

Programming Language Trends

Paul Butcher



QCon

2016.10.20~22
上海·宝华万豪酒店

全球软件开发大会 2016

[上海站]



购票热线: 010-64738142

会务咨询: qcon@cn.infoq.com

赞助咨询: sponsor@cn.infoq.com

议题提交: speakers@cn.infoq.com

在线咨询 (QQ): 1173834688

团 · 购 · 享 · 受 · 更 · 多 · 优 · 惠

7折

优惠 (截至06月21日)
现在报名, 立省2040元/张











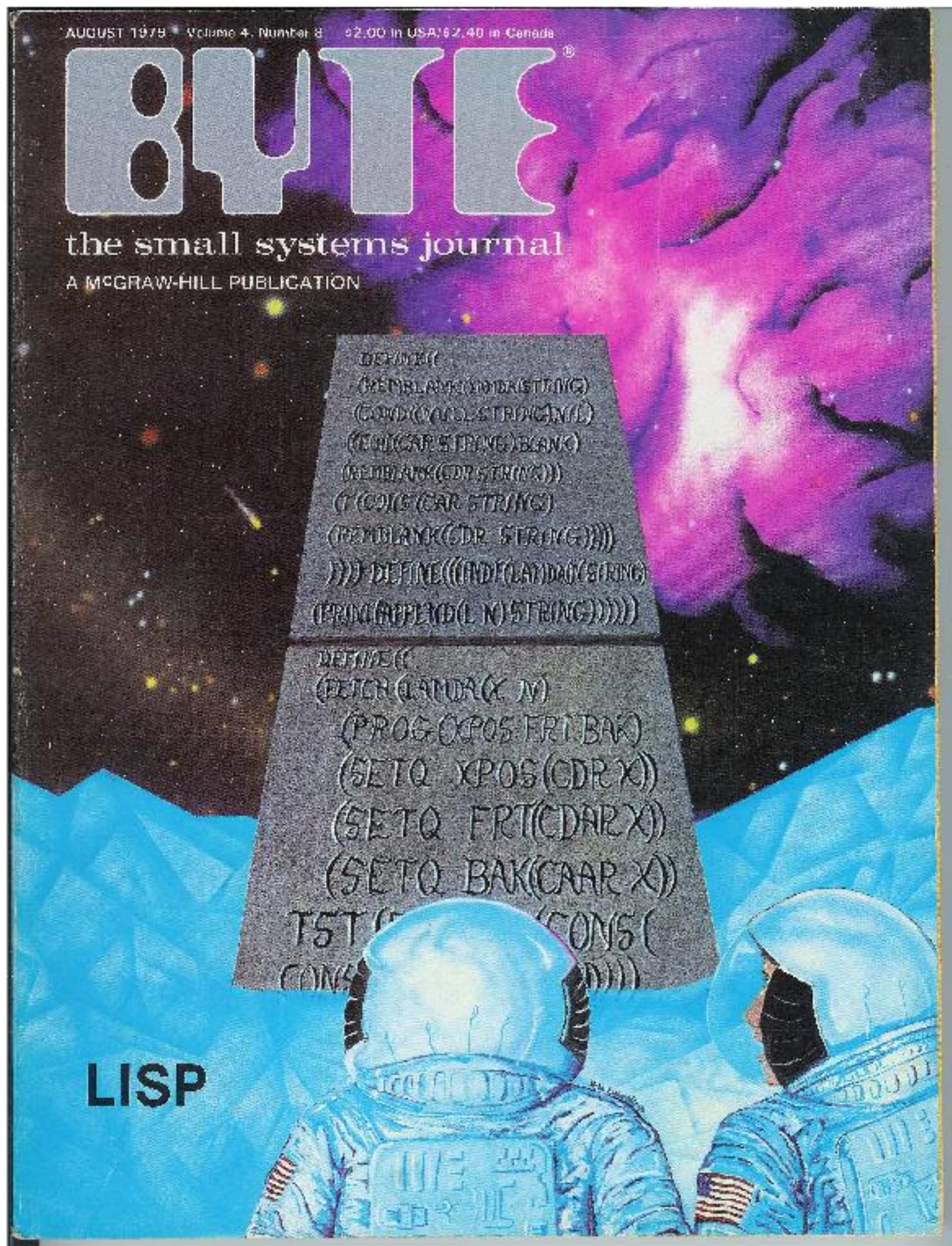


- Programming languages evolve over time
- Evolution happens in “jumps”
- The last “jump” was in the mid-1990s
- Another big change is coming



Some history...

