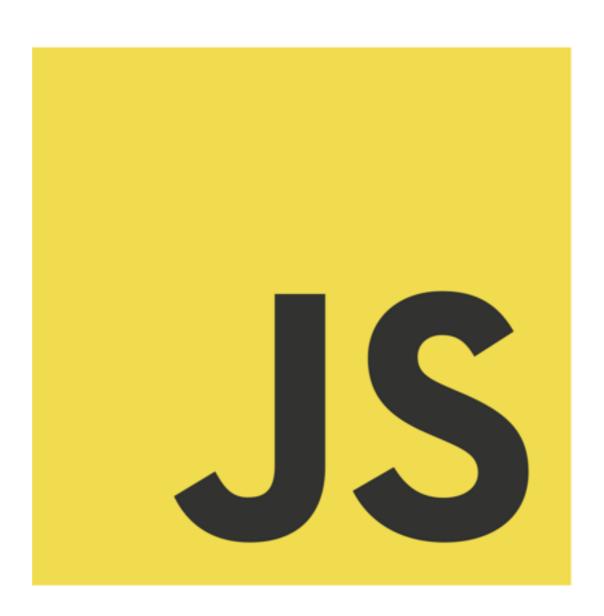
ClojureScript, or How to Run LISP Everywhere

Cognitect











Always be transpiling

CoffeeScript

• TypeScript

• asm.js

Dart

• ES2015

Data Structures & Interactivity

Copyrighted Material

The Dream Machine.

J. C. R. Licklider and the Revolution That Made Computing Personal.

M. Mitchell Waldrop.

author of Complexity.

"Waldrop's account of [Licklider's] and many others' world-transforming contributions is compelling."

-John Allen Paulos, The New York Times Book Review





LISP 1.5 Programmer's Manual The Computation Center and Research Laboratory of Electronics Massachusetts Institute of Technology The M. I. T. Press Massachusetts Institute of Technology Cambridge, Massachusetts

evalquote is defined by using two main functions, called eval and apply. apply handles a function and its arguments, while eval handles forms. Each of these functions also has another argument that is used as an association list for storing the values of bound variables and function names.

```
evalquote[fn;x] = apply[fn;x;NIL]
where
    apply[fn;x;a] =
         [atom[fn] \rightarrow [eq[fn;CAR] \rightarrow caar[x];
                       eq[fn;CDR] \rightarrow cdar[x];
                       eq[fn; CONS] - cons[car[x]; cadr[x]];
                       eq[fn;ATOM] \rightarrow atom[car[x]];
                       eq[fn;EQ] \rightarrow eq[car[x];cadr[x]];
                       T \rightarrow apply[eval[fn;a];x;a]];
         eq[car[fn];LAMBDA] - eval[caddr[fn];pairlis[cadr[fn];x;a]];
         eq[car[fn];LABEL] - apply[caddr[fn];x;cons[cons[cadr[fn];
                                                    caddr[fn]];a]]]
   eval[e;a] = [atom[e] + cdr[assoc[e;a]];
          atom[car[e]]-
                    [eq[car[e],QUOTE] - cadr[e];
                   eq[car[e]; COND] - evcon[cdr[e]; a];
                   T - apply[car[e];evlis[cdr[e];a];a]];
         T - apply[car[e];evlis[cdr[e];a];a]]
pairlis and assoc have been previously defined.
    evcon[c;a] = [eval[caar[c];a] + eval[cadar[c];a];
                 T → evcon[cdr[c];a]]
and
   evlis[m;a] = [null[m] \rightarrow NIL;
                 T - cons[eval[car[m];a];evlis[cdr[m];a]]]
```

ClojureScript

• 45 months old

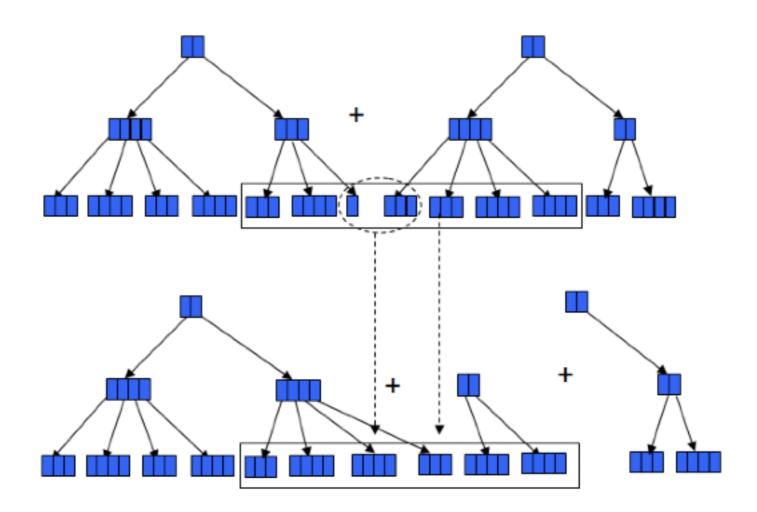
• >4000 GitHub stars

• 104 contributors

• Users: Consumer Reports, eBay, Prismatic, Reuters ... • Runs on Rhino & Nashorn

 Runs on browsers back to Internet Explorer 6

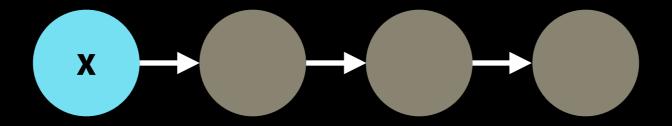
Runs on Node.js & JavaScriptCore
 (iOS)

