An Investigation of Lesser-Known Programming Languages

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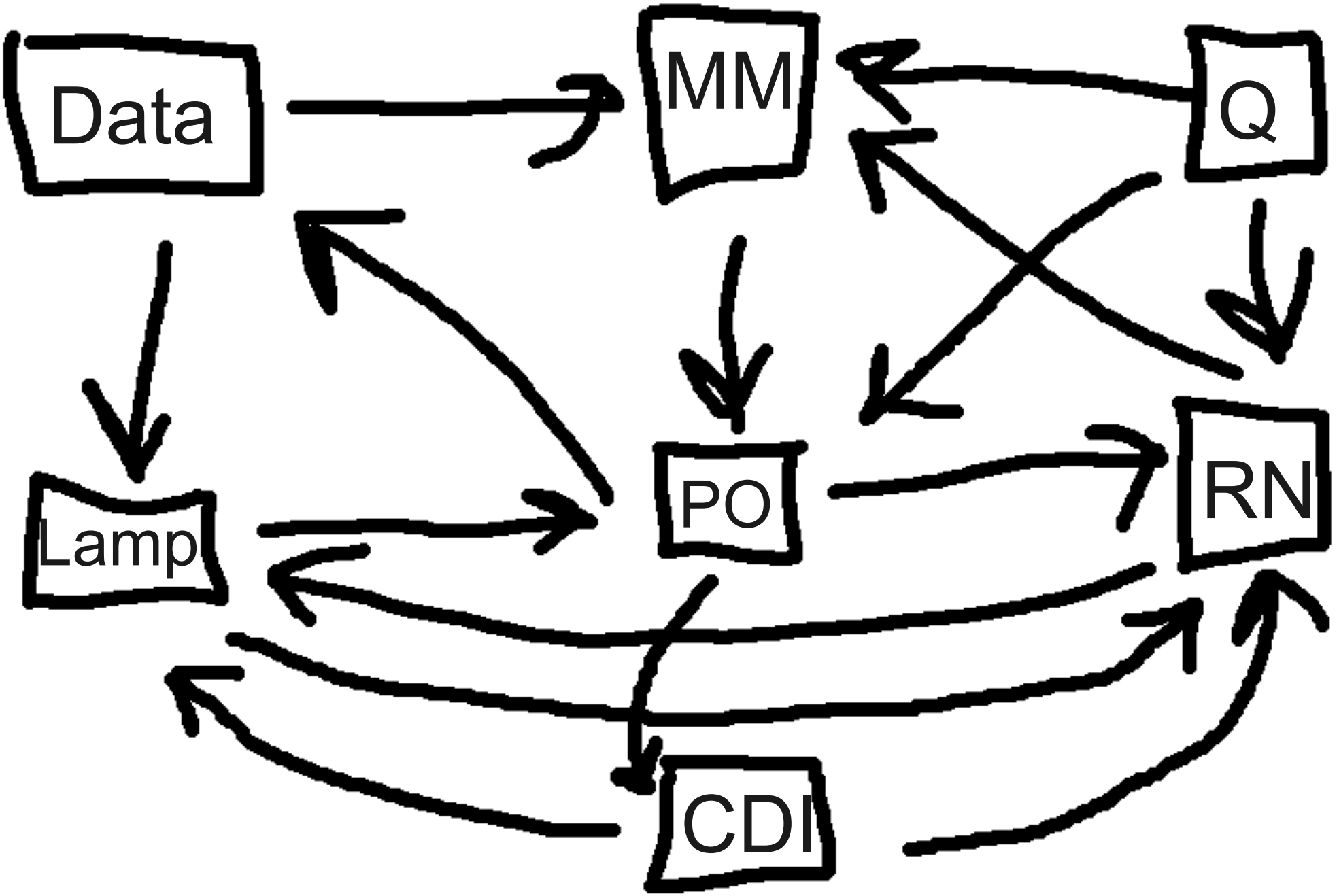
Programming is HARD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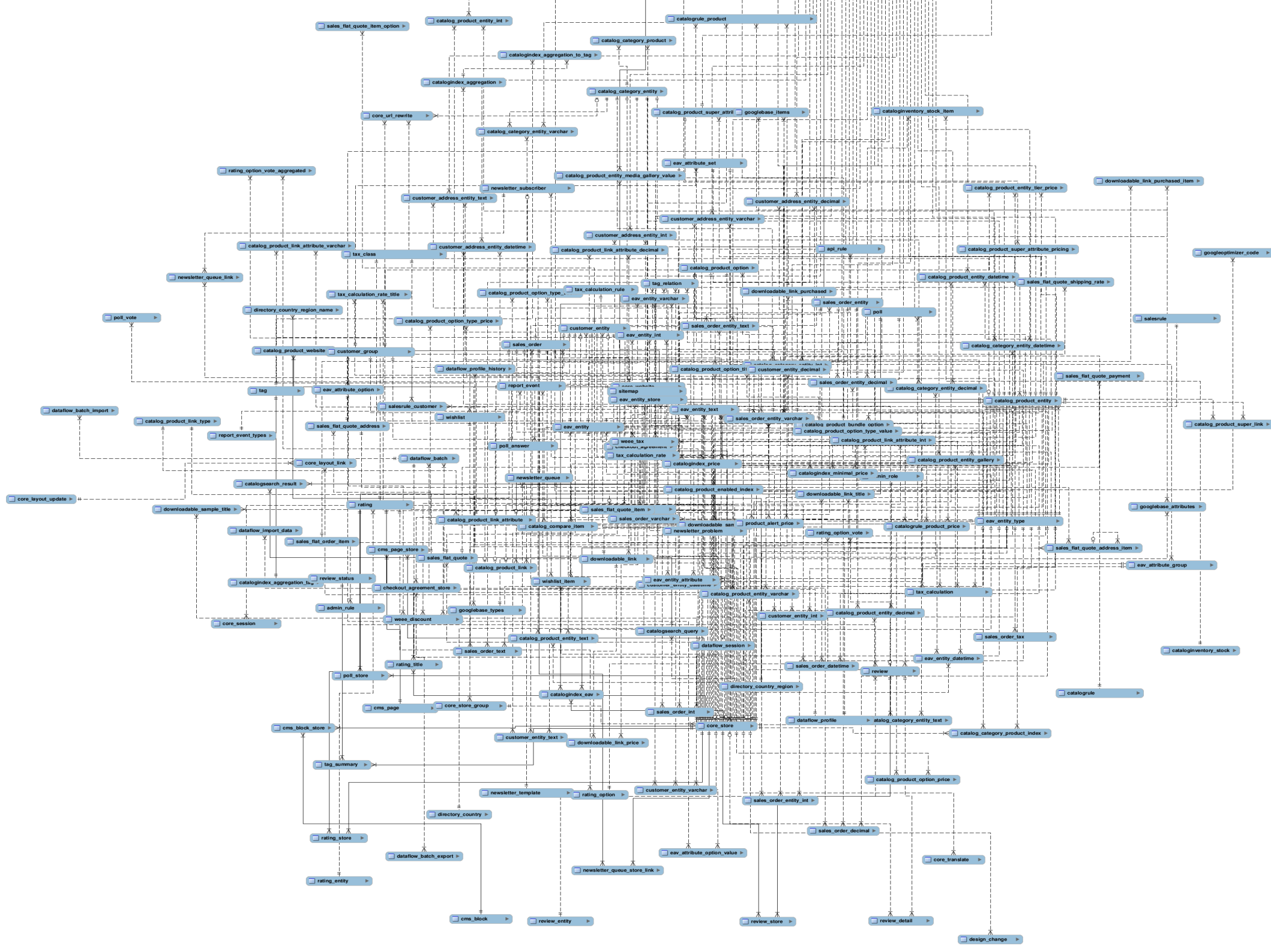
