

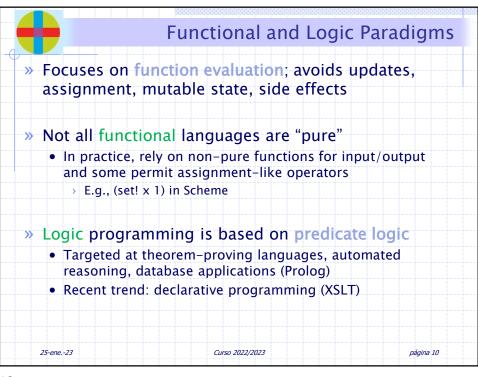
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» We'll talk later about OOP

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Concatenative and Stack-based Paradigms

» Concatenative

- Programming language in which terms correspond to functions and in which the juxtaposition of terms denotes the composition of functions
- Concatenative programming replaces function application, common in other programming styles, with function composition as the default way to build subroutines

» Stack-based

- Programming languages operate upon one or more stacks, each of which may serve different purposes
- Programming constructs in other programming languages may need to be modified for use in a stack-oriented programming language
- » Examples: FORTH, Factor, PostScript, min

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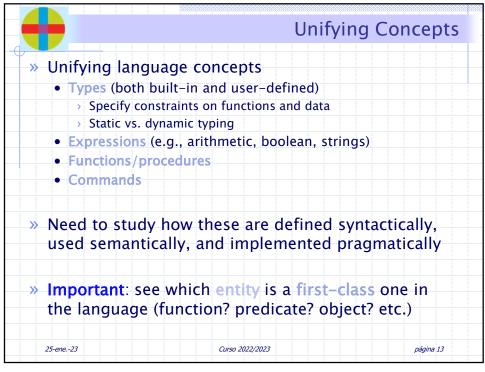
Concurrent and Scripting Languages

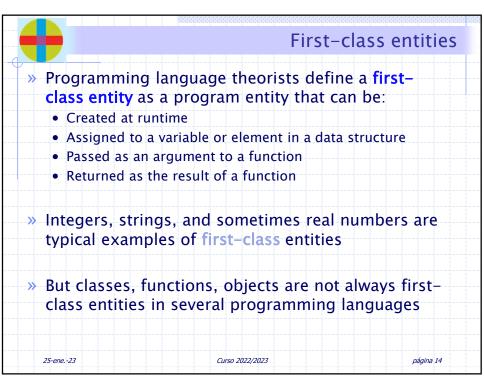
- » Concurrent programming cuts across imperative, object-oriented, and functional paradigms
- » Scripting is a very "high" level of programming
 - · Rapid development; glue together different programs
 - Often dynamically typed, with only int, float, string, and array as the data types; no user-defined types
 - Often weakly typed: a variable 'x' can be assigned a value of any type at any time during execution
- » Very popular in Web development
 - · Especially scripting active Web pages

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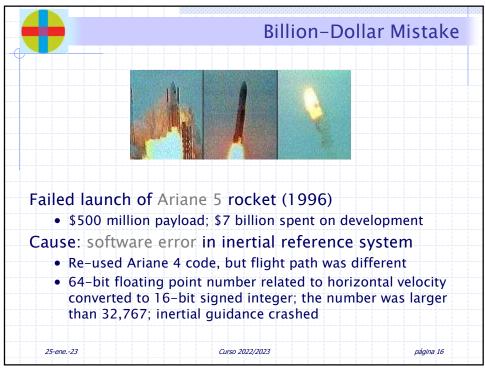
Design Choices

- » C: efficient imperative language with static types
- » C++: object-oriented language with static types and ad hoc, subtype and parametric polymorphism
- » Java: imperative, object-oriented, and concurrent programming with static types & garbage collection
- » Scheme: lexically scoped, applicative-style recursive programming with dynamic types
- » Standard ML: functional programming with strict (eager) evaluation and polymorphic type inference
- » Haskell: pure functional programming with nonstrict (lazy) evaluation
- » Erlang: support distributed, fault-tolerant, soft real-time, highly available, non-stop applications

