

Fonctionnalité et Modularité

Cours 6

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Plan

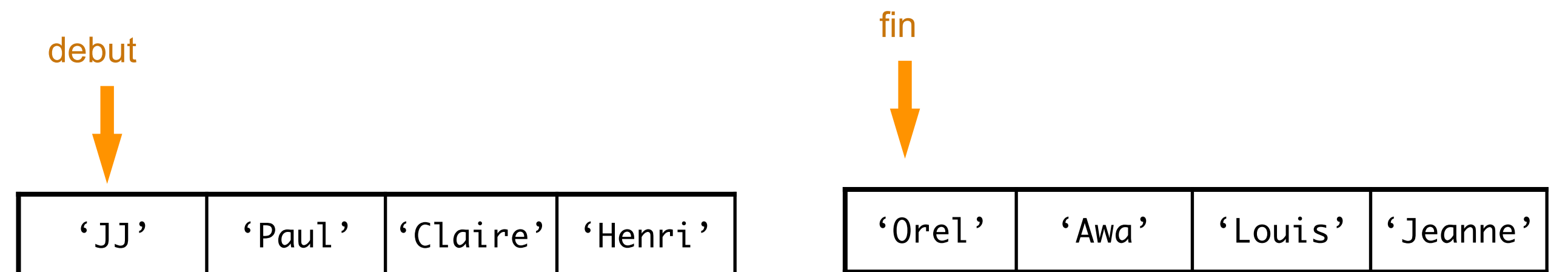
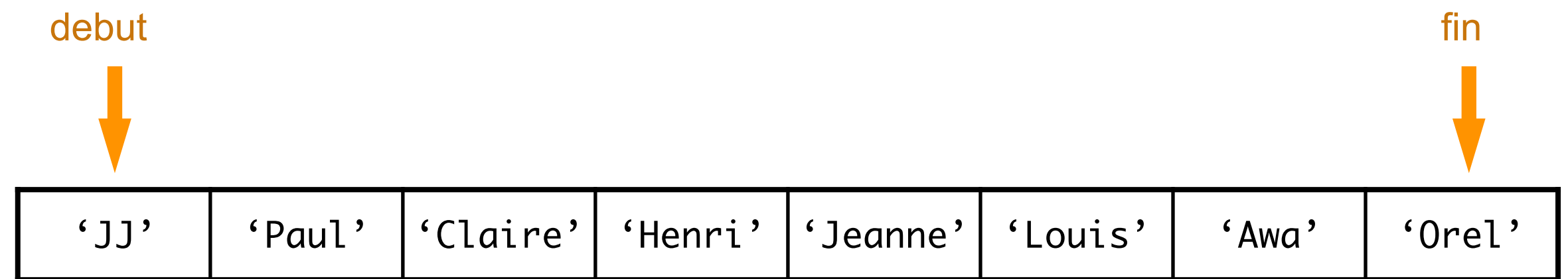
- modules
- signatures
- foncteurs
- exemples de modules
- typage fort
- compilation séparée

télécharger Ocaml en <http://www.ocaml.org>

Module

- déclaration d'un module pour les files d'attente

```
module Fifo1 =
  struct
    type 'a queue = { debut: 'a list; fin: 'a list }
    let make debut fin =
      match debut with
      | [ ] -> { debut = List.rev fin; fin = [ ] }
      | _ -> { debut; fin }
    let empty = { debut = [ ]; fin = [ ] }
    let is_empty = function { debut = [ ]; _ } -> true | _ -> false
    let add x q = make q.debut (x :: q.fin)
    exception Empty
    let fst = function
      | { debut = [ ]; _ } -> raise Empty
      | { debut = x :: _; _ } -> x
    let pop = function
      | { debut = [ ]; _ } -> raise Empty
      | { debut = _ :: d; fin = f } -> make d f
  end;;
```