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core_layout_update
rating
googlebase_attributes
downloadable_sample_title
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customer_entity_text
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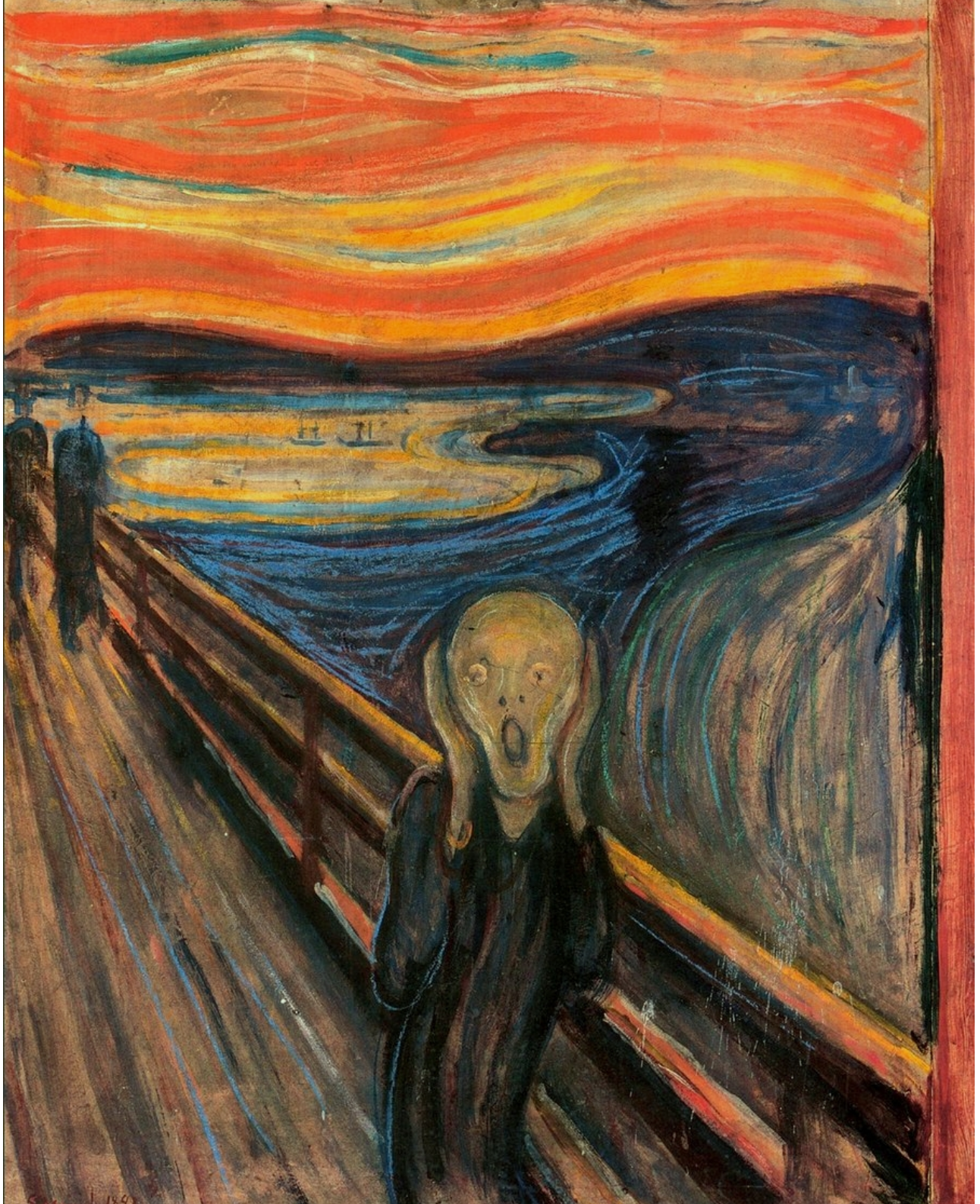


