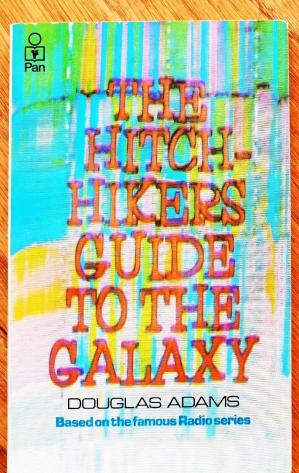
# 



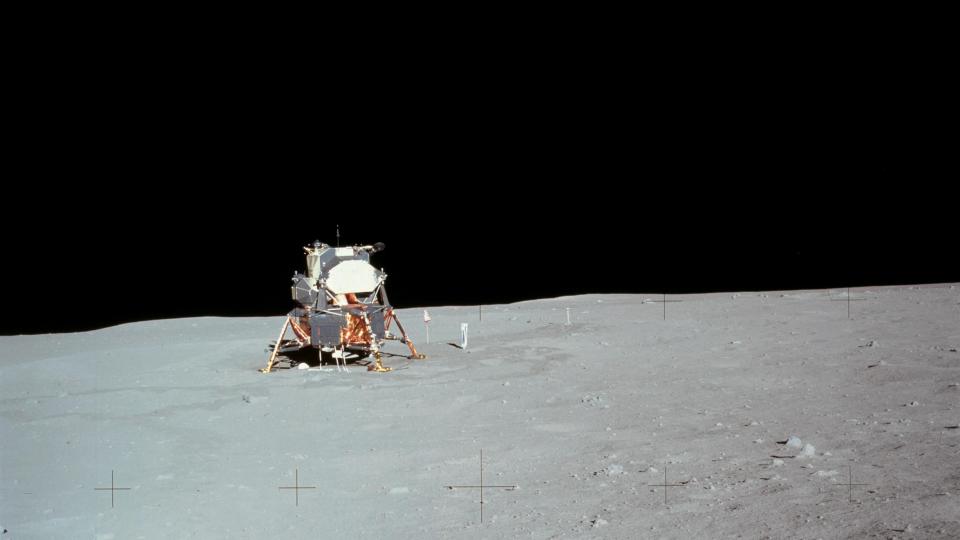




## We demand rigidly defined areas of doubt and uncertainty!

## code

a set of instructions for a computer



GUILDEN # STERN	EXTEND READ CHAN30	# IS UN-AUTO-THROTTLE DISCRETE PRESENT? # RSB 2009: Not originally a comment.
	MASK BIT5	
	CCS A TCF STARTP67	# YES
P67NOW?	TC CHECKMM DEC 67	# NO: ARE WE IN P67 NOW?
	TCF STABL?	# NO_
STARTP66	TC FASTCHNG TC NEWMODEX	# YES
DEC66	DEC 66 EXTEND	
	DCA HDOTDISP	# SET DESIRED ALTITUDE RATE = CURRENT
STRTP66A	DXCH VDGVERT TC INTPRET	# ALTITUDE RATE.
	SLOAD PUSH PBIASZ	
	SLOAD PUSH	
	PBIASY SLOAD VDEF	
	PBIASX	
	VXSC SET BIASFACT	
	RODFLAG STOVL VBIAS	
	TEMX	
	VCOMP STOVL OLDPIPAX	
	ZEROVECS STODL DELVROD	
	RODSCALE	
	STODL RODSCAL1 PIPTIME	
	STORE LASTTPIP EXIT	
	CAF ZERO	
	TS FCOLD TS FWEIGHT	
UDTOTADT	TS FWEIGHT +1 TS WCHVERT	
VRTSTART # Page 801		
	CAF TWO TS WCHPHOLD	# WCHPHASE = 2> VERTICAL: P65,P66,P67
	TS WCHPHASE TC BANKCALL	# TEMPODARY I HORE HORE HORE
	CADR STOPRATE	# TEMPORARY, I HOPE HOPE # TEMPORARY, I HOPE HOPE
	TC DOWNFLAG ADRES XOVINFLG	# PERMIT X-ÁXIS OVERRIDE
	TC DOWNFLAG ADRES REDFLAG	
	TCF VERTGUID	
STARTP67	TC NEWMODEX	# NO HARM IN "STARTING" P67 OVER AND OVER
	DEC 67 CAF ZERO	# SO NO NEED FOR A FASTCHNG AND NO NEED # TO SEE IF ALREADY IN PG7.
	TS RODCOUNT	# 10 OLE IN MEREMUNI IN FON.
	CAF TEN TCF VRTSTART	
STABL?	CAF BIT13	# IS UN-ATTITUDE-HOLD DISCRETE PRESENT?
e i melle i	EXTEND	A SA SA SALENDE DESCRIPTE INCOME.
	RAND CHAN31 CCS A	
	TCF GUILDRET	# YES ALL'S WELL
P66NOW?	CS MODREG	
	AD DEC66 EXTEND	
	BZF RESTART?	
	CA RODCOUNT	# NO. HAS THE ROD SWITCH BEEN "CLICKED"?
	EXTEND BZF GUILDRET	# NO. CONTINUE WITH AUTOMATIC LANDING
	TCF STARTP66	# YES. SWITCH INTO THE ROD MODE.
RESTART?	CA FLAGWRD1	# HAS THERE BEEN A RESTART?
	MASK RODFLBIT EXTEND	
	BZF STRTP66A	# YES. REINITIALIZE BUT LEAVE VDGVERT AS
		# TS
	TCF VERTGUID	# IS. # NO: CONTINUE WITH R.O.D.

