

Programming Strategically



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The way the game is supposed to work is that the snake moves up, down, left, and right (using the keyboard). Every time the snake eats a dot, it grows in length by one. If the snake collides with itself, the game is over.

As you'll see when you play the game, the snake does not move up, down, left, and right. It just seems to move diagonally, and when you press the arrow keys in certain directions, the game ends.

Find an event immediately before the incorrect behavior

Trace control forwards, observing each statement until something incorrect happens

Find the statement that generated the incorrect output
Keep following the data used backwards until you find something that's wrong

guess and check

backwards search

forwards search

read the docs

check StackOverflow

ask a coworker

draw a whiteboard diagram

guess and check

backwards search

forwards search

read the docs

check StackOverflow

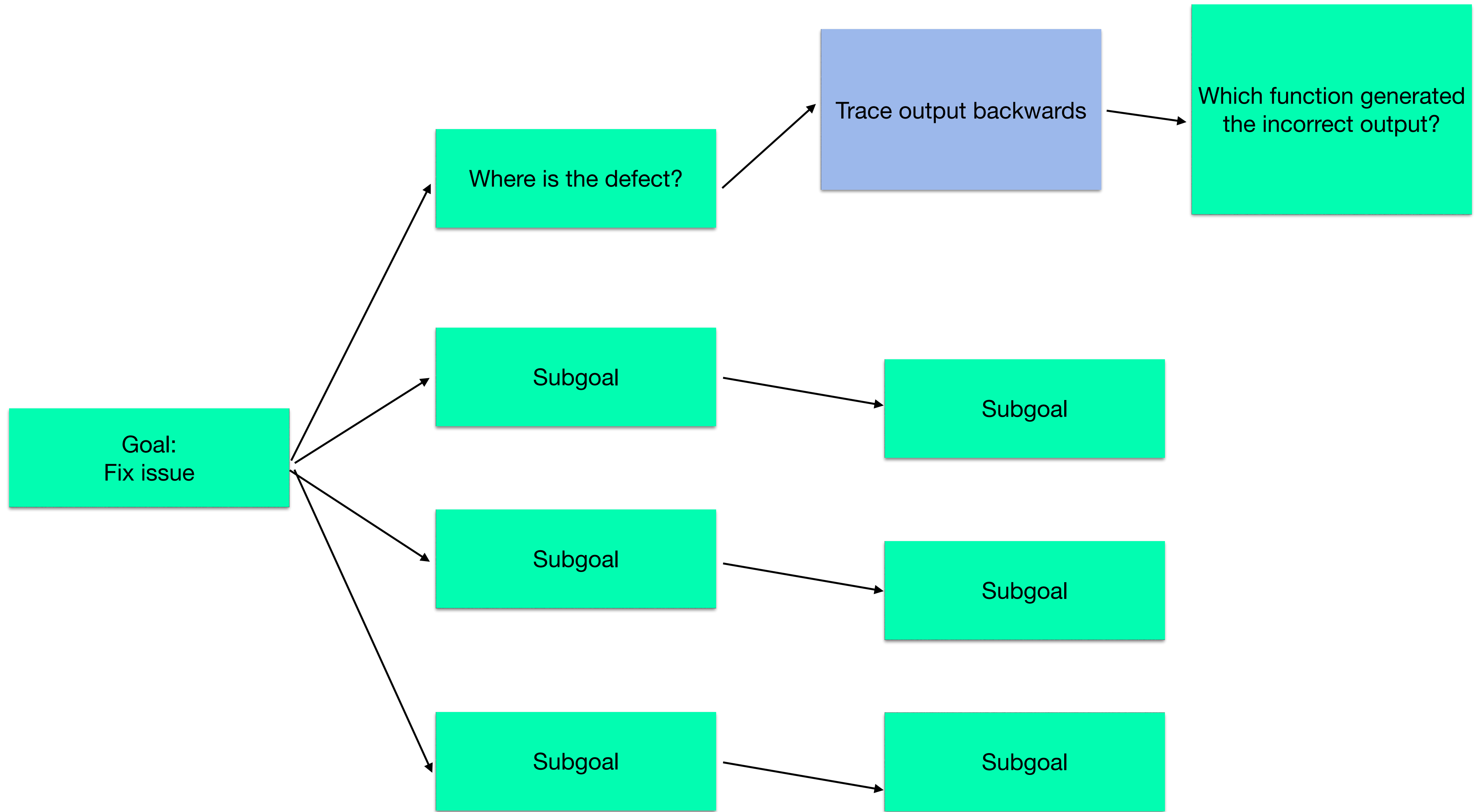
ask a coworker

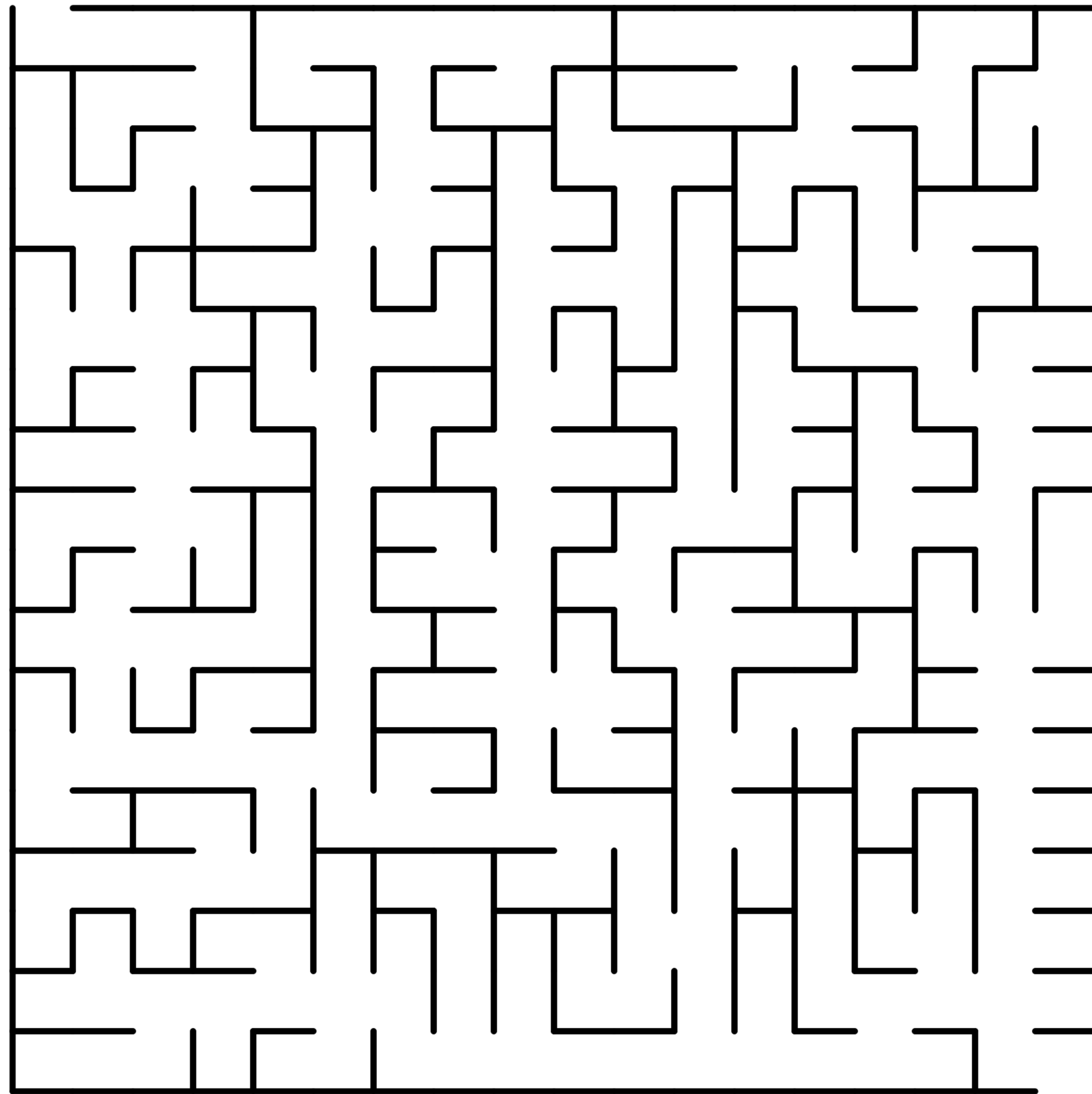
draw a whiteboard diagram



programming strategy a procedure for
accomplishing a programming task

Thomas D. LaToza, Maryam Arab, Dastyni Loksa, and Amy J. Ko. (2020).
Explicit programming strategies. *Empirical Software Engineering (ESE)*,
25, 2416–2449.





By Nandhp - Generated by the attached program, which was originally written by en:User:Cyp, who attached it to the image description page for an image generated by it on en.wikipedia. The image was licensed under CC-BY-SA-3.0/GFDL., CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=6916582>

Herbert A. Simon. (1969). The Sciences of the Artificial. MIT Press.

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Developers work more systematically and efficiently when given effective explicit programming strategies

“Strategies determine success more than does the programmer’s available knowledge”

“Experts seem to acquire a collection of strategies for performing programming tasks.”

David J. Gilmore. Expert programming knowledge: A strategic approach. In *Psychology of Programming*. Elsevier, 223–234.

