

# STT and the ML Programming Language

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# Overview

- A Brief History of ML
- ML and STT
- Ocaml and Some Examples
- Real World Usage
- Conclusion

# A Brief History of ML

- ML: ``Meta-Language" (not really)
- Developed in late 1970's at Edinburgh University for LCF Proof Assistant
- ~1984 Caml: Caml-Light & Ocaml (INRIA, Fr)
  - Categorical Abstract Machine Language
- ~1997 SML (Standard ML): SML/NJ & mosml

# ML and STT

- Typing very similar, eg in ML:

```
# let add x y = x + y ;;  
val add : int -> int -> int = <fun>
```

- Similar to:

```
(lambda x,y: i. x + y)  
( i -> (i -> i))
```

# ML and STT (cont'd)

# **true** ;;

- : bool = true

# *not true* ;;

- : bool = false

# **let** *compose*  $f\ g\ x = f(g(x))$  ;;

val compose : ('a -> 'b) -> ('c -> 'a) -> 'c -> 'b = <fun>

# *compose fact succ 8* ;;

- : int = 362880

# ML and STT (cont'd)

- Main Types: Boolean, Integer, Float, Char, String, Unit (like **void**), Tuples (and Records), and Lists
- Possible to define more types; 2 major families:
  - *product* types for tuples or records
  - *sum* types for unions
- For example, creating a complex type:

```
# type complex = { re: float; im: float } ;;
```

```
type complex = { re: float; im: float }
```

# Ocaml

- Safe: compiler performs many sanity checks
- Static types, but compiler infers types!
- Fully Functional: Can pass functions as arguments
- Automatic Memory Management & Garbage Collection
- Efficient Compiler: can generate native or byte code.
- Object Oriented, Powerful Libraries, and so much more!

# Some (more) Examples

- Recursive functions easy to express:

```
# let rec fact n = if n = 0 then 1 else fact(n-1)*n;;
```

```
val fact: int -> int = <fun>
```

```
# fact 8 ;;
```

```
- : int = 40320
```

- Equality's type:

```
# ( = ) ;;
```

```
- : 'a -> 'a -> bool = <fun>
```

# More Examples

- Identity Function:

```
# let id x = x ;;
```

```
val id : 'a -> 'a = <fun>
```

```
# id 3 ;;
```

```
- : int = 3
```

```
# id 3.2 ;;
```

```
- : float = 3.2
```

```
# id false ;;
```

```
- : bool = false
```

# Real World Usage

- Many programs written in ML and Ocaml
- MMM: Web Browser
  - <http://pauillac.inria.fr/mmm/eng.htm>
- ICFP Contest: 2000 was to write a ray-tracer
  - <http://www.cs.cornell.edu/icfp/>
- MLDonkey: eDonkey2000 client (and more)
  - <http://www.nongnu.org/mldonkey/>

# Conclusion

- ML is a good example of STT in practice
- It is actually very useful due to the compactness of the source code, the safety enforced by the compiler, and the efficiency of the resulting binary code
- STT is a Good Thing

# References

- FOLDOC (Free On-Line Dictionary of Computing)
  - <http://foldoc.doc.ic.ac.uk/foldoc/foldoc.cgi?ML>
- O'Reilly Book: *Developing Applications with Objective Caml*
  - <http://caml.inria.fr/oreilly-book/>
- INRIA's Caml Pages:
  - <http://caml.inria.fr/index-eng.html>