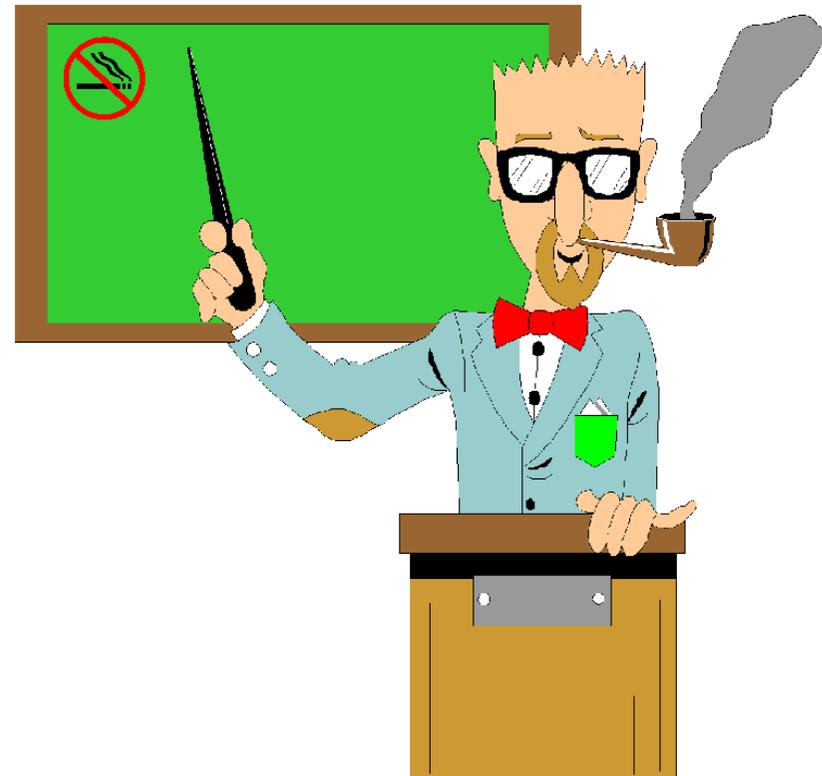


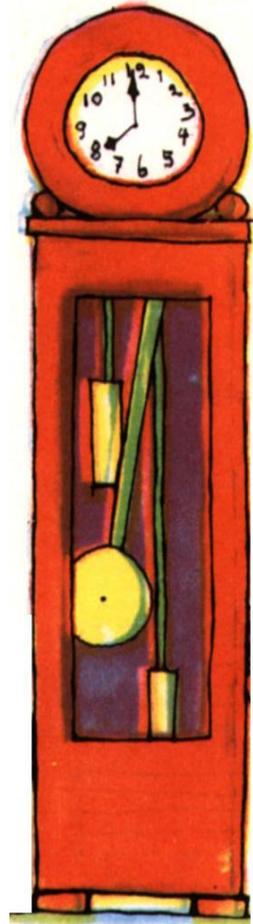
# TEN GOLDEN RULES FOR TEACHING COMPUTER SCIENCE

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Dept. of Computer Science  
Vrije Universiteit  
Amsterdam, The Netherlands  
<http://www.cs.vu.nl/~ast/>



GOLDEN RULE #1:

THINK LONG TERM



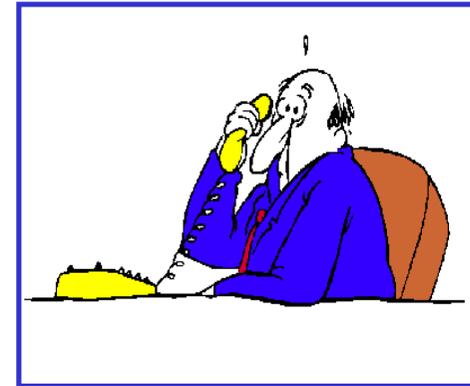
# CURRENT STUDENTS MAY WORK UNTIL 2040



2000

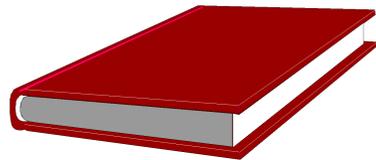


2020



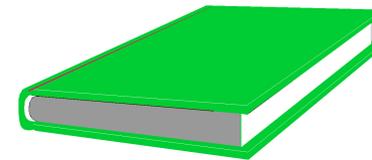
2040

# COMPARISON OF TWO ELDERLY OS BOOKS



## Per Brinch Hansen

1. Overview of Oper. Sys.
2. Sequential Processes
3. Concurrent Processes
4. Process Management
5. Store Management
6. Scheduling Algorithms
7. Resource Protection
8. A Case Study: RC4000

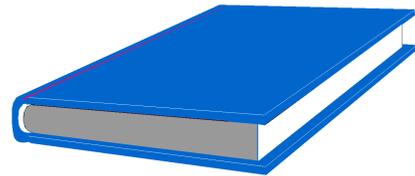


## William S. Davis

- 1-4. Introductory Material
5. Single Program Systems
6. Multiprogramming
7. Job Control on the 360
8. The JOB and EXEC cards
9. The DD card
10. Function of an Op. Sys.
11. Principles of the 360
12. IBM 360 Disk Oper. Sys.
13. System 360 MFT

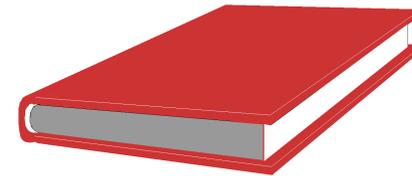
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# COMPARISON OF 2 OLDER ARCHITECTURE BOOKS



## John P. Hayes

1. The evolution of computers
2. Design Methodology  
(register level)
3. Processor Design  
(instructions, arithmetic)
4. Control Design  
(sequencing, microcode)
5. Memory Organization  
(virtual memory, caching)
6. System Organization  
(I/O, communication)



