

Data structures

The INFDEV@HR Team

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Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

Introduction

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

Lecture topics

- Tuples
- Discriminated unions (polymorphism)
- Lists

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

Data types

Overview

- We now move on to ways to define data types
- The definitions will be both **minimal** and **composable**
- Classes, polymorphism, etc. can all be rendered under our definitions, so we miss nothing substantial

Overview

Notice: from now on we will start ignoring the reduction steps for simple terms such as $3+3$, $x = 0$, etc. for brevity

Minimality

- The lambda calculus has so far proven very powerful, despite its size
- We do not need hundreds of different operators, we can simply build them^a
- The only extension needed is purely syntactic in nature to make it more mnemonic, but this is only skin-deep and requires no change to the underlying mechanisms of the lambda calculus

^aand more

Minimality

- In defining data types we wish to maintain this minimality
- We do not want dozens of separate, competing data types all slightly overlapping

Fundamental scenarios

- **Tuples:** storing multiple things together at the same time, like the fields and methods in a class
- **Unions:** storing either one of various things at a time, like an interface that is exactly one of its concrete implementors

The importance of composition

- We just need to cover the case of two items, higher numbers come through composition
- For example, given the ability to store a pair, we can build a pair of pairs to create arbitrary tuples
- Similarly, given the ability to store either of two values, we can build either of many values with nesting

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

Tuples

- A pair of values is defined simply as something that stores these two values
- We can extract them by giving the pair a function that will receive the values

$$(\lambda x \rightarrow y \rightarrow f \rightarrow ((f \ x) \ y))$$

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

(1, 2)

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$(1, 2)$

$((\underline{(), 1}), 2)$

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

```
(((,) 1) 2)
```

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

```
(((,) 1) 2)
```

```
((((λx→y→f→((f x) y))) 1) 2)
```


Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$(((\lambda x \rightarrow y \rightarrow f \rightarrow ((f \ x) \ y)) \ 1) \ 2)$$

```
(((\lambda x \rightarrow y \rightarrow f \rightarrow ((f x) y)) 1) 2)
```

```
((\lambda x \rightarrow y \rightarrow f \rightarrow ((f x) y)) 1) 2)
```

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

```
((λx→y→f→((f x) y)) 1) 2)
```

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$(((\lambda x \rightarrow y \rightarrow f \rightarrow ((f \ x) \ y)) \ 1) \ 2)$$
$$((\lambda y \rightarrow f \rightarrow ((f \ 1) \ y)) \ 2)$$

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$((\lambda y \rightarrow f \rightarrow ((f \ 1) \ y)) \ 2)$$

$$((\lambda y \rightarrow f \rightarrow ((f \ 1) \ y)) \ 2)$$
$$((\lambda y \rightarrow f \rightarrow ((f \ 1) \ y)) \ 2)$$

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$((\lambda y \rightarrow f \rightarrow ((f \ 1) \ y)) \ 2)$$

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$((\lambda y \rightarrow f \rightarrow ((f \ 1) \ y)) \ 2)$$
$$(\lambda f \rightarrow ((f \ 1) \ 2))$$

- We can define two utility functions that, given a pair, extract the first or second value
- They are usually called π_1 and π_2 , or `fst` and `snd`

$$(\lambda p \rightarrow (p \ (\lambda x \rightarrow y \rightarrow x)))$$
$$(\lambda p \rightarrow (p \ (\lambda x \rightarrow y \rightarrow y)))$$

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$(\pi_1 \ (1, 2))$$

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$(\pi_1 \ (1, 2))$$
$$(\underline{\pi_1} \ (1, 2))$$

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$(\underline{\pi_1} \ (1, 2))$$

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$(\pi_1 \ (1, 2))$$
$$((\lambda p \rightarrow (p \ (\lambda x \rightarrow y \rightarrow x))) \ (1, 2))$$

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$((\lambda p \rightarrow (p \ (\lambda x \rightarrow y \rightarrow x))) \ (1, \ 2))$$

$$((\lambda p \rightarrow (p \ (\lambda x \rightarrow y \rightarrow x))) \ (1, \ 2))$$
$$((\lambda p \rightarrow (p \ (\lambda x \rightarrow y \rightarrow x))) \ (\underline{((,)} \ 1) \ 2))$$

