Global Day of Coderetreat #GDCR15

a day of learning and practice

Gran Canaria 2015

Carlos Ble

- Software craftsman
- Author
- Consultant & trainer
- Vegan
- Organic farmer apprentice



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Peter Kofler

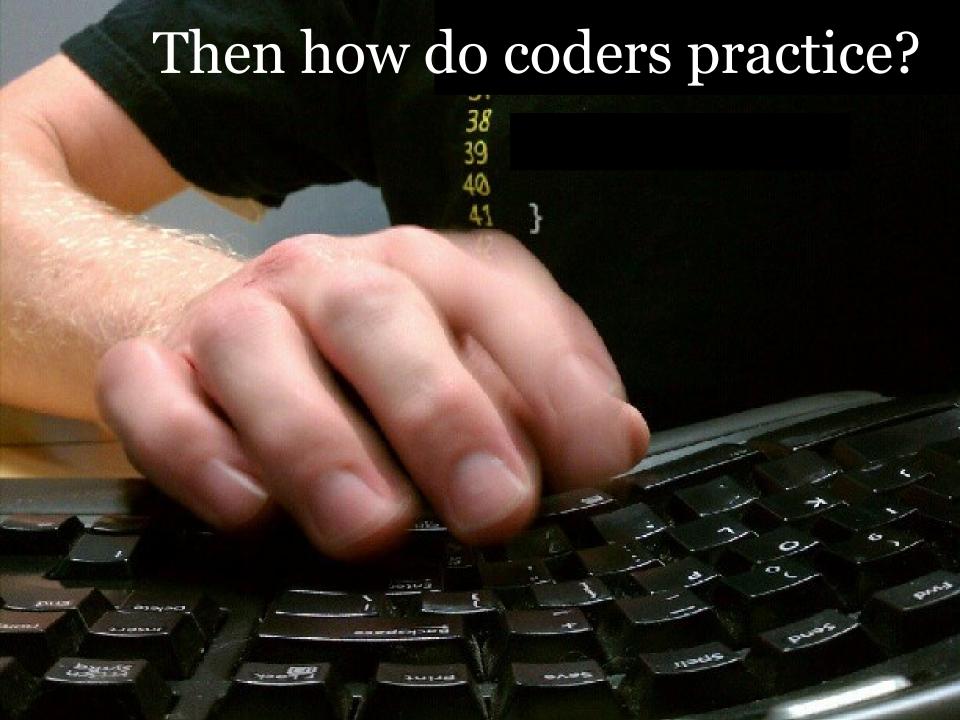
• Ph.D. (Appl. Math.)

 Professional Software Developer for 15 years



- "fanatic about code quality"
- www.code-cop.org@codecopkofler





Why repeat the same kata?

- de-emphasise the generation of code
- concentrate on
 - the process of writing the code
 - naming test cases
 - the Red/Green cycle

Code Retreat Principles

- Learn through pairing (switch pairs)
- Practice
- Experiment
- Have fun!



- honing the craft together

Coding Dojo Mindset

- Safe place outside work
- We are here to learn
- Need to slow down
- Focus on doing it right
- Collaborative Game



Constraints

- Challenges during a dojo or coderetreat
- Moving to the extreme is a way of learning
- Examples
 - Missing Tool (No Mouse, ...)
 - Missing Feature (No IFs, ...)

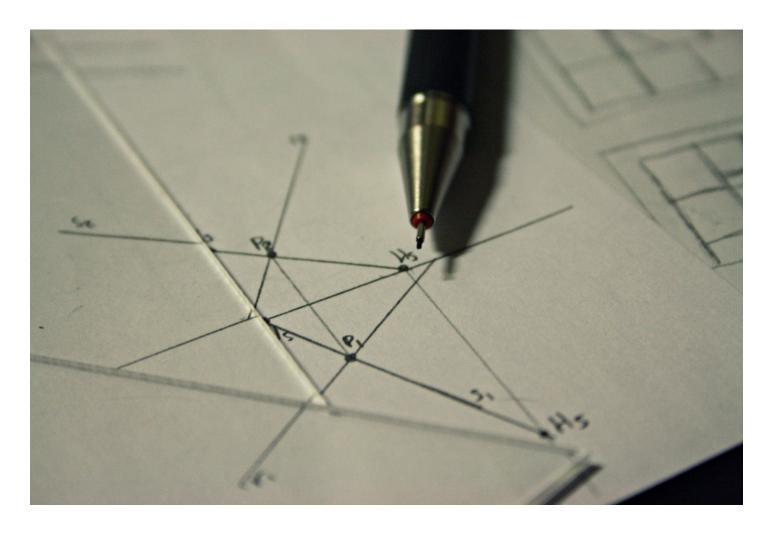
Why delete the code?

