

abstraction

distractions

NEAL FORD software architect / meme wrangler

ThoughtWorks®

nford@thoughtworks.com
3003 Summit Boulevard, Atlanta, GA 30319
www.nealford.com
www.thoughtworks.com
blog: memeagora.blogspot.com
twitter: neal4d

twitter: neal4d
blog: memeagora.blogspot.com
www.thoughtworks.com

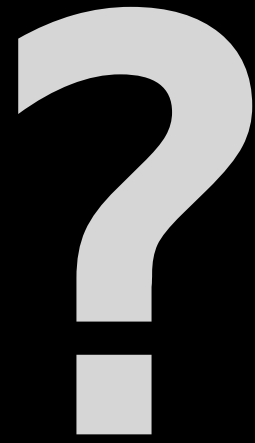


abstraction

distraction

Mary Long Chocolate Cake

- ❖ 1 3/4 cups all-purpose flour
- ❖ 2 cups white sugar
- ❖ 3/4 cup unsweetened cocoa powder
- ❖ 2 teaspoons baking soda
- ❖ 1 teaspoon baking powder
- ❖ 1 cup buttermilk
- ❖ 1 teaspoon vanilla extract
- ❖ . . .



plain text

Unicode ?

ASCII !

<html>





The Clock of the Long Now Project

<http://longnow.org/>

HERE



imagine a
giant
clock...



Mary Long Chocolate Cake

abstraction

- ❖ 1 3/4 cups all-purpose flour
- ❖ 2 cups white sugar
- ❖ 3/4 cup unsweetened cocoa powder
- ❖ 2 teaspoons baking soda
- ❖ 1 teaspoon baking powder
- ❖ 1 cup butter
- ❖ 1 teaspoon vanilla extract
- ❖ ...


distraction

Lesson #1:

Don't mistake the
abstraction for the
real thing





A man with dark hair, glasses, and a beard is wearing a light blue V-neck sweater over a white collared shirt and a black bow tie. He has a wide-eyed, enthusiastic expression. The background is a patterned wallpaper with repeating floral motifs in a reddish-brown color. A blue speech bubble is positioned to the right of the man, containing text.

And then we take the TPS reports and place a cover sheet on them. We used to use red covers, but the blue ones work better. The TPS report was tough because of the table structure in the data warehouse. We had to denormalize some of the columns and create some special indexes to get the performance fast enough because the CEO said he needs to TPS reports (with cover) by 9 AM...



axstudios

night auditor responsibilities

- 👁️ daily accounting
- 👁️ late checkins
- 👁️ help with guests
- 👁️ don't get drunk
- 👁️ don't sleep



now with electricity added!

Craptaculous Suites

Prev. Bal:	0.00
Room Chg:	89.00
Tax:	9.79
New Balance:	98.79



Σ keys

==

Δ prev/new
balances

Craptaculous Suites

Prev. Bal:	0.00
Room Chg:	89.00
Tax:	9.79
New Balance:	98.79
Prev. Bal:	98.79
Gift Shop:	2.55
New Balance:	101.34

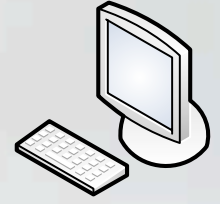
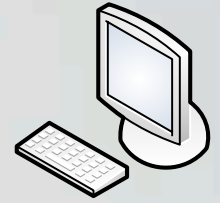
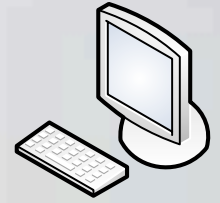
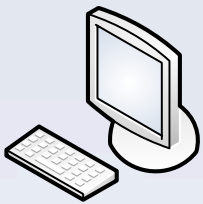
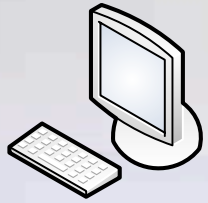
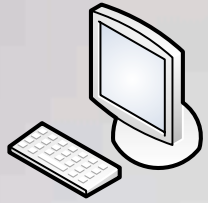
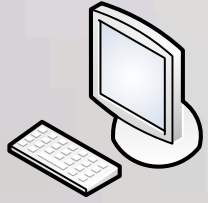
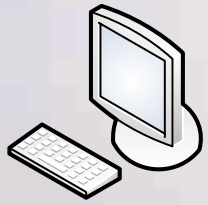
Craptaculous Suites

Prev. Bal:	0.00
Room Chg:	89.00
Tax:	9.79
New Balance:	98.79
Prev. Bal:	89.79
Gift Shop:	2.55
New Balance:	92.34

Craptaculous Suites

Prev. Bal:	0	0	0
Room Chg:	8	0	0
Tax:	6	7	0
New Balance:	98	0	0
Prev. Bal:	98	0	0
Gift Shop:	2	5	5
Gift Shop:	2	5	5
New Balance:	98	0	0
New Balance:	98	0	0

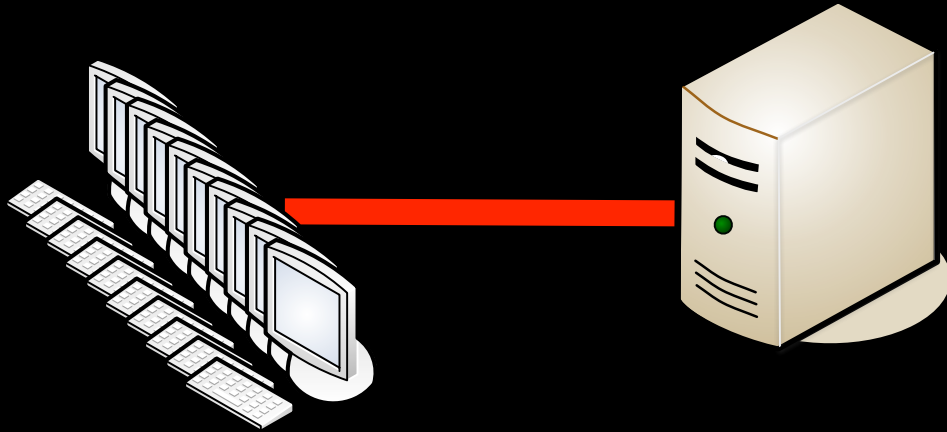




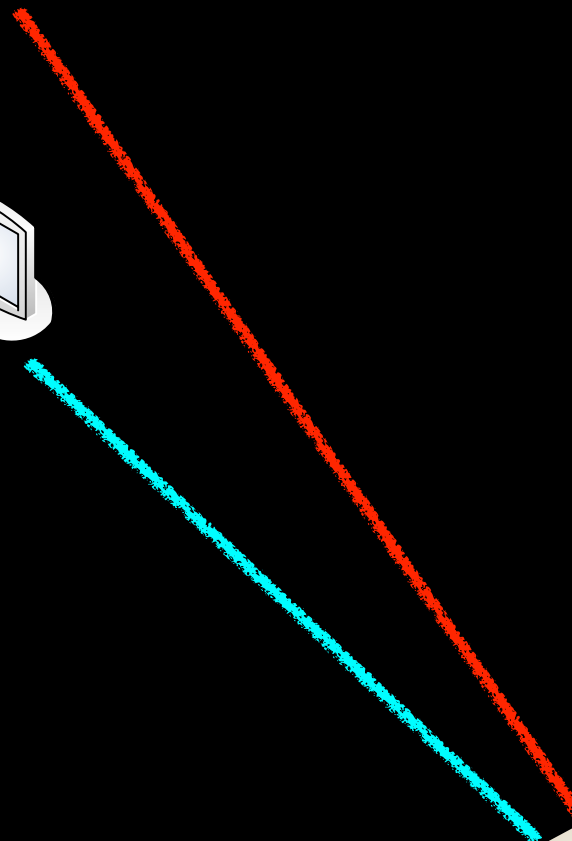
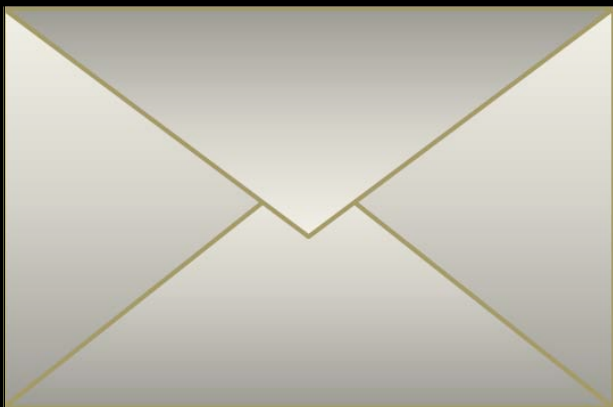
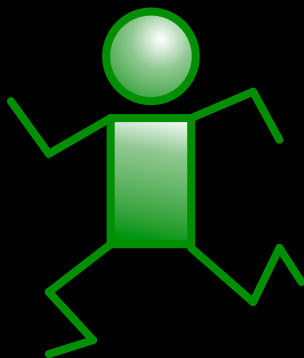


