OCaml Batteries Included: An Open-Source Extended Standard Library for OCaml

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Outline

1. An OCaml Crash Course
   - The Language
   - Type Signatures
   - Programming Environment

2. The Stdlib and Extended Standard Libraries
   - Stdlib
   - Batteries
   - Jane Street Core
   - Containers

3. Conclusion
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What is OCaml?

- OCaml was born in France at INRIA (now Inria).
- Created by Xavier Leroy et al. in 1996.
- OCaml is *strongly-typed* and uses type inference.
- Encourages the functional programming style.
- Is pragmatic: imperative programming is also supported.
- Also supports object-oriented programming.
Where to learn OCaml?

- The online manual
  https://caml.inria.fr/pub/docs/manual-ocaml/.
- An old book: “Developing Applications With Objective Caml”
- A more recent book: “Real World OCaml”
  https://dev.realworldocaml.org/index.html.
Understanding OCaml type signatures: basic ones

(* identity: maybe a complete specification; rare case *)
val identity: 'a -> 'a
val apply: 'a -> 'b
val accumulate: 'acc -> 'b -> 'acc

(* side_effect: 'unit' in type signatures is '()' in implementation code *)
val side_effect: 'a -> unit
val predicate: 'a -> bool

(* compare: int is not very precise *)
val compare: 'a -> 'a -> int
Understanding OCaml type signatures: more complex ones

val cons: 'a -> 'a list -> 'a list
(* `head`; imprecise signature (empty list) *)
val hd: 'a list -> 'a
val length: 'a list -> int
val map: ('a -> 'b) -> 'a list -> 'b list
val fold: ('acc -> 'b -> 'acc) -> 'acc -> 'b list -> 'acc
val iter: ('a -> unit) -> 'a list ->()
val exists: ('a -> bool) -> 'a list -> bool
val filter: ('a -> bool) -> 'a list -> 'a list
val partition: ('a -> bool) -> 'a list -> ('a list * 'a list)
(* purely functional *)
val sort: ('a -> 'a -> int) -> 'a list -> 'a list
(* imperative *)
val array_sort: ('a -> 'a -> int) -> 'a array -> unit
Suggested tools to get started with OCaml:

- opam: source-based package manager (Debian/Ubuntu: apt?).
- utop: cool top-level interpreter.
- merlin: editor helper.
- Emacs w/ tuareg mode (or Vim or VS Code or Atom).
- dune: build system.
- ocp-browser: command-line documentation browser.
- ocp-indent: integrates with Emacs.
- user-setup: automatic editor configuration.
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https://caml.inria.fr/pub/docs/manual-ocaml/libref/index.html

- The library that comes with the compiler.
- A Spartan set of features.
- I do not recommend the stdlib for programming in the large.
- Some non tail-recursive functions!
- Very hard and time-consuming to get something accepted into the stdlib...
Batteries: a Community-Maintained Extended Standard Library

- https://ocaml-batteries-team.github.io/batteries-included/hdoc2/
- A drop-in replacement for the stdlib.
- 100% compatible, (almost) always tail-recursive.
- Makes new stdlib functions available to older OCaml versions.
- Long history (git logs from 2008), still maintained by several people (Cedric Cellier\(^1\), Gabriel Scherer\(^1\), me).
- New contributors: Florent Monnier, Jakob Krainz.
- 86 contributors in total (github).
- 68 opam packages depend on batteries (as of 20/01/2020).
- Downloaded 2719 times last month.

\(^1\)Long-term contributor

Francois Berenger
How to use batteries

(* in the top-level *)

#use ''batteries'';;

(* I recommend *)

module L = BatList
module A = BatArray
module S = BatString
module SS = BatSet.String

L.map (* ... *)

(* rather than *)

open Batteries (* would shadow some Stdlib things;
    e.g. the Printf module *)
A few batteries modules

I recommend:
- BatArray (there is also BatDynArray).
- BatHashtbl (many functionalities).
- BatInt (e.g. BatInt.Set, BatInt.compare).
- BatList (many functionalities).
- BatMap (a kind of Hashtbl but with ordered keys).
- BatSeq (instead of BatEnum).
- BatSet (many operations).
- BatStream (rather than BatLazyList or BatEnum).
- BatString (e.g. BatString.Set; many operations).

