



Meetup



Friendly Environment Policy

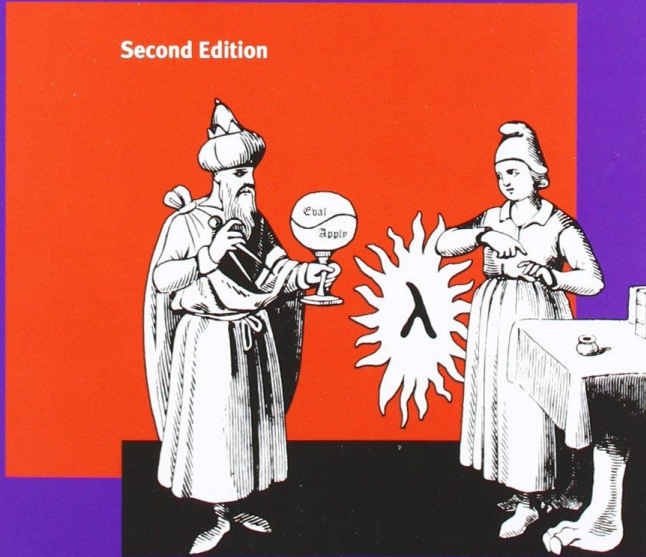


Berlin Code of Conduct



# Structure and Interpretation of Computer Programs

Second Edition



Harold Abelson and  
Gerald Jay Sussman  
with Julie Sussman

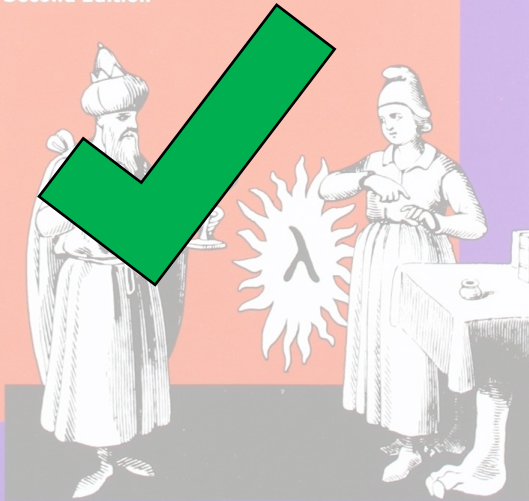
# CATEGORY THEORY FOR PROGRAMMERS



Bartosz Milewski

# Structure and Interpretation of Computer Programs

Second Edition



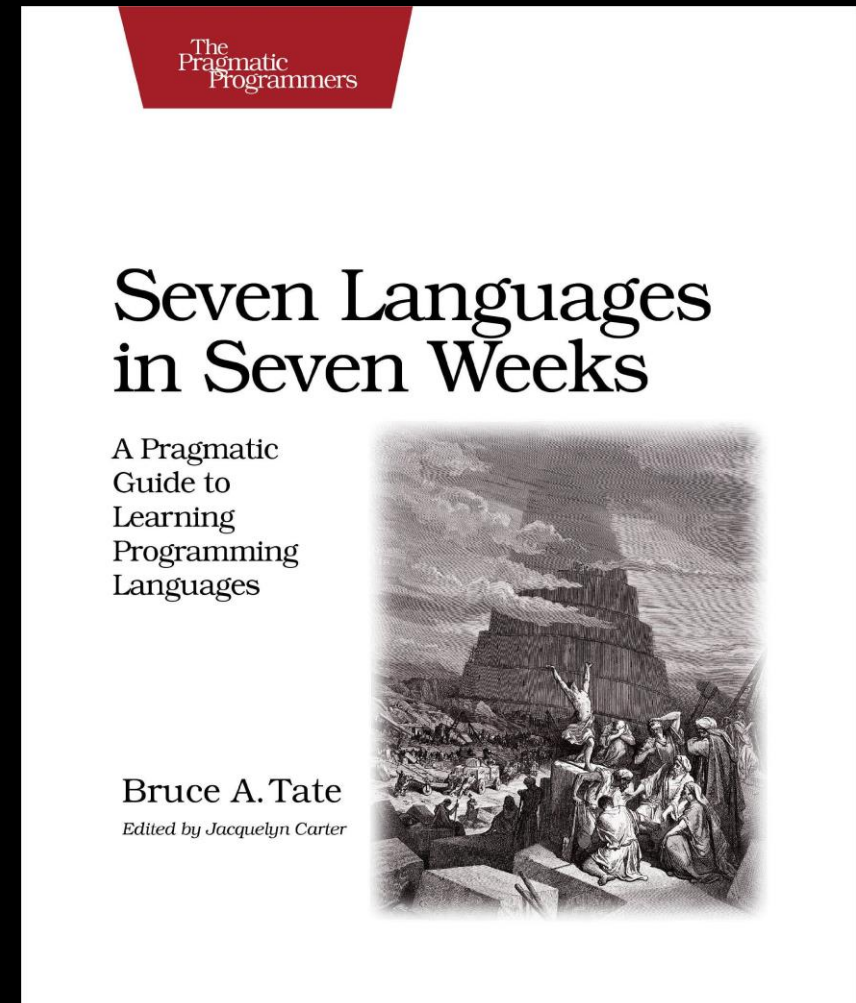
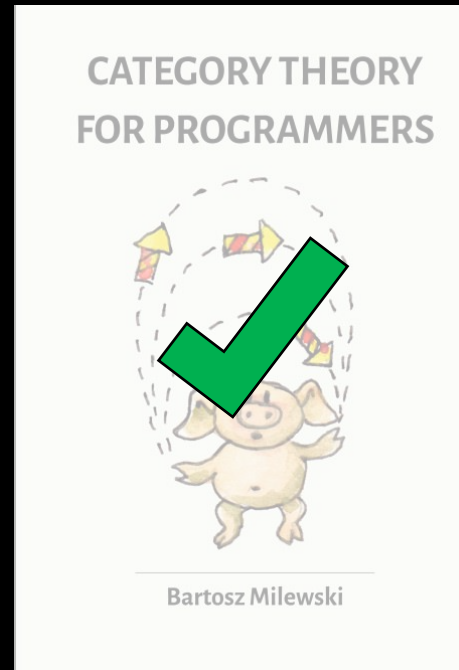
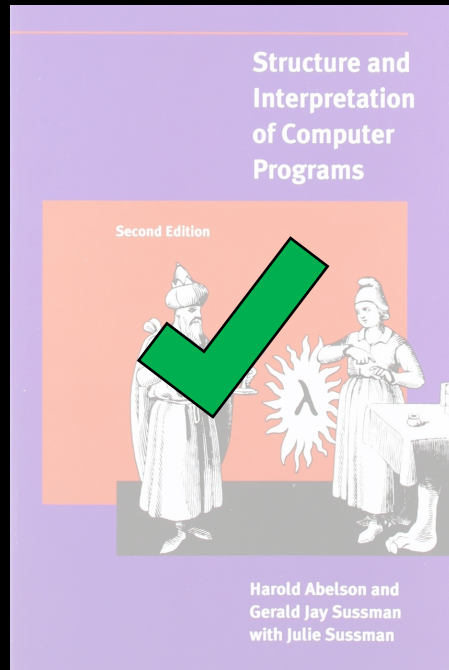
Harold Abelson and  
Gerald Jay Sussman  
with Julie Sussman

