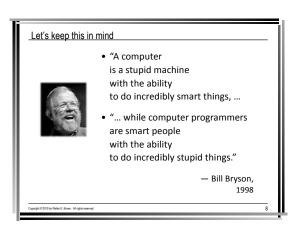


Hello!

- As a former German speaker, I am very grateful for the invitation to travel here to Berlin to take part in Meeting C++ 2019.
- Ladies and gentlemen, I am very pleased to be able to address you today as the closing keynote speaker.
- Alas, I'm a bit out of practice at speaking German, so the remainder of this talk will be held in English.
- Thank you again.

Preliminary Thoughts

Graph 6 200 by Waler & Brown Af April towards.



Let's also keep this in mind

- "Sometimes we discover unpleasant truths.
- "Whenever we do so, we are in difficulties:
- "suppressing them is scientifically dishonest, so we must tell them,
- "but telling them, however, will fire back on us.
- "[W]e will be written off as
 - "totally unrealistic,"dangerously revolutionary,
 - "hopelessly idealistic, "foolishly gullible
- "(Besides that, telling such truths ... is not without personal risks. *Vide* Galileo Galilei..... [sic])"

— Edsgar W. Dijkstra, How do we tell truths that might hurt?, 1975

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How to become expert? "The answer is the same in all the fields I've seen: "Learn the basics. "Study the same material again but this time, concentrate on the details you didn't realize were important the first time around." — Andrew R. Koenig, "Forward," More Exceptional C+++, 2001

And there's always more to learn

- "Learning is cumulative.
- "It's revisionist.
- "It's iterative.
- "It's incremental. ...
- "[So] your knowledge always increases.
- "[But] your appreciation of what you don't know increases [as well]."

 Kevlin Henney, What Do You Mean?, 2019

How to start?

- "One of the best ways to learn is the study of examples.
- "It is useful to examine both
- "good style to be emulated as well as
- "poor practice to be avoided.
- "The skillful critique of imperfect art - critical analysis - is a powerful technique to improve the quality of one's own work."

— Marc F. Paterno, Defective C++, 2003

In other words ..

- · "Study others' code.
- "Learn from past successes.
- "Learn even more from past failures."



Design Rationale for <chrono>, 2019

So I will show many small examples

- I chose most of these C++ excerpts because ...
- I've seen them firsthand in production code ...
- (or they have reliably been reported to me) ... often enough to annoy/irk/peeve/irritate/provoke me.
- I will discuss a few of them in considerable detail, but we'll simply look (and shake our heads) at others.
- To avoid embarrassments and legal entanglements:
 - I kept the essence of each code snippet, ...
 - But did sanitize (reformat/recode/restyle) each one, ...
 - While laundering (disguising) identifiers.

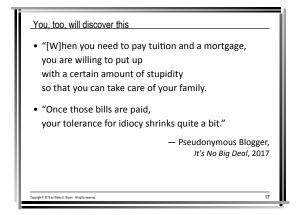
I also have for you today a mix of ...

- Examples of unfortunate outcomes:
 - Some silly, some humorous, some just wrong, but also some truly horrific.
- · Selected advice from other experts:
 - Some guite recent, but also some rather older.
- Some cultural influences that can make our jobs hard.
- Some new, useful C++17 and C++20 features.
- And a few bits of fun along the way.
- (Coincidentally, some of my topics overlap talks by other speakers; do view those for additional depth.)

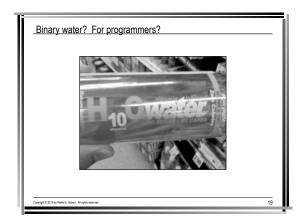
As I've often said, please be forewarned

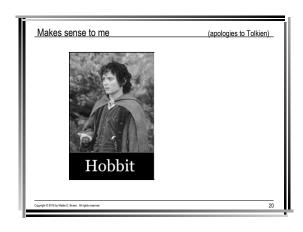
- · Based on my training and extensive experience, I do hold some rather strong opinions about computer software and programming methodology.
- I know that all these opinions are not yet shared by all programmers.
- But they should be! ©

