CMSC 330: Organization of Programming Languages

OCaml Data Types
OCaml Data

- So far, we’ve seen the following kinds of data
  - Basic types (int, float, char, string)
  - Lists
    - One kind of data structure
    - A list is either [], or h::t, deconstructed with pattern matching
  - Tuples and Records
    - Let you collect data together in fixed-size pieces
  - Functions

- How can we build other data structures?
  - Building everything from lists and tuples is awkward
User Defined Types

type can be used to create new names for types

- Like typedef in C – a name might be more useful for communicating intent than just the type structure

Example

```plaintext
# type mylist = int*(int list);;
type mylist = int * int list
# let empty : mylist = (0,[]);;
val empty : mylist = (0,[])
# let add x ((n,xs):mylist) : mylist = (n+1,x::xs);;
val add : int -> mylist -> mylist = <fun>
# let length ((n,_) : mylist) = n;;
val length : mylist -> int = <fun>
# let x = add 1 (add 2 empty);;
val x : mylist = (2,[1;2])
```
(User-Defined) Variants

```ocaml
type coin = Heads | Tails

let flip x =
  match x with
  Heads -> Tails
| Tails -> Heads

let rec count_heads x =
  match x with
  [] -> 0
| (Heads::x') -> 1 + count_heads x'
| (_::x') -> count_heads x'
```

In simplest form:
Like a C `enum`

Basic pattern matching resembles C `switch`

Combined list and variant patterns possible
Constructing and Destructing Variants

• Syntax
  • type \( t = C_1 \mid \ldots \mid C_n \)
  • the \( C_i \) are called constructors
    ➢ Must begin with a capital letter

• Evaluation
  • A constructor \( C_i \) is already a value
  • Destructing a value \( v \) of type \( t \) is done by pattern matching on \( v \); the patterns are the constructors \( C_i \)

• Type Checking
  • \( C_i : t \) (for each \( C_i \) in \( t \)’s definition)
Data Types: Variants with Data

- We can define variants that “carry data” too
  - Not just a constructor, but a constructor \textit{plus values}

\begin{verbatim}
type shape =
    Rect of float * float (* width*length *)
| Circle of float (* radius *)
\end{verbatim}

- \texttt{Rect} and \texttt{Circle} are constructors
  - where a \texttt{shape} is either a \texttt{Rect}(w, l)
    - for any floats \texttt{w} and \texttt{l}
  - or a \texttt{Circle} \texttt{r}
    - for any float \texttt{r}
Data Types (cont.)

let area s =
  match s with
  | Rect (w, l) -> w *. l
  | Circle r -> r *. r *. 3.14
area (Rect (3.0, 4.0));; (* 12.0 *)
area (Circle 3.0);; (* 28.26 *)

- Use pattern matching to **deconstruct** values
  - Can bind pattern values to data parts
- Data types are *aka* **algebraic data types** and **tagged unions**
Data Types (cont.)

type shape =
  Rect of float * float (* width*length *)
  | Circle of float       (* radius *)

let lst = [Rect (3.0, 4.0) ; Circle 3.0]

• What's the type of lst?
  • shape list

• What's the type of lst's first element?
  • shape
public interface Shape {
    public double area();
}

class Rect implements Shape {
    private double width, length;
    
    Rect (double w, double l) {
        this.width = w;
        this.length = l;
    }
    
    double area() {
        return width * length;
    }
}

class Circle implements Shape {
    private double rad;
    
    Circle (double r) {
        this.rad = r;
    }
    
    double area() {
        return rad * rad * 3.14159;
    }
}
Option Type

```
type optional_int =  
  None  
  | Some of int

let divide x y =  
  if y != 0 then Some (x/y)  
  else None

let string_of_opt o =  
  match o with  
    Some i -> string_of_int i  
  | None -> "nothing"
```

- Comparing to Java: `None` is like `null`, while `Some i` is like an `Integer(i)` object
Polymorphic Option Type

• A Polymorphic version of option type can work with any kind of data
  • As int option, char option, etc...

```
type 'a option =
  Some of 'a |
  None
```

In fact, this option type is built into OCaml

```
let p = opthd [];;  (* p = None *)
let q = opthd [1;2];; (* q = Some 1 *)
let r = opthd ["a"];; (* r = Some "a" *)
```

`Polymorphic parameter: like Option<T> in Java`
Quiz 1

type foo = (int * (string list)) list

Which one of the following could match foo?

