OCaml: les objets

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Plan du cours

3 semaines de cours

- Noyau fonctionnel;
- Objets simples (héritage simple et multiple, sous-typage);
- Objets avancés (types ouverts, contraintes, « self-types »).

Nous allons apprendre OCaml!

Histoire d'OCaml 1978 : langage ML (Milner); 1980 : projet Inria Formel (Huet); • 1985 : « Categorical Abstract Machine » (Cousineau, Curien, Mauny); 1987 : première release de Caml (Suarez); 1988-1992 : Caml prend de l'ampleur (Mauny, Weis); • 1990-1991: machine Zinc, Caml Light (Leroy, Doligez); 1995 : ajout des modules, Caml Special Light (Leroy); 1996 : ajout des objets, Objective Caml (Vouillon, Rémy); 2000 : merge avec la branche Objective Label (Guarrigue); • 2011 : le nom devient définitivement OCaml.

```
# class cell =
object
  val content = 0
  method get = content
end;:
```

```
# class cell =
object
  val content = 0
  method get = content
end::
class cell :
  object val content : int method get : int end
```

```
# class cell =
object
  val content = 0
  method get = content
end::
class cell:
  object val content : int method get : int end
\# let o = new cell;;
```

```
# class cell =
object
  val content = 0
  method get = content
end::
class cell:
  object val content : int method get : int end
\# let o = new cell;;
val \ o : cell = \langle obj \rangle
```

```
# class cell =
object
  val content = 0
  method get = content
end::
class cell :
  object val content : int method get : int end
\# let o = new cell;;
val \ o : cell = \langle obj \rangle
# o#get;;
```

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# class cell =
object
  val content = 0
  method get = content
end::
class cell :
  object val content : int method get : int end
\# let o = new cell;;
val \ o : cell = \langle obj \rangle
# o#get;;
-:int=0
```

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# class cell =
object
  val content = 0
  method get = content
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  object val content : int method get : int end
\# let o = new cell;;
val \ o : cell = \langle obj \rangle
# o#get;;
-:int=0
# o#content;;
```

```
# class cell =
object
  val content = 0
  method get = content
end::
class cell :
  object val content : int method get : int end
\# let o = new cell;;
val \ o : cell = \langle obj \rangle
# o#get;;
-:int=0
# o#content;;
Error: This expression has type cell
        It has no method content
```

```
# class ['a] cell (n : 'a) =
object
  val content = n
  method get = content
end::
class ['a] cell:
a \rightarrow object \ val \ content : 'a \ method \ get : 'a \ end
\# let o = new cell 1;;
```

```
# class ['a] cell (n : 'a) =
object
  val content = n
  method get = content
end::
class ['a] cell :
  a \rightarrow object val content: a method get: a end
\# let o = new cell 1;;
```

```
# class ['a] cell (n : 'a) =
object
  val content = n
  method get = content
end::
class ['a] cell :
a 
ightarrow \mathbf{object} val content : a method get : a end
\# let o = new cell 1;;
```

```
# class ['a] cell (n : 'a) =
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  val content = n
  method get = content
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```
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-: int = 1
```

```
# class ['a] cell (n : 'a) =
object
  val content = n
  method get = content
end::
class ['a] cell :
 a \rightarrow object \ val \ content : a \ method \ get : a \ end
\# let o = new cell 1;;
val \ o : int \ cell = \langle obj \rangle
# o#get;;
-: int = 1
\# let o = new cell true;;
```

```
# class ['a] cell (n : 'a) =
object
  val content = n
  method get = content
end::
class ['a] cell :
 a \rightarrow object \ val \ content : 'a method get : 'a end
\# let o = new cell 1;;
val \ o : int \ cell = \langle obj \rangle
# o#get;;
-: int = 1
\# let o = new cell true;;
val \ o : bool \ cell = \langle obj \rangle
```

```
# class ['a] cell (n : 'a) =
object
  val content = n
  method get = content
end::
class ['a] cell :
 a \rightarrow object val content : 'a method get : 'a end
\# let o = new cell 1;;
val \ o : int \ cell = \langle obj \rangle
# o#get;;
-: int = 1
\# let o = new cell true;;
val \ o : bool \ cell = \langle obj \rangle
# o#get;;
```

```
# class ['a] cell (n : 'a) =
object
  val content = n
  method get = content
end::
class ['a] cell :
 a \rightarrow object val content : 'a method get : 'a end
\# let o = new cell 1;;
val \ o : int \ cell = \langle obj \rangle
# o#get;;
-: int = 1
\# let o = new cell true;;
val \ o : bool \ cell = \langle obj \rangle
# o#get;;
- : bool = true
```

```
# let f = new cell;;
val f : 'a → 'a cell = <fun>
# let o = f 1;;
val o : int cell = <obj>
# o#get;;
- : int = 1
# let o = f true;;
val o : bool cell = <obj>
# o#get;
- : bool = true
```

```
# let f = new cell;;
val f : 'a → 'a cell = <fun>
# let o = f 1;;
val o : int cell = <obj>
# o#get;;
- : int = 1
# let o = f true;;
val o : bool cell = <obj>
# o#get;;
- : bool = true
```

```
# let f = new cell;;
val f: 'a → 'a cell = <fun>
# let o = f 1;;
val o: int cell = <obj>
# o#get;;
-: int = 1
# let o = f true;;
val o: bool cell = <obj>
# o#get;;
-: bool = true
```

```
# let f = new cell;;
val f: 'a → 'a cell = <fun>
# let o = f 1;;
val o: int cell = <obj>
# o#get;;
-: int = 1
# let o = f true;;
val o: bool cell = <obj>
# o#get;;
-: bool = true
```

```
# let f = new cell;;
val f: 'a → 'a cell = <fun>
# let o = f 1;;
val o: int cell = <obj>
# o#get;;
-: int = 1
# let o = f true;;
val o: bool cell = <obj>
# o#get;;
-: bool = true
```

```
# let f = new cell;;
val f: 'a → 'a cell = <fun>
# let o = f 1;;
val o: int cell = <obj>
# o#get;;
-: int = 1
# let o = f true;;
val o: bool cell = <obj>
# o#get;;
-: bool = true
```

```
# let f = new cell;;
val f : 'a → 'a cell = <fun>
# let o = f 1;;
val o : int cell = <obj>
# o#get;;
- : int = 1
# let o = f true;;
val o : bool cell = <obj>
# o#get;;
- : bool = true
```

