ML

CSCI 334
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Language Sequence

- Lisp
- Algol 60
  - Algol 68
  - Pascal
- ML
  - Modula

Algo 60 Sample

```plaintext
real procedure average(A,n);
real array A; integer n;
begin
  real sum;
  sum := 0;
  for i = 1 step 1 until n do
    sum := sum + A[i];
  average := sum/n
end;
```

Goals in study of ML

- Types and type checking
  - Static vs. dynamic typing
  - Type inference
  - Polymorphism and Generic Programming
- Memory management
  - Static scope and block structure
  - Parameter passing
  - Function activation records, higher-order functions
- Control
  - Statements, (blocks), ...
  - Exceptions
  - Tail recursion

Robin Milner and ML's Origins

- Dana Scott, 1969
  - LCF
  - Logic for stating theorems about programs
- Robin Milner
  - Automated theorem proving for LCF
  - Theorem proving is a hard search problem
  - ML: meta-language for writing programs (tactics) to find proofs
Tactics

• Tactics guide search in theorem prover

• Tactic is partial function from formula -> proof
  - finds proof
  - never terminates
  - reports an error

Language Ideas to Support Tactics

• Type system
  - guarantees correctness of generated proof

• Exception handling
  - deals with tactics that fail (Turing Award)

• higher-order functions
  - composition of tactics
  - fun compose(t1, t2) = λformula. if t1(formula) then ... else if t2(formula) ...

Running ML

• Type sml on Unix machines
• System will give you prompt
• Enter expression or declarations to evaluate:
  - 3 + 5;
  - it * 2;
  - val six = 3 + 3;
  • Or "sml < file.ml"

Defining Functions

• Example
  - fun succ x = x + 1;
  - val succ = fn : int -> int
  - succ 12;
  - val it = 13 : int
  - 17 * (succ 3);
  - val it = 68 : int;
  • Or:
  - val succ = fn x => x + 1;
  - val succ = fn : int -> int

No type info given- compiler infers it

Recursion

• All functions written using recursion and if.. then.. else (and patterns):
  - fun fact n = 
    if n = 0 then 1 else n * fact (n-1);

• if..then..else is an expression:
  - if 3<4 then "moo" else "cow";
  - val it = "moo" : string

• types of branches must match

Local Declarations

• fun cylinderVolume diameter height = 
  let val radius = diameter / 2.0;
  fun square y = y * y
  in
  3.14 * square(radius) * height
  end;

• val cylinderVolume = fn : real -> real -> real
  - cylinderVolume 6.0 6.0;
  - val it = 169.56 : real
**Built-in Data Types**

- **unit**
  - only value is ()
- **bool**
  - true, false
  - operators not, andalso, orelse
- **int**
  - ..., ~2, ~1, 0, 1, 2, ...
  - +, -, *, div, mod, abs
  - =, <, <=, etc.

- **real**
  - 3.17, 2.2, ...
  - +, -, *, /
  - <, <=, etc.
  - no conversions from int to real: 2 + 3.3 is bad
  - no equality (test that -0.001 < x-y < 0.001, etc.)
- **strings**
  - "moo"
  - "moo" ^ "cow"

**Overloaded Operators**

- +,-, etc. defined on both int and real
- Which one to use depends on operands:
  - fun succ x = x + 1
    val succ = fn : int -> int
  - fun double x = x * 2.0
    val double = fn : real -> real
  - fun double x = x + x
    val double = fn : int -> int

**Type Declarations**

- Can add types when type inference does not work
  - fun double (x:real) = x + x;
    val double = fn : real -> real
  - fun double (x:real) : real = x + x;
    val double = fn : real -> real

**Compound Types**

- **Tuples, Records, Lists**
- **Tuples**
  (14, "moo", true): int * string * bool
- **Functions can take tuple argument**
  - fun power (exp,base) =
    if exp = 0 then 1
    else base * power(exp-1,base);
    val power = fn : int * int -> int
  - power(3,2);

**Curried Functions (named after Curry)**

- **Previous power**
  - fun power (exp,base) =
    if exp = 0 then 1
    else base * power(exp-1,base);
    val power = fn : int * int -> int
  - **Curried power function**
    - fun cpower exp =
      fn base =>
      if exp = 0 then 1
      else base * cpower (exp-1) base;
    val cpower = fn : int -> (int -> int)
Curried Functions (named after Curry)

• Previous power
  - fun power (exp, base) =
    if exp = 0 then 1
    else base * power(exp-1, base);
  val power = fn : int * int -> int

• Curried power function
  - fun cpower exp base =
    if exp = 0 then 1
    else base * cpower (exp-1) base;
  val cpower = fn : int -> (int -> int)

Curried Functions

• Why is this useful?
  - fun cpower exp base =
    if exp = 0 then 1
    else base * cpower (exp-1) base;
  val cpower = fn : int -> (int -> int)

• Can define
  - val square = cpower 2
  val square = fn : int -> int
  - square 3;
  val it = 9 : int

Records

• Like tuple, but with labeled elements:
  { name="Gus", salary=3.33, id=11 };
  { name:string, salary:real, id:int };
• Selector operator:
  - val x =
    { name="Gus", salary=3.33, id=11 };
  - #salary(x);
  val it = 3.33 : real
  - #name(x);
  val it = "Gus" : string

Lists

• Examples
  - [1, 2, 3, 4], ["wombat", "numbat"]
  - nil is empty list (sometimes written [])
  - all elements must be same type
• Operations
  - length
  length [1,2,3] ⇒ 3
  - @ - append
    [1,2]@[3,4] ⇒ [1, 2, 3, 4]
  - :: - prefix
    1::[2,3] ⇒ [1, 2, 3]
  - map
    map succ [1,2,3] ⇒ [2,3,4]

Lists

• Functions on Lists
  - fun product (nums) =
    if (nums = nil)
    then 1
    else (hd nums) * product(tl nums);
  val product = fn : int list -> int
  - product([5, 2, 3]);
  val it = 30 : int;

Pattern Matching

• List is one of two things:
  - nil
  - "first elem :: rest of elems"
  - [1, 2, 3] = 1::[2,3] = 1::2::[3] = 1::2::3::nil
• Can define function by cases
  - fun product (nil) = 1
  | product (x::xs) = x * product (xs);
Patterns on Integers

- Patterns on integers
  fun listInts 0 = [0]
  | listInts n = n::listInts(n-1);
  listInts 3 ⇒ [3, 2, 1, 0];

- More on patterns for other data types next time

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Many Types Of Lists

- 1::2::nil : int list
  "wombat"::"numbat"::nil : string list

- What type of list is nil?
  - nil;
    val it = [] : 'a list

- Polymorphic type
  - 'a is a type variable that represents any type
  - 1::nil : int list
    "a"::nil : string list

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The Length Function

- Another Example

  fun length (nil) = 0
  | length (x::xs) = 1 + length (xs);

- What is the type of length?

- How about this one:

  fun id x = x;

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Polymorphism

- fun length (nil) = 0
  | length (x::xs) = 1 + length (xs);

- val it = fun 'a list -> int

- fun id x = x;
  - val it = fun 'a -> 'a

- Type variable represents any type