



Core Syntax and Types

Basic Syntax

Variable Binding	<code>val x = 5; ()</code> (SML) <code>let x = 5;;</code> (OCaml) <code>let x = 5</code> (F#)
Function Definition	<code>fun add x y = x + y;</code> (SML) <code>let add x y = x + y;;</code> (OCaml) <code>let add x y = x + y</code> (F#)
Comments	<code>(* SML comment *)</code> (SML) <code>(* Nested comments are allowed *)</code> (SML) <code>(* OCaml comment *)</code> (OCaml) <code>(* Nested comments are allowed *)</code> (OCaml) <code>(* F# comment *)</code> (F#) <code>(* Nested comments are allowed *)</code> (F#)
Sequential Execution	<code>;</code> (SML) <code>;;</code> (OCaml) <code>ignore</code> (F#)
Unit Type	<code>()</code> (SML/OCaml/F#)
String Concatenation	<code>^</code> (SML/OCaml) <code>+</code> (F#)

Data Types

Integer	<code>int</code> (SML/OCaml/F#)
Real/Float	<code>real</code> (SML), <code>float</code> (OCaml/F#)
Boolean	<code>bool</code> (SML/OCaml/F#)
String	<code>string</code> (SML/OCaml/F#)
Character	<code>char</code> (SML/OCaml/F#)
Unit	<code>unit</code> (SML/OCaml/F#)

Operators

Arithmetic	<code>+, -, *, div, mod</code> (SML) <code>+, -, *, /, mod</code> (OCaml) <code>, -, *, /, %</code> (F#)
Comparison	<code>=, <>, >, <, >=, <=</code> (SML/OCaml/F#)
Boolean	<code>andalso, orelse, not</code> (SML) <code>&&, , not</code> (OCaml) <code>&&, , not</code> (F#)
Floating-point Arithmetic	<code>+, -, *, /</code> (OCaml/F#) <code>Real.+ , Real.- , Real.* , Real./</code> (SML)
Integer division	<code>div</code> (SML) <code>/</code> (OCaml/F#)
Modulus	<code>mod</code> (SML/OCaml) <code>%</code> (F#)

Control Flow and Data Structures

Conditional Statements

If-Then-Else	<code>if condition then expr1 else expr2</code> (SML/OCaml/F#)
Case/Match Statements	<pre>case expression of pattern1 => result1 pattern2 => result2 _ => default_result;</pre> <pre>match expression with pattern1 -> result1 pattern2 -> result2 _ -> default_result</pre> <pre>match expression with pattern1 -> result1 pattern2 -> result2 _ -> default_result</pre>
Boolean Conditionals	<pre>if true then 1 else 0; (* returns 1 *)</pre> <pre>if true then 1 else 0;; (* returns 1 *)</pre> <pre>if true then 1 else 0 // returns 1</pre>
String Conditionals	<pre>if "a" = "a" then 1 else 0; (* returns 1 *)</pre> <pre>if "a" = "a" then 1 else 0;; (* returns 1 *)</pre> <pre>if "a" = "a" then 1 else 0 // returns 1</pre>

Lists

List Creation	<code>[1, 2, 3]</code> (SML/OCaml) <code>[1; 2; 3]</code> (F#)
Cons Operator	<code>::</code> (SML/OCaml) <code>::</code> (F#)
Head and Tail	<code>hd list</code> (SML), <code>List.hd list</code> (OCaml), <code>List.head list</code> (F#) <code>tl list</code> (SML), <code>List.tl list</code> (OCaml), <code>List.tail list</code> (F#)
List Length	<code>length list</code> (SML), <code>List.length</code> (OCaml), <code>List.length list</code> (F#)
Appending Lists	<code>@</code> (SML/OCaml) <code>@</code> (F#)
Map Function	<code>map f list</code> (SML), <code>List.map f list</code> (OCaml), <code>List.map f list</code> (F#)