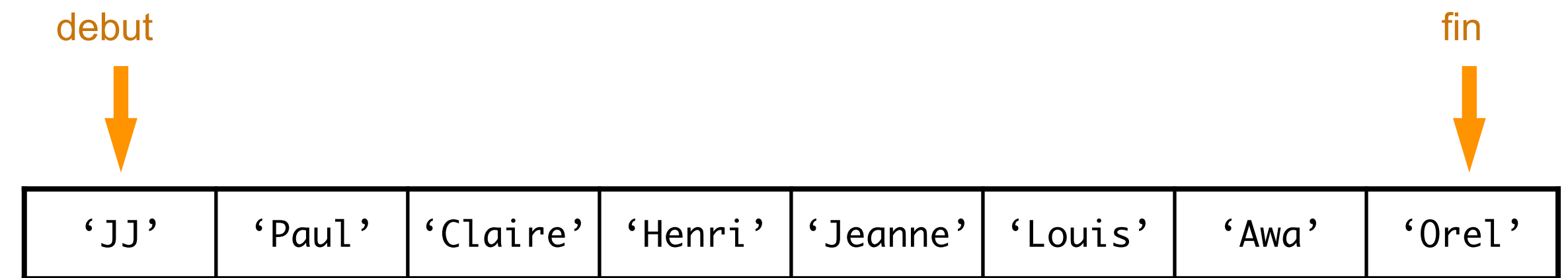
- accès avec la notation qualifiée

```
let q = Fifo1.empty ;;
let q1 = Fifo1.add "JJ" q ;;
let q2 = Fifo1.add "Paul" q1 ;;
let q3 = Fifo1.add "Claire" q2 ;;
(* - : string = "JJ" *)
let q4 = Fifo1.pop q3 ;;
(* - : string = "Paul" *)
```

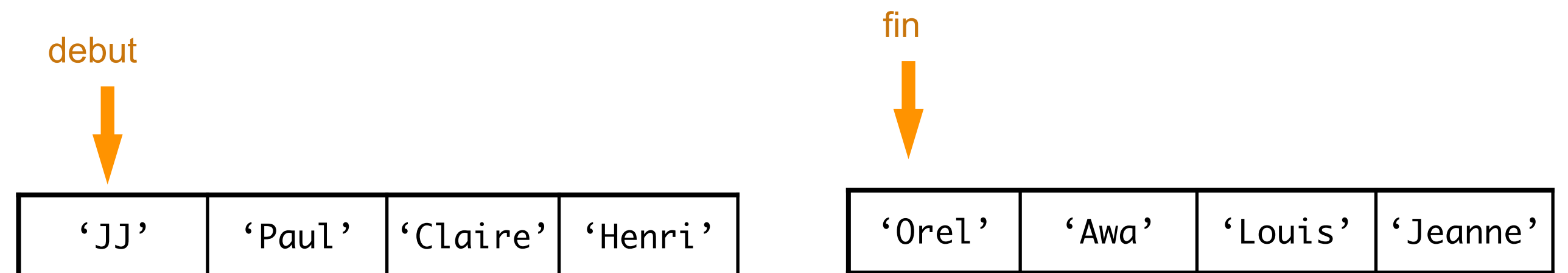
Module

- on peut ouvrir l'espace des noms du module

```
open Fifo1 ;;  
let q = empty ;;  
let q1 = add "JJ" q ;;  
let q2 = add "Paul" q1 ;;  
let q3 = add "Claire" q2 ;;  
let q4 = pop q3 ;;
```



