[F18] 15-150 SML Cheatsheet

Sheet made on best-effort basis. Italics for commentary. Updated as syntax is introduced. Piazza with suggestions / for clarifications.

Basic types	Operators and random stuff		<u>Functions</u>
Basic types () : unit 1 : int 1.0 : real #"a" : char "a" : string true : bool [1,2,3] : int list [[1],[2,3]] : int list list (1, "5", 0) : int * string * int (* I'm a comment *) (* Also, Ctrl+D to quit SML *)	+ - * work for int bot. ~5 3 div 2 8 mod 3 3.0 / 2.0 "caby" ^ "para" not false "a" = "b" (1=2) orelse (1=1) (1=2) andalso (1=1)	tuff h sides or real both sides ⇒ negative five ⇒ 1 ⇒ 2 ⇒ 1.5 ⇒ "cabypara" ⇒ true ⇒ false ⇒ true ⇒ false ⇒ [1,2], nil = [] ⇒ [1,2,3,4]	
Deciding what to do if isRaining then "Pittsburgh" else "California" case n of 0 => "zero" 1 => "one" _ => "fake number"	Scoping let val pi = 3.14 val radius = 1.50	r : real) = pi * r * r	<pre>Pattern matching fun sum ([] : int list) : int = 0 sum (x :: xs) = x + sum (xs) case [1,2,3] of [] => "won't happen since it isn't empty list"</pre>
	<pre>Proof writing e =>* e' e evals to e' in finitely many steps e =>k e' e evals to e' in k steps => is evaluation, = is equality = : (1+1) = 2 and 2 = (1+1) => : (1+1) => 2 but 2 does not => (1+1) Types of induction Simple induction Strong induction Structural induction</pre>		Style nitpicking - DON'T BE LEFT, BE RIGHT if blah then true else false \Rightarrow blah case x of true => \Rightarrow case (x,y) of (true,false) => snake_case \Rightarrow camelCase To unpack tuples, prefer let val (x,y) = a in x + y encover a single case, case a of (x, y) => x + y