# CATEGORY THEORY FOR PROGRAMMERS



Bartosz Milewski

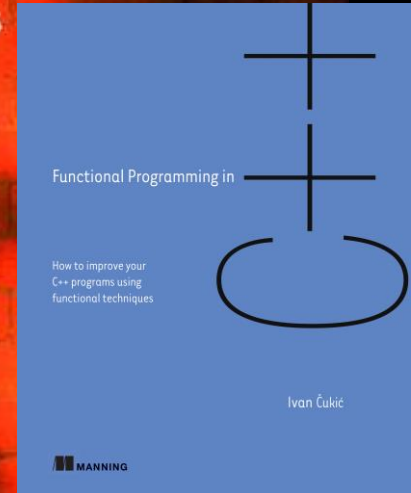
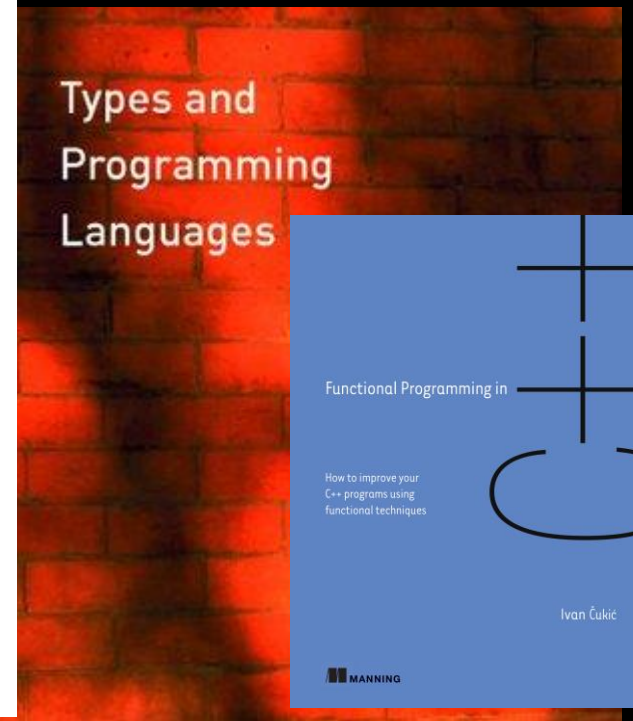
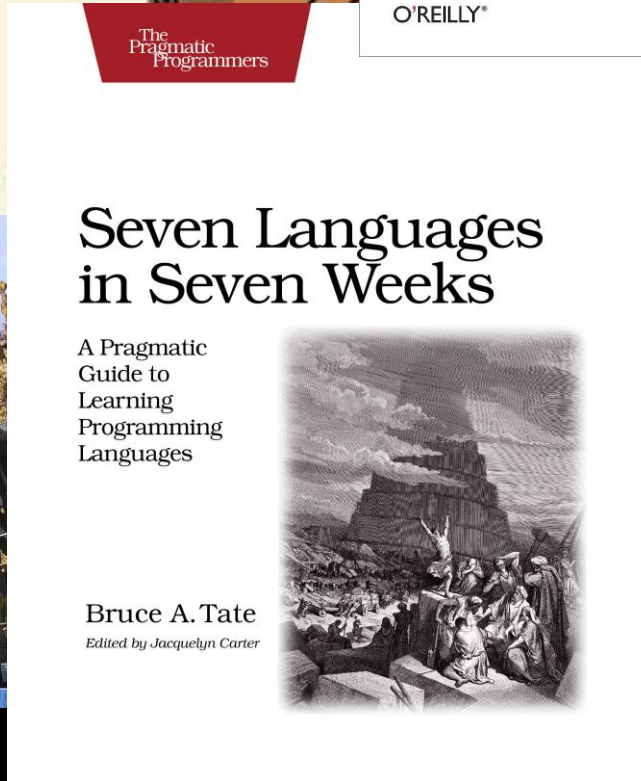
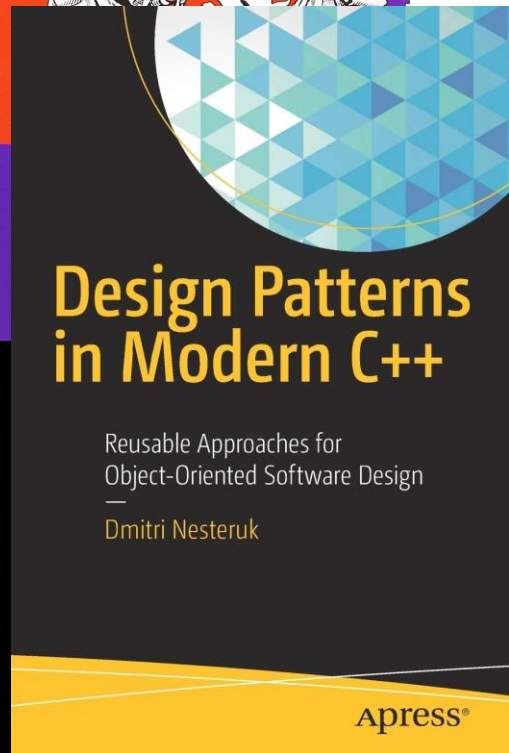
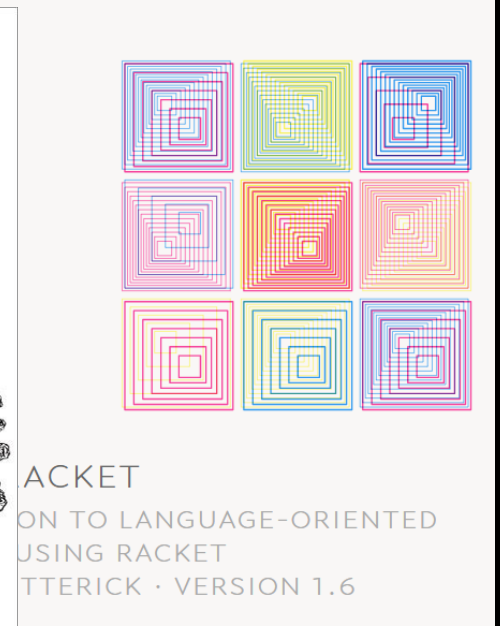
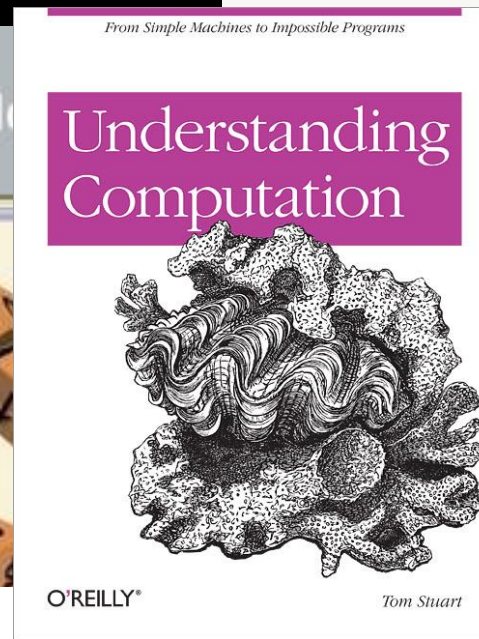
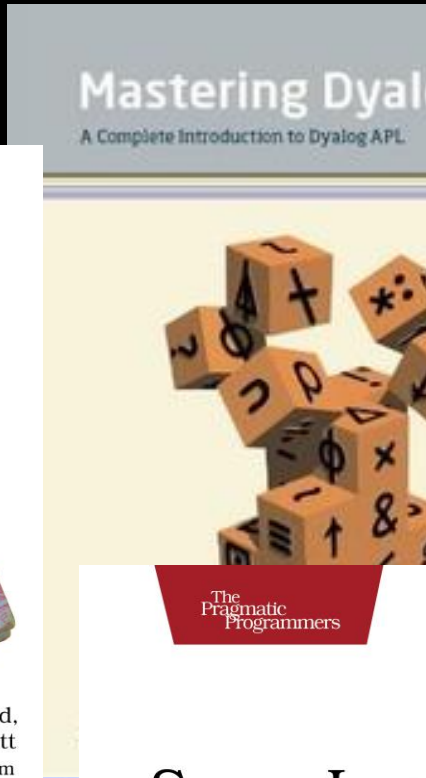
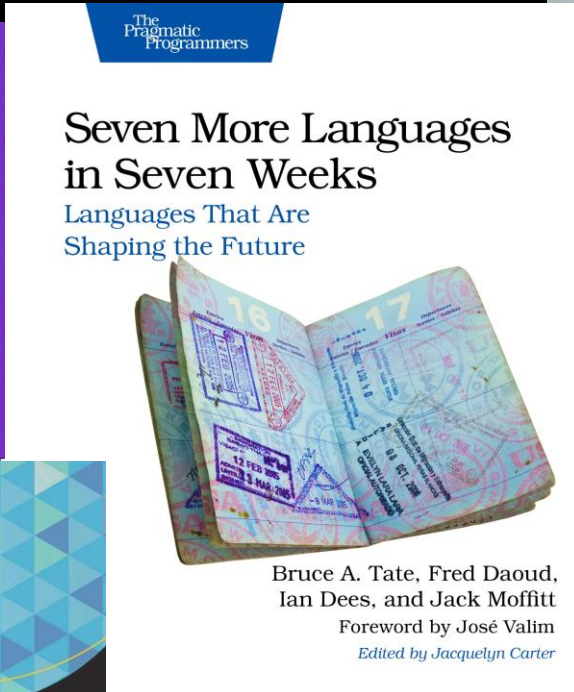
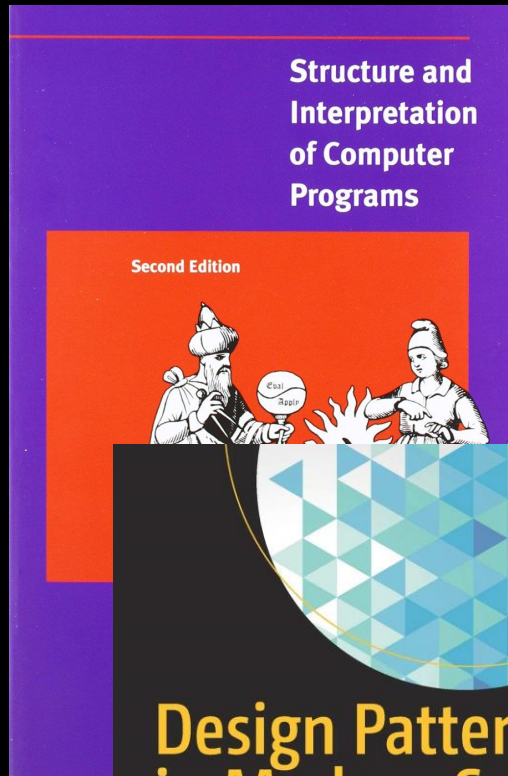




