/pubs/2009/hoare-jsp-3-29-09...
ob-nix 63 days ago [–]
... this brings back memories! In the late eighties I, as a teenager, found a Jackson Struct. Pr. book at the town library. I remember I was amazed at the text and wondered why I hadn't heard about the method before.
If I remember correctly did the book clearly point out backtracking as a standard method, while mentioning that most languages lacked that, so it had to be implemented manually.
CraigJPerry 63 days ago [–]
This is referenced(1) as a core inspiration in the preface to "How to Design Programs" but i never researched it further because i've found the "design

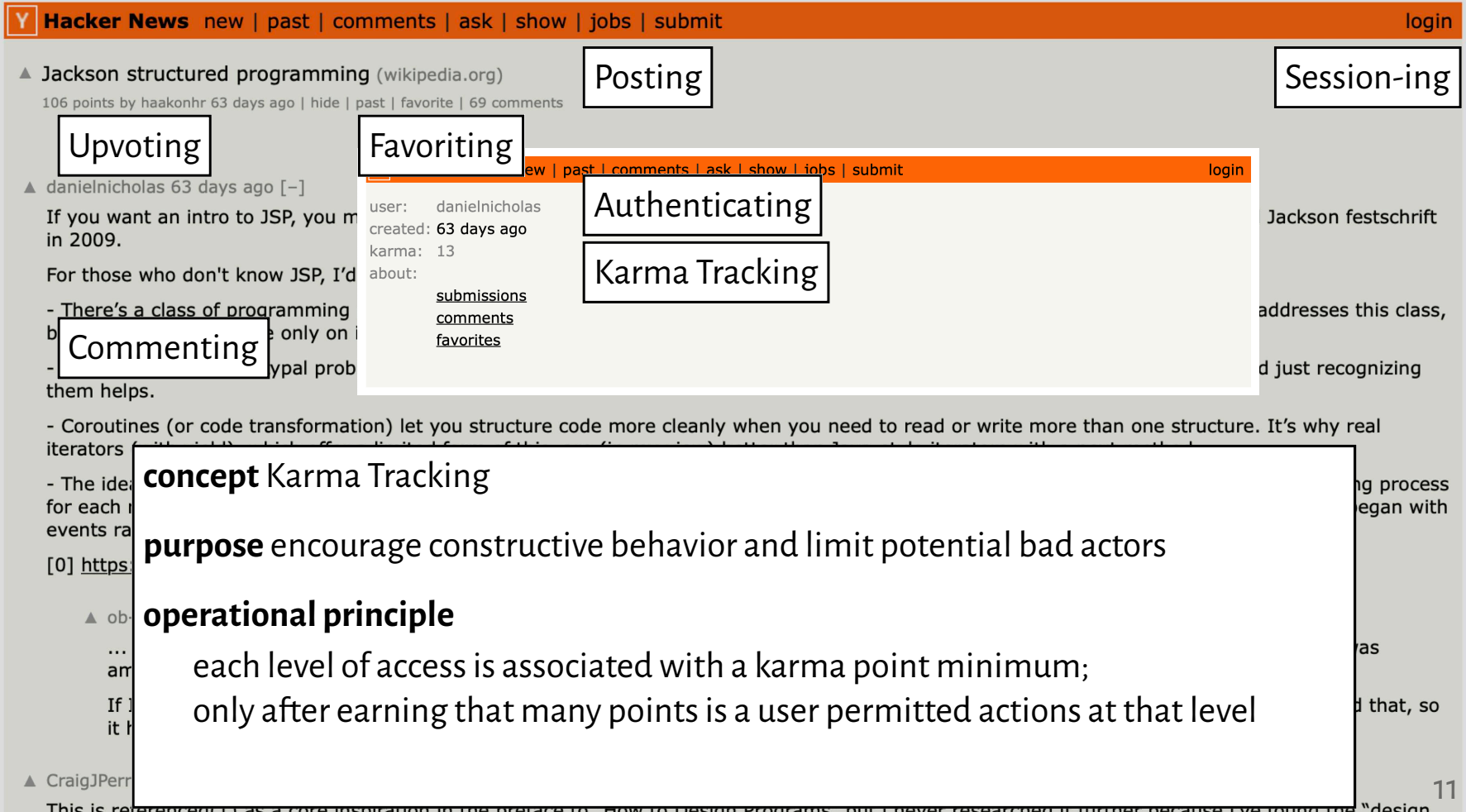

Hacker News new | past | comments | ask | show | jobs | submit
login
Jackson structured programming (wikipedia.org)
106 points by haakonhr 63 days ago | hide | past | favorite | 69 comments
Posting
Session-ing
Upvoting
Favoriting
danielnicholas 63 days ago [–]
Authenticating
user: danielnicholas
created: 63 days ago
karma: 13
about:
submissions
comments
favorites
Karma Tracking
Commenting
concept
purpose what is it for? why is it in the app?
operational principle a small story that explains how it works


Hacker News new | past | comments | ask | show | jobs | submit
login
Jackson structured programming (wikipedia.org)
106 points by haakonhr 63 days ago | hide | past | favorite | 69 comments
Posting
Session-ing
Upvoting
Favoriting
danielnicholas 63 days ago [–]
Authenticating
user: danielnicholas
created: 63 days ago
karma: 13
about:
submissions
comments
favorites
Karma Tracking
Commenting
Jackson festschrift
addresses this class,
d just recognizing
them helps.
- Coroutines (or code transformation) let you structure code more cleanly when you need to read or write more than one structure. It's why real
concept Posting
purpose (all first drafts!) users can post items for other users
operational principle (all first drafts!)
after making a post,
that post is available to other users
This is referenced[1] as a core inspiration in the preface to "How to Design Programs" but I never researched it further because I've found the "design


Hacker News new | past | comments | ask | show | jobs | submit
login
Jackson structured programming (wikipedia.org)
106 points by haakonhr 63 days ago | hide | past | favorite | 69 comments
Posting
Session-ing
Upvoting
Favoriting
danielnicholas 63 days ago [–]
Authenticating
user: danielnicholas
created: 63 days ago
karma: 13
about:
submissions
comments
favorites
Karma Tracking
Commenting
Jackson festschrift
addresses this class,
d just recognizing
them helps.
- Coroutines (or code transformation) let you structure code more cleanly when you need to read or write more than one structure. It's why real
concept Commenting
purpose users can comment in reply to other items
operational principle
after making a comment on an item,
when a user brings up that item,
the comment is also included
CraigJPerr
This is referenced(1) as a core inspiration in the preface to "How to Design Programs" but I never researched it further because I've found the "design


