```
fun append (xs,ys) =
    if xs=[]
    then ys
    else (hd xs)::append(tl xs,ys)

fun map (f,xs) =
    case xs of
      [] => []
      | x::xs' => (f x)::(map(f,xs'))

val a = map (increment, [4,8,12,16])
val b = map (hd, [[8,6],[7,5],[3,0,9]])
```

# Programming Languages Dan Grossman University of Washington

Part C Overview

# Where we've been...

### Part A:

- 1. Basics, functions, recursion, scope, variables, tuples, lists, ...
- 2. Datatypes, pattern-matching, tail recursion
- 3. First-class functions, closures [and course motivation!]
- 4. Type inference, modules, equivalence

### Part B:

- 5. Dynamic types, parentheses, delayed evaluation, streams, macros
- 6. Structs, interpreters, closures
- 7. Static checking, static vs. dynamic

Overall: Functional programming, types or lack thereof, recursion, interpreters, ...

## Part C

- 8. Dynamically-typed Object-Oriented Programming Ruby basics, arrays, blocks, classes, methods, much more, ...
  - "Even more dynamic" than Racket
  - "Pure" OOP
  - Blocks that are "almost" closures
- 9. OOP vs. Functional decomposition (aha moment (!)) Advanced OOP topics (e.g., mixins, double dispatch)
- 10. Subtyping; Generics vs. Subtyping