PL: Lecture #1

Tuesday, September 10th

Intro to CS4400/CS5400

- General plan for how the course will go.
- Administrative stuff. (Mostly going over the web pages.)

https://pl.barzilay.org/

Intro to Programming Languages

₽ PLAI §1

- Why should we care about programming languages? (Any examples of big projects without a little language?)
- What defines a language?
 - syntax
 - semantics
 - libraries (runtime)
 - idioms (community)
- · How important is each of these?
 - libraries give you the run-time support, not an important part of the language itself. (BTW, the line between "a library" and "part of the language" is less obvious than it seems.)
 - idioms originate from both language design and culture. They are often misleading. For example, JavaScript programmers will often write:

```
document.onmousemove =
  isExplorer ? () => { doThis(); } : () => { doThat(); };
or
document.onmousemove = isExplorer ? doThis : doThat;
How many JavaScript programmers will know what this does:
function foo(n) {
  return function(m) { return m+n; };
}
or this:
n => m => m+n;
(x,y) => s => s(x,y);
or, what seems fishy in this? —
const foo = (x,y) \Rightarrow bar(x,y)
Yet another example:
let x = "";
while (foo())
  x += whatever();
```

How would you *expect* this code perform? How do you think it does in the reality of many uses of JS by people who are not really programmers?

- Compare:
 - a[25]+5 (Java: exception)
 - (+ (vector-ref a 25) 5) (Racket: exception)
 - a[25]+5 (JavaScript: exception (or NaN))
 - a[25]+5 (Python: exception)
 - \$a[25]+5 (Perl: 5)
 - a[25]+5 (C: **BOOM**)
 - syntax is mostly in the cosmetics department; semantics is the real thing.
- Another example:
 - a + 1 > a (Python: always true)
 - (> (+ a 1) a) (Racket: always true)
 - a + 1 > a (C: sometimes true)
- · How should we talk about semantics?
 - o A few well-known formalisms for semantics.
 - We will use programs to explain semantics: the best explanation is a program.
 - Ignore possible philosophical issues with circularity (but be aware of them). (Actually, they are solved: Scheme has a formal explanation that can be taken as a translation from Scheme to logic, which means that things that we write can be translated to logic.)
 - We will use Racket for many reasons (syntax, functional, practical, simple, formal, statically typed, environment).