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Thoughts on Polyglotism

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7 Theses



1. Language Equality



Languages are Not Equal




Machine Code
Assembler
C
C++
Java
Scala
Python
Ruby
Scheme/Lisp
Haskell




Sapir-Whorf





We cut nature up, organize it into concepts, and ascribe significances as we do, largely because we are parties to an agreement to organize it in this way — an agreement that holds throughout our speech community and is codified in the patterns of our language.

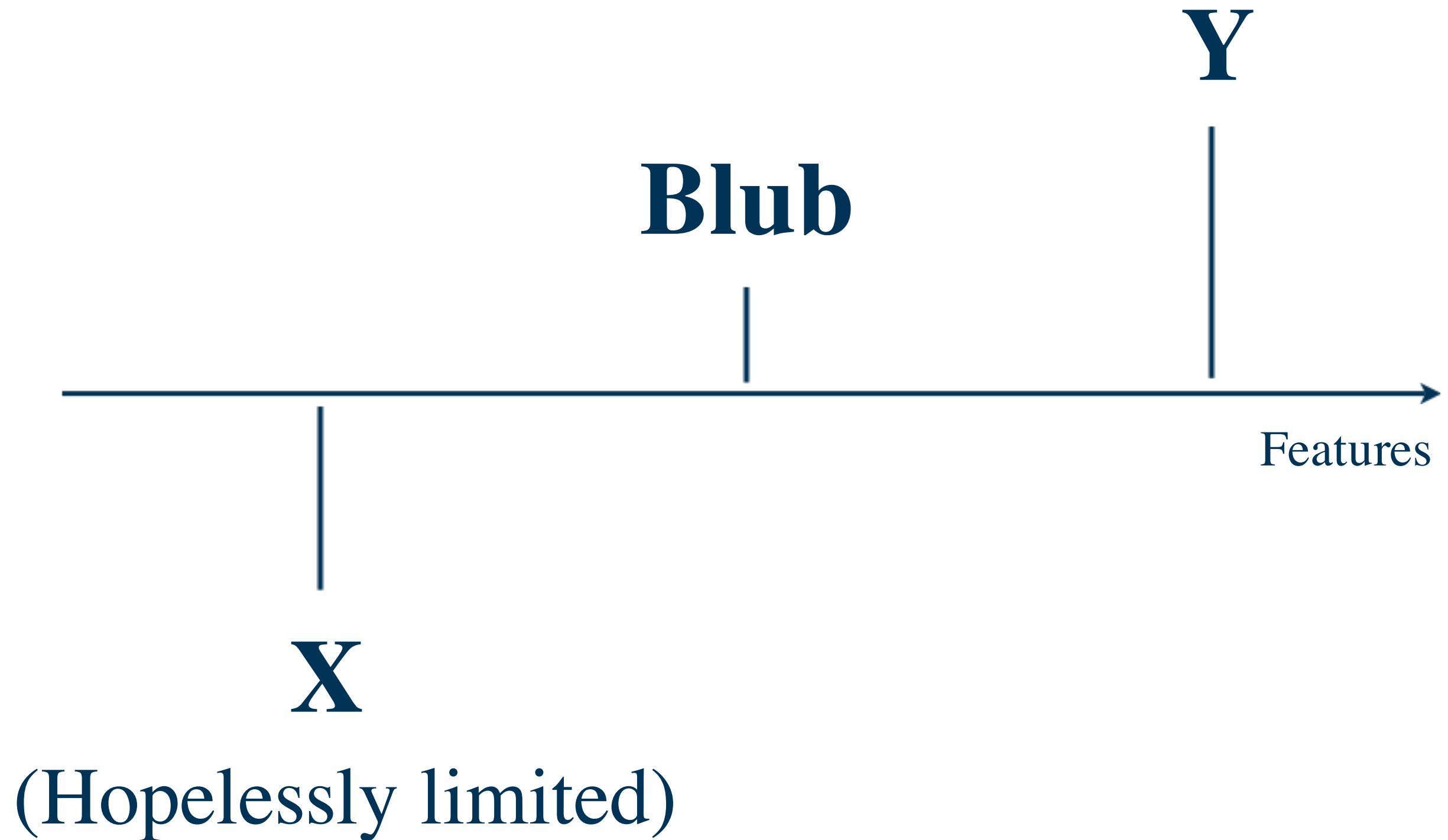
Whorf, Benjamin (John Carroll, Editor) (1956). Language, Thought, and Reality: Selected Writings of Benjamin Lee Whorf. MIT Press.
“Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis” (note: now disputed);
see also http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sapir-Whorf_hypothesis




“Blub”



(Full of unnecessary complexity)





Blub falls right in the middle of the abstractness continuum... As long as our hypothetical Blub programmer is looking down the power continuum, he knows he's looking down. Languages less powerful than Blub are obviously less powerful, because they're missing some feature he's used to.

But when our hypothetical Blub programmer looks in the other direction, up the power continuum, he doesn't realize he's looking up. What he sees are merely weird languages... Blub is good enough for him, because he *thinks* in Blub.

Paul Graham, “Beating the Averages”
<http://www.paulgraham.com/avg.html>



Differences

Paradigm

Speed

Verbosity


Ceremony

Stability

**Learning
Curve**

Type System





To be quite honest, most Javalanders are blissfully unaware of the existence of the other side of the world.

Steve Yegge
<http://steve-yegge.blogspot.com/2006/03/execution-in-kingdom-of-anouns.html>



A Little Bit of Java ...

```
package com.example;

import java.util.List;
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.Collections;
import java.util.Comparator;

public class SortList {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        List<String> list = Arrays.asList("Shamelessly", "Stolen",
                                          "From", "Ola", "Bini");

        Collections.sort(list, new Comparator<String>() {
            public int compare(String first, String second) {
                return first.length() - second.length();
            }
        });

        String sep = "";
        for (String name : list) {
            System.out.print(sep);
            System.out.print(name);
            sep = ", ";
        }

        System.out.println();
    }
}
```

... vs. Ruby

```
list = ["Shamelessly", "Stolen", "From", "Ola",  
        "Bini"]  
puts list.sort_by(&:length).join(', ')
```

<http://youtube.com/watch?v=PfnP-8XbJao>

```
class Project < ActiveRecord::Base
  belongs_to :portfolio
  has_one :project_manager
  has_many :milestones
  has_and_belongs_to_many :categories
end
```

JavaScript/Node.js

```
var sys = require("sys"), http = require("http"), url = require("url"),
    path = require("path"), fs = require("fs");

var dir = process.argv[2] || './public';
var port = parseFloat(process.argv[3]) || 8080;
sys.log('Serving files from ' + dir + ', port is ' + port);

http.createServer(function(request, response) {
    var uri = url.parse(request.url).pathname;
    var filename = path.join(process.cwd(), dir, uri);
    path.exists(filename, function(exists) {
        if(exists) {
            fs.readFile(filename, function(err, data) {
                response.writeHead(200);
                response.end(data);
            });
        } else {
            sys.log('File not found: ' + filename);
            response.writeHead(404);
            response.end();
        }
    });
}).listen(port);
```

Clojure

```
(ns sample.grep
  "A simple complete Clojure program."
  (:use [clojure.contrib.io :only [read-lines]])
  (:gen-class))

(defn numbered-lines [lines]
  (map vector (iterate inc 0) lines))

(defn grep-in-file [pattern file]
  {file (filter #(re-find pattern (second %)) (numbered-lines (read-lines
file))))})

(defn grep-in-files [pattern files]
  (apply merge (map #(grep-in-file pattern %) files)))

(defn print-matches [matches]
  (doseq [[fname submatches] matches, [line-no, match] submatches]
    (println (str fname ":" line-no ":" match))))

(defn -main [pattern & files]
  (if (or (nil? pattern) (empty? files))
    (println "Usage: grep <pattern> <file...>")
    (do
      (println (format "grep started with pattern %s and file(s) %s"
                       pattern (apply str (interpose ", " files))))
      (print-matches (grep-in-files (re-pattern pattern) files))
      (println "Done."))))
```

**There's more to life
than objects**

Data structures vs. objects

```
public class Point {  
    private final double x;  
    private final double y;  
  
    public Point(double x, double y) {  
        this.x = x;  
        this.y = y;  
    }  
}
```

```
(def p1 [3 4])
```

```
Point p1 = new Point(3, 4);
```

Data structures vs. objects

```
(def p1 [3 4])
```

Immutable
Reusable
Compatible

Data structures vs. objects

```
import static java.lang.Math.sqrt;

public class Point {
    private final double x;
    private final double y;

    public Point(double x, double y) {
        this.x = x;
        this.y = y;
    }

    public double distanceTo(Point other) {
        double c1 = other.x - this.x;
        double c2 = other.y - this.y;
        return sqrt(c1 * c1 + c2 * c2);
    }
}
```

Data structures vs. objects

```
(import-static java.lang.Math sqrt)

(defn distance
  [[x1 y1] [x2 y2]]
  (let [c1 (- x2 x1)
        c2 (- y2 y1)]
    (sqrt (+ (* c1 c1) (* c2 c2)))))
```

Data structures vs. objects

```
(defn rand-seq [limit]
  (repeatedly #(rand-int limit)))
```

infinite randoms

```
(take 10 (partition 2 (rand-seq 10)))
```

pairs of random ints

10 random points

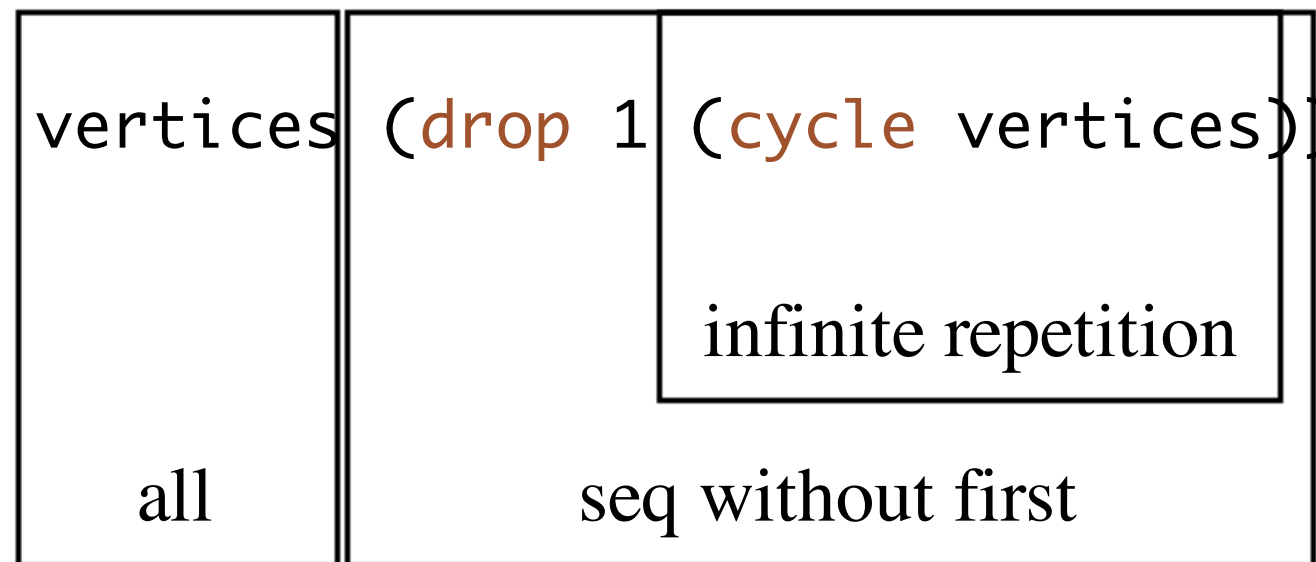
```
;((3 6) (6 1) (8 5) (0 7) (3 8) (0 6) (1 6) (7 6) (0 1) (8 9))
```

Data structures vs. objects

```
(defn circumference
```

```
  [vertices]
```

```
  (reduce + (map distance vertices (drop 1 (cycle vertices))))))
```



```
;((3 6) (6 1) (8 5) (0 7) (3 8) (0 6) (1 6) (7 6) (0 1) (8 9))
;((6 1) (8 5) (0 7) (3 8) (0 6) (1 6) (7 6) (0 1) (8 9) (3 6))
```

```
;58.06411369758525
```

assoc
assoc-in
butlast
concat
conj
cons
count
cycle
difference
dissoc
distinct
distinct?
drop-last
empty
empty?
every?
filter
first
flatten
group-by

interleave
interpose
intersection
into
join
lazy-cat
mapcat
merge
merge-with
not-any?
not-empty?
not-every?
nth
partition
partition-all
partition-by
peek
pop
poppy

project
remove
replace
rest
rseq
select
select-keys
shuffle
some
split-at
split-with
subvec
take
take-last
take-nth
take-while
union
update-in