# HERE IS THE PHILOSOPHY OF GUILDENSTERN: ON EVERY APPEARANCE OR DISAPPEARANCE OF THE MANUAL THROTTLE
# DISCRETE TO SELECT P67 OR P66 RESPECTIVELY: ON EVERY APPEARANCE OF THE ATTITUDE-HOLD DISCRETE TO SELECT P66
# UNLESS THE CURRENT PROGRAM IS P67 IN WHICH CASE THERE IS NO CHANGE

```
# HERE IS THE PHILOSOPHY OF GUILDENSTERN: ON EVERY APPEARANCE OR DISAPPEARANCE OF THE MANUAL THROTTLE
# DISCRETE TO SELECT P67 OR P66 RESPECTIVELY: ON EVERY APPEARANCE OF THE ATTITUDE-HOLD DISCRETE TO SELECT P66
# UNLESS THE CURRENT PROGRAM IS PG7 IN WHICH CASE THERE IS NO CHANGE
GUILDEN
# STERN
                                          # IS UN-AUTO-THROTTLE DISCRETE PRESENT?
                                          # YES
# NO: ARE WE IN P67 NOW?
                                          # YES
                                          # SET DESIRED ALTITUDE RATE = CURRENT
# ALTITUDE RATE.
                 VCOMP
STOVL
                                                                                                                         TEMPORARY, I HOPE HOPE HOPE
# Page 801
                                          # WCHPHASE = 2 ---> VERTICAL: P65.P66.P67
                                                                                                                         TEMPORARY, I HOPE HOPE HOPE
                                          # TEMPORARY, I HOPE HOPE HOPE
# TEMPORARY, I HOPE HOPE
STABL?
                 CAF
                                          # IS UN-ATTITUDE-HOLD DISCRETE PRESENT?
                                          # YES ALL'S WELL
                 CS
AD
                                          # NO. HAS THE ROD SWITCH BEEN "CLICKED"?
                                          # YES. SWITCH INTO THE ROD MODE.
                                          # YES. REINITIALIZE BUT LEAVE VDGVERT AS
                                          # NO: CONTINUE WITH R.O.D.
```