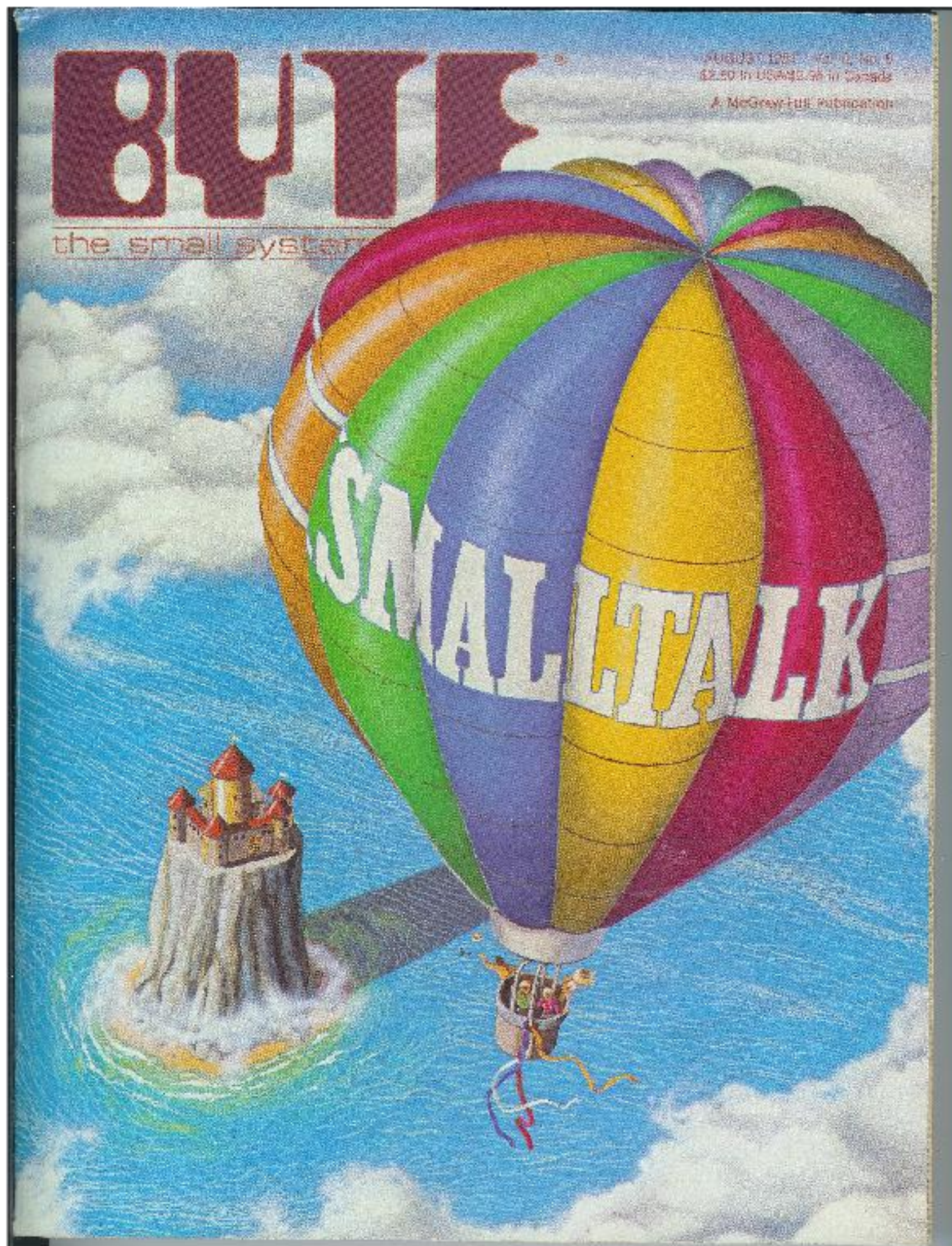
1979



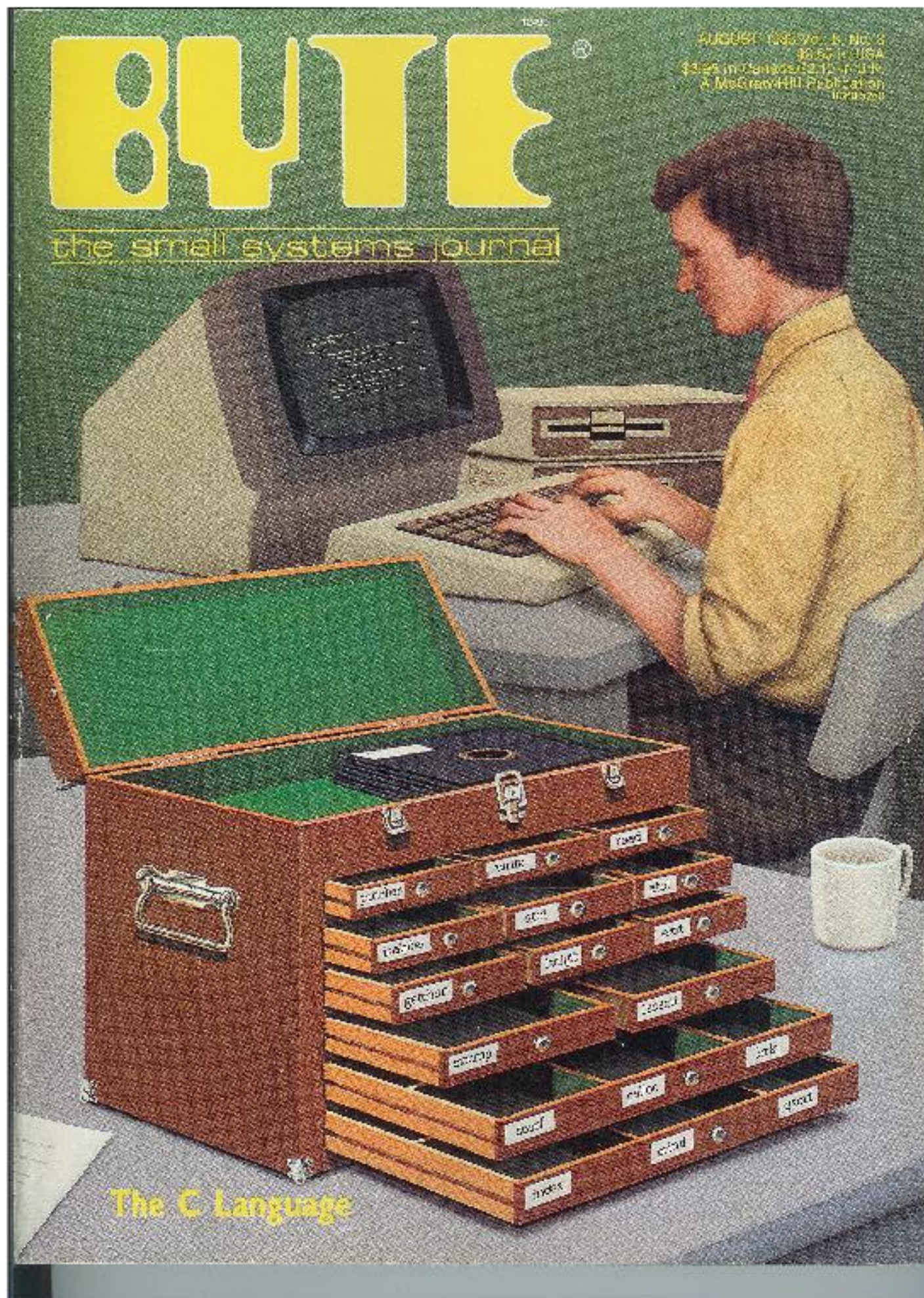
1980



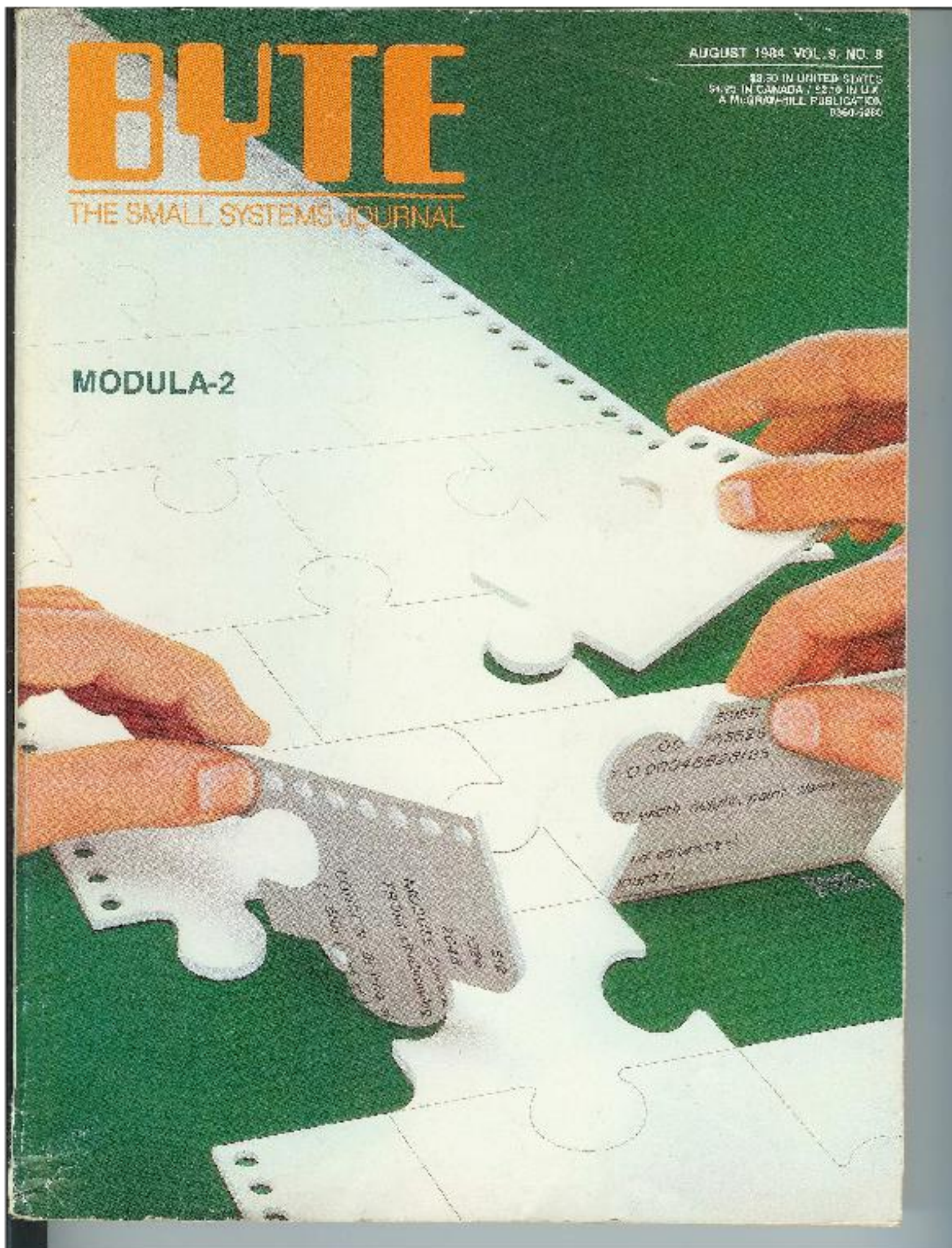
1981



1983



1984



1987

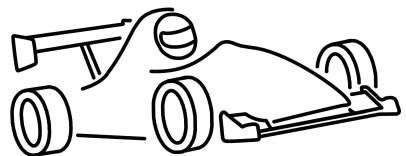
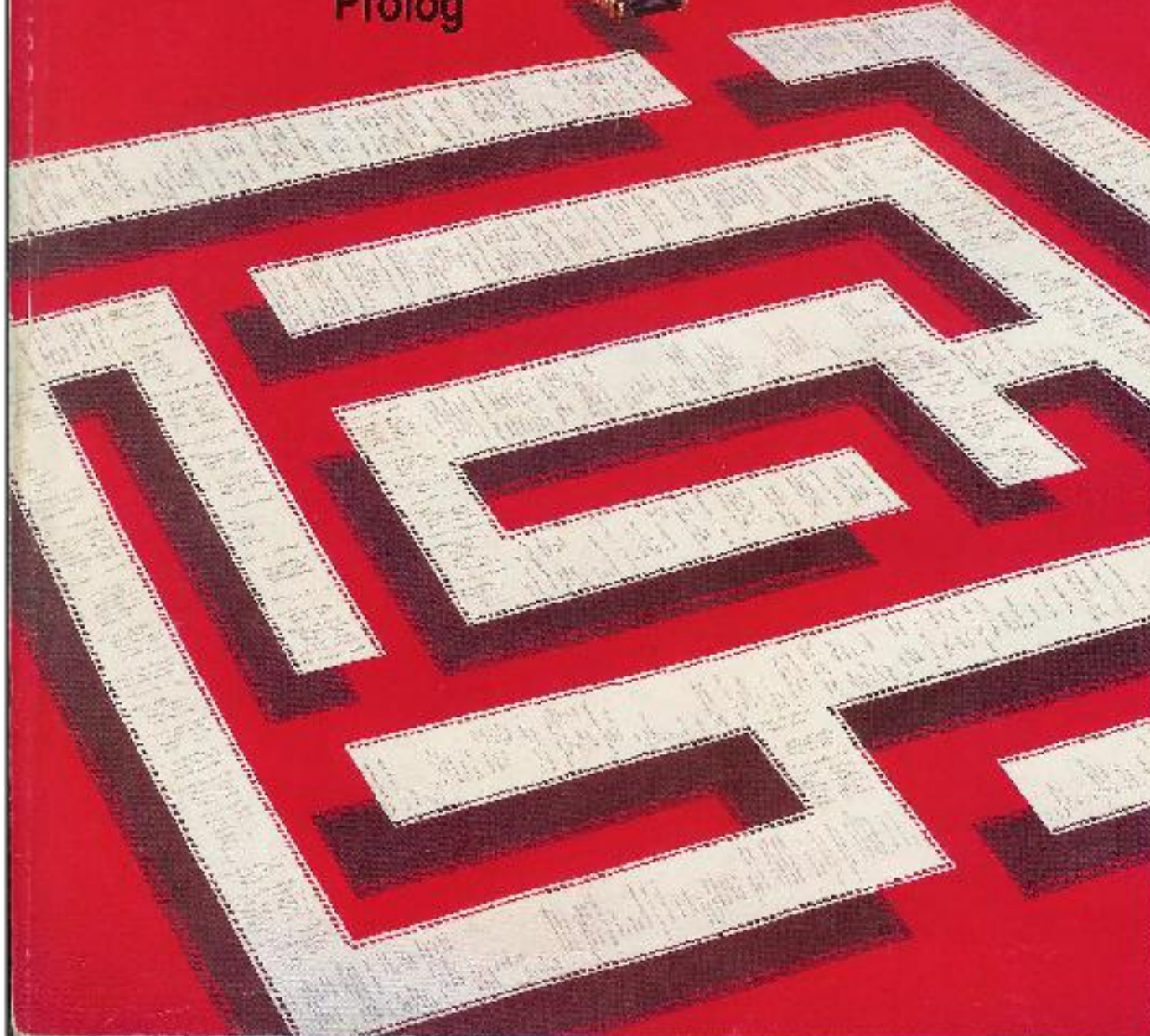
BYTE

THE SMALL SYSTEMS JOURNAL®

AUGUST 1987 VOL.12, NO.9

\$3.00 IN UNITED STATES
\$4.50 IN CANADA / £1.75 IN U.K.
A MCGRAW-HILL PUBLICATION
0360-5260

Prolog



ten tenths

tententhsconsulting.com

1988

VOL. 13 NO. 4

APRIL 1988

BYTE

THE SMALL SYSTEMS JOURNAL[®]

PRODUCT FOCUS:
The Best
24-pin Printers

FIRST IMPRESSION

Microsoft's New OS/2 Languages:

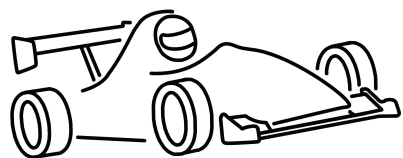
- BASIC 6.0
- C 5.1
- FORTRAN 4.1
- MASM 5.1
- Pascal 4.0



IN DEPTH

How OS/2, Unix 386,
and the Mac
Manage Memory

\$3.00 IN UNITED STATES
\$4.50 IN CANADA / £1.95 IN U.K.
A MCGRAW-HILL PUBLICATION
0890-5280



ten tenths
tententhsconsulting.com