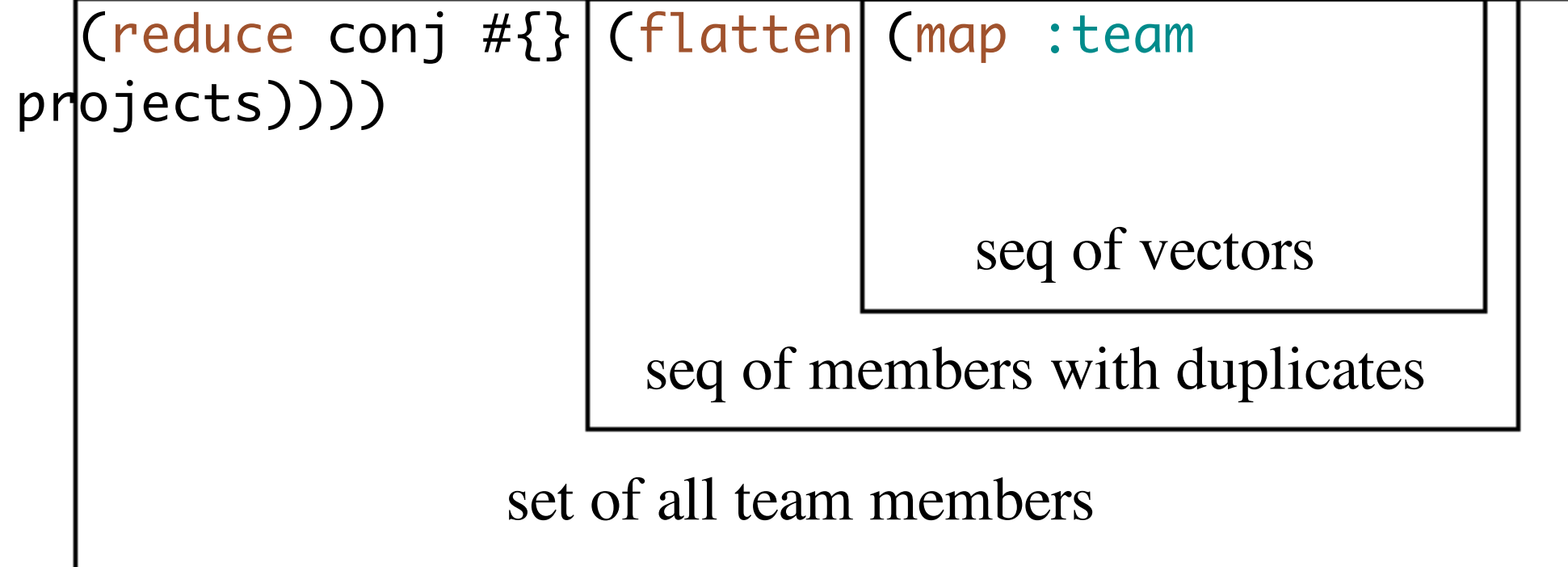


Maps

```
(def projects #{{:id "1",
                  :kind :time-material,
                  :description "Consulting for BigCo",
                  :budget 25000,
                  :team [:joe, :chuck, :james]}
                {:id "2",
                  :kind :fixed-price,
                  :description "Development for Startup",
                  :budget 100000,
                  :team [:john, :chuck, :james, :bill]}
                {:id "3",
                  :kind :fixed-price,
                  :description "Clojure Training",
                  :budget 3000,
                  :team [:joe, :john]}})
```

Map access

```
(defn all-members  
  [projects]
```



```
(all-members projects)  
;#{:chuck :joe :james :john  
:bill}
```

Map access & coupling

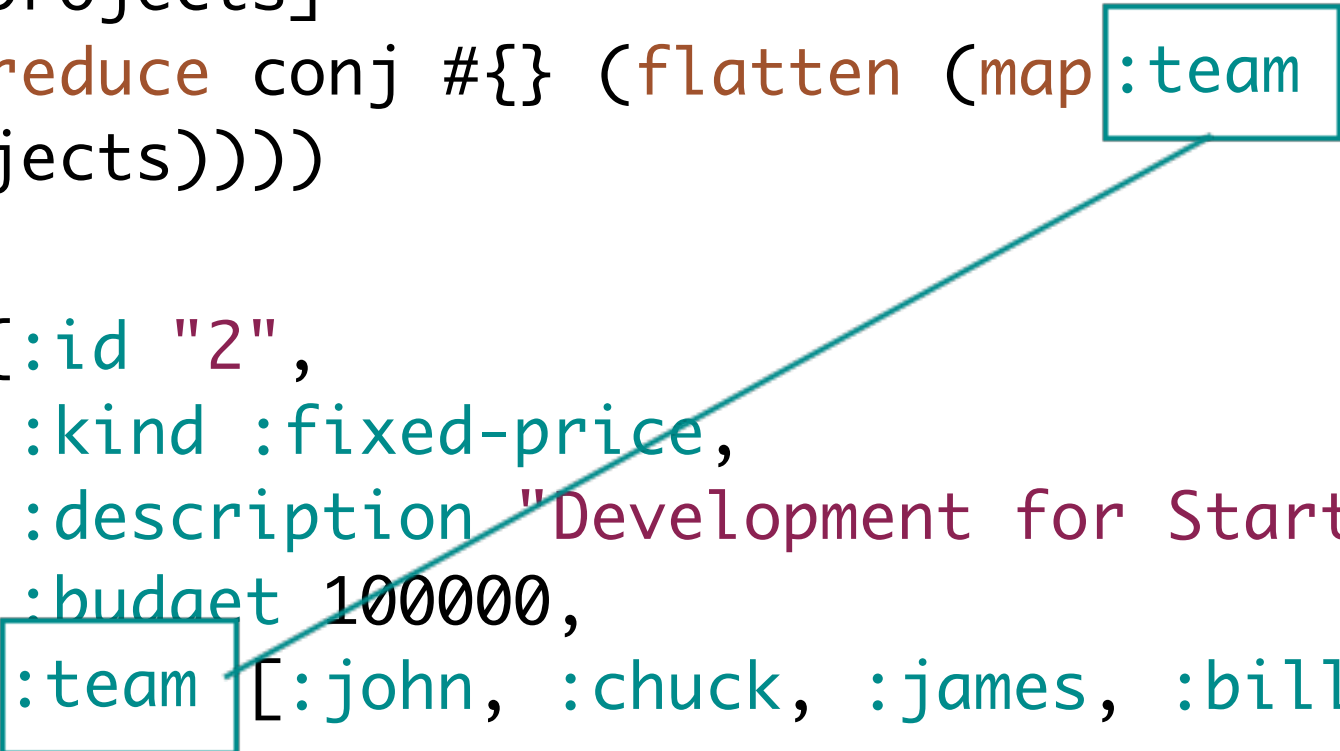
```
(defn all-members
  [projects]
  (reduce conj #{} (flatten (map :team
    projects))))

#{{:id "2",
  :kind :fixed-price,
  :description "Development for Startup",
  :budget 100000,
  :team [:john, :chuck, :james, :bill]}}
```


Map access & coupling

```
(defn all-members
  [projects]
  (reduce conj #{} (flatten (map :team
                                projects))))

#{{:id "2",
   :kind :fixed-price,
   :description "Development for Startup",
   :budget 100000,
   :team [:john, :chuck, :james, :bill]}}
```



A diagram illustrating map access and coupling. A teal line connects a box around the `:team` key in the `map` function call of the `all-members` function to a box around the `:team` key in the project map literal below. This visualizes how the function accesses the `:team` value from each project in the `projects` collection.

(json-str)



```
[{:kind "fixed-price",
  :team ["john" "chuck" "james" "bill"],
  :budget 100000,
  :id "2",
  :description "Development for Startup"}
{:kind "fixed-price",
  :team ["joe" "john"],
  :budget 3000,
  :id "3",
  :description "Clojure Training"}
{:kind "time-material",
  :team ["joe" "chuck" "james"],
  :budget 25000,
  :id "1",
  :description "Consulting for BigCo"}]
```

```
[{"kind":"fixed-price",
  "team":["john", "chuck", "james", "bill"],
  "budget":100000,
  "id":"2",
  "description":"Development for Startup"},
{"kind":"fixed-price",
  "team":["joe", "john"],
  "budget":3000,
  "id":"3",
  "description":"Clojure Training"},
{"kind":"time-material",
  "team":["joe", "chuck", "james"],
  "budget":25000,
  "id":"1",
  "description":"Consulting for BigCo"}]
```



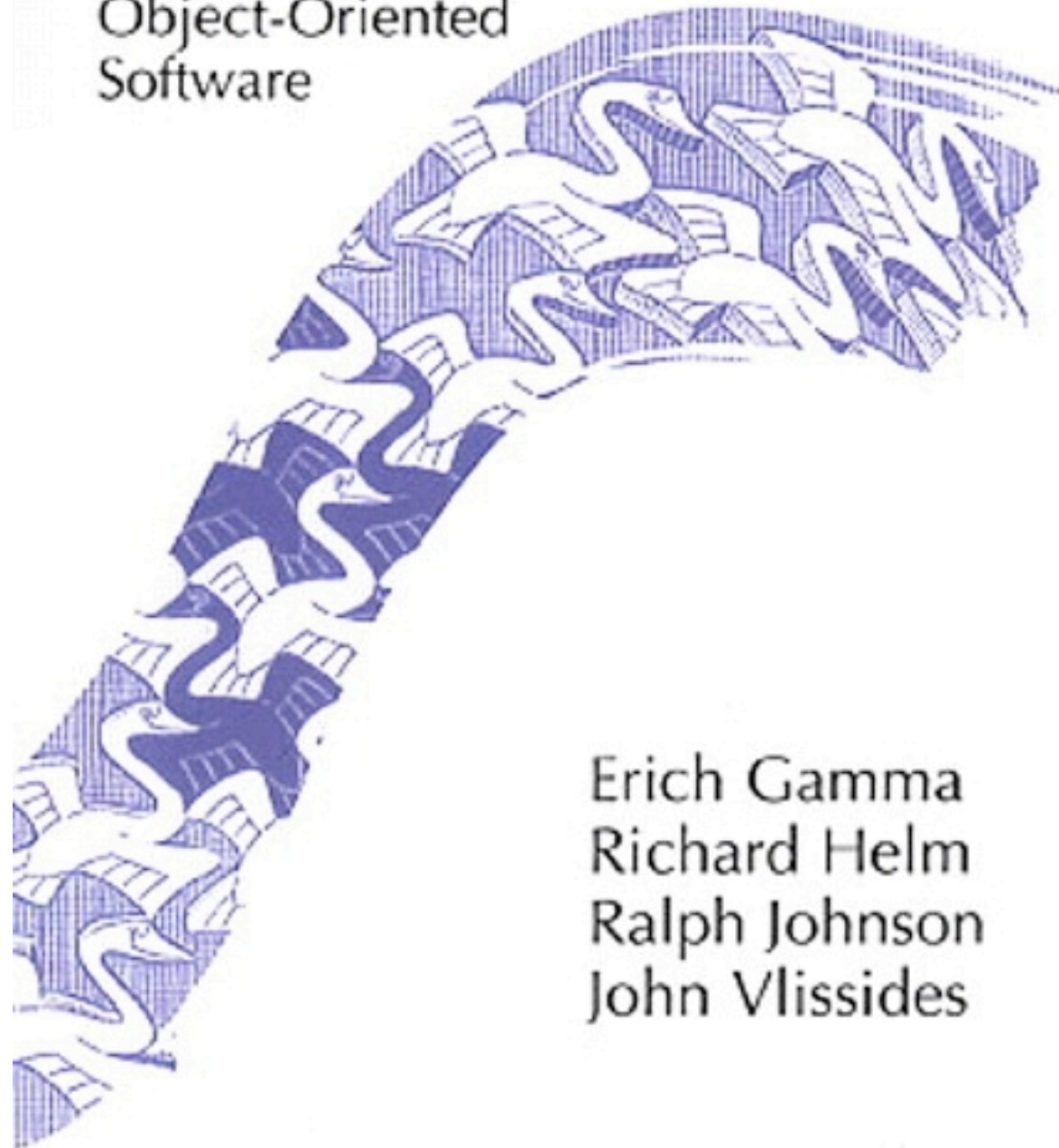
(read-json)



Design Patterns are a Design Smell

Design Patterns CD

Elements of Reusable
Object-Oriented
Software



Erich Gamma
Richard Helm
Ralph Johnson
John Vlissides



ADDISON-WESLEY PROFESSIONAL COMPUTING SERIES

“Patterns are signs of weakness in programming languages.”

Mark Dominus, “Design Patterns of 1972”,
<http://blog.plover.com/2006/09/11/>

Patterns & Dynamic Languages

First-class types	AbstractFactory, Flyweight, FactoryMethod, State, Proxy, Chain-of-Responsibility
First-class functions	Command, Strategy, TemplateMethod, Visitor
Macros	Interpreter, Iterator
Method Combination	Mediator, Observer
Multimethods	Builder, (Visitor)
Modules	Facade

<http://norvig.com/design-patterns/>

Project Example 1

**Case tool model export/import
XMI -> transformation -> Java API
Use of a Java Lisp dialect (SISC)
XML libraries from Java
:-)**

Yet ...



... languages don't matter



HTTP

URIs

HTML

CSS

Clients

Web Servers

Caching Proxies

CDN

Atom/RSS

Databases



1. Language Equality

Languages differ drastically



2. Ecosystems



Development Environment



Libraries



Runtime Environment



Community



Culture



Project Example 2

Large scale banking application

Java / J2EE

Numerous external DSLs, implemented in Haskell

Exchange of binary data w/ Java

Excel/sed/awk/Haskell/Java pipeline

:-(



2. Ecosystems

No language is an island



3. Multi-language Platforms



.NET

JVM



.NET

C#

VB

F#

IronPython

IronRuby

DLR

JVM

Java

JRuby

Scala

Groovy

Clojure

Java 7



**Development
Environment**

Libraries

**Runtime
Environment**

Community

Culture



**Development
Environment**

Libraries

Community

**Runtime
Environment**

Culture



Project Example 2

Environmental information system

JRuby/Rails

Use of Java graphics libraries

:-)

3. Multi-language platforms

MLVMs enable diversity



4. Polyglot Programming



Polyglot Programming Polyglot Programmer



polyglot (*noun*): a person who
knows and uses
several languages



Question:
What language do you use?



Question:
What languages s do you use?



sh

XSLT

cmd

SQL

XML

BPEL

CSS

HTML

EL

Ant

JavaScript



The right tool ...