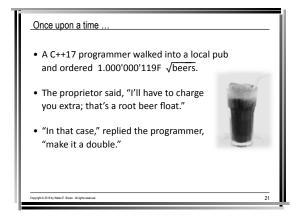






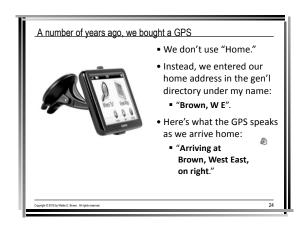


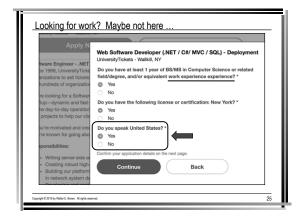


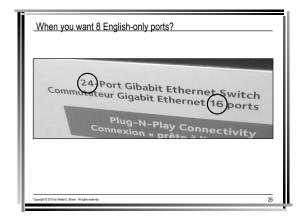


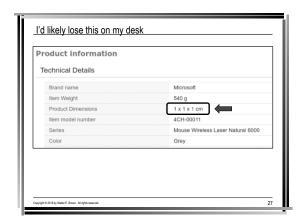


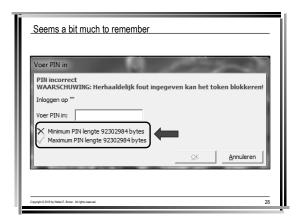




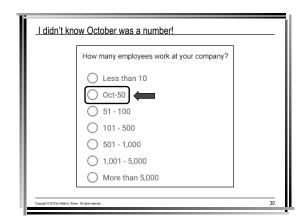


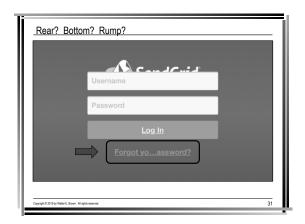


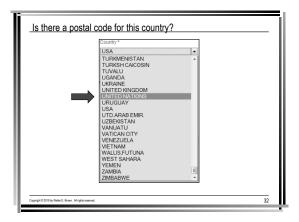


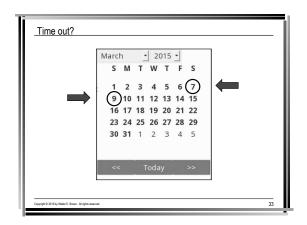


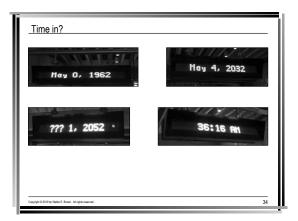


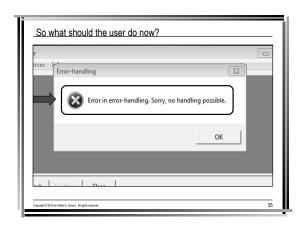












Believe such matters are harmless? Think again!

- "During the 1991 Gulf War, the tracking computer for [a] missile system ... converted time values from decimal to binary [with an error of only] 0.0001%....
- "During the war, the clock had run for 100 hours, accumulating an error of 0.3433 seconds, when Iraq launched a Scud missile. In that time, the Scud could travel half a kilometer.
- "[The missile] slipped through the defense system and detonated on a barracks, killing 28 people."

— Tim Chartier,"Devastating Roundoff Error", 2006

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Another example

- "A software glitch forced 12 ... stealth fighters to ... turn back.... The problem seems to have arisen ... from the change in longitude from W179.99 degrees to E180 which occurs on the International Date Line."
 - News report, 2007
- "At the international date line, whoops, all systems [failed, including] their navigation, part of their communications, [and] their fuel systems."

- Maj. Gen. Don Sheppard (ret.)

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And still more, from earlier this year ..

- "Nokia 9 buggy update lets anyone bypass fingerprint scanner with a pack of gum" headline, 2019-04-22
- "GPS [d]evices made more than 10 years ago had a finite amount of storage for their date accounting system, and that number maxed out on Saturday, 6 April [2019]."
 - "coastal and marine automated stations" went offline.
 - NYC gov't wireless network died, affecting city services ranging from police to sanitation.
 - ... and many more Bad Things happened.
 - Didn't we learn anything from Y2K?

