

# The Programming Language Landscape

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# The Diversity of Programming Languages



<http://www.99-bottles-of-beer.net> has programs in over 1,500 different programming languages and variations to generate the lyrics to the song "99 Bottles of Beer."

# 99 Bottles of Beer

99 bottles of beer on the wall, 99 bottles of beer.

Take one down and pass it around, 98 bottles of beer on the wall.

98 bottles of beer on the wall, 98 bottles of beer.

Take one down and pass it around, 97 bottles of beer on the wall.

⋮

2 bottles of beer on the wall, 2 bottles of beer.

Take one down and pass it around, 1 bottle of beer on the wall.

1 bottle of beer on the wall, 1 bottle of beer.

Take one down and pass it around, no more bottles of beer on the wall.

No more bottles of beer on the wall, no more bottles of beer.

Go to the store and buy some more, 99 bottles of beer on the wall.

# Java

```
class Bottles {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        String s = "s";
        for (int beers=99; beers>-1;) {
            System.out.print(beers+" bottle"+s+" of beer on the wall, ");
            System.out.println(beers + " bottle" + s + " of beer, ");
            if (beers==0) {
                System.out.print("Go to the store, buy some more, ");
                System.out.println("99 bottles of beer on the wall.\n");
                System.exit(0);
            } else
                System.out.print("Take one down, pass it around, ");
            s = (--beers == 1)?"":s";
            System.out.println(beers+" bottle"+s+" of beer on the wall.\n");
        }
    }
}
```

Sean Russell,

<http://www.99-bottles-of-beer.net/language-java-4.html>

# Java

```
class Bottles {  
    public static void main(St  
        String s = "s";  
        for (int beers=99; beers  
            System.out.print(beers  
            System.out.println(bee  
            if (beers==0) {  
                System.out.print("Go  
                System.out.println(""  
                System.exit(0);  
            } else  
                System.out.print("Ta  
                s = (--beers == 1)?"":  
                System.out.println(bee  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Gosling et al., Sun, 1991

Imperative, object-oriented,  
threaded

Based on C++, C, Algol, etc.

Statically typed

Automatic garbage collection

Architecturally neutral

Defined on a virtual machine (Java  
Bytecode)

Sean Russell,

<http://www.99-bottles-of-beer.net/language-java-4.html>

C

```
#define MAXBEER 99
void chug(int beers);

int main()
{
    int beers;
    for(beers = MAXBEER; beers; chug(beers--)) ;
    puts("\nTime to buy more beer!\n");
    return 0;
}

void chug(int beers)
{
    char howmany[8], *s;
    s = beers != 1 ? "s" : "";
    printf("%d bottle%s of beer on the wall,\n", beers, s);
    printf("%d bottle%s of beeeer . . . ,\n", beers, s);
    printf("Take one down, pass it around,\n");
    if (--beers) sprintf(howmany, "%d", beers);
    else strcpy(howmany, "No more");
    s = beers != 1 ? "s" : "";
    printf("%s bottle%s of beer on the wall.\n", howmany, s);
}
```

C

```
#define MAXBEER 99
void chug(int beers);

int main()
{
    int beers;
    for(beers = MAXBEER; beers > 0; beers--)
        puts("\nTime to buy more beer");
    return 0;
}

void chug(int beers)
{
    char howmany[8], *s;
    s = beers != 1 ? "s" : "";
    printf("%d bottle%s of beer\n", beers, s);
    printf("%d bottle%s of beer\n", beers, s);
    printf("Take one down, pass the bottle!\n");
    if (--beers) sprintf(howmany, "%d", beers);
    else strcpy(howmany, "No more");
    s = beers != 1 ? "s" : "";
    printf("%s bottle%s of beer\n", howmany, s);
}
```

Dennis Ritchie, Bell Labs, 1969

Procedural, imperative

Based on Algol, BCPL

Statically typed; liberal conversion policies

Harmonizes with processor architecture

For systems programming: unsafe by design

Remains language of choice for operating systems

# FORTRAN

