## The Fitness Function

 For Programming Languages: A Matter of Taste?Gilad Bracha SAP Labs

## There are two kinds

 of languages - those that everyone complains about and those that aren't used- Bjarne Stroustrup


## Fitness: Success in the <br> Market?



Turelio
CC
SOME RIGHTS RESERVED

## Examples

- c
© C++
(0) Java
(0) $\mathrm{C} \#$
(0) Visual Basic
(0) Perl
(0) PHP
(0) Javascript


## Counter-Examples

(a) Lisp
(0) APL
(0) Prolog
(0) Beta
(0) Smalltalk
(0) Self

## Today's Market, or Tomorrow's?

Faustian Bargain: Success in this life, Oblivion in the hereafter

## Academic Criteria

(0) Theory
(C) Implementation
(0) Empirical studies

## What if Smalltalk was

 Invented Today?
## Jonathan Edwards:

Reviewer 1 comments: You propose three new language features: encapsulation, polymorphism, and inheritance. Even though your paper was the maximum 12 pages, it discussed each of these concepts only informally, and did not do any rigorous evaluation.

## What if Smalltalk was Invented Today?

Reviewer 2 comments: You claim that object orientation is in some sense more natural and intuitive than procedural programming, but offer only anecdotes and hand-picked examples as justification.

## So is it just Taste?

# There is nothing so practical as a good theory 

- Philip Wadler


# Or so rare 

- Gilad Bracha


# How do we Judge a Theory? 

(0) Meta-theory?
(0) Implementation?
(c) Popularity?

# How do we Judge a Theory? 

(0) Consistency, Comprehensiveness
(0) Beauty and elegance
(0) Predictive value

# Language can be based on Theory 

(0) Relational algebra
(0) Functional programming
(0) Parser combinators

## Parser Combinators

## BNF

id = letter (letter | digit) *

## Parser Combinators

## BNF

id = letter (letter | digit) *
Newspeak
id $=$ letter, (letter | digit) star.

## Parser Combinators

## BNF

id $=$ letter (letter | digit) *
Newspeak
id = letter, (letter | digit) star.
Javanese
id = letter().seq(letter().or(digit()).star());

## How it Works <br> id $=$ letter, (letter | digit) star.

## How it Works id $=$ letter, (letter | digit) star.

## How it Works <br> id $=$ letter, (letter | digit) star.

## How it Works <br> id = letter, (letter | digit) star.

# How it Works <br> id $=$ letter, (letter | digit) star. 



# How it Works <br> id $=$ letter, (letter | digit) star. 



# How it Works <br> id $=$ letter, (letter | digit) star. 



# How it Works <br> id $=$ letter, (letter | digit) star. 



# How it Works <br> id $=$ letter, (letter | digit) star. 



# How it Works <br> id $=$ letter, (letter | digit) star. 



# How it Works <br> id $=$ letter, (letter | digit) star. 



# How it Works <br> id $=$ letter, (letter | digit) star. 



# How it Works <br> id $=$ letter, (letter | digit) star. 



# How it Works <br> id = letter, (letter | digit) star. 



# How it Works id = letter, (letter | digit) star. 



## How it Works



## Why is this Pretty?

$i d=$ letter, (letter $\mid$ digit) star.

## Why is this Ugly?

> id = letter().seq(letter().or(digit()).star());

## Why is this Ugly?

id = letter().seq(letter().or(digit()).star());
vS.
id $=$ letter (letter $\mid$ digit) *
vS.
$i d=$ letter, (letter $\mid$ digit) star.

## Why is this Ugly?

id = letter().seq(letter().or(digit()).star());

VS.
$i d=$ letter $($ letter $\mid$ digit) *
vS.
$i d=$ letter, (letter $\mid$ digit) star.

## Why is it Ugly?

A programming language is low level when its programs require attention to the irrelevant

\author{

- Alan Perlis
}


## Compositionality

(0) Uniform space of values
(0) Operators that map this space into itself
(0) Small core is a basis for infinite space

## Pattern Matching

Joint work with Felix Geller and Robert Hirschfeld at HPI, University of Potsdam

## Pattern Literals

<1><br><'a'><br>< $>$<br><num: n><br><multiply: left by: right>

## Pattern Combinators

p1 I p2<br>p1 \& p2<br>$p 1 \gg p 2$<br>$p=>$ actionBlock<br>$p$ not

## Pattern Combinators in Action

fib: $n=($
$n$ case: <1> / <2> => [^n-1] otherwise:[^(fib: n-2) + (fib: n-1)]

## Pattern Matching

class Term $=()()$
class Num of: $n=$ Term ( l val = n. l )
( match: pat = ( ^pat num: val. ))
class Var named: $n=$ Term ( I name = n. I )
( match: pat = ( ^pat var: name. ) )
class Product of: $n$ by: $m=$ Term ( I left = n. right $=m$. I )
( match: pat = ( ^pat multiply: left by: right. ) )

## Pattern Matching

simplify: expr $=($
^expr case: <multiply: ?x by: <num: 1>> => [x] otherwise: [expr].

# Higher Order Patterns in Action 

simplify: expr $=($
^expr case: <multiply: ?x by: <num: 1>> => [x] otherwise: [expr].

# Language can be based on Theory 

## But, more importantly

# Language may be the Theory 

(0) APL: Vectors
(0) Beta: Patterns
© Smalltalk, Self : Objects

# Programs are Models; Languages are Theories for building Programs 

# Judge Languages as 

 Theories(0) Consistency
(c) Comprehensiveness- does it model what I want? How easily and how accurately
(0) Beautiful/Elegant (compositional)
(0) Predictive value
(0) Can easily can I tell
(0) What a program does
(0) How hard it is to build a program

# Good Aesthetics makes Good Software 

This file is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution ShareAlike 3.0 License. In short: you are free to share and make derivative works of the file under the conditions that you appropriately attribute it, and that you distribute it only under a license identical to this one. Official license.

The Newspeak eye © used in the bullets, slide background etc. was designed by Victoria Bracha and is used by permission.

The image on slide 3 is by Turelio licensed under $C C-B Y-S A-2.5$ and originates on wikimedia