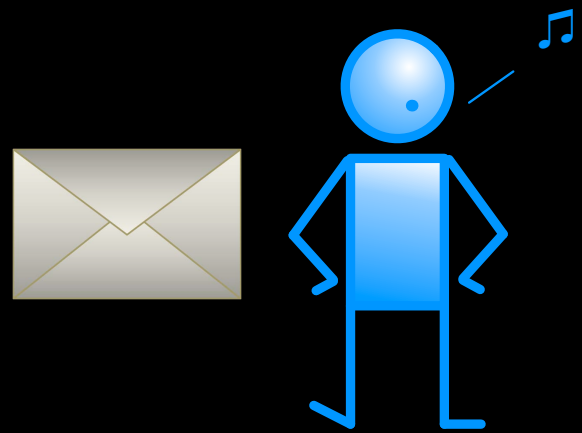
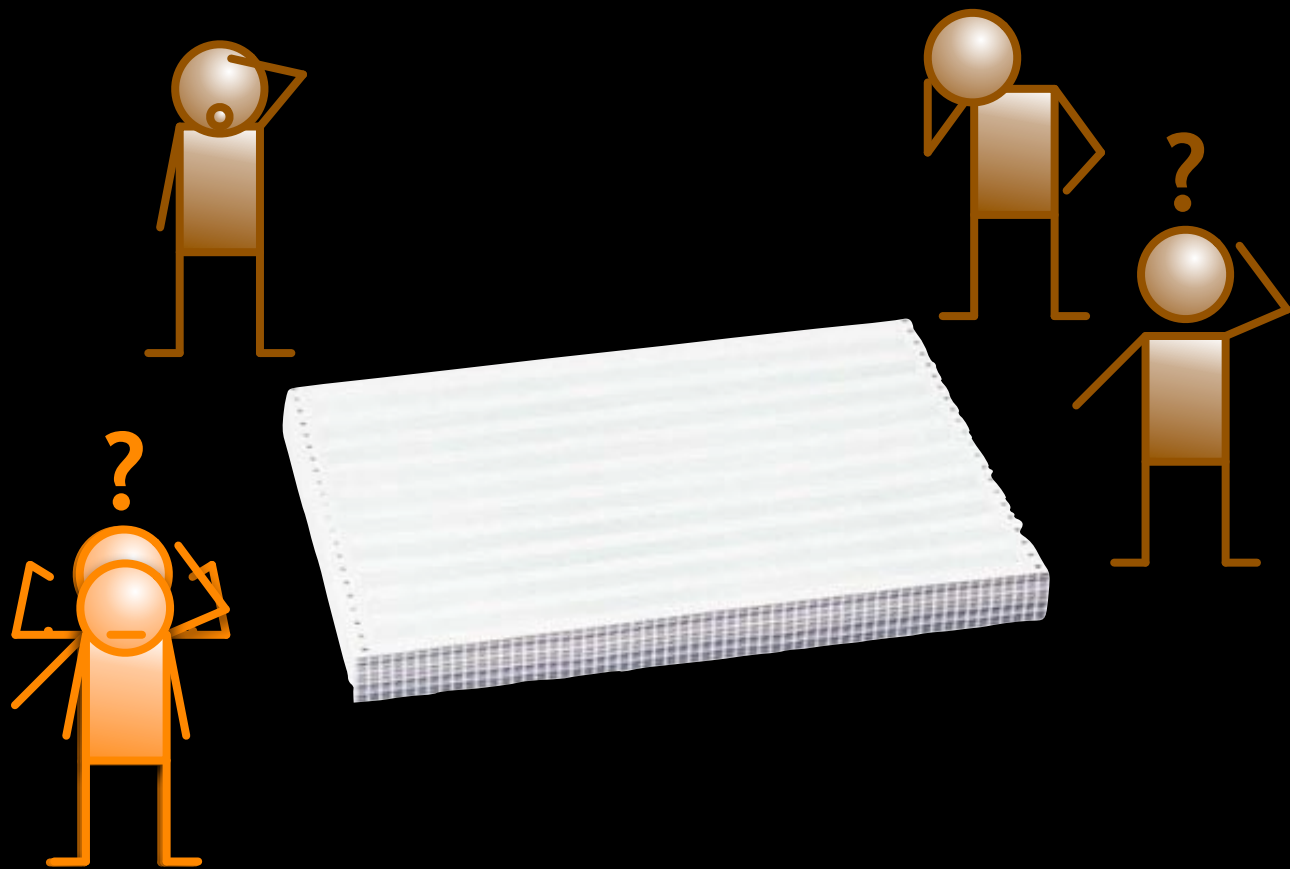
no locking

NO LOCKING?!?



NO LOCKING?!?





The background for the word 'abstraction' features a dark, textured laptop computer. Behind the laptop, three stylized human figures are depicted in a light brown color. The figure on the left has its hand on its head, the middle figure has its hand on its hip, and the figure on the right has a question mark above its head, suggesting a state of confusion or deep thought.

abstraction

The background for the word 'distraction' features a stylized human figure in a light blue color. The figure is holding a musical note on a stick, symbolizing a distraction or a diversion of attention.

distraction

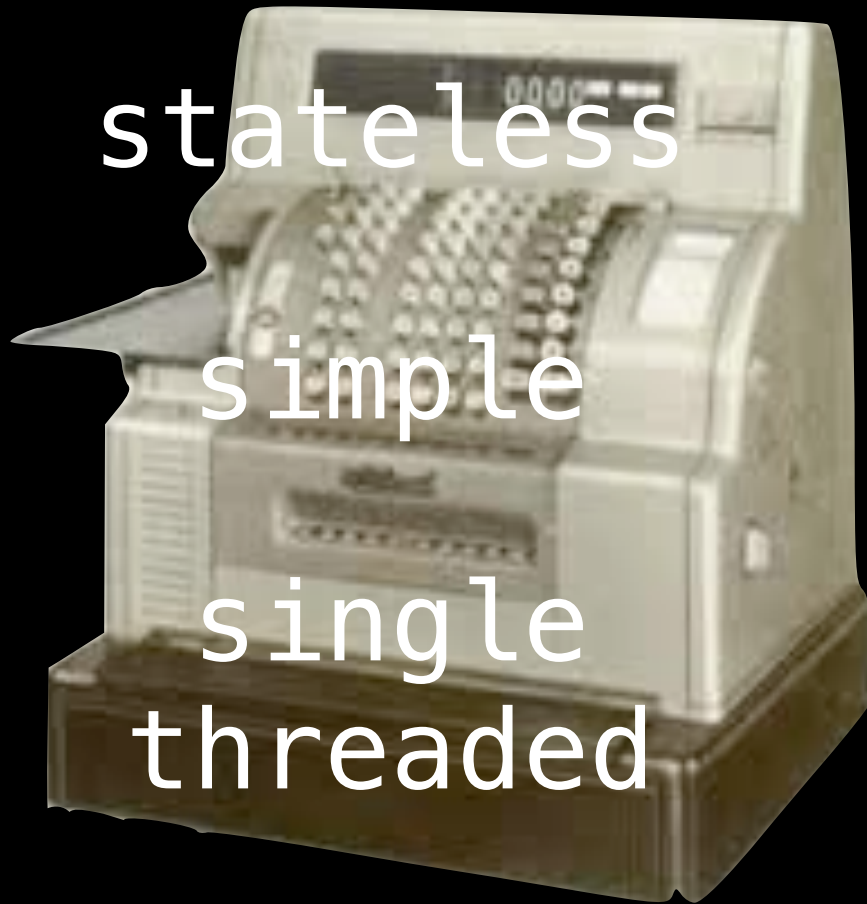
Craptaculous Suites

Prev. Bal:	0.00
Room Chg:	89.00
Tax:	9.79
New Balance:	98.79
Prev. Bal:	98.79
Gift Shop:	2.55
New Balance:	101.34



Lesson #1:

Don't mistake the
abstraction for the
real thing.



stateless

simple

single

threaded



stateful

complex

essential & accidental

concurrency

hell





Lesson #2:

Once internalized,
abstractions are
hard to shake off.



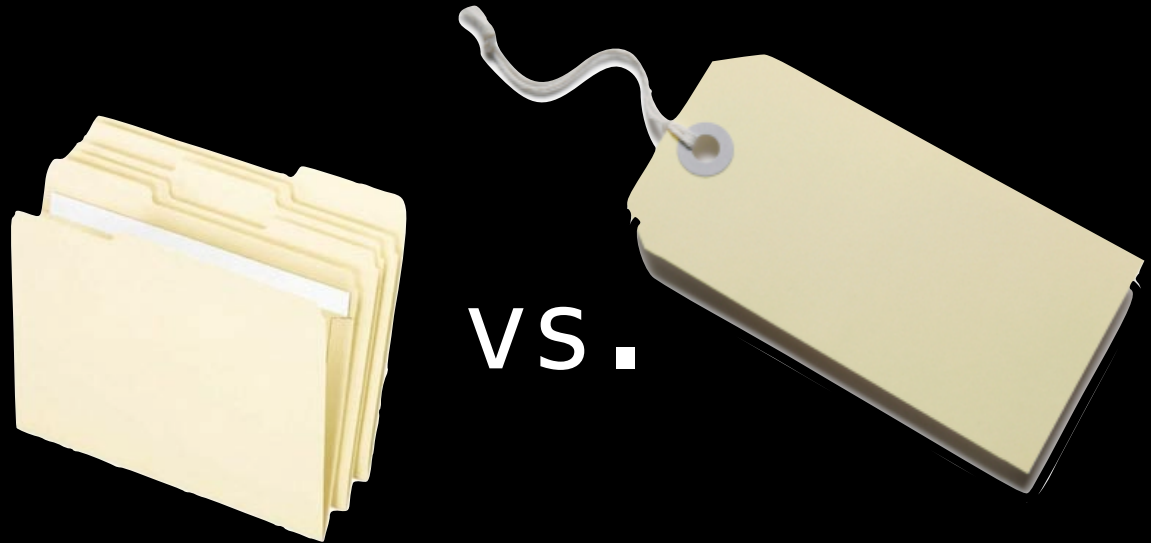


Lesson #3:

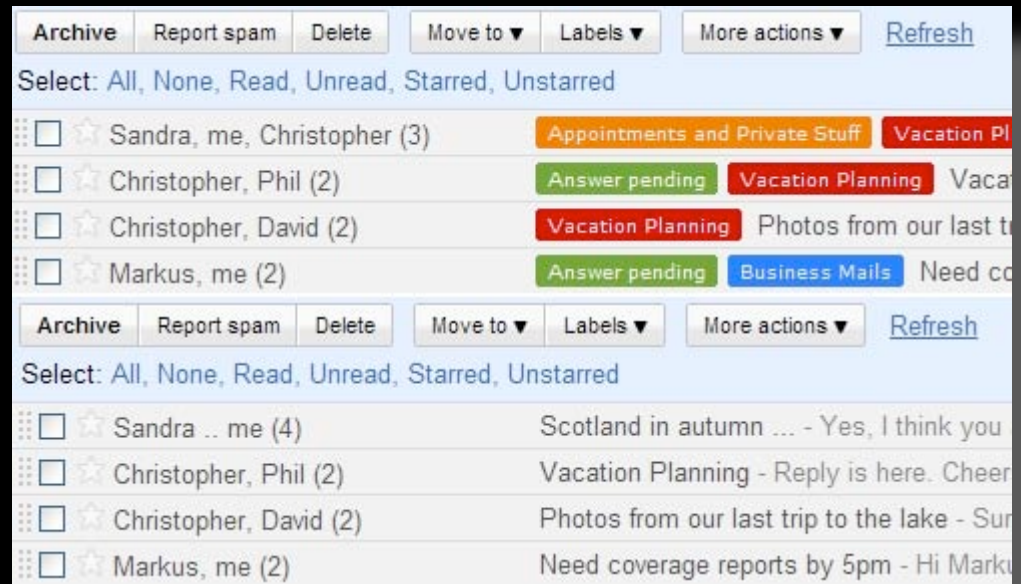
Abstractions are
both walls &
prisons.



