Chapter 1 - Introduction
The Software Crisis

- How can we cope with the size and complexity of modern computer programs?
- How can we reduce the time and cost of program development?
- How can we increase our confidence that the finished programs work correctly?
Programming Languages

One approach to the software crisis is to design new programming languages that:

- Allow programs to be written clearly, concisely, and at a high-level of abstraction;
- Support reusable software components;
- Encourage the use of formal verification;
Permit rapid prototyping;

Provide powerful problem-solving tools.

Functional languages provide a particularly elegant framework in which to address these goals.
What is a Functional Language?

Opinions differ, and it is difficult to give a precise definition, but generally speaking:

- Functional programming is **style** of programming in which the basic method of computation is the application of functions to arguments;

- A functional language is one that **supports** and **encourages** the functional style.
Example

Summing the integers 1 to 10 in Java:

```
total = 0;
for (i = 1; i ≤ 10; ++i)
    total = total+i;
```

The computation method is variable assignment.
Example

Summing the integers 1 to 10 in Haskell:

`sum [1..10]`

The computation method is function application.
Historical Background

1930s:

Alonzo Church develops the lambda calculus, a simple but powerful theory of functions.
Historical Background

1950s:

John McCarthy develops **Lisp**, the first functional language, with some influences from the lambda calculus, but retaining variable assignments.
Historical Background

1960s:

Peter Landin develops ISWIM, the first pure functional language, based strongly on the lambda calculus, with no assignments.
Historical Background

1970s:

John Backus develops FP, a functional language that emphasizes higher-order functions and reasoning about programs.
1970s:

Robin Milner and others develop ML, the first modern functional language, which introduced type inference and polymorphic types.
Historical Background

1970s - 1980s:

David Turner develops a number of lazy functional languages, culminating in the Miranda system.
1987:

An international committee of researchers initiates the development of Haskell, a standard lazy functional language.
Historical Background

2003:

The committee publishes the Haskell 98 report, defining a stable version of the language.
A Taste of Haskell

\[
\begin{align*}
  f \; [] &= [] \\
  f \; (x:xs) &= f \; ys \; ++ \; [x] \; ++ \; f \; zs \\
  \text{where} & \\
  ys &= [a \mid a \leftarrow xs, \ a \leq x] \\
  zs &= [b \mid b \leftarrow xs, \ b > x]
\end{align*}
\]