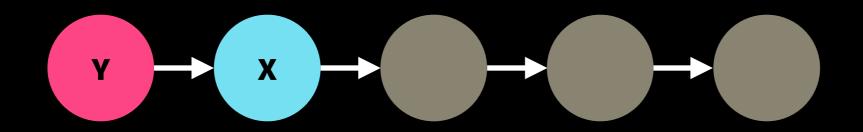


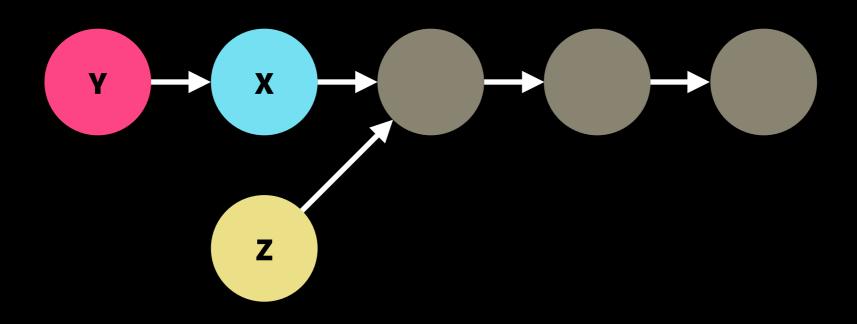
HACKER SCHOOL 2012

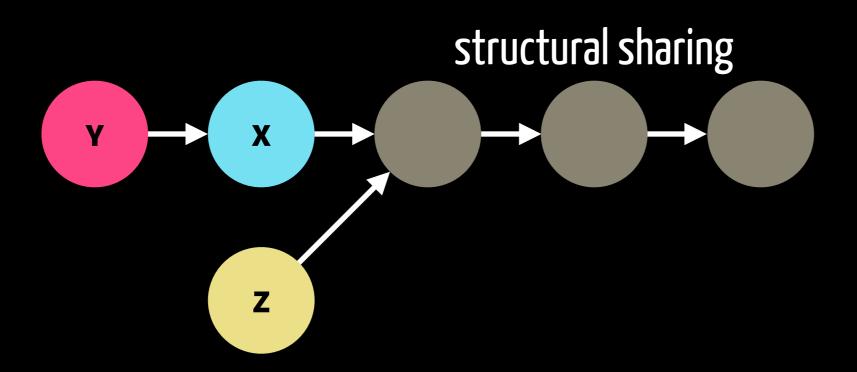
Functional Programming and Data

- immutable values, not mutable objects
- "change" returns a new value, leaving the old one unmodified
- they're persistent
- they're fast









Sharing structure

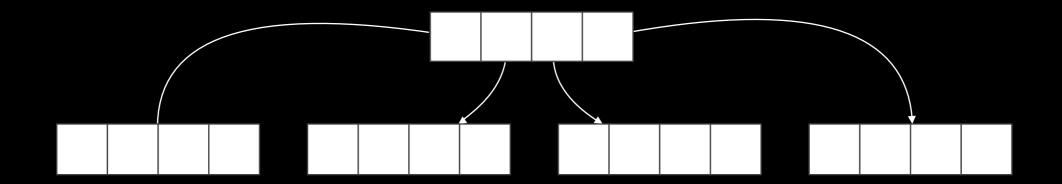
- space efficiency
- computational efficiency avoids copying

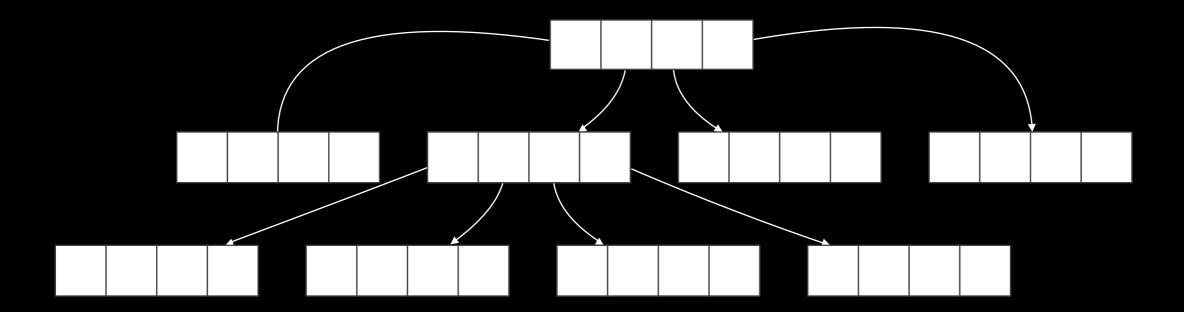
Phil Bagwell

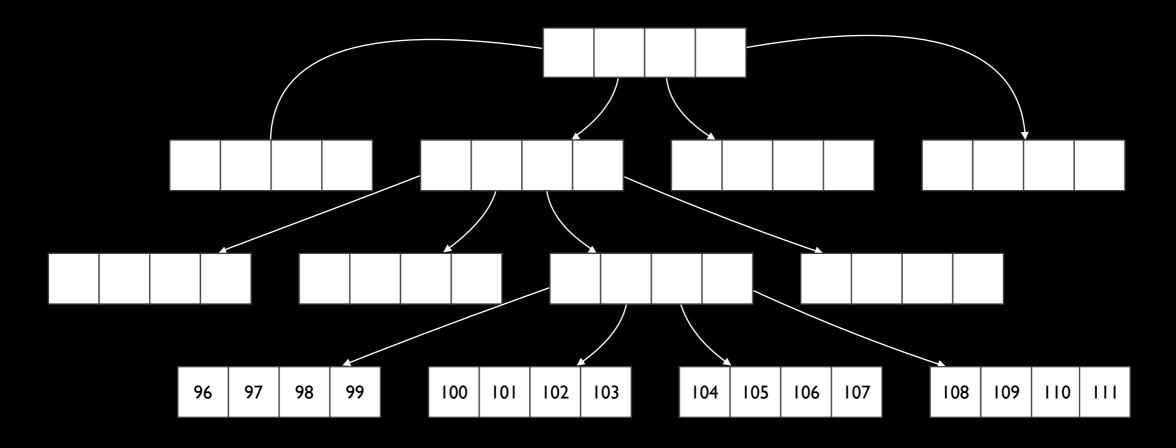
- Array Mapped Trie
- Hash Array Mapped Trie

Bitmapped Vector Trie

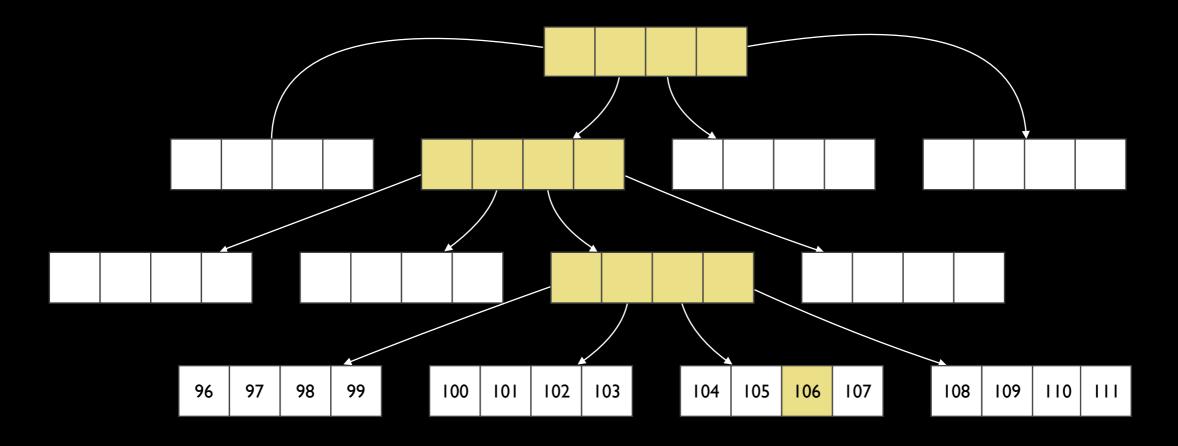
- data lives in the leaves
- e.g. prefix tree used for string lookup
- bitwise trie

