Scientific Software Development

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- The programming paradigm
- Planning a piece of software: Demonstrations
- Planning a piece of software: Do's and don'ts

The programming paradigm

The programming paradigm is an approach of solving a programming problem.

declarative

Programming through defining goals but not on how to achieve these. Focus on *what to do*.

- Logic programming paradigm
- Functional programming paradigm (Javascript)
- Database processing approach

imperative

Programming through step-by-step instructions (explicit status updates of the program).

Focus on how to do something.

- Procedural programming paradigm
- Object-oriented programming paradigm

Different languages support different paradigms.

Python: Imperative, Procedural, Object-oriented, Functional

The programming paradigm

- Procedural: Statements are structured into procedures
 (subroutines/functions) with main program calling the procedures.
 Allows reuse of procedures through modules/libraries
 Multitude of modules can lead to overhead, duplication and difficulty finding correct calls
- Object-oriented: Objects contain both data and methods (classes). Data hiding (security), code reusability, inheritance Programming can become quite complex, harder to implement logic
- Functional: Statements are formulated as evaluations of mathematical functions using lambda calculus.
 Simple to understand and debug
 Low performance of code, hard to implement

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Planning a piece of software

• I will demonstrate these three different paradigms on a small example.

Planning a piece of software

Take a small example such as the factorial of a given number (<u>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Factorial</u>), and try to implement it using two different paradigms. Can you identify advantages and disadvantages of one or the other paradigm in your specific example?

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Planning a piece of software: **Do**

- Define input
- Define output
- SEPARATE input and output from the main program logic



Planning a piece of software: **Do**

- Define data flow
- Clarify processing steps from input to output (the logic) of the program



Planning a piece of software: **Don't**

• Repeat yourself





Planning a piece of software: Don't

• Mix logic with data transformation



- can make the code hard to read and too complex

Planning a piece of software: Styles

Top-down:

Write logic in pseudo code
Work out specifics

Bottom-up: 1. Define specifics 2. Design the logic

Bottom-up approach better at detecting dependencies that influence top level

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Planning a piece of software

- Take a piece of paper and draft a package based on the parts of the Jupyter notebook that you wrote. Consider: programming paradigm (style), top-down or bottom-up? Do this without your *team*.
- In the design, consider that your *team* will also have contributions to the program.

Live lesson

- Discuss with your *team* how to implement the Jupyter notebook as a Python package. Discuss the strategy that you came up with and your reasoning.
- Identify overlap in the logic/specifics and discuss the implementation considering reusability and clean code.

Live lesson - Demonstrations

• The following demonstrations will take place later in the live session: Design of the software for this specific example