## Ivan Flores

1. Introduction
2. The Channel Controller
3. Interrupts
4. System 360 Interrupts
5. The PDP-8
6. SDS-92, SCC 650
7. IBM 1401
8. Honeywell 200
9. System 360
10. Spectra 70
11. Univac 9000

# THE YEAR 2000 PROBLEM



Jane P. Smith, born in 00

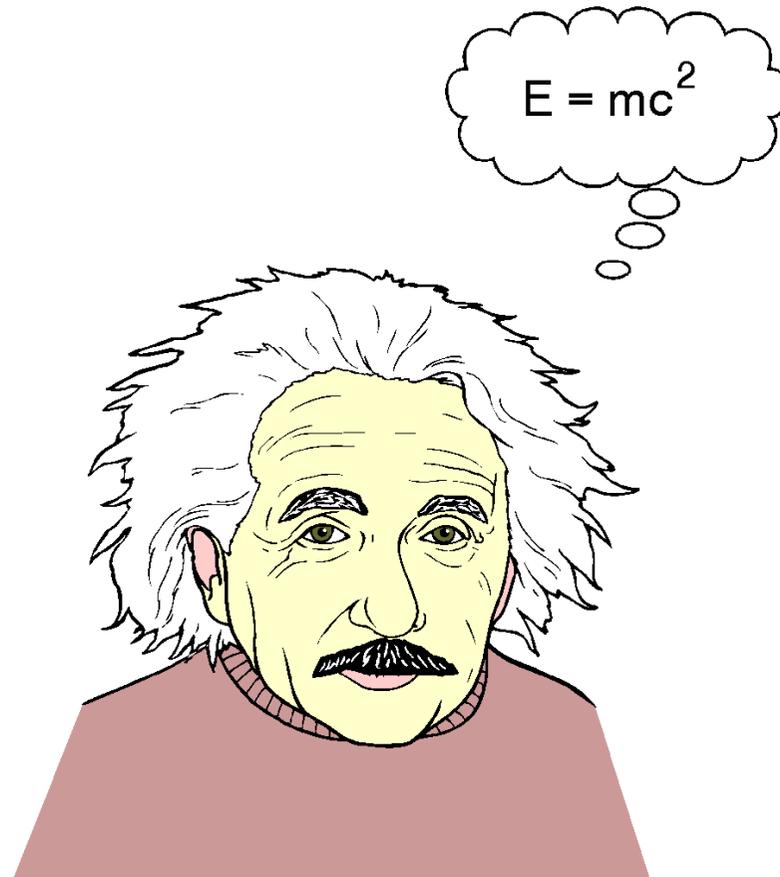


Jane P. Smith, born in 00

- In the 1970s and 1980s, COBOL programmers used two decimal digits to represent the year
- Get it right this time, or the mess in 9999 will be unbelievable (8000 years of old COBOL to fix)

## GOLDEN RULE #2:

EMPHASIZE PRINCIPLES, NOT FACTS



## SOME EXAMPLE PRINCIPLES

- Iteration vs. recursion
- Compilation vs. interpretation
- Caching
- Use of hints
- Hashing
- Locality in space and time
- Delayed binding

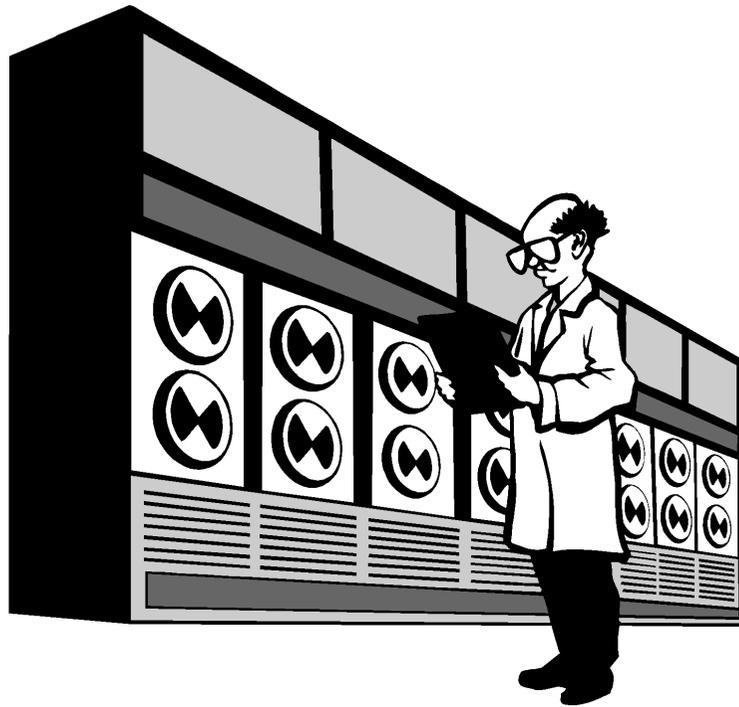
**BUT:** Illustrate each principle with at least *two* examples

# PRINCIPLES FOR A FEW SELECTED COURSES

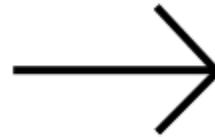
<u>Course</u>	<u>Some principles</u>
Architecture	Data paths, memory hierarchies, buses
Compilers	Grammars, parsing, code generation
Networks	Layering, protocols, routing
Operating systems	IPC, memory management, file system
Programming langs	Paradigms, data types, syntax, semantics

# GOLDEN RULE #3

## EXPECT PARADIGM SHIFTS



1965



1995

## EXAMPLES OF PARADIGM SHIFTS

- Assembly language to high-level languages
- Batch systems to timesharing to personal computers
- Spaghetti programming to structured programming
- Imperative programming to object-based programming
- Text-based interfaces to icon-based interfaces
- Isolated machines to LANs
- Local computing to the Internet
- Computers for computing vs. communication

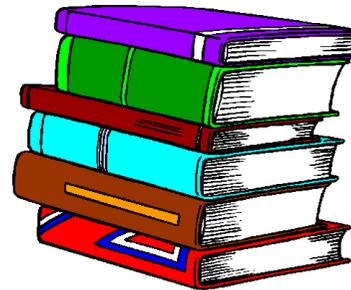
# HOW DO YOU DEAL WITH CONSTANT CHANGE?