Outlook



VS.



GMail

KINGDOM

SUBKINGDOM

PHYLUM

SUB PHYLUM

CLASS

SUB CLASS

ORDER

SUB ORDER

FAMILY

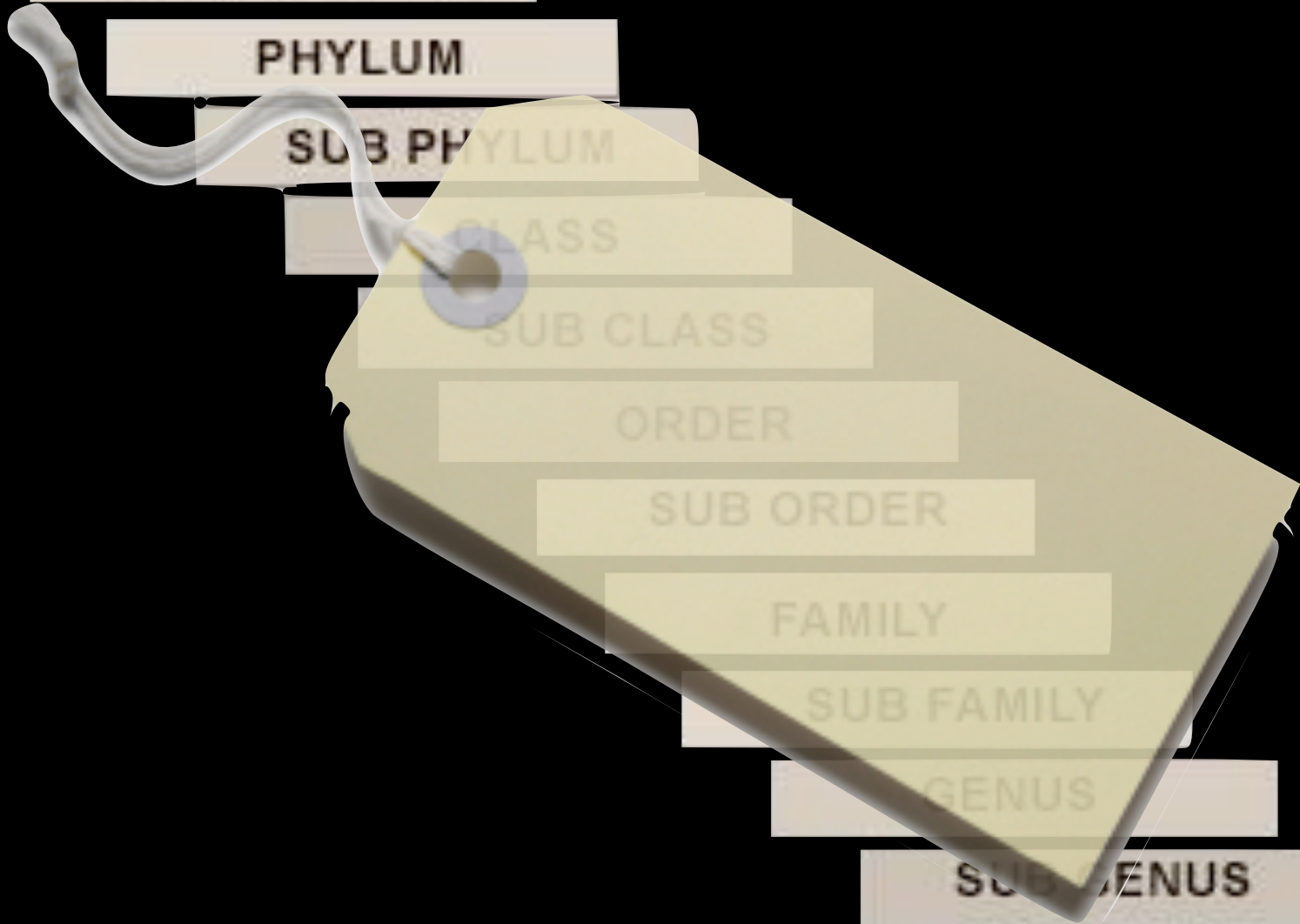
SUB FAMILY

GENUS

SUB GENUS

SPECIES

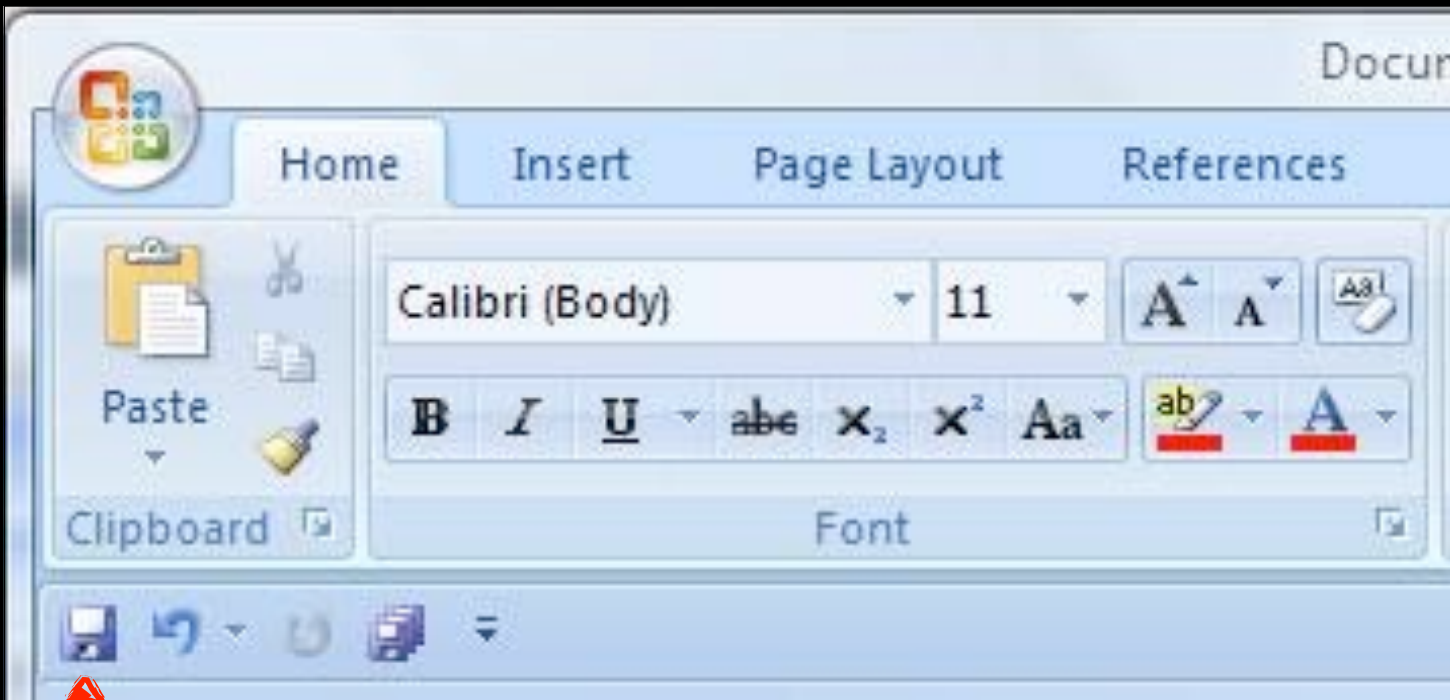
SUB SPECIES



#mammal #layseggs #leftovary







? ! ?



? ! ?

A screenshot of the Microsoft Word ribbon interface, showing the Home tab. The ribbon includes sections for Clipboard (Paste, Undo, Redo), Font (Calibri (Body), 11, Bold, Italic, Underline, Text Color, Background Color), Paragraph (Bulleted List, Numbered List, Decrease Indent, Increase Indent, Paragraph Spacing), and Styles (Normal, Paragraph Styles). The word "abstraction" is overlaid in a large, orange, stylized font.

abstraction

A blue floppy disk icon representing the 'Save' function. The word "distraction" is overlaid in a large, orange, stylized font. Several large, semi-transparent question marks are scattered in the background.

distraction

Lesson #4:

Don't name things
that expose
underlying details.