Feb 2016	Feb 2015	Change	Programming Language	Ratings	Change
1	2	⬆	Java	21.145%	+5.80%
2	1	⬇	C	15.594%	-0.89%
3	3		C++	6.907%	+0.29%
4	5	⬆	C#	4.400%	-1.34%
5	8	⬆	Python	4.180%	+1.30%
6	7	⬆	PHP	2.770%	-0.40%
7	9	⬆	Visual Basic .NET	2.454%	+0.43%
8	12	⬆	Perl	2.251%	+0.86%
9	6	⬇	JavaScript	2.201%	-1.31%
10	11	⬆	Delphi/Object Pascal	2.163%	+0.59%

Programming Language	2016	2011	2006	2001	1996	1991	1986
Java	1	1	1	3	30	-	-
C	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
C++	3	3	3	2	2	2	8
C#	4	5	6	10	-	-	-
Python	5	6	7	26	15	-	-
PHP	6	4	4	21	-	-	-
JavaScript	7	10	9	7	32	-	-
Visual Basic .NET	8	191	-	-	-	-	-
Objective-C	9	8	43	-	-	-	-
Perl	10	7	5	4	3	-	-
Ada	25	22	15	17	6	9	3
Lisp	26	13	13	19	5	3	2

When the language was created

1 JavaScript	(1995)
2 Java	(1995)
3 PHP	(1995)
4 Python	(1991)
5 C#	(2000)
5 C++	(1985)
5 Ruby	(1995)
8 CSS	(1996)
9 C	(1972)
10 Objective-C	(1983)

Something big happened
in the mid-1990s!

