

*An Introduction to ZHENG Qing

by ZHENG Qing

Agenda

- My Profile
- My Study Life
- My Religious Belief
- History of Christianity
- Functional Programming

*Profile

* 金牛座 + O型血 + 龙

1. 按部就班，固执已见
2. 按自己的人生哲学走路，不轻易改变自己的生活习惯
3. 从容不迫的实践者，凡事不焦躁，既不想走在别人面前，也不会有依靠别人到达目的地
4. 与其冒着跌倒的危险领先别人，倒不如安全地抵达目的地
5. 有冲动，投机的趋向
6. 有耐心，有毅力；但不善于把握机会，优柔寡断

*Min Hang



*Shanghai



*Age of Empire

<http://ageofempiresonline.com/>



*Game



Greek



Egypt



Celt



Persia

* Movies, TV-Series
USA

* Documentary
BBC

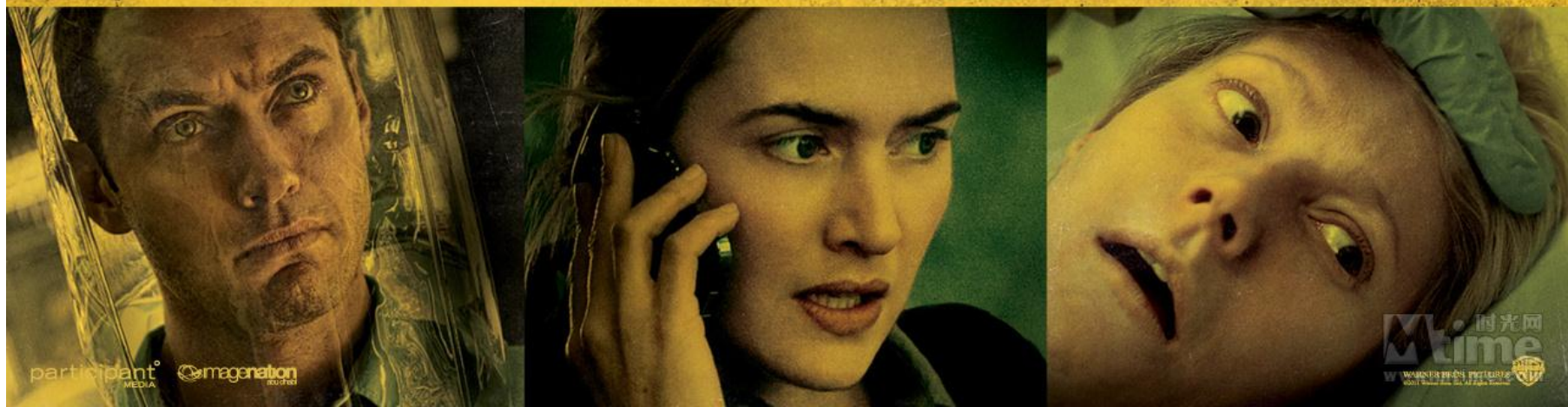
* Interests



MARION COTILLARD MATT DAMON LAURENCE FISHBURNE JUDE LAW GWYNETH PALTROW KATE WINSLET

NOTHING SPREADS LIKE FEAR

CONTAGION



FROM THE DIRECTOR OF IRON MAN

COWBOYS

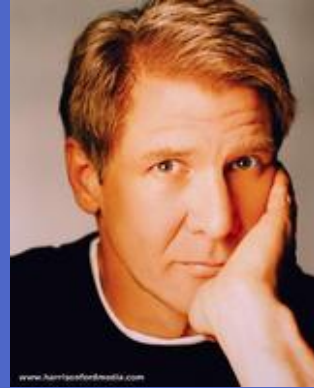
&

ALIENS

IN THEATERS JULY 29



*Starts
2012



*Starts
2012

- * College Professor
- * Corporation Scientist

* Career Goals

*Study Life

*2006 ~ 2010

School of Software, SJTU

Junior: Fundamentals of Software Development

Junior: Enterprise System Architecture

Senior: Software System Architecture

*Undergraduate

* Workflow Verification

WYS

* Cloud Resource Management

CX, WWT, LGD

* **Research History**

* Cloud Storage

Management of Data

Distributed Computing

Cloud Computing

ZC (Sister Volcano)

* Research Direction

*Religious Belief

*Christianity

*Catholic

*Orthodox

*Protestant

*God

- *Determined

- * God has plan for the world and every one of us

- * We have already made all the decisions

- *Example

- * We would still make the same decision as we have made if time could go back and we had to do that chose again

- * No matter how hard the chose is or how much time we spent on evaluation, we are bound to make the pre-determined decision

*View of the World

*Free

- * We are free to make our own chose as we see fit
- * We should be responsible for every decision we make and therefore our future

*Example

- * No one can help or force us to make any decision
- * What we decide right now will certainly make our future different

*View of the World

*Summary

- *The Path of Life is determined in the view of God; Every thing happens for a reason
- *Life is unpredictable and full of surprise as we see it, so make every decision carefully and wisely
- *Do not regret for the decisions we have already made; There is always hope!