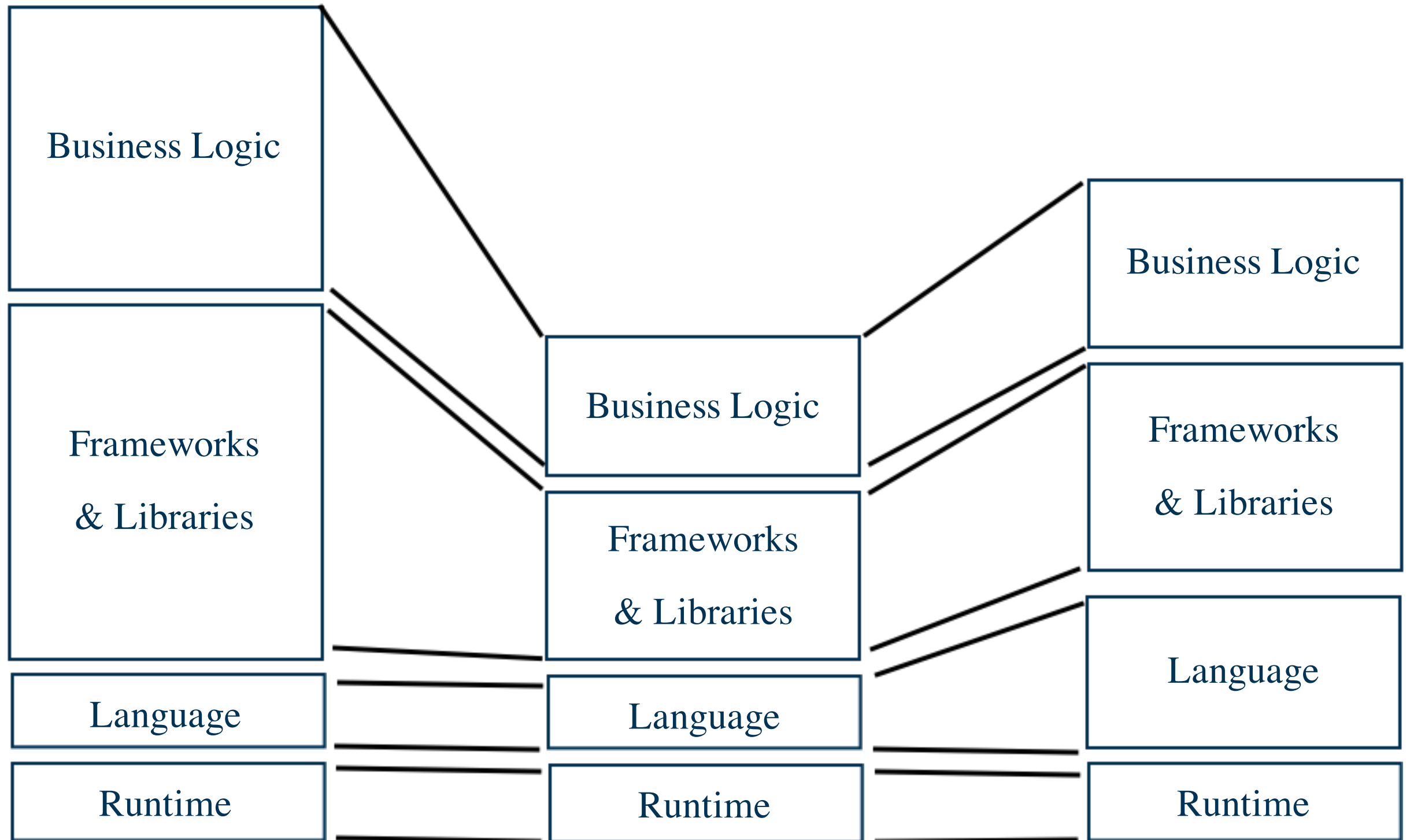


mon·o·cul·ture | 'mäne ,kəlCHər|
n.

1. The cultivation of a single crop on a farm or in a region or country.

2. A single, homogeneous culture without diversity or dissension.





Example Criteria

Java	Mainstream
Erlang	Distributed systems, 24x7
Clojure	Complex algorithms, concurrency
Ruby	Productivity

4. Polyglot programming

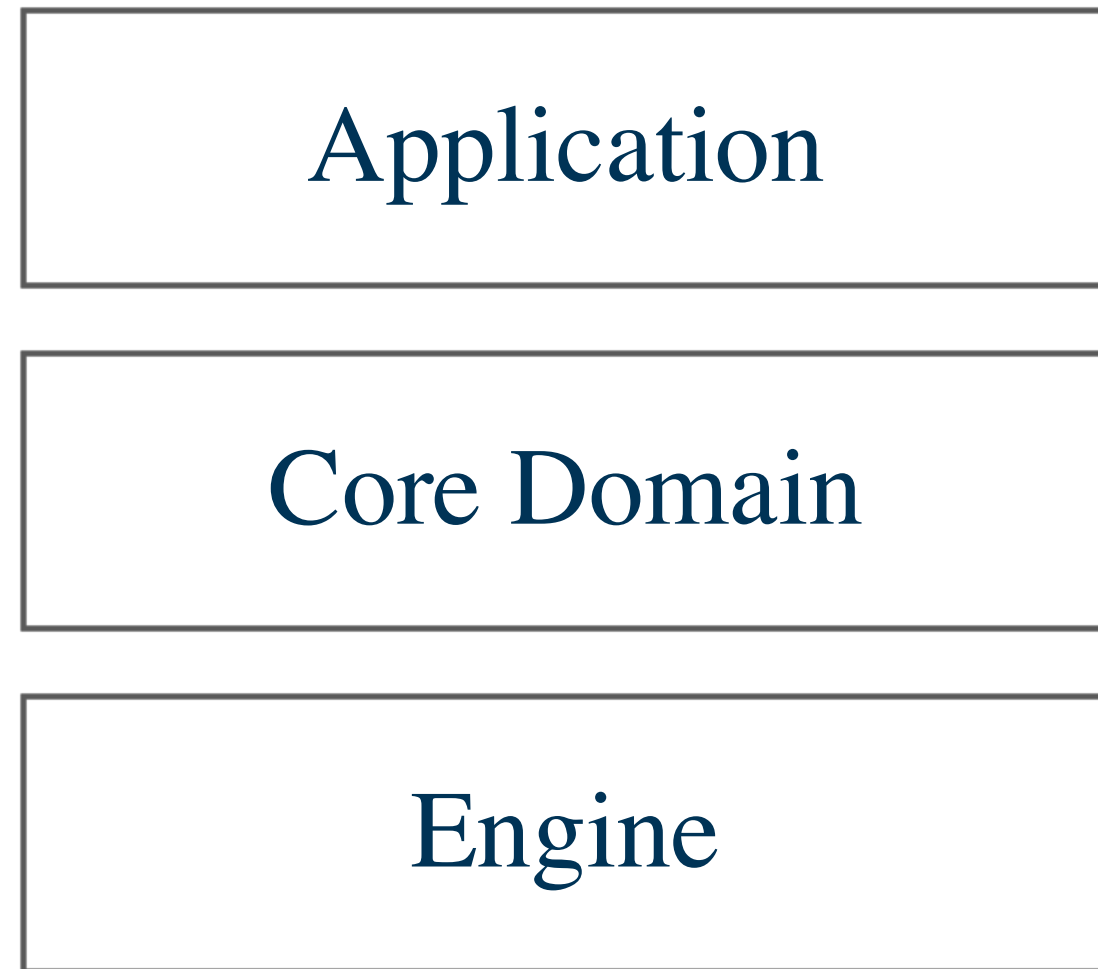
Nobody uses a single language
...