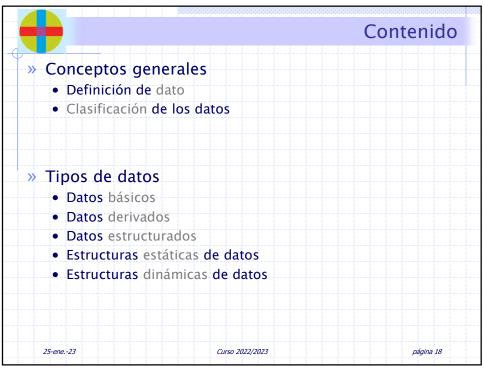
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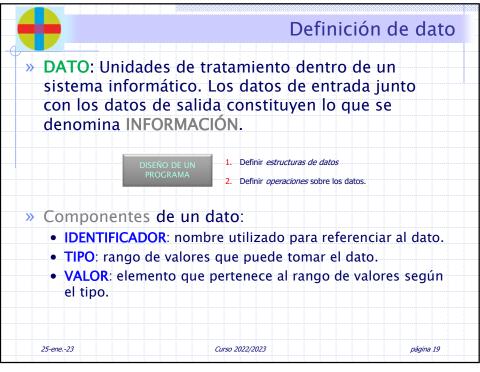
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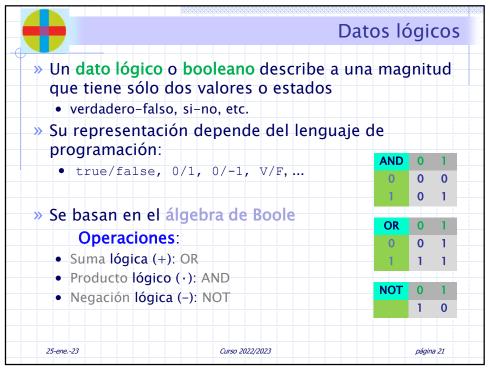


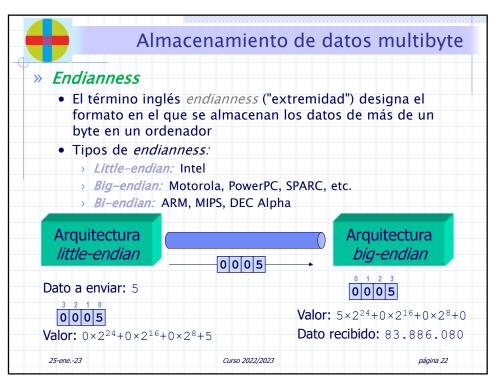


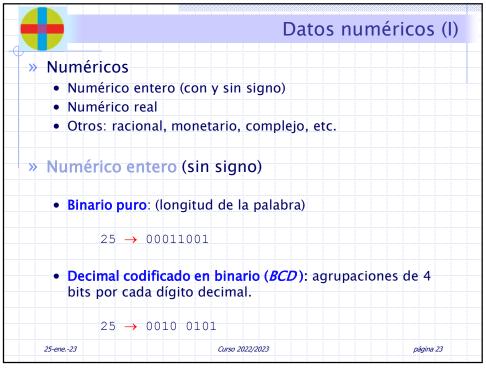


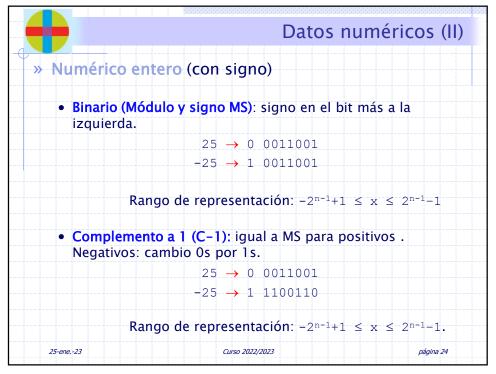


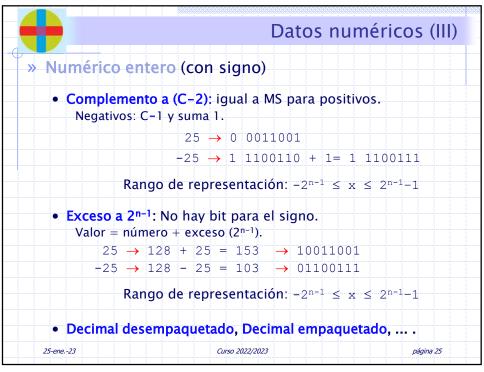
		Clasif	icación d	le los datos
DATOS BÁSICOS	NUMÉRICOS			ENTERO REAL COMPLEJO INTERVALO DECIMAL RACIONAL
				CARÁCTER CADENA LÓGICO ENUMERADO
DATOS DERIVADOS				PUNTERO REFERENCIA
DATOS ESTRUCTURADOS	INTERNOS	ESTÁTICOS	LINEALES	TABLA VECTOR MATRIZ
		DINÁMICOS	LINEALES	LISTA/PILA/COLA CONJUNTO DICCIONARIO
			NO LINEALES	ÁRBOL GRAFO
	EXTERNOS			FICHERO FLUJO BASE DE DATOS
	COMPUESTO			REGISTRO
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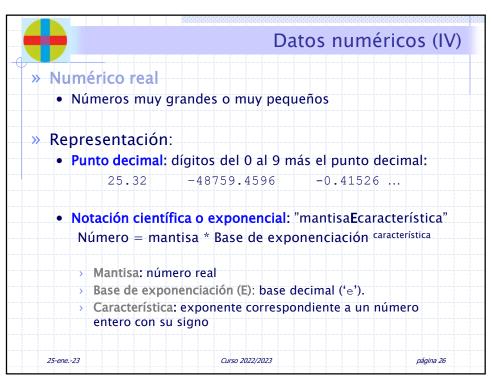


