

Teoreetilisest arvutiteadusest ja funktsionaalprogrammeerimisest, isiklikult pinnalt

Tarmo Uustalu

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Kes ma olen?

- ▶ matemaatik (?)
- ▶ teoreetiline arvutiteadlane (?)
- ▶ loogik (?)
- ▶ TTÜ juhtivteadur loogikas ja semantikas,
<https://cs.ioc.ee/lsg/>
- ▶ Reykjaviki Ülikooli professor programmeerimiskeelte teoorias

Millest täna räägin?

- ▶ Natuke endast, jagamaks oma kogemust akadeemilisest või teadusmaailmast
- ▶ Funktsionaalprogrammeerimisest kui “praktilisest” tehnoloogiast, millele minu teadus on aluseks

Akadeemiline elulugu

- ▶ s 1969
- ▶ 1976–1987 Tln 44. Kk (tänapäevaks TMG)
- ▶ 1976–1984 Nõmme LMK (tänapäevaks Nõmme MK)
- ▶ 1982–2016 Kübl (likvideeriti)
- ▶ 1984–1988 Otsa Kool (tänapäevaks MUBA)
- ▶ 1987–1992, 2002– TPI/TTÜ (tänapäevaks ümber nimetatud)
- ▶ 1991 NTH (tänapäevaks NTNU)
- ▶ 1992–1999 KTH
- ▶ 2000–2002 U do Minho
- ▶ 2017– Reykjavik U

Mõjutajad matemaatikas / teoreetilises arvutiteaduses

- ▶ minu isa
- ▶ Maali Pärt
- ▶ Peeter Lorents
- ▶ Grigori Mints
- ▶ Enn Tõugu
- ▶ Varmo Vene
- ▶ Jaan Penjam
- ▶ mitmed teised vanemad ja uuemal ajal ka eriti nooremad kolleegid

Teaduslikud huvid

- ▶ matemaatiline loogika, iseäranis tõestusteooria (aga filosoofiline loogika ka serva peal)
- ▶ sh eriti tüübiteooria
- ▶ tõestusassistendid, matemaatika/programmeerimisteooria formaliseerimine
- ▶ kategooriateooria
- ▶ programmeerimiskeelte teooria: semantika, programmianalüüsid ja -teisendused, tüübisüsteemid ja programmiloogikad, formaalsete keelte ja automaatide teooria, konkurentsuse teooria

Matemaatika

- ▶ “Ma olen matemaatik”
- ▶ Matemaatik on profession, mitte tiitel
- ▶ Ala on mittemateriaalne, abstraktne, fundamentaalne
- ▶ aitab elu mõtestada
- ▶ Tegemise protsessis intuiitiivne, mitteformaalne, isegi verbaliseerimatu
- ▶ Lõppproduktina täpselt vastupidise iseloomuga, kuiv, range
- ▶ (Vrd muusika)
- ▶ Ei reosta
- ▶ Ei ole ideoloogiline
- ▶ Ei tee kurja (?) Aga (otse või läbi IT): (info)relvad, AI, ...

Teoreetiline arvutiteadus

- ▶ Matemaatilisem osa arvutiteadusest, mõnikord kutsutud ka klassikaliseks arvutiteaduseks
- ▶ Enamvähem see, mis arvutiteadus oli enne, kui poliitikud leiutasid “infotehnoloogia” ja “arvutiteadused”
- ▶ Püüab mõista arvutamist ja programmeerimist fundamentaalsel tasemel, sh nende piire
- ▶ Hea valdkonnasisene kliima, üldiselt ühesugused väärtused ja head kollegiaalsed suhted, solidaarsus
- ▶ Arvutiteaduse instituudid annavad tööd väga paljudele puhastele matemaatikutele

Akadeemiline “karjäär”

- ▶ Ei ole “normaalsetele” inimestele
- ▶ Ei ole karjäär tavamõistes, pigem selle farss
- ▶ Mõte on teha, kui on sisemine sund, enesedistsipliin (*drive*)
- ▶ Palk ei kompenseeri stressi vastutusest ega jaburust süsteemis
- ▶ Tegelik hüvitus on rõõm teha asja, millest ise oled huvitatud ja oma elu olulisel määral ise juhtida
- ▶ samuti eluaegsed sõbrused sarnastelt mõtleivate inimestega kogu maailmast

Akadeemiline maailm 1980.-test 2020.-teni

- ▶ 1980.-tel võis akadeemiline maailm olla mõnevõrra tolmune elevandiluu torn, mida juhtisid mitte alati väga targalt akadeemikud ise
- ▶ 40 a hiljem puudub tolm täiesti; ülikooli on totaalselt üle võtnud administraatorid auditiühiskonna ja poliitkorrektsuse vaimus
- ▶ Valed motiivid (*publish and perish* jm), uued ideoloogilised pseudoteadused, teadlaste moraali lagundamine
- ▶ sh mitte harva “teaduseetika” sildi all

