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### **Introduction to Python and Lisp**

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### Languages of Al



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- Special purpose languages (SQL, XSL, awk, ...)
  - PROLOG
  - PDDL: Planning Domain Definition Language
  - Bertrand: Constraint Programming
  - KQML, Phantom, SAIL, ARL, Brahms, CEL, AgentSpeak, MAML, ...
- General purpose languages
  - exploratory programming
  - mutable specifications
  - tricky problems
  - limited system integration
  - expert users

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### **Powerful Language**

- Expressive abstraction mechanisms
  - group *similar* concepts together
- Ways to avoid code duplication
  - specify small differences efficiently
- Express complex concepts cleanly
  - clear mapping into "programmer's head"
- Programming skills & learning curve
  - will bad programmer blow things up?
  - handling idiosyncrasies within a project
- Mental effort
  - is coding more like puzzle-solving?

#### **Abstraction Mechanisms**



Functions

```
if(action.equals("+"))
 b = Integer.valueOf(stack.removeLast());
 a = Integer.valueOf(stack.removeLast());
 result = a+b;
 stack.addLast(String.valueOf(result));
 updateDisplay();
 System.out.println(String.valueOf(a) +
    "+" + String.valueOf(b) + "=" +
    String.valueOf(result));
```

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#### **Functional Abstraction**



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```
interface Operation
{ int apply(int a, int b); }
class AddOperation implements Operation
 int apply(int a, int b) {return a+b;} }
void doComputation(Operation operation) {
  b = Integer.valueOf(stack.removeLast());
  a = Integer.valueOf(stack.removeLast());
  result = operation.apply(a,b);
  stack.addLast(String.valueOf(result));
  updateDisplay();
  System.out.println(String.valueOf(a) +
    "+" + String.valueOf(b) + "=" +
    String.valueOf(result));
```

#### **Functional Abstraction**



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```
interface ZeroDiv
{ bool isValid(int a, int b) return true; }
class ZeroDivReal implements ZeroDiv
 int isValid(int a, int b) return b!=0; }
void doComputation(Operation operation,
                   ZeroDiv zerodiv) {
  b = Integer.valueOf(stack.removeLast());
  a = Integer.valueOf(stack.removeLast());
  if (zerodiv.isValid()) {
    result = operation.apply(a,b);
    stack.addLast(String.valueOf(result));
    updateDisplay();
    System.out.println(...
```

#### **Functional Abstraction**

void doComputation(Operation operation,



{

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ZeroDiv zerodiv,
StackItemSelector sel,
ArgumentsOrder order,
Associativity assoc,
Display display,
...)

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### File Handling



```
FileOutputStream out;
PrintStream p;
```

```
try
  out = new FileOutputStream("myfile.txt");
 p = new PrintStream( out );
 p.println("This is written to a file");
 p.close();
catch (Exception e)
  System.err.println ("Error");
```

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### File Handling

FileOutputStream out;



PrintStream p; try out = new FileOutputStream("myfile.txt"); p = new PrintStream( out ); p.println( getResult() ); p.close();

catch (Exception e)

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Department of Automatics System.err.println ("Error");

### File Handling

try



```
FileOutputStream out;
PrintStream p;
```

```
out = new FileOutputStream("myfile.txt");
 p = new PrintStream( out );
  p.println( getResult() );
finally
  { p.close(); }
catch (Exception e)
  { System.err.println("Error"); }
```

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### Resource Acquisition Is Initialization



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```
void main() {
  file myfile("myfile.txt");
  myfile.write( getResult() );
class file {
  FILE* file_;
  file (const char* filename)
        : file_(fopen(filename, "w+")) {
    if (!file_)
      throw runtime_error("failure");
  ~file() { fclose(file_)
```



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### **Programming Languages Evolution**

- General-purpose programming languages are becoming more and more *Lisp-like*
  - Lisp is only 1 year younger than Fortran
  - 14 years older than C
  - 33 years older than Python
  - 37 years older than Java
- Code readability
- Dynamism
- Compiled to a byte code
- Interpreted by virtual machine
- Garbage collection

### **Basic Python Features**



- Interactive shell
  - incredibly useful for debugging
- Rich container types
- Functions, classes, modules
- Namespaces
- Exceptions
- Portable
- Powerful introspection
- Plenty of dynamic features
- Extremely rich standard library

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### **Python Applications**



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- Industrial Light & Magic
- ForecastWatch.com
- Frequentis TAPtools
- AstraZeneca
- MayaVi
- YouTube.com
- Google
- Journyx
- EZTrip.com
- Firaxis Games

**...** 

### The Zen of Python, by Tim Peters



Beautiful is better than ugly.

Explicit is better than implicit.

Simple is better than complex.

Complex is better than complicated.

Flat is better than nested.

Sparse is better than dense.

Readability counts.

Special cases aren't special enough to break the rules.

Although practicality beats purity.

Errors should never pass silently.

Unless explicitly silenced.

In the face of ambiguity, refuse the temptation to guess.

There should be one—and preferably only one—obvious way to do it.

Although that way may not be obvious at first unless you're Dutch.

Now is better than never.

Although never is often better than \*right\* now.

If the implementation is hard to explain, it's a bad idea.

If the implementation is easy to explain, it may be a good idea.

Namespaces are one honking great idea – let's do more of those!

### **Python Design**



- Readability
  - "Python is executable pseudocode"
  - whitespace is significant (no brackets)
  - use English keywords instead of punctuation
- Multi-paradigm programming language
- Strongly dynamically typed language
  - variables are not declared
  - any value can be assigned
  - values "carry their own types"

$$ullet$$
 a = 1; a = "x" #  $OK$ 



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### **Basic Python Features**

- Numeric types: long, complex & rational
- Both "normal" and unicode strings
  - immutable
- Dictionaries as fundamental data type
  - hash tables with immutable keys
  - internally storing fields & methods of classes
- Lists and tuples
  - flexible arrays (not linked lists)
  - indexing, slices & other basic operations
- Assignment manipulates references
  - x = y does not make a copy

### **Basic Python Features**



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- "Batteries-included" approach to standard library
  - one of Python's greatest strengths
  - makes Python a powerful glue language
- Numerous high-level data types
  - tuple
  - set & frozenset
  - datetime, calendar
  - heapq
  - queue, deque
  - defaultdict
  - namedtuple
  - weakref

### **Standard Library**



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- Core
  - os, sys, string, getopt, struct, pickle, re,
- Internet
  - socket, rfc822, httplib, htmllib, ftplib, smtplib,
- Data types
  - datetime, calendar, sets, mutex, weakref,
- Operating system
  - threading, select, mmap, ctypes, platform,
- Miscellaneous
  - pdb, profile, Tkinter, audio, dbm, xml, distutils, zipfile

### **Control Structures**



while True:

break

continue

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```
if x < 0:
  print "negative"
elif x > 0:
  print "positive"
else:
  print "zero"
for x in argv:
  print x
```

if not done:

#### **Functions**



```
"documentation string"
  return x+y
                      add(1,2,3,4,5)
def add(*args):
  res = 0
  for x in args:
                  res += x
```

def add(x, y): return x+y

def add(x=0, y=0):

return res

def display(\*\*arg): # display(a=1,b=2,c=3) for i in arg: print "%s: %s" % (i, arg[i])

#### Lists



```
s = [1,2,"a","b",[1,2],{1:2,3:4}]
s[i] = x
s[i:j] = t
del s[i:j]
s.append(x)
s.extend(x)
s.count(x)
s.index(x[, i[, j]])
s.insert(i, x)
s.pop([i])
s.remove(x)
s.reverse()
s.sort([cmp[, key[, reverse]]])
```

#### **Some More Exotic Features**



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Iterators

```
• for line in file("fname"):
```

