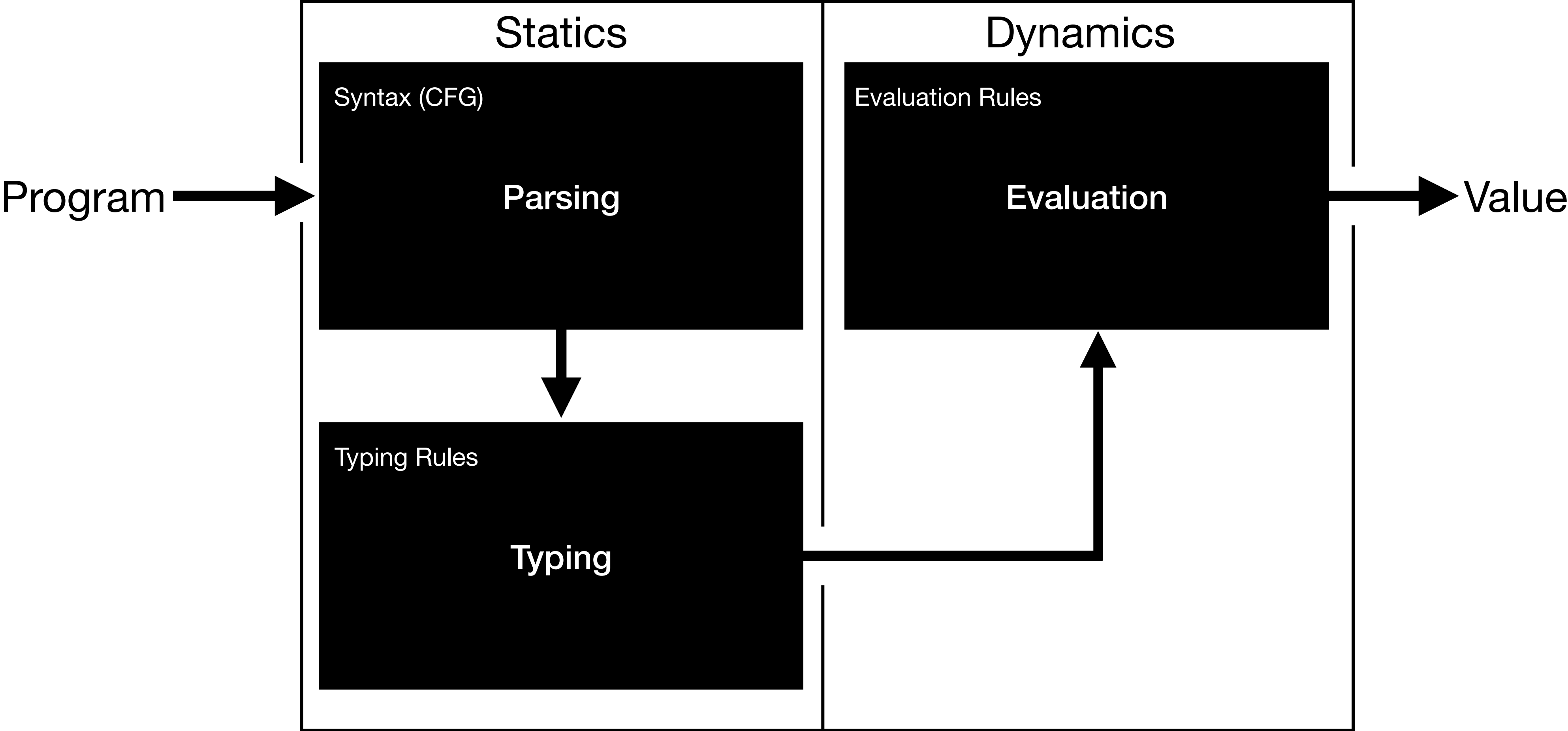


Object-Oriented Programming

Harley Eades III

Programming Language



Part 1: Base System

Base Syntax

Patterns

$p ::= x$
| $()$
| T
| F
| 0
| $\text{succ}(x)$

Nats

$n ::= 0$
| $\text{succ}(n)$

Terms

$t ::= T$
| F
| 0
| $\text{succ}(t)$
| x
| $\text{fun } x : T \rightarrow \{t\}$
| $t_1 \ t_2$
| $()$
| $\text{match } t \{ \mid p_1 \rightarrow t_1 \mid \dots \mid p_i \rightarrow t_i \}$

Values

$v ::= T$
| F
| $\text{fun } x : T \rightarrow \{t\}$
| $()$
| n

Types

$T ::= \text{Bool}$
| Nat
| $()$
| $T_1 \rightarrow T_2$

Statics: Bools

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : \text{Bool} \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2 : T \quad \Gamma \vdash t_3 : T}{\Gamma \vdash \text{match } t \{ \mid \top \rightarrow t_2 \mid \text{F} \rightarrow t_3 \} : T} \text{If}$$

$$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \top : \text{Bool}} \top$$
$$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \text{F} : \text{Bool}} \text{F}$$

Statics: Nats

$$\begin{array}{c} \frac{}{\Gamma \vdash 0 : \text{Nat}} \quad 0 \\[1em] \frac{\Gamma \vdash t : \text{Nat}}{\Gamma \vdash \text{succ}(t) : \text{Nat}} \quad \text{succ} \\[1em] \frac{\Gamma \vdash t : \text{Nat} \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2 : T \quad \Gamma, x : \text{Nat} \vdash t_3 : T}{\Gamma \vdash \text{match } t \{ \mid 0 \rightarrow t_2 \mid \text{succ}(x) \rightarrow t_3 \} : T} \quad \text{matchNat} \end{array}$$

Statics: Functions

$$\frac{}{\Gamma_1, x : T, \Gamma_2 \vdash x : T} \text{Var}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, x : T_1 \vdash t : T_2}{\Gamma \vdash \text{fun } x : T_1 \rightarrow \{t\} : T_1 \rightarrow T_2} \text{Fun}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : T_1 \rightarrow T_2 \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2 : T}{\Gamma \vdash t_1 t_2 : T} \text{App}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : T_1 \quad \Gamma, x : T_1 \vdash t : T_2}{\Gamma \vdash \text{match } t_1 \{ \mid x \rightarrow t \} : T} \text{Let}$$