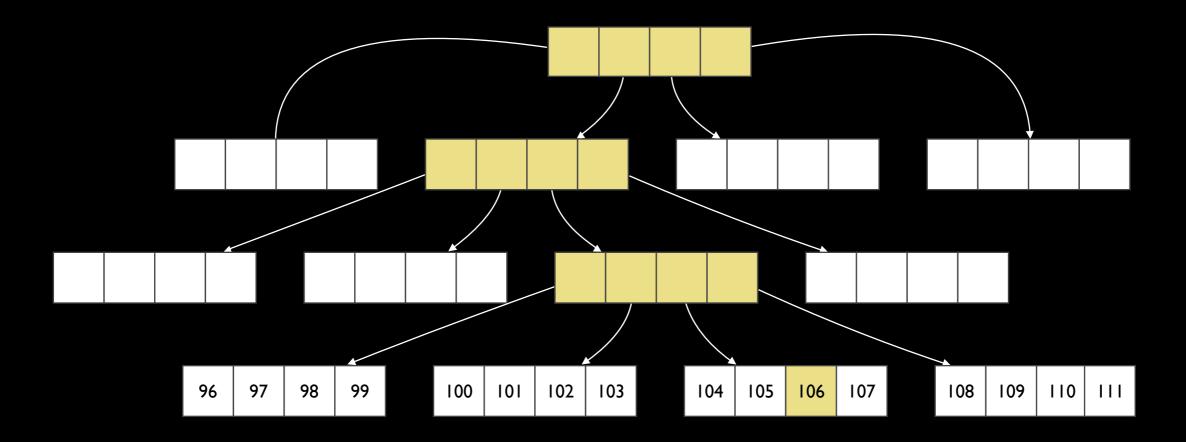




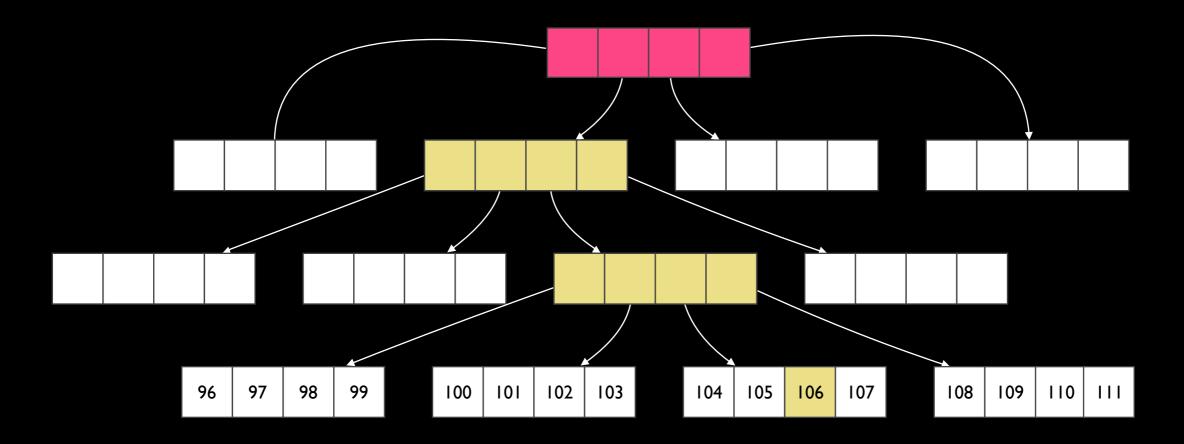


getindex

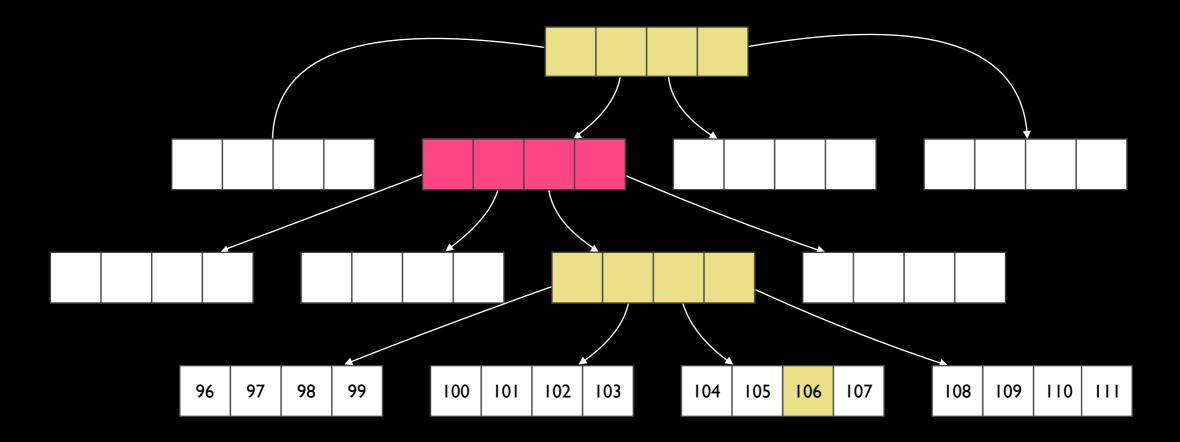




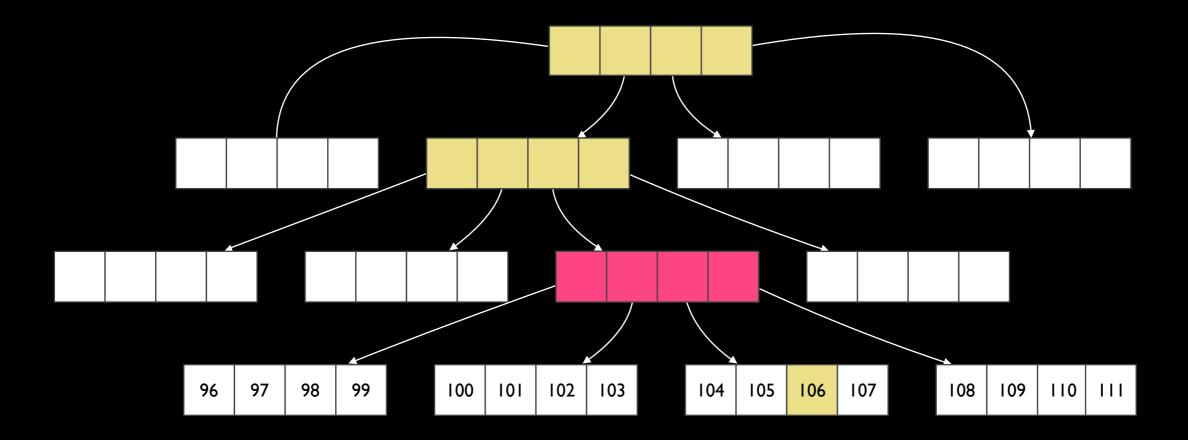
0b01101010