Teach the students to

- Be critical



- Learn on their own



- Constantly examine their own assumptions



## GOLDEN RULE #4:

EXPLAIN HOW THINGS WORK INSIDE

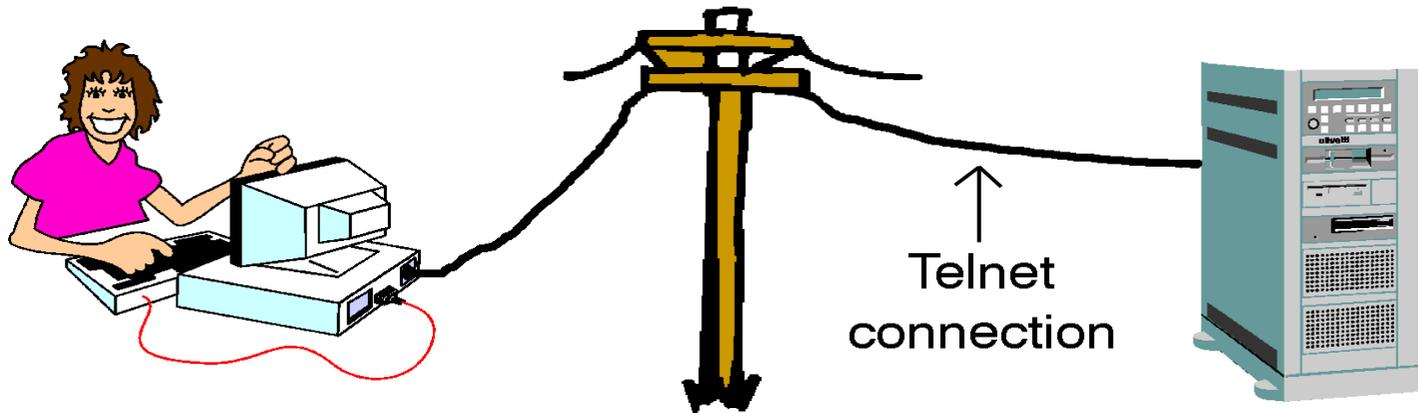


## EXAMPLE: THE WORLD WIDE WEB

To many students, operation of the web is a mystery.

Try typing:

```
telnet www.cs.univ.edu
```



to establish a TCP connection to the server. Then type:

```
GET filename HTTP/1.0
```

Presto! A web page appears as an HTML file. No more mystery.

# SIMULATORS GIVE STUDENTS INSIGHT

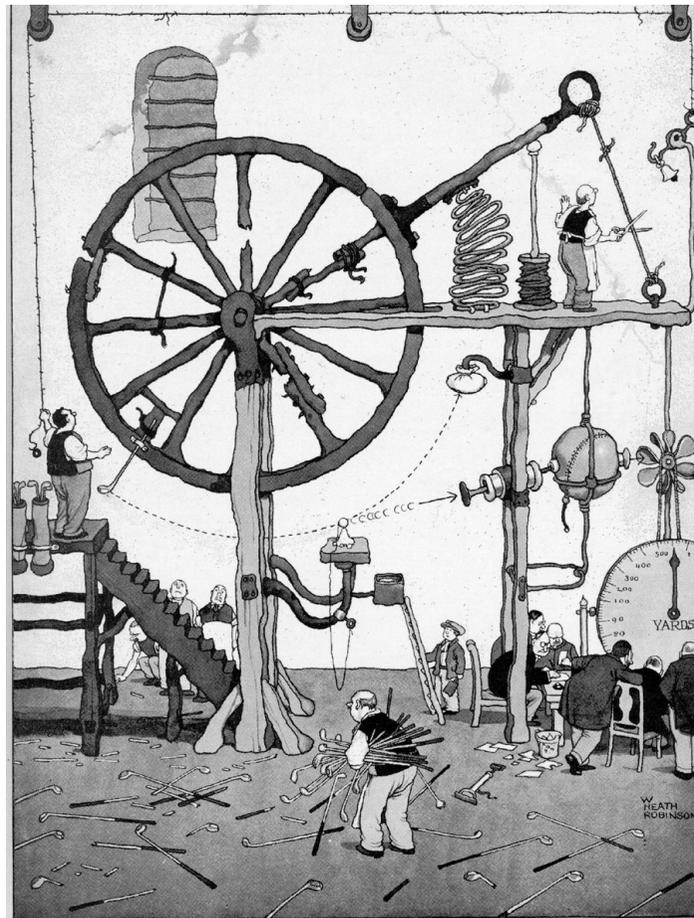


## Examples where simulators can be useful

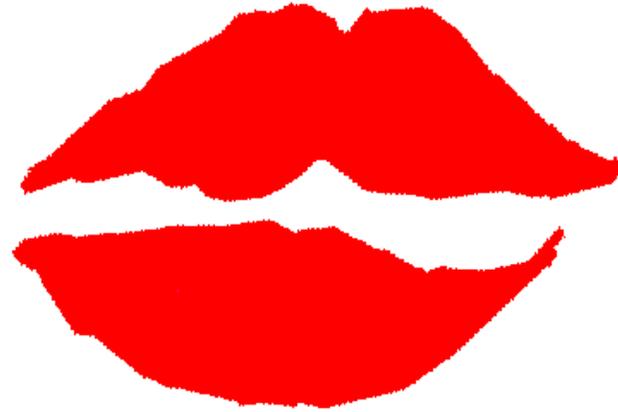
- CPU cache behavior as a function of size and strategy
- Performance of network protocols when packets get lost
- Paging algorithms in a virtual memory system

