

# PARAMETRIC POLYMORPHISM

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# LECTURE OUTLINE

1 POLYMORPHIC FUNCTIONS

2 POLYMORPHIC TYPE DEFINITIONS

# GENERALISING FUNCTIONS

- ★ Sometimes functions we write should be able to work with multiple types, e.g. swap the values in a tuple, sorting and searching

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- ★ Polymorphism is a feature that lets us accomplish this in a type-safe fashion<sup>1</sup>.
- ★ Type definitions can also be made polymorphic for added flexibility.

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```
id 10 ;;
- : int = 10
id "hello" ;;
- : string = "hello"
```



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- ★ For example in the expression `id 10`, we instantiate  $\alpha = \text{int}$ .
- ★ The type of `id`  $\alpha \rightarrow \alpha$  tells us that the type of the parameter is equal to the type of the result.

# EXERCISE

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- 2 Write a function to swap the first and second elements of a tuple. What is its type?

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# POLYMORPHIC RECORDS

User defined types can also be made polymorphic by introducing a type variable.

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```
type 'a item = { name:string; quantity:'a }

let it1 = { name="flour"; quantity=110.10 } ;;
val flour : float item
let it2 = { name="coconuts"; quantity=28 } ;;
val it2 : int item
```



# OPTION TYPE

The option type defined in Ocaml pervasives is useful to denote that there is no result for a function,

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| Some 'a  
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For example, suppose we wanted to find the maximum of a list of numbers. What do we return if the list is empty?