Production Programming in the Classroom

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Missing Part of CS Education



- Students are not taught to program in a production environment
 - Projects written from scratch, then discarded
 - No project maintenance
 - No real users to consider

Teach Production Programming

- Students should:
 - Maintain an existing codebase
 - Support *real* customers
 - Learn effective methodologies

But...

- Where does the project come from?
- Who are the customers?
- How can an instructor manage all this?

Selecting a Project

- On-campus customers
 - Ideally, the students themselves
- Open Source

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- Free, high quality tools
- Easy to gain customers
- At least one year old, sustainable

Selecting a Methodology

- Extreme Programming! (XP)
- Effective methodology in industry
 - Leading edge practices

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- Rapid development, reliable products
- Translates well to classroom

XP: Pair Programming

- Better Design, Fewer Bugs
 - Quick development pace
- Knowledge Transfer

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- Students pair with experienced developers
- Effective against very high turnover

XP: Unit Testing

- Unit tests for every non-trivial method!
 - Enforce tests are run before committing
- Confidence to make changes
 - Won't break old functionality
- "Executable Documentation"
 - Quickly learn the code

XP: Continuous Refactoring

- Let students improve any part of the code
 - Collective ownership: sense of pride
 - Prevents fragile code

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- Unit tests provide safeguard
 - Always safe to refactor!

XP: Incremental Development

- Break down into small tasks
 - Estimate time-to-completion
 - Keeps codebase stable
- Release frequently

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- Students get feedback from real users
- Much more powerful than just grades

But... XP in the classroom?

- Difficult to apply XP in a course:
 - Scheduling pair programming time?
 - Maintaining unit test coverage?
 - Finding on-site customers?
 - Managing a work force?

Applying Pair Programming

- Schedule time to pair program in class
 - Two lectures, one closed lab per week
- Allow students to choose pairs
 - Avoid scheduling conflicts

Ensure Unit Tests are Written

- *Hard* to get students in right mindset
 - Early assignments for writing tests
 - Emphasize the importance of tests!
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- Test-Driven Development
 - Write the test *first*, then the code

Providing On-site Customers

- Students themselves should be customers
 - Careful selection of project
- Discuss new features, specs in class
- Also support off-campus customers

Course Management

- Experienced TA's as Project Managers
 - Pair program with new students
 - Sustainable
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- Supervise progress on tasks
 - Monitor students like employees

SourceForge.net

- Free open source project hosting
- Professional Management Tools
 - Track features/bugs online
 - Task management
 - Respond to customers

Open Source Tools

- JUnit
 - Framework for writing unit tests
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- Ant
 - Build tool with XML build scripts
 - Enforce all tests pass before committing code

Case Study: DrJava

- Pedagogic IDE developed at Rice University
 - Used in intro Java courses
 - Also useful for advanced developers



DrJava: Ideal Candidate

- Open Source
- Full unit test coverage
 - >35% of codebase is test code
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- Students can be customers!
- Other customers around the world
 - 14+ schools, 10+ countries

DrJava as Course Project

- Many small projects in pairs
 - Bug fixes, feature requests from customers
- Three major projects
 - JUnit Integration
 - Configurability
 - Integrated Debugger

Results, Spring 2002

• Mostly successful

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- High quality code
- Large projects not completed
 - Two unfinished, one had a bug
 - Difficult to estimate
 - No fixed deadlines: course became low priority

Changes for Spring 2003

- Students must log 10 hours per week
- *Emphasize* test-first programming!

Conclusion

- You CAN Teach Production Programming
 - Extreme Programming works in classroom
 - Unit tests are a safeguard
 - Open Source tools