## GOLDEN RULE #5:

SHOW STUDENTS HOW TO MASTER COMPLEXITY

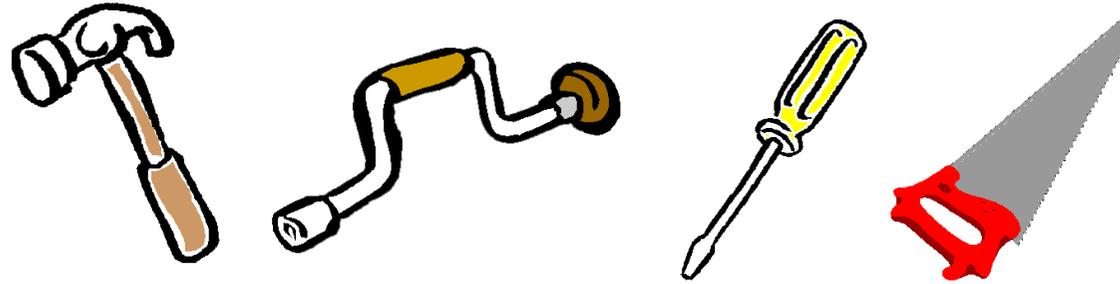


**PREVENT IT IN THE FIRST PLACE**



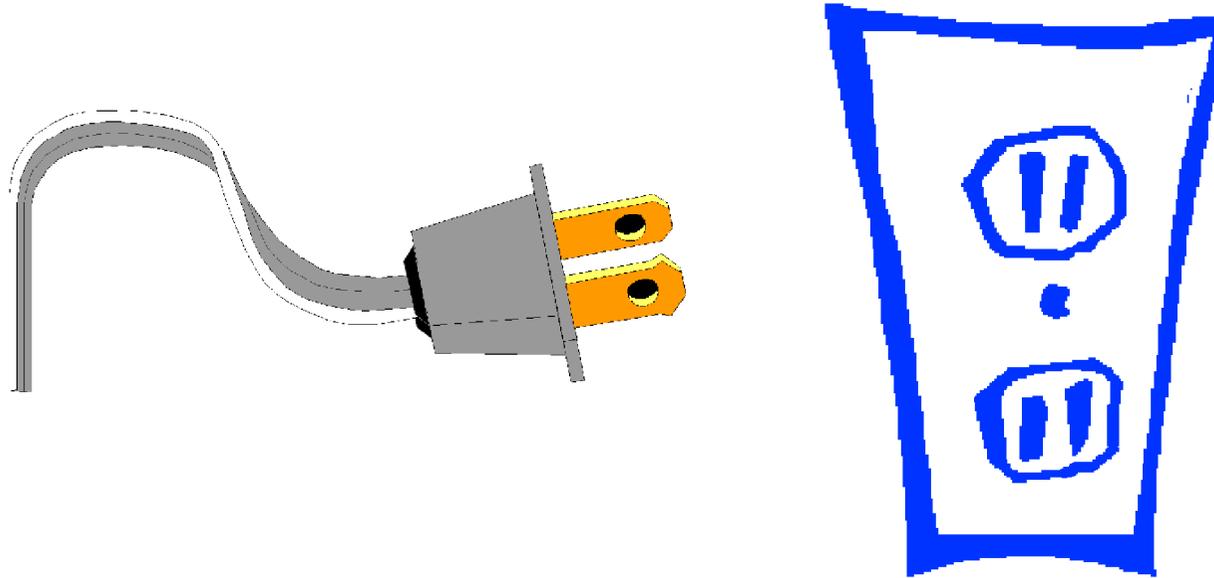
**KISS: KEEP IT SIMPLE, STUPID**

# TOOLS FOR MASTERING COMPLEXITY



- Abstraction
- Information hiding (ADTs, modules, objects)
- Hierarchies and layering
- Separation of data from their description

# INTERFACE DESIGN IS THE KEY ELEMENT



- Interfaces are contracts between implementers and users
- They should be designed very carefully to be stable in time
- Interfaces should be minimal but complete

## ON PERFECTION

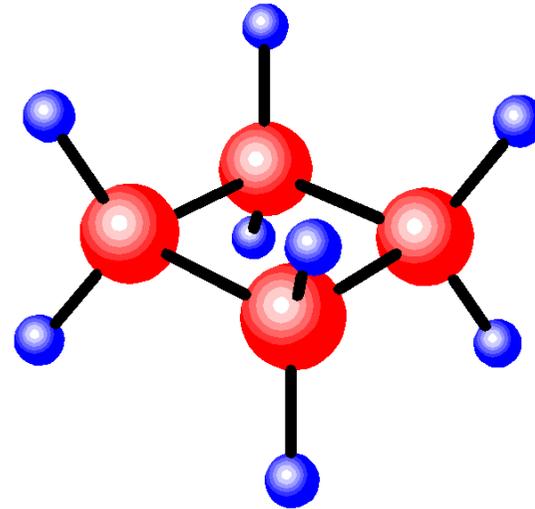
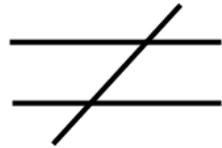
Perfection is reached not when there is no longer anything to add, but when there is no longer anything to take away