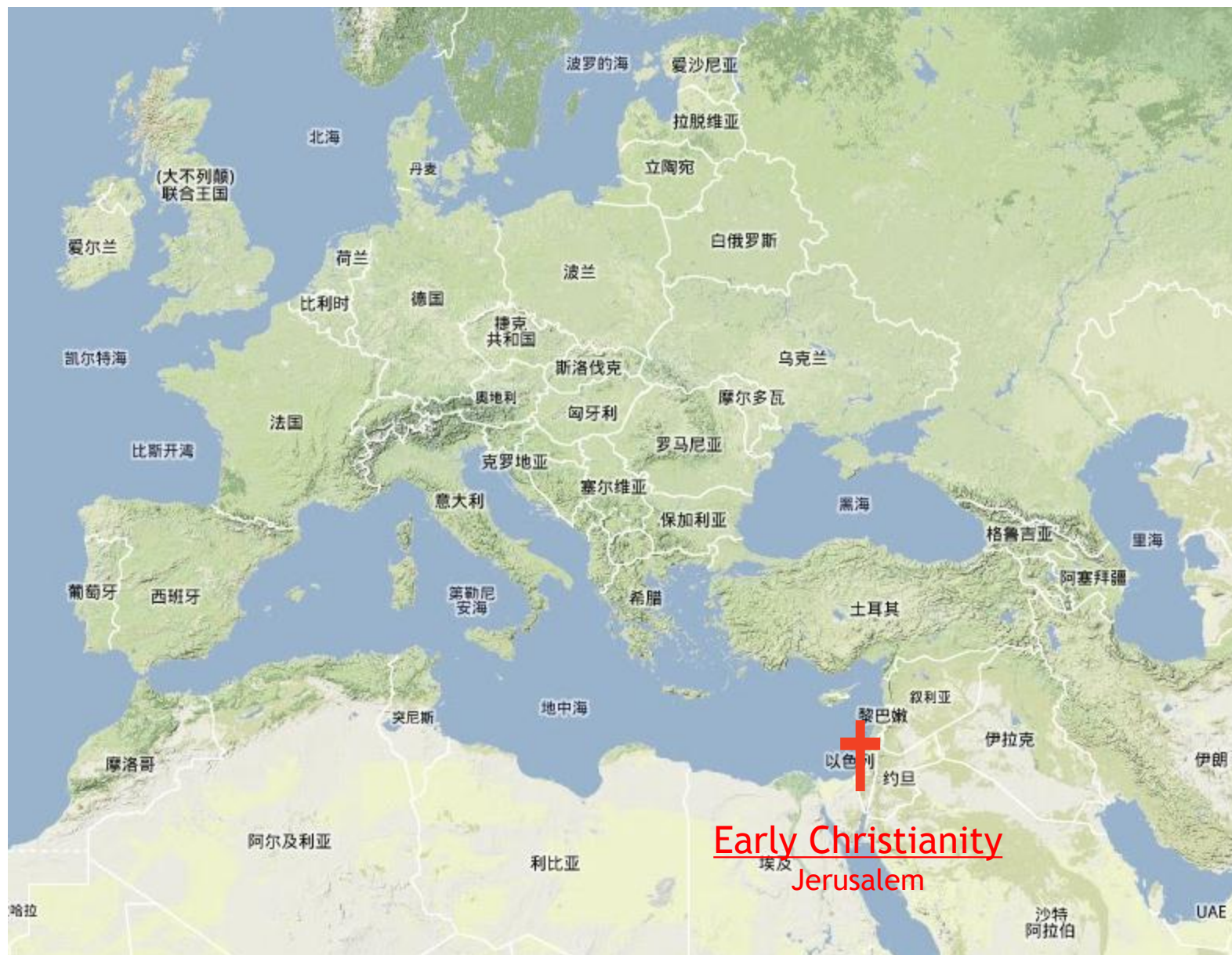
*View of the World

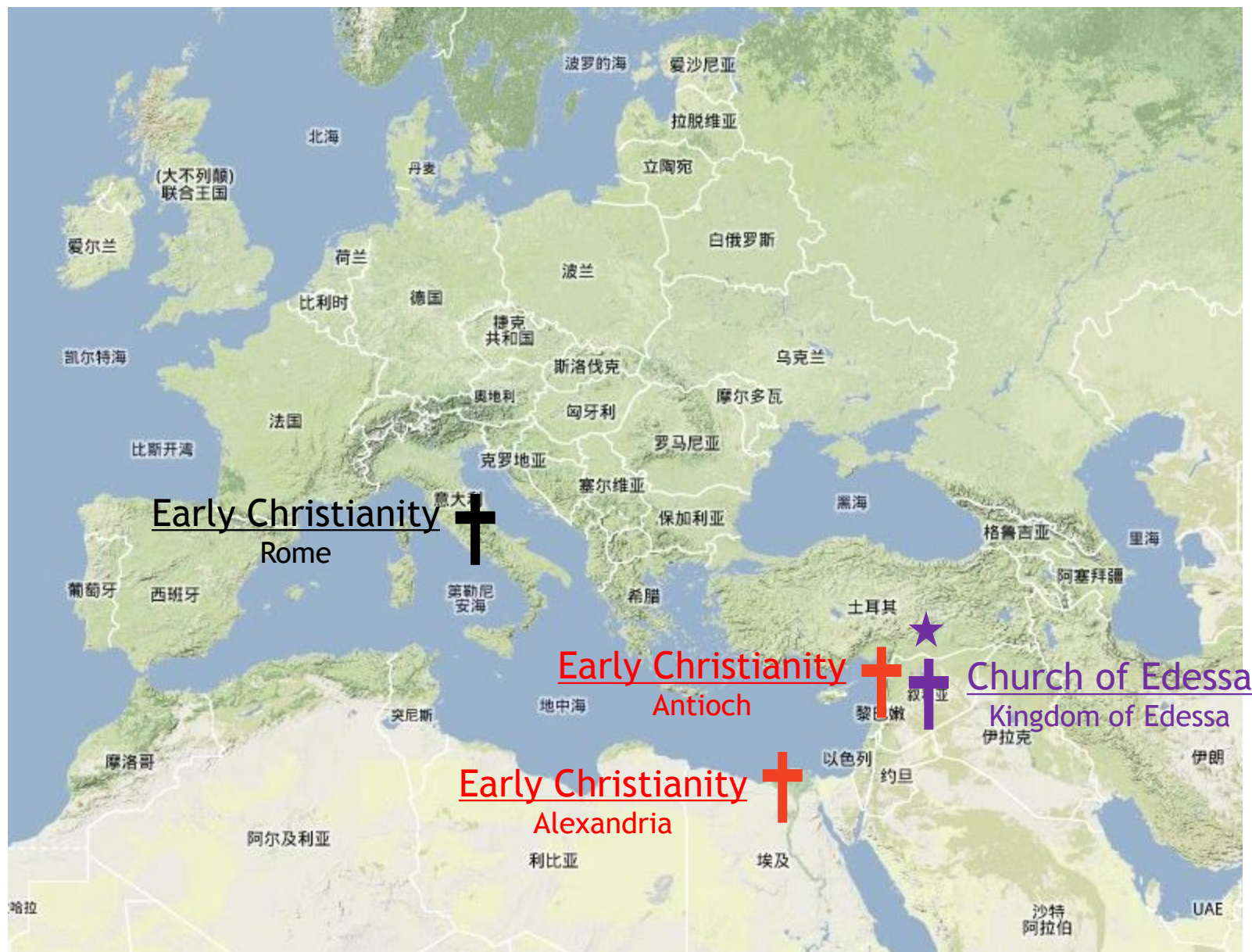
* Meaning of Life

- * To see the plan of God and to appreciate every thing that God has created for us
- * To understand why we have made all the decisions that have in turn made every one of us unique
- * To become a better soul

