

Programming Language & Paradigm Selection

Mahmoud Ismail
Software Engineer, Peerialism

Agenda

- * Introduction
- * Selection Criteria
- * Trending Topics
- * Conclusion

Trending Topics

- Functional programming
- Concurrent and distributed programming
- Component oriented software development
- Aspect oriented programming
- Rise of JVM based languages (Python, JRuby, ..)
- New Languages for web programming
 - Dart, Opa, CoffeeScript

Conclusion

- Overview about main programming paradigms
- How to select your programming language
- Advices:
 - don't stick with one language
 - try different paradigms especially functional

References

- <http://www.drdobson.net/functional-programming/functional-selection.html>
- <http://www.oreilja.com/2011/07/08/functional-programming.html>
- <http://www.fim.uni-stuttgart.de/~fms/teaching/compilers/lectures/lexical-analysis.html>
- <http://www.cs.columbia.edu/ice/class/cs439/>
- <http://www.dreamincode.net/2011/07/functional-programming/>
- <http://www.gyrfalcon.com/2011/functional.html>



Programming Language & Paradigm Selection

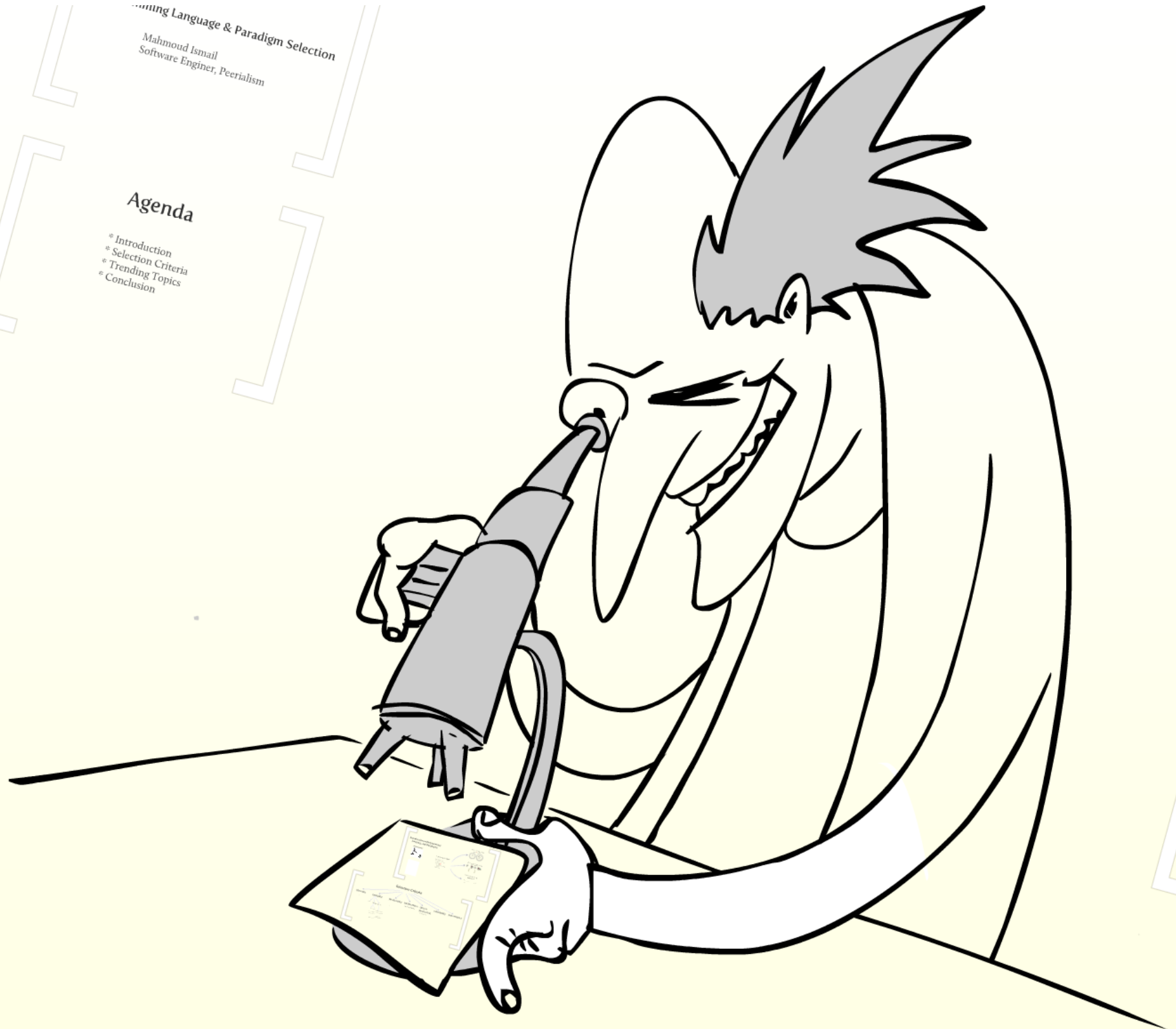
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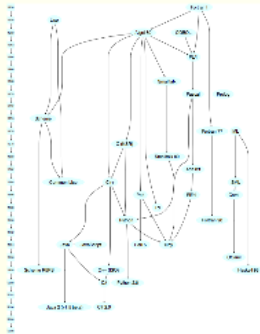
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Introduction to Programming Language and Paradigms

Programming?!



Programming Paradigm?!

- * Style or Way of programming
- * Most languages are multi-paradigm
- * Main Paradigms:
 - Imperative (How?)
 - Declarative (What?)
 - Database Query Languages (SQL)
 - Functional
 - Logic
 - Object Oriented

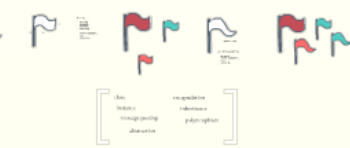
Imperative Programming

Computer is told **how** to solve the problem



Object Oriented Programming

program manipulate collection of objects



Functional Programming

a problem is decomposed into a set of functions
functions == mathematical functions



Selection Criteria

Programming?!



Programming Paradigm?!

