

Today:  
What's this class about???

# Welcome to CS450!

## High Level Languages

UMass Boston Computer Science

Instructor: Stephen Chang

### Spring 2025

AN x64 PROCESSOR IS SCREAMING ALONG AT BILLIONS OF CYCLES PER SECOND TO RUN THE XNU KERNEL, WHICH IS FRANTICALLY WORKING THROUGH ALL THE POSIX-SPECIFIED ABSTRACTION TO CREATE THE DARWIN SYSTEM UNDERLYING OS X, WHICH IN TURN IS STRAINING ITSELF TO RUN FIREFOX AND ITS GECKO RENDERER, WHICH CREATES A FLASH OBJECT WHICH RENDERS DOZENS OF VIDEO FRAMES EVERY SECOND

BECAUSE I WANTED TO SEE A CAT JUMP INTO A BOX AND FALL OVER.



I AM A GOD.

**Welcome to CS450!**  
**High Level Languages**

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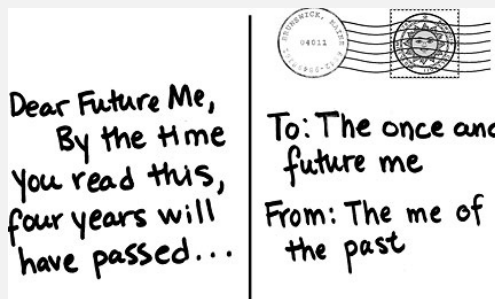
Spring 2025



What's this?

# What's a Language?

- A language is for **communication**
  - With whom?
- A language is used to communicate to:
  - Other **people** (in a conversation)
  - To yourself (notes)
  - **Across time!**



From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

**Language** is a structured system of **communication**

that consists of grammar and vocabulary. It is the primary means by which **humans** convey meaning, both in spoken and written forms,

Human language is characterized by its cultural and historical diversity, with significant variations observed between cultures and **across time.**

S

what is a language



A language is a structured system of **communication** that enables **humans** to convey information, thoughts, ideas, and emotions to one another. It is a complex and versatile tool that encompasses various components, such as words, grammar, syntax, semantics, and phonetics, which together allow for the creation and interpretation of meaningful messages.

This is a class about **language**

We will learn to use language to communicate (**read, write, and speak**) effectively

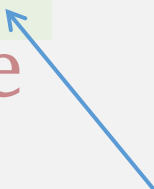
Welcome **Programming**  
**High Level Languages**

UMass Boston Computer Science

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Spring 2025

What's this?



# What's a Programming Language?

- A way for programmers to communicate ...



- ... machine instructions (to a computer)
  - i.e., “programs”
- ... ideas (to another programmer)
  - e.g., code review,
  - pull requests
- ... ideas (to themselves)
  - **You** are the most frequent reader of your code!
- ... across time!

When you trying to understand your 3 years old code



what is a programming language



A programming language is a formalized system of communication that allows humans to instruct computers and perform various tasks. It serves as

**Programs** must be understandable by both computers and humans!

“Code is **read much more often than it is written**, so plan accordingly”

--- **Raymond Chen**

“The ratio of time spent **reading versus writing** is over **10 to 1**. We are constantly reading old code as part of the effort to write new code. ... [Therefore,] **making it easy to read makes it easier to write.**”

--- **Robert C. Martin**

Clean Code: Handbook of Agile Software Craftsmanship

Today:

What's this class about???

**Welcome to CS450!**

# **High Level Languages**

**Programming**

UMass Boston Computer Science

Instructor: Stephen Chang

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Today:

This class is about learning to ...

- Use programming languages ... to **communicate** effectively!
  - To computers: via machine instructions
  - To humans (incl yourself): via reading, writing, speaking!

Today:

This class is about learning to ...

- ~~Use programming languages ... to **communicate** effectively!~~
  - ~~To computers: via machine instructions~~
  - ~~To humans (incl yourself): via reading, writing, speaking!~~
- Write programs!