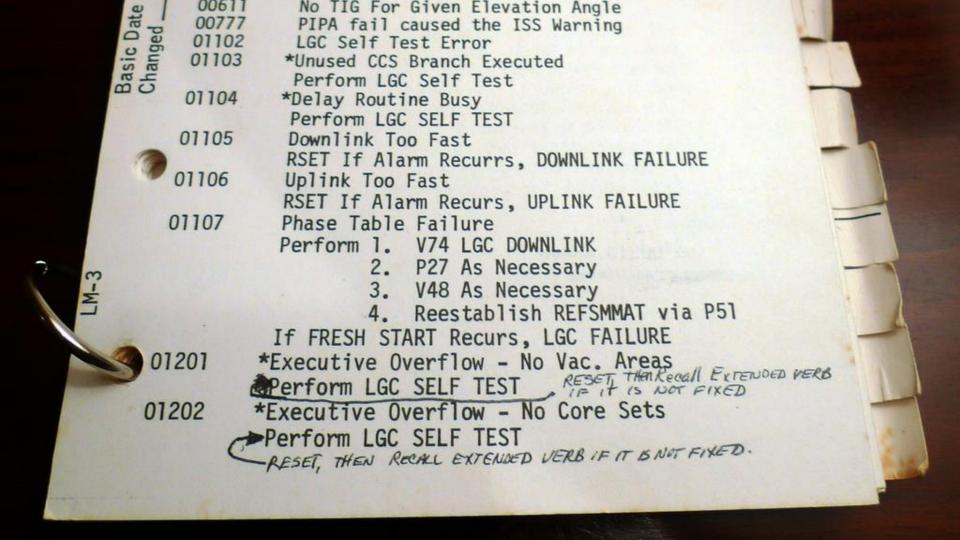
STP 1 LD C P 79 14577 LD C P 79 14577 LD C P 79 14577 LD C P 79 1457 LD C P 79 157		PANN 16721 LD A (HL) (61) AND N (65) LD HL NN LD LD L N LD L N LD D N LD A E ADD (HL) PUSH HL PUSH AF CP N	126 238 128 33 228 64 32 2 46 241 22 3 123 - 134 229 245 254 63 SCORE	JP NZ DIS POP BC POP HL SCF RET POP BC POP HL DJNZ DIS AND A RET	189 322 245 3193 225 55 281 193 225 16 216 167 201
ADD (HL) 1940  DET 7. A 200 127 '2' MPUL  PF 2 015 46 2 '3' SMME  DD A 1 200 '3' SMME  L3 L C 1875  THURSES 11 - 11 - 10 - 12 12 16  16607 1 11 - 1 - 12 - 12 12 16  16605 1 1 10 12 - 21 - 21 - 21 29 - 29 9  16602 11 10 12 21 - 21 29 - 29 9 9  16602 11 10 12 20 - 21 29 - 29 9  16603 10 20 A 1 1 20 - 22 12 12  16603 10 20 A 1 1 20 - 22 12 12  16603 10 20 A 1 1 20 - 22 12 12  16603 10 20 A 1 1 20 - 22 12 12  16603 10 20 A 1 1 20 - 22 12  16603 10 20 A 1 1 20 - 22 12  16603 10 20 A 1 1 20 - 22 12  16603 10 20 A 1 1 20 - 22 12  16603 10 20 A 1 1 20 - 22 12  16603 10 20 A 1 20 - 22 12  16603 10 A 1 20 - 22 12  16603 1	LD F (NH) \$8 65 64 CP N JP Z DIS 46 254 6 LD HL NH 33 69 64 LD E (NL) 16 LEC NL 24 LD E (NL) 24 LD E (NL) 24 LD D N 22 67 LD (NL) 119 LD HD 98 LD HD 98 LD HD 119 LD HD 98 LD	JP C DIS CPN JP NC DIS CALL STR CPN JP Z DIS CPN JP NZ DIS LD A DIS LD A DIS CALL ALIST LD A E CPN JP NC DIS CPO N JP NC DIS POP HL	123 254 82 56 19 254 126 48 15 241 225	PUSH BC PUSH BL PUSH BL LD BL LD BL LD HL NN CRILL PSC LD A B LD C A POP AF CALL PSC CALL PSC CALL PSC POP HL CALL INC JP NC DIS ABD A B ABD A B ABD A B	229 197 213 229 197 285 85 33 64 64 205 36 7 120 132 79 241 205 10 67 225 241 205 24 67 48 1 128 79 128 79
SHIFT 1682 LD ML NN 33 99 64 (242) LD EC NN 17 70 64 (242) LD EC NN 1 28 0  FF DE NN 1 28 0  FF DE NN 237 176  EXTERNATION 128 0  FF DE ML 237 176  EXTERNATION 176 176 176  FF DE NN 236 127  17162 FMD N 33 242 64  17163 FMD N 6 5	FET 201  161VER 16259 LD B H 6 5 1633 LD B H 6 5 1633 LD B H 6 5 1640 LD ML NN 33 159 67 140 LD ML NT 205 169 64 140 LD MN 34 7 64 140 LD MN 34 161 67 140 LD MN 34 161 64 140 LD MN 34 1	DEC DNC HL DEC D JP NZ DIS RET LD A D CP N CALL NZ AL JP DIS POP AF POP HL LD E A JP DIS CHK 16897 LD A (NN) (1) ADD N	43 ! 21 32 210 201 122 254 1 11ST 196 141 66 24 241 241 225 95 24 197 58 55 67 198 48	POP DE LD E (HL) LD (HL) D PUSH HL PUSH DE CALL INC JP NC DIS SUB B PUSH AF	209 94 114 229 213 205 24 67 48 1 144 245 245 245 247 66 193 48 2
#ET Z 280 INC ML 325 IDHC MM 3	JP NC DIS 48 228 CPLL TL 285 139 66 JP Z DIS 48 215 JP Z DIS 48 215 JP Z DIS 48 215 JP Z DIS 20 48 JP Z DIS 20 48 JP Z DIS 20 49 JP Z DIS 26 25 56 JP DIS 26 215 56 JP DIS 24 194 JP Z DIS 24 249	(66) LD HL NN LD B R CPIR DEC HL LD (NN) HL SQ.AT LD B N (16912 LD HL NN (16) INC HL (66) PUSH HL PUSH BC LD E L CP 0 JP NZ DIS	33 62 67 71 237 177 43 34 128 64 6 86 33 62 67 35 229 197 93 285 191 64 254 0 32 25 V 285 247 66 107	INC B POP HE POP HL LD (HL) E POP HL CRILL CHG CRIL INC JP NC DIS DEC B CRILL CHG CRIL CHG CRIL CHG NL CHG LD HL NN EX DE HL LD HL NN RET C LD BC NN	4 209 225 115 225 225 250 66 205 24 67 48 1 5 205 250 66 205 247 66 120 33 60 64 119 235 33 65 64 190 216