Local Disk (C:)

ac92349cc3f19a396a

ADFS

Application Shortcuts

Attachmate Sessions

Documents and Settings

Encentuate

IMSServer8.0.0.

bin

common

conf

ims

admin

bin

certs

config

download

license

logs

health

health

logs

authbridge_log.txt

encentuated_users.txt

ims0.log

ims0.log.lck

ims1.log

ims2.log

ims3.log

ims4.log

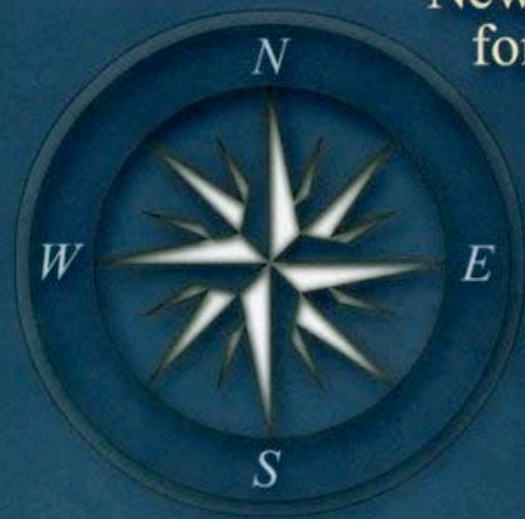
ims5.log

stderr.log

stdout.log

THE HUMANE INTERFACE

New Directions
for Designing
Interactive
Systems



Jef Raskin

*The creator of the
Macintosh project
goes beyond today's
graphic user interfaces
to show how the
Web, computers, and
information appliances
can be made easier to
learn and use.*

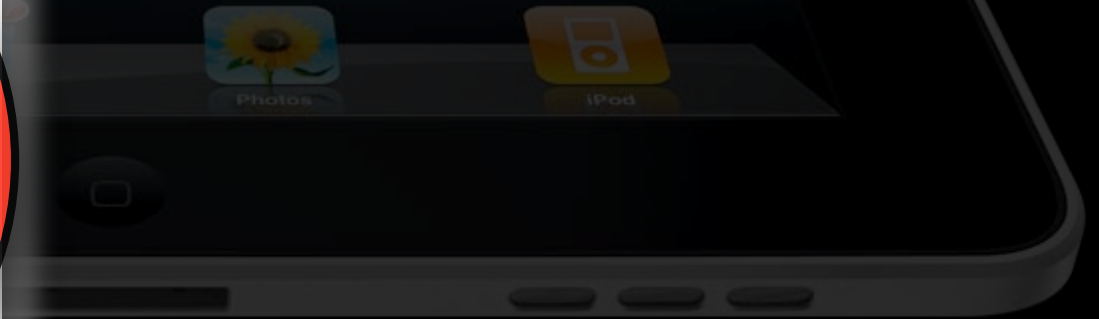
Jef Raskin

*learn and use
can be made easier to*

Lesson #3:

Abstractions are
both walls &
prisons.





Lesson #2:

Once internalized,
abstractions are
hard to shake off

suck/rock
dichotomy

rocks!

sucks!

rocks!

sucks!

rocks!

sucks!



blub paradox



Cobol

Blub

Python

Lisp

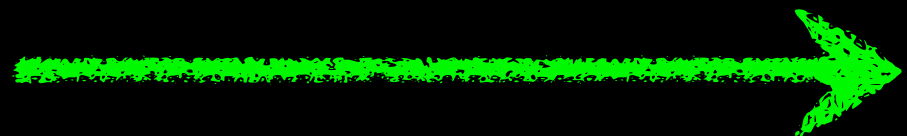


Pascal

C#

Ruby

BASIC





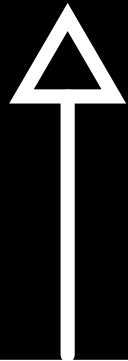
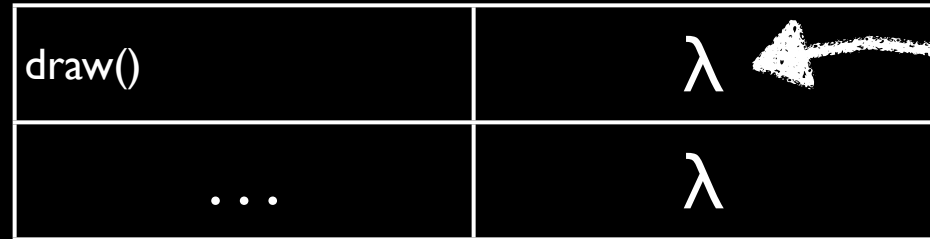
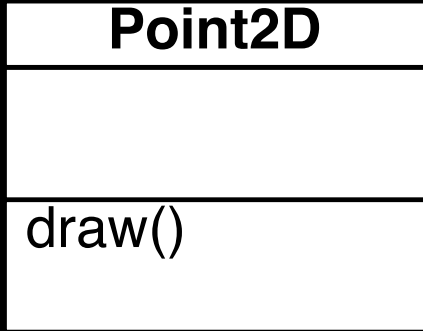
--- git
+++

SUBVERSION

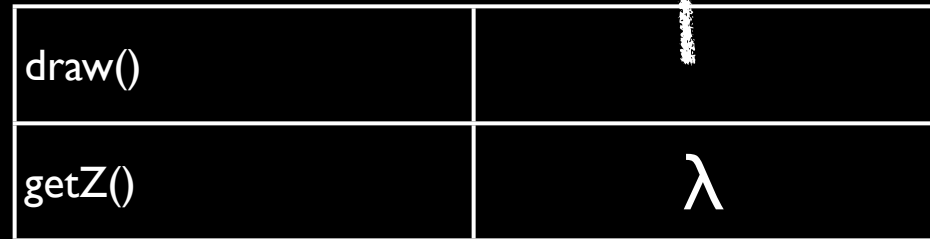
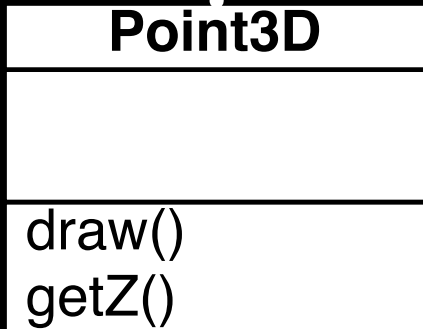


language abstractions





coupling technique



Joshua Bloch

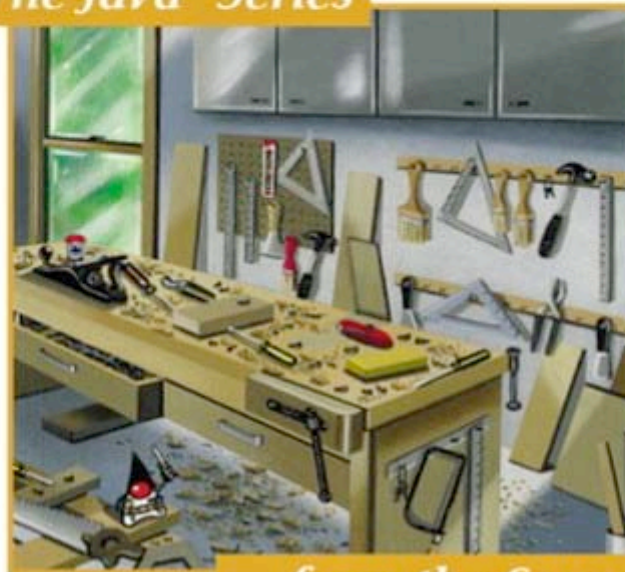


Effective Java™

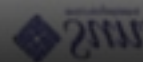
Programming Language Guide

Foreword by Guy Steele

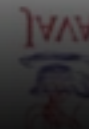
The Java™ Series



...from the Source



...from the Source (reflected)



```
public class Point2D {
    private int x;
    private int y;

    public Point2D(int x, int y) {
        this.x = x;
        this.y = y;
    }

    public boolean equals(Object o) {
        if (!(o instanceof Point2D)) {
            return false;
        }
        Point2D p = (Point2D) o;
        return p.x == x && p.y == y;
    }

    public int getX() {
        return x;
    }

    public int getY() {
        return y;
    }
}
```

instance check
typecast
equality check

```
public class Point3D extends Point2D {
    private int z;

    public Point3D(int x, int y, int z) {
        super(x, y);
        this.z = z;
    }

    public boolean equals(Object o) {
        if (!(o instanceof Point3D)) {
            return false;
        }
        Point3D p3 = (Point3D) o;
        return super.equals(o) && p3.z == z;
    }

    public int getZ() {
        return this.z;
    }
}
```

violates
symmetry

“x.equals(y) must return true if and only if y.equals(x) returns true”

```
public class Point3D extends Point2D {
    private int z;

    public Point3D(int x, int y, int z) {
        super(x, y);
        this.z = z;
    }

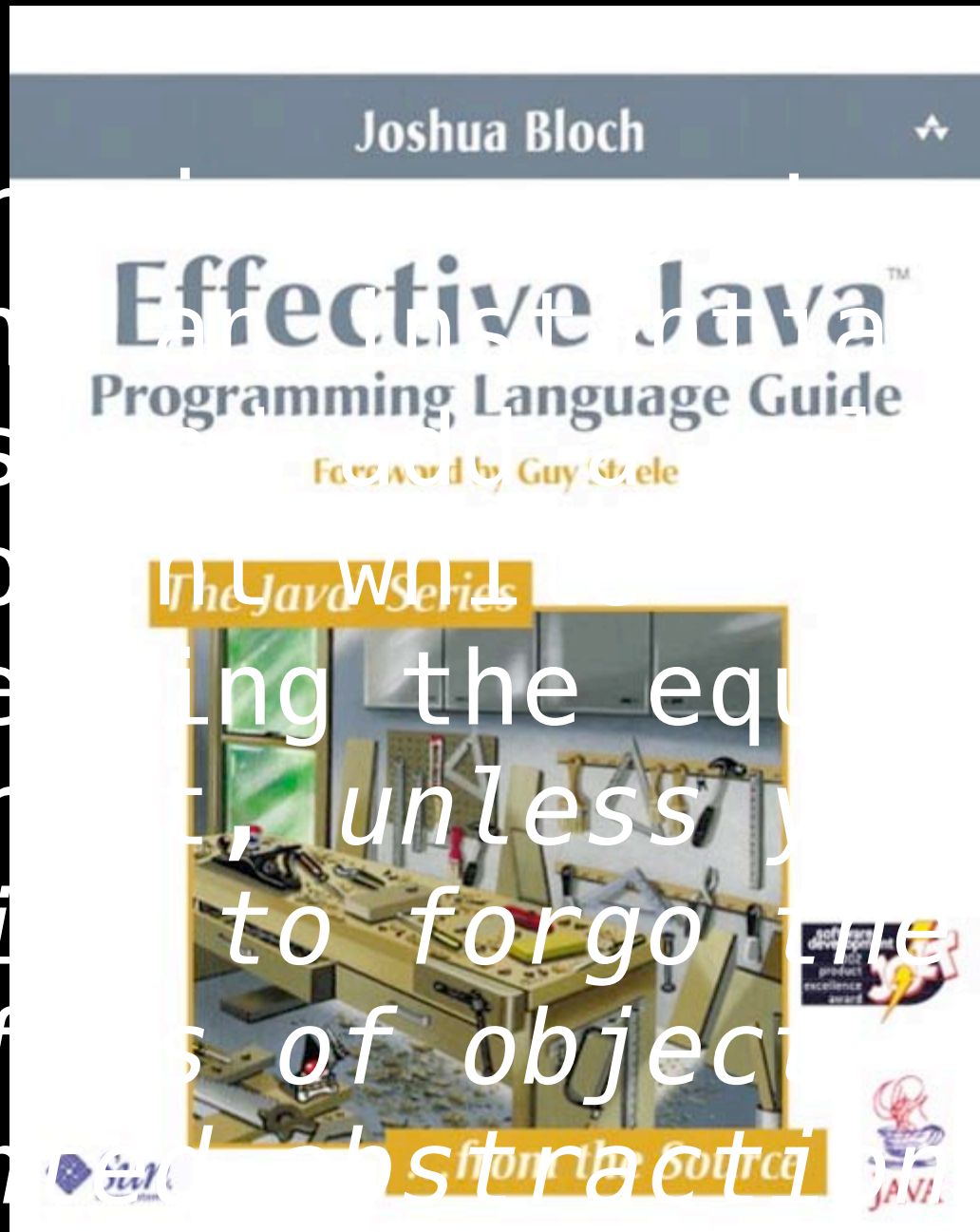
    public boolean equals(Object o) {
        if (!(o instanceof Point2D)) {
            return false;
        }
        //-- if o is a Point2D, do an ignore-z comparison
        if (!(o instanceof Point3D)) {
            return o.equals(this);
        }

        //-- o must be a 3D point
        Point3D p3 = (Point3D) o;
        return super.equals(o) && p3.z == z;
    }
}
```