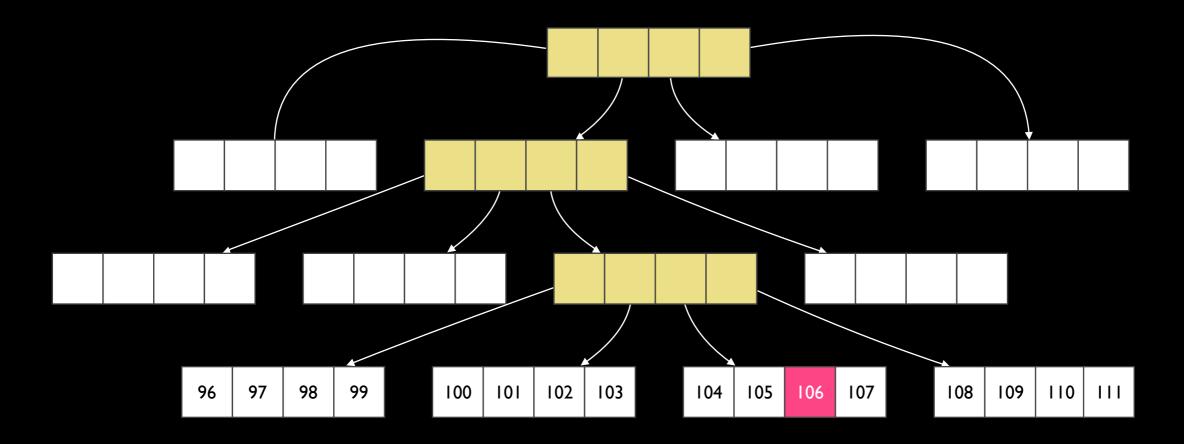
0b<mark>01</mark>101010



0b01<mark>10</mark>1010

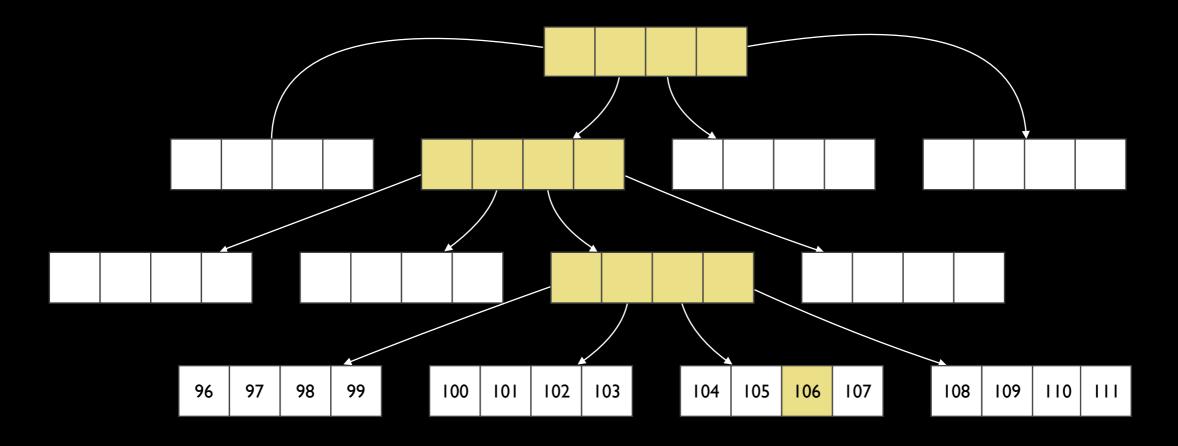


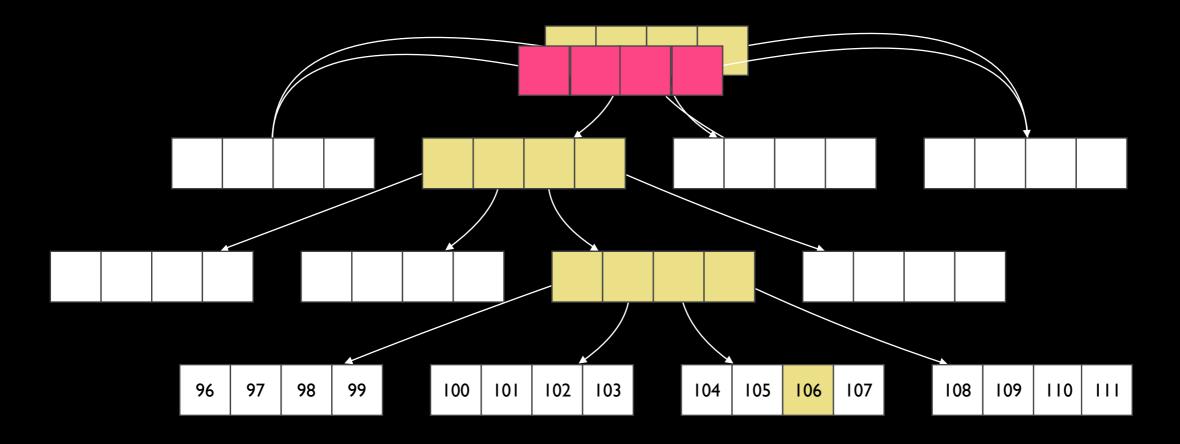
0b0110<mark>10</mark>10

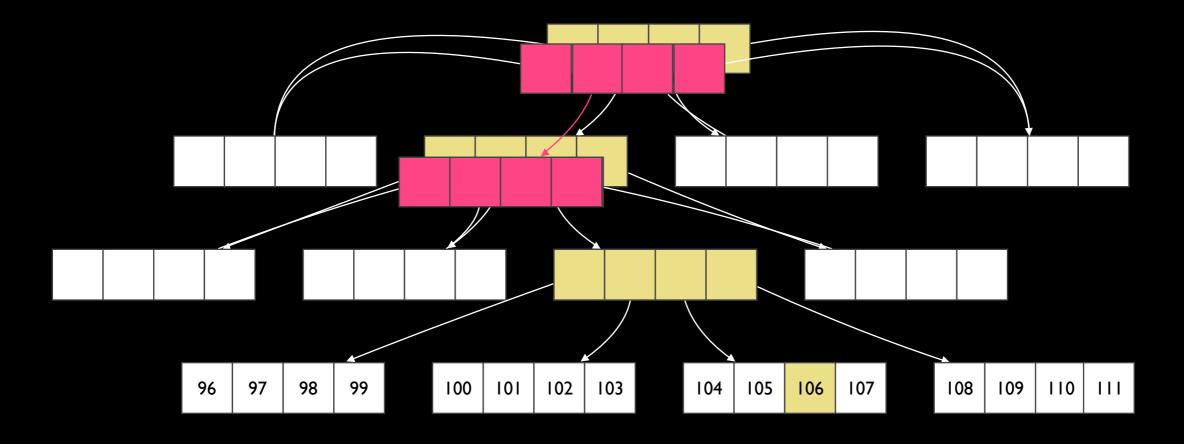