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$((\lambda p \rightarrow (p \ (\lambda x \rightarrow y \rightarrow x))) \ (\underline{((,)} \ 1) \ 2))$$

$$((\lambda p \rightarrow (p \ (\lambda x \rightarrow y \rightarrow x))) \ (\underline{((,)} \ 1) \ 2))$$

$$((\lambda p \rightarrow (p \ (\lambda x \rightarrow y \rightarrow x))) \ (((\lambda x \rightarrow y \rightarrow f \rightarrow ((f \ x) \ y)) \ 1) \ 2))$$

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$((\lambda p \rightarrow (p \ (\lambda x \rightarrow y \rightarrow x))) \ (((\lambda x \rightarrow y \rightarrow f \rightarrow ((f \ x) \ y)) \ 1) \ 2))$$

$$((\lambda p \rightarrow (p \ (\lambda x \rightarrow y \rightarrow x))) \ (((\lambda x \rightarrow y \rightarrow f \rightarrow ((f \ x) \ y)) \ 1) \ 2))$$

$$((\lambda p \rightarrow (p \ (\lambda x \rightarrow y \rightarrow x))) \ \underline{(((\lambda x \rightarrow y \rightarrow f \rightarrow ((f \ x) \ y)) \ 1) \ 2)})$$

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$((\lambda p \rightarrow (p \ (\lambda x \rightarrow y \rightarrow x))) \ (\underline{((\lambda x \rightarrow y \rightarrow f \rightarrow ((f \ x) \ y)) \ 1) \ 2})$$

$$((\lambda p \rightarrow (p \ (\lambda x \rightarrow y \rightarrow x))) \ (\underline{((\lambda x \rightarrow y \rightarrow f \rightarrow ((f \ x) \ y)) \ 1) \ 2})$$

$$((\lambda p \rightarrow (p \ (\lambda x \rightarrow y \rightarrow x))) \ ((\lambda y \rightarrow f \rightarrow ((f \ 1) \ y)) \ 2))$$

$$((\lambda p \rightarrow (p \ (\lambda x \rightarrow y \rightarrow x))) \ ((\lambda y \rightarrow f \rightarrow ((f \ 1) \ y)) \ 2))$$

$$((\lambda p \rightarrow (p \ (\lambda x \rightarrow y \rightarrow x))) \ ((\lambda y \rightarrow f \rightarrow ((f \ 1) \ y)) \ 2))$$
$$((\lambda p \rightarrow (p \ (\lambda x \rightarrow y \rightarrow x))) \ ((\lambda y \rightarrow f \rightarrow ((f \ 1) \ y)) \ 2))$$

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$((\lambda p \rightarrow (p \ (\lambda x \rightarrow y \rightarrow x))) \ ((\lambda y \rightarrow f \rightarrow ((f \ 1) \ y)) \ 2))$$

$$((\lambda p \rightarrow (p \ (\lambda x \rightarrow y \rightarrow x))) \ ((\lambda y \rightarrow f \rightarrow ((f \ 1) \ y)) \ 2))$$
$$((\lambda p \rightarrow (p \ (\lambda x \rightarrow y \rightarrow x))) \ ((\lambda y \rightarrow f \rightarrow ((f \ 1) \ y)) \ 2))$$

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$((\lambda p \rightarrow (p \ (\lambda x \rightarrow y \rightarrow x))) \ ((\lambda y \rightarrow f \rightarrow ((f \ 1) \ y)) \ 2))$$

$$((\lambda p \rightarrow (p \ (\lambda x \rightarrow y \rightarrow x))) \ ((\lambda y \rightarrow f \rightarrow ((f \ 1) \ y)) \ 2))$$
$$(((\lambda y \rightarrow f \rightarrow ((f \ 1) \ y)) \ 2) \ (\lambda x \rightarrow y \rightarrow x))$$

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$(((\lambda y \rightarrow f \rightarrow ((f \ 1) \ y)) \ 2) \ (\lambda x \rightarrow y \rightarrow x))$$

```
((λy→f→((f 1) y)) 2) (λx→y→x))
```

```
((λy→f→((f 1) y)) 2) (λx→y→x))
```