(The Web)

11	Perl	(1987)
11	Shell	(1971)
13	R	(1993)
14	Scala	(2004)
15	Go	(2009)
15	Haskell	(1990)
17	Matlab	(1984)
18	Swift	(2014)
19	Clojure	(2007)
19	Groovy	(2003)
19	Visual Basic	(1964/2001)

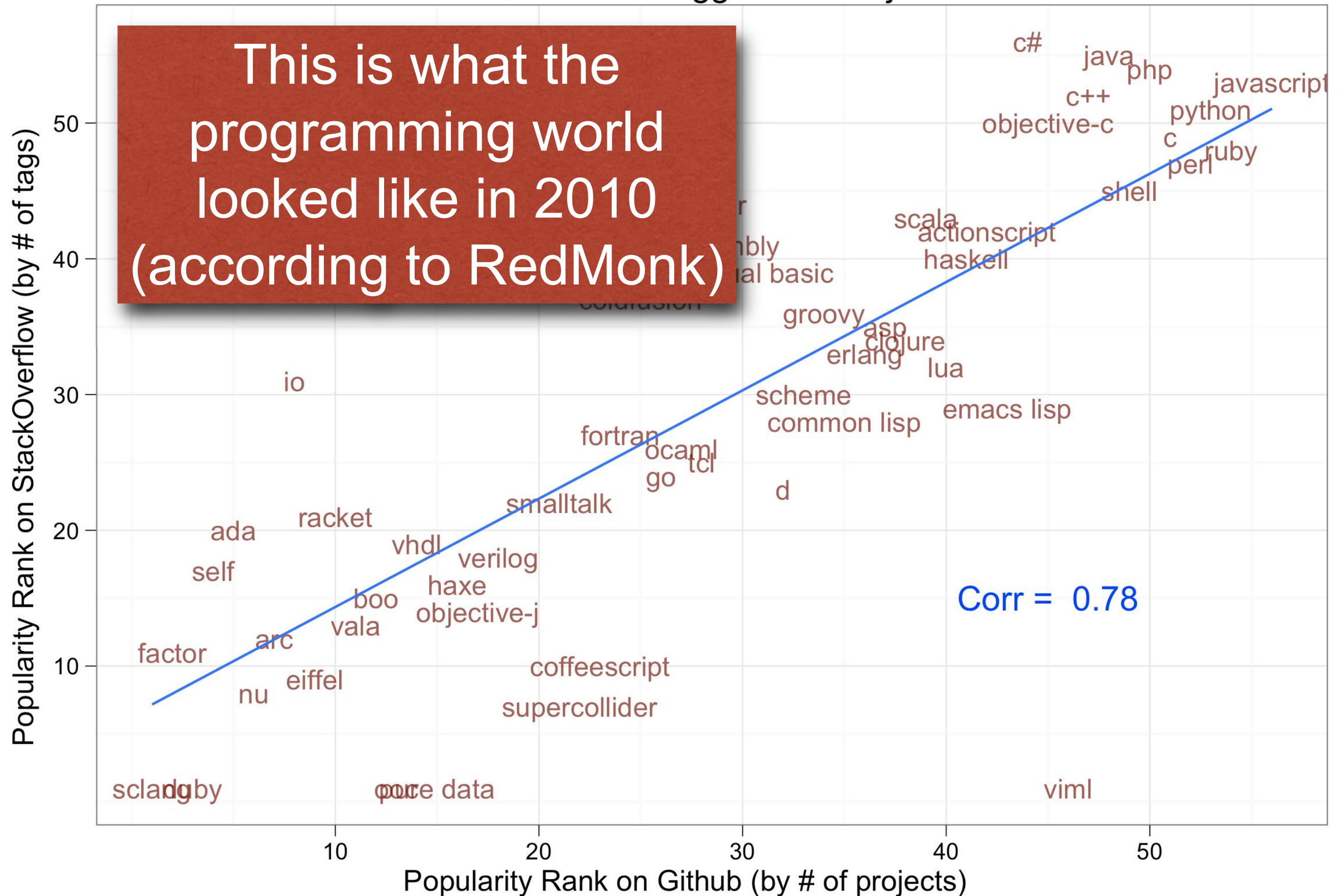
Something big is
happening again

(but what is it?)

Programming Language Popularity

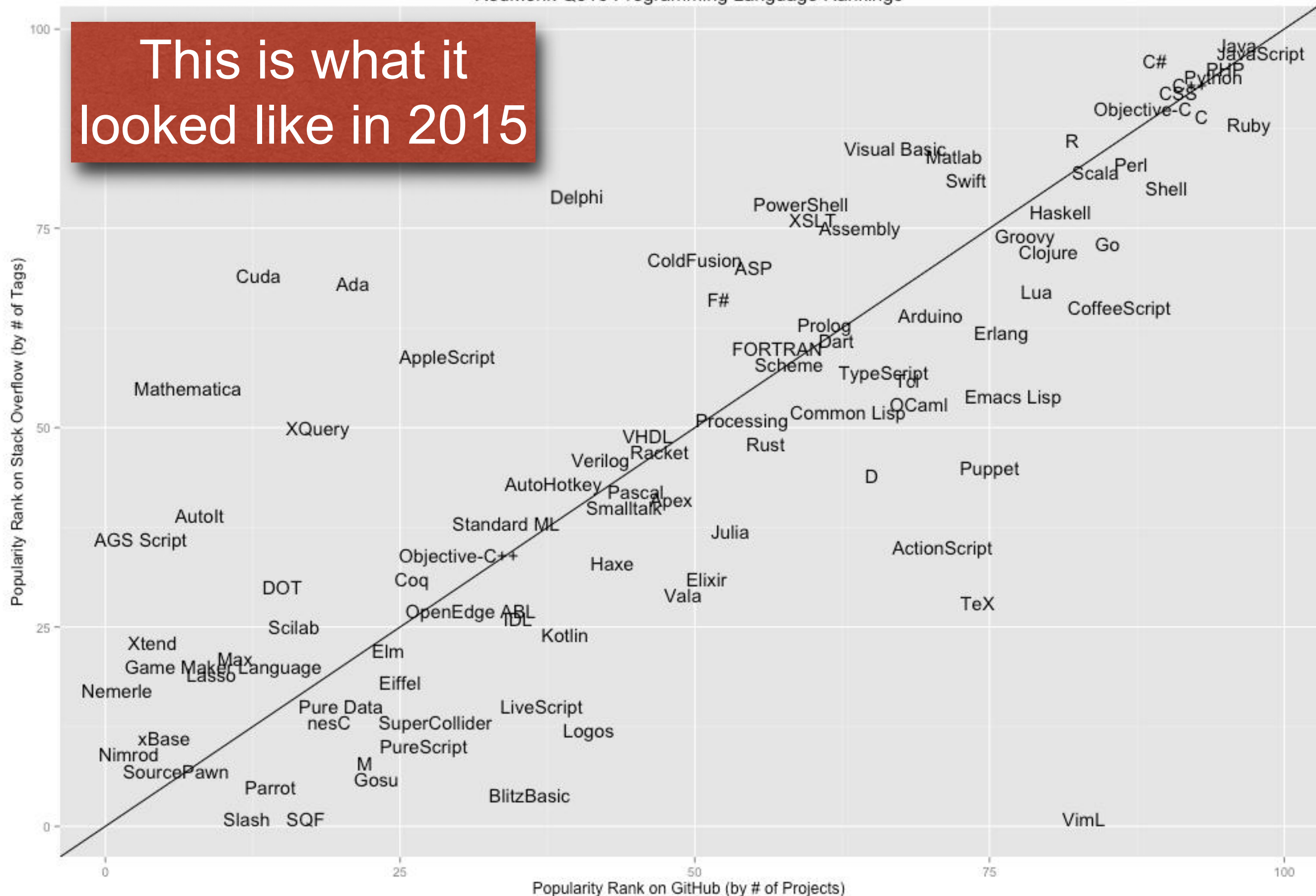
StackOverflow Questions Tagged vs. Projects on Github