- a set of instructions for a computer
- a computer program, or a portion thereof

call ver	; white move legal chess ?	
pop bx	; restore white move dst idx	
jc mis	; white move not legal chess	
	; compare move destination rank in 7dfeh	
inc si	; with move source rank in 7dfch	
cmpsb	; is taxi distance to topmost bettered ?	
jnc wor	; else not getting closer to black king	
	; does any fallback move exist yet ?	
	; no, then last valid move good enough	
	; yes, previous valid legal exist so	
	; only override if it's a capture	
	; no, don't want worse taxi distance	
	; it's a capture with piece value=al	
	; but hightest capture value yet ?	
	, no, less important opponent piece	
	; fs=best move yet in taxi half-ply	
	; realign source index	
	; to copy dword bst=dword idx	
	, to topy dword bsteuword lux	
	, arter 4000 tries . move=uword bst : restore all values	
	; restore all values	
	; end white move distrile : ; dec white move dist rile :	
	; dec white move else next dat file ; inc white move elst rank	
	; end white move dst rank ?	
	; else next move dst rank	
	; inc physical board index	
	; dec white move src file	
	; end white move src file ?	
3 8	; else next move src file	
	; inc white move src rank	
	; end white move src rank ? ch=9	
	; else next move src rank	
	; get best white move found	
	; set it as final white move	
	; valid : empty sqr replaces src piece	
	; active chess coords to linear indexes	
	; player turn and pawn unidir. delta	
	; white turn to play (case best=0)	
	; input str clear pattern	
	; input str clear pattern (di=num)	
	; input str clear pattern	
	; input str clear pattern (di=brd)	
	; get user keyboard input	
	; black move src color not conforming	
	; di=brd, black move legal chess ?	
	; white move not legal chess	
	; validate black move	
	; get lin indexes /w implicit passive	
	; switch bx=dst idx dx=src idx	
	; get piece logical 0x88 brd val	
	; dh=src idx dl=dst idx	
	; get move file zero-based indexes	
	; scan for 1st bit set (si=idx+10)	
	; bl=moved piece type idx (bh=0)	
mov cx,_w [si+bx-num+tab]	; piece type deltas cl=repeats ch=num	
	; set piece logical 0x88 brd val	
jnp sp1	; branch if piece not pawn (bit#4!=1)	
jc sp2	; branch if pawn prev moved (bit#0=1)	http://olivier.poudade.free.fr/src/BootChess.asm
sp1:jns sp3	; branch if piece not king (bit#7!=1)	
sp2:mov_cl.1	: override repeat if piece pawn or king	

```
public static int binarySearch(int[] a, int key) {
     int low = 0;
     int high = a.length - 1;
     while (low <= high) {</pre>
          int mid = (low + high) / 2;
          int midVal = a[mid];
          if (midVal < key)
               low = mid + 1
          else if (midVal > key)
               high = mid - 1;
          else
               return mid; // key found
     return -(low + 1); // key not found.
```

- a set of instructions for a computer
- a computer program, or a portion thereof
- a system of words, figures or symbols used to represent others



- a set of instructions for a computer
- a computer program, or a portion thereof
- a system of words, figures or symbols used to represent others, especially for the purposes of secrecy

<u> 48565078965739782930984189469428613770744208735135792401965207366869851</u> 

char

```
3141592654[3141
          ], 3141[3141]; 314159[31415], 3141[31415]; main(){register char*
     _3_141,*_3_1415, *_3__1415; register int _314,_31415,__31415,*_31,
   _3_14159,__3_1415;*_3141592654=__31415=2,_3141592654[0][_3141592654
   -1]=1[ 3141]=5; 3 1415=1;do{ 3 14159= 314=0, 31415++;for( 31415
  =0; 31415<(3,14-4)* 31415; 31415++) 31415[ 3141]= 314159[ 31415]= -
1; 3141[* 314159= 3 14159]= 314; 3 141= 3141592654+ 3 1415; 3 1415=
                                              (31415 = 3141 -
__3_1415 +__3141; for
          __3_1415 ;
                                            31415; 31415--
          ,_3_141 ++,
                                            3 1415++){ 314
          +=_314<<2 ;
                                            _314<<=1;_314+=
         * 3 1415; 31
                                            = 314159+ 314;
         if(!(*_31+1)
                                             )* 31 = 314 /
         31415, 314
                                             [ 3141]= 314 %
         31415 ;* (
                                             3 1415= 3 141
                                             = * 31; while(*
         )+= *_3_1415
        3 1415 >=
                                            31415/3141 ) *
        3 1415+= -
                                             10,(*-- 3 1415
        )++; 314= 314
                                             [ 3141]; if (!
       3 14159 && *
                                             3 1415) 3 14159
        =1,__3_1415 =
                                             3141- 31415;}if(
       314+( 31415
                                              >>1)>= 31415 )
```

\_3\_141==3141/314 ;}while( 3 14159

\_\_3\_14= "3.1415";

++,++ 3 14159))+

for (31415 = 1;

1; 31415++)write(

3,14), 3141592654

puts((\*\_3141592654=0 ;\_314= \*"3.1415<u>92</u>";}

"0123456789", "314"

(--\*\_3\_14,\_\_3\_14

while ( ++ \*

)\*\_3\_141--=0 ); { char \*

write((3,1),

),(3 14159

3.1415926; }

31415<3141-

31415% 314-(

\_31415 ] +

[3]+1)-314;

,\_3141592654))

- a set of instructions for a computer
- a computer program, or a portion thereof
- a system of words, figures or symbols used to represent others, especially for the purposes of secrecy
- a set of conventions or principles governing behaviour or activity in a particular domain

We choose to go to the Moon in this decade and do the other things, not because they are easy, but because they are hard; because that goal will serve to organize and measure the best of our energies and skills, because that challenge is one that we are willing to accept, one we are unwilling to postpone, and one we intend to win, and the others, too.