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Our embarrassments seem unending

- "Today, researchers ... are detailing ... vulnerabilities in a popular operating system that runs on more than 2 *billion* [sic] devices worldwide. ...
- "VxWorks is [a] real-time operating system for ...
 devices, like medical equipment, elevator controllers,
 or satellite modems. ...
- "Roughly 200 million devices appear to be vulnerable; the bugs have been present [since] 2006. [T]he patching process will be long and difficult"

— Lily Hay Newman, "An Operating System Bug ...", Wired, 2019-07-29

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A stack trace while driving??? | Fatal error. Uncaught SopFault exception; IS-server| | (82-SEC-A-11) SERVICE_PYPE_NOT_ALLOWED | Vindervices2 gartferemeticsDats is disabled. Consider | using a different method. | Natrivowinbl_physic_bmw_error/index.phps1 Stack

FYI

- Please take note of the Forum on Risks to the Public in Computers and Related Systems:
- Inaugurated in 1985, moderated by Peter G. Neumann on behalf of the ACM Committee on Computers and Public Policy
- Current and all previous digests are online at http:// catless.ncl.ac.uk/risks.
- Note also a monthly column, Inside Risks, in CACM:
- "Edited and distilled highlights from the columns appear bimonthly in ACM SIGSOFT Software Engineering Notes."
- Recent and "important" columns are online at http:// www.csl.sri.com/users/neumann/insiderisks.html.

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Let's Rethink Some Common C++ Coding Practices

> "Practice yourself ... in little things, and thence proceed to greater." — Epictetus, ca. 55–135

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Anything wrong here?

- Uninitialized local variables are usually problematic:
 - Especially when of native (e.g., arithmetic) type no c'tors!
 - And even more problematic when of floating-point type.
- Why is uninitialized floating point so dire?
- Because the uninitialized residue in the above variable d is a bit pattern that could denote <u>any</u> floating point value, ...
- Even one of the bit patterns denoting a signalling NaN! (When did your team last code with an sNaN in mind?)

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The "let me change my mind" idiom

```
• :
int k = N;  // guess at the right value ...
if(k > max) k = max;  // ... and correct the guess if necessary
:
```

 Why not simply set k's value correctly ab initio, thus allowing for const-correctness?

```
int const k1 = N > max ? max : N;  // better
int const k2 = max < N ? max : N;  // even better
int const k3 = std :: min( N, max );  // very much better!
:</pre>
```

What about complicated, one-off initialization logic?

- Consider using a lambda expression in the initializer:
 - Define it there to be evaluated during initialization, ...
 - Then right away call the corresponding closure object!
- Such idiomatic use is commonly (alas, inaccurately) termed an immediately-invoked lambda or IIL.

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Scope rules matter, too

FYI: P1787, a proposal that would adjust this nomenclature, is being considered by WG21.

- Each name has a point of declaration after which that name is in scope (decl is findable via appropriate lookup):
- "The point of declaration for a name is immediately after its complete declarator...." (See [basic.scope.pdecl]/1.)
- So "the second x is initialized with its own (indeterminate) value" — whose bit pattern might be that of an sNaN!

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```
| Idiomatic counted loops ①
| void eval() {
| auto b[N] = {\cdots};
| for(int k = 0; k < N; k++) |
| \cdots b[k] \cdots
| iter operator ++ (int) {
| Iter t = *this; // copy! ++ *this; return t;
| iter operator ++ (int) {
| Iter t = *this; // copy! ++ *this; return t;
| iter operator ++ (int) {
| Iter operator ++ (int
```

```
| Idiomatic counted loops ②
| void eval() {
| auto b[N] = {\dots}; for(int k = 0; (k < N); ++k) |
| \dots b[k] \dots |
| Why use operator < here?
| As written, this loop's exit condition is k >= N (i.e., "we've performed at least N iterations").
| But the likely intended exit condition is k == N (i.e., "we've performed exactly N iterations")!
| Instead, code as k!= N in the predicate of such loops.
```

```
| Idiomatic counted loops (4)

• And what about the type of the counter variable?

• Signed or unsigned?

• How to spell the counter's type and its initial value?

• Possibilities:

• for( auto k = 0; ...

• for( auto k = 0u; ...

• for( size t k = 0z; ... // suffix proposed for C++23

• for( ptrdiff t k = 0; ...

• for( vector< ... > :: size type k = ?; ...