Statics: Unit

$$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash () : ()} \text{Unit}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : () \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2 : T}{\Gamma \vdash \text{match } t_1 \{ \mid () \rightarrow t_2 \} : T} \text{Match}$$

Call-by-Value Dynamics: Match

$$\frac{}{\text{match } v \{ \mid x \rightarrow t \} \rightsquigarrow [v/x]t} \text{let}\beta$$

$$\frac{}{\text{match } T \{ \mid T \rightarrow t_1 \mid F \rightarrow t_2 \} \rightsquigarrow t_1} \text{if}\beta_1$$

$$\frac{}{\text{match } () \{ \mid () \rightarrow t \} \rightsquigarrow t} \text{unit}\beta$$

$$\frac{}{\text{match } F \{ \mid T \rightarrow t_1 \mid F \rightarrow t_2 \} \rightsquigarrow t_2} \text{if}\beta_2$$

$$\frac{}{\text{match } 0 \{ \mid 0 \rightarrow t_1 \mid \text{succ}(x) \rightarrow t_2 \} \rightsquigarrow t_1} \text{nat}\beta_1$$

$$\frac{}{\text{match } \text{succ}(n) \{ \mid 0 \rightarrow t_1 \mid \text{succ}(x) \rightarrow t_2 \} \rightsquigarrow [n/x]t_2} \text{nat}\beta_2$$

Call-by-Value Dynamics: Match

$$t \rightsquigarrow t'$$

$$\text{match } t \{ \mid p_1 \rightarrow t_1 \mid \dots \mid p_i \rightarrow t_i \} \rightsquigarrow \text{match } t' \{ \mid p_1 \rightarrow t_1 \mid \dots \mid p_i \rightarrow t_i \}$$

match

Call-by-Value Dynamics: Functions

$$\frac{t_1 \rightsquigarrow t'_1}{t_1 t_2 \rightsquigarrow t'_1 t_2} \text{ App1}$$

$$\frac{t_2 \rightsquigarrow t'_2}{v_1 t_2 \rightsquigarrow v_1 t'_2} \text{ App2}$$

$$\frac{}{(\text{fun } x : T \rightarrow \{t\}) v \rightsquigarrow [v/x]t} \beta$$

Part 2:Unit

Example: Side Effects

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t : \text{String}}{\Gamma \vdash \text{print } t : ()} \text{Print}$$

Outputting a string to the screen doesn't return a value, and so we can model this by returning the unit.

Statics: Unit

$$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash () : ()} \text{Unit}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : () \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2 : T}{\Gamma \vdash \text{match } t_1 \{ \mid () \rightarrow t_2 \} : T} \text{Match}$$

Sequencing

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : () \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2 : T}{\Gamma \vdash t_1; t_2 : T} \text{Seq}$$

let $r = \text{ref } 7$
 $r := \text{succ}(!r); !r$
 $\# 8 : \text{Nat}$

Sequencing

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : () \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2 : T}{\Gamma \vdash t_1; t_2 : T} \text{Seq}$$

$$t_1; t_2 = \text{match } t_1 \{ \mid () \rightarrow t_2 \}$$

```
let r = ref 7
r := succ(!r); !r
# 8 : Nat
```

Sequencing is match!

Call-by-Value Dynamics: Unit

$$\frac{}{\text{match } () \{ \mid () \rightarrow t_2 \} \rightsquigarrow t_2} \text{Unit}\beta$$

$$\frac{t_1 \rightsquigarrow t'_1}{\text{match } t_1 \{ \mid () \rightarrow t_2 \} \rightsquigarrow \text{match } t'_1 \{ \mid () \rightarrow t_2 \}} \text{Match}$$

Part 3: Pairs

New Syntactic Forms: Adding Pairs

Terms

$t ::= T$
| F
| if t_1 then t_2 else t_3
| x
| fun $x : T \rightarrow \{t\}$
| $t_1 t_2$
| (t_1, t_2)
| $t.1$
| $t.2$
| let $x = t_1$ in t_2

Values

$v ::= T$
| F
| fun $x : T \rightarrow \{t\}$
| (v_1, v_2)

Types

$T ::= \text{Bool}$
| (T_1, T_2)
| $T_1 \rightarrow T_2$

Example Programs

let twist = fun p : (Bool, Bool) \rightarrow $\{(p.2, p.1)\}$
in twist (T, F)

let second = fun p : (Bool \rightarrow Bool, Bool) \rightarrow {if $p.2$ then $p.1$ T else F}
in second (fun x : Bool \rightarrow {if x then F else T}, T)

Statics: Bools

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : \text{Bool} \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2 : T \quad \Gamma \vdash t_3 : T}{\Gamma \vdash \text{if } t_1 \text{ then } t_2 \text{ else } t_3 : T} \text{if}$$

$$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \top : \text{Bool}} \top$$
$$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \text{F} : \text{Bool}} \text{F}$$

Statics: Functions

$$\frac{}{\Gamma_1, x : T, \Gamma_2 \vdash x : T} \text{Var}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, x : T_1 \vdash t : T_2}{\Gamma \vdash \text{fun } x : T_1 \rightarrow \{t\} : T_1 \rightarrow T_2} \text{Fun}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : T_1 \rightarrow T_2 \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2 : T_1}{\Gamma \vdash t_1 t_2 : T_2} \text{App}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : T_1 \quad \Gamma, x : T_1 \vdash t_2 : T_2}{\Gamma \vdash \text{let } x = t_1 \text{ in } t_2 : T_2} \text{Let}$$

Statics: Pairs

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : T_1 \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2 : T_2}{\Gamma \vdash (t_1, t_2) : (T_1, T_2)} \text{Pair}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t : (T_1, T_2)}{\Gamma \vdash t.1 : T_1} \text{First}$$
$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t : (T_1, T_2)}{\Gamma \vdash t.2 : T_2} \text{Second}$$

