



Paradigmas de Linguagens de Programação

Informações



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Orquestra do Paradigmas



3.4 INF01113 Paradigmas de Linguagens de Programação

- **Ementa:**

Conceitos fundamentais sobre linguagens de programação; Histórico; Características de Projeto; Paradigmas de linguagens de programação: procedimentais ou estruturado (declarativo e imperativo), funcionais, lógicas, transformacionais e orientadas a objetos.

- **Bibliografia Básica:**

1. SEBESTA, R. **Conceitos de Linguagens de Programação** - 9a Edição, Ed. Bookman, 2011.
2. MELO, Ana Cristina Vieira de; SILVA, Flávio Soares Corrêa. **Princípios de Linguagens de Programação** - Editora Edgard Blücher Ltda. 1ª Edição - 2003.
3. TUCKER, Allen; NOONAN, R., **Linguagens de Programação: Princípios e Paradigmas**, 2a.Ed., Porto Alegre: McGraw-Hill, 2009.

- **Bibliografia Complementar:**

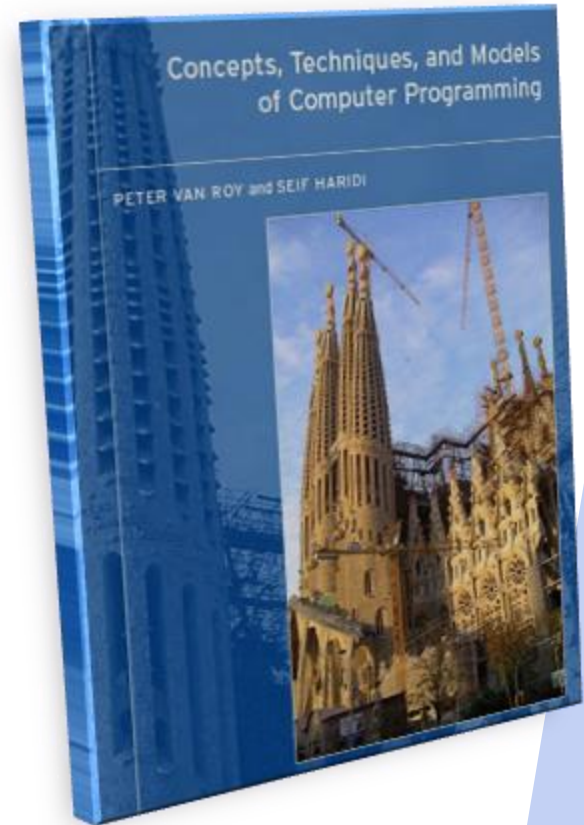
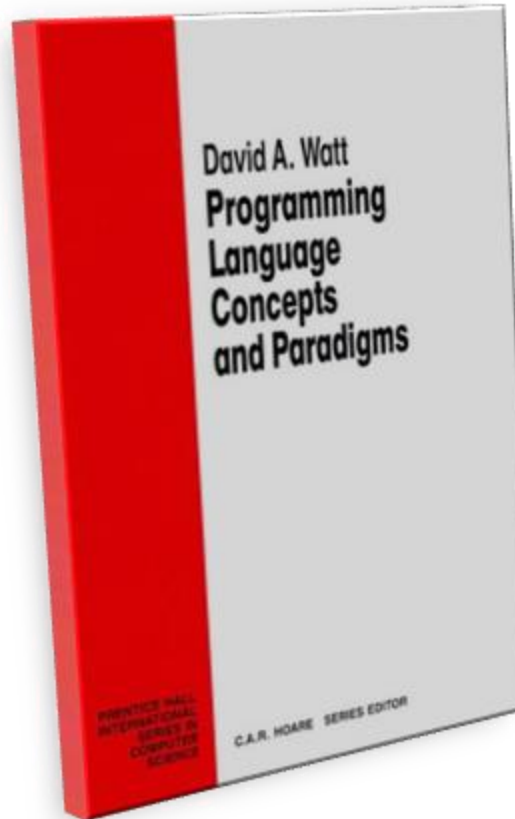
1. WATT, David A., **Programming Language Design Concepts**, New York: John Wiley & Sons, 2006.
2. GABRIELLI, Maurizio; MARTINI, Simone, **Programming Languages: Principles and Paradigms**, London: Springer-Verlag, 2010.
3. SCOTT, Michael L., **Programming Language Pragmatics**, 3a. Ed, New York: Elsevier, 2009.
4. HARPER, Robert, **Practical Foundations for Programming Languages**, Cambridge University Press, 2012.
5. LOUDEN, Kenneth C.; LAMBERT, Kenneth A., **Programming Languages: Principles and Practices**, 3a.Ed., Boston: Cengage Learning, 2011.
6. VAN ROY, Peter; HARIDI, Seif Concepts. **Techniques and Models of Computer Programming**, Massachusetts: The MIT Press, 2004.