```
program ninetyninebottles
integer bottles
bottles = 99
1  format (I2, A)
2  format (A)
3  format (I2, A, /)
4  format (A, /)
10 write (*,1) bottles, ' bottles of beer on the wall,'
   write (*,1) bottles, ' bottles of beer.'
   write (*,2) 'Take one down, pass it around...'
   if (bottles - 1 .gt. 1) then
       write (*,3) bottles - 1, ' bottles of beer on the wall.'
   else
       write (*,3) bottles - 1, ' bottle of beer on the wall.'
   end if
   bottles = bottles - 1
   if (bottles - 1) 30, 20, 10
*   Last verse
20 write (*,1) bottles, ' bottle of beer on the wall,'
   write (*,1) bottles, ' bottle of beer.'
   write (*,2) 'Take one down, pass it around...'
   write (*,4) 'No bottles of beer on the wall.'
30 stop
end
```



# FORTRAN

```
program ninety-ninebott  
integer bottles  
bottles = 99  
1  format (I2, A)  
2  format (A)  
3  format (I2, A, /)  
4  format (A, /)  
10 write (*,1) bottles, '  
   write (*,1) bottles, '  
   write (*,2) 'Take one  
   if (bottles - 1 .gt. 1  
       write (*,3) bottles  
   else  
       write (*,3) bottles  
   end if  
   bottles = bottles - 1  
   if (bottles - 1) 30, 2  
*   Last verse  
20 write (*,1) bottles, '  
   write (*,1) bottles, '  
   write (*,2) 'Take one  
   write (*,4) 'No bottle  
30 stop  
end
```

Backus, IBM, 1956

Imperative language for science and engineering

First compiled language

Fixed format lines (for punch cards)

Arithmetic expressions, If, Do, and Goto statements

Scalar (number) and array types

Limited string support

Still common in high-performance computing

Inspired most modern languages, especially BASIC

# AWK

```
BEGIN {
    for(i = 99; i >= 0; i--) {
        print ubottle(i), "on the wall,", lbottle(i) "."
        print action(i), lbottle(inext(i)), "on the wall."
        print
    }
}
function ubottle(n) {
    return sprintf("%s bottle%s of beer", n?n:"No more", n-1?"s":"" )
}
function lbottle(n) {
    return sprintf("%s bottle%s of beer", n?n:"no more", n-1?"s":"" )
}
function action(n) {
    return sprintf("%s", n ? "Take one down and pass it around," : \
                    "Go to the store and buy some more,")
}
function inext(n) {
    return n ? n - 1 : 99
}
```

OsamuAoki,

<http://www.99-bottles-of-beer.net/language-awk-1623.html>

# AWK

```
BEGIN {
  for(i = 99; i >= 0; i--) {
    print ubottle(i), "on the wall,", lbottle(i) "."
    print action(i), lbottle(inext(i)), "on the wall."
    print
  }
}
function ubottle(n) {
  return sprintf("%s bottle", n)
}
function lbottle(n) {
  return sprintf("%s bottle", n)
}
function action(n) {
  return sprintf("%s", n ? "n" : "0")
}
function inext(n) {
  return n ? n - 1 : 99
}
}
```

Aho, Weinberger, and Kernighan,  
Bell Labs, 1977

Interpreted domain-specific  
scripting language for text  
processing

Pattern-action statements matched  
against input lines

C-inspired syntax

Automatic garbage collection

OsamuAoki,

<http://www.99-bottles-of-beer.net/language-awk-1623.html>

## AWK (bottled version)

```
BEGIN{\n  split(\n    "no mo"\n    "rexxN"\n    "o mor"\n    "exsxx"\n    "Take "\n    "one dow"\n    "n and pas"\n    "s it around"\n    ", xGo to the "\n    "store and buy s"\n    "ome more, x bot"\n    "tlex of beerx o"\n    "n the wall" , s,\n    "x"); for( i=99 ;\n  i>=0; i--){ s[0]=\n  s[2] = i ; print \n  s[2 + !(i) ] s[8]\n  s[4+ !(i-1)] s[9]\n  s[10]", " s[!(i)]\n  s[8] s[4+ !(i-1)]\n  s[9]". ";i?s[0]--:\n  s[0] = 99; print \n  s[6+!i]s[!(s[0])]\n  s[8] s[4 +!(i-2)]\n  s[9]s[10] ".\n";}}
```

Wilhelm Weske,

<http://www.99-bottles-of-beer.net/language-awk-1910.html>

# Python