Doktorantuur välismaal

- ▶ Soovitan, kui on eraeluliselt võimalik
- ▶ sest on teaduslikult väga arendav, kui õnnestub valida õige koht
- ▶ Ka avardab elamine teises kultuuris maailmapilti
- ▶ Kindlasti tuleks ette määratleda enda temaatiline huvi
- ▶ luua otsekontakt potentsiaalse juhendajaga
- ▶ Alles vastastikuse huvi alusel esitada ametlik avaldus administraatoritele

Postdokikohad ehk mobiilsus

- ▶ “Mobiilsuse” fetišeerimine on viigileht akadeemilise maailma struktuursete probleemide varjamiseks
- ▶ Doktoreid, kes tahaks jätkata akadeemias, toodetakse globaalselt suurusjärk ülearu võrreldes kohtade arvuga järgmistel karjääriastmetel
- ▶ Enamuse jaoks on postdokikoht/kohad enesepettus
- ▶ Lotovõitjale on postdokk siiski akadeemiliselt üsna mõttekas iseseisva teadusprogrammi ja võrgustiku kasvatamise jaoks
- ▶ kui sobitub eraeluga
- ▶ “Kahe keha probleem” on akadeemilises maailmas väga massiline

Teoreetiline arvutiteadus Eestis

- ▶ minu rühm Tallinnas
- ▶ Paweł Sobociński rühm Tallinnas
- ▶ Vesal Vojdani rühm TÜs
- ▶ end Dominique Unruh', Vitaly Skacheki, Helger Lipmaa rühm TÜs
- ▶ Dirk Theisi rühm TÜs
- ▶ Meelis Kulli rühm TÜs
- ▶ Peeter Laud jt Cyberneticas

Ühistegemised

- ▶ ülemaailmse loogikapäeva Eesti töötoad (2021–2024, <https://cs.ioc.ee/lsg/wld24/>)
- ▶ Eesti ja Eesti-Läti arvutiteaduse teooriapäevad (2002–2019, 2022, 2024), <https://cs.ioc.ee/lsg/tdays/>
- ▶ Eesti arvutiteaduse talvekoolid (1996–2020, 2024), <https://cs.ioc.ee/ewscs/>
- ▶ rida rahvusvahelisi konverentse on toimunud Eestis al. 1990.-test (ja varemgi), 2024. a-l tulevad siia LICS+ICALP+FCSD

The functional programming revolution



Tarmo Uustalu
Reykjavik University

UTmessan, 8 February 2019

The mankind's oldest (?) algorithm on infinite data

- ▶ Eratosthenes (3rd c BC) proposed:
 - ▶ Write down *all* numbers starting from 2
 - ▶ Put the first number aside, remove its multiples from the rest
 - ▶ Repeat, *ad infinitum*
 - ▶ See what you've got
- ▶ If you could do so, this would happen:

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	...
2	3		5		7		9		11		13		15	...
2	3		5		7				11		13			...
2	3		5		7				11		13			...
								...						
2	3		5		7				11		13			...

- ▶ But *can* you?

Direct coding in a modern programming language

- ▶ In Haskell, we write:

```
from n = n : from (n + 1)

sieve (n : ns) = n : sieve (pruneMult n ns)
  where
    mult      k n  = n `mod` k == 0
    pruneMult k ns = filter (not . mult k) ns

primes = sieve (from 2)
```

- ▶ Running `primes`, we get
[2,3,5,7,11,13,...]
- ▶ Should this not be impossible?

This talk

- ▶ What is functional programming (FP)?
- ▶ What are some functional languages?
- ▶ What makes FP appealing?
- ▶ Applicability

Functional programming?

- ▶ The word could mean “it works”...
- ▶ ...but means “you (almost) only program *functions*”
- ▶ ie transformations of arguments to return values

Purely functional programming?

- ▶ Even what *seems not to be* a function ...
 - ▶ eg a computation that can raise an exception instead of returning a value
 - ▶ or an interactive input-output computation instead of an argument-to-return-value computation
- ▶ ... *is still* a function, if you look at it in the *right way*
- ▶ ... so you can program it as such

The basis of FP: lambda calculus

- ▶ We have expressions involving *variables*

$\dots x \dots y \dots$

- ▶ built of λ -*abstractions* (that make functions)

$\lambda x. t$

- ▶ and *applications* (that use functions)

$t u$

- ▶ Computation is reduction:

$(\lambda x. t) u \longrightarrow t[u/x]$



Alonzo Church

Functional and typed?

