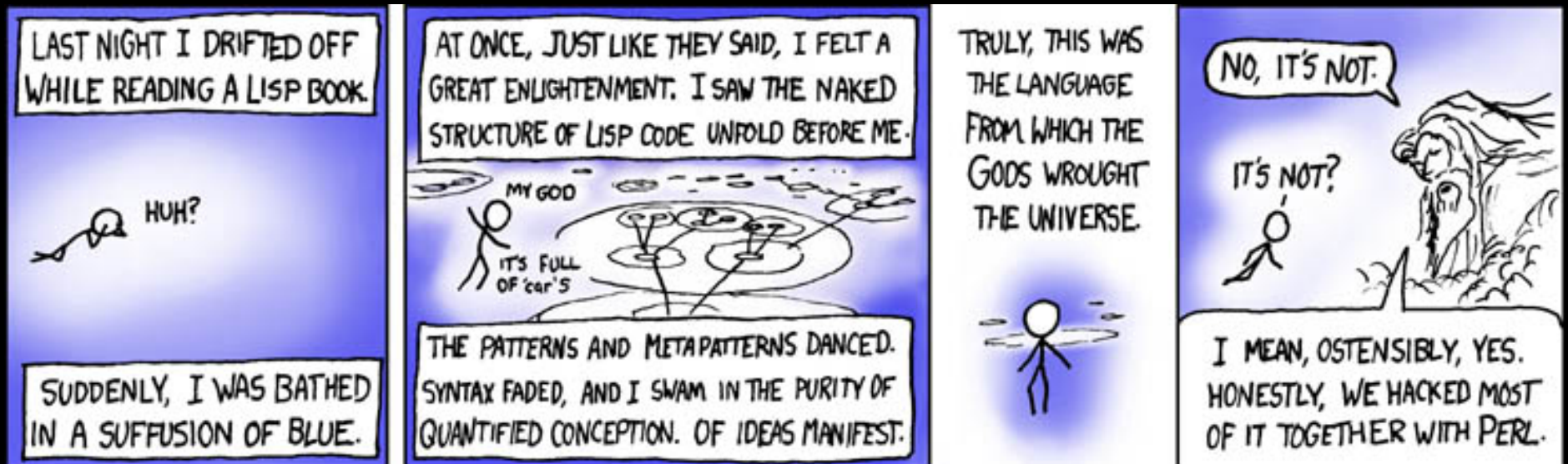


<http://xkcd.com/224/>



# CS 152: *Programming Language Paradigms*



Prof. Tom Austin

San José State University

What are some  
programming languages?

lua C++ C# VBA R  
Objective-C  
PHP Java  
Scala Matlab  
cPython  
Perl Swift  
Ruby Visual Basic JavaScript

Taken from <http://pypl.github.io/PYPL.html>  
January 2016



Taken from <http://pypl.github.io/PYPL.html>

August 2019

Why are there so many?