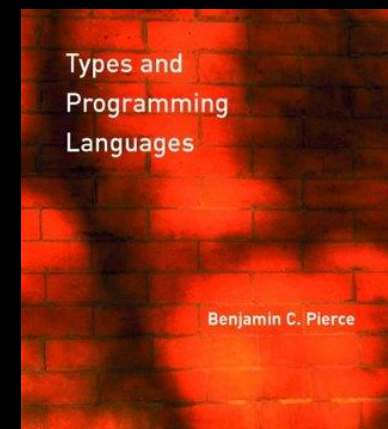
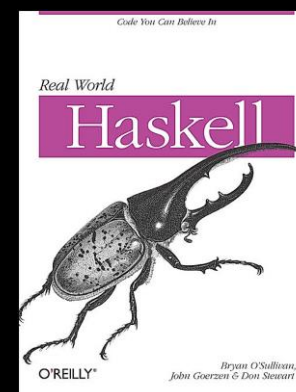
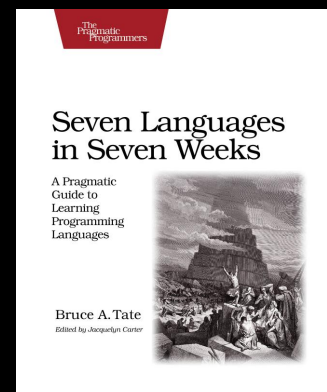
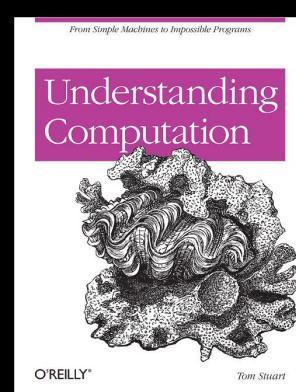
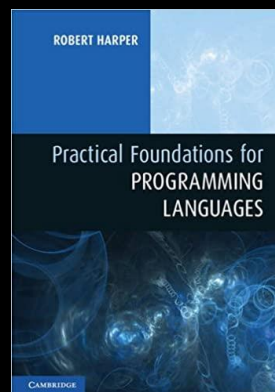
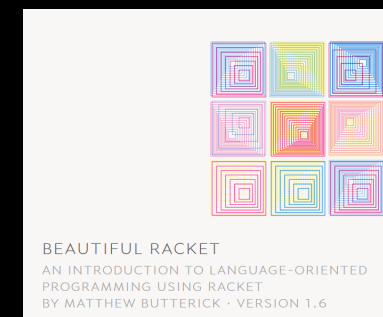
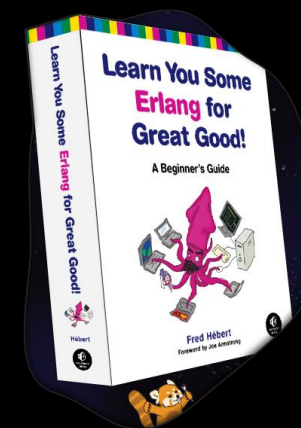
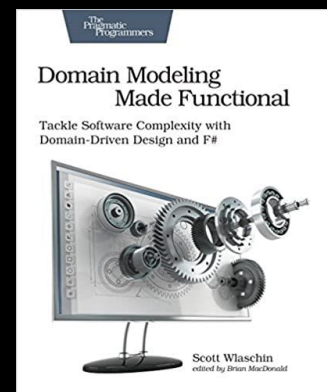
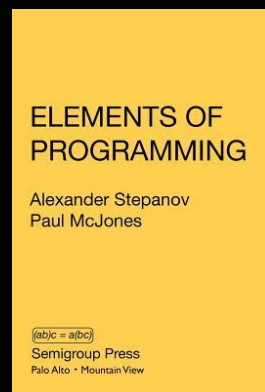
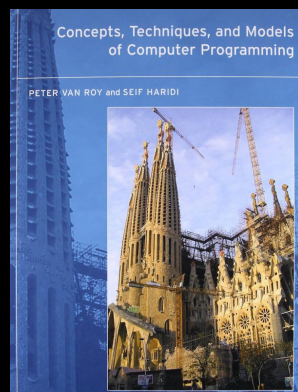
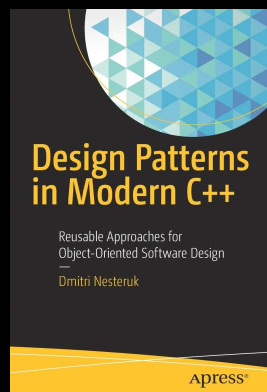
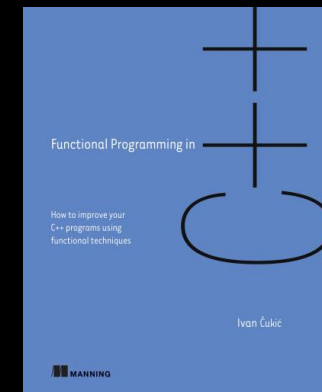
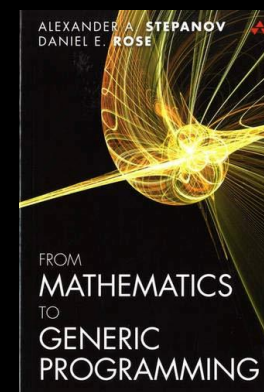
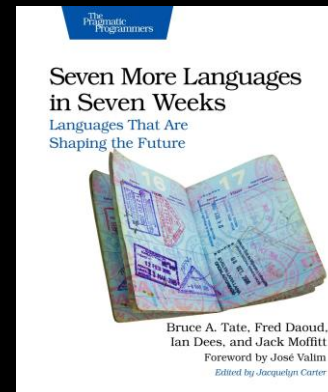
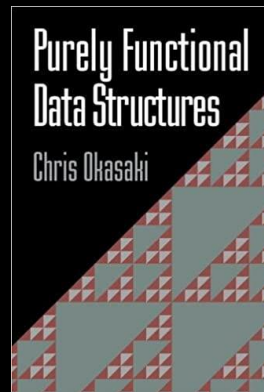
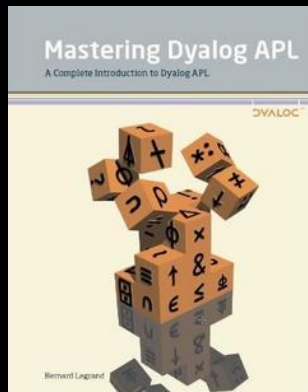
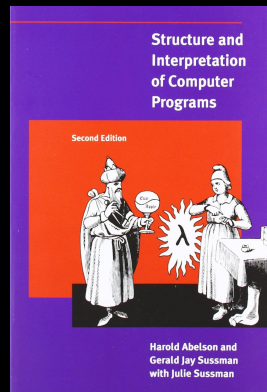
# Why 7L7W?