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# let f = new cell;;
val f : 'a → 'a cell = <fun>
# let o = f 1;;
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# o#get;;
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# o#get;;
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# let f = new cell;;
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```
# let f = new cell;;
val f: 'a → 'a cell = <fun>
# let o = f 1;;
val o: int cell = <obj>
# o#get;;
-: int = 1
# let o = f true;;
val o: bool cell = <obj>
# o#get;;
-: bool = true
```

Types de classes # class type ['a] cell type = object method get: 'a end:: class type ['a] cell type = object method get : 'a end # class ['a] cell n : ['a] cell type =

Types de classes # class type ['a] cell type = object method get: 'a end:: class type ['a] cell type = object method get : 'a end # class ['a] cell n : ['a] cell type =

Types de classes # class type ['a] cell type = object method get: 'a end:: class type ['a] cell_type = object method get : 'a end # class ['a] cell n : ['a] cell type = object val content = nmethod get = contentend::

Types de classes # class type ['a] cell type = object method get: 'a end:: class type ['a] cell_type = object method get : 'a end # class ['a] cell n : ['a] cell type = object val content = nmethod get = contentend:: class ['a] cell : ' $a \rightarrow$ ['a] cell type

Valeurs mutables

```
# class ['a] cell (n : 'a) =
object
val mutable content = n
method get = content
method set n = content <- n
end;;
class ['a] cell :
    'a →
object val mutable content : 'a
method get : 'a method set : 'a → unit end</pre>
```

```
# class ['a] cell (n : 'a) =
object
  val mutable content = n
  method get = content
  method set n = content <- n
end;;
class ['a] cell :
  'a →
  object val mutable content : 'a
  method get : 'a method set : 'a → unit end</pre>
```

