• Fill out, sign, and return prereq forms:
  • Course number: CS 6371
  • Section: 1
  • Prerequisites:
    • CS 5343: Algorithm Analysis & Data Structures
    • CS 5349: Automata Theory
Today’s Agenda

• Course overview and logistics
• Course philosophy and motivation
  – What is an “advanced” programming language?
  – Type-safe vs. Unsafe languages
  – Functional vs. Imperative programming
• Introduction to OCaml
  – The OCaml interpreter and compiler
  – An OCaml demo
Course Overview

• How to design a new programming language
  – specifying language formal semantics
  – bad language design and the “software crisis”
  – “new” programming paradigms: functional & logic
  – how to formally prove program correctness

• Related courses
  – CS 4337: Organization of Programming Languages
  – CS 5349: Automata Theory
  – CS 6353: Compiler Construction
  – CS 6367: Software Verification & Testing
Course Logistics

• Class Resources:
  – Course homepage: www.utdallas.edu/~hamlen/cs6371sp14.html
  – My homepage: www.utdallas.edu/~hamlen
  – Tentative office hours: 1 hr immediately after each class (?)
  – Email: hamlen AT utdallas DOT edu

• Grading
  – Homework: 25%
  – In-class quizzes: 15%
  – Midterm exam: 25%
  – Final exam: 35%

• Homework
  – 9 assignments: 6 programming + 3 written
  – Homework must be turned in by 1:05pm on the due date.
    Programming assignments submitted through eLearning; written assignments submitted in hardcopy at start of class.
  – Late homeworks NOT accepted!

• Attendance of at least 2 of first 3 classes is MANDATORY.
Homework Policy

- Students MAY work together with other current students on homeworks.
- You MAY NOT consult homework solution sets from prior semesters (or collaborate with students who are consulting them).
- CITE ALL SOURCES
  - includes webpages, books, other people, etc.
  - citation is required even if you don’t copy the source word-for-word
  - there is nothing wrong with using someone else’s ideas as long as you cite it
  - you will not lose any marks or credit as long as you cite
- Violating the above policies is PLAGIARISM (cheating).
- Cheating will typically result in automatic failure of this course and possible expulsion from the CS program.
- It is much better to leave a problem blank than to cheat!
  - Usually ~60% is a B and ~80% is an A.
  - However, cheating earns you an F. It’s not worth it!
Quizzes

- in-class on specified homework due dates
- about 15-20 min. each
- approximately 1 quiz per unit, so about 8 total
  - lowest one dropped, so you can miss one without penalty
  - other misses only permitted in accordance with university policy (e.g., illness with doctor’s note, etc.)
- closed-book, closed-notes
- think of them as extensions to the homework
  - length/difficulty similar to 1 or 2 homework problems
  - to prepare, be sure you can solve most recent homework without group help
Difficulty Level

• Warning: This is a tough course
  – cutting-edge, PhD-level material
  – difficulty ranked 9/9 on average by past students
• No required text book
  – very few (approachable) texts cover this advanced material
  – no large pools of sample problems exist to my knowledge
  – useful texts:
    • book by Glynn Winskel on reserve in UTD library
    • online text and several online manuals linked from webpage
  – Warning: Many online web resources devoted to this material are INCORRECT (e.g., certain Wikipedia pages). Do not depend on them.
• What you’ll get out of taking this course
  – excellent preparation for PhD APL qualifier exam
  – solid understanding of language design & semantics
  – modern issues in declarative vs. imperative languages
  – deep connections between abstract logic and programming
About me...

- Ph.D. from Cornell University (2006)
  - B.S. in CS & Math from Carnegie Mellon
- Research: Computer Security, PL, Compilers
- Work experience: Microsoft Research
- Personal
  - married, one child (a boy, 1 year old)
  - Christian
- Programming habits
  - C/C++ (for low-level work)
  - assembly (malware reverse-engineering)
  - C#, Java (toy programs)
  - Prolog (search-based programs)
  - OCaml, F#, Haskell, Gallina/Coq (everything else)
Course Plan

• Running case-study: We will design and implement a new programming language

• Code an interpreter in OCaml
  – OCaml (“Objective Categorical Abstract Meta-Language”) is an open-source variant of ML
  – Microsoft F# is OCaml for .NET (but not fully compatible with OCaml, so don’t use it for homework)
  – Warning: OCaml has a STEEP learning curve!
  – Pre-homework: Install OCaml
    • Go to the course website and follow the instructions entitled “To Prepare for the Course...” by next time
What is an “Advanced” Programming Language?
C/C++: Unsafe Languages

• Find the bug:

```c
#include <stdio.h>

int main()
{
    char name[1024];
    printf("Enter your name: ");
    gets(name);
    printf("Your name is: %s\n", name);
    return 0;
}
```
C/C++: Unsafe Languages

- Find the bug:

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int main()
{
    char name[1024];
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    gets(name);
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”, name);
    return 0;
}
```

- Buffer Overflow!

- C/C++ lets you write programs that **seg fault**
- Some language features **cannot** be used safely!
- Most of the software crashes you experience are a direct result of the unsafe design of C/C++
Java: A Type-safe, Imperative Language

• Find two bugs:

```java
import java.io.*;
import java.util.*;

class Summation {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        List list = new LinkedList();

        for (int i=0; i<args.length; ++i)
            list.add(args[i]);

        int sum = 0;
        while (!list.isEmpty())
            sum += ((Integer)list.remove(1)).intValue();

        System.out.println(sum);
    }
}
```
Java: A Type-safe, Imperative Language

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        System.out.println(sum);
    }
}
```
Problems with Java

• Every Java cast operation is a potential crash
  – In Java, a “crash” is an uncaught exception instead of a seg fault
• Some typecasting issues can be solved with Generics, but not all (e.g., list emptiness check)
• Problem: Java relies on programmer-supplied typing annotations
Goals of Functional Languages

• In an “Advanced” Programming Language:
  – The compiler should tell you about typing errors in advance (not at runtime!)
  – The language structure should make it difficult to write programs that might crash (no unsafe casts!)
  – 80% of your time should be spent getting the program to compile, and only 20% on debugging
  – should be tractable to create a formal, machine-checkable proof of correctness for mission-critical core routines, or even full production-level apps
In OCaml...

• You almost never need to cast anything
  – The compiler figures out all the types for you
  – If there’s a type-mismatch, the compiler warns you

• OCaml is fast
  – Somewhere between C (fastest) and Java (slow)
  – Very hard to measure precisely. (So-called “benchmark” programs typically rely on math libraries that aren’t even implemented in the languages that call them!)

• Functions are “first-class”:
  – you can pass them around as values, assign them to variables, ...
  – you can build them at runtime (Runtime Code Generation)

• But: The syntax is very weird if you’ve only ever programmed in imperative languages!
OCaml: Getting Started

• OCaml programs are text files (*.ml)
  – Write them using any text editor (e.g., Notepad)
  – Unix: Emacs has syntax highlighting for ML/OCaml
  – Windows: I use Vim (www.vim.org)

• Installing OCaml (see course website)
  – Unix: pre-installed on cs1.utdallas.edu
  – Windows: Self-installers for native x86 and for Cygwin

• Two ways to use OCaml:
  – The OCaml compiler: ocamlc (compile *.ml to binary)
  – OCaml in interactive mode (use OCaml like a calculator)
  – Demo...