When Building A Huge Thing,

Why Not Use Power Tools?

Why Not Use Power Tools?

VS

Why Not Use Power Tools?

VS

Why Not Use Power Tools?

VS

TIOBE Index

Position May 2011	Position May 2010	Delta in Position	Programming Language	Ratings May 2011
1	2	↑	Java	18.160%
2	1	↓	C	16.170%
3	3	=	C++	9.146%
4	6	↑↑	C#	7.539%
5	4	↓	PHP	6.508%
6	10	↑↑↑↑	Objective-C	5.010%
7	7	=	Python	4.583%
8	5	↓↓↓	(Visual) Basic	4.496%
9	8	↓	Perl	2.231%
10	11	↑	Ruby	1.421%

Assembly, C, C++, Java, PHP, Visual Basic, Python, Perl, Ruby, Lua, Common Lisp, Clojure, Scheme, Haskell, Erlang, Objective Caml, Factor, Actionscript, Javascript, Bash, Prolog, Smalltalk, J

What makes a language powerful?

Minimized programmer exertion
Expressiveness
Readability
Performance

Meet the Languages:

C

Python

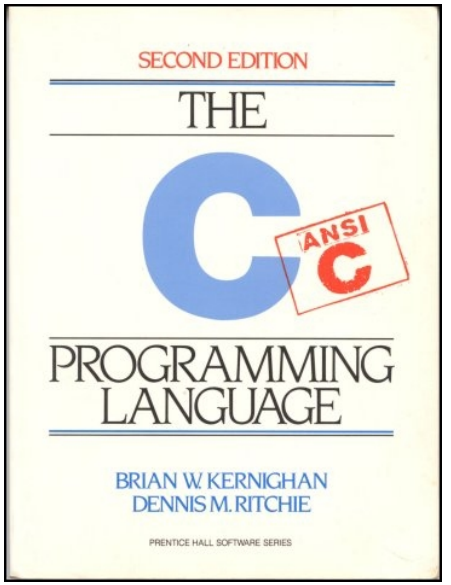
Clojure

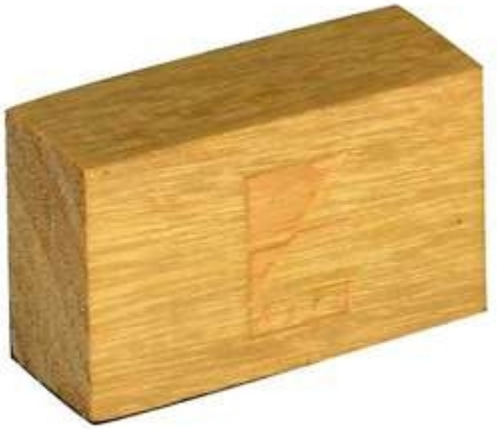
Haskell

Factor

C – The Venerable Classic

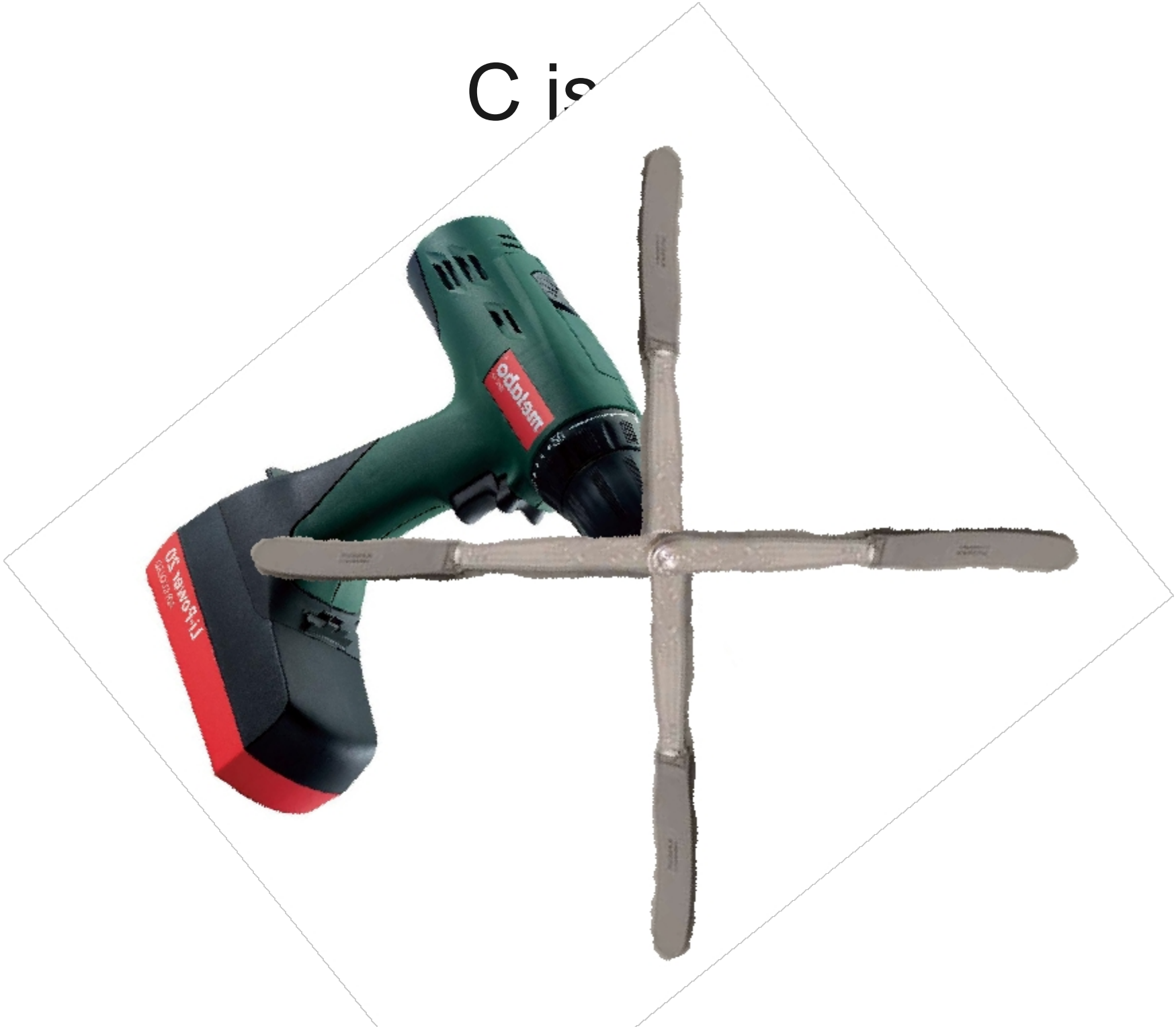
```
int remove_die(int* dice, int die)
{
    int i;
    for (i=0; i<6; i++){
        if(dice[i] == die){
            for (; i<5; i++){
                dice[i] = dice[i+1];
            }
            dice[5] = E;
            return 1;
        }
    }
    return 0;
}
```





C is like

C is



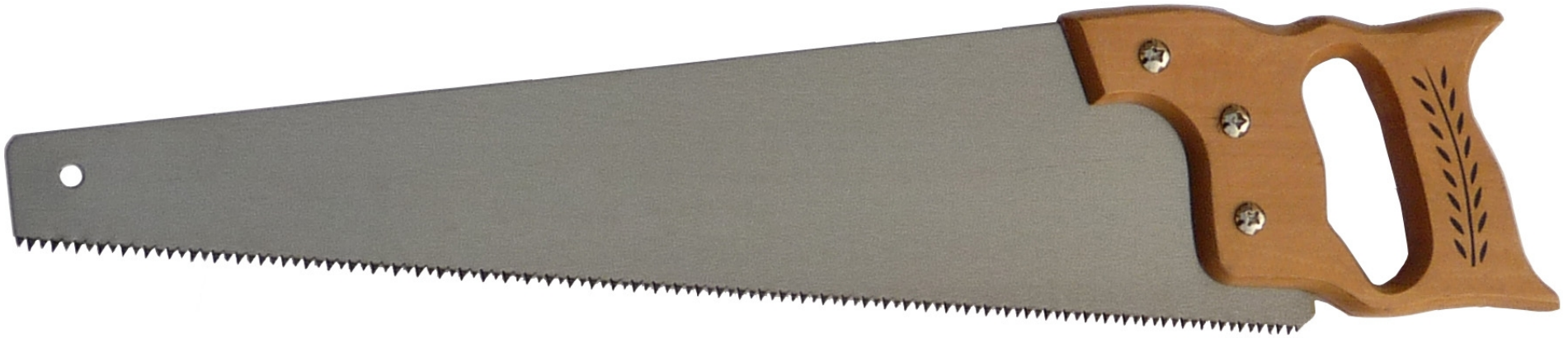
Python – A Fine Choice

"Python is a programming language that lets you **work more quickly** and integrate your systems more effectively.