* View of the World

*History of Christianity





Early Christianity
Rome



Early Christianity
Antioch

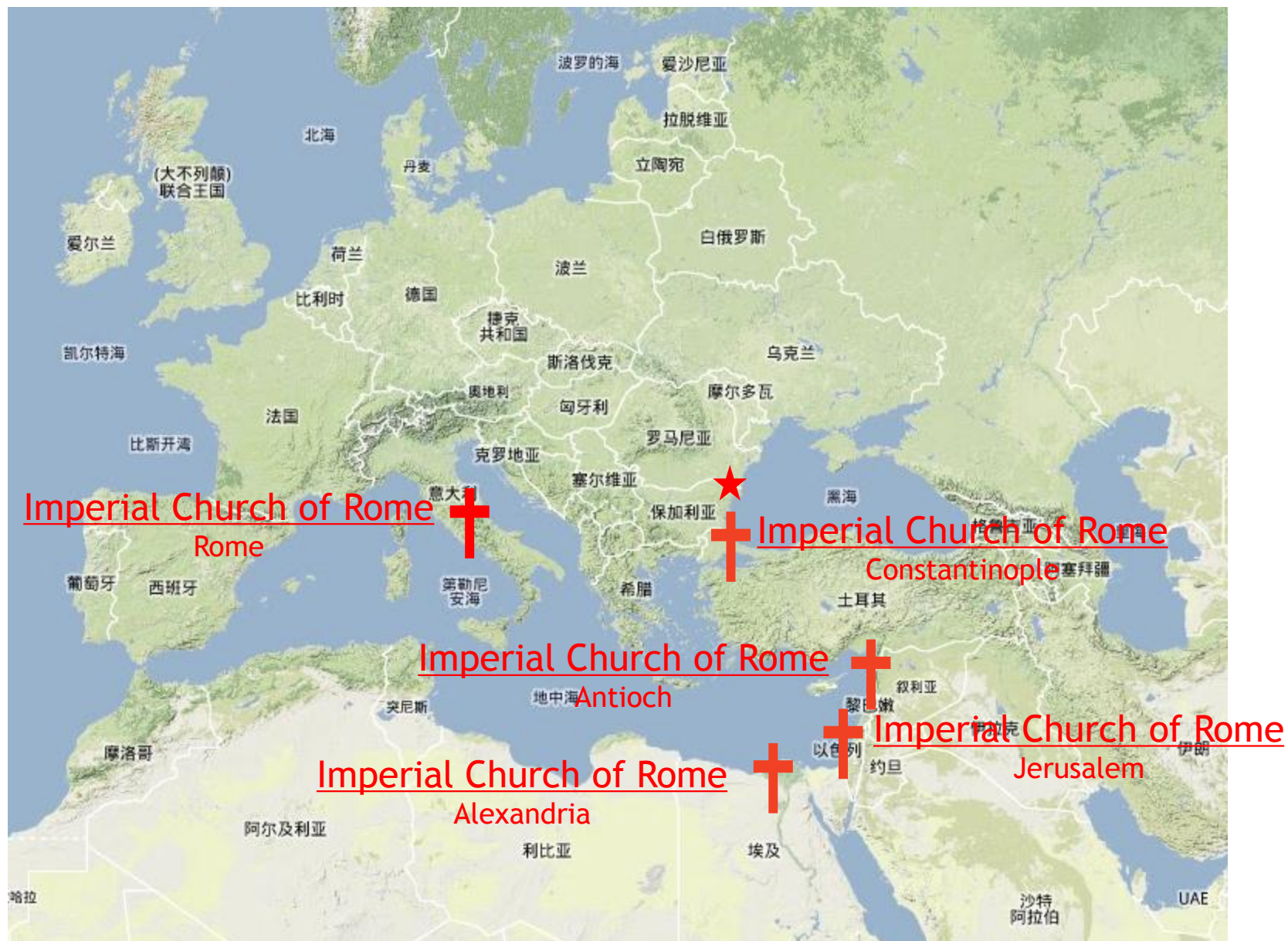


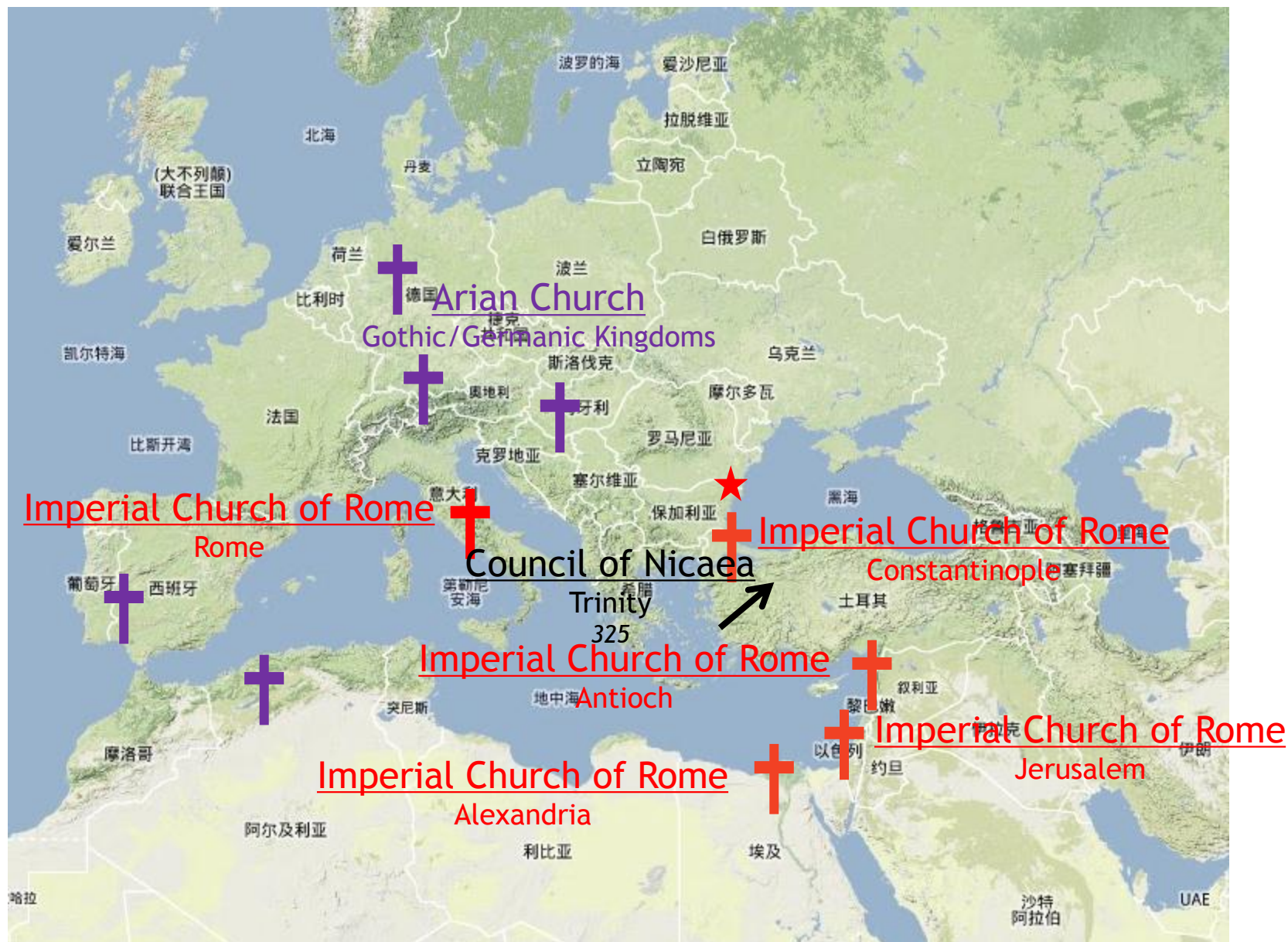
Early Christianity
Alexandria



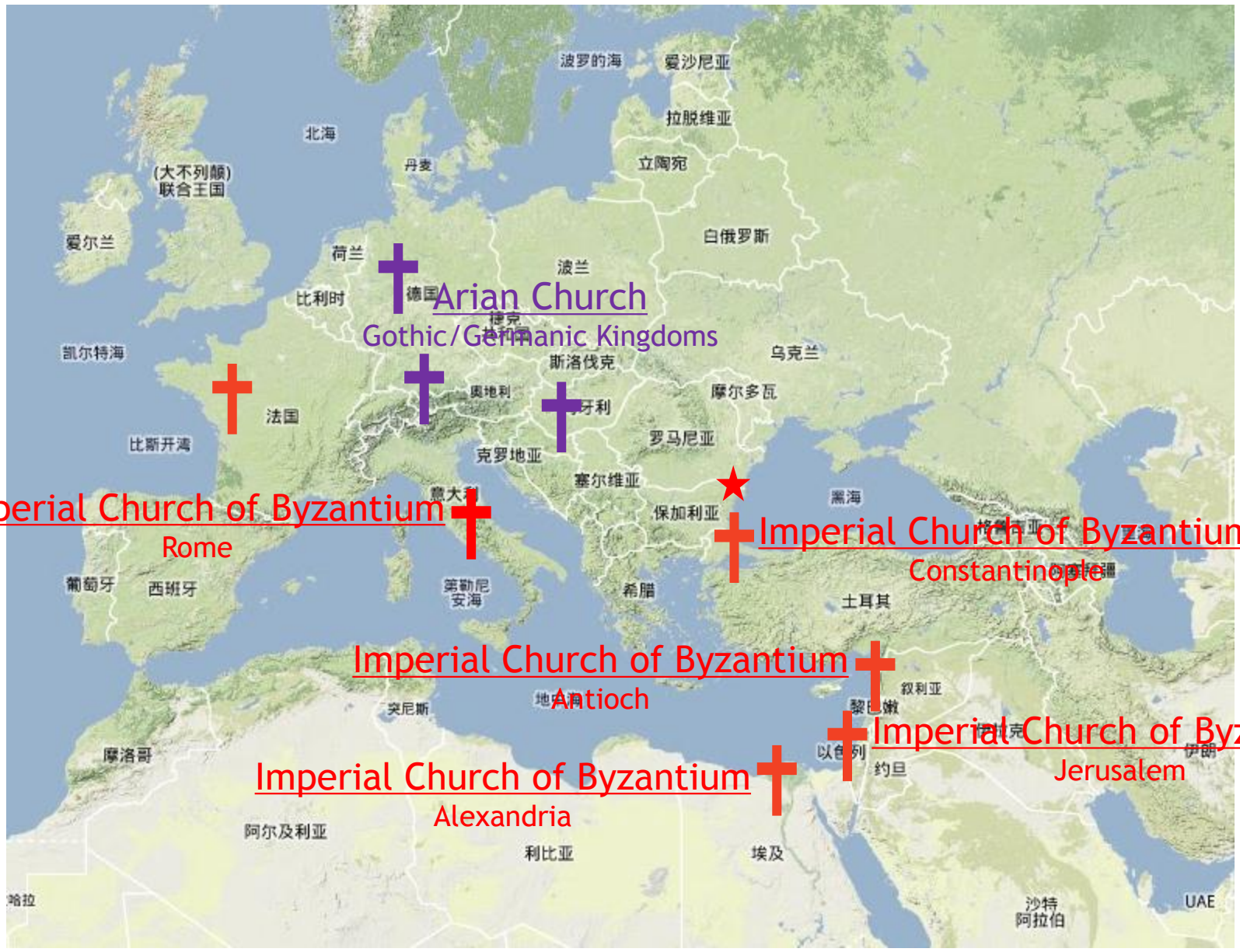
Church of Edessa
Kingdom of Edessa











Arian Church
Gothic/Germanic Kingdoms

