

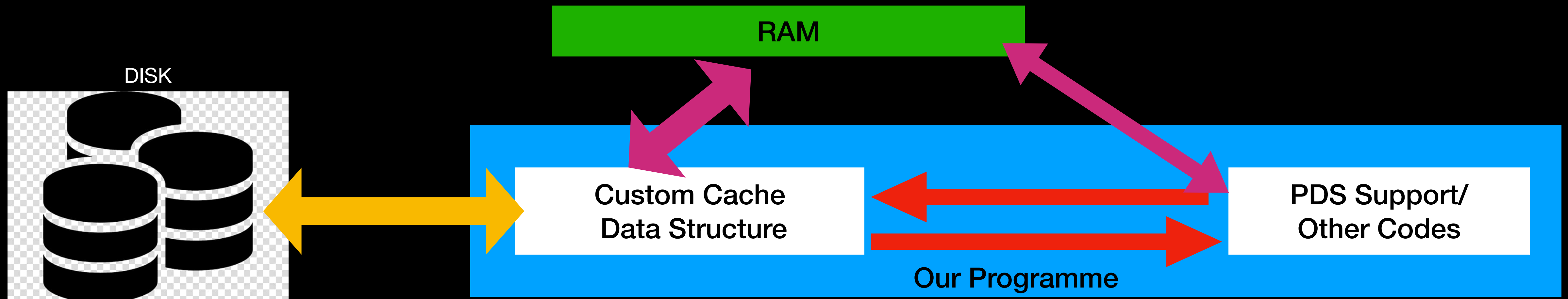
Application and Other Issues

Persistent Data structure

1. Try To Keep A Limited Number of Latest Version in Persistence

Because, the PDSs are very memory consuming.

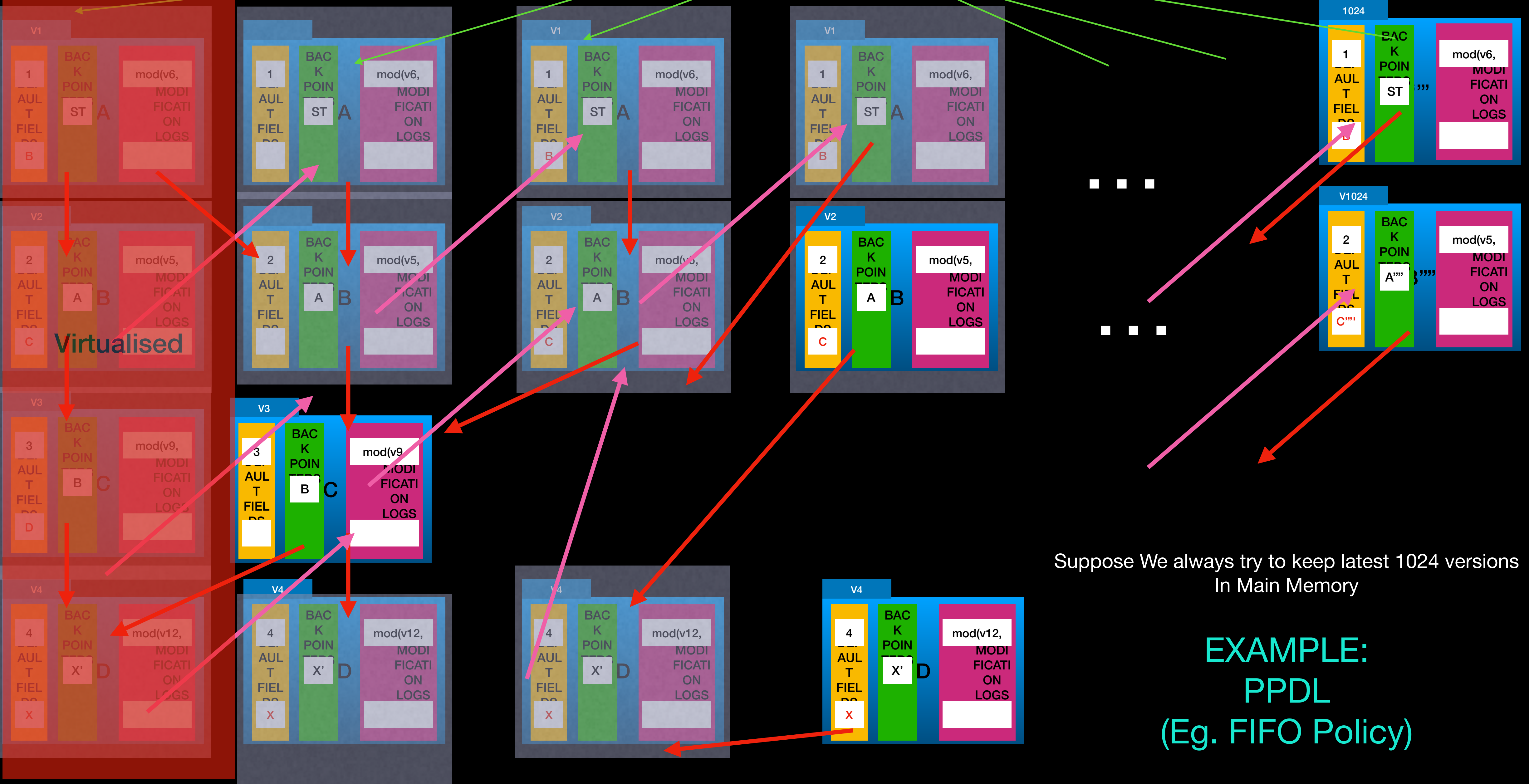
We may store the Most Recently Used Versions in our Main Memory,
Here we can build a custom **Cache Data Structure**, with relevant replacement policy.
E.G. A LRU Policy will keep Least Recently Used versions in Disk



START MODULE

V0 V10 V30 ... 1024

Note: This is not an actual diagram
Drawn to illustrate the Huge number of versions



2. Application in JAVA

The Java programming language is not particularly functional. Despite this, the core JDK package `java.util.concurrent` includes `CopyOnWriteArrayList` and `CopyOnWriteArraySet` which are **partial persistent** structures, implemented using copy-on-write techniques

Class declaration

```
public class CopyOnWriteArrayList
    extends Object
implements List, RandomAccess, Cloneable, Serializable
```

1. `CopyOnWriteArrayList` is a thread-safe variant of `ArrayList` where operations which can change the `ArrayList` (add, update, set methods) creates a clone of the underlying array.
2. `CopyOnWriteArrayList` is to be used in a Thread based environment where read operations are very frequent and update operations are rare.
3. Iterator of `CopyOnWriteArrayList` will never throw `ConcurrentModificationException`.
4. Any type of modification to `CopyOnWriteArrayList` will not reflect during iteration since the iterator was created.
5. List modification methods like `remove`, `set` and `add` are not supported in the iteration.

This method will throw `UnsupportedOperationException`.

`null` can be added to the list.


```

1  /**
2   * Appends the specified element to the end of this list.
3   *
4   * @param e element to be appended to this list
5   * @return {@code true} (as specified by {@link Collection#add})
6   */
7  public boolean add(E e) {
8      synchronized (lock) {
9          Object[] es = getArray();
10         int len = es.length;
11         es = Arrays.copyOf(es, len + 1);
12         es[len] = e;
13         setArray(es);
14         return true;
15     }
16 }
17

```



```

1  /**
2   * Inserts the specified element at the specified position in this
3   * list. Shifts the element currently at that position (if any) and
4   * any subsequent elements to the right (adds one to their indices).
5   *
6   * @throws IndexOutOfBoundsException {@inheritDoc}
7   */
8  public void add(int index, E element) {
9      synchronized (lock) {
10         Object[] es = getArray();
11         int len = es.length;
12         if (index > len || index < 0)
13             throw new IndexOutOfBoundsException(outOfBounds(index, len));
14         Object[] newElements;
15         int numMoved = len - index;
16         if (numMoved == 0)
17             newElements = Arrays.copyOf(es, len + 1);
18         else {
19             newElements = new Object[len + 1];
20             System.arraycopy(es, 0, newElements, 0, index);
21             System.arraycopy(es, index, newElements, index + 1,
22                             numMoved);
23         }
24         newElements[index] = element;
25         setArray(newElements);
26     }
27 }
28

