





PLAYER 1  
CHANGE TO:

PLAYER 2  
LEVEL: 1  
ROUND: 1

PORT E/Z



commodore 1541



ME BRIDGE  
1

E	$1\frac{1}{2}$	F
---	----------------	---

P1  
HI

0 PLANES  
0 4

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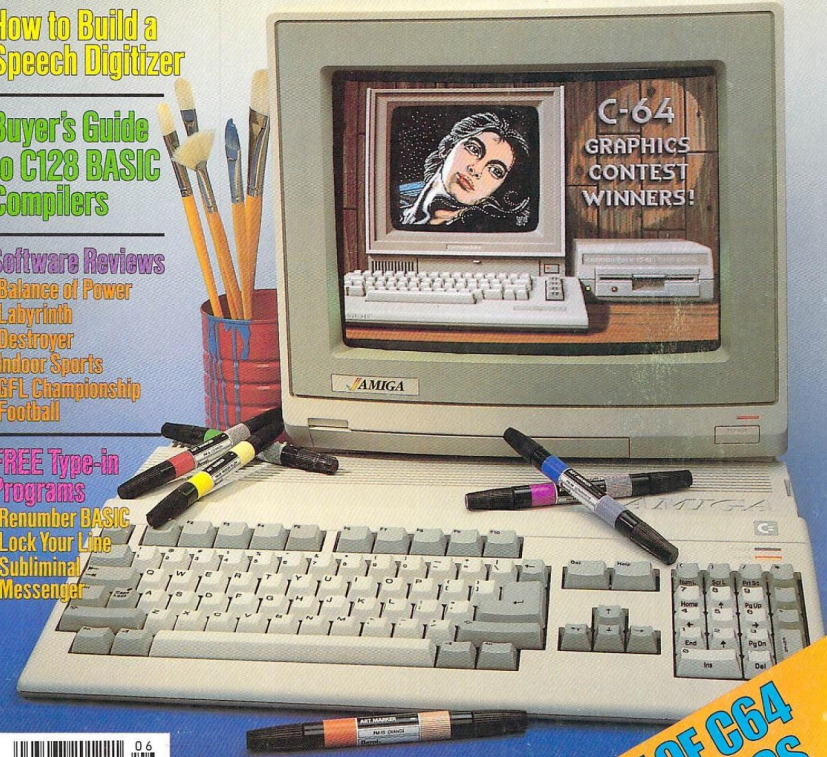
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**BEST OF C64  
GRAPHICS**



## The Challenge for the Commodore 64

The Challenge is a one-player strategy game designed for the Commodore 64. The game is reminiscent of Rubik's Cube, although it's much simpler to solve. The Challenge offers two options of play with three difficulty levels per option.

In the Knight's Challenge Mode, the player is shown chess pieces arranged in columns and rows. The pieces are then shuffled, and the player must put them back in the original order with the fewest number of moves. Pressing F7 during play will show what the completed puzzle is supposed to look like.

Color Challenge Mode uses colored squares instead of chess pieces. A joystick plugged into port 2 is required.

Use the joystick to move the arrow on the screen to point to any row or column of the game grid. If the arrow points to a row, then pressing the fire button will move each piece in that row one position to the



left. The piece on the far left will wrap around to the right. Columns can be manipulated in a similar fashion. Each press of the fire button counts as one move. When the puzzle is solved, the computer will play the choral movement from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony.

You may change the screen and background border colors at any time by press-

ing F1 and F3, respectively. Chess piece colors can also be changed by pressing F5 and F7. This option is only available before the first game is played.

Like the game of chess, the game becomes most fascinating when the player tries to anticipate patterns several moves in the future and is thus able to combine many pieces in just one move. C

Before typing this program, read "How to Enter Programs" and "How to Use the Magazine Entry Program." The BASIC programs in this magazine are available on disk from Loadstar, P.O. Box 30008, Shreveport, LA 71130-0007, 1-800-831-2694.

### The Challenge

```
20 POKE 53281,0:POKE 53280,12
   :PL=0'DUQE
30 PRINT"[CLEAR,DOWN2,RIGHT12,RVS,
  YELLOW] THE CHALLENGE "'BASG
40 PRINT"[DOWN4] LOADING MACHINE
  LANGUAGE..."BAXI
50 FOR N=1 TO 30:READ A:NEXT'EHSE
```

```
120 POKE 646,PEEK(53281)-1
   :POKE 49383,0'EUPD
130 POKE 49374,1:POKE 53269,0'CPCC
140 PRINT"[CLEAR,DOWN3,RIGHT2,RVS] 1
   [RVOFF] KNIGHT'S CHALLENGE"
   :PRINT"[DOWN2,RIGHT2,RVS] 2
   [RVOFF] COLOR CHALLENGE"'CBPN
150 PRINT"[DOWN4,RIGHT2,RVS]
   PLEASE CHOOSE 1 OR 2 ";
   :POKE 198,0'CHEI
160 GET KS:IF KS=""THEN 160'EIBF
```

number of moves. Pressing F7 during play will show what the completed puzzle is supposed to look like.

Color Challenge Mode uses colored squares instead of chess pieces. A joystick plugged into port 2 is required.

Use the joystick to move the arrow on the screen to point to any row or column of the game grid. If the arrow points to a row, then pressing the fire button will move each piece in that row one position to the

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:PL=0'DUQE
30 PRINT"[CLEAR,DOWN2,RIGHT12,RVS,
YELLOW] THE CHALLENGE "'BASG
40 PRINT"[DOWN4] LOADING MACHINE
LANGUAGE..."BAXI
50 FOR N=1 TO 30:READ A:NEXT'FHSE
60 FOR N=16128 TO 17412:READ A
:POKE N,A:NEXT'GSLJ
70 S=54272:V=53248:POKE 53276,255
:POKE V+27,255:POKE V+16,0
:POKE V+28,0'JSES
80 FOR N=S TO S+24:POKE N,0:NEXT
:POKE S+5,144'IRRM
85 POKE S+6,251:POKE 49378,2
:POKE 49380,1'EWCQ
90 FOR N=0 TO 6:X=212-28*N
:POKE 49153+N,X'IUWO
95 POKE 49161+N,X-21:POKE 53248+N*2,
30+N*30'IYEU
100 POKE 53249+N*2,230:NEXT
:POKE 53262,240:POKE 49152,240
:POKE 49160,219'HRLH
110 POKE 53263,230:FOR N=0 TO 3
:POKE 2040+N,255'GXPE
115 POKE V+39+N,1:NEXT:FOR N=4 TO 7
:POKE 2040+N,254:POKE V+39+N,2
:NEXT'NEFP
```

```
120 POKE 646,PEEK(53281)-1
:POKE 49383,0'EUPD
130 POKE 49374,1:POKE 53269,0'CPCC
140 PRINT"[CLEAR,DOWN3,RIGHT2,RVS] 1
[RVOFF] KNIGHT'S CHALLENGE"
:PRINT"[DOWN2,RIGHT2,RVS] 2
[RVOFF] COLOR CHALLENGE"'CBPN
150 PRINT"[DOWN4,RIGHT2,RVS]
PLEASE CHOOSE 1 OR 2 ";
:POKE 198,0'CHEI
160 GET K$:IF K$=""THEN 160'EIBF
170 IF K$<>"1"AND K$<>"2"THEN 120'HHBI
180 PRINT"[CLEAR,DOWN2,RIGHT2]
PLEASE CHOOSE DIFFICULTY
LEVEL"'BAIM
190 PRINT"[DOWN2,RIGHT2]
PICK A NUMBER FROM [RVS] 1 [RVOFF]
(EASY)":PRINT'CBXN
195 PRINT SPC(18)"TO [RVS] 3 [RVOFF]
(HARD)"'CDSO
200 GET K1$:IF K1$=""THEN 200'EKTA
210 K=ASC(K1$)-48:IF K<1 OR K>3 THEN
200'IQOF
220 IF K$="1"THEN GOSUB 400
:POKE 829,PEEK(53281)'GRQF
230 IF K$="2"THEN GOSUB 600'EFSC
240 IF PL=0 THEN:SYS 16385:PL=1'FNVG
250 POKE 49377,1:IF PL=1 THEN POKE
174,71:POKE 175,4'GXEJ
260 POKE 49396,3:PRINT"[CLEAR,DOWN2]
"SPC(7)"LET THE CHALLENGE BEGIN!
[DOWN]"'DKGM
```

Programming/The Challenge

```

270 PRINT SPC(8) "(USE JOYSTICK
PORT2)" :CCXK
275 PRINT "[DOWN2,RIGHT6]
YOUR CHALLENGE IS TO
DUPLICATE" :BAYR
280 PRINT SPC(12) "THIS PATTERN" :CDAJ
285 PRINT "[DOWN2,RIGHT6]PRESS [RVS]
F7 [RVOFF] DURING GAME TO
SEE"" :BAMS
290 PRINT SPC(12) "[DOWN]
THIS SOLVED PUZZLE"" :CDBM
295 PRINT "[DOWN2,RIGHT6,RVS]
PRESS SPACE BAR TO BEGIN":C=0'CDRT
300 C=(1-C):POKE 53269,C*255
:FOR N=1 TO 100'HWXG
305 IF PEEK(197)<>60 THEN NEXT N
:GOTO 300'HMNI
310 N=100:NEXT'CFBA
320 IF PEEK(197)<64 THEN 320'FKWE
330 PRINT "[CLEAR]SHUFFLING PATTERN"
:POKE 53269,0:POKE 49383,1'DQSK
335 FOR N=1 TO 200:NEXT N'EHQI
340 POKE 53281,PEEK(53281)+1
:PRINT "[CLEAR]" :POKE 53281,
PEEK(53281)-1:POKE 1095,31'INNO
350 FOR N=1499 TO 1503:POKE N,48
:NEXT'FPFI
360 POKE 646,PEEK(53281)+1'DMHI
370 POKE 49374,0:PRINT "[HOME,DOWN9]
"SPC(34)" [RVS] MOVES"" :DLPK
375 POKE 53269,255:POKE 49377,0
:POKE 49379,0'DAXP
380 IF PEEK(49379)=1 THEN POKE 49377,1
:GOTO 700'GTWM
390 GOTO 380'BDKH
400 IF PL=1 THEN POKE 53281,PEEK(829)
:GOTO 550'GSMF
410 POKE 53269,255'BJDB
420 POKE 646,PEEK(53281)+1'DMIE
430 PRINT "[CLEAR]" :SPC(10) "[DOWN2,RVS]
TO CHANGE COLORS " :CDHI
435 PRINT SPC(8) "[DOWN,RVS]
PRESS FUNCTION KEYS"" :CCXN
440 PRINT "[DOWN2,RIGHT2,RVS] F1
[RVOFF] CHANGES SCREEN COLOR"" :BACJ
445 PRINT "[DOWN,RIGHT2,RVS] F3 [RVOFF]
CHANGES BACKGROUND COLOR"" :BASQ
450 PRINT "[DOWN,RIGHT2,RVS] F5 [RVOFF]
CHANGES CHESSPIECE 1 COLOR"" :BAWM
460 PRINT "[DOWN,RIGHT2,RVS] F7 [RVOFF]
CHANGES CHESSPIECE 2 COLOR"" :BAAN
470 PRINT "[DOWN,RIGHTS,RVS]
PRESS SPACE BAR TO START"" :BAAN
480 GET K2$:IF K2$="" THEN 480'EKGK
490 IF K2$="" THEN PRINT "[CLEAR]"
:GOTO 550'FHMV
500 IF K2$="[F1]" THEN X=PEEK(53281)+1
:GOSUB 680:POKE 53281,X
:GOTO 420'JDCL
510 IF K2$="[F3]" THEN X=PEEK(53280)+1
:GOSUB 680:POKE 53280,X'IYSK
520 IF K2$="[F5]" THEN GOSUB 640'EGBF
530 IF K2$="[F7]" THEN GOSUB 660'EGEG

```

Continued on page 86

Programming/The Challenge

```

Continued from page 84
128,3,157,192,15]BBSM
840 DATA 255,96,25,254,224,6,15,176,0,
31,112,0,60,22,64,0,255'BAAQ
850 DATA 160,1,255,64,1,254,192,1,255,
128,0,255,128,0,127,128'BCDR
860 DATA 0,0,0,7,255,224,0,0,0,1,255,
128,7,255,224,0'BSOQ
870 DATA 0,60,0,0,24,0,0,126,0,0,24,0,
0,60,0,1'BMNQ
880 DATA 255,128,0,255,0,0,0,0,60,0,0,
0,126,0,0,36'BQYS
890 DATA 0,0,60,0,0,60,0,0,126,0,0,
126,0,0,126,0'BOOS
900 DATA 0,255,0,0,189,0,0,102,0,1,
255,128,7,255,224,0'BULM
910 DATA 0,169,255,141,14,212,141,15,
212,169,129,141,18,212,141,
141'BIJP
920 DATA 2,120,169,127,141,13,220,169,
1,141,26,208,169,8,141,247'BEYQ
930 DATA 192,173,0,192,141,18,208,169,
27,141,17,208,169,124,14,210'BHFR
940 DATA 3,169,64,141,21,3,169,147,32,
210,255,169,0,141,227,192'BELR
950 DATA 141,225,192,168,169,48,141,
218,5,141,219,5,141,220,5,141'BGDT
960 DATA 221,5,141,222,5,141,223,5,
169,3,141,244,192,169,7,133'BEAT
970 DATA 174,169,4,133,175,169,31,141,
243,192,145,174,169,18,133,
253'BYJV
980 DATA 169,74,133,251,169,192,133,
254,133,252,88,96,173,25,208,
141'BJAX
990 DATA 25,208,201,7,208,3,76,55,65,
206,247,192,16,100,169,6'BCSW
1000 DATA 141,247,192,165,162,208,91,
169,245,133,162,173,225,192,208,
3'BNKN
1010 DATA 32,64,65,165,197,201,64,240,
57,201,4,208,28,238,33,208'BEFE
1020 DATA 173,228,192,205,33,208,208,
3,238,33,208,173,226,192,205,
33'BIJG
1030 DATA 208,208,47,238,33,208,76,
242,64,201,5,208,6,238,32,
208'BEUG
1040 DATA 76,242,64,201,3,208,27,173,
222,192,208,6,32,164,67,32'BDHO
1050 DATA 120,67,173,231,192,240,11,
32,216,66,32,102,66,169,0,
141'BEQJ
1060 DATA 231,192,174,247,192,160,0,
189,8,192,153,1,208,200,200,
192'BHKK
1070 DATA 168,208,247,160,0,177,253,
153,39,208,177,251,153,248,7,
200'BHNL
1080 DATA 192,8,208,241,165,251,24,
105,8,133,251,165,253,24,105,
8'BEDM
1090 DATA 133,253,201,74,208,8,169,18,
133,253,169,74,133,251,189,0'BGSN

```

Programming/The Challenge

```

1100 DATA 192,141,18,208,138,240,6,
104,168,104,170,104,64,76,49,
234'BHJF
1110 DATA 173,0,220,160,0,162,0,74,
176,1,136,74,176,1,200,74'BARE
1120 DATA 176,1,202,74,176,1,232,74,
142,242,192,140,241,192,144,
125'BHWH
1130 DATA 173,242,192,240,22,201,1,
240,9,238,244,192,238,244,192,
76'BHII
1140 DATA 148,65,206,244,192,206,244,
192,76,148,65,173,241,192,208,
1'BIAJ
1150 DATA 96,201,1,240,9,206,244,192,
206,244,192,76,148,65,238,
244'BGVK
1160 DATA 192,238,244,192,173,244,192,
201,33,240,13,201,1,208,15,
238'BIUL
1170 DATA 244,192,238,244,192,76,174,
65,206,244,192,206,244,192,173,
244'BLAN
1180 DATA 192,201,17,144,8,169,30,141,
243,192,76,194,65,169,31,141'BGRN
1190 DATA 243,192,160,0,169,32,145,
174,172,244,192,185,193,67,133,
174'BJXO
1200 DATA 185,194,67,133,175,160,0,
173,243,192,145,174,96,32,86,
67'BLGL
1210 DATA 172,244,192,185,226,67,133,
176,105,56,133,178,185,227,67,
133'BKDI
1220 DATA 177,133,179,173,244,192,201,
16,176,43,160,0,177,176,141,
239'BJUI
1230 DATA 192,177,178,141,237,192,200,
177,176,136,145,176,200,177,178,
136'BNDK
1240 DATA 145,178,200,192,7,208,239,
173,239,192,145,176,173,237,192,
145'BLDL
1250 DATA 178,32,249,66,96,160,0,177,
176,141,239,192,177,178,141,
237'BISE
1260 DATA 192,152,24,105,8,168,177,
176,141,238,192,177,178,141,236,
192'BKDN
1270 DATA 152,56,233,8,168,173,238,
192,145,176,173,236,192,145,178,
152'BKGO
1280 DATA 24,105,8,168,192,48,208,217,
173,239,192,145,176,173,237,
192'BJGP
1290 DATA 145,178,32,249,66,96,165,
174,141,230,192,165,175,141,229,
192'BKQJ
1300 DATA 169,100,141,222,192,160,0,
169,18,133,174,169,74,133,176,
169'BJRH
1310 DATA 192,133,175,133,177,177,174,
141,239,192,177,176,141,237,192,
140'BNZY
1320 DATA 232,192,32,206,66,177,174,

```

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READY.

RUN

WHAT IS YOUR QUESTION

?

\*\*\*\*\* COMMODORE 64 BASIC V2 \*\*\*\*\*

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READY.

RUN

WHAT IS YOUR QUESTION  
? WHEN WILL YOU GO TO BED

\*\*\*\*\* COMMODORE 64 BASIC V2 \*\*\*\*\*

64K RAM SYSTEM 38911 BASIC BYTES FREE

READY.

RUN

WHAT IS YOUR QUESTION  
? WHEN WILL YOU GO TO BED

MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS

MORE QUESTIONS?

```
READY.  
LIST
```

```
1 DATA "ON THE KITCHEN TABLE"  
2 DATA "MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS"  
3 DATA "NEXT WEEK OR THE WEEK AFTER"  
4 DATA "NO, YOU REALLY SHOULDN'T"  
5 READ A$, B$, C$, D$
```

```
10 X = RND(-TI)
```

```
20 PRINT "WHAT IS YOUR QUESTION"  
25 INPUT QUEST$
```

```
30 R = INT(RND(1)*4)+1  
35 IF R = 1 THEN PRINT A$  
40 IF R = 2 THEN PRINT B$  
45 IF R = 3 THEN PRINT C$  
50 IF R = 4 THEN PRINT D$
```


```
55 INPUT "MORE QUESTIONS"; AGAIN$  
60 IF AGAIN$ = "YES" THEN GOTO 20  
100 PRINT "GOODBYE!"
```



```
1 DATA "ON THE KITCHEN TABLE"  
2 DATA "MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS!"  
3 DATA "NEXT WEEK OR THE WEEK AFTER"  
4 DATA "NO, YOU REALLY SHOULDN'T"  
5 FOR I=1 TO 4: READ AN$(I): NEXT I
```

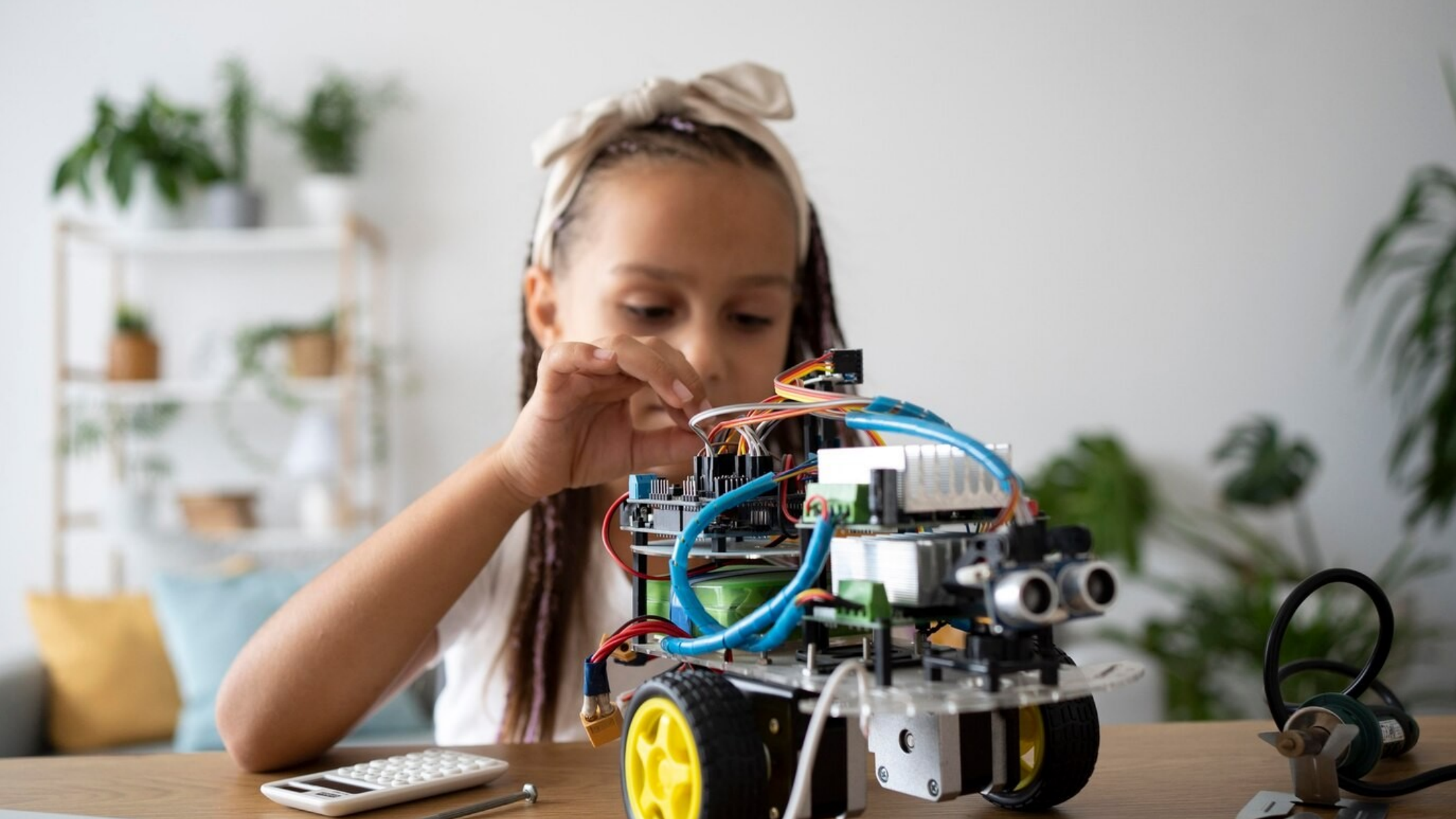
```
10 X = RND(-TI)  
11 DEF FN RNUM(MAX) = INT(RND(1)*MAX)+1
```

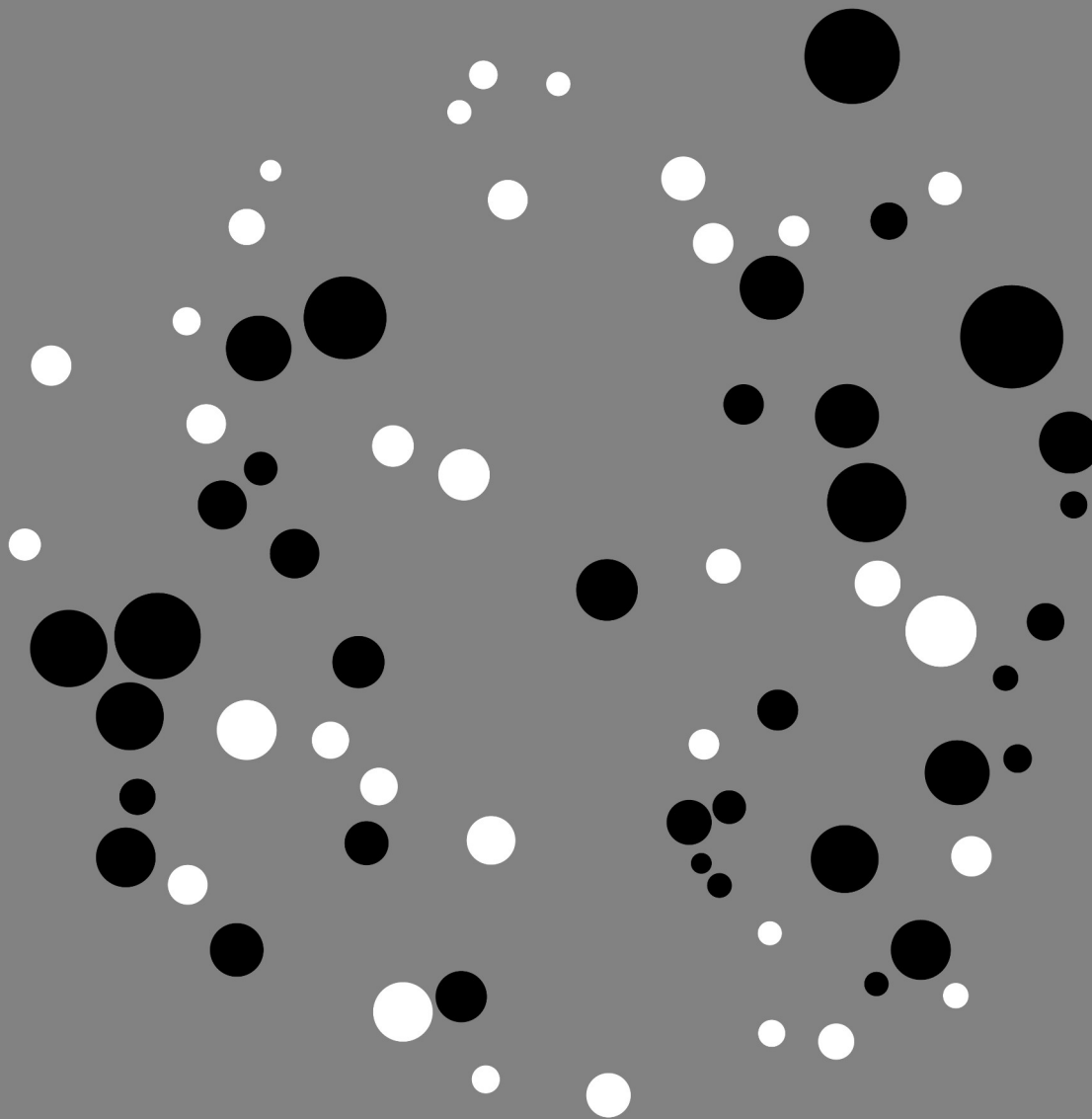
```
20 PRINT "WHAT IS YOUR QUESTION"  
25 INPUT QUES$  
30 GOSUB 80  
55 INPUT "MORE QUESTIONS"; AGAIN$  
60 IF AGAIN$ = "YES" THEN GOTO 20  
65 PRINT "GOODBYE!"  
70 END
```