Anonymous functions

• "else" clause in loops

```
for x in [1,2,3,4]:
    if x==5: break
else: print "Not found"
```

#### **Generators**



Functions with "resume" capability

```
def Fibonacci():
   a, b = 0, 1
   while True:
      yield a
   a, b = b, a + b
```

Usable as iterators

```
for i in Fibonacci():
    print i
```

Generator expressions

```
sum( i*i for i in range(10) )
```

### **Resource Acquisition**



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```
Context managers
```

```
with open("/etc/passwd", "r") as File:
    File.write( getResult() )
```

More or less equivalent to

```
__manager = open("/etc/passwd", "r")
File = __manager.__enter__()
try:
    File.write( getResult() )
except Exception, e:
    if not __manager.__exit__(e):
        raise_e
```

### **Properties**

class myclass(object):



```
def ___init___(self):
    self._x = None
def getx(self):
                       return self.__x
def setx(self, value): self.__x = value
                       del self.__x
def delx(self):
x = property(getx, setx, delx,
             "I'm the 'x' property.")
```

```
a = myclass()
a.x = 5 # Set
print a.x # Get
del a.x # Del
```

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### **Some Code Examples**



Decode a base64 encoded file

```
import base64, sys
fin = open(sys.argv[1], "rb")
fout = open(sys.argv[2], "wb")
base64.decode(fin,fout)
```

Download a web page

```
import urllib2

f = urllib2.urlopen('http://www.python.org/')
print f.read(1024)
```

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### **Some Examples**



Count bytes-transferred from apache log

```
81.107... "GET /ply/ HTTP/1.1" 200 7587
81.107... "GET /fav.ico HTTP/1.1" 404 133
```

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### **Some Examples**



Get all links in a web page

```
import HTMLParser, urllib
class linkParser(HTMLParser.HTMLParser):
 def init (self):
    HTMLParser.__init__(self)
    self.links = []
  def handle_starttag(self, tag, attrs):
    if tag=='a':
      self.links.append(dict(attrs)['href'])
htmlSource = urllib.urlopen(
            "http://www.python.org/").read()
p = linkParser().feed(htmlSource)
for link in p.links:
 print link
```

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### **Some Examples**



Fetch, read and parse RSS

```
import urllib, sys, xml.dom.minidom
address = 'http://www.example.org/rss'
txt = urllib.urlopen(address)
doc = xml.dom.minidom.parse(txt)
for item in doc.getElementsByTagName('item'):
    title = item.getElementsByTagName(
                 'title')[0].firstChild.data
    print "Title:",
            title.encode('latin-1','replace')
```

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#### **Metaclasses**

- Very powerful mechanism
  - not for the faint of heart

```
def class_with_method(func):
  class klass: pass
  setattr(klass, func. name, func)
  return klass
def say_foo(self): print 'foo'
Foo = class_with_method(say_foo)
foo = Foo()
foo.say_foo()
```

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### Metaclasses, cont.



Metaclasses: a solution looking for a problem?

Metaclasses are deeper magic than 99% of users should ever worry about. If you wonder whether you need them, you don't (the people who actually need them know with certainty that they need them, and don't need an explanation about why).

— Python Guru Tim Peters

### **Metaclasses Example**



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```
class Printable(type):
  def whoami(cls):
    print "I am a", cls.__name__
Foo = Printable('Foo',(),{})
Foo.whoami()
class Bar():
      metaclass___ = Printa<mark>ble</mark>
    def who(self): print "Who?"
Bar().who()
Bar.whoami()
```