Amy J. Ko, Thomas D. LaToza, Stephen Hull, Ellen A. Ko, William Kwok, Jane Quichocho, Harshitha Akkaraju, and Rishin Pandit. 2019. Teaching Explicit Programming Strategies to Adolescents. In *Technical Symposium on Computer Science Education (SIGCSE '19)*, 469–475.

Thomas D. LaToza, Maryam Arab, Dastyni Loksa, and Amy J. Ko. (2020). Explicit programming strategies. *Empirical Software Engineering (ESE)*, 25, 2416–2449.



better CSS
debugging strategy

Q: Was function **F**'s implementation the ideal design, a hack, or accidental?

Strategy for answering:

1. Begin procedure *RetrieveRationaleFromCode*
 - a. Initialize an empty set of rationales **R**
 - b. For each comment in the function:
 - i. If the comment provides information about the rationale for the implementation
 1. Add the rationale to **R**
 - c. If **R** is non-empty
 - i. Synthesize the rationales in **R** into an answer to the question.
 - ii. If you successfully synthesized the rationales
 1. **Stop**, you have an answer.
 - d. This strategy failed. Begin procedure *RetrieveRationaleFromDevelopers*
2. Begin procedure *RetrieveRationaleFromDevelopers*
 - a. Initialize an empty set of developers **D**
 - b. Use version control (e.g., git blame) to identify the developers in the entire history of the function who wrote or modified code, adding each developer to **D**
 - c. Use your organization's default communication channels (e.g., email, IRC, Slack), writing a message to everyone in **D** asking **Q**
 - d. Wait until:
 - i. Someone in **D** responds with the answer, then **stop**, or
 - ii. All in **D** respond without the answer, or
 - iii. You cannot wait any longer.
 - e. This strategy failed. Begin procedure *InferRationaleFromCode*.
3. Begin procedure *InferRationaleFromCode*
 - a. Fully comprehend the behavior of **F** at the level of computation
 - b. Infer the intraprocedural intent of **F**, understanding how **F** interacts with all of the functions that call it and all of the functions that it calls.
 - c. Using the intraprocedural intent of **F**, infer the possible architectural intents of **F**.

 - d. Estimate the likelihood of each possible architectural intents of **F**. Which intent is most likely given the intents of the intraprocedural intent of **F** and the architectural intent of the software?
 - e. Select the intent with the highest likelihood, and **stop**.
 - f. If you were unable to infer intents, this strategy failed.



Please select your Strategy

```
student-platform [~/Documents/Projects/StrategySharingPlatform/student-platform] - .../src/Components/Strategy/StrategyHandler/Strat...  
student-platform > src > Components > Strategy > StrategyHandler > StrategyHandler.js  
StrategyHandler.js x Layout.module.css x Layout.js x index.html x  
Match Case Words Regex >> x  
1: Project  
Z: Structure  
302         this.setState( state: {  
303             strategyId: response.data,  
304             status: "saved"  
305         })  
306         localStorage.clear();  
307     }).catch(error => {  
308         console.log(error);  
309     });  
310     }  
311 }  
312  
313 updateKnowledge = (array) => {  
314     let uniqueItems = new Set();  
315     array.forEach((item) => {  
316         uniqueItems.add(item.toLowerCase())  
317     });  
318  
319     this.setState( state: {  
320         requiredKnowledge: Array.from(uniqueItems)  
321     })  
322     localStorage.setItem("new_requiredKnowledge", JSON.stringify(Array.from(uniqueItems)));  
323 }  
324  
325 updateTools = async (array) => {  
326     let uniqueItems = new Set();  
327     let formattedAllTools = {}  
328  
329     Object.values(this.state.allTools).forEach((item) => {  
330         formattedAllTools[item.toLowerCase()] = item;  
331     })  
332  
333     for (let i = 0; i < array.length; i++) {  
334         let item = array[i]  
335         let key = item.toLowerCase()  
336  
337         if (formattedAllTools[key]) {  
338             uniqueItems.add(formattedAllTools[key])  
339         } else {  
340             let success = true  
341             try {  
342                 await axios.post( url: "/dataManagement/technologies", data: {name: item})  
343             } catch (error) {  
344                 console.log(error);  
345             }  
346             if (success) {  
347                 uniqueItems.add(item)  
348             }  
349         }  
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```

STRATEGY :: strategy IDENTIFIER (IDENTIFIER+) STATEMENTS

STATEMENTS :: STATEMENT+

STATEMENT :: * (ACTION | CALL | CONDITIONAL | FOREACH | ASSIGNMENT | RETURN)+

ACTION :: (word | IDENTIFIER)+ .

CALL :: do identifier (IDENTIFIER*)

CONDITIONAL :: if QUERY STATEMENTS

FOREACH :: for each IDENTIFIER in identifier STATEMENTS

UNTIL :: until QUERY STATEMENTS

ASSIGNMENT :: set IDENTIFIER to QUERY

RETURN :: return QUERY

QUERY :: (word | IDENTIFIER | CALL)+

IDENTIFIER :: ' identifier '

ASSIGNMENT :: set IDENTIFIER to QUERY

SET **'conflictedFiles'** TO the project files that have a conflict

Variables
Please separate multiple inputs with a comma

conflictedFiles

Layout.js

FOREACH :: for each IDENTIFIER in identifier STATEMENTS

FOR EACH 'file' IN **'conflictedFiles'**