Today:

This class is about learning to ...

- ~~Use programming languages ... to **communicate** effectively!~~
  - ~~To computers: via machine instructions~~
  - ~~To humans (incl yourself): via reading, writing, speaking!~~
- Write realistic programs!
  - ... that are clear and readable by humans!

Welcome to CS450!

**High Level Languages**

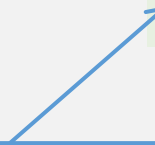
*Programming*

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Spring 2025

What's this?



# CPU Language

```
00000000 0000 0001 0001 1010 0010 0001 0004 0128
00000010 0000 0016 0000 0028 0000 0010 0000 0020
00000020 0000 0001 0004 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
00000030 0000 0000 0000 0010 0000 0000 0000 0204
00000040 0004 8384 0084 c7c8 00c8 4748 0048 e8e9
00000050 00e9 6a69 0069 a8a9 00a9 2828 0028 fdfc
00000060 00fc 1819 0019 9898 0098 d9d8 00d8 5857
00000070 0057 7b7a 007a bab9 00b9 3a3c 003c 8888
00000080 8888 8888 8888 8888 288e be88 8888 8888
00000090 3b83 5788 8888 8888 7667 778e 8828 8888
000000a0 d61f 7abd 8818 8888 467c 585f 8814 8188
000000b0 8b06 e8f7 88aa 8388 8b3b 88f3 88bd e988
000000c0 8a18 880c e841 c988 b328 6871 688e 958b
000000d0 a948 5862 5884 7e81 3788 1ab4 5a84 3eec
000000e0 3d86 dcb8 5cbb 8888 8888 8888 8888 8888
000000f0 8888 8888 8888 8888 8888 8888 8888 0000
00001000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
*
00001030 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
0000103e
```

Machine code



cpu



Programmers don't write machine code!

Because it's difficult for humans to understand

Humans need "higher level" languages!

"low level"

Every programming language is created only to improve human communication

“high” level  
(easier for humans  
to understand)



English?

Q: Why don't we just  
program in English?

A: It's too imprecise

(ChatGPT Getting Worse Over Time?)

Lingjiao Chen<sup>†</sup>, Matei Zaharia<sup>‡</sup>, James Zou<sup>†</sup>

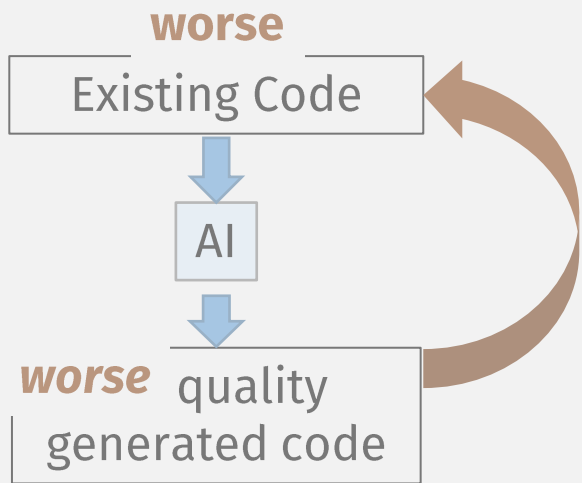
# What about AI???

S write python to sort a list

Sure, you can sort a list in Python using the `sorted()` function or the `list.sort()` method. Here are examples of both methods:

- Using the `sorted()` function:

```
python
original_list = [5, 2, 9, 1, 5, 6]
sorted_list = sorted(original_list)
print(sorted_list)
```



“low” level  
(runs on cpu)

# AI programming not quite there yet!

## Why Copilot writes bad code

(impossible!  
See cs 420!)

...because of how language models work. They show how, on average, people write. They don't have any sense of what's correct or best code on GitHub is (by software standards) pretty old, and it's often written by average programmers. Copilot spits out it's best guess of what those programmers might write if they were writing the

Q: Given a in the range [1, r



(c) Code Generation

## Universal Language Model Fine-tuning for Text Classification

Jeremy Howard\*  
fast.ai  
University of San Francisco  
j@fast.ai

Sebastian Ruder\*  
Insight Centre, NUI Galway  
Aylien Ltd., Dublin  
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“high” level  
(easier for humans  
to understand)



“low” level  
(runs on cpu)

English

**Q:** Why don't we just  
program in English?

**A:** It's too imprecise

Code cannot be ambiguous

Still needed in programs, for:

- Documentation
- Comments
- Specifications

(programs are more than code)

???

Machine code

“high” level  
(easier for humans  
to understand)

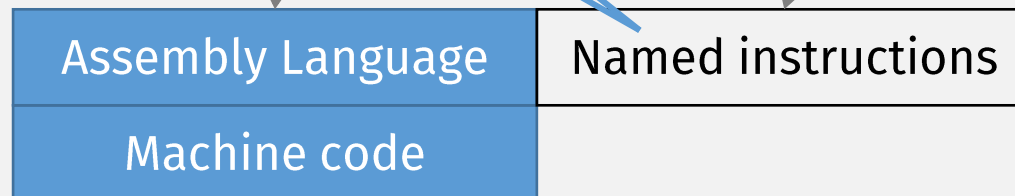
This is easier for humans  
to understand, but what  
about the computer?

```
//I: 15;  
MOV R3, #15  
STR R3, [R11, #-8]  
  
//J: 25;  
MOV R3, #25  
STR R3, [R11, #-12]  
  
//I: I: J;  
LDR R2, [R11, #-8]  
LDR R3, [R11, #-12]  
ADD R3, R2, R3  
STR R3, [R11, #-8]
```

ASSEMBLY LANGUAGE

Language Level:

More human-  
understandable feature:



“low” level  
(runs on cpu)

Less performant “high” level  
(easier for humans to understand)

This is easier for humans to understand, but what about the computer?

A higher-level language needs a **compiler** (another program!) to translate it to machine code

(Covered in another course!)

Tradeoff: This can introduce inefficiencies

(usually)

```
// I: 15;  
MOV R3, #15  
STR R3, [R11, #-8]  
  
// J: 25;  
MOV R3, #25  
STR R3, [R11, #-12]  
  
// I: I: J;  
LDR R2, [R11, #-8]  
LDR R3, [R11, #-12]  
ADD R3, R2, R3  
STR R3, [R11, #-8]
```

ASSEMBLY LANGUAGE

Assembler



Assembly Language  
Machine code

Named instructions

More performant “low” level  
(runs on cpu)

Less performant “high” level  
(easier for humans to understand)

(Covered in other courses!)

Programs are sequences of **statements** or **“commands”**

“imperative”

More performant “low” level  
(runs on cpu)

JavaScript, Python	“eval”
C# / Java	GC (no alloc, ptrs)
C++	Classes, objects
C	Scoped vars, fns
Assembly Language	Named instructions
Machine code	

“dynamic” programs  
(no pre-compiling)  
Enables “interactive” web apps, e.g., IDEs!

HUGE security improvements  
- No more “buffer overflow” or “use after free”



Less performant “high” level  
(easier for humans  
to understand)

“not imperative?”

