

# CMSC 330: Organization of Programming Languages

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## Working with OCaml

# OCaml Compiler

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- OCaml programs can be compiled using `ocamlc`
  - Produces `.cmo` (“compiled object”) and `.cmi` (“compiled interface”) files
    - We’ll talk about interface files later
  - By default, also links to produce executable `a.out`
    - Use `-o` to set output file name
    - Use `-c` to compile only to `.cmo/.cmi` and not to link
- Can also compile with `ocamlopt`
  - Produces `.cmx` files, which contain native code
  - Faster, but not platform-independent (or as easily debugged)

# OCaml Compiler

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- Compiling and running the following small program:

hello.ml:

```
(* A small OCaml program *)  
print_string "Hello world!\n";;
```

```
% ocamlc hello.ml
```

```
% ./a.out
```

```
Hello world!
```

```
%
```

# OCaml Compiler: Multiple Files

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main.ml:

```
let main () =  
  print_int (Util.add 10 20);  
  print_string "\n"  
  
let () = main ()
```

util.ml:

```
let add x y = x+y
```

- Compile both together (produces a.out)  
 `ocamlc util.ml main.ml`
- Or compile separately  
 `ocamlc -c util.ml`  
 `ocamlc util.cmo main.ml`
- To execute  
 `./a.out`

# OCamlbuild

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- Use `ocamlbuild` to compile larger projects and automatically find dependencies
- Build a bytecode executable out of `main.ml` and its local dependencies

```
ocamlbuild main.byte
```

- The executable `main.byte` is in `_build` folder. To execute:

```
./main.byte
```

# OCaml Top-level

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- The *top-level* is a read-eval-print loop (REPL) for OCaml
  - Like Ruby's `irb`
- Start the top-level with the `ocaml` command:

```
ocaml
      OCaml version 4.04.0
# print_string "Hello world!\n";;
Hello world!
- : unit = ()
#
```
- To exit the top-level, type `^D` (Control D) or call the `exit 0`

```
# exit 0;;
```

# OCaml Top-level (cont'd)

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Expressions can also be typed and evaluated at the top-level:

```
# 3 + 4;;  
- : int = 7
```

gives type and value of each expr

```
# let x = 37;;  
val x : int = 37
```

“-” = “the expression you just typed”

```
# x;;  
- : int = 37
```

```
# let y = 5;;  
val y : int = 5
```

```
# let z = 5 + x;;  
val z : int = 42
```

unit = “no interesting value” (like void)

```
# print_int z;;  
42- : unit = ()
```

```
# print_string "Colorless green ideas sleep furiously";;  
Colorless green ideas sleep furiously- : unit = ()
```

```
# print_int "Colorless green ideas sleep furiously";;  
This expression has type string but is here used with type int
```

# Loading files

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File `hello.ml` :

```
print_string "Hello world!\n";;
```

- Load a file into top-level

```
#use "filename.ml"
```

- Example: #use loads in a file one line at a time

```
# #use "hello.ml";;
```

```
Hello world!
```

```
- : unit = ()
```

```
#
```



# A Note on ;;

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- ;; ends an expression in the top-level of OCaml
  - Use it to say: “Give me the value of this expression”
  - **Not used in the body of a function**
  - Not needed after each function definition
    - Though for now it won't hurt if used there
- There is also a single semi-colon ; in OCaml
  - But we won't need it for now
  - It's only useful when programming imperatively, i.e., with side effects
    - Which we won't do for a while