

Unlambda

Specialisation Seminar – 99 Bottles of Beer

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Motivation

- Functional, esoteric programming language
- First functional Turing tarpit
- "*Unlambda is meant as a demonstration of very pure functional programming rather than for practical use.*"

Author unknown

- "*Debugging or reading Unlambda programs is just about impossible.*"
- Invented by David Madore 1999

David Madore

Introduction (1)

- Based on cl (= combinatory logic)

$$I x \rightarrow x$$

$$K x y \rightarrow x$$

$$S x y z \rightarrow x z (y z)$$

- Prefix notation
- Without parenthesis \rightarrow apply operator ` instead
- Example: `fx applies f to the argument x

Introduction (2)

- No variables
- No data structures
- No code structures
- User-defined functions
 - ✓ Creation
 - ✗ Saving
 - ✗ Naming

Introduction (3)

- s, k and apply operator → Turing completeness!
- Eager evaluation → arguments before applying the function
- Obfuscated programming language
 - built to make programming difficult/challenging
- Implementation of lambda calculus without λ
 - Unlambda

Combinators (1)

- s
 - ```sxyz → ``xz`yz
 - Equal to: $((S\ x)\ y)\ z \rightarrow ((x\ z)(y\ z))$ in combinatory logic
$$Sxyz \rightarrow xz(yz)$$
- k
 - ``kxy → x
- i
 - `ix → x

Combinators (2)

- v
 - `vx → v
- .x
 - ` .xy → y
 - Prints the character x as side effect
- r
 - Abbreviation for .<newline>

Combinators (3)

- d
 - ``dxy → `xy
 - Special effect: the second argument must be evaluated before the first!
 - If d has only one argument → the argument will not be evaluated!
- c
 - Takes 1 argument
 - Creates a continuation (<cont>) of the program's current state
 - Applies the argument to this continuation

Combinators (4)

- <cont>
 - Takes 1 argument
 - When applied to an argument
 - "goes back in time"
 - To the point where <cont> was created
 - Returns the argument of <cont>
 - This function is the most difficult one

Example 2

``cik

(c creates a <cont>, applying i to this <cont>)

→ ``i<cont>k

(i returns <cont> as normal)

→ `<cont>k

(applying <cont> takes us "back in time" ...)

→ `kk

(... and changes the original `ci to k)

(`kk will not be evaluated → k needs two args)

Example 3

.....`.**H.e.l.l.o. .w.o.r.l.d**ri

Output:

Example 3

.....H.e.l.l.o. .w.o.r.l.dri

→`e.l.l.o. .w.o.r.l.dri

Output:

H

Example 3

.....H.e.l.l.o. .w.o.r.l.dri

→e.l.l.o. .w.o.r.l.dri

→l.l.o. .w.o.r.l.dri

Output:

He

Example 3

.....H.e.l.l.o. .w.o.r.l.dri

→e.l.l.o. .w.o.r.l.dri

→l.l.o. .w.o.r.l.dri

→l.o. .w.o.r.l.dri

Output:

Hel

Example 3

.....Hello .world

→ello .world

→llo .world

→lo .world

→ ...

→ `ri

Output:

Hello world

Example 3

.....Hello .world

→ello .world

→llo .world

→lo .world

→ ...

→ `ri

→ i

Output:

Hello world

Currying

- Some functions need more than one argument
- But we can only apply one arg with ` operator
- For example s
 - `sx is a function waiting for 2 args
 - ``sxy is a function waiting for 1 arg
 - ```sxyz can be evaluated

Similarities to other languages (1)

- Unlambda combines functional and obfuscated programming languages
- Other functional programming languages
 - Scheme (a Lisp dialect)
 - Ocaml
 - Haskell
- Other obfuscated programming languages
 - INTERCAL
 - Befunge

Similarities to other languages (2)

- Currying
 - lambda calculus
 - Haskell
- Continuation
 - Scheme
 - (Exceptions in Java)
- Dynamically manipulating source code at runtime
 - Befunge

Similarities to other languages (3)

- Very similar languages
 - Jot (Iota)
 - Lazy K
- Turing tarpits
- Based on the cl
- Esoteric

Conclusion

- Very interesting continuation feature
 - But very hard to program with it
 - Not sensible for "real languages"
- Disadvantage: No user interaction possible
 - Unlambda 2 realizes that with 4 additional functions
- The goal of unreadable code has been achieved ;)
- Challenging to write programs with this limited number of functions
- But there are some small cool progs like: ``r`cd`.*`cd



Thank you for your
attention!

Questions?