• for( decltype(v) :: size type k = ?; ...
```

```
A range-based for is no panacea

• template< class T >
void refill(std::vector<T> & vec, T const & value) {
for(auto & e : vec)
e = value;
}

• This won't always compile; did you spot the bug?

• Hint: when T is bool, e's type can't/mustn't be bool &:

• Iteration will involve a temporary (of a proxy type for the bit in question), which can bind to a const ref type only.

• Should declare auto && e to infer the correct type!

• (But try teaching this to inexperienced programmers.)
```

```
Analysis of range-based for ① (adapted from N3853)

• for( auto e: source ) is tempting, but very bad:

• It copies each element, which might not compile (e.g., std::unique.ptr elements aren't copyable).

• It may misbehave at runtime (e.g., e = val; will update the copy, not the original element in the source range).

• It may perform poorly (e.g., std::string elements may be expensive to copy).

• for( auto & e: source ) is better, but not perfect:

• Does work with const or modifiable elements, allowing them to be observed or mutated, respectively, in place.

• But won't compile for proxy objects or rvalue sources.
```

Analysis of range-based for ②

(adapted from N3853)

- for(auto const & e : source) works in limited cases:
- Does observe elements in situ, even for most proxies.
- But obviously can't mutate const elements in-place.
- Explicit (non-deduced) element types may be worse:
- for(string e : source) still copies elements.
- for(string & e : source) fails for const/rvalue elements.
- for(Elem const & e : source) can be "actively harmful" when the type, Elem, is even slightly wrong:
 - • $\it E.g.$, for a source of type std :: map<K, V>, an Elem type std :: pair<K, V> will convert-copy each element ...
 - Because the element type is actually std :: pair<K const, V>.

Analysis of range-based for ③

- Further, keep in mind that code such as this:
- std::vector<std::string> make_strings(···); // factory fctn
- for(char c : make strings(···) [0]) ··· c ···;
- ... by definition behaves as if the loop were written:
- auto && s = make_strings(···) [0]; // ref to 0th string for(auto b = s.begin(), e = s.end() ; b!=e ; ++b) ··· *b ···;
- But s refers to the leading (0th) member of a temporary vector, now gone (nothing extended the vector's lifetime).
- Thus s is a dangling reference, unusable in the loop!

Analysis of range-based for 4

(C++20)

- Will be able to rewrite this incorrect code:
- std::vector<std::string> make_strings(···); // factory fctn
- for(auto && c : make strings(···) [0])
- ... to use the new optional init-statement feature:
- for(auto & v = make_strings(···); auto && c : v[0]) ... с ...:
- This now extends the returned vector<string>'s lifetime to the end of the loop's body.
- (Could of course instead copy the vector if so desired.)

Out of sight, often out of mind?

(adapted from D S Hollman)

- template< typename Container , typename UnaryPredicate void replicate if (Container & cont , Predicate & pred for(auto const && e : cont) if(pred(e)) cont.push_back(e); // append a copy of this element
- Would the programmer have invalidated the iterator had it been not concealed by the range-based for?

"[The Analytical Engine] might act upon other things besides number...." – Ada Lovelace, 1815-1852

Assume the declaration bool it works(···);

```
① if( it_works(...))
                        ② if( it_works( ... ) )
                              return true;
                            else
     return true:
                              return false:
   else
                         3 if( it_works( ··· ) ) return true;
                                               return false;
      return false;
       ④ return it_works(…) ? true : false;
       ⑤ return it_works( ··· ); // my preference
```

```
More bool-related foolishness

• if( to be or not to be ) {

:: // some code here
}
else {
:: // exact same code here!
}

• bool IsItValid() { return true; }

• template< class Value >
Value return value( Value value ) { return value; }
:: return ( IsItValid() ? true : return value( false ) );
```

```
And still more bool illogic

• while(true) { bool flag = true; } // REALLY want a true flag

• bool isAlive() {
	try { return true; }
	catch(myException ex) { return false; }
}

• for(;;) {
	if(!condition1(...)) break;
	if(!condition2(...)) break;
	: //code goes here
	break; // always break out of the loop at the end
}
```

```
Let's Rethink Arithmetic

"I wish to God these calculations had been executed by steam."
— Charles Babbage, 1791–1871
```

```
Summing is simple, right?

