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Trends in **Programming Language Design**

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The Most Influential Programming Languages of All Time

- Assembler
 - 1950s
 - Step up from machine language
 - Available on virtually every machine

The Most Influential Programming Languages of All Time

Cobol

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- 1950s
- Created by U.S. DOD
- Grace Murray Hopper influential in initial development
- Initial focus: business data processing
- Influenced C68, C74, C85, PL/1
- The world's most popular programming language until the early 1990s

Trends in Programming Language Design

Overview

- The most influential languages
- Trends in language design
- Design issues in the AWK programming language

The Most Influential Programming Languages of All Time

- Fortran
 - 1950s
 - Created by a team led by John Backus of IBM
 - Initial focus: scientific computing
 - Influenced FI, FII, FIV, F77, F90, HPF, F95

The Most Influential Programming Languages of All Time

• Lisp

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- 1950
- Created by John McCarthy
- Initial focus: symbol processing
- Influenced Scheme, Common Lisp, MacLisp,
- Dominant language for programming Al applications for many years

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The Most Influential Programming Languages of All Time

- Algol 60
 - 1960
 - Algol 60 Report introduced BNF as a notation for describing the syntax of a language
 - Initial focus: general purpose programming
- First block-structured language
- Influenced Algol 68, Pascal, Modula, Modula 2, Oberon, Modula 3
- Revised Algol 60 Report: P. Naur, J. Backus, F.
 Bauer, J. Green, C. Katz, J. McCarthy, A. Perlis, H.
 Rutishauer, K. Samelson, B. Vauquois, J. Wegstein,
 A. van Wijngaarden, M. Woodger

The Most Influential Programming Languages of All Time

- Basic
- Early 1960s
- Created by John Kemeny and Thomaz Kurtz of Dartmouth
- Initial focus: a simple, easy-to-use imperative language
- Influenced dozens of dialects, most notably Visual Basic, probably the world's most popular programming language today

The Most Influential Programming Languages of All Time

- Simula 67
 - 1967
 - Created by Ole-Johan Dahl, Bjorn Myhrhaug and Kristen Nygaard at the Norwegian Computing Centre, Olso
 - Algol 60 with classes and coroutines
- First object-oriented programming language
- Designed for discrete-event simulation
- Influenced C++, Smalltalk, Java

The Most Influential Programming Languages of All Time

• C

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- 1970s
- C was created by Dennis Ritchie at Bell Labs initially as a systems programming language for implementing UNIX
- C++ was created by Bjarne Stroustrup at Bell Labs in the 1980s adding object orientation to C
- Influenced ANSI C, Java
- C/C++ has become the world's most widely used systems programming language

The Most Influential Programming Languages of All Time

• ML

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- 1970s
- Created by Robin Milner at University of Edinburgh
- Initial focus: meta-language for program verification
- One of the most widely used functional programming languages
- Influenced Standard ML, Miranda, Haskell

The Most Influential Programming Languages of All Time

- Scripting Languages
 - Typeless languages for "glue programming"
 - awk
- perl
- sh
- tkl
- many more

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Other Influential Languages

ADA

• PL/1

• APL

Postscript

• C#

Prolog

• HTML

• SQL

Java

Visicalc

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Contemporary Issues in Language Design

- · Simplicity and expressiveness for productivity
- · Robustness, safety and security
- Architecturally neutral and portable
- Internet savvy
- Concurrency
- Performance
- Object orientation
- Interoperability

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Overview of Awk

From *The AWK Programming Language*, by Alfred V. Aho, Brian W. Kernighan and Peter J. Weinberger, Addison Wesley, 1988

"Awk is a convenient and expressive programming language that can be applied to a wide variety of common computing and data-processing tasks."

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Awk Program

• Format of an awk program

pattern { action }
pattern { action }
...
pattern { aciton }

Execution model

repeatedly

read input line

apply patterns

for each pattern that matches execute associated action

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Example

Data file

Name	Hours-worked	Hourly-rate
Bob	5	10
Stephen	. 0	8
Susan	10	15
Bob	6.5	11

How much did each person earn during their shift?

Name	Но	urs-worked	l Hourly	y-rate		
Bob	5		10			
Stephe	en 0		8			
Susan	10		15			
Bob	6	.5	11			
Command line						
awk	\$2 > 0	{ print	\$1, \$	2 * \$3	} <i>'</i>	data
Awk ou	tput					
Bob	50					
Susan	150					
Bob	71.5					
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How many hours did Bob work?

Hours-worked Hourly-rate Name 10 Bob 5 Stephen 0 8 10 15 Susan Bob 6.5 11 Awk program \$1 ~ /Bob/ { hw += \$2 } END { print "Bob worked " hw " hours" } Awk output Bob worked 11.5 hours

What are everyone's wages?

```
Name
           Hours-worked Hourly-rate
 Bob
             5
                            10
 Stephen
             0
                             8
 Susan
            10
                            15
                            11
             6.5
 Bob
Awk program
      { wages[$1] += $2 * $3 }
 END { for (emp in wages)
          print emp " earned $" wages[emp] }
Awk output
 Stephen earned $0
 Bob earned $121.5
 Susan earned $150
```

What are everyone's wages, sorted by name?

Name	Hours-worked	Hourly-rate			
Bob	5	10			
Stephen	0	8			
Susan	10	15			
Bob	6.5	11			
Awk program					
{ wages[\$1] += \$2 * \$3 }					
<pre>END { for (emp in wages)</pre>					
	print emp " earn	ned \$" wages[em	p] "sort" }		
Awk output					
Bob earned \$121.5					
Stephen earned \$0					
Susan earned \$150					
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Awk Patterns

- BEGIN

Awk Actions

- expressions
- •print/printf
- •if (expression) statement
- •if (expression) statement else statement
- while (expression) statement
- •for(expression; expression; expression) statement
- •for(variable in array) statement
- do statement while (expression)
- •break/continue/next/exit/exit expression
- { statements }

• END

- Expression
- Regular expression
- Compound pattern
- Range pattern

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Some useful awk "one-liners"

• Print the total number of input lines END { print NR }

• Print every line longer than 80 characters length(\$0) > 80

• Print the last field of every input line { print \$NF }

• Print the first two fields, in opposite order, of every line { print \$2, \$1 }

• Print in reverse order the fields of every line { for (i = NF; i > 0; i = i-1) printf("%s ", \$I) printf("\n") }