

$\alpha \chi \lambda \varepsilon$

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# Introduction

## Objectives

Practice coding in a strongly functional style and writing about it

No doubles (easy path to "theorems for free")

Lawful AI

## Installation

Axle as a dependency of an SBT project.

### Install SBT

See [SBT](#)

### Create SBT Project from Giter8 Template

```
sbt new axlelang/axle.g8
```

(Less commonly used `axle-laws`, `axle-awt`, and `axle-parallel` are not included in seed project.)

In addition to the `axle-lang.org` jars are several other third party jars. Axle is compiled with these jars in `provided` scope, meaning that they are compiled and packaged with the expectation that the user of the Axle jars will explicitly provide those dependencies.

## Next Steps

Run `sbt console` to launch the Scala REPL with the Axle jars in the classpath. Axle works well interactively -- especially during prototyping, debugging, and testing. Any of the Axle tutorials can be copied and pasted into the REPL.

To start writing code, check out `src/main/scala/example/Hello.scala`, and go from there.

## Releases

0.6.5 is the most recent released version:

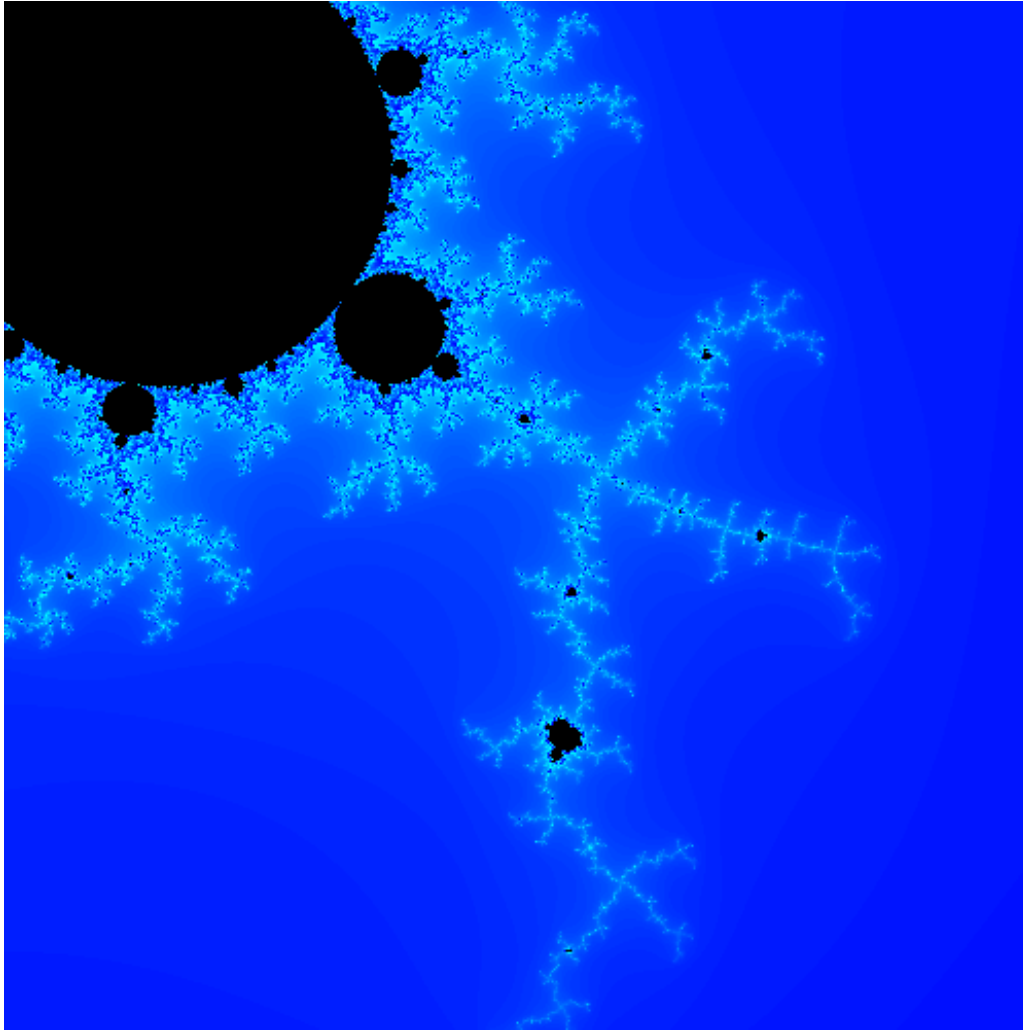
See the [Road Map](#) for more information on the release schedule.

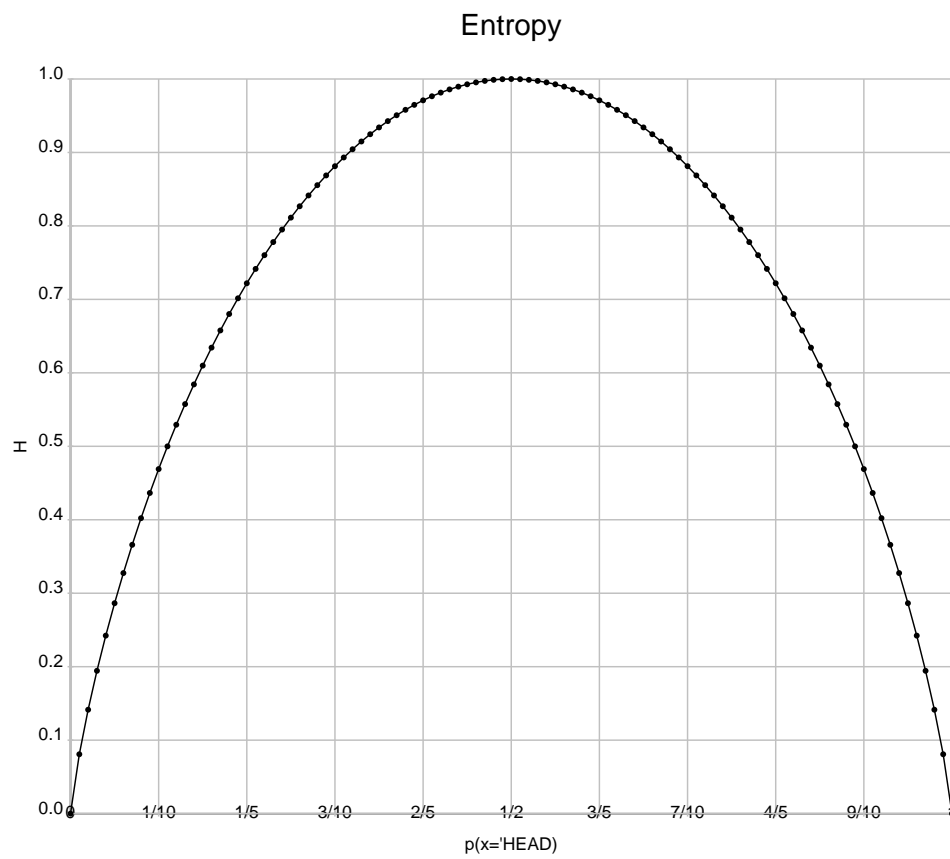
## Snapshots

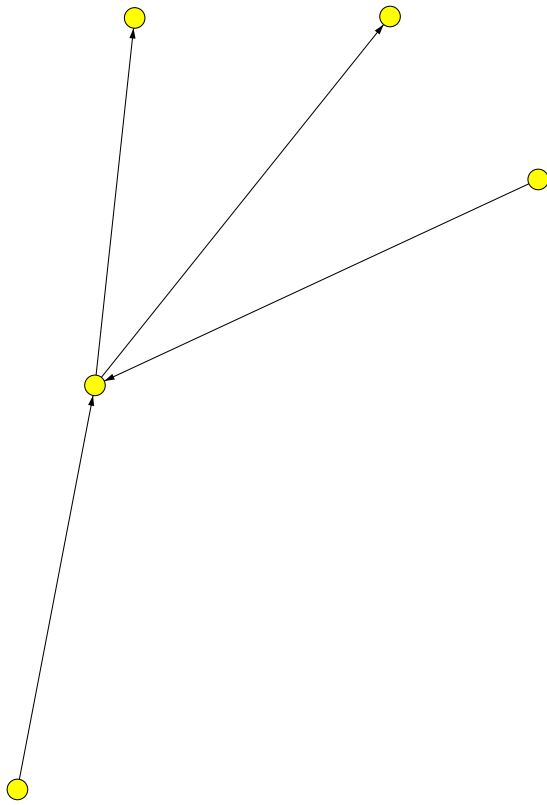
Snapshot versions are created for every commit and hosted on the [Sonatype snapshot repo](#).

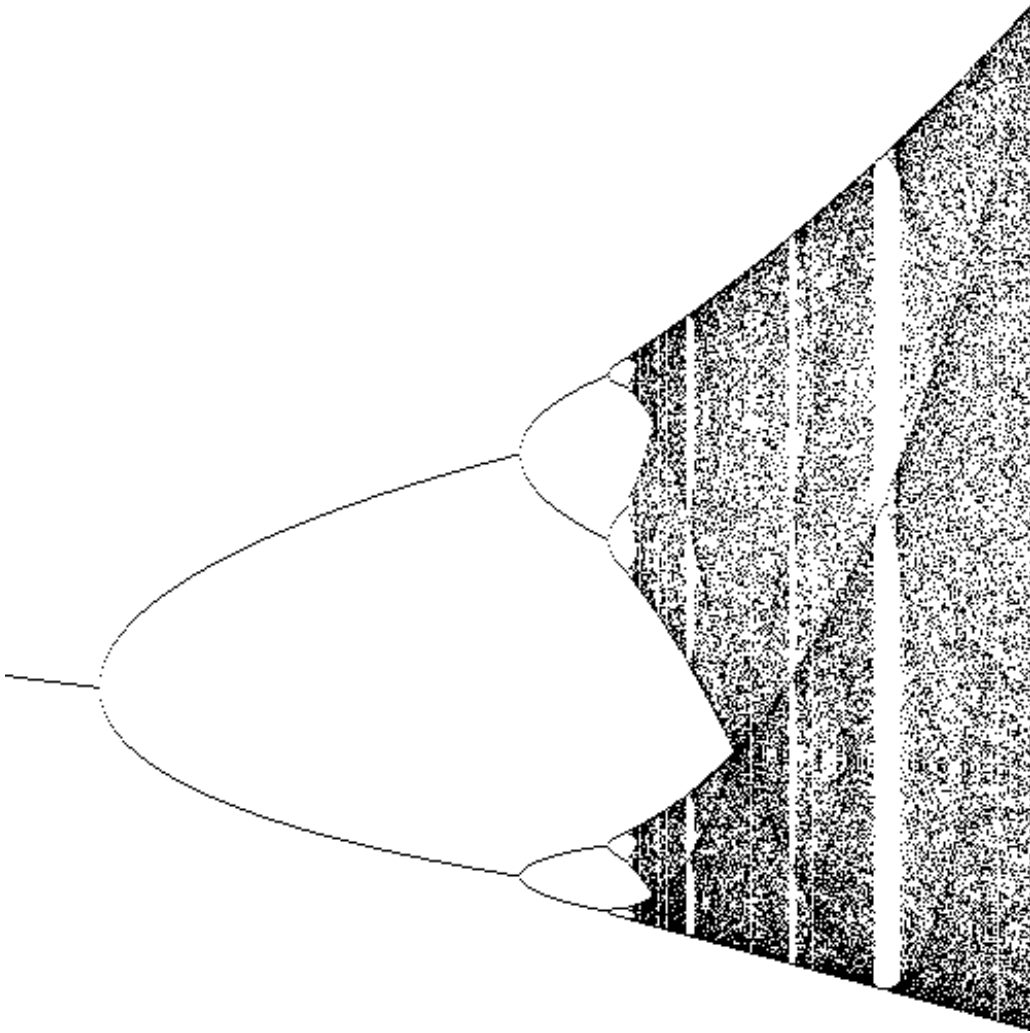


## Gallery

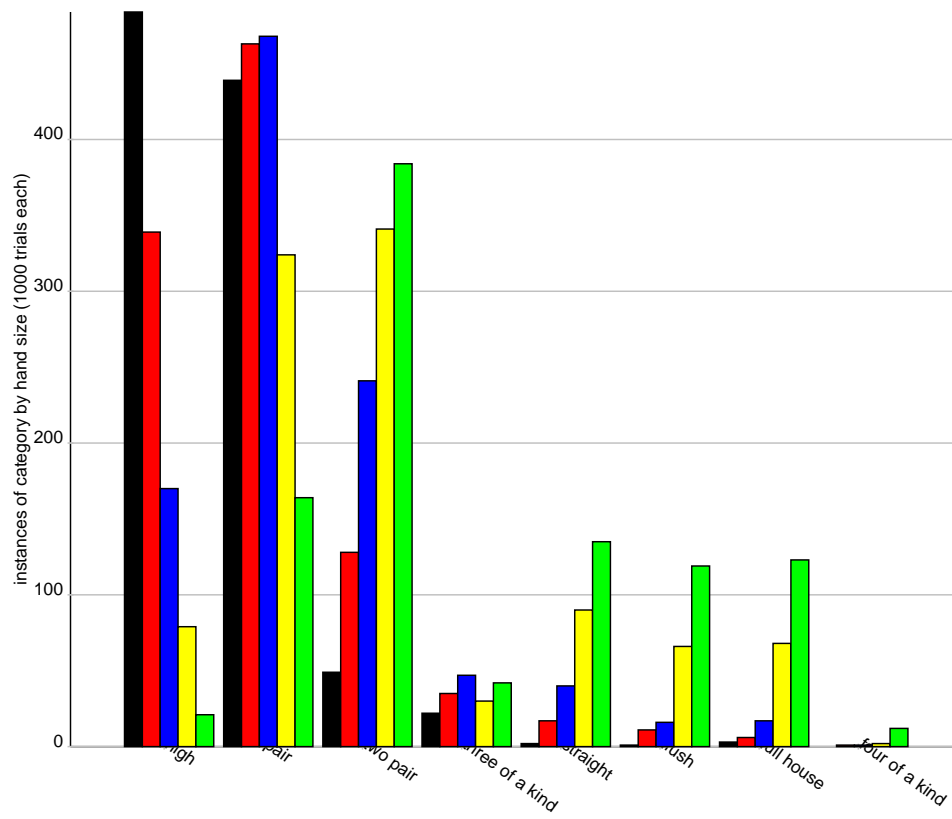


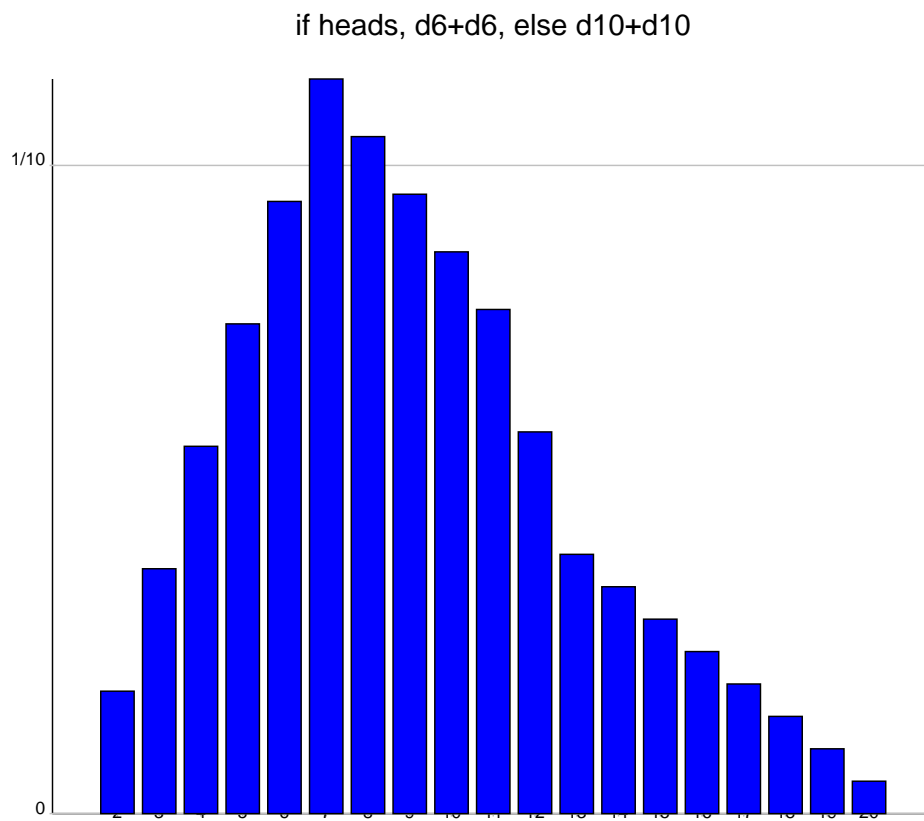


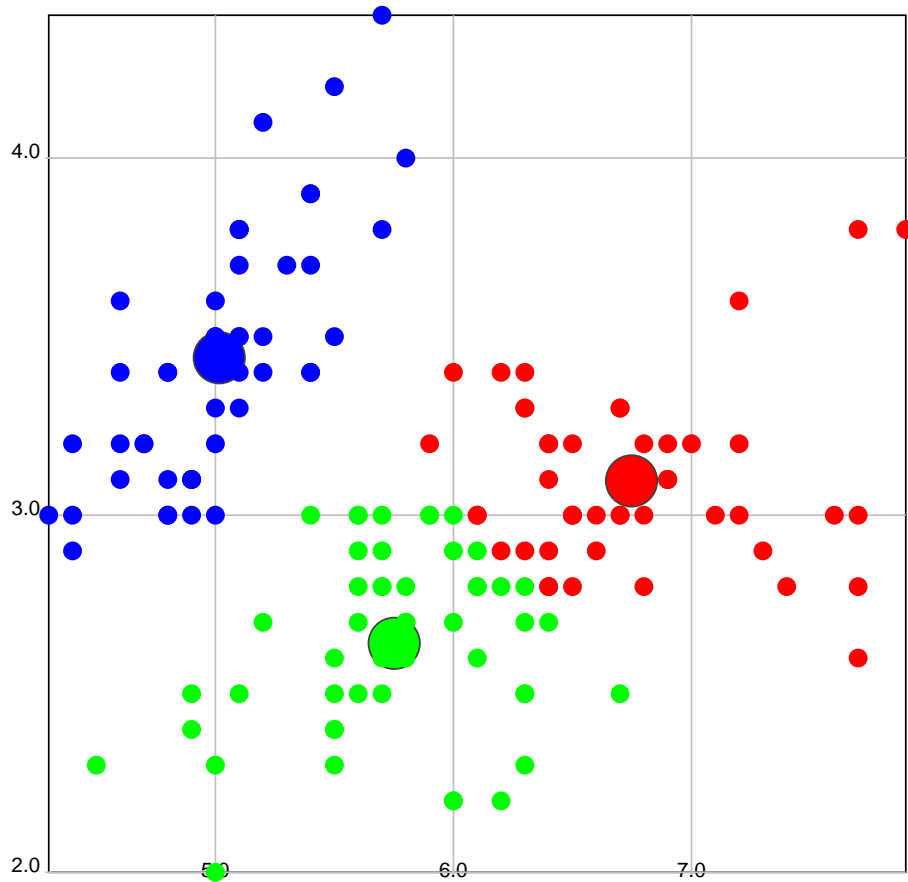




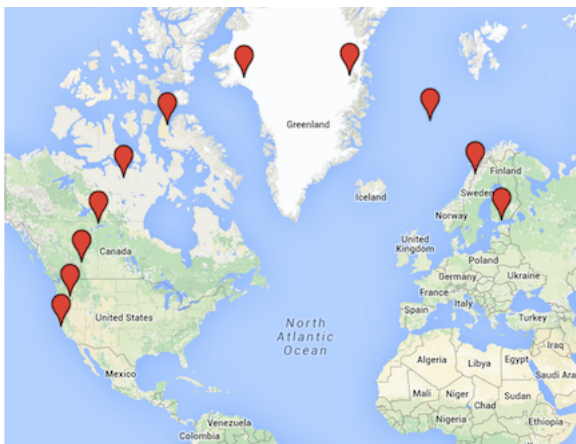
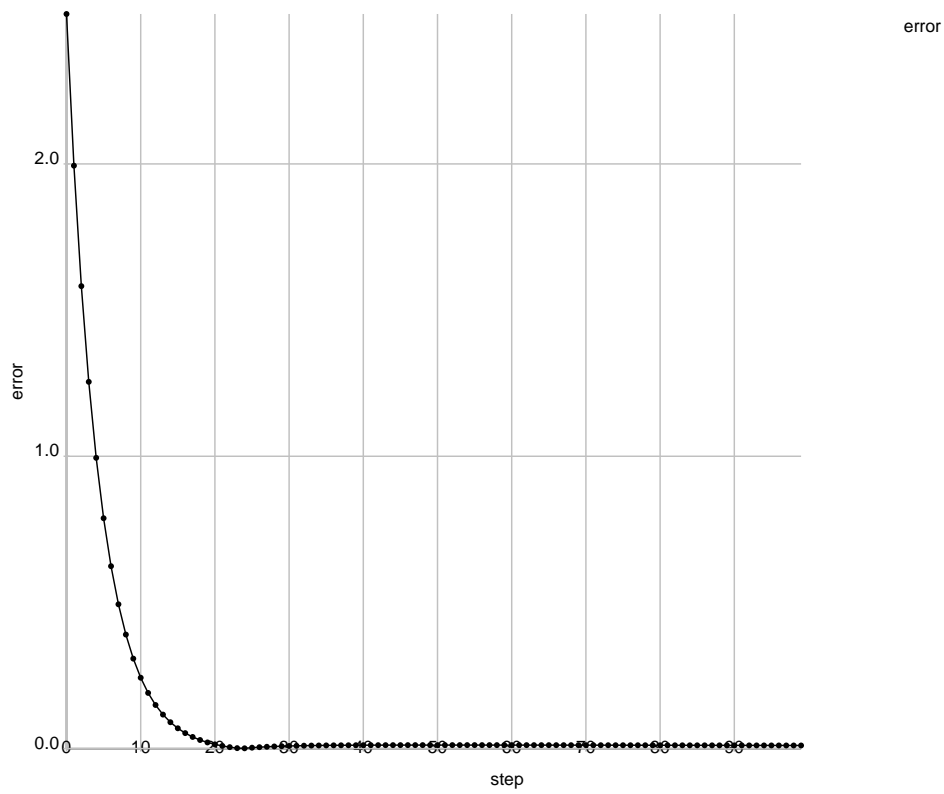
## Poker Hands





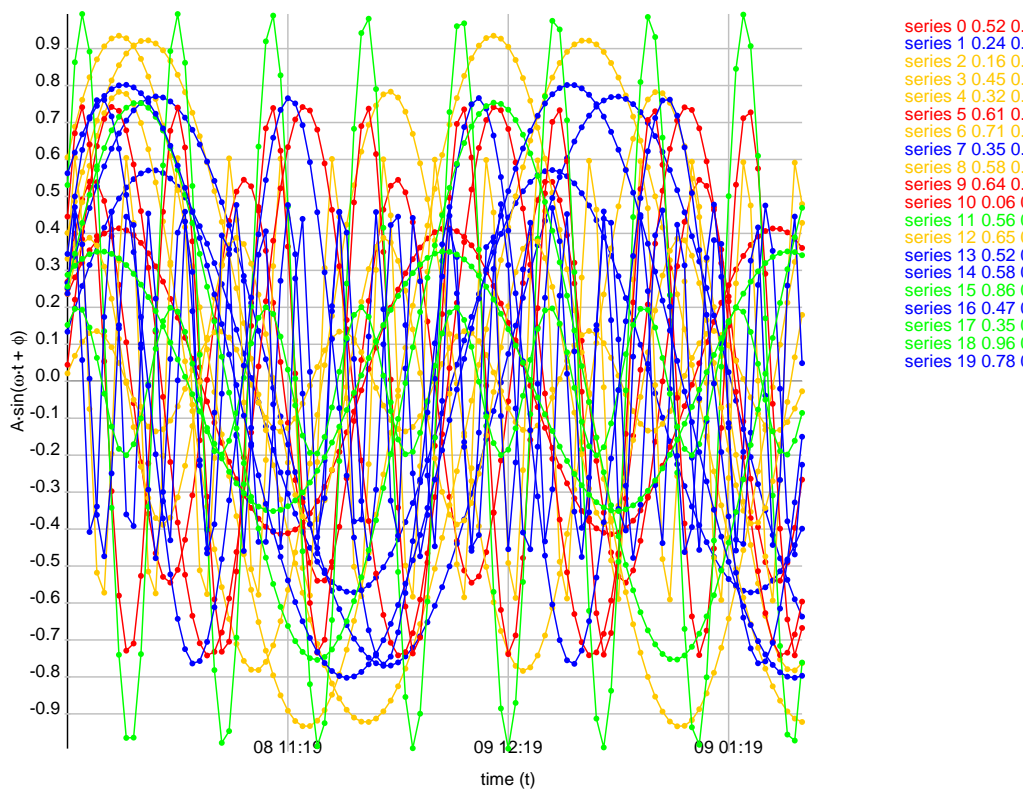


## Linear Regression Error





## Random Waves



## Community Resources

- Chat on the gitter channel:  
[gitter](#) [join chat](#)
- [@axledsl](#) Twitter handle

# Foundation

Data structures and functions

## Functional

To be written

## Scala

To be written...

## Cats

To be written

Axle makes use of several Typelevel libraries including

- Cats
- Cats Effect
- Spire
- Monix
- ...

## Architecture

Axle generally strives to follow the patterns established by the **Typelevel** projects.

With few exceptions, the functions are side-effect free.

The typeclass patterns are drawn from two traditions:

1. **Typeclassopedia**
2. Abstract Algebra

The algorithms are increasingly defined only in terms of these typeclasses. Concrete runtime implementations will require witnesses that map non-Axle data structures onto the typeclass methods and laws. Laws are organized into a separate `axle-laws` jar for use in tests by code that builds upon these typeclasses. Many such witnesses are provided by Axle for native Scala collections.

Witnesses are also defined for other common jars from the Java and Scala ecosystems. Read more about these "**spokes**".

## Remaining Design Issues

Please get in touch if you'd like to discuss these or other questions.

## Package Objects

This page describes functions in `axle.logic` and `axle.math` package objects.

Imports

```
import cats.implicits._

import spire.algebra._

import axle.logic._
import axle.math._

implicit val rngInt: Rng[Int] = spire.implicits.IntAlgebra
implicit val ringLong: Ring[Long] = spire.implicits.LongAlgebra
implicit val boolBoolean: Bool[Boolean] = spire.implicits.BooleanStructure
```

Logic aggregators `#` and `##`:

```
##(List(1, 2, 3)) { i: Int => i % 2 == 0 }
// res1: Boolean = true

#(List(1, 2, 3)) { i: Int => i % 2 == 0 }
// res2: Boolean = false
```

Sum and multiply aggregators  $\Sigma$  and  $\Pi$ . Note that  $\Sigma$  and  $\Pi$  are also available in `spire.optional.unicode._`.

```
 $\Sigma$ ((1 to 10) map { _ * 2 })
// res3: Int = 110

 $\Pi$ ((1L to 10L) map { _ * 2 })
// res4: Long = 3715891200L
```

Doubles, triples, and cross-products

```
doubles(Set(1, 2, 3))
// res5: Seq[(Int, Int)] = List((1, 2), (1, 3), (2, 1), (2, 3), (3, 1), (3, 2))

triples(Set(1, 2, 3))
// res6: Seq[(Int, Int, Int)] = List(
//   (1, 2, 3),
//   (1, 3, 2),
//   (2, 1, 3),
//   (2, 3, 1),
//   (3, 1, 2),
```

```
// (3, 2, 1)
// )

#(List(1, 2, 3))(List(4, 5, 6)).toList
// res7: List[(Int, Int)] = List(
//   (1, 4),
//   (1, 5),
//   (1, 6),
//   (2, 4),
//   (2, 5),
//   (2, 6),
//   (3, 4),
//   (3, 5),
//   (3, 6)
// )
```

## Powerset

```
#(0 until 4)
// res8: IndexedPowerSet[Int] = Iterable(
//   Set(),
//   Set(0),
//   Set(1),
//   Set(0, 1),
//   Set(2),
//   Set(0, 2),
//   Set(1, 2),
//   Set(0, 1, 2),
//   Set(3),
//   Set(0, 3),
//   Set(1, 3),
//   Set(0, 1, 3),
//   Set(2, 3),
//   Set(0, 2, 3),
//   Set(1, 2, 3),
//   Set(0, 1, 2, 3)
// )

val ps = #(Vector("a", "b", "c"))
// ps: IndexedPowerSet[String] = Iterable(
//   Set(),
//   Set("a"),
//   Set("b"),
//   Set("a", "b"),
//   Set("c"),
//   Set("a", "c"),
//   Set("b", "c"),
//   Set("a", "b", "c")
// )

ps.size
// res9: Int = 8
```

```
ps(7)
// res10: Set[String] = Set("a", "b", "c")
```

## Permutations

```
permutations(0 until 4)(2).toList
// res11: List[IndexedSeq[Int]] = List(
//   Vector(0, 1),
//   Vector(0, 2),
//   Vector(0, 3),
//   Vector(1, 0),
//   Vector(1, 2),
//   Vector(1, 3),
//   Vector(2, 0),
//   Vector(2, 1),
//   Vector(2, 3),
//   Vector(3, 0),
//   Vector(3, 1),
//   Vector(3, 2)
// )
```

## Combinations

```
combinations(0 until 4)(2).toList
// res12: List[IndexedSeq[Int]] = List(
//   Vector(0, 1),
//   Vector(0, 2),
//   Vector(0, 3),
//   Vector(1, 2),
//   Vector(1, 3),
//   Vector(2, 3)
// )
```

## Indexed Cross Product

```
val icp = IndexedCrossProduct(Vector(
  Vector("a", "b", "c"),
  Vector("d", "e"),
  Vector("f", "g", "h")))
// icp: IndexedCrossProduct[String] = Iterable(
//   List("a", "d", "f"),
//   List("a", "d", "g"),
//   List("a", "d", "h"),
//   List("a", "e", "f"),
//   List("a", "e", "g"),
//   List("a", "e", "h"),
//   List("b", "d", "f"),
//   List("b", "d", "g"),
```

```
// List("b", "d", "h"),
// List("b", "e", "f"),
// List("b", "e", "g"),
// List("b", "e", "h"),
// List("c", "d", "f"),
// List("c", "d", "g"),
// List("c", "d", "h"),
// List("c", "e", "f"),
// List("c", "e", "g"),
// List("c", "e", "h")
// )

icp.size
// res13: Int = 18

icp(4)
// res14: Seq[String] = List("a", "e", "g")
```

## Algebra

The **spire** project is a dependency of Axle. `spire.algebra` defines typeclasses for Monoid, Group, Ring, Field, VectorSpace, etc, and witnesses for many common numeric types as well as those defined in `spire.math`

The `axle.algebra` package defines several categories of typeclasses:

- higher-kinded: Functor, Finite, Indexed, Aggregatable
- mathematical: LinearAlgebra, LengthSpace
- visualization: Tics, Plottable

Axioms are defined in the `axle.algebra.laws` package as **ScalaCheck** properties.

They are organized with **Discipline**.

## Linear Algebra

A `LinearAlgebra` typeclass.

The `axle-jblas` spoke provides witnesses for JBLAS matrices.

The default `jblas` matrix `toString` isn't very readable, so this tutorial wraps most results in the Axle `string` function, invoking the `cats.Show` witness for those matrices.