```
for quant in range(99, 0, -1):
    if quant > 1:
        print quant, "bottles of beer on the wall,", \
              quant, "bottles of beer."
        if quant > 2:
            suffix = str(quant - 1) + " bottles of beer on the wall."
        else:
            suffix = "1 bottle of beer on the wall."
    elif quant == 1:
        print "1 bottle of beer on the wall, 1 bottle of beer."
        suffix = "no more beer on the wall!"
    print "Take one down, pass it around,", suffix
    print ""
```

Gerold Penz,

<http://www.99-bottles-of-beer.net/language-python-808.html>

# Python

```
for quant in range(99, 0, -1):
    if quant > 1:
        print quant, "bottles"
        print quant, "bottles"
    if quant > 2:
        suffix = str(quant)
    else:
        suffix = "1 bottle"
    elif quant == 1:
        print "1 bottle of beer"
        suffix = "no more beer"
    print "Take one down, pass"
    print ""
```

Guido van Rossum, 1989

Object-oriented, imperative

General-purpose scripting  
language

Indentation indicates grouping

Dynamically typed

Automatic garbage collection

Gerald Penz,

<http://www.99-bottles-of-beer.net/language-python-808.html>

# APL

⊙ APL (A Programming Language)

⊙ Program written by JT. Taylor, [www.jttaylor.net](http://www.jttaylor.net)

```
T1←98↑[1]001 99ρι99
```

```
T4←001 98ρι98
```

```
T1,(98 30ρ' BOTTLES OF BEER ON THE WALL, '),T1,  
(98 47ρ'BOTTLES OF BEER, TAKE ONE DOWN, PASS IT  
AROUND, '),T4,(98 28ρ'BOTTLES OF BEER ON THE  
WALL ,')
```

```
'1 BOTTLE OF BEER ON THE WALL, 1 BOTTLE OF BEER,  
TAKE IT DOWN, PASS IT AROUND, NO BOTTLES OF BEER  
ON THE WALL.'
```

<http://www.99-bottles-of-beer.net/language-apl-715.html>

# APL

Ⓞ APL (A Programming Language)

Ⓞ Program written by Iverson

```
T1←98↑[1]001 99ρ199
```

```
T4←001 98ρ198
```

```
T1,(98 30ρ' BOTTLES OF BEER,  
(98 47ρ'BOTTLES OF BEER,  
AROUND, '),T4,(98 28ρ'BOTTLES OF BEER  
WALL ,')
```

```
'1 BOTTLE OF BEER ON THE WALL,  
TAKE IT DOWN, PASS IT AROUND,  
ON THE WALL.'
```

Iverson, IBM, 1960

Imperative, matrix-centric

E.g., perform an operation on each element of a vector

Uses own specialized character set

Concise, effectively cryptic

Primarily symbols instead of words

Dynamically typed

Odd left-to-right evaluation policy

Useful for statistics, other matrix-oriented applications

<http://www.99-bottles-of-beer.net/language-apl-715.html>



# FORTH

```
: .bottles ( n -- n-1 )
  dup 1 = IF ." One bottle of beer on the wall," CR
            ." One bottle of beer," CR
            ." Take it down,"
  ELSE dup ." bottles of beer on the wall," CR
        dup ." bottles of beer," CR
        ." Take one down,"
  THEN
  CR
  ." Pass it around," CR
  1-
  ?dup IF dup 1 = IF ." One bottle of beer on the wall;"
        ELSE dup ." bottles of beer on the wall;"
        THEN
        ELSE ." No more bottles of beer on the wall."
  THEN
  CR
;
: nbottles ( n -- )
  BEGIN .bottles ?dup NOT UNTIL ;
99 nbottles
```

Dan Reish,

<http://www.99-bottles-of-beer.net/language-forth-263.html>

# FORTH