**Ementa da disciplina
como aparece no
Projeto Pedagógico do Curso**

Bibliografia Básica



Bookman; 11 edição
2018

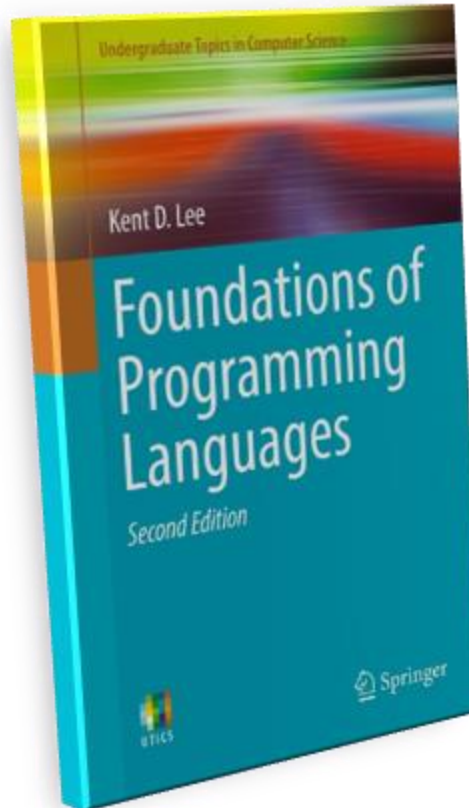


Bibliografia Complementar

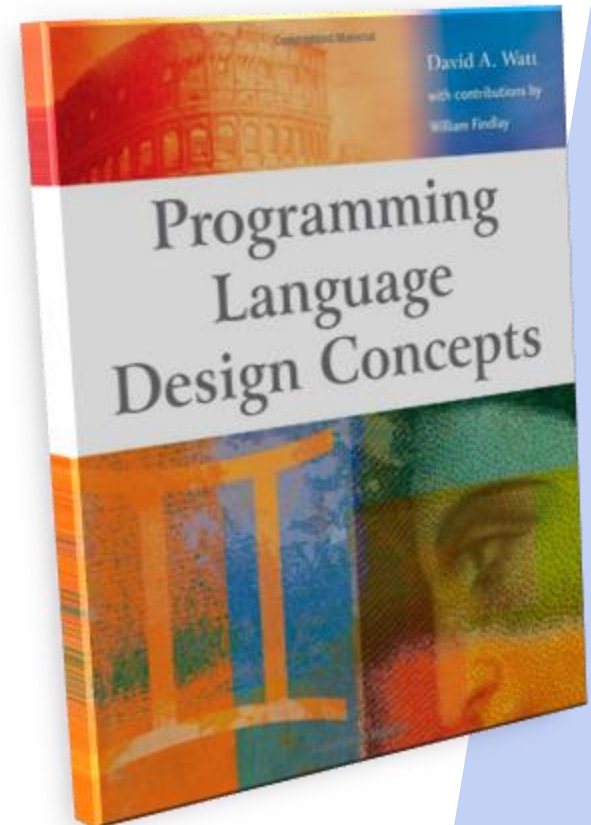
Pearson Education; 12 edition
2019



Springer; 2 edition
2017



Wiley; 1 edition (May 21, 2004)



<http://www.levenez.com/lang/>

Avaliação

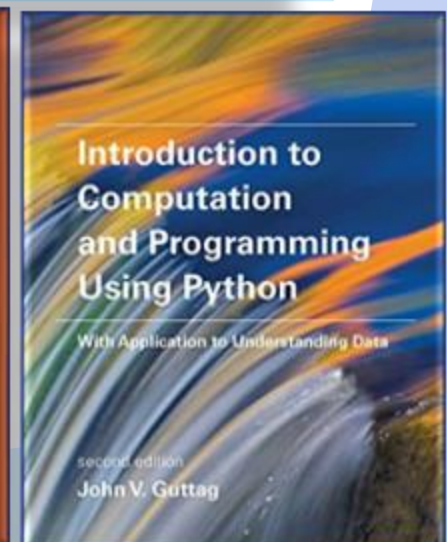
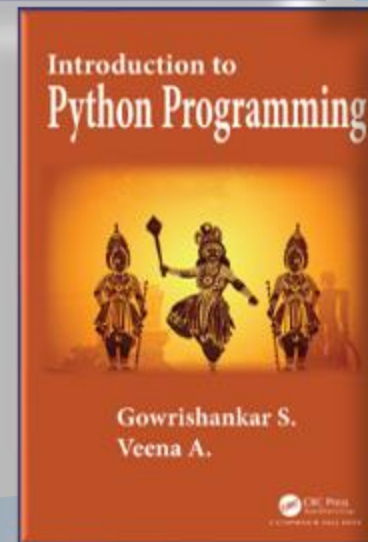
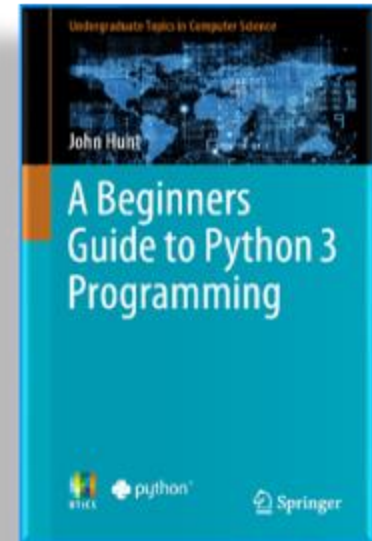
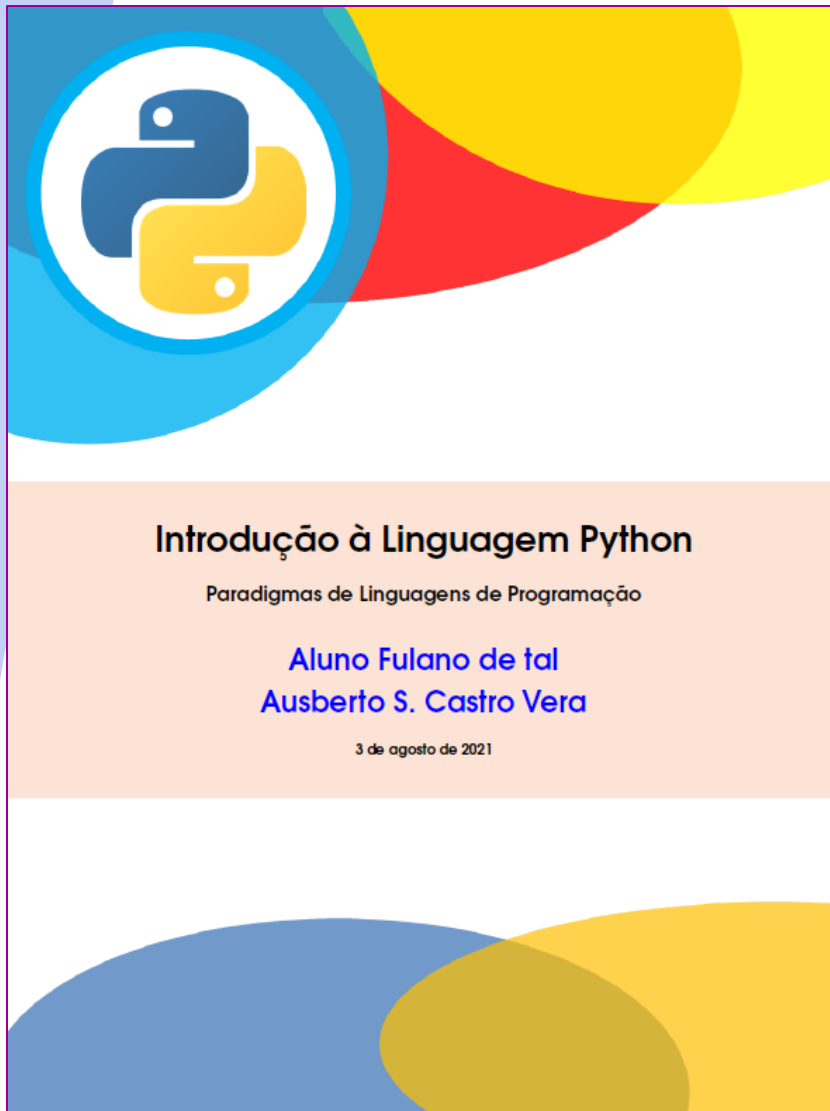
Média:

1. Laboratório (L) (4)
 - Completo Nota 2.5
 - Incompleto* Nota 1,0**Peso 1**
2. Provas Escritas (P)
 - Pelo menos duas**Peso 2**
3. Trabalho Individual (T)
 - Relatório (LaTeX)**Peso 3**

* Incompleto = pelo menos 2/3 do total

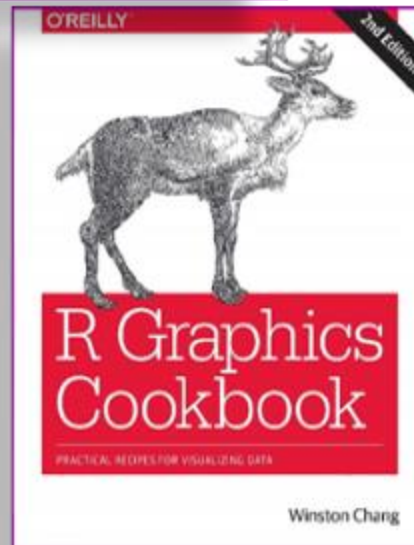
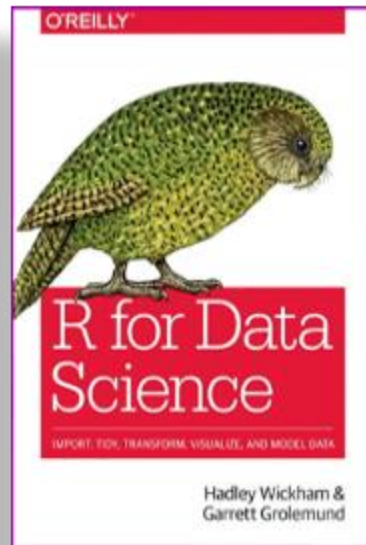
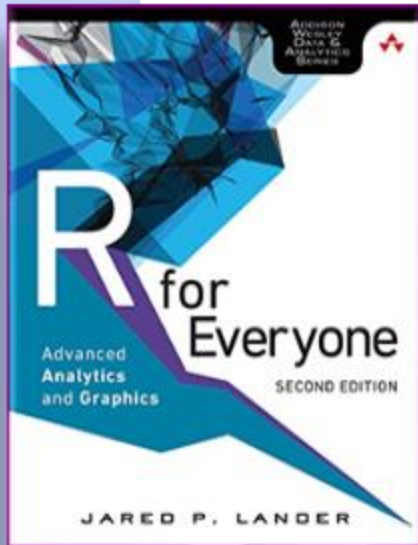
Trabalho Individual

