

LESS AD-HOC POLYMORPHISM

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

1 Type-defaulting typeclasses

```
1 > 1 / 2
0.5
1 > 1 / 2 :: Rational
1 % 2
```

When evaluate a *polymorphic value*, the polymorphism must be resolved to a specific **concrete type**. For example, this is set to `Double` by default.

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.

- **Effects:** are how we refer to *observable* action programs may take than compute a value.
- **Instance:** the definition of how a typeclass should work for a given type.

Running `main` *only* produce side effects. Its type must be `IO ()`.

2 Typeclass inheritance, partial