A. [(3, “foo”, “bar”)]
B. [(7, [“foo”; “bar”])]]
C. [(5, [“foo”; “bar”])]]
D. [(9, [((“foo”, “bar”)])]}

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Quiz 1

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Which one of the following could match foo?

A. [(3, “foo”, “bar”)]
B. [(7, [“foo”; “bar”])]
C. [(5, [“foo”, “bar”])]
D. [(9, [([“foo”, “bar”])])]
Quiz 2: What does this evaluate to?

```ocaml
type num = Int of int | Float of float;;
let plus a b =
  match a, b with
  | Int i, Int j -> Int (i+j)
  | Float i, Float j -> Float (i +. j)
  | Float i, Int j -> Float (i +. float_of_int j)
  ;;
plus (Float 2.0) (Int 2);;
```

A. 4.0  
B. Int 4  
C. Float 4.0  
D. Type Error
Quiz 2: What does this evaluate to?

```
type num = Int of int | Float of float;;
let plus a b =
  match a, b with
  | Int i, Int j -> Int (i+j)
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  | Float i, Int j -> Float (i +. float_of_int j)
;;
plus (Float 2.0) (Int 2);;
```

A. 4.0
B. Int 4
C. Float 4.0
D. Type Error
Quiz 3: What does this evaluate to?

```ocaml
let foo f = match f with
    None -> 42.0
  | Some n -> n +. 42.0

foo 3.3;;
```

A. 45.3
B. 42.0
C. Some 45.3
D. Error
Quiz 3: What does this evaluate to?

let foo f = match f with
  | None -> 42.0
  | Some n -> n +. 42.0

foo 3.3;; foo (Some 3.3)

A. 45.3
B. 42.0
C. Some 45.3
D. Error
Recursive Data Types

- We can build up lists with recursive variant types

```ocaml
type 'a mylist =
   Nil
 | Cons of 'a * 'a mylist

let rec len = function
   Nil -> 0
 | Cons (_, t) -> 1 + (len t)

len (Cons (10, Cons (20, Cons (30, Nil))))
(* evaluates to 3 *)
```

- Won’t have nice `[1; 2; 3]` syntax for this kind of list
Variants (full definition)

• Syntax
  • type \( t = C_1 [\text{of } t_1] \mid \ldots \mid C_n [\text{of } t_n] \)
  • the \( C_i \) are called constructors
    ➢ Must begin with a capital letter; may include associated data
      - notated with brackets \([\]\) to indicate it’s optional

• Evaluation
  • A constructor \( C_i \) is a value if it has no assoc. data
    ➢ \( C_i v_i \) is a value if it does
  • Destructing a value of type \( t \) is by pattern matching
    ➢ patterns are constructors \( C_i \) with data components, if any

• Type Checking
  • \( C_i [v_i] : t [\text{if } v_i \text{ has type } t_i] \)
exception My_exception of int
let f n =
  if n > 0 then
    raise (My_exception n)
  else
    raise (Failure "foo")
let bar n =
try
  f n
with My_exception n ->
  Printf.printf "Caught %d\n" n
| Failure s ->
  Printf.printf "Caught %s\n" s
Exceptions (cont.)

- Exceptions are declared with `exception`
  - They may appear in the signature as well
- Exceptions may take arguments
  - Just like type constructors
  - May also have no arguments
- Catch exceptions with `try...with...`
  - Pattern-matching can be used in `with`
  - If an exception is uncaught
    - Current function exits immediately
    - Control transfers up the call chain
    - Until the exception is caught, or until it reaches the top level
OCaml Exceptions (cont.)

- **failwith**: Raise exception *Failure* with the given string.
- **invalid_arg**: Raise exception *Invalid_argument* with the given string.
- **Not_found**: Raised if the object does not exist.

```ocaml
let div x y =  
  if y = 0 failwith "divide by zero" else x/y;;
let lst =[(1,"alice");(2,"bob");(3,"cat")];;
let lookup key lst =  
  try  
    List.assoc key lst  
  with  
    Not_found -> "key does not exist"
```