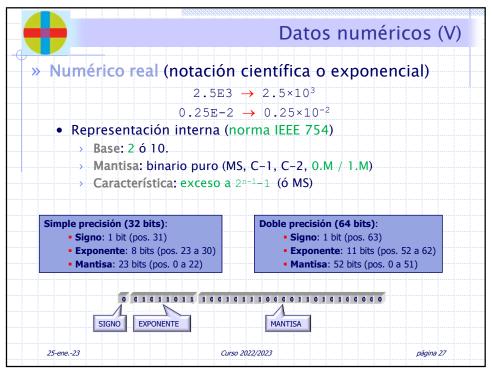


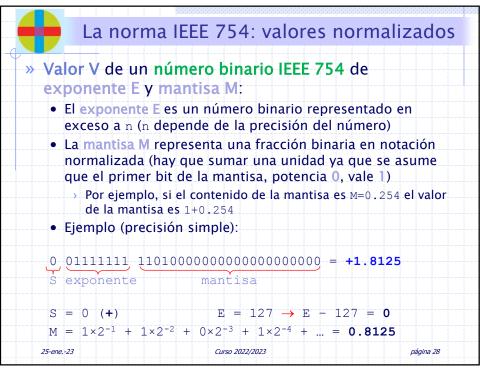


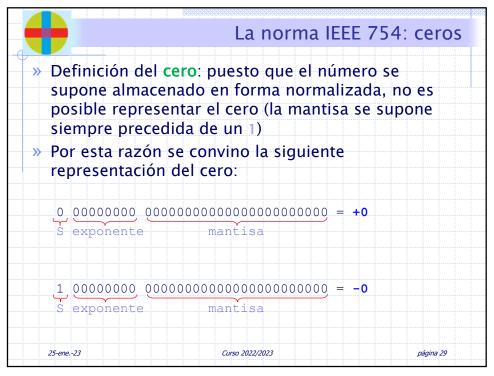


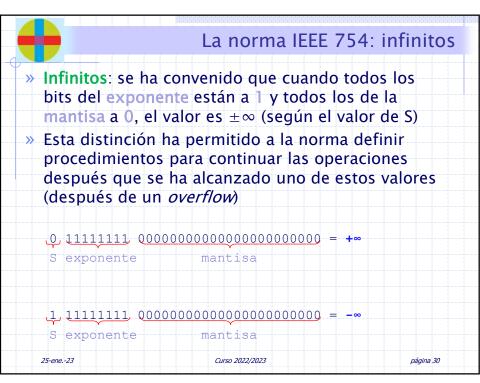


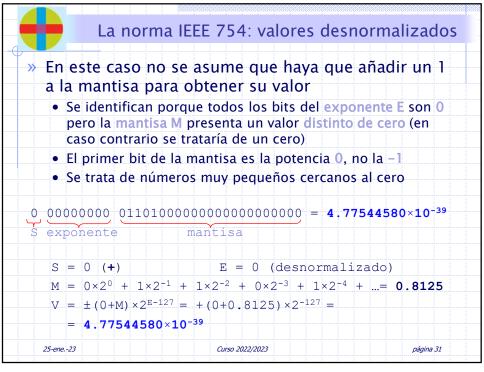


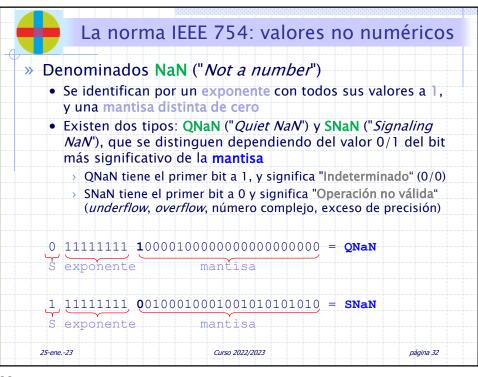


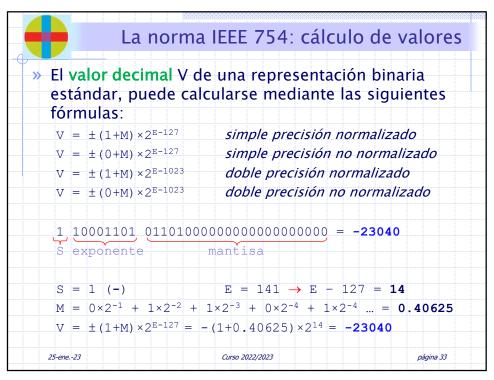




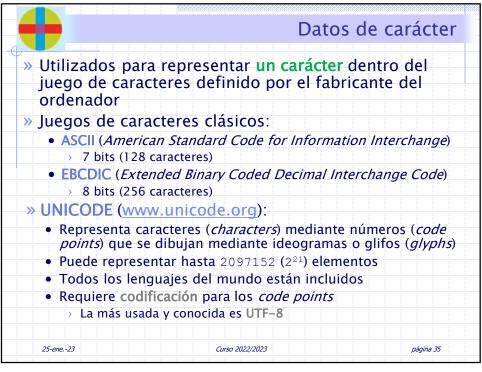






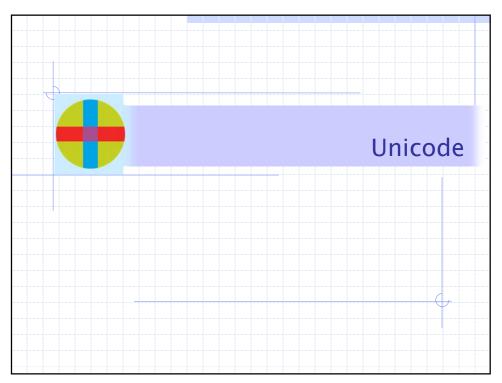


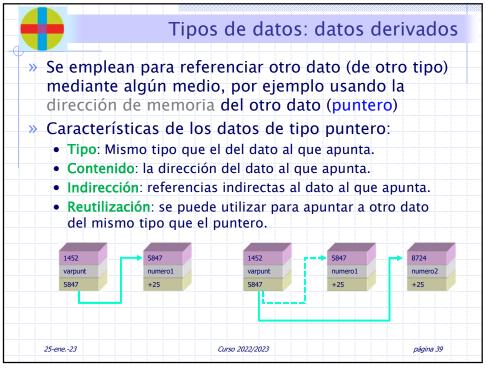
•	La norma IEEE 754: rang				
Rangos de representación de la norma IEEE 754:					
IEEE 754	Precisión simple	Precisión doble	Precisión cuádruple		
n° de bits	32	64	128		
signo	1	1	1		
exponente	8	11	15		
mantisa	23	52	112		
exceso del exponente	127	1023	262143		
valor más pequeño desnorm.		$2^{-1022-52} = 2^{-1074} \approx 5 \times 10^{-324}$	2-16493 ≈ 10-4965		
valor más pequeño	2 ⁻¹²⁶ ≈ 1×10 ⁻³⁸	$2^{-1022} \approx 2 \times 10^{-308}$	2 ⁻¹⁶³⁸² ≈ 3×10 ⁻⁴⁹³²		
valor más grande	$(1+(1-2^{-23})) \times 2^{127}$ $\approx 3.4 \times 10^{38}$	$(1+(1-2^{-52})) \times 2^{102}$ $^{3} \approx 2 \times 10^{308}$	$2^{16384} - 2^{16272} \approx 1 \times 10^{4932}$		
precisión	23 bits, ±2 ⁻¹⁵⁰	52 bits, ±2 ⁻¹⁰⁷⁵	112 bits, ±2 ⁻¹⁶⁴⁹⁴		
en dígitos ₁₀	7	15	33		
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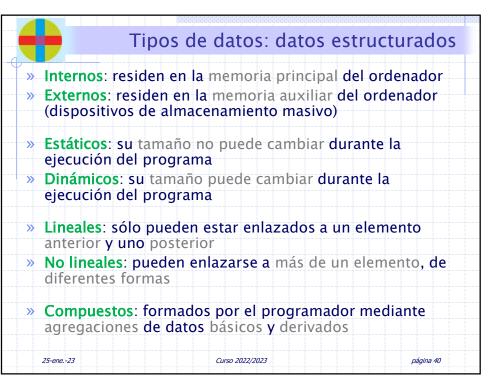