I do not recommend:
- BatEnum (because there is BatSeq now; might be removed).
- BatIO (because slower than the stdlib in _channel/out_channel; might be removed).
- BatLazyList (because of BatSeq).

Batteries have many more modules... I don’t know/use all of them.
How to contribute to batteries?

- Open an issue on github.
- Interact with us to check we are interested.
- Send your code as a pull request.
- The code must be (in that order):
  1. Correct
  2. Efficient
  3. Clean / readable / maintainable
  4. Commented
  5. Unit-tested
- Try to satisfy all maintainers (if possible).
- Last but not least: be tenacious, follow through.
Advantages of batteries

- A single OPAM package.
- Takes 47s to install on a 24 threads Mac.
- Actively maintained.
- Stable set of features and API / mature code base.
- Open-source with an open development model.
- Well written documentation; for almost all functions.
- Quite clean, sometimes beautiful, source code.
- Significant code-coverage by unit tests (for modern code).
- Drop-in replacement for the stdlib.
- Feature-parity between BatMap and BatSet.
- Feature-parity between BatArray and BatList.
Disadvantages of batteries

- More maintained than actively developed.
- Still using ocamlbuild (instead of dune).
- Cannot install and compile a single module from opam (e.g. only BatList and dependencies; maybe in the future...).
- ...the audience is welcome to point out some more...
What is Jane Street Core?

“Industrial strength alternative to OCaml’s standard library”


- 108 packages in opam depend on core (as of 20/01/2021).
- Installed 9318 times last month.
- 15 contributors on github.
Advantages of Jane Street Core

Warning: I have not used core since 2013!

- Actively maintained.
- Backed by a wealthy company: Jane Street\(^2\).
- Used in production by mission-critical software.
- Stable set of features and API.
- Mature code base.
- Naming conventions.

\(^2\)Biggest OCaml industrial user; long-term benevolent contributor to the ecosystem.
Disadvantages of Jane Street Core

- Documentation is hard to find; not all functions are documented in natural language.
- Development model: open-source behind closed walls?
- Not compatible with the stdlib (if you were using the stdlib and switch to core...).
- Mandatory use of labels.
- Heavy use of the type system (not everybody writes soft-real-time, mission-critical server software...).
- An OPAM package with 47 dependencies!
- Which library should I use: Core? Core_kernel? Base?
- Took 240s to install on a 24 threads Mac (batteries: 47s).
What is Containers?

“A modular, clean and powerful extension of the OCaml standard library”.


- Created by Simon Cruanes (OCaml hacker and former batteries contributor).
- 47 packages in opam depend on containers (as of 20/01/2021).
- Installed 1542 times last month.
- 44 contributors on github.
Pros and cons of Containers

Warning: I have never used containers in a project (yet?)!

- Each module is independent (you can copy a file into your project; BSD license).
- A single OPAM package.
- Takes 14s to install on a 24 threads Mac (batteries: 47s).
- Open-source with an open development model.
- Pure OCaml: no dependencies to unix, str or num libraries.
- +/- Minimalist.
- ... people who know more may add something here ...
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Batteries is a successful open-source project (given its longevity, number of contributors, users, etc.).

The OCaml ecosystem (and the language) are still evolving. Since OPAM came out; things are moving faster.

Almost all the community is on github.

When programming in Python; one mostly spends his time debugging. When programming in OCaml, one spends his time developing software.

Objects in OCaml are like an electric guitar in the middle of a symphonic orchestra. If, and only if, your name is Ennio Morricone should you play the guitar.

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3 The cryptokit library only has an object interface... 😊
Bibliography

The End

All questions are welcome.
Thank your for your attention.
Do not hesitate to contribute to batteries!
https://github.com/ocaml-batteries-team/batteries-included

Thanks to all the OCaml community!