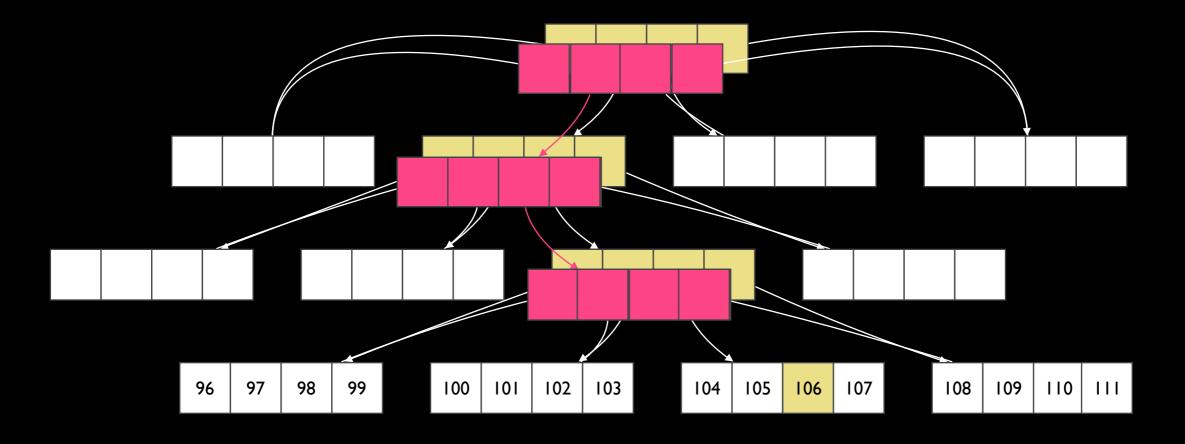
0b011010<mark>10</mark>

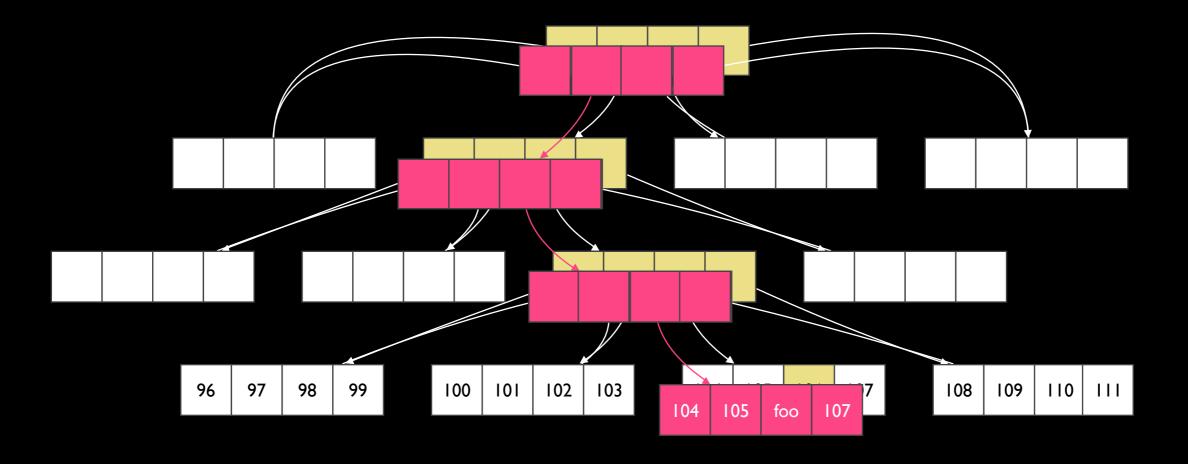
assoc





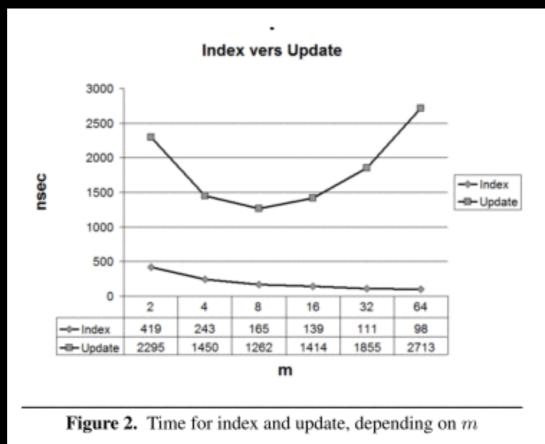






Length 4 internal vectors?

32



From Bagwell, Rompf 2011

34,359,738,368

elements

demo

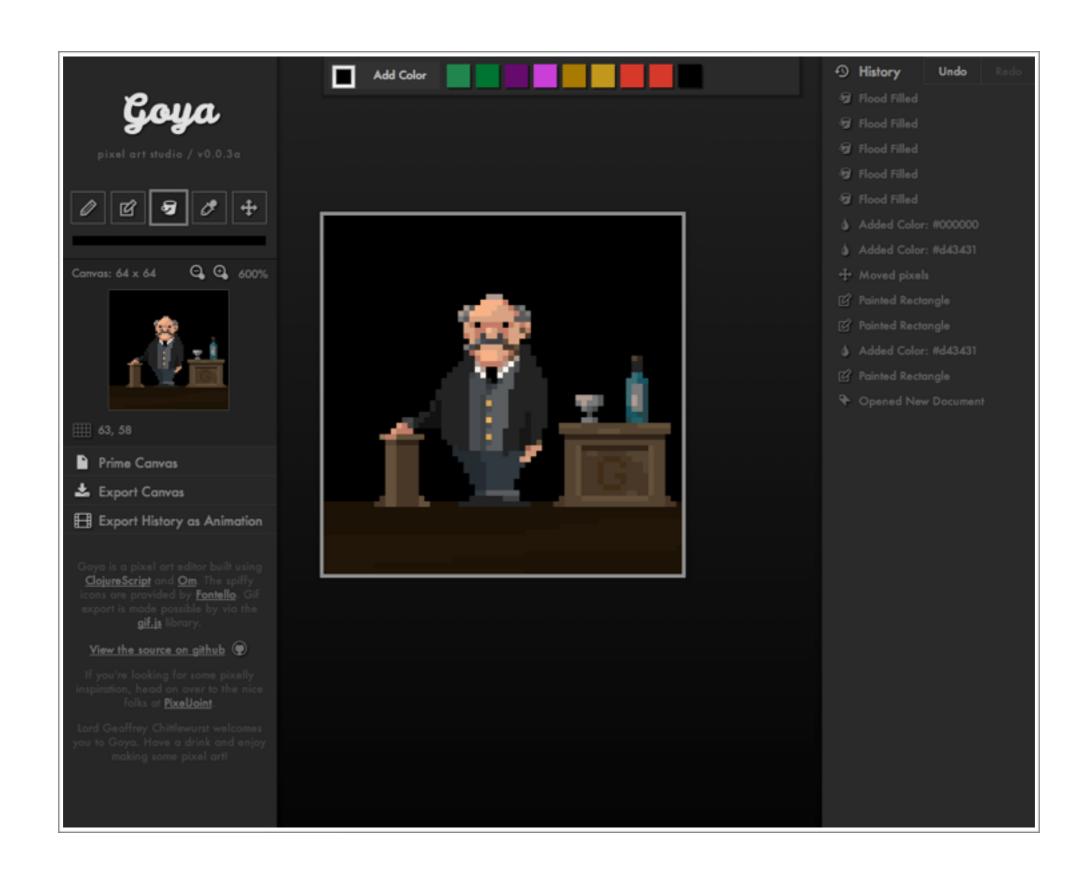




$$f(D_0) = V_0$$

$$f(D_1) = V_1$$

$$diff(V_0, V_1) = CHANGES$$



demo

```
    branch: master → goya / src / clis / goya / timemachine.clis

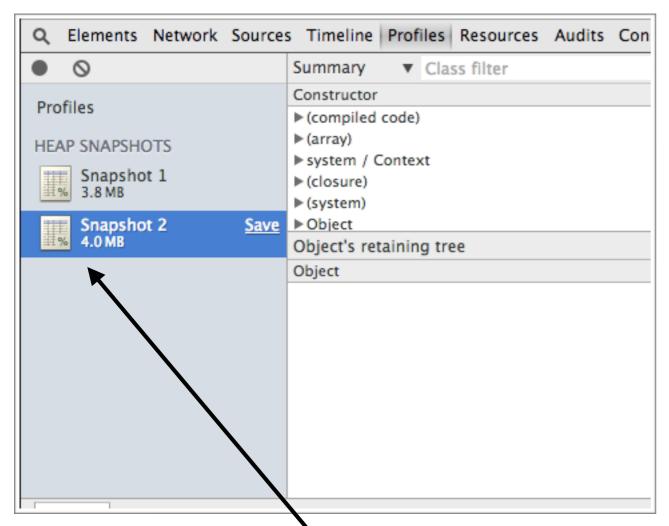
swannodette 13 days ago Project layout refactor, better production settings
1 contributor
in file 62 lines (41 sloc) 1.85 kb
                                           Delete
    (ns goya.timemachine
            (:require [goya.appstate :as app]
                [goya.previewstate :as previewstate]))
   ;; Credits to David Nolen's Time Travel blog post.
   (def app-history (atom [(get-in @app/app-state [:main-app])]))
10 (def app-future (atom []))
14
16 (defn update-preview []
     (reset! previewstate/preview-state
18
              (assoc-in @previewstate/preview-state [:main-app :image-data]
19
                        (get-in @app/app-state [:main-app :image-data]))))
21 (defn show-history-preview [idx]
     (reset! previewstate/preview-state
23
              (assoc-in @previewstate/preview-state [:main-app :image-data]
24
                        (get-in (nth @app-history idx) [:image-data]))))
26 (add-watch app/app-state :preview-watcher
     (fn [_ _ _ ] (update-preview)))
28
29
31 (defn undo-is-possible []
     (> (count @app-history) 1))
33
34 (defn redo-is-possible []
     (> (count @app-future) 0))
36
37
38 (defn push-onto-undo-stack [new-state]
     (let [old-watchable-app-state (last @app-history)]
39
        (when-not (= old-watchable-app-state new-state)
40
41
         (swap! app-history conj new-state))))
42
43
44 (defn do-undo []
     (when (undo-is-possible)
45
        (swap! app-future conj (last @app-history))
47
        (swap! app-history pop)
48
        (reset! app/app-state (assoc-in @app/app-state [:main-app] (last @app-history)))))
49
50 (defn do-redo []
51
     (when (redo-is-possible)
52
        (reset! app/app-state (assoc-in @app/app-state [:main-app] (last @app-future)))
53
        (push-onto-undo-stack (last @app-future))
54
        (swap! app-future pop)))
55
56
57 (defn handle-transaction [tx-data root-cursor]
     (when (= (:tag tx-data) :add-to-undo)
58
59
        (reset! app-future [])
60
        (let [new-state (get-in (:new-state tx-data) [:main-app])]
61
          (push-onto-undo-stack new-state))))
```