```
80 REM PRINT RANDOM ANSWER  
81 CHOICE = FN RNUM(4)  
82 PRINT AN$(CHOICE)  
83 RETURN
```





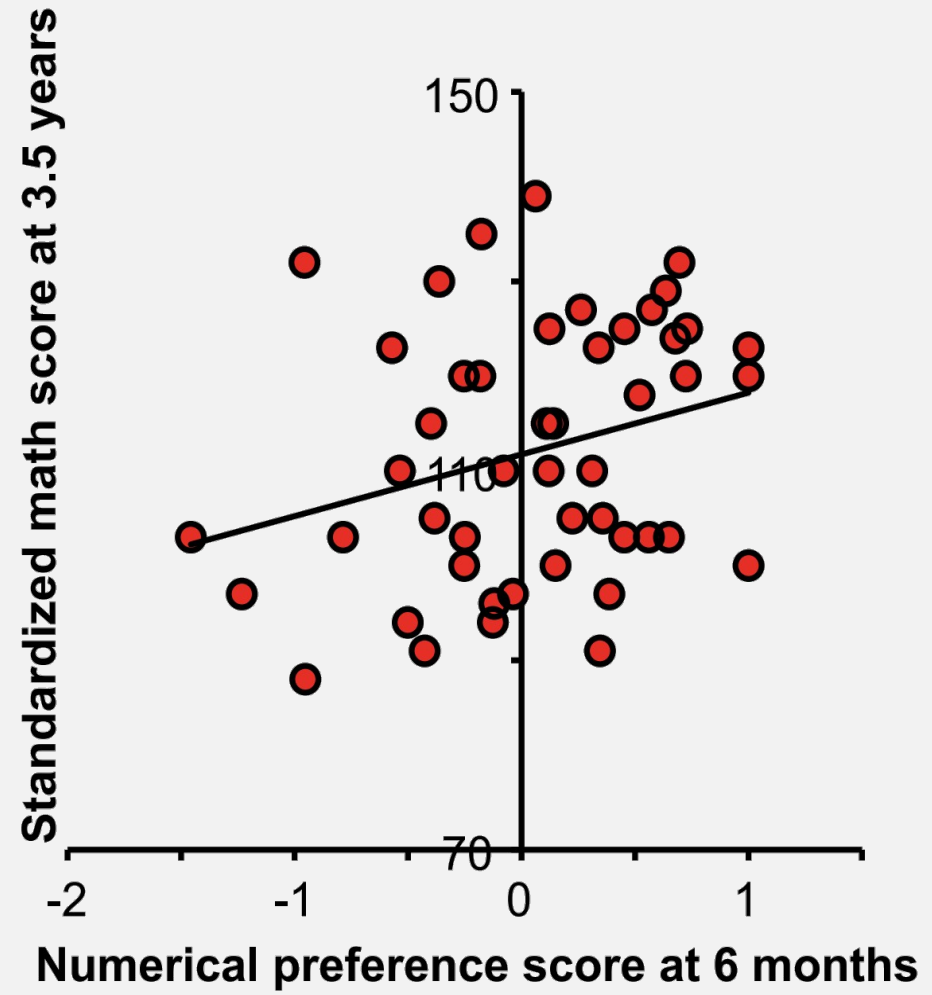


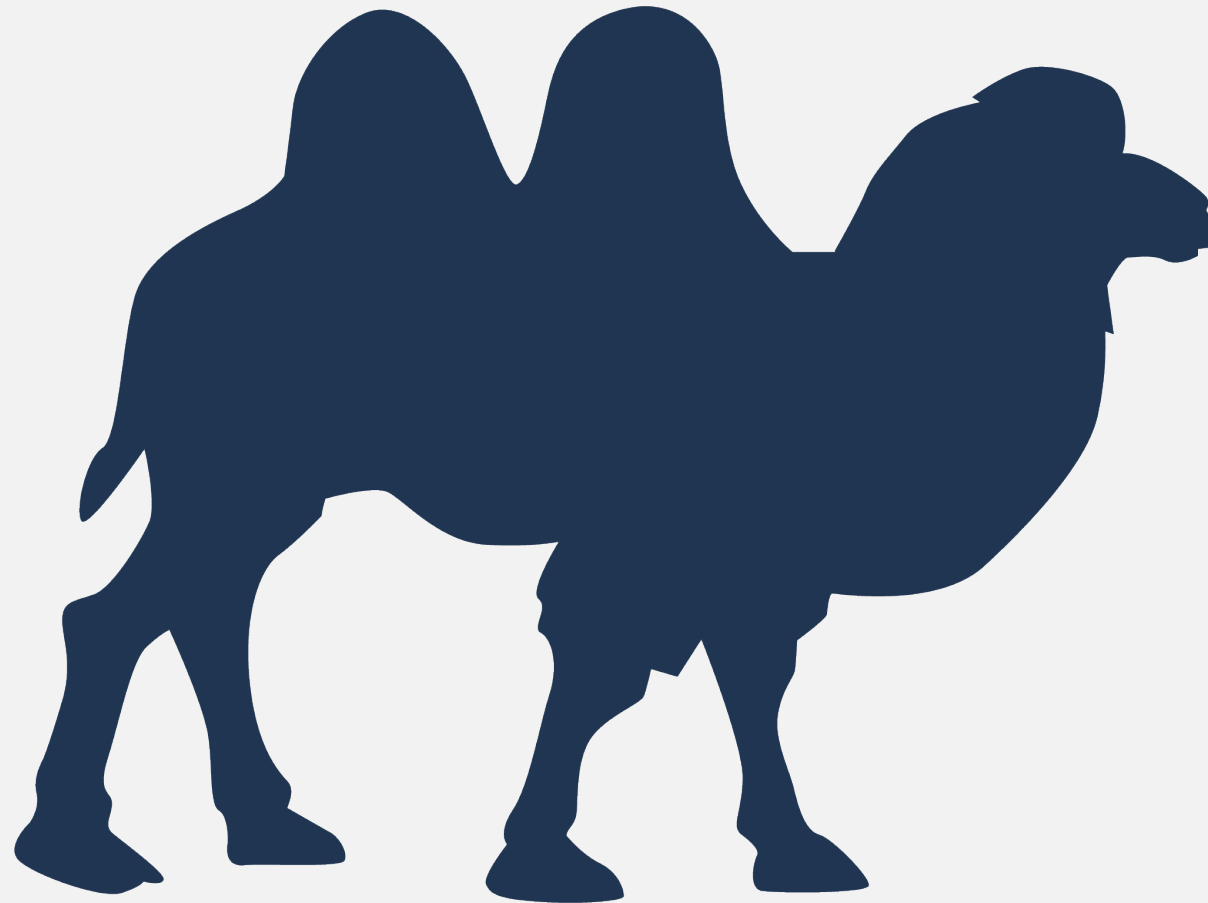


**BLACK**

**or**

**WHITE**

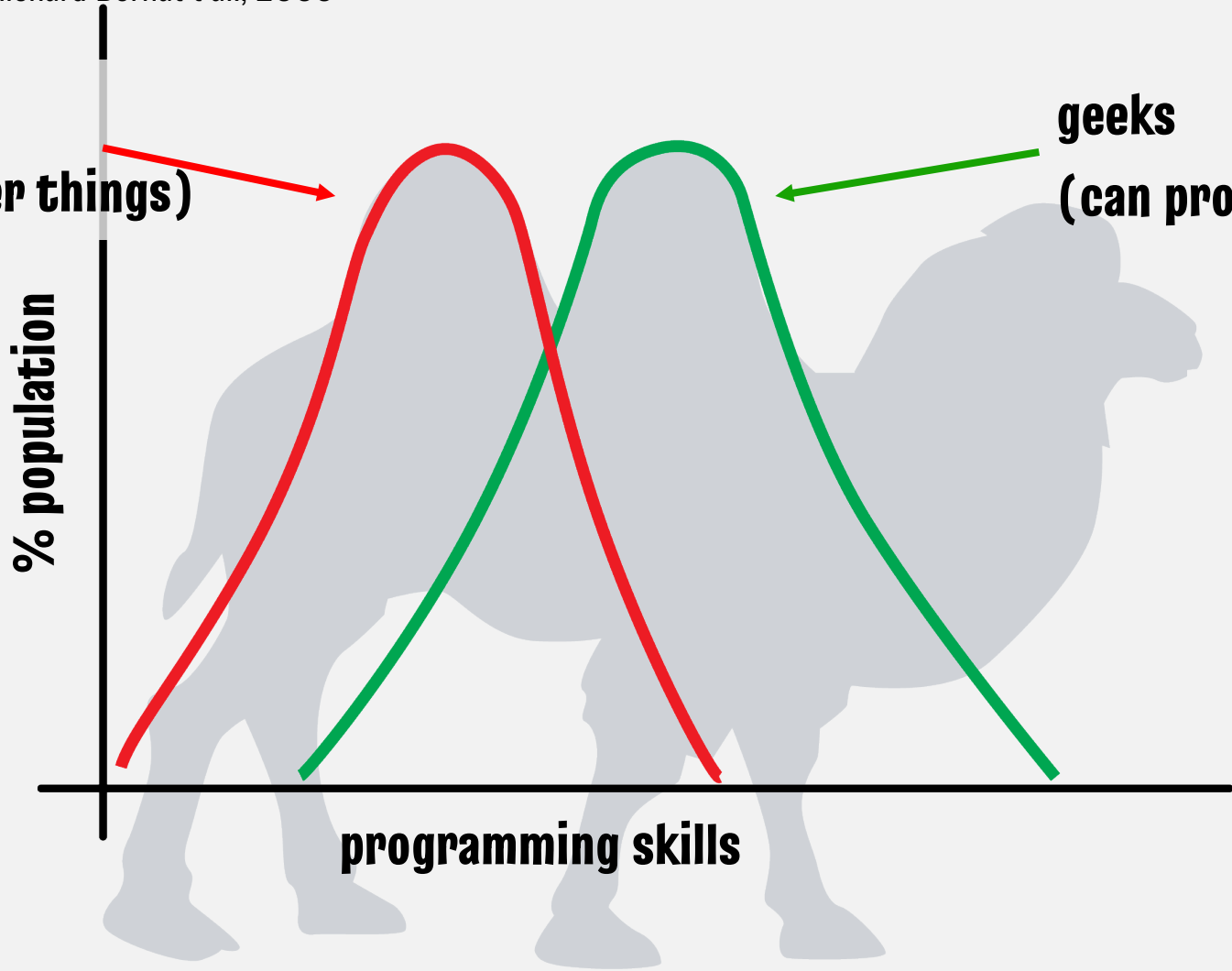


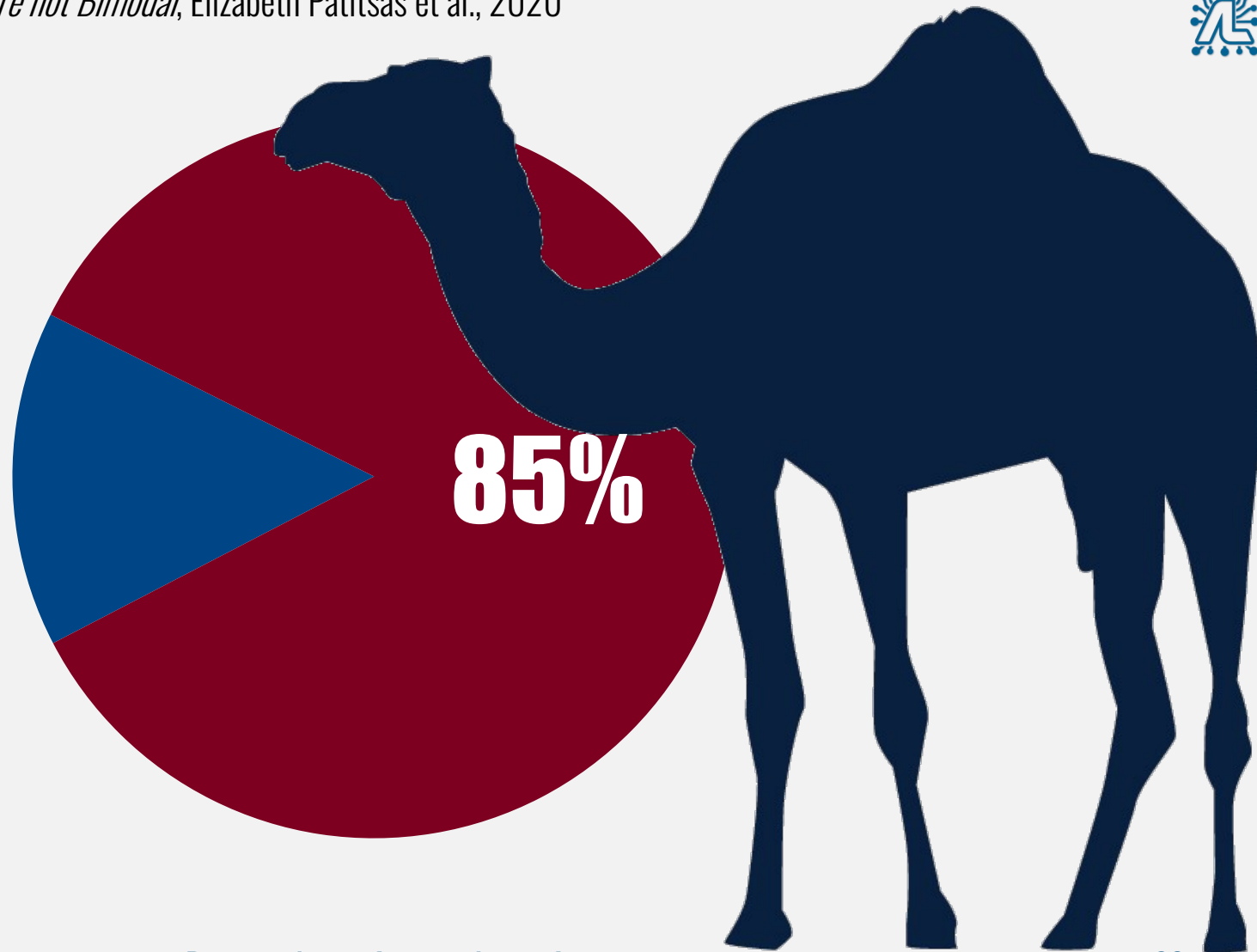
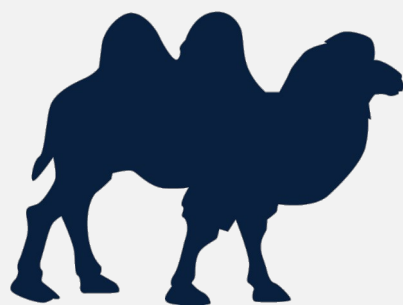




**the rest**  
**(can do other things)**

**geeks**  
**(can program)**



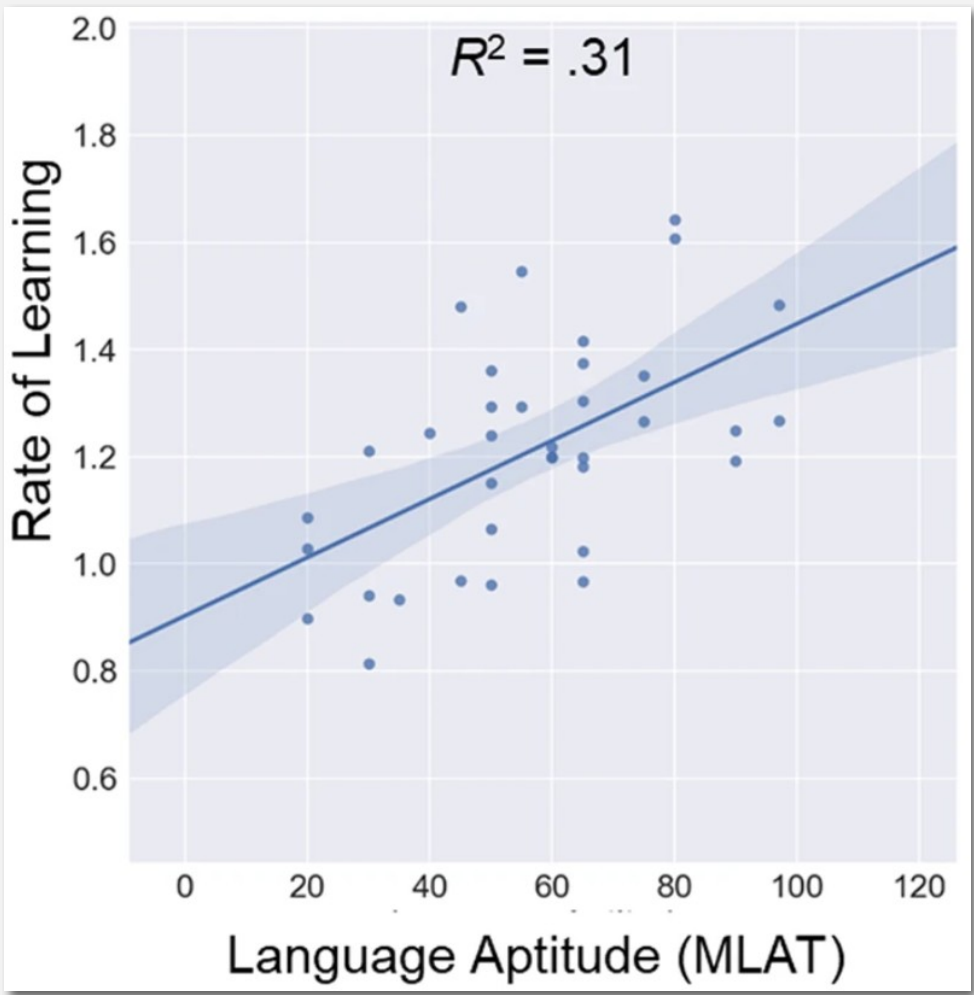




**THERE IS NO GEEK GENE. Everybody  
can learn programming.**

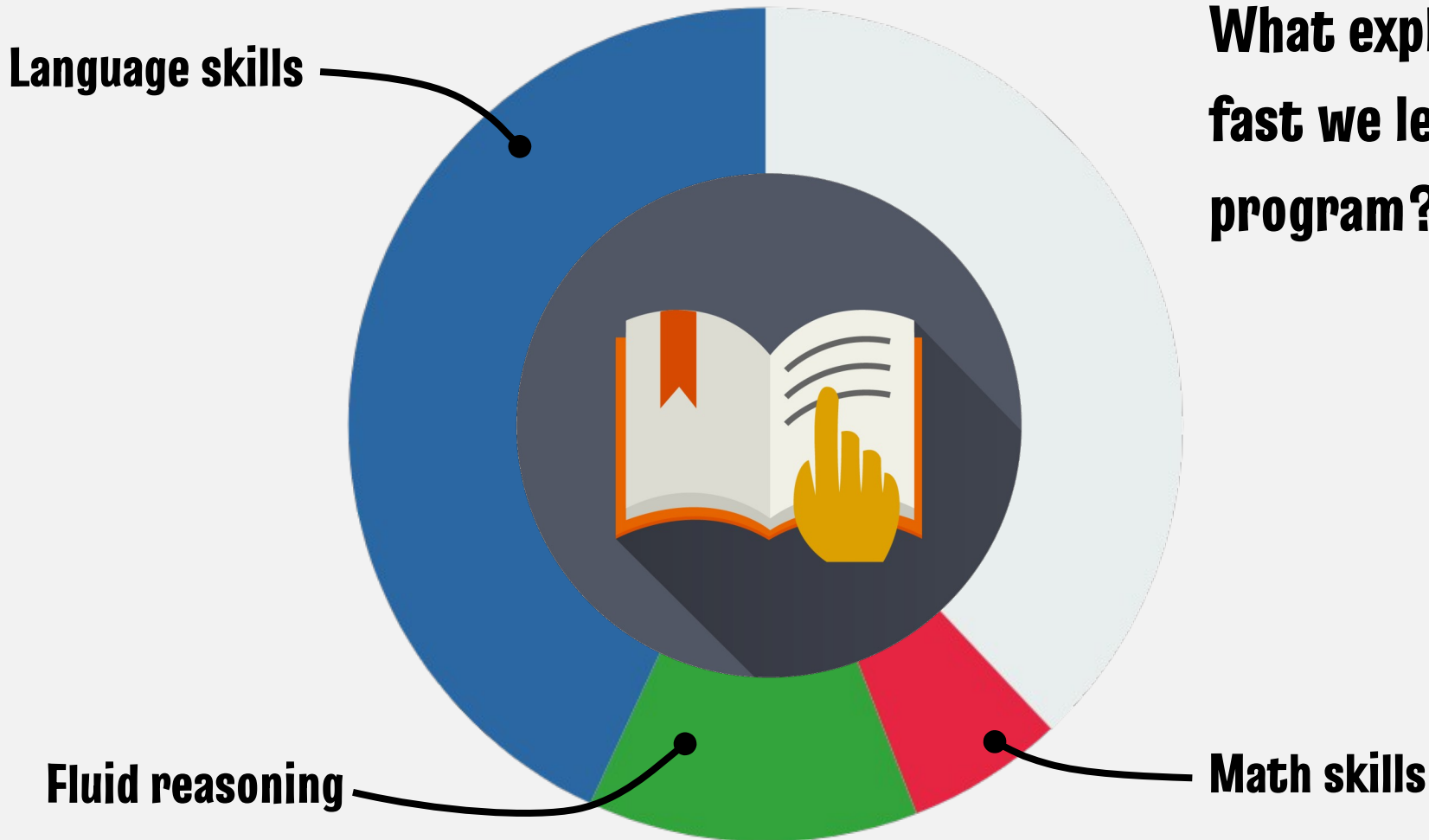


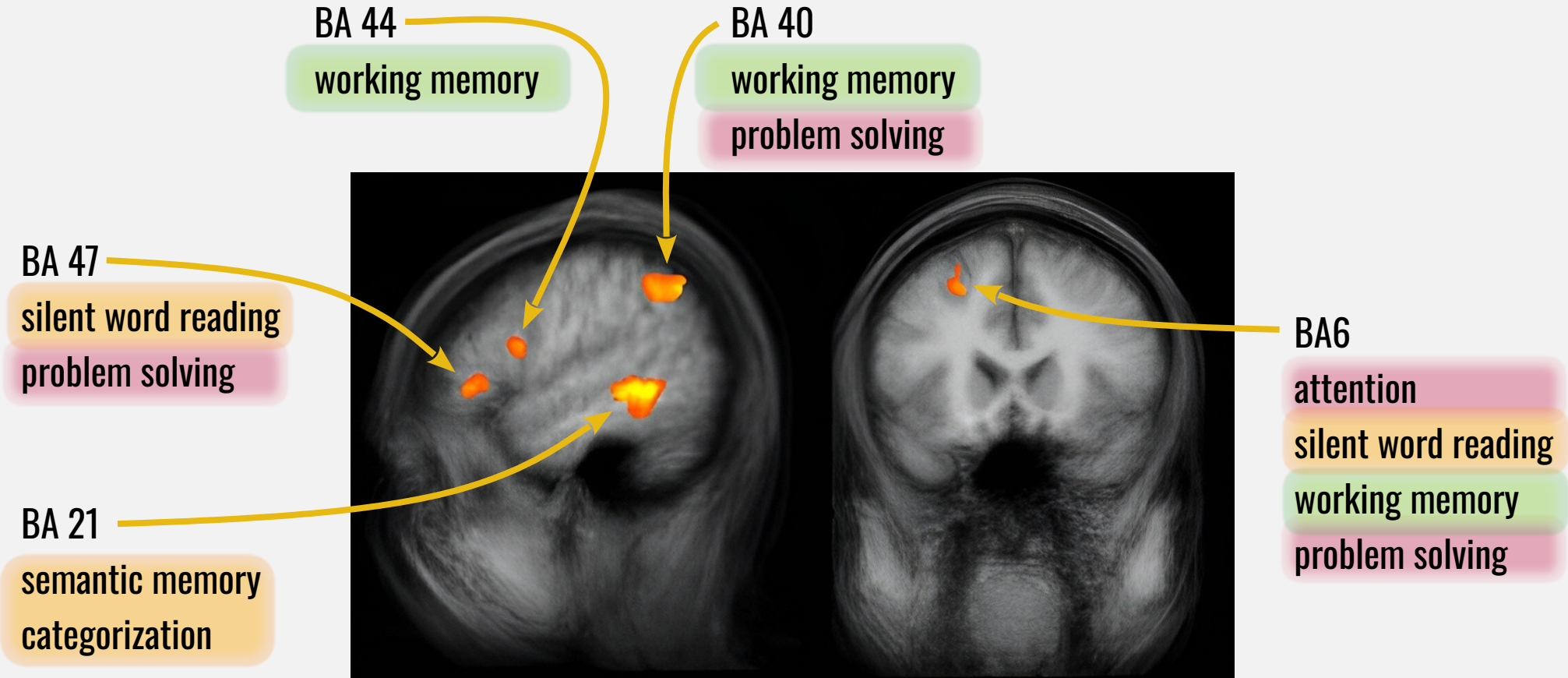
```
if ([[person age] isBetween:12 and:18]) {  
    [ticket applyDiscount:20 in: percent];  
}
```





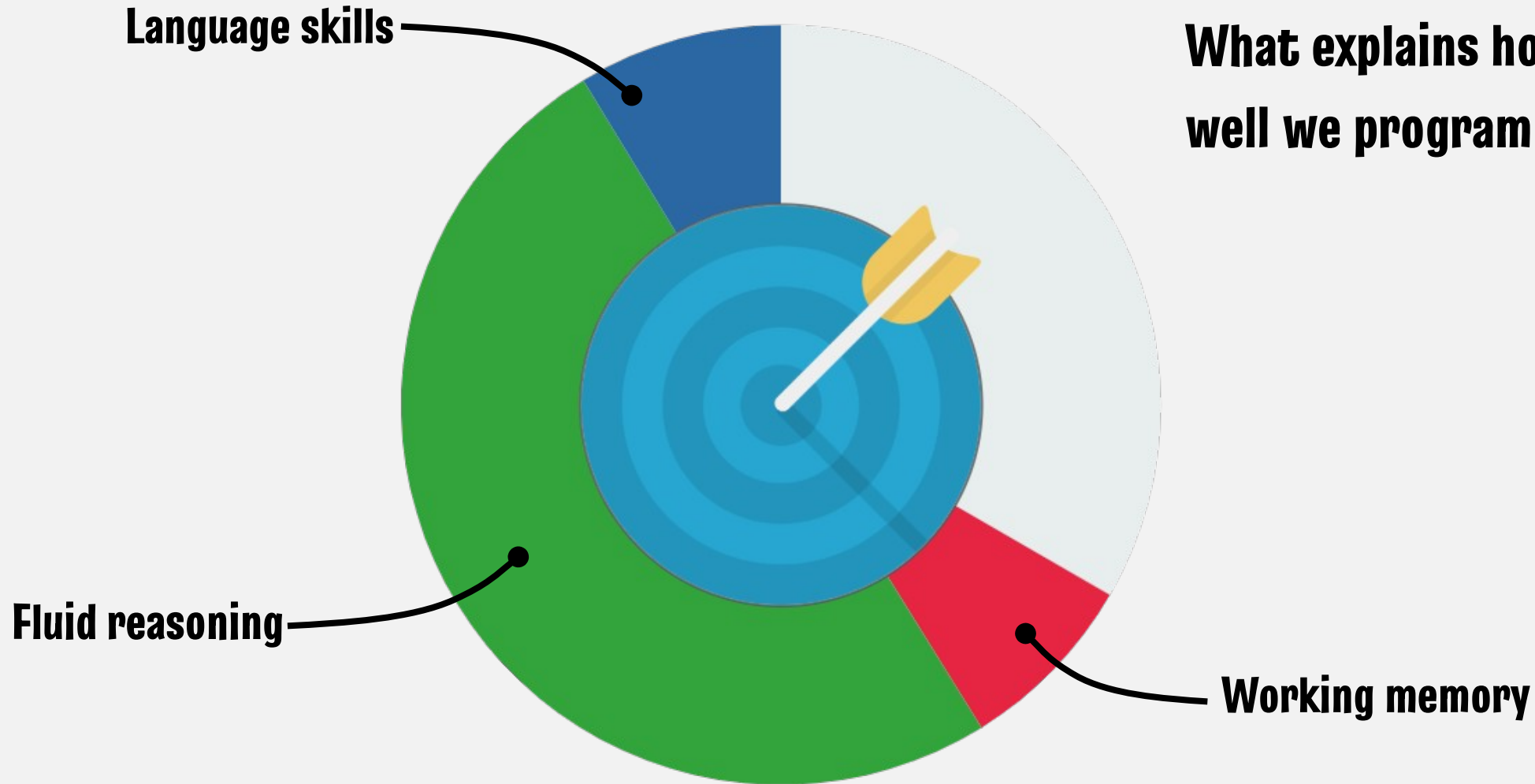
# What explains how fast we learn to program?

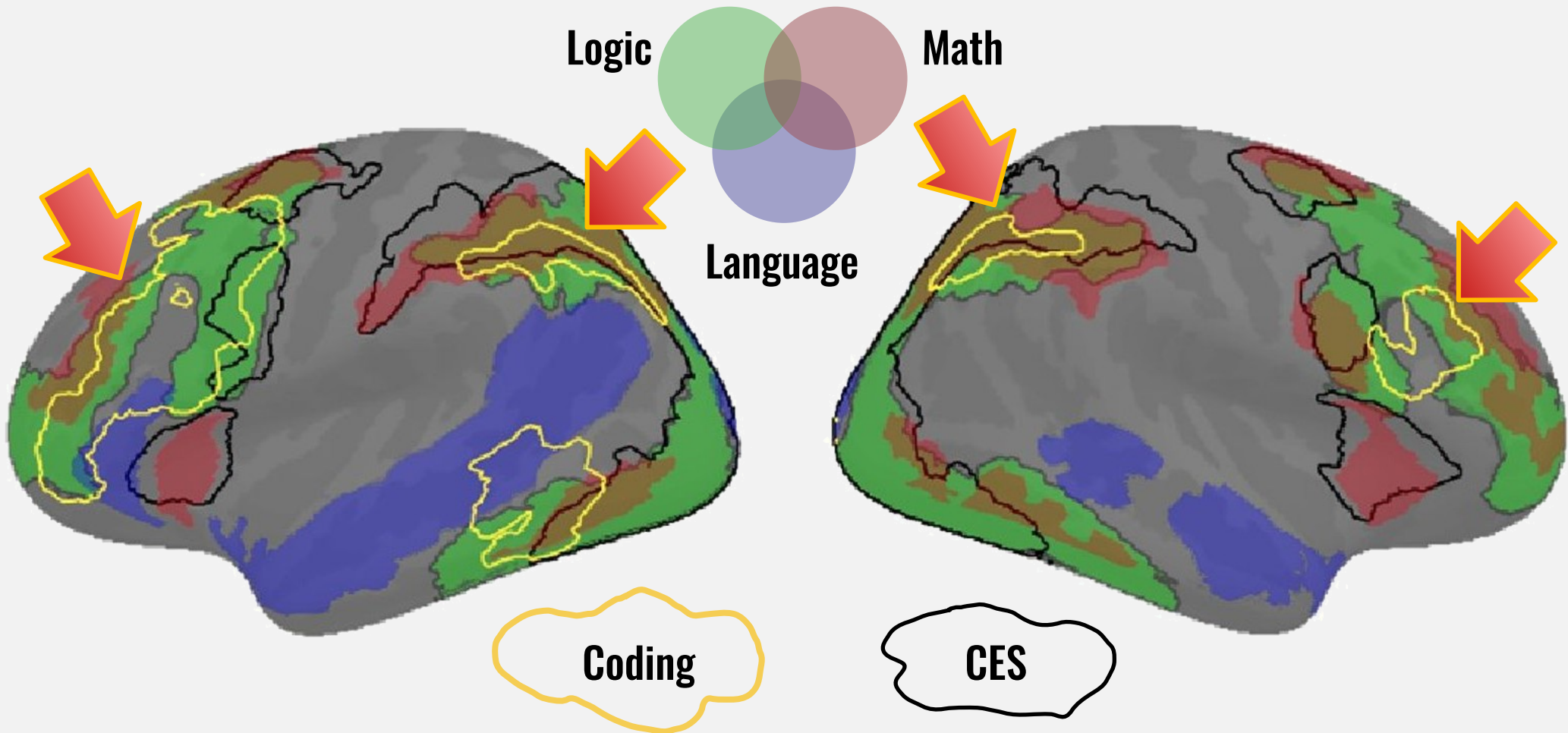






# What explains how well we program?

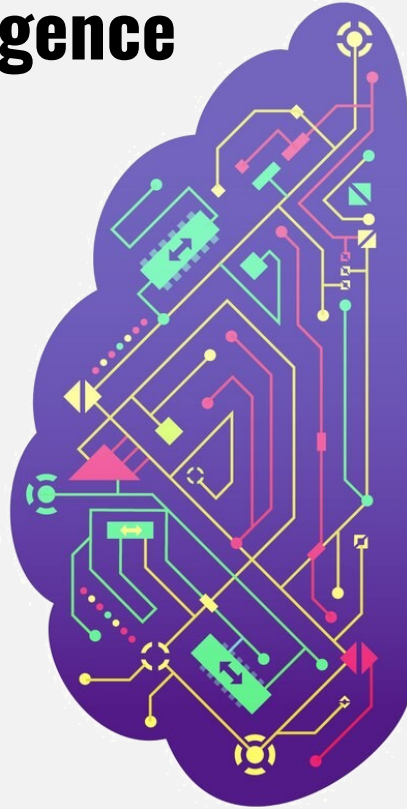






## Crystallized Intelligence

- Procedures
- Schemes
- Knowledge



## Fluid Intelligence

- Abstract reasoning
- Analogical ability
- Spatial reasoning
- Problem-solving



**Language**

**+**

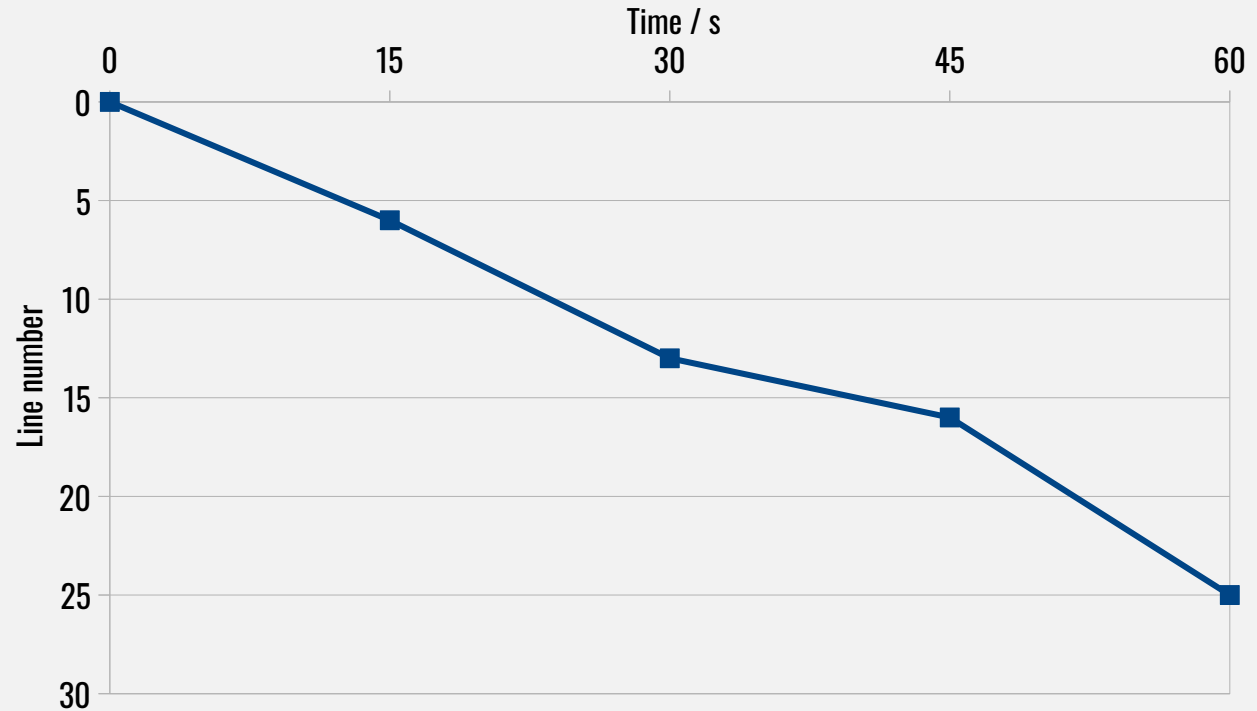
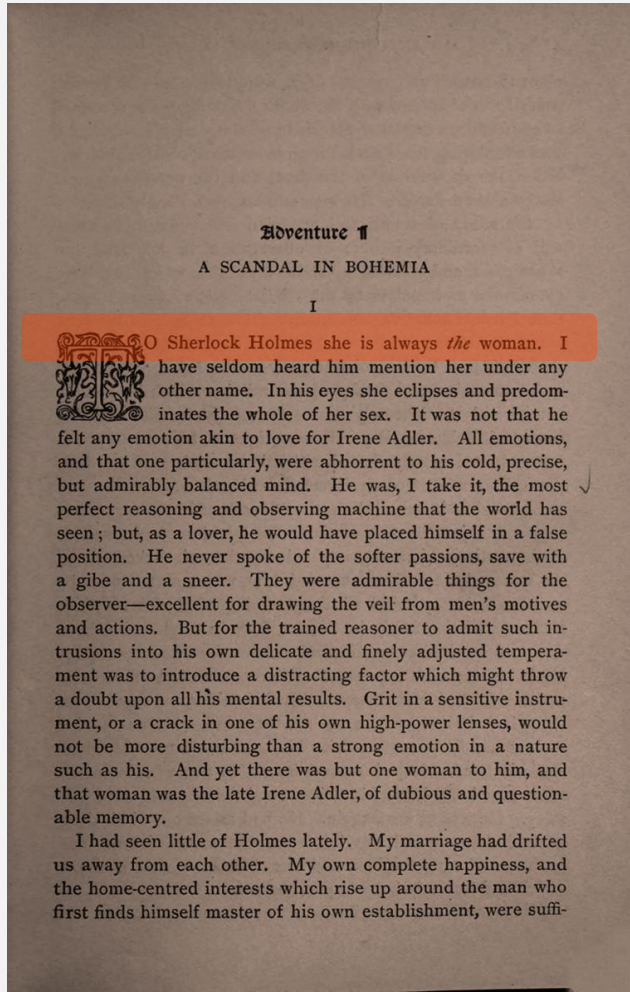
**Working memory**

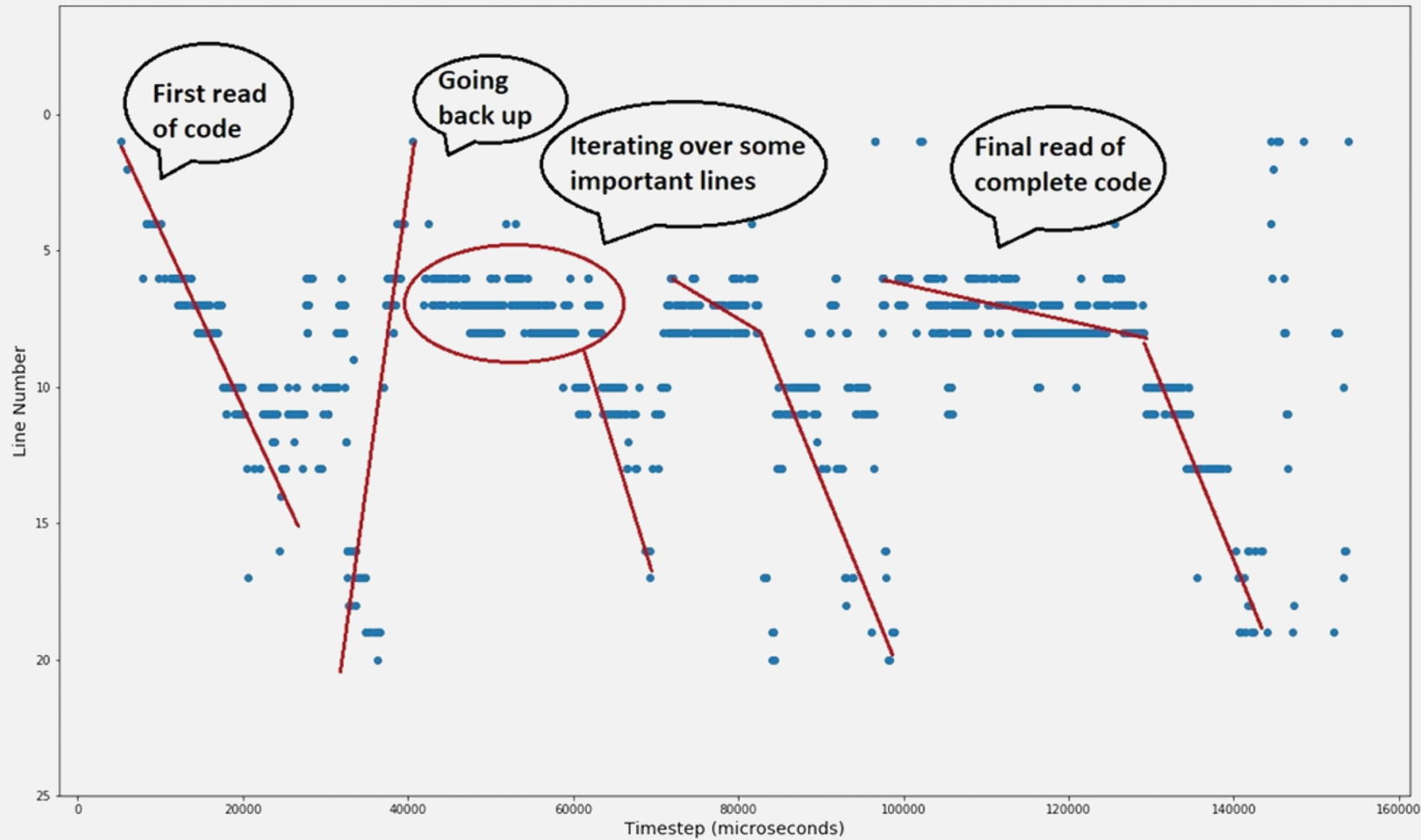
**+**

**Fluid Intelligence**

**=**

**Programming**







