### CMSC 330 Quiz 2 Fall 2022

# Q1. OCaml Typing

Q1.1. Write an expression of the following type: float -> int -> float

```
Q1.2. Write an expression of the following type: 'a \rightarrow 'b \rightarrow 'c \rightarrow 'c \rightarrow 'b list
```

### Q2. Type Check

The following expression does not type check:

```
fun f a b \rightarrow if a+1=2 then a else if 3 then b+.1.0 else (f b)
```

Identify the type error(s):

Unbound variables, Mismatched return types, Incorrect type for the if condition, Mismatched types when applying b to f

## Q3. OCaml Coding

Consider the following type:

Now consider the following functions:

```
let rec fun_b acc t =
   match t with
   | Leaf -> acc
   | Branch(l,v,r) ->
        let l_fun = fun_b acc l in
        fun_b (l_fun + v) r
```

Which functions have *all* of the recursive calls in a tail position?

```
fun_a, fun_b
```

#### Q3. Fill In The Blanks

Given the following collapse\_tree, type tree where it has int, left\_tree, right\_tree as tree data structure. Implement a function called biggest\_Node that finds the largest value in the tree.

```
type tree =
    | Leaf of int
    | Node of int * tree * tree

let rec collapse_tree f t =
    match t with
    | Leaf(x) -> x
    | Node (i, l, r) -> f i (collapse_tree f l) (collapse_tree f r)
```

Make sure to thoroughly read and understand collapse\_tree before implementing the function. The two blanks below refer to the parameters passed in for the collapse\_tree function.

#### **Example:**

```
biggest_Node (Node(8, Node(4, Leaf(1), Leaf(2)), Node(6, Leaf(7), Leaf(6))))
= 8

biggest_Node (Node(4, Node(6, Leaf(2), Leaf(3)), Node(7, Leaf(5), Leaf(6))))
= 7

biggest_Node (Node(6, Node(4, Node(2, Leaf(1), Leaf(-2)), Leaf(0)), Node(6, Leaf(-0), Node(4, Leaf(1), Leaf(-2))))) = 6
```

#### **Prompt:**

```
let biggest_Node t = collapse_tree (_Blank 1_) (_Blank 2_);;
```

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Blank #2: