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A Blog on Statistics, Biostatistics, Mathematics and Machine Learning

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Teach Yourself Programming in Te

December 26, 2010 in [Academic](#), [Computer Science](#)

Teach Yourself Programming in Te

PETER NORVIG

Why is everyone in such a rush?

Walk into any bookstore, and you'll see how to *Teach Yourself Java* in endless variations offering to teach Visual Basic, Windows, the in a few days or hours. I did the following [power search](#) at [Amazon](#)

[pubdate: after 1992 and title: days and \(title: learn or title: teach yourself\)](#)

and got back 248 hits. The first 78 were computer books (numbered *Bengali in 30 days*). I replaced "days" with "[hours](#)" and got remarkable 253 more books, with 77 computer books followed by *Teach Yourself Style in 24 Hours* at number 78. Out of the top 200 total, 96% were computer books. The conclusion is that either people are in a big rush to learn computers, or that computers are somehow fabulously easier to learn than anything else. There are no books on how to learn Beethoven, or even Dog Grooming in a few days. Felleisen *et al.* give a nod to the book *How to Design Programs*, when they say "Bad programming is to learn it in *21 days*, even if they are *dummies*."

Let's analyze what a title like [Learn C++ in Three Days](#) could mean

- **Learn:** In 3 days you won't have time to write several significant

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learn from your successes and failures with them. You won't with an experienced programmer and understand what it is in environment. In short, you won't have time to learn much. So be talking about a superficial familiarity, not a deep understanding. Pope said, a little learning is a dangerous thing.

- C++: In 3 days you might be able to learn some of the syntax (already know another language), but you couldn't learn much of the language. In short, if you were, say, a Basic programmer, write programs in the style of Basic using C++ syntax, but you know what C++ is actually good (and bad) for. So what's the point? I said: "A language that doesn't affect the way you think about programming is not worth knowing". One possible point is that you have to use C++ (or more likely, something like JavaScript or Flash's Flex) to interface with an existing tool to accomplish a specific task, not learning how to program; you're learning to accomplish a task.
- in Three Days: Unfortunately, this is not enough, as the next

Teach Yourself Programming in Ten Days

Researchers ([Bloom \(1985\)](#), [Bryan & Harter \(1899\)](#), [Hayes \(1989\)](#), [Leone \(1973\)](#)) have shown it takes about ten years to develop expertise in a variety of areas, including chess playing, music composition, teaching, painting, piano playing, swimming, tennis, and research in neurophysiology. The key is *deliberative practice*: not just doing it again and again, but challenging yourself with a task that is just beyond your current ability, analyzing your performance while and after doing it, and correcting it. Then repeat. And repeat again. There appear to be no real shortcuts. A young boy who was a musical prodigy at age 4, took 13 more years before he became a world-class musician. In another genre, the Beatles seemed to burst onto the scene with a string of #1 hits and an appearance on the Ed Sullivan show, but they had been playing small clubs in Liverpool and Hamburg since 1957. Their mass appeal early on, their first great critical success, *Sgt. Pepper*, came in 1967. [Malcolm Gladwell](#) reports that a study of students at the Juilliard School of Music compared the top, middle, and bottom third of the class and found out how much they had practiced:

Everyone, from all three groups, started practicing at roughly the same time – around the age of five. And in those first few years, everyone practised roughly the same amount – about two or three hours a week. But around the age of eight real differences started to emerge. The students who would become the best in their class began to practise more than everyone else: six hours a week by age 10, eight by age 12, 16 a week by age 14, and 25 a week by age 16, until by the age of 20 they were practising over 30 hours a week. By the age of 20, the top performers had all totalled 10,000 hours of practice over the course of their lives. The good students had totalled, by contrast, 8,000 hours.

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hours, and the future music teachers just
4,000 hours.

So it may be that 10,000 hours, not 10 years, is the magic number. (1709-1784) thought it took longer: “Excellence in any department is not to be purchased at a less price than by the labor of a lifetime; it is not to be purchased at a less price than by the labor of a lifetime; it is not to be purchased at a less price than by the labor of a lifetime.” Chaucer (1340-1400) complained “the lyf so short, the craft so long to lerne.” Hippocrates (c. 400BC) is known for the excerpt “ars longa, vita brevis.” The longer quotation “Ars longa, vita brevis, occasio praeceperit, periculosum, iudicium difficile”, which in English renders as “Life is long, opportunity fleeting, experiment treacherous, judgment difficult.” In Latin, *ars* can mean either art or craft, in the original Greek the word *technē* only mean “skill”, not “art”.