### **Aspect-Oriented Programming**



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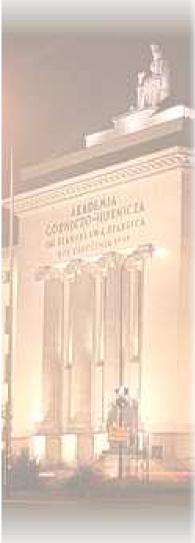
```
if len(sys.argv) > 2:
  mod, mc = sys.argv[1:3]
  m = __import__(mod,globals(),locals(),[mc])
    _metaclass___ = getattr(<mark>m, m</mark>c)
class Data:
  def ___init___(self):
    self.num, self.str = 38, "spam"
    self.lst = ['a','b','c']
  def dumps(s): return str((s.__dict__))
print Data()
{'lst':['a','b','c'],'num':38,'str':'spam'}
```

### **Aspect-Oriented Programming**

```
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```

```
% dump.py gnosis.magic MetaXMLPickler
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE PyObject SYSTEM "PyObjects.dtd">
<PyObject module="__main___" class="Data" id=""</pre>
<attr name="lst" type="list" id="980012" >
  <item type="string" value="a" />
  <item type="string" value="b" />
  <item type="string" value="c" />
</attr>
<attr name="num" type="numeric" value="38" />
<attr name="str" type="string" value="spam" /
</PyObject>
```

### **Aspect-Oriented Programming**



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```
class MetaPickler(type):
  "Metaclass for gnosis.xml serialization"
 def __init__(cls, name, bases, dict):
    from gnosis.xml.pickle import dumps
    super(MetaPickler, cls).__init__(
                      name, bases, dict)
    setattr(cls, 'dumps', dumps)
```

#### **Dynamic language**



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```
py> from ctypes import *
py> class X:
... def \underline{init}(s, foo): s.foo = foo
py> x = X(123)
py> x.foo
123
py> p = cast(c_char_p("foo"), POINTER(c_char))
py> p[0],p[1],p[2] = "b", "a", "r"
py> x.foo
AttributeError: X has no attribute 'foo'
py> dir(x)
['__doc__', '__init__', '__module__', 'bar']
py> x.bar
AttributeError: X has no attribute 'bar'
```

#### Django



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- High-level Python Web framework
  - rapid development
  - clean design
- Object-relational mapper
  - automatically manage DB
  - rich API available
- Automatically generated admin interface
- Flexible URL configuration
- Rich template definition language
- Customisable caching framework
- Syndication-feed-generating framework

#### **Django Framework**



#> django-admin.py startproject mysite
mysite/

\_\_init\_\_.py
manage.py
settings.py
urls.py

#> python manage.py runserver
Validating models...
0 errors found.

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Django version 1.0, using settings 'mysite.se' Development server is running at http://127.0

#### Django Framework



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```
#> vi settings.py
DATABASES =
  'default':
    'ENGINE': 'django.db.backends.sqlite3',
    'NAME': 'mydatabase'
INSTALLED\_APPS = (
    'django.contrib.auth',
    'django.contrib.contenttypes',
    'django.contrib.sessions',
    'django.contrib.sites',
    'mysite.polls'
#> python manage.py syncdb
```

#### **Django Framework**

#> vi polls/models.py



```
from django.db import models
```

#> python manage.py startapp polls

class Choice(models.Model):
 poll = models.ForeignKey(Poll)
 choice = models.CharField(max\_length=200)
 votes = models.IntegerField()

#### Lisp



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- LISt Processing language
  - primary data structure is a linked list
  - (elem1 elem2 elem3 elem4)
  - source code is organised in the same fashion
  - readily-available *abstract* syntax tree
- Code and data are interchangeable
  - basic syntax of the language is very simple
  - heavily customisable using macros
- Read-Eval-Print Loop
  - read s-expression
  - evaluate resulting *Lisp form*

#### Lambda Calculus



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- Lambda terms
  - variable x
  - $\lambda x.t$
  - ts
- Identity function  $\lambda x.x$
- Constant function  $\lambda x.y$
- Function application  $(\lambda x.x)y$

#### **Lisp Applications**



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#### Emacs

- the extensible, customizable, self-documenting, real-time display editor
- large portion of code written in Lisp
- Lisp is the extension language
- by far the best IDE in existence
- AutoCAD
- Script-Fu plugins for GIMP
- Remote Agent (NASA Deep Space 1, 1998)
- ITA Software's airline engine
- Yahoo Store
- **...**