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$(((\lambda y \rightarrow f \rightarrow ((f \ 1) \ y)) \ 2) \ (\lambda x \rightarrow y \rightarrow x))$$

$$\underline{((\lambda y \rightarrow f \rightarrow ((f \ 1) \ y)) \ 2) \ (\lambda x \rightarrow y \rightarrow x)}$$
$$((\lambda f \rightarrow ((f \ 1) \ 2)) \ (\lambda x \rightarrow y \rightarrow x))$$

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$((\lambda f \rightarrow ((f \ 1) \ 2)) \ (\lambda x \rightarrow y \rightarrow x))$$

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$((\lambda f \rightarrow ((f \ 1) \ 2)) \ (\lambda x \rightarrow y \rightarrow x))$$
$$((\lambda f \rightarrow ((f \ 1) \ 2)) \ (\lambda x \rightarrow y \rightarrow x))$$

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$((\lambda f \rightarrow ((f \ 1) \ 2)) \ (\lambda x \rightarrow y \rightarrow x))$$

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$((\lambda f \rightarrow ((f \ 1) \ 2)) \ (\lambda x \rightarrow y \rightarrow x))$$
$$(((\lambda x \rightarrow y \rightarrow x) \ 1) \ 2)$$

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$(((\lambda x \rightarrow y \rightarrow x) \ 1) \ 2)$$

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

```
((λx→y→x) 1) 2)
```

```
((λx→y→x) 1) 2)
```

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$(((\lambda x \rightarrow y \rightarrow x) \ 1) \ 2)$$

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$(((\lambda x \rightarrow y \rightarrow x) \ 1) \ 2)$$
$$((\lambda y \rightarrow 1) \ 2)$$

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$((\lambda y \rightarrow 1) \ 2)$$

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$((\lambda y \rightarrow 1) \ 2)$

$((\lambda y \rightarrow 1) \ 2)$

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$((\lambda y \rightarrow 1) \ 2)$

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$((\lambda y \rightarrow 1) \ 2)$

1

Pair of values

We should expect that π_1 and π_2 are inverse operations to constructing a pair, as they destroy it

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

```
let p = (1, 2) in (( $\pi_1$  p), ( $\pi_2$  p))
```

```
let p = (1, 2) in (( $\pi_1$  p), ( $\pi_2$  p))
```

```
let p = (1, 2) in (( $\pi_1$  p), ( $\pi_2$  p))
```

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

```
let p = (1, 2) in (( $\pi_1$  p), ( $\pi_2$  p))
```

```
let p = (1, 2) in (( $\pi_1$  p), ( $\pi_2$  p))
```

```
(( $\pi_1$  (1, 2)), ( $\pi_2$  (1, 2)))
```


Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$((\pi_1 \ (1, \ 2)), (\pi_2 \ (1, \ 2)))$$

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$((\pi_1 \ (1, 2)), (\pi_2 \ (1, 2)))$$
$$(\underline{(\pi_1 \ (1, 2))}, (\pi_2 \ (1, 2)))$$

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$((\pi_1 \ (1, 2)), (\pi_2 \ (1, 2)))$$

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$((\pi_1 (1, 2)), (\pi_2 (1, 2)))$$
$$(1, (\pi_2 (1, 2)))$$

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$(1, (\pi_2 (1, 2)))$$

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$(1, (\pi_2 (1, 2)))$

$(1, \underline{(\pi_2 (1, 2))})$

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$(1, \underline{(\pi_2 (1, 2))})$$

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$(1, \pi_2(1, 2))$

$(1, 2)$

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

(1, 2)

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

(1, 2)

(1, 2)

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

Discriminated unions

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

- A choice of values is defined simply as something that stores either of two possible values
- We build a discriminated union with either of two functions to build the first or the second value
- They are usually called `inl` and `inr`^a

^a*in* stands for injection, and *l* and *r* stand for left and right

$$(\lambda x \rightarrow f \rightarrow g \rightarrow (f \ x))$$
$$(\lambda y \rightarrow f \rightarrow g \rightarrow (g \ y))$$

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

```
(inl 1)
```

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

```
(inl 1)
```

```
(inl 1)
```