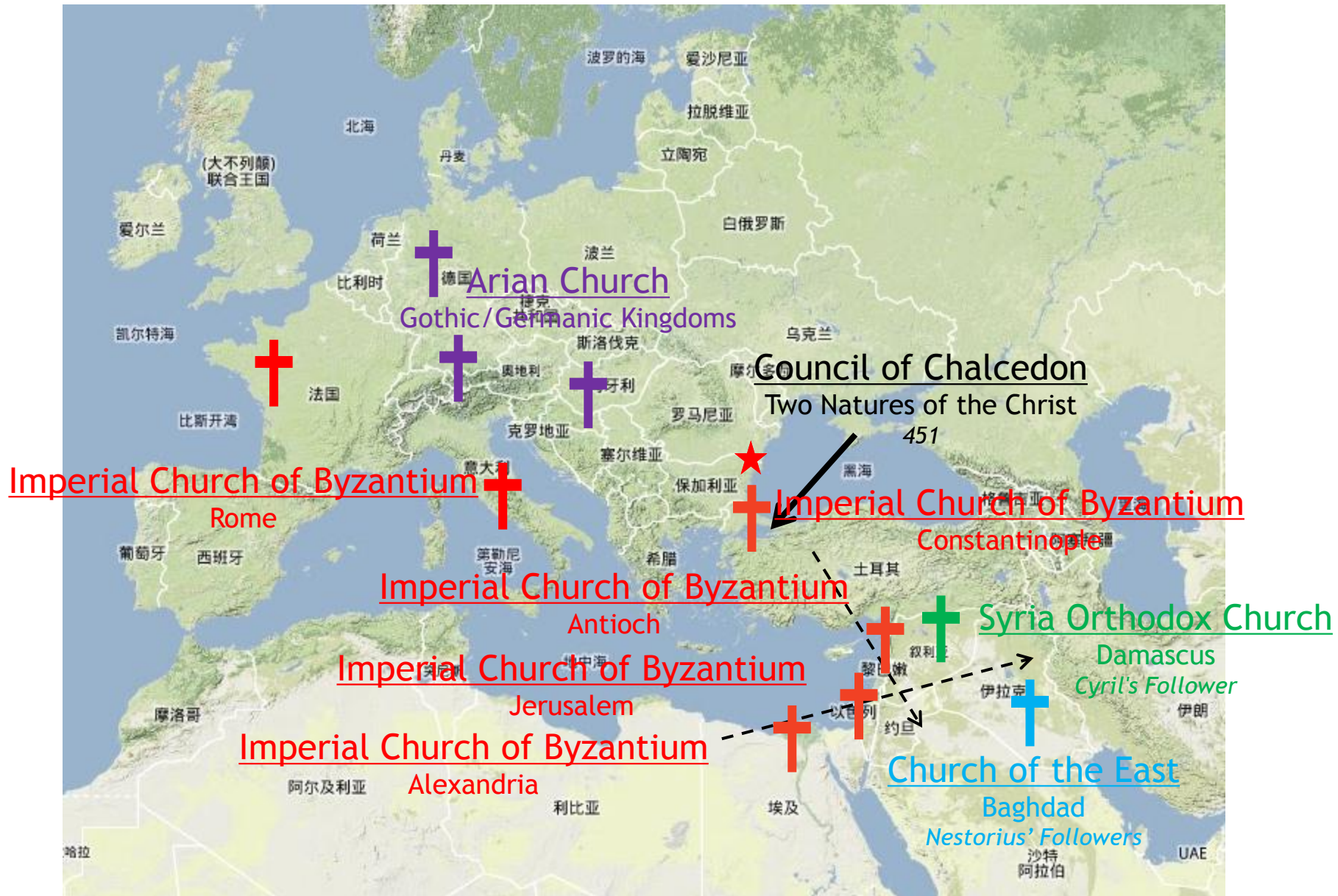
Imperial Church of Byzantium
Rome

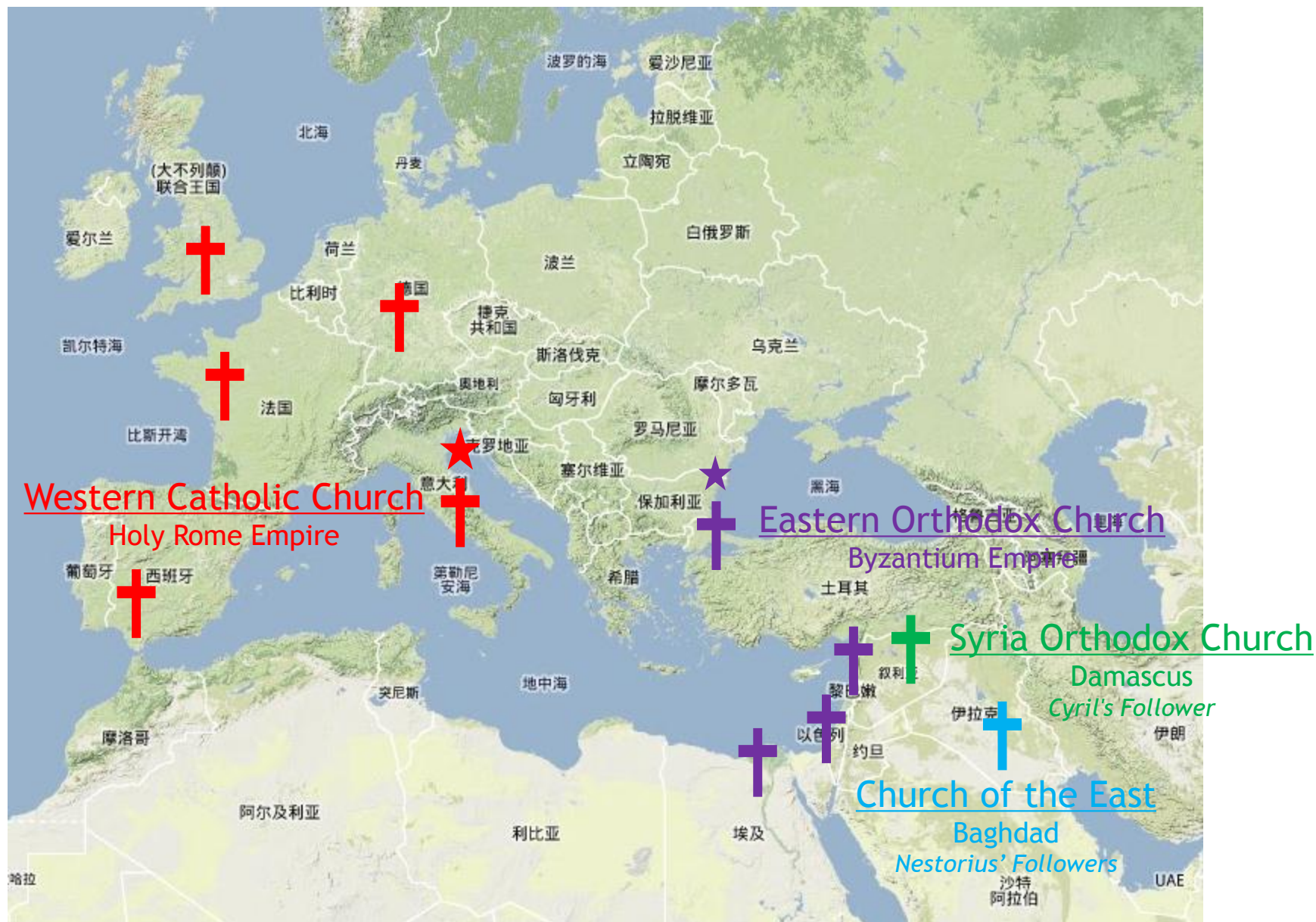
Imperial Church of Byzantium
Constantinople

