

Principles of Programming Languages

Review:

**Formal Languages, Functional
Programming, and Scope**

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Fall 2004

Formal Languages

- **Formal Language**
 - Set of strings of characters: $\{\text{"a"}, \text{"aa"}, \dots\}$
 - Formal definition of the set: “all strings with one or more ‘a’s”
- **Uses**
 - Reason about computation and mechanisms for computation
 - Define programming languages

Defining Languages

- **By a grammar**
 - **Rules: non-terminals, terminals**
 - **BNF, EBNF**
 - **Parse trees**
- **By an automaton**
 - **States, transitions, additional memory (e.g. stack, tape)**
 - **Start state, accepting states**
 - **Deterministic vs Non-deterministic**
- **By a Regular Expression**
- **Grammar \Leftrightarrow Machine**

Classes of Languages

- **Class of language \Leftrightarrow class of grammar \Leftrightarrow class of automaton**
 - **Regular Languages**
 - **Context Free Languages**
- **Ease of specifying / parsing vs range of languages that can be specified**

Programming Languages

- **Note anthropomorphism**
- **Language specified formally**
 - **syntax more so than semantics**
 - **want syntactic structure to match semantic structure**
 - **expressions**
 - **control structure**
 - **variable scope**
- **Expression precedence and associativity in a grammar**

Programming Languages

- **Goals:**
 - **Easy to create correct programs:**
 - **easy to read, write, learn**
 - **locality, abstraction**
 - **Easy to execute efficiently**

Functional Languages

- **A program is an expression to be evaluated**
 - **No side effects (e.g. assignment)**
 - **Variables are names for values (not places)**
 - **You can treat functions as data**
 - **create, pass as function arguments and return as values**
- **Advantage:**
 - **Simpler to reason about**
 - **Allows abstractions, eg map, foldr**

Scheme

- **Linked lists (a b), car, cdr, cons**
- **Control structures: if, cond, recursion, tail recursion**
- **Lambda, let, and define**
- **Closures**
- **Higher order functions**
 - functions as arguments, results
 - functions stored in lookup tables
 - map, foldr

Scope and Memory

- **Purpose: locality**
- **Block structure**
- **Free vs bound variables**
- **Dynamic vs lexical scope**
- **Stack frames, control and binding links, display**
- **Stack vs heap**
- **garbage collection vs explicit free**