Introduction to Functional Programming in *OCaml*

Roberto Di Cosmo, Yann Régis-Gianas, Ralf Treinen

Week 2 - Sequence 2: Constructing and Observing Records









Naming components

- ▶ The role of each component of a tuple is determined by its position.
- ▶ It is easy to use a wrong index.
- ► What if we could **name** components?

2D points as records I

```
type point2D = \{ x : int; y : int \};;
# type point2D = { x : int; y : int; }
let origin = { x = 0; y = 0 };;
# val origin : point2D = \{x = 0; y = 0\}
let from tuple (x, y) = \{x; y\};
# val from tuple : int * int -> point2D = <fun>
let a : point2D = from tuple (4, 2);;
# val a : point2D = \{x = 4; y = 2\}
let b : point2D = from tuple (10, 5);;
# val b : point2D = \{x = 10; y = 5\}
```

2D points as records II

```
type box = {
  left_upper_corner : point2D;
 right lower corner: point2D;
};;
# type box = {
 left upper corner : point2D;
 right lower corner : point2D;
let the box = { left upper corner = a; right lower corner = b };;
# val the box : box =
  {left upper corner = \{x = 4; y = 2\};
  right lower corner = \{x = 10; y = 5\}
let get min x { left upper corner = { x } } = x;;
# val get min x : box -> int = <fun>
```

Syntax to declare a record type

- ► Contrary to tuples, record types must be declared.
- ► To declare a record type:

```
type some_type_identifier =
   { field_name : some_type; ...; field_name : some_type }
```

- ► All field names must be distinct.
- ► (And preferably unused in other record types.)

Syntax to construct a record

► To construct a record:

```
{ field_name = some_expression; ...; field_name = some_expression }
```

Syntax to observe a record

► To observe a specific field:

```
some_expression.field_name
```

► To observe several fields of a record, one can use **record patterns**:

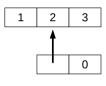
```
{ field_name = some_pattern; ...; field_name = some_pattern }
```

► (A record pattern may not mention all the record fields.)

In the machine

Program let p = { x = 1; y = 2; z = 3 } let q = { b = p; s = 0 }

Machine



- ► A record is represented by a **heap-allocated block**.
- ► A record is represented exactly as a tuple.

Pitfalls: Typo in a field name

▶ Using type declaration, the compiler detects typo in a field identifier.

Typo in a field name I

```
type point2D = { x : int; y : int };
# type point2D = { x : int; y : int; }
let p = { x = 42; z = 3 };;
# Characters 18-19:
    let p = { x = 42; z = 3 };;

Error: Unbound record field z
```

Pitfalls: Missing field

▶ When constructing a record, all fields must be defined.

A field is missing I

Pitfalls: Ill-typed field definition

► The value of each field must be compatible with the field type as declared by the record type definition.

A field is ill-typed I

```
type person = { name : string ; age : int };
# type person = { name : string; age : int; }
let luke = { name = "Skywalker"; age = "26" };;
# Characters 39-43:
   let luke = { name = "Skywalker"; age = "26" };;

Error: This expression has type string but an expression was expected of type
   int
```

Pitfalls: Shadowing a field name

► The compiler does its best to disambiguate the usage of labels, but sometimes the ambiguity cannot be fixed (and is probably not intended by the programmer).

Shared field names I

```
type a = { x : int; b : int; };;
# type a = { x : int; b : int; }
type b = { y : int; c : int; };;
# type b = { v : int; c : int; }
\{ x = 0: b = 2 \}::
\# - : a = \{x = 0: b = 2\}
type t = { x : bool };;
# type t = { x : bool; }
type u = { x : int };;
# type u = { x : int; }
```

Shared field names II