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 - Declarative (**What?**)
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Imperative Programming

Computer is told **how** to solve the problem

mutable variables

assignment statement

Example: (C)

```
int i = 0;  
int sum = 0;
```



mutable variables

assignment statement

control structures
if-then, for, ...

sub routines

Example: (C)

```
int i = 0;
int sum = 0;
while (i < n) {
    i = i + 1;
    sum = sum + i;
}
```

Imperative Programming

Computer is told **how** to solve the problem

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Example: (C)

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int i = 0;  
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    sum = sum + i;  
}
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sub routines

```
sum = sum + i;
```

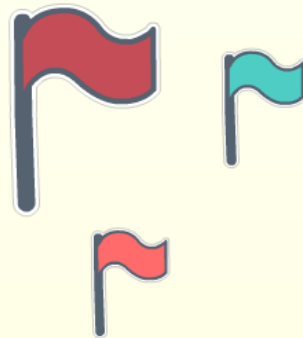
```
}
```

Object Oriented Programming

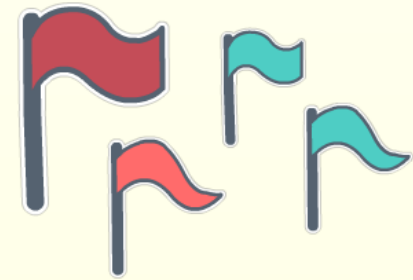
program manipulate collection of objects



```
class Flag  
{  
  int width;  
  int length;  
  int height;  
  Color color;  
  void setLength(int l);  
  .....  
  void wave();  
}
```



```
class TriFlag extends Flag  
{  
  int speed;  
  void setLength(int l);  
  .....  
  void wave();  
}
```