```
auto binary_search(auto const& range, auto const& value){  
    auto high = range.size();  
    decltype(high) low = 0;  
  
    while (low < high) {  
        auto middle = low + (high - low) / 2;  
        if (range[middle] < value) {  
            low = middle + 1;  
        } else {  
            high = middle;  
        }  
    }  
    return low;  
}
```



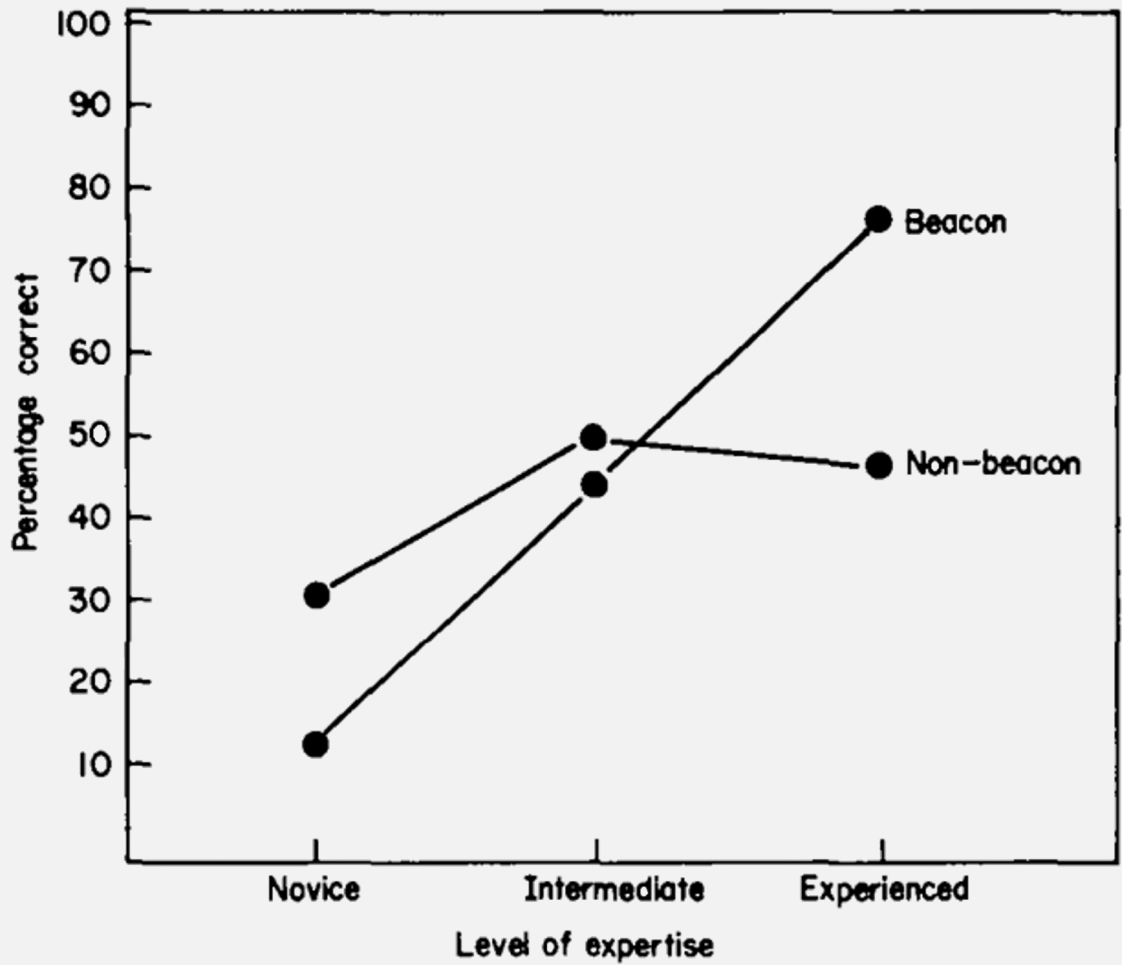


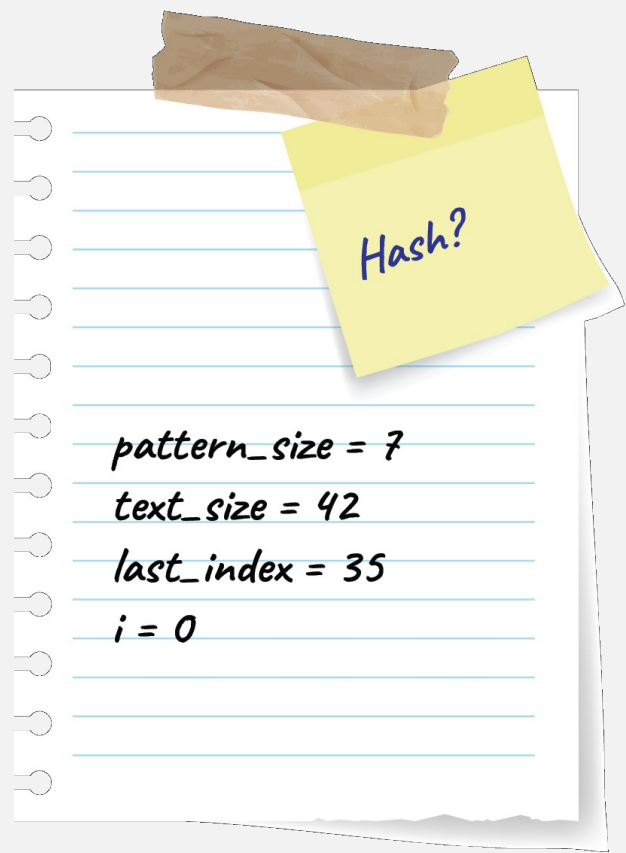
```
auto binary_search(auto const& range, auto const& value){
    auto high = range.size();
    decltype(high) low = 0;

    while (low < high) {
        auto middle = low + (high - low) / 2;
        if (range[middle] < value) {
            low = middle + 1;
        } else {
            high = middle;
        }
    }
    return low;
}
```

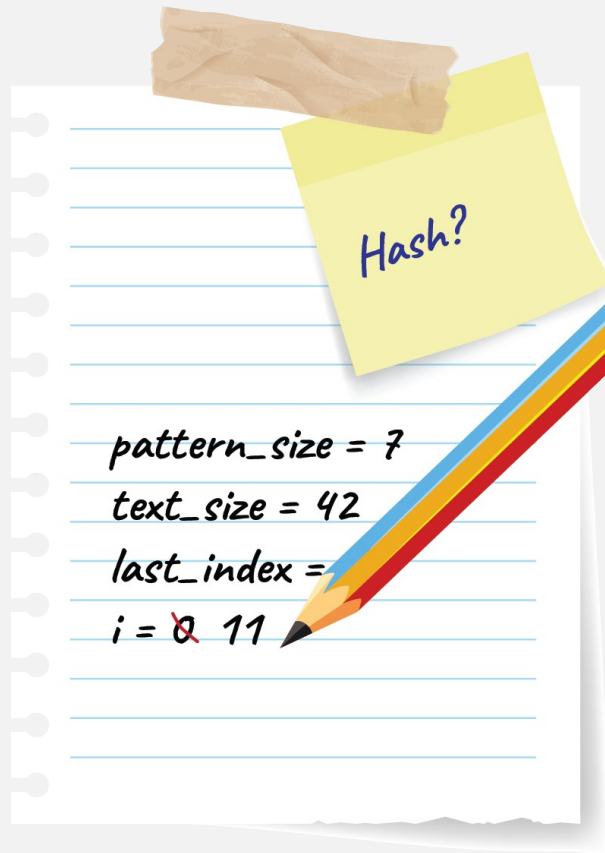