Relatório de uma linguagem de Programação escrito em LaTeX



Trabalho Individual

Relatório de uma linguagem de Programação escrito em LaTeX



Introdução à Linguagem R

Paradigmas de Linguagens de Programação

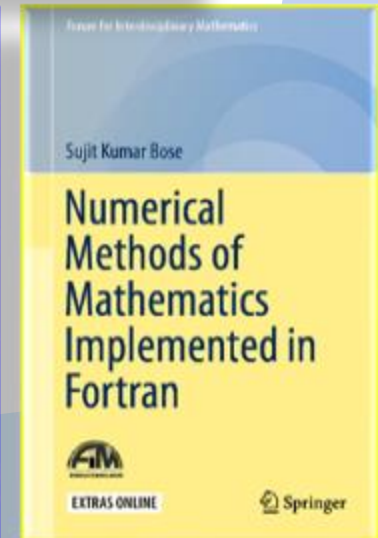
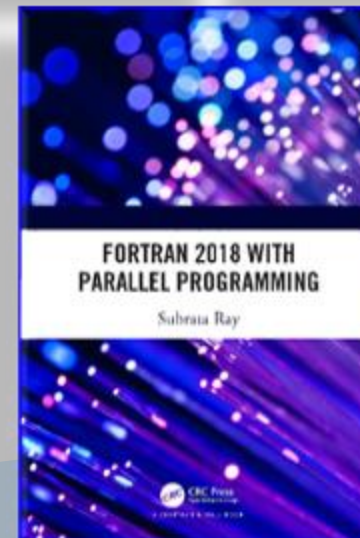
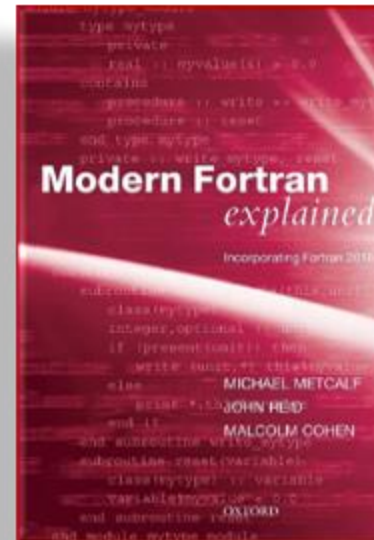
Aluno Fulano de tal
Ausberto S. Castro Vera

6 de agosto de 2021



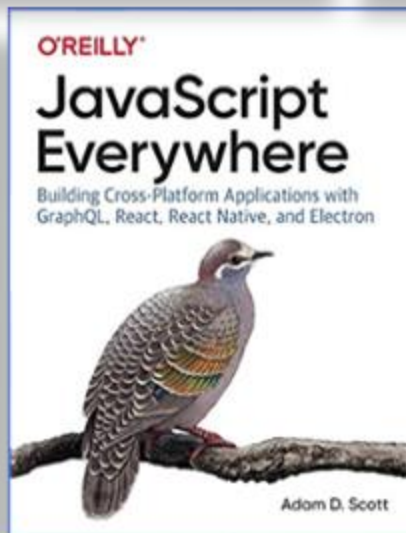
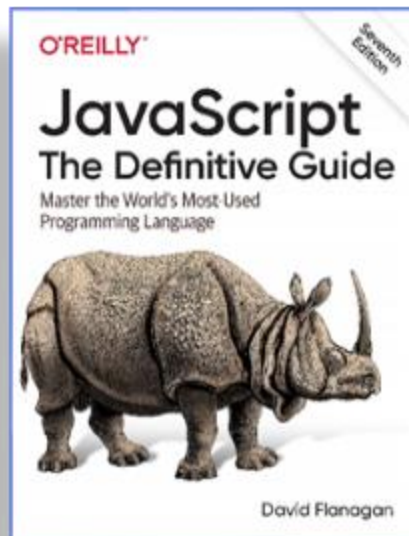
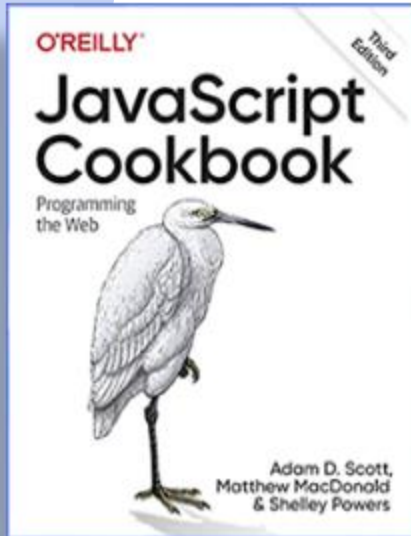
Trabalho Individual

Relatório de uma linguagem de Programação escrito em LaTeX



Trabalho Individual

Relatório de uma linguagem de Programação escrito em LaTeX



Trabalho Individual – datas importantes

❖ Introdução + Bibliografia

- Autor, datas, motivações, livros e artigos (docs PDF)
- NÃO considerar páginas web
- Entrega: até 31 de Agosto de 2021

❖ Aspectos BÁSICOS da linguagem

- Estruturas, comandos, funções, etc.
- Entrega: até 21 de setembro de 2021

❖ Aspectos AVANÇADOS da linguagem

- Módulos, funções, objetos, etc.
- Entrega: até 14 de outubro de 2021

Entrega completa: 10,0
Entrega incompleta: 5,0

❖ Aplicações

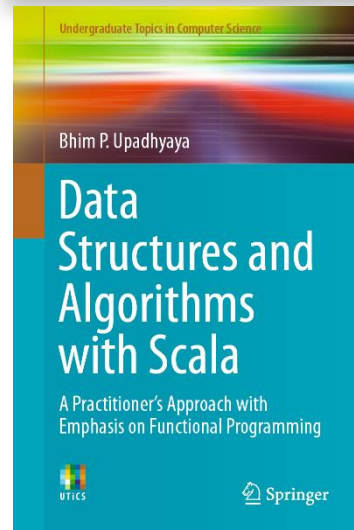
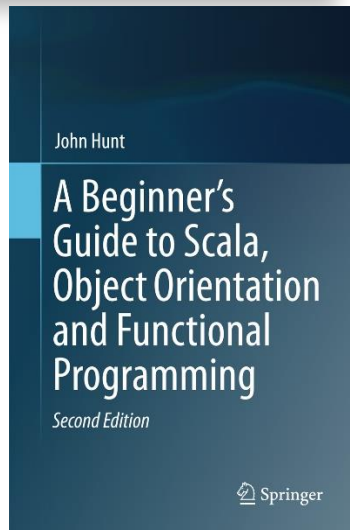
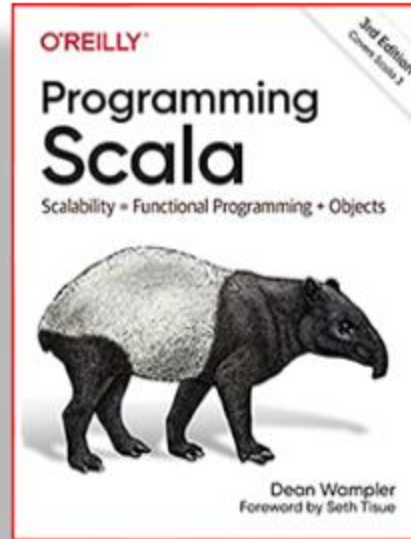
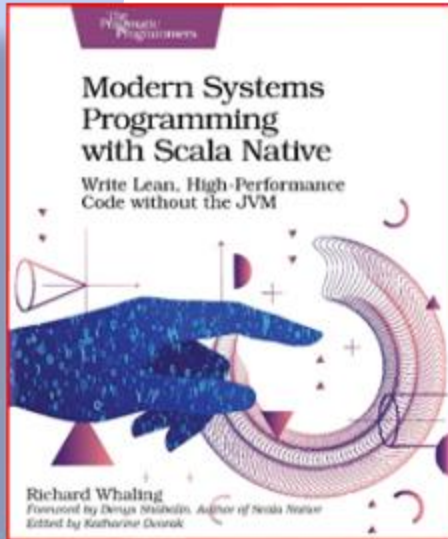
- 5 aplicações: calculadora, quicksort, gráfico, ...
- Entrega: até 04 de novembro de 2021