You can learn to use Python and **see almost immediate gains** in **productivity** and **lower maintenance costs**."

-Python.org

Python is like



Clojure – The Next Big Thing?

Higher order functions
Immutable variables
Laziness
Derived from Lisp
Strong support for concurrency

Also claims to make programs shorter and have fewer bugs.

Clojure

Clojure is like

Haskell – The Zen of Programming?

"Haskell is an advanced **purely-functional** programming language. An open-source product of more than twenty years of cutting-edge research, it allows **rapid development of robust, concise, correct software.**

Haskell makes it easier to produce **flexible, maintainable, high-quality software**."

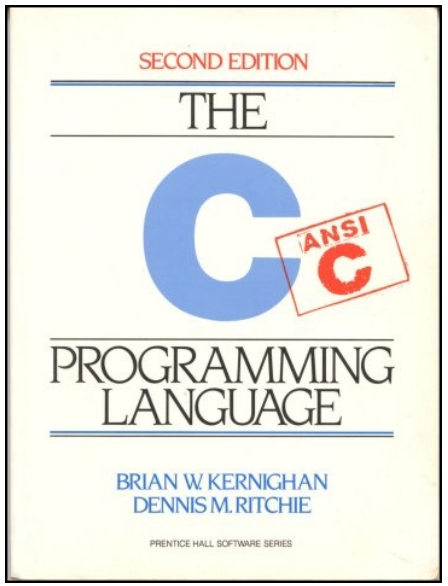
-Haskell.org

Haskell is like

Factor – And now for something completely different

A concatenative language
Metaprogramming
Macros
Potential for very short programs
Reduces redundancy other languages can't
Interactive Environment

Factor is like



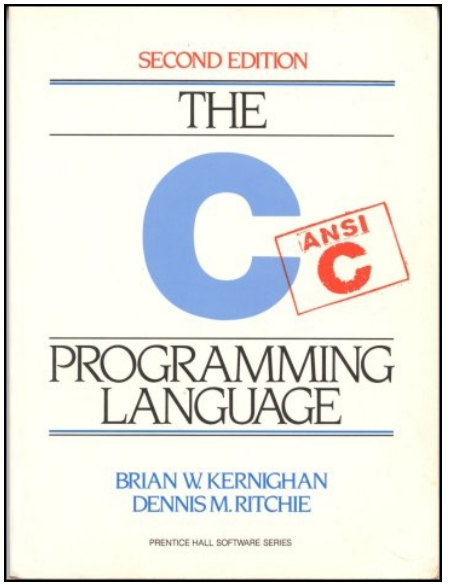
python™

A Whirlwind Tour

Clojure

Imperative Average in C

```
int find_average(int* arr, int len){
    int i;
    int sum = 0;
    for(i=0; i < len; i++){
        sum += dice[i];
    }
    return sum / len;
}
```



Higher Level Average in Python

```
def find_average(lst):
    sum = 0
    for elem in lst:
        sum += elem
    return sum / len(lst)
```

Functional Average in Clojure

```
(defn find-average [lst]
 (/ (reduce + 0 lst)
    (count lst)))
```

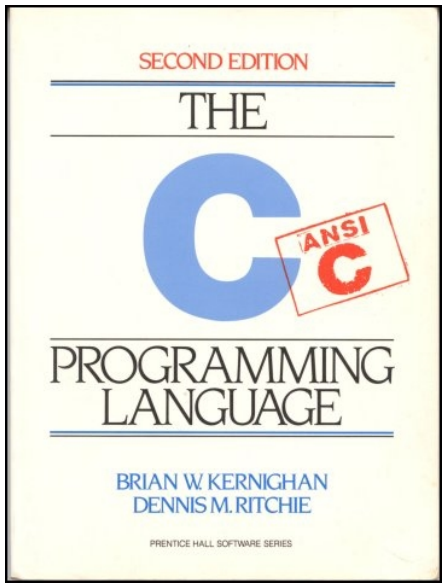
Clojure

Purely Functional Average in Haskell

```haskell
findAverage :: [Int] -> Int
findAverage lst =
    (foldl (+) 0 lst) / (length lst)
```

Concatenative Average in Factor

```
find-average ( seq -- x )
    [ 0 [ + ] reduce ] [ length / ] bi ;
```



python™

Comparisons with Farkle

Clojure

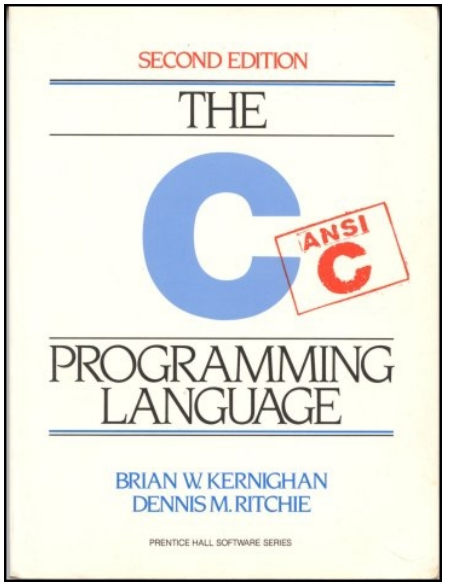
FACTOR
A PRACTICAL STACK LANGUAGE

We need a program

Fun with C:
Can you spot the bug?

```
/* dice == {1, 2, 4, -1, -1, -1} */

for (i=0; i<6; i++){
    die_counts[dice[i]]++;
}
```



C is like

Conciseness Equals Fewer Points of Failure

```
int find_average(int* arr, int len){
    int i;
    int sum = 0;
    for(i=0; i < len; i++){
        sum += dice[i];
    }
    return sum / count;
}
```

```
def find_average(lst):
    sum = 0
    for elem in lst:
        sum += elem
    return sum / len(lst)
```

For Loops on One Line!

```
dice.values =
    [random.randint(1, 6) for die in range(count)]
```