```
(1)  auto first = span.front();
(2)  auto high = range.size();
(3)  auto middle = low + (high - low) / 2;
(4)  auto min = iter;
(5)  decltype(high) low = 0;
(6)  high = middle;
(7)  if (*next < *min)
(8)  if (i != last_index)
(9)  if (range[middle] < value) {
(10) low = middle + 1;
(11) return low;
(12) while (low < high) {
```





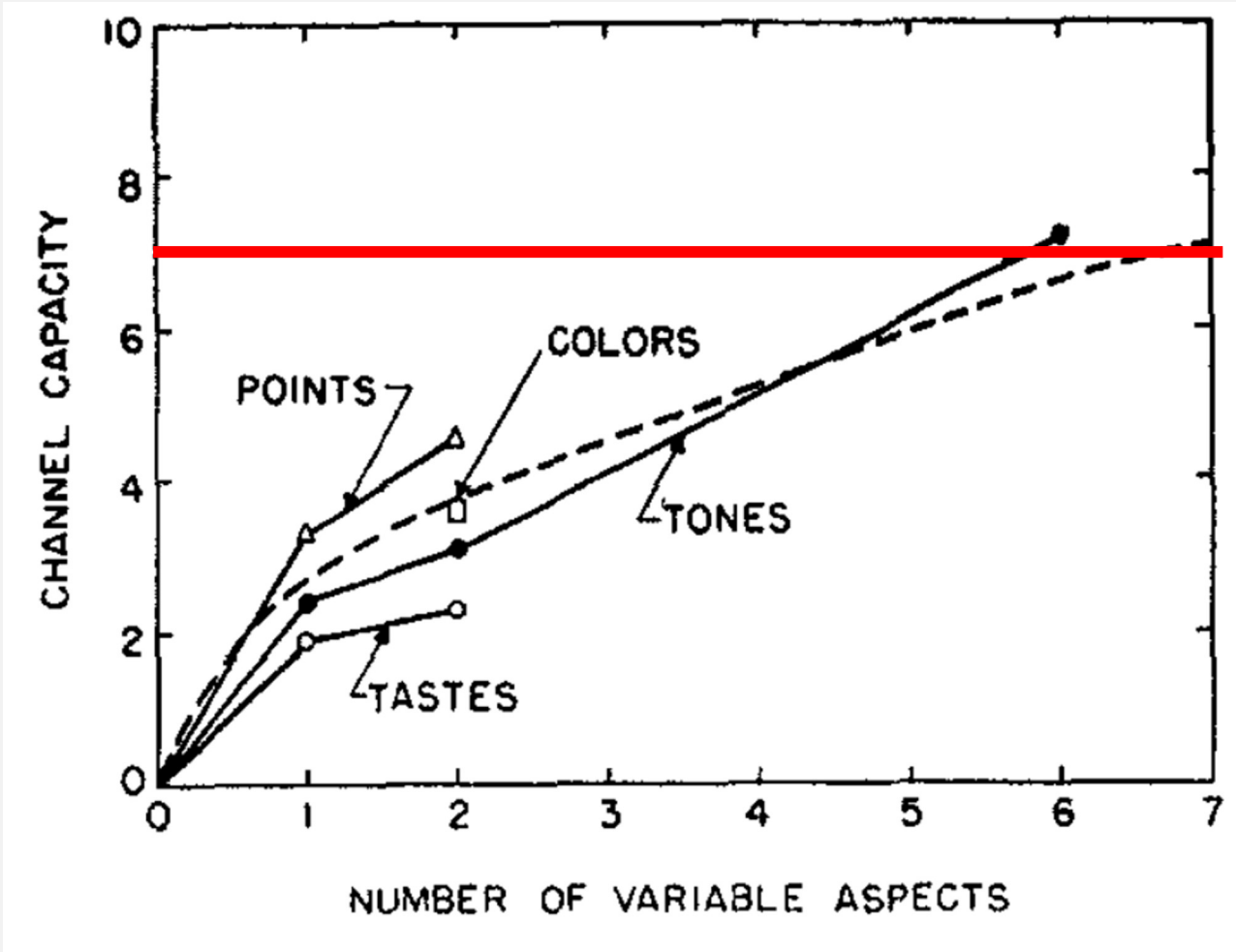
### Short-term memory



**+ Short-term memory  
Processing = Working memory**  
Beginner's mind, expert's mind

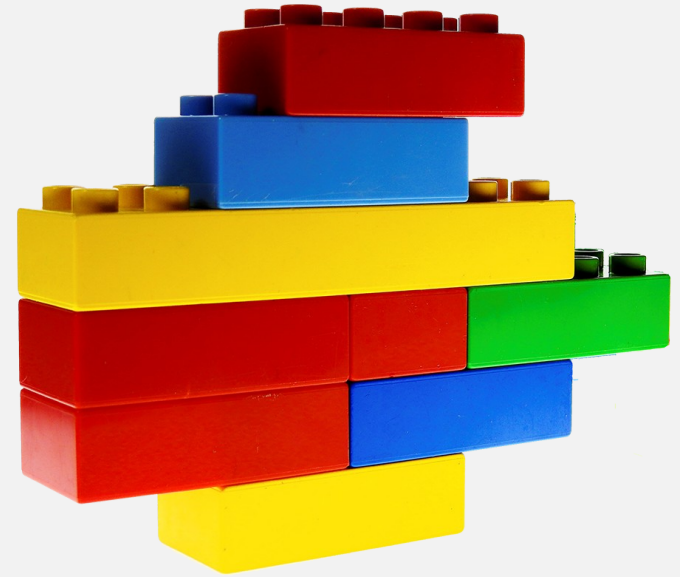
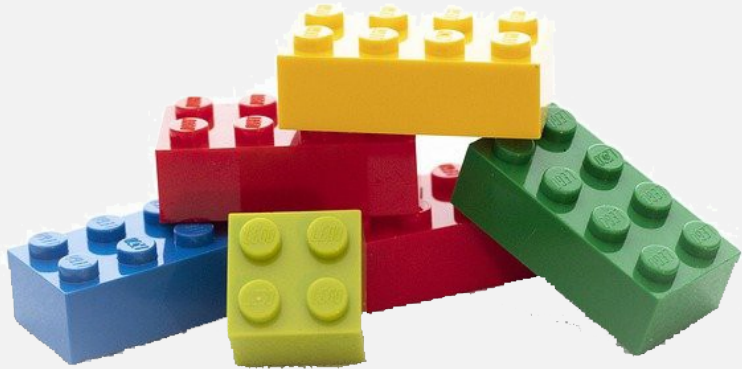


```
auto process(auto text, auto pattern, auto callback) {  
  1 auto pattern_size = pattern.size();  
  2 auto pattern_hash = Hash{pattern};  
  3 auto last_index = text.size() - pattern_size;  
  
  4 auto text_hash = Hash{text.substr(0, pattern_size)};  
  
  5 for(auto i = 0; i <= last_index; ++i) {  
    if (pattern_hash == text_hash)  
      if (pattern == 6 text.substr(i, pattern_size))  
        callback(i);  
  
    if (i != last_index)  
      text_hash.update(text[i + pattern_size]);  
  }  
}
```



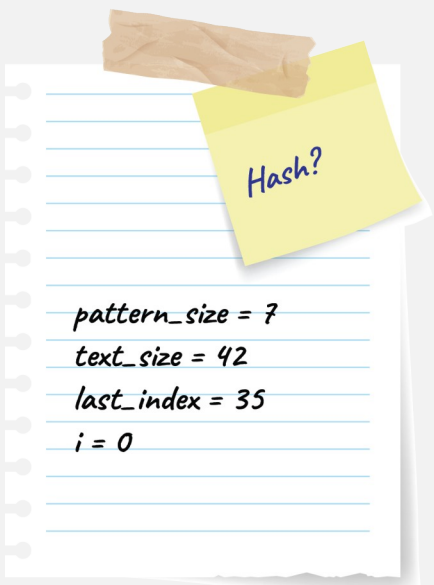


# Chunking



```
if (pattern_hash == text_hash)
  if (pattern == text.substr(i, pattern_size))
    callback(i);
```

**Callback if match**



**Short-term memory**



**Long-term memory**



**Cat's lives**

**Six pack**

**Soccer team**

**Octopus**

**Tricycle**

**Hand**

**Angry men**

**Bowling pins**

**Unicorn**

**Couple**

**Lucky number**

**Four-leaf clover**





**Cat's lives**

**Six pack**

**Soccer team**

**Octopus**

**Tricycle**

**Hand**

**Angry men**

**Bowling pins**

**Unicorn**

**Couple**

**Lucky number**

**Four-leaf clover**



**(9) Cat's lives**

**(11) Soccer team**

**(3) Tricycle**

**(12) Angry men**

**(1) Unicorn**

**(7) Lucky number**

**(6) Six pack**

**(8) Octopus**

**(5) Hand**

**(10) Bowling pins**

**(2) Couple**

**(4) Four-leaf clover**



**(1) Unicorn**

**(2) Couple**

**(3) Tricycle**

**(4) Four-leaf clover**

**(5) Hand**

**(6) Six pack**

**(7) Lucky number**

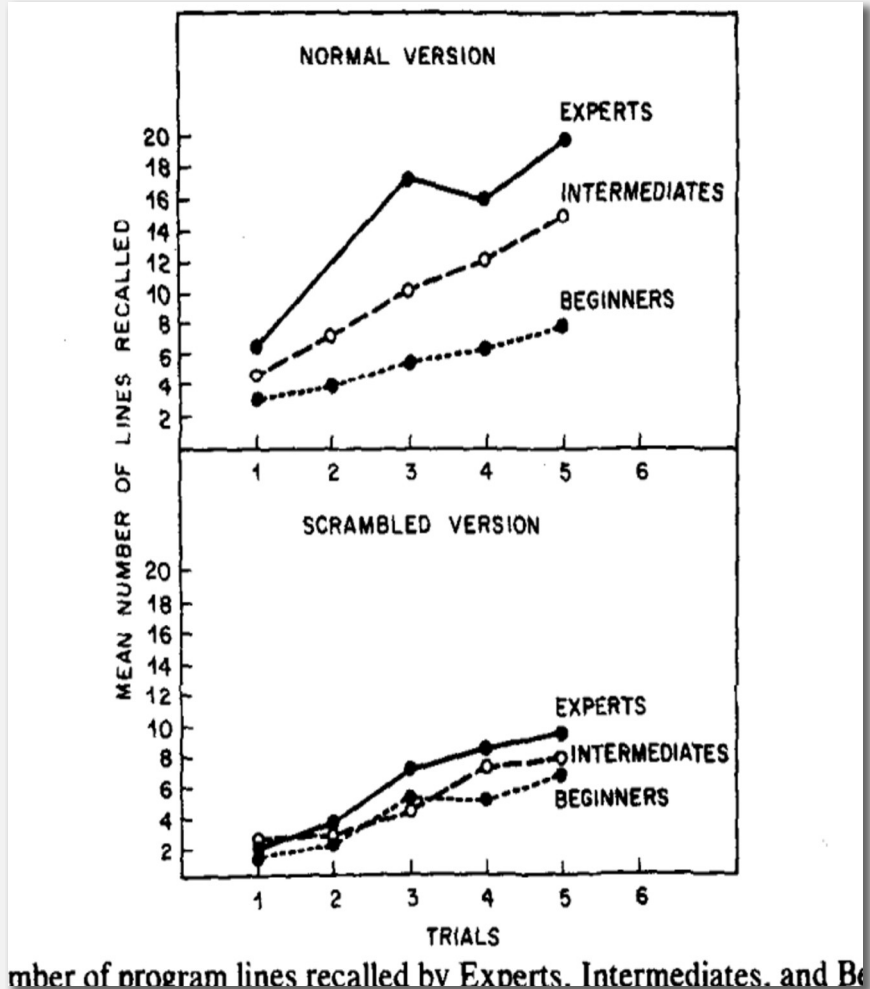
**(8) Octopus**

**(9) Cat's lives**

**(10) Bowling pins**

**(11) Soccer team**

**(12) Angry men**



Number of program lines recalled by Experts, Intermediates, and Beginners



**The**  
**Scheveningen Variation**  
**of the Sicilian Defence**  
**followed by**  
**the Keres attack**



## for-i Plan/ Pattern

(long-term memory)

**Slot**  
(short-term memory mediated)

```
for (auto i = 0; i < Slot; ++i) {  
    }  
}
```



```
auto process(auto text, auto pattern, auto callback) {
    auto pattern_size = pattern.size();
    auto pattern_hash = Hash{pattern};
    auto last_index = text.size() - pattern_size;

    auto text_hash = Hash{text.substr(0, pattern_size)};

    for (auto i = 0uz; i <= last_index; ++i) {
        if (pattern_hash == text_hash)
            if (pattern == text.substr(i, pattern_size))
                callback(i);

        if (i != last_index)
            text_hash.update(text[i + pattern_size]);
    }
}
```



## Haystack & Needle

## Callback function

```
auto process(auto text, auto pattern, auto callback) {  
    auto pattern_size = pattern.size();  
    auto pattern_hash = Hash{pattern};  
    auto last_index = text.size() - pattern_size;
```

**Lots of local variables**

```
    auto Text hash = Hash{text.substr(0, pattern_size)};
```

```
    for (auto i = 0; i < text.size() - pattern_size; ++i) {
```

**For-i loop with a weird upper bound**

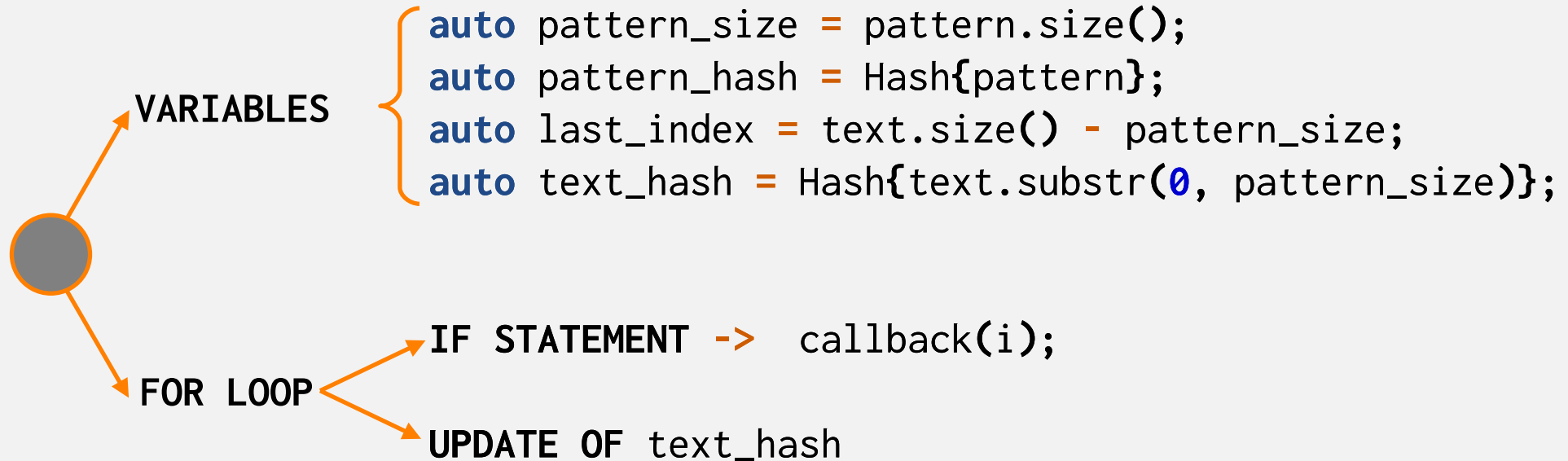
```
        if (pattern_hash == text_hash)  
            if (pattern == text.substr(i, pattern_size))
```


**If statement with hash and text comparison**

```
                callback(i);
```

**If true callback invoked with index**

```
        if (i != last_index)  
            Strange hash update  
            text_hash = Hash{text.substr(i + pattern_size)};
```





```
auto pattern_size = pattern.size();  
auto pattern_hash = Hash{pattern};  
auto last_index = text.size() - pattern_size;  
auto text_hash = Hash{text.substr(0, pattern_size)};  
for (auto i = 0uz; i <= last_index; ++i)  
if (pattern_hash == text_hash)  
if (pattern == text.substr(i, pattern_size))  
callback(i);  
if (i != last_index)  
text_hash.update(text[i + pattern_size]);
```



```
constexpr auto do_a_lot = [](auto tasks, auto lock) {

    constexpr auto select = []<auto I>(auto&& tasks) {
        if constexpr (I == -1) return std::tuple{};
        else return std::make_tuple(std::get<I>(tasks));
    };

    constexpr auto completed = [](auto tasks, auto lock) {
        return [&<std::size_t... Is>(std::index_sequence<Is...>) {
            return std::integer_sequence<int, (lock(std::get<Is>(tasks()))? int(Is): -1)...>{};
        }<std::make_index_sequence<std::tuple_size_v<decltype(tasks())>>{}>{};
    };

    return [&<int... Is>(std::integer_sequence<int, Is...>) {
        return std::tuple_cat(select. template operator<Is>(tasks())...);
    }<completed(tasks, lock)>{};
};
```



```
constexpr auto do_a_lot = [](auto tasks, auto lock) {

    constexpr auto select = []<auto I>(auto&& tasks) {
        if constexpr (I == -1) return std::tuple{};
        else return std::make_tuple(std::get<I>(tasks));
    };

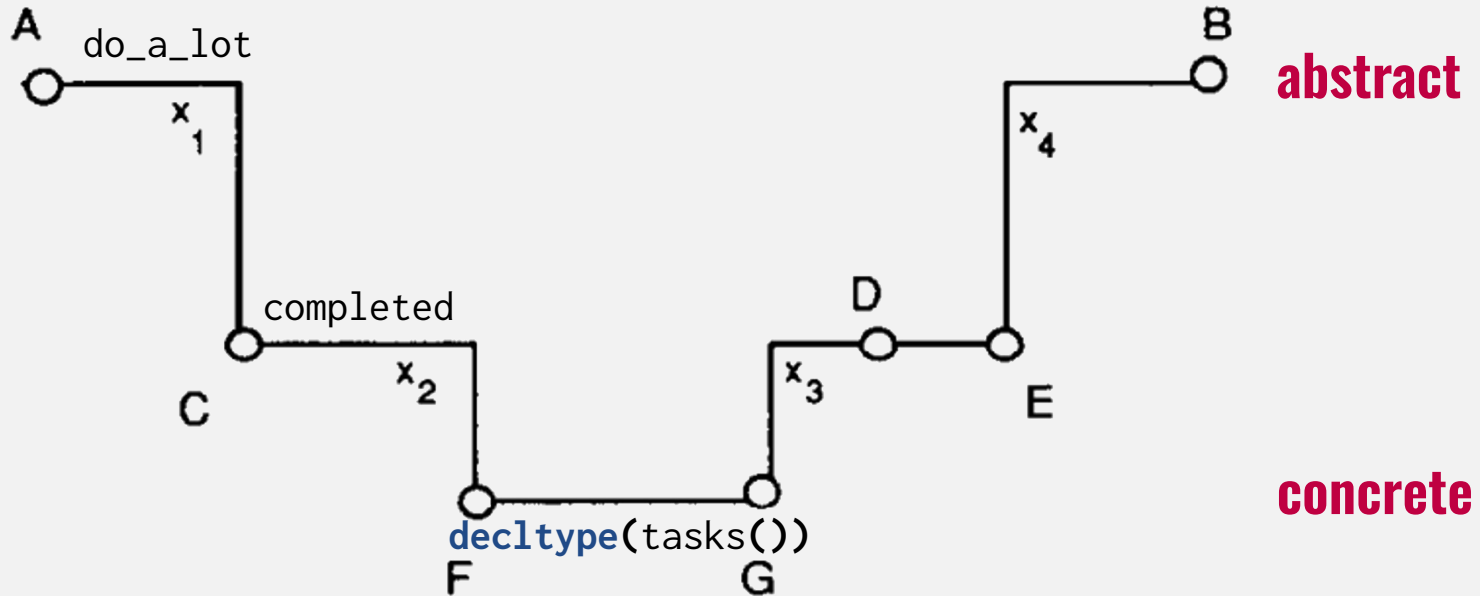
    constexpr auto completed = [](auto tasks, auto lock) {
        return [&<std::size_t... Is>(std::index_sequence<Is...>) {
            return std::integer_sequence<int, (lock(std::get<Is>(tasks()))? int(Is) : 1)...>{};
        }<std::make_index_sequence<std::tuple_size_v<decltype(input())>>{}>{};
    };

    return [&<int... Is>(std::integer_sequence<int, Is...>) {
        return std::tuple_cat(select.template operator<Is>(tasks())...);
    }<completed(tasks, lock)>{};
};
```

Up



Bottom



**Figure 5** Landscape model of program comprehension



**Programming is like  
reading & writing prose,  
but not exactly.**

**There's also working  
memory, patterns to be  
learned and fluid  
intelligence.**



# Code comprehension involves

**Beacons**—**Chunking**—

**Plans**—**Abstraction lowering**—

**Bottom-up analysis**