❖ Ferramentas e Conclusões

- Compiladores, interpretadores, editores, IDEs
- Entrega FINAL: até 30 de novembro 2021

Trabalho Individual - Opcional

Relatório de uma linguagem de Programação escrito em LaTeX



Trabalho Individual - Links



<https://www.python.org/>



<https://www.r-project.org/>



<https://www.fortran.com/>
<https://www.fortrantutorial.com/basics/>



<https://www.javascript.com/>
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JavaScript>

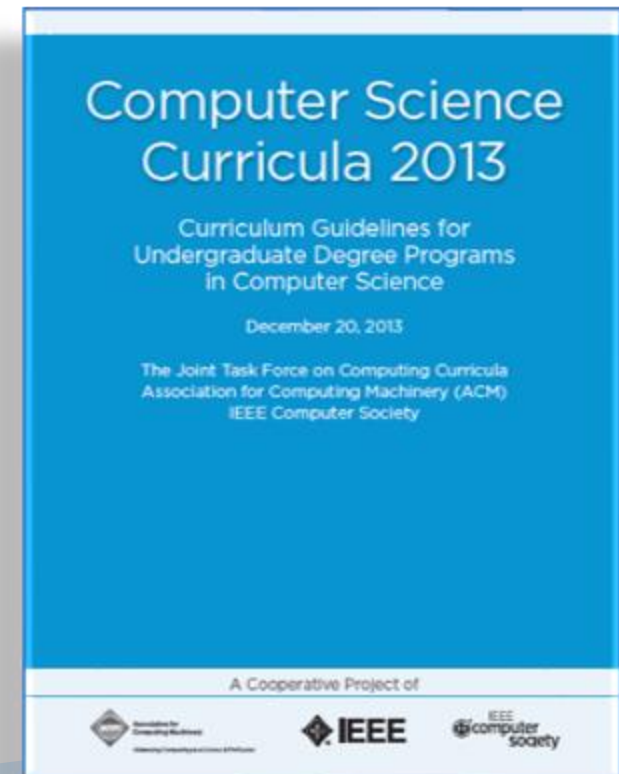


<https://www.scala-lang.org/>

Ciência da Computação

18 ÁREAS

- AL - Algorithms and Complexity
- AR - Architecture and Organization
- CN - Computational Science
- DS - Discrete Structures
- GV - Graphics and Visualization
- HCI - Human-Computer Interaction
- IAS - Information Assurance and Security
- IM - Information Management
- IS - Intelligent Systems
- NC - Networking and Communications
- OS - Operating Systems
- PBD - Platform-based Development
- PD - Parallel and Distributed Computing
- PL - Programming Languages
- SDF - Software Development Fundamentals
- SE - Software Engineering
- SF - Systems Fundamentals
- SP - Social Issues and Professional Practice



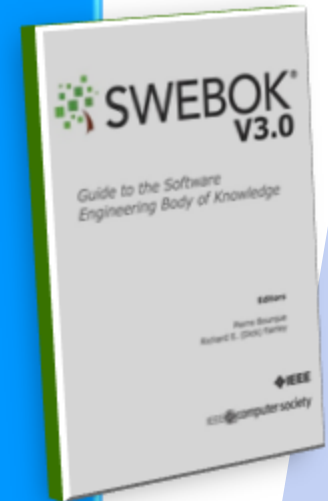
PL – Programming Languages

- PL/Object-Oriented Programming
- PL/Functional Programming
- PL/Event-Driven and Reactive Programming
- PL/Basic Type Systems
- PL/Program Representation
- **PL/Language Translation and Execution**
- **PL/Syntax Analysis**
- **PL/Compiler Semantic Analysis**
- **PL/Code Generation**
- **PL/Runtime Systems**
- **PL/Static Analysis**
- PL/Advanced Programming Constructs
- PL/Concurrency and Parallelism
- PL/Type Systems
- PL/Formal Semantics
- PL/Language Pragmatics
- PL/Logic Programming

SE-Engenharia de Software



1. Software Requirements
2. Software Design
3. Software Construction
4. Software Testing
5. Software Maintenance
6. Software Configuration Management
7. Software Engineering Management
8. Software Engineering Process
9. Software Engineering Models and Methods
10. Software Quality
11. Software Engineering Professional Practice
12. Software Engineering Economics
-  13. Computing Foundations
14. Mathematical Foundations
15. Engineering Foundations