- Antoine de Saint Exupery

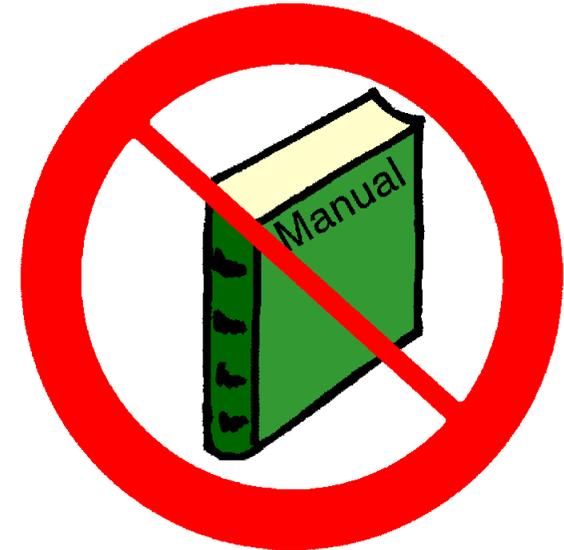
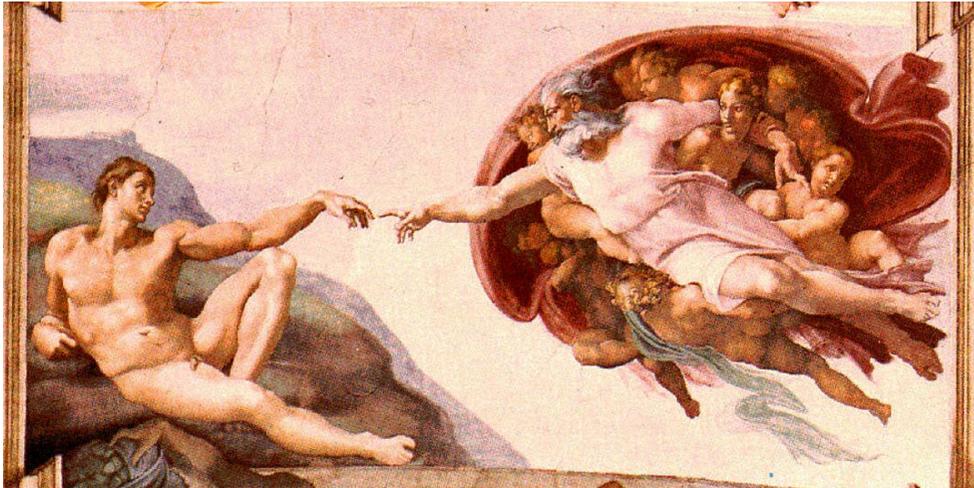


## GOLDEN RULE #6:

COMPUTER SCIENCE IS NOT SCIENCE

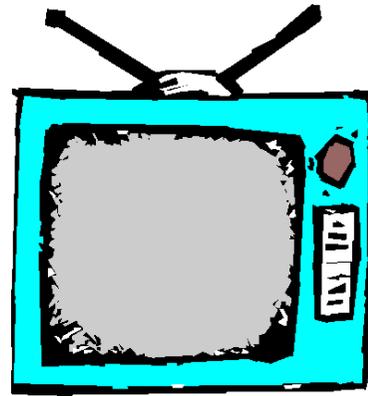
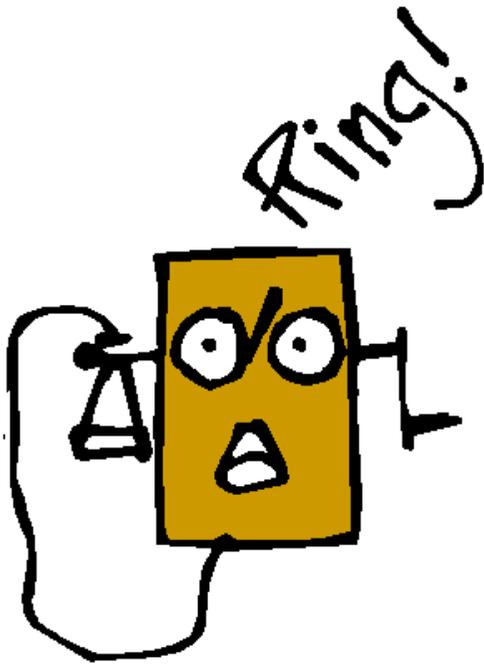


# SCIENCE



When God created the universe, like many implementers who came later, he did not bother writing any documentation

# ENGINEERING



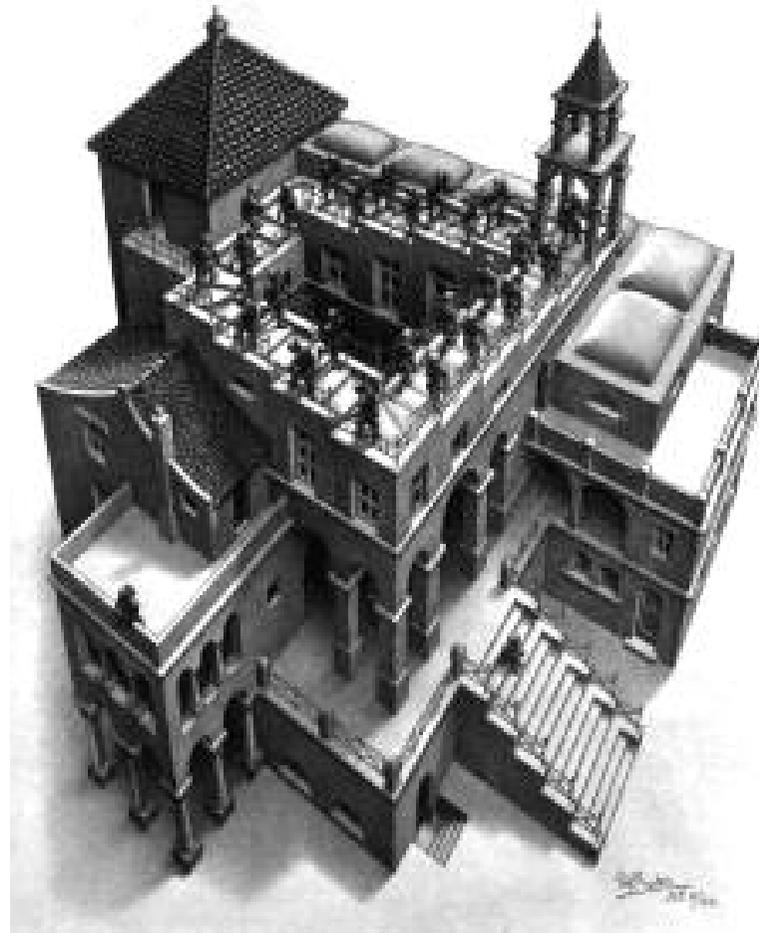
- Computer science is really the engineering of abstract objects
- An engineer is someone who can do for a dime what any fool can do for a dollar