#### **Language Evolution**



Paul Graham, The Roots of Lisp, May 2001:

It seems to me that there have been two really clean, consistent models of programming so far: the C model and the Lisp model. These two seem points of high ground, with swampy lowlands between them. As computers have grown more powerful, the new languages being developed have been moving steadily toward the Lisp model. A popular recipe for new programming languages in the past 20 years has been to take the C model of computing and add to it, piecemeal, parts taken from the Lisp model, like runtime typing and garbage collection.

#### First Language to Have...

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- Conditionals: if-then-else constructs
- A function type
- Recursion
- Typed values rather than typed variables
- Dynamic memory allocation
- Garbage collection
- Incremental compilation
- Built-in extensibility
- The whole language always available
  - programs are capable of constructing and executing other programs on the fly

#### **Learning Lisp**



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Lisp is worth learning for a different reason: the profound enlightenment experience you will have when you finally get it. That experience will make you a better programmer for the rest of your days, even if you never actually use Lisp itself a lot.

— Eric Raymond, the author of The Cathedral and the Bazaar, The Art of Unix Programming, The New Hacker's Dictionary

#### **Lisp Design**



- Every Lisp object is either an atom or a list
- Empty list is both: (), nil
- **9** (+ 1 2) ==> 3
- ' (+ 1 2) ==> (+ 1 2)

(format t "Hello, world!")

#### **Lisp Basics**



```
CL-USER> (hello-world)
hello, world
NTI_{i}
```

(defun hello-world ()

(format t "hello, world"))

```
(defvar *db* nil)
(push (list :name "A" :count 2 :value 3) *db)
(push (list :name "B" :count 3 :value 8) *db)
(defun dump-db ()
  (dolist (cd *db*)
    (format t "~{~a:~10t~a~%~}~%" cd)))
```

#### **Lisp Basics**

(defun save-db (filename)



```
(with-open-file (out filename
                    :direction :output
                    :if-exi<mark>sts</mark>:supersede)
    (with-standard-io-syntax
      (print *db* out))))
(defun load-db (filename)
  (with-open-file (in filename)
    (with-standard-io-syntax
      (setf *db* (read in)))))
```

#### Lisp Examples



```
CL-USER> (setf *print-circle* t)
CL-USER> (setq x '(a b c))
(A B C)
CL-USER> (setq y '(d e f))
(D E F)
CL-USER> (nconc x y)
(A B C D E F)
CL-USER> x
(A B C D E F)
CL-USER> y
(D E F)
CL-USER> (nconc x y)
(A B C . #1=(D E F . #1#))
```

#### Lisp Examples

((a 1) (b 2) (c 3))



```
==>
((1 a) (2 b) (c 3))

(defun reverse-inner (lsts)
  (mapcar #'reverse lsts))
```

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#### Lisp Examples



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#### **Lisp Examples**



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#### **Binary Tree in Lisp**



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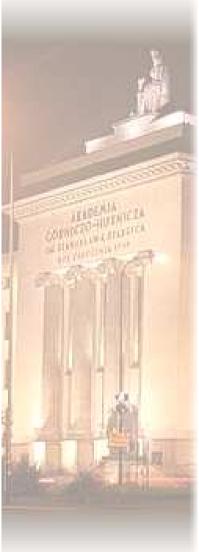
```
(defun make-bin-tree-leaf (E)
    "Create a leaf."
    (list E))
(defun make-bin-tree-node (E B1 B2)
    "Create a node with element K, left
      subtree B1 and right subtree B2."
    (list E B1 B2))
(defun bin-tree-leaf-element (L)
    "Retrieve the element of a leaf L."
    (first L))
(defun bin-tree-node-element (N)
    "Retrieve the element of a node N."
    (first N))
```