• Assuming 3-digit decimal mantissas, let's add:

• 1.00 + .001 + .999 = (1.00 + .999) + .001 → 1.99

• But in reverse order: (.001+ .999) + 1.00 → 2.00

• So, whenever possible, sum the smallest values first:

• Why? To reduce risk of loss of significance.

• double reordered_sum( double* from, double* upto ) {
    std :: sort( from, upto );
    return std :: accumulate( from, upto, 0 );
  }

• Oops: The above starting value, 0, should be double{}!

• Oops 2: What if some (or all!) values are negative?
```

No, summing is often not so simple

- auto less_in_magnitude = [] (double x, double y) { return std::abs(x) < std::abs(y); }
- auto reordered_sum(double* from, double* upto) {
 std::sort(from, upto, less_in_magnitude);
 return std::accumulate(from, upto, double{ });
 }
- This approach works for integral values, too, reducing (but not eliminating) risk of overflow.
- In general, we worry about summing values that can:
 - Have very large or very small values, and/or ...
 - Have mixed signs.

How about finding the midpoint (e.g., in binary search)?

- Possible approaches to implement midpoint(a, b):
 - return (a + b) / 2; ?
 - return a/2 + b/2; ?
 - return a + (b a) / 2; // for uint and ptr types when a ≤
- Btw, consider also the more general algorithm:
- Linear interpolation, a.k.a. LERP, a + t * (b a).
- (midpoint and lerp are planned for the C++20 std library.)
- Some common issues (here, and for most arithmetic):
- Integer overflow, excessive truncation.
- Floating point underflow, denormals, qNaNs, sNaNs, infs, signed zeroes, rounding {mode, frequency}.

The helpers (C++20)

• template< floating point F >
bool can safely sum(Fx, Fy) noexcept {
 constexpr F upper = numeric limits<F> :: max() / F{2};
 return abs(x) <= upper
 and abs(y) <= upper; }

• template< floating point F >
bool can safely halve(Fx) noexcept {
 return F{2}* numeric limits<F> :: min() <= abs(x); }

• template< floating point F >
F safe half(Fx) noexcept {
 return can safely halve(x) ? x / F{2} : x; }

In fact, no computer arithmetic is simple — it's finite!

- Subtracting two nearly equal floating values may lead to loss of significance via catastrophic cancellation:
 - sqrt(x+1) sqrt(x) // inaccurate when x > 1
- 1 / (sqrt(x+1) + sqrt(x)) // equivalent, yet accurate for all x
- Multiplying even medium-valued ints risks overflow.
- \exists summation algorithms that compensate for finite arithmetic's pitfalls (e.g., Kahan-Neumaier, pairwise, ...).
- Older programs mimicked ~48-bit integers via long double, but C++11 gave us long long, typically 64 bits.
 - Unless they're such glorified ints, essentially never compare floating-point values for exact equality.

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Is this really how best to ensure a non-positive n?

• if(n>0) n = n * -1;

• if(n>0) n = 0 - n;

• n = n>0? n * -1: n;

• n = -1 * abs(n);

• if(n>0) n -= 2 * n;

• if(n>0 | n < 0) {

string str = "-"s + to string(n);

str = regex_replace(str, "--", "-");

: // some time later

n = stoi(str);
}

compressible them. A triph named.

How about division .

- ... with negative ints?
- -15 / 2 → ? -15 / -2 → ?
- -15 % 2 → ? -15 % -2 → ?
- By the way, what's the proper name of operator %?
 - "The binary / operator yields the quotient, and the binary % operator yields the remainder from the division of the first expression by the second.
 - "... if the quotient a/b is representable in the type of the result, (a/b)*b + a%b is equal to a; otherwise, the behavior of both a/b and a%b is undefined." (See [expr.mul].)

Wrong or right?

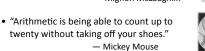
- How to decide whether n is odd?
 - bool is odd(int n) { return n % 2 == 1; }
 - bool is_odd(int n) { return n & 0b1 == 0b1; }
 - bool is odd(int n) { if(n == 2'147'483'647) return true; else if(n == 0) return false. 0) return false; return is odd(n += 2);
 - inline bool is_even(int n) { return n % 2 == 0; } inline bool is odd(int n) { return not is even(n); }

Even simple arithmetic can be challenging

- 59 + 1 → 0 every minute, unless there happens to be a leap second, then $59 + 1 \rightarrow 60$ and $60 + 1 \rightarrow 0$.
- Consider tennis scoring: LOVE $+1 \rightarrow 15 + 1 \rightarrow 30 + 1 \rightarrow 40 + 1 \rightarrow GAME$.
- In music, going up by a third and then up by a fifth has the net effect of going up by a seventh!