Here’s my recipe for programming success:

- Get interested in programming, and do some because it is fun. It keeps being enough fun so that you will be willing to put in the time.
- Talk to other programmers; read other programs. This is more important than any book or training course.
- Program. The best kind of learning is [learning by doing](#). To put it technically, “the maximal level of performance for individual is not attained automatically as a function of extended experience. The level of performance can be increased even by highly experienced individuals as a result of deliberate efforts to improve.” (p. 366) and “the best learning requires a well-defined task with an appropriate difficulty, particular individual, informative feedback, and opportunities for corrections of errors.” (p. 20-21) The book [Cognition in Practice: Mathematics, and Culture in Everyday Life](#) is an interesting reference point.
- If you want, put in four years at a college (or more at a graduate school will give you access to some jobs that require credentials, and a deeper understanding of the field, but if you don’t enjoy school (or have some dedication) get similar experience on the job. In any case, a college alone won’t be enough. “Computer science education cannot make an expert programmer any more than studying brushes and pigments can make somebody an expert painter” says Eric Raymond, author of [The Cathedral and the Bazaar](#). One of the best programmers I ever hired had only a high school degree; he’s produced a lot of [great software](#), has his own company, and has made enough in stock options to buy his own [night club](#).
- Work on projects with other programmers. Be the best programmer on some projects; be the worst on some others. When you’re the best, you learn your abilities to lead a project, and to inspire others with your example. When you’re the worst, you learn what the masters do, and you learn what you like to do (because they make you do it for them).
- Work on projects *after* other programmers. Be involved in a project or program written by someone else. See what it takes to understand and maintain when the original programmers are not around. Think about how you can modify programs to make it easier for those who will maintain it after you’re gone.
- Learn at least a half dozen programming languages. Include one that supports class abstractions (like Java or C++), one that supports functional abstraction (like Lisp or ML), one that supports syntactic abstractions (like Prolog or Haskell), and one that supports declarative specifications (like Prolog or Haskell).

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Genomics Law Report
Golden Helix – our 2 SNPs
Homologus
Living in an Ivory Basement
perlmonks
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Seqanswers – bioinformatics forum
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The OpenHelix Blog

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BlogAggregator-StatsBlogs
BlogAggregator-StatsPapers
BlogAggregator-TeXCom
BlogAggregator-TheoryCS
Blogspot
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cnblogs
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Coursera
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one that supports routines (like Icon or Scheme), and one that supports parallelism (like Sisal).

- Remember that there is a “computer” in “computer science”. It takes your computer to execute an instruction, fetch a word (with and without a cache miss), read consecutive words from a new location on disk. ([Answers here.](#))
- Get involved in a language standardization effort. It could be a committee, or it could be deciding if your local coding style space indentation levels. Either way, you learn about what other languages feel so, and perhaps even a little bit so.
- Have the good sense to get off the language standardization as possible.

With all that in mind, it's questionable how far you can get just by reading *How To* books. Before my first child was born, I read all the *How To* books, and I was a clueless novice. 30 Months later, when my second child was due, I read all the *How To* books for a refresher? No. Instead, I relied on my personal experience. It turned out to be far more useful and reassuring to me than the thousands of books written by experts. Fred Brooks, in his essay [No Silver Bullet](#) identifies a plan for finding great software designers:

1. Systematically identify top designers as early as possible
2. Assign a career mentor to be responsible for the development of the prospect and carefully keep a career file.
3. Provide opportunities for growing designers to interact with each other.

This assumes that some people already have the qualities needed to be a great designer; the job is to properly coax them along. [Alan Perlis](#) succinctly: “Everyone can be taught to sculpt: Michelangelo would not be taught how not to. So it is with the great programmers”. So go ahead and read the Java book; you'll probably get some use out of it. But you won't get your real overall expertise as a programmer in 24 hours, days, or weeks.

References

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- Hayes, John R., [Complete Problem Solver](#) Lawrence Erlbaum, 1989.
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- Lave, Jean, [Cognition in Practice: Mind, Mathematics, and Culture in Everyday Life](#) Cambridge University Press, 1988.

Answers

[GitHub](#)

[had.co.nz](#)

[Homologus](#)

[IMS](#)

[inside-R](#)

[inside-R](#)

[Kaggle](#)

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[Vimeo](#)

[workflowy](#)

[Xtranormal](#)

Approximate timing for various operations on a typical PC:

execute typical instruction	1/1,000,000,000 s
fetch from L1 cache memory	
branch misprediction	
fetch from L2 cache memory	
Mutex lock/unlock	
fetch from main memory	
send 2K bytes over 1Gbps network	2
read 1MB sequentially from memory	25
fetch from new disk location (seek)	8,000
read 1MB sequentially from disk	20,000
send packet US to Europe and back	150 milliseconds = 150,000

Appendix: Language Choice

Several people have asked what programming language they should use. There is no one answer, but consider these points:

- *Use your friends.* When asked “what operating system should I use: Unix, or Mac?”, my answer is usually: “use whatever your friends use.” The advantage you get from learning from your friends will offset the difference between OS, or between programming languages. Consider your future friends: the community of programmers that you will continue to work with. Does your chosen language have a large growing community? Are there books, web sites, and online forums to help you learn? Do you like the people in those forums?
- *Keep it simple.* Programming languages such as C++ and Java were designed for professional development by large teams of experienced programmers who are concerned about the run-time efficiency of their code. As a result, these languages have complicated parts designed for these circumstances. If you are concerned with learning to program, you don't need that complexity. You want a language that was designed to be easy to learn and use as a new programmer.
- *Play.* Which way would you rather learn to play the piano: the traditional way, in which you hear each note as soon as you hit a key, or the interactive mode, in which you only hear the notes after you finish a whole song? The interactive mode makes learning easier for the piano, and also for programming. Choose a language with an interactive mode and use it.