#### **Binary Tree in Lisp**



```
(defun bin-tree-node-left (N)
    "Retrieve the left subtree of a node N."
    (second N))
(defun bin-tree-node-right (N)
    "Retrieve the right subtree of a node N."
    (third N))
(defun bin-tree-leaf-p (B)
    "Test if binary tree B is a leaf."
    (and (listp B) (= (list-length B) 1)))
(defun bin-tree-node-p (B)
    "Test if binary tree B is a node."
    (and (listp B) (= (list-length B) 3)))
```

#### **Binary Tree in Lisp**



```
CL-USER> (make-bin-tree-node '*
                (make-bin-tree-node '+
                    (make-bin-tree-leaf 2)
                    (make-bin-tree-leaf 3))
                make-bin-tree-node '-
                    (make-bin-tree-leaf 7)
                    (make-bin-tree-leaf 8)))
(* (+ (2) (3)) (- (7) (8))<mark>)</mark>
```

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#### **Binary Tree in Lisp**



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```
(defun bin-tree-member-p (B E)
  "Test if E is an element in binary tree B."
  (if (bin-tree-leaf-p B)
      (equal E (bin-tree-leaf-element B))
    (let
        ((elmt (bin-tree-node-element
                                        B))
         (left (bin-tree-node-left
                                       B))
         (right (bin-tree-node-right
                                       B)))
      (or (equal E elmt)
          (bin-tree-member-p left E)
          (bin-tree-member-p right E)))))
```

#### **Binary Tree in Lisp**



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```
(defun bin-tree-preorder (B)
  "Create a list containing keys
   of B in preorder."
  (if (bin-tree-leaf-p B)
      (list (bin-tree-leaf-element B))
    (let
                (bin-tree-node-element
        ((elmt
                                        B))
         (left (bin-tree-node-left
                                        B))
         (right (bin-tree-node-right
                                        B)))
      (cons elmt
         (append (bin-tree-preorder left)
                 (bin-tree-preorder right))))
```



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#### **Macros**

- The most powerful feature of any language
  - code which is used to create more code
  - full-fledged code generation system
  - metaprogramming technique
- Macro takes unevaluated Lisp code as argument
  - and returns a new *Lisp form* to be evaluated

```
(defun backwards (expr) (reverse expr))
(backwards '(1 2 3)) ==> (3 2 1)
...
(defmacro backwards (expr) (reverse expr))
...
(backwards ("Hello, world" t format))
```

#### **Macros**



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- The most powerful feature of any language
  - code which is used to create more code
  - full-fledged code generation system
  - metaprogramming technique
- Macro takes unevaluated Lisp code as argument
  - and returns a new *Lisp form* to be evaluated

```
(defmacro backwards (expr) (reverse expr))
(backwards ("Hello, world" t format))
Hello, world
...
(macroexpand '(backwards ("Hi" t format)))
(FORMAT T "Hi")
```

#### **Macros Explained**



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Macros look like functions

- (defun add-f (a b) (+ a b))
- (defmacro add-m (a b) (+ a b))
- Macro returns a form, not a value
  - (add-m 1 2) <==> 3
- Macro gets expanded during compilation
  - (macroexpand '(add-m 1 2)) ==> 3
  - (let ((a 1)) (add-m a 5)) is an error
  - at *compile-time*, since a is not a number

```
(defmacro add-m (a b) '(+ a b))
(macroexpand '(add-m 1 2)) ==> (+ A B)
(let ((a 1) (b 2)) (add-m a b)) ==> 3
```

# **Programmable Programming Language**



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Common Lisp follows the philosophy that what's good for the language's designer is good for the language's users. Thus, when you're programming in Common Lisp, you almost never find yourself wishing the language supported some feature that would make your program easier to write, because, as you'll see throughout this book, you can just add the feature yourself.

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#### **Programmable Programming Language**

For instance, the original implementation of the Common Lisp Object System (CLOS), Common Lisp's powerful object system, was as a library written in portable Common Lisp. This allowed Lisp programmers to gain actual experience with the facilities it provided before it was officially incorporated into the language.