This is what the programming world looked like in 2010 (according to RedMonk)



RedMonk Q315 Programming Language Rankings

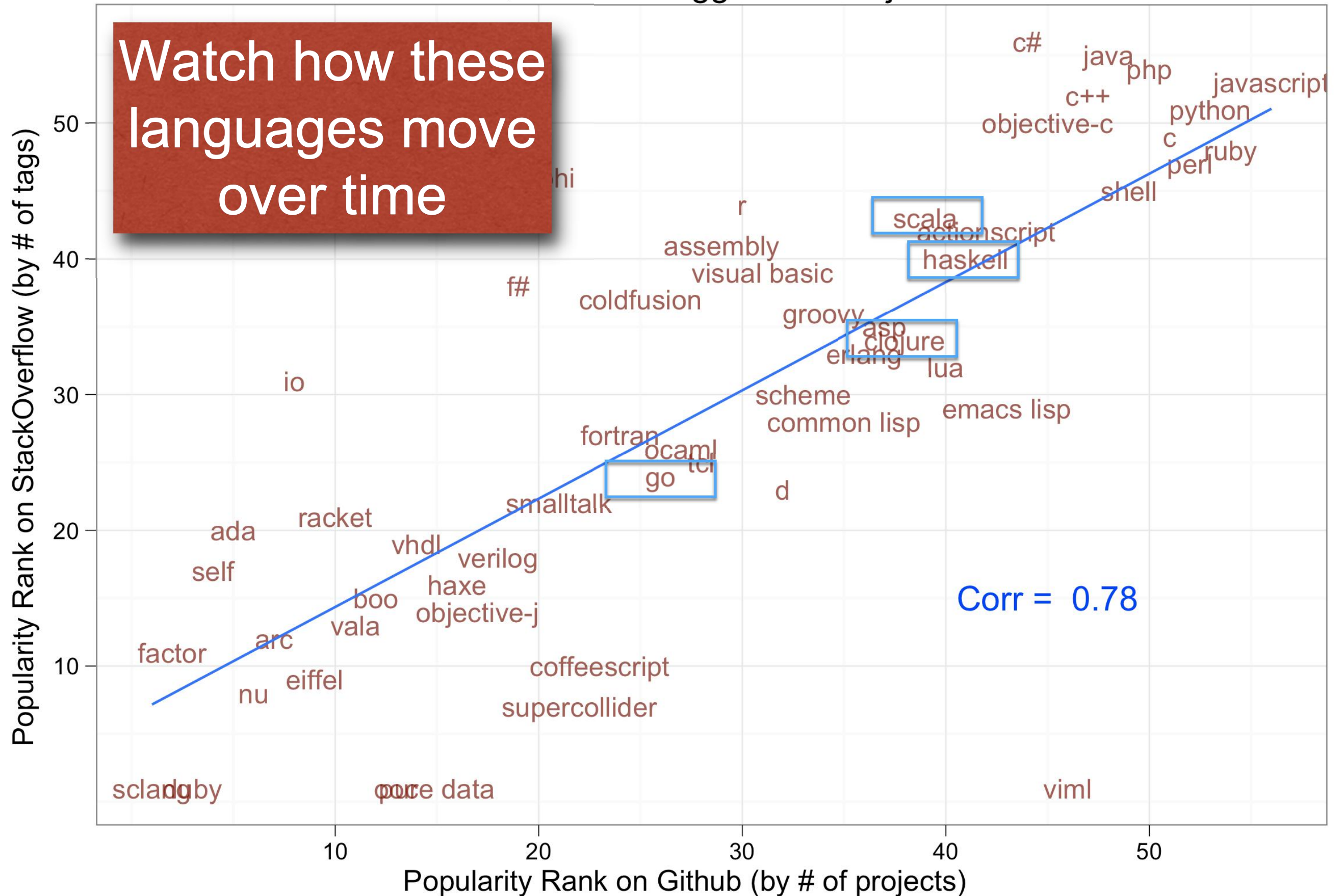
This is what it
looked like in 2015



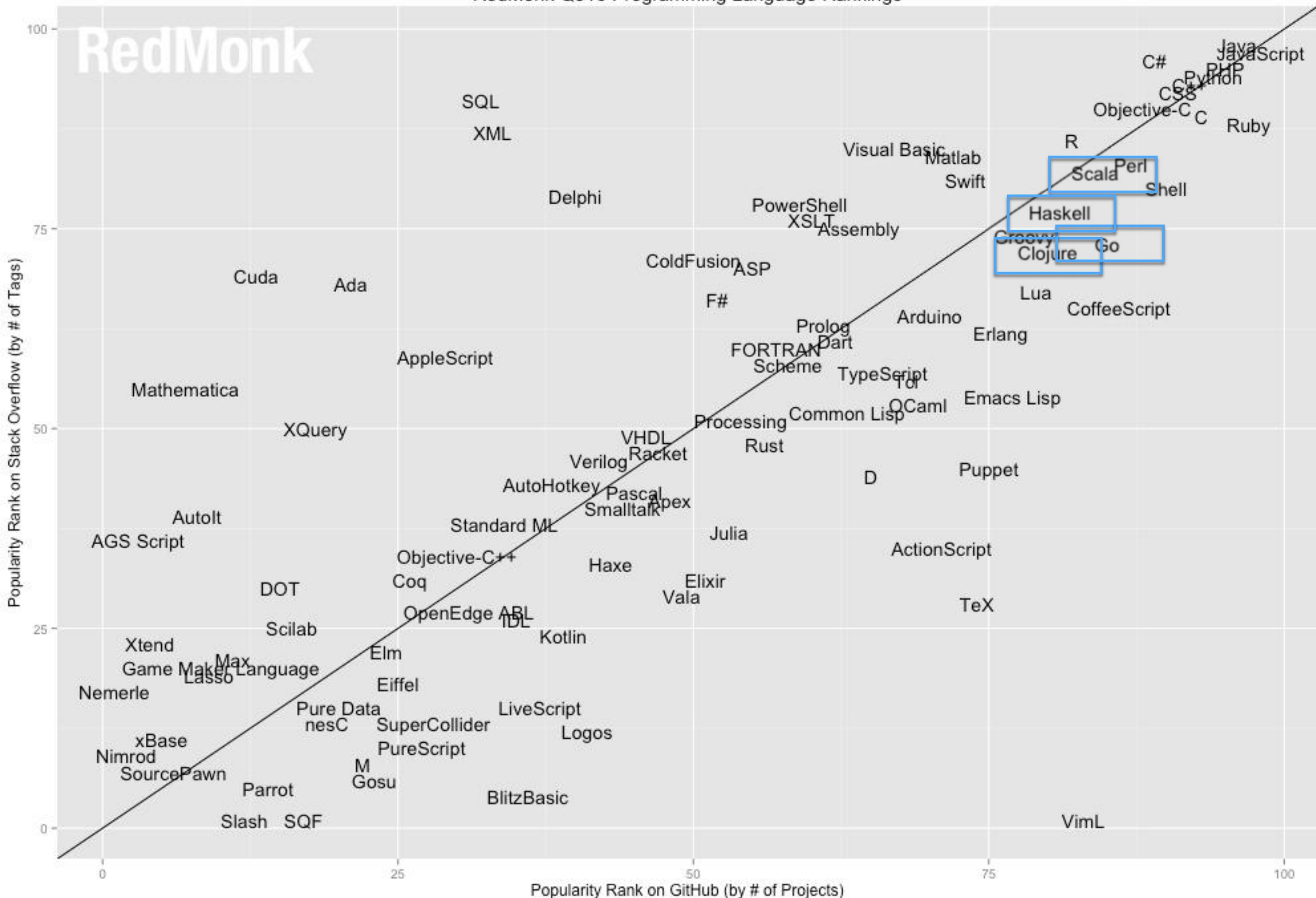
Programming Language Popularity

