

```
fun append (xs,ys) =  
  if xs=[]  
  then ys  
  else (hd xs)::append(tl xs,ys)  
  
fun map (f,xs) =  
  case xs of  
    [] => []  
  | x::xs' => (f x)::(map(f,xs'))  
  
val a = map (increment, [4,8,12,16])  
val b = map (hd, [[8,6],[7,5],[3,0,9]])
```

Programming Languages

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Ways to Build New Types

How to build bigger types

- Already know:
 - Have various *base types* like `int` `bool` `unit` `char`
 - Ways to build (nested) *compound types*: tuples, lists, options
- Coming soon: more ways to build compound types
- First: 3 most important type building-blocks in *any* language
 - “Each of”: A `t` value contains *values of each of* `t1` `t2` ... `tn`
 - “One of”: A `t` value contains *values of one of* `t1` `t2` ... `tn`
 - “Self reference”: A `t` value can refer to other `t` values

Remarkable: A lot of data can be described with just these building blocks

Note: These are not the common names for these concepts

Examples

- Tuples build each-of types
 - `int * bool` contains an `int` *and* a `bool`
- Options build one-of types
 - `int option` contains an `int` *or* it contains no data
- Lists use all three building blocks
 - `int list` contains an `int` *and* another `int list` *or* it contains no data
- And of course we can nest compound types
 - `((int * int) option * (int list list)) option`

Coming soon

- Another way to build each-of types in ML
 - *Records*: have named *fields*
 - Connection to tuples and idea of *syntactic sugar*
- A way to build and use our own one-of types in ML
 - For example, a type that contains an **int** or a **string**
 - Will lead to *pattern-matching*, one of ML's coolest and strangest-to-Java-programmers features
- Later in course: How OOP does one-of types
 - Key contrast with procedural and functional programming