Introduction

CS 350

Dr. Joseph Eremondi

Last updated: July 2, 2024

Course Overview

To learn:

• Functional programming

To learn:

- Functional programming
 - Recursion

To learn:

- Functional programming
 - Recursion
 - o Immutable data

To learn:

- Functional programming
 - Recursion
 - o Immutable data
 - Programming by cases

To learn:

- Functional programming
 - Recursion
 - o Immutable data
 - o Programming by cases
 - o Higher-order functions

- Functional programming
 - Recursion
 - o Immutable data
 - Programming by cases
 - Higher-order functions
- How to write your own programming language

- Functional programming
 - Recursion
 - o Immutable data
 - Programming by cases
 - Higher-order functions
- How to write your own programming language
 - Parsing/Abstract Syntax

- Functional programming
 - Recursion
 - o Immutable data
 - Programming by cases
 - Higher-order functions
- How to write your own programming language
 - Parsing/Abstract Syntax
 - Desugaring

- Functional programming
 - Recursion
 - o Immutable data
 - Programming by cases
 - Higher-order functions
- How to write your own programming language
 - Parsing/Abstract Syntax
 - Desugaring
 - Evaluation

To learn:

- Functional programming
 - Recursion
 - o Immutable data
 - Programming by cases
 - Higher-order functions
- How to write your own programming language
 - Parsing/Abstract Syntax
 - Desugaring
 - Evaluation
- To change how you think about programming

Programming Languages: Application and Interpretation,
 2nd edition, by Shriram Krishnamurthi

- Programming Languages: Application and Interpretation,
 2nd edition, by Shriram Krishnamurthi
 - o aka PLAI

- Programming Languages: Application and Interpretation,
 2nd edition, by Shriram Krishnamurthi
 - o aka PLAI
 - o Freely avaliable online, pdf in UR Courses

- Programming Languages: Application and Interpretation,
 2nd edition, by Shriram Krishnamurthi
 - o aka PLAI
 - Freely avaliable online, pdf in UR Courses
- 3rd edition also available

- Programming Languages: Application and Interpretation,
 2nd edition, by Shriram Krishnamurthi
 - o aka PLAI
 - Freely avaliable online, pdf in UR Courses
- 3rd edition also available
 - Optional additional reference

- Programming Languages: Application and Interpretation,
 2nd edition, by Shriram Krishnamurthi
 - o aka PLAI
 - Freely avaliable online, pdf in UR Courses
- 3rd edition also available
 - o Optional additional reference
 - Similar content but very different approach

- Programming Languages: Application and Interpretation,
 2nd edition, by Shriram Krishnamurthi
 - o aka PLAI
 - Freely avaliable online, pdf in UR Courses
- 3rd edition also available
 - Optional additional reference
 - Similar content but very different approach
 - o When in doubt, we're following the 2nd edition

• Everything on URCourses

- Everything on URCourses
 - Announcements

- Everything on URCourses
 - Announcements
 - Assignments and Handin

- Everything on URCourses
 - Announcements
 - Assignments and Handin
 - o Textbook, Slides, Videos

- Everything on URCourses
 - Announcements
 - o Assignments and Handin
 - o Textbook, Slides, Videos
 - o Email

- Everything on URCourses
 - Announcements
 - Assignments and Handin
 - o Textbook, Slides, Videos
 - Email
 - o Discussion Forum

- Everything on URCourses
 - Announcements
 - Assignments and Handin
 - Textbook, Slides, Videos
 - o Email
 - Discussion Forum
- Do NOT ask programming/conceptual questions by email

- Everything on URCourses
 - Announcements
 - Assignments and Handin
 - Textbook, Slides, Videos
 - o Email
 - Discussion Forum
- Do NOT ask programming/conceptual questions by email
 - o Use the discussion forum

- Everything on URCourses
 - Announcements
 - Assignments and Handin
 - Textbook, Slides, Videos
 - o Email
 - o Discussion Forum
- Do NOT ask programming/conceptual questions by email
 - Use the discussion forum
 - o If you're wondering, others are too