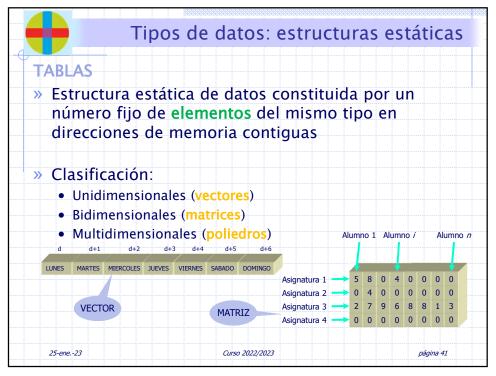


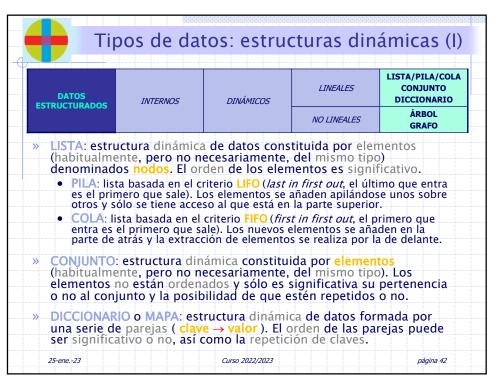


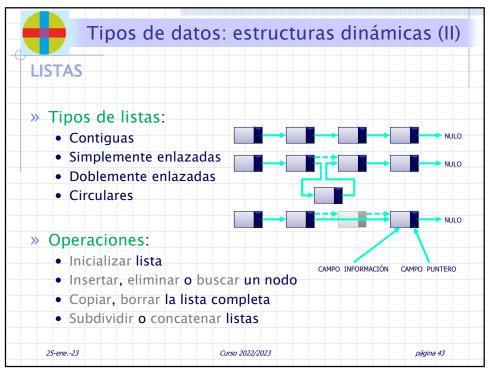


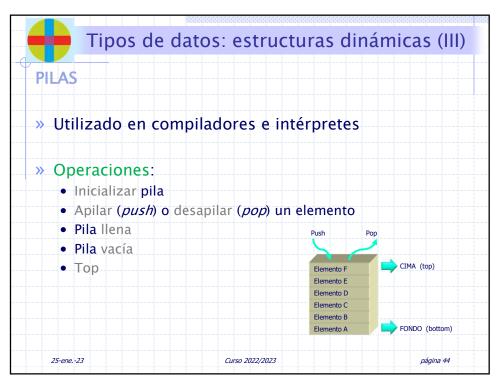


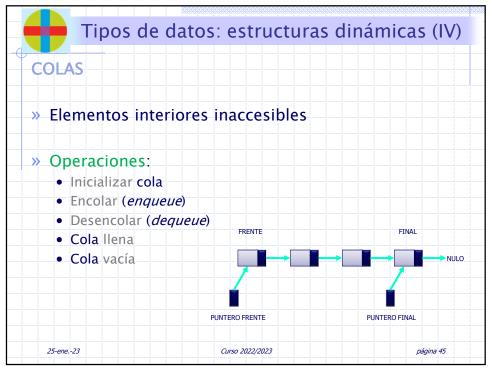


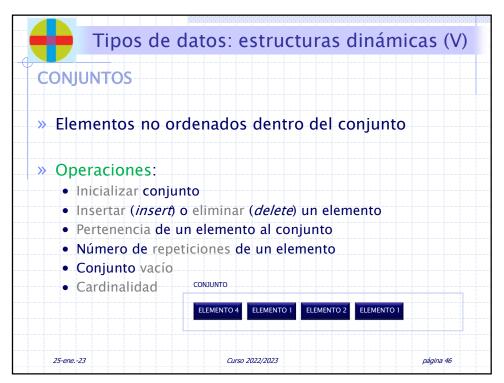


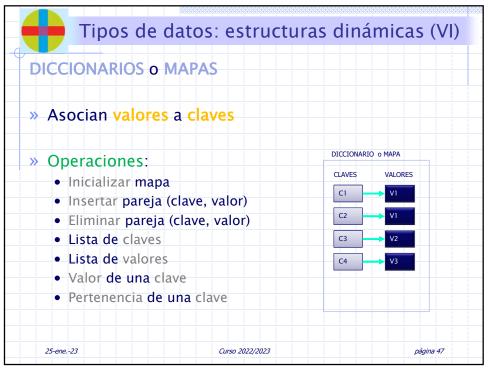


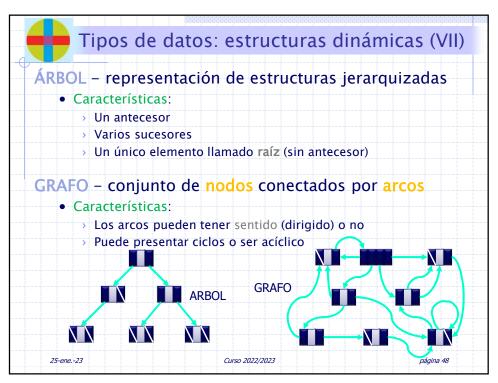


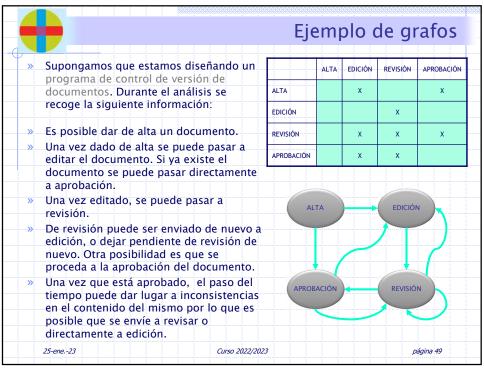


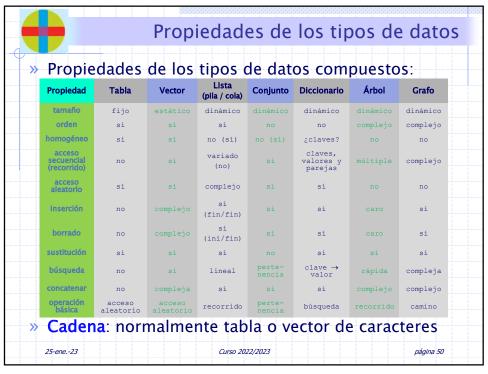


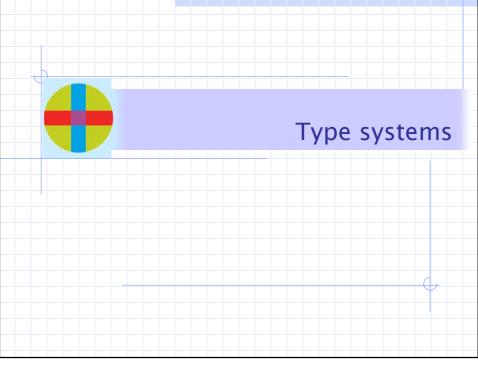


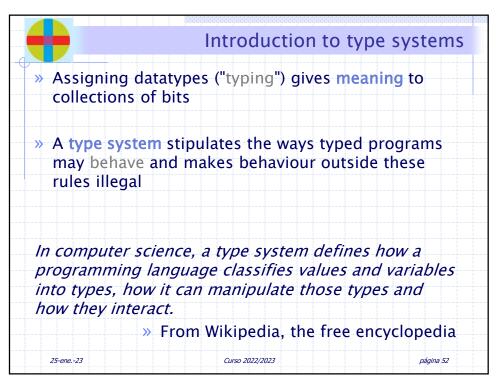


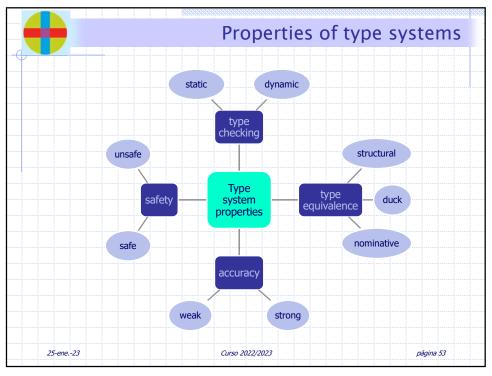


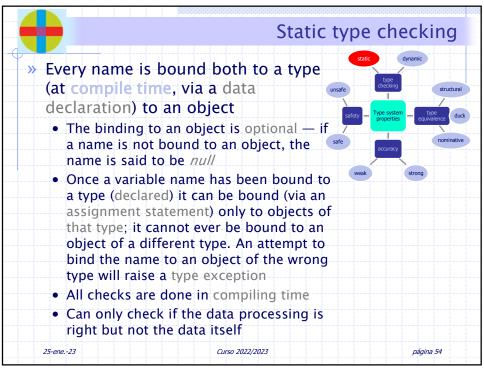


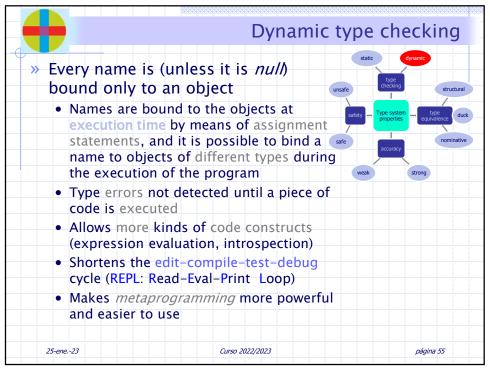