```

1 # If you've spent a lot of time debugging unfamiliar code, the way that you probably debug is
2 # to first look at the failure, then look at the code to understand how it's architected, and
3 # then look for possible reasons for why the program failed. Once you have a guess, you
4 # probably then check it with things like breakpoints and logging. This strategy often works
5 # if you can have a lot of prior experience with debugging and inspecting program state. But
6 # if you don't have that experience, or you happen to guess wrong, this approach can lead to
7 # a lot of dead ends.
8 #
9 # The strategy you're about to use is different. Instead of guessing and checking, this
10 # strategy involves systematically working backwards from the code that directly caused the
11 # failed output to all of the code that caused that failed output to occur. As you work
12 # backwards, you'll check each statement for defects. If you work backwards like this,
13 # following the chain of causality from failure to cause, you will almost certainly find the
14 # bug.

15 STRATEGY debug()
16 # This first step will give you enough familiarity to find lines in the program that create
17 # the program's output. Read the names of all of the functions and variables in the program
18 # Some programs produce command line output with print statements.
19 # Is the faulty output you're investigating printed to a command line?
20 IF the faulty output is logged to a command line
21 # To find print statements, try searching for keywords related to 'log' or 'print'
22 SET outputLines TO the line numbers of calls to console logging functions
23 # Graphical output includes things like colored lines and rectangles
24 IF the faulty output is graphical output
25 # To find these lines, try searching for keywords related to graphical output, like '
26 # draw' or 'fill'. Focus on lines that directly render something, not on higher-level
27 # functions that indirectly call rendering functions.
28 SET outputLines TO the line numbers of function calls that directly render graphics to
29 the screen
30 # Now that you have some lines that could have directly produced the faulty output, you're
31 # going to check each line, see if it executed, and then find the cause of it executing. If
32 # you're lucky, you only have one output line to check.
33 FOR EACH 'line' IN 'outputLines'
34 # First, let's make sure the line executed. You want to be sure that this is actually the

```

Strategy: Design task

		Self-guided	Guided
Template	Found and used example code as a template for implementation.	4/14 (29%)	0/14 (0%)
Decompose	Analyzed functional requirements for sub-problems, implementing each independently	9/14 (64%)	0/14 (0%)
TDD	Translated functional requirements into test cases, identifying sub-problems from test case requirements.	2/14 (14%)	11/14 (79%)

Strategy: Debugging task

		Self-guided	Guided
Guess & check	Participants found suspicious lines of code, modifying them and checking the effects of their modification.	4/14 (29%)	0/14 (0%)
Forward search	Participants identified where the program began processing input, following its execution forward	9/14 (64%)	0/14 (0%)
Backward search	Participants identified faulty output and worked backwards through control and data flow dependencies	2/14 (14%)	11/14 (79%)

Design task

1.30 times more likely to make more progress

$p < 0.023^*$

Debugging task

1.96 times more likely to make more progress

$p < 0.004^*$

are programming strategies tacit?

STRATEGY FixCss(buggedElement)

- # You can use filter input to search for it
- # Or you can scroll through the styles manually
- Search through the stylings to find where it gets its undesired value
- SET 'undesiredStyling' TO the line number and css file found in the search
- IF 'undesiredStyling' is not found
 - # You will find all stylings applied to the element here
 - # Once you found the stylings you were looking for
 - # You can click small arrow to jump to the place it gets its value
- Click on Computed tab and use filter to search
- SET 'undesiredStyling' TO line number found here
- SET 'perfectStyleList' TO an empty list of css properties
- UNTIL buggedElement has desired styling
 - # you can add or change different css styles to the element
 - # it then applies instantly to element stylings
 - Use element.Style to apply css to buggedElement
 - add the style property to 'perfectStyleList'
- DO ApplyCssToElement(buggedElement, 'perfectStyleList')

STRATEGY ApplyCssToElement(element, style)

- # Css rules are cascading. The one with most priority applies
- # This is how priority gets evaluated
- # !important | style="" | id selector | class attribute, pseudo class selector | type selector and pseudo element
- # For easy explanation: use this url: <http://qanimate.com/div-into-css-specificity/>