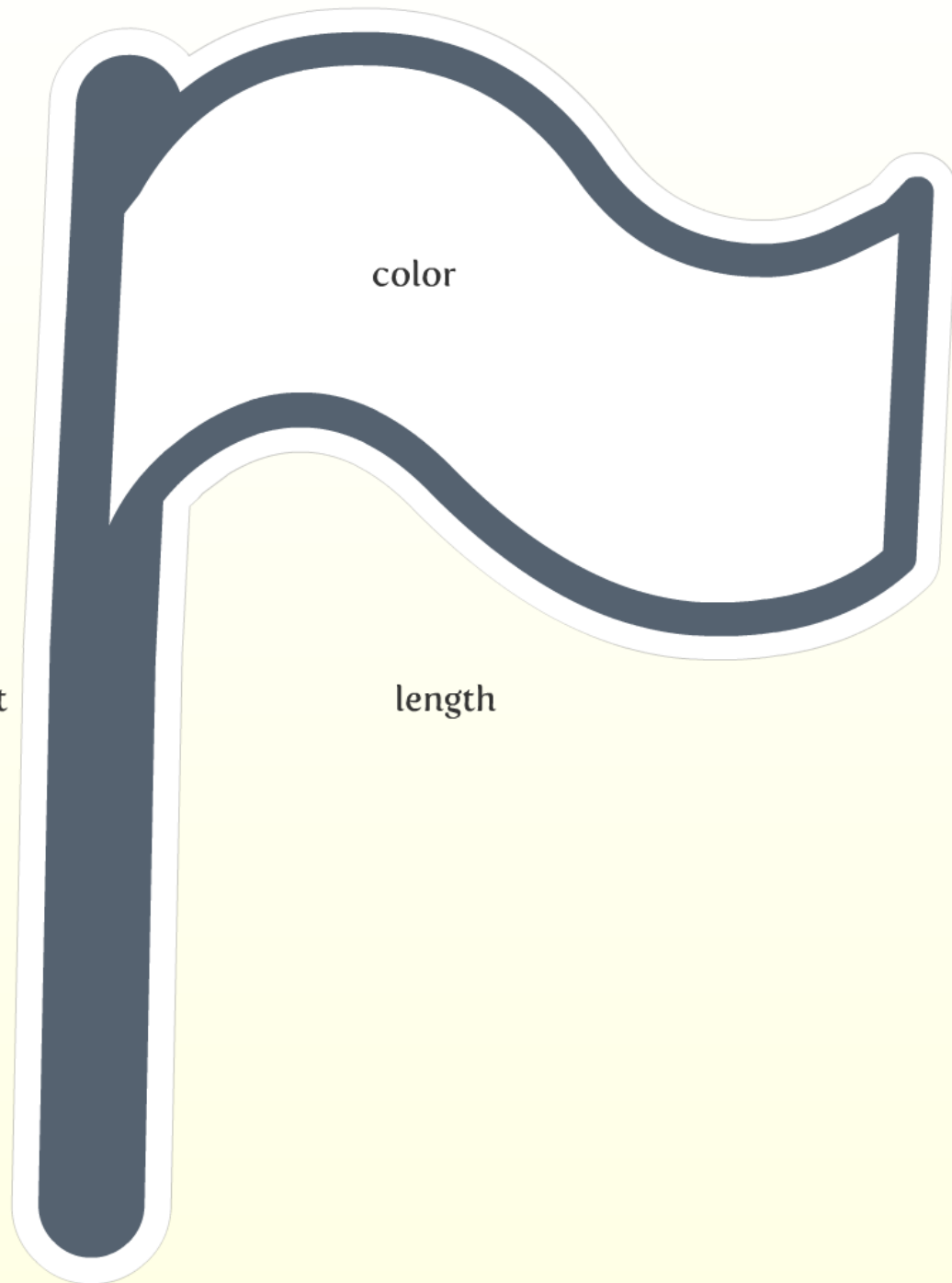


class

instance

encapsulation

inheritance



height

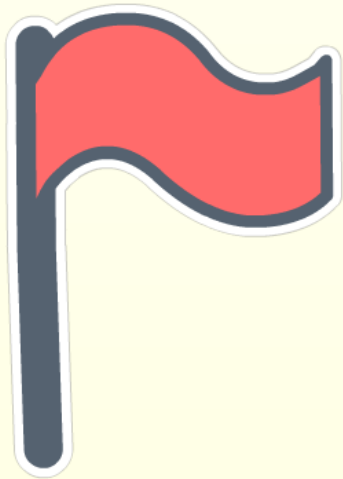
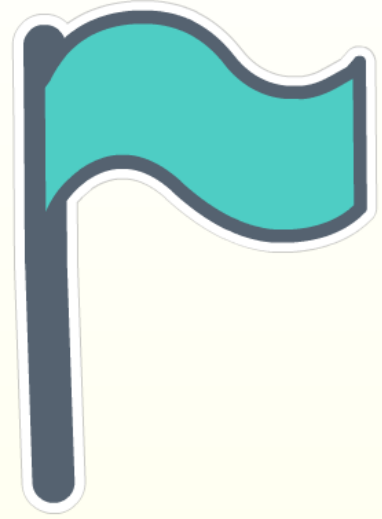
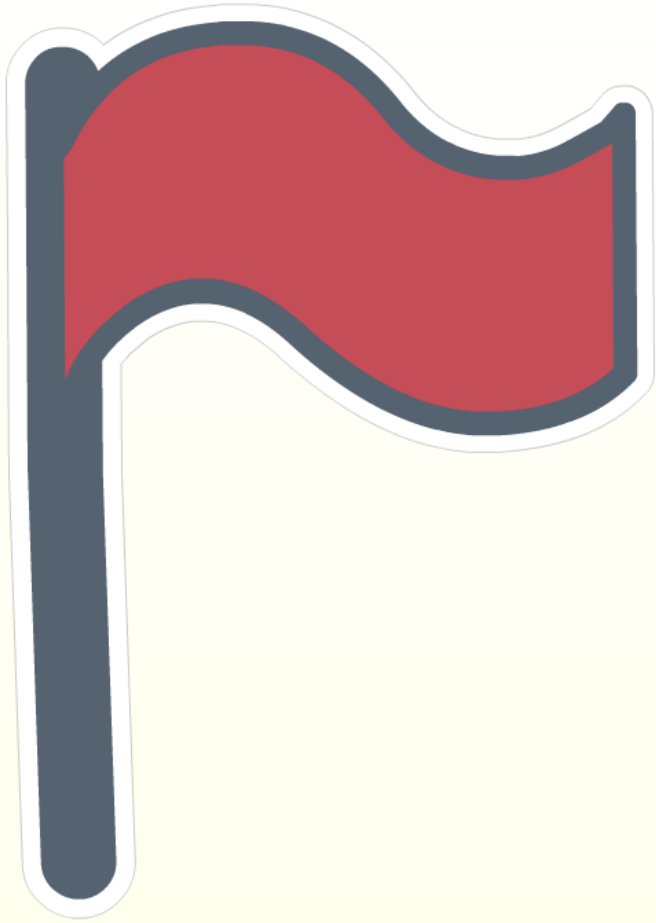
color

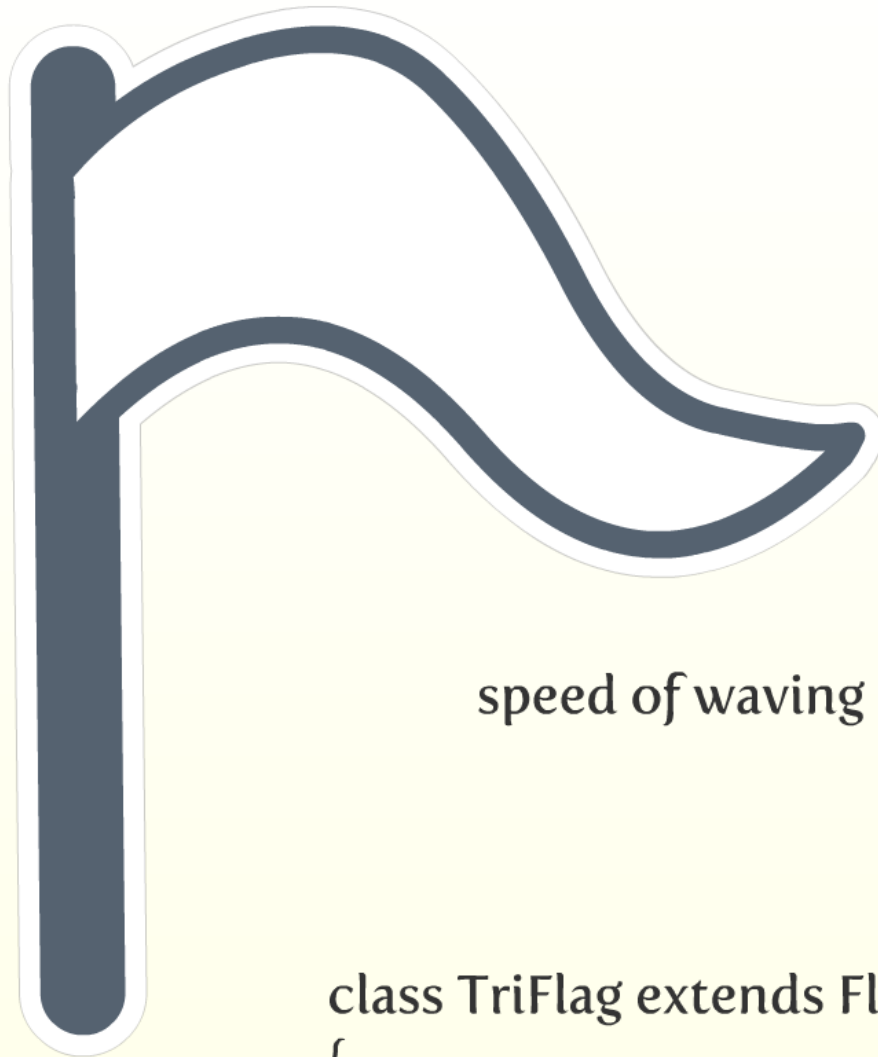
length

width

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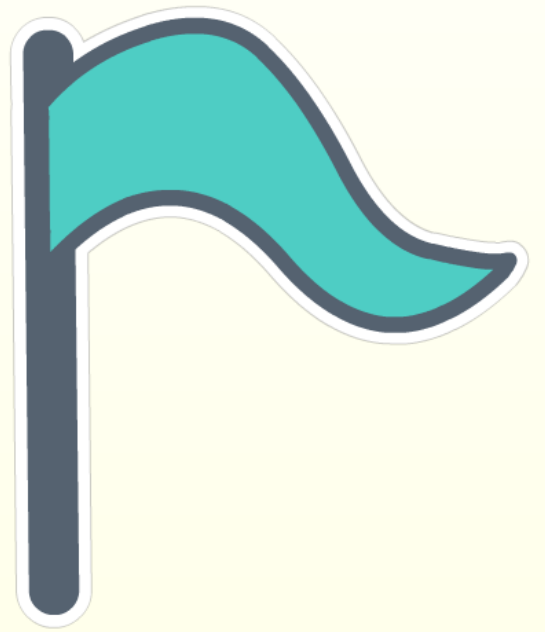
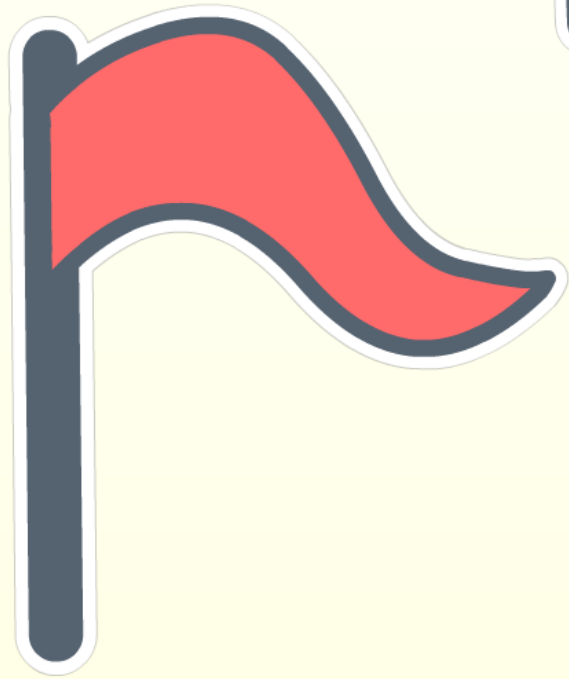
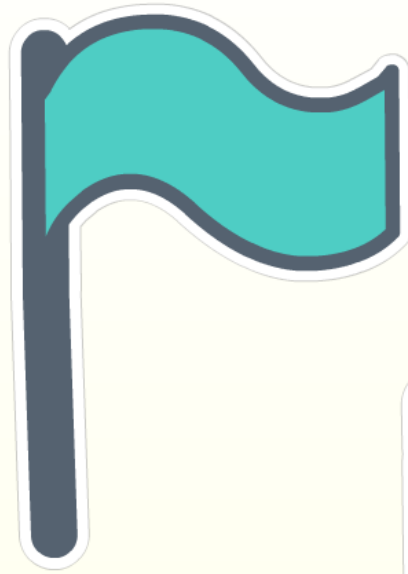
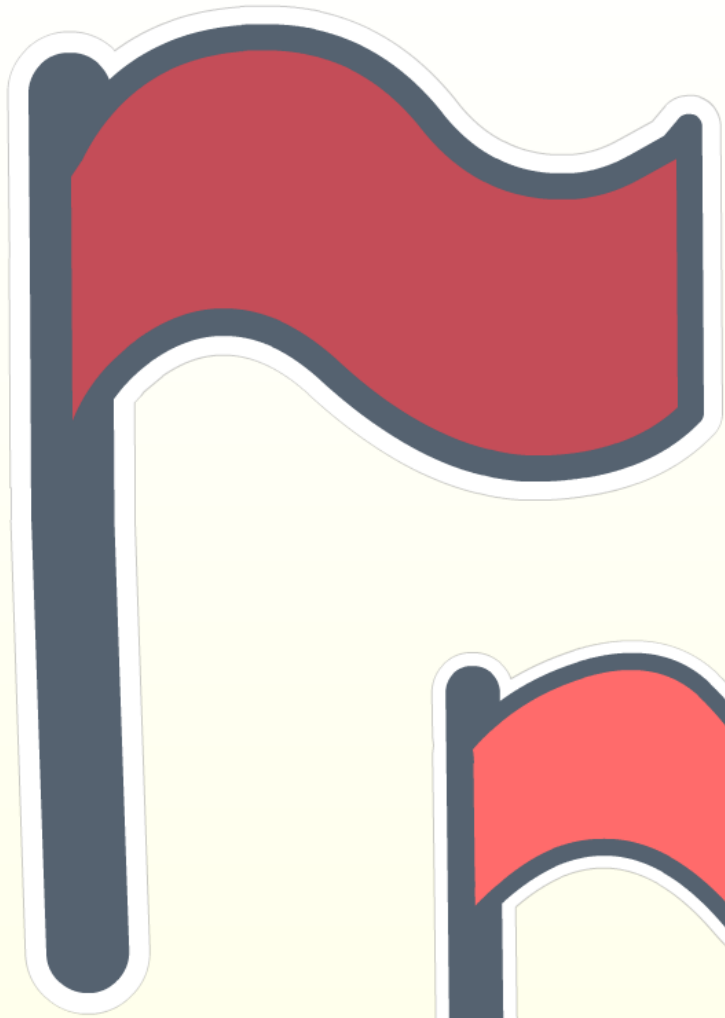
    void setLength(int l);
    .....
    void wave();
}
```





speed of waving

```
class TriFlag extends Flag
{
    int speed;
    void setLength(int l);
    .....
    void wave();
}
```





class

instance

message passing

abstraction

encapsulation

inheritance

polymorphism

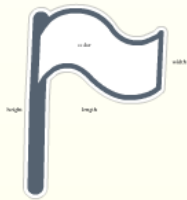


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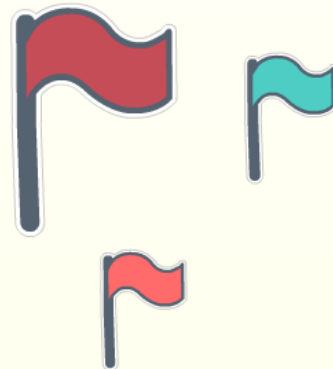
Gang of Four design patterns

Object Oriented Programming

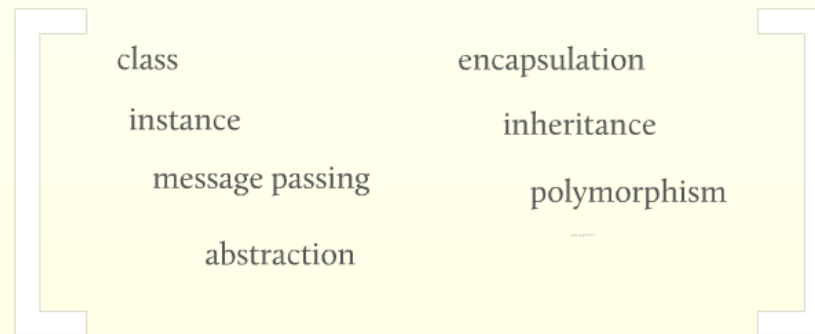
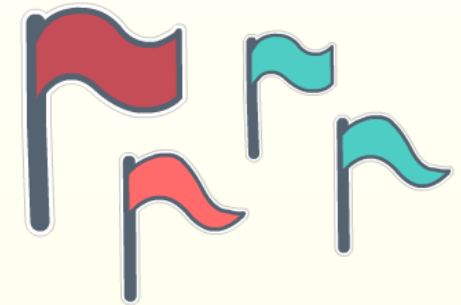
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class TriFlag extends Flag  
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}
```



message passing

polymorphism

abstraction

Functional Programming

a problem is decomposed into a set of functions
functions ==> mathematical functions

no side effects

recursion

immutable variables

$$X = X + 5$$

no side effects

functions don't modify internal state

calling the same function
should always give the same results

$$y = f(x) = x+5$$

recursion

```
int factorial(int n)
{
    if (n == 0)
        return 1;
    else
        return(n * factorial(n-1));
}
```

functions defined
anywhere

Example: (python)

```
def fx(x):
```

```
    def fy(y):
```

```
        return y+2
```

```
    return fy(x+2)
```

high order functions

$$f(y) = y + 2$$

$$y = f(x) = x + 2$$

function that take
function as argument

$$f(y) = y + 2$$

$$y = f(x) = x + 2$$

function that take
function as argument

Example: python

```
def fx(x):  
    return x+2;
```

```
def fy(func, y):  
    return func(y+2)
```

```
fy(fx, 2)
```

using lambda function

Example: python

```
def fy(func, y):  
    return func(y+2)
```

```
fy(lambda x : x + 2, 2)
```

function that return functions

$fx(0) ==> fy$
 $fx(2) ==> fz$

Example: python

```
def fx(x):  
    def fy(y):  
        return y+2;
```

```
def fz(z):  
    return z+3;
```

```
if x == 0:  
    return fy  
else:  
    return fz
```

```
fy(lambda x : x + 2, 2)
```

Examples of some built-in high order functions in python:

- **sum**

sum([0,2,3,5])

-map

```
arr = [0, 2, 3, 5, 7]  
def fx(x):  
    return x+2;
```

`newarr = map(fx, arr)`

-reduce

```
arr = [0, 2, 3, 5, 7]  
def fx(x, y):  
    return x+y;
```

newarr = reduce(**fx**, arr)

Functional Programming

a problem is decomposed into a set of functions
functions ==> mathematical functions

no side effects

immutable variables

recursion

functions defined anywhere

high order functions

```
def f(x):
    return x + 1

def g(x):
    return x * 2

def h(x):
    return x ** 2

def compose(f, g):
    return lambda x: f(g(x))

def apply(f, x):
    return f(x)

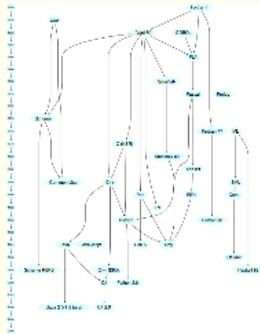
def map(f, xs):
    return [f(x) for x in xs]

def filter(f, xs):
    return [x for x in xs if f(x)]

def reduce(f, xs, acc):
    return f(reduce(f, xs[1:], acc), xs[0])
```

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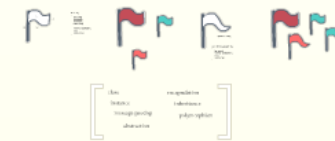
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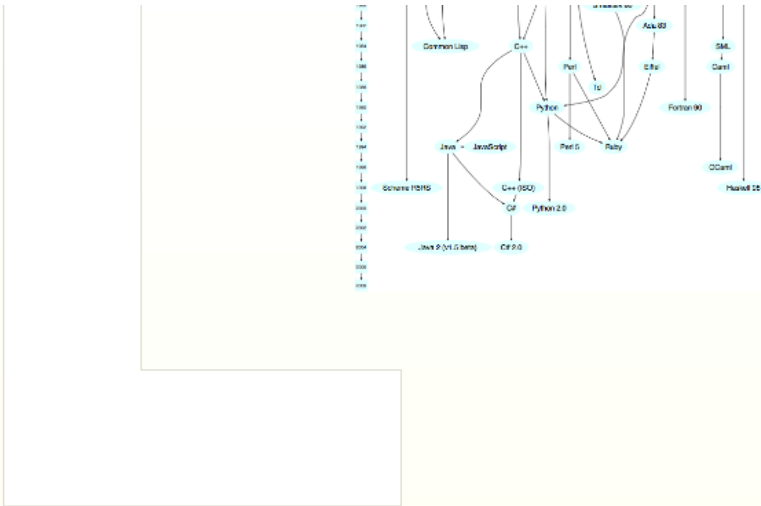


Functional Programming

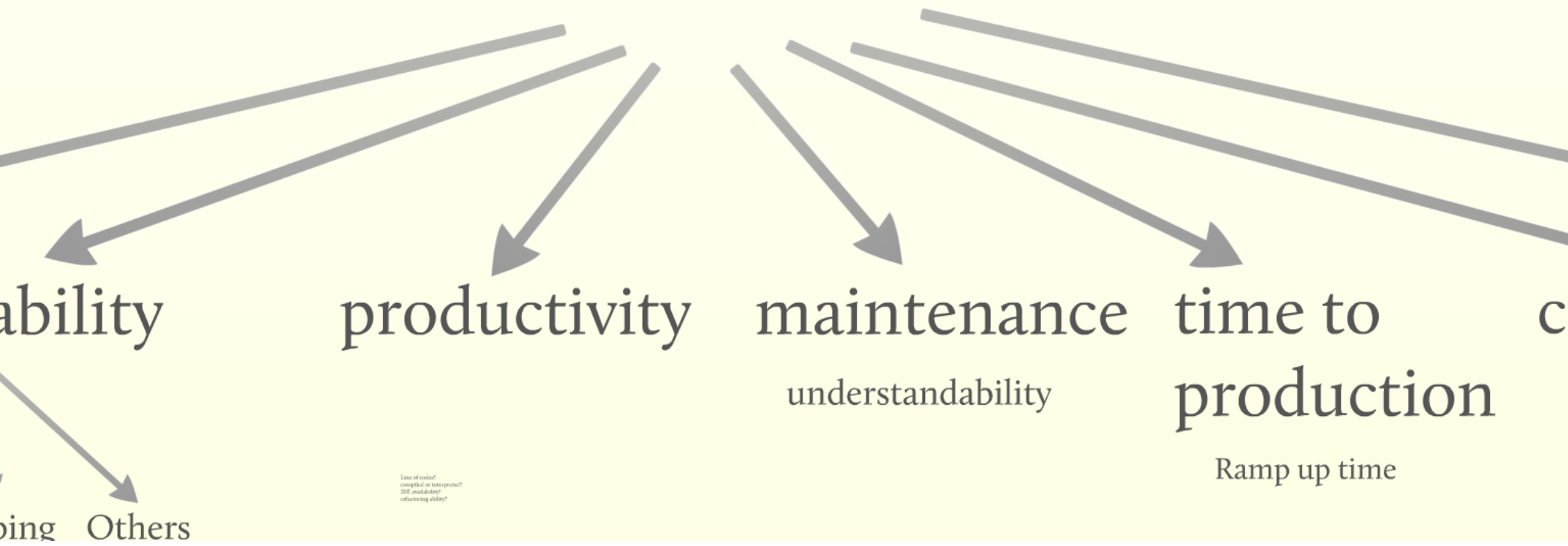
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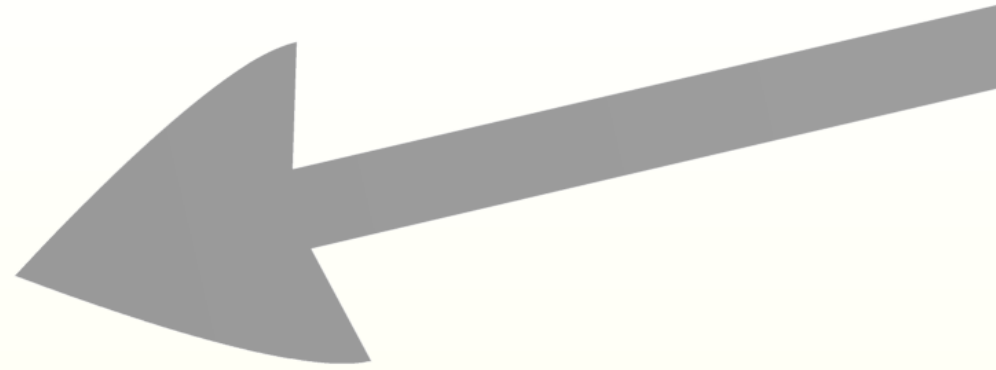
Selection Criteria



