Meta Linguistic Abstractions (Part 3)

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Have u come across a declarative language inside an Procedural language?

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The Answer is

- Language INtegrated Query (LINQ) inside C#
- T-SQL and PL/SQL is other way around (Imperative in Declarative)

What is a Procedural Programming language?

- The Program is modelled as Data and Procedures mutate data to perform Computation
- A language like Pascal, C++,C# all support Procedural Programming

What is a Declarative Programming language?

- You specify your intent and how to achieve that will taken care by the System
- SQL is a declarative Programming language
- HTML, CSS, XSLT are other declarative programming languages

LINQ

LINQ is a Query Subsystem integrated into the C# and VB.net programming languages to query data in a uniform manner against Object Hierarchies, Databases, XML and any kind of structured data.

LINQ Query Syntax

- Compreshension Syntax Lambda Syntax Mixed Mode Syntax

Lambda Syntax

```
static void LambdaSyntax() {
   char [] msg = { 'H', 'e', 'l', 'l', 'o', ',
              'W', 'o', 'r', 'l', 'd' }:
   IEnumerable<char> temp =
        msg.Where((n) => (n!='l'));
   foreach (char ch in temp) { Console.Write(ch);}
```

Comprehension Syntax

Mixed Mode Syntax

```
static void MixedModeSyntax(){
    char[] msg = { 'H', 'e', 'l', 'l', 'o', '',
        'W', 'o','r','l','d'};
    IEnumerable<char> temp = (from n in msg
               where n \ge 32
               select n).Select((n) =>
                  n.ToString().ToUpper()[0]);
    foreach (char ch in temp){ Console.Write(ch);}
```

What the heck is Lambda?

- Lambda Syntax is based on Lambda Calculus
- Lambda Calculus was invented way before a physical computer was engineered
- Alonzo Church, was trying to solve Hilbert's 10th problem
- All Functional Programming Languages are based on Lambda Calculus
- Some good examples are Scheme , F#
- Scheme uses untyped Lambda Calculus
- F# uses Typed Lambda Calculus (ML , OCCAML LINEAGE)

Lambda (Function) in C#

```
Function name
          public static Func<int,int> Add( int a , int b ) {
            int x = (a + b) >> 1;
Rtn type
            return (int y) => {
Local var
Y Bound
             return x + y;
X captured 3:
                               StatementList
```

Map function in Scheme

```
( map (lambda(m) ( * m m ) ) '( 1 2 3 4 ) )
(define sqr ( lambda(m) (* m m )) )
( map sqr '(4 5))
```

Map/Reduce function in Scheme

```
( define ( custom_map f x )
    ( cond (( null? x ) '() )
         (else (cons (f (car x ))
                    (custom_map f ( cdr x )))))
( define ( reduce f x v ) ( cond ((null? x ) v)
                      (else (f (car x ) (reduce f
                             (cdr x ) v )))))
(reduce ( lambda(a b ) ( + a b ) )
(custom_map (lambda(a) ( * a a ) ) '(1 2 3)) 0 )
(reduce ( lambda(a b ) ( * a b ) )
(custom_map (lambda(a) ( * a a ) ) '(1 2 3)) 2 )
```

Map/Reduce in C#

```
public static IEnumerable<T>
       Maps<T>(this IEnumerable<T> x, Func<T, T> f) {
       List<T> n = new List<T>();
       foreach (T t in x) { n.Add(f(t));}
       return n;
public static T Reduce<T>(this IEnumerable<T> x,
                                 Func<T, T, T> f, T init) {
       Ts = init;
       foreach (T t in x) \{ s = f(s, t); \}
       return s;
```

Applying Map/Reduce

```
static void Main(string[] args){
    Func<double, double, double>
        adder = (x, y) => x + y;
    double[] arr = \{ 10, 20, 30 \};
    IEnumerable<double> mapped =
        arr.Maps<double>((x) => x * x);
    double n = mapped.Reduce<double>( adder, 0);
    n = mapped.Reduce < double > ((x, y) = > x + y, 0);
    Console.WriteLine(n);
    Console.Read();
```

Q&A

• If any?