- # Also if there are two css files having the same selector, the file placed last in order is evaluated
- IF style has to be applied to only this element
 - # e.g. choose last css file in order, use id selector and so on
 - Use strongest selector, apply style to element
- RETURN nothing
- IF style has to be applied on many elements
 - use class selector, apply style to element
- RETURN nothing

- **Strategy-related**
 - Generality
 - Ambiguity
 - Imprecise steps
 - Required tool use



“ I used chrome but still I was not able to find the NET section to find the CSS component. It took me a long time to find the component.

- **Mismatch between the level of knowledge assumed by the strategy and possessed by the user**



code interacting with framework

search online forum

create diagrams

likelihood
(odds ratio)

3.84

(3.84x more likely)

0.51

(0.51x less likely)

Cassandra Bailey. The Impact of Affect, Scenario and Task Characteristics on Developer Decision-Making. (2020). Masters Thesis, George Mason University.

feeling stressed / nervous (LVHA)

add print statements

read surrounding code

likelihood
(odds ratio)

2.42

(2.42x more likely)

0.17

(0.17x less likely)

Cassandra Bailey. The Impact of Affect, Scenario and Task Characteristics on Developer Decision-Making. (2020). Masters Thesis, George Mason University.

feeling sad / depressed (LVLA)

experiment with edits

likelihood
(odds ratio)

0.09

(0.09x less likely)

Cassandra Bailey. The Impact of Affect, Scenario and Task Characteristics on Developer Decision-Making. (2020). Masters Thesis, George Mason University.

feeling excited / enthusiastic (HVHA)

ask for help from a colleague

likelihood
(odds ratio)

2.13

(2.13x more likely)

Cassandra Bailey. The Impact of Affect, Scenario and Task Characteristics on Developer Decision-Making. (2020). Masters Thesis, George Mason University.

Takeaways

be more effective with

metacognition

be aware of your problem solving process

be more effective with

self-regulation monitor progress and use of time

(Robillard et al. 2004; Falkner et al. 2014)

be more effective with better strategies

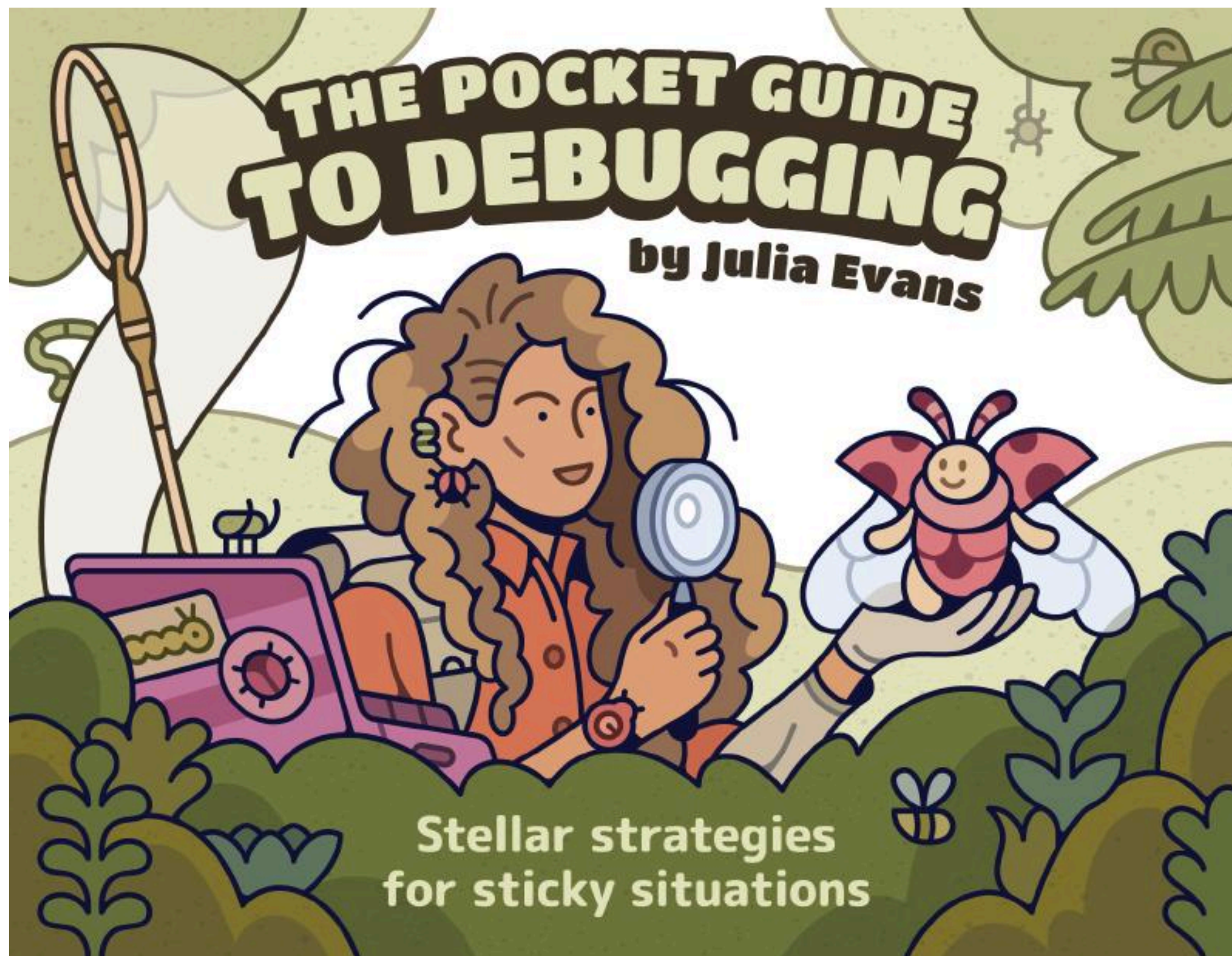
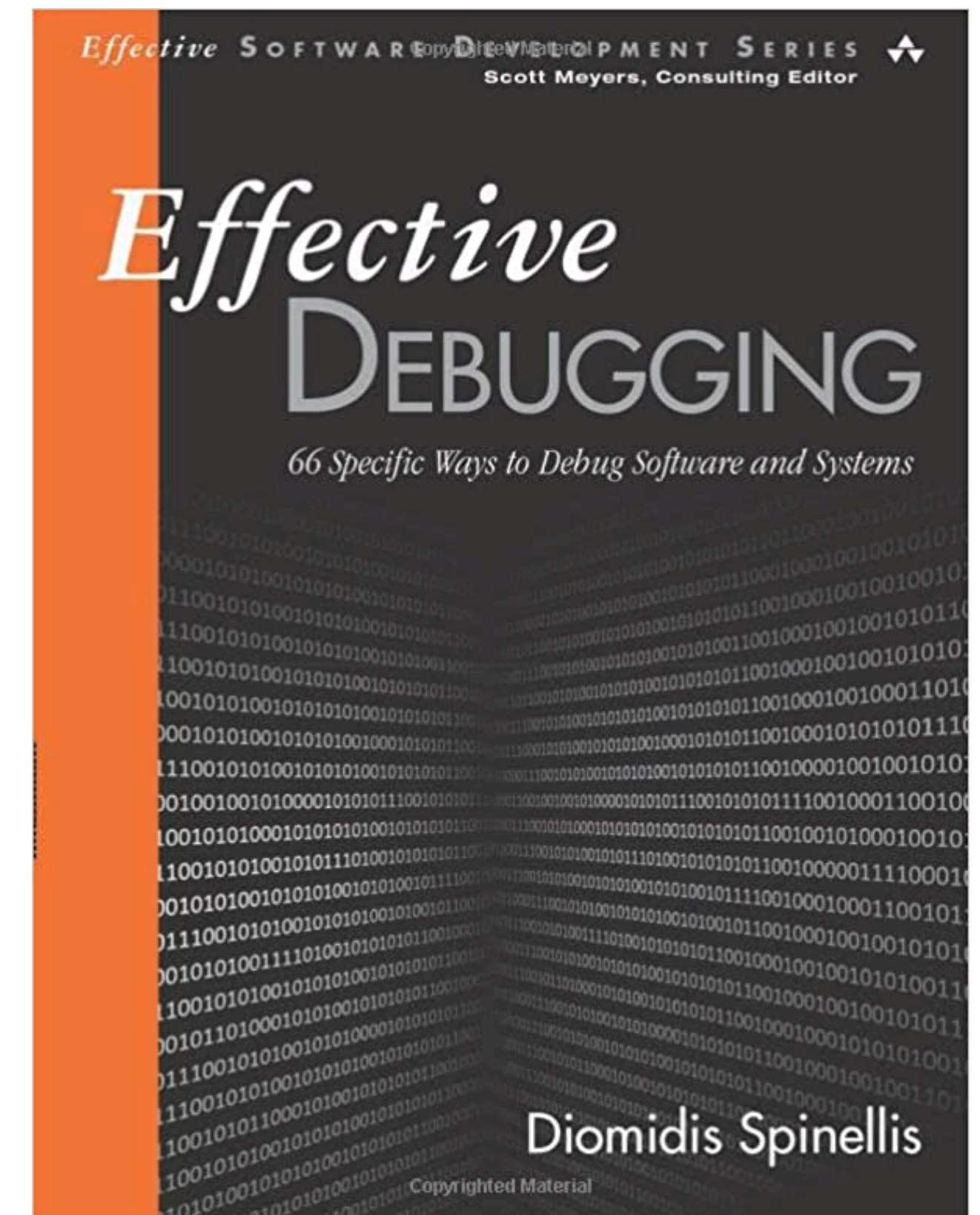


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look at recent changes.....	27		
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comment out code.....	29	do a victory lap.....	58
analyze the logs.....	30	tell a friend what you learned.....	59