StackOverflow Questions Tagged vs. Projects on Github

Watch how these languages move over time

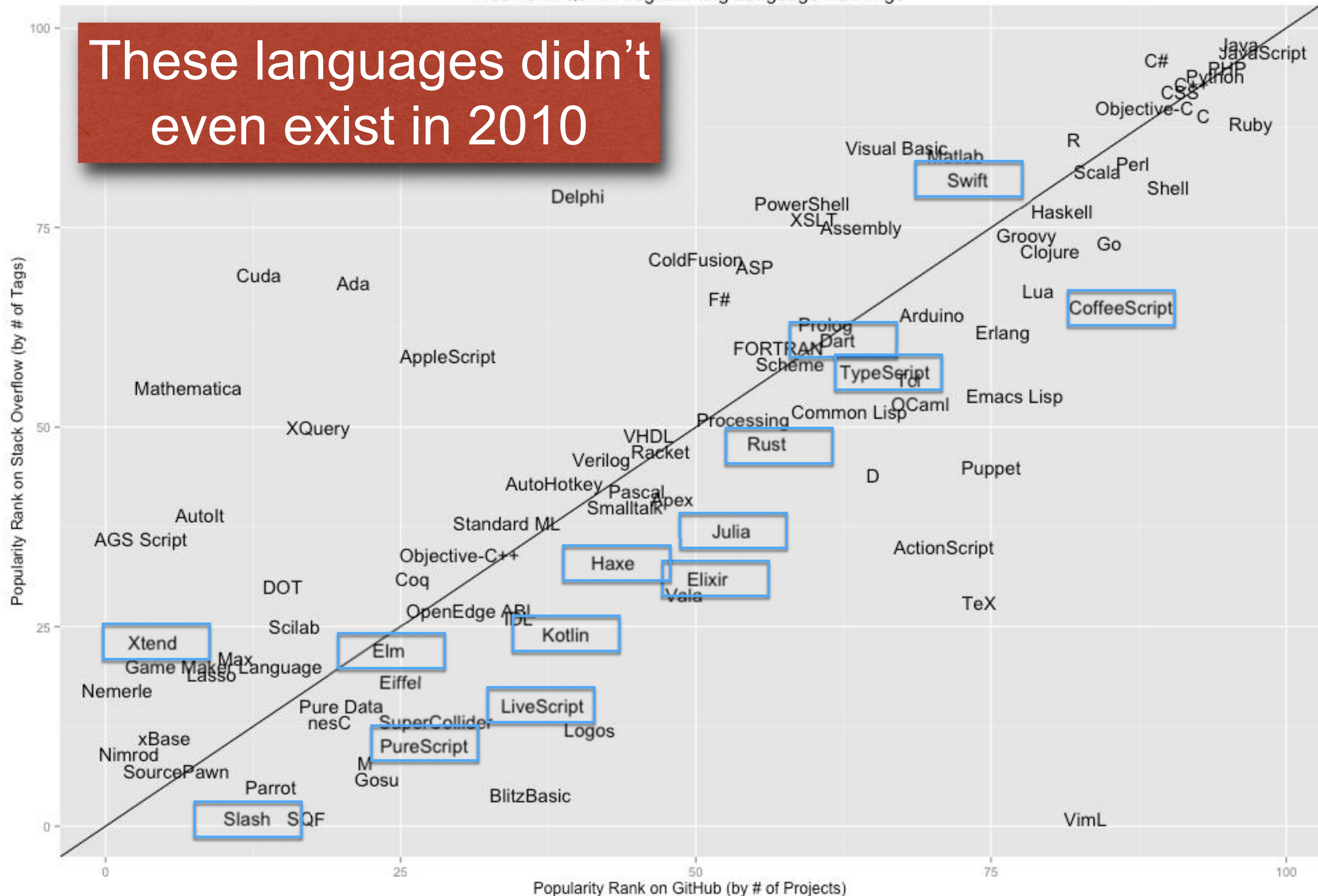


RedMonk Q315 Programming Language Rankings



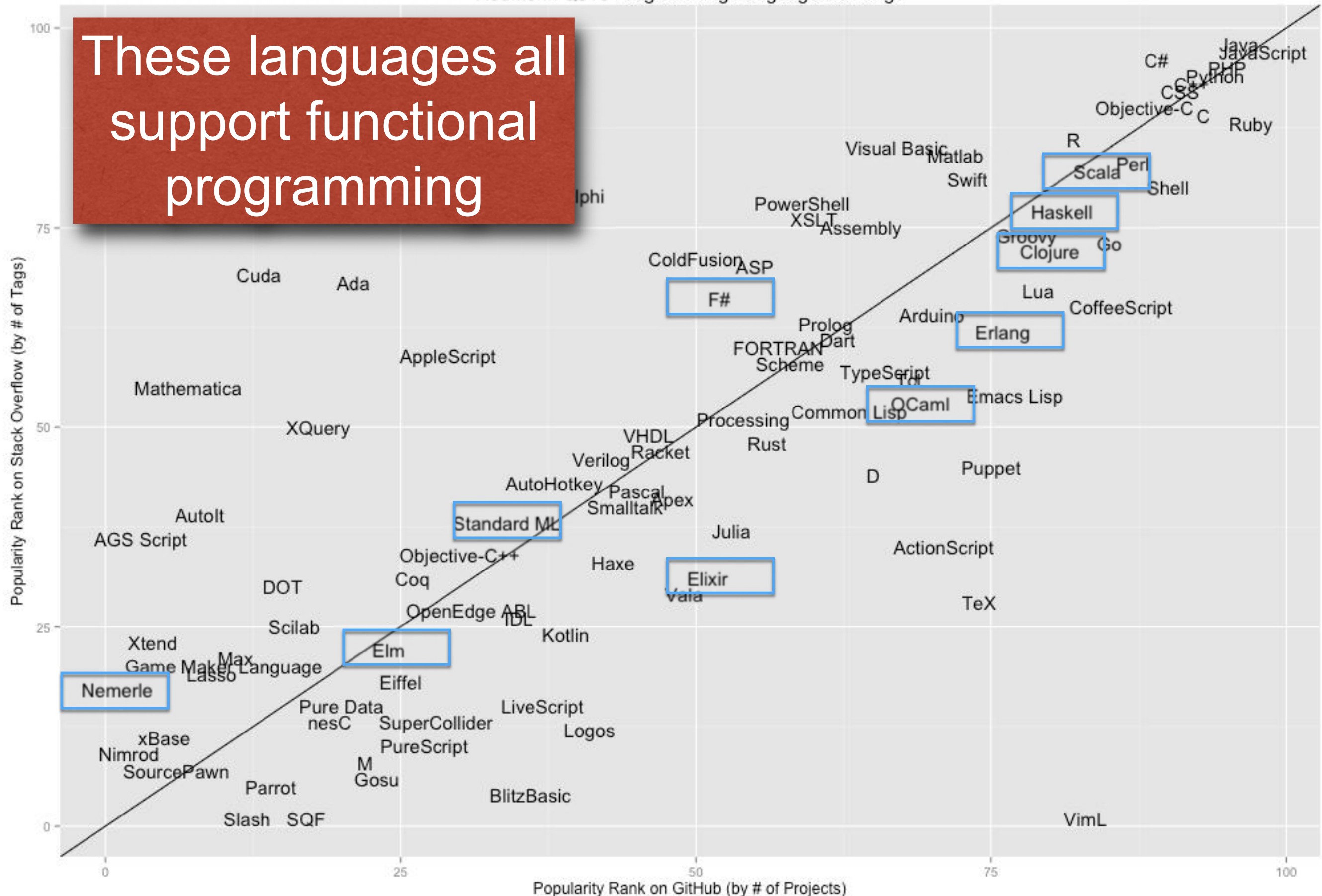
RedMonk Q315 Programming Language Rankings

