What is a *toploop*?

An interactive evaluator for a language.

How large is an `int`?

One bit less than the size of a machine word.

How can integer arithmetic be done on
`floats`?

- Using the `float` operators, `+.`, `*.`, etc.
- Using the `int_of_float` conversion.

Convert a `char` to an `int`.

And back.

```
Char.code

Char.chr
```

Concatenate two strings.

```
str1 ^ str2
```

Unlike in most high-level languages, OCaml strings are ...

Demonstrate this.

... mutable.

```
# let seuss = "cat";;
val seuss : string = "cat"
# seuss.[0] <- 'h';;
- : unit = ()
# seuss;;
- : string = "hat"
```

Describe the Boolean type.

How is it negated?

Type `bool` has values `true` and `false`.

Negation is performed with unary `not`.

Give the equality operators.
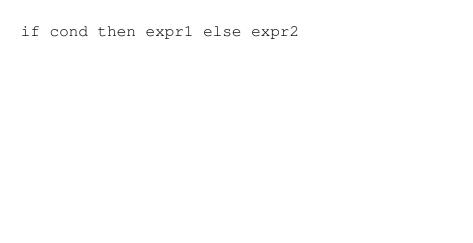
Give the identity operators.

Equality:

```
x  =  y
x  <>  y
```

Identity:

```
x  ==  y
x  !=  y
```
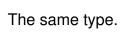
Describe the boolean operators.

&&, ||

Give the conditional syntax.

```
if cond then expr1 else expr2
```

What common value does OCaml lack?

Unlike in Scala, both the `if` and `else` branches of a conditional must have ...

The same type.

What are the INRIA tools called?

- `ocaml` is the toploop
- `ocamlc` is the bytecode compiler
- `ocamlopt` is the machine code compiler
- `ocamldebug` is the debugger