- Everything on URCourses
 - Announcements
 - Assignments and Handin
 - Textbook, Slides, Videos
 - o Email
 - Discussion Forum
- Do NOT ask programming/conceptual questions by email
 - o Use the discussion forum
 - o If you're wondering, others are too
 - EXCEPTION: when you can't ask your question without revealing your solution to the assignment

• 25% assignments

- 25% assignments
- 25% midterm

- 25% assignments
- 25% midterm
 - o In-class

- 25% assignments
- 25% midterm
 - o In-class
 - o Thursday, July 25

- 25% assignments
- 25% midterm
 - o In-class
 - o Thursday, July 25
- 50% final

- 25% assignments
- 25% midterm
 - o In-class
 - o Thursday, July 25
- 50% final
 - o Aug 19

- 25% assignments
- 25% midterm
 - o In-class
 - o Thursday, July 25
- 50% final
 - o Aug 19
 - o 2pm-5pm

Grading Scheme

- 25% assignments
- 25% midterm
 - o In-class
 - o Thursday, July 25
- 50% final
 - o Aug 19
 - o 2pm-5pm
 - o This room

• Six weekly assignments

- Six weekly assignments
- Due Tuesday at noon (11:59am)

- Six weekly assignments
- Due Tuesday at noon (11:59am)
 - No extensions

- Six weekly assignments
- Due Tuesday at noon (11:59am)
 - No extensions
 - o Lowest grade dropped

- Six weekly assignments
- Due Tuesday at noon (11:59am)
 - No extensions
 - Lowest grade dropped
- Submitted over UR Courses

• Mostly programming

- Mostly programming
 - $\circ \ \ \text{Some conceptual questions}$

- Mostly programming
 - Some conceptual questions
- Score based on running tests

- Mostly programming
 - Some conceptual questions
- Score based on running tests
 - o Some public (included in assignment)

- Mostly programming
 - Some conceptual questions
- Score based on running tests
 - Some public (included in assignment)
 - Some private (only known by me)

- Mostly programming
 - Some conceptual questions
- Score based on running tests
 - Some public (included in assignment)
 - Some private (only known by me)
 - \circ Code doesn't run \rightarrow no marks

- Mostly programming
 - Some conceptual questions
- Score based on running tests
 - Some public (included in assignment)
 - Some private (only known by me)
 - Code doesn't run → no marks
- Some points for style/documentation/etc.

- Mostly programming
 - Some conceptual questions
- Score based on running tests
 - Some public (included in assignment)
 - Some private (only known by me)
 - Code doesn't run → no marks
- Some points for style/documentation/etc.
 - Sample based marking

• Attendance is mandatory but unenforced

- Attendance is mandatory but unenforced
 - $\circ\;$ Lecture contents is fair game for exams

- · Attendance is mandatory but unenforced
 - Lecture contents is fair game for exams
- Lectures will contain walk-throughs of code and problem solving examples

- Attendance is mandatory but unenforced
 - Lecture contents is fair game for exams
- Lectures will contain walk-throughs of code and problem solving examples
- This is NOT a memorization-focused class

- Attendance is mandatory but unenforced
 - Lecture contents is fair game for exams
- Lectures will contain walk-throughs of code and problem solving examples
- This is NOT a memorization-focused class
- I'll do my best to post slides and example code from lectures

- Attendance is mandatory but unenforced
 - Lecture contents is fair game for exams
- Lectures will contain walk-throughs of code and problem solving examples
- This is NOT a memorization-focused class
- I'll do my best to post slides and example code from lectures
 - But ultimately it's your responsibility to catch up on missed material

• Mon 2:30-3:45pm

- Mon 2:30-3:45pm
- Mon 4:30-5:15pm

- Mon 2:30-3:45pm
- Mon 4:30-5:15pm
- Wed 11:00am-11:45am

- Mon 2:30-3:45pm
- Mon 4:30-5:15pm
- Wed 11:00am-11:45am
- Thurs 2:30-3:45pm

- Mon 2:30-3:45pm
- Mon 4:30-5:15pm
- Wed 11:00am-11:45am
- Thurs 2:30-3:45pm
- RIC 317