These languages didn't even exist in 2010



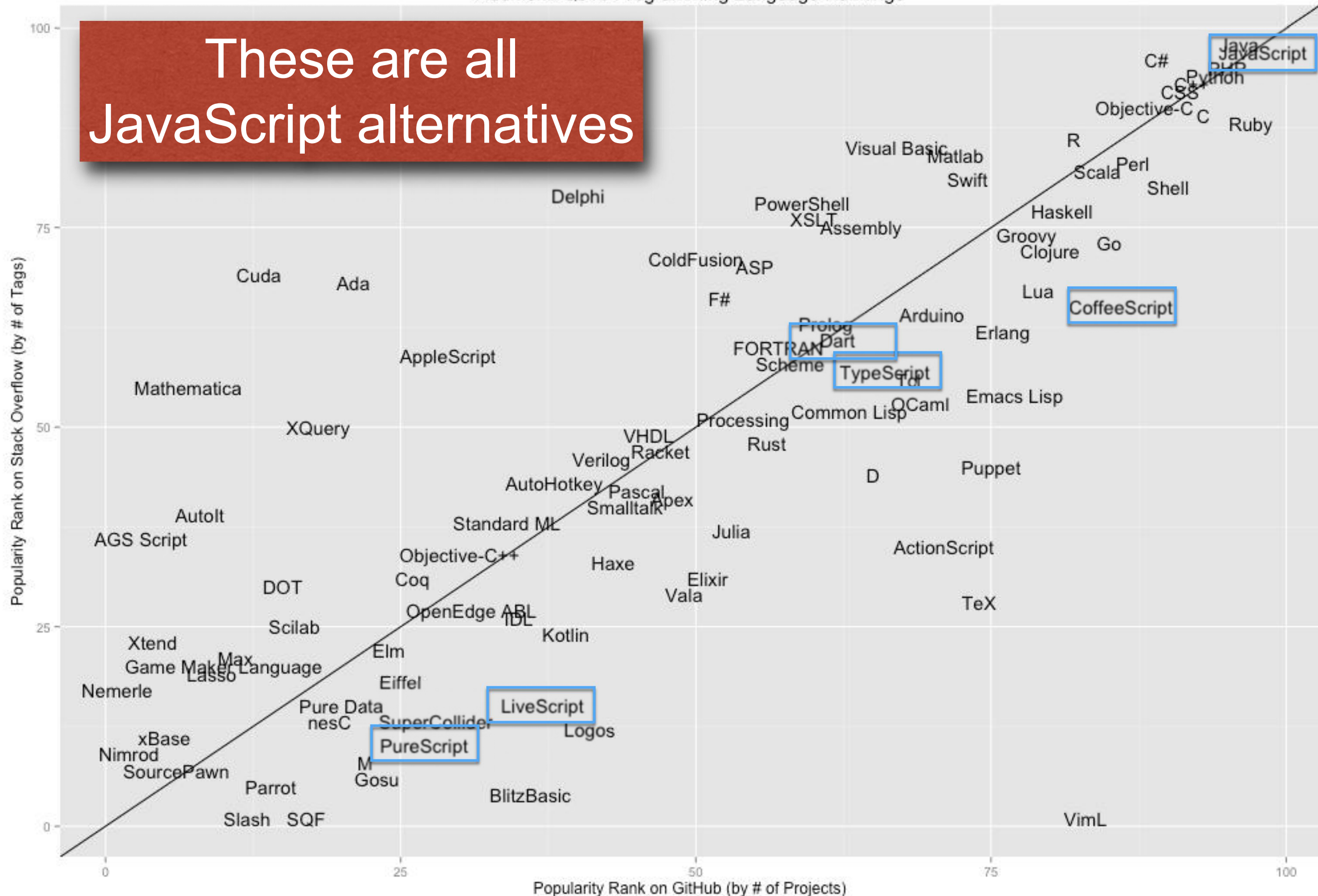
RedMonk Q315 Programming Language Rankings

These languages all support functional programming



RedMonk Q315 Programming Language Rankings

These are all
JavaScript alternatives



RedMonk Q315 Programming Language Rankings

These are all
JavaScript alternatives
(plus languages that
compile to JS)