Call-by-Value Dynamics: Bools

$$\frac{t_1 \rightsquigarrow t'_1}{\text{if } t_1 \text{ then } t_2 \text{ else } t_3 \rightsquigarrow \text{if } t'_1 \text{ then } t_2 \text{ else } t_3} \text{If}$$

$$\frac{\frac{}{\text{if T then } t_2 \text{ else } t_3 \rightsquigarrow t_2} \text{IfT}}{\text{if F then } t_2 \text{ else } t_3 \rightsquigarrow t_3} \text{IfF}$$

Call-by-Value Dynamics: Functions

$$\frac{t_1 \rightsquigarrow t'_1}{t_1 t_2 \rightsquigarrow t'_1 t_2} \text{App1}$$

$$\frac{t_2 \rightsquigarrow t'_2}{v_1 t_2 \rightsquigarrow v_1 t'_2} \text{App2}$$

$$\frac{t_1 \rightsquigarrow t'_1}{\text{let } x = t_1 \text{ in } t_2 \rightsquigarrow \text{let } x = t'_1 \text{ in } t_2} \text{Let}$$

$$\frac{}{\text{let } x = v \text{ in } t \rightsquigarrow [v/x]t} \text{Let}\beta$$

$$\frac{}{(\text{fun } x : T \rightarrow \{t\}) v \rightsquigarrow [v/x]t} \beta$$

Call-by-Value Dynamics: Pairs

$$\frac{t_1 \rightsquigarrow t'_1}{(t_1, t_2) \rightsquigarrow (t'_1, t_2)} \text{Pair1}$$

$$\frac{t \rightsquigarrow t'}{t.1 \rightsquigarrow t'.1} \text{Proj1}$$

$$\frac{}{(v_1, v_2).1 \rightsquigarrow v_1} \text{Pair}\beta_1$$

$$\frac{t_2 \rightsquigarrow t'_2}{(v_1, t_2) \rightsquigarrow (v_1, t'_2)} \text{Pair2}$$

$$\frac{t \rightsquigarrow t'}{t.2 \rightsquigarrow t'.2} \text{Proj2}$$

$$\frac{}{(v_1, v_2).2 \rightsquigarrow v_2} \text{Pair}\beta_2$$

Part 4:Tuples

New Syntactic Forms: Adding **Tuples**

Terms

$$\begin{aligned} t ::= & \text{ T} \\ & | \text{ F} \\ & | \text{ if } t_1 \text{ then } t_2 \text{ else } t_3 \\ & | x \\ & | \text{ fun } x : T \rightarrow \{t\} \\ & | t_1 t_2 \\ & | (t_1, \dots, t_i) \\ & | \text{ match } t_1 \{ (x_1, \dots, x_i) \rightarrow t_2 \} \\ & | \text{ let } x = t_1 \text{ in } t_2 \end{aligned}$$

Values

$$\begin{aligned} v ::= & \text{ T} \\ & | \text{ F} \\ & | \text{ fun } x : T \rightarrow \{t\} \\ & | (v_1, \dots, v_i) \end{aligned}$$

Types

$$\begin{aligned} T ::= & \text{ Bool} \\ & | (T_1, \dots, T_i) \\ & | T_1 \rightarrow T_2 \end{aligned}$$

Example: Tuple

(T, F, T, F, F)

```
fun ( $p$  : (Bool, Bool, Bool)) → {  
  match  $p$  {  
    ( $x, y, z$ ) → if  $x$   
                  then if  $y$   
                        then  $z$   
                        else False  
                  else False  
  }  
}
```

Statics: Bools

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : \text{Bool} \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2 : T \quad \Gamma \vdash t_3 : T}{\Gamma \vdash \text{if } t_1 \text{ then } t_2 \text{ else } t_3 : T} \text{if}$$

$$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \top : \text{Bool}} \top$$
$$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \text{F} : \text{Bool}} \text{F}$$

Statics: Functions

$$\frac{}{\Gamma_1, x : T, \Gamma_2 \vdash x : T} \text{Var}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, x : T_1 \vdash t : T_2}{\Gamma \vdash \text{fun } x : T_1 \rightarrow \{t\} : T_1 \rightarrow T_2} \text{Fun}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : T_1 \rightarrow T_2 \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2 : T}{\Gamma \vdash t_1 t_2 : T} \text{App}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : T_1 \quad \Gamma, x : T_1 \vdash t : T_2}{\Gamma \vdash \text{let } x = t_1 \text{ in } t : T} \text{Let}$$

Statics: Tuples

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : T_1 \ \dots \ \Gamma \vdash t_i : T_i}{\Gamma \vdash (t_1, \dots, t_i) : (T_1, \dots, T_i)} \text{ Tuple}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : (T_1, \dots, T_i) \quad \Gamma, x_1 : T_1, \dots, x_i : T_i \vdash t_2 : T}{\Gamma \vdash \text{match } t_1 \{ (x_1, \dots, x_i) \rightarrow t_2 \} : T} \text{ Match}$$

Call-by-Value Dynamics: Bools

$$\frac{t_1 \rightsquigarrow t'_1}{\text{if } t_1 \text{ then } t_2 \text{ else } t_3 \rightsquigarrow \text{if } t'_1 \text{ then } t_2 \text{ else } t_3} \text{If}$$

$$\frac{\frac{}{\text{if T then } t_2 \text{ else } t_3 \rightsquigarrow t_2} \text{IfT}}{\text{if F then } t_2 \text{ else } t_3 \rightsquigarrow t_3} \text{IfF}$$

Call-by-Value Dynamics: Functions

$$\frac{t_1 \rightsquigarrow t'_1}{t_1 t_2 \rightsquigarrow t'_1 t_2} \text{App1}$$

$$\frac{t_2 \rightsquigarrow t'_2}{v_1 t_2 \rightsquigarrow v_1 t'_2} \text{App2}$$

$$\frac{t_1 \rightsquigarrow t'_1}{\text{let } x = t_1 \text{ in } t_2 \rightsquigarrow \text{let } x = t'_1 \text{ in } t_2} \text{Let}$$

$$\frac{}{\text{let } x = v \text{ in } t \rightsquigarrow [v/x]t} \text{Let}\beta$$

$$\frac{}{(\text{fun } x : T \rightarrow \{t\}) v \rightsquigarrow [v/x]t} \beta$$