- It is a lighter read and we (I) need a break after CTfP
- Plus I am crazy busy for the next few months

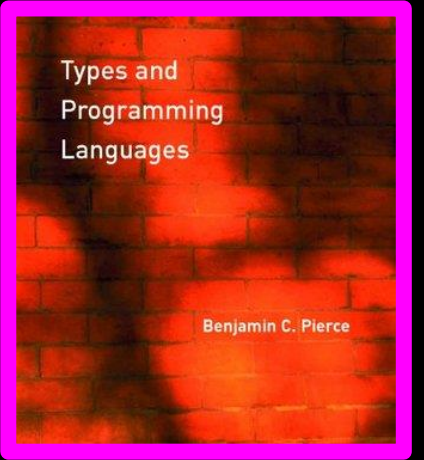
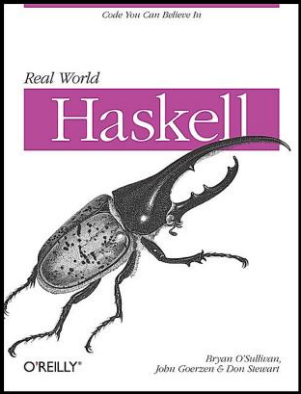
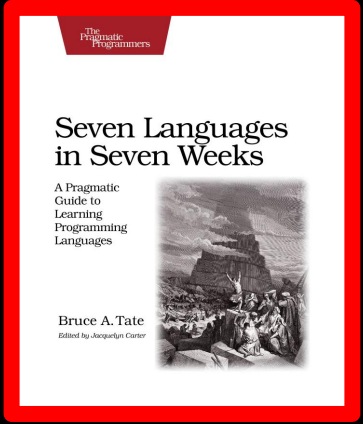
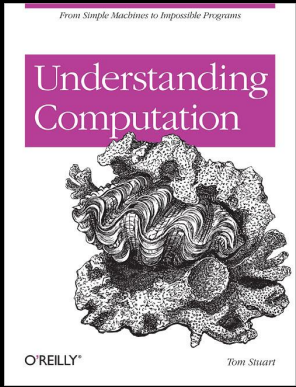
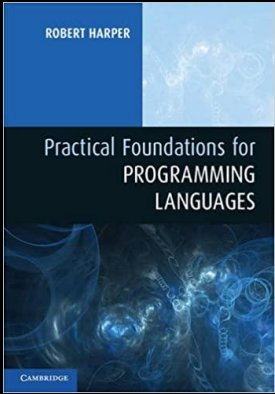
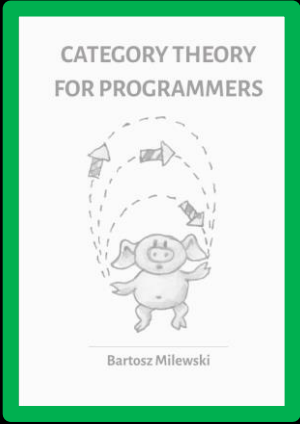
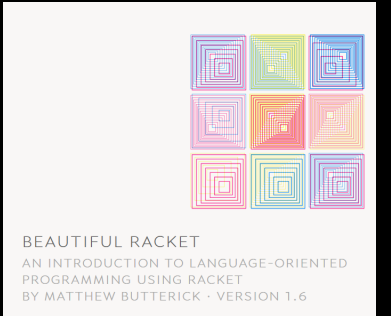
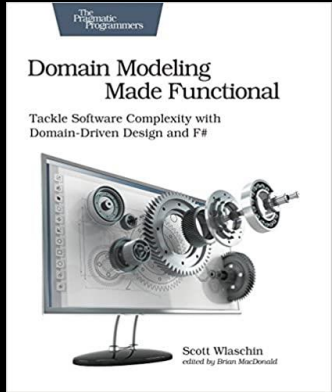
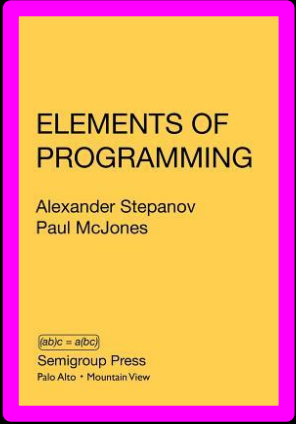
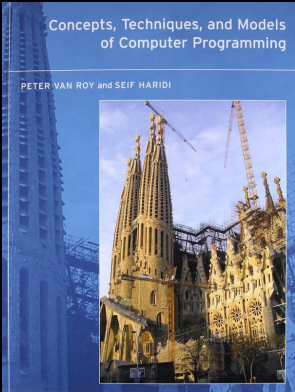
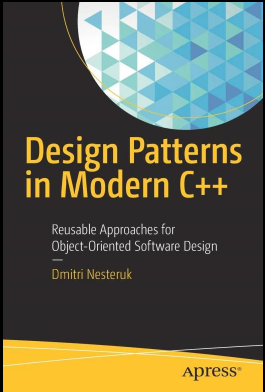
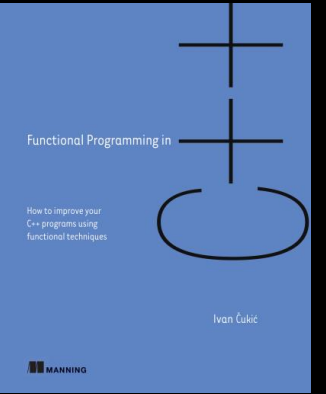
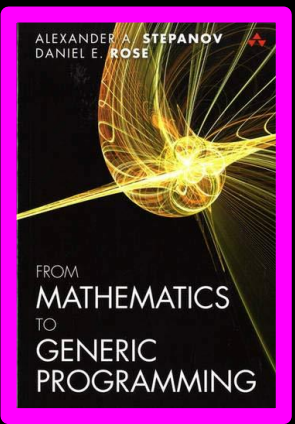
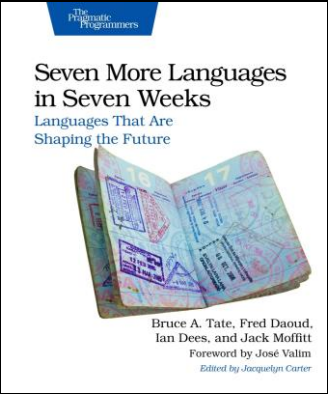
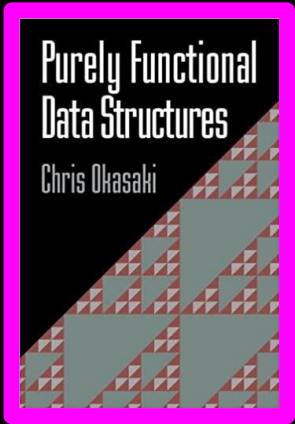
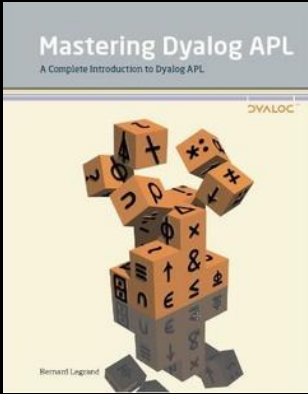
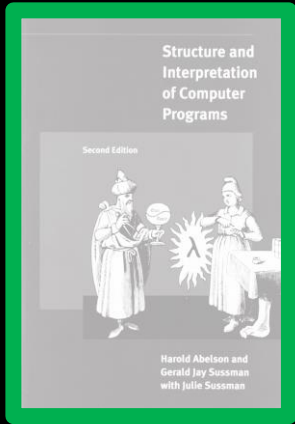
# Books to read:











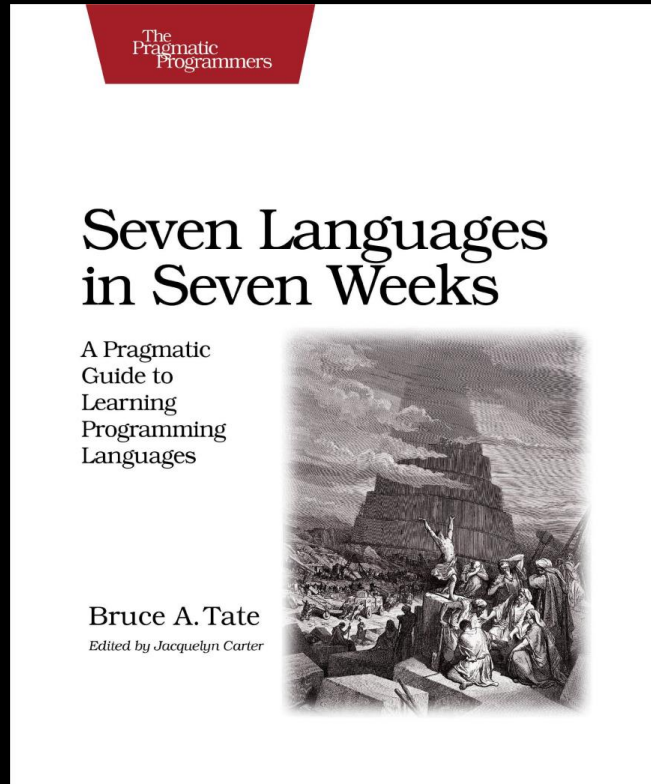
# Goal of PLVM

- Work through books on programming languages together
- Grow knowledge on PLs and PL:
  - principles
  - design
  - implementation
- This ultimately will lead to ability to write **code** that is more:
  - readable & expressive
  - maintainable & scalable
  - beautiful & idiomatic

# **Format of PLVM**

- 2 hour meeting once a every ~three weeks
- ~30 min presentation
- Discussion during and afterwards
- I will pre-record presentation and upload to YouTube for those unable to attend





# 7 Languages in 7 Weeks Introduction





## Foreword

### 1. Introduction

#### 1.1 Method to the Madness

#### 1.2 The Languages

#### 1.3 Buy This Book

#### 1.4 Don't Buy This Book

#### 1.5 A Final Charge

**“To better understand the essence of  
OO programming, you should study  
logic or functional programming.”**

**Joe Armstrong**  
**Foreward, 7L7W**





Foreword



1. Introduction

1.1 Method to the Madness

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1.5 A Final Charge

**“You may even seek enlightenment,  
knowing every new language can  
shape the way you think.”**

**Bruce Tate**  
**Introduction, 7L7W**



Foreword



1. Introduction



1.1 Method to the Madness

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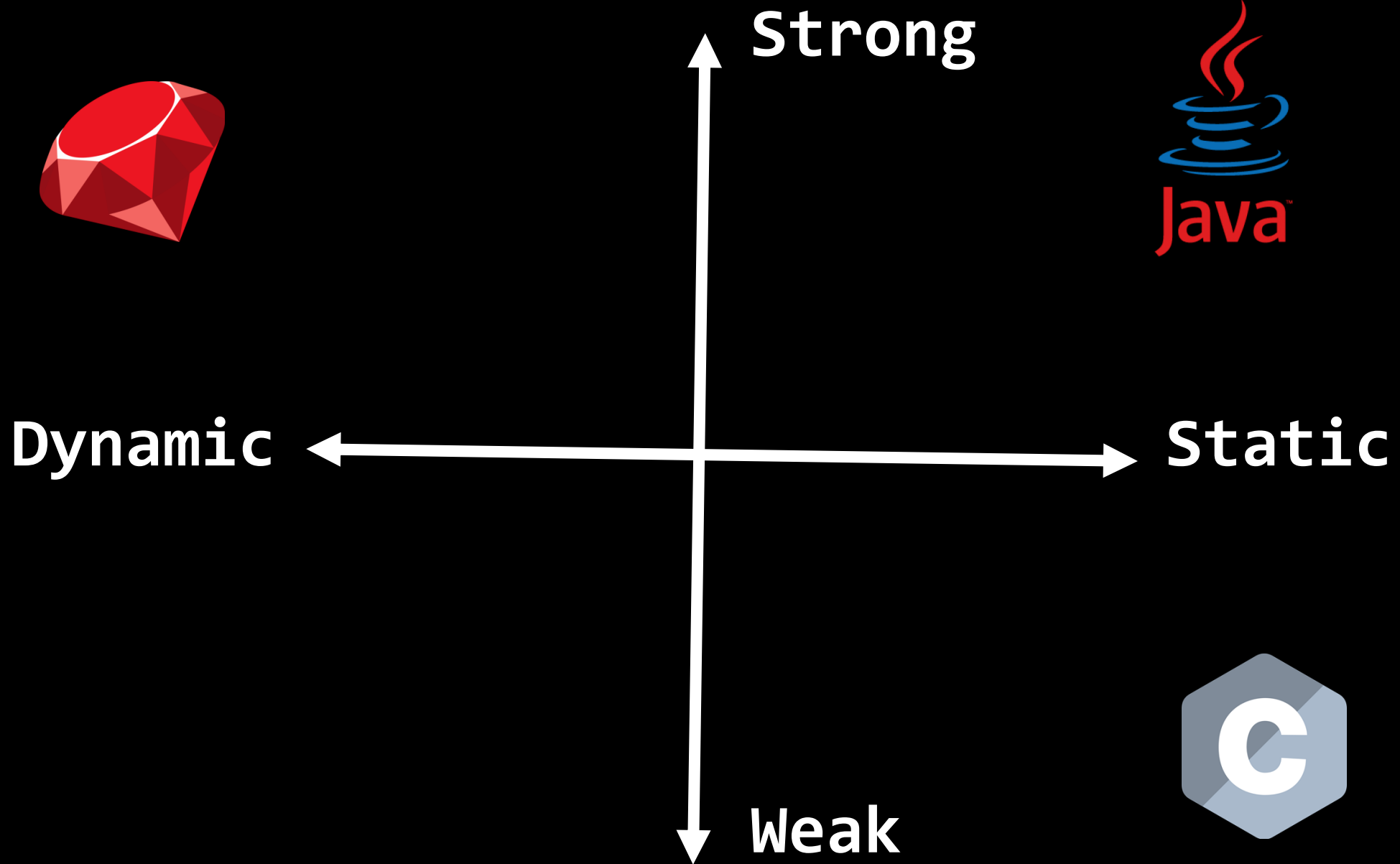
1.5 A Final Charge



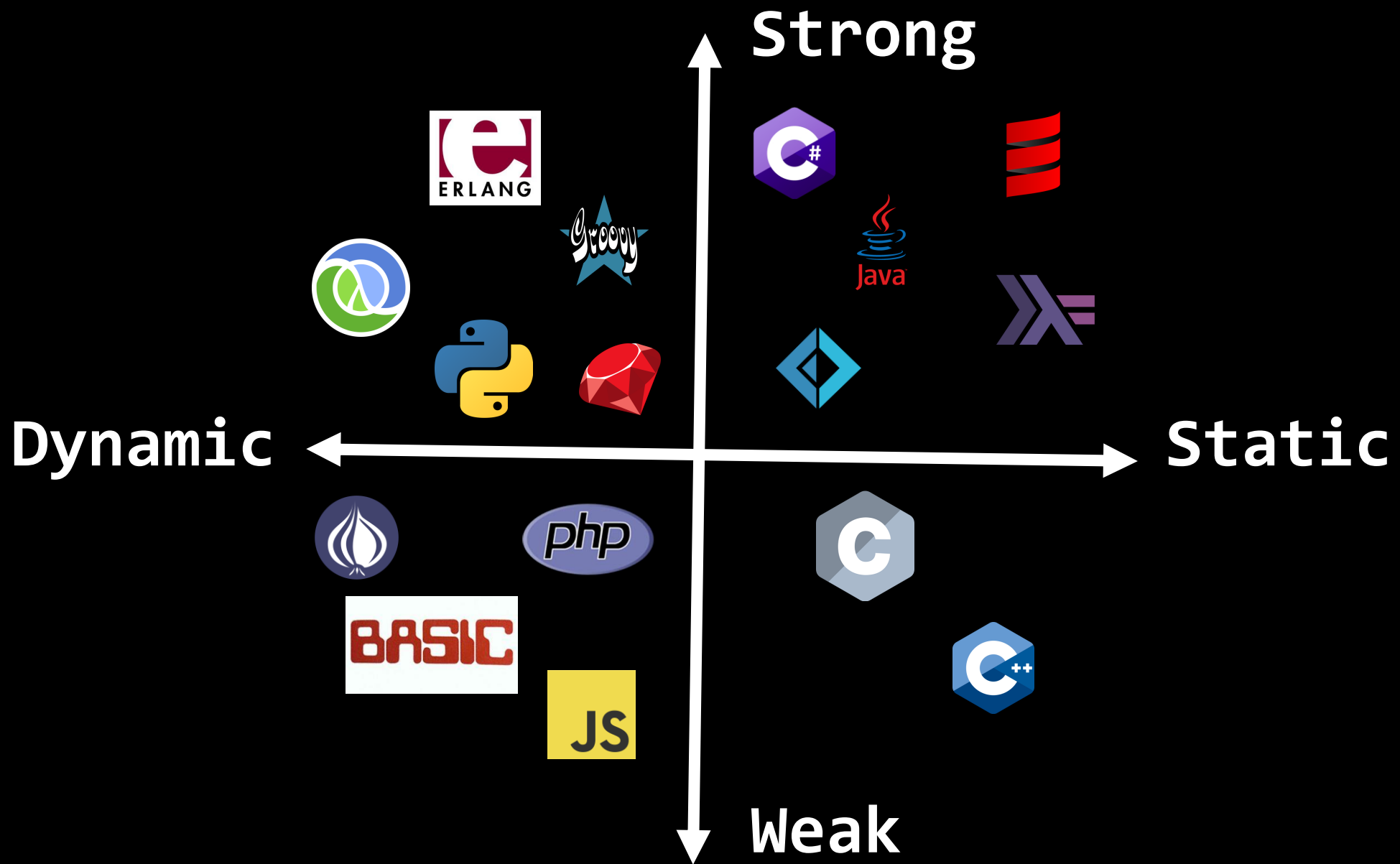
1. What is the **typing model**?
2. What is the **programming model**?
3. How will you **interact** with it?
4. What are the **decision constructs** and **core data structures**?
5. What are the **core features** that make the language unique?

**What is the *typing* model?**

- *What is the typing model?* Typing is strong (Java) or weak (C), static (Java) or dynamic (Ruby).

