

Language Evaluation Criterion

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Summary of Previous Lecture

- **1. Language Evaluation Criterion Continued**
- 2. Readability
- 3. Writability
- 4. Orthogonality
- 5. Reliability

Outline

- 1. Reliability
- 2. Cost
- 3. Portability
- 4. Generality
- 5. Implementation methods
- 6. Babbage Analytical Engine
- 7. ENIAC

Reliability

- Aliasing
- Writability

Cost

- Training
- Cost of writing programs in the language productivity
- Programming environment
- Compiling
- Execution
- optimization versus compilation speed
- Cost of language implementation
- Cost of poor reliability
- Maintenance a function of readability

Other Criterion

- Portability
 - Standardization
- Generality
 - Applicability to a range of domains

Implementation Methods

- Compilation
- Pure interpretation
- Hybrid implementation systems

Issues and trade-offs

- Competing criterion
 - execution versus safety
 - readability versus writability
 - a += b;
 - a = a + b;

if (a > b)

 a = c;
 else

- execution versus compilation
- How to assign weights to different criterion?

Babbage's Analytical Engine

- 1820's could only be made to execute tasks by changing the gears which executed the calculations.
- Thus, the earliest form of a computer language was physical motion.

ENIAC

(Electronic Numerical Integrator and Calculator)

- Eventually, physical motion was replaced by electrical signals when the US Government built the ENIAC in 1942.
- It followed many of the same principles of Babbage's engine and hence, could only be "programmed" by presetting switches and rewiring the entire system for each new "program" or calculation.
- This process proved to be very tedious.

Summary

- ✓ Reliability
- ✓ Cost
- ✓ Portability
- ✓ Generality
- ✓ Implementation methods
- ✓ Babbage Analytical Engine✓ ENIAC