

# CSE 341 Section 2



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## Today's Agenda

- Type Synonyms
- Type Generality
- Equality Types
- More Syntactic Sugar

#### Type Synonyms

- What does int \* int \* int represent?
- In HW1 we called it a date
- Wouldn't it be nice to reflect this representation in the source code itself?

```
type date = int * int * int
```

#### type vs datatype

 datatype introduces a new type name, distinct from all existing types

• type is just another name

```
type card = suit * rank
```

#### Type Synonyms

#### Why?

- For now, just for convenience
- It doesn't let us do anything new

Later in the course we will see another use related to modularity.

### Type Generality

Write a function that appends two string lists...

#### Type Generality

We would expect

```
string list * string list -> string list
```

But the type checker found

```
'a list * 'a list -> 'a list
```

• Why is this OK?

#### More General Types

The type

```
'a list * 'a list -> 'a list
is more general than the type
string list * string list -> string list
and "can be used" as any less general type, such as
int list * int list -> int list
```

But it is not more general than the type

```
int list * string list -> int list
```

#### The Type Generality Rule

The "more general" rule

A type t1 is more general than the type t2 if you can take t1, replace it's type variables consistently, and get t2

# **Equality Types**

Write a list contains function...

#### **Equality Types**

- The double quoted variable arises from use of the
   = operator
  - We can use = on most types like int, bool, string, tuples (that contain only "equality types")
  - Functions and real are not "equality types"
- Generality rules work the same, except substitution must be some type which can be compared with =
- You can ignore warnings about "calling polyEqual"

#### Syntactic Sugar

- If-then-else is implemented as syntactic sugar for a case statement.
- Function-pattern-case syntax