```
: .bottles ( n -- n-1 )
  dup 1 = IF ." One bottle
              ." One bottle
              ." Take it down,"
  ELSE dup ." bottles of
         dup ." bottles of
         ." Take one down,"
  THEN
  CR
  ." Pass it around," CR
  1-
  ?dup IF dup 1 = IF ." C
        ELSE dup ." b
        THEN
        ELSE ." No more bot
  THEN
  CR
;
: nbottles ( n -- )
  BEGIN .bottles ?dup NOT
99 nbottles
```

Moore, NRAO, 1973

Stack-based imperative language

Trivial, RPN-inspired grammar

Easily becomes cryptic

Untyped

Low-level, very lightweight

Highly extensible: easy to make programs compile themselves

Used in some firmware boot systems (Apple, IBM, Sun)

Inspired the PostScript language for laser printers

Dan Reish,

<http://www.99-bottles-of-beer.net/language-forth-263.html>

# The Whitespace Language

Edwin Brady and Chris Morris, April  
1st, 2003

Imperative, stack-based language

Space, Tab, and Line Feed  
characters only

Number literals in binary: Space=0,  
Tab=1, LF=end

Less-than-programmer-friendly  
syntax; reduces toner consumption

# Prolog

```
bottles :-  
    bottles(99).  
  
bottles(1) :-  
    write('1 bottle of beer on the wall, 1 bottle of beer, '), nl,  
    write('Take one down, and pass it around, '), nl,  
    write('Now they are all gone. '), nl,!.  
bottles(X) :-  
    write(X), write(' bottles of beer on the wall, '), nl,  
    write(X), write(' bottles of beer, '), nl,  
    write('Take one down and pass it around, '), nl,  
    NX is X - 1,  
    write(NX), write(' bottles of beer on the wall. '), nl, nl,  
    bottles(NX).
```

Remko Trocon et al.,

<http://www.99-bottles-of-beer.net/language-prolog-965.html>

# Prolog

```
bottles :-  
    bottles(99).  
  
bottles(1) :-  
    write('1 bottle of beer  
    write('Take one down, an  
    write('Now they are all  
bottles(X) :-  
    write(X), write(' bottle  
    write(X), write(' bottle  
    write('Take one down and  
    NX is X - 1,  
    write(NX), write(' bottl  
    bottles(NX).
```

Alain Colmerauer et al., 1972

Logic programming language

Programs are relations: facts and rules

Program execution consists of trying to satisfy queries

Designed for natural language processing, expert systems, and theorem proving

Remko Trocon et al.,

<http://www.99-bottles-of-beer.net/language-prolog-965.html>

# SQL

```
SELECT
  CASE (bottlecount)
    WHEN 0 THEN 'No more bottle of beer on the wall, no more bottles of
                'Go to the store and buy some more, 99 bottles of beer
    WHEN 1 THEN '1 bottle of beer on the wall, 1 bottle of beer. ' ||
                'Take one down and pass it around, no more bottles of
    WHEN 2 THEN '2 bottles of beer on the wall, 2 bottles of beer. ' |
                'Take one down and pass it around, 1 bottle of beer on

    ELSE
      rtrim (cast(BottleCount) as char(2)) || ' bottles of beer on t
      rtrim (cast(BottleCount) as char(2)) || ' bottles of beer. ' |
      'Take one down and pass it around, ' ||
      rtrim (cast(BottleCount-1 as char(2))) || ' bottles of beer on

  END
FROM
(
  SELECT avalue * 10 + bvalue as bottlecount
  FROM
    (VALUES (9), (8), (7), (6), (5), (4), (3), (2), (1), (0)) a(avalue)
    (VALUES (9), (8), (7), (6), (5), (4), (3), (2), (1), (0)) b(bvalue)
) as valuelist;
```

Kent Olsen,

<http://www.99-bottles-of-beer.net/language-sql-967.html>

# SQL