Hacker News new | past | comments | ask | show | jobs | submit
login
Jackson structured programming (wikipedia.org)
106 points by haakonhr 63 days ago | hide | past | favorite | 69 comments
Posting
Session-ing
Upvoting
Favoriting
danielnicholas 63 days ago [–]
Authenticating
user: danielnicholas
created: 63 days ago
karma: 13
about:
submissions
comments
favorites
Karma Tracking
Commenting
Jackson festschrift
addresses this class,
d just recognizing
them helps.
- Coroutines (or code transformation) let you structure code more cleanly when you need to read or write more than one structure. It's why real
- The idea
ng process
for each
egan with
events ra
[0] https:
ob
was
that, so
CraigJPerr
This is referenced(1) as a core inspiration in the preface to "How to Design Programs" but I never researched it further because I've found the "design
concept Upvoting
purpose rank items by popularity
operational principle
after a series of upvotes of items,
the items are ranked by their number of votes


Hacker News new | past | comments | ask | show | jobs | submit
login
Jackson structured programming (wikipedia.org)
106 points by haakonhr 63 days ago | hide | past | favorite | 69 comments
Posting
Session-ing
Upvoting
Favoriting
danielnicholas 63 days ago [–]
Authenticating
user: danielnicholas
created: 63 days ago
karma: 13
about:
submissions
comments
favorites
Karma Tracking
Commenting
Jackson festschrift
addresses this class,
d just recognizing
them helps.
- Coroutines (or code transformation) let you structure code more cleanly when you need to read or write more than one structure. It's why real
- The ide
g process
for each
egan with
events ra
[0] https
ob
...
am
as
If
that, so
it
CraigJPerr
This is referenced(1) as a core inspiration in the preface to "How to Design Programs" but I never researched it further because I've found the "design
concept Favoriting
purpose users can keep track of items to return to later
operational principle
after a user marks an item as a favorite,
they can quickly find it again on a list of favorite items