## Imports and implicits

Import JBLAS and Axle's `LinearAlgebra` witness for it.

```
import cats.implicits._
```

```
import spire.algebra.Field
import spire.algebra.NRoot

import axle._
import axle.jblas._
import axle.syntax.linearalgebra.matrixOps

implicit val fieldDouble: Field[Double] = spire.implicitDoubleAlgebra
implicit val nrootDouble: NRoot[Double] = spire.implicitDoubleAlgebra

implicit val laJblasDouble = axle.jblas.linearAlgebraDoubleMatrix[Double]
import laJblasDouble._
```

## Creating Matrices

```
ones(2, 3).show
// res16: String = ""1.000000 1.000000 1.000000
// 1.000000 1.000000 1.000000""

ones(1, 4).show
// res17: String = "1.000000 1.000000 1.000000 1.000000"

ones(4, 1).show
// res18: String = ""1.000000
// 1.000000
// 1.000000
// 1.000000""
```

## Creating matrices from arrays

```
fromColumnMajorArray(2, 2, List(1.1, 2.2, 3.3, 4.4).toArray).show
// res19: String = ""1.100000 3.300000
// 2.200000 4.400000""

fromColumnMajorArray(2, 2, List(1.1, 2.2, 3.3, 4.4).toArray).t.show
// res20: String = ""1.100000 2.200000
// 3.300000 4.400000""

val m = fromColumnMajorArray(4, 5, (1 to 20).map(_.toDouble).toArray)
// m: org.jblas.DoubleMatrix = [1.000000, 5.000000, 9.000000, 13.000000,
// 17.000000; 2.000000, 6.000000, 10.000000, 14.000000, 18.000000; 3.000000,
// 7.000000, 11.000000, 15.000000, 19.000000; 4.000000, 8.000000, 12.000000,
// 16.000000, 20.000000]
m.show
// res21: String = ""1.000000 5.000000 9.000000 13.000000 17.000000
// 2.000000 6.000000 10.000000 14.000000 18.000000
// 3.000000 7.000000 11.000000 15.000000 19.000000
// 4.000000 8.000000 12.000000 16.000000 20.000000""
```

## Random matrices

```
val r = rand(3, 3)
// r: org.jblas.DoubleMatrix = [0.871491, 0.595825, 0.352421; 0.575080,
  0.905771, 0.566975; 0.015329, 0.746007, 0.007416]

r.show
// res22: String = ""0.871491 0.595825 0.352421
// 0.575080 0.905771 0.566975
// 0.015329 0.746007 0.007416""
```

## Matrices defined by functions

```
matrix(4, 5, (r, c) => r / (c + 1d)).show
// res23: String = ""0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000
// 1.000000 0.500000 0.333333 0.250000 0.200000
// 2.000000 1.000000 0.666667 0.500000 0.400000
// 3.000000 1.500000 1.000000 0.750000 0.600000""

matrix(4, 5, 1d,
  (r: Int) => r + 0.5,
  (c: Int) => c + 0.6,
  (r: Int, c: Int, diag: Double, left: Double, right: Double) => diag).show
// res24: String = ""1.000000 1.600000 2.600000 3.600000 4.600000
// 1.500000 1.000000 1.600000 2.600000 3.600000
// 2.500000 1.500000 1.000000 1.600000 2.600000
// 3.500000 2.500000 1.500000 1.000000 1.600000""
```

## Metadata

```
val x = fromColumnMajorArray(3, 1, Vector(4.0, 5.1, 6.2).toArray)
// x: org.jblas.DoubleMatrix = [4.000000; 5.100000; 6.200000]
x.show
// res25: String = ""4.000000
// 5.100000
// 6.200000""

val y = fromColumnMajorArray(3, 1, Vector(7.3, 8.4, 9.5).toArray)
// y: org.jblas.DoubleMatrix = [7.300000; 8.400000; 9.500000]
y.show
// res26: String = ""7.300000
// 8.400000
// 9.500000""

x.isEmpty
// res27: Boolean = false

x.isRowVector
// res28: Boolean = false
```



```

x.isColumnVector
// res29: Boolean = true

x.isSquare
// res30: Boolean = false

x.isScalar
// res31: Boolean = false

x.rows
// res32: Int = 3

x.columns
// res33: Int = 1

x.length
// res34: Int = 3

```

## Accessing columns, rows, and elements

```

x.column(0).show
// res35: String = ""4.000000
// 5.100000
// 6.200000""

x.row(1).show
// res36: String = "5.100000"

x.get(2, 0)
// res37: Double = 6.2

val fiveByFive = fromColumnMajorArray(5, 5, (1 to 25).map(_.toDouble).toArray)
// fiveByFive: org.jblas.DoubleMatrix = [1.000000, 6.000000, 11.000000,
// 16.000000, 21.000000; 2.000000, 7.000000, 12.000000, 17.000000, 22.000000;
// 3.000000, 8.000000, 13.000000, 18.000000, 23.000000; 4.000000, 9.000000,
// 14.000000, 19.000000, 24.000000; 5.000000, 10.000000, 15.000000, 20.000000,
// 25.000000]

fiveByFive.show
// res38: String = ""1.000000 6.000000 11.000000 16.000000 21.000000
// 2.000000 7.000000 12.000000 17.000000 22.000000
// 3.000000 8.000000 13.000000 18.000000 23.000000
// 4.000000 9.000000 14.000000 19.000000 24.000000
// 5.000000 10.000000 15.000000 20.000000 25.000000""

fiveByFive.slice(1 to 3, 2 to 4).show
// res39: String = ""12.000000 17.000000 22.000000
// 13.000000 18.000000 23.000000
// 14.000000 19.000000 24.000000""

fiveByFive.slice(0.until(5,2), 0.until(5,2)).show
// res40: String = ""1.000000 11.000000 21.000000

```

```
// 3.000000 13.000000 23.000000
// 5.000000 15.000000 25.000000"""
```

## Negate, Transpose, Power

```
x.negate.show
// res41: String = ""-4.000000
// -5.100000
// -6.200000""

x.transpose.show
// res42: String = "4.000000 5.100000 6.200000"

// x.log
// x.log10

x.pow(2d).show
// res43: String = ""16.000000
// 26.010000
// 38.440000"""
```

## Mins, Maxs, Ranges, and Sorts

```
r.max
// res44: Double = 0.9057706981792276

r.min
// res45: Double = 0.007416184928805358

// r.ceil
// r.floor

r.rowMaxs.show
// res46: String = ""0.871491
// 0.905771
// 0.746007""

r.rowMins.show
// res47: String = ""0.352421
// 0.566975
// 0.007416""

r.columnMaxs.show
// res48: String = "0.871491 0.905771 0.566975"

r.columnMins.show
// res49: String = "0.015329 0.595825 0.007416"

rowRange(r).show
// res50: String = ""0.519070
```

```
// 0.338796
// 0.738590""

columnRange(r).show
// res51: String = "0.856162 0.309946 0.559558"

r.sortRows.show
// res52: String = ""0.352421 0.595825 0.871491
// 0.566975 0.575080 0.905771
// 0.007416 0.015329 0.746007""

r.sortColumns.show
// res53: String = ""0.015329 0.595825 0.007416
// 0.575080 0.746007 0.352421
// 0.871491 0.905771 0.566975""

r.sortRows.sortColumns.show
// res54: String = ""0.007416 0.015329 0.746007
// 0.352421 0.575080 0.871491
// 0.566975 0.595825 0.905771""
```

## Statistics

```
r.rowMeans.show
// res55: String = ""0.606579
// 0.682609
// 0.256251""

r.columnMeans.show
// res56: String = "0.487300 0.749201 0.308937"

// median(r)

sumsq(r).show
// res57: String = "1.090449 1.731953 0.445716"

std(r).show
// res58: String = "0.354995 0.126555 0.230499"

cov(r).show
// res59: String = ""0.049201 -0.004488 -0.006841
// -0.004488 0.008171 -0.000275
// -0.006841 -0.000275 0.030305""

centerRows(r).show
// res60: String = ""0.264912 -0.010754 -0.254158
// -0.107528 0.223162 -0.115634
// -0.240922 0.489756 -0.248834""

centerColumns(r).show
// res61: String = ""0.384191 -0.153376 0.043484
// 0.087780 0.156570 0.258037
```

```
// -0.471971 -0.003194 -0.301521""

zscore(r).show
// res62: String = ""1.082242 -1.211931 0.188651
// 0.247272 1.237169 1.119473
// -1.329514 -0.025238 -1.308125""
```

## Principal Component Analysis

```
val (u, s) = pca(r)
// u: org.jblas.DoubleMatrix = [-0.948964, -0.293736, -0.114831; 0.095678,
// 0.078812, -0.992287; 0.300520, -0.952632, -0.046685]
// s: org.jblas.DoubleMatrix = [0.051820; 0.028218; 0.007639]

u.show
// res63: String = ""-0.948964 -0.293736 -0.114831
// 0.095678 0.078812 -0.992287
// 0.300520 -0.952632 -0.046685""

s.show
// res64: String = ""0.051820
// 0.028218
// 0.007639""
```

## Horizontal and vertical concatenation

```
(x aside y).show
// res65: String = ""4.000000 7.300000
// 5.100000 8.400000
// 6.200000 9.500000""

(x atop y).show
// res66: String = ""4.000000
// 5.100000
// 6.200000
// 7.300000
// 8.400000
// 9.500000""
```

## Addition and subtraction

```
val z = ones(2, 3)
// z: org.jblas.DoubleMatrix = [1.000000, 1.000000, 1.000000; 1.000000,
// 1.000000, 1.000000]

z.show
// res67: String = ""1.000000 1.000000 1.000000
// 1.000000 1.000000 1.000000""
```

### Matrix addition

```
import spire.implicits.additiveSemigroupOps

(z + z).show
// res68: String = ""2.000000 2.000000 2.000000
// 2.000000 2.000000 2.000000""
```

### Scalar addition (JBLAS method)

```
z.addScalar(1.1).show
// res69: String = ""2.100000 2.100000 2.100000
// 2.100000 2.100000 2.100000""
```

### Matrix subtraction

```
import spire.implicits.additiveGroupOps

(z - z).show
// res70: String = ""0.000000 0.000000 0.000000
// 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000""
```

### Scalar subtraction (JBLAS method)

```
z.subtractScalar(0.2).show
// res71: String = ""0.800000 0.800000 0.800000
// 0.800000 0.800000 0.800000""
```

## Multiplication and Division

### Scalar multiplication

```
z.multiplyScalar(3d).show
// res72: String = ""3.000000 3.000000 3.000000
// 3.000000 3.000000 3.000000""
```

### Matrix multiplication

```
import spire.implicits.multiplicativeSemigroupOps

(z * z.transpose).show
// res73: String = ""3.000000 3.000000
// 3.000000 3.000000""
```

### Scalar division (JBLAS method)

```
z.divideScalar(100d).show
// res74: String = ""0.010000 0.010000 0.010000
// 0.010000 0.010000 0.010000""
```

## Map element values

```
implicit val endo = axle.jblas.endoFunctorDoubleMatrix[Double]
// endo: algebra.Endofunctor[org.jblas.DoubleMatrix, Double] =
// axle.jblas.package$$anon$1@197f81a6
import axle.syntax.endofunctor.endofunctorOps

val half = ones(3, 3).map(_ / 2d)
// half: org.jblas.DoubleMatrix = [0.500000, 0.500000, 0.500000; 0.500000,
// 0.500000, 0.500000; 0.500000, 0.500000, 0.500000]

half.show
// res75: String = ""0.500000 0.500000 0.500000
// 0.500000 0.500000 0.500000
// 0.500000 0.500000 0.500000""
```

## Boolean operators

```
(r lt half).show
// res76: String = ""0.000000 0.000000 1.000000
// 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000
// 1.000000 0.000000 1.000000""

(r le half).show
// res77: String = ""0.000000 0.000000 1.000000
// 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000
// 1.000000 0.000000 1.000000""

(r gt half).show
// res78: String = ""1.000000 1.000000 0.000000
// 1.000000 1.000000 1.000000
// 0.000000 1.000000 0.000000""

(r ge half).show
// res79: String = ""1.000000 1.000000 0.000000
// 1.000000 1.000000 1.000000
// 0.000000 1.000000 0.000000""

(r eq half).show
// res80: String = ""0.000000 0.000000 0.000000
// 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000
// 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000""

(r ne half).show
// res81: String = ""1.000000 1.000000 1.000000
// 1.000000 1.000000 1.000000
```

```
// 1.000000 1.000000 1.000000""

((r lt half) or (r gt half)).show
// res82: String = ""1.000000 1.000000 1.000000
// 1.000000 1.000000 1.000000
// 1.000000 1.000000 1.000000""

((r lt half) and (r gt half)).show
// res83: String = ""0.000000 0.000000 0.000000
// 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000
// 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000""

((r lt half) xor (r gt half)).show
// res84: String = ""1.000000 1.000000 1.000000
// 1.000000 1.000000 1.000000
// 1.000000 1.000000 1.000000""

((r lt half) not).show
// res85: String = ""1.000000 1.000000 0.000000
// 1.000000 1.000000 1.000000
// 0.000000 1.000000 0.000000""
```

## Higher order methods

```
(m.map(_ + 1)).show
// res86: String = ""2.000000 6.000000 10.000000 14.000000 18.000000
// 3.000000 7.000000 11.000000 15.000000 19.000000
// 4.000000 8.000000 12.000000 16.000000 20.000000
// 5.000000 9.000000 13.000000 17.000000 21.000000""

(m.map(_ * 10)).show
// res87: String = ""10.000000 50.000000 90.000000 130.000000 170.000000
// 20.000000 60.000000 100.000000 140.000000 180.000000
// 30.000000 70.000000 110.000000 150.000000 190.000000
// 40.000000 80.000000 120.000000 160.000000 200.000000""

// m.foldLeft(zeros(4, 1))(_ + _)

(m.foldLeft(ones(4, 1))(_ mulPointwise _)).show
// res88: String = ""9945.000000
// 30240.000000
// 65835.000000
// 122880.000000""

// m.foldTop(zeros(1, 5))(_ + _)

(m.foldTop(ones(1, 5))(_ mulPointwise _)).show
// res89: String = "24.000000 1680.000000 11880.000000 43680.000000
116280.000000"
```

## Graph

DirectedGraph typeclass and witnesses for the Jung package

### Directed Graph

Example with `String` is the vertex value and an `Edge` type with two values (a `String` and an `Int`) to represent the edges

```
val (a, b, c, d) = ("a", "b", "c", "d")

class Edge(val s: String, val i: Int)
```

Invoke the `DirectedGraph` typeclass with type parameters that denote that we will use Jung's `DirectedSparseGraph` as the graph type, with `String` and `Edge` as vertex and edge values, respectively.

```
import edu.uci.ics.jung.graph.DirectedSparseGraph
import axle.algebra._
import axle.jung._

val jdg = DirectedGraph.k2[DirectedSparseGraph, String, Edge]
```

Use the `jdg` witness's `make` method to create the directed graph

```
val dg = jdg.make(List(a, b, c, d),
  List(
    (a, b, new Edge("hello", 1)),
    (b, c, new Edge("world", 4)),
    (c, d, new Edge("hi", 3)),
    (d, a, new Edge("earth", 1)),
    (a, c, new Edge("!", 7)),
    (b, d, new Edge("hey", 2))))
```

```
import cats.implicits._
import axle.syntax.directedgraph.directedGraphOps
import axle.syntax.finite.finiteOps

dg.vertexProjection.size
// res91: Int = 4

dg.edgeProjection.size
// res92: Int = 6

dg.findVertex(_ == "a").map(v => dg.successors(v))
// res93: Option[Set[String]] = Some(value = Set("b", "c"))

dg.findVertex(_ == "c").map(v => dg.successors(v))
// res94: Option[Set[String]] = Some(value = Set("d"))
```



```

dg.findVertex(_ == "c").map(v => dg.predecessors(v))
// res95: Option[Set[String]] = Some(value = Set("a", "b"))

dg.findVertex(_ == "c").map(v => dg.neighbors(v))
// res96: Option[Set[String]] = Some(value = Set("a", "b", "d"))

```

Create a Visualization of the graph

```

import cats.Show

implicit val showEdge: Show[Edge] = new Show[Edge] {
  def show(e: Edge): String = e.s + " " + e.i
}

import axle.visualize._

val dVis
= DirectedGraphVisualization[DirectedSparseGraph[String, Edge], String, Edge](
  dg,
  width = 300,
  height = 300,
  border = 10,
  radius = 10,
  arrowLength = 10,
  color = Color.green,
  borderColor = Color.black,
  fontSize = 12
)

```

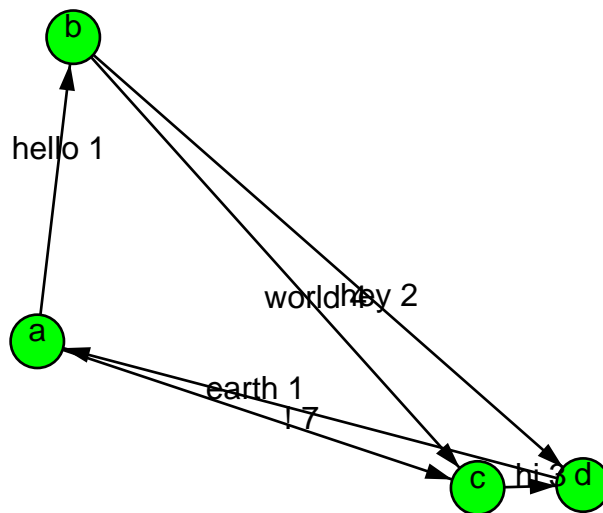
Render as an SVG file

```

import axle.web._
import cats.effect._

dVis.svg[IO]("docwork/images/SimpleDirectedGraph.svg").unsafeRunSync()

```



## Undirected Graph

An undirected graph using the same data:

```
val (a, b, c, d) = ("a", "b", "c", "d")

class Edge(val s: String, val i: Int)
```

Invoke the `UndirectedGraph` typeclass with type parameters that denote that we will use Jung's `UndirectedSparseGraph` as the graph type, with `String` and `Edge` as vertex and edge values, respectively.

```
import edu.uci.ics.jung.graph.UndirectedSparseGraph
import axle.algebra._
import axle.jung._

val jug = UndirectedGraph.k2[UndirectedSparseGraph, String, Edge]
```

Use the `jug` witness's `make` method to create the undirected graph

```
val ug = jug.make(List(a, b, c, d),
  List(
    (a, b, new Edge("hello", 10)),
    (b, c, new Edge("world", 1)),
    (c, d, new Edge("hi", 3)),
    (d, a, new Edge("earth", 7)),
    (a, c, new Edge("!", 1)),
    (b, d, new Edge("hey", 2))))
```

```
import cats.implicits._
import axle.syntax.undirectedgraph.undirectedGraphOps
import axle.syntax.finite.finiteOps

ug.vertexProjection.size
// res99: Int = 4

ug.edgeProjection.size
// res100: Int = 6

ug.findVertex(_ == "c").map(v => ug.neighbors(v))
// res101: Option[Iterable[String]] = Some(value = Iterable("a", "b", "d"))

ug.findVertex(_ == "a").map(v => ug.neighbors(v))
// res102: Option[Iterable[String]] = Some(value = Iterable("b", "c", "d"))
```

Create a Visualization of the graph

```
import cats.Show

implicit val showEdge: Show[Edge] = new Show[Edge] {
  def show(e: Edge): String = e.s + " " + e.i
}

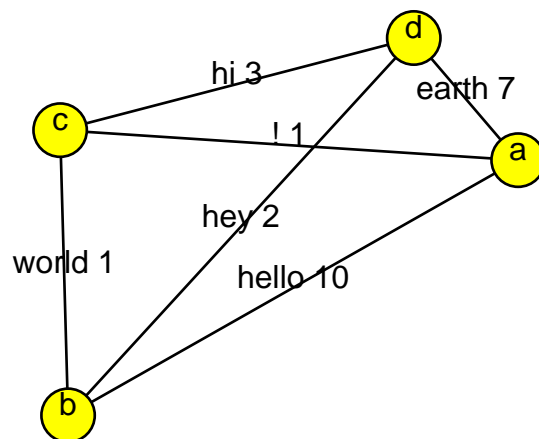
import axle.visualize._

val uVis
= UndirectedGraphVisualization[UndirectedSparseGraph[String, Edge], String, Edge](
  (
    ug,
    width = 300,
    height = 300,
    border = 10,
    color = Color.yellow)
```

Render as an SVG file

```
import axle.web._
import cats.effect._

uVis.svg[IO]("docwork/images/SimpleUndirectedGraph.svg").unsafeRunSync()
```



## Logic

### Conjunctive Normal Form Converter

Imports

```
import cats.implicits._
import axle.logic.FirstOrderPredicateLogic._
```

Example CNF conversion

```
import axle.logic.example.SamplePredicates._

val z = Symbol("z")

val s = #(z # Z, (A(z) # G(z)) # (B(z) # H(z)))

val (cnf, skolemMap) = conjunctiveNormalForm(s)
```

```

cnf.show
// res105: String = "((-A(Symbol(sk0)) # (~G(Symbol(sk1)) # (B(Symbol(sk2)) #
H(Symbol(sk3)))) # (((~B(Symbol(sk4)) # ~H(Symbol(sk5))) # A(Symbol(sk6))) #
((~B(Symbol(sk4)) # ~H(Symbol(sk5))) # G(Symbol(sk7))))))"

skolemMap
// res106: Map[Symbol, Set[Symbol]] = HashMap(
//   'sk2 -> Set(),
//   'sk6 -> Set(),
//   'sk7 -> Set(),
//   'sk3 -> Set(),
//   'sk4 -> Set(),
//   'sk1 -> Set(),
//   'sk0 -> Set(),
//   'sk5 -> Set()
// )

```

## Spokes

Witnesses for 3rd party libraries: The "Spokes"

## Parallel Collections

```
"org.axle-lang" %% "axle-parallel" % "0.6.5"
```

For use with Scala **Parallel Collections** library ("org.scala-lang.modules" %% "scala-parallel-collections" % ...)

## XML

```
"org.axle-lang" %% "axle-xml" % "0.6.5"
```

For use with Scala **XML** library ("org.scala-lang.modules" %% "scala-xml" % ...)

XML includes `axle.web`, where HTML and SVG visualizations reside.

## JBLAS

```
"org.axle-lang" %% "axle-jblas" % "0.6.5"
```

**Linear Algebra** and other witnesses for **JBLAS** which itself is a wrapper for **LAPACK**. Includes Principal Component Analysis (PCA).

## JODA

```
"org.axle-lang" %% "axle-joda" % "0.6.5"
```

Witnesses for the **Joda** time library.

## JUNG

```
"org.axle-lang" %% "axle-jung" % "0.6.5"
```

Directed and Undirected **Graph** witnesses for the **JUNG** library.

## AWT

```
"org.axle-lang" %% "axle-awt" % "0.6.5"
```

Witnesses for **AWT**

## Future Work

### Scala 3

- Scala 3
- convert to scalameta munit
- correct "Package Objects" doc

### Bugs and adoption barriers

- Fix `LogisticRegression` and move `LogisticRegression.md` back
- Fix `GeneticAlgorithmSpec`
- Featurizing functions should return `HLists` or other typelevel sequences in order to avoid being told the number of features
- Redo Logic using Abstract Algebra
- Simple graph implementation so that `axle-core` can avoid including `axle-jung`
- `svgJungDirectedGraphVisualization` move to a `axle-jung-xml` jar?
- Will require externalizing the layout to its own.... typeclass?

- Layout of bayesian network is quite bad -- check ABE SVG
- `axle-png` to avoid Xvfb requirement during tests
- Chicklet borders / colors on site
- Factor `axle.algebra.chain` in terms of well-known combinators

## Types and Axioms

- Replace `Finite` with Shapeless's version (eg `Sized[Vector[_], nat.2]`)
- Delete `Finite` conversions for `jung`
- Replace with Cats: `FoldLeft`, `Bijection`, `FunctionPair`, `Endofunctor`
- Define laws for `Scanner`, `Aggregator`, `Zipper`, `Indexed`, `Talliable`, `Finite`?
- Sort out `MapFrom`, `FromStream`, `FromSet`
- Test `axle.algebra.tuple2Field`
- similarity syntax for `SimilaritySpace` (see `axle.bio.*`)
- Projections of `jung` graphs for `Finite`
- kittens or magnolia
- pattern match in `FirstOrderPredicateLogic`
- subtyping for `Suit` and `Rank`
- Machinist?
- Type-level matrix dimension using `-Yliteral-types` and `singleton-ops` in `LinearAlgebra` typeclass
- Make the `Int` abstract in `KMeans{,Visualization}, LinearAlgebra`, etc
- Eigenvectors
- ##### means "sums are left adjoint to diagonals, which are left adjoint to products."

## Compute Engines

- Bring back Spark spoke -- Solve the Spark `ClassTag` issue (see `Frameless?`)
- Performance benchmarking
- netlib-java Matrix
- GPU/CUDA support

- Algebird/Scallding for distributed matrices, HyperLogLog, etc
- Most MapRedicible witnesses are inefficient (eg calling toVector, toSeq, etc)

## Hygiene

- Get rid of implicit arg passing to KMeans in `ClusterIris.es.md` (and `KMeansSpecification`)
- Factor tics and tics-`{joda,algebra,spire}` into separate libs?
- remove unnecessary implicit `Field`, `R`, `{i}ng`, `{Additive, Multiplicative}Monoid` once `spire/cats` play well
- Fix "unreachable" default pattern match cases
- Review remaining usage of: `asInstanceOf`, `ClassTag`, and `Manifest`
- Review `groupBy` uses -- they use universality equality. Replace with `Eq`
- `axle.algorithms` coverage > 80%
- `axle.core` coverage > 80%
- `Rm` throws from `axle.jung`
- `Rm` throws from `axle.pgm.BayesianNetwork`

## Site

### Near term / minor

- General
  - Expand acronyms and include wikipedia links in "Future Work" sections
  - Make dependencies clear in each section
- Introduction
  - Smaller images for Gallery
- Foundation
  - Architecture
- Math
  - Intro section bullets not nesting
- Random, Uncertain
  - Bayesian network rendering is missing tables



- Text
  - Say more about Python Grammar

## Later

- `laikaIncludeAPI := true` in `build.sbt`
- look at more of [these options](#)
- Meta tag with keywords: axle, scala, dsl, data, analysis, science, open-source, adam pingel
- update google analytics version
- test animation with monix 3.4.0
- Friend of Spire
- README: data sets from `axle.data` (Astronomy, Evolution, Federalist Papers, Irises)

## Build

- `ghpagesCleanSite` leaving stale files?
- GitHub "Releases" in sidebar should show "latest"
- keep `axle.g8` and axle versions in sync
- site publish (`git push`) via github action?
- make `axle.g8` more axle-flavored (use `cats.IO App` as parent for `HelloWorld`)

# Units of Measurement

## Quanta

### Quanta, Units, and Conversions

`UnittedQuantity` is the primary case class in `axle.quanta`

The `axle.quanta` package models units of measurement. Via typeclasses, it implements expected operators like `+`, `-`, a unit conversion operator `in`, and a right associative value constructor `*`:

The "quanta" are Acceleration, Area, Angle, Distance, Energy, Flow, Force, Frequency, Information, Mass, Money, MoneyFlow, MoneyPerForce, Power, Speed, Temperature, Time, and Volume. Axle's values are represented in such a way that a value's "quantum" is present in the type, meaning that nonsensical expressions like `mile + gram` can be rejected at compile time.

Additionally, various values within the Quantum objects are imported. This package uses the definition of "Quantum" as "something that can be quantified or measured".

```
import axle._
import axle.quanta._
import axle.jung._
```

Quanta each define a Wikipedia link where you can find out more about relative scale:

```
Distance().wikipediaUrl
// res0: String = "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Orders_of_magnitude_(length)"
```

A visualization of the Units of Measurement for a given Quantum can be produced by first creating the converter:

```
import edu.uci.ics.jung.graph.DirectedSparseGraph
import cats.implicits._
import spire.algebra.Field
import axle.algebra.modules.doubleRationalModule

implicit val fieldDouble: Field[Double] = spire.implicits.DoubleAlgebra
implicit val distanceConverter
  = Distance.converterGraphK2[Double, DirectedSparseGraph]
```

Create a `DirectedGraph` visualization for it.

```
import cats.Show

implicit val showDDAt1 = new Show[Double => Double] {
  def show(f: Double => Double): String = f(1d).toString
}

import axle.visualize._

val dgVis =
  DirectedGraphVisualization[
    DirectedSparseGraph[UnitOfMeasurement[Distance], Double => Double],
    UnitOfMeasurement[Distance], Double => Double]
(distanceConverter.conversionGraph)
```

Render to an SVG.

```
import axle.web._
import cats.effect._

dgVis.svg[IO]("docwork/images/Distance.svg").unsafeRunSync()
```

A conversion graph must be created with type parameters specifying the numeric type to be used in unitted quantity, as well as a directed graph type that will store the conversion graph. The conversion graphs should be placed in implicit scope. Within each are defined units of measurement which can be imported.

```
implicit val massConverter = Mass.converterGraphK2[Double, DirectedSparseGraph]
import massConverter._

implicit val powerConverter
  = Power.converterGraphK2[Double, DirectedSparseGraph]
import powerConverter._

import axle.algebra.modules.doubleRationalModule

// reuse distanceConverter defined in preceding section
import distanceConverter._

implicit val timeConverter = Time.converterGraphK2[Double, DirectedSparseGraph]
```

```
import timeConverter._
```

Standard Units of Measurement are defined:

```
gram
// res2: UnitOfMeasurement[Mass] = UnitOfMeasurement(
//   name = "gram",
//   symbol = "g",
//   wikipediaUrl = None
// )

foot
// res3: UnitOfMeasurement[Distance] = UnitOfMeasurement(
//   name = "foot",
//   symbol = "ft",
//   wikipediaUrl = None
// )

meter
// res4: UnitOfMeasurement[Distance] = UnitOfMeasurement(
//   name = "meter",
//   symbol = "m",
//   wikipediaUrl = None
// )
```

## Construction

Values with units are constructed with the right-associative `*:` method on any spire `Number` type as long as a spire `Field` is implicitly available.

```
10d *: gram

3d *: lightyear

5d *: horsepower

3.14 *: second

200d *: watt
```

## Show

A witness for the `cats.Show` typeclass is defined. `show` will return a `String` representation.

```
import cats.implicits._

(10d *: gram).show
// res10: String = "10.0 g"
```

## Conversion

A Quantum defines a directed graph, where the UnitsOfMeasurement are the vertices, and the Conversions define the directed edges. See the **Graph** package for more on how graphs work.

