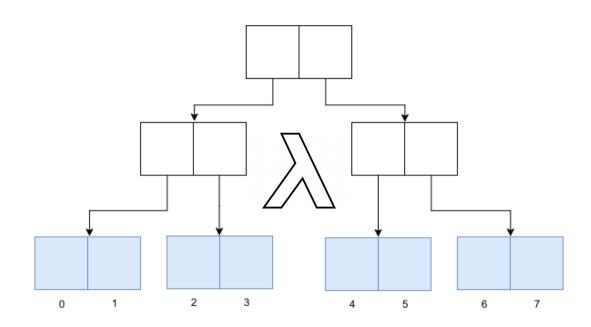
Marvellous Functional Datastructures: The Vector





Hello!

Robert

Hello!

- Robert
- Scala & Clojure

Hello!

- Robert
- Scala & Clojure
- Obsessed with FP



What are Vectors?



- What are Vectors?
- Hash Array Mapped Tries (HAMT)



- What are Vectors?
- Hash Array Mapped Tries (HAMT)
 - Tries?



- What are Vectors?
- Hash Array Mapped Tries (HAMT)
 - Tries?
 - Trie, Radix Tree, Prefix Tree



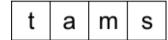
- What are Vectors?
- Hash Array Mapped Tries (HAMT)
 - Tries?
 - Trie, Radix Tree, Prefix Tree
 - Structured based on their contents



- Tries:
 - tee, try, add, aid, map, see, sit

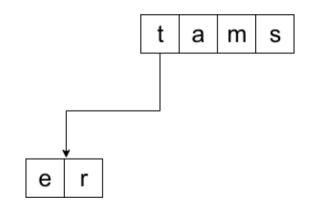


- Tries:
 - tee, try, add, aid, map, see, sit



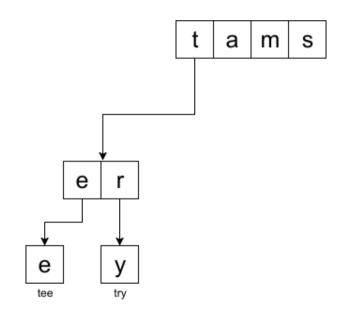


- Tries:
 - tee, try, add, aid, map, see, sit



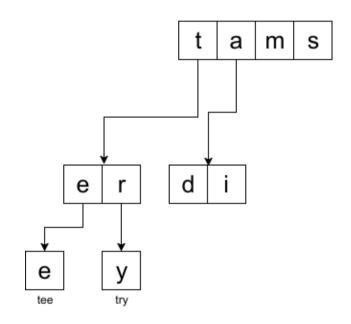


- Tries:
 - tee, try, add, aid, map, see, sit



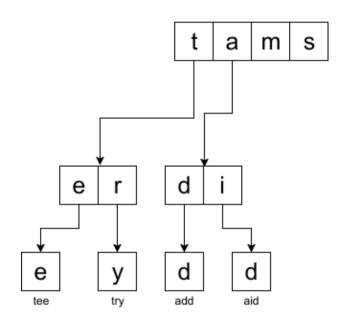


- Tries:
 - tee, try, add, aid, map, see, sit



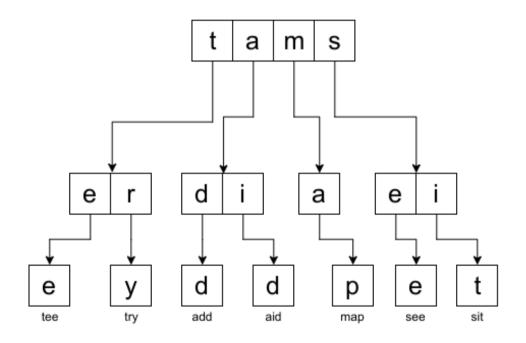


- Tries:
 - tee, try, add, aid, map, see, sit



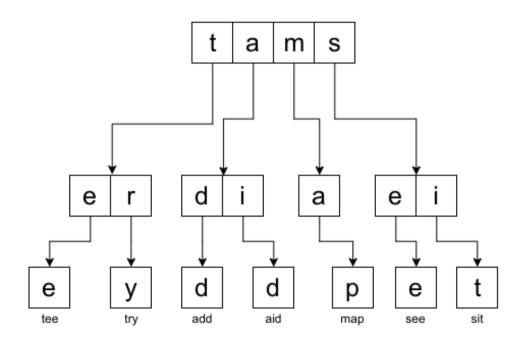


- Tries:
 - tee, try, add, aid, map, see, sit



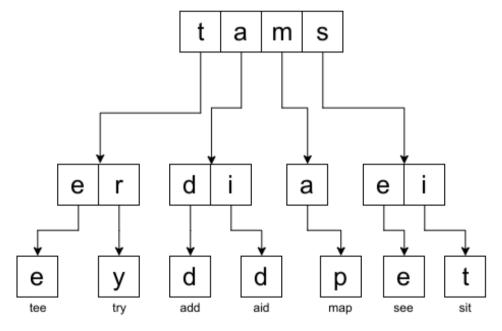


- Tries:
 - Assume we want to lookup "add"



