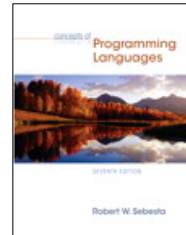


CSC 533: Organization of Programming Languages

Spring 2007

See online syllabus at:

<http://www.dave-reed.com/csc533>



Course goals:

- understand issues in designing, implementing, and evaluating programming languages
- appreciate strengths and tradeoffs of different programming paradigms
- working knowledge of Java, C++ & Scheme

1

Why are there different programming languages?

in theory, all programming languages are equivalent

- compiled/interpreted into basic machine operations
- Church-Turing thesis applies

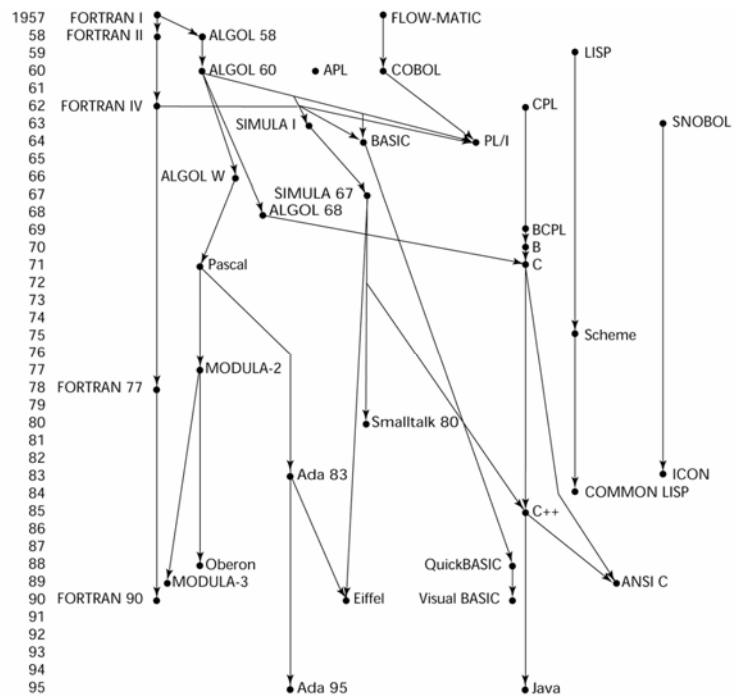
Why are there different natural languages?

in practice, different languages provide distinct voices

- different cultures (application domains)
- different primitive concepts (operations)
- different ways of thinking about the world (perspectives)

2

Family tree of high-level languages



3

Programming paradigms

similarly, different problem-solving approaches (paradigms) exist and are better suited to different types of tasks

imperative approaches: programs specify sequences of state changes

block-structured: subroutines & nested scopes (Pascal, C)

object-based: interacting objects (Ada, Modula)

object-oriented: objects + inheritance (C++, Java, Smalltalk)

distributed: concurrency (Occam, Linda)

declarative approaches: programs specify what is to be computed

functional: functions in lambda calculus (LISP/Scheme, ML)

logic: relations in predicate calculus (Prolog)

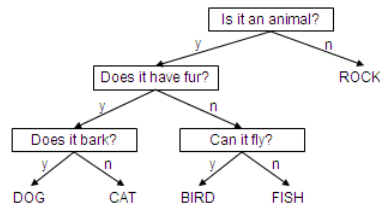
database: info records and relations (SQL)

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Example: HW1

a classification tree is a binary tree in which:

- the leaves are classifications of objects or situations
- the internal nodes are questions that can distinguish among the classifications



you are to write a Java program that reads in a classification tree from a file, stores the tree, and repeatedly prompts the user to classify

- this is not a particularly hard task in Java, but does require design choices
- file structure? internal structure? I/O?

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Example: HW1 in LISP/Scheme

for comparison purposes, HW1 is ideal for Scheme

- Scheme is a functional programming language
- it is symbolic, can represent words and text as easily as numbers
- it has primitives for manipulating lists and structures

```
(define IDENTIFY
  '("Is it an animal?"
    ("Does it have fur?"
      ("Does it bark" "DOG" "CAT")
      ("Can it fly?" "BIRD" "FISH"))
    "ROCK"))

(define (classify tree)
  (if (string? tree)
      (display (string-append "Conclusion: " tree))
      (begin (display (string-append (car tree) " (y/n) "))
              (if (equal? (read) 'y)
                  (classify (cadr tree))
                  (classify (caddr tree)))))))
```

can compactly represent
the tree structure as a
nested list

can write the entire
interactive program in 7
lines of code!

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Why study programming languages?

increased capacity to express ideas

- broader perspective on programming and problem solving, new paradigms

improved background for choosing appropriate languages

- know tradeoffs between different languages
- simplify programming task by choosing best-suited language

increased ability to learn new languages

- as with natural languages, 2nd languages is hardest to learn
- languages come and go, must be able to adapt/adjust

better understanding of the significance of implementation

- can use language more intelligently if understand implementation
- also aids in identifying bugs

increased ability to design/implement new languages

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How do we judge a programming language?

readability

in software engineering, maintenance cost/time far exceeds development cost/time
→ want code to be easy to understand, modify, and maintain

- *simplicity*: language should be as small as possible, avoid redundant features
 - C++ is pretty complex, e.g., `x++;` `++x;` `x += 1;` `x = x + 1;`
 - Java slightly better (some features removed); Scheme is very simple
- *orthogonality*: small set of primitive constructs, can be combined independently and uniformly (i.e., very few special cases)
 - C++ is OK but many exceptions, e.g., functions can return structs, not arrays
 - Java slightly better; Scheme is highly orthogonal
- *natural control and data structures*: provide useful, high-level abstractions
 - C++ is good but does include some tricky ones, e.g., `?:`, `goto`
 - Java comparable (but no `goto`); Scheme is limited (e.g., recursion for looping)
- *simple and unambiguous syntax*: intended form of code is clear to reader
 - C++ not so good, e.g., overall complexity, dangling `else`, overused `static`
 - Java slightly better; Scheme syntax is simple and clear

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How do we judge a programming language (cont.)?

writability

want to make programming as simple as possible for the programmer

- *simplicity + orthogonality + natural control & data structures + simple & unambiguous syntax*
- *support for abstraction*: need to be able to define and utilize abstractions
 - C++ is good, e.g., support for functions, libraries, classes
 - Java is comparable; Scheme is OK, but more tedious
- *expressivity*: language provides convenient ways of specifying computations
 - C++ is good, e.g., if & switch, while & do-while & for, bitwise operators, ...
 - Java is slightly less (removes low-level); Scheme is not very expressive (few control structures)

note: readability & writability are often at odds

e.g., more control structures can simplify programmer's task, but make code harder to read and maintain (more to know, more redundancy)

Common LISP vs. Scheme

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How do we judge a programming language (cont.)?

reliability

want to ensure that a program performs to its specifications under all conditions

- want to build in strong error checking and recovery capabilities
- also want to help the programmer to avoid errors

- *readability + writability*
- *type checking*: identify errors either at compile-time or during execution
 - C++ is pretty good, e.g., most types checked at compile time, some loopholes
 - Java is slightly better; Scheme is dynamic, must do checking during execution
- *exception handling*: ability to intercept and recover from errors in code
 - C++ is OK (try/catch, but not always used)
 - Java is slightly better (libraries require exception handling), Scheme is more awkward
- *memory management*: control memory accessing, allocation/deallocation, aliasing
 - C++ is *dangerous*, e.g., can access specific addresses, must deallocate memory
 - Java is better (memory mgmt is automatic); Scheme handles all transparently

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