# CPSC 311: Definition of Programming Languages 2016 Winter Term 1

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2016-09-07: Lecture 1

www.ugrad.cs.ubc.ca/~cs311

## **Today**

- ▶ Who am I?
- Hello, what is this course about?
- Defining "Definition of Programming Languages"
- ► Logistics (attendance, marks, etc., etc.)
- ▶ Next time...

#### "Joshua"

- ▶ When I taught at McGill, some students called me "Sir". That felt strange.
- ► In Germany, I got mail addressed to "Herr Dr. Dunfield". That felt even stranger.

"Joshua" = Research Associate + Sessional Lecturer

- A postdoc is sort of halfway between graduate student and professor
- ► A "Research Associate" is... halfway between postdoc and professor?
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- ▶ I am **not** a "morning person"

# Hello, what is this course about?

▶ World domination?

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(We might be learning, finally...)

# 311: Unimpressed by fads

- ▶ Not about learning a little about a lot ("a trip to the zoo")
- We will focus on learning concepts and methods that should improve PLs in the long run
- ▶ Good PL ideas get adopted, eventually: automatic memory management in Lisp in the '60s
   ⇒ Java in the '90s
- Some hopeful signs that it's getting faster;Mozilla's Rust has stuff invented only 10-15 years ago.

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This cat is unimpressed by fads.

## **Course goals**

You will learn how to

- Understand design choices (scope, evaluation order, types...) and some arguments for (and against) them
- Understand, modify, and reason about definitions of programming languages
- ► **Implement** interpreters for programming languages

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- Programming:"I can tell the computer what to do"
- Programming languages:
   "I can tell the computer how to understand the instructions"

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Computers compute.

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- "Symbolic": occasional attempts at visual PLs (Smalltalk-80? Logo? Prograph)
- "Precise" is often aspirational...

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- ▶ **Programmers** need precision so they know what programs are supposed to do.
- Language implementors need precision so they know how to implement (interpret, compile, translate to another language) a language.
- ► Unfortunately, most PLs are defined using English; a few are defined using math/logic.
- ► Unclear what **can** be defined, and what **should** be defined: "The C language does not exist" (from *Communications of the ACM*)

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- A key idea in programming language research: There are deep connections between (some) PLs and (some) logics.
- ► PL = system of computation logic = system of reasoning
- ▶ A proof of "if X, then Y" is like a function of type  $X \rightarrow Y$ .

# **Definition of Programming Languages**

A programming language is a **precise**, **symbolic** description of a set of possible computations.

- ► A key idea in programming language research: There are deep connections between (some) PLs and (some) logics.
- ► PL = system of computation logic = system of reasoning
- ▶ A proof of "if X, then Y" is like a function of type  $X \rightarrow Y$ .
- We'll probably only touch on this in 311.
  If you are intrigued, talk to Ron Garcia about 509!

## Three sides of PLs

- ▶ 1. Syntax describes which sequences of symbols are reasonable.
- ▶ 2. Dynamic semantics describes how to run programs.
- ▶ 3. Static semantics describes what programs are.

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  (By accident: the inventors of Lisp designed a more complex syntax, but the simple syntax had already spread. For once, simplicity won.)
- ▶ We won't spend much time on syntax.

## 2. Dynamic semantics

## **Dynamic semantics** is about **how** programs behave:

- Dynamic semantics tells you how to "step" a program.
- ➤ You can't ride a bus effectively unless you know that buses tend to move forward.

## 3. Static semantics

**Static semantics** is about **what** programs are.

- Static semantics tells you how to understand a program without stepping it.
- ➤ You don't want to experimentally ride every bus until you get where you want to be.

  ("See where it takes you"?!)

# **Defining dynamic semantics**

▶ **Rules** define how to step a program:

$$\frac{V1 \in \mathbb{Z} \qquad V2 \in \mathbb{Z} \qquad n = V1 + V2}{(+ V1 V2) \longrightarrow n}$$

$$\frac{E1 \longrightarrow E2}{(V E1 \dots) \longrightarrow (V E2 \dots)}$$

► Reminiscent of the "laws of computation" from How to Design Programs: BSL Intermezzo

# **Defining static semantics**

► A [static] **type system** keeps out sort-of-nonsense:

```
(+ "no" 1)
```

# **Defining static semantics**

► A [static] **type system** keeps out sort-of-nonsense:

▶ Like stepping, type systems can be defined by rules.

$$\frac{E1 : number}{(+ E1 E2) : number}$$

# **Prerequisites**

- Official prerequisite: CPSC 210
- ► At least as helpful: CPSC 110
  - ▶ ... because in 110, you programmed in Racket.

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# **Prerequisites**

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- ► At least as helpful: CPSC 110
  - ▶ ... because in 110, you programmed in Racket.
  - ► If you don't know Racket (Scheme), you'll need to spend extra time on 311, especially in the first few weeks!
  - ► If you've forgotten Racket, you'll need to spend some extra time.

## **Texts**

- ▶ We will roughly follow my lecture notes from 2015W1, supplemented with other readings.
- ► Everything we use will be available for free on the web.

#### Lectures

- ► Mix and match: slides, DrRacket on my laptop, whiteboard, camera projector, . . .
- ► We will sometimes develop code, rules, or ideas **on the fly**. (Probably less often than last year.)
- ▶ I do **not** grade attendance or participation.
- ▶ But you'll do better if you attend and participate, especially since we're not strictly following a textbook.
- My lecture notes will be intended to be complete, but intent is not magic.

#### **TAs**

- ➤ Tutorials in X-Wing 008 (at least for now) by 4/5ths of your TAs:
  - ▶ Mon. 11:00–12:00 Joey Eremondi
  - ▶ Mon. 14:00–15:00 Samuel Hutchinson
  - ► Tue. 15:00–16:00 Alec Thériault
  - ► Tue. 16:00–17:00 Khurram Ali Jafery

### 5th TA:

- ► Tianyang (Thomas) Liu
- ► TA office hours (probably in X150) to be determined

## Piazza

▶ Discussions on our Piazza site:

https://piazza.com/ubc.ca/winterterm12016/cpsc311/home

## **Marking**

- ► Assignments 40%
  - Some assignments in groups
  - No project, this year
- ▶ Midterm exam: 15%
- ► Final exam: 45%
- Midterm/final are "all's well that ends well":
  - ▶ If your final exam score is **higher** than your midterm score, the final is "inflated" to 60%.

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- You must pass the final to pass the course.
- ► The instructor reserves the right to modify these weights (but does not anticipate exercising that right).

## **Assignments**

- Partly **programming** (mostly in Racket):
  - implementing dynamic semantics by writing interpreters (stepping programs according to rules)
  - implementing static semantics by writing type checkers, according to rules
- Partly theory (is theory anything that isn't programming?)

## General advice

- ▶ This is a 300-level course that requires significant effort.
- ► If you are having personal problems, such as illness, it's better to tell someone **early**.
- ▶ If you are having trouble with the material, get help: post on Piazza, come to office hours, talk to other students.

# **Survey**

 Mostly for me to decide how much time to spend on Racket review

## Next time...

# www.ugrad.cs.ubc.ca/~cs311

- Start refreshing your Racket:110 material, HtDP, etc. (see website)
- ► Skim "Intermezzo: BSL" from HtDP (caveats)