—Practical Common Lisp, Peter Seibel

#### **Useful Macros**



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```
(dolist (x '(a b c))
  (print x))
(dolist (var list &optional result)
 &body body)
```

DOLIST is similar to Perl's foreach or Python's for. Java added a similar kind of loop construct with the "enhanced" for loop in Java 1.5, as part of JSR-201. Notice what a difference macros make. A Lisp programmer who notices a common pattern in their code can write a macro to give themselves a source-level abstraction of that pattern. A Java programmer who notices the same pattern has to convince Sun that this particular abstraction is worth adding to the language. Then Sun has to publish a JSR and convene an industry-wide "expert group" to hash everything out. That process-according to Sun-takes an average of 18 months. After that, the compiler writers all have to go upgrade their compilers to support the new feature. And even once the Java programmer's favorite compiler supports the new version of Java, they probably still can't use the new feature until they're allowed to break source compatibility with older versions of Java. So an annoyance that Common Lisp programmers can resolve for themselves within five minutes plagues Java programmers for years.

#### **Basic Control Structures**



```
(if
    (spam-p current-message)
    (progn
      (file-in-spam-folder current-message)
      (update-spam-database current-message))
(defmacro when (condition &rest body)
  '(if ,condition (progn ,@body)))
(when (spam-p current-message)
  (file-in-spam-folder current-message)
```

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```
(defmacro unless (condition &rest body)
     '(if (not ,condition) (progn ,@body)))
```

(update-spam-database current-message))

#### **DOLIST Macro**

(macroexpand-1



```
'(dolist (x '(a b c) ) (print x)))
(DO* ((#1=#:LIST-3526)'(ABC))(CDR #1#))
      (X NIL))
     ((ENDP #1#) NIL) (DECLARE (LIST #1#))
  (SETQ X (CAR #1#)) (PRINT X))
(do* (variable-definition*)
     (end-test-form result-form*)
 statement*)
```

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#### **Loop Macro**



```
(loop for x in '(a b c d e)
      for y in '(1 2 3 4 5)
     collect (list x y)
(loop for x in '(a b c d e 1 2 3 4)
     until (numberp x)
     do (print x)
     collect (list x 'foo))
(let ((s "alpha45"))
  (loop for i from 0 below (length s)
     for ch = (char s i)
    when (find ch "0123456789" :test #'eql)
    return ch)
```

#### **Until Macro**



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#### **Collectors Macro**



(with-collectors (collectors &body))

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#### **Resources Macro**



```
(defmacro with-resource ((name) &body body)
  '(let ((,name (allocator-for-resource)))
  (unwind-protect
    (progn
     ,@body)
  (deallocate-my-scarce-resource r))))
(with-resource
  (foo)
  (bar))
```

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#### **Dialects**



- Common Lisp
  - rich, multi-paradigm version
  - CLOS is an object system that supports multimethods and method combinations
- Scheme
  - much smaller and more functional
  - focus on usefulness as teaching language
- Elisp
  - outdated as a language
  - but probably most practically useful

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#### **Take-Away Message**

- Programming languages are different
  - but which one is better depends on skills of people who are supposed to use them
- Python is useful for doing real work
  - honestly, it is *a lot* better than Java in virtually every respect
- Lisp is a way to improve your programming skills
  - limited practical use, but it is a different way of looking at computational problems
- Dozens of cool languages appear every year
  - keep expanding your horizons
  - remember about COBOL & FORTRAN

#### **Learn More**



- Python
  - htpp://www.python.org
  - Tutorial
  - Library Reference
  - Google
- Lisp
  - Practical Common Lisp by Peter Seibel http://www.gigamonkeys.com/book/
  - Structure and Interpretation of Computer *Programs* by Harold Abelson, Gerald Jay Sussman and Julie Sussman

http://mitpress.mit.edu/sicp/full-text/book/book.html

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