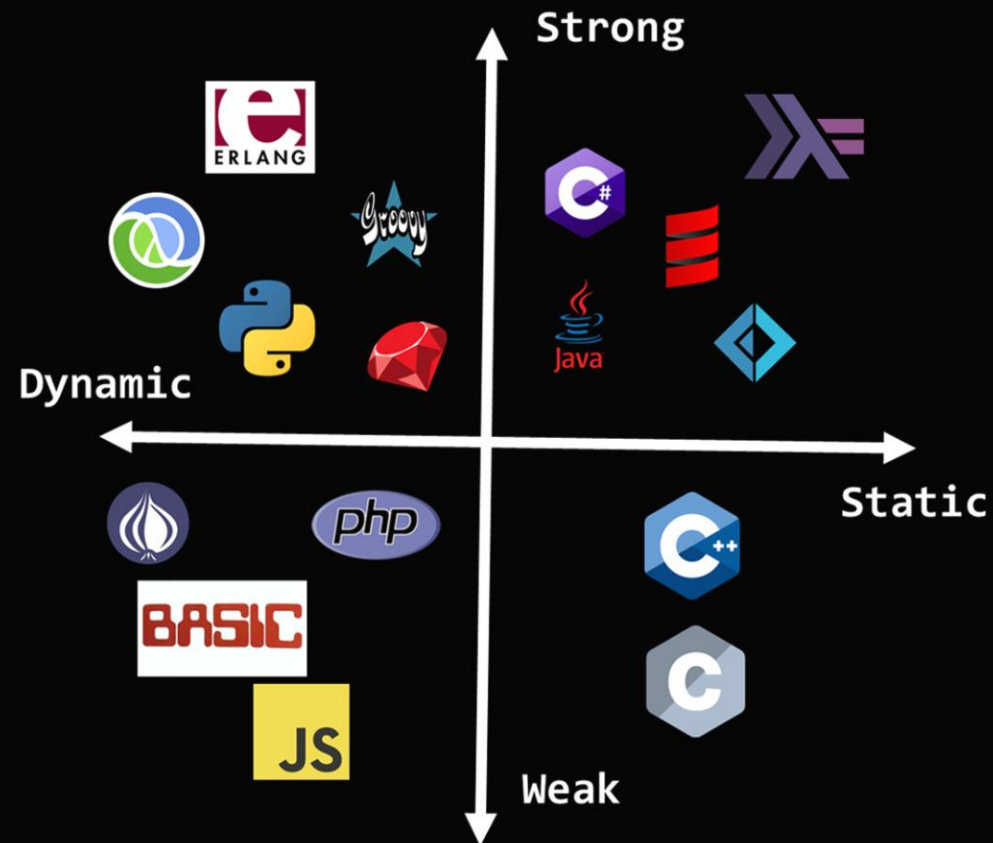


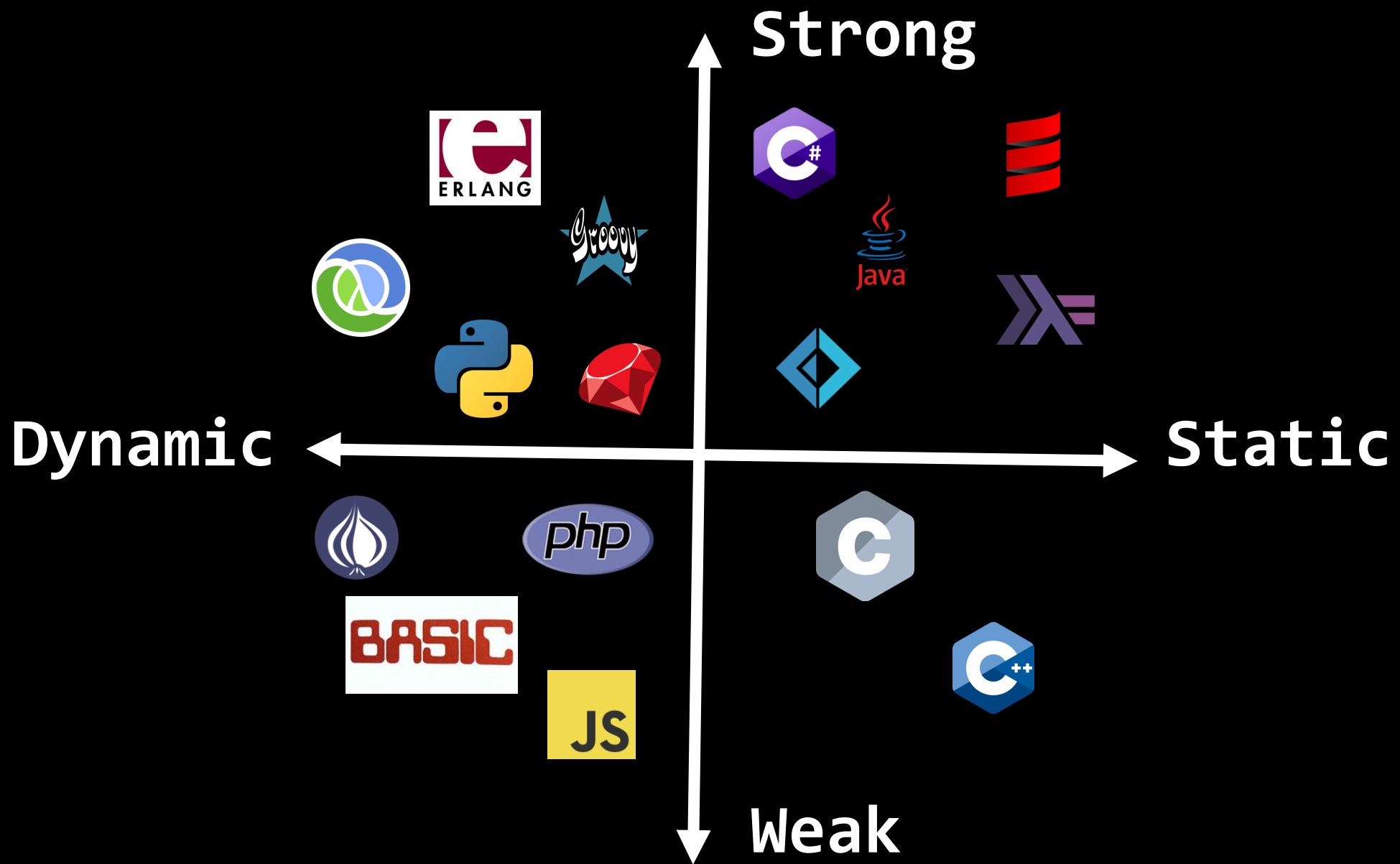


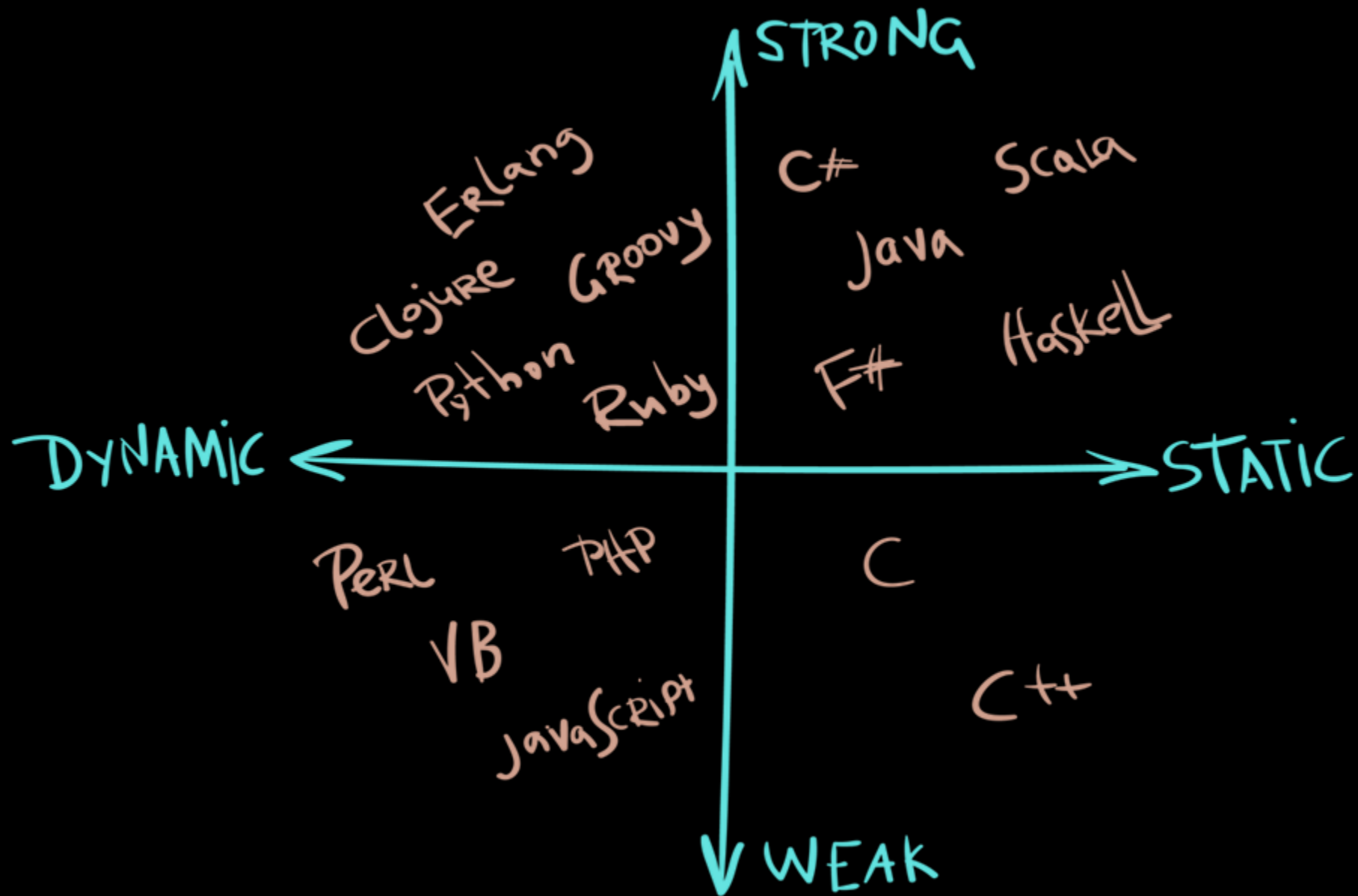


Dy

Strong







**What is the programming model?**



**What is the programming paradigm?**

- *What is the programming model?* Is it object-oriented (OO), functional, procedural, or some type of hybrid? This book has languages spanning four different programming models and, sometimes, combinations of more than one. You will find a logic-based programming language (Prolog), two languages with full support for object-oriented concepts (Ruby, Scala), four languages that are functional in nature (Scala, Erlang, Clojure, Haskell), and one prototype language (Io). Several of

## Links

- [POPL 2021](#)
- [Advanced Topics in Programming Languages: Concurrency/message passing Newsqueak](#)
- [APL 1991 Conference](#)
- [New 61A CS Course](#)
- [Teach Yourself CS](#)
- [Language Oriented Design and SICP with Hal Abelson](#)
- [Composing Programs](#)
- [JavaScript SICP](#)
- [LFE SICP](#)
- [LFE SICP History](#) ★
- [NYC LISP Meetup](#)
- [NYC LISP Meetup: LFE Robert Virding](#)
- [The Three Projections of Doctor Futamura](#)
- [Learning about Compilers and Bytecode from Thorsten Ball](#)
- [Table of PL Elements #1](#) ★
- [Table of PL Elements #2](#) ★
- [Alan Kay C++ OOP Quote](#)
- [LOGICOMIX](#)
- [Compressed Sensing](#)
- [CTFP Github](#)
- [CTFP Original Articles](#)
- [CS Cabal covering PLFA | PLFA](#)
- [Pluto.jl Github](#)
- [PL Benchmarks](#)

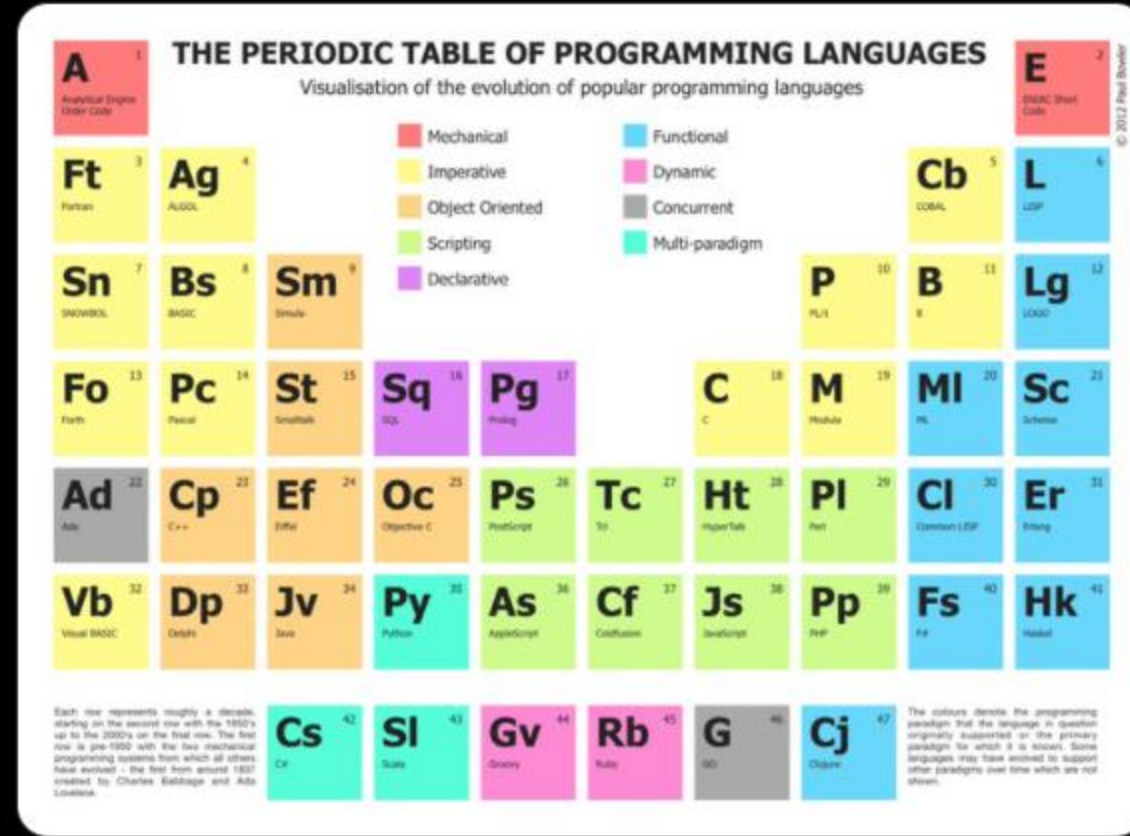




Conor Hoekstra  
@code\_report

...

Found an interesting [#ProgrammingLanguage](#) Table of Elements on the Tensor Programming YouTube channel / blog. Thoughts? [youtube.com/c/TensorProgra...](https://www.youtube.com/c/TensorProgra...)



1

A

Analytical Engine  
Order Code

# THE PERIODIC TABLE OF PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES

Visualisation of the evolution of popular programming languages

2

E

ENIAC Short  
Code

© 2012 Paul Bowler

<div><div>Mechanical</div><div>Imperative</div><div>Object Oriented</div><div>Scripting</div><div>Declarative</div><div>Functional</div><div>Dynamic</div><div>Concurrent</div><div>Multi-paradigm</div></div>										
3 <b>Ft</b> Fortran	4 <b>Ag</b> ALGOL							5 <b>Cb</b> COBAL	6 <b>L</b> LISP	
7 <b>Sn</b> SNOWBOL	8 <b>Bs</b> BASIC	9 <b>Sm</b> Simula						10 <b>P</b> PL/1	11 <b>B</b> B	12 <b>Lg</b> LOGO
13 <b>Fo</b> Forth	14 <b>Pc</b> Pascal	15 <b>St</b> Smalltalk	16 <b>Sq</b> SQL	17 <b>Pg</b> Prolog			18 <b>C</b> C	19 <b>M</b> Modula	20 <b>MI</b> ML	21 <b>Sc</b> Scheme
22 <b>Ad</b> Ada	23 <b>Cp</b> C++	24 <b>Ef</b> Eiffel	25 <b>Oc</b> Objective C	26 <b>Ps</b> PostScript	27 <b>Tc</b> Tcl	28 <b>Ht</b> HyperTalk	29 <b>Pl</b> Perl	30 <b>Cl</b> Common LISP	31 <b>Er</b> Erlang	
32 <b>Vb</b> Visual BASIC	33 <b>Dp</b> Delphi	34 <b>Jv</b> Java	35 <b>Py</b> Python	36 <b>As</b> AppleScript	37 <b>Cf</b> Coldfusion	38 <b>Js</b> JavaScript	39 <b>Pp</b> PHP	40 <b>Fs</b> F#	41 <b>Hk</b> Haskel	
<div><div>Each row represents roughly a decade, starting on the second row with the 1950's up to the 2000's on the final row. The first row is pre-1950 with the two mechanical programming systems from which all others have evolved - the first from around 1837 created by Charles Babbage and Ada Lovelace.</div><div>The colours denote the programming paradigm that the language in question originally supported or the primary paradigm for which it is known. Some languages may have evolved to support other paradigms over time which are not shown.</div></div>										
42 <b>Cs</b> C#	43 <b>Sl</b> Scala	44 <b>Gv</b> Groovy	45 <b>Rb</b> Ruby	46 <b>G</b> GO	47 <b>Cj</b> Clojure					

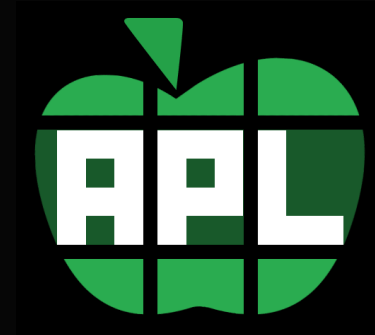




**How will you *interact* with it?**

- *How will you interact with it?* Languages are compiled or interpreted, and some have virtual machines while others don't.

**Interpreted**



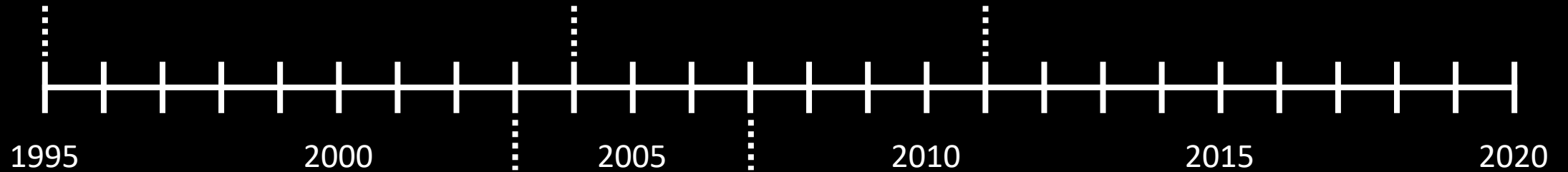
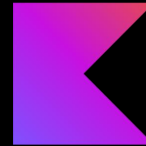
**Compiled**







# JVM Languages



**What are the **decision constructs** and **core data structures**?**

In languages such as Smalltalk and Lisp, the collections are defining characteristics of the language. In others, like C++ and Java, collections are all over the place, defining the user's experience by their absence and lack of cohesion.



Foreword



1. Introduction



1.1 Method to the Madness

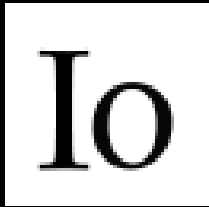


1.2 The Languages

1.3 Buy This Book

1.4 Don't Buy This Book

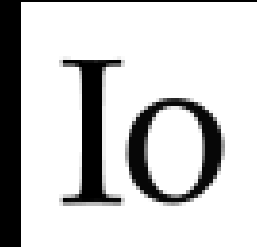
1.5 A Final Charge



# Functional

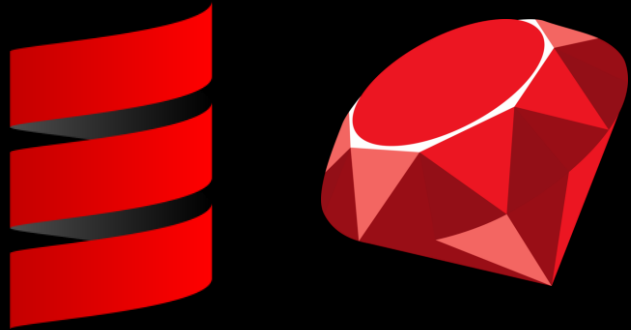


# Non-Functional





# Object Oriented



# Non-OO



# JVM Languages



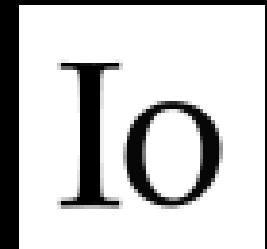
# Non-JVM



# I've Coded In



# Have not





Meetup