# ENGINEERING ISSUES

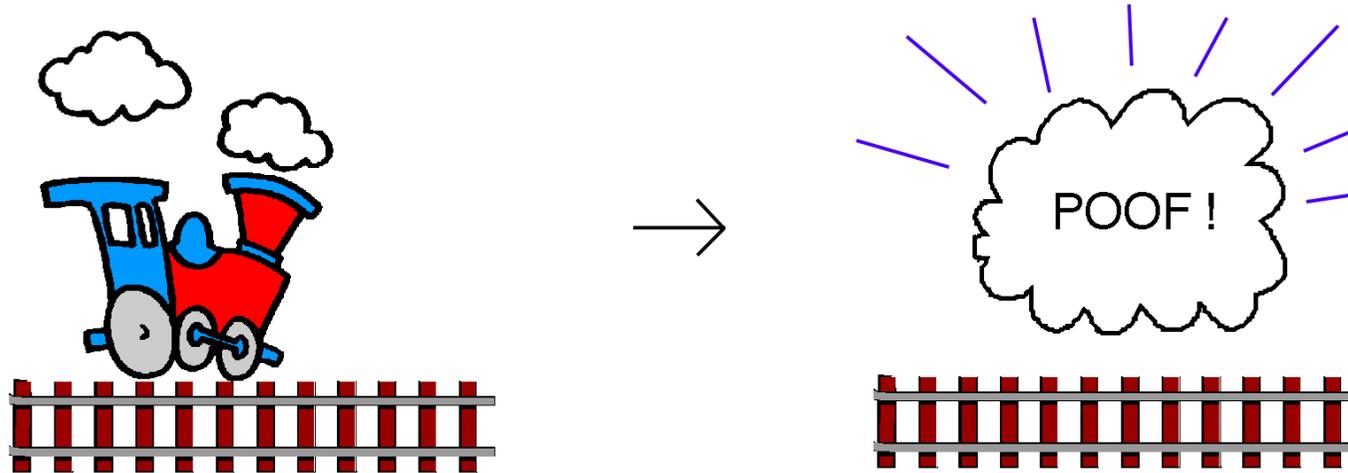
- The design process (use tools)
- Tradeoffs (space/time, cost/performance, design time/quality)
- Good heuristics (e.g. 10% of the code = 90% of the time)
- Prototyping and measurement (lab courses are essential)
- Standards (don't reinvent the wheel)
- Maintainability (by someone other than the programmer)
- Working in teams (software hut)
- Quality control (design for testability)

GOLDEN RULE #7:

THINK IN TERMS OF SYSTEMS



## AN EXAMPLE OF NOT THINKING 'SYSTEMS'



- BART trains originally had drum brakes
- After the system was operational, they replaced all the drum brakes by disk brakes
- Trains suddenly began vanishing at random from the computers that controlled the system

## ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF NOT THINKING 'SYSTEMS'



- One of my students wrote the MINIX *mkfs* (make file system) program with elaborate block caching
- This program normally runs for about 30 sec per year
- How much time could the block caching save?
- The block caching was so hairy, debugging took 6 months

# NEVER FORGET: THE USER IS PART OF THE SYSTEM



If the user hates your system, you have not done your job well

# GOLDEN RULE #8:

## KEEP THEORY UNDER CONTROL



# NONPROPOSAL TO NSF (PHYSICS DIVISION)

We propose to investigate the consequences  
to the entire universe of assuming:

$$E = mc^3$$



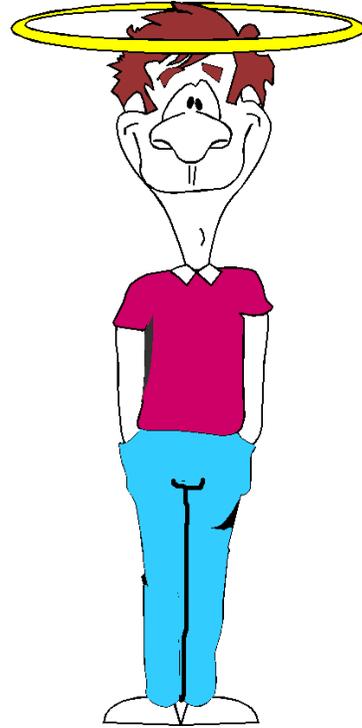
Budget required: \$1,000,000 (first year)

## CS THEORISTS OFTEN IGNORE REALITY



- The banker's algorithm for deadlock avoidance assumes that all resource demands are known in advance
- Most CPU scheduling algorithms ignore the time required to switch between processes
- Some distributed algorithms assume that sending  $n$  1-byte messages takes the same time as 1  $n$ -byte message

## PROPER GOAL OF THEORY



The proper goal of theory in any field is to make models that accurately describe real systems. These models should help system builders do their jobs better

GOLDEN RULE #9:

IGNORE HYPE



## EXAMPLES OF HIGHLY HYPED TOPICS



All of the following were once hyped as the solution to all your problems:

- PL/I
- Structured COBOL
- Ada
- Josephson junctions
- Program correctness proofs
- Fifth generation computers
- Automatic program generators
- The paperless office

