

# Intermediate OCaml: Options, Monads, Modules

CAS CS 320: Principles of Programming Languages

Thursday, February 22, 2024

## Administrivia

- Homework 4 is due on Friday, Feb 23, by 11:59 pm.
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## Reading Assignment

- OCP, Section 3.7: **Options**
- OCP, Sections 5.1, 5.2: **Modules, Module Systems**
- OCP, Section 8.7: **Monads**

## options (OCP 3.7)

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let rec list_max = function
  | [] -> None
  | h :: t -> begin
      match list_max t with
      | None -> Some h
      | Some m -> Some (max h m)
    end
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the type of list\_max? `val list_max : 'a list -> 'a option = <fun>`

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**code reuse** is supported by features allowing code from one module to be used in another module without having to copy that code - example: **functors** (which produce new modules from older modules - not used this semester).

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example of a (tiny!) user-defined module:

```
module MyModule = struct
  let inc x = x + 1
  type primary_color = Red | Green | Blue
  exception Oops
end
```

this script will compile perfectly well. `MyModule` defines a namespace which includes: `inc`, `Red`, `Green`, `Blue`, and `Oops`.

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2. No practical programming is possible without *side effects*. For example, we cannot do without printing. OCaml is not a *pure functional language*.
3. A *monad* is a design pattern that controls and simulates *side effects*.

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