

## WHAT IS NEXT?

# (A FRIENDLY GUIDE TO CHOOSING YOUR NEXT LANGUAGE)

FEBRUARY 2018

#### Disclaimer:



### **IRISH-ISMS AHEAD**

# CRAIC, EEJIT, ETC ARE COMMON CHILD-FRIENDLY IRISH SLANG

- Eejit an idiot or a fool, but more often it's used in an affectionate (yet still mocking!) manner.
- Grand: average, not too bad, definetly not great.
- Cop on common sense
- Give out complaint

### THIS IS BACON



**DELPHI** 

**VB.NET** 

C# (SOME JS WHEN JQUERY WAS NEW, SOME JAVA)

F# / C#

**SCALA** 

#### REFERENTIAL TRANSPARENCY

**LESS MUTABLE STATE!!** 

**NO EXCEPTIONS FOR FLOW CONTROL!!** 

.. AND MORE

#### **BACON'S FRIENDS FELT AWKWARD**



### **BACON'S FP**

- Typed FP
- FP everywhere
- Aspiring to purity / Total functions

# PROBLEMS WITH FP AS BACON UNDERSTANDS IT

- Dependency management
- Type tetris
- Complicated concepts

... is it worth it?... is it the best way?

# BACON DREAMS OF WELL STRUCTURED PROGRAMS

Well-structured software is easy to write and to debug, and provides a collection of modules that can be reused to reduce future programming costs. [Why FP matters. John Hughes]

## **MEET 00000**



- C++
- C#
- Works with Bacon
- Shipping is everything
- Starting to do some functional programming

"FUNCTIONAL PROGRAMMING HAS EMERGED SINCE THE MID-2000S AS AN ATTRACTIVE BASIS FOR SOFTWARE CONSTRUCTION. ONE REASON IS THE INCREASING IMPORTANCE OF PARALLELISM AND DISTRIBUTION IN COMPUTING." ODERSKY, ROMPF APRIL 2014

"...ESPECIALLY ITS (SCALA) FOCUS ON PRAGMATIC CHOICES THAT UNIFY TRADITIONALLY DISPARATE PROGRAMMING-LANGUAGE PHILOSOPHIES (SUCH AS OBJECT-ORIENTED AND FUNCTIONAL PROGRAMMING) ODERSKY, ROMPF APRIL 2014



### FROM THE PL DESIGNERS

Scala is very much about better component oriented programming for the Java platform. Although we do a good job of object oriented programming which is very nice in F#, we haven't thought to make fundamental improvements at the component level, in a sense. We are quite happy to say "You are making components? OK, make it a .NET component". - Don Syme - March 2009

"...[Scala] focus on pragmatic choices that unify traditionally disparate programming-language philosophies (such as object-oriented and functional programming). The key lesson is these philosophies need not be contradictory in practice. - [Odersky, Rompf - April 2014]

Regarding functional and object-oriented programming, one fundamental choice is where to define pieces of functionality (...) ...and Scala gives programmers the choice. - [Odersky, Rompf - April 2014]

Choice also involves responsibility, and in many cases novice Scala programmers need guidance to develop an intuitive sense of how to structure programs effectively. - [Odersky, Rompf - April 2014]



**WE BUILD SYSTEMS WITH:** 

LANGUAGE(S)

**TOOLS: LIBRARIES, FRAMEWORKS** 

**CONTEXT: USERS AND COMMUNITY** 

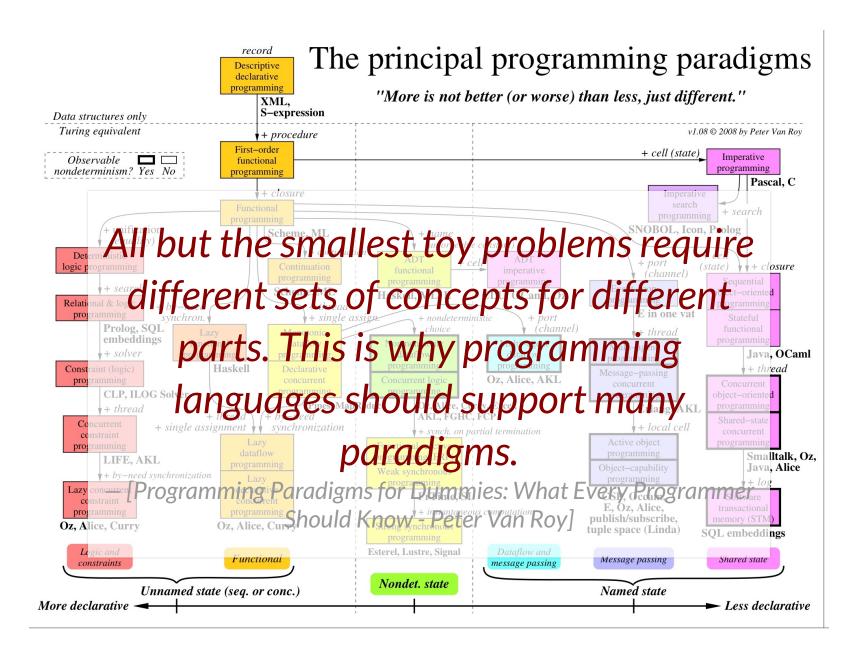
**BELIEFS MATTER** 

## PARADIGMS

### A PROGRAMMING PARADIGM

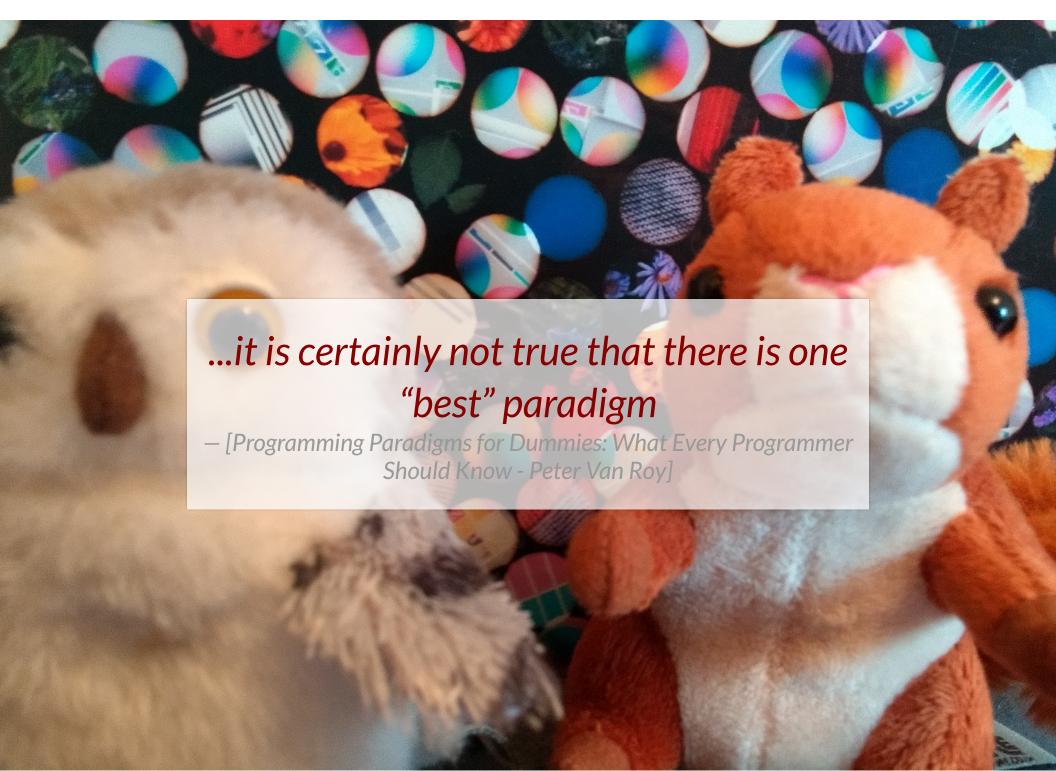
...is an approach to programming a computer based on a mathematical theory or a coherent set of principles.

— [Programming Paradigms for Dummies: What Every Programmer Should Know - Peter Van Roy]



A language should ideally support many concepts in a well-factored way, so that the programmer can choose the right concepts whenever they are needed without being encumbered by the others.

– [Programming Paradigms for Dummies: What Every Programmer Should Know - Peter Van Roy]

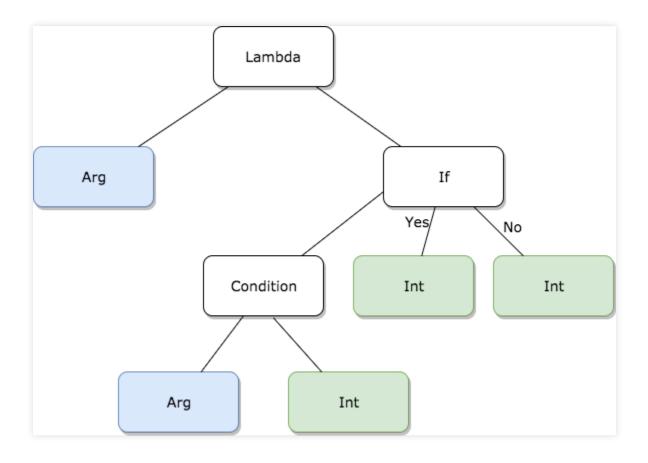


If the need for pervasive modifications manifests itself, we can take this as a sign that there is a new concept waiting to be discovered.

– [Programming Paradigms for Dummies: What Every Programmer Should Know - Peter Van Roy]

### **TYPE INFERENCE**

```
1: let myfn bla =
2: if bla = 0 then 0 else 42
```



```
1: (Unbound " -1" === Unbound " -2")

2: (Unbound " -2" === Bound "INT")

3: (Unbound " -3" === Bound "BOOL")

4: (Unbound " -4" === Bound "INT")

5: (Unbound " -4" === Unbound " -6")

6: (Unbound " -5" === Bound "INT")

7: (Unbound " -5" === Unbound " -5")

8: (Unbound " -7" === Unbound " -> Unbound " -6")
```

### **RESULTS**

```
1: [(" 2", "INT");
2: (" 3", "BOOL");
3: (" 4", "INT");
4: (" 5", "INT");
5: (" 1", "INT");
6: (" 7", "INT");
7: (" 7", "INT->INT")]
```



"a proliferation of compelling articulations, the willingness to try anything, the expression of explicit discontent, the recourse to philosophy and to debate over fundamentals"

- Kuhn, Thomas S.. The Structure of Scientific Revolutions.

## Many langauges adding features generally associated with functional programming:

- lambdas
- functional data structures
- pattern matching, etc

C++, Java, C#

The decision to reject one paradigm is always simultaneously the decision to accept another, and the judgment leading to that decision involves the comparison of both paradigms with nature and with each other.

It is, I think, particularly in periods of acknowledged crisis that scientists have turned to philosophical analysis as a device for unlocking the riddles of their field. Scientists have not generally needed or wanted to be philosophers.

"... two scientific schools disagree about what is a problem and what a solution, they will inevitably talk through each other when debating the relative merits of their respective paradigms."

"He argued that competing paradigms are "incommensurable": that is to say, there exists no objective way of assessing their relative merits."

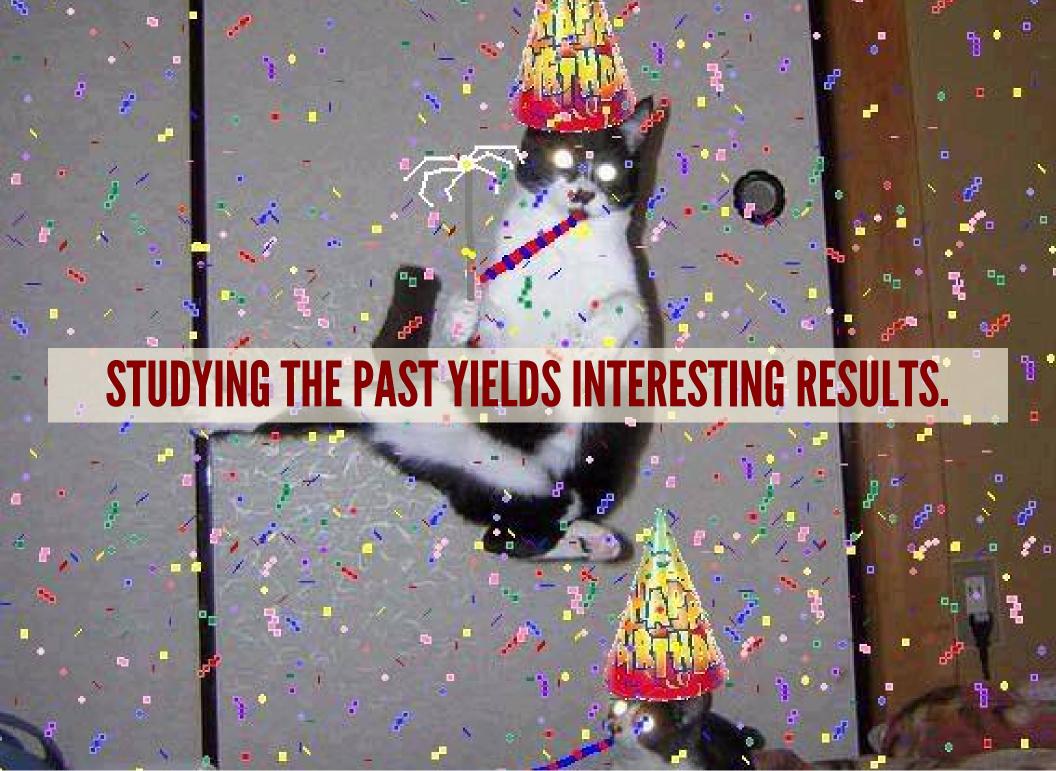
# ARE WE SCIENTISTS?

Almost always the people who achieve these fundamental inventions of a new paradigm have been either very young or very new to the field whose paradigm they change.











## THANKS TO:

### **ROSS MCKINLAY**

**CHRIS MEIKLEJOHN** 

**EDWIN BRADY** 

**JUAN MANUEL SERRANO** 

**TOMAS PETRICEK** 

**AND OTHERS** 



## SOURCES | REFERENCES

#### **PAPERS**

- Programming Paradigms for Dummies: What Every Programmer Should Know - Peter Van Roy
- The paradigms of programming
- The next 700 programming languages by Peter Landin
- Why Functional Programming Matters by John Hughes
- Joe Armstrong Thesis

#### **ARTICLES, POSTS, VIDEOS**

- A punchcard ate my programme by Walt Mankowski
- Clojure spec
- Lenses in F#
- F# Don Syme
- Programming paradigm
- The expression problem

### **IMAGES**

Cats with hats link