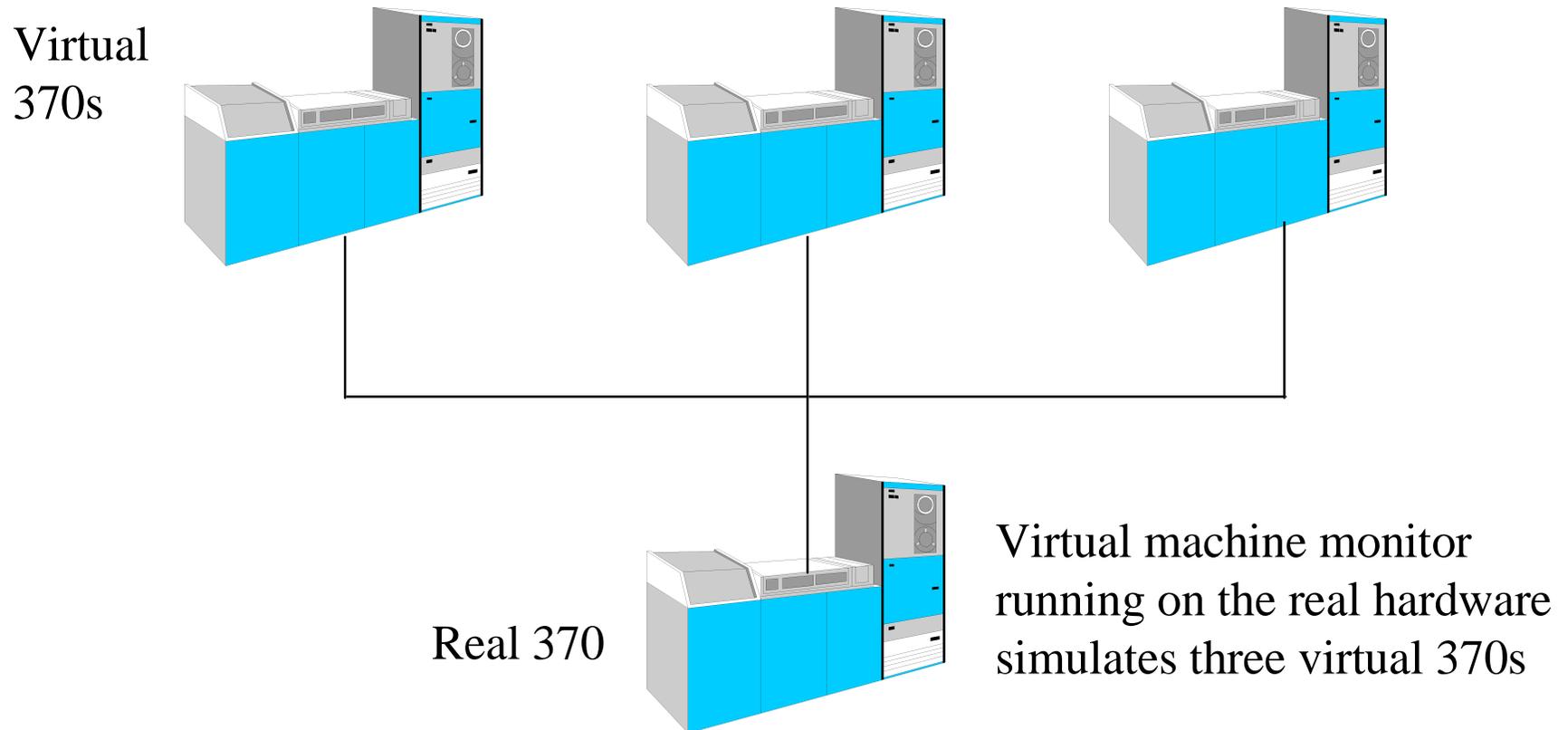
## GOLDEN RULE #10:

DON'T FORGET THE PAST



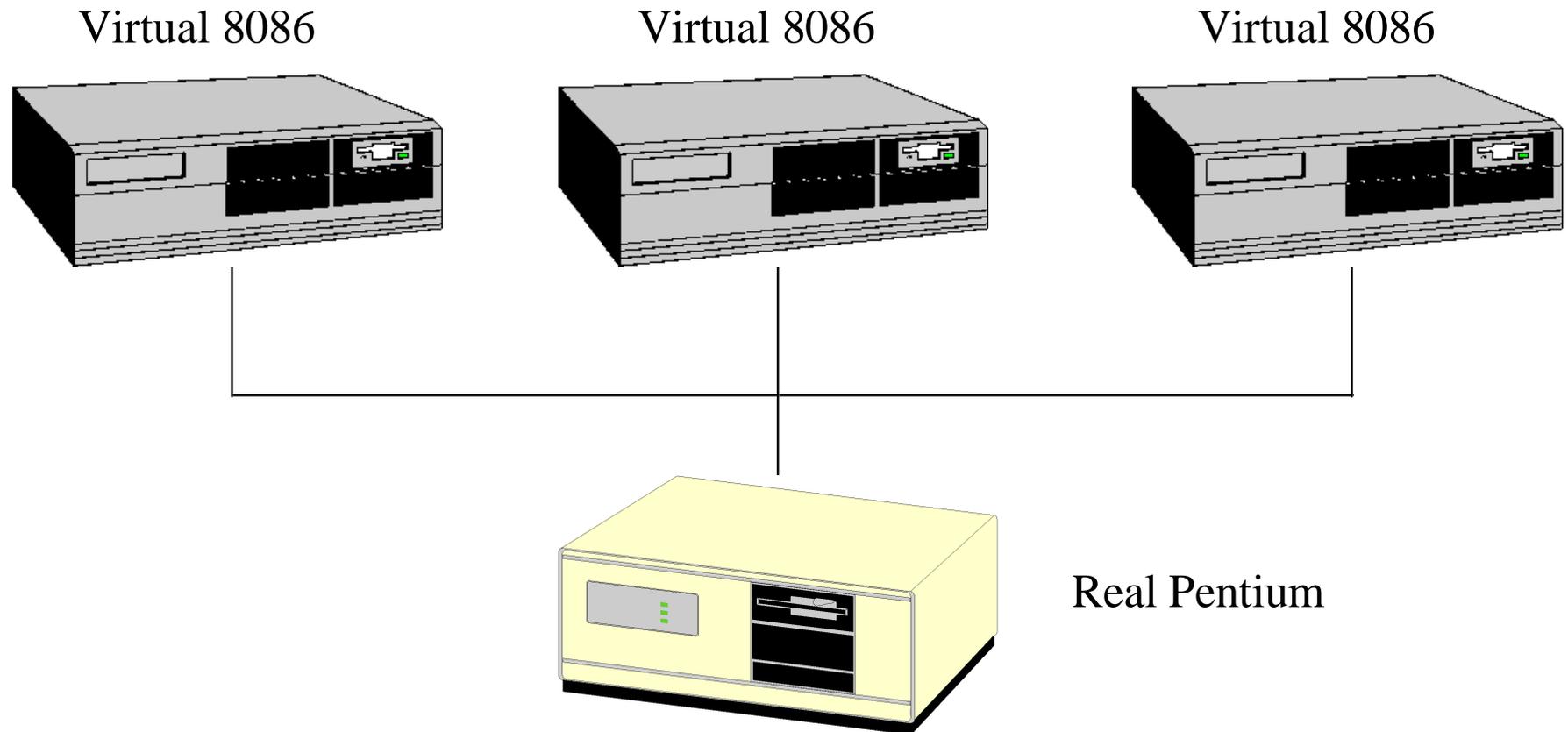
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## AN OLD IDEA: VIRTUAL MACHINES (VM/370)