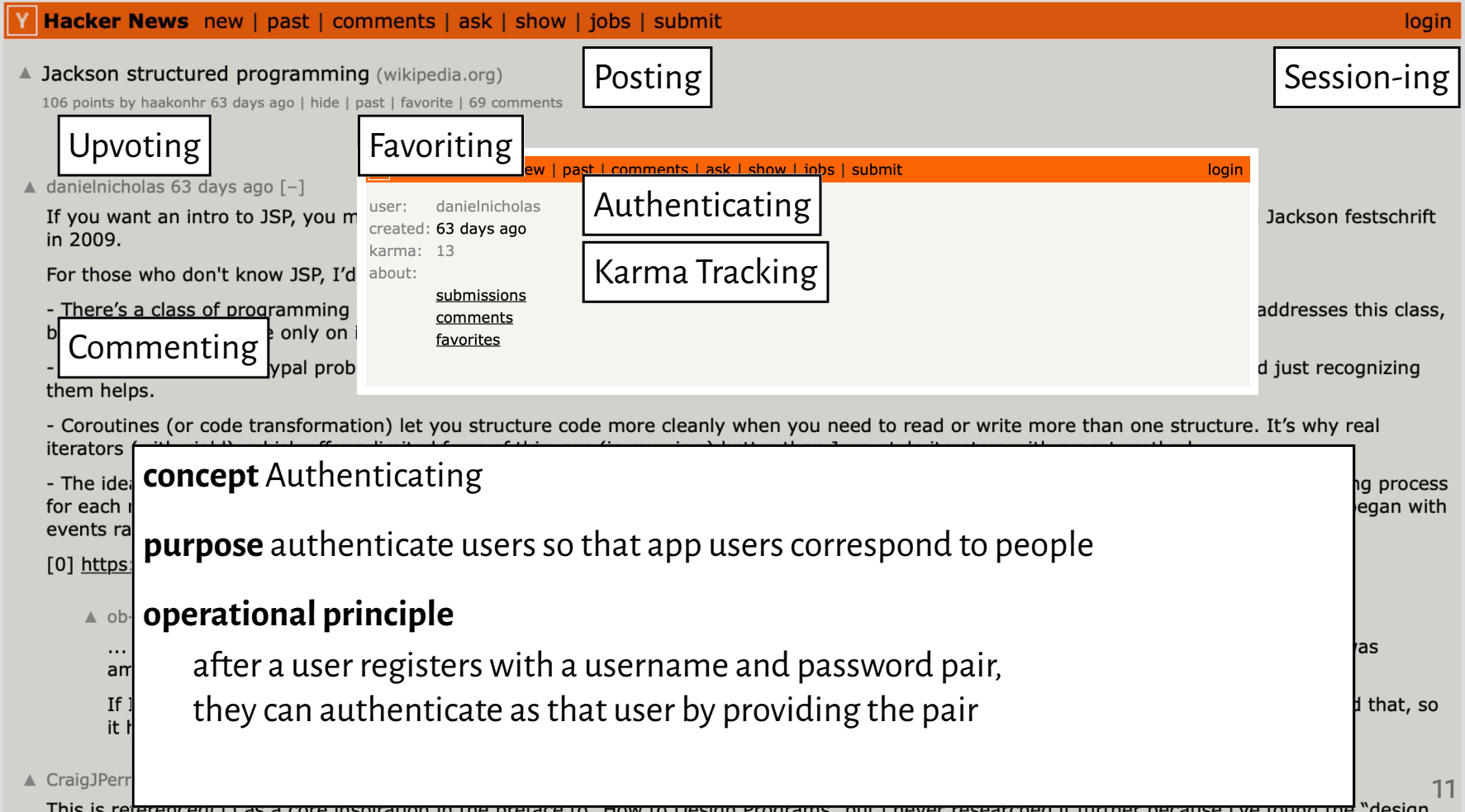


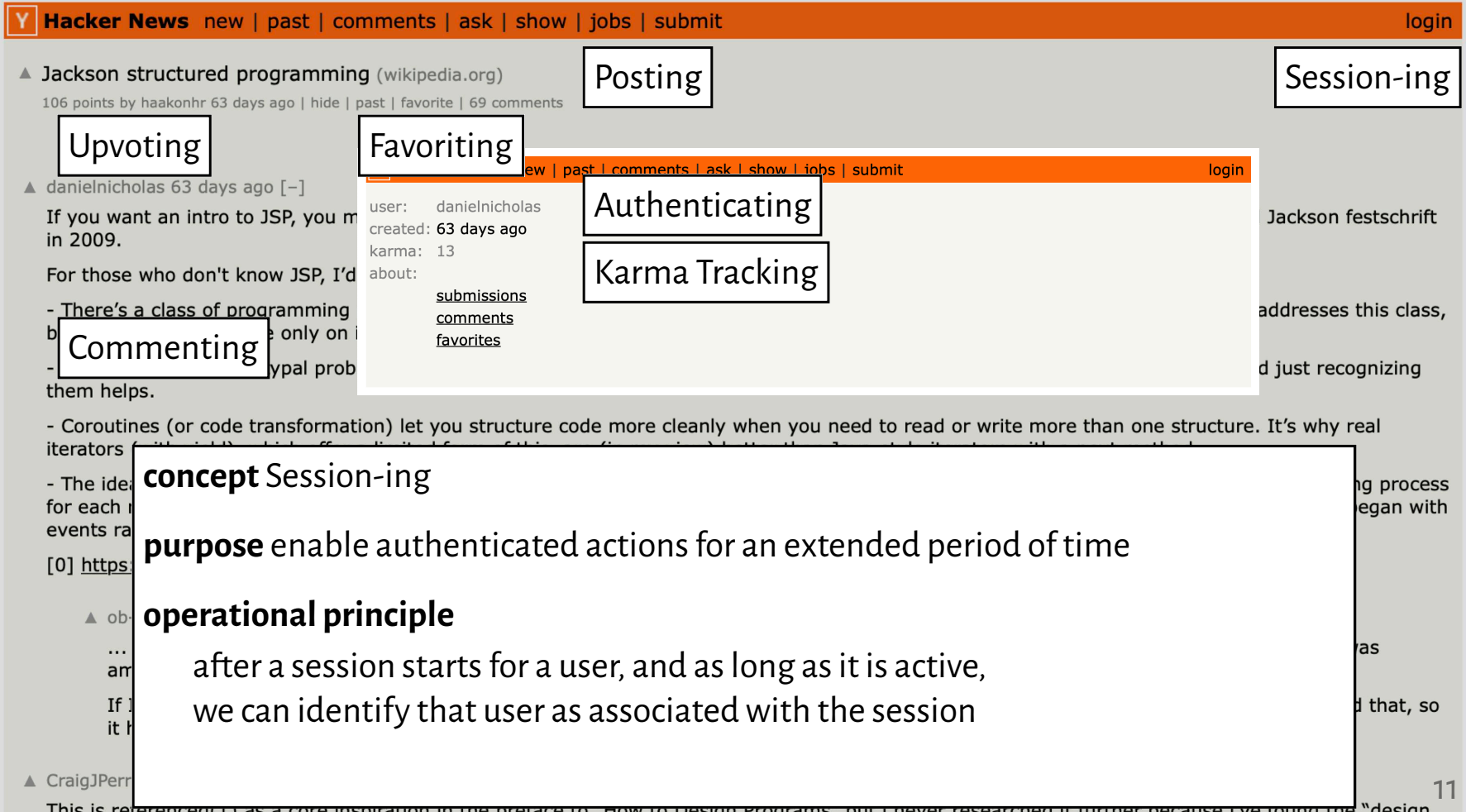
concept Karma Tracking

purpose encourage constructive behavior and limit potential bad actors

operational principle

each level of access is associated with a karma point minimum;
only after earning that many points is a user permitted actions at that level


Hacker News new | past | comments | ask | show | jobs | submit
login
Jackson structured programming (wikipedia.org)
106 points by haakonhr 63 days ago | hide | past | favorite | 69 comments
Posting
Session-ing
Upvoting
Favoriting
danielnicholas 63 days ago [–]
Authenticating
user: danielnicholas
created: 63 days ago
karma: 13
about:
submissions
comments
favorites
Karma Tracking
Commenting
If you want an intro to JSP, you m
in 2009.
Jackson festschrift
For those who don't know JSP, I'd
- There's a class of programming
addresses this class,
them helps.
d just recognizing
- Coroutines (or code transformation) let you structure code more cleanly when you need to read or write more than one structure. It's why real
- The idea
g process
for each
egan with
events ra
[0] https
ob
...
am
as
If
it
d that, so
CraigJPerr
This is referenced(1) as a core inspiration in the preface to "How to Design Programs" but I never researched it further because I've found the "design
concept Authenticating
purpose authenticate users so that app users correspond to people
operational principle
after a user registers with a username and password pair,
they can authenticate as that user by providing the pair