Quantities can be converted into other units of measurement. This is possible as long as 1) the values are in the same Quantum, and 2) there is a path in the Quantum between the two.

```
(10d *: gram in kilogram).show
// res11: String = "0.010000000000000002 Kg"
```

Converting between quanta is not allowed, and is caught at compile time:

```
(1 *: gram) in mile
// error: type mismatch;
// found   : axle.quanta.UnitOfMeasurement[axle.quanta.Distance]
// required: axle.quanta.UnitOfMeasurement[axle.quanta.Mass]
// (1 *: gram) in mile
//                ^^^^
```

## Math

Addition and subtraction are defined on Quantity by converting the right Quantity to the unit of the left.

```
import spire.implicits.additiveGroupOps

((7d *: mile) - (123d *: foot)).show
// res13: String = "36837.0 ft"
```

```
{
  import spire.implicits._
  ((1d *: kilogram) + (10d *: gram)).show
}
// res14: String = "1010.0 g"
```

Addition and subtraction between different quanta is rejected at compile time:

```
(1d *: gram) + (2d *: foot)
// error: type mismatch;
// found   : String
// required: Int
// ((1d *: kilogram) + (10d *: gram)).show
// ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
// error: type mismatch;
// found   : axle.quanta.UnittedQuantity[axle.quanta.Distance,Double]
// required: String
// (1d *: gram) + (2d *: foot)
//                   ^^^^^^^
```

```
import spire.implicit.rightModuleOps

((5.4 *: second) :* 100d).show
// res16: String = "540.0 s"
```

```
((32d *: century) :* (1d/3)).show
// res17: String = "10.6666666666666666 century"
```

```
import edu.uci.ics.jung.graph.DirectedSparseGraph

import cats.implicits._

import spire.algebra.Field
import spire.algebra.Trig

import axle.math._
import axle.quanta.Angle
import axle.quanta.UnitOfMeasurement
import axle.algebra.modules.doubleRationalModule
import axle.jung.directedGraphJung

implicit val fieldDouble: Field[Double] = spire.implicits.DoubleAlgebra
implicit val trigDouble: Trig[Double] = spire.implicits.DoubleAlgebra

implicit val angleConverter
  = Angle.converterGraphK2[Double, DirectedSparseGraph]
```

```
import angleConverter.degree
import angleConverter.radian
```

## Examples

```
cosine(10d *: degree)
// res19: Double = 0.984807753012208

sine(3d *: radian)
// res20: Double = 0.1411200080598672

tangent(40d *: degree)
// res21: Double = 0.8390996311772799
```

## Geo Coordinates

Imports and implicits

```
import edu.uci.ics.jung.graph.DirectedSparseGraph

import cats.implicits._

import spire.algebra.Field
import spire.algebra.Trig
import spire.algebra.NRoot

import axle._
import axle.quanta._
import axle.algebra.GeoCoordinates
import axle.jung.directedGraphJung
import axle.algebra.modules.doubleRationalModule

implicit val fieldDouble: Field[Double] = spire.implicits.DoubleAlgebra
implicit val trigDouble: Trig[Double] = spire.implicits.DoubleAlgebra
implicit val nrootDouble: NRoot[Double] = spire.implicits.DoubleAlgebra

implicit val angleConverter
  = Angle.converterGraphK2[Double, DirectedSparseGraph]
import angleConverter.°
```

Locations of SFO and HEL airports:

```
val sfo = GeoCoordinates(37.6189 *: °, 122.3750 *: °)
```

```
sfo.show
// res23: String = "37.6189° N 122.375° W"
```



```
val hel = GeoCoordinates(60.3172 *: °, -24.9633 *: °)
```

```
hel.show  
// res24: String = "60.3172° N -24.9633° W"
```

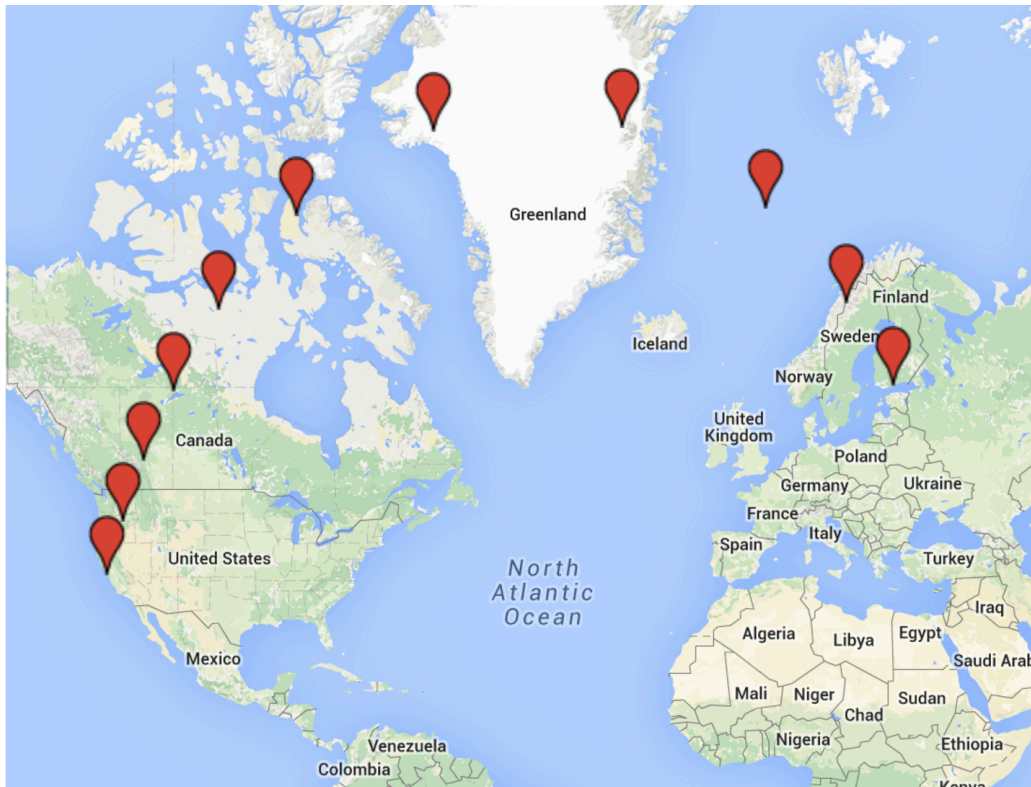
Import the LengthSpace

```
import axle.algebra.GeoCoordinates.geoCoordinatesLengthSpace
```

Use it to compute the points at 10% increments from SFO to HEL

```
val midpoints = (0 to 10).map(i => geoCoordinatesLengthSpace.onPath(sfo, hel, i  
/ 10d))
```

```
midpoints.map(_.show)  
// res25: IndexedSeq[String] = Vector(  
//   "37.6189000000000004° N 122.37500000000003° W",  
//   "45.13070460867812° N 119.34966960499106° W",  
//   "52.538395227224065° N 115.40855064022753° W",  
//   "59.76229827032038° N 109.88311454897514° W",  
//   "66.62843399359917° N 101.39331801935985° W",  
//   "72.70253233457194° N 86.91316673834633° W",  
//   "76.8357649372965° N 61.093630209243706° W",  
//   "77.01752181288721° N 25.892878424459116° W",  
//   "73.11964173748505° N -0.9862308621078928° W",  
//   "67.1423066577233° N -16.143753987066464° W",  
//   "60.3172° N -24.9633° W"  
// )
```



## Future Work

The methods `over` and `by` are used to multiply and divide other values with units. This behavior is not yet implemented.

- Shapeless for compound Quanta and Bayesian Networks
- Physics (eg, how Volume relates to Flow)
- Rm throws from `axle.quanta.UnitConverterGraph`

# Math

## Pythagorean Means

Arithmetic, Geometric, and Harmonic Means are all 'Pythagorean'.

See the wikipedia page on [Pythagorean Means](#) for more.

## Arithmetic, Geometric, and Harmonic Mean Examples

Imports

```
import cats.implicits._

import spire.math.Real
import spire.algebra.Field
import spire.algebra.NRoot

import axle.math._

implicit val fieldDouble: Field[Double] = spire.implicits.DoubleAlgebra
implicit val nrootDouble: NRoot[Double] = spire.implicits.DoubleAlgebra
```

Examples

Arithmetic mean

```
arithmeticMean(List(2d, 3d, 4d, 5d))
// res0: Double = 3.5
```

Geometric mean

```
geometricMean[Real, List](List(1d, 5d, 25d))
// res1: Real = Inexact(
//   f = spire.math.Real$$Lambda$10631/0x000000008027be910@6c0baa44
// )
```

Harmonic mean

```
harmonicMean(List(2d, 3d, 4d, 5d))
// res2: Double = 3.116883116883117
```

## Generalized Mean

See the wikipedia page on [Generalized Mean](#).

When the parameter  $p$  is 1, it is the arithmetic mean.

```
generalizedMean[Double, List](1d, List(2d, 3d, 4d, 5d))
// res3: Double = 3.5
```

As  $p$  approaches 0, it is the geometric mean.

```
generalizedMean[Double, List](0.0001, List(1d, 5d, 25d))
// res4: Double = 5.00043173370165
```

At -1 it is the harmonic mean.

```
generalizedMean[Double, List](-1d, List(2d, 3d, 4d, 5d))
// res5: Double = 3.116883116883117
```

## Moving means

```
import spire.math._
```

Moving arithmetic mean

```
movingArithmeticMean[List, Int, Double](
  (1 to 100).toList.map(_.toDouble),
  5)
// res6: List[Double] = List(
//   3.0,
//   4.0,
//   5.0,
//   6.0,
//   7.0,
//   8.0,
//   9.0,
//   10.0,
//   11.0,
//   12.0,
//   13.0,
//   14.0,
//   15.0,
//   ...
```

Moving geometric mean

```
movingGeometricMean[List, Int, Real](
  List(1d, 5d, 25d, 125d, 625d),
  3)
// res7: List[Real] = List(
//   Inexact(f = spire.math.Real$$Lambda$10631/0x000000008027be910@5403b3cd),
//   Inexact(f = spire.math.Real$$Lambda$10636/0x000000008027c0000@6fe6c7),
//   Inexact(f = spire.math.Real$$Lambda$10636/0x000000008027c0000@27f0376c)
// )
```

Moving harmonic mean

```
movingHarmonicMean[List, Int, Real](
  (1 to 5).toList.map(v => Real(v)),
  3)
// res8: List[Real] = List(
//   Exact(n = 18/11),
//   Exact(n = 36/13),
//   Exact(n = 180/47)
// )
```

## Mean Average Precision at K

See the page on [mean average precision](#) at Kaggle

```
import spire.math.Rational
import axle.ml.RankedClassifierPerformance._
```

Examples (from [benhamner/Metrics](#))

```
meanAveragePrecisionAtK[Int, Rational](List(1 until 5), List(1 until 5), 3)
// res10: Rational = 1
```

```
meanAveragePrecisionAtK[Int, Rational]
(List(List(1, 3, 4), List(1, 2, 4), List(1, 3)), List(1 until 6, 1 until 6, 1 until 6), 3)
// res11: Rational = 37/54
```

```
meanAveragePrecisionAtK[Int, Rational]
(List(1 until 6, 1 until 6), List(List(6, 4, 7, 1, 2), List(1, 1, 1, 1, 1)), 5)
// res12: Rational = 13/50
```

```
meanAveragePrecisionAtK[Int, Rational]
(List(List(1, 3), List(1, 2, 3), List(1, 2, 3)), List(1 until 6, List(1, 1, 1), List(1, 2, 1)),
// res13: Rational = 11/18
```

## Pi

Two estimators for  $\pi$

```
import axle.math._
```

## Wallis

The first is attributed to Englishman John Wallis (1616 - 1703) who published this function in 1655. It is quite slow.

```
wallisPi(100).toDouble
// res15: Double = 3.1337874906281624

wallisPi(200).toDouble
// res16: Double = 3.137677900950936

wallisPi(400).toDouble
// res17: Double = 3.1396322219293964

wallisPi(800).toDouble
// res18: Double = 3.1406116723489452

wallisPi(1600).toDouble
// res19: Double = 3.1411019714193746

wallisPi(3200).toDouble
// res20: Double = 3.141347264592393
```

## Monte Carlo

```
import cats.implicits._
import spire.algebra.Field

implicit val fieldDouble: Field[Double] = spire.implicits.DoubleAlgebra
```

See the Wikipedia page on [Monte Carlo Methods](#)

This particular implementation requires that the number of trials be passed as a type `F` such that witnesses for typeclasses `Aggregatable`, `Finite`, and `Functor` are available in implicit scope.

While this may seem initially over-engineered, it allows `F` as varied as `List` and Spark's `RDD` to be used to represent the number of trials and support the Monte Carlo simulation and resulting aggregation.

```
monteCarloPiEstimate((1 to 10000).toList, (n: Int) => n.toDouble)
// res21: Double = 3.1356
```

## Fibonacci

```
import axle.math._
```

## Linear using foldLeft

```
fibonacciByFold(10)
// res23: Int = 89
```

## Recursive

```
fibonacciRecursively(10)
// res24: Int = 89
```

Some alternatives that are not in Axle include

## Recursive with memoization

```
val memo = collection.mutable.Map(0 -> 0L, 1 -> 1L)

def fibonacciRecursivelyWithMemo(n: Int): Long = {
  if (memo.contains(n)) {
    memo(n)
  } else {
    val result = fibonacciRecursivelyWithMemo(n - 2)
    + fibonacciRecursivelyWithMemo(n - 1)
    memo += n -> result
    result
  }
}
```

```
fibonacciRecursivelyWithMemo(10)
// res25: Long = 55L
```

## Recursive squaring

Imports

```
import org.jblas.DoubleMatrix

import cats.implicits._

import spire.algebra.EuclideanRing
import spire.algebra.NRoot
import spire.algebra.Rng
```

```
import axle._
import axle.jblas._

implicit val eucRingInt: EuclideanRing[Int] = spire.implicit.IntAlgebra
implicit val rngDouble: Rng[Double] = spire.implicit.DoubleAlgebra
implicit val nrootDouble: NRoot[Double] = spire.implicit.DoubleAlgebra
implicit val laJblasDouble = axle.jblas.linearAlgebraDoubleMatrix[Double]
import laJblasDouble._
```

The fibonacci sequence at N can be generated by taking the Nth power of a special 2x2 matrix. By employing the general-purpose strategy for exponentiation called "recursive squaring", we can achieve sub-linear time.

```
val base = fromColumnMajorArray(2, 2, List(1d, 1d, 1d, 0d).toArray)

def fibonacciSubLinear(n: Int): Long = n match {
  case 0 => 0L
  case _ => exponentiateByRecursiveSquaring(base, n).get(0, 1).toLong
}
```

Demo:

```
fibonacciSubLinear(78)
// res26: Long = 8944394323791464L
```

Note: Beyond 78 inaccuracies creep in due to the limitations of the Double number type.

## Ackermann

See the Wikipedia page on the [Ackermann function](#)

```
import axle.math._
```

The computational complexity is enormous. Only for very small m and n can the function complete:

```
ackermann(1, 1)
// res28: Long = 3L

ackermann(3, 3)
// res29: Long = 61L
```

## Future Work

- Collatz Conjecture [vis](#)
- Demo Mandelbrot with Rational



- Scrutinize `axle.math` and move out less reusable functions
- Complex Analysis
- Topoi
- N Queens
- Connection between dynamic programming and semiring
- Fourier transformations
- Blockchain
- Rainbow Tables

# Visualization

See the [Gallery](#) for more examples.

## Output Formats

The `show` function is available in the `axle._` package. It can be applied to several types of Axle objects.

The package `axle.awt._` contains functions for creating files from the images: `png`, `jpeg`, `gif`, `bmp`.

The package `axle.web._` contains a `svg` function for creating `svg` files.

For example:

```
vis.show  
  
vis.svg[IO]("filename.svg").unsafeRunSync()  
  
vis.png[IO]("filename.png").unsafeRunSync()
```

## Animation

`Plot`, `BarChart`, `BarChartGrouped`, and `ScatterPlot` support animation. The visualizing frame polls for updates at a rate of approximately 24 Hz (every 42 ms).

The `play` command requires the same first argument as `show` does. Additionally, `play` requires a `Observable[D]` function that represents the stream of data updates. The implicit argument is a `monix.execution.Scheduler`.

An `axle.reactive.CurrentValueSubscriber` based on the `Observable[D]` can be used to create the `dataFn` read by the visualization.

See [Bar Chart Animation](#) for a full example of animation.

## Plot

Two-dimensional plots

### Example: Plot Random Waves Over Time

Imports

```
import org.joda.time.DateTime  
  
import scala.collection.immutable.TreeMap  
import scala.math.sin
```

```
import spire.random.Generator
import spire.random.Generator.rng

import cats.implicits._

import axle._
import axle.visualize._
import axle.joda.dateTimeOrder

import axle.visualize.Color._
```

Generate the time-series to plot

```
val now = new DateTime()

val colors = Vector(red, blue, green, yellow, orange)

def randomTimeSeries(i: Int, gen: Generator) = {
  val φ = gen.nextDouble()
  val A = gen.nextDouble()
  val ω = 0.1 / gen.nextDouble()
  ("series %d %1.2f %1.2f %1.2f".format(i, φ, A, ω),
   new TreeMap[DateTime, Double]() ++
    (0 to 100).map(t => (now.plusMinutes(2 * t) -> A * sin(ω * t +
    φ))).toMap)
}

val waves = (0 until 20).map(i => randomTimeSeries(i, rng)).toList
```

Imports for visualization

```
import cats.Show

import spire.algebra._

import axle.visualize.Plot
import axle.algebra.Plottable.doublePlottable
import axle.joda.dateTimeOrder
import axle.joda.dateTimePlottable
import axle.joda.dateTimeTicks
import axle.joda.dateTimeDurationLengthSpace

implicit val fieldDouble: Field[Double] = spire.implicits.DoubleAlgebra
```

Define the visualization

```
val plot = Plot[String, DateTime, Double, TreeMap[DateTime, Double]](
  () => waves,
  connect = true,
  colorOf = s => colors(s.hash.abs % colors.length),
  title = Some("Random Waves"),
  xAxisLabel = Some("time (t)"),
  yAxis = Some(now),
  yAxisLabel = Some("A·sin(ω·t + φ)").zeroXAxis
```

If instead we had supplied `(Color, String)` pairs, we would have needed something like preciding the `Plot` definition:

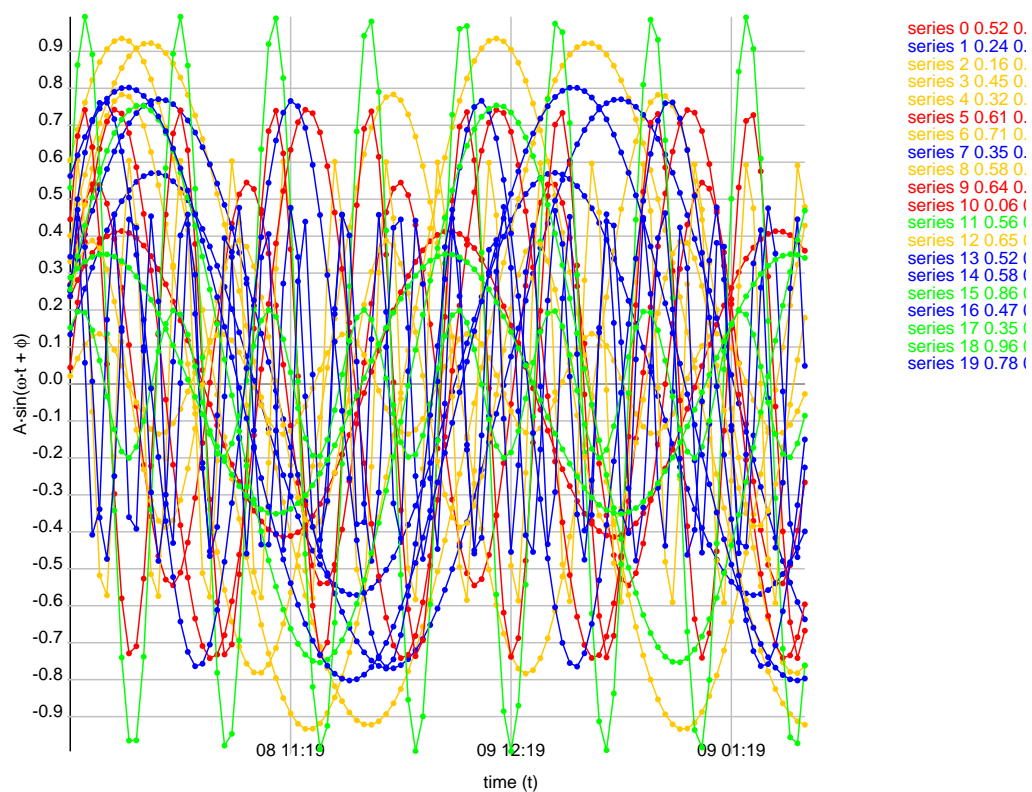
```
implicit val showCL: Show[(Color, String)] =
  new Show[(Color, String)] {
    def show(cl: (Color, String)): String = cl._2
  }
// showCL: Show[(Color, String)] = repl.MdocSession$App$$anon$1@3a137ef1
```

Create the SVG

```
import axle.web._
import cats.effect._

plot.svg[IO]("docwork/images/random_waves.svg").unsafeRunSync()
```

Random Waves



## Plot Animation

This example traces two "saw" functions vs time:

Imports

```
import org.joda.time.DateTime
import edu.uci.ics.jung.graph.DirectedSparseGraph
import collection.immutable.TreeMap

import cats.implicits._
import monix.reactive._

import spire.algebra.Field

import axle.jung._
import axle.quanta.Time
import axle.visualize._
import axle.reactive.intervalScan
```

Define stream of data updates refreshing every 500 milliseconds

```

val initialData = List(
  ("saw 1", new TreeMap[DateTime, Double]()),
  ("saw 2", new TreeMap[DateTime, Double]())
)
// initialData: List[(String, TreeMap[DateTime, Double])] = List(
//   ("saw 1", TreeMap()),
//   ("saw 2", TreeMap())
// )

val saw1 = (t: Long) => (t % 10000) / 10000d
// saw1: Long => Double = <function1>
val saw2 = (t: Long) => (t % 100000) / 50000d
// saw2: Long => Double = <function1>

val fs = List(saw1, saw2)
// fs: List[Long => Double] = List(<function1>, <function1>)

val refreshFn = (previous: List[(String, TreeMap[DateTime, Double])]) => {
  val now = new DateTime()
  previous.zip(fs).map({ case (old, f) => (old._1, old._2 ++ Vector(now -
> f(now.getMillis))) })
}
// refreshFn: List[(String, TreeMap[DateTime, Double])] => List[(String,
TreeMap[DateTime, Double])] = <function1>

implicit val timeConverter = {
  import axle.algebra.modules.doubleRationalModule
  Time.converterGraphK2[Double, DirectedSparseGraph]
}
// timeConverter: quanta.UnitConverterGraph[Time, Double,
DirectedSparseGraph[quanta.UnitOfMeasurement[Time], Double => Double]] with
quanta.TimeConverter[Double] = axle.quanta.Time$$anon$1@6ce01dd8
import timeConverter.millisecond

val dataUpdates: Observable[Seq[(String, TreeMap[DateTime, Double])]] =
  intervalScan(initialData, refreshFn, 500d *: millisecond)
// dataUpdates: Observable[Seq[(String, TreeMap[DateTime, Double])]] =
monix.reactive.internal.operators.ScanObservable@3b47d3c5

```

Create `CurrentValueSubscriber`, which will be used by the `Plot` to get the latest values

```

import monix.execution.Scheduler.Implicits.global
import axle.reactive.CurrentValueSubscriber

val cvSub
  = new CurrentValueSubscriber[Seq[(String, TreeMap[DateTime, Double])]]()
val cvCancellable = dataUpdates.subscribe(cvSub)

val plot = Plot[DateTime, Double, TreeMap[DateTime, Double]](
  () => cvSub.currentValue.getOrElse(initialData),
  connect = true,

```

```

colorOf = (label: String) => Color.black,
title = Some("Saws"),
xAxis = Some(0d),
xAxisLabel = Some("time (t)"),
yAxisLabel = Some("y")
)

```

### Animate

```

import axle.awt._

val (frame, paintCancellable) = play(plot, dataUpdates)

```

### Tear down resources

```

paintCancellable.cancel()
cvCancellable.cancel()
frame.dispose()

```

## ScatterPlot

```

import axle.visualize._

val data = Map(
  (1, 1) -> 0,
  (2, 2) -> 0,
  (3, 3) -> 0,
  (2, 1) -> 1,
  (3, 2) -> 1,
  (0, 1) -> 2,
  (0, 2) -> 2,
  (1, 3) -> 2)

```

### Define the ScatterPlot

```

import axle.visualize.Color._
import cats.implicit._

```

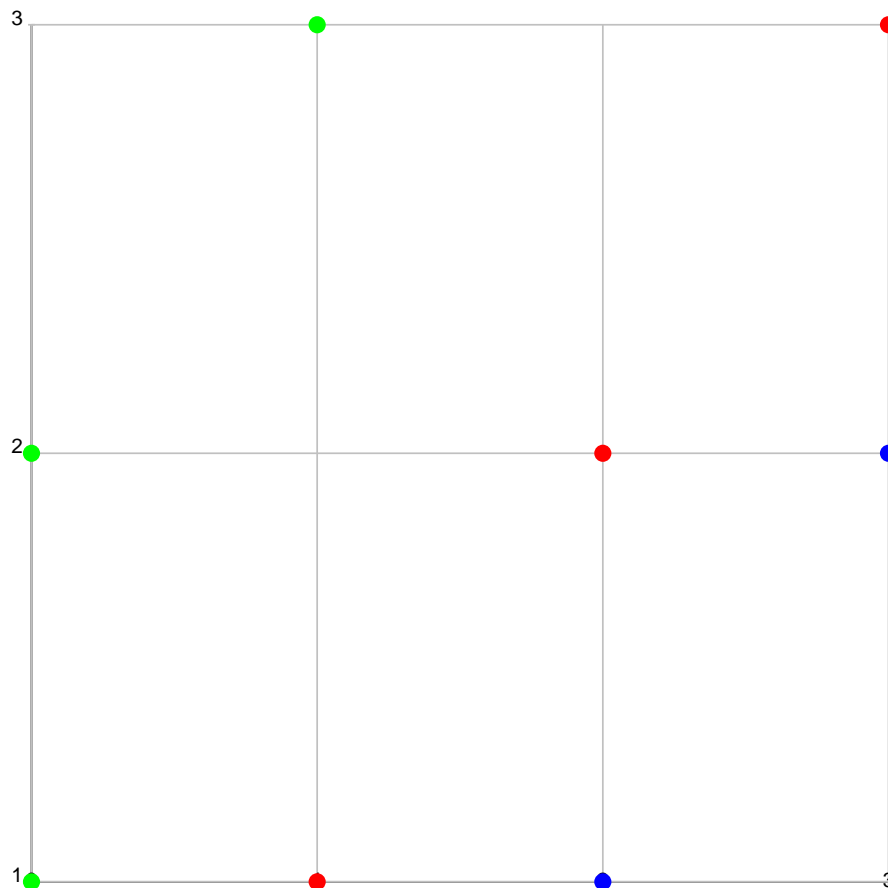
```

val plot = ScatterPlot[String, Int, Int, Map[(Int, Int), Int]](
  () => data,
  colorOf = (x: Int, y: Int) => data((x, y)) match {
    case 0 => red
    case 1 => blue
    case 2 => green
  },
  labelOf = (x: Int, y: Int) => data.get((x, y)).map(s => (s.toString, false)))

```

Create the SVG

```
import axle.web._  
import cats.effect._  
  
plot.svg[IO]("docwork/images/scatter.svg").unsafeRunSync()
```



## BarChart

Two-dimensional bar charts.

### Example: Fruit Sales BarChart

The dataset:



```
val sales = Map(  
  "apple" -> 83.8,  
  "banana" -> 77.9,  
  "coconut" -> 10.1  
)
```

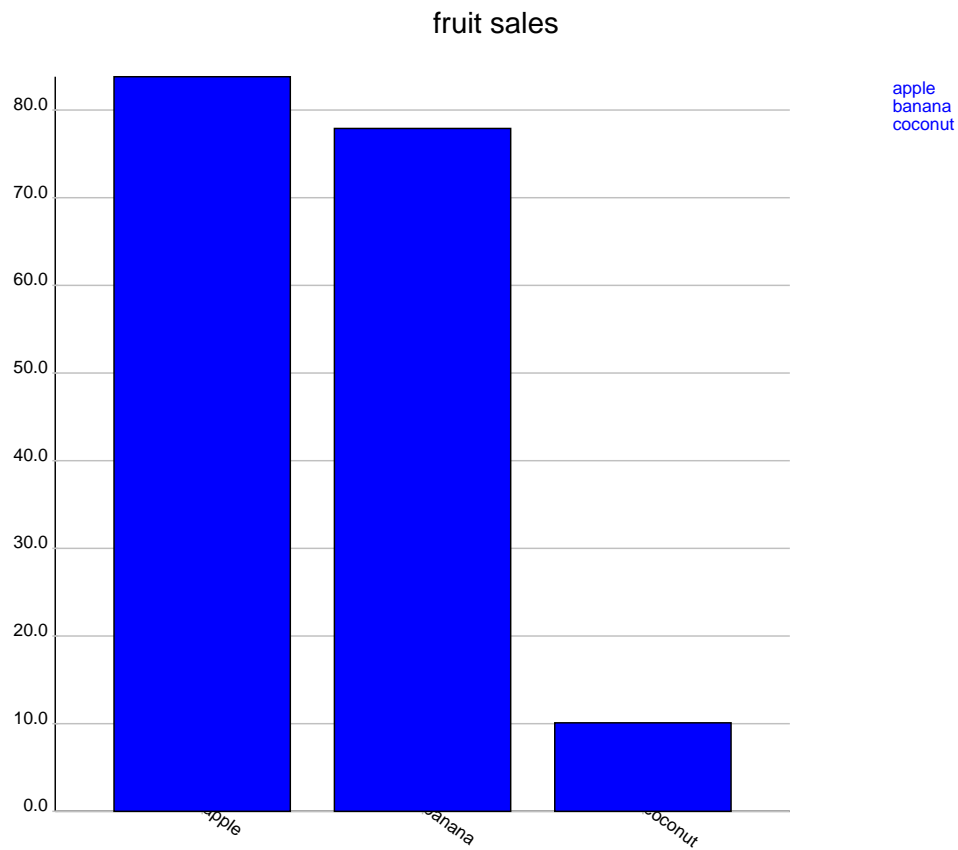
Define a bar chart visualization

```
import spire.algebra.Field  
import cats.implicits._  
import axle.visualize.BarChart  
import axle.visualize.Color.lightGray
```

```
implicit val fieldDouble: Field[Double] = spire.implicits.DoubleAlgebra  
  
val chart = BarChart[String, Double, Map[String, Double], String](  
  () => sales,  
  title = Some("fruit sales"),  
  hoverOf = (c: String) => Some(c),  
  linkOf = (c: String) => Some((new java.net.URL(s"http://wikipedia.org/  
wiki/$c"), lightGray))  
)
```

Create the SVG

```
import axle.web._  
import cats.effect._  
  
chart.svg[IO]("docwork/images/fruitsales.svg").unsafeRunSync()
```



## BarChart Animation

This example keeps the "bar" value steady at 1.0 while assigning a new random Double (between 0 and 1) to "foo" every second.

