

Unlike other languages, Haskell does not provide universal stringification (`Show/ print`) or equality (`Eq` (value equality)) ...

## 1 Type-defaulting typeclasses

When we evaluate a polymorphic value, the polymorphism must be resolved to a specific concrete type.

**Definition :** **Typeclass inheritance**

Typeclass inheritance is when a typeclasses has a superclass. A typeclasses requires another typeclasses to be available for a given type before you can write an instance.

**Definition :** **Effects**

Effects are how we refer to *observable* action programs may take than compute a value.

**Definition :** **Instance**

An instance is the definition of how a typeclass should work for a given type.

## 2 Typeclass inheritance, partial