```



**Code Taken From underlying source code of
“CopyOnWriteArrayList” class**

**Note: We have tried to implement the same
Functionality in C++.
[Code Attached]**

Idea:

```
1 CopyOnWriteArrayList<String> list
2   = new CopyOnWriteArrayList<>();
3
```



Array1:



Array2 (Copy):



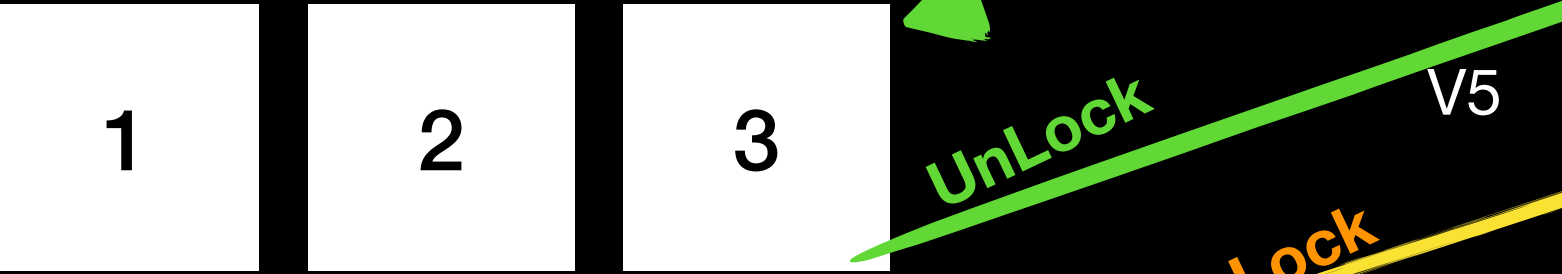
Array3 (Copy):



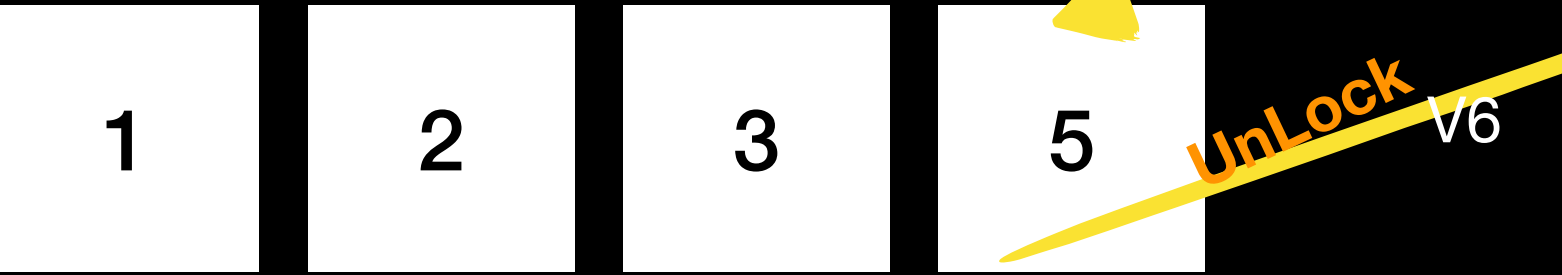
Array4 (Copy):



Array5 (Copy):



Array6 (Copy):



Thread 1: list.remove(4)

Thread 2: list.add(5)

Thread Safe

Thread Safe

Lock

UnLock

Lock

UnLock

3. Application In Clojure

Clojure

Like many programming languages in the Lisp family, Clojure contains an implementation of a linked list, but unlike other dialects its implementation of a Linked List has enforced persistence instead of being persistent by convention.^[19] Clojure also has efficient implementations of persistent vectors, maps, and sets based on persistent hash array mapped tries. These data structures implement the mandatory read-only parts of the Java collections framework.^[20]

The designers of the Clojure language advocate the use of persistent data structures over mutable data structures because they have value semantics which gives the benefit of making them freely shareable between threads with cheap aliases, easy to fabricate, and language independent.^[21]

These data structures form the basis of Clojure's support for parallel computing since they allow for easy retries of operations to sidestep data races and atomic compare and swap semantics.^[22]

Persistence In Clojure is Achieved Through Bitmapped-HAMT
We Have Already Attached A Dedicated PPT
On HAMT

Note: A External Open Source Library Provides Persistence
In C++. It is done through Bitmapped-HAMT too.

