OCaml

Getting Started Reference Sheet

Administrivia

- ♦ Command line interpreter, REPL, begun with ocaml and exited with exit 0;;
 - All expressions in REPL must be terminated with ;;, not so in a script.

```
val x : int = 4
val woah : string * string -> int -> int = <fun>
# woah ("currying", "or not") 12;
currying
or not
- : int = 16
```

Note the keywords for mutual recursion: let rec ... and

- o To load a source file enter #use "myfile.ml;;".
- ♦ Only multi-line, nestable, comments: (* ... *).
- All declarations are preceded by let or let rec for recursive ones.
- ♦ Sequencing is via; and the result is the value of the final expression.
- ♦ Anonymous functions use the syntax: fun x ... x → ...
 - o function in-place of fun also works.
 - \circ In fix functions can be used in prefix by enclosing them in parens; e.g., (+) 1 2.

Strings

- Double quotes for strings, single quote for characters, and a single quote may be used as part of an identifier.
 - String catenation with (^).
 - o Not arrays, or lists, of characters as in C or Haskell.
 - o Expected Print.printf string args.
 - Also print_string and read_line ().

Lists

- ♦ Syntax: [x; ...; x]
 - Tuples are optionally enclosed in parens; hence [x, ..., x] is a singleton list consisting of only one tuple!
- ♦ Expected functionals: List.nth for list lookup, List.map, List.filter, etc.
- ♦ Cons operation is denoted ::.
- ♦ Arrays have syntax [|x; ...; x|] with 0-indexing lookup arr.(n).

Type Construction

```
We can make an alias: type myInt = int
However we can also make a new ADT and pattern match on it.
```

- # let rec x = 4 and woah (a, b) c = print_endline a ; print_endline b; x + c ; As in Haskell, constructors must start with a capital letter however type names must begin with a lowercase letter.
 - ♦ We may omit the of ... to obtain nullary constructors, as expected.
 - ♦ Notice the optional guard when and the wildcard pattern _.

Example usage: