Introduction and overview

Principles of Programming Languages

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Fall 2020

1 Preamble

The preamble section of each notes will include

- notable references,
 - i.e., specific chapters of our recommended/additional texts from which the notes are derived, or which expand on the notes,
- a table of contents, and
- an update history, chronicling any major changes.
 - Note the git commit history will provide a more fine-grained record of upates.

1.1 **TODO** Notable references

:TODO:

1.2 **TODO** Table of contents

• Preamble

2 Introduction

This section of notes introduces the course and the staff, and lays out a few central concepts.

3 TODO Welcome

4 Purpose and goals of this course

4.1 Calendar description

Design space of programming languages; abstraction and modularization concepts and mechanisms; programming in non-procedural (functional and logic) paradigms; introduction to programming language semantics.

4.2 Informal objectives

- Investigate several programming languages.
 - A relatively shallow but comprehensive survey.
 - Focusing on general-purpose languages.
- Formally describe programming language syntax and semantics.
 - An application of theory learned previously.
- Learn informal criteria by which to judge languages.
 - Identify what languages fit what tasks.
- Examine the origins of certain languages/groups of languages.
 - Historical context provides insight into why languages are designed the way they are.

4.3 Course preconditions

Before beginning this course:

- 1. Students should know and understand:
 - (a) Basic concepts about integers, sets, functions, & relations.
 - (b) Induction and recursion.
 - (c) First order logic, axiomatic theories & simple proof techniques.
 - (d) Regular expressions & context-free grammars.
 - (e) Programming in imperative language
 - (f) Basic concepts of functional programming languages.

2. Students should be able to:

- (a) Produce proofs involving quantifiers and/or induction.
- (b) Understand the meaning of a given axiomatic theory.
- (c) Construct regular sets & context-free languages.
- (d) Produce small to medium scale programs in imperative languages.
- (e) Produce small scale programs in functional languages.

4.4 Course postconditions

After completion of this course:

- 1. Students should know and understand:
 - (a) The basics of several programming languages.
 - (b) Formal definitions of syntax & semantics for various simple programming languages.
 - (c) Various abstraction & modularisation techniques employed in programming languages.

2. Students should be able to:

- (a) Reason about the design space of programming languages, in particular tradeoffs & design issues.
- (b) Produce formal descriptions of syntax & semantics from informal descriptions, identifying ambiguities.
- (c) Select appropriate abstraction & modularisation techniques for a given problem.
- (d) Produce (relatively simple) programs in various languages, including languages from non-procedural paradigms.

4.5 **TODO** Formal rubric for the course

This was last year's rubric. It needs tweaking.

Topic	Below	Marginal	Meets	Exceeds
Familiarity	Shows some	Shows	Achieves	Achieves
with various	competence	competence	competence	competence
programming	in	in	with the	with
languages	procedural	procedural	basic	intermediate
(PLs)	languages,	languages	usage of	usage of
	but not	and limited	various	various
	languages	competence	languages	languages
	from other	in	00	
	paradigms	languages		
		from other		
		paradigms		
Ability to	Cannot	Identifies	Identifies	Identifies
identify and	consistently	such	such	suci
make use of	identify	constructs,	constructs	constructs
abstraction,	such	but does not	and shows	and shows
modularisation	constructs	consistently	some ability	mastery of
constructs		make use of	to make use	them when
		them when	of them when	programming
		programming	programming	
Ability to	Unable or	Comprehends	Makes only	Consistently
comprehend and	rarely	given	minor	fully
produce formal	able to	grammars,	errors	understands
descriptions	comprehend	but	regarding	given
of PL syntax	given	produces	precedence	grammars and
V	grammars;	grammars	or	produces
	does not	which are	ambiguity	correct
	identify	ambiguous	when	grammars.
	ambiguity	or which do	reading or	
	or	not	producing	
	precedence	correctly	grammars	
	rules	specify		
		precedence		
Ability to	Rarely or	Usually	Comprehends	Comprehends
comprehend and	never	comprehends	such	such
produce	comprehends	such semantic	semantic	semantic
operational	such	descriptions,	descriptions	descriptions
semantics for	semantic	but cannot	and produces	and produces
simple PLs	descriptions	consistently	them with	them without
		produce them	only minor	errors
			errors	
Ability to	Rarely or	Inconsistently	Consistently	Consistently
comprehend	never	comprehends	comprehends	comprehends
denotational	comprehends	such semantic	such	and can
and axiomatic	such	descriptions	semantic	produce some
semantics for	semantic		descriptions	simple
simple PLs	descriptions			semantic
				descriptions

- 5 **TODO** "Principles of programming languages"
- 6 TODO Abstraction
- 7 TODO Exercises