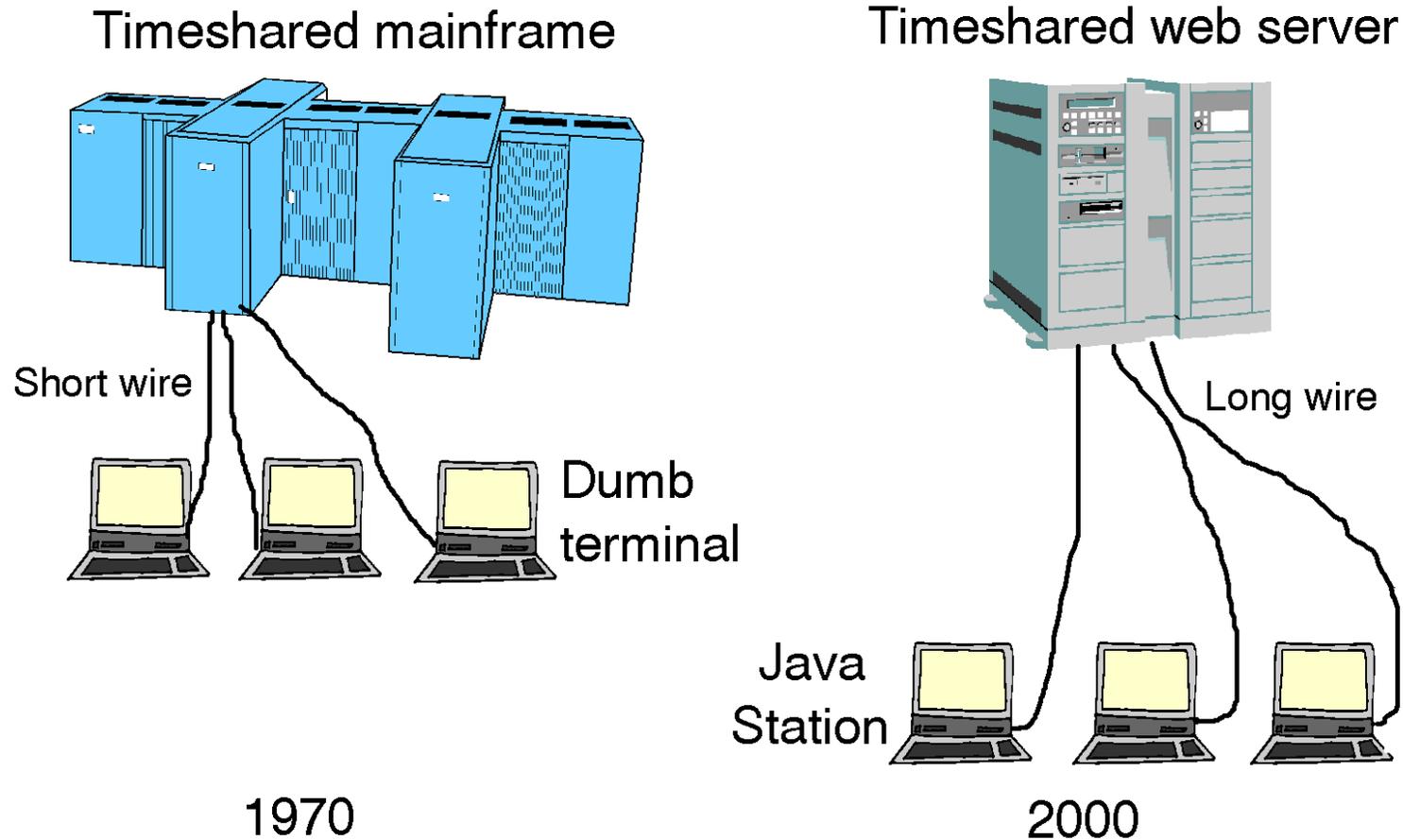
- VM/370 made it possible to separate multiprogramming from the user OS, provide excellent protection, etc.

## A NEW OLD IDEA: PENTIUM VIRTUAL 8086 MODE



- Virtual 8086 mode on the Pentium makes it possible to run old 16-bit DOS applications on a virtual machine

# TIMESHARING REVISITED



- Timesharing was killed by the PC, but it is coming back

## ANOTHER OLD IDEA: INTERPRETATION

- In the days of yore, interpretive systems were common, for example, FORTH.
- As compilers got better, they passed out of fashion
- Now Java is making them popular again

## SUMMARY

- Think long term
- Emphasize principles, not facts
- Expect paradigm shifts
- Explain how things work inside
- Show students how to master complexity
- Computer science is not science
- Think in terms of systems
- Keep theory under control
- Ignore hype
- Don't forget the past

