Can Programming be Liberated from the von Neumann Style?

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Criteria for Programs

- Elegant and concise mathematical description
- Notion of storage
- Reducible to simpler programs
- Clear expressions of computation

Classifications of Models

- Simple Operational Model: Turing Machines
 - Not clear
 - Not conceptually helpful
- Applicative Model: Lambda Calculus
 - No storage
 - Not historically sensitive
- Von Neumann Model: conventional programming languages
 - o Not elegant or concise

Problems with von Neumann languages

- Word-at-a-Time bottleneck
- Complex Frameworks
- Few changeable parts with little expressive power
- No useful mathematical properties

Alternatives to von Neumann languages

- Functional Programming Systems (FP Systems)
 - Built on the idea of combining new functions from existing functions
 - The goal is to program to build functions without variables
 - All functions map objects to objects and only take one argument
- Applicative State Transition Systems (AST Systems)
 - Keeps history sensitivity
 - Loosely coupled to states
 - Underlying Applicative System
- Formal Functional Programming (FFP) Systems
 - o FP Systems have a major limiting factor where new functional forms cannot be made
 - o FFP Systems allow for one to create new functional forms

Functional Programming (FP) Systems

- Examples of Objects:
 - o <A, <, C>, D>
- f:x denotes an application. For example:
 - o +:<1,2> = 3
- Functions are either provided primitive functions or functional forms
 - Primitive functions are basic functions supplied by the system
 - Functional forms are composed of multiple functions
- Definitions assign a function symbol to a functional form
 - o Def I ≡ r
 - I is functional symbol and r is the functional form

Applicative State Transition (AST) Systems • 3 Elements: • Applicative subsystem • State 'D' • State Transition Rules • States persist during computation • Outputs and New State Input State Subsystem Computation New State