Imports

```
import scala.util.Random.nextDouble
import axle.jung._
import axle.quanta.Time
import edu.uci.ics.jung.graph.DirectedSparseGraph
import monix.reactive._
import axle.reactive.intervalScan
```

Define stream of data updates

```

val groups = Vector("foo", "bar")
val initial = Map("foo" -> 1d, "bar" -> 1d)

val tick = (previous: Map[String, Double]) => previous + ("foo" -
> nextDouble())

implicit val timeConverter = {
  import axle.algebra.modules.doubleRationalModule
  Time.converterGraphK2[Double, DirectedSparseGraph]
}
import timeConverter.second

val dataUpdates: Observable[Map[String, Double]]
  = intervalScan(initial, tick, 1d *: second)

```

Create `CurrentValueSubscriber`, which will be used by the `BarChart` to get the latest value

```

import axle.reactive.CurrentValueSubscriber
import monix.execution.Scheduler.Implicits.global

val cvSub = new CurrentValueSubscriber[Map[String, Double]]()
val cvCancellable = dataUpdates.subscribe(cvSub)

import axle.visualize.BarChart

val chart = BarChart[String, Double, Map[String, Double], String](
  () => cvSub.currentValue.getOrElse(initial),
  title = Some("random")
)

```

Animate

```

import axle.awt.play

val (frame, paintCancellable) = play(chart, dataUpdates)

```

Tear down the resources

```

paintCancellable.cancel()
cvCancellable.cancel()
frame.dispose()

```

## GroupedBarChart

Two-dimensional grouped bar charts

## Example: Fruit Sales Grouped By Year

The following example dataset:

```
val sales = Map(
  ("apple", 2011) -> 43.0,
  ("apple", 2012) -> 83.8,
  ("banana", 2011) -> 11.3,
  ("banana", 2012) -> 77.9,
  ("coconut", 2011) -> 88.0,
  ("coconut", 2012) -> 10.1
)
```

Shared imports

```
import cats.implicits._
import spire.algebra.Field
import axle.visualize.BarChartGrouped
import axle.visualize.Color._

implicit val fieldDouble: Field[Double] = spire.implicits.DoubleAlgebra
```

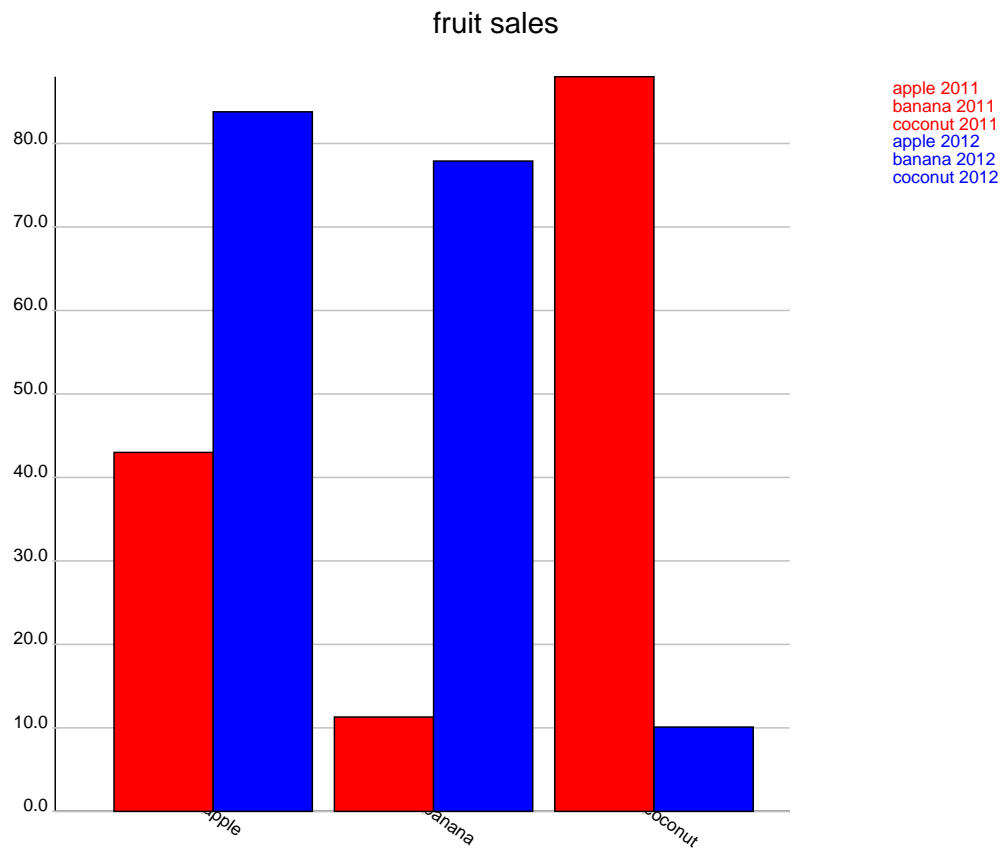
The data can be grouped in two ways to produce bar charts:

```
val chart
= BarChartGrouped[String, Int, Double, Map[(String, Int), Double], String](
  () => sales,
  title = Some("fruit sales"),
  colorOf = (label: String, year: Int) => year match {
    case 2011 => red
    case 2012 => blue
  }
)
```

Create the SVG

```
import axle.web._
import cats.effect._

chart.svg[IO]("docwork/images/barchart1.svg").unsafeRunSync()
```



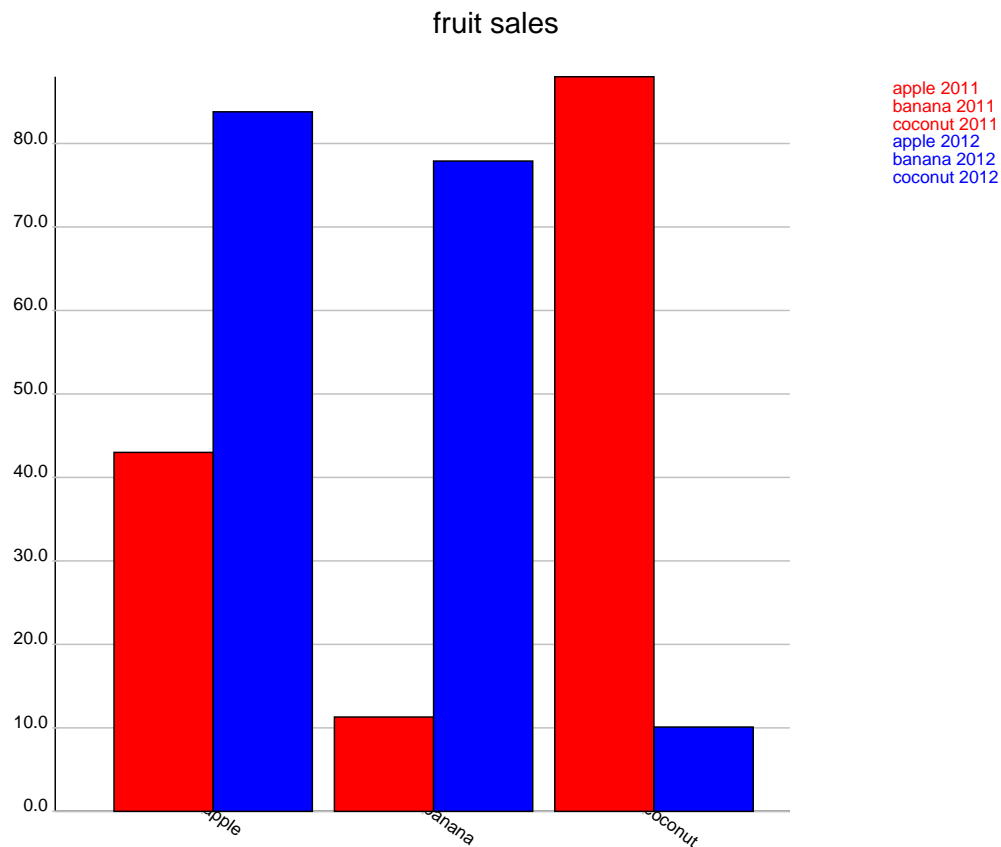
Or alternatively

```
val chart2
= BarChartGrouped[Int, String, Double, Map[(Int, String), Double], String](
  () => sales map { case (k, v) => (k._2, k._1) -> v},
  colorOf = (year: Int, label: String) => label match {
    case "apple" => red
    case "banana" => yellow
    case "coconut" => brown
  },
  title = Some("fruit sales")
)
```

Create the second SVG

```
import axle.web._
import cats.effect._

chart.svg[IO]("docwork/images/barchart2.svg").unsafeRunSync()
```



## Pixelated Colored Area

This visualization shows the composition of a function  $f: (X, Y) \Rightarrow V$  with a colorizing function  $c: V \Rightarrow \text{Color}$  over a rectangular range on the  $(X, Y)$  plane. `LengthSpace[X, X, Double]` and `LengthSpace[Y, Y, Double]` must be implicitly in scope.

## Example: Red to Yellow Diagonal

A few imports:

```
import cats.implicits._
import axle._
import axle.visualize._
```

Define a function to compute an `Double` for each point on the plane  $(x, y): (\text{Double}, \text{Double})$

```
def f(x0: Double, x1: Double, y0: Double, y1: Double) =
  x0 + y0
```

Define a `toColor` function. Here we first prepare an array of colors to avoid creating the objects during rendering.

```
val n = 100

// red to orange to yellow
val roy = (0 until n).map( i =>
  Color(255, ((i / n.toDouble) * 255).toInt, 0)
).toArray

def toColor(v: Double) = roy(v.toInt % n)
```

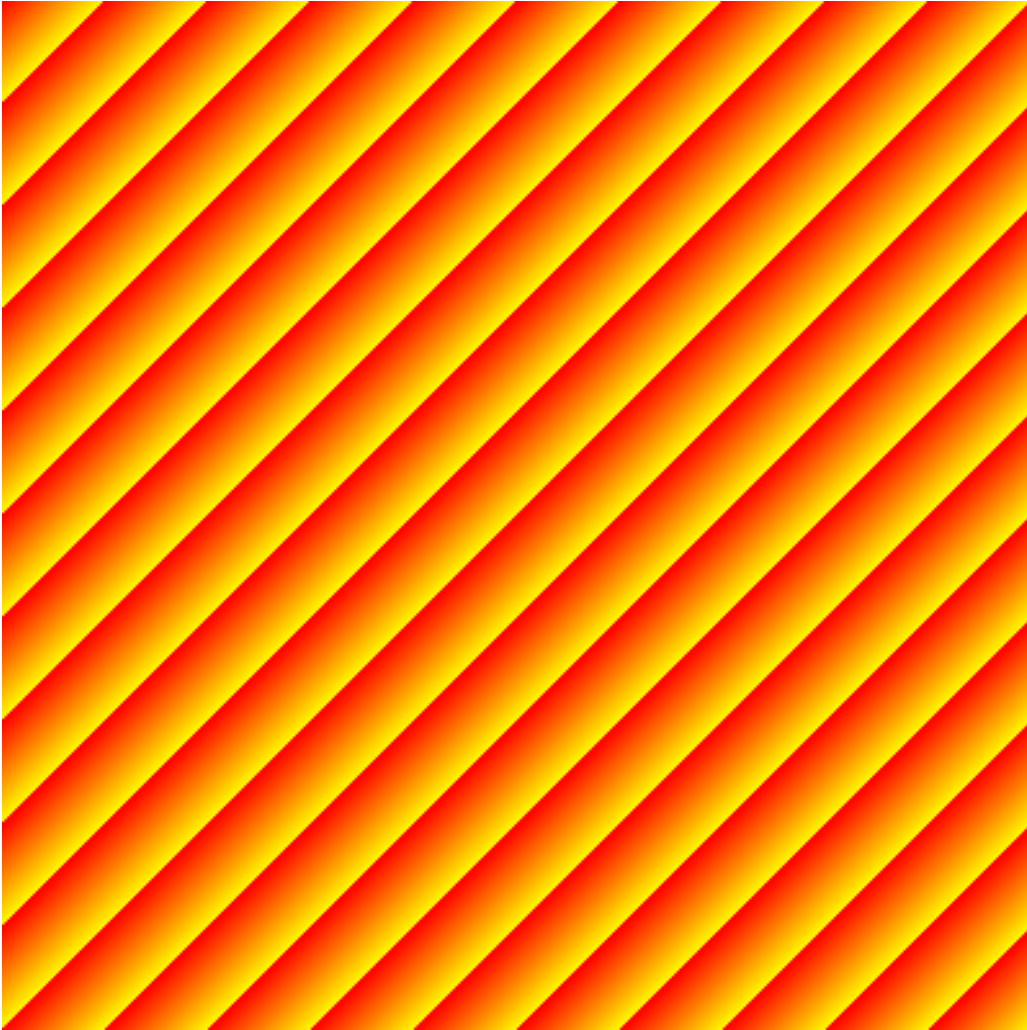
Define a `PixelatedColoredArea` to show `toColor` # `f` over the range `(0,0)` to `(1000,1000)` represented as a 400 pixel square.

```
val pca = PixelatedColoredArea(f, toColor, 400, 400, 0d, 1000d, 0d, 1000d)
```

Create PNG

```
import axle.awt._
import cats.effect._

pca.png[IO]("docwork/images/roy_diagonal.png").unsafeRunSync()
```



### Example: Green Polar

More compactly:

```
import spire.math.sqrt

val m = 200

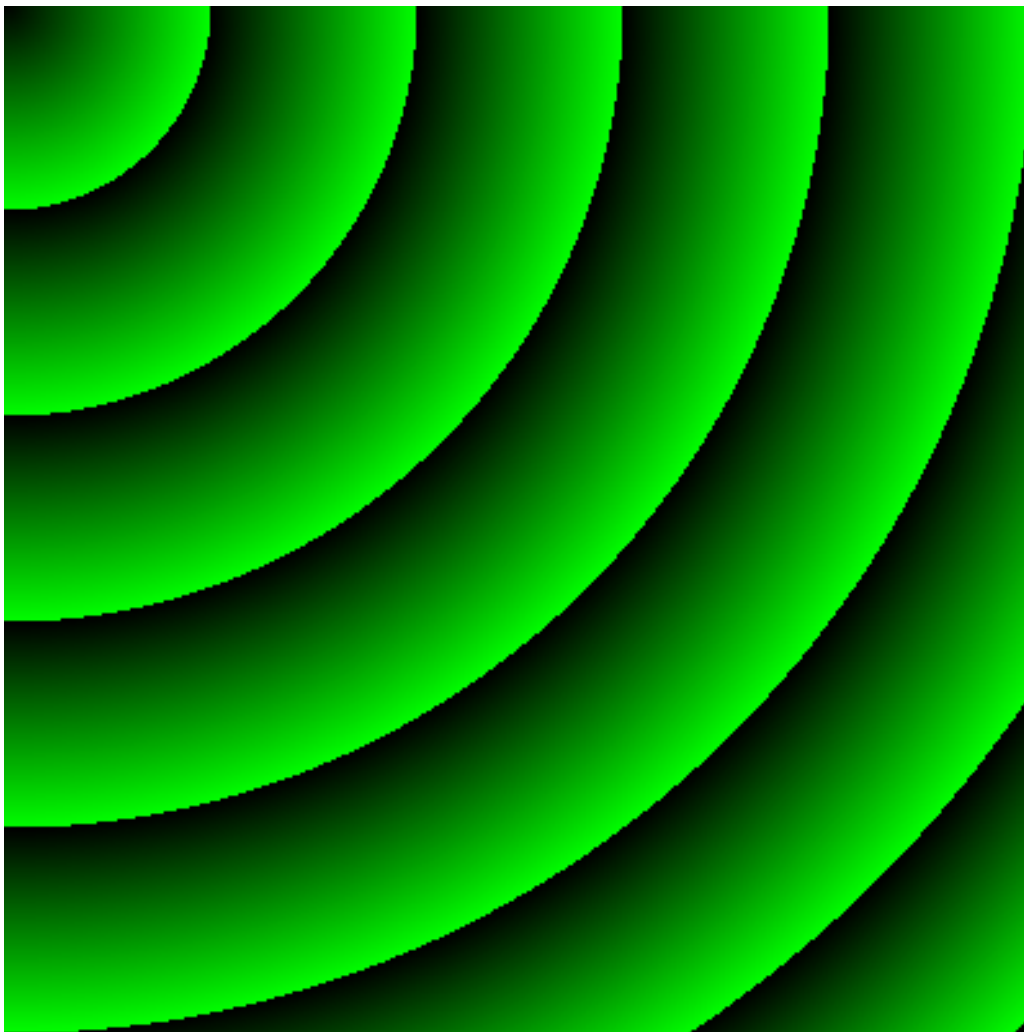
val greens = (0 until m).map( i =>
  Color(0, ((i / m.toDouble) * 255).toInt, 0)
).toArray

val gpPca = PixelatedColoredArea(
  (x0: Double, x1: Double, y0: Double, y1: Double) => sqrt(x0*x0 + y0*y0),
  (v: Double) => greens(v.toInt % m),
  400, 400,
  0d, 1000d,
  0d, 1000d)
```



Create the PNG

```
import axle.awt._  
import cats.effect._  
  
gpPca.png[IO]("docwork/images/green_polar.png").unsafeRunSync()
```



## Future Work

- WebGL
- SVG Animation
- Box Plot
- Candlestick Chart
- Honor graph vis params in awt graph visualizations
- `axle.web.Table` and `HtmlFrom[Table[T]]`

- Log scale
- SVG[Matrix]
- BarChart Variable width bars
- Horizontal barchart
- KMeansVisualization / ScatterPlot similarity (at least DataPoints)
- SVG[H] for BarChart hover (wrap with \<g> to do getBBox)
- Background box for ScatterPlot hover text?
- Fix multi-color cube rendering
- Bloom filter surface
- Factor similarity between SVG and Draw?
- Re-enable axle-jogl
- May require jogamop 2.4, which is not yet released
- Or possibly use [jogamp archive](#)
- See processing's approach in [this commit](#)
- Unchecked constraint in PlotDataView

# Randomness and Uncertainty

## Probability Model

Modeling probability, randomness, and uncertainty is one of the primary objectives of Axle.

The capabilities are available via four typeclasses and one trait

- `Sampler`
- `Region` (trait modeling #-algebra)
- `Kolmogorov`
- `Bayes`
- `Monad` (`cats.Monad`)

Concrete number type are avoided in favor of structures from Abstract Algebra -- primarily `Ring` and `Field`. These are represented as context bounds, usually passed implicitly.

The examples in this document use the `spire.math.Rational` number type, but work as well for `Double`, `Float`, etc. The precise number type `Rational` is used in tests because their precision allows the assertions to be expressed without any error tolerance.

## Imports

Preamble to pull in the commonly-used functions in this section:

```
import cats.implicit._
import cats.effect._

import spire.math._
import spire.algebra._

import axle.probability._
import axle.algebra._
import axle.visualize._
import axle.web._
```

## Creating Probability Models

There are a few type of probability models in Axle. The simplest is the `ConditionalProbabilityTable`, which is used throughout this document.

`axle.data.Coin.flipModel` demonstrates a very simple probability model for type `Symbol`.

This is its implementation:

```

val head = Symbol("HEAD")
val tail = Symbol("TAIL")

def flipModel(pHead: Rational
  = Rational(1, 2)): ConditionalProbabilityTable[Symbol, Rational] =
  ConditionalProbabilityTable[Symbol, Rational](
    Map(
      head -> pHead,
      tail -> (1 - pHead)))

```

Its argument is the bias for the HEAD side. Without a provided bias, it is assumed to be a fair coin.

```

val fairCoin = flipModel()
// fairCoin: ConditionalProbabilityTable[Symbol, Rational] =
//   ConditionalProbabilityTable(
//     p = Map('HEAD -> 1/2, 'TAIL -> 1/2)
//   )

val biasedCoin = flipModel(Rational(9, 10))
// biasedCoin: ConditionalProbabilityTable[Symbol, Rational] =
//   ConditionalProbabilityTable(
//     p = Map('HEAD -> 9/10, 'TAIL -> 1/10)
//   )

```

Rolls of dice are another common example.

```

def rollModel(n: Int): ConditionalProbabilityTable[Int, Rational] =
  ConditionalProbabilityTable(
    (1 to n).map(i => (i, Rational(1, n.toLong))).toMap)

```

The values d6 and d10 model rolls of 6 and 10-sided dice.

```

val d6 = rollModel(6)
// d6: ConditionalProbabilityTable[Int, Rational] =
//   ConditionalProbabilityTable(
//     p = HashMap(5 -> 1/6, 1 -> 1/6, 6 -> 1/6, 2 -> 1/6, 3 -> 1/6, 4 -> 1/6)
//   )

val d10 = rollModel(10)
// d10: ConditionalProbabilityTable[Int, Rational] =
//   ConditionalProbabilityTable(
//     p = HashMap(
//       5 -> 1/10,
//       10 -> 1/10,
//       1 -> 1/10,
//       6 -> 1/10,
//       9 -> 1/10,
//       2 -> 1/10,
//       7 -> 1/10,

```

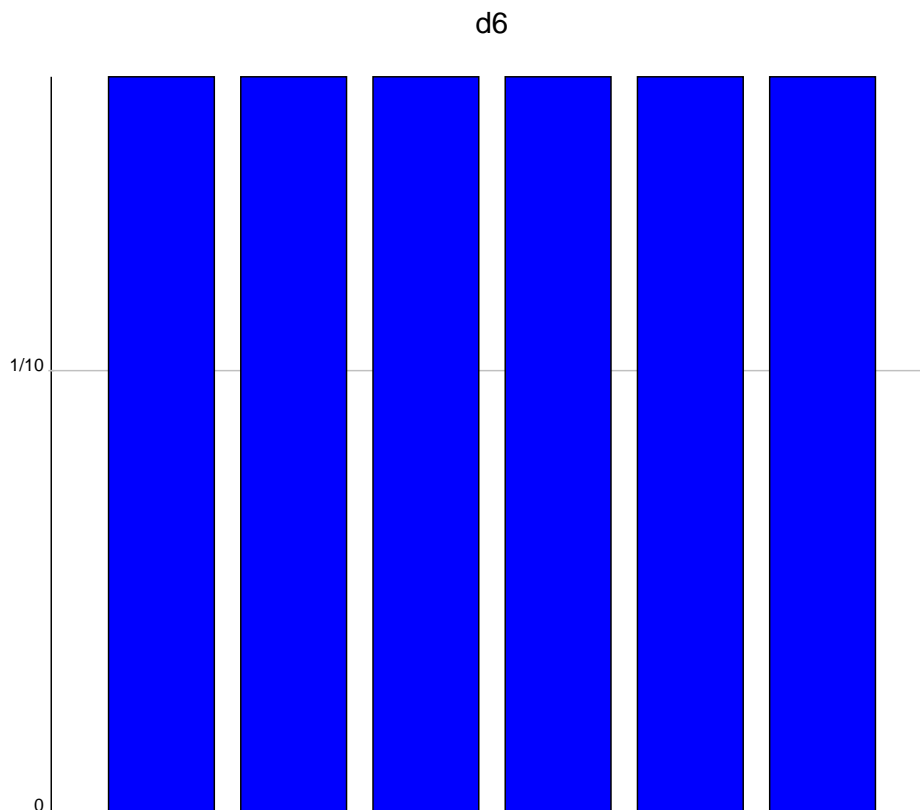
```
//      3 -> 1/10,
//      8 -> 1/10,
//      4 -> 1/10
//    )
// )
```

Define a visualization of the distribution of events in the d6 model:

```
val d6vis
= BarChart[Int, Rational, ConditionalProbabilityTable[Int, Rational], String](
  () => d6,
  colorOf = _ => Color.blue,
  xAxis = Some(Rational(0)),
  title = Some("d6"),
  labelAngle = Some(0d *: angleDouble.degree),
  drawKey = false)
```

Create an SVG

```
d6vis.svg[IO]("docwork/images/d6.svg").unsafeRunSync()
```



## Sampler

The `Sampler` typeclass provides the ability to "execute" the model and product a random sample via the `sample` method.

It's type signature is:

```
def sample(gen: Generator)
(implicit spireDist: Dist[V], ringV: Ring[V], orderV: Order[V]): A
```

These imports make available a `Generator` as source of entropy

```
import spire.random._

val rng = Random.generatorFromSeed(Seed(42))
// rng: spire.random.rng.Cmwc5 = spire.random.rng.Cmwc5@14e063f1
```

And then the `.sample` syntax:

```
import axle.syntax.sampler._
```

`sample` requires a Spire `Generator`. It also requires context bounds on the value type `V` that give the method the ability to produce values with a distribution conforming to the probability model.

```
(1 to 10) map { _ => fairCoin.sample(rng) }
// res1: IndexedSeq[Symbol] = Vector(
//   'HEAD,
//   'HEAD,
//   'HEAD,
//   'TAIL,
//   'TAIL,
//   'HEAD,
//   'TAIL,
//   'TAIL,
//   'TAIL,
//   'HEAD
// )
```

```
(1 to 10) map { _ => biasedCoin.sample(rng) }
// res2: IndexedSeq[Symbol] = Vector(
//   'HEAD,
//   'HEAD,
//   'HEAD,
//   'HEAD,
//   'HEAD,
//   'HEAD,
//   'HEAD,
//   'HEAD,
//   'HEAD,
//   'HEAD,
```

```
// 'HEAD,
// 'HEAD
// )
```

```
(1 to 10) map { _ => d6.sample(rng) }
// res3: IndexedSeq[Int] = Vector(3, 2, 5, 2, 6, 2, 6, 1, 1, 5)
```

Simulate 1k rolls of one d6

```
val rolls = (0 until 1000) map { _ => d6.sample(rng) }
```

Then tally them

```
implicit val ringInt: CRing[Int] = spire.implicits.IntAlgebra
import axle.syntax.talliable._
```

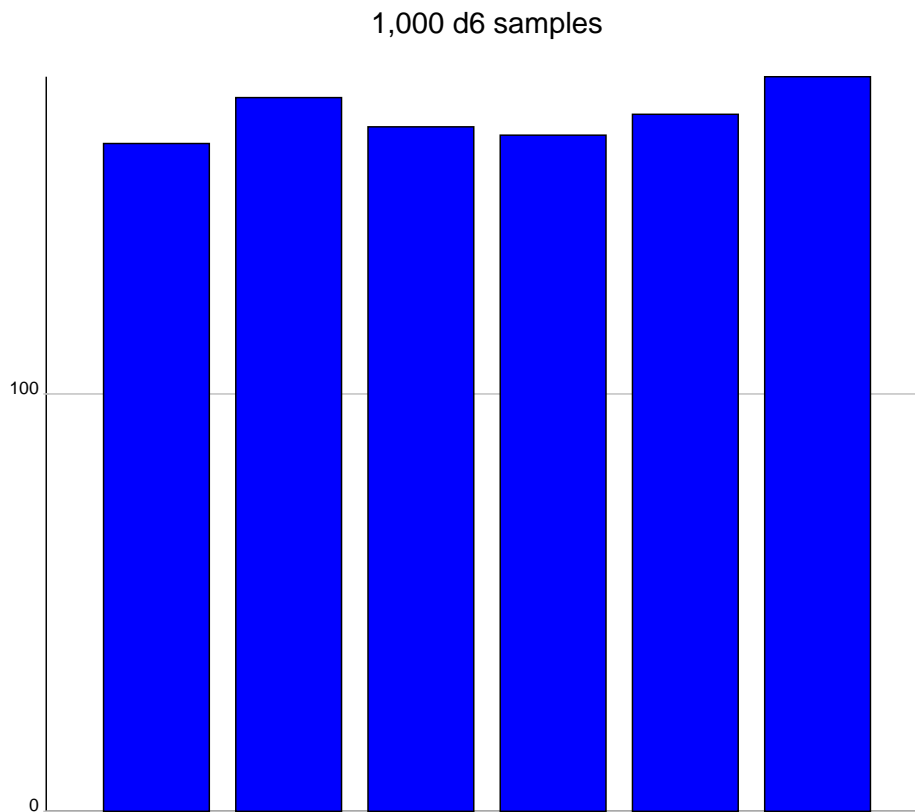
```
val oneKd6Histogram = rolls.tally
// oneKd6Histogram: Map[Int, Int] = Map(
//   5 -> 167,
//   1 -> 160,
//   6 -> 176,
//   2 -> 171,
//   3 -> 164,
//   4 -> 162
// )
```

Create a visualization

```
val d6oneKvis = BarChart[Int, Int, Map[Int, Int], String](
  () => oneKd6Histogram,
  colorOf = _ => Color.blue,
  xAxis = Some(0),
  title = Some("1,000 d6 samples"),
  labelAngle = Some(0d *: angleDouble.degree),
  drawKey = false)
```

Create the SVG

```
d6oneKvis.svg[IO]("docwork/images/d6-1Ksamples.svg").unsafeRunSync()
```



## Sigma Algebra Regions

The sealed `Region[A]` trait is extended by the following case classes that form a way to describe expressions on the event-space of a probability model. In Measure Theory, these expressions are said to form a "sigma-algebra" ("#-algebra")

In order of arity, they case classes extending this trait are:

### Arity 0

- `RegionEmpty` never matches any events or probability mass
- `RegionAll` always matches all events and probability mass

### Arity 1 (not including typeclass witnesses)

- `RegionEq` matches when an event is equal to the supplied object, with respect to the supplied `Cats.kernel.Eq[A]` witness.
- `RegionIf` matches when the supplied condition function returns `true`
- `RegionSet` matches when an event is contained within the supplied `Set[A]`.
- `RegionNegate` negates the supplied region.



- `RegionGTE` is true when an event is greater than or equal to the supplied object, with respect to the supplied `cats.kernel.Order[A]`
- `RegionLTE` is true when an event is less than or equal to the supplied object, with respect to the supplied `cats.kernel.Order[A]`

## Arity 2

- `RegionAnd` is the conjunction of both arguments. It can be created using the `and` method in the `Region` trait.
- `RegionOr` is the disjunction of both arguments. It can be created using the `or` method in the `Region` trait.

Note that a "Random Variable" does not appear in this discussion. The `axle.probability.Variable` class does define a `is` method that returns a `RegionEq`, but the probability models themselves are not concerned with the notion of a `Variable`. They are simply models over regions of events on their single, opaque type that adhere to the laws of probability.

The eventual formalization of `Region` should connect it with a #-algebra from Measure Theory.

## Kolmogorov for querying Probability Models

### `probabilityOf` (aka "P")

The method `probabilityOf` is defined in terms of a `Region`.

```
def probabilityOf(predicate: Region[A])(implicit fieldV: Field[V]): V
```

Note that `probabilityOf` is aliased to `P` in `axle.syntax.kolmogorov._`

```
import axle.syntax.kolmogorov._
```

The probability of a head for a single toss of a fair coin is 1/2

```
fairCoin.P(RegionEq(head))  
// res5: Rational = 1/2
```

The probability that a toss is not head is also 1/2.

```
fairCoin.P(RegionNegate(RegionEq(head)))  
// res6: Rational = 1/2
```

The probability that a toss is both head and tail is zero.

```
fairCoin.P(RegionEq(head) and RegionEq(tail))
// res7: Rational = 0
```

The probability that a toss is either head or tail is one.

```
fairCoin.P(RegionEq(head) or RegionEq(tail))
// res8: Rational = 1
```

## Kolmogorov's Axioms

The single `probabilityOf` method together with the `Region` trait is enough to define Kolmogorov's Axioms of Probability. The axioms are implemented in `axle.laws.KolmogorovProbabilityAxioms` and checked during testing with `ScalaCheck`.