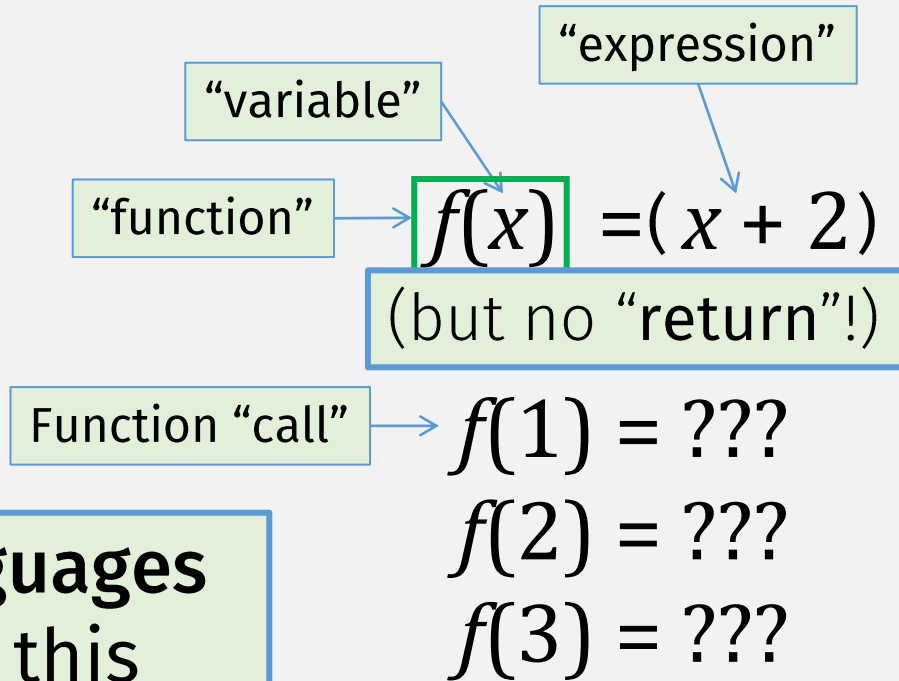
Programs are  
sequences of  
statements or  
“commands”

“imperative”

More performant “low” level  
(runs on cpu)

???	???
JavaScript, Python	“eval”
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# Arithmetic



**Functional languages**  
compute like this  
(combining arithmetic  
**expressions**)

(instead of sequences of statements)

(main topic in this course)

Is this programming?

Home Insert Page Layout Formulas Data Review View Help

$\text{fx}$  =SUM(B2:B11)

Product Name	Sales
Alice Mutton	\$266,760
Boston Crab Meat	\$176,841
Camembert Pierrot	\$318,240
Ipoh Coffee	\$139,840
Hot Pepper Sauce	\$134,736
Spiced Okra	\$150,960
Giovanni	\$139,000

Result Table

Grand Total	=SUM(B2:B11)
No Of Product	10
Average Sale	\$ 192,390.4

-4 =SQRT(-4) #NUM!

Is this a programming  
language?

**YES!**

This kind of programming is  
sometimes called “**declarative**”

“Declare” the computation you want.  
It’s “**high level**” because low-level  
details are omitted

“high” level  
(easier for humans  
to understand)

“declarative”

Declare computation  
with **expressions**  
(compiler decides low  
level instructions)

“imperative”

Describe  
computation with  
exact sequence of  
**statements**

“low” level  
(runs on cpu)

Functional lang (Racket)	Expressions (no stmts)
JavaScript, Python	“eval”
C# / Java	GC (no alloc, ptrs)
C++	Classes, objects
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Assembly Language	Named instructions
Machine code	

# Lazy Arithmetic

$$f(x, y) = x + 2$$

$$f(1, 2 + 3) = ???$$

**Lazy** (functional) **languages**  
(also **mathematical**  
languages like **R**) delay  
**computation until it's**  
**needed**

(may cover in this course)

Result of this expression  
is not needed,  
so no need to compute it

“high” level  
(easier for humans  
to understand)

“declarative”

Enables new kinds of  
programs,  
e.g., “tying the knot”

Lazy lang (Haskell, R)	Delayed computation
Functional lang (Racket)	Expressions (no stmts)
JavaScript, Python	“eval”
C# / Java	GC (no alloc, ptrs)
C++	Classes, objects
C	Scoped vars, fns
Assembly Language	Named instructions
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“imperative”

“low” level  
(runs on cpu)

# Logic Programming – Even Higher Level

$$f(x) = x + 2$$

Why does this have to be the “input”?