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

```
(inl 1)
```

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

```
(inl 1)
```

```
(( $\lambda x \rightarrow f \rightarrow g \rightarrow (f\ x)$ ) 1)
```


Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$((\lambda x \rightarrow f \rightarrow g \rightarrow (f \ x)) \ 1)$$

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$((\lambda x \rightarrow f \rightarrow g \rightarrow (f \ x)) \ 1)$$
$$((\lambda x \rightarrow f \rightarrow g \rightarrow (f \ x)) \ 1)$$

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$((\lambda x \rightarrow f \rightarrow g \rightarrow (f \ x)) \ 1)$$

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$((\lambda x \rightarrow f \rightarrow g \rightarrow (f \ x)) \ 1)$$
$$(\lambda f \rightarrow g \rightarrow (f \ 1))$$

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$(\lambda f \rightarrow g \rightarrow (f \ 1))$$

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$(\lambda f \rightarrow g \rightarrow (f \ 1))$$
$$(\lambda f \rightarrow g \rightarrow (f \ 1))$$

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$(\lambda f \rightarrow g \rightarrow (f \ 1))$$

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

```
(λf→g→(f 1))
```

```
(inl 1)
```


Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

```
(inr TRUE)
```

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

```
(inr TRUE)
```

```
(inr TRUE)
```

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

```
(inr TRUE)
```

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

```
(inr TRUE)
```

```
(( $\lambda y \rightarrow f \rightarrow g \rightarrow (g\ y)$ ) TRUE)
```

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$((\lambda y \rightarrow f \rightarrow g \rightarrow (g \ y)) \text{ TRUE})$$

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$((\lambda y \rightarrow f \rightarrow g \rightarrow (g \ y)) \text{ TRUE})$

$((\lambda y \rightarrow f \rightarrow g \rightarrow (g \ y)) \text{ TRUE})$

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$((\lambda y \rightarrow f \rightarrow g \rightarrow (g \ y)) \text{ TRUE})$$

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

```
((λy→f→g→(g y)) TRUE)
```

```
(λf→g→(g TRUE))
```


Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$(\lambda f \rightarrow g \rightarrow (g \text{ TRUE}))$$

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

```
(λf→g→(g TRUE))
```

```
(λf→g→(g TRUE))
```

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$(\lambda f \rightarrow g \rightarrow (g \text{ TRUE}))$$

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

```
(λf→g→(g TRUE))
```

```
(inr TRUE)
```

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

- Extracting the input of a discriminated union is a process known as `match`^a
- Given a union and two functions (one per case), if the union was the first case we apply the first function, otherwise we apply the second function

^awhich is a sort of `switch`, just on steroids

$$(\lambda u \rightarrow f \rightarrow g \rightarrow ((u \ f) \ g))$$

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

```
((match (inl 1)) (λx→(x + 1))) (λy→(y ∧  
  FALSE)))
```

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

```
((match (inl 1)) (λx→(x + 1))) (λy→(y ∧  
  FALSE)))
```

```
((match (inl 1)) (λx→(x + 1))) (λy→(y ∧  
  FALSE)))
```

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

```
((match (inl 1)) ( $\lambda x \rightarrow (x + 1)$ )) ( $\lambda y \rightarrow (y \wedge$   
FALSE)))
```


Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

```
((match (inl 1)) ( $\lambda x \rightarrow (x + 1)$ )) ( $\lambda y \rightarrow (y \wedge$   
FALSE)))
```

```
(((( $\lambda u \rightarrow f \rightarrow g \rightarrow ((u\ f)\ g)$ ) (inl 1)) ( $\lambda x \rightarrow (x + 1)$ )  
) ( $\lambda y \rightarrow (y \wedge \text{FALSE})$ ))
```

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

```
((((λu→f→g→((u f) g)) (inl 1)) (λx→(x + 1))  
  ) (λy→(y ∧ FALSE)))
```

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

```
((((λu→f→g→((u f) g)) (inl 1)) (λx→(x + 1))  
  ) (λy→(y ∧ FALSE)))
```

```
((((λu→f→g→((u f) g)) (inl 1)) (λx→(x + 1)))  
  (λy→(y ∧ FALSE)))
```