# Different domains



INFOSEC CLUB



## Different design choices

- Flexibility
- Type safety
- Performance
- Build time
- Concurrency

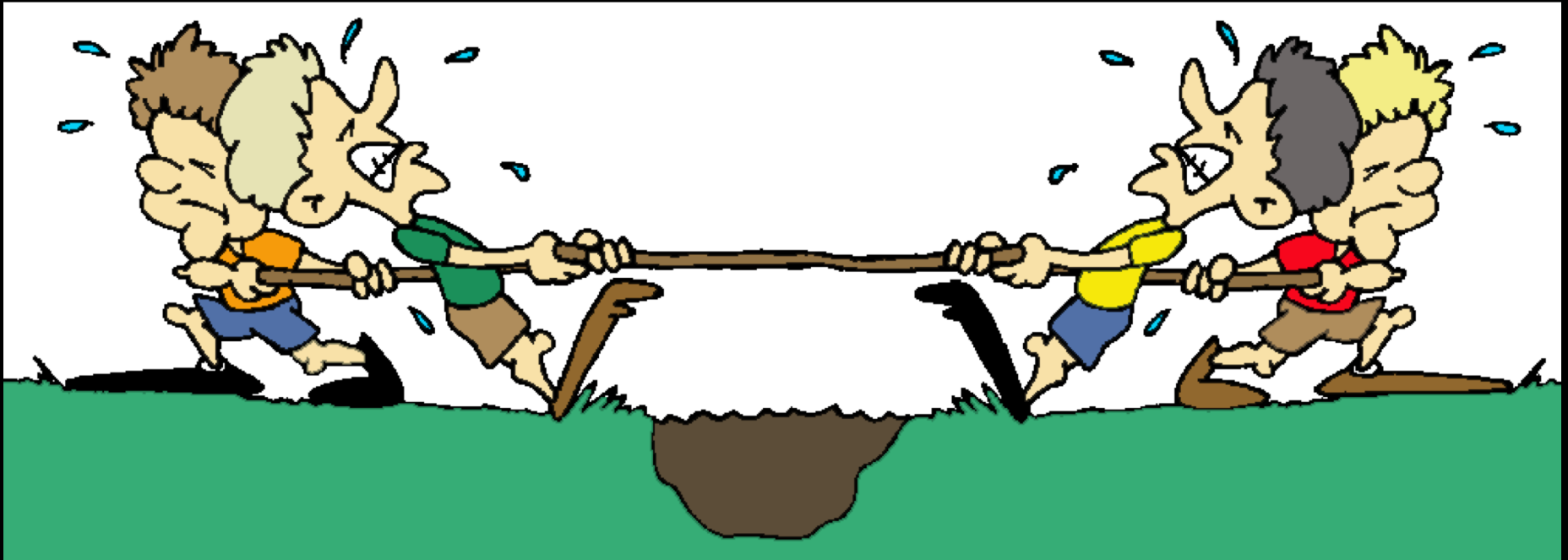


Which language is better?

## Good language features

- Simplicity
- Readability
- Learn-ability
- Safety
- Machine independence
- Efficiency

These goals almost always conflict



## Conflict: Type Systems

Stop "bad" programs

... *but* ...

restrict the programmer

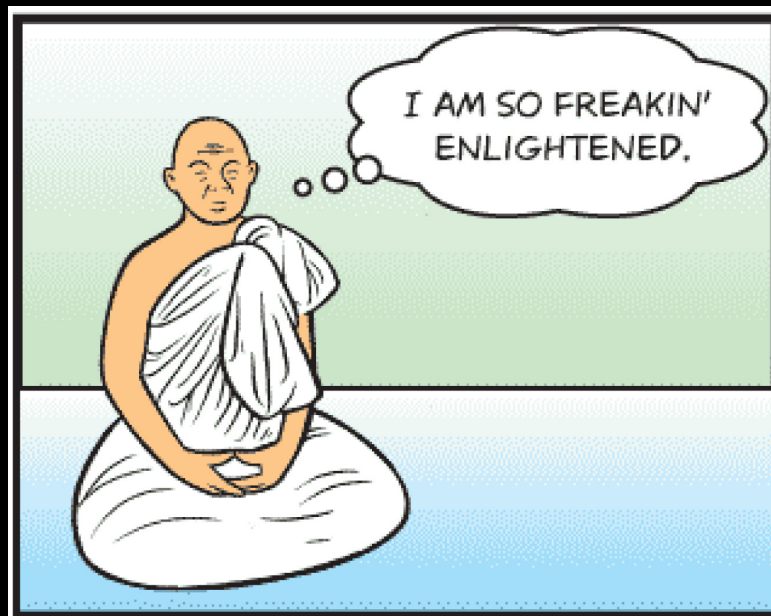
# Why do we make you take a programming languages course?

- You **might use one** of these languages.
- Perhaps one of these languages is the *language of the future* (whatever that means).
- You might see **similar languages** in your job.
- Somebody made us take one, so now we want to make you suffer too.
- But most of all...

We want to warp your minds.



Course goal: change the way that you think about programming.



That will make you a better *Java* programmer.

# The "Blub" paradox

Why do I need  
higher order functions?  
My language doesn't have  
them, and it works  
just fine!!!



*"As long as our hypothetical Blub programmer is looking down the power continuum, he knows he's looking down..."*

*[Blub programmers are] satisfied with whatever language they happen to use, because it dictates the way they think about programs."*

*--Paul Graham*

<http://www.paulgraham.com/avg.html>

# Languages we will cover

(subject to change)



# Administrative Details

- Green sheet:

<http://www.cs.sjsu.edu/~austin/cs152-fall19/Greensheet.html>.