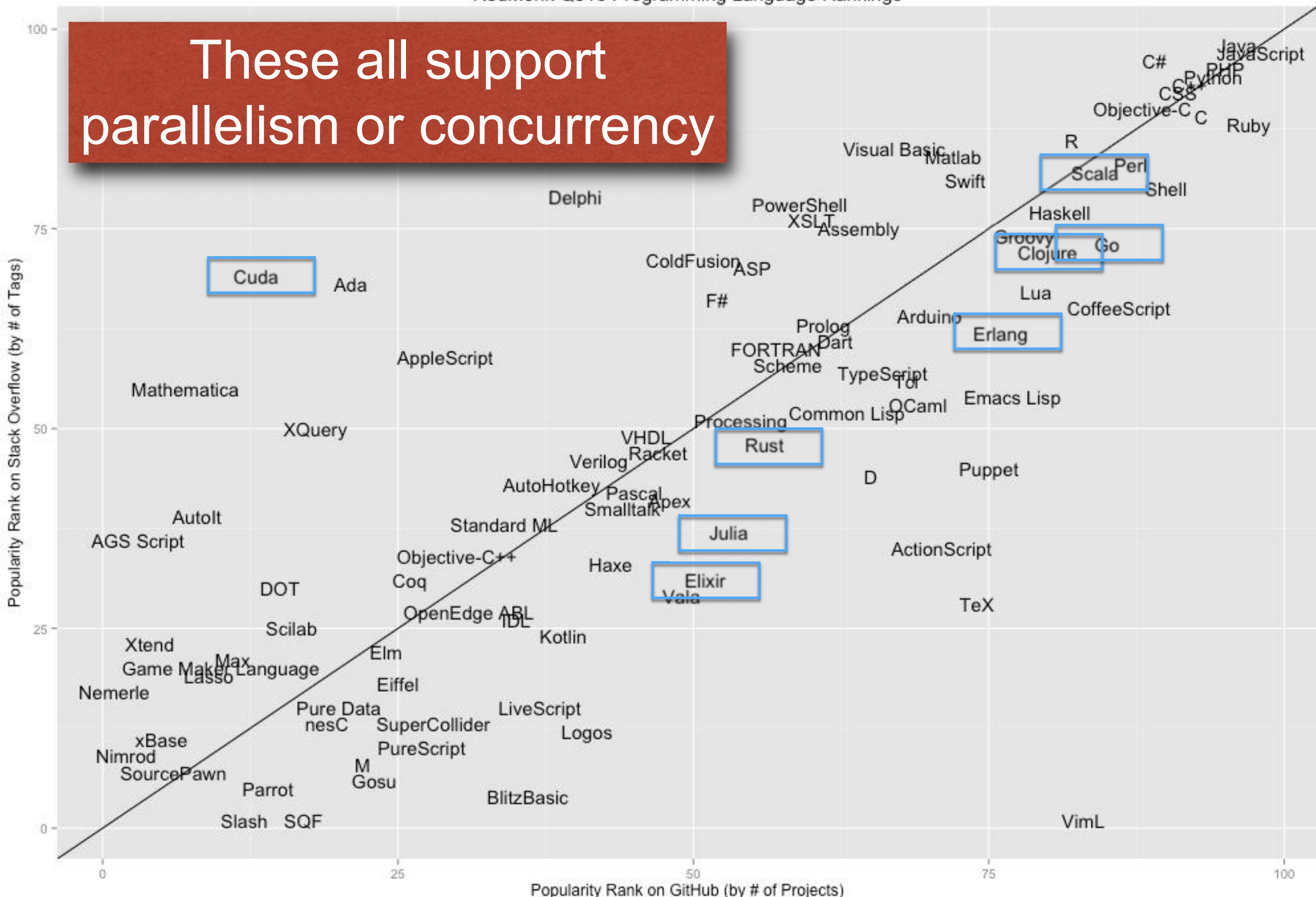


These all support parallelism or concurrency

A scatter plot showing the relationship between the popularity rank of programming languages on GitHub (x-axis) and their support for parallelism or concurrency (y-axis). The x-axis is labeled 'Popularity Rank on GitHub (by # of Projects)' and ranges from 0 to 100. The y-axis ranges from 0 to 100. A diagonal line represents the trend where popularity rank equals support for parallelism/concurrency. Languages are plotted as points, with some highlighted by blue boxes. Languages above the line support parallelism/concurrency more than their popularity rank suggests, while those below support it less.

Language	Popularity Rank (approx.)	Support for Parallelism/Concurrency (approx.)
Scala	85	85
Perl	90	85
Go	85	75
Erlang	75	65
Rust	55	50
Julia	50	40
Elixir	45	35
Cuda	15	70
Ada	20	70
Delphi	40	75
Visual Basic	60	80
Matlab	65	80
Swift	70	80
R	80	85
Objective-C	85	90
C	90	90
Java	95	95
JavaScript	100	95
Python	90	90
PHP	95	85
C#	85	80
Ruby	95	75
Shell	85	70
Haskell	80	75
Groovy	75	70
Clojure	75	70
Lua	75	65
CoffeeScript	80	60
Arduino	65	60
Prolog	60	55
Dart	60	55
Fortran	55	55
Scheme	55	55
TypeScript	65	55
Id	65	55
OCaml	70	55
Emacs Lisp	75	55
Processing	50	50
Common Lisp	60	50
VHDL	45	45
Racket	45	45
Verilog	40	45
AutoHotkey	35	40
Pascal	35	40
Smalltalk	35	40
Apex	40	40
Haxe	40	35
Vala	45	35
Standard ML	30	35
Objective-C++	25	35
Coq	25	35
OpenEdge	25	30
ABL	30	30
IDL	30	30
Kotlin	35	25
LiveScript	35	20
Logos	40	20
SuperCollider	30	15
PureScript	30	15
nesC	25	15
Pure Data	25	15
Eiffel	25	15
Elm	25	15
Scilab	20	15
DOT	20	15
Max	15	15
Language	15	15
Lasso	15	15
Game Maker	10	15
Xtend	10	15
Nemerle	5	15
xBASE	10	10
Nimrod	5	10
SourcePawn	10	10
Parrot	15	5
Slash	10	5
SQF	10	5
M	20	5
Gosu	20	5
BlitzBasic	30	5
ActionScript	65	30
Puppet	70	40
D	60	45
TeX	75	25
VimL	85	0

These all support
parallelism or concurrency



- Client-side Web programming
- Functional programming
- Concurrent/Parallel programming

Sequential Sum in Java

```
public int sum(int[] numbers)
{
    int accumulator = 0;
    for (int n: numbers)
        accumulator += n;
    return accumulator;
}
```


Sequential Sum in Clojure

```
(defn sum [numbers]  
  (reduce + numbers))
```

Parallel Sum in Clojure

```
(defn sum [numbers]  
  (fold + numbers))
```



Parallel Word Count in Java

```
public class WordCount {  
  
    private static final int NUM_COUNTERS = 4;  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {  
        ArrayBlockingQueue<Page> queue = new ArrayBlockingQueue<Page>(100);  
        ConcurrentHashMap<String, Integer> counts = new ConcurrentHashMap<String, Integer>();  
        ExecutorService executor = Executors.newCachedThreadPool();  
  
        for (int i = 0; i < NUM_COUNTERS; ++i)  
            executor.execute(new Counter(queue, counts));  
        Thread parser = new Thread(new Parser(queue));  
        parser.start();  
        parser.join();  
        for (int i = 0; i < NUM_COUNTERS; ++i)  
            queue.put(new PoisonPill());  
        executor.shutdown();  
        executor.awaitTermination(10L, TimeUnit.MINUTES);  
    }  
}
```



Parallel Word Count in Java (continued)

```
class Parser implements Runnable {  
  
    private BlockingQueue<Page> queue;  
  
    public Parser(BlockingQueue<Page> queue) {  
        this.queue = queue;  
    }  
  
    public void run() {  
        try {  
            Iterable<Page> pages = new Pages(100000, "enwiki.xml");  
            for (Page page: pages)  
                queue.put(page);  
        } catch (Exception e) { e.printStackTrace(); }  
    }  
}
```



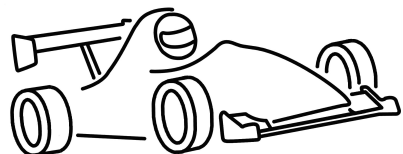
Parallel Word Count in Java (continued)

```
class Counter implements Runnable {  
  
    private BlockingQueue<Page> queue;  
    private ConcurrentMap<String, Integer> counts;  
    private HashMap<String, Integer> localCounts;  
  
    public Counter(BlockingQueue<Page> queue,  
                   ConcurrentMap<String, Integer> counts) {  
        this.queue = queue;  
        this.counts = counts;  
        localCounts = new HashMap<String, Integer>();  
    }  
  
    public void run() {  
        try {  
            while(true) {  
                Page page = queue.take();  
                if (page.isPoisonPill())  
                    break;  
                Iterable<String> words = new Words(page.getText());  
                for (String word: words)  
                    countWord(word);  
            }  
            mergeCounts();  
        } catch (Exception e) { e.printStackTrace(); }  
    }  
}
```

Parallel Word Count in Java (continued)

```
private void countWord(String word) {  
    Integer currentCount = localCounts.get(word);  
    if (currentCount == null)  
        localCounts.put(word, 1);  
    else  
        localCounts.put(word, currentCount + 1);  
}
```

```
private void mergeCounts() {  
    for (Map.Entry<String, Integer> e: localCounts.entrySet()) {  
        String word = e.getKey();  
        Integer count = e.getValue();  
        while (true) {  
            Integer currentCount = counts.get(word);  
            if (currentCount == null) {  
                if (counts.putIfAbsent(word, count) == null)  
                    break;  
            } else if (counts.replace(word, currentCount, currentCount + count)) {  
                break;  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```



Parallel Word Count in Clojure

```
(defn count-words-sequential [pages]  
  (frequencies (mapcat get-words pages)))
```

```
(defn count-words [pages]  
  (reduce (partial merge-with +)  
    (pmap count-words-sequential (partition-all 100 pages))))
```

```
(defn -main [& args]  
  (count-words (take 100000 (get-pages "enwiki.xml"))))
```

Which language will “win”?

?



What does this mean for you?

- Learn a new language
- Learn another new language
- Learn **functional programming**
- Learn **concurrent/parallel programming**