Selection Criteria



Line of code? conceptual or transparent? IDE availability? refactoring ability?



platform

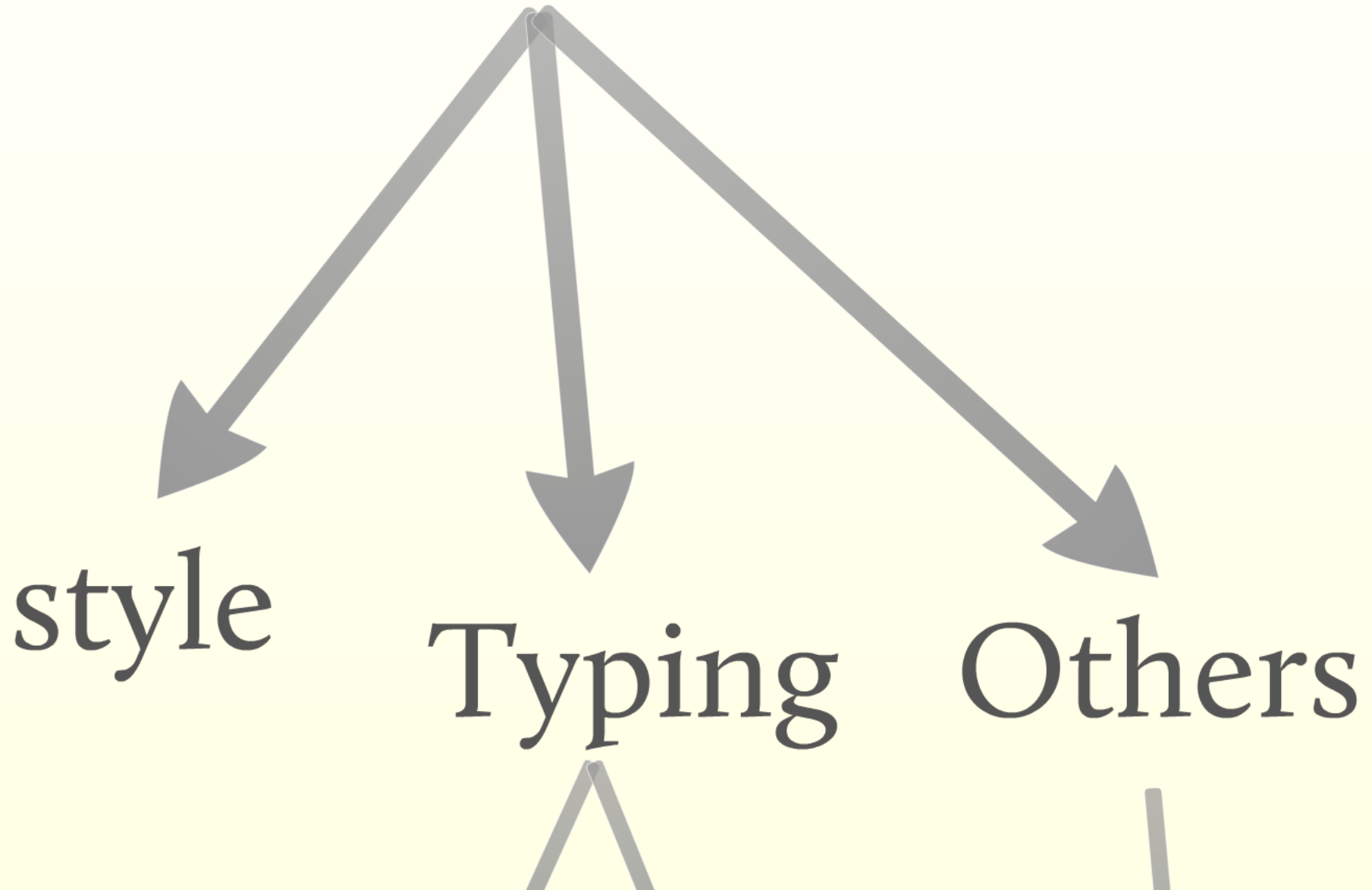
Windows, Linux, Mac, Web, Android, iOS,

ex: Java binary is cross platform

C is cross platform, needs to be compiled for different OSs

C# only Windows, mono project for other OSs

capability



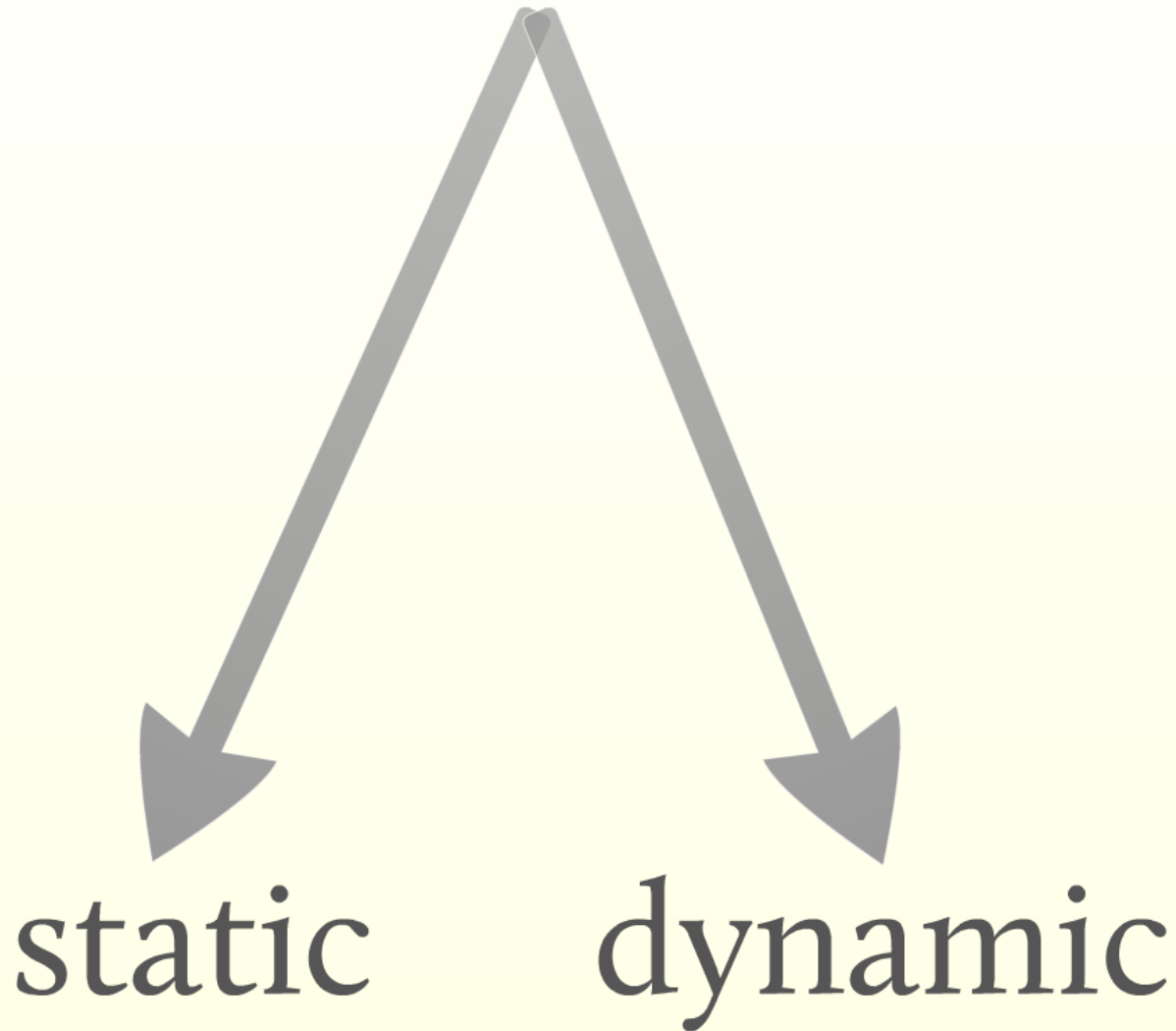


style

type

Typing

Other



ex: C/C++, Java, C#
`int x = 0;`
`String x = "test";`

ex: Ruby, Python
`x = 0`
`x = "test"`

Gar

static

ex: C/C++, Java, C#

```
int x = 0;
```

```
String x = "test";
```

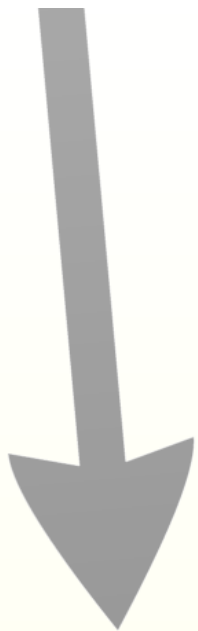


dynamic

ex: Ruby, Python

```
x = 0
```

```
x = "test"
```



Garbage Collected?

exception handling?

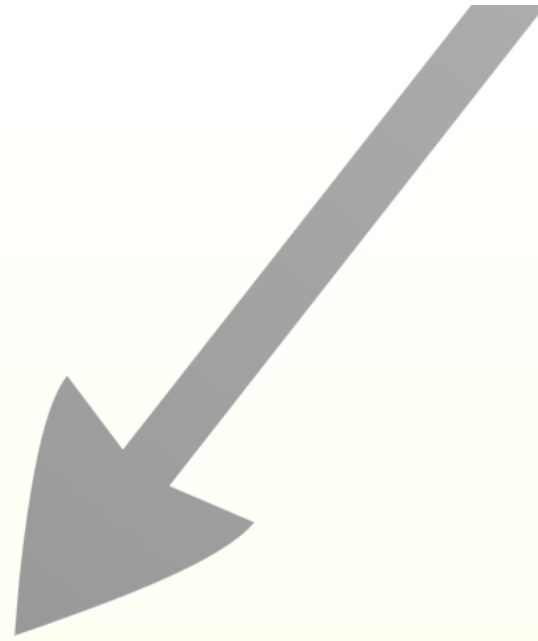
multi-threading?

generic classes?

Reflection?

metaprogramming?

standard library?



