

Spring 2024 Semester

# CS 320: Principles of Programming Languages

Introduction, Class Logistics, Course Objectives

## *Teaching Staff*

- *Instructors:* **Assaf Kfoury** and **Nathan Mull**
- *Teaching Fellows:* **Zachery Casey** and **Qiancheng ('Robin') Fu**
- *Teaching Assistants:* **Jason Wang** and **Sebastian Wu**

*More information about the course structure and its logistics are at the (public) website of the course. Click [here](#) .*

*To retrieve homework assignments and lecture materials, you will need to go to the (public) GitHub repository of the course. Click [here](#) .*

*Homework assignment HW0 is posted today in the GitHub repository, due one week from today (January 25, by 11:59 pm)*

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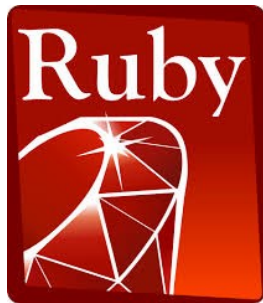
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## *Brief History of Programming Languages*

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- For a brief history of programming languages, click [here](#).

# What is your favorite language?



# Why is it your favorite?

# WHY?

- Easy to program?
- Good debugging environment?
- Large amount of standard libraries?
- Syntax?
- Language you know the most?
- Performance (or other runtime characteristics)?
- Validation mechanisms (type checking, verification)?
- Garbage collection?



# What do we study in Programming Languages?

PL

## ➤ Language Design

- Programming Constructs, Abstractions

## ➤ Formal mechanisms to reason about and specify programs / languages

- Type Systems, Verification

## ➤ Compiler Design

- Optimizations, Program Analysis, JIT

## ➤ Language Runtime Design

- Virtual Machines, Garbage Collection, JIT, Interpreters



# What will we look at?

- We will study the **functional programming** paradigm
- We will study the **different features** and **constructs** of programming languages,
- We will look at more **formal ways to compare** different languages design choices,
- We will experiment with **building our own** language.

# Topics Covered (tentative)

- Functional Programming
- Language Design and Evolution
- Syntax and Semantics
- Names, Bindings, and Scopes
- Data Types
- Expressions and Assignment Statements
- Control Structures
- Subprograms and their Implementation
- Exceptions and Event Handling (tentative)

Programming Language we will use



[www.ocaml.org](http://www.ocaml.org)

# Programming Assignments

- The solutions to the programming assignments must be your own. **No pair or group submission is allowed.**
- If you use for standard tasks some snippets of code taken from some source, e.g. github, stackoverflow, real world OCaml, etc. you need **to add a comment saying so.**
- Any violation will be considered a **violation of academic integrity and reported to the school.**

# Assignment and Homework submissions

- Submission via *Gradescope*
- More details to come

# Late Homework Submissions

- No late homework submissions
- Late homework will be given a 0 grade

# Re-Grading of homework

- Re-grade requests must occur within one week of grades being released, always via **Gradescope** – not by email.
- Consult with your TF or TA first, if a disagreement still persists, come speak to one of the two instructors.



# Structure of classes

- Functional Programming in OCaml (first few weeks)
- Concepts of Programming languages

# What is a Functional Language

A functional language:

- defines programs in a way similar to the one we use to define **mathematical functions**,
- avoids **the use of mutable states** (states that can change) in describing what a program should do.

In a functional language, the information is maintained **by the computation**.

# Thinking Functionally

In imperative languages like Java or C, you get most work done by **changing the state of the memory**, via variables or data structures

```
temp  = pair.x;  
pair.x = pair.y;  
pair.y = temp;
```

Commands **modify** or **change** the state – in this case an existing data structure (pair)

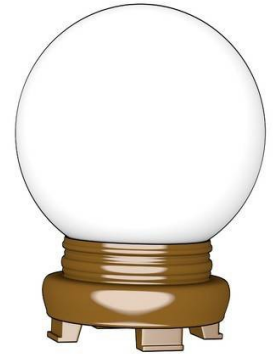
In functional languages you get most work done by **producing something new**

```
let  
  (x,y) = pair  
in  
  (y,x)
```

Commands **analyze** an existing data (pair) and produce a new data (y,x)

# Advantages of Functional Languages

# Functional languages predict the future



- Garbage collection Java [1995], LISP [1958]
- Generics Java 5 [2004], ML [1990]
- Higher-order functions  
C#3.0 [2007], Java 8 [2014], LISP [1958]
- Type inference  
C++11 [2011], Java 7 [2011] and ML [1990]
- What's next?

# Functional languages are more and more used in industry

- Java 8 
- F#, C# 3.0, LINQ  Microsoft 
- Scala   **Linked in** 
- Haskell    at&t
- Erlang   
- OCaml  **Bloomberg**   
<https://ocaml.org/learn/companies.html>  Jane Street

# Functional languages help writing correct code

## Abstraction:

Functional languages - mathematical functions

Imperative languages - mutable state

Imperative languages

Machines are good at complex manipulations of states, humans **are not good** at reason about them.

Functional languages

Variable never change values and functions have no side-effect, this **makes it easier** to reason about them.



A good functional language part of the ML family.

- Small core language,
- Supports first-class higher order functions,
- Lexically scoped
- Statically strongly typed
- Type inference
- It has a good community: [ocaml.org](http://ocaml.org)



# Informal Assignments

- Sign up or check access to **Piazza** and **Gradescope**,
- All communication with the teaching staff will be on **Piazza** – not via email.
- Get **OCaml** installed on your machines,
- Get **VS Code** (*Visual Studio Code*) installed on your machines.