- Increment your house number; is it your neighbor's?

Consider arithmetic in pop culture

- "In the arithmetic of love, one plus one equals everything, and two minus one equals nothing."
 - Mignon McLaughlin

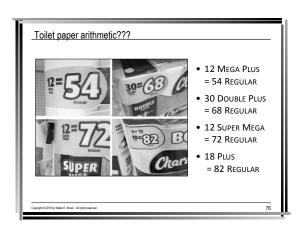




• "Computer, compute to the last digit the value of pi."

— Mr. Spock



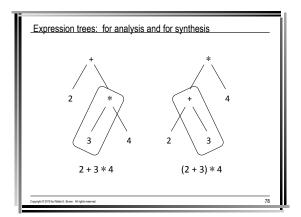


Published misinformation (myth-information?) doesn't help us

- Claim: "every operator has a *precedence* a specified order in which the expressions are evaluated":
- This popular impression has never been true.
- Precedence certainly influences order of evaluation, but (except in trivial cases) does not determine it.
- \blacksquare It also doesn't help that that book is in its 7th edition! $\ensuremath{\text{\circ}}$
- So what is the correct role of precedence?
- To determine which operands bind to which operators ...
- Using left/right associativity to break any ties.
- This enables a compiler to build the expression's tree.

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Building the tree is one algorithm.

- But expression evaluation uses a different algorithm:
 - To evaluate an expression is to traverse (systematically walk) the corresponding expression tree, ...
 - Along the way applying each operator to its operands (evaluated expression subtrees) ...
 - Resulting in both value computations and side effects.
- C++17 changed the order of evaluation for binary op's:
 - Previously specified at sequence points only, now ...
 ① In assignment op's, the right operand's (subtree's) evaluation is sequenced before that of the left.
 - ② In all other binary op's, the left operand's (subtree's) evaluation is sequenced before that of the right.

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On clarity and craftsmanship

- "[I]n general terms it's up to the artist programme to use language that can be understood, not hide it in some private code
- "[O]bscurity is usually the refuge of incompetence."

— Robert A. Heinlein, Stranger in a Strange Land, 1961



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On semantics

"The difficulty of literature software is not to write code, but to write what you mean; not to affect your reader computer, but to affect him precisely as you wish."

— Robert Louis Stevenson, The Truth of Intercourse, 1879

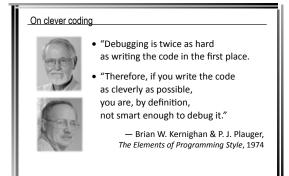
On correctness

- "As soon as we started programming, we found to our surprise that it wasn't as easy to get programs right as we had thought.
- "Debugging had to be discovered.
- "I can remember ... when I realized that a large part of my life from then on was going to be spent in finding mistakes in my own programs."



— Maurice V. Wilkes, ~1949

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"Even though the compiler is supposed to be helpful, it also treats you like an adult."



— Jon Kalb, Exception-safe Code: Part II, 2014

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On "non-local reasoning"

"The farther away [that] I need to look for an answer, the longer it takes to comprehend code."



— Matthew Fleming, The Smart Pointers I Wish I Had, 2019

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On reading code

- "[...] and then there are those beautiful, snowflake-like cases of abuse,
- "those moments where you see the code,
- "you understand the code,
- "and you wish that, somehow, you could throttle the invisible person responsible for that code."



— Remy Porter, Making Off with Your Inheritance, 2014

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On harsh code reviews

- "Your code is 100% bogus and should be taken out the back, lined up against a wall, and machine-gunned.
- "Then the bleeding corpse should be hung, drawn and quartered.
- "Then burnt.
- "Then the smouldering rubble should be jumped up and down on.



"By a hippo."

— Dave Korn, 2005

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```
On maintainability

"Always code
as if the [programmer]
who ends up maintaining your code
will be a violent psychopath
who knows where you live."

— John F. Woods,
1991
```

```
On life in general

"Life would be so much easier
if we could just look
at the source code."

— Tom Parker (?)
```

How Bad Can Code Get?