Chapter 13: Computing Foundations

- ❖ **1. Problem Solving Techniques**
 - 1.1. Definition of Problem Solving
 - 1.2. Formulating the Real Problem
 - 1.3. Analyze the Problem
 - 1.4. Design a Solution Search Strategy
 - 1.5. Problem Solving Using Programs
- ❖ **2. Abstraction**
 - 2.1. Levels of Abstraction
 - 2.2. Encapsulation
 - 2.3. Hierarchy
 - 2.4. Alternate Abstractions
- ❖ **3. Programming Fundamentals**
 - 3.1. The Programming Process
 - 3.2. Programming Paradigms
- ❖ **4. Programming Language Basics**
 - 4.1. Programming Language Overview
 - 4.2. Syntax and Semantics of Programming Languages
 - 4.3. Low-Level Programming Languages
 - 4.4. High-Level Programming Languages
 - 4.5. Declarative vs. Imperative Programming Languages
- ❖ **5. Debugging Tools and Techniques**
 - 5.1. Types of Errors
 - 5.2. Debugging Techniques
 - 5.3. Debugging Tools
- ❖ **6. Data Structure and Representation**
 - 6.1. Data Structure Overview
 - 6.2. Types of Data Structure
 - 6.3. Operations on Data Structures

Chapter 13: Computing Foundations

❖ 7. Algorithms and Complexity

- 7.1. Overview of Algorithms
- 7.2. Attributes of Algorithms
- 7.3. Algorithmic Analysis
- 7.4. Algorithmic Design Strategies
- 7.5. Algorithmic Analysis Strategies

❖ 8. Basic Concept of a System

- 8.1. Emergent System Properties
- 8.2. Systems Engineering
- 8.3. Overview of a Computer System

❖ 9. Computer Organization

- 9.1. Computer Organization Overview
- 9.2. Digital Systems
- 9.3. Digital Logic
- 9.4. Computer Expression of Data
- 9.5. The Central Processing Unit (CPU)
- 9.6. Memory System Organization
- 9.7. Input and Output (I/O)

❖ 11. Operating Systems Basics

- 11.1. Operating Systems Overview

- 11.2. Tasks of an Operating System
- 11.3. Operating System Abstractions
- 11.4. Operating Systems Classification

❖ 12. Database Basics and Data Management

- 12.1. Entity and Schema
- 12.2. Database Management Systems (DBMS)
- 12.3. Database Query Language
- 12.4. Tasks of DBMS Packages
- 12.5. Data Management
- 12.6. Data Mining

❖ 13. Network Communication Basics

- 13.1. Types of Network
- 13.2. Basic Network Components
- 13.3. Networking Protocols and Standards
- 13.4. The Internet
- 13.5. Internet of Things
- 13.6. Virtual Private Network (VPN)

Chapter 13: Computing Foundations

❖ 14. Parallel and Distributed Computing

- 14.1. Parallel and Distributed Computing Overview
- 14.2. Difference between Parallel and Distributed Computing
- 14.3. Parallel and Distributed Computing Models
- 14.4. Main Issues in Distributed Computing

❖ 15. Basic User Human Factors

- 15.1. Input and Output
- 15.2. Error Messages
- 15.3. Software Robustness

❖ 16. Basic Developer Human Factors

- 16.1. Structure
- 16.2. Comments

❖ 17. Secure Software Development and Maintenance

- 17.1. Software Requirements Security
- 17.2. Software Design Security
- 17.3. Software Construction Security
- 17.4. Software Testing Security
- 17.5. Build Security into Software Engineering Process
- 17.6. Software Security Guidelines

Ciência da Computação 2020

Table 4.1. Elements of Computing Knowledge

Users and Organizations	Systems Modeling	Systems Architecture and Infrastructure	Software Development	Software Fundamentals	Hardware
Social Issues and Professional Practice Security Policy and Management IS Management and Leadership Enterprise Architecture Project Management User Experience Design	Security Issues and Principles Systems Analysis & Design Requirements Analysis and Specifications Data and Information Management	Virtual Systems and Services Intelligent Systems (AI) Internet of Things Parallel and Distributed Computing Computer Networks Embedded Systems Integrated Systems Technology Platform Technologies Security Technology and Implementation	Software Quality, Verification and Validation Software Process Software Modeling and Analysis Software Design Platform-Based Development	Graphics and Visualization Operating Systems Data Structures, Algorithms and Complexity Programming Languages Programming Fundamentals Computing Systems Fundamentals	Architecture and Organization Digital Design Circuits and Electronics Signal Processing



A Computing Curricula Series Report
2020 December 31

Computing Curricula 2020

CC2020

Paradigms for
Global Computing Education

encompassing undergraduate programs in

- Computer Engineering
- Computer Science
- Cybersecurity
- Information Systems
- Information Technology
- Software Engineering
- with data science

acm Association for Computing Machinery

IEEE
















IEEE computer society

Five Best Programming Languages for First-Time Learners



TIOBE Index for August 2021

<https://www.tiobe.com/tiobe-index/>

Aug 2021	Aug 2020	Change	Programming Language	Ratings	Change
1	1		 C	12.57%	-4.41%
2	3	▲	 Python	11.86%	+2.17%
3	2	▼	 Java	10.43%	-4.00%
4	4		 C++	7.36%	+0.52%
5	5		 C#	5.14%	+0.46%
6	6		 Visual Basic	4.67%	+0.01%
7	7		 JavaScript	2.95%	+0.07%
8	9	▲	 PHP	2.19%	-0.05%
9	14	▲▲	 Assembly language	2.03%	+0.99%
10	10		 SQL	1.47%	+0.02%
11	18	▲▲	 Groovy	1.36%	+0.59%
12	17	▲▲	 Classic Visual Basic	1.23%	+0.41%
13	42	▲▲	 Fortran	1.14%	+0.83%
14	8	▼▼	 R	1.05%	-1.75%
15	15		 Ruby	1.01%	-0.03%
16	12	▼▼	 Swift	0.98%	-0.44%
17	16	▼	 MATLAB	0.98%	+0.11%

