DM820 Advanced Topics in Programming Languages

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Lectures 3–6

- Lecture 3:
 - Scripting Languages
 - Example: Python
- Lecture 4:
 - Domain Specific Languages
 - Examples: PL/pgSQL, Csound
- Lecture 5:
 - Aspect-Oriented Programming
 - Examples:AspectJ
- Lecture 6:
 - Multi-Paradigm & Constraint Programming
 - Example: Curry

SCRIPTING LANGUAGES

A Zoo of Languages

- Popular scripting languages:
 - Javascript
 - PHP 😕
 - Python
 - Perl
 - Ruby
 - Lua
 - Tcl
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Common Features

- Highly dynamic (types, member variables, ...)
- Automatic memory management (garbage collection, reference counting, ...)
- Usually compiled to a virtual machine
- Often embedded into host applications or host languages
- Usually extendable with modules written in C/C++
- Usually cross-platform

Advantages

- Less code needed (100-1000 instructions per statement)
- Powerful built-in types (lists, dictionaries, ...)
- Dynamic features allow flexible use of code
- Extensive standard libraries
- Consequence: ideal for rapid prototyping!

Usage

- Successful in many applications:
 - As "glue" languages combining libraries, systems, and program pieces in different languages
 - For typical "scripting" applications, i.e., text processing
 - For client- or server-side "web programming"
 - In game development and CGI

Example: Python

- Developed originally as a first language
- Clean syntax and focus on readability
- A little verbose & inheritance sucks
- Prominent users:
 - NASA
 - Google
 - Youtube
 - Industrial Light & Magic
 - Philips Semiconductors
 - Dropbox

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Hands-On

- Friendly syntax
- Everything is an object
- Standard library
- Memoizing functions
- Monkey patching
- Comparison to Java
- Python extensions in C