- ▶ Everything you program is *function*,
 - ▶ moreover it is *typed* (the function has a domain and a range)
 - ▶ either by you or the language processor
-
- ▶ Type *checking* or *inference ensures* the program cannot go wrong
 - ▶ Programmer-provided types also serve as documentation; machine-inferred types serve as confirmation

Typed lambda calculus

- ▶ Expressions are typed

$$t : A$$

with base types and function types

$$A \rightarrow B$$

- ▶ Typing of λ -abstractions:

$$\frac{x : A \vdash t : B}{\lambda x. t : A \rightarrow B}$$

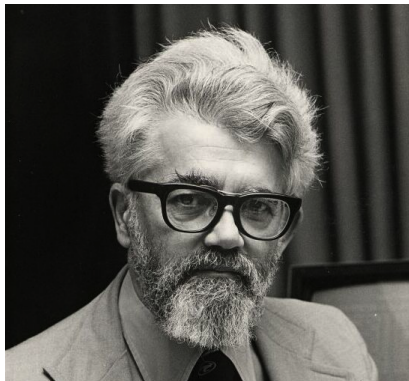
- ▶ Typing of applications:

$$\frac{t : A \rightarrow B \quad u : A}{t u : B}$$

- ▶ Reduction preserves an expression's type

Lisp, the first FP language

- ▶ LISP was developed at MIT in 1958, for AI applications
- ▶ It is the 2nd oldest high-level programming language still in use today (following Fortran)
- ▶ Lisp is impure and untyped (and uses fully parenthesized prefix syntax)



John McCarthy

The zoo of FP languages

- ▶ Lisp family:
Common Lisp, Scheme, Clojure (untyped, eager)
- ▶ ML family:
Standard ML, OCaml, F# (typed, eager)
- ▶ Clean and Haskell (typed, lazy)
- ▶ Scala (functional + OO)
- ▶ Erlang (concurrency)
- ▶ PureScript (scripting)
- ▶ Agda, Idris (dependently typed, type-checking proves your program correct)

The spirit of FP: abstraction

- ▶ When something recurs in your code, *abstract* it
- ▶ This leads to more modular code that is easier to understand
- ▶ (or not, if you go too far)
- ▶ You want to choose a language supporting abstracting those kinds of recurring things you care about

Higher-order and polymorphic functions

- ▶ Functions may take *function arguments*
- ▶ Functions can be defined *for every type*
- ▶ `filter :: (a -> Bool) -> [a] -> [a]`
- ▶ `(.) :: (b -> c) -> (a -> b) -> a -> c`

Type classes

- ▶ Collect together types (or type constructors) that share *similar functionality*
- ▶

```
class (Real a, Enum a) => Integral a where  
    quotRem :: a -> a -> (a, a)  
    toInteger :: a -> Integer
```
- ▶

```
class Show a where  
    showsPrec :: Int -> a -> ShowS  
    show :: a -> String
```
- ▶ (Cf: OO classes collect objects with similar functionality)

Monad – the most (in)famous type class



- ▶ Collects type constructors that model impure notions of computation
- ▶ Eg exceptions, nondeterminism, probability, mutable state, interactive I/O

More abstractions

- ▶ User-defined *recursive data and record types*
- ▶ *Generic* programming
- ▶ *Type-level* programming
- ▶ *Dependent* types – types indexed by values of other types, allow for very precise specification of functions

Laziness (in languages like Haskell)

- ▶ The argument in an application is evaluated only when the evaluated function *first needs* it
 - ▶ Of a data structure, only as much is produced as is consumed
 - ▶ This enables programming with infinite data structures for free
-
- ▶ `from n = n : from (n+1)`
 - ▶ `take 5 (from 3)`
==> `[3,4,5,6,7]`

Strengths of FP

- ▶ Programs *high-level/declarative*, easy to develop and understand
- ▶ *Safety* from strong typing
- ▶ Abstraction helps tame *complexity*; programs *modular*, easy to maintain
- ▶ Programs amenable to automatic or semi-automatic *analysis, reasoning* (correctness proofs)
- ▶ Well-suited for *mathematical domains*
- ▶ Well-suited for manipulation of *linguistic data* (metaprogramming, eg DSL development) and data conforming to *complex schemes* in general

Weaknesses

Perceived weaknesses

- ▶ Poor *performance* –
only applies to domains where direct low-level programmer control of resources is desirable
- ▶ Purity and strong typing limit *expressiveness* –
just wrong

Real issues

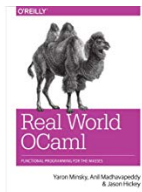
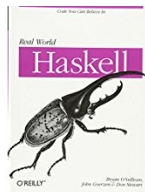
- ▶ *Education* not geared for FP, so not enough programmers
- ▶ Weak *support* (libraries, developer tools, documentation),
FP languages are developed by small communities

FP applications in the real world

- ▶ Numerical computing with complex algorithms, eg in fintech
- ▶ Big and rich data analytics, machine learning
- ▶ Web, concurrent and parallel programming
- ▶ Correctness and security critical software

Books on real-world applications

- ▶ Sullivan, Stewart, Goerzen, Real World Haskell
- ▶ Minsky, Real World OCaml
- ▶ Petricek, Skeet, Real-World Functional Programming: With Examples in F# and C#
- ▶ Petricek, Trelfort, F# Deep Dives



Functional Art and Music, FARM

- ▶ Workshop on applications of FP to art and music at ICFP
- ▶ FP applications to music, eg harmonization, composition
- ▶ Functional art, modelling, design
- ▶ Cellular automata scarves (Fabien Serrière)