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

```
((((λu→f→g→((u f) g)) (inl 1)) (λx→(x + 1)))  
  (λy→(y ∧ FALSE)))
```

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$(((\lambda u \rightarrow f \rightarrow g \rightarrow ((u \ f) \ g)) \ (\underline{\text{inl}} \ 1)) \ (\lambda x \rightarrow (x + 1))) \\ (\lambda y \rightarrow (y \wedge \text{FALSE}))$$
$$(((\lambda u \rightarrow f \rightarrow g \rightarrow ((u \ f) \ g)) \ ((\lambda x \rightarrow f \rightarrow g \rightarrow (f \ x)) \ 1)) \\ (\lambda x \rightarrow (x + 1))) \ (\lambda y \rightarrow (y \wedge \text{FALSE}))$$

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$(((\lambda u \rightarrow f \rightarrow g \rightarrow ((u \text{ } f) \text{ } g))) ((\lambda x \rightarrow f \rightarrow g \rightarrow (f \text{ } x)) \text{ } 1)) \\ (\lambda x \rightarrow (x + 1))) (\lambda y \rightarrow (y \wedge \text{FALSE}))$$

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$(((\lambda u \rightarrow f \rightarrow g \rightarrow ((u \ f) \ g))) \ ((\lambda x \rightarrow f \rightarrow g \rightarrow (f \ x)) \ 1)) \ (\lambda x \rightarrow (x + 1))) \ (\lambda y \rightarrow (y \wedge \text{FALSE}))$$
$$(((\lambda u \rightarrow f \rightarrow g \rightarrow ((u \ f) \ g))) \ \frac{((\lambda x \rightarrow f \rightarrow g \rightarrow (f \ x)) \ 1))}{\rightarrow (x + 1)}) \ (\lambda y \rightarrow (y \wedge \text{FALSE}))$$

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$\left(\left(\left(\lambda u \rightarrow f \rightarrow g \rightarrow ((u \text{ } f) \text{ } g) \right) \right) \frac{((\lambda x \rightarrow f \rightarrow g \rightarrow (f \text{ } x)) \text{ } 1))}{\rightarrow (x \text{ } + \text{ } 1))} (\lambda x \rightarrow (x \text{ } + \text{ } 1)) \right) (\lambda y \rightarrow (y \wedge \text{FALSE}))$$

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$(((\lambda u \rightarrow f \rightarrow g \rightarrow ((u \ f) \ g))) \ (\lambda x \rightarrow f \rightarrow g \rightarrow (f \ x) \ 1)) \ (\lambda x \rightarrow (x + 1))) \ (\lambda y \rightarrow (y \wedge \text{FALSE}))$$
$$(((\lambda u \rightarrow f \rightarrow g \rightarrow ((u \ f) \ g)) \ (\lambda f \rightarrow g \rightarrow (f \ 1))) \ (\lambda x \rightarrow (x + 1))) \ (\lambda y \rightarrow (y \wedge \text{FALSE}))$$

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$(((\lambda u \rightarrow f \rightarrow g \rightarrow ((u \ f) \ g)) \ (\lambda f \rightarrow g \rightarrow (f \ 1))) \ (\lambda x \rightarrow (x + 1))) \ (\lambda y \rightarrow (y \wedge \text{FALSE}))$$

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$(((\lambda u \rightarrow f \rightarrow g \rightarrow ((u \ f) \ g)) \ (\lambda f \rightarrow g \rightarrow (f \ 1))) \ (\lambda x \rightarrow (x + 1))) \ (\lambda y \rightarrow (y \wedge \text{FALSE}))$$
$$(((\lambda u \rightarrow f \rightarrow g \rightarrow ((u \ f) \ g)) \ (\lambda f \rightarrow g \rightarrow (f \ 1))) \ (\lambda x \rightarrow (x + 1))) \ (\lambda y \rightarrow (y \wedge \text{FALSE}))$$

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$(((\lambda u \rightarrow f \rightarrow g \rightarrow ((u \ f) \ g)) \ (\lambda f \rightarrow g \rightarrow (f \ 1))) \ (\lambda x \rightarrow (x \ + \ 1))) \ (\lambda y \rightarrow (y \ \wedge \ \text{FALSE}))$$