- Mon 2:30-3:45pm
- Mon 4:30-5:15pm
- Wed 11:00am-11:45am
- Thurs 2:30-3:45pm
- RIC 317
 - Take the elevator to 3rd floor, then go straight across

Use of ChatGPT, GitHub Copilot, or any other Large Language Model or Generative AI is forbidden when completing the assignments for this class

Use of ChatGPT, GitHub Copilot, or any other Large Language Model or Generative AI is forbidden when completing the assignments for this class

Considered a violation of Academic Integrity

Use of ChatGPT, GitHub Copilot, or any other Large Language Model or Generative AI is forbidden when completing the assignments for this class

Considered a violation of Academic Integrity

ChatGPT has trouble with Racket/plait

Use of ChatGPT, GitHub Copilot, or any other Large Language Model or Generative AI is forbidden when completing the assignments for this class

Considered a violation of Academic Integrity

ChatGPT has trouble with Racket/plait

 Don't expect sympathy if you copy/paste code from an LLM that doesn't work

Use of ChatGPT, GitHub Copilot, or any other Large Language Model or Generative AI is forbidden when completing the assignments for this class

Considered a violation of Academic Integrity

ChatGPT has trouble with Racket/plait

 Don't expect sympathy if you copy/paste code from an LLM that doesn't work

Don't set yourself up for failure on the exams

Use of ChatGPT, GitHub Copilot, or any other Large Language Model or Generative AI is forbidden when completing the assignments for this class

Considered a violation of Academic Integrity

ChatGPT has trouble with Racket/plait

 Don't expect sympathy if you copy/paste code from an LLM that doesn't work

Don't set yourself up for failure on the exams

Doing the assignments is the best way to study

Motivation: Functional

Programming

Programming in This Class

• In plait

Programming in This Class

- In plait
 - o i.e., "PLAI-typed"

Programming in This Class

- In plaiti.e., "PLAI-typed"
- Plait is

Programming in This Class

- In plait
 - o i.e., "PLAI-typed"
- Plait is
 - o a programming language

Programming in This Class

- In plait
 - i.e., "PLAI-typed"
- Plait is
 - o a programming language
 - o a library for the Racket programming language

Programming in This Class

- In plait
 - o i.e., "PLAI-typed"
- Plait is
 - o a programming language
 - o a library for the Racket programming language
- We'll learn more why this distinction is fuzzy

A programming language for writing programming languages

- A programming language for writing programming languages
- LISP-like

- A programming language for writing programming languages
- LISP-like
 - parentheses (((((((((((())))))))))))

- A programming language for writing programming languages
- LISP-like
 - parentheses (((((((((((())))))))))))
 - o functions are values just like anything else

- A programming language for writing programming languages
- LISP-like
 - parentheses ((((((((((((())))))))))))
 - o functions are values just like anything else
- Immutable: once a variable has a value, it never changes

- A programming language for writing programming languages
- LISP-like
 - parentheses ((((((((((((())))))))))))
 - o functions are values just like anything else
- Immutable: once a variable has a value, it never changes
 - Racket does let you mutate variables, but those parts of the language are **forbidden** in this class

- A programming language for writing programming languages
- LISP-like
 - parentheses ((((((((((((())))))))))))
 - o functions are values just like anything else
- Immutable: once a variable has a value, it never changes
 - Racket does let you mutate variables, but those parts of the language are **forbidden** in this class
 - Unless otherwise specified

Will I Ever Use Racket in Industry?

Will I Ever Use Racket in Industry?



Will I Ever Use Racket in Industry?