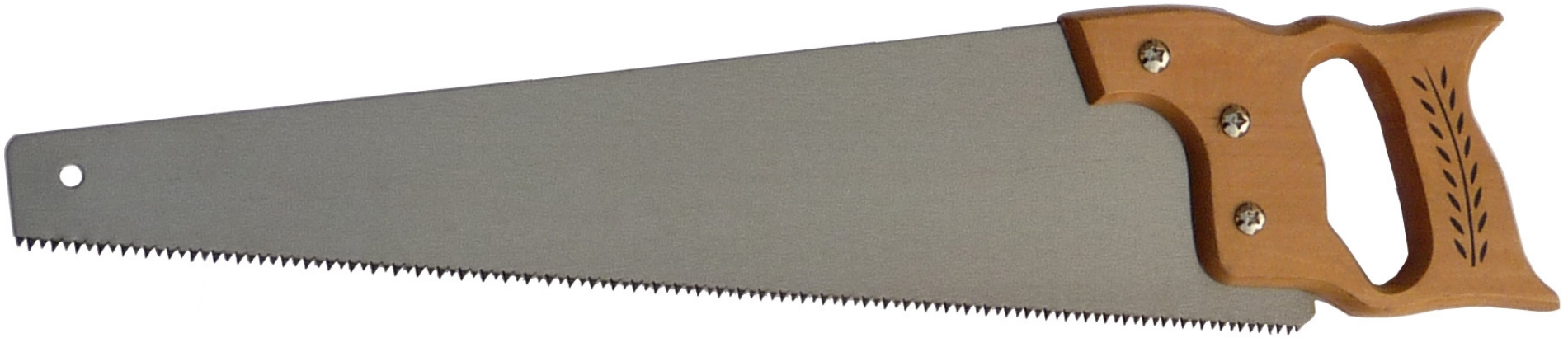
Memory Management

```
int* dice = (int*) malloc(sizeof(int) * 6);
...
free(dice);
```

VS

```
dice = []
```

Python is like



Now For the Crazy Stuff

Clojure and Haskell's Crazy Idea

No Mutable Variables

Clojure

Clojure and Haskell's Crazy Idea

No Mutable Variables?

Clojure

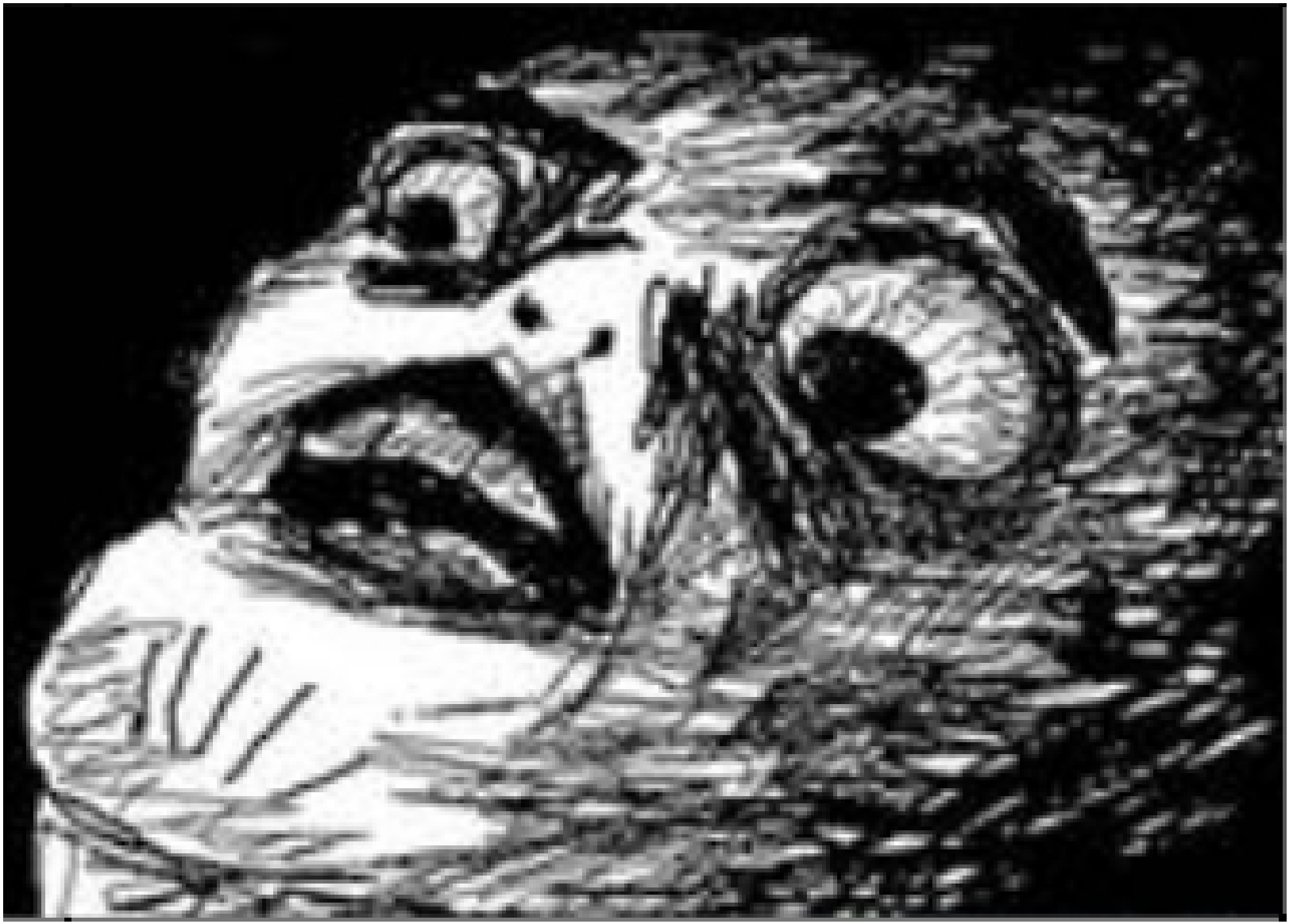
Clojure and Haskell's Crazy Idea

No?

x+=4

`i++`

Clojure



How will we ever do work?

No for loops!

Clojure

Recursion and Higher Order Functions

```
(defn reduce [fn acc lst]
  (if (empty? lst)
      acc
      (reduce fn
              (fn acc (head lst))
              (tail lst))))
```

Clojure

Higher Order Functions?

(map fn list)

(reduce fn init list)

(filter pred list)

(sum lst)

(every? pred list)

(all? pred list)

Clojure

Higher Order Example

```
(defn roll-has-nonscoring-dice [dice]
  (let [die-map (frequencies dice)]
    (not
      (every? true? (map #(or (or (= (val %) 0)
                                   (<= 3 (val %) 6))
                               (= (key %) 1)
                               (= (key %) 5))
                         die-map)))))
```

Clojure

Why Immutability?

Fewer bugs!
Shorter code!
Reduce duplication!
Referential transparency!
Faster performance!
(Almost) free parallelization!