violates
transitivity

“if `x.equals(y)` returns true and
`y.equals(z)` returns true, then
`x.equals(z)` must return true”

“There are no shortcuts to effective programming. The only way to become an expert is to spend years practicing the craft. You will not become an expert overnight, unless you are willing to forgo the benefits of object-oriented programming.”



object-oriented
programming

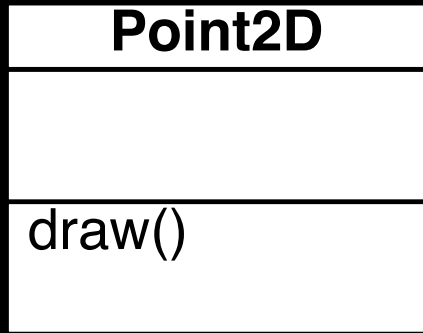
abstraction

object-oriented
programming

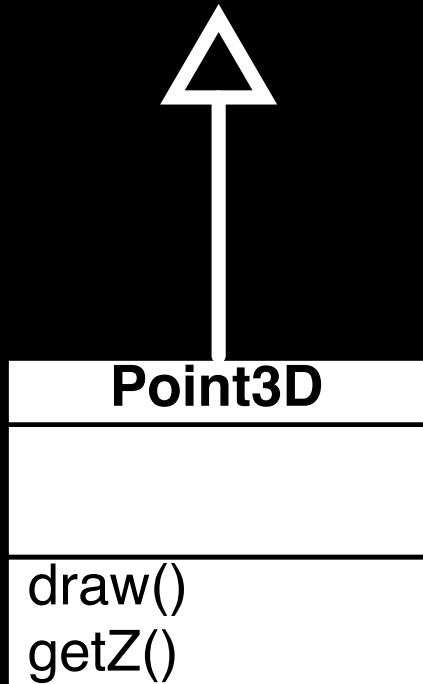
distraction

Lesson #5:

Your abstraction
isn't perfect.



<code>draw()</code>	λ
...	λ



<code>draw()</code>	
<code>getZ()</code>	λ

keyed on type

polymorphic dispatch

clojure multimethods

```
(defmulti foo class)
(defmethod foo ::collection [c] :a-collection)
(defmethod foo String [s] :a-string)
```

```
(foo [])
:a-collection
```

```
(foo (java.util.HashMap.))
:a-collection
```

```
(foo "bar")
:a-string
```

configurable
polymorphic
dispatch

disambiguation

```
(derive ::rect ::shape)
```

```
(defmulti bar (fn [x y] [x y]))
```

```
(defmethod bar [::rect ::shape] [x y] :rect-shape)
```

```
(defmethod bar [::shape ::rect] [x y] :shape-rect)
```

```
(bar ::rect ::rect)
```

```
-> java.lang.IllegalArgumentException:
```

```
Multiple methods match dispatch value:
```

```
[:user/rect :user/rect] -> [:user/rect :user/shape]
```

```
and [:user/shape :user/rect],
```

```
and neither is preferred
```

```
(prefer-method bar [::rect ::shape] [::shape ::rect])
```

```
(bar ::rect ::rect)
```

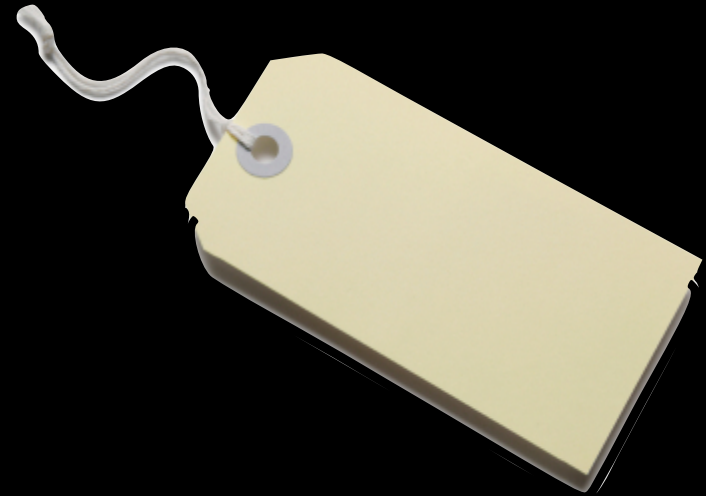
```
-> :rect-shape
```

protocols

```
(defprotocol AProtocol  
  "A doc string for AProtocol abstraction"  
  (bar [a b] "bar docs")  
  (baz [a] [a b] [a b c] "baz docs"))
```



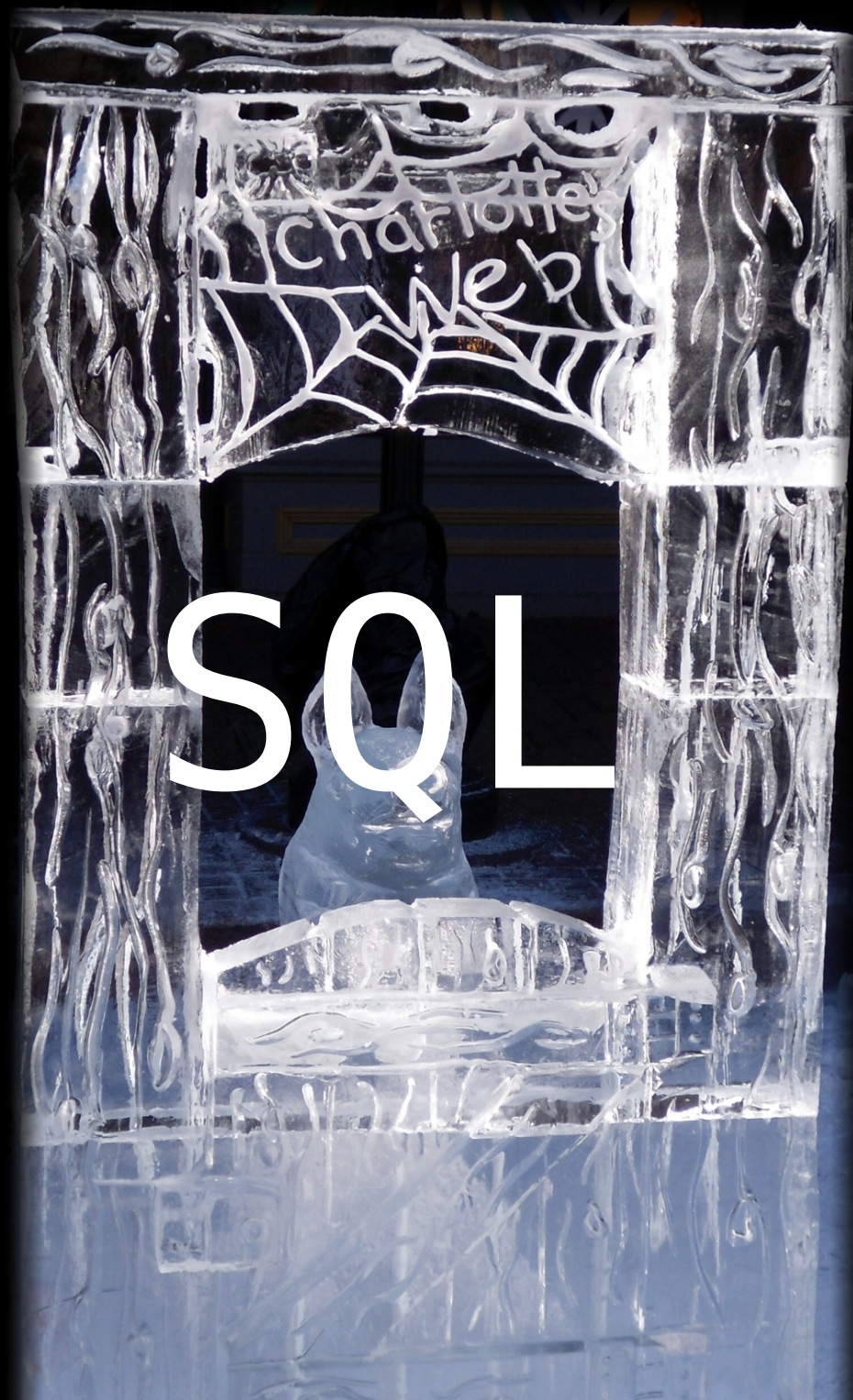
inheritance



mixin



rigidity





SOA



REST



abstraction

distraction

Lesson #6:

Understand the
implications of
rigidity



Joel on Software

The Law of Leaky Abstractions

by Joel Spolsky

Monday, November 11, 2002

There's a key piece of magic in the engineering of the Internet which you rely on every single day. It happens in the TCP protocol, one of the fundamental building blocks of the Internet.

