

Programming Paradigms

Functional Languages

(Part 1)

Prof. Dr. Michael Pradel

Software Lab, University of Stuttgart

Summer 2020

Wake-up Exercise

What does the following Scheme code evaluate to?

```
(let ( (a 3) )  
  (let ( (a 4)  
        (b a) )  
    (+ a b) ) )
```

Wake-up Exercise

What does the following Scheme code evaluate to?

```
(let ( (a 3) )  
  (let ( (a 4)  
        (b a) )  
    (+ a b) ) )
```

Result: 7

Wake-up Exercise

What does the following Scheme code evaluate to?

```
(let (a 3)
  (let (a 4)
    (b a)
    (+ a b)))
```

**let binds names
to values**



Result: 7

Wake-up Exercise

What does the following Scheme code evaluate to?

```
(let ( (a 3) )  
  (let ( (a 4)  
        (b a) )  
    (+ a b) ) )
```

**let binds names
to values**



Result: 7

**Scope of bindings:
Second argument only**



Wake-up Exercise

What does the following Scheme code evaluate to?

```
(let ( (a 3) )  
  (let ( (a 4)  
        (b a) )  
    (+ a b) ) )
```

let binds names to values

b takes the value of the outer a

Result: 7

**Scope of bindings:
Second argument only**

Functional Languages

- **Functional paradigm: Alternative to imperative PLs**
 - Output: **Mathematical function** of input
 - **No internal state, no side effects**
- **In practice: Fuzzy boundaries**
 - “Functional” features in many “imperative” PLs
 - E.g., higher-order functions
 - “Imperative features” in many “functional” PLs
 - E.g., assignment and iteration

Historical Origins

- **Lambda calculus**

- Alonzo Church, 1930s

- **Express computation based on**

- **Abstraction into functions**

- E.g., $(\lambda x.M)$


- **Function application**

- E.g., $(M N)$


Features

- **First-class function values and higher-order function**
- **Extensive polymorphism**
- **List types and operators**
- **Structured function returns**
- **Constructors for structured objects**
- **Garbage collection**

Features

- **First-class function values and higher-order function**
 - **Extensive polymorphism**
 - **List types and operators**
 - **Structured function returns**
 - **Constructors for structured objects**
 - **Garbage collection**
- Functions assigned to variables, passed as arguments, or return values**
- 

Features


- **First-class function values and higher-order function**
- **Extensive polymorphism**  **Use a function on different kinds of values, e.g., using type inference**
- **List types and operators**
- **Structured function returns**
- **Constructors for structured objects**
- **Garbage collection**

Features

- **First-class function values and higher-order function**
- **Extensive polymorphism**
- **List types and operators**
- **Structured function returns**
- **Constructors for structured objects**
- **Garbage collection**

**Ideal for recursion
(handle first
element and then
recursively the
remainder)**

Features

- **First-class function values and higher-order function**
 - **Extensive polymorphism**
 - **List types and operators**
 - **Structured function returns**
 - **Constructors for structured objects**
 - **Garbage collection**
- Functions can return any structured data, e.g., lists and functions**
- 


Features

- **First-class function values and higher-order function**
- **Extensive polymorphism**
- **List types and operators**
- **Structured function returns**
- **Constructors for structured objects**
- **Garbage collection**

Construct aggregate objects inline and all-at-once



Features

- **First-class function values and higher-order function**
 - **Extensive polymorphism**
 - **List types and operators**
 - **Structured function returns**
 - **Constructors for structured objects**
 - **Garbage collection** Necessary because evaluation tends to create lots of temporary data
- 

Purely Functional PLs

- **Functions depend **only on their parameters****
 - Not on any other global or local state
 - Order of evaluation is irrelevant
 - **Eager** and **lazy evaluation** yield same result
- **E.g., Haskell**
 - By Philip Wadler et al., first released in 1990
 - Actively used as a research language

Non-Pure Functional PLs

- **Mix of functional features with assignments**
- **E.g., Scheme**
 - Dialect of Lisp
 - By Guy Steele and Gerald Jay Sussman (MIT)
- **E.g., OCaml**
 - Extends ML with OO features
 - Developed at INRIA (France)