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$(((\lambda u \rightarrow f \rightarrow g \rightarrow ((u \ f) \ g)) \ (\lambda f \rightarrow g \rightarrow (f \ 1))) \ (\lambda x \rightarrow (x + 1))) \ (\lambda y \rightarrow (y \ \wedge \ \text{FALSE}))$$
$$\frac{(((\lambda u \rightarrow f \rightarrow g \rightarrow ((u \ f) \ g)) \ (\lambda f \rightarrow g \rightarrow (f \ 1))) \ (\lambda x \rightarrow (x + 1))) \ (\lambda y \rightarrow (y \ \wedge \ \text{FALSE}))}{}$$

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$\frac{(((\lambda u \rightarrow f \rightarrow g \rightarrow ((u \ f) \ g)) \ (\lambda f \rightarrow g \rightarrow (f \ 1))) \ (\lambda x \rightarrow (x \ + \ 1))) \ (\lambda y \rightarrow (y \ \wedge \ \text{FALSE})))}{}$$

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$\frac{(((\lambda u \rightarrow f \rightarrow g \rightarrow ((u \ f) \ g)) \ (\lambda f \rightarrow g \rightarrow (f \ 1))) \ (\lambda x \rightarrow (x \ + \ 1))) \ (\lambda y \rightarrow (y \ \wedge \ \text{FALSE})))}{}$$
$$(((\lambda f \rightarrow g \rightarrow (((\lambda f \rightarrow g \rightarrow (f \ 1)) \ f) \ g)) \ (\lambda x \rightarrow (x \ + \ 1))) \ (\lambda y \rightarrow (y \ \wedge \ \text{FALSE})))$$

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$(((\lambda f \rightarrow g \rightarrow (((\lambda f \rightarrow g \rightarrow (f + 1)) f) g)) (\lambda x \rightarrow (x + 1))) (\lambda y \rightarrow (y \wedge \text{FALSE})))$$

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$(((\lambda f \rightarrow g \rightarrow (((\lambda f \rightarrow g \rightarrow (f + 1)) f) g)) (\lambda x \rightarrow (x + 1))) (\lambda y \rightarrow (y \wedge \text{FALSE})))$$
$$\frac{(((\lambda f \rightarrow g \rightarrow (((\lambda f \rightarrow g \rightarrow (f + 1)) f) g)) (\lambda x \rightarrow (x + 1))) (\lambda y \rightarrow (y \wedge \text{FALSE})))}{}$$

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$\frac{((\lambda f \rightarrow g \rightarrow ((\lambda f \rightarrow g \rightarrow (f + 1)) f) g)) (\lambda x \rightarrow (x + 1))) (\lambda y \rightarrow (y \wedge \text{FALSE}))}{(y \wedge \text{FALSE}))}$$

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$\frac{((\lambda f \rightarrow g \rightarrow ((\lambda f \rightarrow g \rightarrow (f + 1)) f) g)) (\lambda x \rightarrow (x + 1)) (\lambda y \rightarrow (y \wedge \text{FALSE}))}{(y \wedge \text{FALSE}))}$$
$$((\lambda g \rightarrow ((\lambda f \rightarrow g \rightarrow (f + 1)) (\lambda x \rightarrow (x + 1))) g)) (\lambda y \rightarrow (y \wedge \text{FALSE}))$$

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$((\lambda g \rightarrow (((\lambda f \rightarrow g \rightarrow (f \ 1)) \ (\lambda x \rightarrow (x \ + \ 1))) \ g)) \ (\lambda y \rightarrow (y \ \wedge \ \text{FALSE})))$$

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$((\lambda g \rightarrow (((\lambda f \rightarrow g \rightarrow (f \ 1)) \ (\lambda x \rightarrow (x \ + \ 1))) \ g)) \ (\lambda y \rightarrow (y \ \wedge \ \text{FALSE})))$$
$$((\lambda g \rightarrow (((\lambda f \rightarrow g \rightarrow (f \ 1)) \ (\lambda x \rightarrow (x \ + \ 1))) \ g)) \ (\lambda y \rightarrow (y \ \wedge \ \text{FALSE})))$$

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$((\lambda g \rightarrow (((\lambda f \rightarrow g \rightarrow (f + 1)) (\lambda x \rightarrow (x + 1))) g)) (\lambda y \rightarrow (y \wedge \text{FALSE})))$$