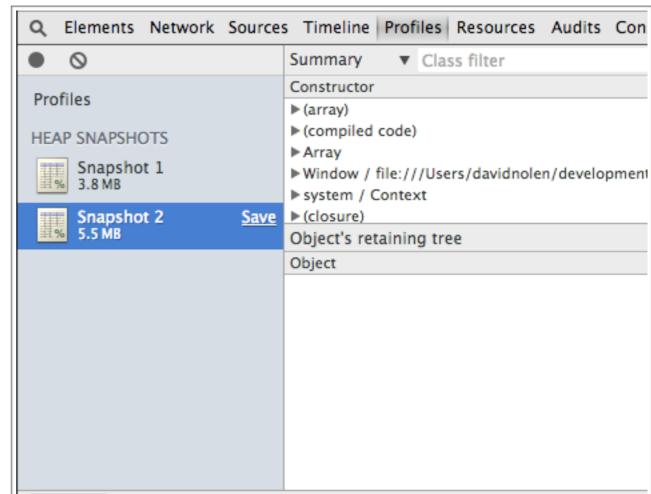
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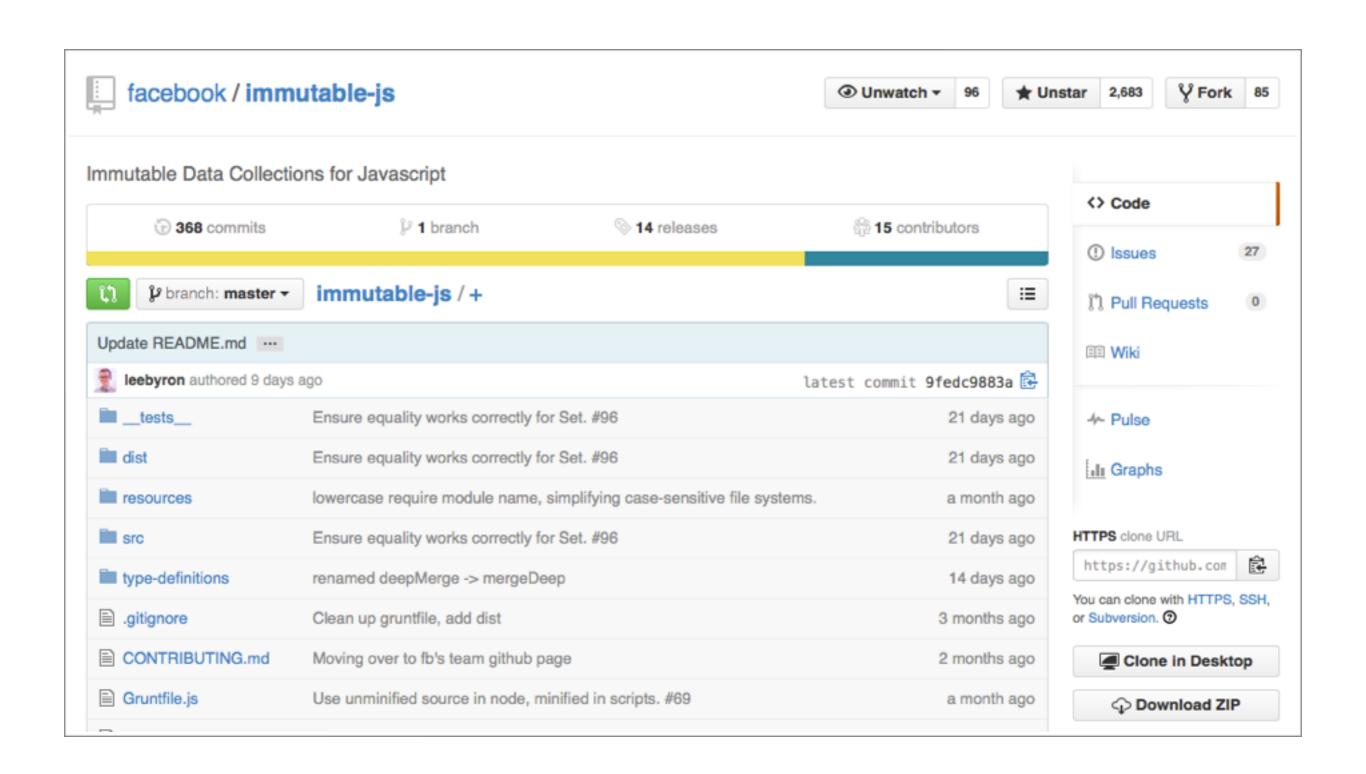
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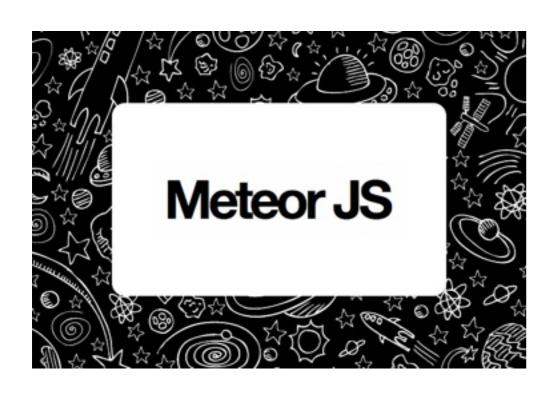
dı





Persistent Data Structures ... ROCK









CircleCI demo

Interactivity

• Whole program optimization

 Code splitting via Google Closure Modules

• Extensible REPL architecture, run interactively wherever JavaScript runs!

Questions?