Now lets come to Javascript

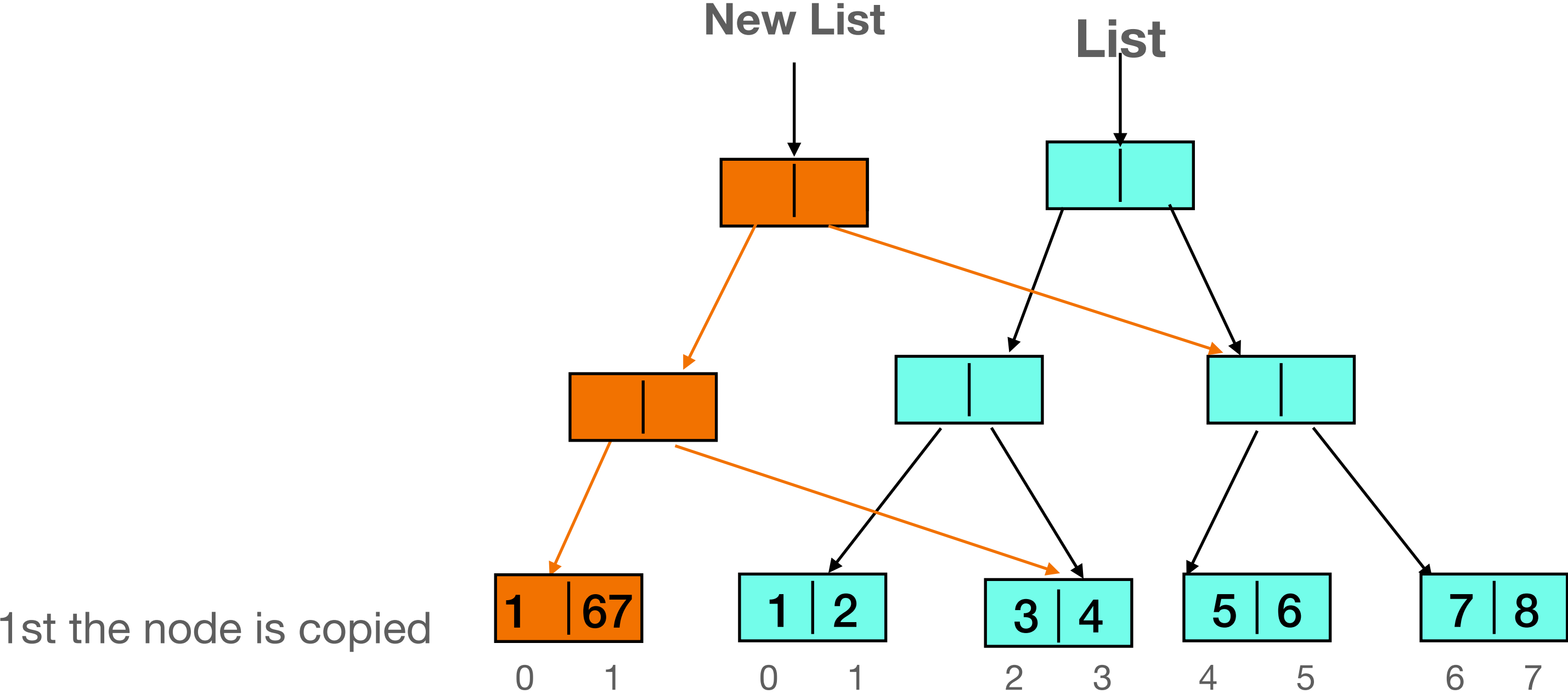
Suppose we want to make a list of some numbers

```
list=[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8]
```

Now suppose we want to change the number at index 1 i.e. 2 to 67.