Tuples

Tuple Creation	<code>(1, "hello", true)</code> (SML/OCaml/F#)
Accessing Elements	<code>#1 tuple</code> (SML/OCaml), <code>fst tuple</code> , <code>snd tuple</code> (OCaml for 2-tuples) <code>fst tuple</code> , <code>snd tuple</code> (F# for 2-tuples)
Deconstruction	<code>let (x, y, z) = tuple</code> (SML/OCaml/F#)
Example Tuple	<pre>val example = (1, "text", 3.14); val (int_val, string_val, real_val) = example;</pre> <pre>let example = (1, "text", 3.14); let (int_val, string_val, real_val) = example;</pre>

Functions and Modules

Function Definitions

Basic Function	<code>fun square x = x * x;</code> (SML) <code>let square x = x * x;;</code> (OCaml) <code>let square x = x * x</code> (F#)
Recursive Function	<code>fun factorial 0 = 1 factorial n = n * factorial (n - 1);</code> (SML) <code>let rec factorial n = if n = 0 then 1 else n * factorial (n - 1);;</code> (OCaml) <code>let rec factorial n = if n = 0 then 1 else n * factorial (n - 1)</code> (F#)
Anonymous Function (Lambda)	<code>fn x => x * x</code> (SML) <code>fun x -> x * x</code> (OCaml) <code>fun x -> x * x</code> (F#)
Curried Function	<code>fun add x y = x + y;</code> (SML) <code>let add x y = x + y;;</code> (OCaml) <code>let add x y = x + y</code> (F#)
Higher-Order Function	<code>fun apply f x = f x;</code> (SML) <code>let apply f x = f x;;</code> (OCaml) <code>let apply f x = f x</code> (F#)

Modules

Module Definition	<code>structure MyModule = struct ... end;</code> (SML) <code>module MyModule = struct ... end;;</code> (OCaml) <code>module MyModule = struct ... end</code> (F#)
Module Signature (Interface)	<code>signature MY_MODULE_SIG = sig ... end;</code> (SML) <code>module type MY_MODULE_TYPE = sig ... end;;</code> (OCaml) // F# uses signature files (.fsi) // or inline signatures <code>type MY_MODULE_TYPE = sig ... end</code>
Module Implementation	<code>structure MyModule : MY_MODULE_SIG = struct ... end;</code> (SML) <code>module MyModule : MY_MODULE_TYPE = struct ... end;;</code> (OCaml)
Accessing Module Members	<code>MyModule.member</code> (SML/OCaml/F#)
Opening a Module	<code>open MyModule;</code> (SML/OCaml) <code>open MyModule</code> (F#)

Advanced Features

Exceptions

References (Mutable State)

Records (Structs)

Exception Declaration	<pre>exception MyException of string; (SML) exception MyException of string;; (OCaml) exception MyException of string (F#)</pre>
Raising an Exception	<pre>raise MyException "Error message"; (SML) raise (MyException "Error message");; (OCaml) raise (MyException "Error message") (F#)</pre>
Exception Handling	<pre>try expression with MyException msg => handle_error msg; try expression with MyException msg -> handle_error msg; try expression with MyException msg -> handle_error msg</pre>
Standard Exceptions	<pre>Fail, InvalidArg, Match (SML/OCaml/F#)</pre>

Creating a Reference	<pre>ref value (SML/OCaml/F#)</pre>
Accessing a Reference	<pre>!ref_variable (SML/OCaml/F#)</pre>
Updating a Reference	<pre>ref_variable := new_value (SML/OCaml/F#)</pre>
Example Usage	<pre>val counter = ref 0; counter := !counter + 1; !counter; (* Returns 1 *) let counter = ref 0;; counter := !counter + 1; !counter;; (* Returns 1 *) let counter = ref 0 counter := !counter + 1 !counter // Returns 1</pre>

Record Definition	<pre>type person = {name : string, age : int}; val john : person = {name = "John", age = 30}; type person = {name : string; age : int}; let john : person = {name = "John"; age = 30};</pre>
Accessing Record Fields	<pre>#name john (SML), john.name (OCaml/F#)</pre>
Record Update (Functional)	<pre>val jane = {john with age = 31}; let jane = {john with age = 31}; let jane = {john with age = 31}</pre>