Call-by-Value Dynamics: **Tuples**

$$\frac{t_{i+1} \rightsquigarrow t'_{i+1}}{(v_1, \dots, v_i, t_{i+1}, \dots, t_j) \rightsquigarrow (v_1, \dots, v_i, t'_{i+1}, \dots, t_j)} \text{ Tuple}$$

Call-by-Value Dynamics: **Tuples**

$$\frac{t_1 \rightsquigarrow t'_1}{\text{match } t_1 \{ (x_1, \dots, x_i) \rightarrow t_2 \} \rightsquigarrow \text{match } t'_1 \{ (x_1, \dots, x_i) \rightarrow t_2 \}} \text{Match}$$

$$\frac{}{\text{match } (v_1, \dots, v_i) \{ (x_1, \dots, x_i) \rightarrow t_2 \} \rightsquigarrow [v_1/x_1] \cdots [v_i/x_i] t_2} \text{Tuple}\beta$$

Part 5:Records

New Syntactic Forms: Adding Records

Suppose we have a set of labels \mathcal{L}

Terms

$$\begin{aligned} t ::= & \text{ T } \\ & | \text{ F } \\ & | \text{ if } t_1 \text{ then } t_2 \text{ else } t_3 \\ & | x \\ & | \text{ fun } x : T \rightarrow \{t\} \\ & | t_1 t_2 \\ & | (l_1 = t_1, \dots, l_i = t_i) \\ & | t.l \\ & | \text{ let } x = t_1 \text{ in } t_2 \end{aligned}$$

Values

$$\begin{aligned} v ::= & \text{ T } \\ & | \text{ F } \\ & | \text{ fun } x : T \rightarrow \{t\} \\ & | (l_1 = v_1, \dots, l_i = v_i) \end{aligned}$$

Types

$$\begin{aligned} T ::= & \text{ Bool } \\ & | (l_1 : T_1, \dots, l_i : T_i) \\ & | T_1 \rightarrow T_2 \end{aligned}$$

Example: Records

$(x = 2, y = 5) : (x : \text{Int}, y : \text{Int})$

$(\text{desc} = \text{"brake rotor"}, \text{partno} = 3947, \text{cost} = 250) : (\text{desc} : \text{String}, \text{partno} : \text{Int}, \text{cost} : \text{Float})$

Statics: Bools

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : \text{Bool} \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2 : T \quad \Gamma \vdash t_3 : T}{\Gamma \vdash \text{if } t_1 \text{ then } t_2 \text{ else } t_3 : T} \text{if}$$

$$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \top : \text{Bool}} \top$$
$$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \text{F} : \text{Bool}} \text{F}$$

Statics: Functions

$$\frac{}{\Gamma_1, x : T, \Gamma_2 \vdash x : T} \text{Var}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, x : T_1 \vdash t : T_2}{\Gamma \vdash \text{fun } x : T_1 \rightarrow \{t\} : T_1 \rightarrow T_2} \text{Fun}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : T_1 \rightarrow T_2 \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2 : T}{\Gamma \vdash t_1 t_2 : T} \text{App}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : T_1 \quad \Gamma, x : T_1 \vdash t : T_2}{\Gamma \vdash \text{let } x = t_1 \text{ in } t : T} \text{Let}$$

Statics: Records

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : T_1 \dots \Gamma \vdash t_i : T_i}{\Gamma \vdash (l_1 = t_1, \dots, l_i = t_i) : (l_1 : T_1, \dots, l_i : T_i)} \text{Record}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t : (l_1 : T_1, \dots, l_i : T_i)}{\Gamma \vdash t.l_i : T_i} \text{Proj}$$

Call-by-Value Dynamics: Bools

$$\frac{t_1 \rightsquigarrow t'_1}{\text{if } t_1 \text{ then } t_2 \text{ else } t_3 \rightsquigarrow \text{if } t'_1 \text{ then } t_2 \text{ else } t_3} \text{If}$$

$$\frac{\frac{}{\text{if T then } t_2 \text{ else } t_3 \rightsquigarrow t_2} \text{IfT}}{\text{if F then } t_2 \text{ else } t_3 \rightsquigarrow t_3} \text{IfF}$$

Call-by-Value Dynamics: Functions

$$\frac{t_1 \rightsquigarrow t'_1}{t_1 t_2 \rightsquigarrow t'_1 t_2} \text{App1}$$

$$\frac{t_2 \rightsquigarrow t'_2}{v_1 t_2 \rightsquigarrow v_1 t'_2} \text{App2}$$

$$\frac{t_1 \rightsquigarrow t'_1}{\text{let } x = t_1 \text{ in } t_2 \rightsquigarrow \text{let } x = t'_1 \text{ in } t_2} \text{Let}$$

$$\frac{}{\text{let } x = v \text{ in } t \rightsquigarrow [v/x]t} \text{Let}\beta$$

$$\frac{}{(\text{fun } x : T \rightarrow \{t\}) v \rightsquigarrow [v/x]t} \beta$$

Call-by-Value Dynamics: Records

$$\frac{t_{i+1} \rightsquigarrow t'_{i+1}}{(l_1 = v_1, \dots, l_i = v_i, l_{i+1} = t_{i+1}, \dots, l_j = t_j) \rightsquigarrow (l_1 = v_1, \dots, l_i = v_i, l_{i+1} = t'_{i+1}, \dots, l_j = t_j)} \text{Record}$$

Call-by-Value Dynamics: Records

$$\frac{t \rightsquigarrow t'}{t.l_i \rightsquigarrow t'.l_i} \text{ Proj}$$

$$\frac{}{(l_1 = v_1, \dots, l_i = v_i).l_j \rightsquigarrow v_j} \text{ Record}\beta$$

Part 6: *Mutable References*

Up until now, all of the languages we have studied have been **pure**.

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pure: a programming language without **computational effects**.