The 9 Best Programming Languages to Learn in 2021

1. JavaScript
 - + HTML+ CSS
2. Swift
 - IOS
3. Scala
 - concorrente
4. Go
 - Google
5. Python
 - User-friendly
6. Elm
 - Fast-executing
7. Ruby
 - web
8. C#
 - Microsoft, VR, Xamarin
9. Rust
 - Mozilla



FULLSTACK
ACADEMY



Which Programming Language to Learn Based on Your Career Goals

Front-end web development



JavaScript



Elm



TypeScript

Back-end web development



JavaScript



Scala



Python



Go



Ruby

Mobile development



Swift



Java



Objective C



JavaScript

Game development



Unity



TypeScript

Desktop applications



Scala



Go



Python

Systems programming



Go



Rust

What Programming Languages Engineers and Employers Love—and Hate



Skills	San Francisco Bay Area	New York	Toronto	Paris	London	Developers
1. Go	3	2	8	1	3	7%
2. Scala	4	7	13	14	2	3%
3. Ruby	2	1	2	15	4	10%
4. TypeScript	1	5	1	2	1	12%
5. Kotlin	5	10	12	8	9	2%
6. JavaScript	6	4	3	4	5	62%
7. Objective-C	10	3	10	11	13	3%
8. PHP	7	6	6	3	8	12%
9. Java	9	12	9	7	7	42%
10. HTML	8	9	5	6	6	36%
11. Swift	11	8	14	12	15	6%
12. Python	12	11	7	13	10	42%
13. C++	13	14	15	10	14	14%
14. C	14	15	11	5	12	9%
15. C#	15	13	4	9	11	17%
16. R	16	16	16	16	16	2%

Top 10 IT Skills and Tech Skills for 2021



1. IT Support
2. Remote IT Jobs
3. Artificial Intelligence (AI)
4. Cybersecurity
5. Project Management
6. Software Development
7. Cloud Computing
8. Augmented Reality (AR) and Virtual Reality (VR)
9. Data Science
10. Business Intelligence (BI) Analysis

2020

1. Mobile Development
2. Artificial Intelligence
3. Python
4. Data Science
5. Cybersecurity
6. Cloud/Amazon Web Services
7. Blockchain
8. Virtual Reality
9. IT Support
10. Internet of Things (IoT)



Top 10 In-Demand Programming languages to learn in 2020

Popularidade, salario, demanda de trabalho, Usos

1. Python
2. JavaScript
3. Java
4. C#
5. C
6. C++
7. PHP
8. Swift
9. Go
10. Ruby



Top 10: Most In-Demand Programming Languages 2021

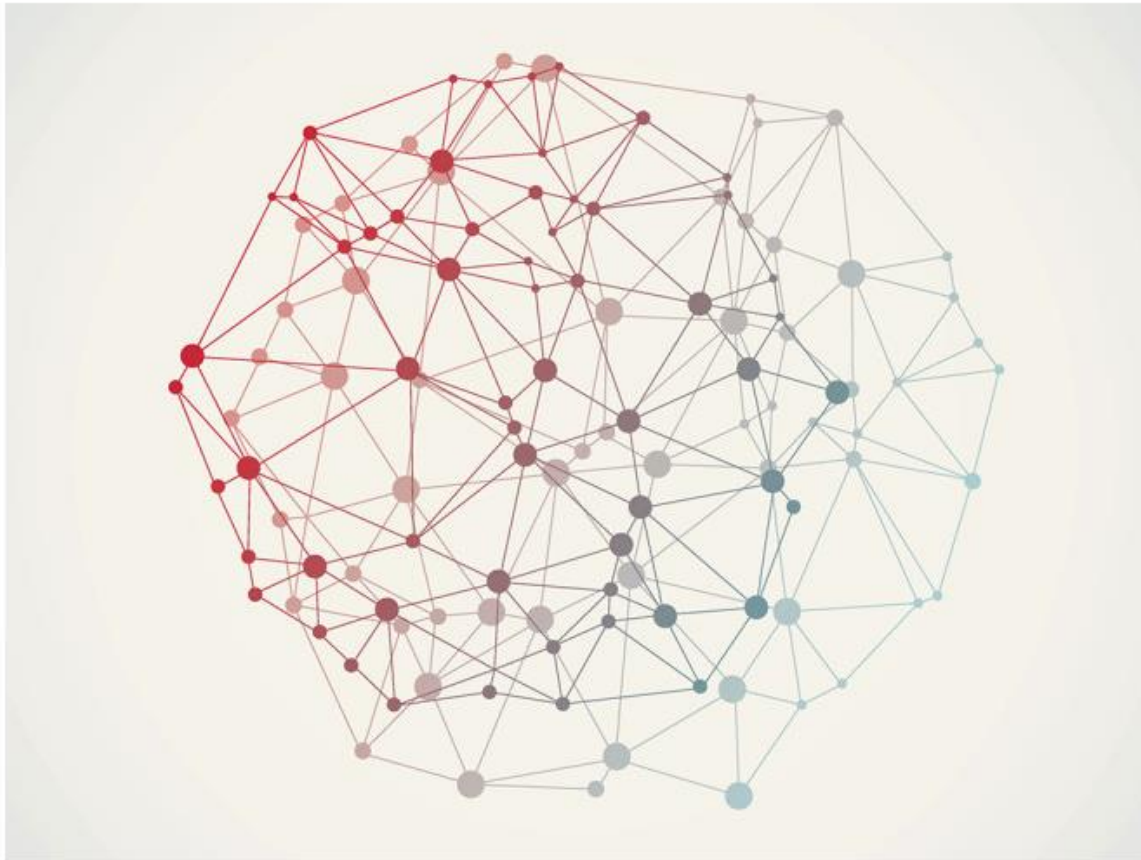
1. *JavaScript* (62%)
2. *Java* (59%)
3. *Python* (48%)
4. *C#* (40%)
5. *PHP* (32%)
6. *C++* (27%)
7. *Typescript* (24%)
8. *C* (15%)
9. *Kotlin* (15%)
10. *Swift* (14%)