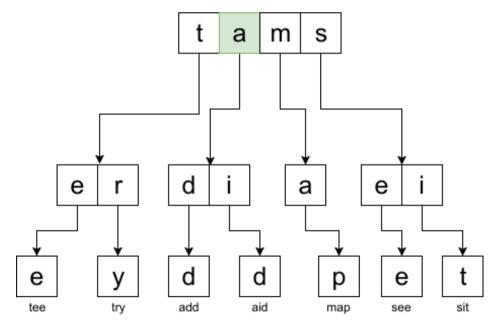


- Tries:
 - Assume we want to lookup "add"
 - Split: a d d



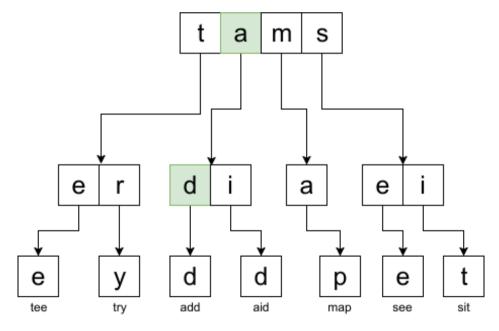


- Tries:
 - Assume we want to lookup "add"
 - Split: **a** d d



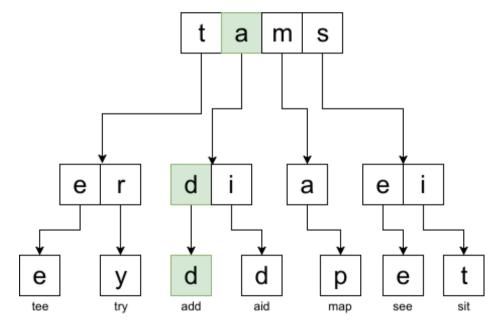


- Tries:
 - Assume we want to lookup "add"
 - Split: a d d



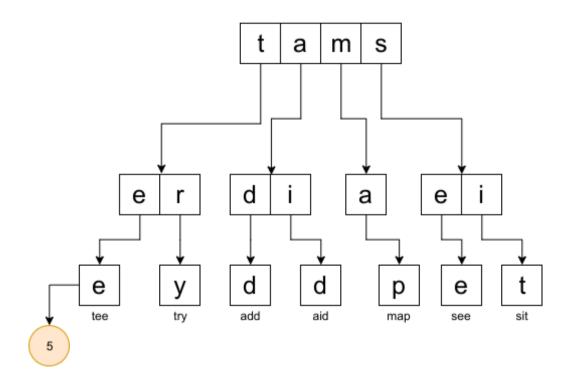


- Tries:
 - Assume we want to lookup "add"
 - Split: a d d



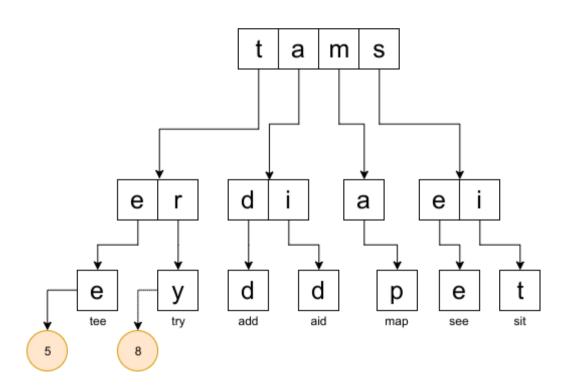


- Trie Maps:
 - Associate value with leaf node



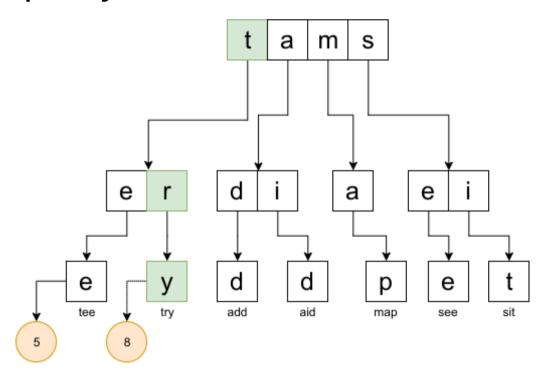


- Trie Maps:
 - Associate value with leaf node



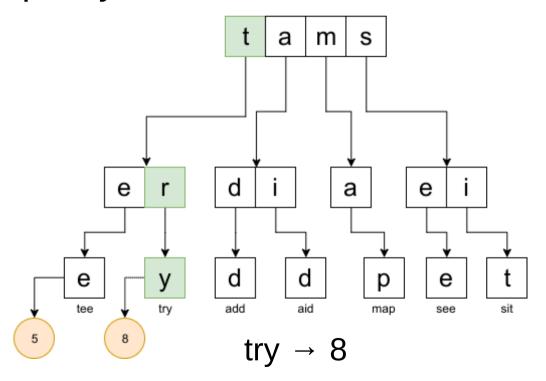


- Trie Maps:
 - Associate value with leaf node
 - Look-up: "try"





- Trie Maps:
 - Associate value with leaf node
 - Look-up: "try"





- Hash Array Mapped Tries:
 - Tries with hash ranges



- Hash Array Mapped Tries:
 - Tries with hash ranges
 - Hash-Maps!



- Hash Array Mapped Tries:
 - Tries with hash ranges
 - Hash-Maps!

- Vectors:
 - HAMTs with ranges of integers



• Indexing a trie:



- Indexing a trie:
 - 1. Fixed branching factors (power of 2):

$$M = 2^b$$



- Indexing a trie:
 - 1. Fixed branching factors (power of 2):

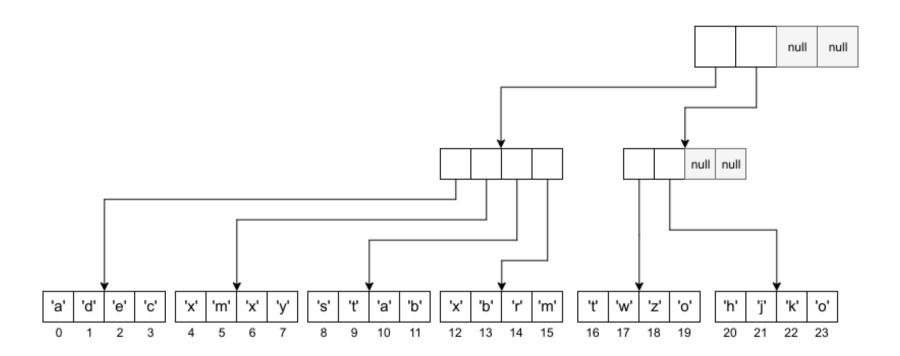
$$M = 2^b$$

2. Indexes are binary => Trie is bit-mapped



Branching factor: 4

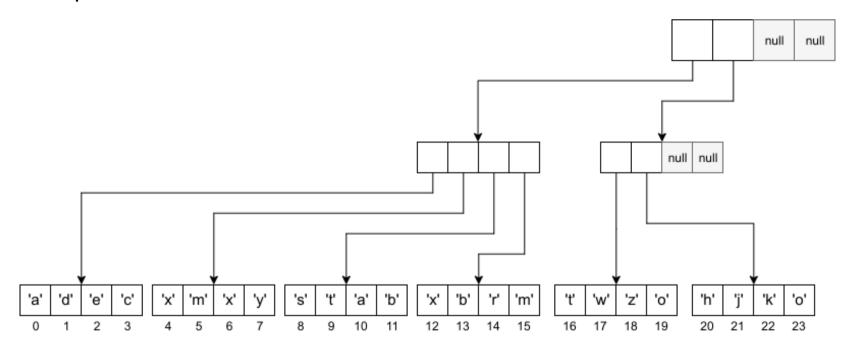
Height: 2





Branching factor: 4

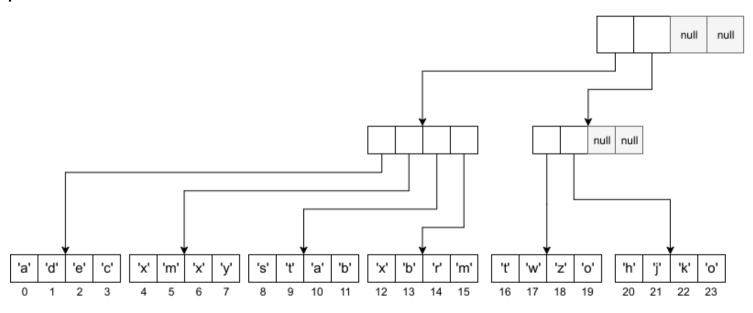
Height: 2





Branching factor: 4

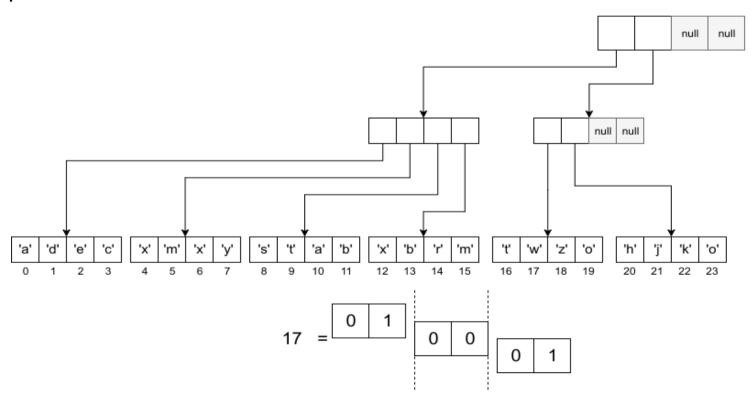
Height: 2





Branching factor: 4

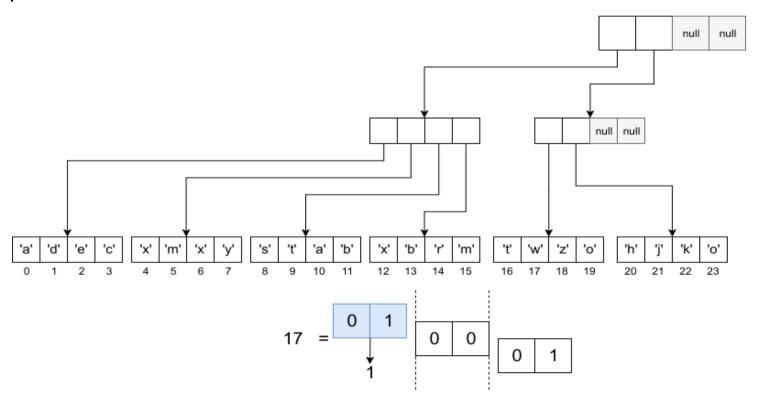
Height: 2





Branching factor: 4

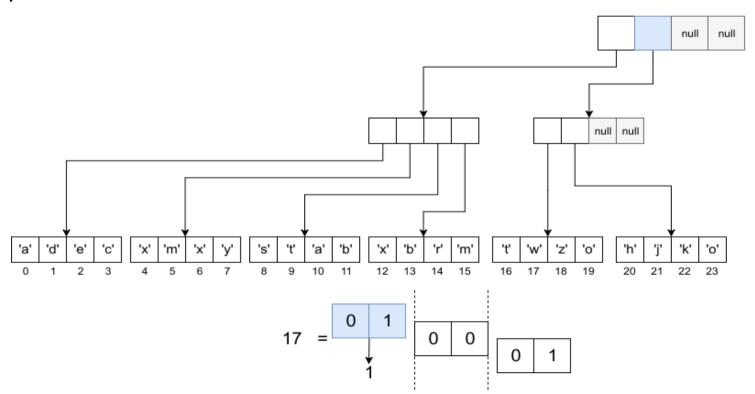
Height: 2





Branching factor: 4

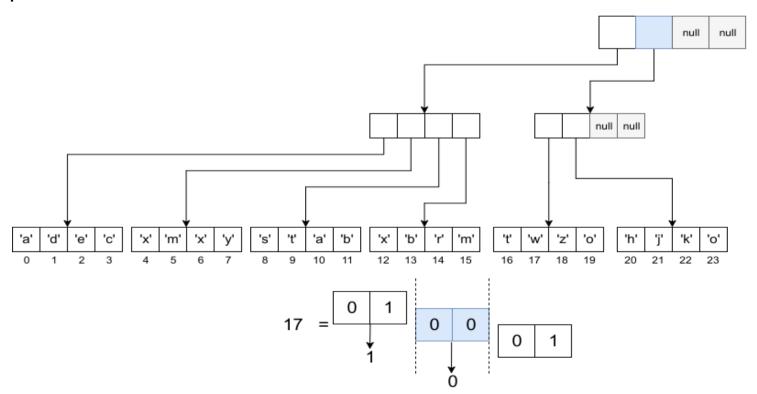
Height: 2