- dangereux car possibles collisions avec noms d'autres modules

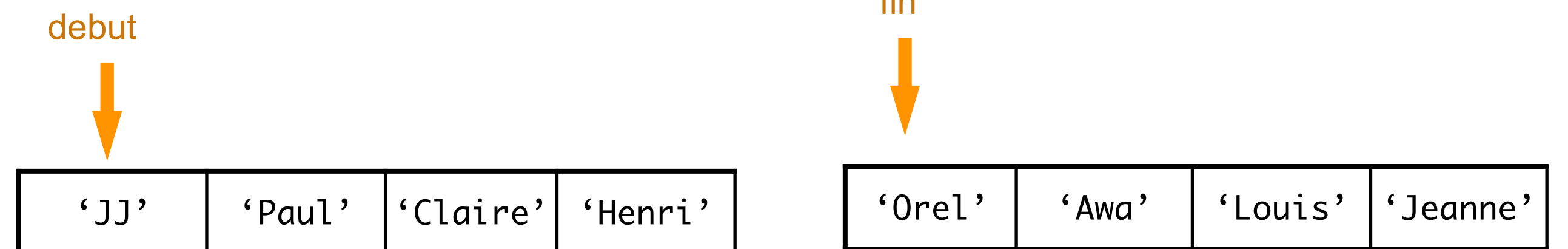
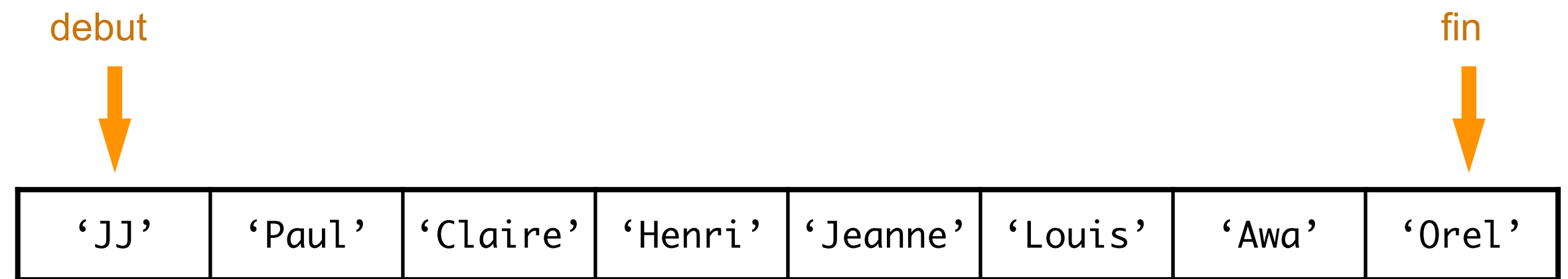


Signature d'un module

- le résultat de la déclaration d'un module

```
(* module Fifo1 :  
  sig  
    type 'a queue = { debut : 'a list; fin : 'a list; }  
    val make : 'a list -> 'a list -> 'a queue  
    val empty : 'a queue  
    val is_empty : 'a queue -> bool  
    val add : 'a -> 'a queue -> 'a queue  
    exception Empty  
    val fst : 'a queue -> 'a  
    val pop : 'a queue -> 'a queue  
  end  
)
```

- la signature est le type du module



Signature d'un module

- on peut déclarer une signature plus abstraite

```
module type FIFO =  
  sig  
    type 'a queue  
    val empty : 'a queue  
    val add : 'a -> 'a queue -> 'a queue  
    val fst : 'a queue -> 'a  
    val pop : 'a queue -> 'a queue  
    exception Empty  
  end;;
```

- le module devient plus **abstrait** (ici **make** n'est plus public)

```
module Fifo = (Fifo1 : FIFO) ;;
```