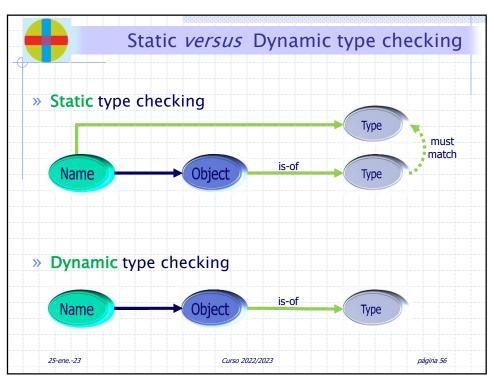


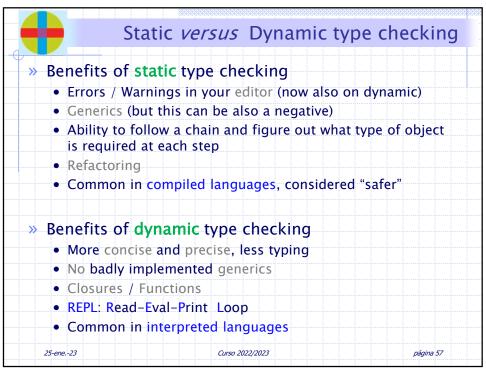


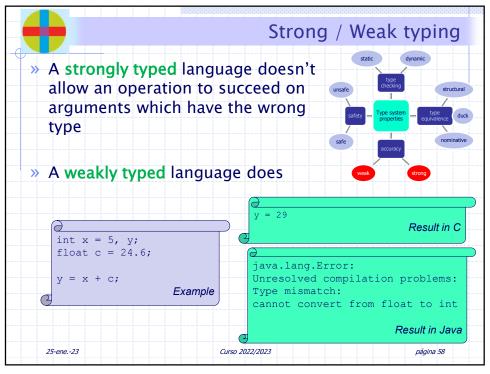


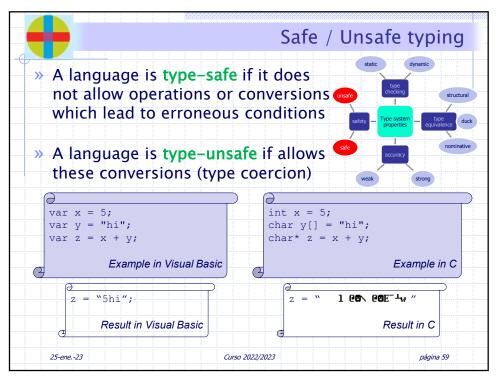


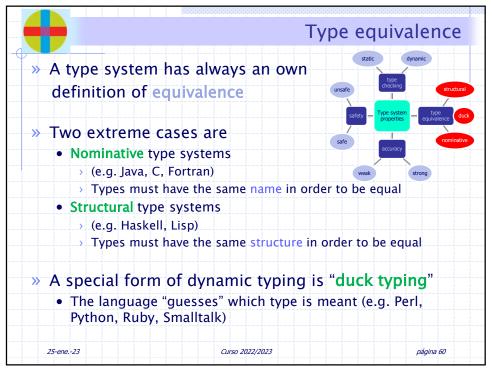


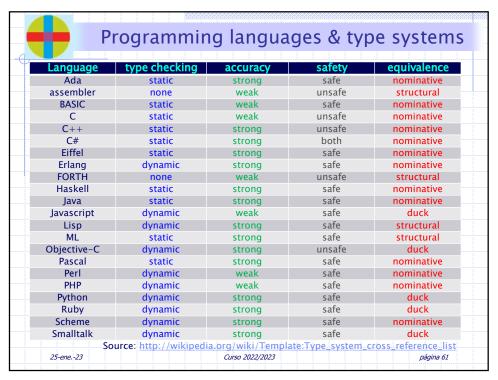


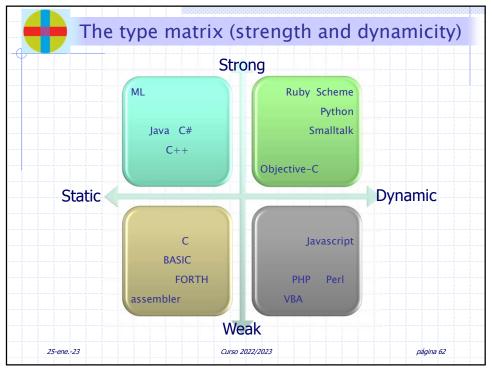


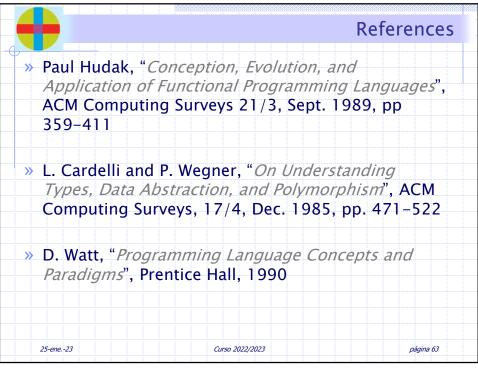


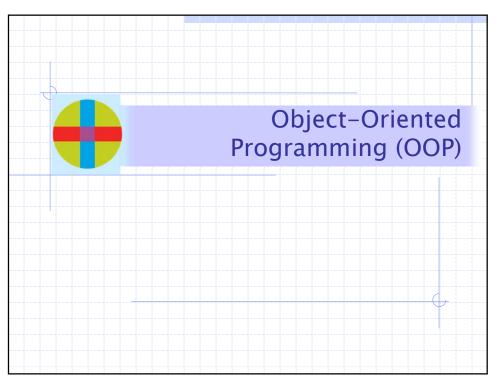


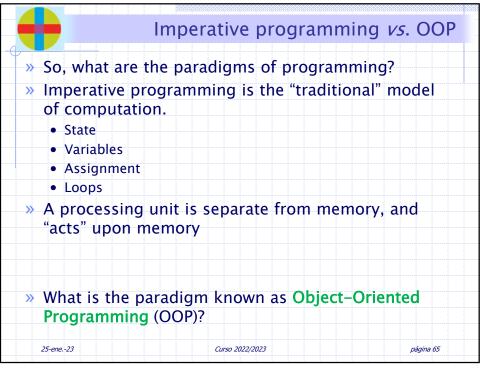


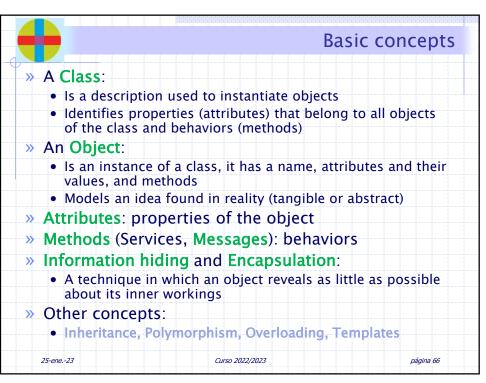














Assignment, equality and identity

- » Assignments create/manipulate object references
 - x = y does not make a copy of y
 - x = y makes x reference the object y references
- » Very useful; but beware!

```
>>> a = [1, 2, 3]
>>> b = a
>>> a.append(4)
```

- >>> print(b)
- [1, 2, 3, 4]
- » A test for identity asks whether two references refer to exactly the same object.
- » A test for equality asks whether two references refer to values that are equivalent.
 - The meaning of equivalent is inherently domain specific.

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Kay's description of OOP

- » Object-oriented programming is based on the principle of recursive design
 - Everything is an object
 - > Actions are performed by agents, called instances or objects
 - Objects perform computation by making requests of each other through the passing of messages
 - Actions are produced in response to requests (messages)
 - An instance may accept a message, and in return will perform an action (method) which use its data (attributes) and return a value (usually another object)
 - Every object has it's own memory, which consists of other objects (encapsulation)
 - Each object is like a miniature computer itself a specialized processor performing a specific task
 - Every object is an instance of a class, so a class:
 - Groups similar objects
 - Is a repository for behavior associated with an object

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