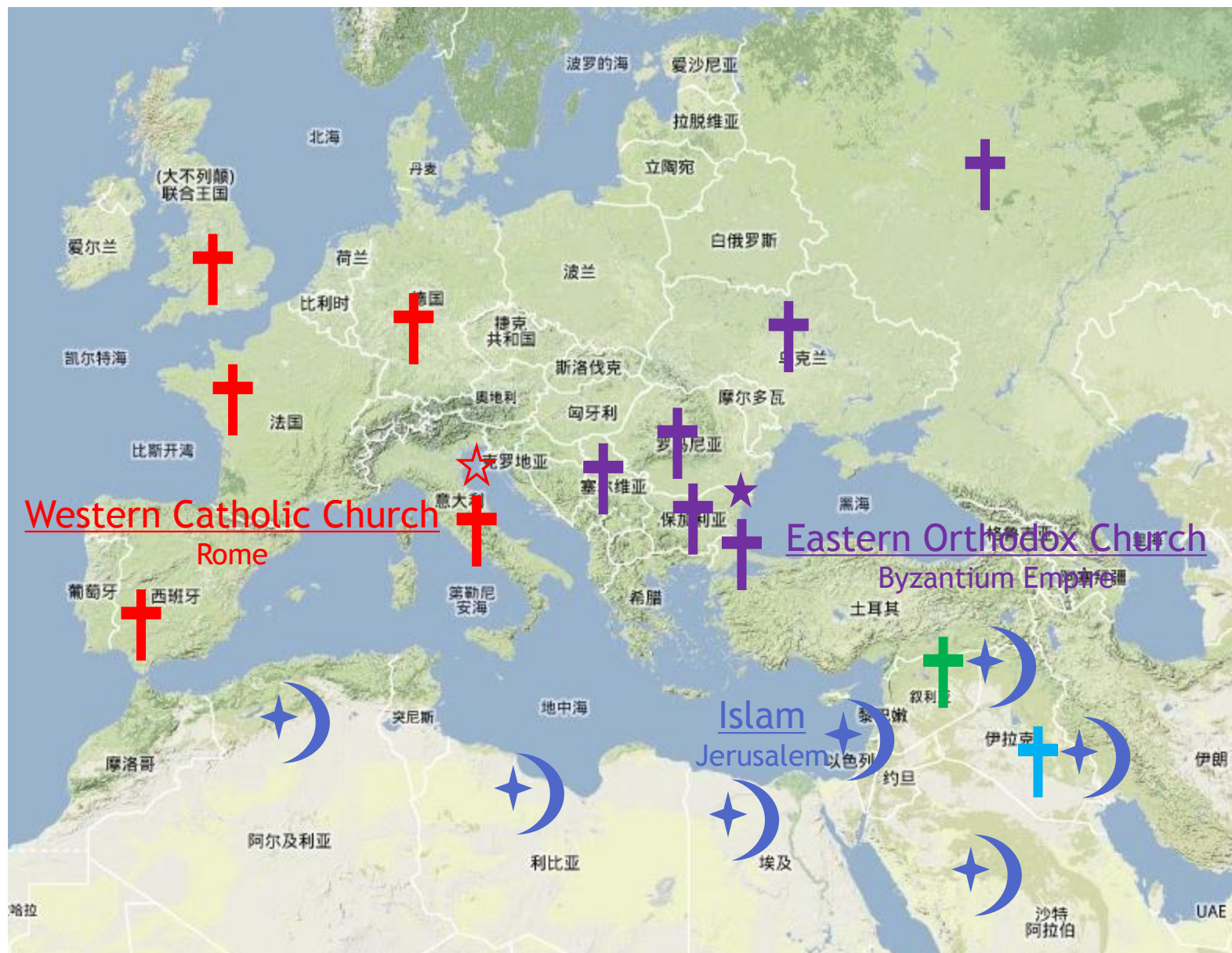
Imperial Church of Byzantium
Antioch

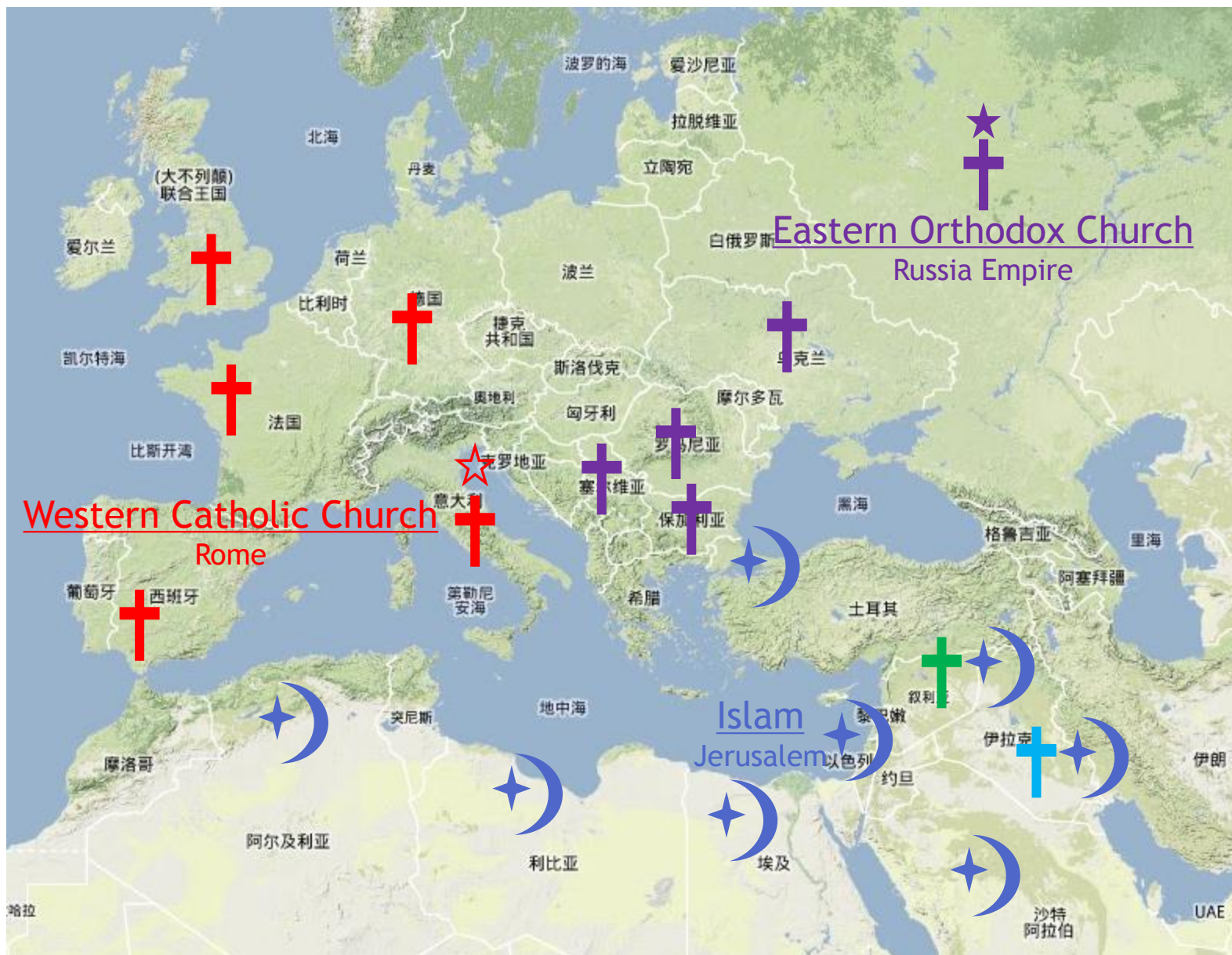
Imperial Church of Byzantium
Alexandria

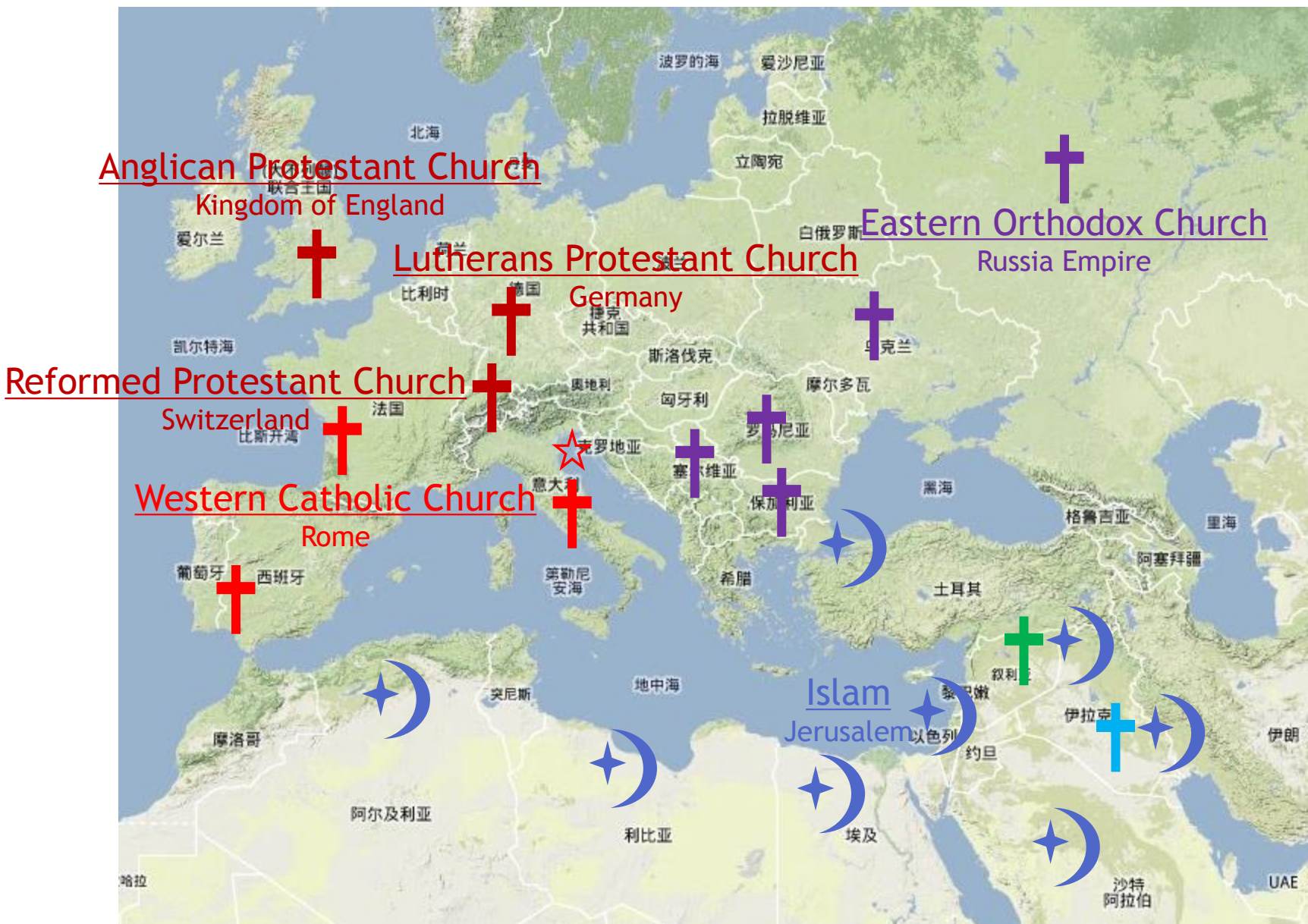
Imperial Church of Byzantium
Jerusalem











EBC 43



*Functional Programming

- * Some may assume

- * FP language is just a tool which somehow rocks on list!

- * Declaration:

```
[1,2,3,4]; 1:[2,3,4]
```

- * Functions and Operations:

```
[1,2] ++ [3,4]; [1,2,3]!!2; head [1,2]; take 2 [1,2,3]
```

* What's Functional Language?

*Some may assume

* FP language is just a tool which somehow rocks on list!

*Texas Ranges:

```