Given these criteria, my recommendations for a first programming language would be [Python](#) or [Scheme](#). But your circumstances may vary, and there are many other choices. If your age is a single-digit, you might prefer [Alice](#) or [Scratch](#) (you might also enjoy these). The important thing is that you choose a language that you will use.

Appendix: Books and Other Resources

Several people have asked what books and web pages they should read. I can't repeat that “book learning alone won't be enough” but I can recommend the following:

CS BLOGS

[alex gaynor's blago-blog](#)

[Algorithmic Game-Theory/Economics](#)

[Algorithms, game theory, social choice, complexity, combinatorics, travel et c.](#)

[All Things Distributed](#)

[BlogAggregator-TheoryCS](#)

[Blown to Bits](#)

[C Programming](#)

[C++ Soup!](#)

[Conference on Computational Complexity](#)

[Ernie's 3D Pancakes](#)

[Google Operating System](#)

[Links](#)

[Luis von Blog](#)

[my choices](#)

[My place to share some bits and bytes](#)

[Perspectives](#)

[Princeton S* Network Systems](#)

[Room for Doubt-computer scientist](#)

[Schneier on Security](#)

[Shtetl-Optimized](#)

[The Electronic Colloquium on Computational Complexity](#)

[The Grace Hopper Celebration of Women in Computing](#)

[Volatile and Decentralized](#)

GENERAL MATH BLOGS

[A Mind for Madness](#)

[ALLTOPMATH](#)

[AMS Graduate Student Blog](#)

[Andy's Math/CS page](#)

[Annoying Precision](#)

[Area 777](#)

[Ars Mathematica](#)

[bit-player](#)

[BlogAggregator-Math Blogs](#)

[Bubbles Bad; Ripples Good](#)

[Casting Out Nines](#)

[ChapterZero](#)

- Scheme: [Structure and Interpretation of Computer Programs \(Sussman\)](#) is probably the best introduction to computer science. I teach programming as a way of understanding the computer. You can see [online videos of lectures](#) on this book, as well as the [CC](#). The book is challenging and will weed out some people who are not successful with another approach.
- Scheme: [How to Design Programs \(Felleisen et al.\)](#) is one of the best books on how to actually design programs in an elegant and functional style.
- Python: [Python Programming: An Introduction to CS \(Zelle\)](#) is a good introduction to Python.
- Python: Several online [tutorials](#) are available at [Python.org](#).
- Oz: [Concepts, Techniques, and Models of Computer Programming \(Haridi\)](#) is seen by some as the modern-day successor to Abelson & Sussman while being perhaps easier to read and find. It is a tour through the big ideas of programming, covering a vast range of topics. Abelson & Sussman while being perhaps easier to read and find, Oz, that is not widely known but serves as a basis for many other languages. <

Notes

T. Capey points out that the [Complete Problem Solver](#) page on the "Teach Yourself Bengali in 21 days" and "Teach Yourself Greek in 21 days" books under the "Customers who shopped for this item also shopped for" section. I guess that a large portion of the people who link to this page are coming from this page. Thanks to Ross Cohen for help with Hip

From: <http://norvig.com/21-days.html>

Chromotopy

Climbing Mount Bourbaki

Collective for Research in Interaction, Sound, and Signal Processing

Combinatorics and more

Computational Complexity

Concrete Nonsense

Delta Epsilons

Division by Zero

E. Kowalski's blog

Econometric Sense

Explaining mathematics

Fight with Infinity

Gaurav Happy Tiwari

Geometry and the imagination
gowers

I Woke Up In A Strange Place
in theory

Journey into Randomness

Low Dimensional Topology
mathematica-bits

mathematical musings

Mathematics under the
Microscope

Matrix67

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Research

Motivic stuff

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neverendingbooks

Not Even Wrong

Physical Thought

quomodocumque

regularize

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Rigorous Trivialities

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symomega

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Terry Tao

The Accidental Mathematician

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[Journal of Nonparametric Statistics](#)

[Journal of the American Statistical Association](#)

[Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Series B](#)

[Journal of the Royal Statistical Society: Series C](#)

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MACHINE LEARNING BLOGS

[A Programmer's Guide to Data Mining](#)

[Adventures in Data Land](#)

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[Alexandre Passos' research blog](#)

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