

CS 3110

Victory Lap

Prof. Clarkson

Fall 2018

Today's music: *We are the Champions* by Queen

A. I've paid my dues
Time after time.
I've done my sentence
But committed no crime.

C. It's been no bed of roses,
No pleasure cruise.
I consider it a challenge before the
whole human race,
And I ain't gonna lose.

B. And bad mistakes-
I've made a few.
I've had my share of sand kicked in my face
But I've come through.

D. We are the champions, my friends.
And we'll keep on fighting 'til the end.
We are the champions.
No time for losers
'Cause we are the champions of the world.

Victory Lap

Extra trip around the track by the exhausted victors – WE are the champions



Thank you!

Huge thank you to TAs and consultants!

Malavika Attaluri, William Bai, Theodore Bauer, Souleiman Benhida, Seth Brunell, Nickolas Cavagnaro, Kyrylo Chernyshov, David Chu, Samantha Deng, Kerri Diamond, Drew Dunne, Noam Eshed, Anna Fang, Kenneth Fang, Brian Guo, Tjaden Hess, Qian Huang, Elaine Hwang, Anmol Kabra, Bryan Kamau, Phillip Kheyfets, John Kolesar, Jeremy Lee, Frank Li, Mindy Lou, Newton Ni, Rachit Nigam, Jonathan Ou, Katherine Pioro, Shuhao Qing, Raymone Radi, Aniroodh Ravikumar, Nina Ray, Cassandra Scarpa, Anita Sharma, Yuchen Shen, Rachel Shim, Andrew Sikowitz, Devin Smedira, Ning Ning Sun, Albert Tsao, Luis Verdi, Adina Walzer, Kevin Wang, Eamon Woods, Yuxin Xu, Danny Yang, Charles Yu, Ray Zeng, Angela Zhang, David Zhang, Sophie Zhao, Jinyan Zheng

Thank you!

Thank you to Piazza heroes!

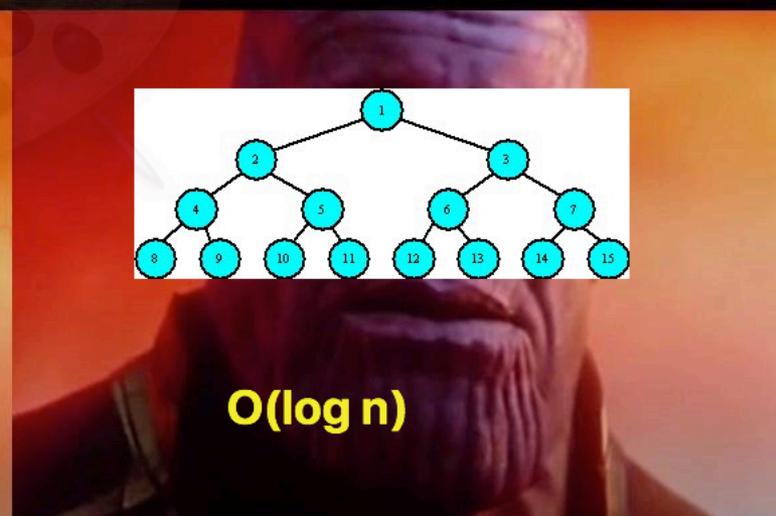
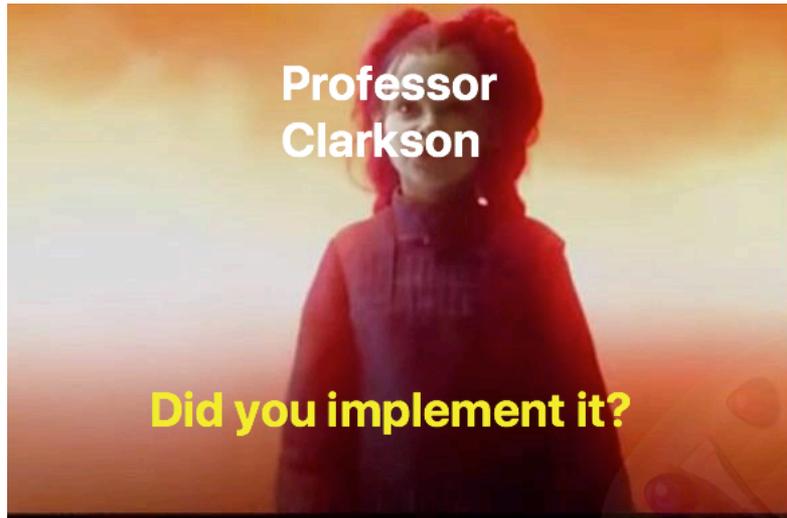
Top Student "Endorsed Answer" Answerers

Name, Email	number of endorsed answers
Patrick LaFontaine pwl45@cornell.edu	64
Sudeshna Pontula slp256@cornell.edu	38
Amanda Xu ax49@cornell.edu	17
Helen Kuo hak65@cornell.edu	13
Helen Liang hl973@cornell.edu	12
Ivana Terziyska it76@cornell.edu	10
Magd Bayoumi mb2363@cornell.edu	9
Akshat Singh as2853@cornell.edu	9

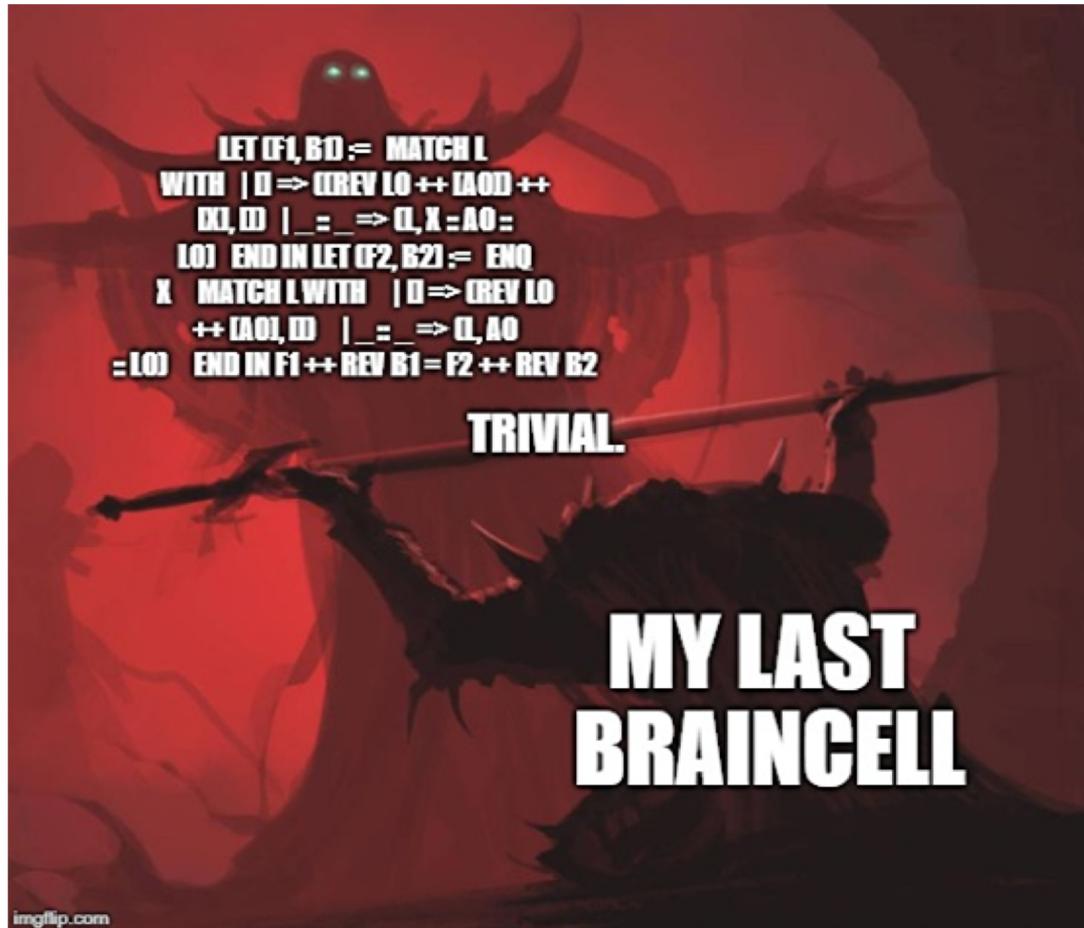
Thank you memers!



Thank you memers!



Thank you memers!

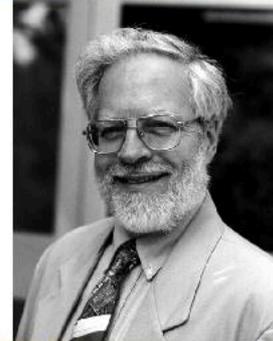


Thank you memers!

One taught me love,



One taught me patience,



One taught me pain



Thank you!

And a huge thank you to all of **you!**

- You surmounted a daunting challenge
- You occasionally laughed at my dumb jokes 😊

I ❤️ this course. You make it all worthwhile.

What did we learn?

- You feel exhausted...
- You're tired of coding...

...step back and think about what happened

Programming is
not hard

Programming well is
very hard

The Goal of 3110

Become a better programmer
through study of
programming languages

Questions we pursued

- How do you write code for and with other people?
 - Modular programming
 - Team-based projects
- How do you know your code is correct?
 - Testing
 - Verification
- How do you describe and implement a programming language?
 - Syntax and semantics
 - Interpreters

Tasks we pursued

Practice of programming: read and write lots of code



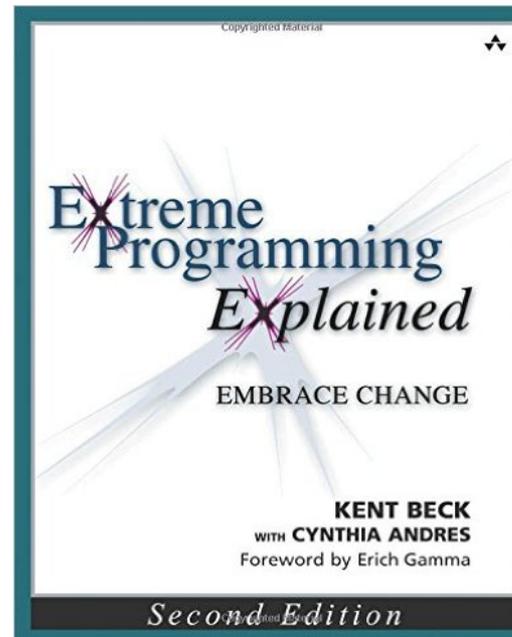
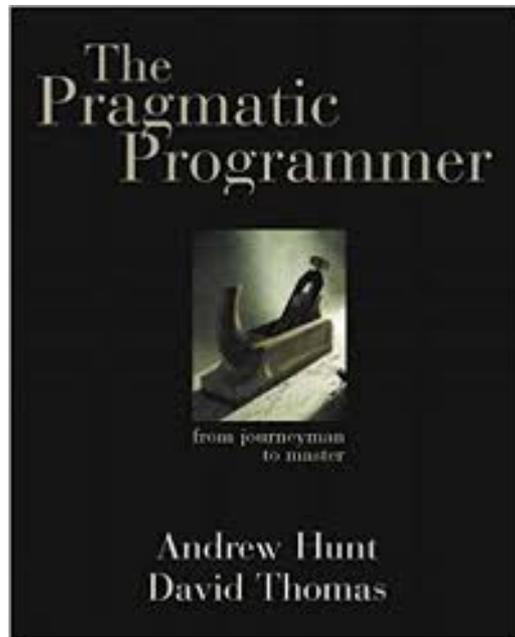
Tasks we pursued

Practice of programming: coding as a team



Tasks we pursued

Philosophy of programming



Tasks we pursued

Learning a functional language



[Lec 1]

OCaml is awesome because of...

- **Immutable programming**
 - Variable's values cannot destructively be changed; makes reasoning about program easier!
- **Algebraic datatypes and pattern matching**
 - Makes definition and manipulation of complex data structures easy to express
- **First-class functions**
 - Functions can be passed around like ordinary values
- **Static type-checking**
 - Reduce number of run-time errors
- **Automatic type inference**
 - No burden to write down types of every single variable
- **Parametric polymorphism**
 - Enables construction of abstractions that work across many data types
- **Garbage collection**
 - Automated memory management eliminates many run-time errors
- **Modules**
 - Advanced system for structuring large systems

BIG IDEAS

1. Languages can be learned systematically

- Every language feature can be defined in isolation from other features, with rules for:
 - syntax
 - static semantics (typing rules)
 - dynamic semantics (evaluation rules)
- Divide-and-conquer!
- Entire language can be defined mathematically and precisely
 - SML is. Read *The Definition of Standard ML (Revised)*, by Tofte, Harper, and MacQueen, 1997.
- Learning to think about software in this “PL” way has made you a better programmer even when you go back to old ways
 - And given you the mental tools and experience you need for a lifetime of confidently picking up new languages and ideas

2. Immutability is an advantage

- No need to think about pointers or draw memory diagrams
- Think at a higher level of abstraction
- Programmer can alias or copy without worry
- But mutability is appropriate when
 - you need to model inherently state-based phenomena
 - or implement some efficient data structures

3. Programming languages aren't magic

- Interpretation of a (smallish) language is something you can implement yourself
- Domain specific languages (DSL): something you probably *will* implement for some project(s) in your career

4. Elegant abstractions *are* magic

From a small number of simple ideas...

