This question has been translated from Standard ML to OCaml

(a) This part concerned a feature of Standard ML which does apply to OCaml. [3 marks]

(b) The list \( l_2 \) is a sublist of \( l \) provided there exist lists \( l_1 \) and \( l_3 \) such that \( l = l_1 @ l_2 @ l_3 \). Write an OCaml function \texttt{sublist} to test whether one list is a sublist of another one. Include a clear explanation of how your code works. [7 marks]