(probably)

Future Proofing

• Don't know what you'll use in industry in 10 years

Future Proofing

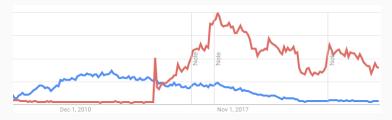
- Don't know what you'll use in industry in 10 years
 - If you know how languages work, you can learn any language quickly

Future Proofing

- Don't know what you'll use in industry in 10 years
 - If you know how languages work, you can learn any language quickly
 - o Racket is effective for learning how languages work

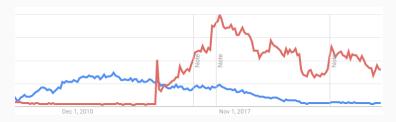
Language Trends (from Google Trends)

Objective C vs Swift

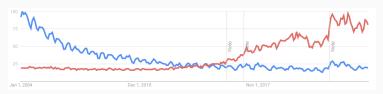


Language Trends (from Google Trends)

Objective C vs Swift



C++ vs Python



Semantics

- Semantics
 - \circ What a program *means*

- Semantics
 - What a program *means*
 - $\circ \ \ \text{How a program behaves}$

- Semantics
 - What a program means
 - How a program behaves
- Different syntaxes can have identical semantics

- Semantics
 - What a program means
 - How a program behaves
- Different syntaxes can have identical semantics
- <u>Course goal:</u> Learning to see past syntax and understand a program as its semantics

- Semantics
 - What a program means
 - How a program behaves
- Different syntaxes can have identical semantics
- <u>Course goal:</u> Learning to see past syntax and understand a program as its semantics
- Racket looks very different from other languages

- Semantics
 - What a program means
 - How a program behaves
- Different syntaxes can have identical semantics
- <u>Course goal:</u> Learning to see past syntax and understand a program as its semantics
- Racket looks very different from other languages
 - Expressions, not statements

- Semantics
 - What a program means
 - How a program behaves
- Different syntaxes can have identical semantics
- <u>Course goal:</u> Learning to see past syntax and understand a program as its semantics
- Racket looks very different from other languages
 - o Expressions, not statements
 - Recursion, not loops

- Semantics
 - What a program means
 - How a program behaves
- Different syntaxes can have identical semantics
- <u>Course goal:</u> Learning to see past syntax and understand a program as its semantics
- Racket looks very different from other languages
 - o Expressions, not statements
 - Recursion, not loops
 - Parentheses & functions, not operators

- Semantics
 - What a program means
 - How a program behaves
- Different syntaxes can have identical semantics
- <u>Course goal:</u> Learning to see past syntax and understand a program as its semantics
- Racket looks very different from other languages
 - o Expressions, not statements
 - Recursion, not loops
 - o Parentheses & functions, not operators
- · Changes how you think about programs

```
int pow (int x, int y){
  int ret = 1;
  for (int i = 0; i < y; i++){
    ret *= X;
  }
  return ret;
}</pre>
```

```
int pow (int x, int y){
  int ret = 1;
  for (int i = 0; i < y; i++){
    ret *= X;
  }
  return ret;
}</pre>
```

```
int pow (int x, int y){
  int ret = 1;
  for (int i = 0; i < y; i++){
    ret *= x;
  }
  return ret;
}</pre>
```

Functional Programming Going Mainstream?

• We're seeing more languages adopt functional features

Functional Programming Going Mainstream?

- We're seeing more languages adopt functional features
- Anonymous functions/closures (lambda)

- We're seeing more languages adopt functional features
- Anonymous functions/closures (lambda)
 - o Python, Ruby, JS, PHP, Swift, Go, Rust, etc.

- We're seeing more languages adopt functional features
- Anonymous functions/closures (lambda)
 - o Python, Ruby, JS, PHP, Swift, Go, Rust, etc.
 - o Added to C++11

- We're seeing more languages adopt functional features
- Anonymous functions/closures (lambda)
 - o Python, Ruby, JS, PHP, Swift, Go, Rust, etc.
 - o Added to C++11
 - o Added in Java 8

- We're seeing more languages adopt functional features
- Anonymous functions/closures (lambda)
 - o Python, Ruby, JS, PHP, Swift, Go, Rust, etc.
 - o Added to C++11
 - o Added in Java 8
 - Most language have some form of map to apply a function to each element of a list