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```
    Let's abuse ... almost everything
    Here's some shockingly inane code, provided by a Highly Paid Consultant:
    Intent is to produce an ALL CAPS version of parameter s.
    std :: string capitalize(std :: string s) {
        std :: string result;
        if(s.empty())
            return ""s;
        std :: for_each(s.begin(), s.end(), std :: toupper);
        return result;
    }
    This was clearly untested; how many mistakes and misunderstandings can you find?
```

```
More thoughtless code fragments

• return ( tot == 1 ? 1 : tot );

• if( not ok( ··· ) ) std :: runtime error( "oops!" );

• bool not provided( string const & str ) {
    if( str != ""s and str.length() > 0 ) return true;
    return false;
}

• while( busy ) ; // wait until other thread says not busy
    some t do_something( ···, bool busy, ··· ) {
        ::
        while( busy ) { /* wait until it's not busy */ }
        ::
    }

Graphite States Labor. Staple manual.

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```

```
And still more code abuse

#define SUCCESS 1
#define FAILURE 2

bool badly_named_fctn( ··· ) {

i:
    return (succeeded( ··· ) ? SUCCESS : FAILURE);
}

• my_type * get_me() { return this; }

• // bogosort (bogus sort; O(n · n!) expected swaps)
while( not std :: is_sorted(b, e) )
    std :: shuffle( b, e, std :: default_random_engine{});
```

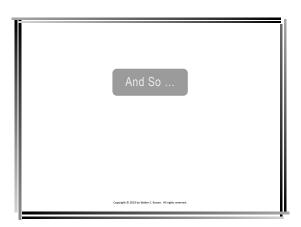
A tale of debugging hell

- I can't show this code, so please imagine:
- A copy assignment operator, whose body, ...
- Through macro magic, has 2 implementations.
- In debug mode, it performs a traditional deep copy.
- But in production, to save time, it does a shallow copy:
- So changing the original (off in another thread) also changes the copy, whereas ...
- In debug mode, they are independent objects, each with its own lifetime, so the bug (a race condition) never manifests!

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How not to close a bug report

"I didn't understand
the diagnostic,
but this fixed the problem:
#define EXTERN static"



We have responsibilities

- "Programming is a profession.
- "It is an ethical obligation to work to improve our profession.
- "The more senior and talented you are, the more you owe to the community.
- "... Part of that obligation is to continue to study, to read papers and work through books."

— Sean Parent, "Modern" C++ Ruminations, 2018

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riodenii ex naminations, 2010

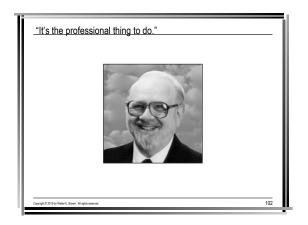
"The difference between amateurs and professionals" (excerpted)

- Amateurs:
 - have a goal.
- think they are good at everything.
- see feedback and coaching as a blow to their ego.
- think knowledge is power.
- blame others.

- Professionals:
- have a process.
- understand their circles of competence.
- know they have weak spots and seek out thoughtful criticism.
- pass on wisdom and advice.
- accept responsibility.

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Do I have a problem?

- I admit that I do not like all programmers equally.
- While I am biased, it's not due to issues of ethnicity, religion, politics, *etc*.
- And it's certainly not because some programmers use:

 Ada, · APL, · C, · Cobol, · Fortran, · Go, · Haskell, · Java,
 Javascript, · Lisp, · PL/I, · Python, · Ruby, · Rust, · Swift,
 or any other not-C++ programming language du jour.

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No problem, just a programming zealot!

- I dislike professionally incompetent programmers:
- Those who demonstrate inadequacy at our craft, ...
- AND who refuse to learn to do better!
- Not only do such coders make our jobs more difficult:
 - But they don't really care that their lack of skill and of good judgment causes others to suffer, ...
- $\, \blacksquare \,$ So long as they are paid.
- Who are those programmers?
- Just read their code.
- You will recognize them.

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Crazy Code, Crazy Coders
FIN

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