- No. Listen.
- Stop trying to go faster, start trying to go slower.
- Don't think about finishing, think about improving.
- Think about practising. As a team.
- That's what this day is for. Nothing else.

How to take advantage

- Embrace freedom of deleting the code
- Do what you always wanted but couldn't
- Get out of your comfort zone
- Pair with strangers in languages you do not know
- What you learn is your responsibility
 - Think about what you want to practice

(OO) Software Design



Why Software Design?



OOP by Alan Kay

- Everything is an object.
- Objects communicate by sending and receiving messages.
- Hiding of state.
- Extreme late-binding (polymorphism).

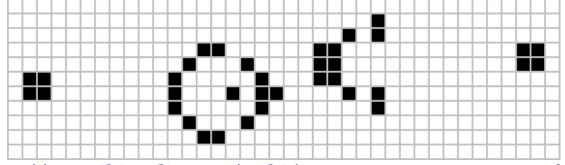
Abstraction and Encapsulation

- Abstraction focuses on the observable behaviour of an object...
- Encapsulation focuses upon the implementation that gives rise to this behaviour...
- Encapsulation is most often achieved through information hiding, which is the process of hiding all of the secrets of object that do not contribute to its essential characteristics.

Grady Booch says (in Object Oriented Analysis and Design)

Conway's Game of Life

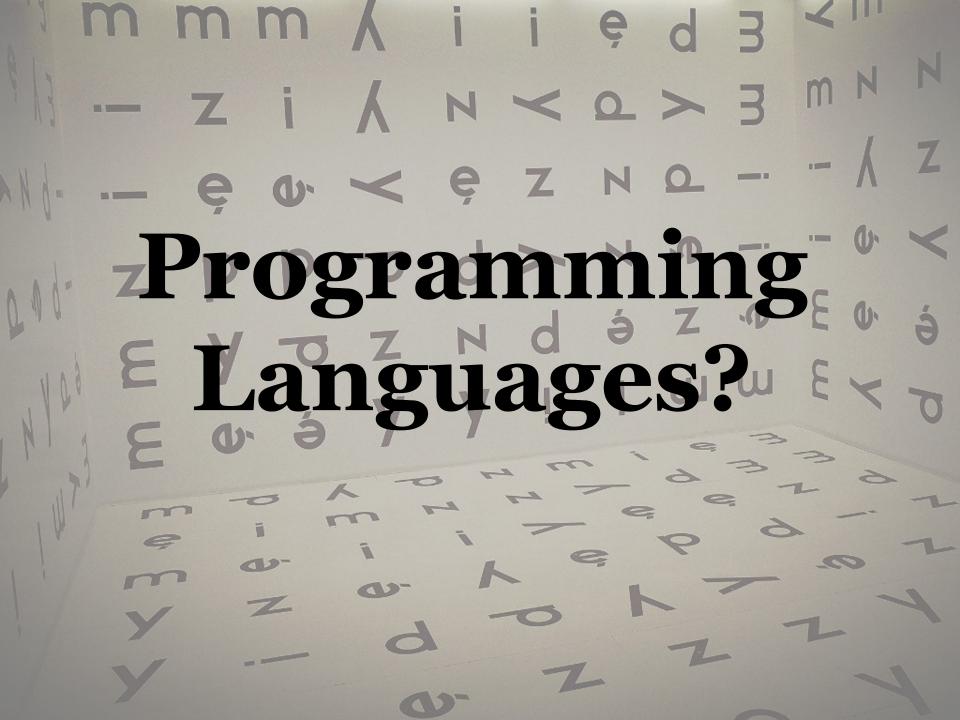
- infinite, two-dimensional grid of cells
- interacts with its eight neighbours
- at each step in time, transitions occur
- four rules for cells depending on number of live neighbours



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conway%27s_Game_of_Life

Rules of Cell Interaction

- Any live cell with fewer than two live neighbours dies by under-population.
- Any live cell with two or three live neighbours lives on to the next generation.
- Any live cell with more than three live neighbours dies, as if by overcrowding.
- Any dead cell with exactly three live neighbours becomes a live cell, by reproduction.



Get Ready!

- Find a pair.
- Agree on language.
- Use one computer.
- Set up empty project.
- Write a failing test.
- Implement Game of Life.
- Use TDD if possible.



Our Sessions

- explore the problem
- No Loops
- No Primitives
- Tell Don't Ask
- free session/No Mouse/Ping Pong

Closing Circle

• What did you learn today?

What surprised you today?

• What will you do differently in the future?



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