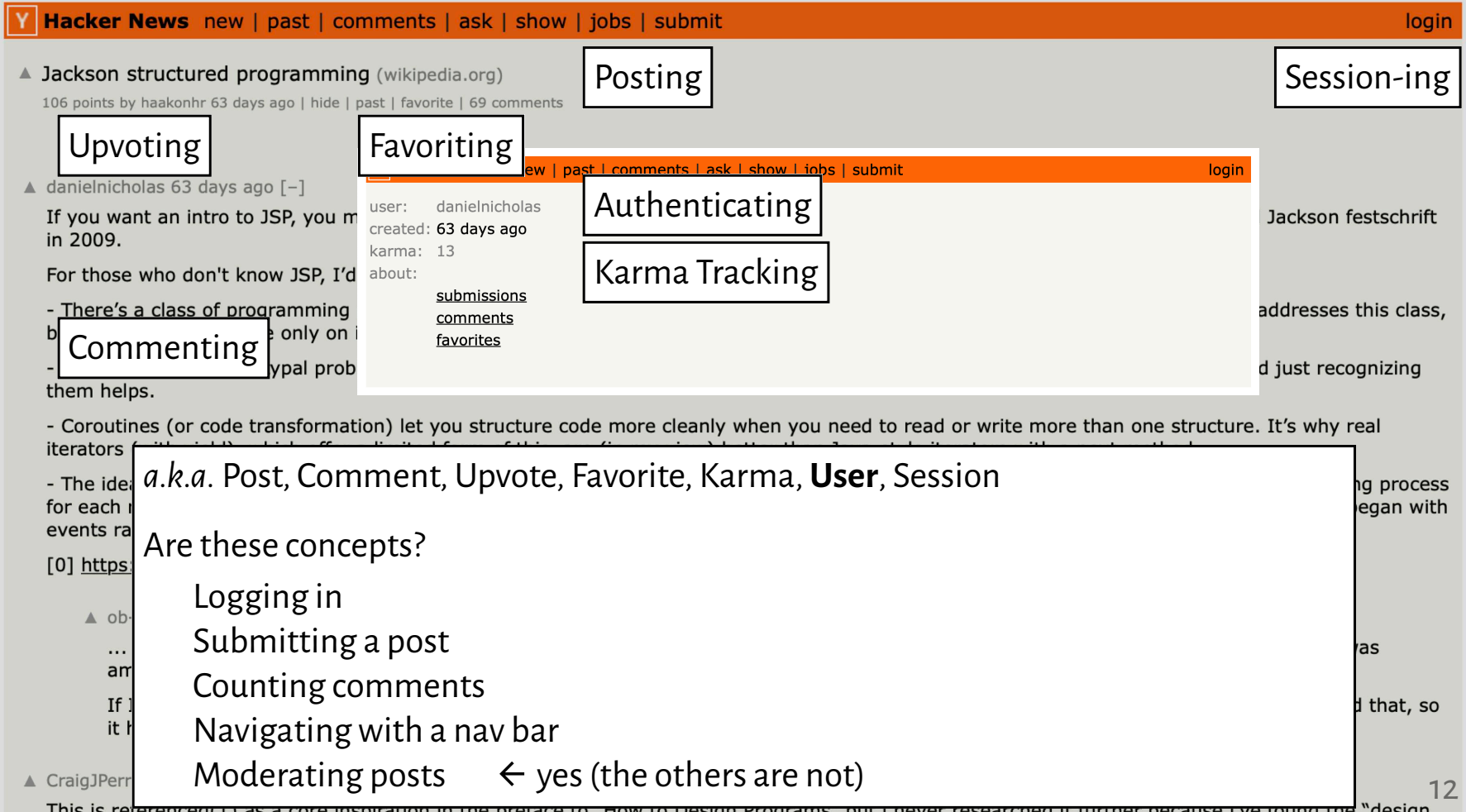


concept Session-ing

purpose enable authenticated actions for an extended period of time

operational principle

after a session starts for a user, and as long as it is active,
we can identify that user as associated with the session

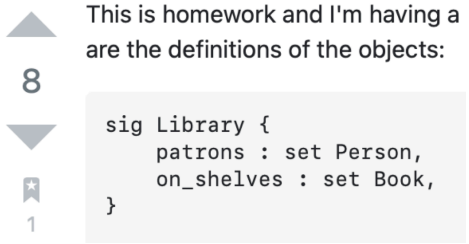


a.k.a. Post, Comment, Upvote, Favorite, Karma, **User**, Session

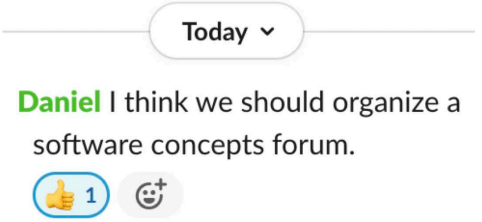
Are these concepts?

- Logging in
- Submitting a post
- Counting comments
- Navigating with a nav bar
- Moderating posts ← yes (the others are not)

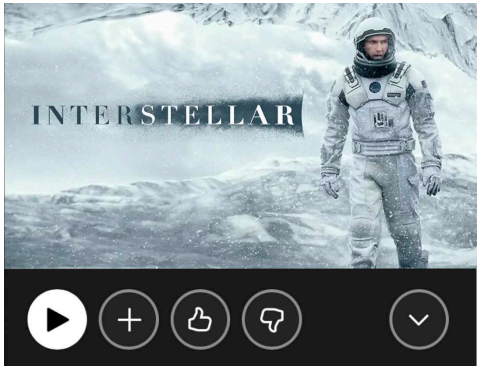
Similar user interfaces, different concepts



concept Upvoting
purpose rank by popularity
principle after a series of upvotes of items, the items are ranked by their number of votes



concept Reacting
purpose broadcast reactions to the author and others
principle when one user selects a reaction, it's shown to others (often aggregated)



concept Recommending
purpose use likes to suggest
principle user's likes lead to a ranking of kinds of items, determining which items are recommended

Choosing abstractions

A common pair: Authenticating + Session-ing

Authenticating *without* sessions?

Session-ing *without* authentication?

Can we build a compound concept of AuthenticatedSession-ing out of these two sub-concepts?

We can! But let your default be one collection of concepts in an app, not a hierarchy

Intrinsic dependencies

```
class Post {
    readonly comments: Comment[];
}

class Post {
    public addComment(comment: Comment) {
        // ... TODO ...
    }
}

class Comment {
    readonly post: Post;
    readonly parent: Comment|undefined;
}
```

No intrinsic dependencies

Concepts are mutually independent

There are no intrinsic dependencies between concepts

posting.ts

```
class Post {
    readonly comments: Comment[]; // no!
}
```

commenting.ts

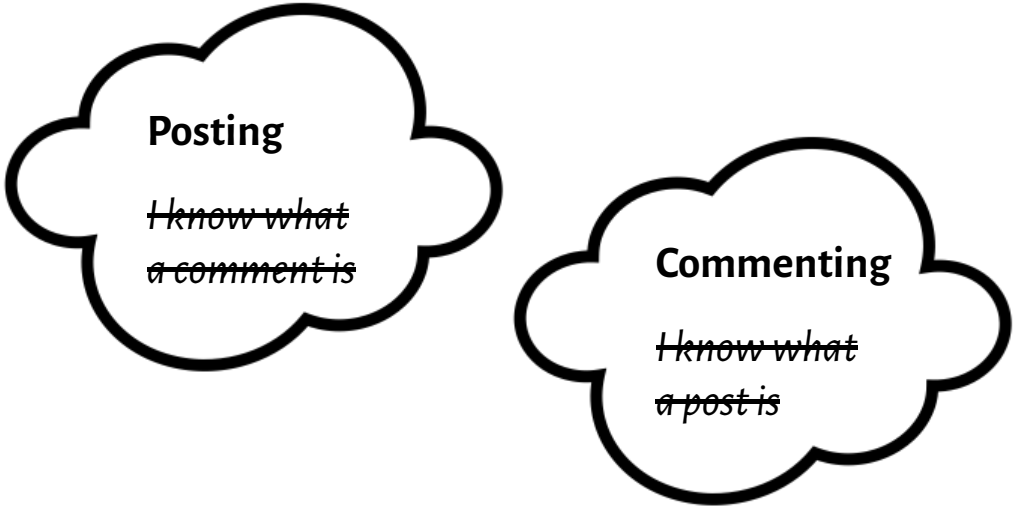
```
class Comment {
    readonly post: Post; // no!
}
```

Modular

No intrinsic dependencies

Concepts are mutually independent

There are no intrinsic dependencies between concepts

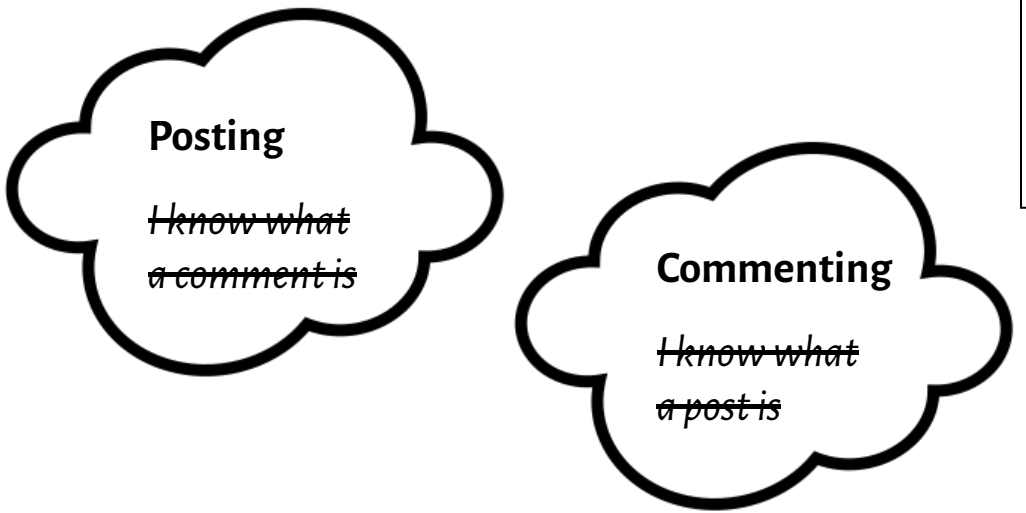


Modular

No intrinsic dependencies

Concepts are mutually independent

There are no intrinsic dependencies between concepts



concept Posting

purpose users can post items for other users

operational principle

after making a post,
that post is available to other users

concept Commenting

purpose users can comment in reply to other items

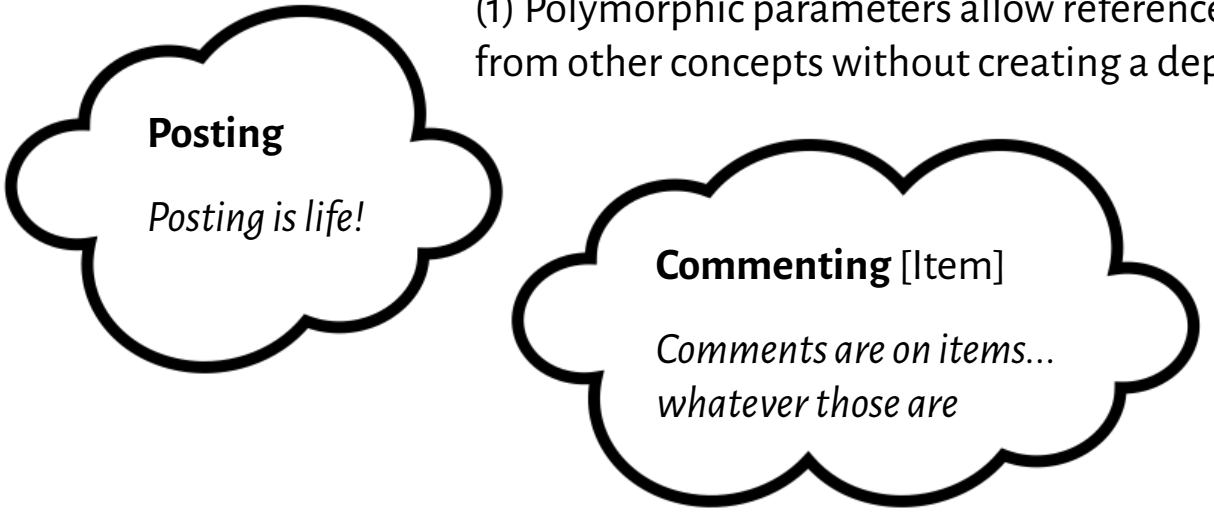
operational principle

after making a comment on an item,
when a user brings up that item,
the comment is also included

No intrinsic dependencies

Concepts are mutually independent

There are no intrinsic dependencies between concepts



(1) Polymorphic parameters allow references to data from other concepts without creating a dependency

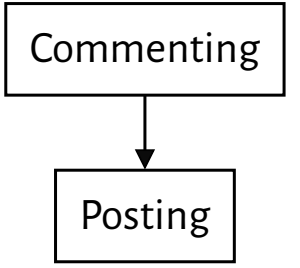
(2) Discuss next time: the app coordinates concepts with *synchronizations*

Extrinsic dependencies

Dependencies in the context of the application

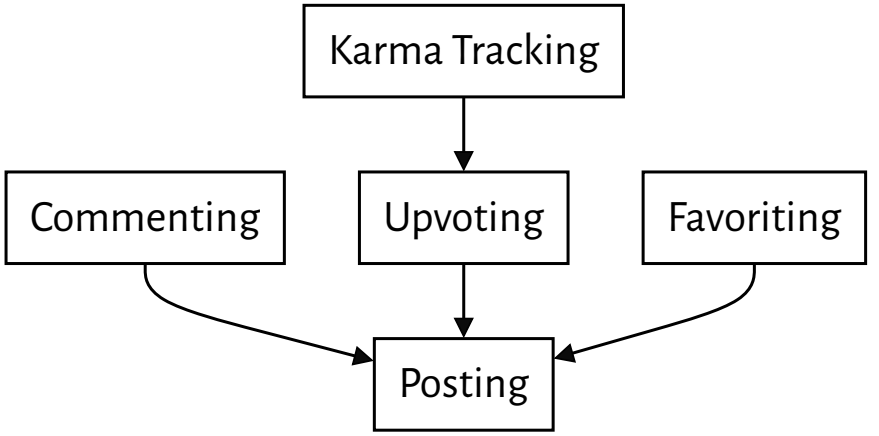
app **Hacker News** = Posting + Commenting [Posting.Post] + ⋯