[1..4]; [1,3..7]; [1,2..]
```

*List Comprehension:

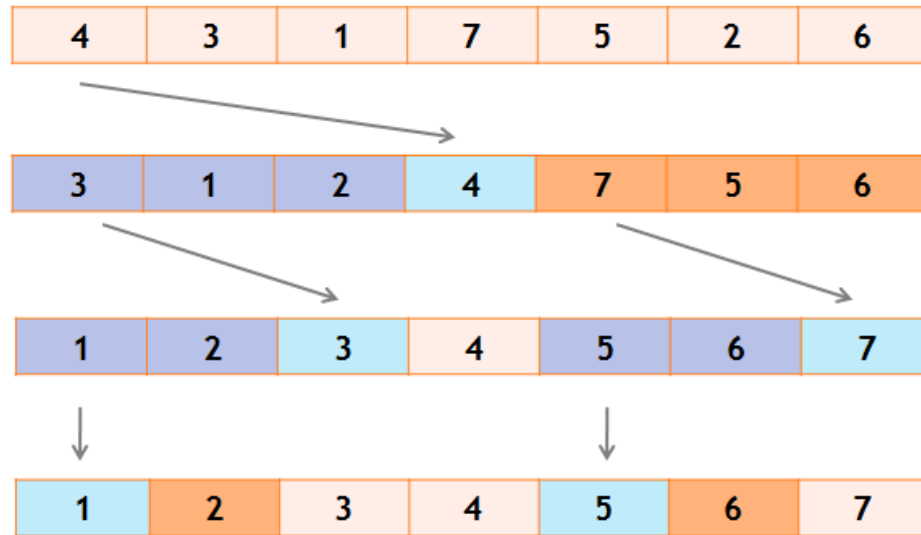
```
[x*2 | x <- [1..6], x*2 >= 12]  
[(x, y) | x <- [1..3], y<- [x..4] , x*y > 6]
```

*What's Functional Language?

- * Imperative Programming
 - * Philosophy: Program = Algorithms + Data Structure (Object-Oriented?)
 - * Tuning Machine
 - * C++, Java, C#, ...
- * Functional Programming
 - * Philosophy: Program = Evaluation of Expressions
 - * Lambda Expression
 - * Scala, Haskell, F#, ...
- * Logic Programming
 - * Philosophy: Program = Facts + Reasoning
 - * Horn Expression
 - * Prolog

* Programming
Paradigm

* Quick Sort



* So What?

*C Implementation:

```
void qsort(int a[], int lo, int hi) {  
    int i,j;  
    .....  
    qsort( a, lo, ? );  
    qsort( a, ?, hi );  
}
```

*Imperative
Implementation

```

void qsort(int a[], int lo, int hi) {
    int h, l, p, t;
    if (lo < hi) {
        l = lo; h = hi; p = a[hi];
        do {
            while ((l < h) && (a[l] <= p)) l = l+1;
            while ((h > l) && (a[h] >= p)) h = h-1;
            if (l < h) {
                t = a[l]; a[l] = a[h]; a[h] = t;
            }
        } while (l < h);
        a[hi] = a[l]; a[l] = p;
        qsort( a, lo, l-1 );
        qsort( a, l+1, hi );
    }
}

```

* Imperative
Implementation

*Haskell Implementation:

```
quicksort [] = []  
quicksort (p:xs) =  
    (quicksort lesser) ++ [p] ++ (quicksort greater)  
    where lesser  = filter (< p) xs  
          greater = filter (>= p) xs
```

*Functional Implementation

- * Imperative Language

- * HOW

- * Functional Language

- * WHAT

* Cool Huh?

- * Zero Side-Effects (multi-core-friendly)
- * Polynomial and Overloading
- * Type Inference
- * High-Order Function

A hand-drawn, stylized red $f(x)$ with a thick, sketchy appearance. The 'f' is tall and the 'x' is slightly tilted.

* Features

Learn More?

- * Immutable variables

- * Mutable variables:

```
void foo(vector<int> &array) {  
    array.push_back(1);  
}
```

- * No global variables

- * Global variables:

```
bool is_running;  
  
void start() {  
    is_running = true;  
}
```

- * Idempotent Functions!

*Zero Side-Effects

*Type System

- * class: Eq, Ord, Enum, Num, Show, ...
 - * Interface, [Virtual Class or Operator in C++]
- * type: Boolean, Char, Int, String, ...
 - * Data representation, Interface implementation, [Class in C++]
- * type variable:
 - * An unknown type

*Polynomial and
Overloading

*Overloading Function

```
fst :: (t1 , t2) -> t1  
fst (a, _) = a
```

*Polynomial Function

```
plus :: Num a => a -> a -> a  
plus a b = a + b
```

*Polynomial and Overloading

- * Inference

- * deduce type from expressions

- * Methodology

- * type variable

- * type unification: $a\lambda = b\lambda$

- * $a :: ([Int], Boolean), b :: ([Float], t1), \lambda = \{ Int \rightarrow Float, t1 \rightarrow Boolean \}$

- * $a\lambda = ([Float], Boolean), b\lambda = ([Float], Boolean)$

* Type Inference

*Example

```
hello x = [x..y] where y = 2 * x
```

* what will be the type of function hello?

* clues: [x..y], 2*x

```
hello :: (Num a, Enum a) => a -> [a]
```

*Type Inference

Python	Weak Type	
Java	Strong Type	Type Safe
C++	Strong Type	Type Unsafe
Haskell	Type Inference	Type Safe

 More about Type

- * High-Order Function
 - * a function of function
- * map

```
map :: (a -> b) -> [a] -> [b]
```

- * example

```
map (+3) [4,3,1,7,5,2,6]
```

* High-Order Function

- * High-Order Function
 - * a function of function
- * foldl

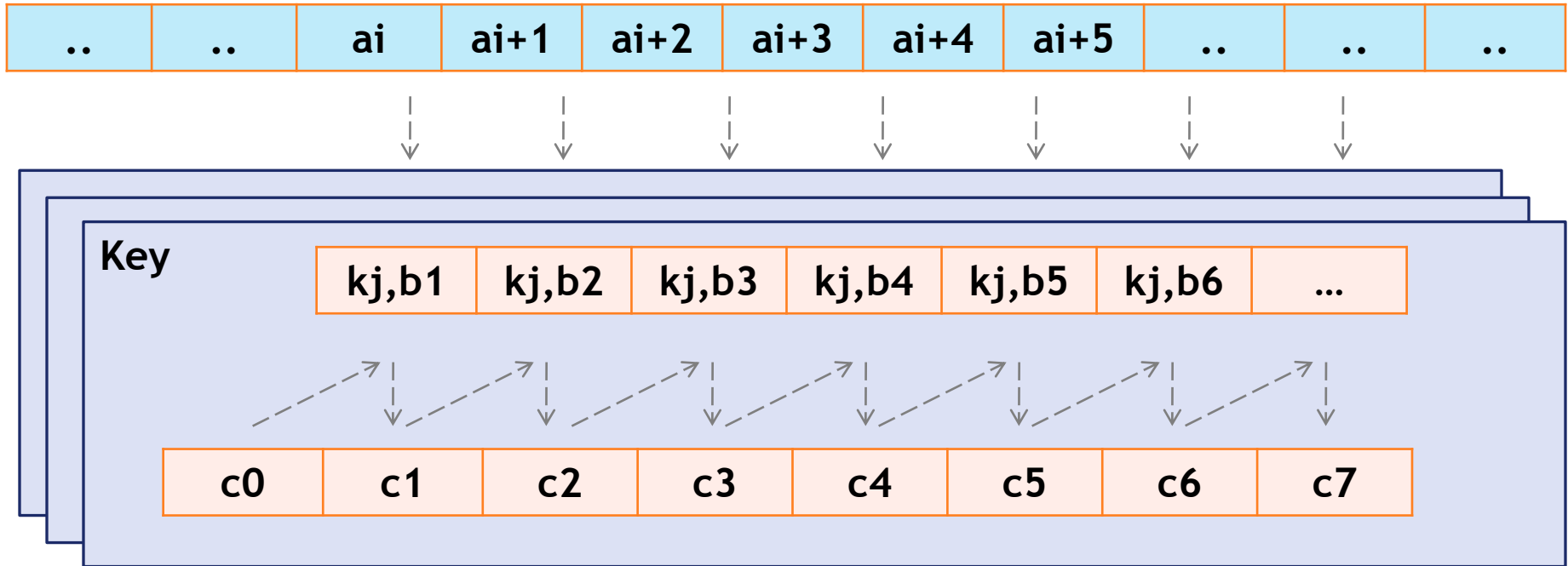
$foldl :: (a \rightarrow b \rightarrow a) \rightarrow a \rightarrow [b] \rightarrow a$

- * example

```
plus a b = a + b  
foldl plus 0 [4,3,1,7,5,2,6]
```

* High-Order Function

*Map-Fold



*Map-Fold

*Thank You