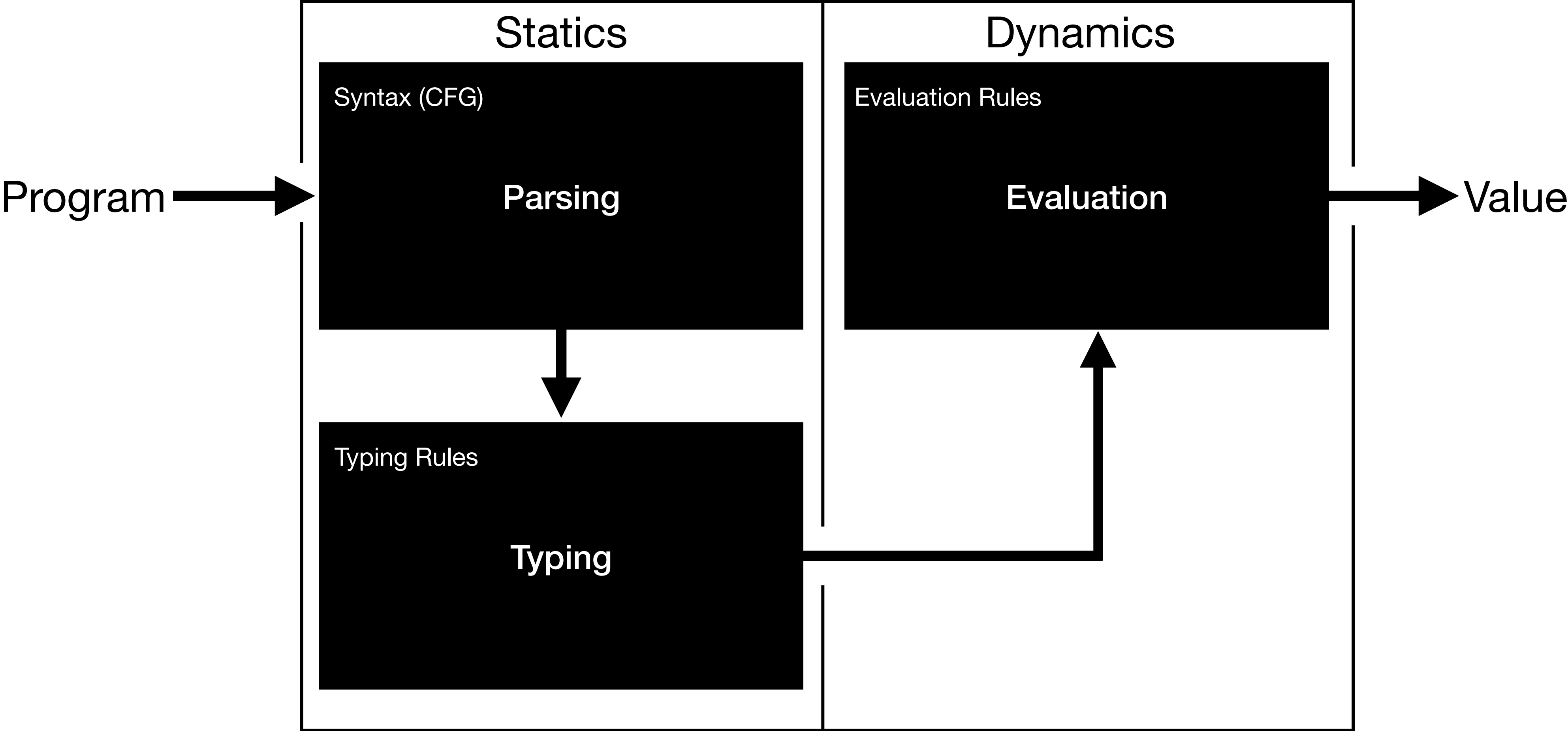


Object-Oriented Programming

Harley Eades III

Programming Language



Part 1: Pairs

New Syntactic Forms: Adding Pairs

Terms

$t ::= T$
| 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, t_2)
| $t.1$
| $t.2$
| $\text{let } x = t_1 \text{ in } t_2$

Values

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Core Design Concepts:



Syntax

Part 2:Unit

New Syntactic Forms: Adding Unit

Terms

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

Values

$$\begin{aligned} v ::= & \text{ T} \\ & | \text{ F} \\ & | \text{ fun } x : T \rightarrow \{t\} \\ & | (v_1, v_2) \\ & | () \end{aligned}$$

Types

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

Example: Sequence

$t_1; t_2 = (\text{let } x = t_1 \text{ in } t_2)$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : T_1 \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2 : ()}{\Gamma \vdash t_1; t_2 : ()} \text{Seq}$$

$\text{let } x = t_1; t_2 = (\text{let } x = t_1 \text{ in } t_2)$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : T_1 \quad \Gamma, x : T_1 \vdash t_2 : ()}{\Gamma \vdash \text{let } x = t_1; t_2 : ()} \text{Define}$$