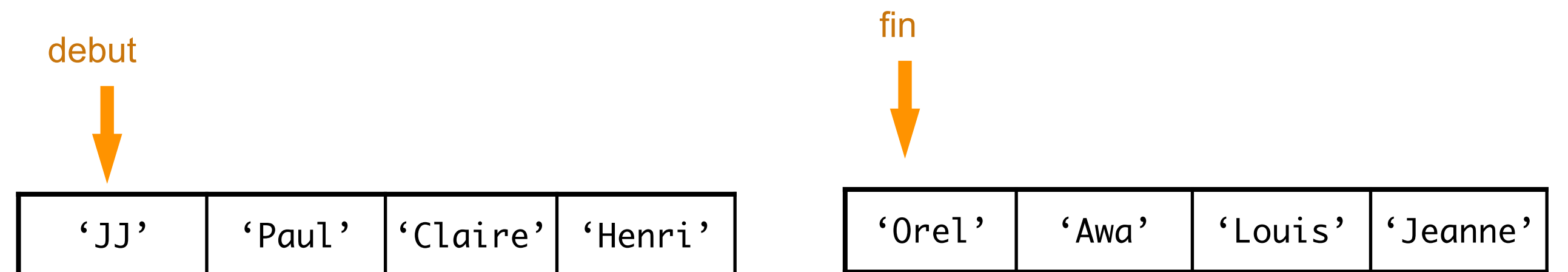
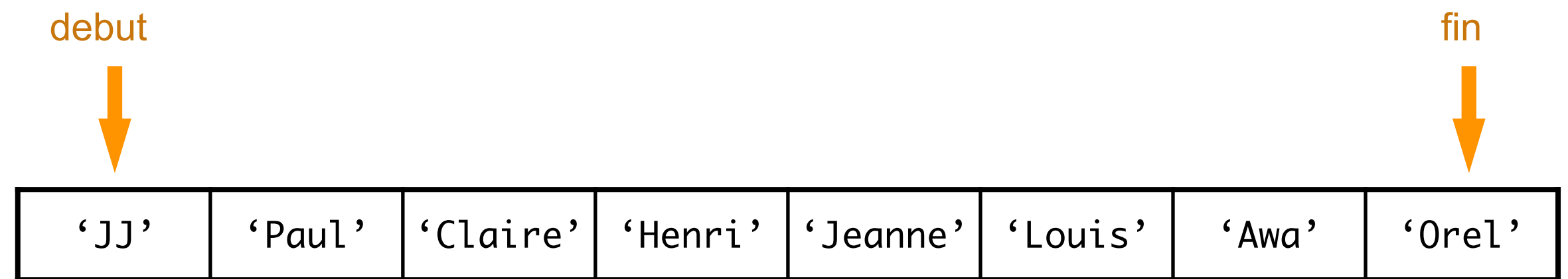
- l'utilisateur du module **Fifo** ne connaît pas son implémentation

```
let q = Fifo.empty ;;  
let q1 = Fifo.add "JJ" q ;;  
let q2 = Fifo.add "Paul" q1 ;;  
let q3 = Fifo.add "Claire" q2 ;;  
let q4 = Fifo.pop q3 ;;  
Fifo.fst q3 ;;  
(* - : string = "JJ" *)  
Fifo.fst q4 ;;  
(* - : string = "Paul" *)
```

Signature d'un module

- autre implémentation avec des paires de listes

```
module Fifo2 =  
  struct  
    type 'a queue = 'a list * 'a list  
    let make debut fin =  
      match debut with  
      | [ ] -> (List.rev fin), [ ]  
      | _ -> debut, fin  
    let empty = [ ], [ ]  
    let is_empty = function ([ ], _ ) -> true | _ -> false  
    let add x (debut, fin) = make debut (x :: fin)  
    exception Empty  
    let fst = function  
      | [ ], _ -> raise Empty  
      | (x :: _), _ -> x  
    let pop = function  
      | [ ], _ -> raise Empty  
      | (_ :: d), f -> make d f  
  end;;
```



- on abstrait le module avec la même signature abstraite

```
module Fifo = (Fifo2 : FIF0) ;;
```

Signature d'un module

- syntaxes alternatives

```
module Fifo = (struct ... end : FIFO);;
```

```
module Fifo : FIFO = struct ... end;;
```

```
module Fifo = (struct ... end : sig ... end) ;;
```

```
module Fifo : sig ... end = struct ... end ;;
```