```
constexpr auto do_a_lot = [](auto tasks, auto lock) {  
  
    constexpr auto select = []<auto I>(auto&& tasks) {  
        if constexpr (I == -1) return std::tuple{};  
        else return std::make_tuple(std::get<I>(tasks));  
    };  
  
    constexpr auto completed = [](auto tasks, auto lock) {  
        return [&<std::size_t... Is>(std::index_sequence<Is...>) {  
            return std::integer_sequence<int, (lock(std::get<Is>(tasks()))? int(Is): -1)...>{};  
        } (std::make_index_sequence<std::tuple_size_v<decltype(input())>>{});  
    };  
  
    return [&<int... Is>(std::integer_sequence<int, Is...>) {  
        return std::tuple_cat(select. template operator<Is>(tasks())...);  
    } (completed(tasks, lock));  
};
```



```
constexpr auto filter_by = [](auto tuple, auto pred) {  
  
    constexpr auto select_if = [<auto I>(auto&& tuple) {  
        if constexpr (I == -1) return std::tuple{};  
        else return std::make_tuple(std::get<I>(tuple));  
    };  
  
    constexpr auto make_mask = [<auto tuple, auto pred> {  
        return [&<std::size_t... Is>(std::index_sequence<Is...>) {  
            return std::integer_sequence<int, (pred(std::get<Is>(tuple()))? int(Is): -1)...>{};  
        } (std::make_index_sequence<std::tuple_size_v<decltype(tuple())>>{});  
    };  
  
    return [&<int... Is>(std::integer_sequence<int, Is...>) {  
        return std::tuple_cat(select_if. template operator<Is>(tuple())...);  
    } (make_mask(tuple, pred));  
};
```



# How not to

# **RUIN YOUR PROGRAMS**

## **from the brain's POV**

# 101



# Cognitive (over)load

## Intrinsic

Difficulty of the problem

- variable tracking
- nested loops & conditions

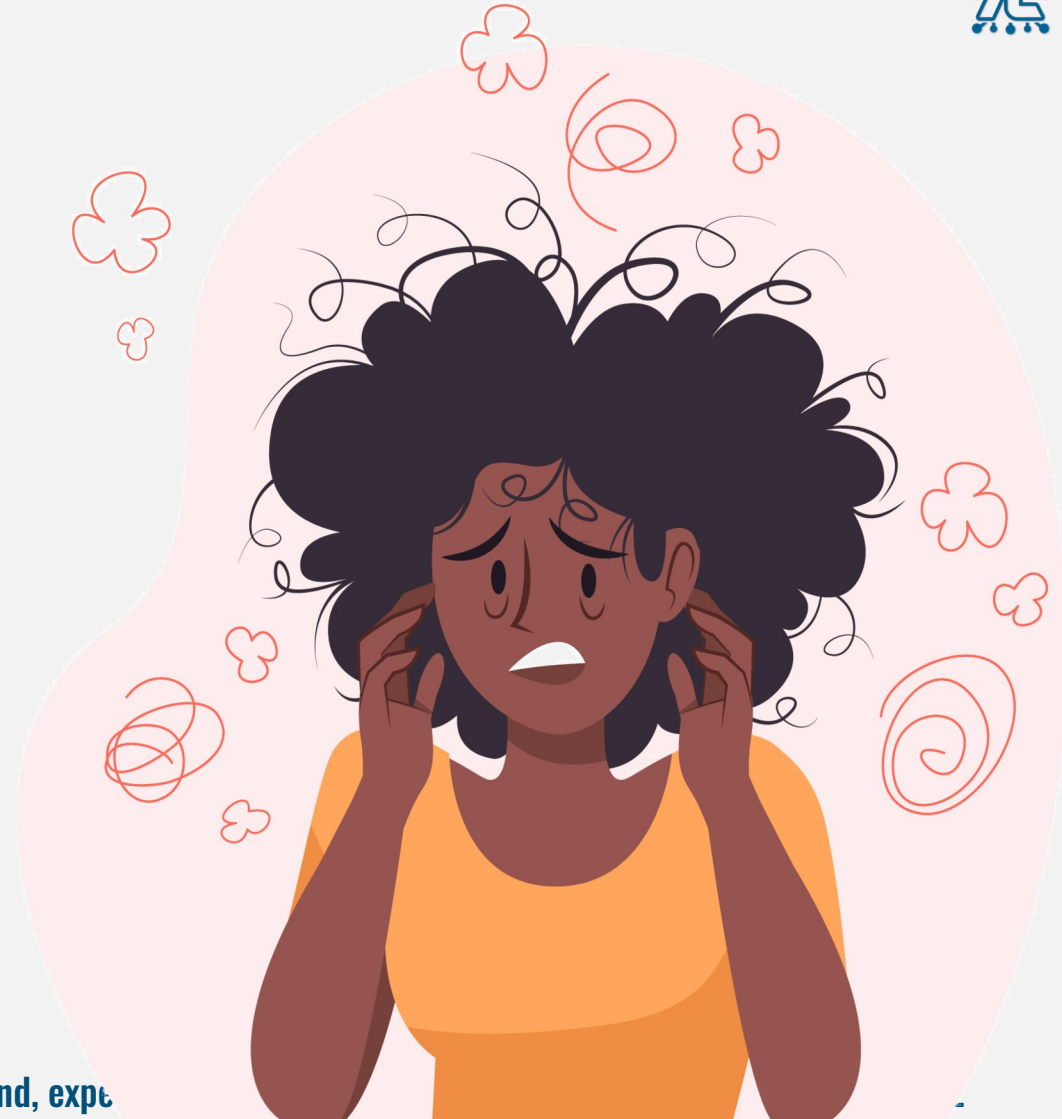
## Extraneous

External information needs

- unfamiliar functions
- side effects

## Germane

Deep processing to internalize/  
learn new schemas





```
template <typename...Fs>
struct overloaded : Fs... {
    using Fs::operator()...;
};
```

intrinsic

extraneous

germane

```
using Variant_t = std::variant<int, double, std::string>;
std::vector<Variant_t> variants{42, 3.1415927, "There are 42 rabbits in the hat."};

for (const auto& v : variants) {
    std::print("Has answer: {}\n",
        std::visit( overloaded{
            [](int i) { return i == 42; },
            [tolerance=0.05](double d) { return std::abs(d - 42) < tolerance; },
            [](std::string_view s) { return s.contains("42") || s.contains("forty two"); }
        }, v
    )
);
}
```



```
auto process(auto text, auto pattern, auto callback) {
    auto pattern_size = pattern.size();
    auto pattern_hash = Hash{pattern};
    auto last_index = text.size() - pattern_size;

    auto text_hash = Hash{text.substr(0, pattern_size)};

    for (auto i = 0uz; i <= last_index; ++i) {
        if (pattern_hash == text_hash)
            if (pattern == text.substr(i, pattern_size))
                callback(i);

        if (i != last_index)
            text_hash.update(text[i + pattern_size]);
    }
}
```



```
auto process(auto text, auto pattern, auto callback) {  
  1 std::size_t base = 257;  
  2 std::size_t mod = 1000000007;  
  3 auto text_size = text.size();  
  4 auto pattern_size = pattern.size();  
  5 auto pattern_hash = [&](auto hash){ for (auto c : pattern) hash = (hash * base + c) % mod; return hash; }(0uz);  
  6 auto start = text.substr(0, pattern_size);  
  7 auto text_hash = std::ranges::fold_left(start, 0uz, [](auto acc, auto c) { return (acc * base + c) % mod; });  
  8 auto exp = std::accumulate(start.begin(), start.end(), 1uz, [](auto acc, auto c) { return (acc * base) % mod; });  
  9 for (auto i = 0uz; i <= (text_size - pattern_size); ++i) {  
    if (pattern_hash == text_hash)  
      if (pattern == text.substr(i, pattern_size))  
        callback(i);  
  
    if (i + pattern_size != text_size){  
      text_hash = (text_hash * base + text[i + pattern_size]) % mod;  
      text_hash = (text_hash + mod - text[i] * exp % mod) % mod;  
    }  
  }  
}
```



```
auto pwucyc(auto tgherx, auto pwucyc, auto c) {  
  ① auto ps = pwucyc.size();  
  ② auto ph = H{pwucyc};  
  ③ auto lwhcadT = tgherx.size() - ps;  
  
  ④ auto hhdcit = H{tgherx.substr(0, ps)};  
  
  ⑤ for (auto i = 0uz; i <= lwhcadT; ++i) {  
    if (ph == hhdcit)  
      if (pwucyc == tgherx.substr(i, ps))  
        c(i);  
  
    if (i != lwhcadT)  
      hhdcit.run(r[i + ps]);  
  }  
}
```

Only 5 values to track!



```
auto arrayAverage(std::array const& arr) {  
    std::size_t counter = 0;  
    double sum = 0;  
  
    while (counter < arr.size()) {  
        sum = sum + arr[counter];  
        counter = counter + 1;  
    }  
  
    auto average = sum / counter;  
    return average;  
}
```

```
auto ayyaoAyyaky(std::array const& arr) {  
    std::size_t  
        mgqakyy  
    = 0;  
    double sum = 0;  
  
    while (mgqakyy  
        < arr.size()) {  
        sum =  
        sum + arr[mgqakyy];  
        mgqakyy  
        = mgqakyy + 1;  
    }  
  
    auto average  
        = sum /  
        mgqakyy;  
    return  
        average;  
}
```



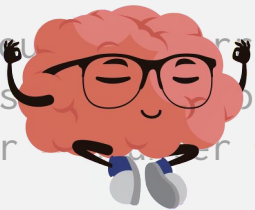
```

auto arrayAverage(std::array const& arr) {
    std::size_t counter = 0;
    double sum = 0;

    while (counter < arr.size()) {
        sum = sum + arr[counter];
        counter = counter + 1;
    }

    auto average = sum / counter;
    return average;
}

```



**4.5x**

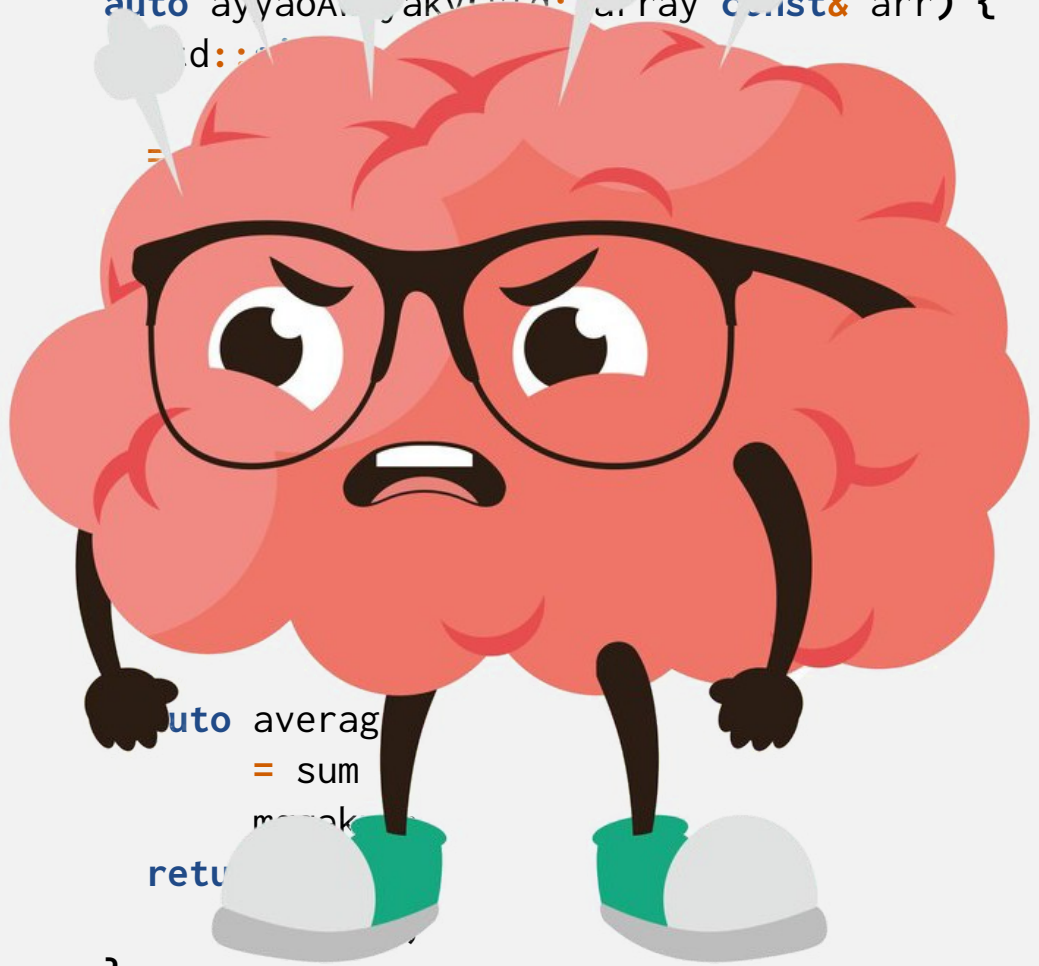
```

auto arrayAverage(std::array const& arr) {
    std::size_t counter = 0;
    double sum = 0;

    while (counter < arr.size()) {
        sum = sum + arr[counter];
        counter = counter + 1;
    }

    auto average = sum / counter;
    return average;
}

```





```
auto process(auto text, auto pattern, auto callback) {
    auto size = pattern.size();
    auto hash = Hash{pattern};
    auto last = text.size() - pattern_size;

    auto window = Hash{text.substr(0, pattern_size)};

    for (auto i = 0uz; i <= last; ++i) {
        if (hash == window)
            if (pattern == text.substr(i, size))
                callback(i);

        if (i != last)
            window.update(text[i + size]);
    }
}
```

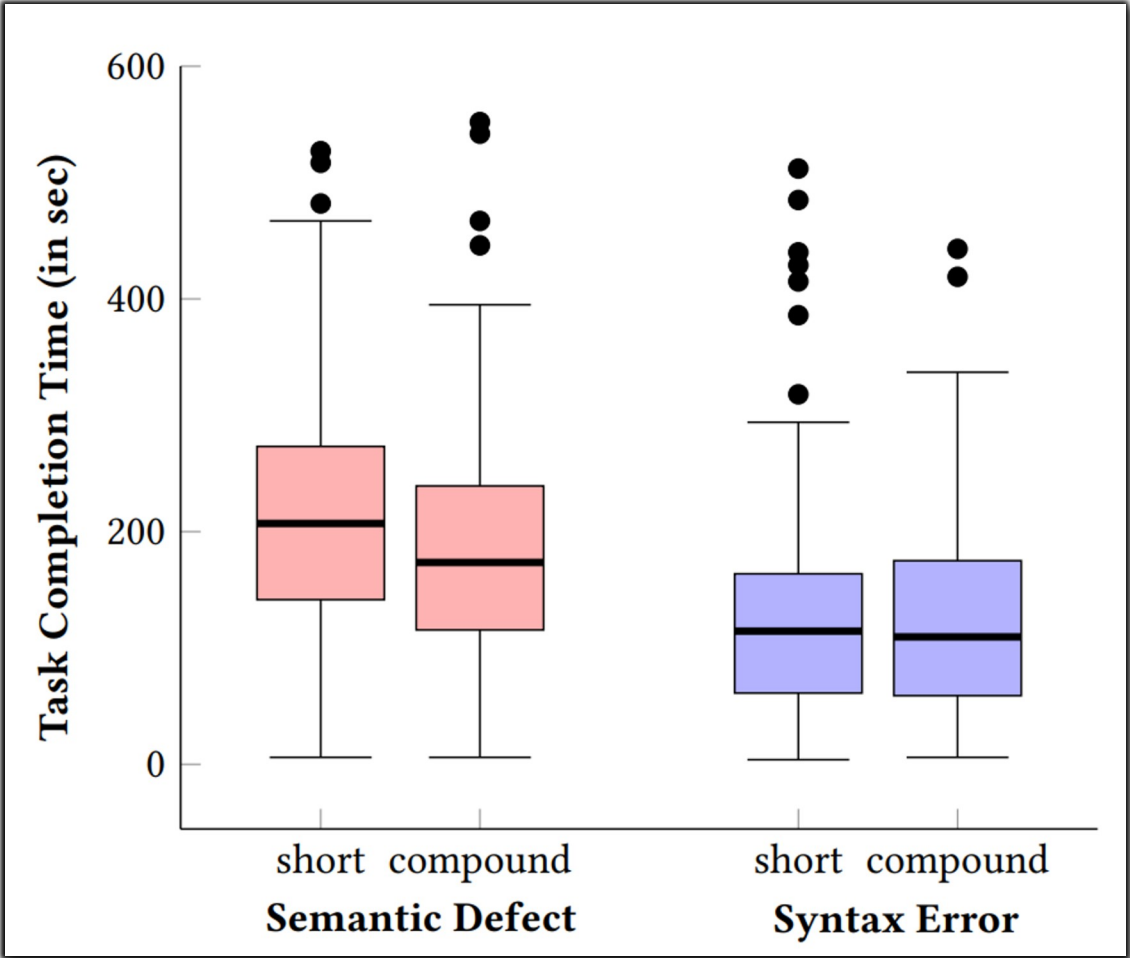


```
auto process(auto text, auto pattern, auto callback) {
    auto pattern_size = pattern.size();
    auto pattern_hash = Hash{pattern};
    auto last_index = text.size() - pattern_size;

    auto text_hash = Hash{text.substr(0, pattern_size)};

    for (auto i = 0uz; i <= last_index; ++i) {
        if (pattern_hash == text_hash)
            if (pattern == text.substr(i, pattern_size))
                callback(i);

        if (i != last_index)
            text_hash.update(text[i + pattern_size]);
    }
}
```







```
auto process(auto text, auto pattern, auto callback) {
    auto pattern_size = pattern.size();
    auto pattern_hash = Hash{pattern};
    auto last_index = text.size() - pattern_size;

    auto text_hash = Hash{text.substr(0, pattern_size)};

    for (auto i = 0uz; i <= last_index; ++i) {
        if (pattern_hash == text_hash)
            if (pattern == text.substr(i, pattern_size))
                callback(i);

        if (i != last_index)
            text_hash.update(text[i + pattern_size]);
    }
}
```



```
auto find_index(auto text_to_search, auto pattern, auto callback) {
    auto pattern_size = pattern.size();
    auto pattern_hash = Hash{pattern};
    auto last_index_to_check = text_to_search.size() - pattern_size;

    auto text_window_hash =
        RollingHash{text_to_search.substr(0, pattern_size)};

    for (auto i = 0uz; i <= last_index_to_check; ++i) {
        if (pattern_hash == text_window_hash)
            if (pattern == text_to_search.substr(i, pattern_size))
                callback(i);

        if (i != last_index_to_check)
            text_window_hash.update(text_to_search[i + pattern_size]);
    }
}
```



**camelCaseRulesTheWorld**



**snake\_case\_is\_the\_king**



*To camelCase or under\_score*, Dave Binley et al., 2009

*An Eye Tracking Study on camelCase and under\_score Identifier Styles*, Bonita Sharif et al., 2010

**it\_doesntMatter**  
maybe\_just\_a\_little\_bit



```
/// @brief Search for a pattern in a text  
/// @param text_to_search The text to search  
/// @param pattern The pattern to search for in the text  
/// @param callback A callback function called with the index of a match
```

```
auto find_index(auto text_to_search, auto pattern, auto callback) {
```

```
    // ...
```

```
    for (auto i = 0uz; i <= last_index_to_check; ++i) {
```

```
        // ...
```

```
        if (i != last_index_to_check)
```

```
            // updates the rolling hash by shifting the window one char to the right
```

```
            text_window_hash.update(text_to_search[i + pattern_size]);
```



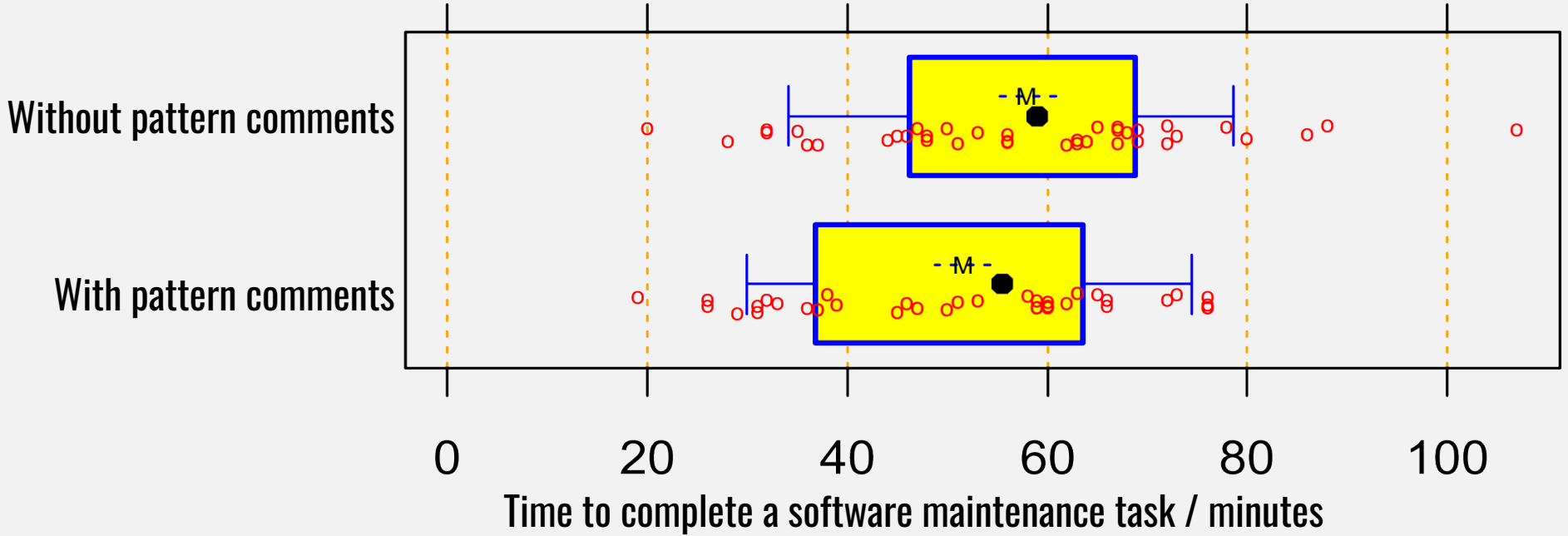
```
/// @brief Search for a pattern in a text
/// @param text_to_search The text to search
/// @param pattern The pattern to search for in the text
/// @param callback A callback function called with the index of a match
/// @note Implements the Rabin-Karp algorithm
auto find_index(auto text_to_search, auto pattern, auto callback) {

    // ...

    for (auto i = 0uz; i <= last_index_to_check; ++i) {

        // ...

        if (i != last_index_to_check)
            // updates the rolling hash by shifting the window one char to the right
            text_window_hash.update(text_to_search[i + pattern_size]);
    }
}
```



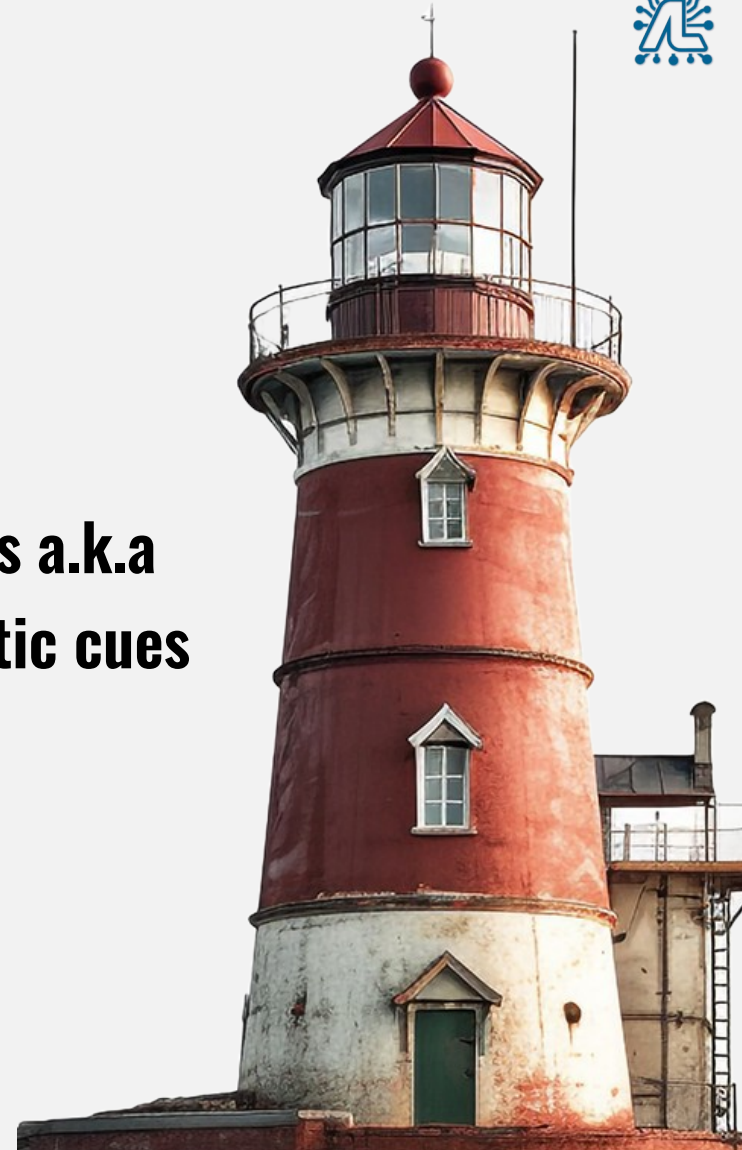


