

```
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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Signature Matching

# Signature matching

Have so far relied on an informal notion of, “does a module type-check given a signature?” As usual, there are precise rules...

**structure Foo :> BAR** is allowed if:

- Every non-abstract type in **BAR** is provided in **Foo**, as specified
- Every abstract type in **BAR** is provided in **Foo** in some way
  - Can be a datatype or a type synonym
- Every val-binding in **BAR** is provided in **Foo**, possibly with a *more general* and/or *less abstract* internal type
  - Discussed “more general types” earlier in course
  - Will see example soon
- Every exception in **BAR** is provided in **Foo**

Of course **Foo** can have more bindings (implicit in above rules)