...an explosion of code!

- language features: product types, union types
- higher order functions: map, fold, ...
- data structures: lists, trees, dictionaries, monads
- module systems: abstraction, functors

Computational Thinking



Jeanette Wing

- *Computational thinking is using abstraction and decomposition when... designing a large, complex system.*
- *Thinking like a computer scientist means more than being able to program a computer. It requires thinking at multiple levels of abstraction.*

<https://www.cs.cmu.edu/~15110-s13/Wing06-ct.pdf>
<https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/research/video/computational-thinking/>

5. Building software is more than hacking

- **Design:** think before you type
- **Empathy:** write code to communicate
- **Assurance:** testing and verification
- **Teamwork:** accomplish more with others

6. CS has an intellectual history and you can contribute



Big ideas

1. Languages can be learned systematically
2. Immutability is an advantage
3. Programming languages aren't magic
4. Elegant abstractions are magic
5. Building software is more than hacking
6. CS has an intellectual history and you can contribute

Q&A

FAQs

- Why OCaml?
- When will I use FP again?

Languages are tools



Languages are tools

- There's no universally perfect tool
- There's no universally perfect language
- **OCaml was good for this course** because:
 - good mix of functional & imperative features
 - relatively easy to reason about meaning of programs
 - From the Turing Award citation for Robin Milner:
*ML was way ahead of its time. It is built on clean and well-articulated mathematical ideas, teased apart so that they can be studied independently and relatively easily remixed and reused. ML has influenced many practical languages, including Java, Scala, and Microsoft's F#. **Indeed, no serious language designer should ignore this example of good design.***
- **But OCaml isn't perfect** (see above)

FAQs

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- When will I use FP again?

FAQs

- Why OCaml?
- ~~When will I use FP again?~~ Why did I study FP?

Why study functional programming?

1. Functional languages teach you that **programming transcends programming in a language** (assuming you have only programmed in imperative languages)
2. Functional languages **predict the future**
3. (Functional languages are *sometimes* used in industry)
4. Functional languages are **elegant**

Why study functional programming?

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4. Functional languages are elegant

Analogy: studying a foreign language

- Learn about another culture; incorporate aspects into your own life
- Shed preconceptions and prejudices about others
- Understand your native language better



Alan J. Perlis



1922-1990

“A language that doesn't affect the way you think about programming is not worth knowing.”

First recipient of the Turing Award

for his “influence in the area of advanced programming techniques and compiler construction”

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Functional languages predict the future

- Garbage collection
Java [1995], LISP [1958]
- Generics
Java 5 [2004], ML [1990]
- Higher-order functions
C#3.0 [2007], Java 8 [2014], LISP [1958]
- Type inference
C++11 [2011], Java 7 [2011] and 8, ML [1990]
- What's next?

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Functional languages in the real world

- Java 8 
- F#, C# 3.0, LINQ  Microsoft
- Scala   **Linked in** 
- Haskell    at&t
- Erlang    T-Mobile
- OCaml  **Bloomberg** **CITRIX**
<https://ocaml.org/learn/companies.html>  Jane Street

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Elegant

Neat Stylish
Dignified Refined
Simple Graceful
Effective
Precise Consistent
Tasteful

Elegant

Neat Stylish

I

Beautiful

Precise Consistent

Tasteful

FINAL MATTERS

What next?

- Follow-on courses:
 - CS 4110 Programming Languages and Logics (how to define and reason about programming languages)
 - CS 4120 Compilers (how to implement programming languages)
 - CS 4160 Formal Verification (a whole course on Coq!)
 - CS 5150/5152 Software Engineering (build for real clients)
- Learn another functional language?
 - Racket or Haskell
- Join the course staff?
 - CS department collects applications
 - Apply in May 2018 to be on my staff for Fall 2018: I seek a diverse course staff of people who want to give back to the community and can speak from their successes as well as struggles

What next?

- Stay in touch
 - Tell me when 3110 helps you out with future courses (or jobs!)
 - Ask me cool PL questions
 - Drop by to tell me about the rest of your time in CS (and beyond!)... I really do like to know
- Crossing the finish line is just the beginning of the next race...
DO AMAZING THINGS WITH YOUR LIFE

Upcoming events

- Course evals
- [Mon 12/10 9am] Final exam

This is ...

This is victory.

**THIS
HAS BEEN
3110**