

# Functional and Logic Programming

**Web-page:** <http://casper.unbc.ca/Semesters/2016F/370.php>

**Prerequisites:** A grade of C<sup>-</sup> or better in CPSC 141, and CPSC 281; or permission of instructor.

**Accommodations:** If there is any student in this course who, because of a disability, may have a need for special academic accommodations, please come and discuss this with me, or contact the Access Resource Centre located in Teaching & Learning 10-1048.

## Grading Scheme and Dates:

Note that the mid-term exams are scheduled on **Wednesdays** following holiday Mondays.

Homework:	25%	
First class:		Wed, Sep 8
Thanksgiving:		Mon, Oct 09
Midterm 1:	20%	<b>Wed, Oct 11</b>
Midterm 2:	20%	<b>Wed, Nov 15</b>
U. closed:		Mon, Nov 13
Last class:		Fri, Dec 2
Final Exam:	35%	3h in 2017-12-05 to 2017-12-15

*I reserve the right to change the weight of any portion of this marking scheme. If changes are made, your grade will be calculated using the original weighting and the new weighting, and you will be given the higher of the two.*

**Programming Assignments:** There will be approximately weekly programming assignments during the semester. Programming languages include SCHEME, PROLOG and HASKELL.

**Lecture times:** M 15:30–16:20. MF 16:30–17:20. **Room:** 5-159. There are *no* assigned lab or tutorial times. *Midterms are on Wednesdays.*

**Office Hours:** Scheduled for:  
Wen 09:00-11:00

**Instructor:** David Casperson; **Office:** T&L 10-2040;  
**Assistant:** Marva Byfield (T&L 10-2074 960-6490);

**Text Books:** None are required. [5] is a great introduction to HASKELL conveniently found on the web. [6, 1] are both in the library.

## Approximate Course Content:

### GENERAL

- What functional programming and languages are.
- Basic syntax.
- Debugging.
- Language concepts: Static and dynamic typing. Strict and non-strict evaluation. “Pure” versus “impure” languages.
- Mathematical concepts: Relations, Functions, partial functions, Cartesian products, Disjoint unions, “Currying”.
- Programming: recursion, tail recursion, tail recursion strategies.

### HASKELL:

- Types, polymorphic types, type classes
- Creating data structures.
- Exploiting laziness. Downsides to laziness.
- Monads, *do*-notation, monadic programming.

### SCHEME:

- Space and time complexity for functional programs and data structures.
- the pure  $\lambda$ -calculus.
- Combinators.

### PROLOG

- What logic programming is.
- Facts. Rules. Goals. Variables. Conjunctions. Horn Clauses.
- The Unification algorithm.
- Programming strategies: Accumulator arguments, difference lists.
- Cuts. Negation.
- Arithmetic.

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## References

- [1] W. F. Clocksin and C. S. Mellish, *Programming in Prolog*, Springer Verlag, 1981.
- [2] Matthias Felleisen and Dan Friedman, *The little MLer*, MIT Press, 1998, in the UNBC library.
- [3] Daniel P. Friedman and Matthias Felleisen, *The little Schemer*, fourth ed., The MIT Press, 1996.
- [4] ———, *The seasoned Schemer*, The MIT Press, 1996.
- [5] Miran Lipovaca, *Learn You a Haskell for Great Good!: A Beginner's Guide*, 1st ed., No Starch Press, San Francisco, CA, USA, 2011.
- [6] Richard A. O'Keefe, *The Craft of Prolog*, Logic Programming, MIT Press, 1990.
- [7] Larry C. Paulson, *ML for the working programmer*, second ed., Cambridge University Press, 1996, This is more in-depth than Ullman's book.
- [8] Riccardo Pucella, *Notes on programming in in Standard ML of New Jersey*, Cornell University, January 2001, also available from <http://www.smlnj.org/doc/literature.html#tutorials>.
- [9] P. L. Wadler, *Comprehending monads*, Proceedings of the 1990 ACM Conference on LISP and Functional Programming, Nice (New York, NY), ACM, 1990, pp. 61–78.