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pure: a programming language without **computational effects**.

computational effect: programs that interact or modify with the outside world

Computational Effects

- mutable references
- input/output
- networking
- non-local transfers of control
- inter-process synchronization

Computational Effects

- mutable references
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- inter-process synchronization

Key Concepts

- allocation (references)
- assignment operator
- explicit dereferencing
- stores (or heaps)

Allocation

Allocating a reference: ref 5 : Ref Nat

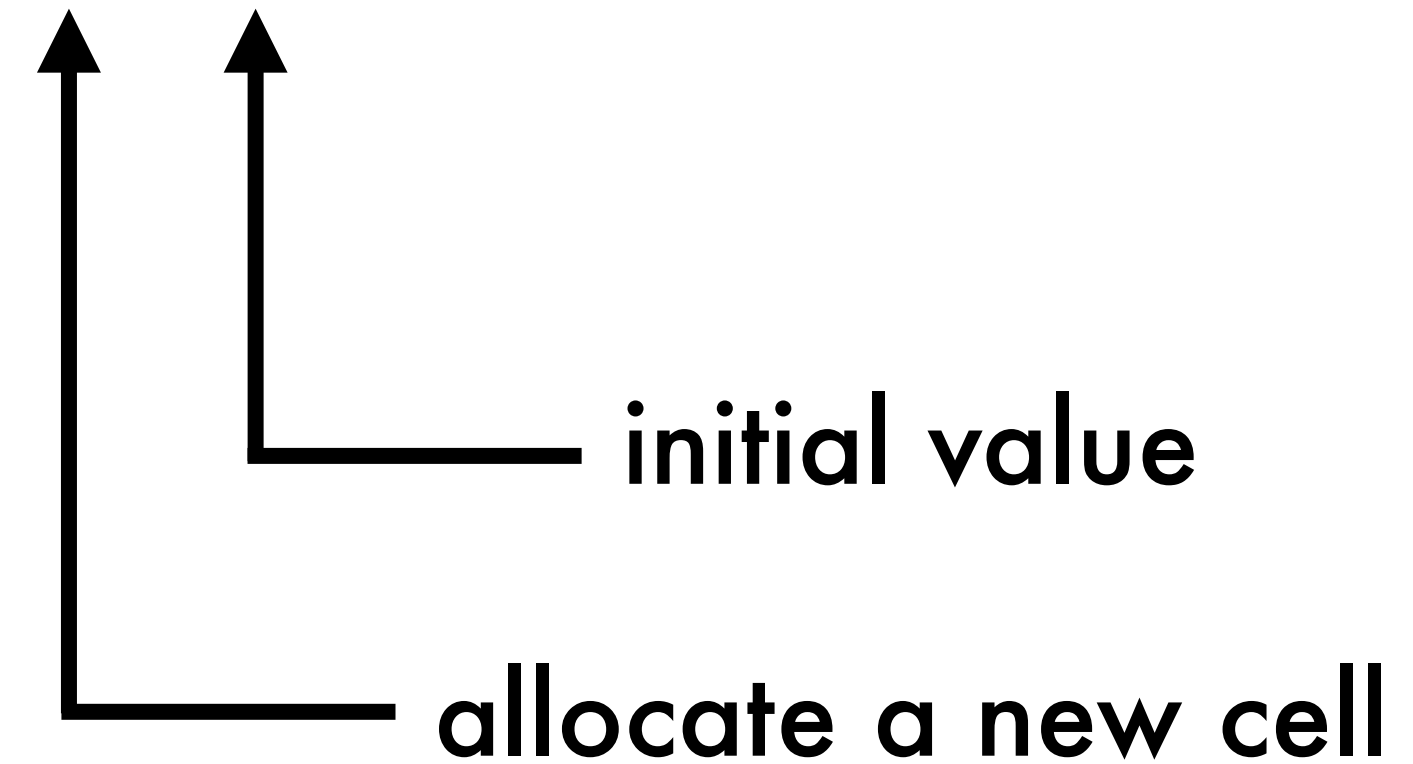
Allocation

Allocating a reference: ref 5 : Ref Nat



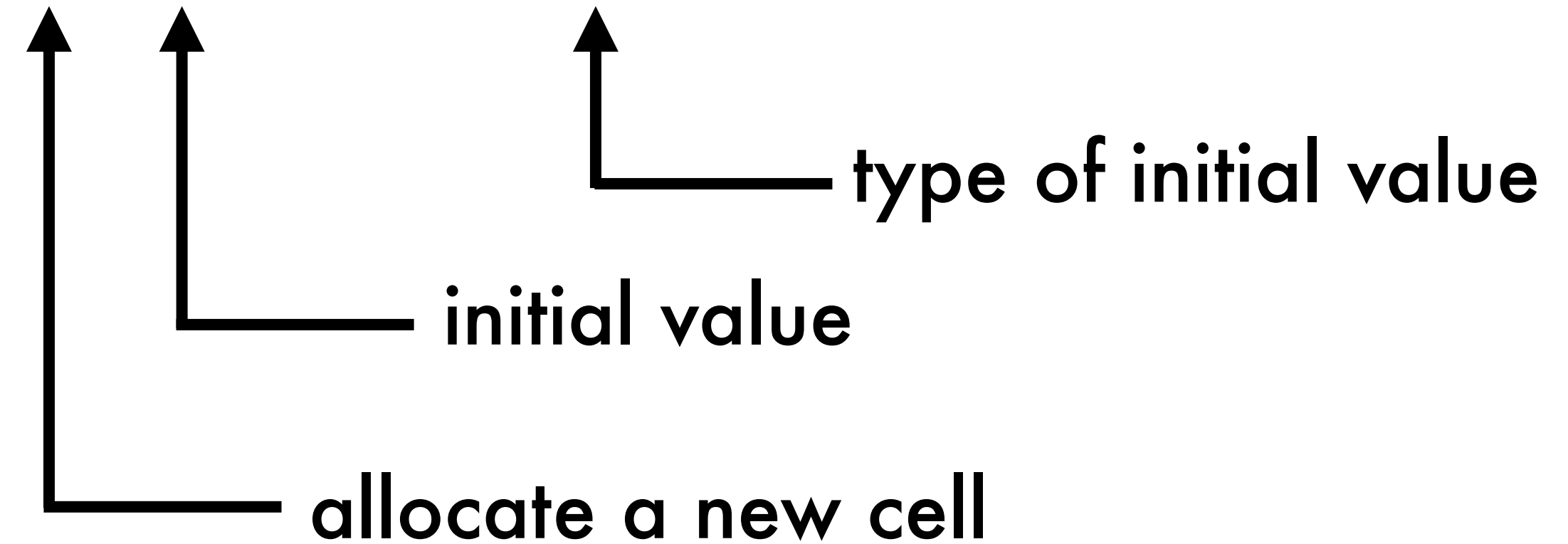