		find related bugs.....	60
④ research 📖		add a comment.....	61
read the docs.....	32	document your quest.....	62
find the type of bug.....	33		
learn one small thing.....	34		
read the library's code.....	35		
find a new source of info.....	36		



be more effective with sharing strategies

The screenshot shows the top navigation bar with links: Home, Search, Request Strategy, New Strategy, Roboto Tutorial, About Us, Report a problem. Below the navigation is a search bar and a list of strategies. The first strategy is 'Debugging HTML in Chrome' by Amy J. Ko. The second is 'How to debug CSS to fix a visual defect' by Maryam Arab. The third is 'Debug HTML' by Rob Thompson. The fourth is 'Debug CSS' by Rob Thompson. The fifth is 'Debugging JavaScript' by Rob Thompson. Each strategy card includes a title, author, a brief description, and tags for technologies and experiences.

Home Search Request Strategy New Strategy Roboto Tutorial About Us Report a problem

Strategies for How do I debug frontend web UI code?

I would like to debug code bugs that occur on web browser UIs.

Debugging HTML in Chrome
written by Amy J. Ko
The main approach to this strategy is to use the Chrome inspector to try to understand how the browser interpreted your HTML, then use that to infer the problem in your HTML.
Technologies: HTML, Chrome Inspector
Experiences:

How to debug CSS to fix a visual defect
written by Maryam Arab
This strategy helps developers fix the issue of an element with an undesired visual/position style.
Technologies: CSS
Experiences: fast, Clear

Debug HTML
written by Rob Thompson
Isolate where and why there might be an issue in your HTML code.
Technologies: Web browser, Code editor
Experiences:

Debug CSS
written by Rob Thompson
Technologies: Code editor, Web browser
Experiences:

Debugging JavaScript
written by Rob Thompson
Identify the problem and isolate it using print commands and debugging tools.
Technologies: JavaScript, Web browser, Code editor, Browser developer tools
Experiences:

The screenshot shows the detailed view of the 'Debugging HTML in Chrome' strategy. It includes the title, author (Amy J. Ko), a brief description, and a 'Start Strategy' button. Below the button is a list of steps for debugging HTML in Chrome. The first step is highlighted in green and includes a comment box. To the right of the steps is a 'Take Notes' section. At the bottom is an 'Add General Comment' button.

Home Search Request Strategy New Strategy Roboto Tutorial About Us Report a problem

Debugging HTML in Chrome

By Amy J. Ko

The main approach to this strategy is to use the Chrome inspector to try to understand how the browser interpreted your HTML, then use that to infer the problem in your HTML.

🔔 [Request](#) for your desired strategy at any point if you have difficulties performing some actions described in the steps. Our team is ready to help you with your desired problem solutions in the form of strategies.

Strategy Category: **debug**
Technology: HTML, Chrome Inspector

🔔 Click 'Start Strategy' button to try using the strategy.

Start Strategy»

🔔 Read the strategy, and click on lines to keep track of where you're at. Use Keyboard **↑** or **↓** to move up and down each line.
🔔 Add comments or questions for the statements that you don't understand, have questions about, need more description, and any other kinds of comments by **💬** on each line.

Strategy DebugHTMLWithChrome

- SET** expectation **TO** what you expected to see **💬**
Write down what you expected
- SET** reality **TO** what you see in the browser
- Right click on the element on the web page you did not expect
- Choose the inspect menu item
- Inspect the structure of the selected element
- Inspect the tag that contains the selected element
- Inspect the tags before and after the selected element
- IF** the structure you see don't match the structure you wrote
Look for an HTML syntax error such as a missing or malformed angle bracket
- RETURN** Ask a peer or TA or instructor to see if they notice a problem that explains the problem

Add General Comment

Take Notes:
Please use this area to take note. (Unfortunately, this note will not be stored)

be aware of impact of how you feel

feeling stressed / nervous (LVHA)

feeling sad / depressed (LVLA)

feeling excited / enthusiastic (HVHA)

participate in a programming strategies mentoring session

email tlatoza@gmu.edu

Programming Strategically



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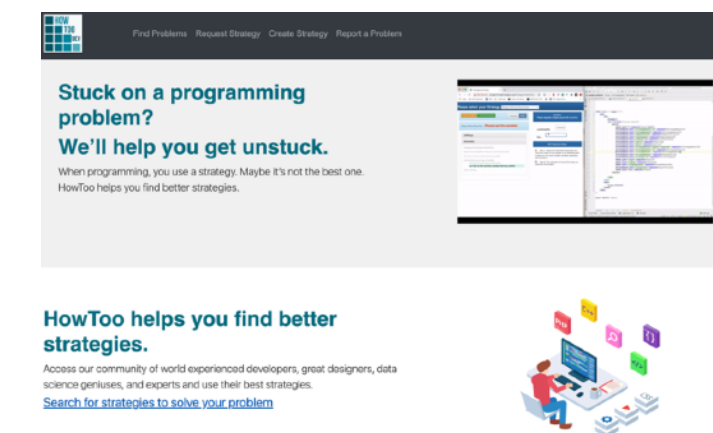
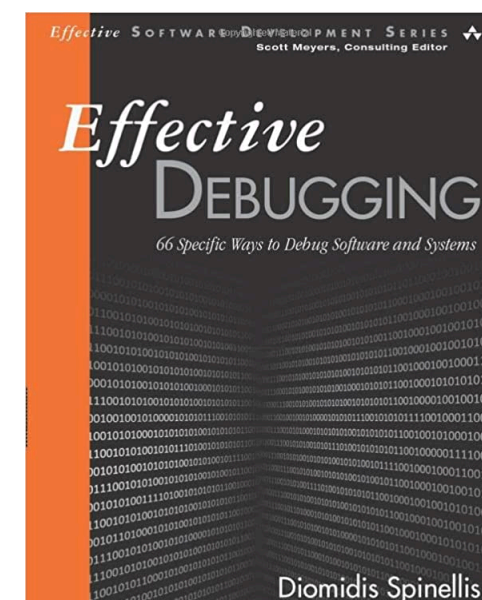
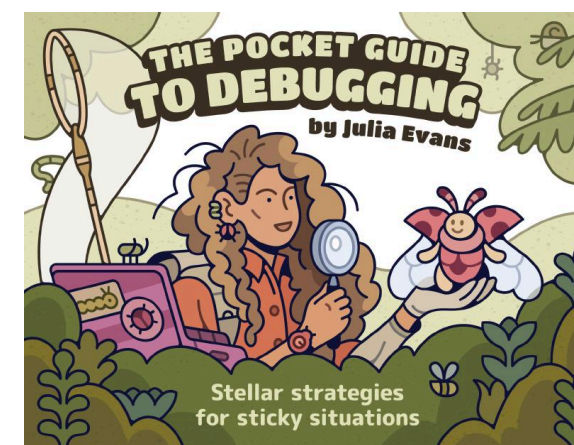
metacognition

be aware of your problem solving process

self-regulation

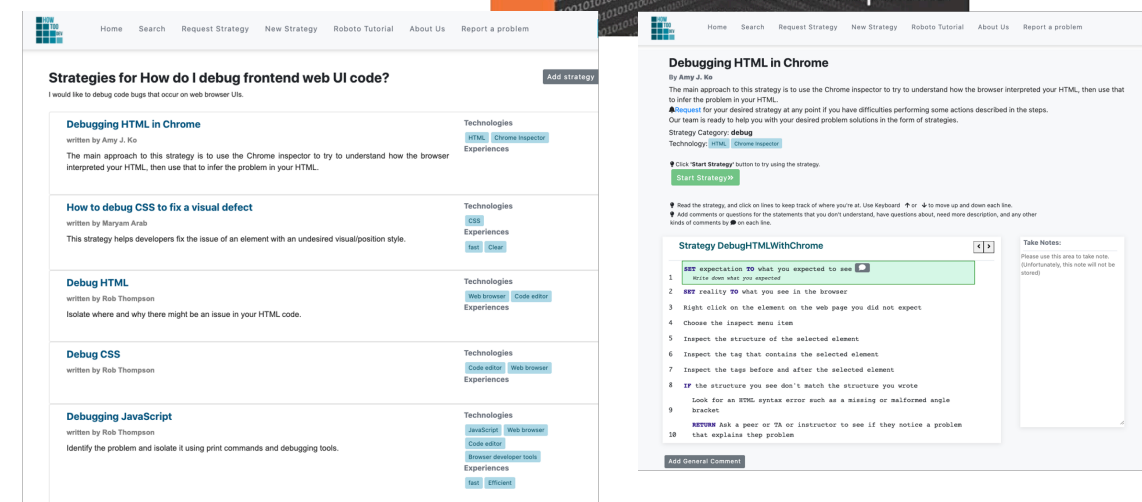
monitor progress and use of time

better strategies



<https://howto.herokuapp.com/>

sharing strategies



affect

be aware of impact of how you feel