$$f(??) = 3$$

$$f(??) = 4$$

“relational” programming

(may cover in this course)

```
1 child_fact(oscar, karen, franz) .
2 child_fact(mary, karen, franz) .
3 child_fact(eva, anne, oscar) .
4 child_fact(henry, anne, oscar) .
5 child_fact(isolde, anne, oscar) .
6 child_fact(clyde, mary, oscar) .
7
8 child(X,Z,Y) :- child_fact(X,Y,Z) .
9 child(X,Z,Y) :- child_fact(X,Z,Y) .
10
11 descendant(X,Y) :- child(X,Y,Z) .
12 descendant(X,Y) :- child(X,U,V), descendant(U,Y) .
```

Not code, but programs need it for:

- Documentation
- Comments
- Specifications

Potential Problem:  
not checked against code,  
not guaranteed to match up

“declarative”

“imperative”

“low” level  
(runs on cpu)

English	
Specification langs	Types? pre/post cond? asserts
Markup (html, markdown)	tags
Database (SQL)	queries
Logic Program (Prolog)	relations
Lazy lang (Haskell, R)	Delayed computation
Functional lang (Racket)	Expressions (no stmts)
JavaScript, Python	“eval”
C# / Java	GC (no alloc, ptrs)
C++	Classes, objects
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Assembly Language	Named instructions
Machine code	

More “domain specific”

NOTE: This hierarchy is *approximate*

“high” level  
(easier for humans  
to understand)

English	
Specification langs	Types? pre/post cond? asserts
Markup (html, markdown)	tags
Database (SQL)	queries
Logic Program (Prolog)	relations
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Assembly Language	
Machine code	

“declarative”

Declarative languages  
can have **imperative**  
features, and vice versa

Can program  
with statements

```
> (define x 12)
> (set! x (add1 x))
> x
13
```

Can program  
with expressions

Java Lambda Syntax
Concise
<code>n -&gt; System.out.print(n)</code>
Expanded
<code>(String n) -&gt; System.out.print(n)</code>
Verbose
<code>(String n) -&gt; { System.out.print(n); }</code>

“imperative”

“low” level  
(runs on cpu)

Goal: learn to use “high-level”  
programming **concepts**, not a  
specific programming language



Today:

This class is about learning to ...

- Use programming languages to ...  
**communicate effectively!**
    - To computers: via machine instructions
    - To humans (incl yourself): via reading, writing, speaking!
- i.e., write programs! (that are clear and readable by humans!)

Today:

This class is about learning to ...

- **Use high-level programming language features to ...  
**communicate effectively!**
    - To computers: via machine instructions
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Today:  
This class is about learning to ...

Part 1

• Use high-level programming language features to ...  
~~communicate effectively!~~

- ~~• To computers: via machine instructions~~
- ~~• To humans (incl yourself): via reading, writing, speaking!~~

i.e., write programs! (that are clear and readable by humans!)

Redundant!

(Remember: high-level languages  
invented for human communication)

Today:

This class is about learning to ...

Part 1

• Use high-level programming language features to ...  
~~communicate effectively!~~

• ~~To computers: via machine instructions~~

• ~~To humans (incl yourself): via reading, writing, speaking!~~

i.e., write programs! (that are clear and readable by humans!)

Part 2

• Implement high-level programming language ~~features~~

Today:  
This class is about learning to ...

Part 1

• Use high-level programming language features to ...  
~~communicate effectively!~~

helps

- ~~• To computers: via machine instructions~~
- ~~• To humans (incl yourself): via reading, writing, speaking!~~

i.e., write programs! (that are clear and readable by humans!)

use

Part 2

• Implement a high-level programming language

# Course Logistics

All course info available on web site:  
<https://www.cs.umb.edu/~stchang/cs450/s25>

# Racket (main programming language for this course)



- Primarily “Functional”
- Easy (syntax) to learn
  - (But different than you might be used to!)
- Download at **[racket-lang.org/download](http://racket-lang.org/download)**
  - See hw0
  - Install and be ready to write code in next (Thursday) lecture

And Practice / Improve Your  
Most Valuable Skill:

**Learning New Concepts!**

(textbook for this course)

# How to Design Programs, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed.

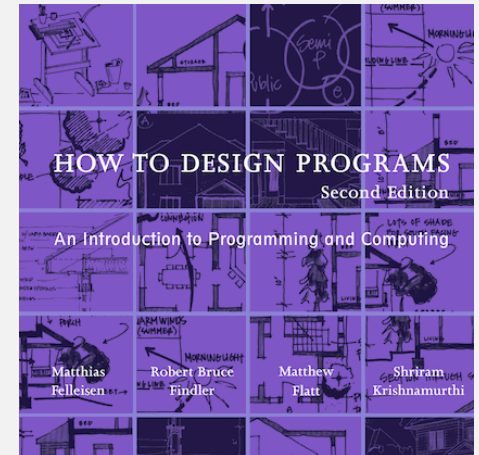
## Lessons:

- Programs are also for high-level communication
- This means that programs are more than just what the code does
- Must be readable and explainable by others

Available free at: **htdp.org**

- Can buy paper copy (make sure it's 2<sup>nd</sup> ed) if you wish

All course info available on web site:  
<https://www.cs.umb.edu/~stchang/cs450/s25>



Every org / company has rules for how to write clean, readable program

**This is our rulebook!**



# GitHub

We will use GitHub for code management

1. Create an account (free) if you don't have one
2. Install a GitHub client and learn basic commands
3. Tell course staff your account name
  - (fill out pre-class survey if you have not done so!)

All course info available on web site:  
<https://www.cs.umb.edu/~stchang/cs450/s25>

# HW 0

- due: (next) **Tuesday 2/4 11am**
  - Create `github` account and learn basics
  - Tell course staff `github` account name (see hw0 details)
  - Install Racket
  - “Hello World”ish Racket programs
  - Be ready to program in class

# Other Infrastructure

- Gradescope
  - Submitting HW and grading
- Piazza
  - Non-lecture communication

# Grading

- **HW: 80%**
  - Weekly: in/out Tuesday (usually)
  - Approx. 12 assignments
  - Lowest grade dropped
- **Participation: 20%**
  - In-class work, lecture, office hours, Piazza
- **No exams**
- **A range: 90-100**
- **B range: 80-90**
- **C range: 70-80**
- **D range: 60-70**
- **F: < 60**

All course info available on web site:  
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# Grading

- **HW: 80%**

- Weekly: in/out Tuesday (usually)
- Approx. 12 assignments
- Lowest grade dropped

## Evaluated on a program's:

- **correctness**

- i.e., test suites

- **readability**

- Can someone read and explain what it does?

- **understanding**

- Can you read and/or explain what it does?

All course info available on web site:  
<https://www.cs.umb.edu/~stchang/cs450/s25>

# Late HW

- Is bad ...
  - Grades get delayed
  - Can't discuss solutions
  - You fall behind!
- Late Policy: **3 late days** to use during the semester

# HW Collaboration Policy

## Allowed

- Discussing HW with classmates (but must cite)
- Using other resources, e.g., youtube, other books, etc.
- Writing up answers on your own, from scratch, in your own words / code

## Not Allowed

- Submitting someone else's answer
- It's still someone else's answer if:
  - variables are changed,
  - words are omitted,
  - or sentences rearranged ...
- Using sites like Chegg, CourseHero, Bartleby, Study, etc.
- Using AI bots like ChatGPT, Copilot, Claude, DeepSeek, etc.

# Honesty Policy

- 1<sup>st</sup> offense: zero on problem
- 2<sup>nd</sup> offense: zero on hw, reported to school
- 3<sup>rd</sup> offense+: F for course

## Regret policy

- If you self-report an honesty violation, you'll only receive a zero on the problem and we move on.



# **All Up to Date Course Info**

Survey, Schedule, Office Hours, HWs, ...

See course website:

<https://www.cs.umb.edu/~stchang/cs450/s25>