## Basic Measure

Probabilities are non-negative.

```
model.P(region) >= Field[V].zero
```

## Unit Measure

The sum the probabilities of all possible events is one

```
model.P(RegionAll()) === Field[V].one
```

## Combination

For disjoint event regions, `e1` and `e2`, the probability of their disjunction `e1 or e2` is equal to the sum of their independent probabilities.

```
((!(e1 and e2) === RegionEmpty()) || (model.P(e1 or e2) === model.P(e1)
+ model.P(e2)))
```

## Bayes Theorem, Conditioning, and Filtering

The `Bayes` typeclass implements the conditioning of a probability model via the `filter` (`|` is also an alias).

```
def filter(predicate: Region[A])(implicit fieldV: Field[V]): M[A, V]
```

Syntax is available via this import

```
import axle.syntax.bayes._
```

`filter` -- along with `probabilityOf` from `Kolmogorov` -- allows Bayes' Theorem to be expressed and checked with `ScalaCheck`.

```
model.filter(b).P(a) * model.P(b) === model.filter(a).P(b) * model.P(a)
```

For non-zero `model.P(a)` and `model.P(b)`

The theorem is more recognizable as  $P(A|B) = P(B|A) * P(A) / P(B)$

`Filter` is easier to motivate with composite types, but two examples with a `d6` show the expected semantics:

Filtering the `d6` roll model to 1 and 5:

```
d6.filter(RegionIf(_ % 4 == 1))
// res9: ConditionalProbabilityTable[Int, Rational] =
//   ConditionalProbabilityTable(
//     p = Map(5 -> 1/2, 1 -> 1/2)
//   )
```

Filter the `d6` roll model to 1, 2, and 3:

```
d6.filter(RegionLTE(3))
// res10: ConditionalProbabilityTable[Int, Rational] =
//   ConditionalProbabilityTable(
//     p = Map(1 -> 1/3, 2 -> 1/3, 3 -> 1/3)
//   )
```

## Probability Model as Monads

The `pure`, `map`, and `flatMap` methods of `cats.Monad` are defined for `ConditionalProbabilityTable`, `TallyDistribution`.

### Monad Laws

The short version is that the three methods are constrained by a few laws that make them very useful for composing programs. Those laws are:

- Left identity: `pure(x).flatMap(f) === f(x)`
- Right identity: `model.flatMap(pure) === model`
- Associativity: `model.flatMap(f).flatMap(g) === model.flatMap(f.flatMap(g))`

### Monad Syntax

There is syntax support in `cats.implicit._` for all three methods.

However, due to limitations of Scala's type inference, it cannot see `ConditionalProbabilityTable[E, V]` as the `M[_]` expected by `Monad`.

The most straightforward workaround is just to conjure the monad witness directly and use it, passing the model in as the sole argument to the first parameter group.

```
val monad = ConditionalProbabilityTable.monadWitness[Rational]
```

```
monad.flatMap(d6) { a => monad.map(d6) { b => a + b } }
// res11: ConditionalProbabilityTable[Int, Rational] =
//   ConditionalProbabilityTable(
//     p = HashMap(
//       5 -> 1/9,
//       10 -> 1/12,
//       6 -> 5/36,
//       9 -> 1/9,
//       2 -> 1/36,
//       12 -> 1/36,
//       7 -> 1/6,
//       3 -> 1/18,
//       11 -> 1/18,
//       8 -> 5/36,
//       4 -> 1/12
//     )
//   )
```

Another strategy to use `map` and `flatMap` directly on the model is a type that can be seen as `M[_]` along with a type annotation:

```
type CPTR[E] = ConditionalProbabilityTable[E, Rational]

(d6: CPTR[Int]).flatMap { a => (d6: CPTR[Int]).map { b => a + b } }
```

Or similar to use a `for` comprehension:

```
for {
  a <- d6: CPTR[Int]
  b <- d6: CPTR[Int]
} yield a + b
```

## Chaining models

Chain two events' models

```
val bothCoinsModel = monad.flatMap(fairCoin) { flip1 =>
  monad.map(fairCoin) { flip2 =>
    (flip1, flip2)
  }
}
```

```

    }
  }
  // bothCoinsModel: ConditionalProbabilityTable[(Symbol, Symbol), Rational] =
  ConditionalProbabilityTable(
  //   p = HashMap(
  //     ('HEAD, 'HEAD) -> 1/4,
  //     ('TAIL, 'HEAD) -> 1/4,
  //     ('TAIL, 'TAIL) -> 1/4,
  //     ('HEAD, 'TAIL) -> 1/4
  //   )
  // )
  // )

```

This creates a model on events of type `(Symbol, Symbol)`

It can be queried with `P` using `RegionIf` to check fields within the `Tuple2`.

```

type TWOFLIPS = (Symbol, Symbol)

bothCoinsModel.P(RegionIf[TWOFLIPS](_. _1 == head) and RegionIf[TWOFLIPS](_. _2
  == head))
// res14: Rational = 1/4

bothCoinsModel.P(RegionIf[TWOFLIPS](_. _1 == head) or RegionIf[TWOFLIPS](_. _2
  == head))
// res15: Rational = 3/4

```

## Summing two dice rolls

```

val twoDiceSummed = monad.flatMap(d6) { a =>
  monad.map(d6) { b =>
    a + b
  }
}
// twoDiceSummed: ConditionalProbabilityTable[Int, Rational] =
ConditionalProbabilityTable(
//   p = HashMap(
//     5 -> 1/9,
//     10 -> 1/12,
//     6 -> 5/36,
//     9 -> 1/9,
//     2 -> 1/36,
//     12 -> 1/36,
//     7 -> 1/6,
//     3 -> 1/18,
//     11 -> 1/18,
//     8 -> 5/36,
//     4 -> 1/12
//   )
// )

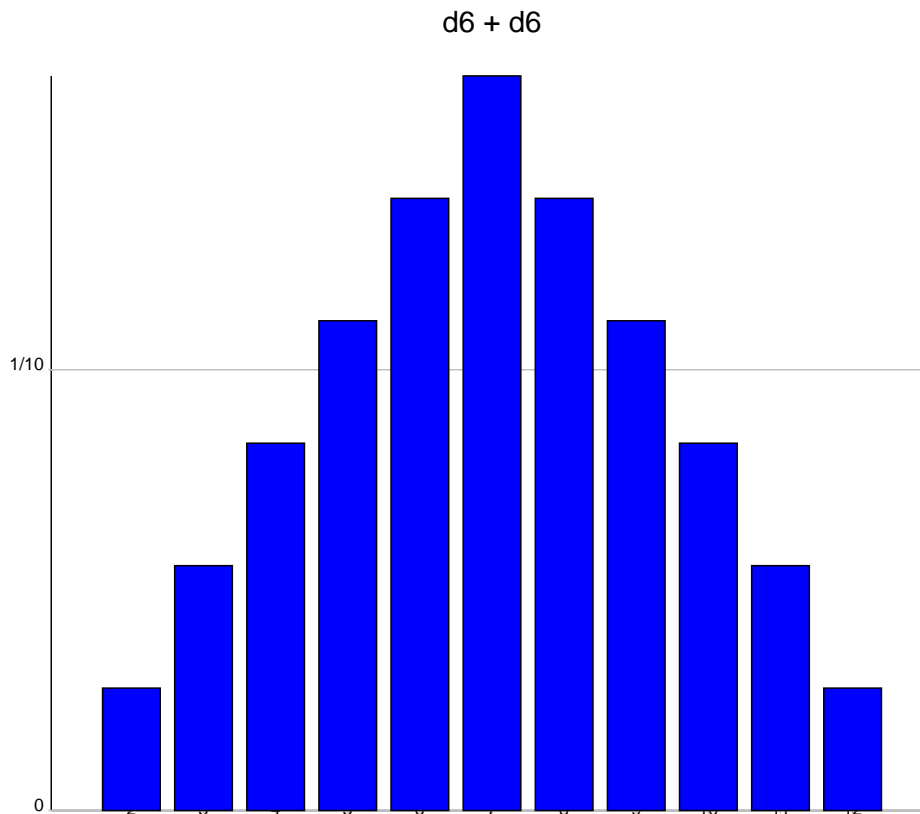
```

Create a visualization

```
val monadicChart
= BarChart[Int, Rational, ConditionalProbabilityTable[Int, Rational], String](
  () => twoDiceSummed,
  colorOf = _ => Color.blue,
  xAxis = Some(Rational(0)),
  title = Some("d6 + d6"),
  labelAngle = Some(0d *: angleDouble.degree),
  drawKey = false)
```

Create SVG

```
monadicChart.svg[IO]("docwork/images/distributionMonad.svg").unsafeRunSync()
```



## Iffy

A stochastic version of `if` (aka `iffy`) can be implemented in terms of `flatMap` using this pattern for any probability model type `M[A]` such that a `Monad` is defined.

```
def iffy[A, B, M[_]: Monad](
  input      : M[A],
  predicate  : A => Boolean,
  trueClause : M[B],
  falseClause: M[B]): M[B] =
  input.flatMap { i =>
    if( predicate(i) ) {
      trueClause
    } else {
      falseClause
    }
  }
}
```

An example of that pattern: "if heads, d6+d6, otherwise d10+d10"

```
import cats.Eq

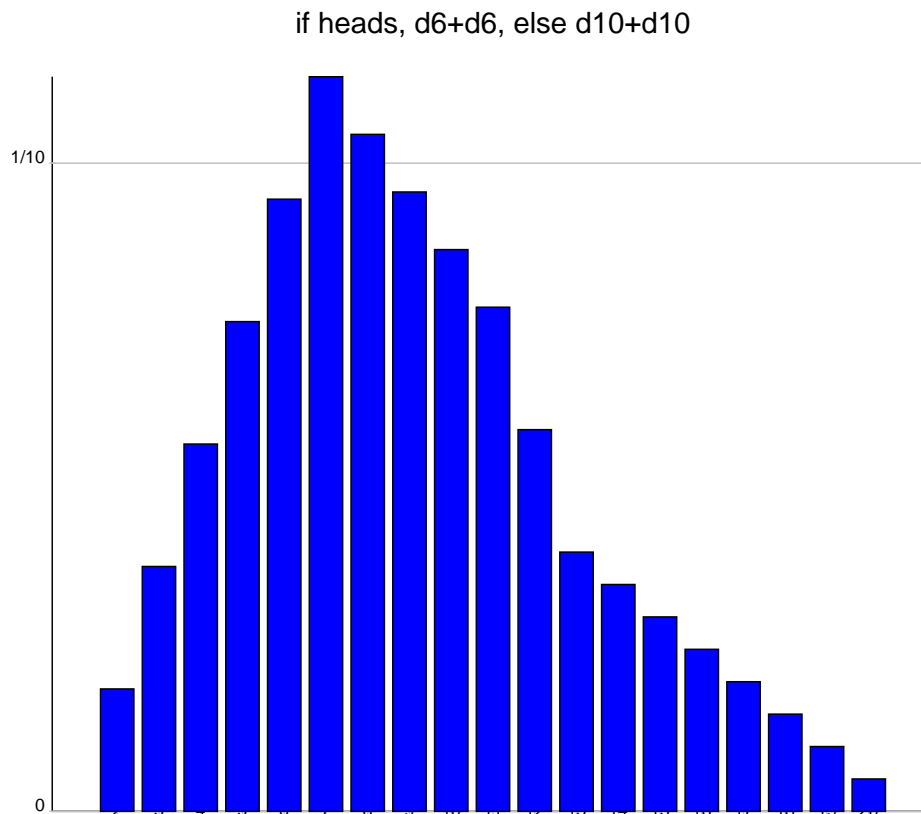
val headsD6D6taildD10D10 = monad.flatMap(fairCoin) { side =>
  if( Eq[Symbol].eqv(side, head) ) {
    monad.flatMap(d6) { a => monad.map(d6) { b => a + b } }
  } else {
    monad.flatMap(d10) { a => monad.map(d10) { b => a + b } }
  }
}
```

Create visualization

```
val iffyChart
= BarChart[Int, Rational, ConditionalProbabilityTable[Int, Rational], String](
  () => headsD6D6taildD10D10,
  colorOf = _ => Color.blue,
  xAxis = Some(Rational(0)),
  title = Some("if heads, d6+d6, else d10+d10"),
  labelAngle = Some(0d *: angleDouble.degree),
  drawKey = false)
```

Create the SVG

```
iffyChart.svg[IO]("docwork/images/iffy.svg").unsafeRunSync()
```



## Further Reading

Motivating the Monad typeclass is out of scope of this document. Please see the functional programming literature for more about monads and their relationship to functors, applicative functors, monoids, categories, and other structures.

For some historical reading on the origins of probability monads, see the literature on the Giry Monad.

## Future work

### Measure Theory

Further refining and extending Axle to incorporate Measure Theory is a likely follow-on step.

### Markov Categories

As an alternative to Measure Theory, see Tobias Fritz's work on Markov Categories

### Probabilistic and Differentiable Programming

In general, the explosion of work on probabilistic and differentiable programming is fertile ground for Axle's lawful approach.



## Statistics

Common imports and implicits

```
import cats.implicits._
import spire.algebra._
import axle.probability._

implicit val fieldDouble: Field[Double] = spire.implicits.DoubleAlgebra
```

## Uniform Distribution

Example

```
val X = uniformDistribution(List(2d, 4d, 4d, 4d, 5d, 5d, 7d, 9d))
// X: ConditionalProbabilityTable[Double, spire.math.Rational] =
//   ConditionalProbabilityTable(
//     p = HashMap(5.0 -> 1/4, 9.0 -> 1/8, 2.0 -> 1/8, 7.0 -> 1/8, 4.0 -> 3/8)
//   )
```

## Standard Deviation

Example

```
import axle.stats._

implicit val nrootDouble: NRoot[Double] = spire.implicits.DoubleAlgebra
```

```
standardDeviation(X)
// res19: Double = 2.0
```

See also [Probability Model](#)

## Root-mean-square deviation

See the Wikipedia page on [Root-mean-square deviation](#).

```
import cats.implicits._

import spire.algebra.Field
import spire.algebra.NRoot

import axle.stats._

implicit val fieldDouble: Field[Double] = spire.implicits.DoubleAlgebra
implicit val nrootDouble: NRoot[Double] = spire.implicits.DoubleAlgebra
```

Given four numbers and an estimator function, compute the RMSD:

```
val data = List(1d, 2d, 3d, 4d)
```

```
def estimator(x: Double): Double =  
  x + 0.2  
  
rootMeanSquareDeviation[List, Double](data, estimator)  
// res21: Double = 0.40000000000000002
```

## Reservoir Sampling

Reservoir Sampling is the answer to a common interview question.

```
import spire.random.Generator.rng  
import spire.algebra.Field  
  
implicit val fieldDouble: Field[Double] = spire.implicits.DoubleAlgebra  
  
import axle.stats._
```

Demonstrate it uniformly sampling 15 of the first 100 integers

```
val sample = reservoirSampleK(15, LazyList.from(1), rng).drop(100).head  
// sample: List[Int] = List(  
//   99,  
//   88,  
//   84,  
//   74,  
//   70,  
//   67,  
//   52,  
//   46,  
//   43,  
//   33,  
//   30,  
//   24,  
//   22,  
//   13,  
//   5  
// )
```

The mean of the sample should be in the ballpark of the mean of the entire list (50.5):

```
import axle.math.arithmeticMean

arithmeticMean(sample.map(_.toDouble))
// res23: Double = 50.0
```

Indeed it is.

## Information Theory

### Entropy

The calculation of the entropy of a distribution is available as a function called `entropy` as well as the traditional `H`:

Imports and implicits

```
import edu.uci.ics.jung.graph.DirectedSparseGraph

import cats.implicits._

import spire.math._
import spire.algebra._

import axle._
import axle.probability._
import axle.stats._
import axle.quanta.Information
import axle.jung.directedGraphJung
import axle.data.Coin
import axle.game.Dice.die

implicit val fieldDouble: Field[Double] = spire.implicits.DoubleAlgebra

implicit val informationConverter
  = Information.converterGraphK2[Double, DirectedSparseGraph]
```

Usage

Entropy of fair 6-sided die

```
val d6 = die(6)
// d6: ConditionalProbabilityTable[Int, Rational] =
//   ConditionalProbabilityTable(
//     p = HashMap(5 -> 1/6, 1 -> 1/6, 6 -> 1/6, 2 -> 1/6, 3 -> 1/6, 4 -> 1/6)
//   )

H[Int, Rational](d6).show
// res25: String = "2.5849625007211565 b"
```

## Entropy of fair and biased coins

```

val fairCoin = Coin.flipModel()
// fairCoin: ConditionalProbabilityTable[Symbol, Rational] =
  ConditionalProbabilityTable(
//   p = Map('HEAD -> 1/2, 'TAIL -> 1/2)
// )

H[Symbol, Rational](fairCoin).show
// res26: String = "1.0 b"

val biasedCoin = Coin.flipModel(Rational(7, 10))
// biasedCoin: ConditionalProbabilityTable[Symbol, Rational] =
  ConditionalProbabilityTable(
//   p = Map('HEAD -> 7/10, 'TAIL -> 3/10)
// )

entropy[Symbol, Rational](biasedCoin).show
// res27: String = "0.8812908992306927 b"

```

See also the following example of the entropy of a biased coin.

**Example: Entropy of a Biased Coin**

Visualize the relationship of a coin's bias to its entropy with this code snippet.

Imports and implicits:

```

import scala.collection.immutable.TreeMap
import cats.implicits._
import spire.math.Rational
import spire.algebra._
import axle.stats.H
import axle.data.Coin
import axle.quanta.UnittedQuantity
import axle.quanta.Information

type D = TreeMap[Rational, UnittedQuantity[Information, Double]]

import edu.uci.ics.jung.graph.DirectedSparseGraph
import axle.jung.directedGraphJung
import cats.kernel.Order
import axle.quanta.unittedTics

implicit val id = {
  implicit val fieldDouble: Field[Double] = spire.implicits.DoubleAlgebra
  Information.converterGraphK2[Double, DirectedSparseGraph]
}

implicit val or: Order[Rational] = new cats.kernel.Order[Rational] {
  implicit val doubleOrder = Order.fromOrdering[Double]

```

```
def compare(x: Rational, y: Rational): Int
  = doubleOrder.compare(x.toDouble, y.toDouble)
}
implicit val bitDouble = id.bit
```

Create dataset

```
val hm: D =
  new TreeMap[Rational, UnittedQuantity[Information, Double]]() ++
    (0 to 100).map({ i =>
      val r = Rational(i.toLong, 100L)
      r -> H[Symbol, Rational](Coin.flipModel(r))
    }).toMap
```

Define visualization

```
import axle.visualize._

implicit val fieldDouble: Field[Double] = spire.implicits.DoubleAlgebra

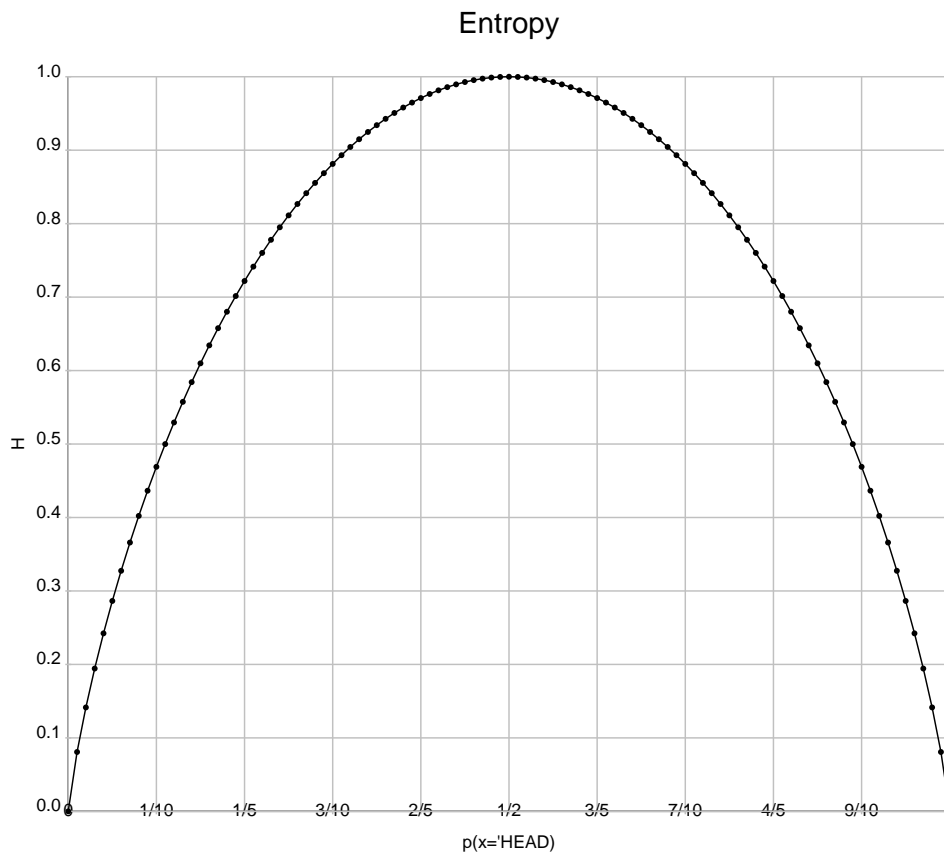
val plot = Plot[String, Rational, UnittedQuantity[Information, Double], D](
  () => List(("h", hm)),
  connect = true,
  colorOf = _ => Color.black,
  drawKey = false,
  xAxisLabel = Some("p(x='HEAD)'),
  yAxisLabel = Some("H"),
  title = Some("Entropy")).zeroAxes
```

Create the SVG

```
import axle.web._
import cats.effect._

plot.svg[IO]("docwork/images/coinentropy.svg").unsafeRunSync()
```

The result is the classic Claude Shannon graph



## Probabilistic Graphical Models

Currently only Bayesian Networks

Eventually others including Pearl's causal models.

## Bayesian Networks

See the Wikipedia page on [Bayesian networks](#)

## Example: Alarm

Define random variables

```
import axle.probability._

val bools = Vector(true, false)

val B = Variable[Boolean]("Burglary")
val E = Variable[Boolean]("Earthquake")
val A = Variable[Boolean]("Alarm")
val J = Variable[Boolean]("John Calls")
val M = Variable[Boolean]("Mary Calls")
```

Define Factor for each variable

```
import spire.math._
import cats.implicit._

val bFactor =
  Factor(Vector(B -> bools), Map(
    Vector(B is true) -> Rational(1, 1000),
    Vector(B is false) -> Rational(999, 1000)))

val eFactor =
  Factor(Vector(E -> bools), Map(
    Vector(E is true) -> Rational(1, 500),
    Vector(E is false) -> Rational(499, 500)))

val aFactor =
  Factor(Vector(B -> bools, E -> bools, A -> bools), Map(
    Vector(B is false, E is false, A is true) -> Rational(1, 1000),
    Vector(B is false, E is false, A is false) -> Rational(999, 1000),
    Vector(B is true, E is false, A is true) -> Rational(940, 1000),
    Vector(B is true, E is false, A is false) -> Rational(60, 1000),
    Vector(B is false, E is true, A is true) -> Rational(290, 1000),
    Vector(B is false, E is true, A is false) -> Rational(710, 1000),
    Vector(B is true, E is true, A is true) -> Rational(950, 1000),
    Vector(B is true, E is true, A is false) -> Rational(50, 1000)))

val jFactor =
  Factor(Vector(A -> bools, J -> bools), Map(
    Vector(A is true, J is true) -> Rational(9, 10),
    Vector(A is true, J is false) -> Rational(1, 10),
    Vector(A is false, J is true) -> Rational(5, 100),
    Vector(A is false, J is false) -> Rational(95, 100)))

val mFactor =
  Factor(Vector(A -> bools, M -> bools), Map(
    Vector(A is true, M is true) -> Rational(7, 10),
    Vector(A is true, M is false) -> Rational(3, 10),
    Vector(A is false, M is true) -> Rational(1, 100),
    Vector(A is false, M is false) -> Rational(99, 100)))
```

Arrange into a graph

```
import axle.pgm._
import axle.jung._
import edu.uci.ics.jung.graph.DirectedSparseGraph

// edges: ba, ea, aj, am

val bn: BayesianNetwork[Boolean, Rational, DirectedSparseGraph[BayesianNetworkNode[Boolean, Rational]]] =
  BayesianNetwork.withGraphK2[Boolean, Rational, DirectedSparseGraph](
```

```
Map(  
  B -> bFactor,  
  E -> eFactor,  
  A -> aFactor,  
  J -> jFactor,  
  M -> mFactor))
```

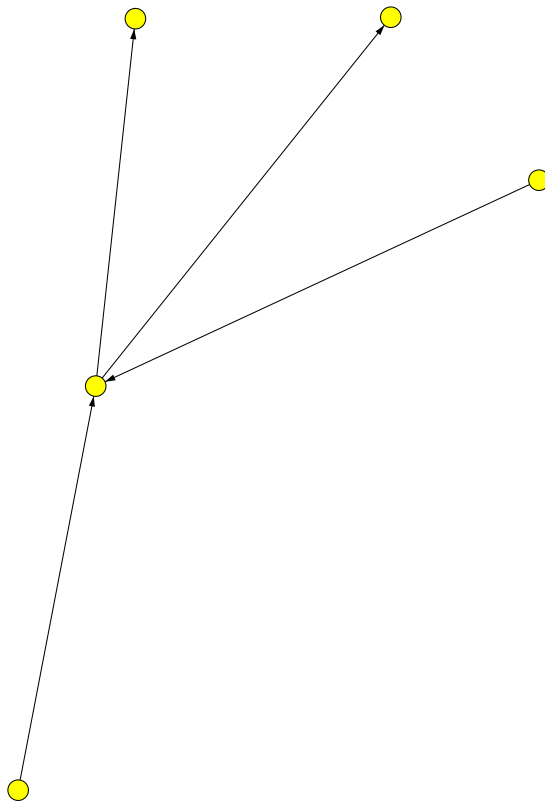
Create an SVG visualization

```
import axle.visualize._  
  
val bnVis = BayesianNetworkVisualization(bn, 1000, 1000, 20)
```

Render as SVG file

```
import axle.web._  
import cats.effect._  
  
bnVis.svg[IO]("docwork/images/alarm_bayes.svg").unsafeRunSync()
```





The network can be used to compute the joint probability table:

```
import axle.math.showRational

val jpt = bn.jointProbabilityTable
```

```
jpt.show
// res32: String = ""John Calls Alarm Earthquake Burglary Mary Calls
// true      true  true    true    true    1197/1000000000
// true      true  true    true    false   513/1000000000
// true      true  true    false   true    1825173/5000000000
// true      true  true    false   false   782217/5000000000
// true      true  false   true    true    1477539/2500000000
// true      true  false   true    false   633231/2500000000
// true      true  false   false   true    31405563/50000000000
// true      true  false   false   false   13459527/50000000000
// true      false true    true    true    1/20000000000
// true      false true    true    false   99/20000000000
// true      false true    false   true    70929/100000000000
// true      false true    false   false   7021971/100000000000
```

```
// true      false false      true      true      1497/50000000000
// true      false false      true      false     148203/50000000000
// true      false false      false     true      498002499/100000000000
// true      false false      false     false     49302247401/100000000000
// false     true  true      true      true      133/1000000000
// false     true  true      true      false     57/1000000000
// false     true  true      false     true      202797/5000000000
// false     true  true      false     false     86913/5000000000
// false     true  false     true      true      164171/2500000000
// false     true  false     true      false     70359/2500000000
// false     true  false     false     true      3489507/50000000000
// false     true  false     false     false     1495503/50000000000
// false     false true      true      true      19/20000000000
// false     false true      true      false     1881/20000000000
// false     false true      false     true      1347651/10000000000
// false     false true      false     false     133417449/10000000000
// false     false false     true      true      28443/50000000000
// false     false false     true      false     2815857/50000000000
// false     false false     false     true      9462047481/100000000000
// false     false false     false     false     936742700619/100000000000"""
```

```
import axle._

jpt.sumOut(M).sumOut(J).sumOut(A).sumOut(B).sumOut(E)
// res33: Factor[Boolean, Rational] = Factor(
//   variablesWithValues = Vector(),
//   probabilities = Map(Vector() -> 1)
// )
```

```
jpt.Σ(M).Σ(J).Σ(A).Σ(B).Σ(E)
// res34: Factor[Boolean, Rational] = Factor(
//   variablesWithValues = Vector(),
//   probabilities = Map(Vector() -> 1)
// )
```

```
import spire.implicits.multiplicativeSemigroupOps

val f = (bn.factorFor(A) * bn.factorFor(B)) * bn.factorFor(E)
```

```
f.show
// res35: String = ""Burglary Earthquake Alarm
// true      true      true  19/10000000
// true      true      false 1/10000000
// true      false     true  23453/25000000
// true      false     false 1497/25000000
// false     true      true  28971/50000000
// false     true      false 70929/50000000
// false     false     true  498501/500000000
// false     false     false 498002499/500000000""
```

Markov assumptions:

```
bn.markovAssumptionsFor(M).show
// res36: String = "I({Mary Calls}, {Alarm}, {John Calls, Earthquake,
// Burglary})"
```

This is read as "M is independent of E, B, and J given A".

## Probability Model Future Work

### Later

- `{CPT,TD}.tailRecM then ScalaCheck Monad[CPT,TD]`
- Functor for CPT, TD
- `SigmaAlgebra` for the CPT
- Clean up expressions like `RegionIf[TWOROLLS](_. _1 == '#)`
- Laws for `Region` ("Sigma Algebra"? [video](#))
- `OrderedRegion` for the `Order` used in `RegionLTE` and `RegionGTE`?
- Measure Theory
- Test: start with `ABE.jointProbabilityTable(monotype tuple5[Boolean])`
- Factor out each variable until original 5-node network is reached
- Basically the inverse of factor multiplication
- `bn.factorFor(B) * bn.factorFor(E)` should be defined? (It errors)

- `MonotypeBayesianNetwork.filter` collapse into a single BNN
- Rename `ConditionalProbabilityTable`?
- Laws for `Factor`
- Review `InteractionGraph`, `EliminationGraph`, `JoinTree` and the functions they power
- Consider a "case" to be a `Map` vs a `Vector`
- Consider usefulness of `Factor` in terms of `Region`
- `MonotypeBayesianNetwork.{pure, map, flatMap, tailRecR}`
- Reconcile MBN `combine1` & `combine2`
- Monad tests for `MonotypeBayesianNetwork[Alarm-Burglary-Earthquake]`
- `Bayes[MonotypeBayesianNetwork]` -- could be viewed as "belief updating" (vs "conditioning")
- If it took a `ProbabilityModel` itself
- Bettings odds
- Multi-armed bandit
- Recursive grid search
- P-values
- z & t scores
- Correlation
- Regression
- Accuracy, Precision
- Bias, Variance
- Cohen's Kappa
- Rm throws from `axle.stats.TallyDistribution`
- do-calculus (Causality)
- Stochastic Lambda Calculus
- Abadi Plotkin pathology
- Jacobian Vector Products (JVP)
- FLDR probability
- [probcomp github](#)

- **MIT FSAAD slides**

## Docs

- Reorder Probability mdoc (Creation, Kolmogorov/Region, Sampler, Bayes, Monad)?
- Footnotes (Giry, etc)

# Game Theory

Framework for expressing arbitrary games.

## Monty Hall

See the Wikipedia page on the [Monty Hall problem](#)

The `axle.game.OldMontyHall` object contains a model of the rules of the game.

```
import spire.math.Rational

import axle.probability._
import axle.game.OldMontyHall._
```

The models supports querying the chance of winning given the odds that the player switches his or her initial choice.