Foncteurs

- paramétrisation d'un module

```
type comparison = Less | Equal | Greater;;
```

```
module type ORDERED =  
  sig  
    type t  
    val compare: t -> t -> comparison  
  end;;
```

```
module SetList =  
  functor (Elt: ORDERED) ->  
    struct  
      type element = Elt.t  
      type set = element list  
      let empty = [ ]  
      let rec add x s =  
        match s with [ ] -> [x] | y::s' ->  
          match Elt.compare x y with  
            | Equal -> s  
            | Less -> x :: s  
            | Greater -> y :: add x s'  
      let rec member x s =  
        match s with [ ] -> false | y::s' ->  
          match Elt.compare x y with  
            | Equal -> true  
            | Less -> false  
            | Greater -> member x s'  
    end;;
```



```
(* module type ORDERED =  
  sig  
    type t  
    val compare : t -> t -> comparison  
  end  
*)
```

```
(* module SetList :  
  functor (Elt : ORDERED) ->  
    sig  
      type element = Elt.t  
      type set = element list  
      val empty : 'a list  
      val add : Elt.t -> Elt.t list -> Elt.t list  
      val member : Elt.t -> Elt.t list -> bool  
    end  
*)
```

Foncteurs

- instantiation d'un module

```
module OrderedString =  
  struct  
    type t = string  
    let compare x y = if x = y then Equal  
                      else if x < y then Less else Greater  
  end;;
```

```
module StringSet = SetList (OrderedString);;
```

```
let s = StringSet.empty ;;  
let s1 = StringSet.add "JJ" s ;;  
let s2 = StringSet.add "Paul" s1 ;;  
let s3 = StringSet.add "Claire" s2 ;;  
StringSet.member "Paul" s3 ;;
```



```
(* module StringSet :  
  sig  
    type element = OrderedString.t  
    type set = element list  
    val empty : 'a list  
    val add : OrderedString.t -> OrderedString.t list -> OrderedString.t list  
    val member : OrderedString.t -> OrderedString.t list -> bool  
  end  
*)
```

Foncteurs

- instantiation d'un module

```
module Num =  
  struct  
    type t = I of int | F of float  
    let compare x y =  
      let float_of_num = function I x -> float_of_int x | F x -> x in  
      let x' = float_of_num x in  
      let y' = float_of_num y in  
      if x' = y' then Equal else if x' < y' then Less else Greater  
    end ;;
```

```
module NumSet = SetList (Num) ;;
```

```
let s = NumSet.empty ;;  
let s1 = NumSet.add (I 3) s ;;  
let s2 = NumSet.add (F 1.5) s1 ;;  
let s3 = NumSet.add (I 4) s2 ;;  
NumSet.member (F 4.0) s3 ;;
```



```
(* module NumSet :  
  sig  
    type element = OrderedNum.t  
    type set = element list  
    val empty : 'a list  
    val add : OrderedNum.t -> OrderedNum.t list -> OrderedNum.t list  
    val member : OrderedNum.t -> OrderedNum.t list -> bool  
  end  
)
```

Foncteurs

- au lieu de SetList on peut aussi faire un module Set2 avec des arbres binaires de recherche
- on peut abstraire la représentation des ensembles en précisant la signature du foncteur

```
module type SETFUNCTOR =  
  functor (Elt: ORDERED) ->  
    sig  
      type element = Elt.t  
      type set  
      val empty : set  
      val add : element -> set -> set  
      val member : element -> set -> bool  
    end;;
```

```
module Set = (SetList : SETFUNCTOR);;
```

```
module StringSet = Set (OrderedString);;
```

```
let s = StringSet.empty ;;  
let s1 = StringSet.add "JJ" s ;;  
let s2 = StringSet.add "Paul" s1 ;;  
StringSet.member "Paul" s2 ;;  
(* - : bool = true *)  
s ;;  
(* - : StringSet.set = <abstr> *)
```



```
(* module StringSet :  
  sig  
    type element = OrderedString.t  
    type set = Set(OrderedString).set  
    val empty : set  
    val add : element -> set -> set  
    val member : element -> set -> bool  
  end  
)
```