```
struct RollingHash {  
  
    RollingHash(std::string_view sv);  
  
    std::size_t update(char c);  
  
    std::size_t hash() const;  
  
    std::string_view str() const;  
  
};
```



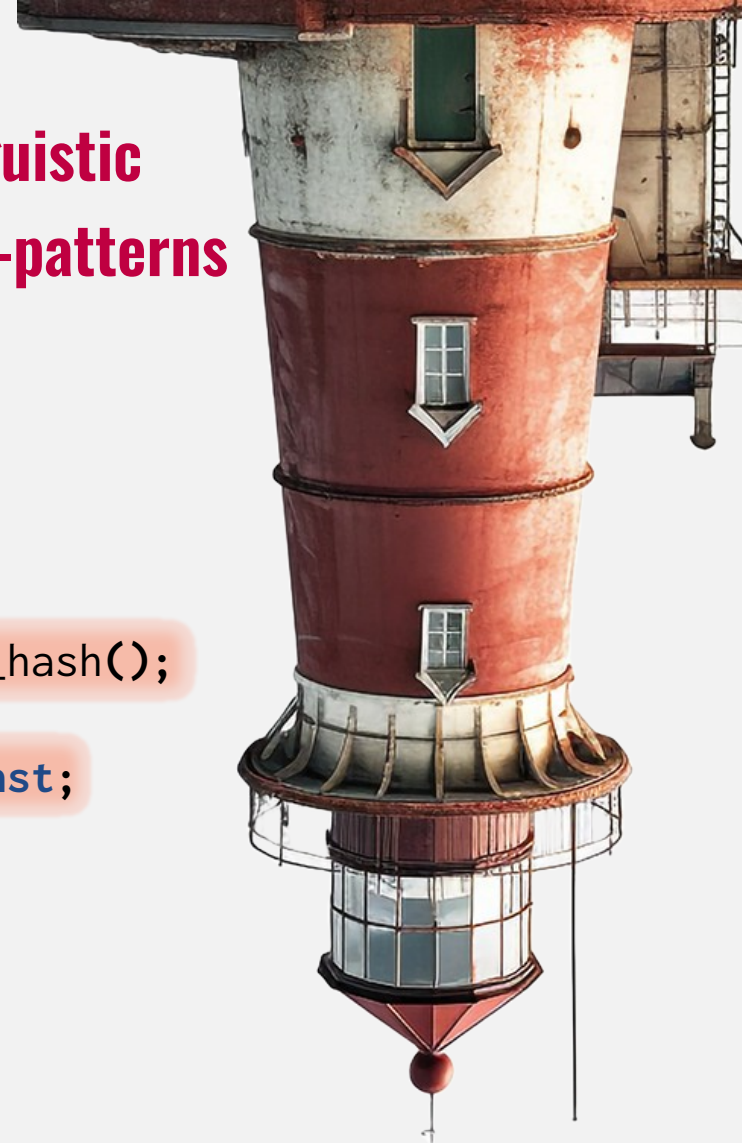
```
struct RollingHash {  
    RollingHash(std::string_view sv);  
  
    std::size_t update(char c);  
  
    std::size_t hash() const;  
  
    std::string_view str() const;  
  
};
```

**Beacons a.k.a  
Linguistic cues**



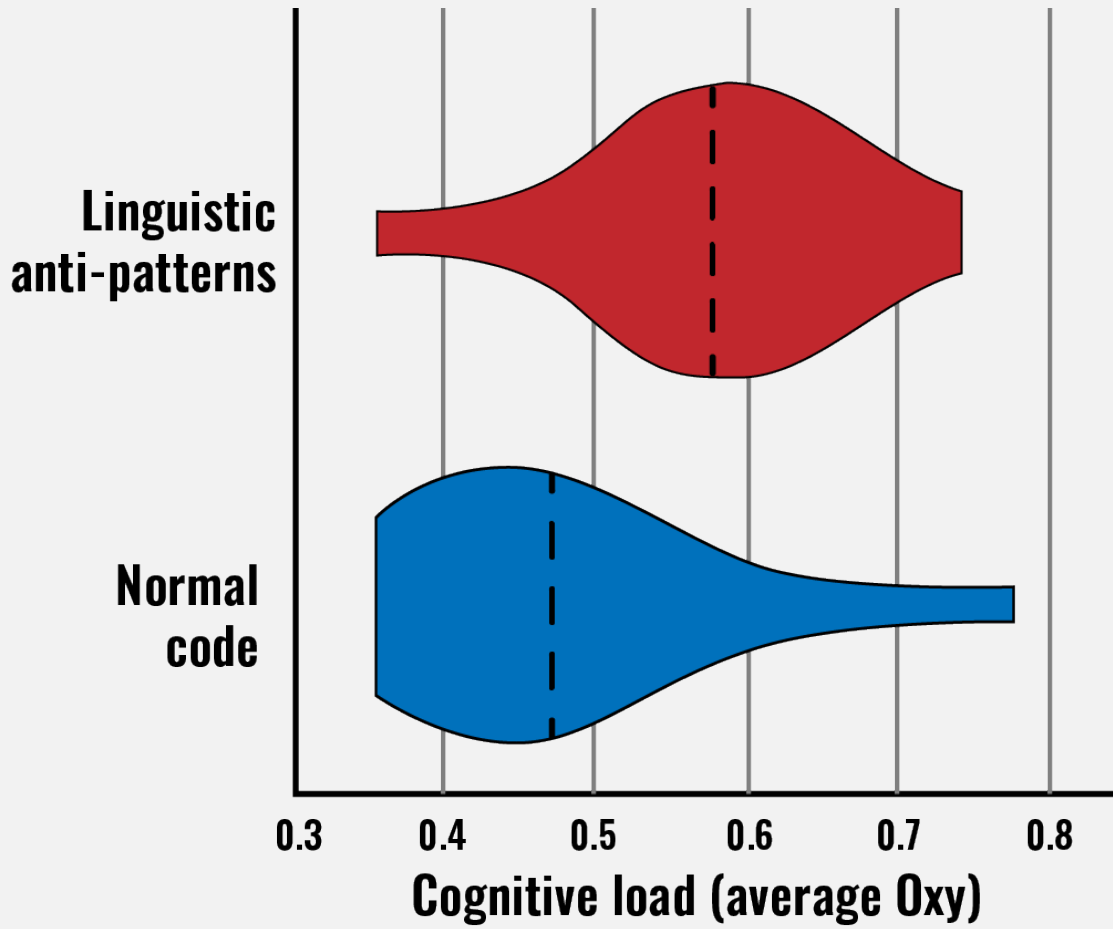
## Linguistic anti-patterns

```
struct RollingHash {  
  
    RollingHash(std::string_view sv);  
  
    void shift_by(char c);  
  
    std::pair<std::size_t, std::string_view> get_hash();  
  
    std::size_t is_equal(std::string_view sv) const;  
  
};
```





*Measuring the impact of lexical and structural inconsistencies on developers' cognitive load during bug localization, Sarah Fakhoury et al., 2020*



# GOOD PROGRAMS == HAPPY BRAIN

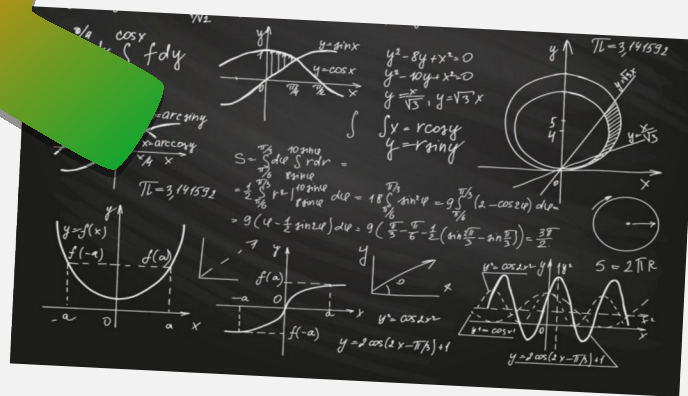
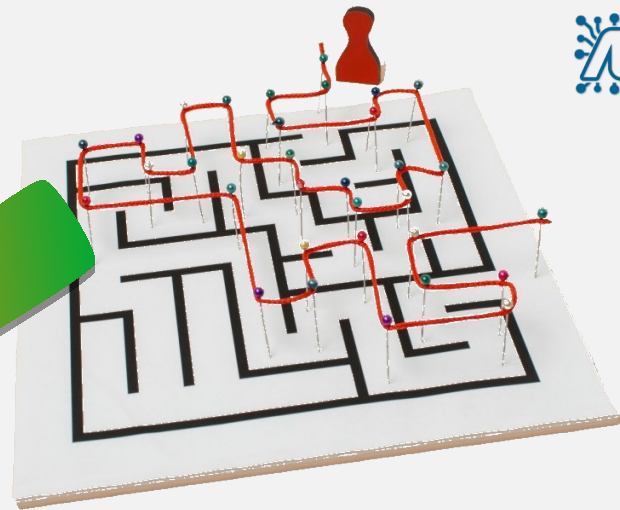


- use familiar, expressive names (beacons)—
  - keep the scope small (stm)—
  - have regular structure (lrm)—
  - actively use patterns (stm & lrm)—
- keep API promises (linguistic cues & ap)

—

—use **Consistent Naming Conventions**,  
**doesn't matter which**—





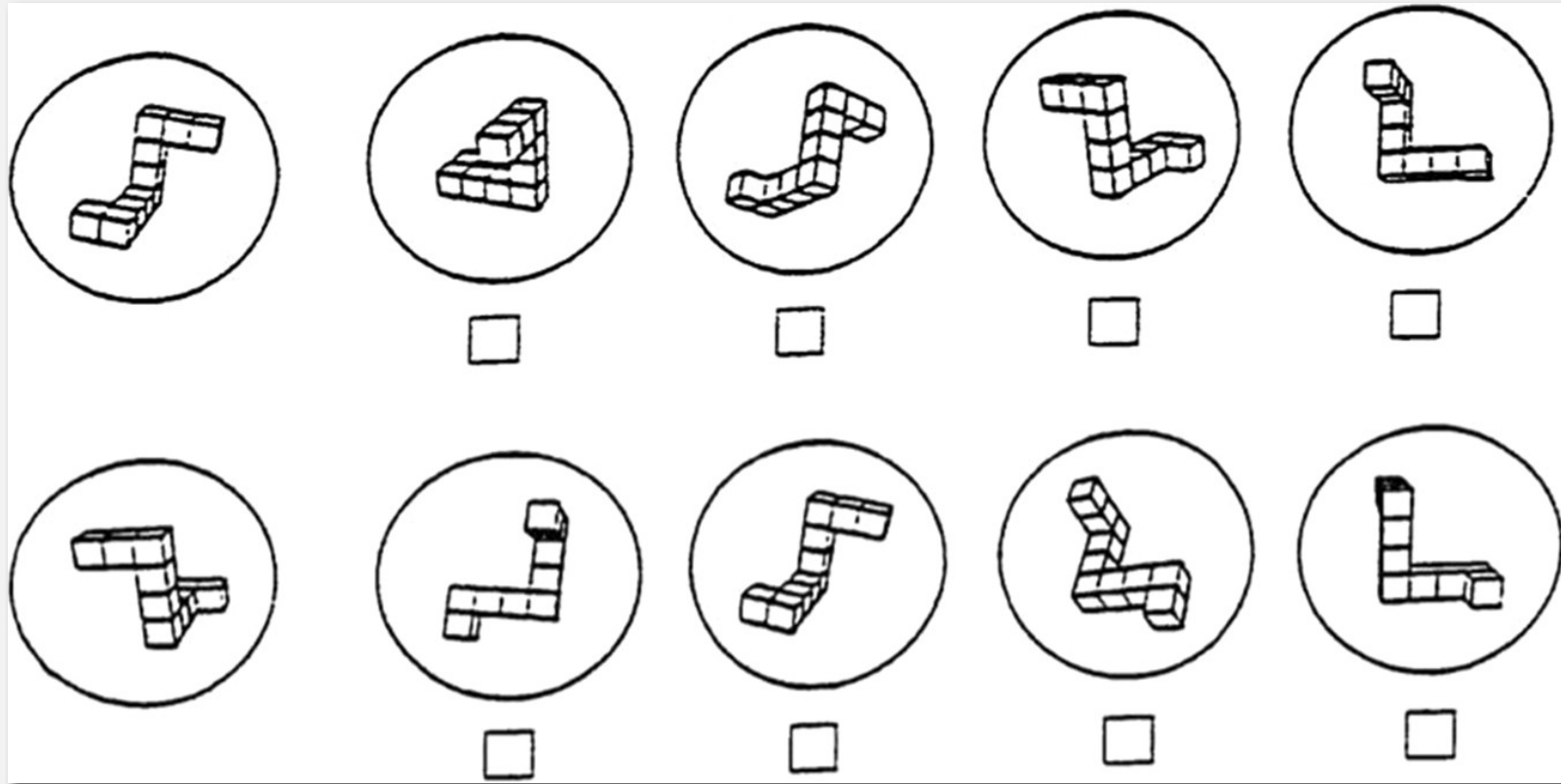


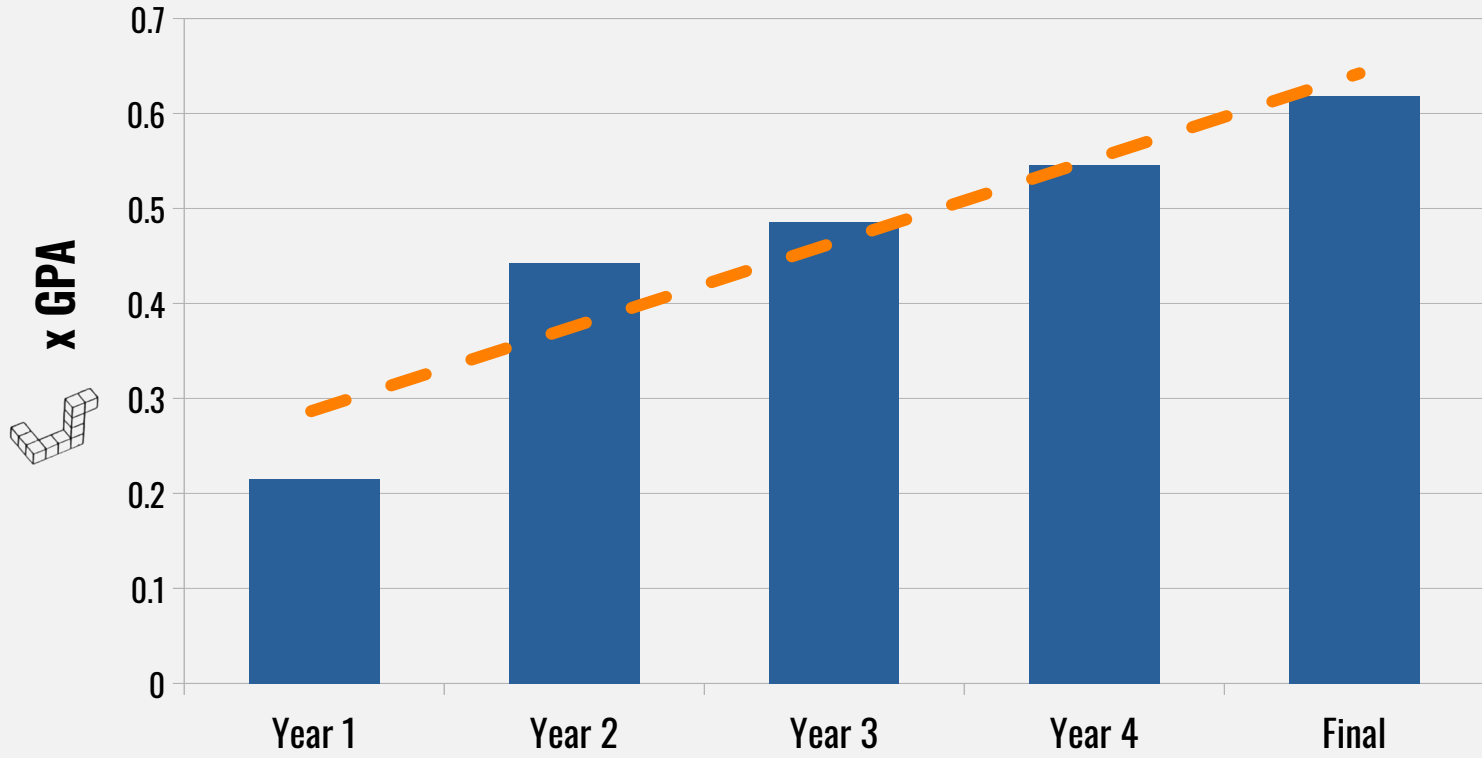
**(...) small to null effects are found on far-transfer measures (i.e., fluid intelligence, attention, language, and mathematics).**

*/\* Giovanni Sala & Fernand Gobet \*/*



*Investigating sex differences, cognitive effort, strategy, and performance on a computerised version of the mental rotations test via eye tracking; Adam J. Toth et al., 2019*

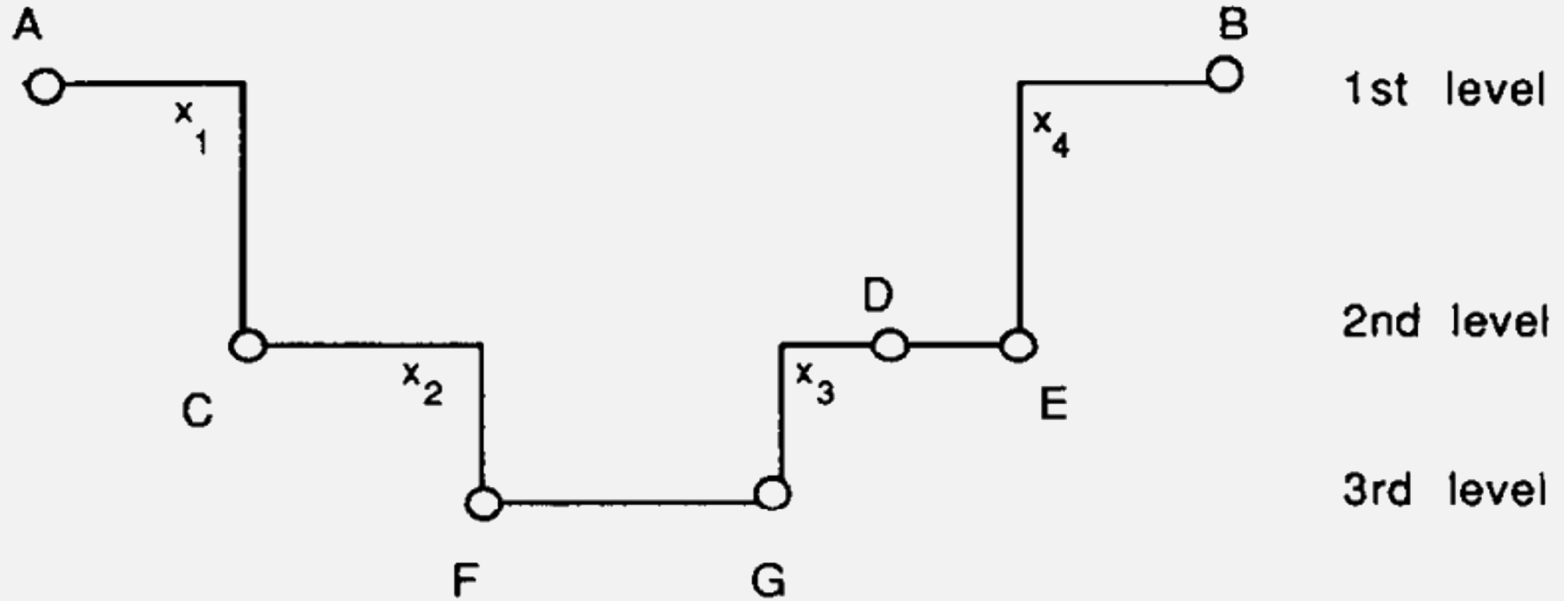




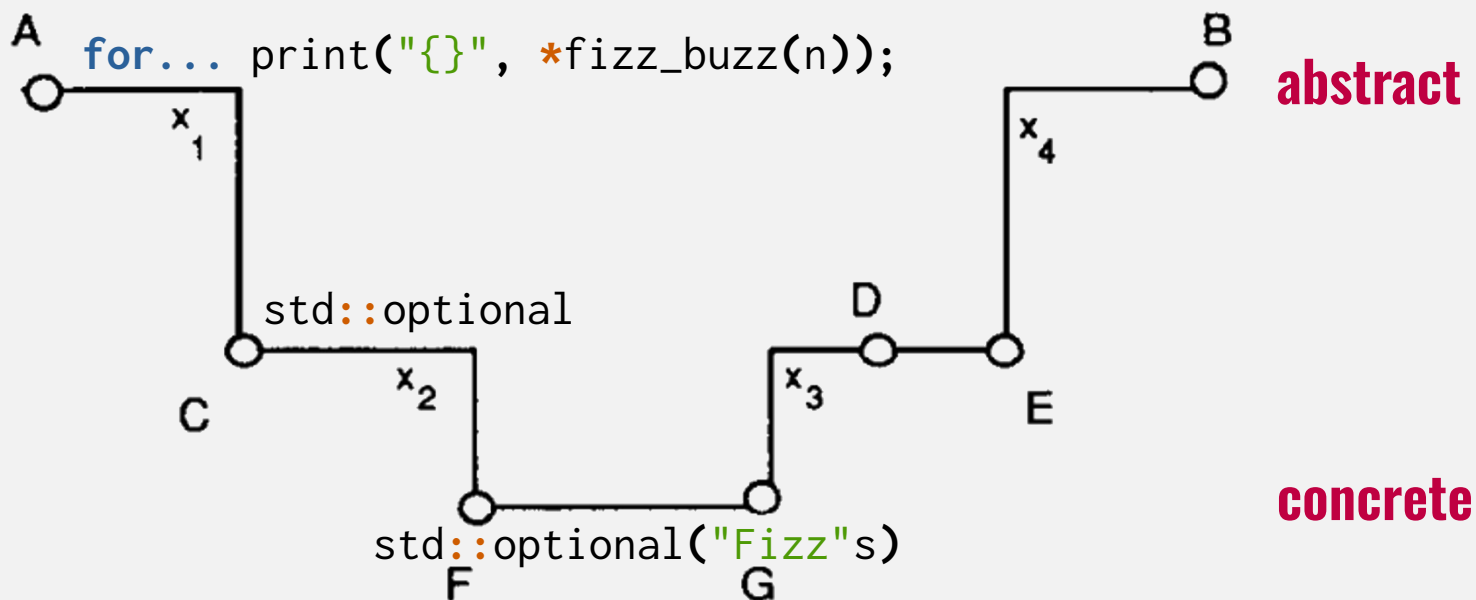


```
int main() {  
    for (auto n=0; n <= 100; ++n) {  
        std::print("{}: {}\n", n, *fizz_buzz(n));  
    }  
}
```

```
auto fizz_buzz = make_chain (  
    [](auto n) { return n % 15 == 0 ? std::optional("FizzBuzz"s) : std::nullopt; },  
    [](auto n) { return n % 3 == 0 ? std::optional("Fizz"s) : std::nullopt; },  
    [](auto n) { return n % 5 == 0 ? std::optional("Buzz"s) : std::nullopt; },  
    [](auto n) { return std::optional(std::to_string(n)); }  
);
```



**Figure 5** Landscape model of program comprehension



**Figure 5** Landscape model of program comprehension