### John F Kennedy

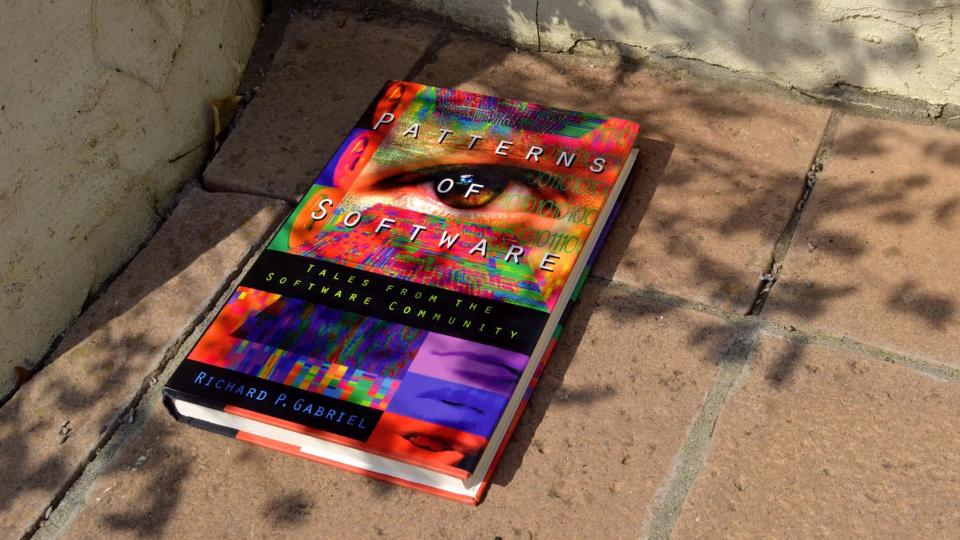


### life



GAAAAAGAGGCTGGAAACAAAGGGGTAGAAATGGGGTAGCAGGGGAGATTGCCTGATCAACTGCCAAATG GTACACAGTTCTGGAAAAGCACAAAAAATGTGCACACACGGGTTCTTCCCACTTTAACCCCCTGAGGAATCT GAGGCCTGCTCCTGAAACAGACTGGCCAGTGGCTAGTGACTCTAGGTATAGGAGTATCCAGCCCtqctcac AAGCAGCAATCACACTGCAGACAGCACTGATTTGATTGGCAAGAGATGCACCAGGCAGAATATTAAGGGAC  $\mathsf{CAGGCCCCTATAAATAGGCCTAATCACAGCCCCTCACTGGAAAATGGTAAGGAAGACATTAATCAGGCCTG$ TGGATGAGTGTGGCATGAAGGGCCTAGGAGATTTCACTTGGGTTTAAAAATgctgtgaccttgagtaagttg  ${ t c}{ t C}{ t G}{ t T}{ t C}{ t T}{ t G}{ t A}{ t T}{ t C}{ t C}{ t C}{ t A}{ t T}{ t C}{ t C}{ t C}{ t A}{ t A}{ t C}{ t T}{ t G}{ t A}{ t C}{ t C}{ t C}{ t C}{ t C}{ t A}{ t A}{ t C}{ t T}{ t C}{ t C}{ t A}{ t A}{ t C}{ t T}{ t C}{ t C}{ t A}{ t A}{ t C}{ t T}{ t C}{ t C}{ t A}{ t A}{ t C}{ t T}{ t G}{ t C}{ t C}{ t C}{ t A}{ t A}{ t C}{ t T}{ t C}{ t C}{ t C}{ t A}{ t A}{ t C}{ t T}{ t C}{ t C}{ t A}{ t A}{ t C}{ t T}{ t C}{ t C}{ t C}{ t A}{ t A}{ t C}{ t T}{ t C}{ t C}{ t C}{ t A}{ t A}{ t C}{ t T}{ t C}{ t C}{ t C}{ t A}{ t A}{ t C}{ t T}{ t C}{ t C}{ t C}{ t A}{ t A}{ t C}{ t T}{ t C}{ t C}{ t C}{ t A}{ t A}{ t C}{ t T}{ t C}{ t C}{ t C}{ t A}{ t A}{ t C}{ t T}{ t C}{ t C}{ t C}{ t A}{ t A}{ t C}{ t T}{ t C}{ t C}{ t C}{ t A}{ t A}{ t C}{ t T}{ t C}{ t C}{ t C}{ t A}{ t A}{ t C}{ t T}{ t C}{ t C}{ t C}{ t A}{ t A}{ t C}{ t$  $\mathsf{TTTC}\mathsf{caataatta}\mathsf{tattttacataac}\mathsf{GCACCACACACATCTTCACCCAGTT}\mathsf{GGAGCCTACTCC}$ TTTGCTCCCGCTGCTGGCTTCCCCAGCCCTCCCTTCTGCCCTCCTCAGGCCAGCACTTTTCAGTGAGTTCC TCCTTTGCATACAGGCTTTCCAGATCTGTACTTGCCTTGAATACTCATCAGAGCCCAGGAGTTACTCCTCA  $\mathsf{CCTCCCACTTATTTTCCTCCCATCAAATAACTAAAGCATGGCCAGCTGATGCCCAGCCAACTGAGAAACC$ CAACCCTCTGAGACCAGCACACCCCTTTCAAGCAtgttcctcccttctttgTATTTATACTGATGC AAGTTTGCTGGCTGTCCTAACttatttctgtgcctcagttctccCATATGTAAGATCACAAAGGGGGTAAA GATGCAAGATATTTCCTGTGCACATCTTCAGATGAATTTcttqttaqtqtqtqtqtqtttqctcaCACATA TGCGTGAAAGAAGAGTACATACACAGATCTCCTCAAAAAGGAGGCAGCAAGCCCGTTCAAGAATGGGACTG AATACACCTGATGAGTGGTTTACTTTCTGTCTGCAAACATCTACTGATCATCTGTTAGGTGCAGGCCATGA TCACAACAAGACGAATAAGACACTACACTAGCCAGGGAGAGTCTCAAAAACAACTAAACTCAAATTAAAT TCATTCTACTCCAGTCATGGGTACAAAGCTAAGGAGTGACAAATCCCTCTTGGAGTTAGGGGAGTCAGGAA 





