Two simple declarations:

```
let x = 3
let f x = x + 1
```

and, after compilation with *ocamlc -i example.ml*, their types:

```
val x : int
val f : int -> int
```

Then, building on these definitions:

```
let y = f 3
```

```
val y : int
```

What about compiler error messages?:

```
let z = 3 + "four"
```

They are also detected:

```
File "example.ml", line 1, characters 12-18:
Error: This expression has type string but an expression was expected of type
int
```

We can continue on from earlier examples:

```
let z = f y
```

```
val z : int
```