Branching factor: 4

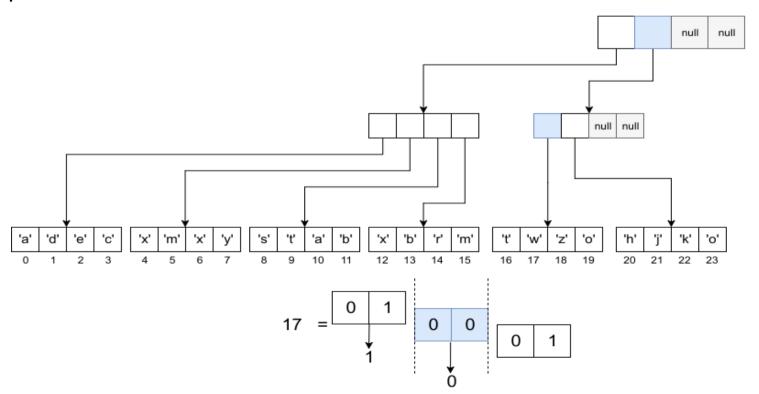
Height: 2





Branching factor: 4

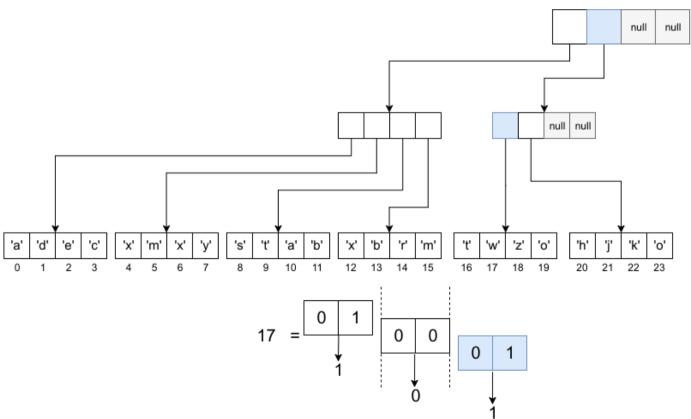
Height: 2





Branching factor: 4

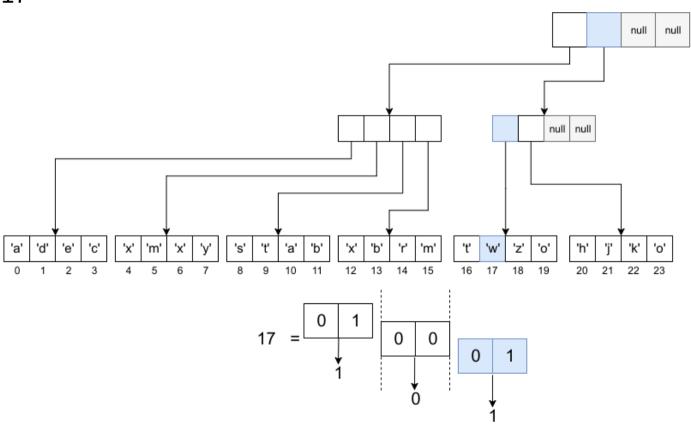
Height: 2





Branching factor: 4

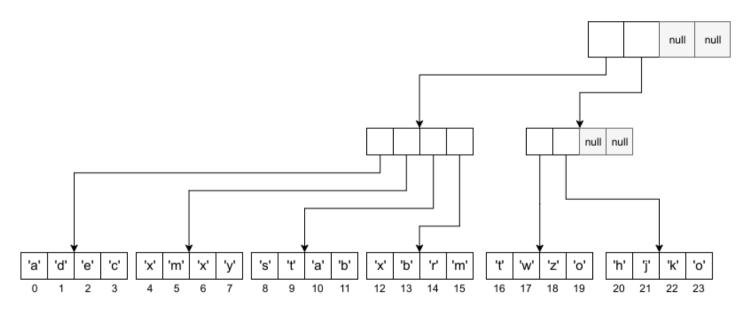
Height: 2





Branching factor: 4

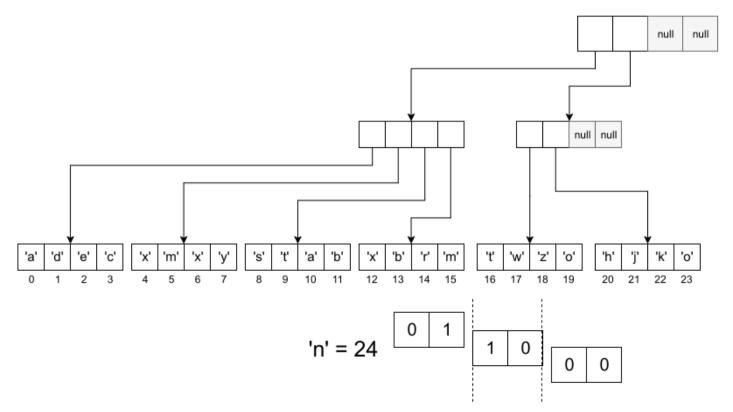
Height: 2





Branching factor: 4

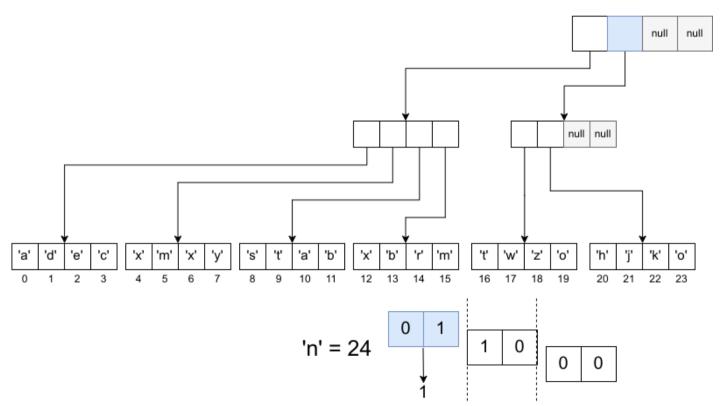
Height: 2





Branching factor: 4

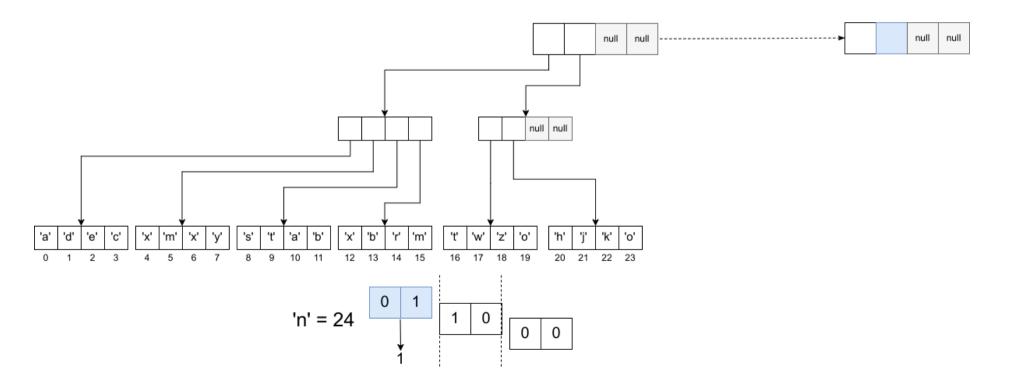
Height: 2





Branching factor: 4

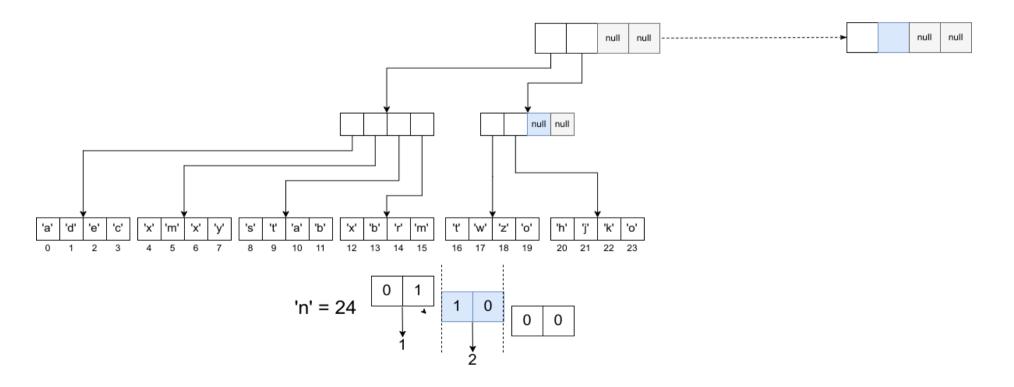
Height: 2





Branching factor: 4

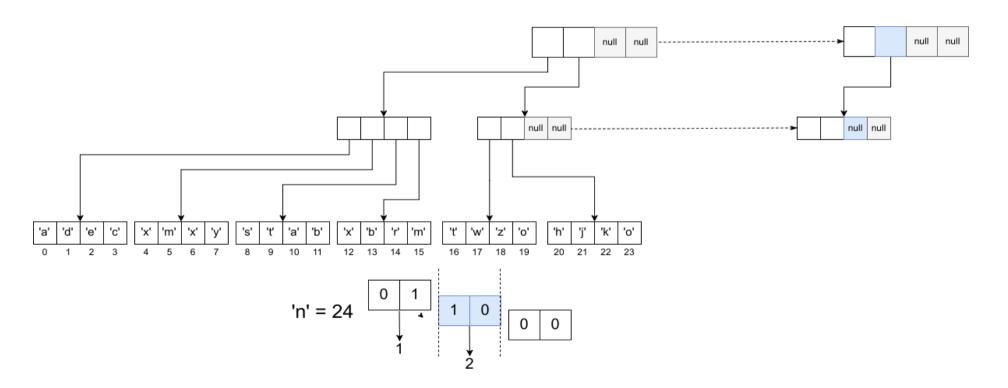
Height: 2





Branching factor: 4

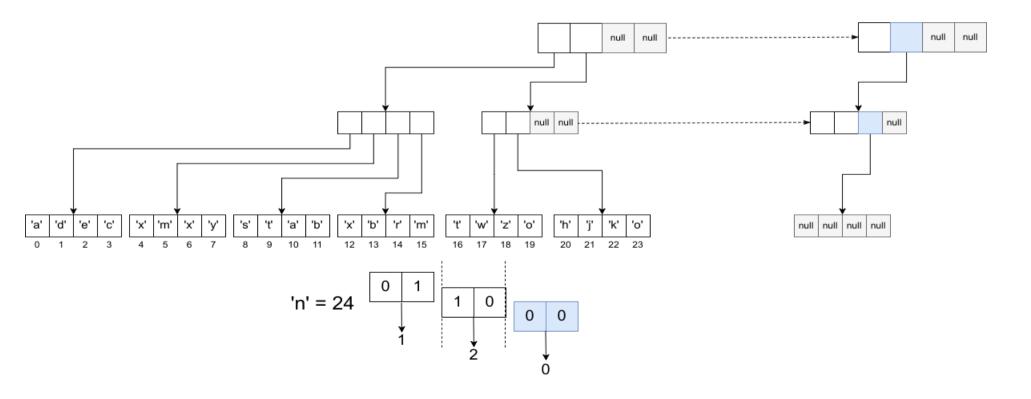
Height: 2





Branching factor: 4

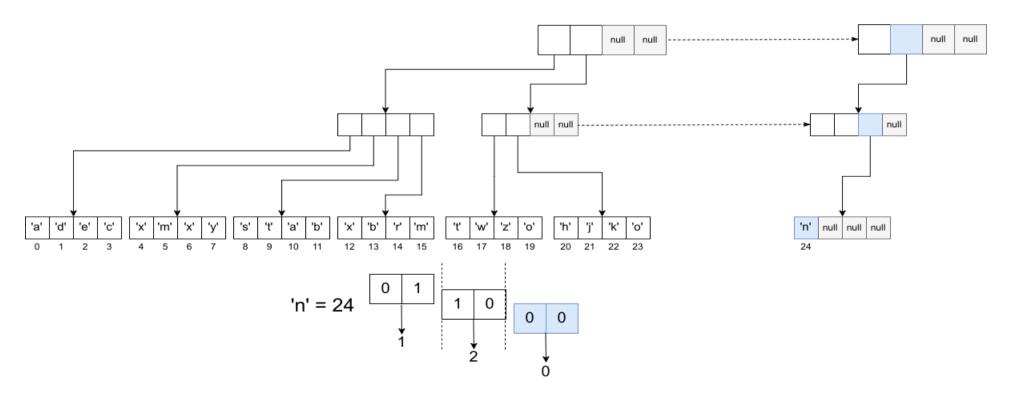
Height: 2





Branching factor: 4

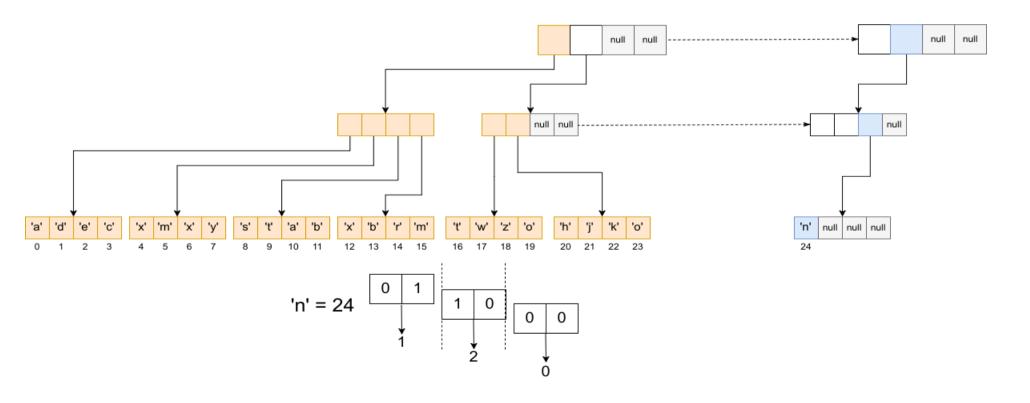
Height: 2





Branching factor: 4

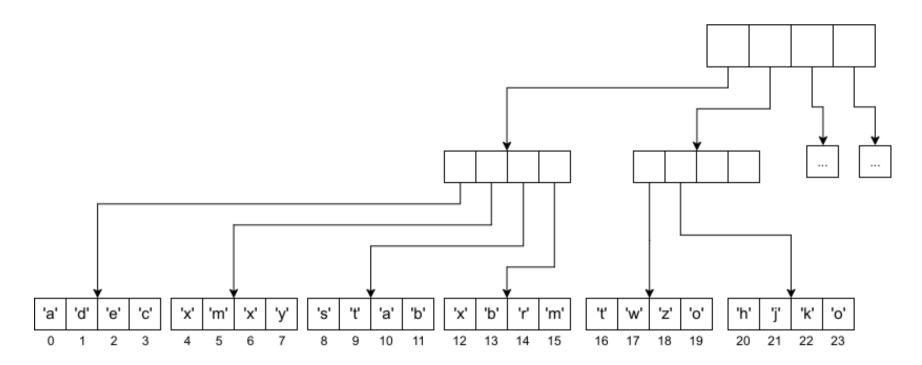
Height: 2





Branching factor: 4

Height: 2

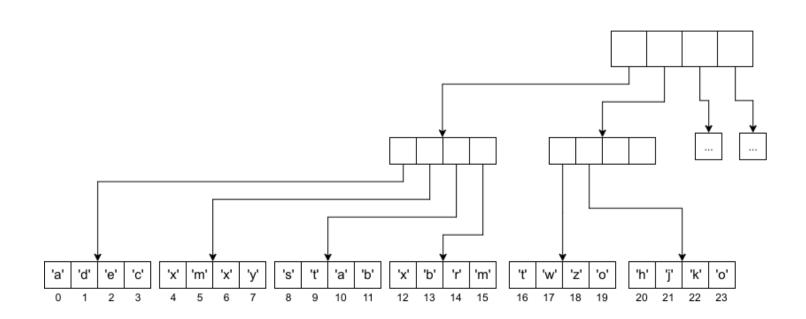




Branching factor: 4

Height: 3

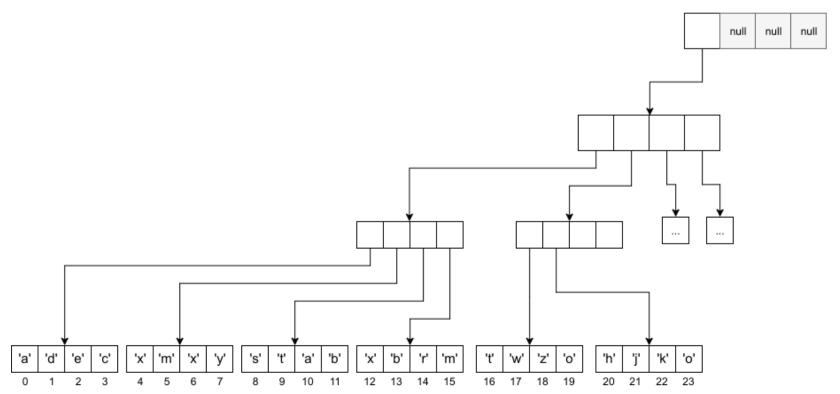






Branching factor: 4

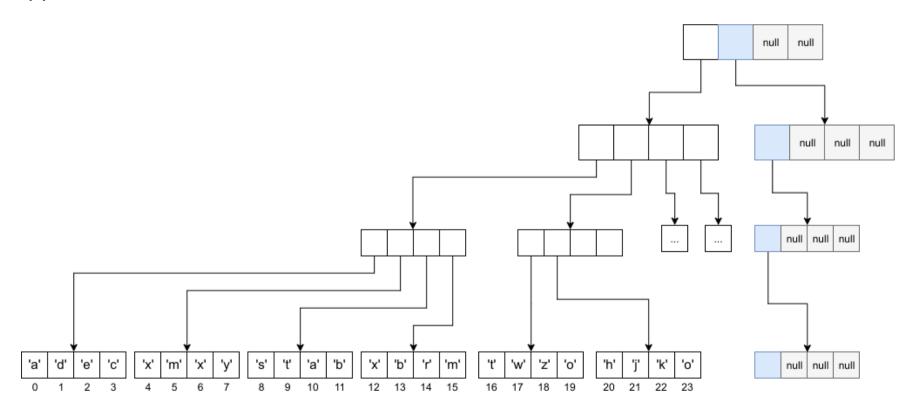
Height: 3





Branching factor: 4

Height: 3



How to vector (properly this time)



You don't implement binary nonesense

How to vector (properly this time)



- You don't implement binary nonesense
- Calculate with bitwise operations

How to vector (properly this time)



- You don't implement binary nonesense
- Calculate with bitwise operations
- Index with formula:

```
f (i, h) = (i >> shift) & (M - 1)
shift = h * b (M = 2^b)
M = branching factor
```



• Why log32?



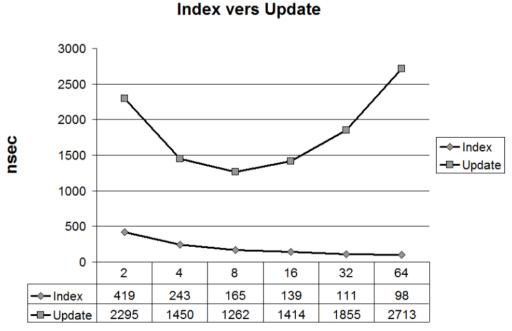
- Why log32?
 - Branching factor influences:



- Why log32?
 - Branching factor influences:
 - Look-up, iteration
 - Appension, update



- Why log32?
 - Branching factor influences:
 - Look-up, iteration
 - Appension, update





- Scala Vector:
 - (on average) O(1) update
 - (on average) O(1) look-up



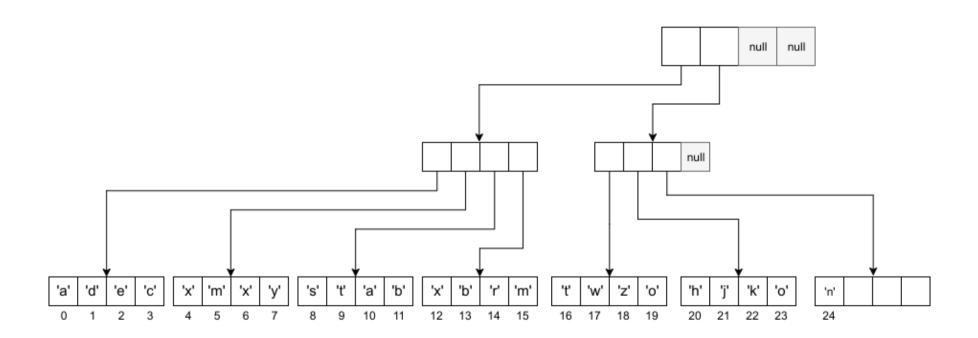
- Scala Vector:
 - (on average) O(1) update
 - (on average) O(1) look-up

- Clojure Vector:
 - O(1) appension
 - O(1) last
 - O(1) pop



Clojure Vector

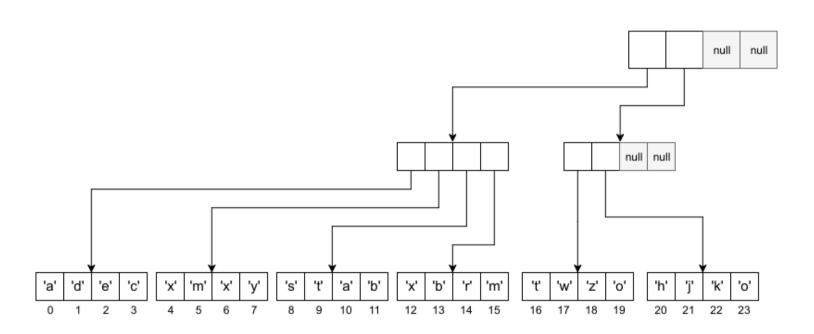
Tail

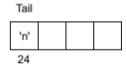




Clojure Vector

Tail

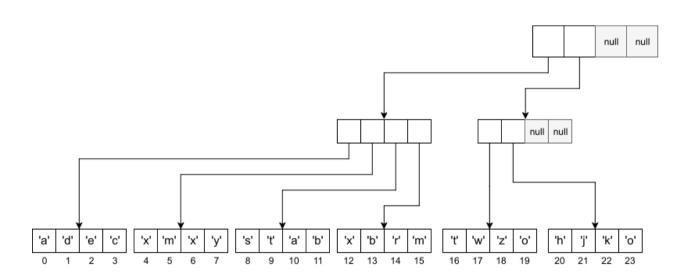






Clojure Vector

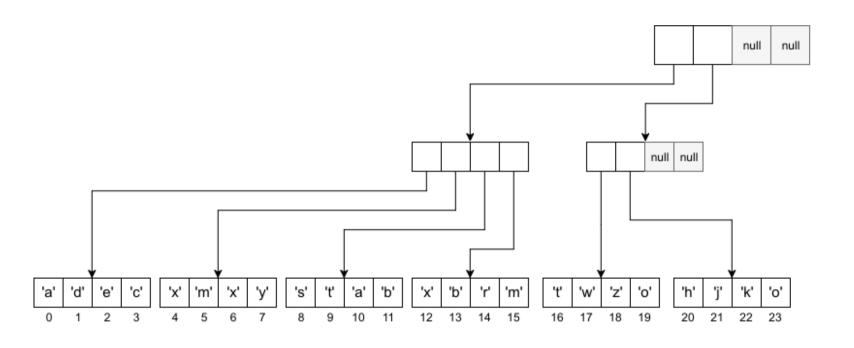
Tail

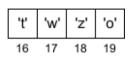






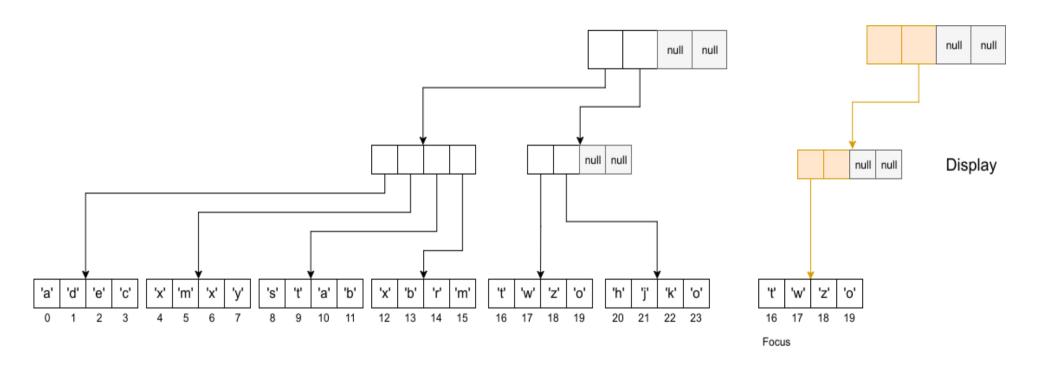
• Focus



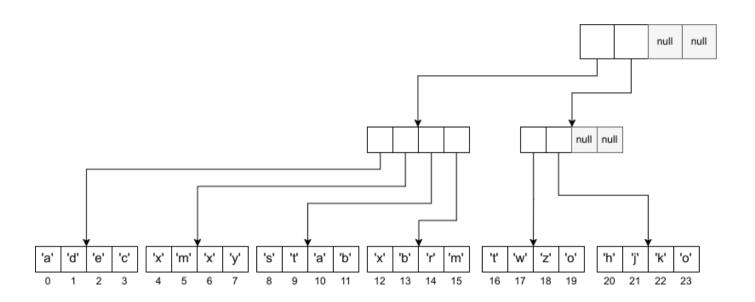


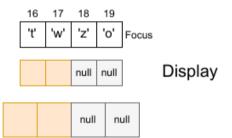
Focus



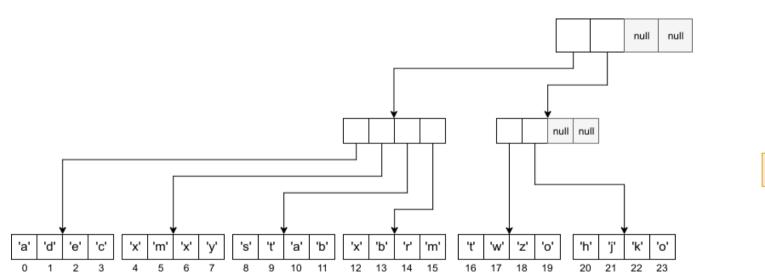


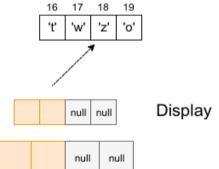




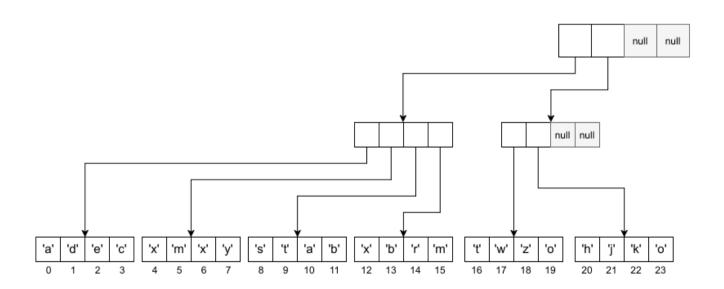


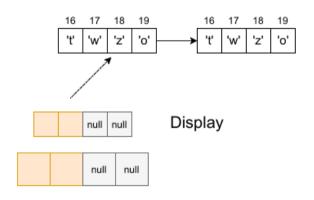




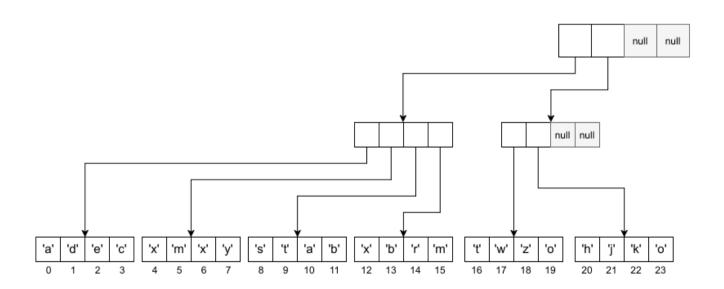


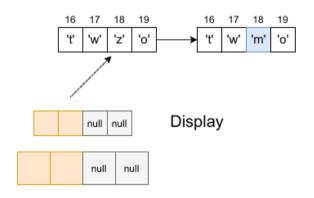




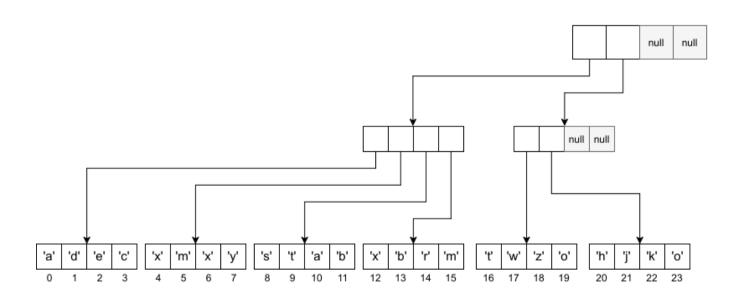


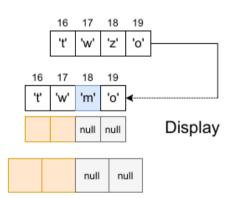




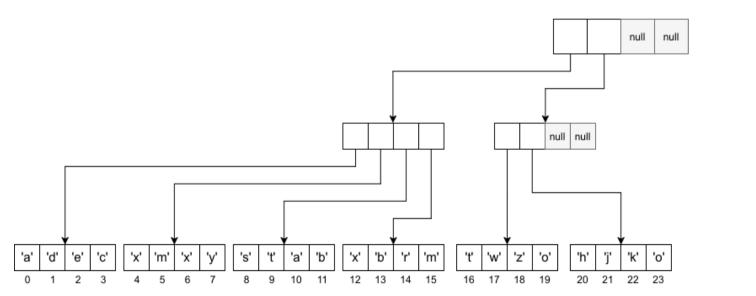


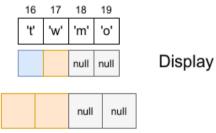














Vectors: An Implementation



Thank you!

Presentation: https://github.com/AvramRobert/marvellous-functional-datastructures

[1] https://infoscience.epfl.ch/record/169879/files/RMTrees.pdf