Comp 311 Functional Programming

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About the Course

Course Overview

- An Introduction to Functional Programming
- Lectures: Tuesdays and Thursdays 4pm-5:15pm
- Office hours:
 - Corky: See course website
 - Nick: Tuesdays & Thursdays, immediately after class

Course Mechanics

- Course website:
 - https://wiki.rice.edu/confluence/display/FPSCALA/2018-Fall
- · Syllabus, lectures and homework assignments are posted there
- Lecture topics are subject to change

Piazza

- We'll be using Piazza for questions and discussions: https://piazza.com/rice/fall2018/comp311/home
 - We will make a best effort to answer questions posted on this page in a timely manner
 - Bring your questions to class and office hours

Course Overview

- No required textbook
 - We will draw from a variety of sources
- Coursework consists primarily of biweekly homework assignments
 - Make sure you do these!
 - Missing even one assignment will significantly impact your grade

- Think of the assignments in this class as short essays
- Focus as much on style as you would for an essay
- 50% of a homework grade is based on clarity and style
- 50% on correctness

- Projects are due two weeks after being assigned.
- There will be no "slip days" or other late policy. The assignments are due when they are due.
- If you have a serious conflict with the course schedule, please contact the instructors before the assignment due date to make arrangements.
- Aiming for roughly 10 hours of coursework per week.
- Block this time off now. Make a priority of respecting it.

- Assignments are published on Thursdays.
- Start on assignments early so that you have time to ask questions in class, on Piazza, and at office hours.

- Assignments will be programming exercises in Scala.
- We will cover the parts of Scala needed for the assignments in class.

- You have the option of DrScala and IntelliJ IDEA for assignments. DrScala is less professional but better supported.
 - Installed on all Rice systems and available for download from the course website.
- We will use SVN (turnin on CLEAR) for all assignments.
 - Instructions on the course website:
 https://wiki.rice.edu/confluence/display/FPSCALA/Homework
 +Submission+Guide

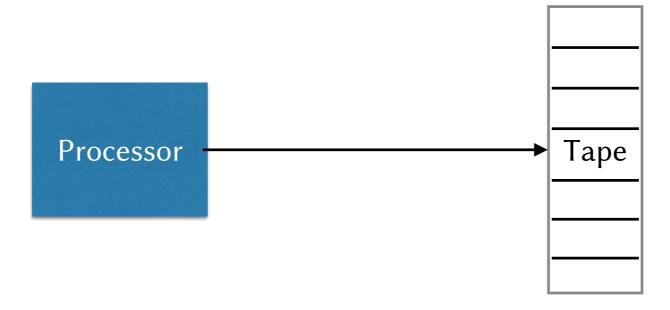
Early Models of Computation

- Turing Machines (Turing)
- Type-0 Grammars (Chomsky)
- The Lambda Calculus (Church)
- ... and many others

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- Suggests there is a deeper structure to the nature of computation.

Turing Machines



- Processor is a finite state machine that loads and stores memory cells.
- Turing coined the term "compute" and introduced the notion of storage.
- Many programs, languages, and computer architectures are heavily influenced by this model (and its derivates: Von Neumann, etc.) .

Early Models of Computation

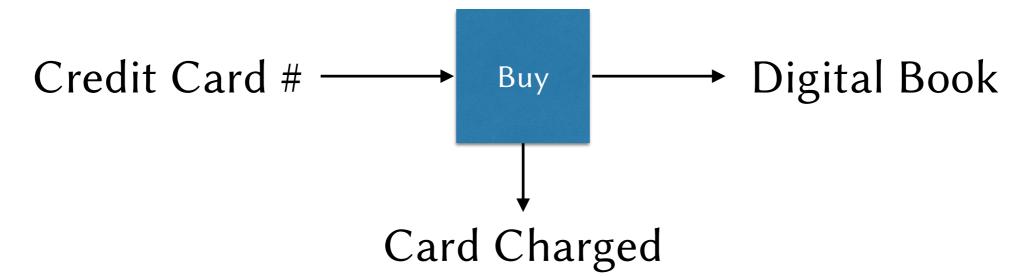
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The Lambda Calculus

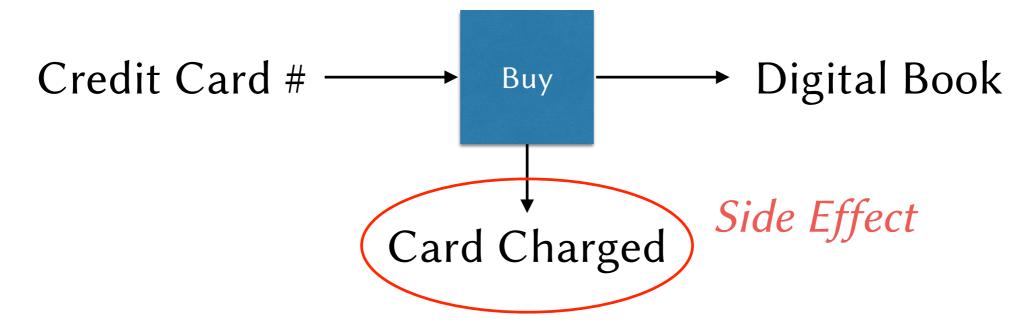
- A calculus consists of a set of rules for rewriting symbols
- An attempt to rebuild all of mathematics on the notion of functions and applications
- There is no mutation in the lambda calculus
- Every program consists solely of applications of functions to arguments (which are also functions)
- Applications of functions return values (which are also functions)

A style of programming inspired by the Lambda Calculus as a foundational model of computation.

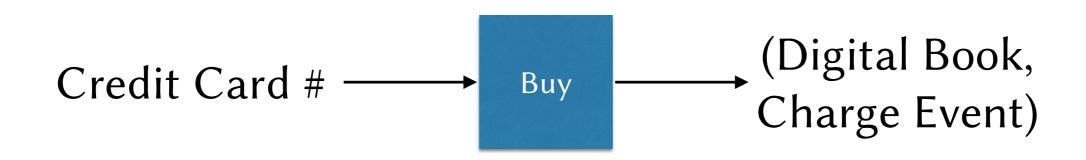
A style of programming that avoids side effects



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· All results of a computation are sent as output

Why Avoid Side Effects?

- Programs are easier to write: There are fewer interactions between program components, enabling multiple programmers (or a single programmer on multiple days) to work together more easily
- Programs are easier to read: Pieces of a program can be read and understood in isolation
- Programs are easier to test: Less context needs to be built up before calling a function to test it
- Programs are easier to debug: Problems can be isolated more easily, and behavior is inherently deterministic
- Programs are easier to reason about: The model of computation needed to understand a program without mutation is much simpler

Why Avoid Side Effects?

- Programs are easier to execute in parallel: Because separate pieces of a computation do not interact, it is easy to compute them on separate processors
- This is an increasingly important consideration in the era of multicore chips, big data, and distributing computing
 - This advantage undermines an often cited argument for mutation (efficiency)