Up and Coming programming languages

What do we need today?

Focusing our scrutiny

- As we begin our examination of python and ruby, need to consider:
 - what have we needed in a programming language in the past?
 - What do we need today?
 - What will we need in near future?

Programming

- Theory of computation
 - Turing Equivalence
 - general purpose programming languages all have
 - loops, conditionals, variables
 - others can be built out of those.
- but theoretical equivalence is not everything
 - want to program a turing machine anyone?
 - languages with best syntax

Old School programming needs

- In 50-60s
 - needed to speed numeric/scientific math calculations (matrix arithmetic etc)
 - fortran
 - Automate business functions
 - cobol
 - OS is in assembly
- through 70s
 - symbolic Al
 - lisp has large minority following for 30+ years

More recently

- 1970s-early '80s
 - rise of minicomputer (server class today)
 - networking for universities and large companies
 - lots of hardware to be managed
 - C programming language makes its mark
 - os programming and lots of newer programs.
 - early '80s need simple language for computers with no power
 - BASIC

Late 80s – 90s PL trends.

- personal computers
 - more and more memory, more and more complexity
 - bigger, more resource intensive programs
 - big, capable, object oriented programming languages
 - C++, Java become kings

And today

- What are the emerging trends driving software design and programming?
 - web 2.0 (computing over the network)
 - multi-core/processing machines
 - cheap, pervasive 3-d graphics.
 - more than just games
 - quick turn around development
 - Ease of use/learning
 - What else?

the criteria established

- As we examine these languages,
 - criteria established how do the languages measure up?

Good enough for day 1

- Thats probably good for the first day
 - read through chapter 1 of the ruby book
 - and chapters one and two of the python book for your assignment