At one extreme, the odds of winning given that the other door is always chosen:

```
chanceOfWinning(Rational(1))
// res0: Rational = 2/3
```

At the other extreme, the player always sticks with the initial choice.

```
chanceOfWinning(Rational(0))
// res1: Rational = 1/3
```

The newer `axl.game.montyhall._` package uses `axle.game` typeclasses to model the game:

```
import axle.game._
import axle.game.montyhall._

val game = MontyHall()
```

Create a `writer` for each player that prefixes the player id to all output.

```
import cats.effect.IO
import axle.IO.printMultiLinePrefixed

val playerToWriter: Map[Player, String => IO[Unit]] =
  evGame.players(game).map { player =>
    player -> (printMultiLinePrefixed[IO](player.id) _)
  } toMap
```

Use a uniform distribution on moves as the demo strategy:

```
val randomMove: MontyHallState => ConditionalProbabilityTable[MontyHallMove,
  Rational] =
  (state: MontyHallState) =>
    ConditionalProbabilityTable.uniform[MontyHallMove, Rational]
    (evGame.moves(game, state))
```

Wrap the strategies in the calls to `writer` that log the transitions from state to state.

```
val strategies: Player => MontyHallState
=> IO[ConditionalProbabilityTable[MontyHallMove, Rational]] =
  (player: Player) =>
    (state: MontyHallState) =>
      for {
        _ <- playerToWriter(player)
      } (evGameIO.displayStateTo(game, state, player))
      move <- randomMove.andThen( m => IO { m })(state)
      } yield move
```

Play the game -- compute the end state from the start state.

```
import spire.random.Generator.rng

val endState: MontyHallState =
  play(game, strategies, evGame.startState(game), rng).unsafeRunSync()
// M> Door #1: ???
// M> Door #2: ???
// M> Door #3: ???
// C> Door #1:
// C> Door #2:
// C> Door #3:
// M> Door #1: goat, first choice
// M> Door #2: car
// M> Door #3: goat
// C> Door #1: first choice
// C> Door #2:
// C> Door #3: , revealed goat
// endState: MontyHallState = MontyHallState(
//   placement = Some(value = PlaceCar(door = 2)),
//   placed = true,
//   firstChoice = Some(value = FirstChoice(door = 1)),
//   reveal = Some(value = Reveal(door = 3)),
//   secondChoice = Some(value = Left(value = Change()))
// )
```

Display outcome to each player

```

val outcome: MontyHallOutcome =
  evGame.mover(game, endState).swap.toOption.get
// outcome: MontyHallOutcome = MontyHallOutcome(car = true)

evGame.players(game).foreach { player =>
  playerToWriter(player)
(evGameIO.displayOutcomeTo(game, outcome, player)).unsafeRunSync()
}
// C> You won the car!
// M> Contestant won the car!

```

## Poker

An N-Player, Imperfect Information, Zero-sum game

### Poker Analytics Example

The `axle.game.cards` package models decks, cards, ranks, suits, and ordering.

Define a function that takes the hand size and returns the best 5-card hand

```

import cats.implicits._
import cats.Order.catsKernelOrderingForOrder

import axle.game.cards.Deck
import axle.game.poker.PokerHand

def winnerFromHandSize(handSize: Int) =
  Deck().cards.take(handSize).combinations(5).map(cs
    => PokerHand(cs.toVector)).toList.max

```

```

winnerFromHandSize(7).show
// res4: String = "7♠ 8♠ Q♠ K♠ K♠"

```

20 simulated 5-card hands made of 7-card hands. Sorted.

```

val hands = (1 to 20).map(n => winnerFromHandSize(7)).sorted

```

```

hands.map({ hand => hand.show + " " + hand.description }).mkString("\n")
// res5: String = ""5♠ 7♠ 9♠ T♠ Q♠  high Q high
// 5♠ 6♠ 7♠ J♠ Q♠  high Q high
// 6♠ 7♠ T♠ Q♠ K♠  high K high
// 8♠ 9♠ J♠ Q♠ K♠  high K high
// 8♠ 9♠ J♠ K♠ A♠  high A high
// 8♠ J♠ Q♠ K♠ A♠  high A high
// 3♠ 3♠ 9♠ T♠ Q♠  pair of 3
// 6♠ 6♠ 8♠ 9♠ Q♠  pair of 6

```



```
// 6# 6♠ T# J# K# pair of 6
// 6# 7♠ 7# 8♠ K# pair of 7
// 7♠ 7# T♠ K# A♠ pair of 7
// 5♠ 6# 8# 8# 9♠ pair of 8
// T# Q♠ Q♠ K# A♠ pair of Q
// 6♠ 9# Q♠ A# A♠ pair of A
// 5♠ 5# 6♠ 6# T♠ two pair 6 and 5
// 2# 2♠ 7♠ 7# A♠ two pair 7 and 2
// 6♠ 6♠ 7♠ 7♠ J♠ two pair 7 and 6
// 7♠ 9♠ 9# 9♠ A# three of a kind of 9
// 2♠ 3# 4# 5♠ 6# straight to 6
// 5♠ 6♠ 7# 8# 9♠ straight to 9"""
```

Record 1000 simulated hands for each drawn hand size from 5 to 9

```
import axle.game.poker.PokerHandCategory

val data: IndexedSeq[(PokerHandCategory, Int)] =
  for {
    handSize <- 5 to 9
    trial <- 1 to 1000
  } yield (winnerFromHandSize(handSize).category, handSize)
```

BarChartGrouped to visualize the results

```
import spire.algebra.CRing

import axle.visualize.BarChartGrouped
import axle.visualize.Color._
import axle.syntax.talliable.talliableOps

implicit val ringInt: CRing[Int] = spire.implicit.IntAlgebra

val colors = List(black, red, blue, yellow, green)

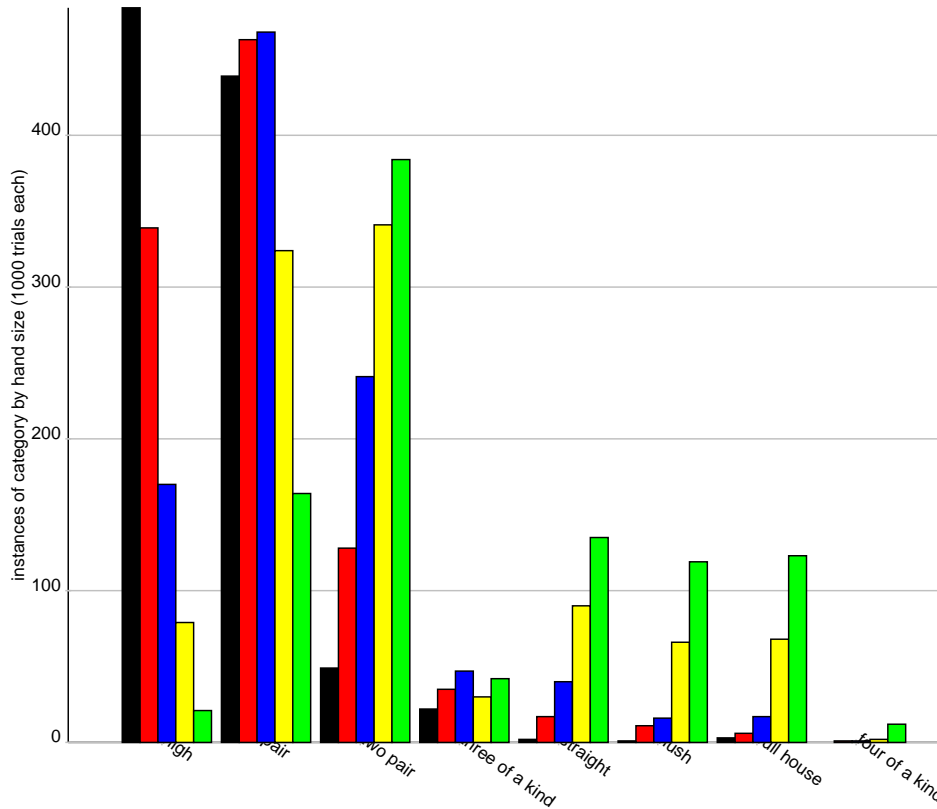
val chart
= BarChartGrouped[PokerHandCategory, Int, Int, Map[(PokerHandCategory, Int), Int], String]
(
  () => data.tally.withDefaultValue(0),
  title = Some("Poker Hands"),
  drawKey = false,
  yAxisLabel = Some("instances of category by hand size (1000 trials each)"),
  colorOf = (cat: PokerHandCategory, handSize: Int) => colors((handSize - 5)
% colors.size),
  hoverOf = (cat: PokerHandCategory, handSize: Int) => Some(s"${cat.show}
from $handSize")
)
```

Render as SVG file

```
import axle.web._
import cats.effect._

chart.svg[IO]("docwork/images/poker_hands.svg").unsafeRunSync()
```

Poker Hands



## Playing Texas Hold 'Em Poker

As a game of "imperfect information", poker introduces the concept of Information Set.

```
import axle.game._
import axle.game.poker._

val p1 = Player("P1", "Player 1")
val p2 = Player("P2", "Player 2")

val game = Poker(Vector(p1, p2))
```

Create a `writer` for each player that prefixes the player id to all output.

```
import cats.effect.IO
import axle.IO.printMultiLinePrefixed

val playerToWriter: Map[Player, String => IO[Unit]] =
  evGame.players(game).map { player =>
    player -> (printMultiLinePrefixed[IO](player.id) _)
  } toMap
```

Use a uniform distribution on moves as the demo strategy:

```
import axle.probability._
import spire.math.Rational

val randomMove =
  (state: PokerStateMasked) =>
    ConditionalProbabilityTable.uniform[PokerMove, Rational]
  (evGame.moves(game, state))
```

Wrap the strategies in the calls to `writer` that log the transitions from state to state.

```
val strategies: Player => PokerStateMasked
=> IO[ConditionalProbabilityTable[PokerMove, Rational]] =
  (player: Player) =>
    (state: PokerStateMasked) =>
      for {
        _ <- playerToWriter(player)
      } yield move
  (evGameIO.displayStateTo(game, state, player))
    move <- randomMove.andThen( m => IO { m } )(state)
    }
```

Play the game -- compute the end state from the start state.

```
import spire.random.Generator.rng

val endState
  = play(game, strategies, evGame.startState(game), rng).unsafeRunSync()
// D> To: You
// D> Current bet: 0
// D> Pot: 0
// D> Shared:
// D>
// D> P1:  hand -- in for $--, $100 remaining
// D> P2:  hand -- in for $--, $100 remaining
// P1> To: You
// P1> Current bet: 2
// P1> Pot: 3
// P1> Shared:
// P1>
// P1> P1:  hand A# 3# in for $1, $99 remaining
```

```
// P1> P2: hand -- in for $2, $98 remaining
// P2> To: You
// P2> Current bet: 78
// P2> Pot: 80
// P2> Shared:
// P2>
// P2> P1: hand -- in for $78, $22 remaining
// P2> P2: hand 4♣ 6♠ in for $2, $98 remaining
// P1> To: You
// P1> Current bet: 98
// P1> Pot: 176
// P1> Shared:
// P1>
// P1> P1: hand A♠ 3♠ in for $78, $22 remaining
// P1> P2: hand -- in for $98, $2 remaining
// P2> To: You
// P2> Current bet: 100
// P2> Pot: 198
// P2> Shared:
// P2>
// P2> P1: hand -- in for $100, $0 remaining
// P2> P2: hand 4♣ 6♠ in for $98, $2 remaining
// D> To: You
// D> Current bet: 100
// D> Pot: 198
// D> Shared:
// D>
// D> P1: hand -- in for $100, $0 remaining
// D> P2: hand -- out, $2 remaining
// endState: PokerState = PokerState(
//   moverFn = axle.game.poker.package$$anon$1$$Lambda
//     $10301/0x0000000080270d930a7a7d32d,
//   deck = Deck(
//     cards = List(
//       Card(
//         rank = axle.game.cards.R7$041fb9c39,
//         suit = axle.game.cards.Diamonds$0513ea9c8
//       ),
//       Card(
//         rank = axle.game.cards.R10$0459a6573,
//         suit = axle.game.cards.Diamonds$0513ea9c8
//       ),
//       Card(
//         rank = axle.game.cards.King$024ffe437,
//         suit = axle.game.cards.Clubs$05270f9b0
//       ),
//       Card(
//         rank = axle.game.cards.Queen$076c513f0,
//         suit = axle.game.cards.Diamonds$0513ea9c8
//       ),
//       Card(
//         rank = axle.game.cards.R7$041fb9c39,
//         suit = axle.game.cards.Hearts$06b1e6e3a
```

```
//      ),
//      Card(
//          rank = axle.game.cards.R2$068f98dca,
//          suit = axle.game.cards.Spades$03eaa93e9
//      ),
//      Card(
//          rank = axle.game.cards.King$024ffe437,
//          suit = axle.game.cards.Diamonds$0513ea9c8
//      ),
//      Card(
//          rank = axle.game.cards.R9$0778be4c9,
//          suit = axle.game.cards.Spades$03eaa93e9
//      ),
//      Card(
//          rank = axle.game.cards.Jack$061a927d7,
//          suit = axle.game.cards.Clubs$05270f9b0
//      ),
//      Card(
//          rank = axle.game.cards.R9$0778be4c9,
//          suit = axle.game.cards.Hearts$06b1e6e3a
//      ),
//      Card(
//          rank = axle.game.cards.R3$026c649f4,
//          suit = axle.game.cards.Spades$03eaa93e9
//      ),
//      ...
```

Display outcome to each player

```
val outcome = evGame.mover(game, endState).swap.toOption.get
// outcome: PokerOutcome = PokerOutcome(
//   winner = Some(value = Player(id = "P1", description = "Player 1")),
//   hand = None
// )

evGame.players(game).foreach { player =>
  playerToWriter(player)
  (evGameIO.displayOutcomeTo(game, outcome, player)).unsafeRunSync()
}
// D> Winner: Player 1
// D> Hand : not shown
// P1> Winner: Player 1
// P1> Hand : not shown
// P2> Winner: Player 1
// P2> Hand : not shown
```

## Prisoner's Dilemma

See the Wikipedia page on the [Prisoner's Dilemma](#)

The `axl.game.prisoner._` package uses `axle.game` typeclasses to model the game:

```
import axle.game._
import axle.game.prisoner._

val p1 = Player("P1", "Player 1")
val p2 = Player("P2", "Player 2")

val game = PrisonersDilemma(p1, p2)
```

Create a `writer` for each player that prefixes the player id to all output.

```
import cats.effect.IO
import axle.IO.printMultiLinePrefixed

val playerToWriter: Map[Player, String => IO[Unit]] =
  evGame.players(game).map { player =>
    player -> (printMultiLinePrefixed[IO](player.id) _)
  } toMap
```

Use a uniform distribution on moves as the demo strategy:

```
import axle.probability._
import spire.math.Rational

val randomMove =
  (state: PrisonersDilemmaState) =>
    ConditionalProbabilityTable.uniform[PrisonersDilemmaMove, Rational]
  (evGame.moves(game, state))
```

Wrap the strategies in the calls to `writer` that log the transitions from state to state.

```
val strategies: Player => PrisonersDilemmaState
=> IO[ConditionalProbabilityTable[PrisonersDilemmaMove, Rational]] =
  (player: Player) =>
    (state: PrisonersDilemmaState) =>
      for {
        _ <- playerToWriter(player)
        (evGameIO.displayStateTo(game, state, player))
        move <- randomMove.andThen( m => IO { m } )(state)
      } yield move
```

Play the game -- compute the end state from the start state.

```
import spire.random.Generator.rng

val endState
  = play(game, strategies, evGame.startState(game), rng).unsafeRunSync()
// P1> You have been caught
// P2> You have been caught
// endState: PrisonersDilemmaState = PrisonersDilemmaState(
//   p1Move = Some(value = Silence()),
//   p1Moved = true,
//   p2Move = Some(value = Silence())
// )
```

Display outcome to each player

```
val outcome = evGame.mover(game, endState).swap.toOption.get
// outcome: PrisonersDilemmaOutcome = PrisonersDilemmaOutcome(
//   p1YearsInPrison = 1,
//   p2YearsInPrison = 1
// )

evGame.players(game).foreach { player =>
  playerToWriter(player)
  (evGameIO.displayOutcomeTo(game, outcome, player)).unsafeRunSync()
}
// P1> You is imprisoned for 1 years
// P1> Player 2 is imprisoned for 1 years
// P2> Player 1 is imprisoned for 1 years
// P2> You is imprisoned for 1 years
```

## Tic-Tac-Toe

A Perfect Information, Zero-sum game

### Playing Tic-Tac-Toe

```
import axle.game._
import axle.game.ttt._

val x = Player("X", "Player X")
val o = Player("O", "Player O")

val game = TicTacToe(3, x, o)
```

Create a `writer` for each player that prefixes the player id to all output.

```
import cats.effect.IO
import axle.IO.printMultiLinePrefixed

val playerToWriter: Map[Player, String => IO[Unit]] =
  evGame.players(game).map { player =>
    player -> (printMultiLinePrefixed[IO](player.id) _)
  } toMap
```

Use a uniform distribution on moves as the demo strategy:

```
import axle.probability._
import spire.math.Rational

val randomMove =
  (state: TicTacToeState) =>
    ConditionalProbabilityTable.uniform[TicTacToeMove, Rational]
  (evGame.moves(game, state))
```

Wrap the strategies in the calls to `writer` that log the transitions from state to state.

```
val strategies: Player => TicTacToeState
=> IO[ConditionalProbabilityTable[TicTacToeMove, Rational]] =
  (player: Player) =>
    (state: TicTacToeState) =>
      for {
        _ <- playerToWriter(player)
      } yield {
        (evGameIO.displayStateTo(game, state, player))
        move <- randomMove.andThen( m => IO { m } )(state)
      } yield move
```

Play the game -- compute the end state from the start state.

```
import spire.random.Generator.rng

val endState
= play(game, strategies, evGame.startState(game), rng).unsafeRunSync()
// X> Board:      Movement Key:
// X>  | |        1|2|3
// X>  | |        4|5|6
// X>  | |        7|8|9
// O> Board:      Movement Key:
// O>  |X|        1|2|3
// O>  | |        4|5|6
// O>  | |        7|8|9
// X> Board:      Movement Key:
// X>  O|X|        1|2|3
// X>  | |        4|5|6
// X>  | |        7|8|9
// O> Board:      Movement Key:
```



```
// 0> 0|X|      1|2|3
// 0>  | |X     4|5|6
// 0>  | |      7|8|9
// X> Board:      Movement Key:
// X> 0|X|      1|2|3
// X> 0| |X     4|5|6
// X>  | |      7|8|9
// 0> Board:      Movement Key:
// 0> 0|X|X      1|2|3
// 0> 0| |X     4|5|6
// 0>  | |      7|8|9
// endState: TicTacToeState = TicTacToeState(
//   moverOpt = None,
//   board = Array(
//     Some(value = Player(id = "O", description = "Player O")),
//     Some(value = Player(id = "X", description = "Player X")),
//     Some(value = Player(id = "X", description = "Player X")),
//     Some(value = Player(id = "O", description = "Player O")),
//     None,
//     Some(value = Player(id = "X", description = "Player X")),
//     Some(value = Player(id = "O", description = "Player O")),
//     None,
//     None
//   ),
//   boardSize = 3
// )
```

Display outcome to each player

```
val outcome = evGame.mover(game, endState).swap.toOption.get
// outcome: TicTacToeOutcome = TicTacToeOutcome(
//   winner = Some(value = Player(id = "O", description = "Player O"))
// )

evGame.players(game).foreach { player =>
  playerToWriter(player)
  (evGameIO.displayOutcomeTo(game, outcome, player)).unsafeRunSync()
}
// X> Player O beat You!
// 0> You beat Player X!
```

## Future Work

### Missing functionality

- Remove moveStateStream
- For one game (probably Poker)

- Record witnessed and unwitnessed history `Seq[(M, S)]` in State
- Display to user in `interactiveMove`
  - `val mm = evGame.maskMove(game, move, mover, observer)`
  - `evGameIO.displayMoveTo(game, mm, mover, observer)`
- Then generalize and pull into framework

## Motivating Examples

- Generalize `OldMontyHall.chanceOfWinning`
- `GuessRifle.md`
- Walk through game
- Plot distribution of `sum(entropy)` for both strategies
- Plot entropy by turn # for each strategy
- Plot simulated score distribution for each strategy
- `GuessRifleSpec`: use `moveFromRandomState`
- Gerrymandering sensitivity
- "You split, I choose" as game

## Deeper changes to `axle.game`

- `aiMover.unmask` prevents `MontyHallSpec` "AI vs. AI game produces `moveStateStream`" from working
- will be an issue for all non-perfect information
- Identify all uses of `spire.random.Generator` (and other random value generation)
- See uses of `seed` in `GuessRifleProperties`
- Eliminate entropy consumption of `rng` side-effect (eg `applyMove(Rifle())`)
- Chance should be its own player
- Consider whether `PM` should be a part of `Strategy` type (`MS => PM[M, V]`)
  - More abstractly, more many intents and purposes, all we are about is that resolving `PM` to `M` consumes entropy

- In which cases should the PM be retained?
- Each N bits consumed during `Riffle()` is its own move
- Chance moves consume `UnittedQuantity[Information, N]`
- `perceive` could return a lower-entropy probability model
- Perhaps in exchange for a given amount of energy
- Or ask for a 0-entropy model and be told how expensive that was
- Game theory axioms (Nash, etc)
- `axle.game: Observable[T]`

## Hygeine

- performance benchmark
- Replace `axle.game.moveFromRandomState.mapToProb`
- Clean up `axle.game.playWithIntroAndOutcomes`
- The references to `movesMap` in `MoveFromRandomStateSpec.scala` illustrate a need for a cleaner way to create a hard-coded strategy -- which could just be in the form of a couple utility functions from `movesMap` to the data needed by `evGame.{moves, applyMove}` and `rm` strategy
- Generalize `ConditionalProbabilityTable.uniform` into typeclass
- Simplify `GuessRiffleProperties` (especially second property)
- `stateStreamMap` only used in `GuessRiffleProperties` -- stop using `chain`?
- `stateStrategyMoveStream` only used in `GuessRiffleProperties`
- `Game.players` should be a part of `GameState` (or take it as an argument)? Will wait for pressing use case.

## Game Theory and Examples

- Game Theory: information sets, equilibria
- Factor `axle.game.moveFromRandomState` in terms of a random walk on a graph.
- See "TODO scale mass down"
- Compare to Brownian motion, Random walk, Ito process, ...

- Provide some axioms
  - no outgoing with path in from non-zero mass monotonically increases
  - no incoming with path out monotonically decreases
- possibly provide a version for acyclic graphs
- Iterative game playing algorithm is intractible, but shares intent with sequential monte carlo
- Think about Information Theory's "Omega" vis-a-vis Sequential Monte Carlo
- Improve `axle.stats.rationalProbabilityDist` as probabilities become smaller
- `SimpsonsParadox.md`
- Axioms of partial differentiation
- **Plotkin Partial Differentiation**
- Conal Elliott: Efficient automatic differentiation made easy via category theory
- Max bet for Poker
- syntax for `Game` typeclass

# Chaos Theory

## Mandelbrot Set

See the wikipedia page on the [Mandelbrot Set](#)

First a couple imports:

```
import cats.implicits._
import spire.algebra.Field
import axle._
import axle.math._
```

Define a function to compute the Mandelbrot velocity at point on the plane (x, y)

```
implicit val fieldDouble: Field[Double] =
  spire.implicits.DoubleAlgebra

val f: (Double, Double, Double, Double) => Int =
  (x0: Double, x1: Double, y0: Double, y1: Double) =>
    inMandelbrotSetAt(4d, x0, y0, 1000).getOrElse(-1)
```

Import visualization package

```
import axle.visualize._
```

Define a "velocity to color" function

```
val colors = (0 to 255).map(g => Color(0, g, 255)).toArray

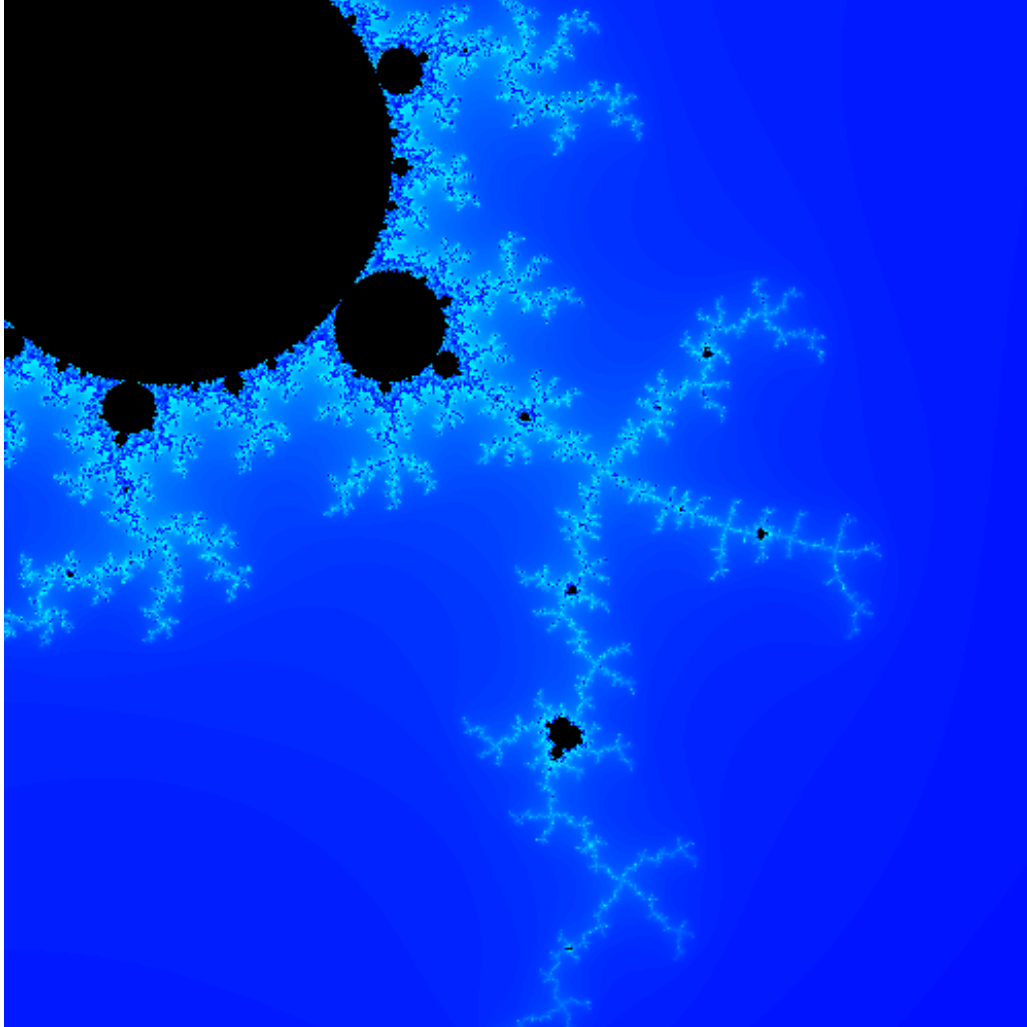
val v2c: Int => Color =
  (v: Int) => if( v == -1 ) Color.black else colors((v*5) % 256)
```

Define a PixelatedColoredArea to show a range of the Mandelbrot Set.

```
val pca = PixelatedColoredArea[Double, Double, Int](
  f,
  v2c,
  width = 500,
  height = 500,
  minX = 0.25,
  maxX = 0.45,
  minY = 0.50,
  maxY = 0.70)
```

Create PNG

```
import axle.awt._  
import cats.effect._  
  
pca.png[IO]("docwork/images/mandelbrot.png").unsafeRunSync()
```



Some other parts of the set to explore:

```
val pca = PixelatedColoredArea(f, v2c, 1600, 1600, 0d, 1d, 0d, 1d)  
val pca = PixelatedColoredArea(f, v2c, 1600, 1600, 0d, 0.5, 0.5, 1d)  
val pca = PixelatedColoredArea(f, v2c, 1600, 1600, 0.25d, 0.5, 0.5, 0.75d)  
val pca = PixelatedColoredArea(f, v2c, 3000, 3000, 0.20d, 0.45, 0.45, 0.70d)
```

## Logistic Map

See the wikipedia page on [Logistic Map](#) function

Create data for a range of the logistic map function

```
import spire.algebra._

val initial = 0.3

import java.util.TreeSet
val memo = collection.mutable.Map.empty[Double, TreeSet[Double]]
implicit val ringDouble: Ring[Double] = spire.implicits.DoubleAlgebra

def lhsContainsMark(minX: Double, maxX: Double, maxY: Double, minY: Double): Boolean
= {
  val λ = minX
  val f = axle.math.logisticMap(λ)
  val set = memo.get(λ).getOrElse {
    val set = new TreeSet[Double]()
    axle.algebra.applyForever(f, initial).drop(10000).take(200) foreach
    { set.add }
    memo += minX -> set
    set
  }
  !set.tailSet(minY).headSet(maxY).isEmpty
}
```

Define a "value to color" function.

```
import axle.visualize._

val v2c: Boolean => Color =
  (v: Boolean) => if (v) Color.black else Color.white
```

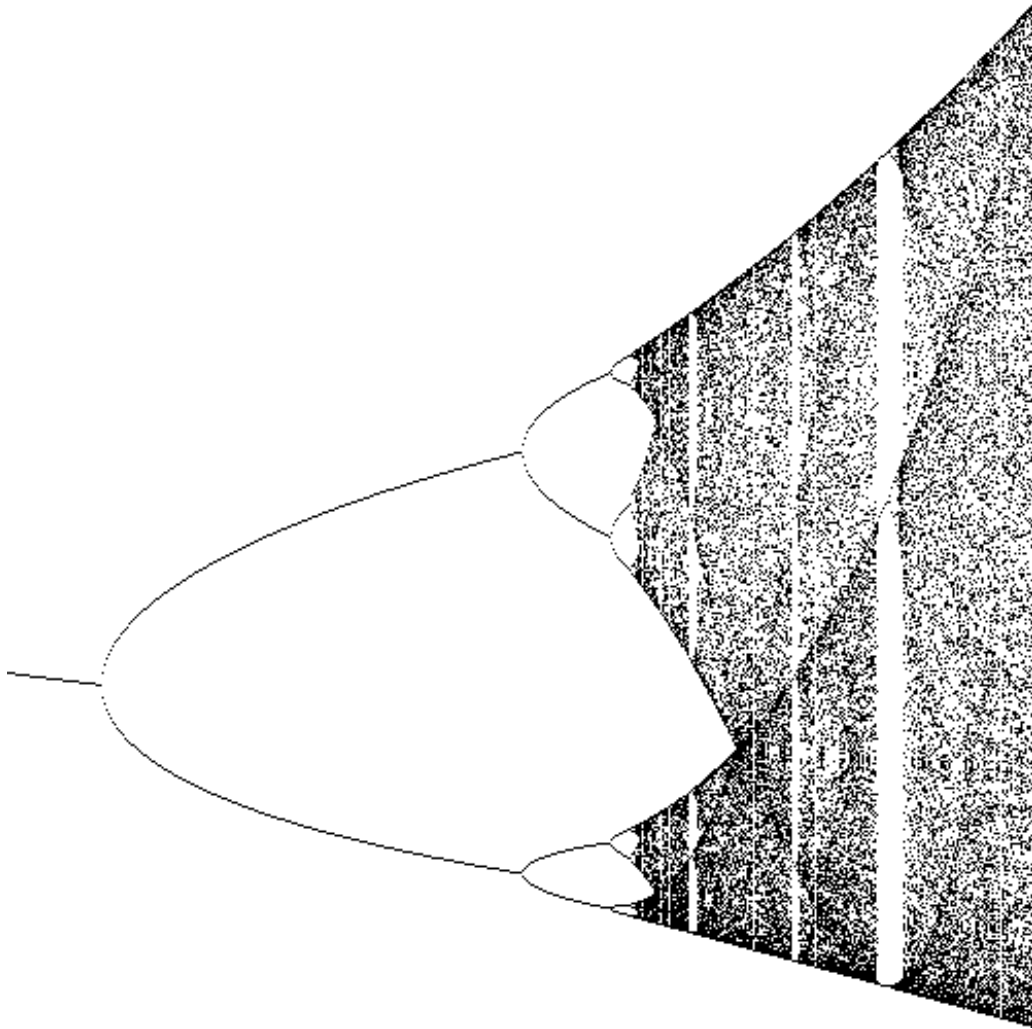
Define a PixelatedColoredArea to show a range of Logistic Map.

```
import cats.implicits._

val pca = PixelatedColoredArea[Double, Double, Boolean](
  lhsContainsMark,
  v2c,
  width = 500,
  height = 500,
  minX = 2.9,
  maxX = 4d,
  minY = 0d,
  maxY = 1d
)
```

Create the PNG

```
import axle.awt._  
import cats.effect._  
  
pca.png[IO]("docwork/images/logMap.png").unsafeRunSync()
```





# Machine Learning

## Linear Regression

`axle.ml.LinearRegression` makes use of `axle.algebra.LinearAlgebra`.

