

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 `float_of_int` 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:

$$x = y$$

$$x \neq y$$

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?

null

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