In this app,
Commenting
only makes sense
if we also have
Posting



Extrinsic dependencies

Concept dependency graph for Hacker News

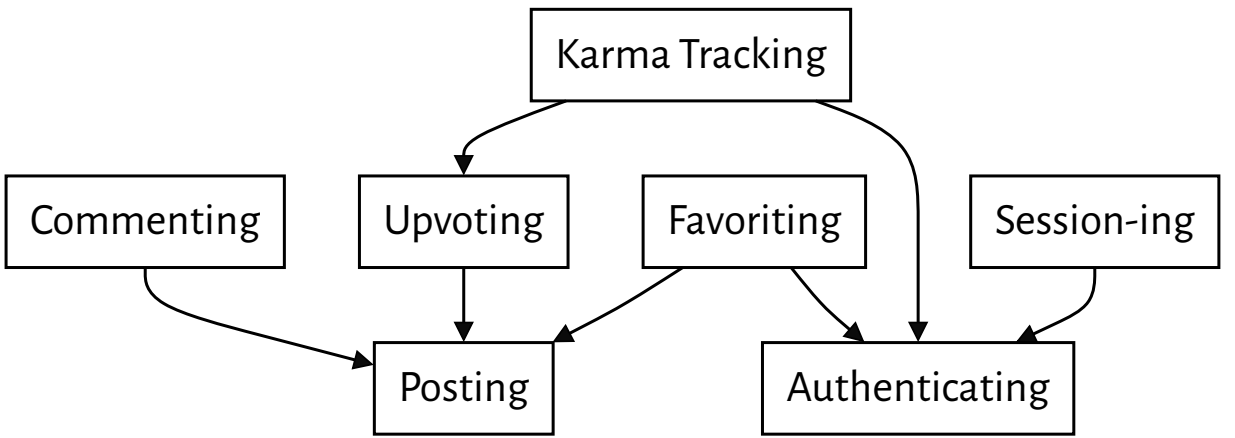


A → B means: *an app that includes A must also include B*

And now we can talk about **subsets** of the application that makes sense

Extrinsic dependencies

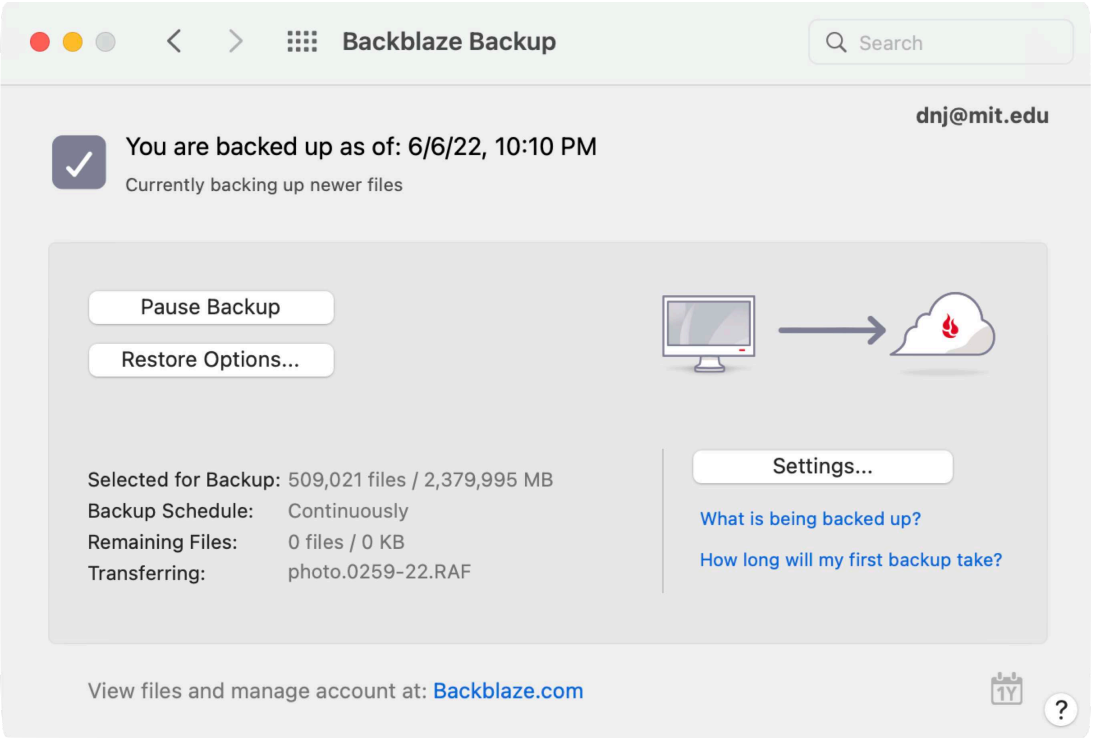
Concept dependency graph for Hacker News, with users and sessions



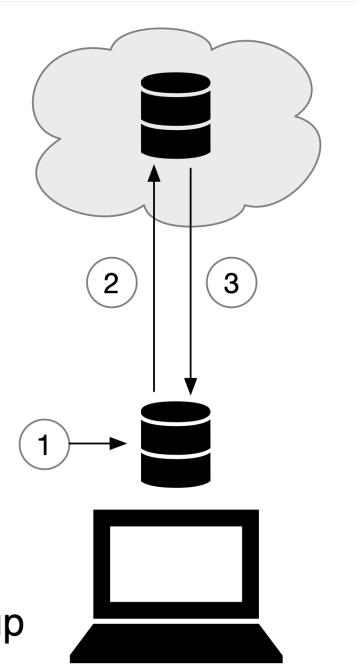
A → B means: *an app that includes A must also include B*

(do Upvoting, Commenting, and Posting also depend on Authenticating? maybe!)