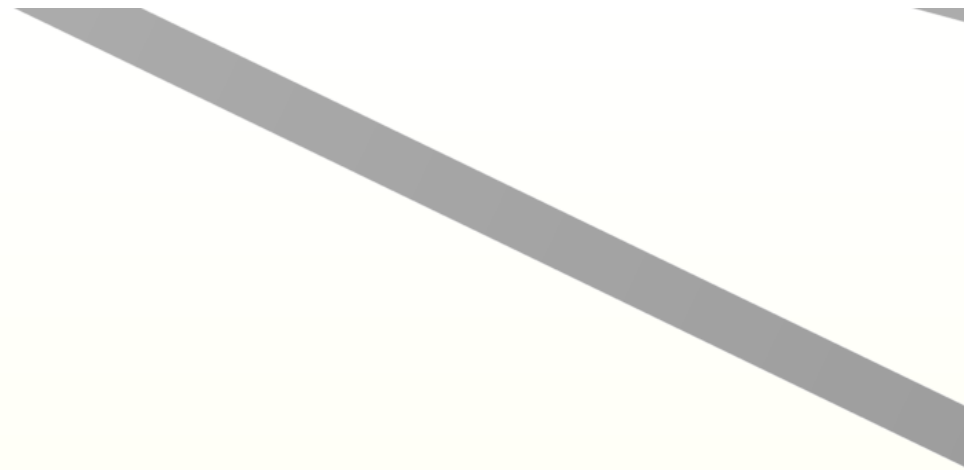
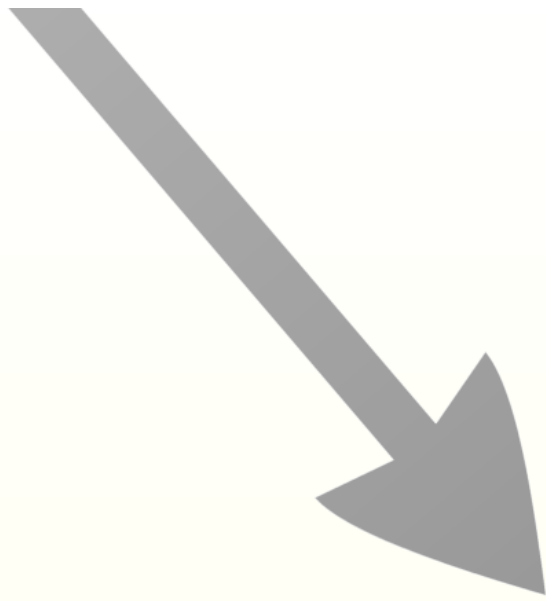
productivity

Line of codes?

compiled or interpreted?

IDE availability?

refactoring ability?



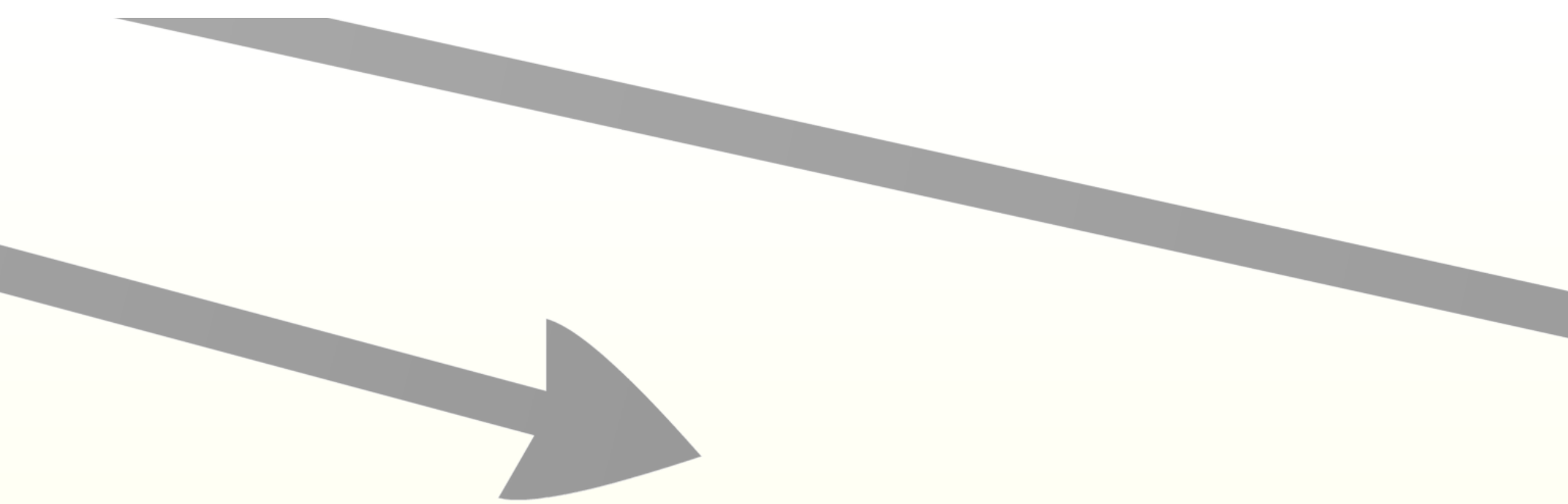
maintenance

understandability

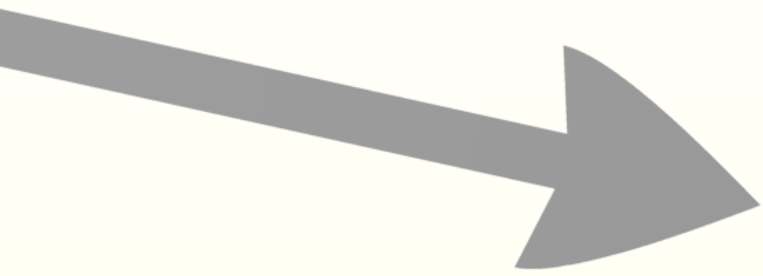


time to production

Ramp up time



community



performance

Selection Criteria

platform

capability

productivity

maintenance

time to
production

community

performance

style

Typing

Others

static

dynamic

multi-threading?

generic classes?

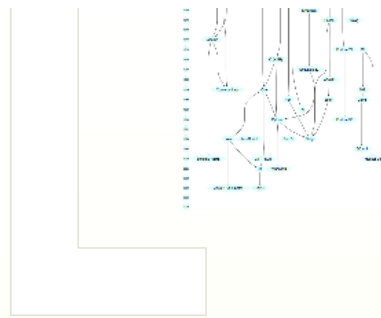
standard library?

Garbage Collected?
exception handling?

Reflection?
metaprogramming?

understandability

Ramp up time



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Trending Topics

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- Component oriented software development
- Aspect oriented programming
- Rise of JVM based languages (Jython, JRuby, ..)
- New Languages for web programming
 - Dart, Opa, CoffeeScript

Conclusion

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- How to select your programming language
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- <http://www.slideshare.net/dnene/programming-language-selection>
- <http://rigaux.org/language-study/diagram.html>
- <http://www.ibm.com/developerworks/web/library/wa-optimal/index.html>
- <http://www.psl.cs.columbia.edu/classes/cs4156-f10/lectures/Programming%20Language%20Selection.pdf>
- <http://docs.python.org/2/howto/functional.html>

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