```
for (auto n=0; n <= 100; ++n) {  
    std::print("{}: {}\n", n, *fizz_buzz(n));  
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auto fizz_buzz = make_chain (  
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    [](auto n) { return n % 5 == 0 ? std::optional("Buzz"s) : std::nullopt; },  
    [](auto n) { return std::optional(std::to_string(n)); }  
);
```

```
auto make_chain = []<typename...Fs>(Fs&&...fs){  
    return [...fs=std::forward<Fs>(fs)](auto&&...args) -> decltype(auto) {  
        using Res_t = std::common_type_t<std::invoke_result_t<Fs, decltype(args)...>...>;  
        Res_t res{};  
        ((res) || ((res = std::invoke(fs, args...)) || ...));  
        return res;  
    }  
};
```



```

auto make_chain = [<typename...Fs>(Fs&&...fs){
    return [...fs=std::forward<Fs>(fs)](auto&&...args) -> decltype(auto) {
        using Res_t = std::common_type_t<std::invoke_result_t<Fs, decltype(args)...>...>;
        Res_t res{};
        ((res) || ((res = std::invoke(fs, args...)) || ...));
        return res;
    };
};

```

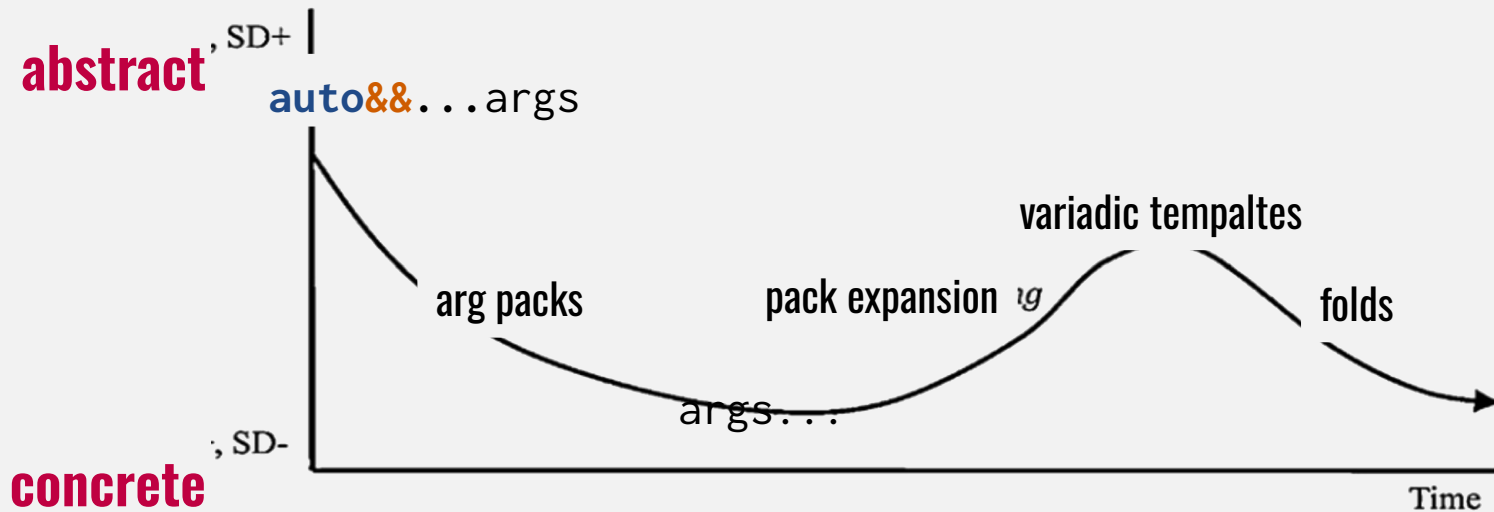
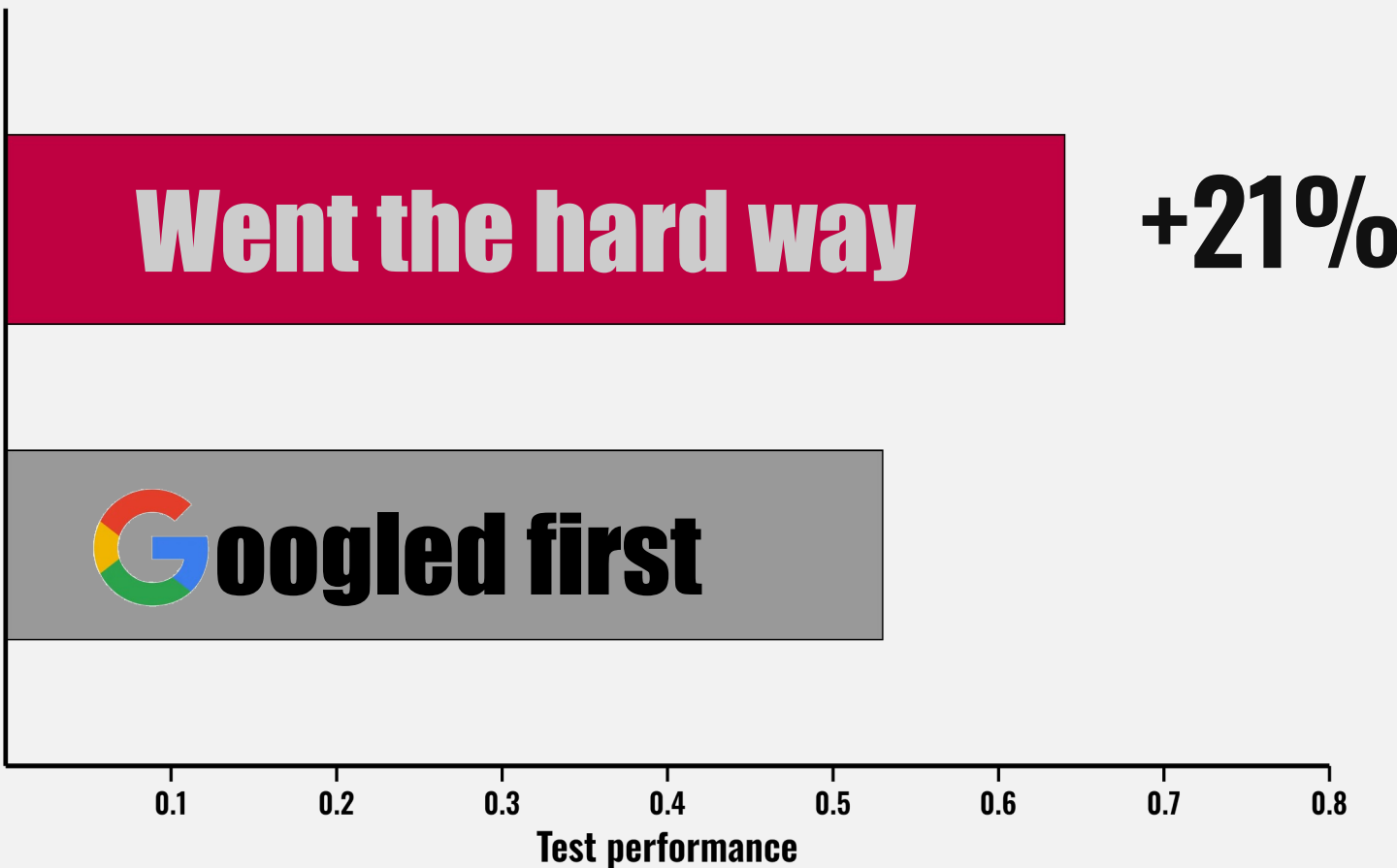


Fig. 7. Example of a semantic wave in History teaching.



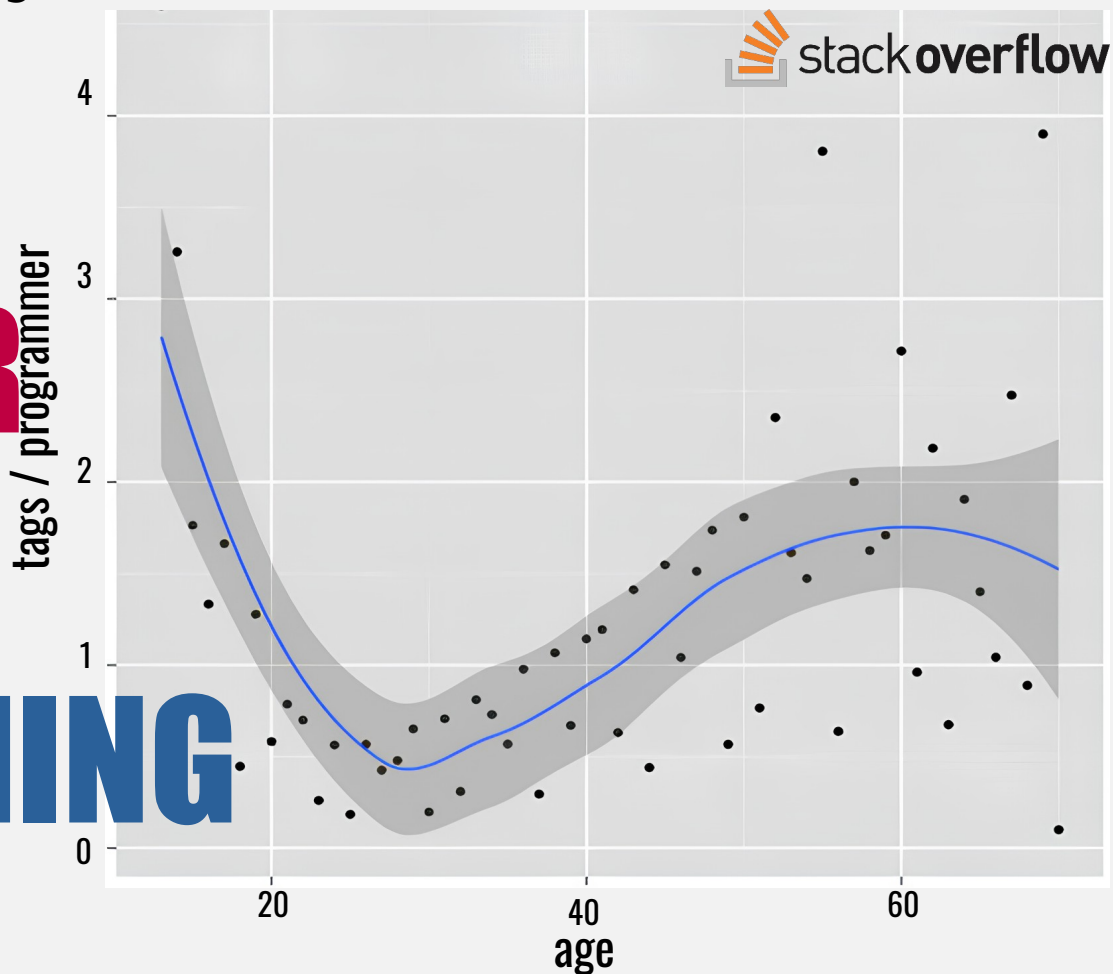
*Answer First or Google First? Using the Internet in ways that Enhance, not Impair, One's Subsequent Retention of Needed Information, Saskia Giebi et al., 2020*







**YOU**  
**NEVER**  
**STOP**  
**LEARNING**





```
auto process_buggy(auto text, auto pattern, auto callback) {
    auto pattern_size = pattern.size();
    auto pattern_hash = Hash{pattern};
    auto last_index = text.size() - pattern_size;

    auto text_hash = Hash{text.substr(0, pattern_size)};

    for (auto i = 0; i <= last_index; ++i) {
        if (pattern_hash == text_hash) {
            if (pattern == text.substr(i, pattern_size)) {
                callback(i);
            }
        }

        if (i != last_index) {
            text_hash.update(text[i - pattern_size]);
        }
    }
}
```



```
for (auto i = 0; i <= last_index; ++i) {...}
```

## Physical

for is a keyword

## Logical

This is a for-i loop

## Functional

The loop is used to shift a text window

## Conceptual

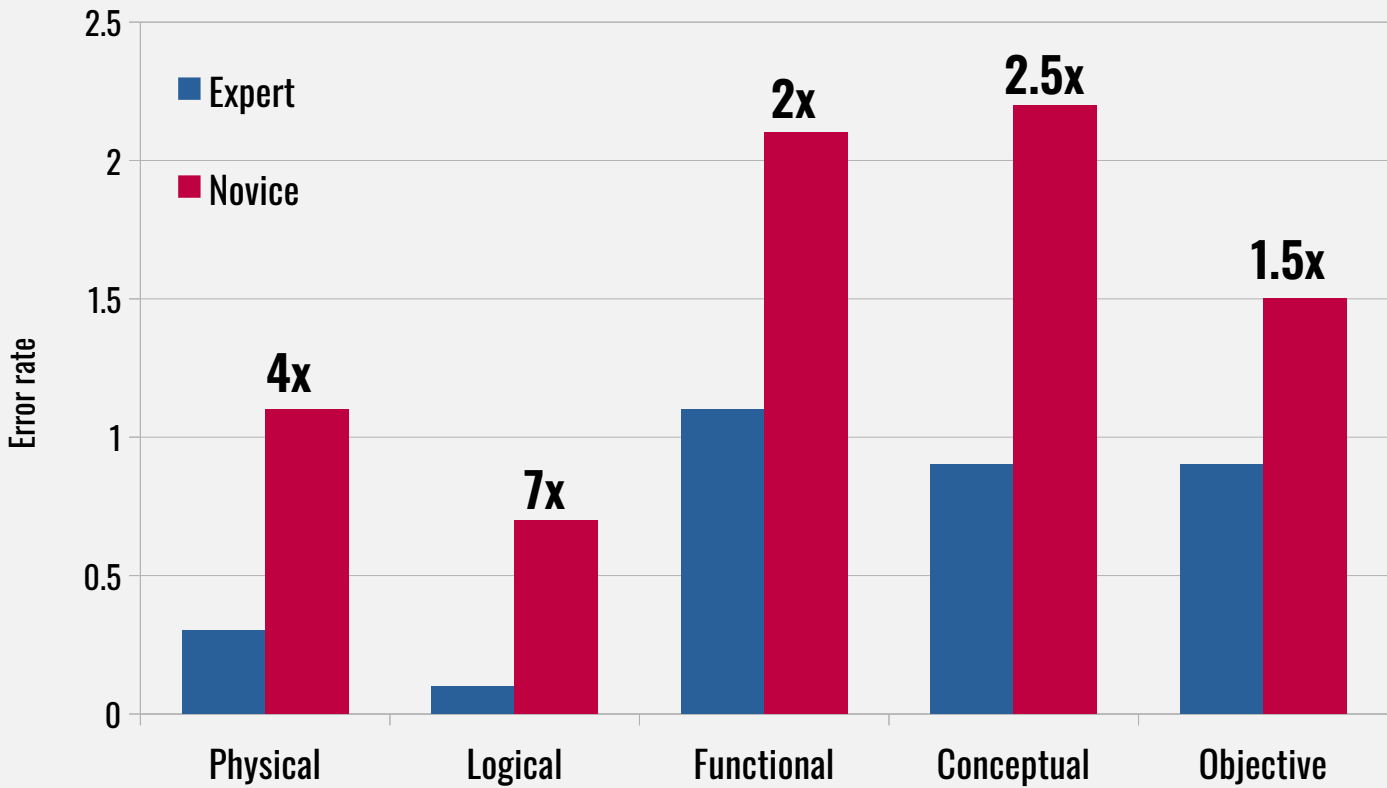
Sliding-window hash-based comparison

## Objective

Part of finding a pattern in a text



# Expert-novice knowledge of computer programming at different levels of abstraction, Nong Ye et al., 2007





## Just fine:

```
std::size_t last_index{...};  
  
for (std::size_t i = 0; i <= last_index; ++i) {}
```

## Semantically implausible (meaning violations):

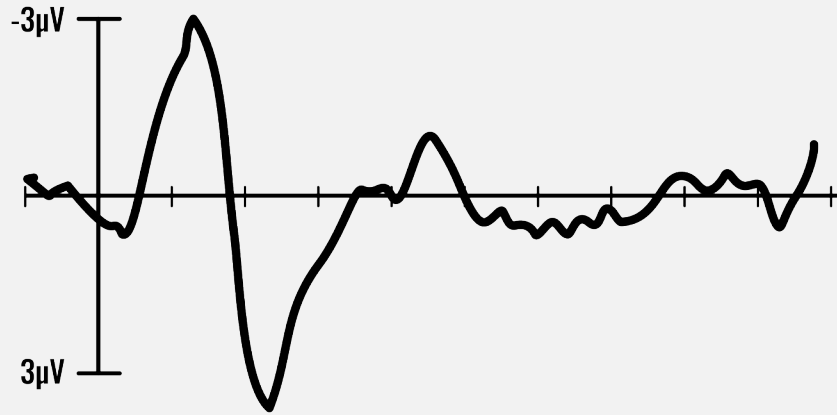
```
for (std::size_t i = 0; has_pink_hair(i); ++i) {}
```

## Syntactically suspicious (grammar violations):

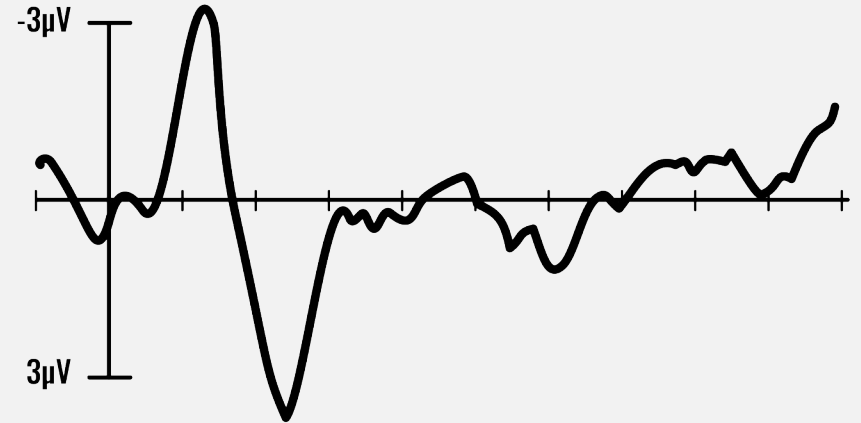
```
for (int i = 0; i <= last_index; ++i) {}
```



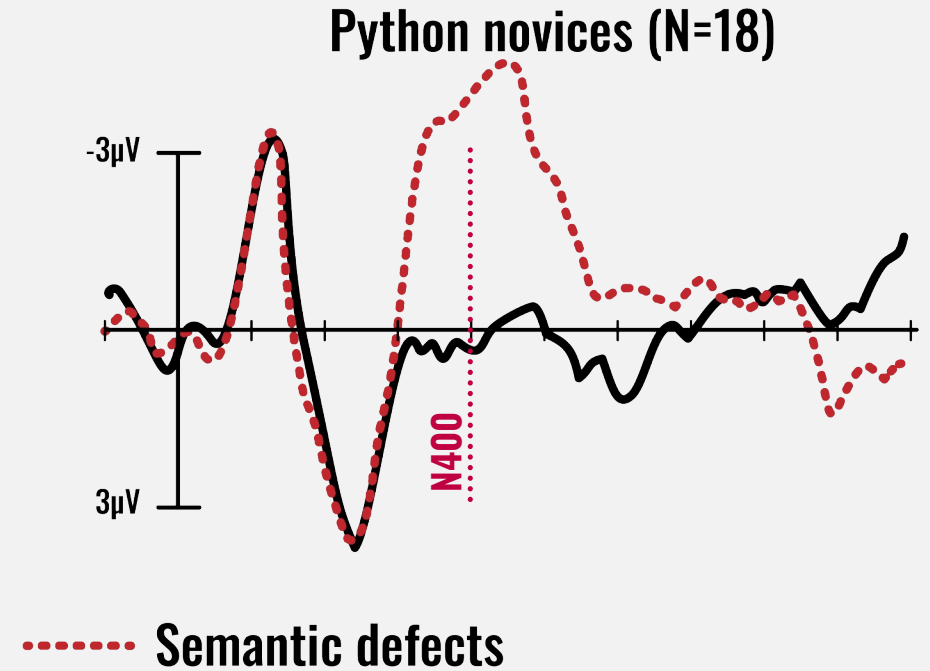
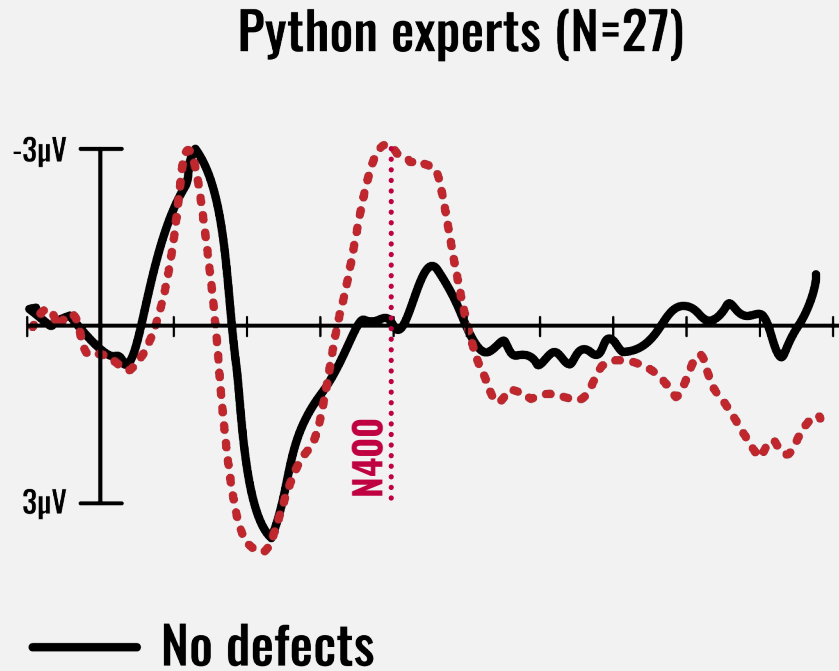
**Python experts (N=27)**



**Python novices (N=18)**

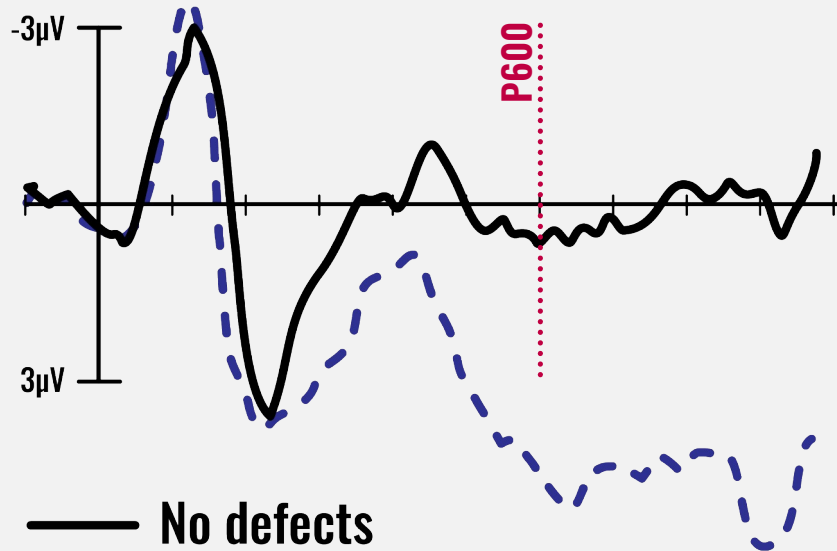


— No defects

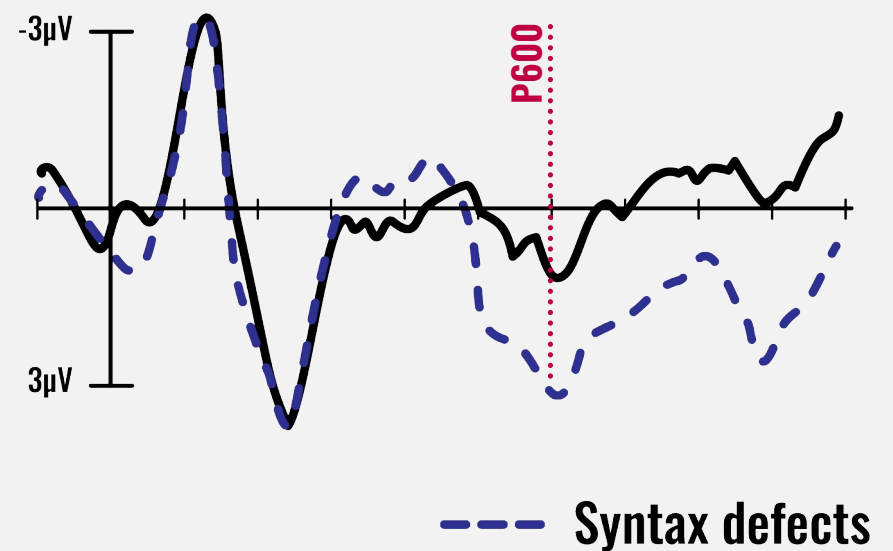




Python experts (N=27)



Python novices (N=18)





**To become better at  
programming, read & write  
code, A LOT**

**Learning to program well is a  
never-ending journey**

**EVERYBODY was once a BEGINNER**