Habitability is the characteristic of source code that [...] makes a place livable, like home.



Design an architectural space to accommodate a specific program, experience, or intent.







### A word for the software architecture lexicon.



**《** Haggard Hawks 듣் @HaggardHawks · Aug 6

TRAUMATROPISM is the regrowth of a plant or tree, often in a bizarre shape or direction, as a result of earlier damage or trauma, like a lightning strike.



Growth for the sake of growth is the ideology of the cancer cell.





We keep talking about incremental development; we don't talk enough about decremental development.

11:39 AM - 28 Nov 2014

**17** Retweets **5** Likes



7



**17** 



5

To me programming is more than an important practical art. It is also a gigantic undertaking in the foundations of knowledge.

# knowledge

## know

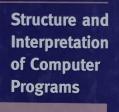
# knowability

## AN UNSOLVABLE PROBLEM OF ELEMENTARY NUMBER THEORY.<sup>1</sup>

By Alonzo Church.

1. Introduction. There is a class of problems of elementary number theory which can be stated in the form that it is required to find an effectively calculable function f of n positive integers, such that  $f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = 2^2$  is a necessary and sufficient condition for the truth of a certain proposition of elementary number theory involving  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  as free variables.

An example of such a problem is the problem to find a means of determining of any given positive integer n whether or not there exist positive integers x, y, z, such that  $x^n + y^n = z^n$ . For this may be interpreted, required to find an effectively calculable function f, such that f(n) is equal to 2 if and only if there exist positive integers x, y, z, such that  $x^n + y^n = z^n$ . Clearly

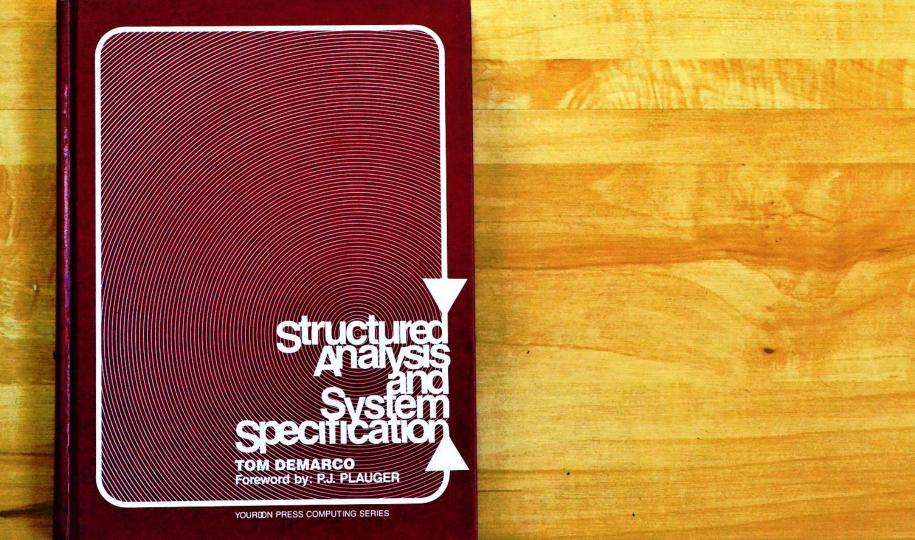




Harold Abelson and Gerald Jay Sussman with Julie Sussman

Programs must be written for people to read, and only incidentally for machines to execute.

> Harold Abelson and Gerald Jay Sussman with Julie Sussman



Cohesion is a measure of the strength of association of the elements inside a module. Any attempt to divide them up would only result in increased coupling and decreased readability.

Foreword by: P.J. PLAUGER

# 

# 

# 

### An Axiomatic Basis for Computer Programming

C. A. R. Hoare
The Queen's University of Belfast,\* Northern Ireland

In this paper an attempt is made to explore the logical foundations of computer programming by use of techniques which were first applied in the study of geometry and have later been extended to other branches of mathematics. This involves the elucidation of sets of axioms and rules of inference which can be used in proofs of the properties of computer programs. Examples are given of such axioms and rules, and a formal proof of a simple theorem is displayed. Finally, it is argued that important advantages, both theoretical and practical, may follow from a pursuance of these topics.

