LSINF 2335

PROGRAMMING PARADIGMS: THEORY, PRACTICE AND APPLICATIONS

Theme: Reflection & Meta-Programming

Individual Report 2013–2014

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Python



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1 Chosen Language

• What language have you chosen (and why)?

We have chosen Python that is a programming language that we both like. It is intuitive and really complete. There is also a great community behind it and this is really helpful when you need to find an answer on the internet.

- What kind of programming paradigm does this language belong to (functional, procedural, logic, object-oriented, multi-paradigm, ...)?
- Give a brief introduction to the core syntax / semantics / concepts of that language.

Indentation

Data structures: Since Python is a dynamically typed language, Python values, not variables, carry type.

• Give an illustrative working code example of a typical program written in that language.

```
a, b = (1, 1)
while b < 10:
print 'a={0}, b={1} and a+b={2}'.format(a, b, (a+b))
a, b = (b, a + b)</pre>
```

We can run this program by executing the following command:

```
$ python example.py
```

And this is its output:

```
a=1, b=1 and a+b=2

a=1, b=2 and a+b=3

a=2, b=3 and a+b=5

a=3, b=5 and a+b=8

5 a=5, b=8 and a+b=13
```

- What kind of typical applications is the language targeted at? This language can be used in various kind of application domains such as :1
 - 1. Web and Internet Development:
 - Frameworks such as Django and Pyramid
 - Micro-frameworks such as Flask and Bottle
 - Advanced content management systems such as Plone
 - 2. Scientific and Numeric:
 - SciPy is a collection of packages for mathematics, science, and engineering

¹https://www.python.org/about/apps/

- Pandas is a data analysis and modeling library
- 3. Education: We learned programming with Java but Python seems to be more appropriate as it has a simpler syntax for a similar behaviour.
- 4. Software Development: Even big softwares are done in Python. For example the well known game *Sid Meier's Civilization IV* has been nearly completely implemented in Python.

2 Reflection and meta-programming

2.1 Reflective features

- What language features for dealing with reflection and meta-programming does the chosen language provide?
- What kinds of reflection and meta-programming features does that language offer?
- What is the MOP (meta-object protocol) for that language?
- What are the limitations of the reflective features provided by this language?
- Illustrate your explanations with working code fragments.

2.2 Applications of reflection

- What are the typical applications that reflection could be used for in this language?
- Can you give a working code example of such a typical problem that requires a reflective solution?
- Does there exist a "killer-app" for this language that has been implemented with reflection?

2.3 Comparison with other languages

- How does this language compare to Smalltalk, Java or Ruby from the point of view of the reflective features it supports, the kinds of reflection it offers, or its MOP?
- What can this language learn from those languages?
- Does it offer some specific reflective features that you do not have in either Smalltalk, Ruby or Java? (Can Smalltalk/Java learn something from reflection in this language?)
- Does it offer some powerful native (non-reflective) features that allow you to express things for which you would need reflection in other languages (like Smalltalk, Ruby or Java)?

and meta-programming

3 Conclusion

In conclusion, how good does this language score as a reflective language? o Does it provide a very rich, well-structured and well-supported set of reflective features that are supported by the programming environment as

- o Are there only a few ad-hoc reflective features that are not well supported by the environment?
- o What can other (reflective) languages learn from this language?
- o What can this language learn from how reflection is dealt with in other languages?