- We're seeing more languages adopt functional features
- Anonymous functions/closures (lambda)
 - o Python, Ruby, JS, PHP, Swift, Go, Rust, etc.
 - o Added to C++11
 - o Added in Java 8
 - Most language have some form of map to apply a function to each element of a list
- Sum types

- We're seeing more languages adopt functional features
- Anonymous functions/closures (lambda)
 - o Python, Ruby, JS, PHP, Swift, Go, Rust, etc.
 - Added to C++11
 - o Added in Java 8
 - Most language have some form of map to apply a function to each element of a list
- Sum types
 - Also called variants, algebraic datatypes

- We're seeing more languages adopt functional features
- Anonymous functions/closures (lambda)
 - o Python, Ruby, JS, PHP, Swift, Go, Rust, etc.
 - o Added to C++11
 - o Added in Java 8
 - Most language have some form of map to apply a function to each element of a list
- Sum types
 - Also called variants, algebraic datatypes
 - Perfect for syntax trees

- We're seeing more languages adopt functional features
- Anonymous functions/closures (lambda)
 - Python, Ruby, JS, PHP, Swift, Go, Rust, etc.
 - Added to C++11
 - o Added in Java 8
 - Most language have some form of map to apply a function to each element of a list
- Sum types
 - Also called variants, algebraic datatypes
 - o Perfect for syntax trees
 - Now in Python, Typescript, C++ (std::variant), Java (sealed interfaces), Rust (enums)

- We're seeing more languages adopt functional features
- Anonymous functions/closures (lambda)
 - o Python, Ruby, JS, PHP, Swift, Go, Rust, etc.
 - Added to C++11
 - o Added in Java 8
 - Most language have some form of map to apply a function to each element of a list
- Sum types
 - Also called variants, algebraic datatypes
 - Perfect for syntax trees
 - Now in Python, Typescript, C++ (std::variant), Java (sealed interfaces), Rust (enums)
- Learning these features in Racket will help if/when they show up in other languages in the future

Motivation: Interpreters

 $\bullet \ \ Interpreter: (Code \ , input) \hookrightarrow (Output \ , effects)$

- $\bullet \ \ Interpreter: (Code \ , input) \hookrightarrow (Output \ , effects)$
 - o Effects: write to disk, display pixels, etc

- Interpreter: (Code , input) \hookrightarrow (Output , effects)
 - Effects: write to disk, display pixels, etc
- You interact with a compiler or interpreter every time you:

- - Effects: write to disk, display pixels, etc
- You interact with a compiler or interpreter every time you:
 - o Write a program

- - Effects: write to disk, display pixels, etc
- You interact with a compiler or interpreter every time you:
 - o Write a program
 - o Run a program

- - o Effects: write to disk, display pixels, etc
- You interact with a compiler or interpreter every time you:
 - o Write a program
 - Run a program
 - Python, JavaScript, JVM all use some kind of interpreter

- - Effects: write to disk, display pixels, etc
- You interact with a compiler or interpreter every time you:
 - Write a program
 - Run a program
 - · Python, JavaScript, JVM all use some kind of interpreter
 - . The CPU is just an interpreter for machine code

 Understanding how languages are implemented can help you understand your code

- Understanding how languages are implemented can help you understand your code
 - Why is it slow/fast

- Understanding how languages are implemented can help you understand your code
 - Why is it slow/fast
 - How to prevent/properly handle errors

- Understanding how languages are implemented can help you understand your code
 - o Why is it slow/fast
 - How to prevent/properly handle errors
 - How to know that it's doing what you think it does

Why interpreters are hard

Why interpreters are hard

 By the end if this course, you will be able to write a program that is powerful enough to simulate every other computer program that ever has or ever will be written

Why interpreters are hard

 By the end if this course, you will be able to write a program that is powerful enough to simulate every other computer program that ever has or ever will be written

Why interpreters are easy

Why interpreters are hard

 By the end if this course, you will be able to write a program that is powerful enough to simulate every other computer program that ever has or ever will be written

Why interpreters are easy

• It's just a bunch of tree traversals

Intro

Questions?