```
# let o = new cell 0;;
val o : int cell = <obj>
# o#get;;
- : int = 0
# o#set 1;;
- : unit = ()
# o#get;;
- : int = 1
```

```
# let o = new cell 0;;
val o : int cell = <obj>
# o#get;;
- : int = 0
# o#set 1;;
- : unit = ()
# o#get;;
- : int = 1
```

```
# let o = new cell 0;;
val o : int cell = <obj>
# o#get;;
- : int = 0
# o#set 1;;
- : unit = ()
# o#get;;
- : int = 1
```

```
# let o = new cell 0;;
val o : int cell = <obj>
# o#get;;
- : int = 0
# o#set 1;;
- : unit = ()
# o#get;;
- : int = 1
```

```
# let o = new cell 0;;
val o : int cell = <obj>
# o#get;;
- : int = 0
# o#set 1;;
- : unit = ()
# o#get;;
- : int = 1
```

```
# let o = new cell 0;;
val o : int cell = <obj>
# o#get;;
- : int = 0
# o#set 1;;
- : unit = ()
# o#get;:
```

```
# let o = new cell 0;;
val o : int cell = <obj>
# o#get;;
- : int = 0
# o#set 1;;
- : unit = ()
# o#get;;
- : int = 1
```

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# let o = new cell 0;;
val o : int cell = <obj>
# o#get;;
- : int = 0
# o#set 1;;
- : unit = ()
# o#get;;
- : int = 1
```

Principe

- Type d'un objet = type de toutes les méthodes de l'objet;
- Les variables d'instance ne sont pas considérées;
- Égalité entre types d'objet structurel;
- Deux types d'objets sont égaux si et seulement si :
 - Les deux objets ont les mêmes méthodes avec les mêmes noms et les mêmes types.
- Note: contrairement au type d'une fonction, un type d'objet ne contient plus aucune variable de type.

```
Égalité structurelle
# class ['a] cell (n : 'a) =
object
  val mutable content = n
  method get = content
  method set n = content < - n
end::
class ['a] cell:
```

```
Égalité structurelle
# class ['a] cell (n : 'a) =
object
  val mutable content = n
  method get = content
  method set n = content < -n
end;;
class ['a] cell:
  a \rightarrow
  object val mutable content : 'a
    method get: 'a method set: 'a \rightarrow unit end
```

Égalité structurelle

```
# class ['a] box | (n : 'a) =
object
val name = "Name: " ^ /
val mutable content = n
method get = content
method set n = content <- n
end;;</pre>
```

```
Égalité structurelle
class ['a] box :
  string \rightarrow
   a \rightarrow
  object
     val mutable content: 'a
     val name : string
     method get: 'a
     method set : a \rightarrow unit
  end
```

```
# let c = new cell 1;;
val c : int cell = <obj>
# let b = new box "Integer" 2;;
val b : int box = <obj>
# let l = [c; b];;
val l : int cell list = [<obj>; <obj>]
# List.map (fun o → o#get) 1;;
- : int list = [1; 2]
```

- int cell = \langle get : int; set : int \rightarrow unit \rangle = int box;
- OCaml ne fait aucune différence entre les deux types;
- La liste 1 a le type int cell ou int box indifféremment (OCaml choisit int cell car il type c en premier).

```
# let c = new cell 1;;
val c : int cell = \langle obj \rangle
```

- int cell = \langle get : int; set : int \rightarrow unit \rangle = int box;
- OCaml ne fait aucune différence entre les deux types;
- La liste 1 a le type int cell ou int box indifféremment (OCaml

```
# let c = new cell 1;;
val c : int cell = <obj>
# let b = new box "Integer" 2;;
val b : int box = <obj>
# let | = [c; b];;
val | : int cell list = [<obj>; <obj>]
# List map (fun o \to o#get) |;;
- : int list = [1; 2]
```

- int cell = \langle get : int; set : int \rightarrow unit \rangle = int box;
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# let c = new cell 1;;
val c : int cell = <obj>
# let b = new box "Integer" 2;;
val b : int box = <obj>
# let | = [c; b];;
val | : int cell list = [<obj>; <obj>]
# List map (fun o → o#get) |;;
- : int list = [1; 2]
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- int cell = < get : int; set : int \rightarrow unit > = int box;
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```
# let c = new cell 1;;
val c : int cell = <obj>
# let b = new box "Integer" 2;;
val b : int box = <obj>
# let l = [c; b];;
val l : int cell list = [<obj>; <obj>]
# List map (fun o → o#get) |;;
- : int list = [1; 2]
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- int cell = < get : int; set : int \rightarrow unit > = int box;
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```
# let c = new cell 1;;
val c : int cell = <obj>
# let b = new box "Integer" 2;;
val b : int box = <obj>
# let l = [c; b];;
val l : int cell list = [<obj>; <obj>]
# List map (fun o → o#get) |;;
- : int list = [1; 2]
```

- int cell = \langle get : int; set : int \rightarrow unit \rangle = int box;
- OCaml ne fait aucune différence entre les deux types;
- La liste 1 a le type int cell ou int box indifféremment (OCaml choisit int cell car il type c en premier).

```
# let c = new cell 1;;

val c : int cell = <obj>

# let b = new box "Integer" 2;;

val b : int box = <obj>

# let l = [c; b];;

val l : int cell list = [<obj>; <obj>]

# List map (fun o \rightarrow o#get) 1;;

- : int list = [1; 2]
```

- int cell = < get : int; set : int \rightarrow unit > = int box;
- OCaml ne fait aucune différence entre les deux types;
- La liste 1 a le type int cell ou int box indifféremment (OCaml choisit int cell car il type c en premier).

```
# let c = new cell 1;;

val c : int cell = <obj>

# let b = new box "Integer" 2;;

val b : int box = <obj>

# let l = [c; b];;

val l : int cell list = [<obj>; <obj>]

# List map (fun o \rightarrow o#get) |;;

- : int list = [1; 2]
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- int cell = \langle get : int; set : int \rightarrow unit \rangle = int box;
- OCaml ne fait aucune différence entre les deux types;
- La liste 1 a le type int cell ou int box indifféremment (OCaml choisit int cell car il type c en premier).

```
# let c = new cell 1;;

val c : int cell = < obj >

# let b = new box "Integer" 2;;

val b : int box = < obj >

# let l = [c; b];;

val l : int cell list = [< obj >; < obj >]

# List map (fun o \rightarrow o#get) |;;

- : int list = [1; 2]
```

Dans cet exemple

- int cell = < get : int; set : int → unit > = int box;
- OCaml ne fait aucune différence entre les deux types;
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```
# class account b =
object (self)
val mutable balance = 0.0
method get = balance
method deposit a = balance <- balance +. a
method withdraw a = balance <- balance -. a
method print = print_float balance; print_newline ()
initializer self#deposit b
end::</pre>
```

```
class account :
    float →
    object
    val mutable balance : float
    method deposit : float → unit
    method get : float
    method print : unit
    method withdraw : float → unit
end
```

```
# let o = new account 100:;;
val o : account = <obj>
# o#print;;
100.
- : unit = ()
# o#deposit 50:;;
- : unit = ()
# o#get;;
- : float = 150.
```

```
# let o = new account 100.;;
val o : account = <obj>
# o#print;;
100.
- : unit = ()
# o#deposit 50.;;
- : unit = ()
# o#get;;
- : float = 150.
```

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# let o = new account 100.;;
val o : account = <obj>
# o#print;;
100.
- : unit = ()
# o#deposit 50.;;
- : unit = ()
# o#get;;
- : float = 150.
```

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# let o = new account 100.;;
val o : account = <obj>
# o#print;;
100.
- : unit = ()
# o#deposit 50.;;
- : unit = ()
# o#get;;
- : float = 150.
```

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# let o = new account 100.;;
val o : account = <obj>
# o#print;;
100.
- : unit = ()
# o#deposit 50.;;
- : unit = ()
# o#get;;
- : float = 150.
```

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# let o = new account 100:;;
val o : account = <obj>
# o#print;;
100.
- : unit = ()
# o#deposit 50:;;
- : unit = ()
# o#get;;
- : float = 150.
```

```
# let o = new account 100.;;
val o : account = <obj>
# o#print;;
100.
- : unit = ()
# o#deposit 50.;;
- : unit = ()
# o#get;;
- : f/oat = 150.
```

```
# let o = new account 100.;;
val o : account = <obj>
# o#print;;
100.
- : unit = ()
# o#deposit 50.;;
- : unit = ()
# o#get;;
- : float = 150.
```

class interest_account b = object inherit account b method interest =

 $balance \leftarrow balance + . 5. * . balance / . 100.$ end;;

```
Ajout de méthodes
class interest account :
  float \rightarrow
  object
    val mutable balance : float
    method deposit : float \rightarrow unit
    method get : float
    method interest : unit
    method print : unit
    method withdraw : float → unit
  end
```

Ajout de méthodes

```
# let o = new interest_account 100:;;
val o : interest_account = <obj>
# o#get;;
- : float = 100.
# o#interest;;
- : unit = ()
# o#get;;
- : float = 105.
```

```
# let o = new interest_account 100.;;
val o : interest_account = <obj>
# o#get;;
- : float = 100.
# o#interest;;
- : unit = ()
# o#get;;
- : float = 105.
```

```
# let o = new interest_account 100.;;
val o : interest_account = <obj>
# o#get;;
- : float = 100.
# o#interest;;
- : unit = ()
# o#get;;
- : float = 105.
```

```
# let o = new interest_account 100.;;
val o : interest_account = <obj>
# o#get;;
- : float = 100.
# o#interest;:
- : unit = ()
# o#get;;
- : float = 105.
```

```
# let o = new interest_account 100.;;
val o : interest_account = <obj>
# o#get;;
- : float = 100.
# o#interest;;
- : unit = ()
# o#get;;
- : float = 105.
```

```
# let o = new interest_account 100.;;
val o : interest_account = <obj>
# o#get;;
- : float = 100.
# o#interest;;
- : unit = ()
# o#get;;
- : float = 105.
```

```
# let o = new interest_account 100.;;
val o : interest_account = <obj>
# o#get;;
- : float = 100.
# o#interest;;
- : unit = ()
# o#get;;
- : float = 105.
```

```
# let o = new interest_account 100.;;
val o : interest_account = <obj>
# o#get;;
- : float = 100.
# o#interest;;
- : unit = ()
# o#get;;
- : float = 105.
```

Redéfinition de méthodes

```
# class secure_account b =
object
inherit account b as super
method withdraw a =
  if (balance -. a) >= 0. then super#withdraw a
  else failwith "Not_enough_money!"
end;;
```

Redéfinition de méthodes

```
class secure_account :
    float →
    object
    val mutable balance : float
    method deposit : float → unit
    method get : float
    method print : unit
    method withdraw : float → unit
end
```

Redéfinition de méthodes

```
# let o = new secure_account 100.;;
val o : secure_account = <obj>
# o#withdraw 150.;;
Exception: Failure "Not_enough_money!".
```

Redéfinition de méthodes

```
# let o = new secure_account 100.;;
val o : secure_account = <obj>
# o#withdraw 150.;;
Exception: Failure "Not_enough_money!"
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Redéfinition de méthodes

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# let o = new secure_account 100.;;
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# o#withdraw 150.;;
Exception: Failure "Not_enough_money!".
```

Redéfinition de méthodes

```
# let o = new secure_account 100.;;

val o : secure_account = <obj>
# o#withdraw 150.;;

Exception: Failure "Not_enough_money!".
```

Mettre des comptes hétérogènes dans une liste

```
# let a = new account 100.;;
val a : account = <obj>
# let s = new secure_account 100.;;
val s : secure_account = <obj>
# [a; s];;
- : account list = [<obj>; <obj>]

• Aucun problème car les types account et secure_account sont égaux!
```

```
\# let a = new account 100.;;
val a : account = \langle obj \rangle
\# let s = new secure account 100.;;
  • Aucun problème car les types account et secure_account sont égaux!
```

Mettre des comptes hétérogènes dans une liste

```
# let a = new account 100:;;
val a : account = <obj>
# let s = new secure_account 100:;;
val s : secure_account = <obj>
# [a; s];;
- : account list = [<obj>; <obj>]

• Aucun problème car les types account et secure_account sont égaux!
```

Mettre des comptes hétérogènes dans une liste

```
# let a = new account 100.;;
val a : account = <obj>
# let s = new secure_account 100.;;
val s : secure_account = <obj>
# [a; s];;
- : account list = [<obj>; <obj>]

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• Aucun problème car les types account et secure_account sont égaux!

- Les types account et interest_account ne sont pas égaux;
- Le type interest_account possède la méthode interest en plus.

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val a : account = <obj>
# let i = new interest_account 100.;;
val i : interest_account = <obj>
# [a; i];;
Error: This expression has type interest_account but an expression was expected of type account The second object type has no method interest
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```

- Les types account et interest_account ne sont pas égaux;
- Le type interest_account possède la méthode interest en plus.

```
# [a; (i:interest_account:>account)];;

- : account list = [<obj>; <obj>]

# [a; (i:>account)];;

- : account list = [<obj>; <obj>]
```

- Possible si interest_account est un sous-type de account;
- Dans la liste, l'objet i possède toujours la méthode interest mais elle ne peut plus être utilisée;
- Du point de vue de la sûreté d'exécution, c'est incorrect de vouloir l'utiliser et ça n'est donc pas une contrainte!

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# [a; (i:interest_account:>account)];;

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# [a; (i:interest_account:>account)];;

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- : account list = [\langle obj \rangle; \langle obj \rangle]
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Sous-typage structurel (approximation)

Un type d'objet A est un sous-type d'un type d'objet B :

- Si A et B sont égaux;
- Ou si chaque méthode de A est une méthode de B avec le même type.

Notez bien

- On ne regarde pas le nom des classes;

Dans l'exemple

D'après cette définition :

• interest_account est bien un sous-type de account.

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Sous-typage en profondeur

Un type d'objet A est un sous-type d'un type d'objet B :

- Si A et B sont égaux;
- Ou si chaque méthode de A de type τ_A est une méthode de B avec le type τ_B tel que τ_A est un sous-type de τ_B .

Sous-typage entre types fonctionnels (Reynolds, Cardelli)

Le type $D_A o I_A$ est un sous-type de de $D_B o I_B$ si :

- I_A est un sous-type de I_B: on peut agrandir l'image (covariance de l'image);
- D_B est un sous-type de D_A : on peut rétrécir le domaine (contravariance du domaine).

Sous-typage en profondeur et fonctionnel

```
\# class operations 1 =
object
  method op (a : account) = new interest account a #get
end::
  method op (a : interest account) = new account <math>a\#get
```

Sous-typage en profondeur et fonctionnel

```
\# class operations 1 =
object
  method op (a : account) = new interest account a #get
end::
class operations1 : object
  method op : account \rightarrow interest account end
  method op (a: interest account) = new account a#get
```

```
\# class operations 1 =
object
  method op (a : account) = new interest account a #get
end::
class operations1 : object
  method op : account \rightarrow interest account end
\# class operations 2 =
object
  method op (a : interest account) = new account a#get
end::
  method op : interest account → account end
```

```
\# class operations 1 =
object
  method op (a : account) = new interest account a #get
end::
class operations1 : object
  method op : account \rightarrow interest account end
\# class operations 2 =
object
  method op (a : interest account) = new account a #get
end::
class operations 2 : object
  method op : interest account \rightarrow account end
```

Sous-typage en profondeur et fonctionnel

```
# let o1 = new operations1;;
val o1 : operations1 = <obj>
# let o2 = new operations2;;
val o2 : operations2 = <obj>
# [(o1:>operations2); o2];;
- : operations2 list = [<obj>; <obj>]
```

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```
\# let o1 = new operations1;;
val o1 : operations1 = \langle obj \rangle
```

```
# let o1 = new operations1;;
val o1 : operations1 = <obj>
# let o2 = new operations2;;
val o2 : operations2 = <obj>
# [(o1:>operations2); o2];;
- : operations2 list = [<obj>; <obj>]
```

