

# Presentation

## MPRI 2.4

François Pottier



2018

## Why follow this course?

Computers are wonderful machines...



## Why follow this course?

Computers are wonderful machines...



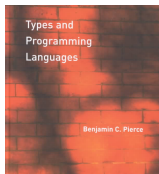
... but they don't always do what was intended.

## Why follow this course?

The **theory of programming languages** aims to describe

how programs are **structured**,  
what they **mean**,  
how they are **interpreted** or **compiled**,

and how one can **prove**  
properties of **programs**  
and properties of **tools**,  
such as type-checkers or compilers.



## What is functional programming?

Programming in Scheme, SML, OCaml, Haskell, Agda, Coq, F\*, ...

Key features:

- **Immutable variables** and **values**. Mutable state discouraged.
- **Functions** as values. Higher-order functions.
- **Algebraic data structures** (lists, trees, ...) as values.
- **Recursion**. Tail recursion preferred to loops.
- Close to **mathematical language** and to the  $\lambda$ -calculus.
- A taste for expressive, safe, static **type systems**. Polymorphism.
- **Automatic memory management** preferred.
- **Equational reasoning**.

— *A program does not “do” something; it “is” something.*

## What is functional programming?

```
(* Do not think of data as memory blocks and pointers --  
   think in terms of sums, products, and recursion. *)  
type 'a list =  
| []  
| (::) of 'a * 'a list
```

# What is functional programming?

```
(* Parameterize [map] with the transformation [f]
   that should be applied to every list element. *)
let rec map f xs =
  (* Let the structure of the data
     guide the structure of the code. *)
  match xs with
  | [] -> []
  | x :: xs -> f x :: map f xs
      (* Do not modify the input list
         -- allocate a new list. *)

let add x ys =
  map (fun y -> x + y) ys
      (* ~~~~~ This closure refers to [x]. *)
```

## What is functional programming?

```
(* Do not write a loop -- write a tail-recursive function. *)
let rec rev_append xs ys =
  match xs with
  | [] -> ys
  | x :: xs -> rev_append xs (x :: ys)

(* Do not be afraid to write many small functions. *)
let rev xs =
  rev_append xs []
```

Steele, *Lambda: the ultimate GOTO*, 1977.

## Why learn functional programming?

Functional programming is a **culture** — a **school of thought**.

It differs from “mainstream” programming in **pedagogical** ways:

- A belief that mutable data, jumps and loops are not fundamental,
- A belief that functions are simpler and often as powerful as objects,
- A taste for **declarative** thinking.

Furthermore, it has a tradition for **solid (meta)theory**:

- **formal definitions** of semantics, type systems, code transformations...
- **proofs** of type soundness, proofs of semantic preservation, ...
- moving towards **machine-checked** definitions and proofs.

## Why follow this course?

In this course, we wish to teach at the same time:

- several key programming techniques;
- the (meta)theory of programming languages.