```
READY.  
LIST
```

```
1 DATA "ON THE KITCHEN TABLE"  
2 DATA "MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS"  
3 DATA "NEXT WEEK OR THE WEEK AFTER"  
4 DATA "NO, YOU REALLY SHOULDN'T"  
5 READ A$, B$, C$, D$
```

```
10 X = RND(-TI)
```

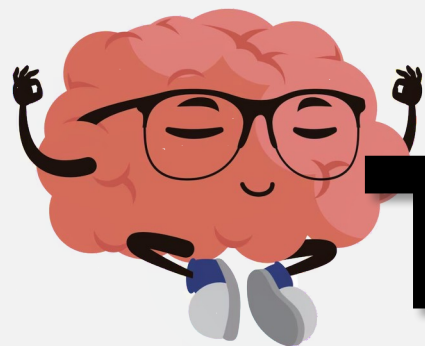
```
20 PRINT "WHAT IS YOUR QUESTION"  
25 INPUT QUEST$
```

```
30 R = INT(RND(1)*4)+1  
35 IF R = 1 THEN PRINT A$  
40 IF R = 2 THEN PRINT B$  
45 IF R = 3 THEN PRINT C$  
50 IF R = 4 THEN PRINT D$
```

```
55 INPUT "MORE QUESTIONS"; AGAIN$  
60 IF AGAIN$ = "YES" THEN GOTO 20  
100 PRINT "GOODBYE!"
```



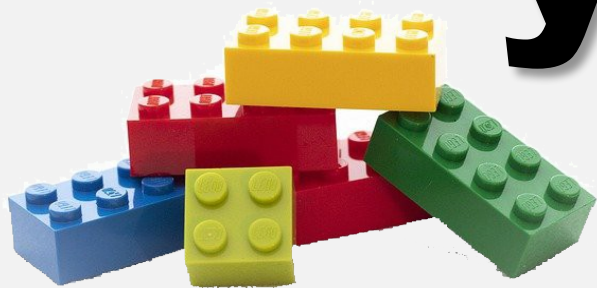
BE KIND  
& GENTLE



**Thank**

**you!** Dawid Zalewski

[zaldawid@gmail.com](mailto:zaldawid@gmail.com) | [linkedin.com/in/dawid-zalewski](https://www.linkedin.com/in/dawid-zalewski)







# Beginner's mind, expert's mind

---

how we think about, read, write and learn to code

Dawid Zalewski



# Beginner's mind, expert's mind

how we think about, read, write,  
and learn to code

Dawid Zalewski

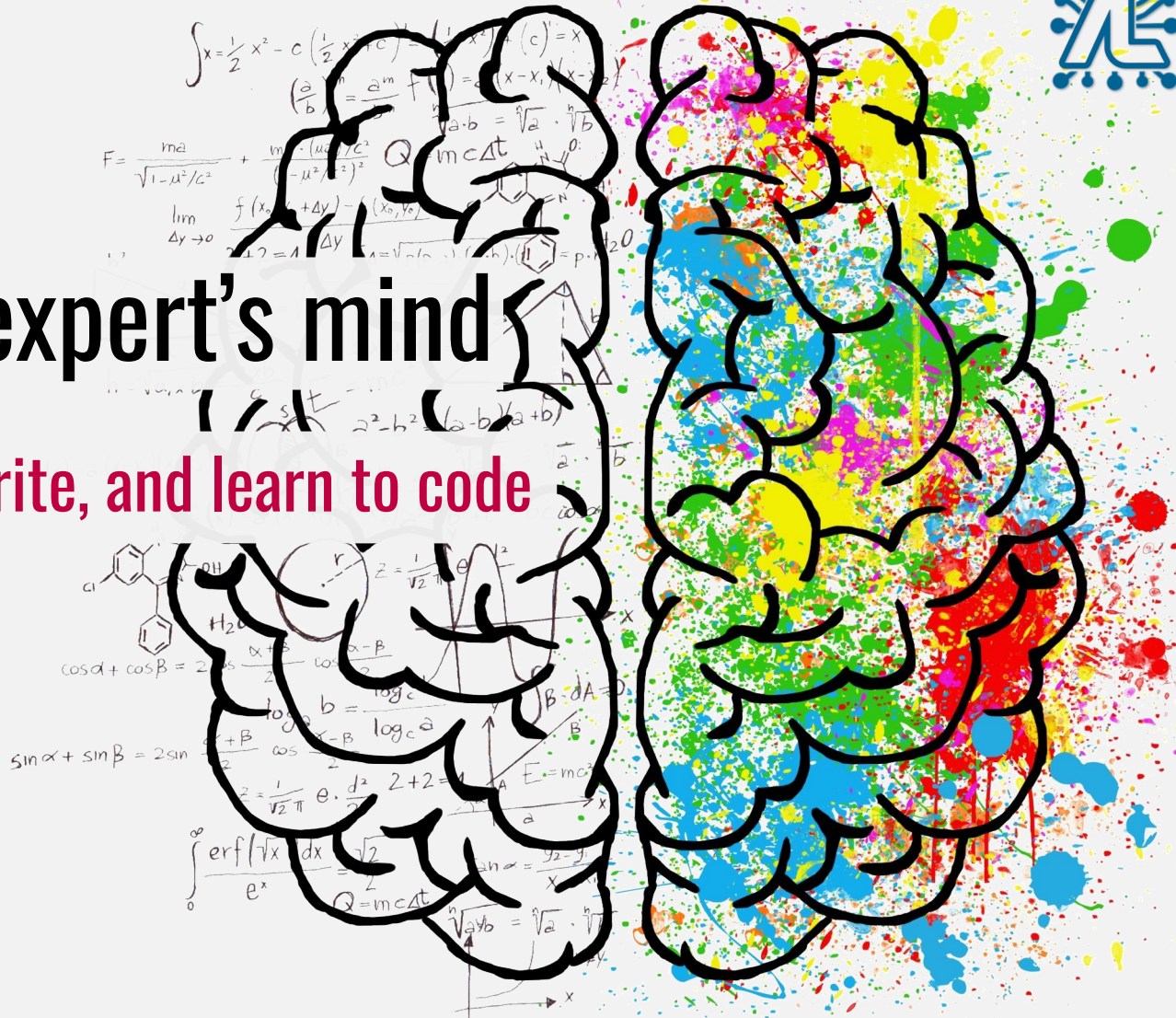




# Beginner's mind, expert's mind

how we think about, read, write, and learn to code

Dawid Zalewski





```
constexpr auto a = "on the kitchen table";  
constexpr auto b = "mind your own business";  
constexpr auto c = "next week or the week after";  
constexpr auto d = "no, you really shouldn't";
```

```
std::mt19937 rng(std::random_device{}());  
std::uniform_int_distribution<int> uni(1, 4);  
std::string question;  
do {  
    std::print("what is your question");  
    std::getline(std::cin, question);  
  
    auto r = uni(rng);  
    if (r == 1) std::print(a);  
    if (r == 2) std::print(b);  
    if (r == 3) std::print(c);  
    if (r == 4) std::print(d);  
  
    std::print("more questions?");  
    std::getline(std::cin, question);  
} while (question == "yes");
```



```
std::array answers = {
    "on the kitchen table",
    "mind your own business",
    "next week or the week after",
    "no, you really shouldn't"
};

auto generator = std::mt19937{std::random_device{}}();
std::string question;

do
{
    std::print("what is your question\n");
    std::getline(std::cin, question);

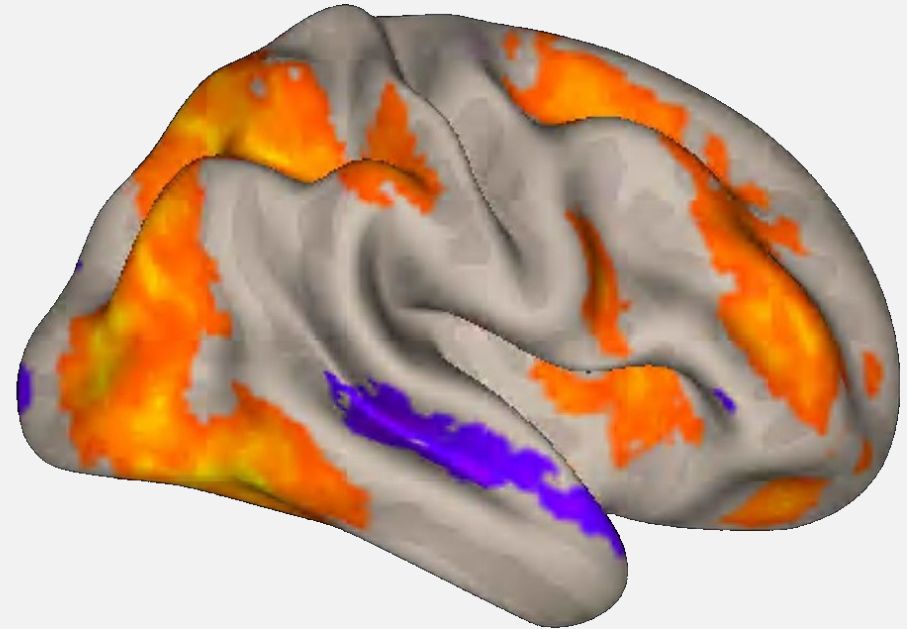
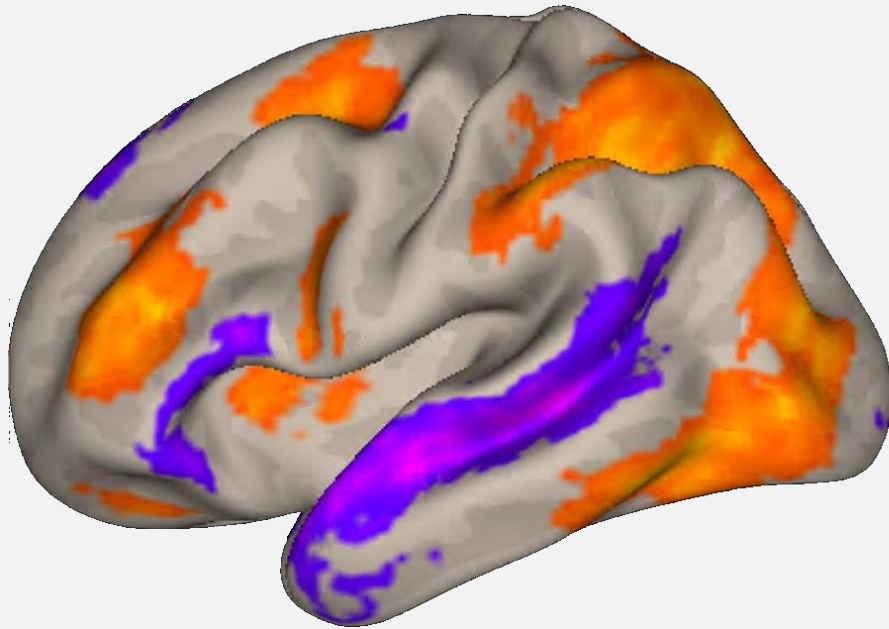
    std::ranges::sample(answers, std::ostream_iterator<std::string>(std::cout, "\n"), 1,
generator);

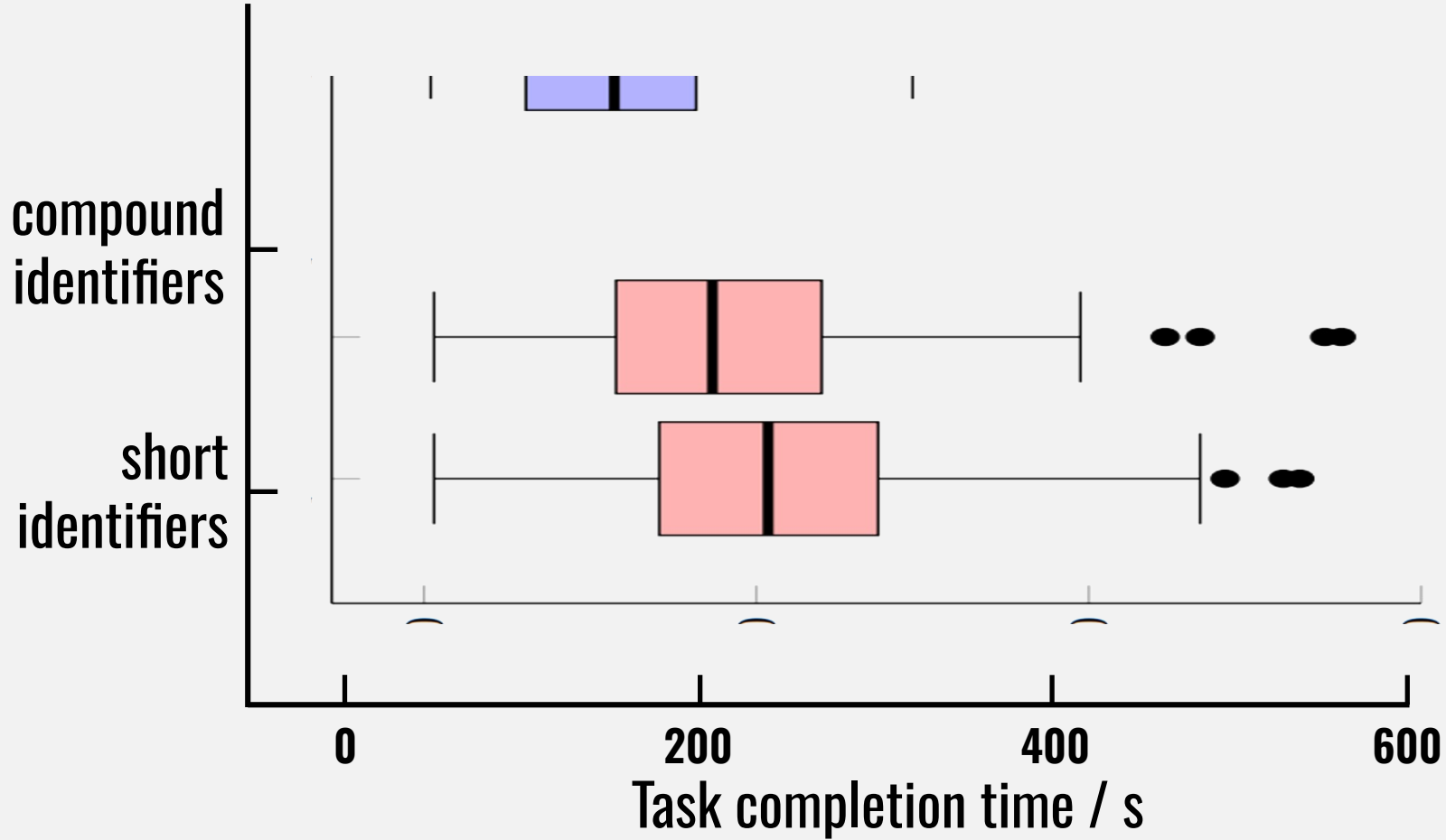
    std::print("more questions?");
    std::getline(std::cin, question);
} while (question == "yes");
```

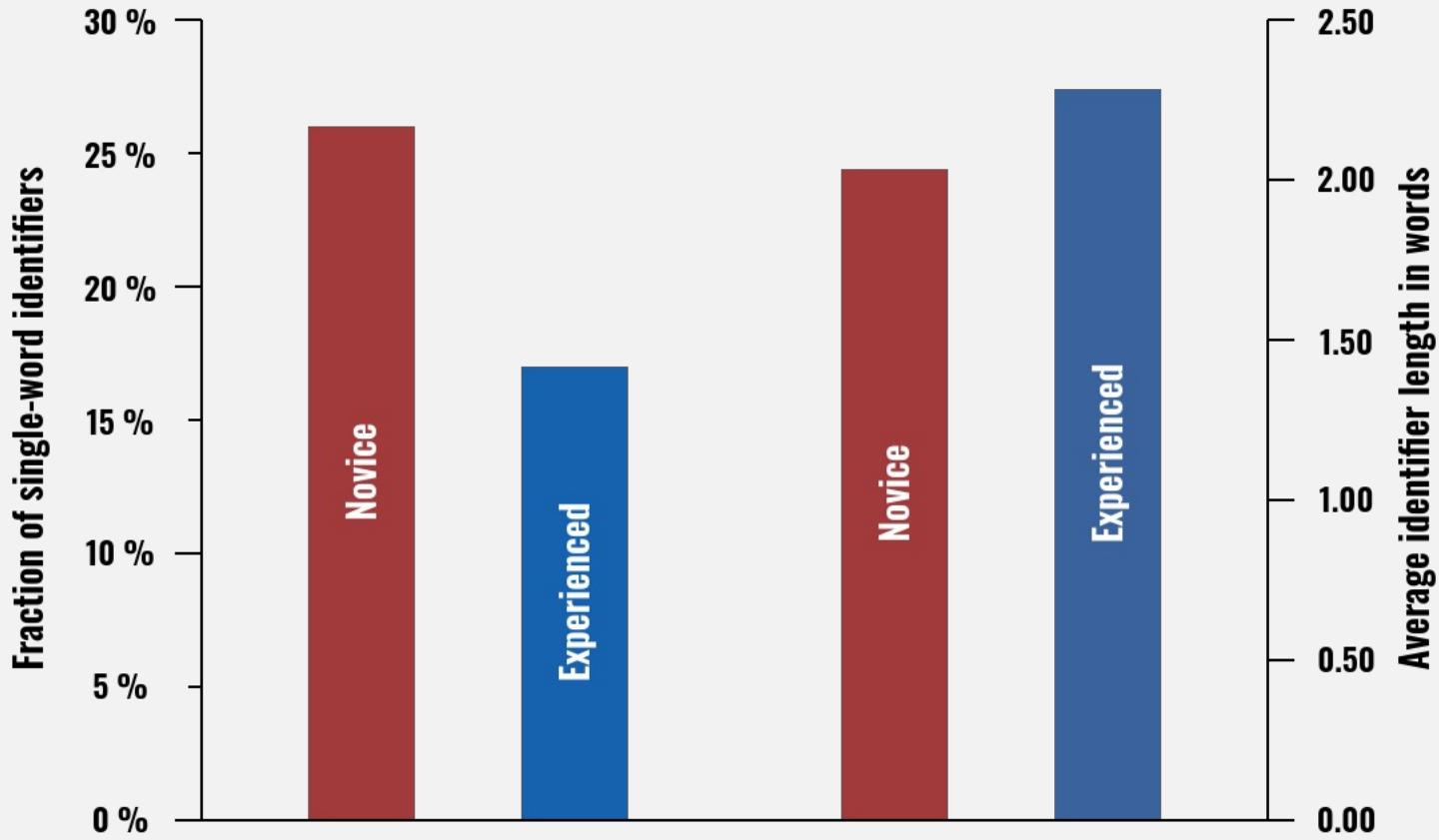


**Code comprehension > Text comprehension**

**Text comprehension > Code comprehension**









```
auto i = 1u;
for (;;) {
    auto check1 = [](auto i){auto s{0u}; while(i){ s += i%10u; i/=10u; } return s%3u; }(i);
    auto check2 = i * 0xccccccdu > 0x33333333u;
    auto check3 = check1 + check2;
    auto check4 = i - (check1 * check2);

    if (check3 == 0)
        std::print("FizzBuzz\n");
    if (check1 == 0 && check2)
        std::print("Fizz\n");
    if (!check2)
        if (check1 & 0xf7u)
            std::print("{} , Buzz\n", i);
    if (!(!(check4 > i) && !(check4 < i)))
        std::print("{}\n", i);

    if (100 < (i+=1)) break;
}
```



**qsort :: Ord a => [a] -> [a]**

**qsort [] = []**

**qsort (p:xs) = (qsort smaller) ++ [p] ++ (qsort greater)**

**where**

**smaller = filter (< p) xs**

**greater = filter (>= p) xs**

**Q ← {1 ≥ ≠ ω:ω} ◇ S ← {α / ≈ α α α ω} ◇ ω((∇ < S) ̄ = S ̄ (∇ > S)) ω [ ≈ ? ≠ ω]**



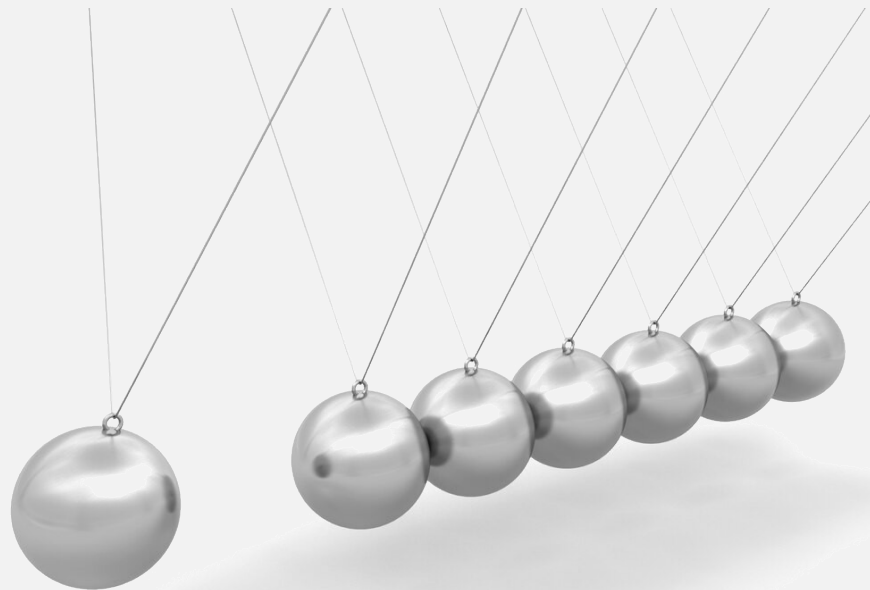
Learning second and subsequent programming languages is **easier** than learning a first programming language because many concepts and constructs are shared.

*/\* Jean Scholtz & Susan Wiedenbeck \*/*



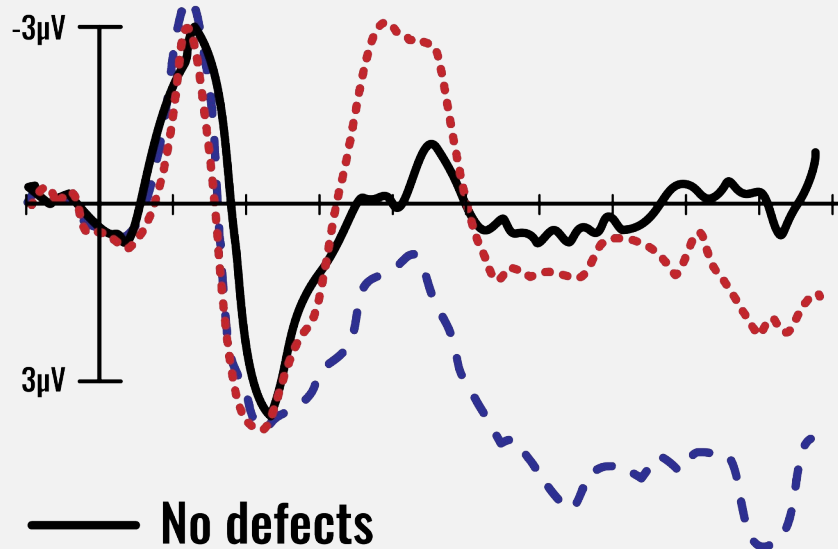
(...) programs (...) are strongly influenced by  
(...) other languages they know. **This prevents  
them from taking full advantage of the capabilities of the  
new language.**

*/\* Jean Scholtz & Susan Wiedenbeck \*/*





## Python experts (N=27)



## Python novices (N=18)