Clojure is like

Fun with Haskell:
Strict Type Safety

Clojure was mostly functional
Haskell is **purely** functional

Type System

```
length :: [a] -> Int

sum :: (Num a) => [a] -> a

foldl :: (a -> b -> a) -> a -> [b] -> a

all :: (a -> Bool) -> [a] -> Bool
```

What is a Monad?

A strategy for combining computations into more complex computations.

Monads!

```
def do_some_chaining(a):
    b = f1(a)
    c = f2(b)
    d = f3(c)
    return d
```

Monads!

```haskell
do_some_chaining a =
    return a >>= f1 >>= f2 >>= f3
```

Monads 2

```
def do_some_chaining_with_failing(a):
    b = f1(a)
    if b == None:
        return None
    else:
        c = f2(b)
        if c == None:
            return None
        else:
            d = f3(c)
            return d
```

Monads 2

```haskell
do_some_chaining a =
    return a >>= f1 >>= f2 >>= f3
```

Monads 3

```
def do_some_chaining_with_state(a):
    state1 = Object()
    value1 = 0
    (state2, value2) = f1((state1, value1))
    (state3, value3) = f2((state2, value2))
    (state4, value4) = f3((state3, value3))
    return value4
```

Monads 3

```
do_some_chaining a =
    return a >>= f1 >>= f2 >>= f3
```

IO Monad

```
queryStop :: Int -> IO Bool
queryStop turnScore = do
    putStrLn $ "Score " ++ (show turnScore)
    putStrLn $ "Hit enter to continue rolling,
                 or type 'stop' to end your turn.\n"
    choice <- getLine
    if choice == "stop" then do
        return True
    else do
        return False
```

Haskell is like

Fun with Factor: Eliminate ALL Redundancy?

```
x = 4;
fn1(x);
fn2(x);
```

VS

```
4 [ fn1 ] [ fn2 ] bi
```

Very Short Words

```
: roll-dice ( x -- seq )
    [ 6 random 1 + ] replicate ;

: count ( elt seq -- cnt )
    swap '[ _ = ] filter length ;
```

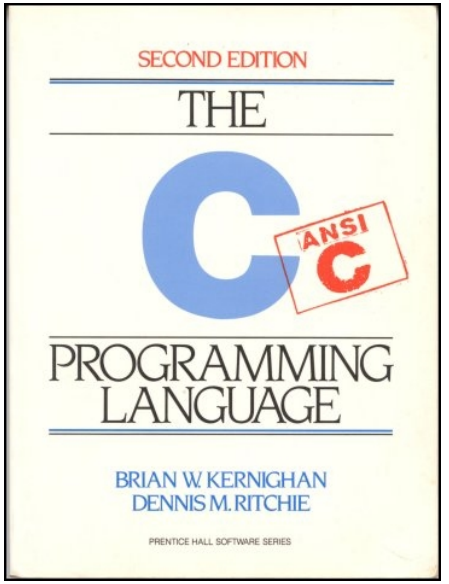
FACTOR

A PRACTICAL STACK LANGUAGE

Factor is like

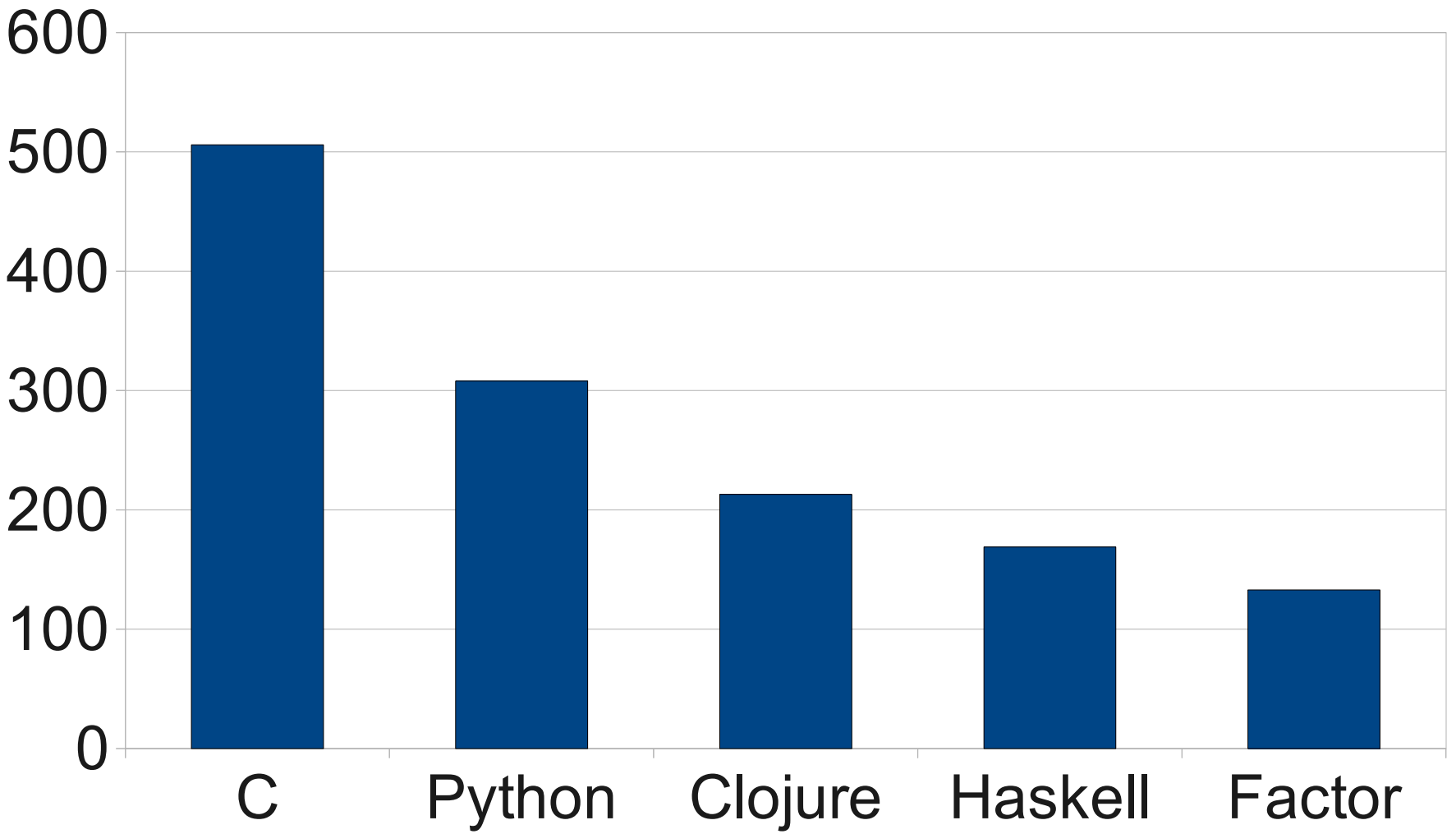
Program Analyses For:

- Total Lines of Code
- Total Tokens
- Average Tokens Per Line
- Execution Time

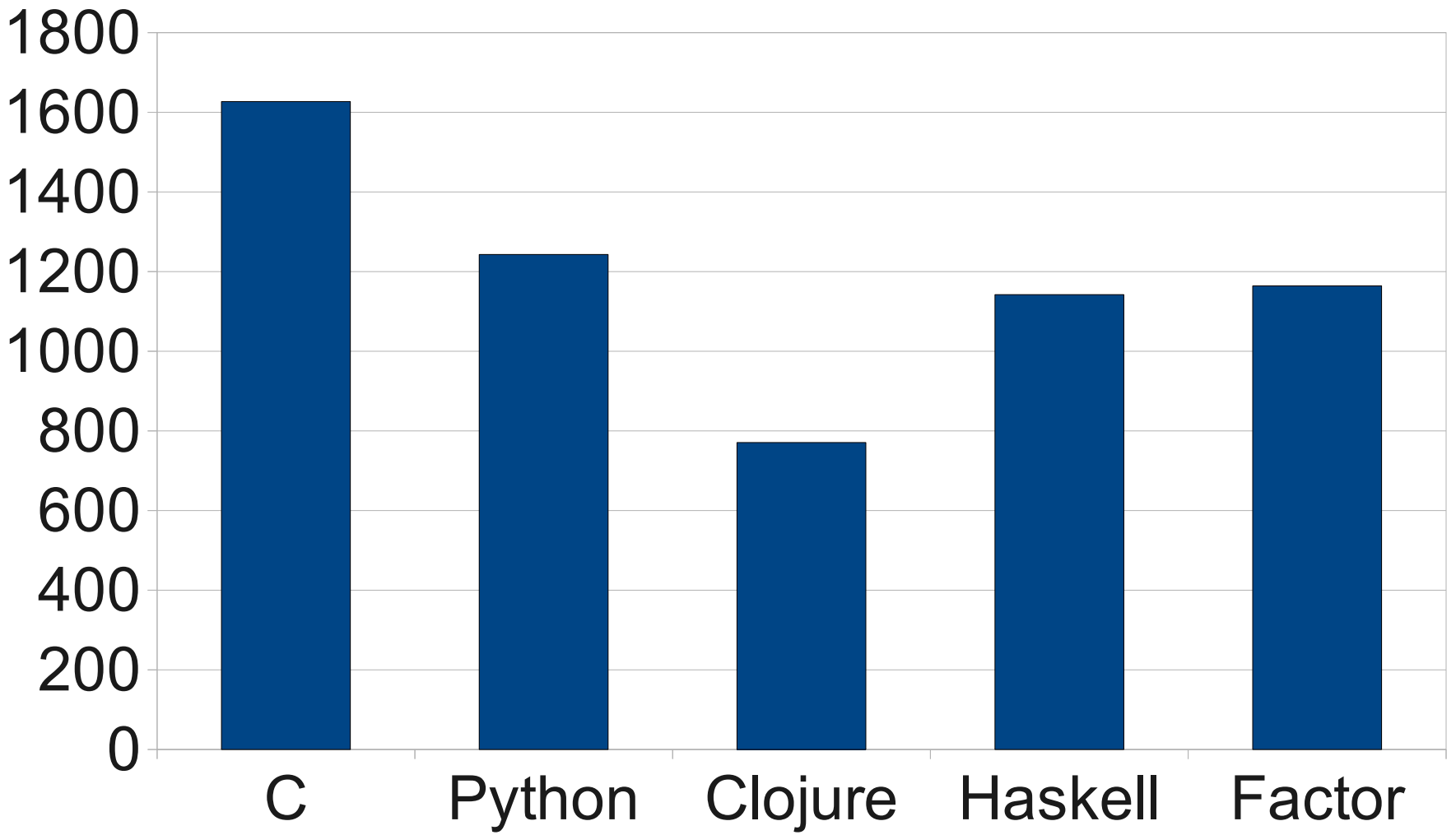


Clojure

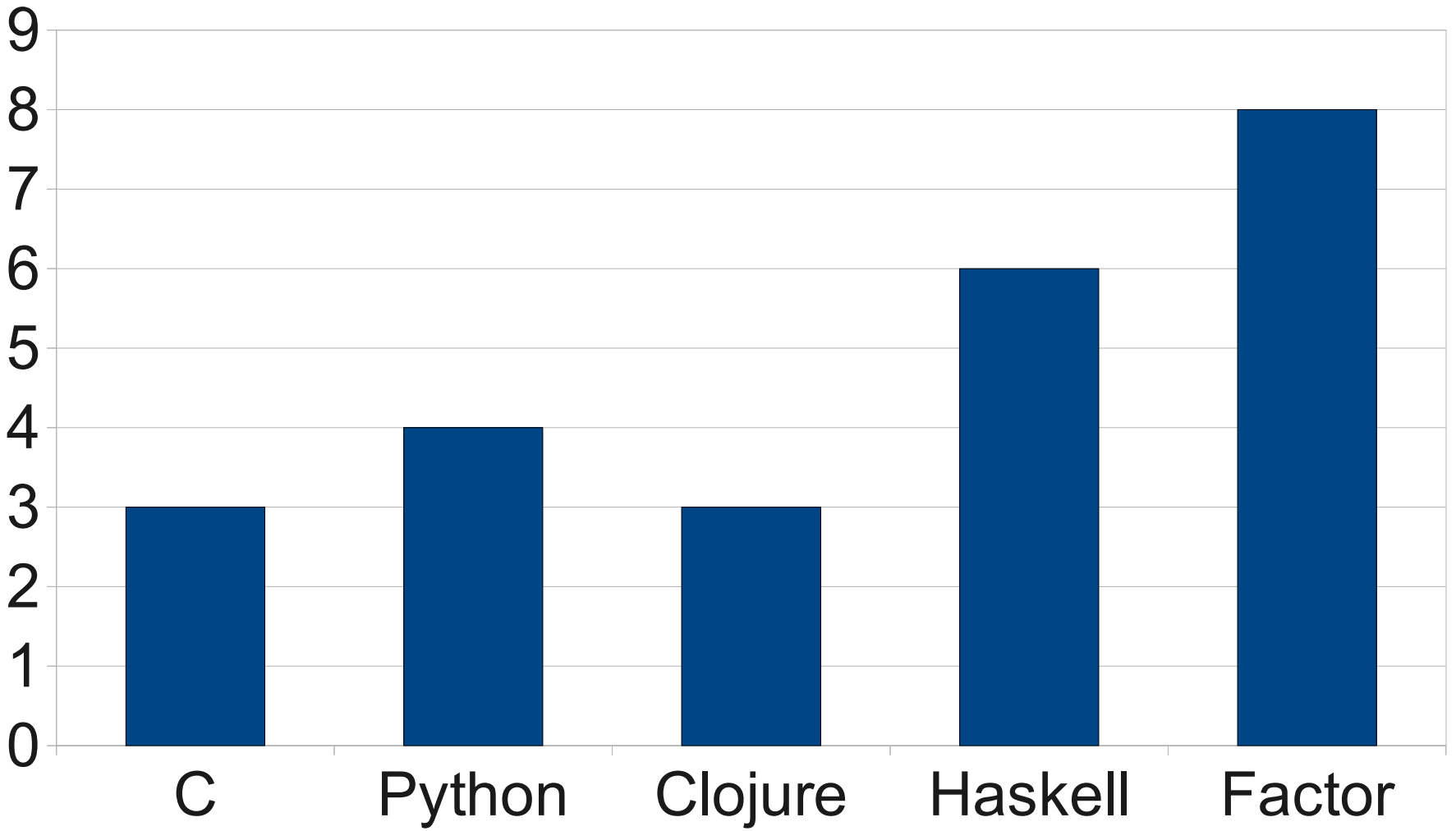
Total Lines of Code



Total Tokens



Average Tokens Per Line



Clojure is like

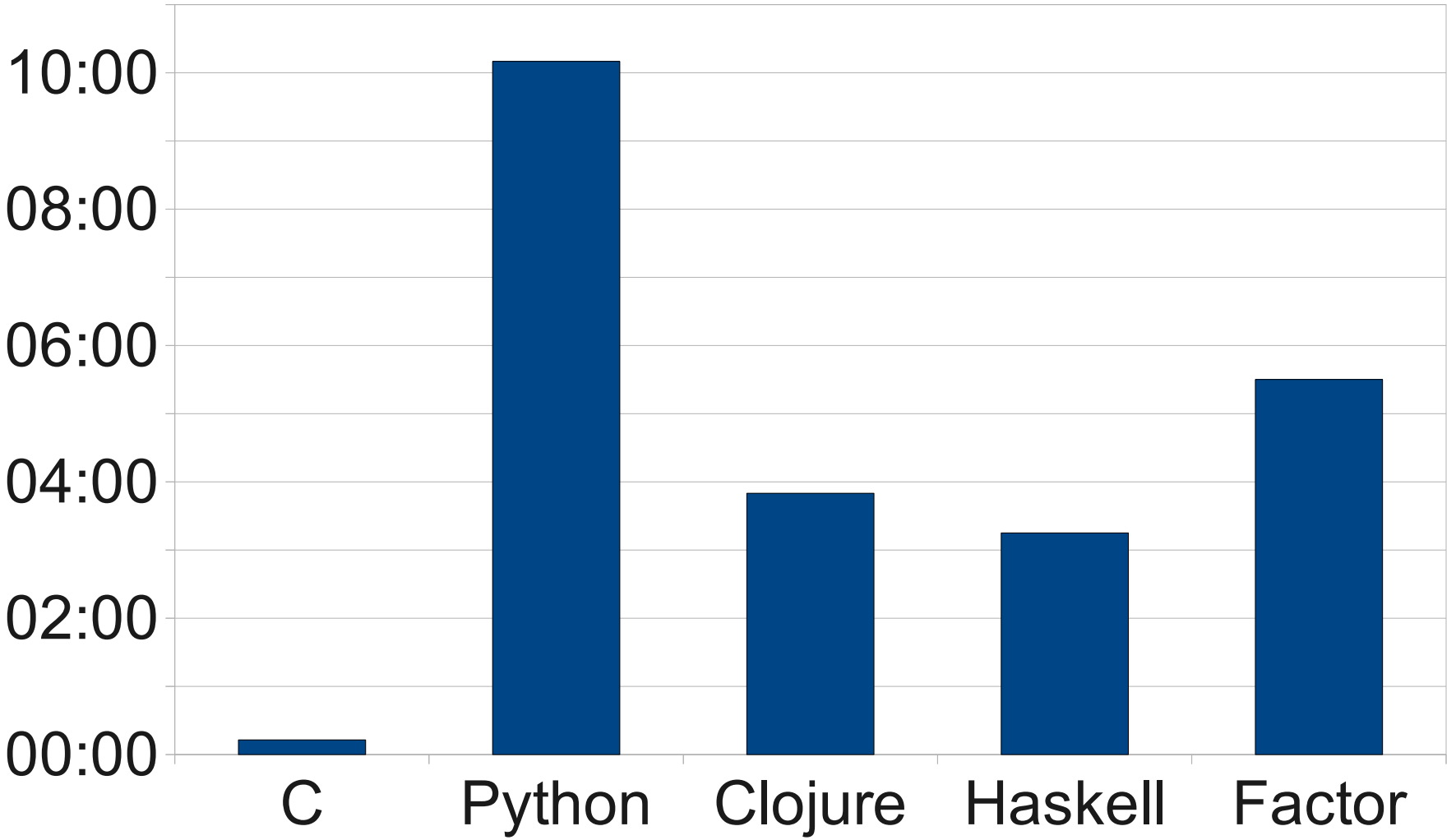
A Conclusion:

Please don't use C

C is like

Unless you have to have high performance.

Speed Tests


10:00
08:00
06:00
04:00
02:00
00:00
C
Python
Clojure
Haskell
Factor

Fast enough is usually fast enough.

Conclusion

A Conclusion:

Learning new paradigms is hard

Programmer Reaction

C **Python** **Clojure** **Haskell** **Factor**

Programmer Reaction

C **Python** **Clojure** **Haskell** **Factor**

Programmer Reaction

C **Python** **Clojure** **Haskell** **Factor**

Programmer Reaction

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Programmer Reaction

C **Python** **Clojure** **Haskell** **Factor**

Programmer Reaction

C **Python** **Clojure** **Haskell** **Factor**

A Conclusion:

Further investigation is needed

Future Work

Measure speed of programming

Write more idiomatic code

Larger sample size

More languages!

So the next time you start a software project:

Use the best tool for the job!

So the next time you start a software project:

Use the most powerful language in the paradigms you know.

Unless you have lots of time

Then learn

Clojure

Clojure is like

Unless you have even more time

Then learn more about Haskell and Factor and let me know what you find.

I NEED TO KNOW

EVERYTHING

Thanks to:

Cool people for creating these languages

Dr. Nurkkala for being an excellent advisor and proofreader of my papers

My parents for birthing me

YOU, for coming