Allocation

Allocating a reference: ref 5 : Ref Nat



Allocation

Allocating a reference: `ref 5 : Ref Nat`

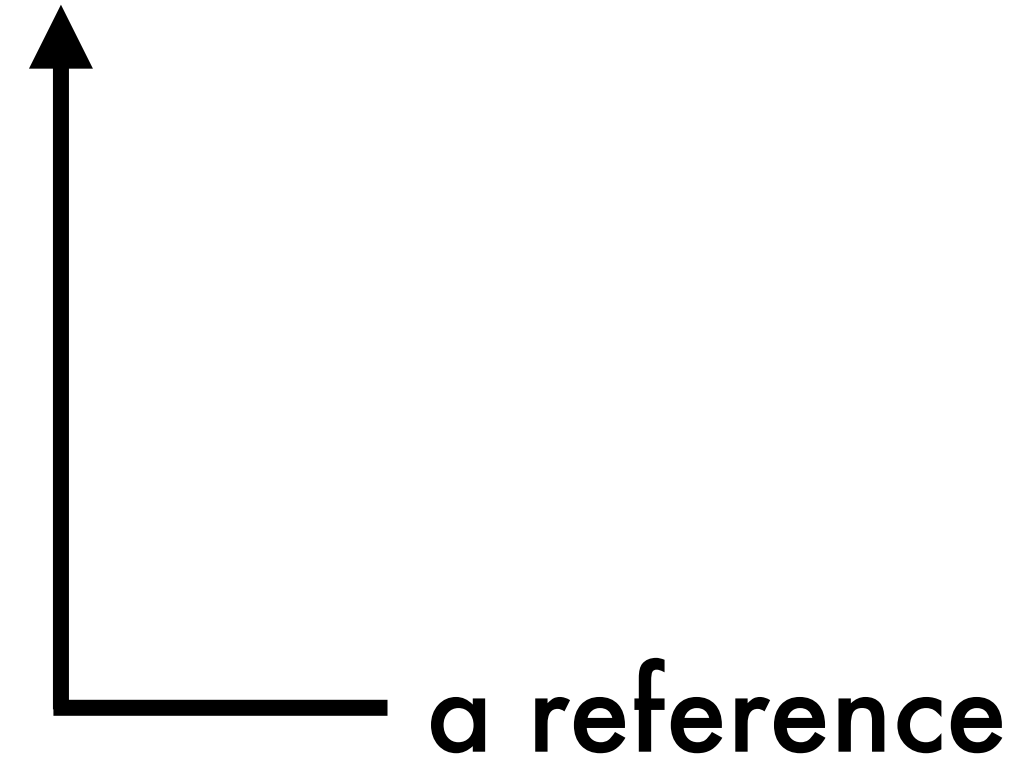


Assignment

Assignment operator: $r := 7 : \text{Unit}$

Assignment

Assignment operator: $r := 7 : \text{Unit}$



Assignment

Assignment operator: $r := 7 : \text{Unit}$

a reference

new value

Assignment

Assignment operator: $r := 7 : \text{Unit}$

Diagram illustrating the components of the assignment statement $r := 7 : \text{Unit}$:

- r : a reference
- 7 : new value
- $: \text{Unit}$: assignment's type

Assignment

Assignment operator: $r := 7 : \text{Unit}$

Example:

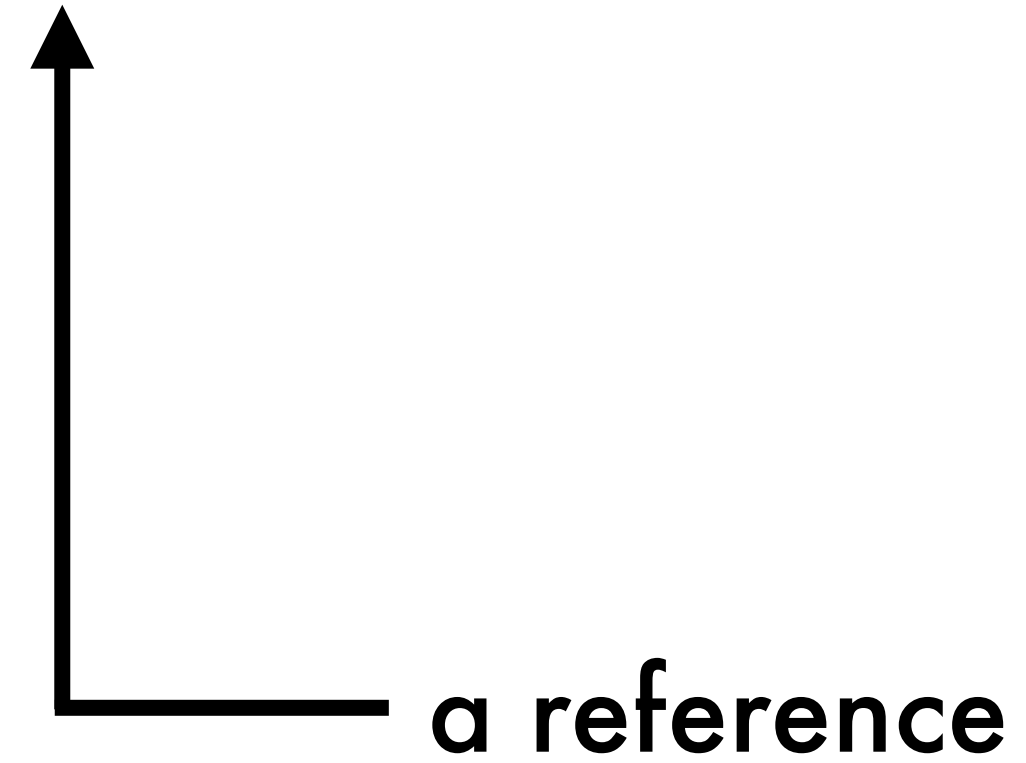
```
let  $r$  = ref 5  
#  $r$  : Ref Nat  
 $r := 7$   
# unit : Unit
```

Dereferencing

Dereferencing operator: $!r : \text{Nat}$

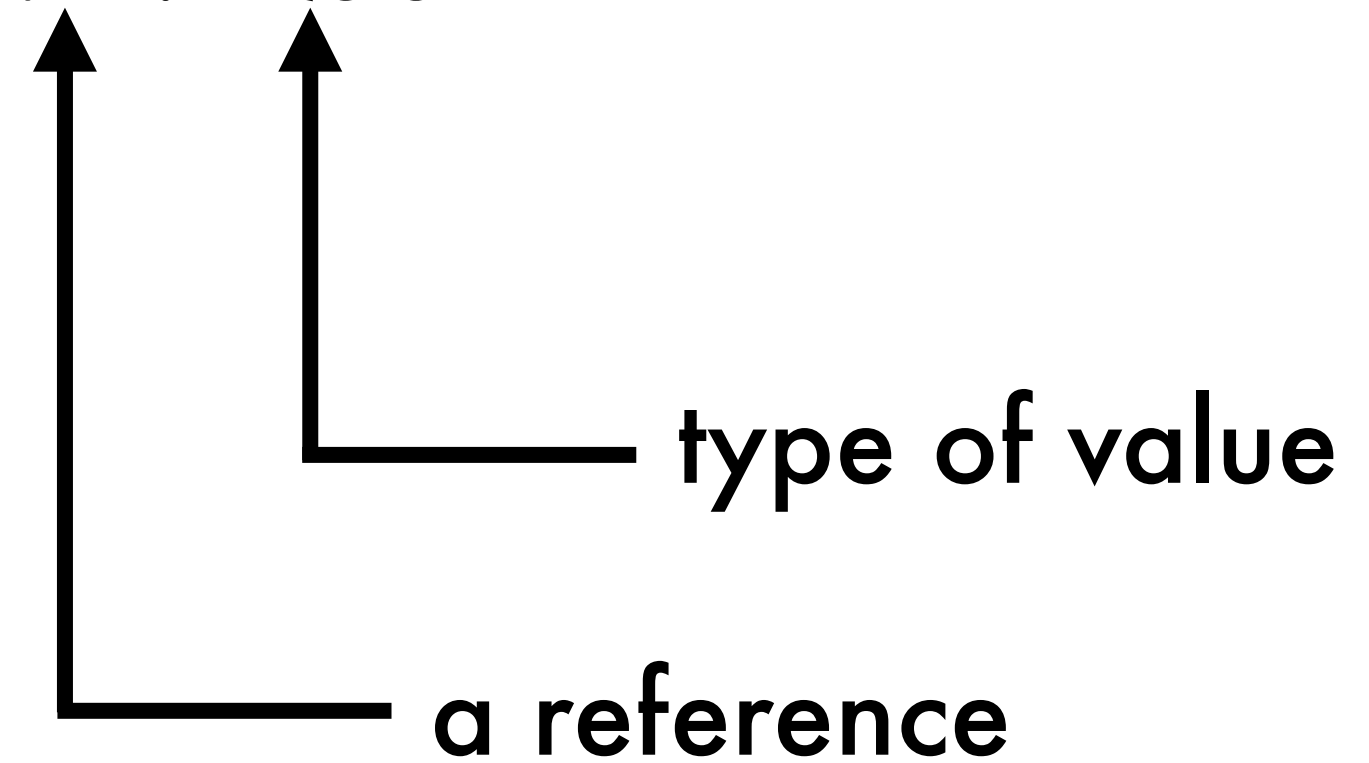
Dereferencing

Dereferencing operator: $!r : \text{Nat}$



Dereferencing

Dereferencing operator: $!r : \text{Nat}$



Dereferencing

Dereferencing operator: $!r : \text{Nat}$

Example:

```
let  $r = \text{ref } 5$   
 $\# r : \text{Ref Nat}$   
 $!r$   
 $\# 5 : \text{Nat}$   
 $r := 7$   
 $\# \text{unit} : \text{Unit}$   
 $!r$   
 $\# 7 : \text{Nat}$ 
```

Sequencing

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : () \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2 : T}{\Gamma \vdash t_1; t_2 : T} \text{Seq}$$

Sequencing

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : () \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2 : T}{\Gamma \vdash t_1; t_2 : T} \text{Seq}$$

let $r = \text{ref } 7$
 $r := \text{succ}(!r); !r$
 $\# 8 : \text{Nat}$

Sequencing

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : () \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2 : T}{\Gamma \vdash t_1; t_2 : T} \text{Seq}$$

```
let  $r$  = ref 7  
 $r := \text{succ}(!r);$   
 $r := \text{succ}(!r);$   
 $r := \text{succ}(!r);$   
 $r := \text{succ}(!r);$   
 $!r$   
# 11 : Nat
```

Stores

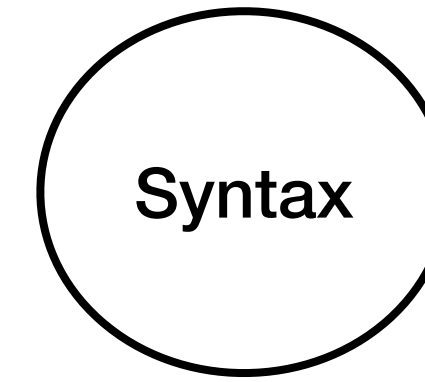
Part 7: Subtyping

Part 8: Imperative Objects

Part 9: OOP in OCaml

What is OCaml?