Example: Sequencing Programs

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

```
let twist = fun  $p$  : (Bool, Bool)  $\rightarrow$  {( $p.2, p.1$ )};  
let second = fun  $p$  : (Bool  $\rightarrow$  Bool, Bool)  $\rightarrow$  {if  $p.2$  then  $p.1$  T else F};  
if (second (fun  $x$  : Bool  $\rightarrow$  { $x$ }, T)) then print "True" else print "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: Pairs

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

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

Statics: Unit

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

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

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: Pairs

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

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

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

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

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

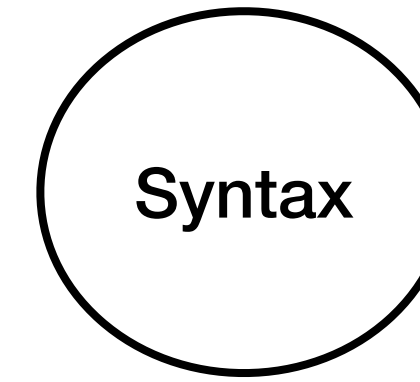
$$\frac{}{(v_1, v_2).2 \rightsquigarrow v_2} \text{Pair}\beta_2$$

Call-by-Value Dynamics: Unit

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

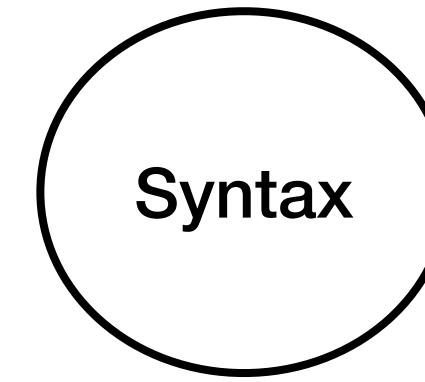
$$\frac{}{\text{match } () \{ () \rightarrow t_2 \} \rightsquigarrow t_2} \text{Unit}\beta$$

Core Design Concepts:



Part 3:Tuples

Core Design Concepts:



Part 3:Records

Core Design Concepts:

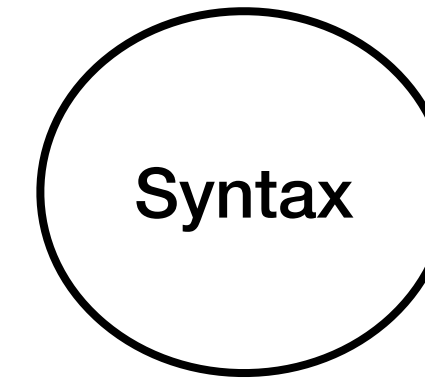


Syntax

Part 2: OOP in OCaml

What is OCaml?

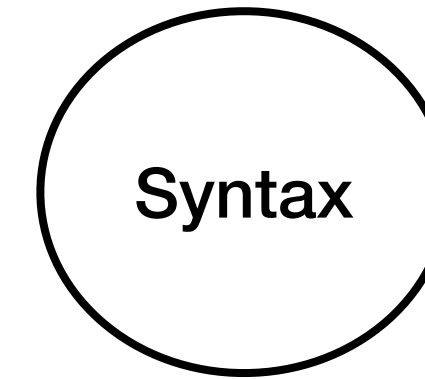
Core Design Concepts:



An object oriented, imperative, functional programming language.

What is OCaml?

Core Design Concepts:

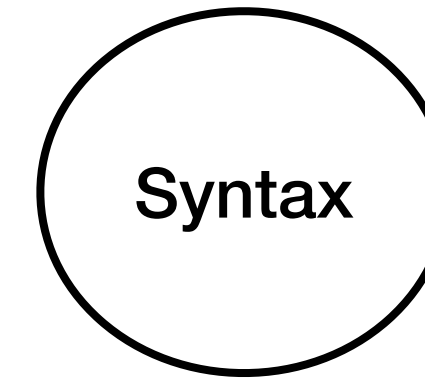


An object oriented, imperative, functional programming language.

OCaml mixes all of these paradigms together.

What is OCaml?

Core Design Concepts:

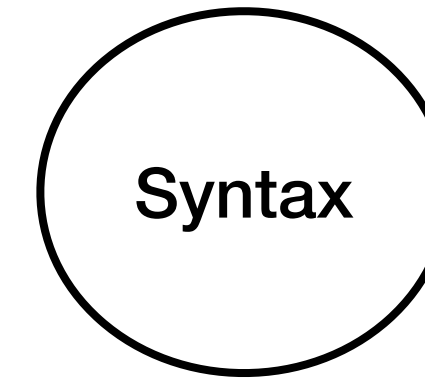


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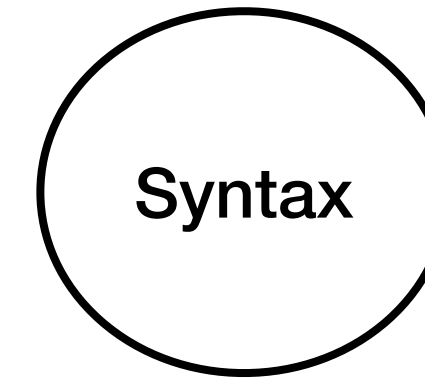


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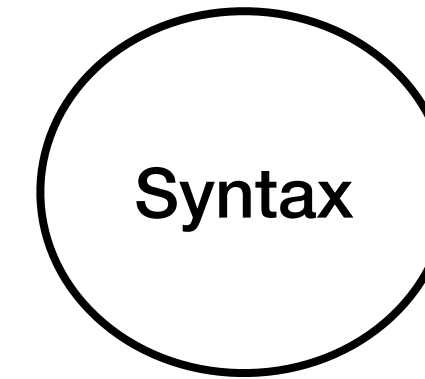


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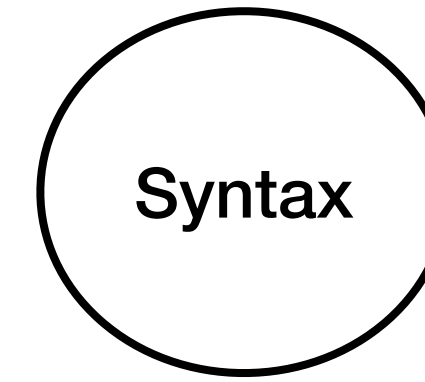


An object oriented, imperative, functional programming language.

OCaml mixes all of these paradigms together.

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  
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 = ()
```