```
# let o1 = new operations1;;
val o1 : operations1 = <obj>
# let o2 = new operations2;;
val o2 : operations2 = <obj>
# [(o1:>operations2); o2];;
- : operations2 list = [<obj>; <obj>]
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# let o1 = new operations1;;
val o1 : operations1 = <obj>
# let o2 = new operations2;;
val o2 : operations2 = <obj>
# [(o1:>operations2); o2];;
- : operations2 list = [<obj>; <obj>]
```

```
# let o1 = new operations1;;
val o1 : operations1 = <obj>
# let o2 = new operations2;;
val o2 : operations2 = <obj>
# [(o1:>operations2); o2];;
- : operations2 list = [<obj>; <obj>]
```

```
# class point ((xi, yi) : int * int) =
object
val x = xi
val y = yi
method get_x = x
method get_y = y
end;;
class point :
   int * int \rightarrow
   object val x : int val y : int method get_x : int
   method get_y : int end
```

```
# class point ((xi, yi) : int * int) =
object
val x = xi
val y = yi
method get_x = x
method get_y = y
end;;
class point :
   int * int \rightarrow
   object val x : int val y : int method get_x : int
   method get_y : int end
```

```
# class color (c : string) =
object
  val color = c
  method get_color = c
end;;
class color :
  string \to
object val color : string method get_color : string end
```

Points colorés # class color (c : string) = object val color = c method get_color = c end;; class color : string → object val color : string method get color : string end

```
# class colored_point (xi, yi) c =
object (self)
inherit point (xi, yi)
inherit color c
method get = (self#get_x, self#get_y, self#get_color)
end;;
```

```
class colored point :
  int * int \rightarrow
  string \rightarrow
  object
    val color : string
    val x : int
    val y : int
    method get : int * int * string
    method get color: string
    method get x : int
    method get y : int
  end
```

Points colorés

```
# let cp = new colored_point (1, 2) "blue";;

val cp : colored_point = <obj>
# cp#get;;

- : int * int * string = (1, 2, "blue")
```

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```
# let cp = new colored_point (1, 2) "blue";;

val cp : colored_point = <obj>
# cp#get;;
- : int * int * string = (1, 2, "blue")
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- : int * int * string = (1, 2, "blue")
```

```
\# class point ((xi, yi) : int * int) =
object
  val x = xi
  val v = vi
  method get x = x
  method get y = y
  method print =
    print string "(";
    print int x;
    print string ", ";
    print inty;
    print endline ")"
end;:
```

```
class point :
  int * int →
  object
  val x : int
  val y : int
  method get_x : int
  method get_y : int
  method print : unit
end
```

```
# class color (c : string) =
object
  val color = c
  method get_color = c
  method print = print_endline ("Color:" ^ c)
end;;
class color :
  string →
  object val color : string method get_color : string
  method print : unit end
```

```
# class color (c : string) =
object
val color = c
method get_color = c
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end;;
class color :
    string \rightarrow
    object val color : string method get_color : string
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# class colored_point (xi, yi) c =
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```
class colored point :
  int * int \rightarrow
  string \rightarrow
  object
    val color: string
    val x : int
    val y : int
    method get : int * int * string
    method get color: string
    method get x : int
    method get y : int
    method print : unit
  end
```

```
# let cp = new colored_point (1, 2) "blue";;
val cp : colored_point = <obj>
# cp#get;;
- : int * int * string = (1, 2, "blue")
# cp#print;;
Color: blue
- : unit = ()
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# let cp = new colored_point (1, 2) "blue";;
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# cp#get;;
- : int * int * string = (1, 2, "blue")
# cp#print;;
Color: blue
- : unit = ()
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```
# class colored_point (xi, yi) c =
object (self)
inherit point (xi, yi) as point_super
inherit color c as color_super
method get = (self#get_x, self#get_y, self#get_color)
method print = point_super#print; color_super#print
end;;
```

```
class colored point :
  int * int \rightarrow
  string \rightarrow
  object
    val color: string
    val x : int
    val y : int
    method get : int * int * string
    method get color: string
    method get x : int
    method get y : int
    method print : unit
  end
```

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# let cp = new colored_point (1, 2) "blue";;
val cp : colored_point = <obj>
# cp#print;;
(1, 2)
Color: blue
- : unit = ()
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