See the wikipedia page on [Linear Regression](#)

### Example: Home Prices

```
case class RealtyListing(size: Double, bedrooms: Int, floors: Int, age: Int, price: Double)

val listings = List(
  RealtyListing(2104, 5, 1, 45, 460d),
  RealtyListing(1416, 3, 2, 40, 232d),
  RealtyListing(1534, 3, 2, 30, 315d),
  RealtyListing(852, 2, 1, 36, 178d))
```

Create a price estimator using linear regression.

```
import cats.implicits._
import spire.algebra.Rng
import spire.algebra.NRoot
import axle.jblas._

implicit val rngDouble: Rng[Double] = spire.implicits.DoubleAlgebra
implicit val nrootDouble: NRoot[Double] = spire.implicits.DoubleAlgebra
implicit val laJblasDouble = axle.jblas.linearAlgebraDoubleMatrix[Double]
implicit val rngInt: Rng[Int] = spire.implicits.IntAlgebra

import axle.ml.LinearRegression

val priceEstimator = LinearRegression(
  listings,
  numFeatures = 4,
  featureExtractor = (rl: RealtyListing) => (rl.size :: rl.bedrooms.toDouble
  :: rl.floors.toDouble :: rl.age.toDouble :: Nil),
  objectiveExtractor = (rl: RealtyListing) => rl.price,
   $\alpha$  = 0.1,
  iterations = 100)
```

Use the estimator

```
priceEstimator(RealtyListing(1416, 3, 2, 40, 0d))
// res0: Double = 288.60017635814035
```

Create a Plot of the error during the training

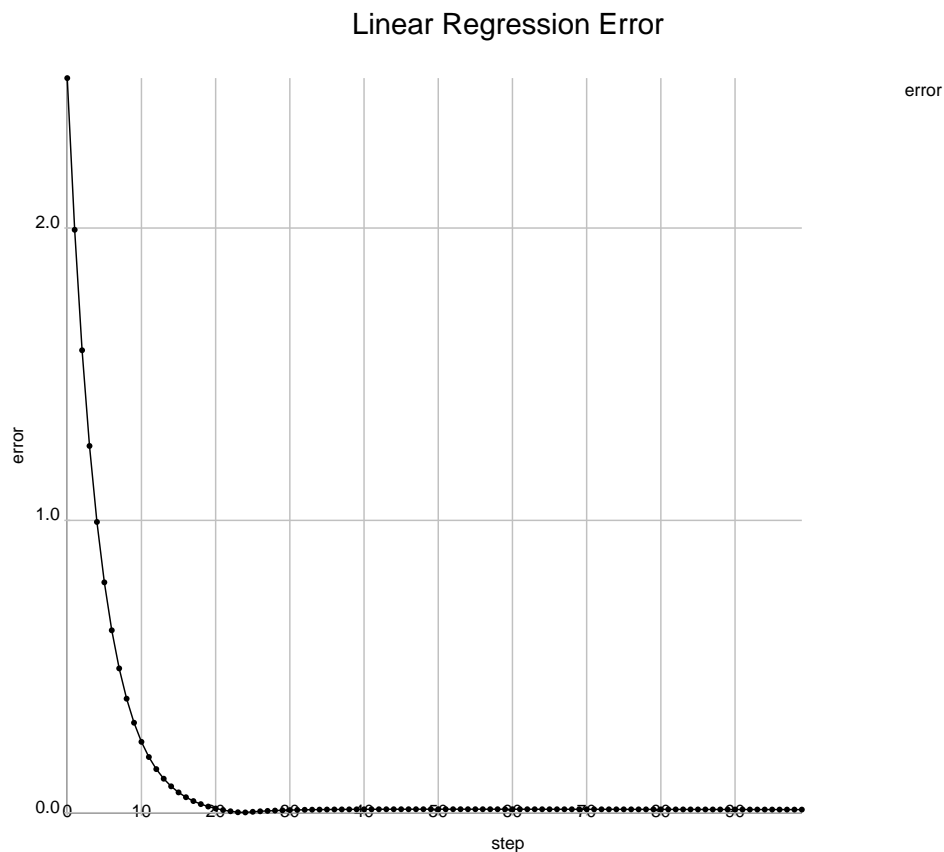
```
import axle.visualize._
import axle.algebra.Plottable._

val errorPlot = Plot(
  () => List(("error" -> priceEstimator.errTree)),
  connect = true,
  drawKey = true,
  colorOf = (label: String) => Color.black,
  title = Some("Linear Regression Error"),
  xAxis = Some(0d),
  xAxisLabel = Some("step"),
  yAxis = Some(0),
  yAxisLabel = Some("error"))
```

Create the SVG

```
import axle.web._
import cats.effect._

errorPlot.svg[IO]("docwork/images/lrerror.svg").unsafeRunSync()
```



## Naive Bayes

Naïve Bayes

### Example: Tennis and Weather

```
case class Tennis(outlook: String, temperature: String, humidity: String, wind: String, play: Boolean)

val events = List(
  Tennis("Sunny", "Hot", "High", "Weak", false),
  Tennis("Sunny", "Hot", "High", "Strong", false),
  Tennis("Overcast", "Hot", "High", "Weak", true),
  Tennis("Rain", "Mild", "High", "Weak", true),
  Tennis("Rain", "Cool", "Normal", "Weak", true),
  Tennis("Rain", "Cool", "Normal", "Strong", false),
  Tennis("Overcast", "Cool", "Normal", "Strong", true),
  Tennis("Sunny", "Mild", "High", "Weak", false),
  Tennis("Sunny", "Cool", "Normal", "Weak", true),
  Tennis("Rain", "Mild", "Normal", "Weak", true),
  Tennis("Sunny", "Mild", "Normal", "Strong", true),
  Tennis("Overcast", "Mild", "High", "Strong", true),
  Tennis("Overcast", "Hot", "Normal", "Weak", true),
  Tennis("Rain", "Mild", "High", "Strong", false))
```

Build a classifier to predict the Boolean feature 'play' given all the other features of the observations

```
import cats.implicits._

import spire.math._

import axle._
import axle.probability._
import axle.ml.NaiveBayesClassifier
```

```
val classifier = NaiveBayesClassifier[Tennis, String, Boolean, List, Rational](
  events,
  List(
    (Variable[String]("Outlook") -> Vector("Sunny", "Overcast", "Rain")),
    (Variable[String]("Temperature") -> Vector("Hot", "Mild", "Cool")),
    (Variable[String]("Humidity") -> Vector("High", "Normal", "Low")),
    (Variable[String]("Wind") -> Vector("Weak", "Strong"))),
  (Variable[Boolean]("Play") -> Vector(true, false)),
  (t: Tennis) => t.outlook :: t.temperature :: t.humidity :: t.wind :: Nil,
  (t: Tennis) => t.play)
```

Use the classifier to predict:

```
events map { datum => datum.toString + "\t"
  + classifier(datum) } mkString("\n")
// res3: String = ""Tennis(Sunny,Hot,High,Weak,false) false
// Tennis(Sunny,Hot,High,Strong,false) false
// Tennis(Overcast,Hot,High,Weak,true) true
// Tennis(Rain,Mild,High,Weak,true) true
// Tennis(Rain,Cool,Normal,Weak,true) true
// Tennis(Rain,Cool,Normal,Strong,false) true
// Tennis(Overcast,Cool,Normal,Strong,true) true
// Tennis(Sunny,Mild,High,Weak,false) false
// Tennis(Sunny,Cool,Normal,Weak,true) true
// Tennis(Rain,Mild,Normal,Weak,true) true
// Tennis(Sunny,Mild,Normal,Strong,true) true
// Tennis(Overcast,Mild,High,Strong,true) true
// Tennis(Overcast,Hot,Normal,Weak,true) true
// Tennis(Rain,Mild,High,Strong,false) false""
```

Measure the classifier's performance

```
import axle.ml.ClassifierPerformance

ClassifierPerformance[Rational, Tennis, List](events, classifier, _.play).show
// res4: String = ""Precision    9/10
// Recall      1
// Specificity  4/5
// Accuracy    13/14
// F1 Score    18/19
// ""
```

See **Precision and Recall** for the definition of the performance metrics.

## k-Means Clustering

### Example: Irises

See the wikipedia page on **k-Means Clustering**

A demonstration of k-Means Clustering using the **Iris flower data set**

Imports for Distance quanta

```
import edu.uci.ics.jung.graph.DirectedSparseGraph
import cats.implicit._
import spire.algebra._
import axle._
import axle.quanta.Distance
import axle.quanta.DistanceConverter
import axle.jung._
```

```
implicit val fieldDouble: Field[Double] = spire.implicitits.DoubleAlgebra

implicit val distanceConverter = {
  import axle.algebra.modules.doubleRationalModule
  Distance.converterGraphK2[Double, DirectedSparseGraph]
}
```

Import the Irises data set

```
import axle.data.Irises
import axle.data.Iris
```

```
val ec = scala.concurrent.ExecutionContext.global
val blocker = cats.effect.Blocker.liftExecutionContext(ec)
implicit val cs = cats.effect.IO.contextShift(ec)

val irisesIO = new Irises[cats.effect.IO](blocker)
val irises = irisesIO.irises.unsafeRunSync()
```

Make a 2-D Euclidean space implicitly available for clustering

```
import org.jblas.DoubleMatrix
import axle.algebra.distance.Euclidean
import axle.jblas.linearAlgebraDoubleMatrix
import axle.jblas.rowVectorInnerProductSpace

implicit val nrootDouble: NRoot[Double] = spire.implicitits.DoubleAlgebra

implicit val space: Euclidean[DoubleMatrix, Double] = {
  implicit val ringInt: Ring[Int] = spire.implicitits.IntAlgebra
  implicit val inner = rowVectorInnerProductSpace[Int, Int, Double](2)
  new Euclidean[DoubleMatrix, Double]
}
```

Build a classifier of irises based on sepal length and width using the K-Means algorithm

```
import spire.random.Generator.rng
import axle.ml.KMeans
import axle.ml.PCAFeatureNormalizer
import distanceConverter.cm
```

```
val irisFeaturizer =
  (iris: Iris) => List((iris.sepalLength in cm).magnitude.toDouble,
    (iris.sepalWidth in cm).magnitude.toDouble)

implicit val la = linearAlgebraDoubleMatrix[Double]
```

```
val normalizer = (PCAFeatureNormalizer[DoubleMatrix] _).curried.apply(0.98)

val classifier: KMeans[Iris, List, DoubleMatrix] =
  KMeans[Iris, List, DoubleMatrix](
    irises,
    N = 2,
    irisFeaturizer,
    normalizer,
    K = 3,
    iterations = 20)(rng)
```

Produce a "confusion matrix"

```
import axle.ml.ConfusionMatrix

val confusion = ConfusionMatrix[Iris, Int, String, Vector, DoubleMatrix](
  classifier,
  irises.toVector,
  _.species,
  0 to 2)
```

```
confusion.show
// res6: String = "" 0 49 1 : 50 Iris-setosa
// 16 0 34 : 50 Iris-versicolor
// 34 0 16 : 50 Iris-virginica
//
// 50 49 51
// ""
```

Visualize the final (two dimensional) centroid positions

```
import axle.visualize.KMeansVisualization
import axle.visualize.Color._

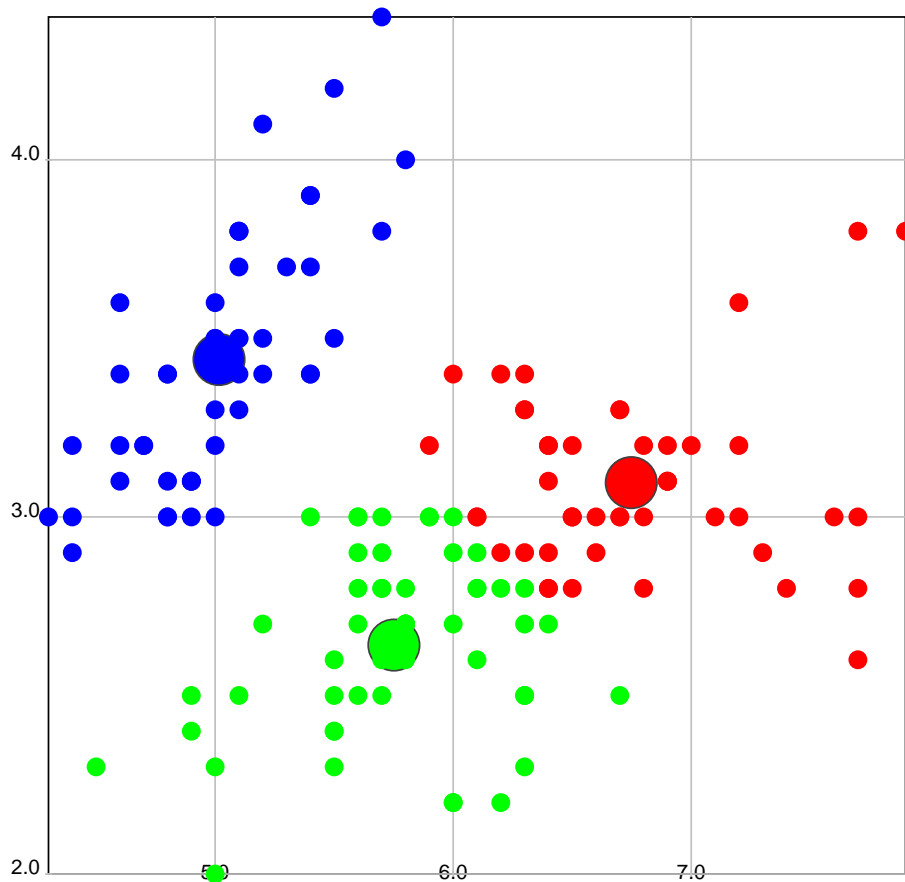
val colors = Vector(red, blue, green)

val vis = KMeansVisualization[Iris, List, DoubleMatrix](classifier, colors)
```

Create the SVG

```
import axle.web._
import cats.effect._

vis.svg[IO]("docwork/images/k_means.svg").unsafeRunSync()
```



Average centroid/cluster vs iteration:

```
import scala.collection.immutable.TreeMap
import axle.visualize._

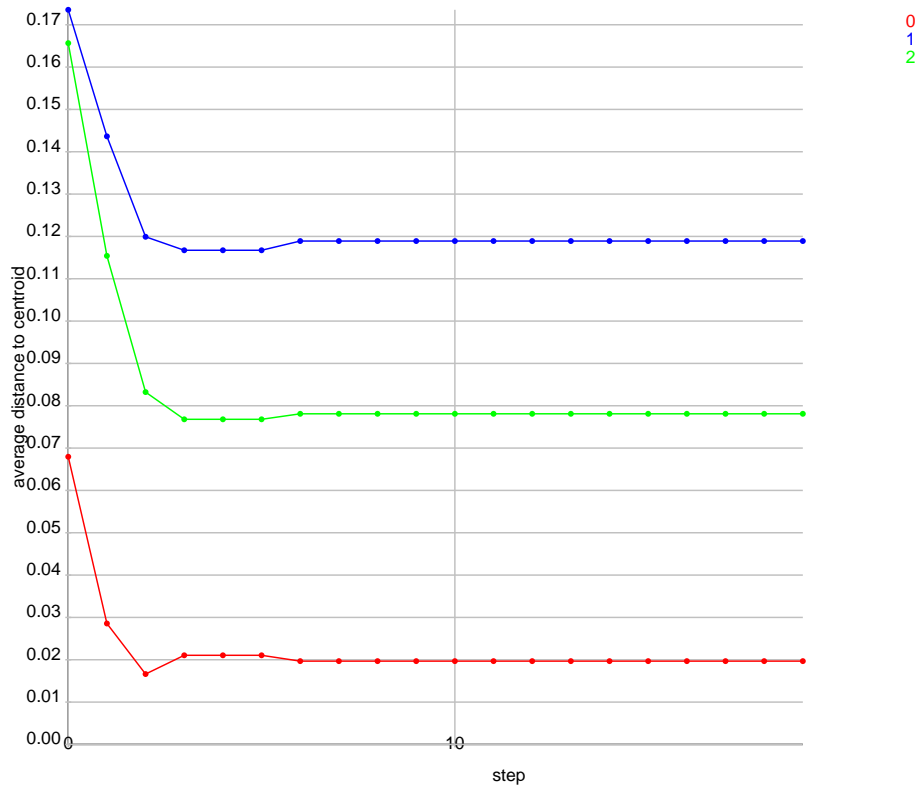
val plot = Plot(
  () => classifier.distanceLogSeries,
  connect = true,
  drawKey = true,
  colorOf = colors,
  title = Some("KMeans Mean Centroid Distances"),
  xAxis = Some(0d),
  xAxisLabel = Some("step"),
  yAxis = Some(0),
  yAxisLabel = Some("average distance to centroid"))
```

Create the SVG

```
import axle.web._
import cats.effect._

plot.svg[IO]("docwork/images/kmeansvsiteration.svg").unsafeRunSync()
```

KMeans Mean Centroid Distances



## Example: Federalist Papers

Imports

```
import axle.data.FederalistPapers
import FederalistPapers.Article
```

Download (and cache) the Federalist articles downloader:

```
val ec = scala.concurrent.ExecutionContext.global
val blocker = cats.effect.Blocker.liftExecutionContext(ec)
implicit val cs = cats.effect.IO.contextShift(ec)

val articlesIO = FederalistPapers.articles[cats.effect.IO](blocker)

val articles = articlesIO.unsafeRunSync()
```



The result is a `List[Article]`. How many articles are there?

```
articles.size
// res10: Int = 86
```

Construct a `Corpus` object to assist with content analysis

```
import axle.nlp._
import axle.nlp.language.English

import spire.algebra.CRing
implicit val ringLong: CRing[Long] = spire.implicits.LongAlgebra

val corpus = Corpus[Vector, Long](articles.map(_.text).toVector, English)
```

Define a feature extractor using top words and bigrams.

```
val frequentWords = corpus.wordsMoreFrequentThan(100)
// frequentWords: List[String] = List(
//   "the",
//   "of",
//   "to",
//   "and",
//   "in",
//   "a",
//   "be",
//   "that",
//   "it",
//   "is",
//   "which",
//   "by",
//   "as",
//   ...
```

```
val topBigrams = corpus.topKBigrams(200)
// topBigrams: List[(String, String)] = List(
//   ("of", "the"),
//   ("to", "the"),
//   ("in", "the"),
//   ("to", "be"),
//   ("that", "the"),
//   ("it", "is"),
//   ("by", "the"),
//   ("of", "a"),
//   ("the", "people"),
//   ("on", "the"),
//   ("would", "be"),
//   ("will", "be"),
//   ("for", "the"),
```

```
// ...
```

```
val numDimensions = frequentWords.size + topBigrams.size
// numDimensions: Int = 403
```

```
import axle.syntax.talliable.talliableOps

def featureExtractor(fp: Article): List[Double] = {

  val tokens = English.tokenize(fp.text.toLowerCase)
  val wordCounts = tokens.tally[Long]
  val bigramCounts = bigrams(tokens).tally[Long]
  val wordFeatures = frequentWords.map(wordCounts(_) + 0.1)
  val bigramFeatures = topBigrams.map(bigramCounts(_) + 0.1)
  wordFeatures ++ bigramFeatures
}
```

Place a `MetricSpace` implicitly in scope that defines the space in which to measure similarity of Articles.

```
import spire.algebra._

import axle.algebra.distance.Euclidean

import org.jblas.DoubleMatrix
import axle.jblas.linearAlgebraDoubleMatrix

implicit val fieldDouble: Field[Double] = spire.implicitDoubleAlgebra
implicit val nrootDouble: NRoot[Double] = spire.implicitDoubleAlgebra

implicit val space = {
  implicit val ringInt: Ring[Int] = spire.implicitIntAlgebra
  implicit val inner = axle.jblas.rowVectorInnerProductSpace[Int, Int, Double]
    (numDimensions)
  new Euclidean[DoubleMatrix, Double]
}
```

Create 4 clusters using k-Means

```
import axle.ml.KMeans
import axle.ml.PCAFeatureNormalizer
```

```
import cats.implicits._
import spire.random.Generator.rng

val normalizer = (PCAFeatureNormalizer[DoubleMatrix] _).curried.apply(0.98)

val classifier = KMeans[Article, List, DoubleMatrix](
  articles,
  N = numDimensions,
  featureExtractor,
  normalizer,
  K = 4,
  iterations = 100)(rng)
```

Show cluster vs author in a confusion matrix:

```
import axle.ml.ConfusionMatrix

val confusion = ConfusionMatrix[Article, Int, String, Vector, DoubleMatrix](
  classifier,
  articles.toVector,
  _.author,
  0 to 3)
```

```
confusion.show
// res11: String = ""11 28 10  3 : 52 HAMILTON
//  0  3  0  0 :  3 HAMILTON AND MADISON
//  0  4 11  0 : 15 MADISON
//  0  4  1  0 :  5 JAY
//  0  9  2  0 : 11 HAMILTON OR MADISON
//
// 11 48 24  3
// ""
```

## Genetic Algorithms

See the wikipedia page on [Genetic Algorithms](#)

### Example: Rabbits

Consider a Rabbit class

```
case class Rabbit(a: Int, b: Double, c: Double, d: Double, e: Double, f: Double, g: Double, h:
```

Define the Species for a Genetic Algorithm, which requires a random generator and a fitness function.

```
import shapeless._
```

```

val gen = Generic[Rabbit]

import axle.ml._

import scala.util.Random.nextDouble
import scala.util.Random.nextInt

implicit val rabbitSpecies = new Species[gen.Repr] {

  def random(rg: spire.random.Generator): gen.Repr = {

    val rabbit = Rabbit(
      1 + nextInt(2),
      5 + 20 * nextDouble(),
      1 + 4 * nextDouble(),
      3 + 10 * nextDouble(),
      10 + 5 * nextDouble(),
      2 + 2 * nextDouble(),
      3 + 5 * nextDouble(),
      2 + 10 * nextDouble())
    gen.to(rabbit)
  }

  def fitness(rg: gen.Repr): Double = {
    val rabbit = gen.from(rg)
    import rabbit._
    a * 100 + 100.0 * b + 2.2 * (1.1 * c + 0.3 * d) + 1.3 * (1.4 * e - 3.1 * f
+ 1.3 * g) - 1.4 * h
  }
}

```

Run the genetic algorithm

```

import cats.implicits._

val ga = GeneticAlgorithm(populationSize = 100, numGenerations = 100)

val log = ga.run(spire.random.Generator.rng)

```

```

val winner = log.winners.last
// winner: gen.Repr = 2 :: 24.858639076403605 :: 4.329737339932175 ::
11.412599038800856 :: 14.812427350758993 :: 2.1514273761063833 ::
7.953064636356238 :: 2.1463696073377663 :: HNil

```

Plot the min, average, and max fitness function by generation

```

import scala.collection.immutable.TreeMap
import axle.visualize._

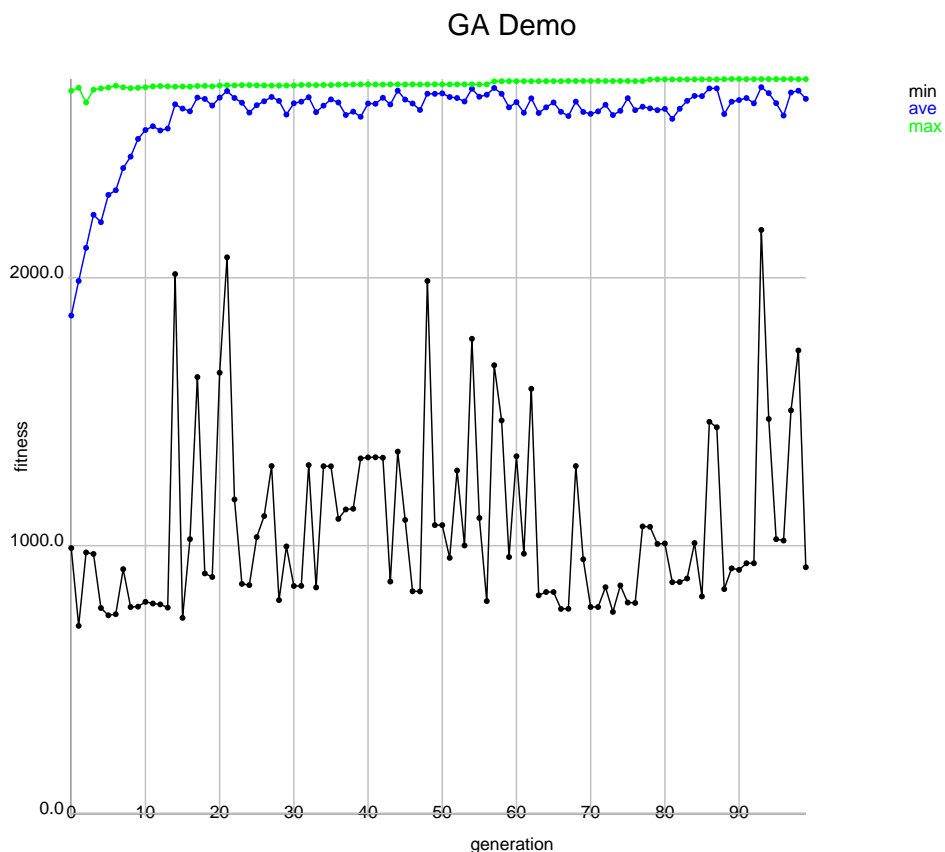
```

```
val plot = Plot[String, Int, Double, TreeMap[Int, Double]](
  () => List("min" -> log.mins, "ave" -> log.aves, "max" -> log.maxs),
  connect = true,
  colorOf = (label: String) => label match {
    case "min" => Color.black
    case "ave" => Color.blue
    case "max" => Color.green },
  title = Some("GA Demo"),
  xAxis = Some(0d),
  xAxisLabel = Some("generation"),
  yAxis = Some(0),
  yAxisLabel = Some("fitness"))
```

Render to an SVG file

```
import axle.web._
import cats.effect._

plot.svg[IO]("docwork/images/ga.svg").unsafeRunSync()
```



# Biology

## Needleman-Wunsch

See the Wikipedia page on the **Needleman-Wunsch** algorithm.

### Example

Imports and implicits

```
import org.jblas.DoubleMatrix

import cats.implicits._

import spire.algebra.Ring
import spire.algebra.NRoot
import spire.algebra.Field

import axle.algebra._
import axle.algebra.functors._
import axle.bio._
import NeedlemanWunsch.optimalAlignment
import NeedlemanWunschDefaults._

implicit val nrootDouble: NRoot[Double] = spire.implicits.DoubleAlgebra
implicit val ringInt: Ring[Int] = spire.implicits.IntAlgebra
import axle.algebra.modules.doubleIntModule

implicit val laJblasInt = {
  implicit val fieldDouble: Field[Double] = spire.implicits.DoubleAlgebra
  axle.jblas.linearAlgebraDoubleMatrix[Double]
}
```

```
val dna1 = "ATGCGGCC"
val dna2 = "ATCGCCGG"
```

Setup

```
val nwAlignment = optimalAlignment[IndexedSeq, Char, DoubleMatrix, Int, Double]
(
  dna1, dna2, similarity, gap, gapPenalty)
// nwAlignment: (IndexedSeq[Char], IndexedSeq[Char]) = (
//   Vector('A', 'T', 'G', 'C', 'G', 'G', 'C', 'C', '-', '-'),
//   Vector('A', 'T', '-', 'C', '-', 'G', 'C', 'C', 'G', 'G'))
// )
```

Score alignment

```
import NeedlemanWunsch.alignmentScore

alignmentScore(nwAlignment._1, nwAlignment._2, gap, similarity, gapPenalty)
// res0: Double = 32.0
```

Compute distance

```
val space
  = NeedlemanWunschSimilaritySpace[IndexedSeq, Char, DoubleMatrix, Int, Double]
  (similarity, gapPenalty)
// space: NeedlemanWunschSimilaritySpace[IndexedSeq, Char, DoubleMatrix, Int,
//   Double] = NeedlemanWunschSimilaritySpace(
//   baseSimilarity = <function2>,
//   gapPenalty = -5.0
// )

space.similarity(dna1, dna2)
// res1: Double = 32.0
```

## Smith-Waterman

See the Wikipedia page on the [Smith-Waterman](#) algorithm.

## Smith-Waterman Example

Imports and implicits

```
import org.jblas.DoubleMatrix

import cats.implicits._

import spire.algebra.Ring
import spire.algebra.NRoot

import axle.bio._
import SmithWatermanDefaults._
import SmithWaterman.optimalAlignment

implicit val ringInt: Ring[Int] = spire.implicits.IntAlgebra
implicit val nrootInt: NRoot[Int] = spire.implicits.IntAlgebra
implicit val laJblasInt = axle.jblas.linearAlgebraDoubleMatrix[Int]
```

Setup

```
val dna3 = "ACACACTA"
val dna4 = "AGCACACA"
```

Align the sequences

```
val swAlignment = optimalAlignment[IndexSeq, Char, DoubleMatrix, Int, Int](
  dna3, dna4, w, mismatchPenalty, gap)
// swAlignment: (IndexedSeq[Char], IndexedSeq[Char]) = (
//   Vector('A', '-', 'C', 'A', 'C', 'A', 'C', 'T', 'A'),
//   Vector('A', 'G', 'C', 'A', 'C', 'A', 'C', '-', 'A')
// )
```

Compute distance of the sequences

```
val space
  = SmithWatermanSimilaritySpace[IndexSeq, Char, DoubleMatrix, Int, Int]
  (w, mismatchPenalty)
// space: SmithWatermanSimilaritySpace[IndexSeq, Char, DoubleMatrix, Int,
//   Int] = SmithWatermanSimilaritySpace(
//   w = <function3>,
//   mismatchPenalty = -1
// )

space.similarity(dna3, dna4)
// res3: Int = 12
```



# Text

Natural Language Processing (NLP), Linguistics, and Programming Languages

## Language Modules

Natural-language-specific stop words, tokenization, stemming, etc.

### English

Currently English is the only language module. A language module supports tokenization, stemming, and stop words. The stemmer is from [tartarus.org](http://tartarus.org), which is released under a compatible BSD license. (It is not yet available via Maven, so its source has been checked into the Axle github repo.)

Example

```
val text = """
Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any
nation,
so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-
field of
that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting
place
for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is
altogether
fitting and proper that we should do this.
"""
```

Usage

```
import axle.nlp.language.English

English.
  tokenize(text.toLowerCase).
  filterNot(English.stopWords.contains).
  map(English.stem).
  mkString(" ")
// res0: String = "now we engag great civil war test whether nation ani nation
so conceiv so dedic can long endur we met great battle-field war we have come
dedic portion field final rest place those who here gave live nation might
live altogeth fit proper we should do"
```

## Edit Distance

See the Wikipedia page on [Edit distance](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edit_distance)

## Levenshtein

See the Wikipedia page on [Levenshtein distance](#)

Imports and implicits

```
import org.jblas.DoubleMatrix

import cats.implicits._

import spire.algebra.Ring
import spire.algebra.NRoot

import axle._
import axle.nlp.Levenshtein
import axle.jblas._

implicit val ringInt: Ring[Int] = spire.implicits.IntAlgebra
implicit val nrootInt: NRoot[Int] = spire.implicits.IntAlgebra
implicit val laJblasInt = linearAlgebraDoubleMatrix[Int]
implicit val space = Levenshtein[IndexedSeq, Char, DoubleMatrix, Int]()
```

Usage

```
space.distance("the quick brown fox", "the quik brown fax")
// res2: Int = 2
```

Usage with spire's distance operator

Imports

```
import axle.algebra.metricspaces.wrappedStringSpace
import spire.syntax.metricSpace.metricSpaceOps
```

Usage

```
"the quick brown fox" distance "the quik brown fax"
// res3: Int = 2

"the quick brown fox" distance "the quik brown fox"
// res4: Int = 1

"the quick brown fox" distance "the quick brown fox"
// res5: Int = 0
```

## Vector Space Model

See the Wikipedia page on [Vector space model](#)

## Example

```
val corpus = Vector(
  "a tall drink of water",
  "the tall dog drinks the water",
  "a quick brown fox jumps the other fox",
  "the lazy dog drinks",
  "the quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog",
  "the fox and the dog are tall",
  "a fox and a dog are tall",
  "lorem ipsum dolor sit amet"
)
```

## Unweighted Distance

The simplest application of the vector space model to documents is the unweighted space:

```
import cats.implicits._

import spire.algebra.Field
import spire.algebra.NRoot

import axle.nlp.language.English
import axle.nlp.TermVectorizer

implicit val fieldDouble: Field[Double] = spire.implicits.DoubleAlgebra
implicit val nrootDouble: NRoot[Double] = spire.implicits.DoubleAlgebra

val vectorizer = TermVectorizer[Double](English.stopWords)
```

```
val v1 = vectorizer(corpus(1))
// v1: Map[String, Double] = Map(
//   "tall" -> 1.0,
//   "dog" -> 1.0,
//   "drinks" -> 1.0,
//   "water" -> 1.0
// )

val v2 = vectorizer(corpus(2))
// v2: Map[String, Double] = Map(
//   "brown" -> 1.0,
//   "quick" -> 1.0,
//   "jumps" -> 1.0,
//   "fox" -> 2.0,
//   "other" -> 1.0
// )
```

The object defines a `space` method, which returns a `spire.algebra.MetricSpace` for document vectors:

```
import axle.nlp.UnweightedDocumentVectorSpace

implicit val unweighted = UnweightedDocumentVectorSpace().normed
```

```
unweighted.distance(v1, v2)
// res7: Double = 3.4641016151377544

unweighted.distance(v1, v1)
// res8: Double = 0.0
```

Compute a "distance matrix" for a given set of vectors using the metric space:

```
import axle.jblas._
import axle.algebra.DistanceMatrix

val dm = DistanceMatrix(corpus.map(vectorizer))
```

```
dm.distanceMatrix.show
// res9: String = ""0.000000 1.732051 3.316625 2.449490 3.162278 2.000000
2.000000 2.828427
// 1.732051 0.000000 3.464102 1.732051 3.000000 1.732051 1.732051 3.000000
// 3.316625 3.464102 0.000000 3.316625 2.236068 2.645751 2.645751 3.605551
// 2.449490 1.732051 3.316625 0.000000 2.449490 2.000000 2.000000 2.828427
// 3.162278 3.000000 2.236068 2.449490 0.000000 2.449490 2.449490 3.464102
// 2.000000 1.732051 2.645751 2.000000 2.449490 0.000000 0.000000 2.828427
// 2.000000 1.732051 2.645751 2.000000 2.449490 0.000000 0.000000 2.828427
// 2.828427 3.000000 3.605551 2.828427 3.464102 2.828427 2.828427 0.000000""

dm.distanceMatrix.max
// res10: Double = 3.605551275463989
```

## TF-IDF Distance

```
import axle.nlp.TFIDFDocumentVectorSpace

val tfidf = TFIDFDocumentVectorSpace(corpus, vectorizer).normed
```

```
tfidf.distance(v1, v2)
// res11: Double = 4.068944074907273

tfidf.distance(v1, v1)
// res12: Double = 0.0
```

## Angluin Learner

Models **Dana Angluin**'s Language Learner.

### Example: Baby Angluin Learner

Imports

```
import axle._
import axle.lx._
import Angluin._
```

Setup

```
val mHi = Symbol("hi")
val mIm = Symbol("I'm")
val mYour = Symbol("your")
val mMother = Symbol("Mother")
val mShut = Symbol("shut")
val mUp = Symbol("up")

val  $\Sigma$  = Alphabet(Set(mHi, mIm, mYour, mMother, mShut, mUp))

val s1 = Expression(mHi :: mIm :: mYour :: mMother :: Nil)
val s2 = Expression(mShut :: mUp :: Nil)
val # = Language(Set(s1, s2))

val T = Text(s1 :: # :: # :: s2 :: # :: s2 :: s2 :: Nil)

val # = memorizingLearner
```

Usage

```
import axle.algebra.lastOption

val outcome = lastOption(#.guesses(T))
// outcome: Option[Grammar] = Some(
//   value = HardCodedGrammar(
//     # = Language(
//       sequences = Set(
//         Expression(symbols = List('hi, 'I'm, 'your, 'Mother)),
//         Expression(symbols = List('shut, 'up))
//       )
//     )
//   )
// )

outcome.get.#
// res14: Language = Language(
//   sequences = Set(
```

```
//      Expression(symbols = List('hi, 'I'm, 'your, 'Mother)),
//      Expression(symbols = List('shut, 'up))
//    )
//  )

#
// res15: Language = Language(
//   sequences = Set(
//     Expression(symbols = List('hi, 'I'm, 'your, 'Mother)),
//     Expression(symbols = List('shut, 'up))
//   )
// )

T
// res16: Text = Iterable(
//   Expression(symbols = List('hi, 'I'm, 'your, 'Mother)),
//   Expression(symbols = List()),
//   Expression(symbols = List()),
//   Expression(symbols = List('shut, 'up)),
//   Expression(symbols = List()),
//   Expression(symbols = List('shut, 'up)),
//   Expression(symbols = List('shut, 'up))
// )

T.isFor(#)
// res17: Boolean = true
```

## Gold Paradigm

Models the Gold Paradigm.

### Example: Baby Gold Learner

Imports

```
import axle._
import axle.lx._
import GoldParadigm._
```

Setup

```
val mHi = Morpheme("hi")
val mIm = Morpheme("I'm")
val mYour = Morpheme("your")
val mMother = Morpheme("Mother")
val mShut = Morpheme("shut")
val mUp = Morpheme("up")

val  $\Sigma$  = Vocabulary(Set(mHi, mIm, mYour, mMother, mShut, mUp))
```

```

val s1 = Expression(mHi :: mIm :: mYour :: mMother :: Nil)
val s2 = Expression(mShut :: mUp :: Nil)

val # = Language(Set(s1, s2))

val T = Text(s1 :: # :: # :: s2 :: # :: s2 :: s2 :: Nil)

val # = memorizingLearner

```

## Usage

```

import axle.algebra.lastOption

lastOption(#.guesses(T)).get
// res19: Grammar = HardCodedGrammar(
//   # = Language(
//     sequences = Set(
//       Expression(
//         morphemes = List(
//           Morpheme(s = "hi"),
//           Morpheme(s = "I'm"),
//           Morpheme(s = "your"),
//           Morpheme(s = "Mother")
//         )
//       ),
//       Expression(morphemes = List(Morpheme(s = "shut"), Morpheme(s = "up")))
//     )
//   )
// )

#
// res20: Language = Language(
//   sequences = Set(
//     Expression(
//       morphemes = List(
//         Morpheme(s = "hi"),
//         Morpheme(s = "I'm"),
//         Morpheme(s = "your"),
//         Morpheme(s = "Mother")
//       )
//     ),
//     Expression(morphemes = List(Morpheme(s = "shut"), Morpheme(s = "up")))
//   )
// )

T
// res21: Text = Text(
//   expressions = List(
//     Expression(
//       morphemes = List(
//         Morpheme(s = "hi"),
//         Morpheme(s = "I'm"),

```

```
//      Morpheme(s = "your"),
//      Morpheme(s = "Mother")
//    )
//  ),
//  Expression(morphemes = List()),
//  Expression(morphemes = List()),
//  Expression(morphemes = List(Morpheme(s = "shut"), Morpheme(s = "up"))),
//  Expression(morphemes = List()),
//  Expression(morphemes = List(Morpheme(s = "shut"), Morpheme(s = "up"))),
//  Expression(morphemes = List(Morpheme(s = "shut"), Morpheme(s = "up")))
// )
// )

T.isFor(#)
// res22: Boolean = true
```

## Python Grammar

This is part of a larger project on source code search algorithms.

`python2json.py` will take any python 2.6 (or older) file and return a json document that represents the abstract syntax tree. There are a couple of minor problems with it, but for the most part it works.

As an example, let's say we have the following python in `example.py`:

```
x = 1 + 2
print x
```

Invoke the script like so to turn `example.py` into json:

```
python2json.py -f example.py
```

You can also provide the input via stdin:

```
cat example.py | python2json.py
```

I find it useful to chain this pretty-printer when debugging:

```
cat example.py | python2json.py | python -mjson.tool
```

The pretty-printed result in this case is:

```
{
  "_lineno": null,
  "node": {
    "_lineno": null,
    "spread": [
```



```

{
  "_lineno": 2,
  "expr": {
    "_lineno": 2,
    "left": {
      "_lineno": 2,
      "type": "Const",
      "value": "1"
    },
    "right": {
      "_lineno": 2,
      "type": "Const",
      "value": "2"
    },
    "type": "Add"
  },
  "nodes": [
    {
      "_lineno": 2,
      "name": "x",
      "type": "AssName"
    }
  ],
  "type": "Assign"
},
{
  "_lineno": 3,
  "nodes": [
    {
      "_lineno": 3,
      "name": "x",
      "type": "Name"
    }
  ],
  "type": "Printnl"
}
],
"type": "Stmt"
},
"type": "Module"
}

```

## Future Work

### Python Grammar organization

- factor out axle-ast-python
- axle-ast-python

## AST

- move ast view xml (how is it able to refer to `xml.Node?`)
- `ast.view.AstNodeFormatter` (`xml.Utility.escape`)
- `ast.view.AstNodeFormatterXhtmlLines`
- `ast.view.AstNodeFormatterXhtml`
- Tests for `axle.ast`
- Redo `axle.ast.*` (rm throws, more typesafe)
- `cats.effect` for `axle.ast.python2`

## Linguistics

- Nerod Partition
- Finish Angluin Learner
- Motivation for Gold Paradigm, Angluin Learner

# Quantum Circuits

To be written...

## Future Work

### Soon

- `QBit2.factor`
- Fix and enable `DeutschOracleSpec`
- `QBit CNot`

### Later

- Shor's algorithm
- Property test reversibility (& own inverse)
- Typeclass for "negate" (etc), `Binary`, `CBit`
- Typeclass for `unindex`
- Deutsch-Jozsa algorithm (D.O. for n-bits) (Oracle separation between EQP and P)
- Simon's periodicity problem (oracle separation between BQP and BPP)
- Grover's algorithm
- Quantum cryptographic key exchange

# Appendix

## Release Notes

See **Road Map** for the plan of upcoming releases and features.

### 0.6.x

#### 0.6.1-6 (April-May 2022)

- CI/CD and Site enhancements
- Automated releases via `sbt-ci-release`
- Move away from PRs
- Adopt Laika for site and PDF generation

#### 0.6.0 `cats.effect` for `axle.game` (December 31, 2020)

- Wrap `axle.IO.getLine` in `F[_]`
- Remove from `Game`: method `probabilityDist`, `sampler`, and type params `V` and `PM[_]`
- Move `strategyFor` from `Game` to `strategies` argument in `axle.game` package methods
- Define `Indexed.slyce` for non-1-step `Ranges`
- Improve `axle.lx.{Gold, Angluin}` coverage
- `axle.laws.generator` includes generators for `GeoCoordinates`, `UnittedQuantities`, and `Units`
- Simpler `hardCodedStrategy` and `aiMover` signatures
- Replace `randomMove` with `ConditionalProbabilityTable.uniform`

### 0.5.x

#### 0.5.4 `Sampler Axioms` + package reorg (September 28, 2020)

- `Sampler Axioms`
  1. `ProbabilityOf(RegionEq(sample(gen))) > 0?`
  2. Sampled distribution converges to model's
- Pre-compute `ConditionalProbabilityTable.bars` for `Sampler` witness

- Move everything from `axle._` into sub-packages (`algebra`, `math`, `logic`)
- Organize `axle.algebra._` package object
- `axle.laws.generator`
- `rationalProbabilityDist` is now implicitly available

### 0.5.3 (September 13, 2020)

- Split `ProbabilityModel` into three new typeclasses -- `Bayes`, `Kolmogorov`, `Sampler` -- as well as `cats.Monad`. The three `axle` typeclasses include syntax.
- Rename `ConditionalProbabilityTable.values` to `domain`
- Bugs fixed
- Bayes axiom should avoid  $P(A) == P(B) == 0$
- `UnittedQuantity LengthSpace` unit mismatch
- `BarChart` was missing `Order[C]`
- Expanded documentation

### 0.5.2 (September 7, 2020)

- Move to Scala 2.12 and 2.13
- Changes in `axle.game` to provide `Generator` where needed, and return a `ConditionalProbabilityTable0`
- Redo `axle.stats`
- `ProbabilityModel` typeclass (refactored from `Distribution`) including syntactic support
- Implicitly conjurable `cats.Monad` from a `ProbabilityModel`, which supports for comprehensions via `cats` syntax support
- `Variable` instead of `RandomVariable`
- remove `Bayes`
- `axle.quantumcircuit` package for modelling computing with quantum circuits
- Replace `axle.algebra.Zero` with `spire.algebra.AdditiveMonoid.zero`
- Remove `axle-spark` (Spark "spoke") for now

- Move `axle.ml.distance` to `axle.algebra.distance`
- `axle.dummy` for a handful of `scanLeft` calls
- Remove Spark impacts on typeclasses in `axle.algebra`. Eg: Spark's `ClassTag` requirement map created the difficulty:
- `Functor`: removed and replaced with `cats.Functor`
- `Scanner`, `Aggregator`, `Zipper`, `Indexed`, `Talliable`, `Finite`: Refactored as Kind-1 typeclasses
- Vertex and Edge projections for jung graphs
- Fix `axle.joda.TicsSpec` handling of timezones
- `ScaleExp` works with negative exponent
- `ScalaCheck` tests for
- Group and Module of `UnittedQuantity`
- `MetricSpace` `axle.algebra.GeoMetricSpace`
- `axle.ml.GeneticAlgorithm` rewritten in terms of **kittens**
- `Show`, `Order`, `Eq` witnesses
- `Eq.fromUniversalEquals` where applicable
- SAM inference elsewhere
- Remove `axle.string` and `axle.show`.
- Replace `uses` with `.show` from `cats.implicit`s or show string interpolation
- Remove extraneous `cutoff` argument for PCA
- Replace `Tut` with `MDoc`
- Lawful `ScalaCheck` tests for
- Modules in `axle.algebra`
- `SimilaritySpaces` for `SmithWaterman` & `NeedlemanWunsch`
- `Fix Order[Card]`
- `Deck.riffleShuffle`

- `GuessRifle` game
- `axle.algebra.etc` via `axle.algebra.EnrichedRinged`
- `bernoulliDistribution`
- `axle.stats.expectation(CPT)`
- `axle.IO` consolidates IO to `cats.effect` (eg `[F[_]: ContextShift: Sync]`)
- Create `axle-awt`, `axle-xml`, and `axle-jogl` (leaving `axle.scene.{Shape,Color}` in `axle-core`)
- Remove `axle-jogl` due to instability of underlying dependencies

## 0.4.x

### 0.4.1 (June 4, 2017)

- Fix all warnings, and turn on fatal warnings
- `DrawPanel` typeclass
- Configurable visualization parameters for `{un,}directedGraph` and `BayesianNetwork`
- Make `Monix` "provided"

### 0.4.0 (May 30, 2017)

- `axle-core` gets `axle-visualize` and most of `axle-algorithm`
- new `axle-wheel` formed from `axle-{test, games, languages}` and parts of `axle-algorithms`

## 0.3.x

### 0.3.6 (May 29, 2017)

- Replace `Akka` with `Monix` for animating visualizations
- `ScatterPlot` `play` to `awt`

### 0.3.5 (May 23, 2017)

- Move math methods from `axle.algebra._` package object to `axle.math._`

### 0.3.4 (May 22, 2017)

- Move mathy methods from `axle._` package object to new `axle.math._` package object
- Sieve of Eratosthenes

- Remove some Eq and Order witnesses from `axle._` as they are now available in `cats._`
- Revert Tut to version 0.4.8

### 0.3.3 (May 7, 2017)

- `BarChart.hoverOf` -- center text in bar
- `BarChart{,Grouped}.linkOf`

### 0.3.2 (May 6, 2017)

- Remove ``axle.jblas.{additiveCMonoidDoubleMatrix, multiplicativeMonoidDoubleMatrix, module, ring}`
- `axle.math.exponentiateByRecursiveSquaring`
- Rename `fibonacci*` methods
- `PixelatedColoredArea` should take a function that is given a rectangle (not just a point)
- Logistic Map vis using `PixelatedColoredArea` (documentation)

### 0.3.1 (May 1, 2017)

- `BarChart*.hoverOf`
- `BarChart*` label angle is Option. None indicates no labels below bars.
- `axle.xml` package in `axle-visualize`

### 0.3.0 (April 12, 2017)

- Scala org to Typelevel
- Fix malformed distribution in `ConditionalProbabilityTable` and `TallyDistribution0`
- Depend on Spire 0.14.1 (fix mistaken dependency on snapshot release in 0.2.8)

## 0.2.x

### 0.2.8 (March 28, 2016)

- Fix SVG rendering of negative values in `BarChart`
- Make more arguments to vis components functions (`colorOf`, `labelOf`, `diameterOf`)
- Depend on Spire 0.13.1-SNAPSHOT (which depends on Typelevel Algebra)



**0.2.7 (January 2016)**

- Use cats-kernel's Eq and Order in favor of Spire's (with Shims to continue to work with Spire)
- Convert tests to use scalatest (to match Cats and Spire)

**0.2.6 (November 2016)**

- Depends on cats-core (initially just for Show typeclass)
- Strategy: (G, MS) => Distribution[M, Rational]
- LinearAlgebra.from{Column,Row}MajorArray
- Implementation of Monty Hall using axle.game typeclasses
- Implementaiton of Prisoner's Dilemma using axle.game typeclasses
- Minor Poker fixes

**0.2.5 (October 2016)**

- Typeclasses for axle.game
- Increase test coverage to 78%

**0.2.4 (September 5, 2016)**

- Redo all and extend documentation using Tut
- Convert Build.scala to build.sbt
- LinearAlgebra doc fixes / clarification
- Make some axle.nlp.Corpus methods more consistent
- Avoid using wget in axle.data.\_
- float\*Module witnesses in axle.\_

**0.2.3 (July 30, 2016)**

- ScatterPlot
- Logistic Map and Mandelbrot
- PixelatedColoredArea

**0.2.2 (October 10, 2015)**

- Pythagorean means

## 0.2.0 (August 12, 2015)

- reorganize to minimize dependencies from axle-core, with witnesses in the axle-X jars (axle.X package) for library X
- LinearAlgebra typeclass
- Functor, Aggregatable typeclasses
- Show, Draw, Play typeclasses
- **MAP@k**, harmonicMean
- axle-spark
- Apache 2.0 license

## 0.1.x

### 0.1.13 through 0.1.17 (October 12, 2014)

- Distribution as a Monad
- Spire 'Module' for axle.quanta

### 0.1-M12 (June 26, 2014)

- Upgrade to Scala 2.11.1
- Field context bound for classes in axle.stats and pgm
- axle.quanta conversions as Rational

### 0.1-M11 (February 26, 2014)

- REPL
- 3d visualizations using OpenGL (via jogl)
- More prevalent use of Spire typeclasses and number types

### 0.1-M10 (May 14, 2013)

- bug fixes in cards and poker
- api changes and bug fixes to visualizations required by hammer
- upgrade to akka 2.2-M3 and spire 0.4.0

**0.1-M9 (April 7, 2013)**

- DNA sequence alignment algorithms in `axle.bio`
- `axle.logic`
- multi-project build, rename `axle` to `axle-core`, and split out `axle-visualize`

**0.1-M8 (March 11, 2013)**

- Akka for streaming data updates to Plot and Chart
- Tartarus English stemmer
- Create `axle.nlp` package and move much of `axle.lx` there
- Move Bayesian Networks code to `axle.pgm`
- `axle.actor` for Akka-related code

**0.1-M7 (February 19, 2013)**

- Use `spire.math.Number` in `axle.quanta`
- Use `spire.algebra.MetricSpace` for `axle.lx.*VectorSpace` and `axle.ml.distance.*`

**0.1-M6 (February 13, 2013)**

- Initial version of `axle.algebra`
- No mutable state (except for permutations, combinations, and mutable buffer enrichment)
- `axle.quanta` conversion graph edges as functions
- Redoing `JblasMatrixFactory` as `JblasMatrixModule` (preparing for "cake" pattern)

**0.1-M5 (January 1, 2013)**

- Bar Chart
- Minimax
- Texas Hold Em Poker

**0.1-M4 (December 16, 2013)**

- Clean up `axle.graph` by scrapping attempt at family polymorphism
- Generalize `InfoPlottable` to `QuantaPlottable`

### 0.1-M3 (December 11, 2012)

- Immutable graphs

### 0.1.M2 (October 24, 2012)

- Genetic Algorithms
- Bug: x and y axis outside of plot area
- Naive Bayes
- `show()` in `axle.visualize`
- PCA
- Immutable matrices
- Optimize Plot of `axle.quanta`

### 0.1.M1 (July 15, 2012)

- Jblas-backed Matrix
- Jung-backed Graph
- Quanta (units of measurement)
- Linear Regression
- K-means

## Road Map

See **Release Notes** for the record of previously released features.

### 0.6.7

- Near-term stuff from **quantum circuit future work**

### 0.7.x Scala 3

See Scala 3 section of **future work** for foundation

### 0.8.x Game

See **Future Work** for Axle Game

## 0.9.x Randomness and Uncertainty

Factoring and Bayesian Networks

See **Future Work** for Randomness and Uncertainty

## 0.10.x Bugs and adoption barriers

See **Future work** for Foundation

## 0.11.x Text improvements

- Near-term stuff from **text**

## 0.12.x Visualization

See **future work** for axle visualization

## 0.13.x Mathematics

See **future work**

## Build and Deploy

For contributors

- **Source code** on GitHub

- Build status on Github Actions



- Code coverage  codecov 74%

## Publish snapshots

Push commits to repo.

Monitor **progress** of github action.

Confirm jars are present at the **sonatype snapshot repo**

## Release new version

For example, tag with a version:

```
git tag -a v0.1.6 -m "v.0.1.6"
git push origin v0.1.6
```

Monitor **progress**

Confirm jars are present at the **sonatype repo**

## Update Site

Run the `site-update.sh` script

Monitor **progress** of action.

Verify by browsing to the **site** or look at the `gh-pages` **branch**

## Verify before update

Just to do the build locally, run

```
sbt -J-Xmx8G 'project axle-docs' mdoc
sbt 'project axle-docs' laikaSite
```

To preview the changes, do:

```
sbt 'project axle-docs' laikaPreview
```

then browse to **<https://localhost:4242>**

If it looks good, push with:

```
sbt 'project axle-docs' ghpagesCleanSite ghpagesPushSite
```

Monitor and verify as before.

## References for Build and Deploy

- **Laika**
- **[http4s Laika PR](#)**
- **[sbt-site](#)**
- **[sbt-ghpages](#)**
- Note the instructions to set up a `gh-pages` branch
- **[custom domain for github pages](#)**
- Note instructions for apex domains

- **sbt-sonatype**
- **sonatype** using credentials in `~/ .sbt/1.0/sonatype.sbt`
- **sbt-ci-release**

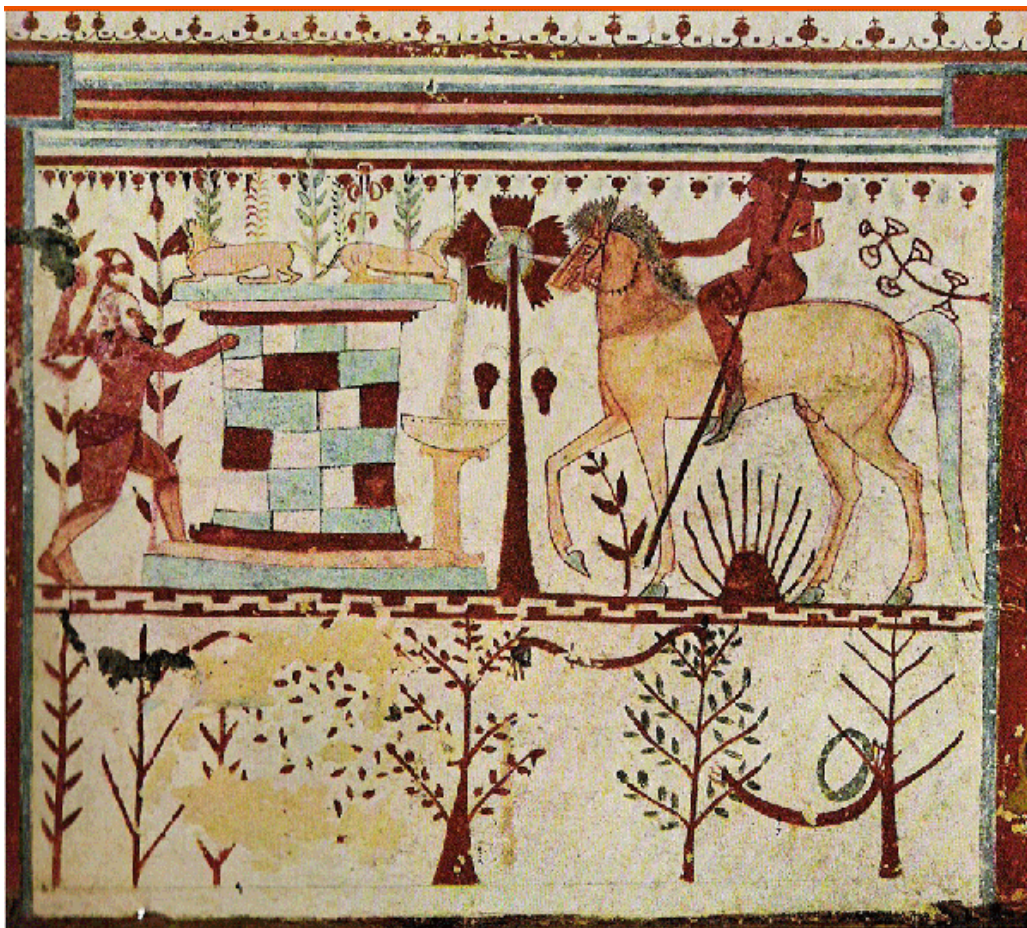
## History

####

Axle models a set of formal subjects that the author has encountered throughout his lifetime. They take the form of functioning code that allows the reader to experiment with alternative examples.

Although the primary aim of this code is education and clarity, scalability and performance are secondary goals.

The name "axle" was originally chosen because it sounds like "Haskell". Given the use of UTF symbols, I tried spelling it using Greek letters to get "#####". It turns out that this is the Etruscan spelling of **Achilles**



(image context)

Follow [@axledsl](#) on Twitter.

## Project History References

### Quanta

The first time I had the idea to group units into quanta was at NOCpulse (2000-2002). NOCpulse was bought by Red Hat, which open-sourced the code. There is still **evidence** of that early code online.

In a 2006 class given by **Alan Kay** at UCLA, I proposed a system for exploring and learning about scale. The idea occurred to me after reading a news article about a new rocket engine that used the Hoover Dam as a point of reference. I wound up implementing another idea, but always meant to come back to it.

### Machine Learning

Based on many classes at Stanford (in the 90's) and UCLA (in the 00's), and more recently the Coursera machine learning course in the Fall of 2011. The inimitable **Artificial Intelligence: A Modern Approach** has been a mainstay throughout.

### Statistics, Information Theory, Bayesian Networks, & Causality

The Information Theory code is based on **Thomas Cover's Elements of Information Theory** and his EE 376A course.

I implemented some Bayesian Networks code in Java around 2006 while **Adnan Darwiche** class on the subject at UCLA. The Axle version is based on his book, **Modeling and Reasoning with Bayesian Networks**

Similarly, I implemented ideas from **Judea Pearl** UCLA course on Causality in Java. The Axle version is based on his classic text **Causality**

### Game Theory

As a senior CS major at Stanford in 1996, I did some independent research with Professor **Daphne Koller** and PhD student **Avi Pfeffer**.

This work spanned two quarters. The first quarter involved using Koller and Pfeffer's **Gala** language (a Prolog-based DSL for describing games) to study a small version of Poker and solve for the **Nash equilibria**. The second (still unfinished) piece was to extend the solver to handle non-zero-sum games.

The text I was using at the time was **Eric Rasmusen's Games and Information**

### Linguistics

Based on notes from **Ed Stabler's** graduate courses on language evolution and computational linguistics (Lx 212 08) at UCLA.



## Author



Adam Pingel is an Iowa native who wrote his first lines of code on an Apple ][ in 1983.

He moved to the San Francisco Bay Area in 1992 to study Computer Science at Stanford. After graduating in 1996, spent several years at Excite.com, helping it scale to become the 3rd largest site on the web at the time. After Excite he spent two years at NOCpulse -- a startup acquired by Red Hat.

In 2002 he left Silicon Valley to join the UCLA Computer Science department's PhD program. His major field was programming languages and systems, and his minor fields were AI and Linguistics. His first year he worked as a TA for the undergraduate Artificial Intelligence class. The second was spent as a graduate student researcher working on programming tools for artists at the Hypermedia Lab (a part of the UCLA School of Theater, Film, and Television). From 2005 - 2009 he mixed graduate studies with consulting. He received an MS along the way, and ultimately decided to pursue his research interests in the open source community.

In April 2009 he moved to San Francisco and joined the Independent Online Distribution Alliance (IODA) as the Lead Systems Engineer. During his time there, IODA was acquired by Sony Music and then The Orchard. In April 2012 he co-founded Eddgy. In May 2013 he joined VigLink as Staff Software Engineer and later managed a team there. In September 2015 he became VP of Engineering at Ravel Law. In June 2017 Ravel Law was acquired by LexisNexis, where he became a Sr. Director. In late 2019, he became the CTO of Global Platforms. In early 2022, he joined IBM's **Accelerated Science** team as a technical lead.

For more background, see his accounts on:

- [LinkedIn](#)
- [StackOverflow](#)
- [@pingel](#) on Twitter
- [Google Scholar](#)

He can be reached at [adam@axle-lang.org](mailto:adam@axle-lang.org).

## Videos

"Axle" talk at Scala by the Bay 2015



"Lawful AI" talk at Scale by the Bay 2017