Empresas RH para TI:
Entrevistados estão em
busca de **candidatos**
com essa habilidade

The Next Big Programming Language You've Never Heard Of

BY CADE METZ 07.07.14 | 6:30 AM | PERMALINK

 Share 5.7k  Tweet 612  +1 190  Share 215  Pin it 13



<http://dlang.org/>



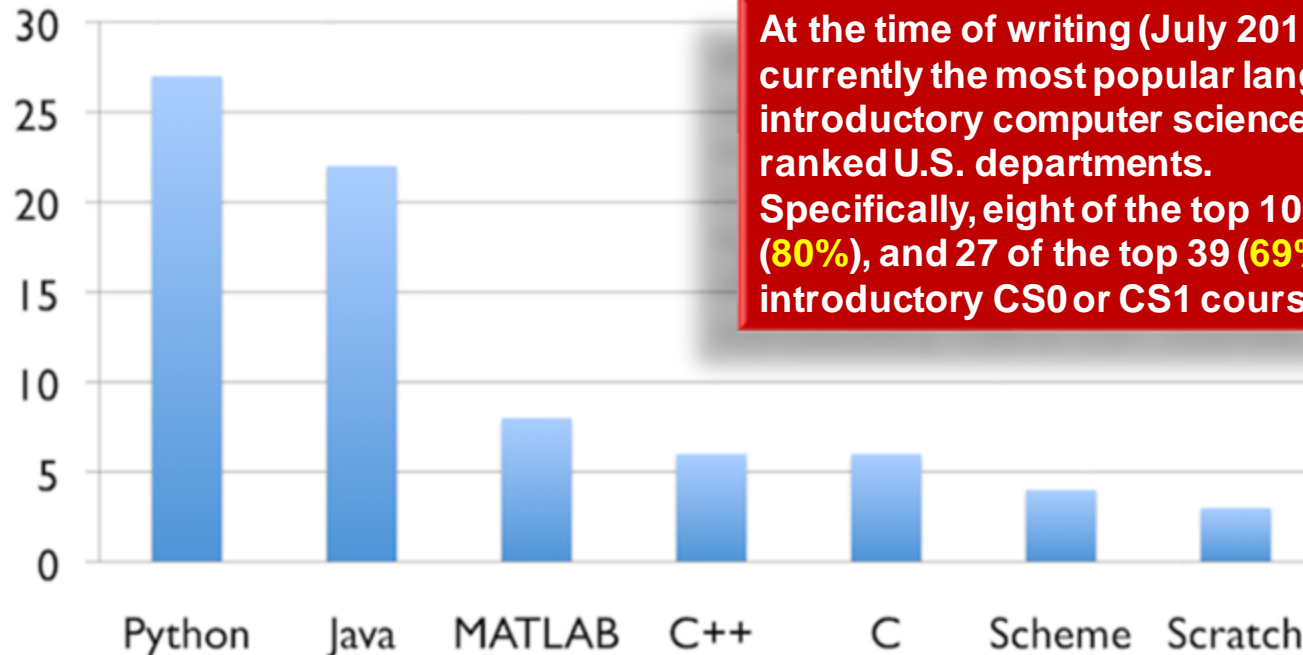
BLOG@CACM

Python is now the most popular introductory teaching language at top U.S. universities

By Philip Guo
July 7, 2014
[Comments](#)

[MORE NEWS & OPINIONS](#)

Number of top 39 U.S. computer science departments that use each language to teach introductory courses



Analysis done by Philip Guo (www.pgbovine.net) in July 2014

At the time of writing (July 2014), **Python** is currently the most popular language for teaching introductory computer science courses at top-ranked U.S. departments. Specifically, eight of the top 10 CS departments (**80%**), and 27 of the top 39 (**69%**), teach Python in introductory CS0 or CS1 courses.

Picking a Language for Introductory CS — The Argument Against Python



Mark Lewis

Follow

Feb 3, 2019 · 23 min read

Python is that it is “simple” and easy for students to learn

Então, quais fatores devem ser considerados ao escolher uma linguagem para a instrução CS1? Minha lista curta para esta postagem é a seguinte:

- Capacidade de cobrir conceitos importantes.
- Aplicar boas práticas para que os alunos não desenvolvam hábitos ruins.
- Baixa sobrecarga para pequenos programas.
- Capacidade de resolver problemas razoáveis sem introduzir muita complexidade.
- Relatórios de erros iniciais.
- Facilite o aprendizado de outras linguagens de programação.
- Capacidade de escrever coisas que sejam interessantes no primeiro semestre.
- Pontos de bônus: ser aberto, multiplataforma e de preferência de código aberto.

Uma coisa que devo apontar aqui é que estou considerando especificamente CS1 com a intenção de que os alunos em CS1 pretendam adquirir um conhecimento mais profundo de programação, desenvolvimento de software e ciência da computação em geral.



Python: a possibilidade de os alunos adquirirem hábitos ruins que a linguagem não impede.



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Campos, RJ

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