... nor should they.



5. Stability Layers



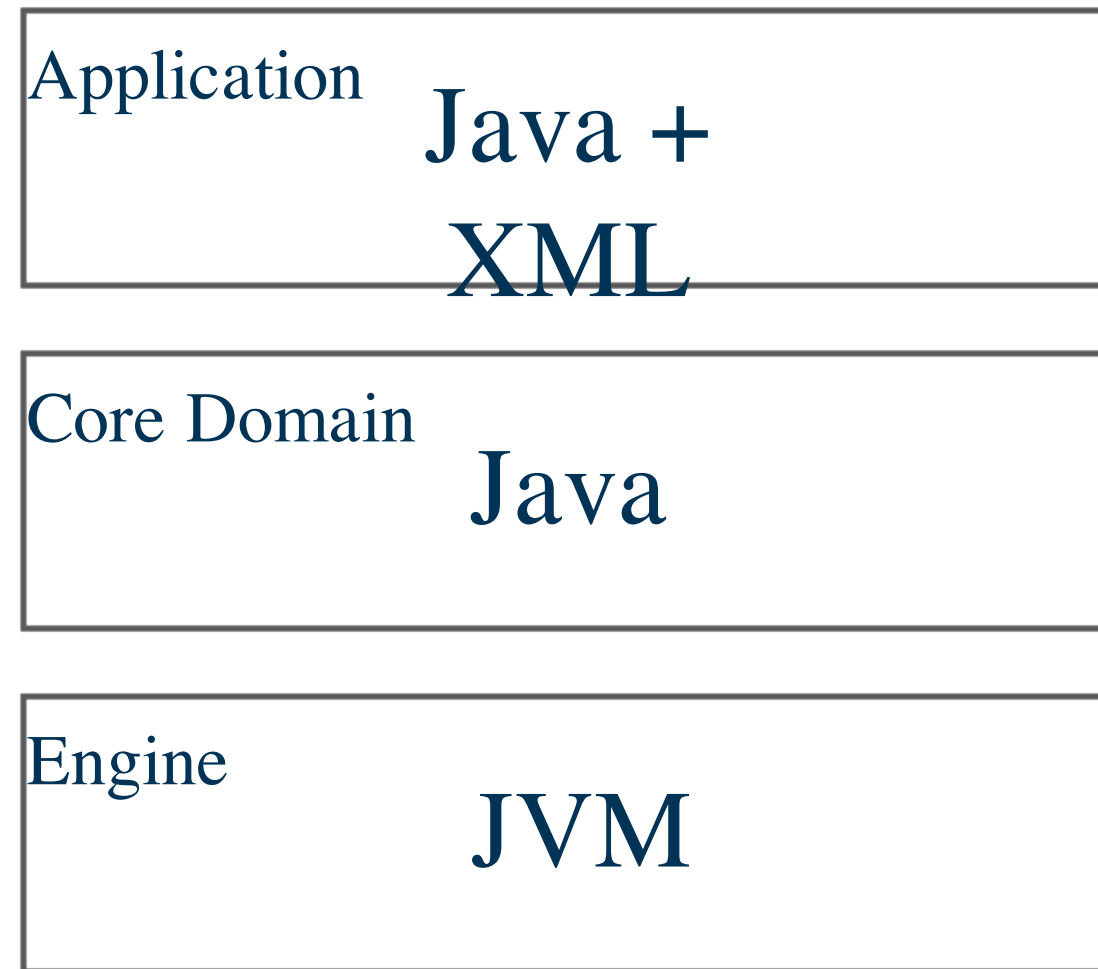


“soft”



“hard”



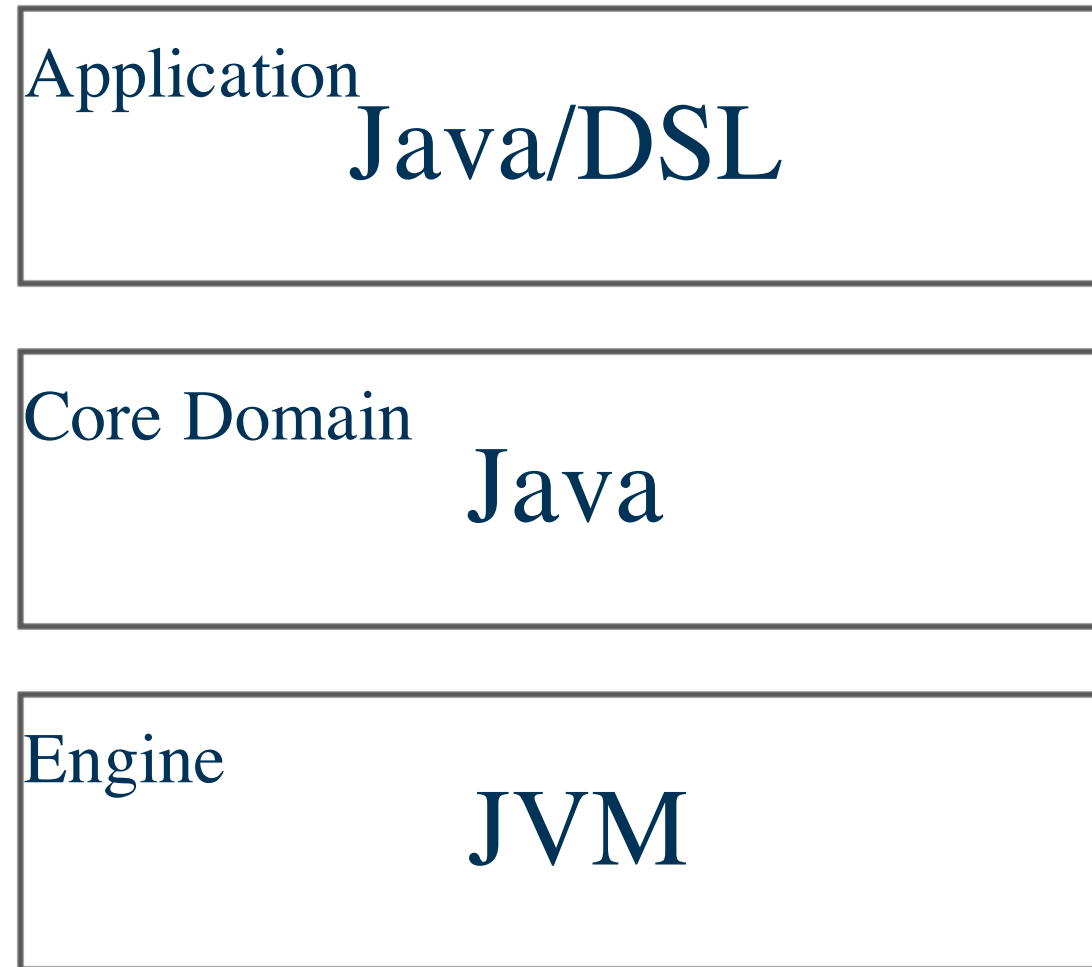


“soft”