TCP is a way to transmit data that is *reliable*. By this I mean: if you send a message over a network using TCP, it will arrive, and it won't be garbled or corrupted.

[File a CV](#) and let the great jobs come to you!

Wanted: [Software Engineers at Toshiba Medical Visualization Systems](#) (Edinburgh, Scotland). See this and other great job listings on [the jobs page](#).



“All non-trivial
abstractions, to some
degree, are leaky.”

Joel Spolsky

A photograph of Glenn Vanderburg, a man with glasses and a goatee, wearing a dark polo shirt. He is standing in front of a red wall with large, white, 3D letters that spell out "infoeth". The text is overlaid on the image in a white, sans-serif font.

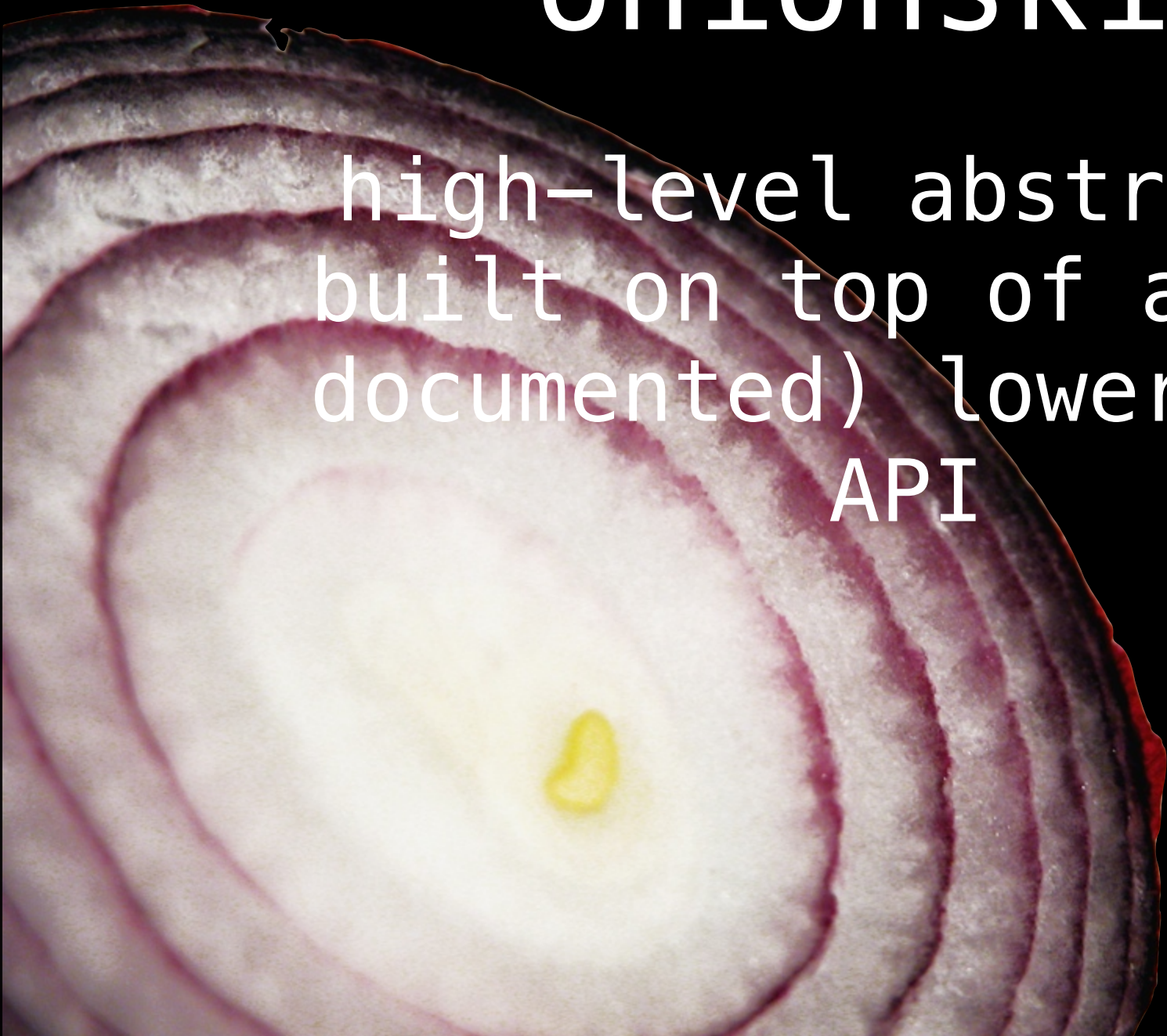
“some leak in better
ways than others”

“the best abstractions
leak intentionally, in
carefully chosen ways”

Glenn Vanderburg

onionskin API

high-level abstraction
built on top of a (well
documented) lower-level
API



Rails ActiveRecord

query instances of particular classes with associations

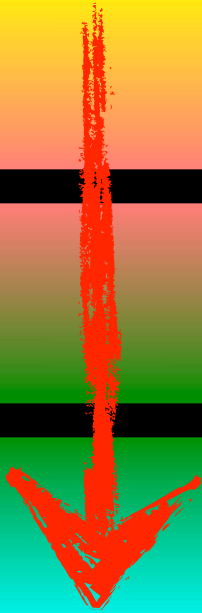
queries as high-level relational algebra methods

SQL fragments composed into SELECT statements

query => object instances

vendor agnostic database connections and facilities

Tutorials



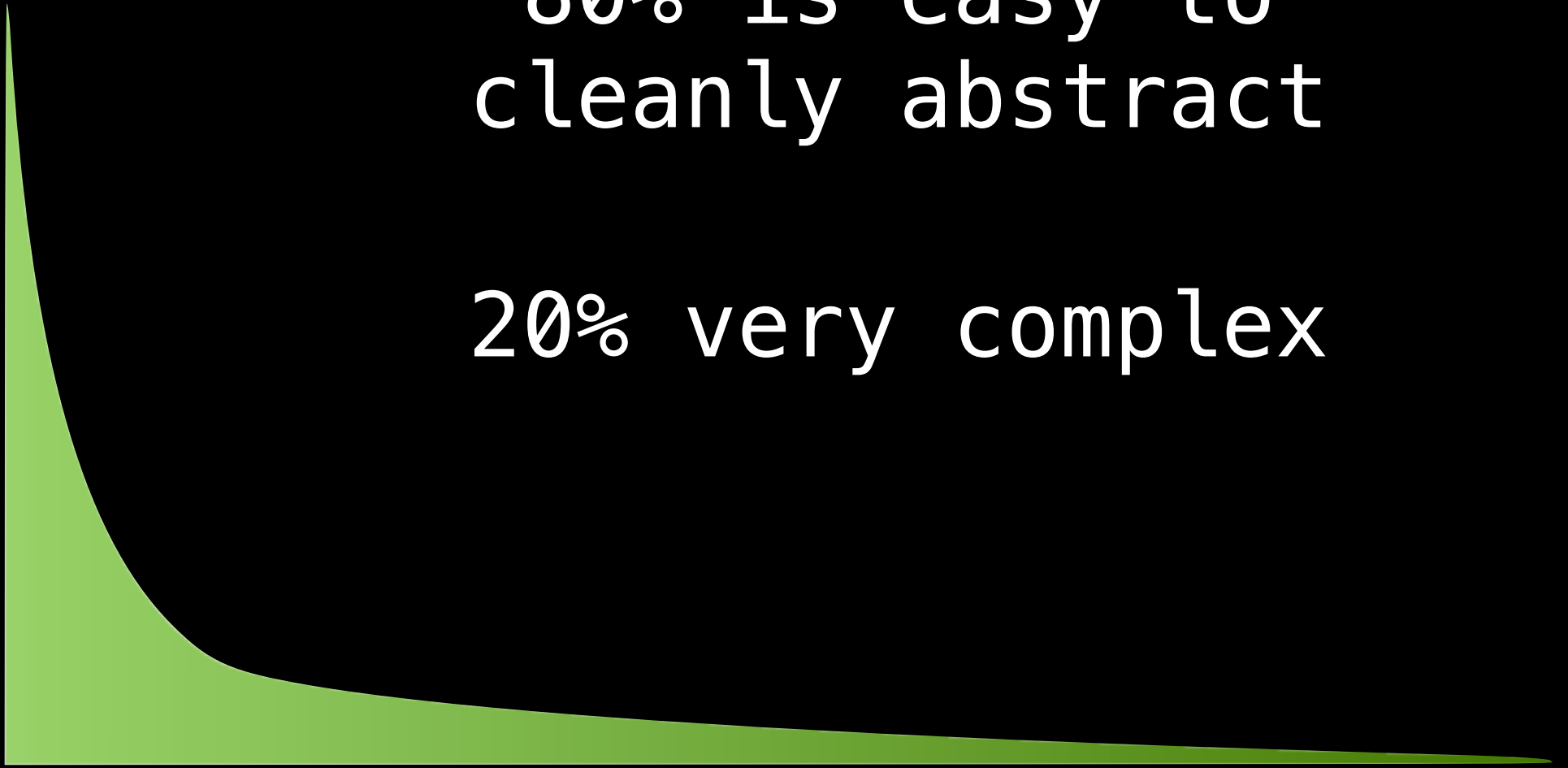
**all non-trivial
applications**

Lesson #7

Good APIs are not merely
high-level or low-level;
they're both at once.

80% is easy to
cleanly abstract

20% very complex



Lesson #8:

Generalize the 80%
cases; get out of the
way for the rest.

lpstr



theForger's Win32 API Programming Tutorial

Getting Started

What this tutorial is all about

This tutorial is intended to present to you the basics (and common extras) of writing programs using the Win32 API. The language used is C, most C++ compilers will compile it as well. As a matter of fact, most of the information is applicable to any language that can access the API, including Java, Assembly and Visual Basic. I will not however present any code relating to these languages and you're on your own in that regard, but several people have previously used this document in said languages with quite a bit of success.

This tutorial will not teach you the C language, nor will it tell you how to run your particular compiler (Borland C++, Visual C++, LCC-Win32, etc...) I will however take a few moments in the appendix to provide some notes on using the compilers I have knowledge of.