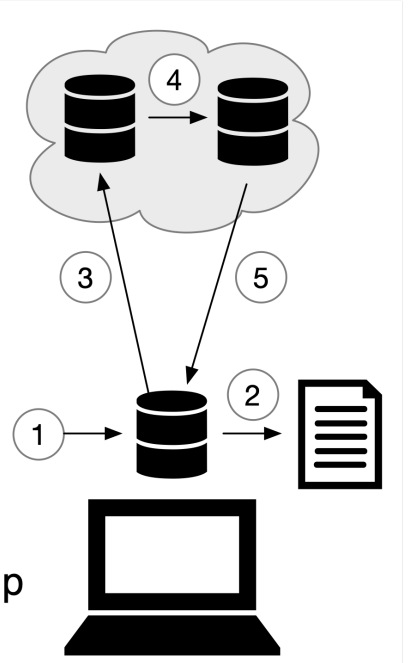
Conceptual models



Conceptual models

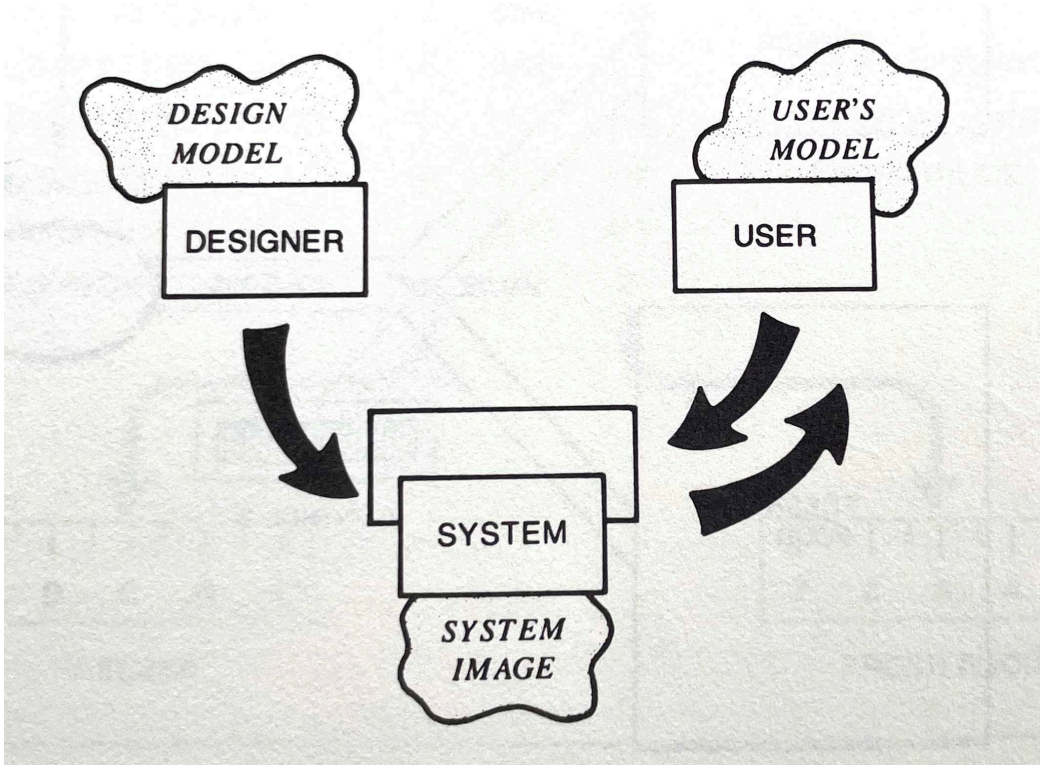


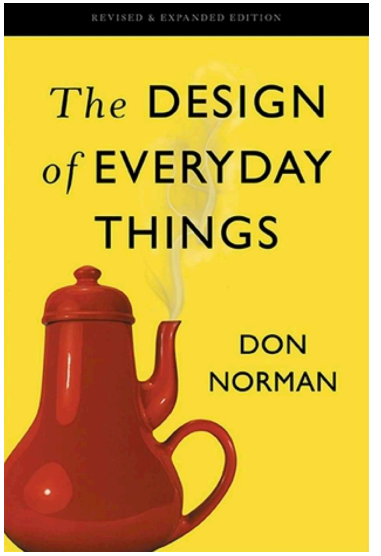
1. file modified
2. file backed up
3. file restored



1. file modified
2. list created
3. files backed up
4. files available
5. file restored

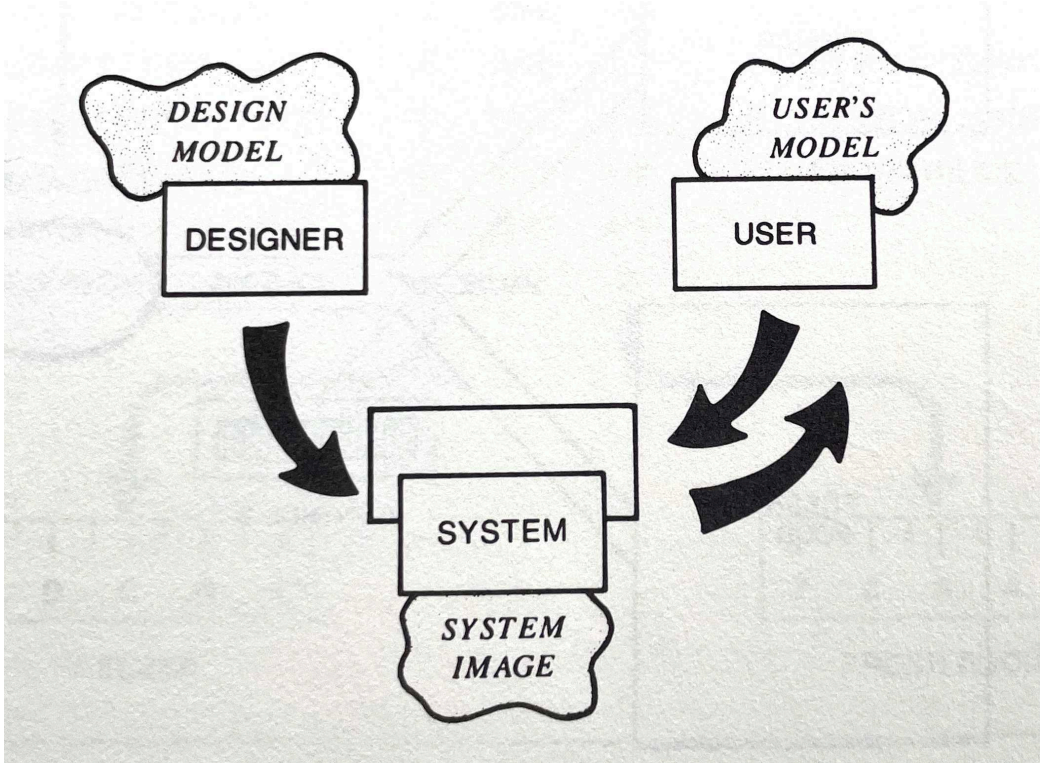
Conceptual models

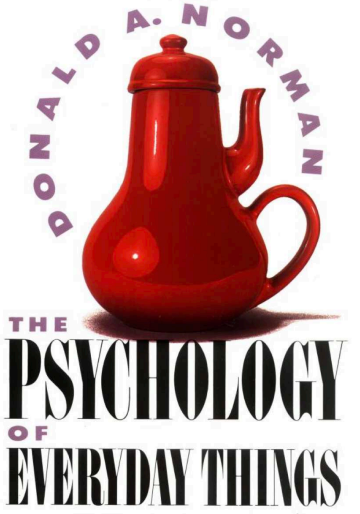




From *The Design of Everyday Things*

Conceptual models



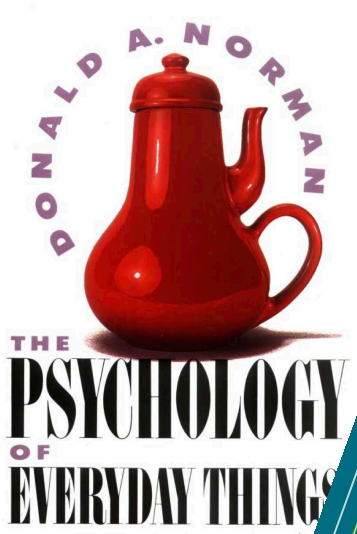


From *The Design of Everyday Things*

Conceptual models

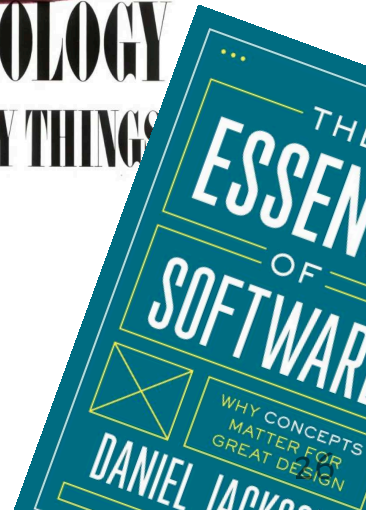
User-centered design

(as developed starting in the 1980s, perhaps being a bit unfair...)
Concepts are a byproduct of design
Designer's job: shape the user interface to project concepts
Concepts are psychological