```
SELECT
CASE (bottlecount)
  WHEN 0 THEN 'No more bottle of beer on the wall, no more bottles o
              'Go to the store and buy some more, 99 bottles of beer
  WHEN 1 THEN '1 bottle of beer on the wall, 1 bottle of beer. ' ||
              'Take one down and pass it around, no more bottles of
  WHEN 2 THEN '2 bottles of beer on the wall 2 bottles of beer. ' |
              'Take one do
ELSE
  rtrim (cast((BottleCou
  rtrim (cast((BottleCou
  'Take one down and pas
  rtrim (cast((BottleCou
END
FROM
(
  SELECT avalue * 10 + bvalu
  FROM
    (VALUES (9), (8), (7), (
    (VALUES (9), (8), (7), (
) as valuelist;
```

Chamberlin and Boyce, IBM, 1974

Declarative language for databases

Semantics based on the relational model

Queries on tables: select with predicates, joining, aggregating

Database query optimization: declaration to procedure

Kent Olsen,

<http://www.99-bottles-of-beer.net/language-sql-967.html>

# LISP

```
(defun bottles-of-bier (n)
  (case n
    (0
      '(No more bottles of beer on the wall no more bottles of beer.
        Go to the store and buy some more 99 bottles of beer on the wall.))
    (1
      '(1 bottle of beer on the wall 1 bottle of beer.
        Take one down and pass it around no more bottles of beer on the wall.
        ,@(bottles-of-bier 0)))
    (2
      '(2 bottles of beer on the wall 2 bottles of beer.
        Take one down and pass it around 1 bottle of beer on the wall.
        ,@(bottles-of-bier 1)))
    (t
      '(,n bottles of beer on the wall ,n bottles of beer.
        Take one down and pass it around
        ,(1- n) bottles of beer on the wall.
        ,@(bottles-of-bier (1- n))))))
```

jimka, <http://www.99-bottles-of-beer.net/language-lisp-1465.html>



# LISP

```
(defun bottles-of-bier (n)
  (case n
    (0
      '(No more bottles of beer on the wall
        Go to the store and buy more beer))
    (1
      '(1 bottle of beer on the wall
        Take one down and pass it around
        ,@(bottles-of-bier 0)))
    (2
      '(2 bottles of beer on the wall
        Take one down and pass it around
        ,@(bottles-of-bier 1)))
    (t
      '(,n bottles of beer on the wall
        Take one down and pass it around
        ,(1- n) bottles of beer
        ,@(bottles-of-bier (1- n)))))
```

McCarthy, MIT, 1958

Functional: recursive, list-focused functions

Semantics from Church's Lambda Calculus

Simple, heavily parenthesized S-expression syntax

Dynamically typed

Automatic garbage collection

Originally for AI applications

Dialects: Scheme and Common Lisp

# Haskell

```
bottles :: Int -> String
bottles n
  | n == 0 = "no more bottles"
  | n == 1 = "1 bottle"
  | n > 1 = show n ++ " bottles"

verse :: Int -> String
verse n
  | n == 0 = "No more bottles of beer on the wall, "
            ++ "no more bottles of beer.\n"
            ++ "Go to the store and buy some more, "
            ++ "99 bottles of beer on the wall."
  | n > 0 = bottles n ++ " of beer on the wall, "
            ++ bottles n
            ++ " of beer.\n"
            ++ "Take one down and pass it around, "
            ++ bottles (n-1) ++ " of beer on the wall.\n"

main      = mapM (putStrLn . verse) [99,98..0]
```

Simon Johansson,

<http://www.99-bottles-of-beer.net/language-haskell-1613.html>

# Haskell

```
bottles :: Int -> String
bottles n
  | n == 0 = "no more bottle"
  | n == 1 = "1 bottle"
  | n > 1 = show n ++ " bot

verse :: Int -> String
verse n
  | n == 0 = "No more bottle
            ++ "no more bot
            ++ "Go to the s
            ++ "99 bottles
  | n > 0 = bottles n ++ "
            ++ bottles n
            ++ " of beer.\n"
            ++ "Take one do
            ++ bottles (n-1

main = mapM (putStrLn .
```

Peyton Jones et al., 1990

Functional

Pure: no side-effects

Lazy: computation only on demand; infinite data structures

Statically typed; types inferred

Algebraic data types, pattern matching, lists, strings

Great for compilers, domain-specific languages, type system research

Related to ML, OCaml

Simon Johansson,

<http://www.99-bottles-of-beer.net/language-haskell-1613.html>