- Homework submitted through Canvas:

<https://sjsu.instructure.com/>

- Academic integrity policy:

<http://info.sjsu.edu/static/catalog/integrity.html>

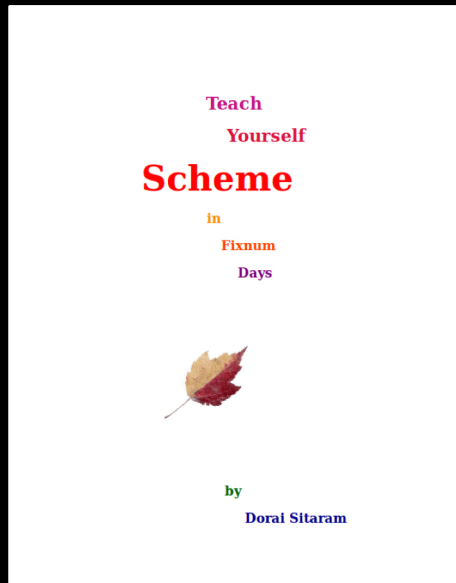
# Schedule

- The class schedule is available through Canvas.
- Late homeworks will not be accepted.
- **CHECK THE SCHEDULE BEFORE EVERY CLASS.**

## Prerequisites

- **CS 151 or CMPE 135,**  
*grade C- or better*
- Show me proof
  - If you don't, I will drop you.

# Resources



Dorai Sitaram  
"Teach Yourself Scheme  
in Fixnum Days".

<http://ds26gte.github.io/tyscheme/>

Other references TBD.

# Grading

- 30% -- Homework assignments (individual work)
- 20% -- Class project (team work)
- 20% -- Midterm
- 20% -- Final
- 10% -- Participation (labs and drills)

## Participation: Labs

- No feedback given (usually)
- I will look at them
- If you have questions, ask me

# Homework

- Must be done individually
- If your assignment is too close to another student's,

**YOU BOTH GET A  
ZERO.**

- Academic integrity policy:

<http://info.sjsu.edu/static/policies/integrity.html>

# Project

- Work in groups of up to four people.
- Goal: Build an interpreter.
- Use Java and ANTLR

# Office hours

- MacQuarrie Hall room 216
- Mondays, noon-1pm
- Thursdays, 10-11am
- Also by appointment



Racket/  
Scheme

# What is Scheme?

- A functional language
  - Describe what things are, not how to do them.
  - More mathematical compared to imperative langs.
- A dialect of Lisp (**L**ist **P**rocessing)
- (Famously) minimal language
- Racket is a dialect of Scheme

# Symbolic Expressions (s-expressions)

The single datatype in Scheme. Includes:

- **Primitive types:** booleans, numbers, characters, and *symbols*.
- **Compound data types:** strings, vectors, pairs, and of course...

*LISTS!!!*

# Scheme lists

- Sample list:

```
(list 1 2 3 4)
```

- Alternate form:

```
'(1 2 3 4)
```

- Important functions:

- `car`: gets the first element of the list.

- `cdr`: gets the tail of the list.

- `cons`: combines an element and a list.

- `append`: appends multiple lists together.

# Calling functions in Scheme

- First argument assumed to be a function
- Rest of the list are its arguments

**// Java**

```
foo(x, y, z);
```

**; Scheme**

```
(foo x y z)
```

```
$ racket
```

```
Welcome to Racket v6.0.1.
```

```
> '(1 2 3 4)
```

```
'(1 2 3 4)
```

Quote indicates list  
is data

```
> (car '(1 2 3 4))
```

```
1
```

First element is  
assumed to be a  
function

```
> (cdr '(1 2 3 4))
```

```
'(2 3 4)
```

```
> (+ 1 (* 2 4) (- 5 1))
```

```
13
```

```
>
```

# Before next class

- Install Racket from <http://racket-lang.org/>
- Read chapters 1-2 of *Teach Yourself Scheme*.
- Read Paul Graham's "Beating the Averages" article.  
<http://www.paulgraham.com/avg.html>

# First homework due September 10th

- This assignment is designed to get you up and running with Racket.
- Available in Canvas.
  - If you don't have access to Canvas, see <http://www.cs.sjsu.edu/~austin/cs152-fall19/hw/hw1/> instead.
- Get started now!

# Lab 0

Familiarize yourself with scheme

Write functions to calculate the area of

- A rectangle
- A square
- A triangle