```
1 type name = string
 2 type phone = int
 3 type level = int
 5 type description = phone * level
 6 type register = (name * description) list
 8 //1.1
 9 let nrew = [("Joe",10101010,4);
                ("Sal",11111111,2);
11
                ("Sam",12121212,7);
12
                ("Jane",13131313,1);]
13
14 //1.2
15 let getPhone nm reg =
        let (n,p,1) = List.find (fun (x,y,z) \rightarrow x=nm) reg
17
19 getPhone "Joe" nrew
20
21 //1.3
22 let delete nm reg = List.filter (fun (x,y,z) \rightarrow x \leftrightarrow nm) reg
24 delete "Joe" nrew
25
26 //1.4
27 let rec filterout = function
28
        | [] -> []
29
        | (x,y,z)::xs -> (x,y)::(filterout xs);;
30
31 let getCandidates lvl reg =
        let lis = List.filter (fun (x,y,z) \rightarrow (abs (lvl-z)) < 3) reg
32
33
        filterout lis;;
34
35 getCandidates 2 nrew
36
37 //2.1
38 type exp = | C of int
                | BinOp of exp * string * exp
39
41
42 //C 1, x+x, x+1
43
44 //2.2
45 let rec toString = function
        | C i -> i.ToString()
47
        | BinOp (e1,s,e2) -> (toString e1) + s + (toString e2);;
48
49 //2.3
50 let rec makeOpList = function
51
        | C i -> []
52
        | BinOp (e1,s,e2) -> (makeOpList e1) @ [s] @ (makeOpList e2);;
```

```
53
54 let extractOps e = Set.ofList (makeOpList e)
56 //2.4
57 type exp = | C of int
58
                | BinOp of exp * string * exp
                | Id of string
59
                | Def of string * exp * exp
60
61
62 let rec search df = function
63
       | C i -> true
       | BinOp (e1,o,e2) -> (search df e1) && (search df e2)
64
65
       | Id s -> List.contains s df
       | Def (d,e1,e2) -> (search (d::df) e1) && (search (d::df) e2);;
67
68 let expr1 = Def("x", C 5, BinOp (Id "x", "+", Id "x"))
69 let expr2 = Def("x", C 5, BinOp (Id "y", "+", Id "x"))
71 search [] expr1;;//true
72 search [] expr2;;//false
73 search ["y"] expr2;;//true
74 //3.1
75 //f: (int * tree<'a>) -> tree<'a>)
76 //produces a new tree identical to the input tree
77 //but only to depth n
78
79 //g: ('a -> bool) -> tree<'a> -> tree<'a>
80 //Creates a new tree which includes the nodes for which P(a) holds.
81 //If a node does not satisfy P(a), the nodes two trees will not
82 //get included.
84 //h: ('a -> 'b) -> tree<'a> -> tree<'b>
85 //applies the function k to the value "a" in each of the tree's nodes.
86
87
```