Foncteurs

- écriture plus élégante en définissant un type de module abstrait

```
module type SET =  
  sig  
    type element  
    type set  
    val empty : set  
    val add : element -> set -> set  
    val member : element -> set -> bool  
  end;;
```

```
module Set =  
  (SetList : functor(Elt: ORDERED) -> (SET with type element = Elt.t));;
```



```
(* module Set :  
  functor (Elt : ORDERED) ->  
  sig  
    type element = Elt.t  
    type set  
    val empty : set  
    val add : element -> set -> set  
    val member : element -> set -> bool  
  end  
*)
```

- écritures alternatives comme pour les modules

```
module Set: functor (Elt: ORDERED) -> (SET with type element = Elt.t) =  
  SetList ;
```

```
module Set (Elt: ORDERED) : (SET with type element = Elt.t) =  
  struct .. end ;;
```

Foncteurs

- écriture plus élégante en définissant un type de module abstrait

```
module Set (Elt: ORDERED) : (SET with type element = Elt.t) =
  struct
    type element = Elt.t
    type set = element list
    let empty = [ ]
    let rec add x s =
      match s with [ ] -> [x] | y::s' ->
        match Elt.compare x y with
        | Equal -> s
        | Less -> x :: s
        | Greater -> y :: add x s'
    let rec member x s =
      match s with [ ] -> false | y::s' ->
        match Elt.compare x y with
        | Equal -> true
        | Less -> false
        | Greater -> member x s'
  end ;;
```



```
(* module Set :
  functor (Elt : ORDERED) ->
  sig
    type element = Elt.t
    type set
    val empty : set
    val add : element -> set -> set
    val member : element -> set -> bool
  end
*)
```

Modules

- en bref :

```
module type SET =
  sig
    type element
    type set
    val empty : set
    val add : element -> set -> set
    val member : element -> set -> bool
  end;;
```

```
module Set (Elt: ORDERED) : (SET with type element = Elt.t) =
  struct
    type element = Elt.t
    type set = element list
    let empty = [ ]
    let rec add x s =
      match s with [ ] -> [x] | y::s' ->
        match Elt.compare x y with
        | Equal -> s
        | Less -> x :: s
        | Greater -> y :: add x s'
    let rec member x s =
      match s with [ ] -> false | y::s' ->
        match Elt.compare x y with
        | Equal -> true
        | Less -> false
        | Greater -> member x s'
  end ;;
```

```
type comparison = Less | Equal | Greater;;
```

```
module type ORDERED =
  sig
    type t
    val compare: t -> t -> comparison
  end;;
```

```
module OrderedString =
  struct
    type t = string
    let compare x y = if x = y then Equal
      else if x < y then Less else Greater
  end;;
```

```
module StringSet = Set (OrderedString);;
```

```
let s = StringSet.empty ;;
let s1 = StringSet.add "JJ" s ;;
let s2 = StringSet.add "Paul" s1 ;;
StringSet.member "Paul" s2 ;;
(* - : bool = true *)
s ;;
(* - : StringSet.set = <abstr> *)
```

Modules

- un autre module ne tenant pas compte des majuscules ou minuscules

```
module OrderedNoCaseString =  
  struct  
    type t = string  
    let compare x y =  
      let x' = String.lowercase_ascii x in  
      let y' = String.lowercase_ascii y in  
      if x' = y' then Equal else if x' < y' then Less else Greater  
    end;;
```

```
module NoCaseStringSet = Set (OrderedNoCaseString) ;;
```

```
let ns = NoCaseStringSet.empty ;;  
let ns1 = NoCaseStringSet.add "JJ" ns ;;  
let ns2 = NoCaseStringSet.add "Paul" ns1 ;;  
StringSet.member "PAUL" ns2 ;;  
(* - : bool = true *)  
ns ;;  
(* - : NoCaseStringSet.set = <abstr> *)
```

Exercice Faire des ensembles d'entiers, de flottants, de nums, d'arbres.