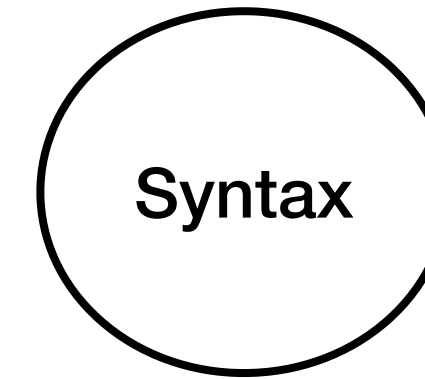
Core Design Concepts:



An object oriented, imperative, functional programming language.

What is OCaml?

Core Design Concepts:

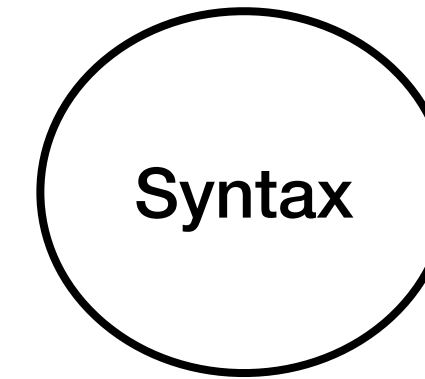


An object oriented, imperative, functional programming language.

OCaml mixes all of these paradigms together.

What is OCaml?

Core Design Concepts:

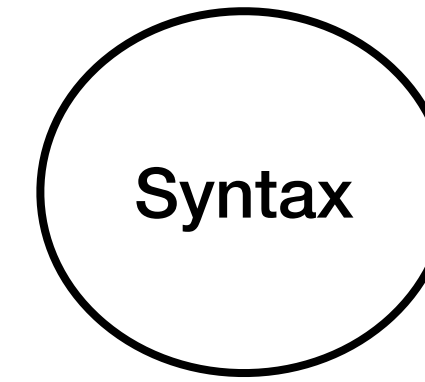


An object oriented, imperative, functional programming language.

OCaml mixes all of these paradigms together.

What is OCaml?

Core Design Concepts:

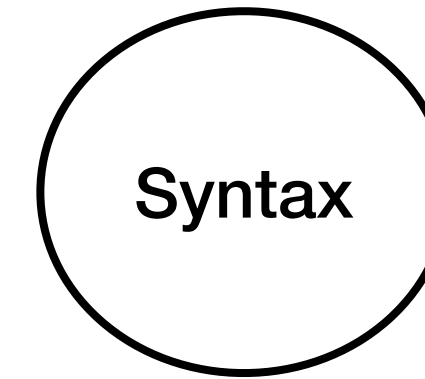


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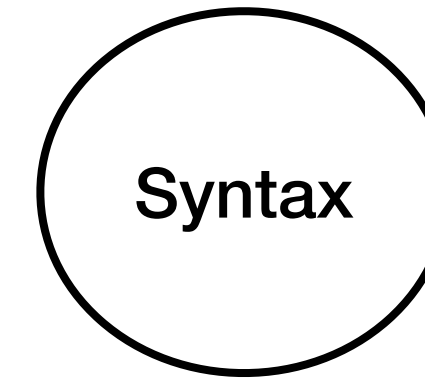


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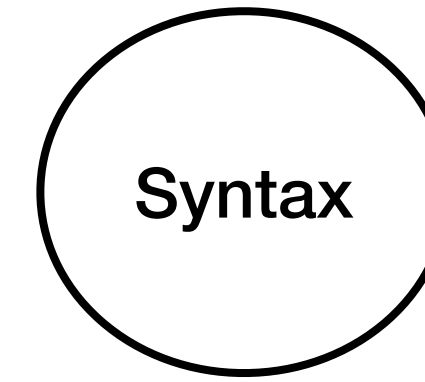


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Class Definitions

Core Design Concepts:



```
class name = object (self) ... end
```


Class Definitions

Core Design Concepts:

Syntax

```
class stack_of_ints =  
  object (self)  
    val mutable the_list = ([] : int list)  
    ...  
  end;;
```

Class Definitions

Core Design Concepts:

Syntax

```
class stack_of_ints =  
  object (self)  
    val mutable the_list = ([] : int list)  
    method push x = ...  
    method pop = ...  
    method peek = ...  
    method size = ...  
  end;;
```

Class Definitions

Core Design Concepts:

Syntax

```
class stack_of_ints =  
  object (self)  
    val mutable the_list = ([] : int list)  
    method push x = the_list <- Cons(x, the_list)  
    method pop = ...  
    method peek = ...  
    method size = ...  
  end;;
```

Class Definitions

Core Design Concepts:

Syntax

```
class stack_of_ints =  
  object (self)  
    val mutable the_list = ([] : int list)  
    method pop =  
      let result = head the_list in  
      the_list <- tail the_list;  
      result  
    method push x = ...  
    method peek = ...  
    method size = ...  
  end;;
```

Class Definitions

Core Design Concepts:

Syntax

```
class stack_of_ints =  
  object (self)  
    val mutable the_list = ([] : int list)  
    method push x = ...  
    method pop = ...  
    method peek = head the_list  
    method size = ...  
  end;;
```

Class Definitions

Core Design Concepts:

Syntax

```
class stack_of_ints =  
  object (self)  
    val mutable the_list = ([] : int list)  
    method push x = ...  
    method pop = ...  
    method peek = ...  
    method size = length the_list  
  end;;
```

Class Definitions

Core Design Concepts:

Syntax

```
class stack_of_ints =  
  object (self) ...  
end;;  
  
class stack_of_ints :  
  object  
    val mutable the_list : int list  
    method peek : int  
    method pop : int  
    method push : int -> unit  
    method size : int  
  end
```

Accessing fields and methods

Core Design Concepts:

Syntax

```
# let s = new stack_of_ints;;  
val s : stack_of_ints = <obj>
```


Accessing fields and methods

Core Design Concepts:

Syntax

```
s#fieldName
```

```
s#methodName
```

Accessing fields and methods

Core Design Concepts:

Syntax

```
# for i = 1 to 10 do
    s#push i
done;;
- : unit = ()
# while s#size > 0 do
    Printf.printf "Popped %d off the stack.\n" s#pop
done;;
...
Popped 10 off the stack.
Popped 9 off the stack.
Popped 8 off the stack.
- : unit = ()
```