If you don't know what a macro or a typedef are, or how a switch() statement works, then turn back now and read a good book or tutorial on the C language first.

Important notes

Sometimes throughout the text I will indicate certain things are IMPORTANT to read. Because they screw up so many people, if you don't read it, you'll likely get caught too. The first one is this:

The source provided in the example ZIP file is not optional! I don't include all the code in the text itself, only that which is relevant to whatever I'm currently discussing. In order to see how this code fits in with the rest of the program, you must take a look at the source provided in the ZIP file.

And here's the second one:

Read the whole thing! If you have a question during one section of the tutorial just have a little patience and it might just be answered later on. If you just can't stand the thought of not knowing, at least skim or search (yes computers can do that) the rest of the document before asking the nice folks on IRC or by email.

Another thing to remember is that a question you might have about subject A might end up being answered in a discussion of B or C, or maybe L. So just look around a little.

Ok I think that's all the ranting I have to do for the moment, lets try some actual code.

The simplest Win32 program

If you are a complete beginner lets make sure you are capable of compiling a basic windows application. Slap the following code into your compiler and if all goes well you should get one of the laziest programs ever written.

Remember to compile this as C, not C++. It probably doesn't matter, but since all the code here is C only, it makes sense to start off on the right track. In most cases, all this requires if you add your code to a .c file instead of a .cpp file. If all of this hurts your head, just call the file test.c and be done with it.

```
#include <windows.h>

int WINAPI WinMain(HINSTANCE hInstance, HINSTANCE hPrevInstance,
LPSTR lpCmdLine, int nCmdShow)
{
    MessageBox(NULL, "Goodbye, cruel world!", "Note", MB_OK);
    return 0;
}
```

If that doesn't work, your first step is to read whatever errors you get and if you don't understand them, look them up in the help or whatever documents accompany your compiler. **Make sure you have specified a Win32 GUI (NOT "Console") project/makefile/target, whatever applies to your compiler.** Unfortunately I can't help much with this part either, as errors and how to fix them vary from compiler to compiler (and person to person).

You may get some warnings about you not using the parameters supplied to WinMain(). This is OK. Now that we've established you can in fact compile a program, lets go through that little bit of code...

```
int WINAPI WinMain(HINSTANCE hInstance, HINSTANCE hPrevInstance,
LPSTR lpCmdLine, int nCmdShow)
```

WinMain() is windows equivalent of main() from OOS or UNIX. This is where your program starts execution. The parameters are as follows:

HINSTANCE hInstance
Handle to the programs executable module (the .exe file in memory)

HINSTANCE hPrevInstance
Always NULL for Win32 programs.

LPSTR lpCmdLine

The command line arguments as a single string, NOT including the program name.

hPrevInstance used to be the handle to the previously run instance of your program (if any) in Win16. This no longer applies. In Win32 you ignore this parameter.

Calling Conventions

WINAPI specifies the calling convention and is defined as _stdcall. If you don't know what this means, don't worry about it as it will not really affect us for the scope of this tutorial. Just remember that it's needed here.

Win32 Data Types

You will find that many of the normal keywords or types have windows specific definitions, UINT for unsigned int, LPSTR for char* etc... Which you choose is really up to you. If you are more comfortable using char* instead of LPSTR, feel free to do so. Just make sure that you know what a type is before you substitute something else.

Just remember a few things and they will be easy to interpret. An LP prefix stands for *Long Pointer*. In Win32 the *Long* part is obsolete so don't worry about it. And if you don't know what a pointer is, you can either 1) Go find a book or tutorial on C, or 2) just go ahead anyway and screw up a lot. I'd really recommend #1, but most people go with #2 (I would :). But don't say I didn't warn you.

Next thing is a C following a LP indicates a const pointer. LPCSTR indicates a pointer to a const string, one that can not or will not be modified. LPSTR on the other hand is not const and may be changed.

You might also see a T mixed in there. Don't worry about this for now, unless you are intentionally working with *Unicode*, it means nothing.

An LP prefix stands for *Long Pointer*. In

Win32 the *Long* part is obsolete so don't worry about it.

really up to you. If you are more comfortable using char* instead of LPSTR, feel free to do so. Just make sure that you know what a type is before you substitute

And if you don't know what a pointer is, you can either 1) Go find a book or tutorial on C, or 2) just go ahead anyway and screw up a lot. I'd really recommend #1, but

her hand is not const and may be changed.

Getting Started

What this tutorial is all about

This tutorial is intended to present to you a basic (and common) extract of writing programs using the Win32 API. The language used is C, most C++ compilers will compile it, but you'll probably have more success if you use a C compiler. Most of the information is applicable to any language that can access the API, including Java, Assembly and Visual Basic. I will not however present any information on other languages and you're on your own if you want to use those.

This tutorial will be in C and you'll need to know C. If you don't know C, you'll probably find this tutorial a bit boring. If you have knowledge of other languages, you'll probably find it interesting.

If you don't know C, you'll probably find this tutorial a bit boring. If you have knowledge of other languages, you'll probably find it interesting.

Important notes

Sometimes this tutorial will be a bit out of sync with the current version of the Windows API. This is because I don't always update it. The source code is always up to date, but the text is not. If you find a discrepancy, please let me know.

The source code is always up to date, but the text is not. If you find a discrepancy, please let me know.

Read the whole document before asking for help. It might just be something you missed. If you just want to ask the author, please email me at theforger@compuserve.com. Please don't ask me for help by email. I'll try to answer it, but I can't read your mind.

Another thing to remember is that a question you might have about subject A might end up being answered in a discussion of B or C, or maybe L. So just look around a little.

Oh, I think that's all the writing I have to do for the moment. See you around.

The simplest Win32 program

If you are a complete beginner, you may not be capable of compiling a basic windows application. Copy the following code into your compiler and if all goes well you should get one of the simplest programs ever written.

Remember to compile this as C, not C++. It probably doesn't matter, but since all the code here is C only, it makes sense to start off on the right track. In most cases, all this requires if you add your code to a .c file instead of a .cpp file. If all of this hurts your head, just cut the file text out and be done with it.

```
#include <windows.h>
int WINAPI WinMain(HINSTANCE hInstance, HINSTANCE hPrevInstance, LPSTR lpCmdLine, int nCmdShow)
{
    // Do something here
}
```

Win32 Data Types

You will find that many of the normal keywords or types have windows specific definitions, UINT for unsigned int, LPSTR for char* etc... Which you choose is really up to you. If you are more comfortable using char* instead of LPSTR, feel free to do so. Just make sure that you know what a type is before you substitute something else.

An LP prefix stands for *Long Pointer*. In Win32 the *Long* part is obsolete so don't worry about it. If you're looking for a book, I recommend #1, but more importantly #2 (it's a good book). But I can't say I don't have any other recommendations. Next thing is a C following LPSTR is a *long pointer* (LPSTR is a *long pointer* in C, one that can not or will not be modified). LPSTR on the other hand is not constant and may be changed.

You might also see a T mixed in there. Don't worry about this for now, unless you are intentionally working with *Unicode*, it means nothing.

abstraction

distraction

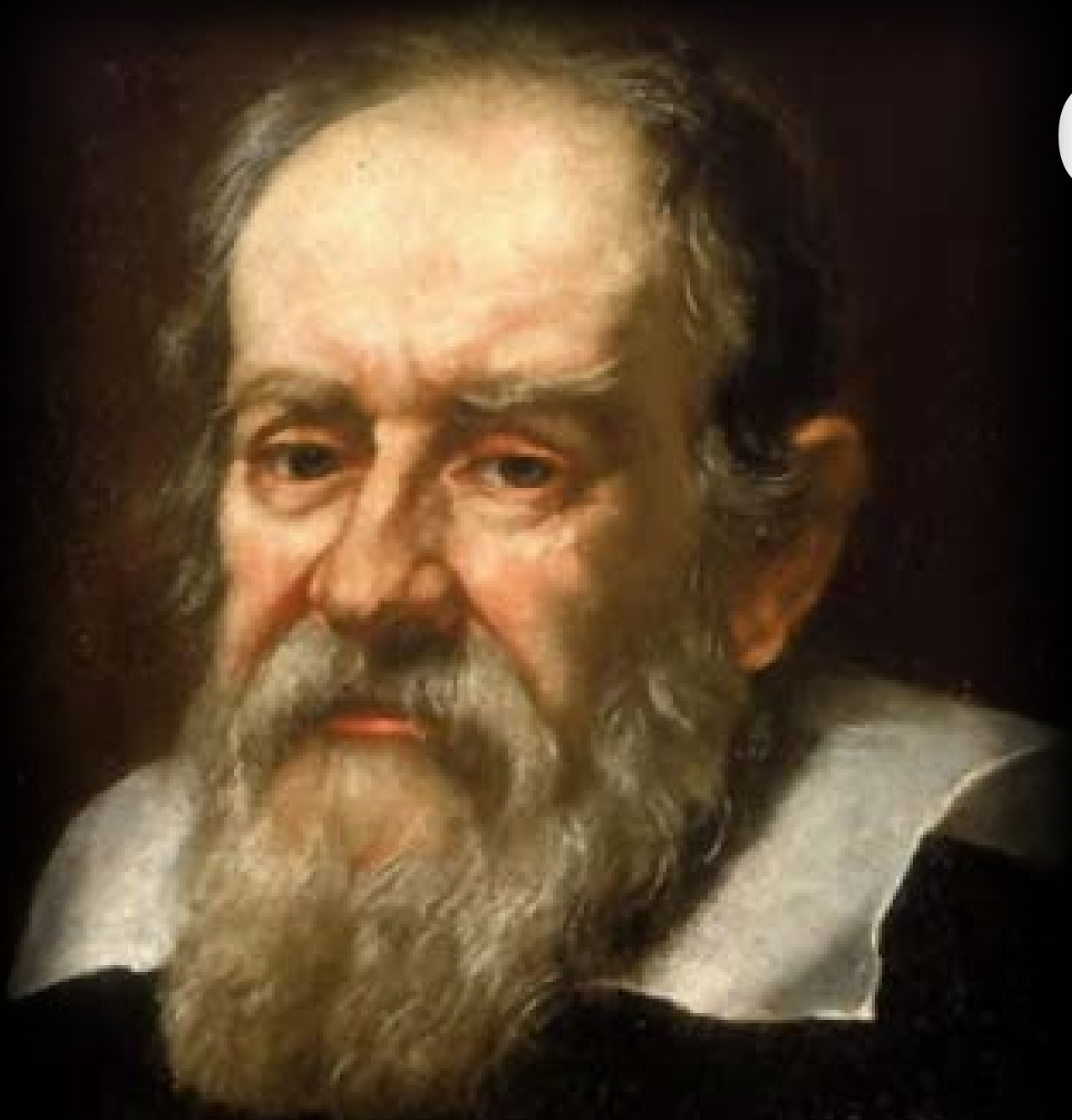
Lesson #4:

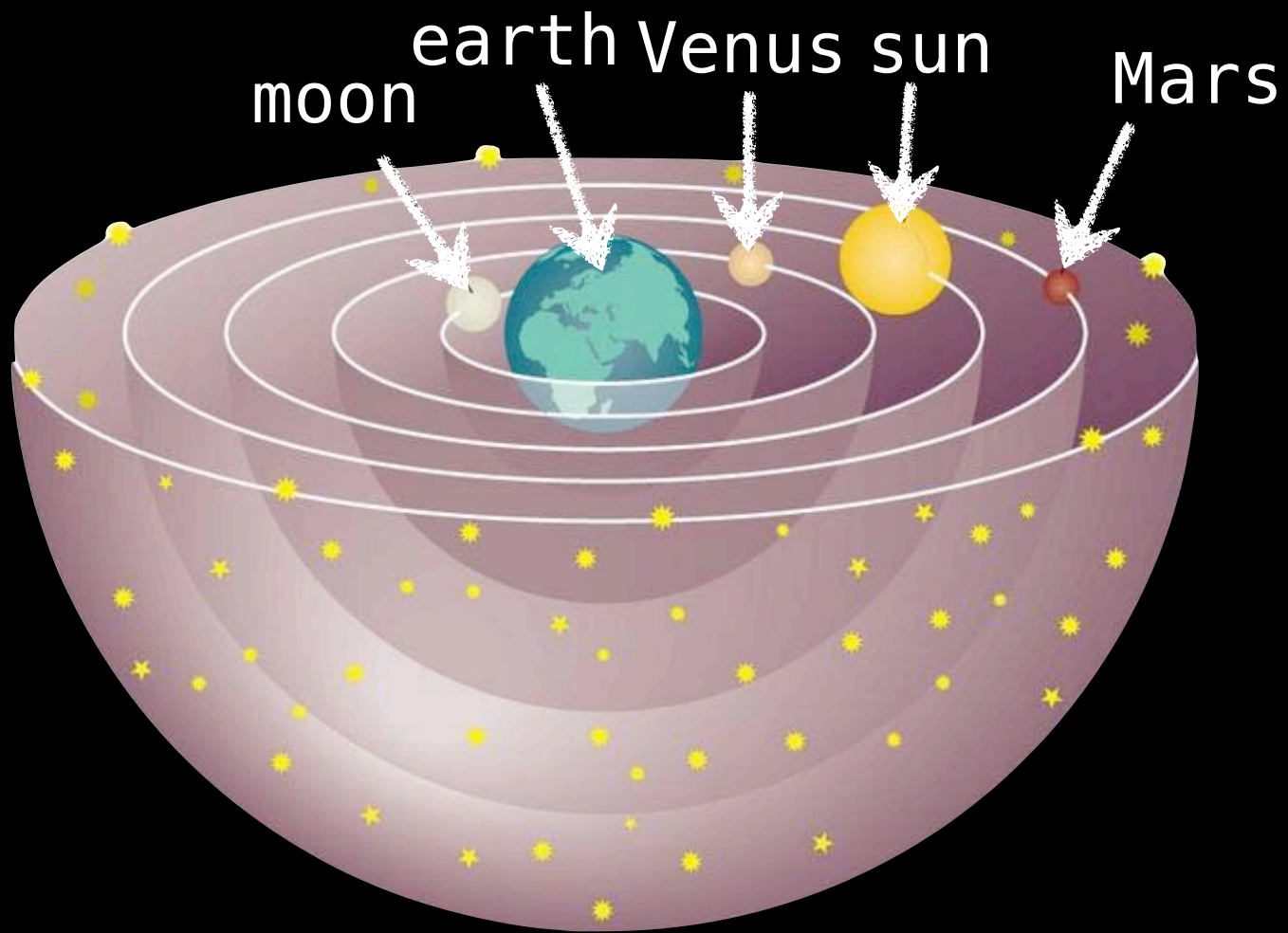
Don't name things
that expose
underlying details.

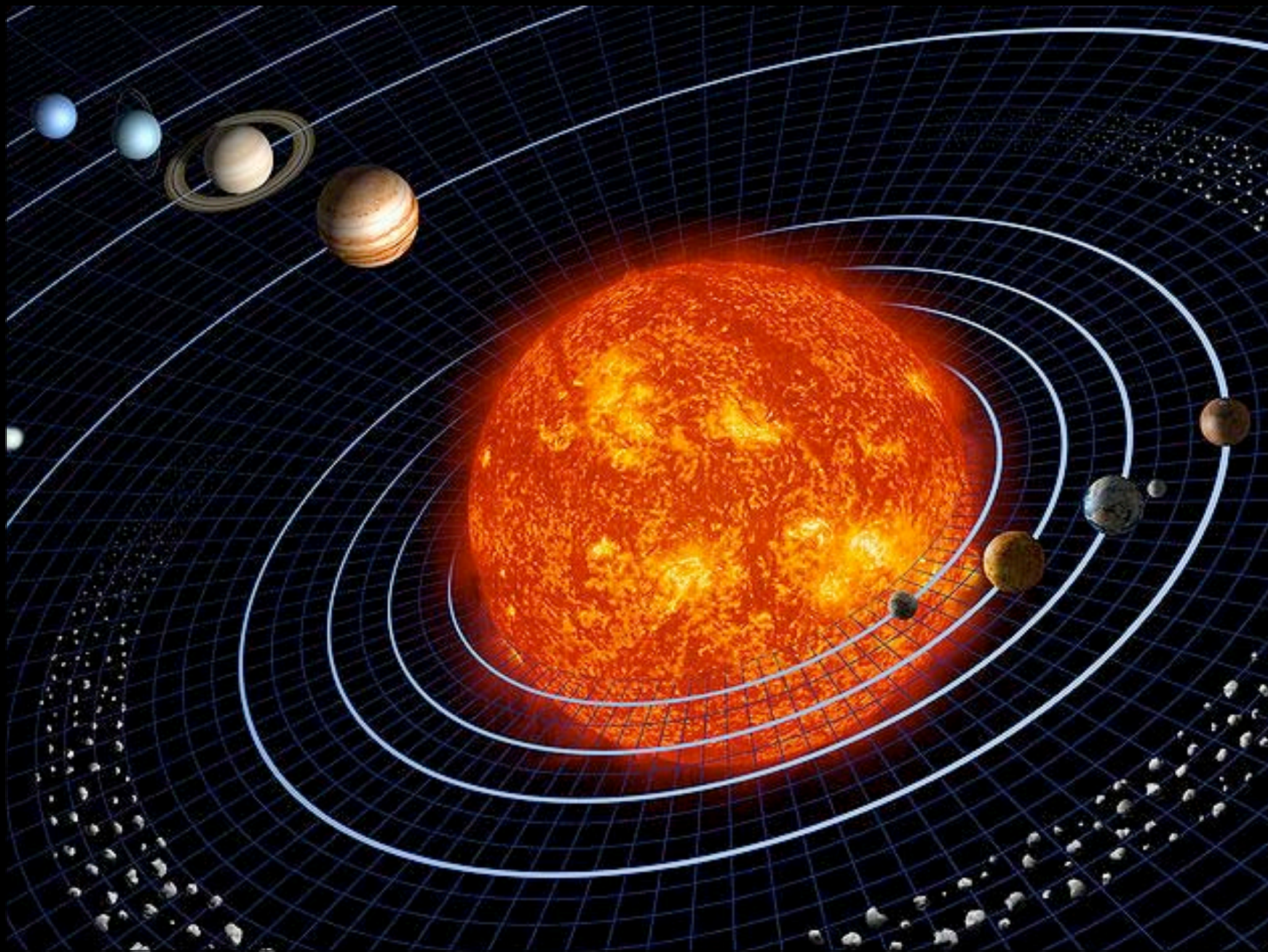
Lesson #6:

Understand the
implications of
rigidity

Galileo







Maven



<http://kent.spillner.org/blog/work/2009/11/14/java-build-tools.html>

“Maven builds are an infinite cycle of despair that will slowly drag you into the deepest, darkest pits of hell (where Maven itself was forged).”

composable

BASH

Rake Gant



languages

contextual



PowerShell



maven



frameworks

context isn't all bad

> context

> “out of the box”

> contextual intelligence

< flexibility

< implicit behavior

> building blocks

composable

> eventual power

< initial power

> flexible

Dietzler's Law

for tool X:

80% of what user wants → fast & easy

the next 10% → possible but difficult

the last 10% → *impossible*

users want 100% of what they want

choosing

always start with easiest

at some point, you must switch
to something more powerful

you can't have both

how do you replace something
seemingly useful?

this is a hard decision!

maven



the 1 true
abstraction?

composability

Craptaculous Suites

Prev. Bal:	0.00
Room Chg:	89.00
Tax:	9.79
New Balance:	98.79
Prev. Bal:	98.79
Gift Shop:	2.55
New Balance:	101.34



Lesson #9:

Understand 1 level
below your usual
abstraction.

**understand your
abstractions**

**understand \hat{i} level
below your
abstractions**

don't hate...
learn & understand

**don't be distracted
by your abstractions**

go home

thanks for
coming

NEAL FORD software architect / meme wrangler

ThoughtWorks®

nford@thoughtworks.com
3003 Summit Boulevard, Atlanta, GA 30319
www.nealford.com
www.thoughtworks.com
blog: memeagora.blogspot.com
twitter: neal4d

blog: memeagora.blogspot.com
twitter: neal4d