Compilation

- un programme peut être compilé avec la commande `ocamlc`

```
ocamlc -o prog prog.ml      prog.ml  prog (exécutable)
```

```
ocamlc prog.ml produit a.out (exécutable)
```

- un programme peut être composé de plusieurs unités de compilation

```
ocamlc -o prog prog1.ml prog2.ml
```

- une variable d'une unité de compilation précédente est référencée avec la notation qualifiée

```
dans prog1.ml      let f x = ...
```


```
dans prog2.ml      if Prog1.f x > 10 then ..    ( ZZ: nom commençant par une majuscule, le nom du fichier par une minuscule )
```

- on peut aussi ouvrir prog1 dans prog2 avec `open Prog1`


Compilation séparée

- la compilation peut être séparée en plusieurs étapes

```
ocamlc -c prog1.ml
```

prog1.ml  prog1.cmo (code objet) + prog1.cmi (interface)

```
ocamlc -c prog2.ml
```

prog2.ml  prog2.cmo (code objet) + prog2.cmi (interface)

- on finit par l'édition de liens (*link*)

```
ocamlc -o prog prog1.cmo prog2.cmo
```

 prog (exécutable)

- les fichiers d'interfaces servent à retrouver les types des variables exportées
- les fichiers d'interfaces non compilés peuvent servir à la documentation

```
ocamlc -i prog.ml > prog.mli
```

 prog.mli (interface lisible)

Modules et compilation séparée

mylib.ml

```
type comparison = Less | Equal | Greater;;

module type ORDERED =
  sig
    type t
    val compare: t -> t -> comparison
  end;;

module type SET =
  sig
    type element
    type set
    val empty : set
    val add : element -> set -> set
    val member : element -> set -> bool
  end;;

module Set (Elt: ORDERED) : (SET with type element = Elt.t) =
  struct
    type element = Elt.t
    type set = element list
    let empty = [ ]
    let rec add x s =
      match s with [ ] -> [x] | y::s' ->
        match Elt.compare x y with
        | Equal -> s
        | Less -> x :: s
        | Greater -> y :: add x s'
    let rec member x s =
      match s with [ ] -> false | y::s' ->
        match Elt.compare x y with
        | Equal -> true
        | Less -> false
        | Greater -> member x s'
  end ;;
```

mylib_ext.ml

```
open Mylib;;

module OrderedString =
  struct
    type t = string
    let compare x y = if x = y then Equal
      else if x < y then Less else Greater
  end;;

module StringSet = Set (OrderedString);;
```

main.ml

```
open Mylib_ext ;;

let s = StringSet.empty ;;
let s1 = StringSet.add "JJ" s ;;
let s2 = StringSet.add "Paul" s1 ;;
Printf.printf "%b\n" (StringSet.member "Paul" s2) ;;
```

Signatures et compilation séparée

mylib.mli

```
type comparison = Less | Equal | Greater
module type ORDERED = sig type t val compare : t -> t -> comparison end
module type SET =
  sig
    type element
    type set
    val empty : set
    val add : element -> set -> set
    val member : element -> set -> bool
  end
module Set :
  functor (Elt : ORDERED) ->
  sig
    type element = Elt.t
    type set
    val empty : set
    val add : element -> set -> set
    val member : element -> set -> bool
  end
```

stringset.mli

```
module OrderedString :
  sig type t = string val compare : 'a -> 'a -> Mylib.comparison end
module StringSet :
  sig
    type element = OrderedString.t
    type set = Mylib.Set(OrderedString).set
    val empty : set
    val add : element -> set -> set
    val member : element -> set -> bool
  end
```

Conclusion

VU:

- modules
- signatures
- foncteurs
- exemples de modules paramétrés
- compilation séparée

TODO list

- objets
- algorithmique
- parallélisme