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

```
((λg→(((λf→g→(f 1)) (λx→(x + 1))) g)) (λy→(y ∧ FALSE)))
```

```
((((λf→g→(f 1)) (λx→(x + 1))) (λy→(y ∧ FALSE)))
```

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$(((\lambda f \rightarrow g \rightarrow (f \ 1)) \ (\lambda x \rightarrow (x \ + \ 1))) \ (\lambda y \rightarrow (y \ \wedge \ \text{FALSE})))$$

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

```
(((λf→g→(f 1)) (λx→(x + 1))) (λy→(y ∧ FALSE)))
```

```
(((λf→g→(f 1)) (λx→(x + 1))) (λy→(y ∧ FALSE)))
```

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$\underline{((\lambda f \rightarrow g \rightarrow (f \ 1)) \ (\lambda x \rightarrow (x \ + \ 1))) \ (\lambda y \rightarrow (y \ \wedge \ \text{FALSE}))}$$

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$(((\lambda f \rightarrow g \rightarrow (f \ 1)) \ (\lambda x \rightarrow (x \ + \ 1))) \ (\lambda y \rightarrow (y \ \wedge \ \text{FALSE})))$$
$$((\lambda g \rightarrow ((\lambda x \rightarrow (x \ + \ 1)) \ 1)) \ (\lambda y \rightarrow (y \ \wedge \ \text{FALSE})))$$

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$((\lambda g \rightarrow ((\lambda x \rightarrow (x + 1)) \ 1)) \ (\lambda y \rightarrow (y \ \wedge \ \text{FALSE})))$$

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

```
((λg→((λx→(x + 1)) 1)) (λy→(y ∧ FALSE)))
```

```
((λg→((λx→(x + 1)) 1)) (λy→(y ∧ FALSE)))
```

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$((\lambda g \rightarrow ((\lambda x \rightarrow (x + 1)) 1)) (\lambda y \rightarrow (y \wedge \text{FALSE})))$$

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

```
((λg→((λx→(x + 1)) 1)) (λy→(y ∧ FALSE)))
```

```
((λx→(x + 1)) 1)
```

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$((\lambda x \rightarrow (x + 1)) \ 1)$$

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$((\lambda x \rightarrow (x + 1)) \ 1)$$
$$\underline{((\lambda x \rightarrow (x + 1)) \ 1)}$$

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$((\lambda x \rightarrow (x + 1)) \ 1)$$

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$((\lambda x \rightarrow (x + 1)) \ 1)$

$(1 + 1)$

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$$(1 + 1)$$

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

$(1 + 1)$

$(1 + 1)$

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

(1 + 1)

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

(1 + 1)

2

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

Choice between a pair of values

We should expect that `inl` and `inr` are inverse operations to `match`

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

```
((match (inl 1)) inl) inr)
```

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

```
((match (inl 1)) inl) inr)
```

```
((match (inl 1)) inl) inr)
```

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

```
(((match (inl 1)) inl) inr)
```

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

```
(((match (inl 1)) inl) inr)
```

```
(inl 1)
```

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

```
((match (inr TRUE)) inl) inr)
```

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

```
((match (inr TRUE)) inl) inr)
```

```
((match (inr TRUE)) inl) inr)
```

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

```
(((match (inr TRUE)) inl) inr)
```

Discriminated unions

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

```
(((match (inr TRUE)) inl) inr)
```

```
(inr TRUE)
```


Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

Conclusion

Recap

- Lambda terms can be used to encode arbitrary basic data types
- The terms are always lambda expression which, when they get parameters passed in, identify themselves somehow
- Identification can be done by applying something (possibly even a given number of times), or returning one of the parameters

Recap

- The data types we have seen cover an impressive range of applications
- Tuples cover grouping data together (like the fields of a class)
- Unions cover choosing different things (like the polymorphism of an interface that might be implemented by various concrete classes)
- Combining these two covers all possible programming needs, even for more complex data structures

Data
structures

The
INFDEV@HR
Team

Introduction

Data types

Tuples

Discriminated
unions

Conclusion

The best of luck, and thanks for the
attention!