KEY WORDS AND PHRASES: axiomatic method, theory of programming, proofs of programs, formal language definition, programming language design, machine-independent programming, program documentation CR CATEGORY: 4.0, 4.21, 4.22, 5.20, 5.21, 5.23, 5.24

of axioms it is possible to deduce such simple theorems as:

$$x = x + y \times 0$$
  
$$y \leqslant r \supset r + y \times q = (r - y) + y \times (1 + q)$$

The proof of the second of these is:

A5 
$$(r - y) + y \times (1 + q)$$
  

$$= (r - y) + (y \times 1 + y \times q)$$
A9 
$$= (r - y) + (y + y \times q)$$
A3 
$$= ((r - y) + y) + y \times q$$
A6 
$$= r + y \times q \text{ provided } y \leqslant r$$

The axioms A1 to A9 are, of course, true of the traditional infinite set of integers in mathematics. However, they are also true of the finite sets of "integers" which are manipulated by computers provided that they are confined to nonnegative numbers. Their truth is independent of the size of the set; furthermore, it is largely independent of the choice of technique applied in the event of "overflow"; for example:

(1) Strict interpretation: the result of an overflowing operation does not exist; when overflow occurs, the offending program never completes its operation. Note that in this case, the equalities of A1 to A9 are strict, in the sense that both sides exist or fail to exist together.

# programming pearls

By Jon Bentley

#### WRITING CORRECT PROGRAMS

In the late 1960s people were talking about the promise of programs that verify the correctness of other programs. Unfortunately, it is now the middle of the 1980s, and, with precious few exceptions, there is still little more than talk about automated verification systems. Despite unrealized expectations, however, the research on program verification has given us something far more valuable than a black box that gobbles programs and flashes "good" or "bad"—we now have a fundamental understanding of computer programming.

The purpose of this column is to show how that fundamental understanding can help programmers write correct programs. But before we get to the subject itself, we must keep it in perspective. Coding skill is just one small part of writing correct programs. The majority of the task is the subject of the three previous columns: problem definition, algorithm design, and data structure selection. If you perform those tasks well, then writing correct code is usually easy.

The Challenge of Binary Search

I've given this problem as an in-class assignment in courses at Bell Labs and IBM. The professional programmers had one hour (sometimes more) to convert the above description into a program in the language of their choice; a high-level pseudocode was fine. At the end of the specified time, almost all the programmers reported that they had correct code for the task. We would then take 30 minutes to examine their code, which the programmers did with test cases. In many different classes and with over a hundred programmers, the results varied little: 90 percent of the programmers found bugs in their code (and I wasn't always convinced of the correctness of the code in which no bugs were found).

I found this amazing: only about 10 percent of professional programmers were able to get this small program right. But they aren't the only ones to find this task difficult. In the history in Section 6.2.1 of his Sorting and Searching, Knuth points out that while the first binary search was published in 1946, the first published binary search without bugs did not appear until 1962.

```
public static int binarySearch(int[] a, int key) {
    int low = 0;
    int high = a.length - 1;
    while (low <= high) {</pre>
        int mid = (low + high) / 2;
        int midVal = a[mid];
        if (midVal < key)
            low = mid + 1
        else if (midVal > key)
            high = mid - 1;
        else
            return mid; // key found
    return -(low + 1); // key not found.
```

```
public static int binarySearch(int[] a, int key) {
    int low = 0;
    int high = a.length - 1;
   while (low <= high) {</pre>
        int mid = (low + high) / 2;
        int midVal = a[mid];
        if (midVal < key)
            low = mid + 1
        else if (midVal > key)
            high = mid - 1;
        else
            return mid; // key found
    return -(low + 1); // key not found.
```

```
public static int binarySearch(int[] a, int key) {
    int low = 0;
    int high = a.length - 1;
    while (low <= high) {</pre>
        int mid = low + ((high - low) / 2);
        int midVal = a[mid];
        if (midVal < key)
            low = mid + 1
        else if (midVal > key)
            high = mid - 1;
        else
            return mid; // key found
    return -(low + 1); // key not found.
```

# S-Programs P-Programs E-Programs

Meir M Lehman

### **S-Programs**

Programs whose function is formally defined by and derivable from a specification.

Meir M Lehman

### P-Programs

Despite the fact that the problem to be solved can be precisely defined, the acceptability of a solution is determined by the environment in which it is embedded.

Meir M Lehman

### E-Programs

Programs that mechanize a human or societal activity.

The program has become a part of the world it models, it is embedded in it.

Meir M Lehman



### The Making of a Fly: The Genetics of Animal Design (Paperback) by Peter A. Lawrence

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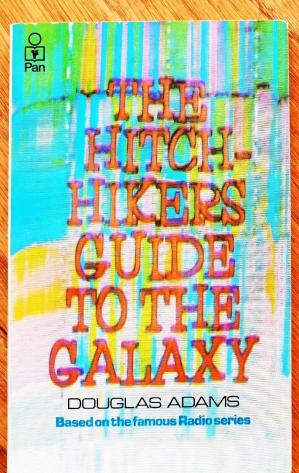
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Price at a Glance



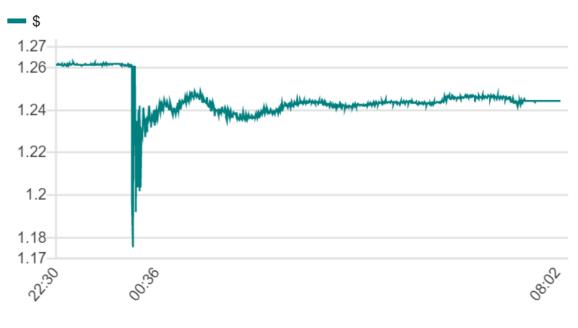


There is a theory which states that if ever anyone discovers exactly what the Universe is for and why it is here, it will instantly disappear and be replaced by something even more bizarre and inexplicable.

There is another theory which states that this has already happened.

#### Sterling flash crash

£/\$, 6-7 October



Source: Bloomberg



The pound has dived on Asian markets with automated trading being blamed for the volatility.

In code you make choices about how to represent and organise the world of concepts in your software

Kevlin Henney

In code you make choices about how to represent and organise the world of concepts in your software, you create an elaborate and executable fiction based on a number of conceits

Kevlin Henney

In code you make choices about how to represent and organise the world of concepts in your software, you create an elaborate and executable fiction based on a number of conceits, some of which are dictated by programming language and some of which come from the metaphors you choose to imagine and describe how the software should work.

Kevlin Henney

executable fiction

### Kevlin Henney

The difference between reality and fiction? Fiction has to make sense.

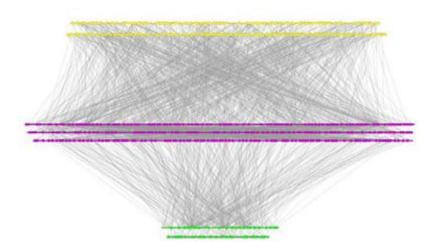
Tom Clancy

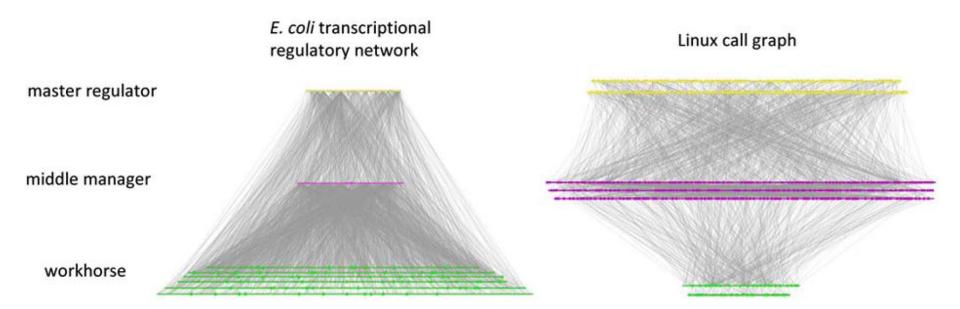
Linux call graph

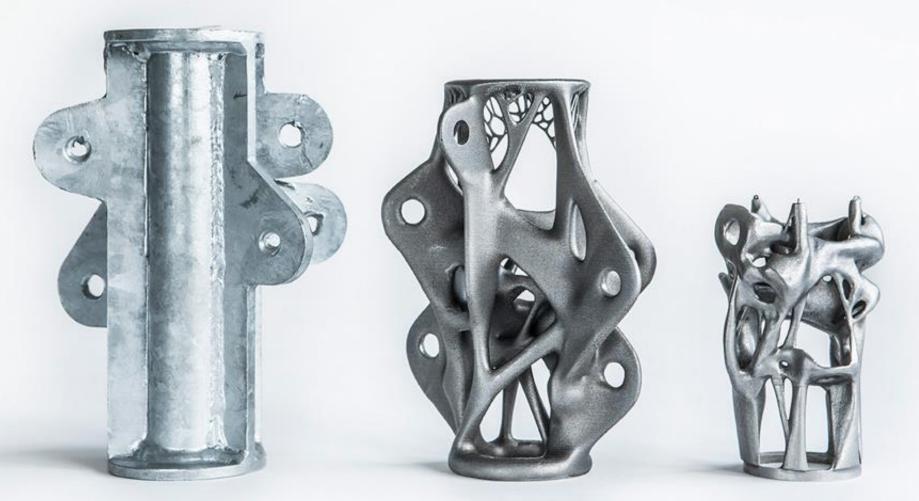
master regulator

middle manager

workhorse







http://www.arup.com/news/2015\_05\_may/11\_may\_3d\_makeover\_for\_hyper-efficient\_metalwork





The principle that, in highly entangled systems, Changing Anything Changes Everything.

Oxford

Diction

LOCK Johnson's

LOCK Johnson's

JONG WORDS

EFFRE

# CACE principle, noun

The act of adding, removing or modifying something can have significant global effects, changing seemingly unrelated qualities of a system, undermining the assumption and principle of locality and modularity.