“hard”



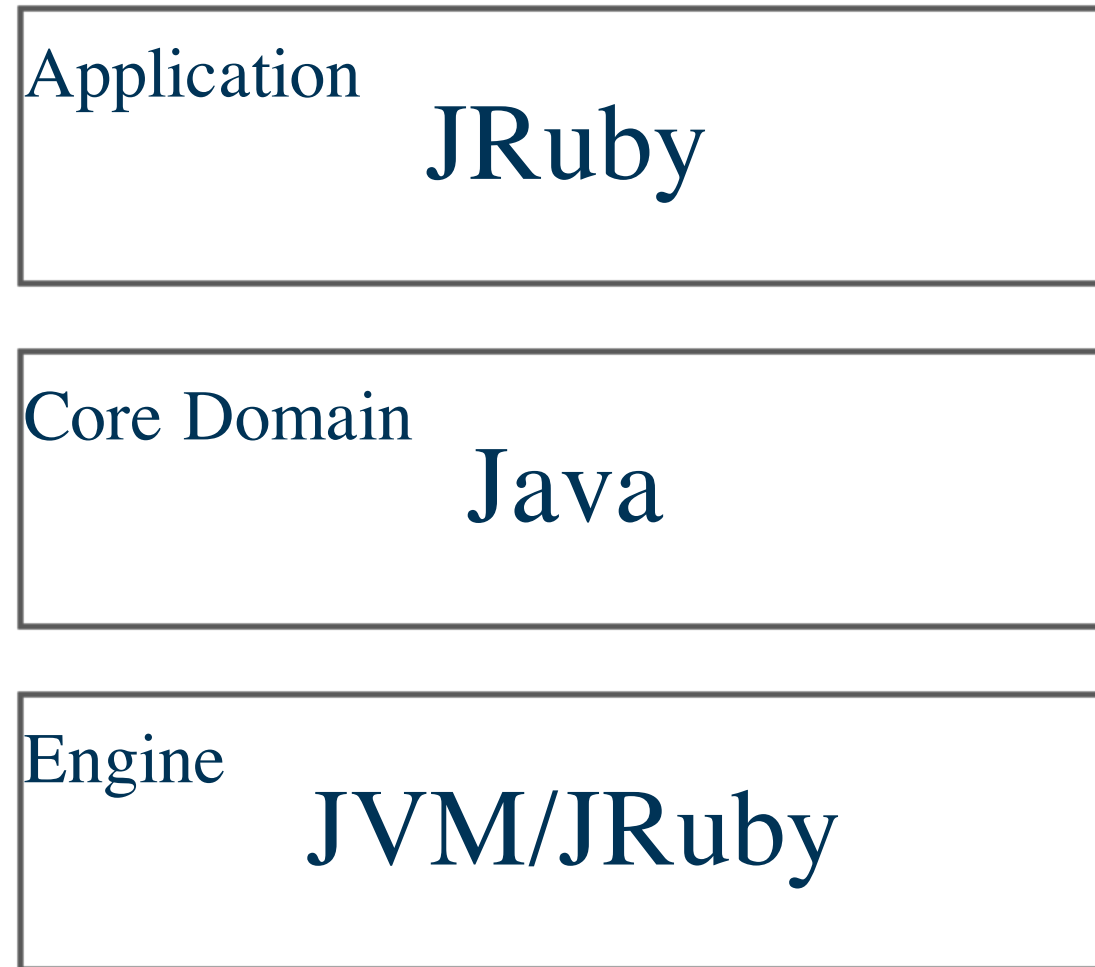


“soft”



“hard”






“soft”



“hard”





Any sufficiently complicated C or Fortran program contains an ad-hoc, informally-specified, bug-ridden, slow implementation of half of CommonLisp.

Philip Greenspun's Tenth Rule of Programming
<http://philip.greenspun.com/research/>

What do you know that the
{Ruby|Clojure|Groovy|...} developers don't?



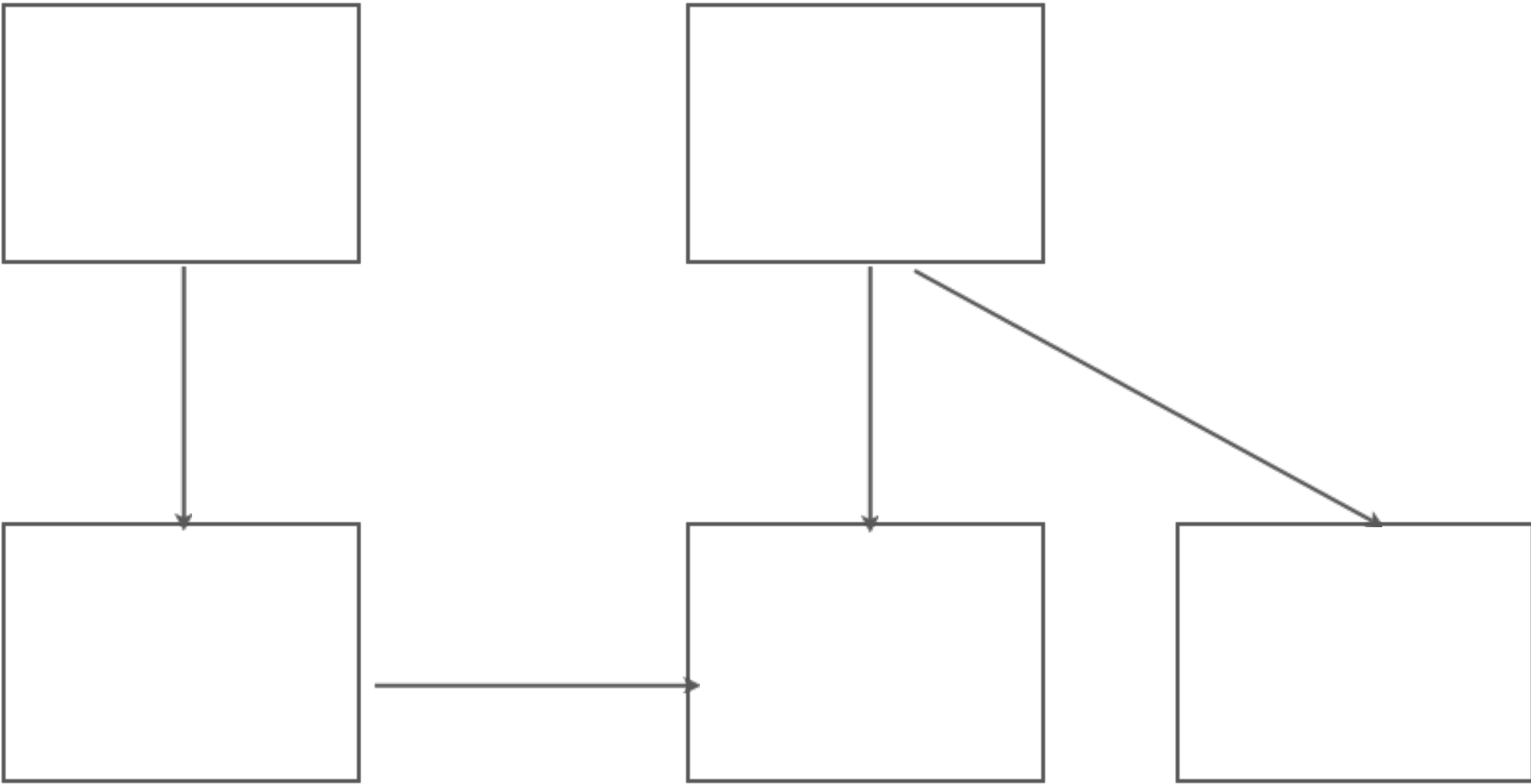
5. Stability layers

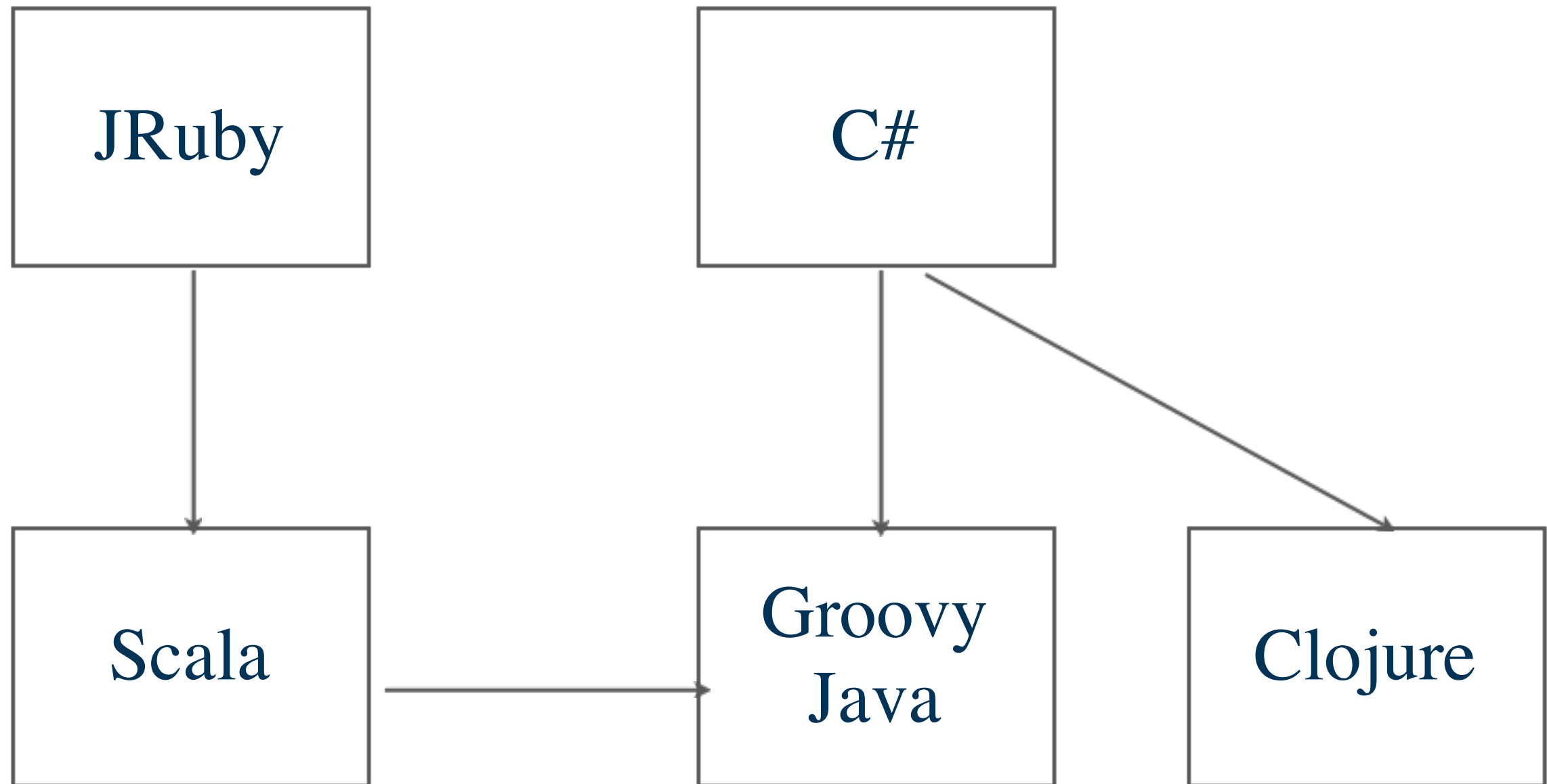
**Soft and hard spots suggest
different languages**



6. Distributed Systems







Modularization

Application Size	Modularization
1-50 LOC	1 file
50-500 LOC	few files, many functions
500-1000 LOC	library, class hierarchy
1000-2000 LOC	framework + application
>2000 LOC	more than one application

Necessary Rules & Guidelines

Cross-system	System-internal
Responsibilities	Programming languages
UI integration	Development tools
Communication protocols	Frameworks
Data formats	Process/Workflow control
Redundant data	Persistence
BI interfaces	Design patterns
Logging, Monitoring	Coding guidelines
(Deployment, Operations)	

Project Example 4

Web-based secure email service
Java/Spring/JAX-RS RESTful HTTP
services
 JRuby/Rails frontend
Puppet/Ruby for automation
Numerous components in C
:-)

6. Distributed Systems

**Modern distribution
architecture creates freedom**



7. People



Skills



Community



Prejudice



Dependencies



Frustration



Motivation



7. People

As usual, people matter most



- 1. Languages differ drastically**
- 2. No language is an island**
- 3. MLVMs enable diversity**
- 4. Nobody uses a single language**
- 5. Soft and hard spots suggest different languages**
- 6. Modern distribution architecture creates freedom**
- 7. As usual, people matter most**





Q&A
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We will take care of it - personally.

innoQ