Concept-based design

(what you are practicing in this class!)
Concepts are the essence of design
Designer's job: shape the concepts
Concepts are computational



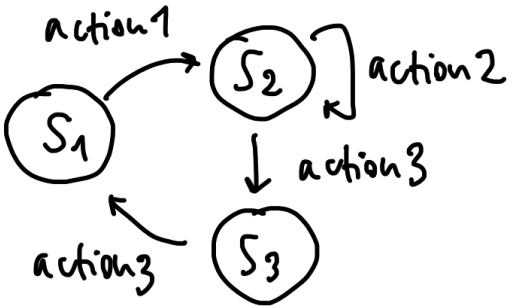
State machines

🛒 Shopping Carts

purpose users can gather a collection of items to buy in one transaction

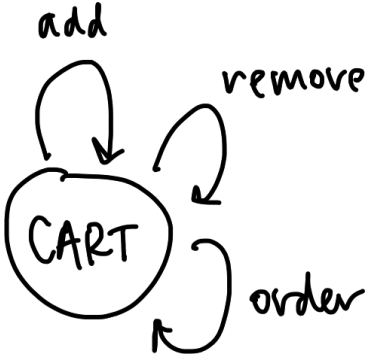
operational principle after adding items to the cart (and potentially removing some), the user places an order for those items, and the cart becomes empty

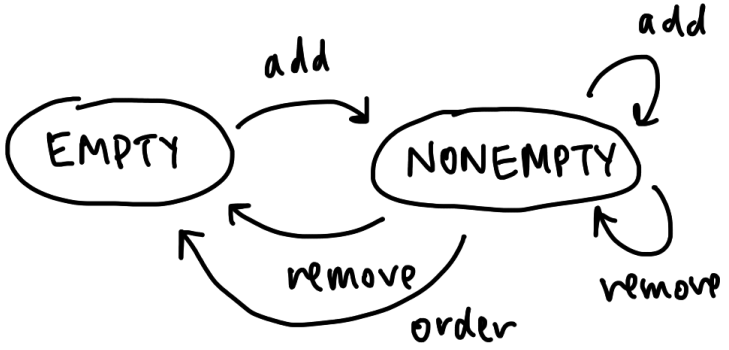
> Let's start by thinking about **one** shopping cart
> Try drawing a diagram to explain the operation of the **one** shopping cart
> Use labeled nodes for states and labeled edges for actions

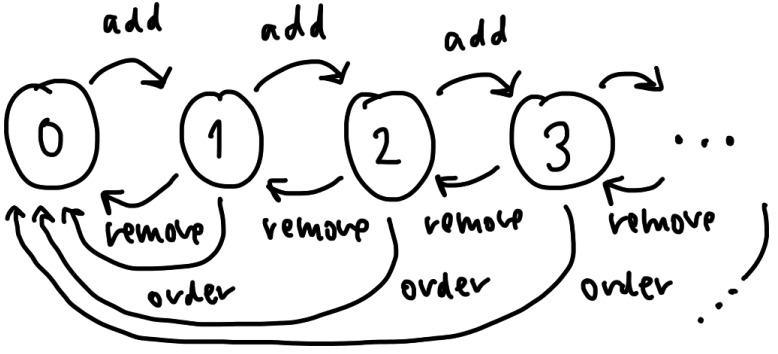


State machines

🛒 One shopping cart







Relational state

🛒 One shopping cart

What state do we need to store?

cart.ts

```
// RI: values are integers
items: Map<Item, number>;

// RI: keys of items are item IDs, values are integers
items: Map<string, number>;

// AF: cart where count of x is # of times x appears in items
// RI: elements of items are item IDs
items: Array<string>;
```

This is not our goal right now!

Relational state

🛒 One shopping cart

What state do we need to store?

A set of pairs, *e.g.*:

{ (LEGO set #31208, 1),
(Blueberry muffin Lärabar, 42),
(*The Essence of Software*, 5) }

A binary relation from items to integers,

count: Item → Integer

Invariants

🛒 One shopping cart

Refining the state specification

More specific about the types…

Item → { i: Integer | i > 0 } *// only positive counts*

More specific about the multiplicities…

Item → Integer *// … means…*
Item → **set** Integer *// items have zero or more counts, why is that not helpful for the shopping cart?*

Item → **one** Integer *// items have exactly one count, where could this be useful?*

Item → **opt** Integer *// items have zero or one count* ✓

Concepts as state machines

Let your default be that concepts manage sets of things, *e.g.*:

Posting: Posts
Commenting: Comments
Upvoting: Upvotes
Authenticating: Username + password pairs

🛒 Shopping Carts

purpose users can gather a collection of items to buy in one transaction
operational principle after adding items to the cart (and potentially removing some), the user places an order for those items, and the cart becomes empty
actions

add (cart: Cart, item: Item)
remove (cart: Cart, item: Item)
order (cart: Cart)

Concepts as state machines

🛒 Shopping Carts

actions

add (cart: Cart, item: Item)
remove (cart: Cart, item: Item)
order (cart: Cart)

state

What state do I need? As a ternary relation:

added: Cart → Item → **one** Integer

But let your default be binary relations:

added: Cart → LineItem
item: LineItem → **one** Item
count: LineItem → **one** Integer

Once we explain how the add, remove, and order actions update this state, we will have a complete* understanding of Shopping Carts

* except for all the stuff we haven't thought about yet like where do new carts come from? and does every user have a cart? or maybe more than one cart? and maybe you can put things in a cart before you even log in? and then what happens when you do log in? and...

Today

Concepts for structuring functionality

- Semantic: about underlying behavior users experience
- Purposive: fulfill an entire user need
- Modular: mutually independent

Dependencies

No intrinsic dependencies between concepts

State machines and **relational state**

Looking ahead

Specify concepts as state machines with relational state
Specify apps that combine several concepts and synchronize their behavior
Use the framework of concepts and synchronizations to move around the design space