

CS 360 - Introduction to ML

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Homework Notes

- ▶ Abstract Data Types
 - ▶ The interface for a data type. The functions defining how the data type works.
 - ▶ Examples: lists, queues, stacks
- ▶ Data Structure
 - ▶ The implementation of a data type
 - ▶ Examples: arrays and linked lists using nodes
- ▶ $(0^n 1^n 2^n | n \geq 1)$ means the number of 0,1,2 must be the same.
- ▶ Written answers for lab questions can be short.
 - ▶ member: The member function takes an element and a list. It returns true if the element is in the list and false otherwise. Comparisons are made against the head of recursive lists.

ML

- ▶ `sml/nj` is installed on `tux`.
 - ▶ `sml`
- ▶ To quit
 - ▶ `Ctrl-D` (end of file)
 - ▶ `OS.Process.exit(OS.Process.success);`
- ▶ Load Files
 - ▶ You can load files from the current directory
 - ▶ use `"filename.ml"`;

Math

```
- 2 + 3;
```

```
val it = 5 : int
```

```
- 5 - 7;
```

```
val it = ~2 : int
```

```
- 5 < 7;
```

```
val it = true : bool
```

```
- 5 * 1.1;
```

```
stdin:7.1-7.8 Error: operator and operand don't agree [
```

```
operator domain: int * int
```

```
operand:          int * real
```

```
in expression:           5 * 1.1
```

List Functions

- ▶ Create a list
 - ▶ `[1, 2, 3, 4, 5];`
- ▶ Concat
 - ▶ `1 :: [2,3,4,5];`
- ▶ Get the first element (head)
 - ▶ `hd [1,2,3,4,5];`
- ▶ Get all but the first element (tail)
 - ▶ `tl [1,2,3,4,5];`
- ▶ Check if a List is null
 - ▶ `null [];`
- ▶ We don't need most of these because of pattern matching.
- ▶ Assign the head to h and tail to t
 - ▶ `val h::t = [1,2,3,4];`

Define Functions

- ▶ Define Variables

 - ▶ `val L = [1,2,3,4];`

- ▶ Define functions

 - ▶ `fun sqr x = x * x;`

- ▶ Factorial Function

 - ▶ `fun fact n = if n = 0 then 1 else n * fact(n-1);`

 - ▶ `fun fact2 0 = 1 | fact2 n = n * fact2(n-1);`

```
- fact 10;
```

```
val it = 3628800 : int
```

```
- fact2 10;
```

```
val it = 3628800 : int
```

Defining Functions with Patterns

```
fun append nil L = L
  | append (h::t) L = h::(append t L);

fun append x y =
  case x of
    [] => y |
    (h::t) => h :: append t y;

append [4] [1,2,3];
val it = [4,1,2,3] : int list
- append;
val it = fn : 'a list -> 'a list -> 'a list
```

Lab 2

- ▶ Experiment with Scheme Code
- ▶ Test and Document 2 functions in ML
- ▶ Extra Credit: Test and Document additional ML function
- ▶ Complete Entire Assignment before showing code trace
- ▶ You can just show your executions, you do not have to redo for me.