

# Hot Topics and Future Directions in Programming Languages

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# Parallelism

- There's been a fascination for decades
- There was a boom in the 1980s (SIMD and MIMD)
  - > Fortran 90, High Performance Fortran
  - > ZPL
  - > Connection Machine Lisp, C\*, NESL
  - > Co-array Fortran
  - > OpenMP (for C and Fortran)
- Java: platform-independent multithreading
- Big science machines: now “petascale computing”
- Now multichip and multicore desktops and servers

# Transactional Memory

- Locks can be hard to use:
  - > Maintaining correspondence of data to locks
  - > Problems with procedural composition
  - > Pessimistic; no read-read concurrency
  - > Deadlock, priority inversion
- Transactions
  - > Keyed to data actually touched
  - > Optimistic; read-read concurrency OK
  - > Cannot deadlock (but livelock still possible)
  - > Problems with procedural composition
  - > Integration with other language features (e.g., exceptions)

# Type System Design/Type Theory

- What can you say?
  - > Expressive power
  - > Generic types, inheritance, mutual exclusion
  - > Conditional relationships
  - > Problems: soundness, completeness/decidability
- What can you know?
  - > Not just data types, but effects and other information
  - > Static analysis
    - > Type systems are one of many strategies for static analysis
    - > Can other kinds of static analysis be described as type systems?

# Automatic Storage Management

- Garbage collection, reference counting, other
- Scaling to large memory sizes
- Parallel garbage collection
- Concurrent garbage collection
- Garbage collection with low pause times (“real time”)
- Tuning GC for particular applications
- This continues to be a hot topic after five decades!

# Parsing (believe it or not!)

- Fortran syntax was kind of ad hoc
- Parsing theory: lots of algorithms
- LR(k) (especially LR(1)) and recursive descent
- yacc
- Packrat parsers afford new possibilities

# Compilation and Optimization

- The hardware keeps changing, so the challenges to compilers keep changing
- Balancing use of multiple resources
  - > Processors
  - > Memories
  - > Caches
  - > Networks
  - > Latency versus bandwidth; delay versus throughput
- Platform independence versus exploiting features
  - > Tradeoffs of delaying versus committing decisions



# Dynamic Compilation/Optimization

- Recompilation effort expended while program runs
- Can do better than static compilation
  - > Use performance data gathered during execution
  - > Tuning is a big issue: how much overhead is worthwhile?
- What changes when you have multiple processors?

# Automatic Algorithm Selection

- Higher-level than ordinary optimization
- Sequential versus parallel strategies
- Choices of algorithm (such as sorting or FFT)
- Choices of data structure (such as strings)

# Scripting Languages

- JavaScript, Python, Perl, Ruby, . . .
- How to provide a gentle introductory learning curve while maintaining robust scalability?
- How to combine interactivensness and rapid prototyping with good performance?

# Programming in the Large

- Managing large modules and interfaces (APIs)
- Interchangeable components
- Version control
- Support for debugging, profiling, automated testing
- Interaction with IDEs

# User Studies

- There need to be a lot more research on what actually makes programmers more productive!
  - > Need to raise language design from purely an art form (or popularity contest) to a better-understood science
- Need controlled human-factors experiments
  - > Which are themselves labor-intensive and time-consuming

# My Own Current Research: Fortress

- Growing a language
  - > Technical features in the language to aid language growth
  - > Emphasis on providing features through library code
  - > Emphasis on exposing mechanism to library coders that enables them to hide mechanism from application coders
- Mathematical notation
  - > Make programs look more like the pseudocode we use
- Parallelism everywhere
  - > Risk upending some previous standards
  - > All “loops” are parallel by default
    - > Sequential loops are intentionally a little more verbose

# A Final Thought

- Moore's Law will probably span my entire career
- It will probably run out during yours!
  - > What are the consequences for computer science?
  - > What are the consequences for programming languages?
- I may miss out on quantum computing, biocomputing, or whatever is the next major revolution
- Such a revolution may be your greatest challenge!
  - > What are the consequences for computer science?
  - > What are the consequences for programming languages?

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