Ok so now lets break our list of numbers in size of 2  1,2 3,4 5,6 7,8

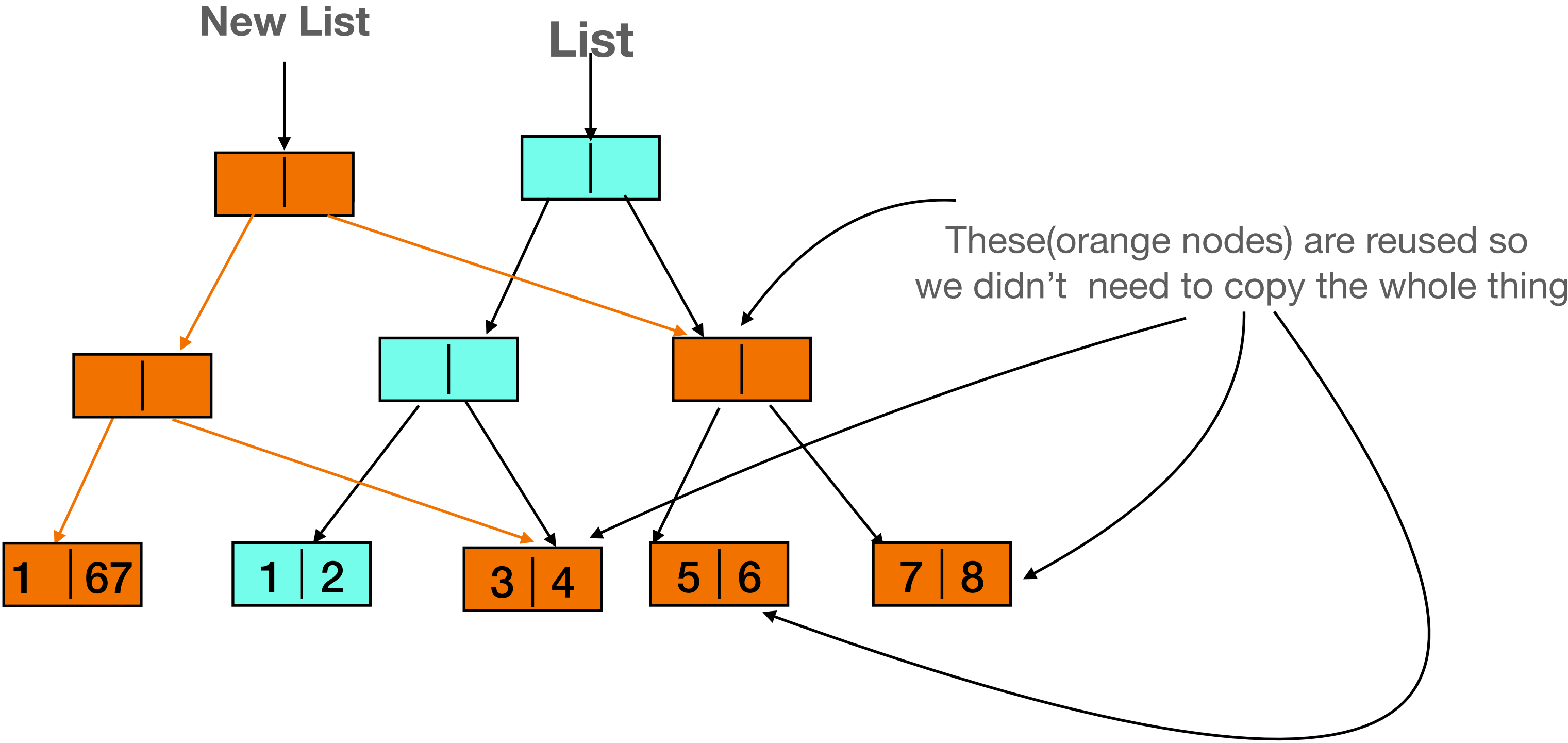
So now we will update the value 2 to 67



1st the node is copied

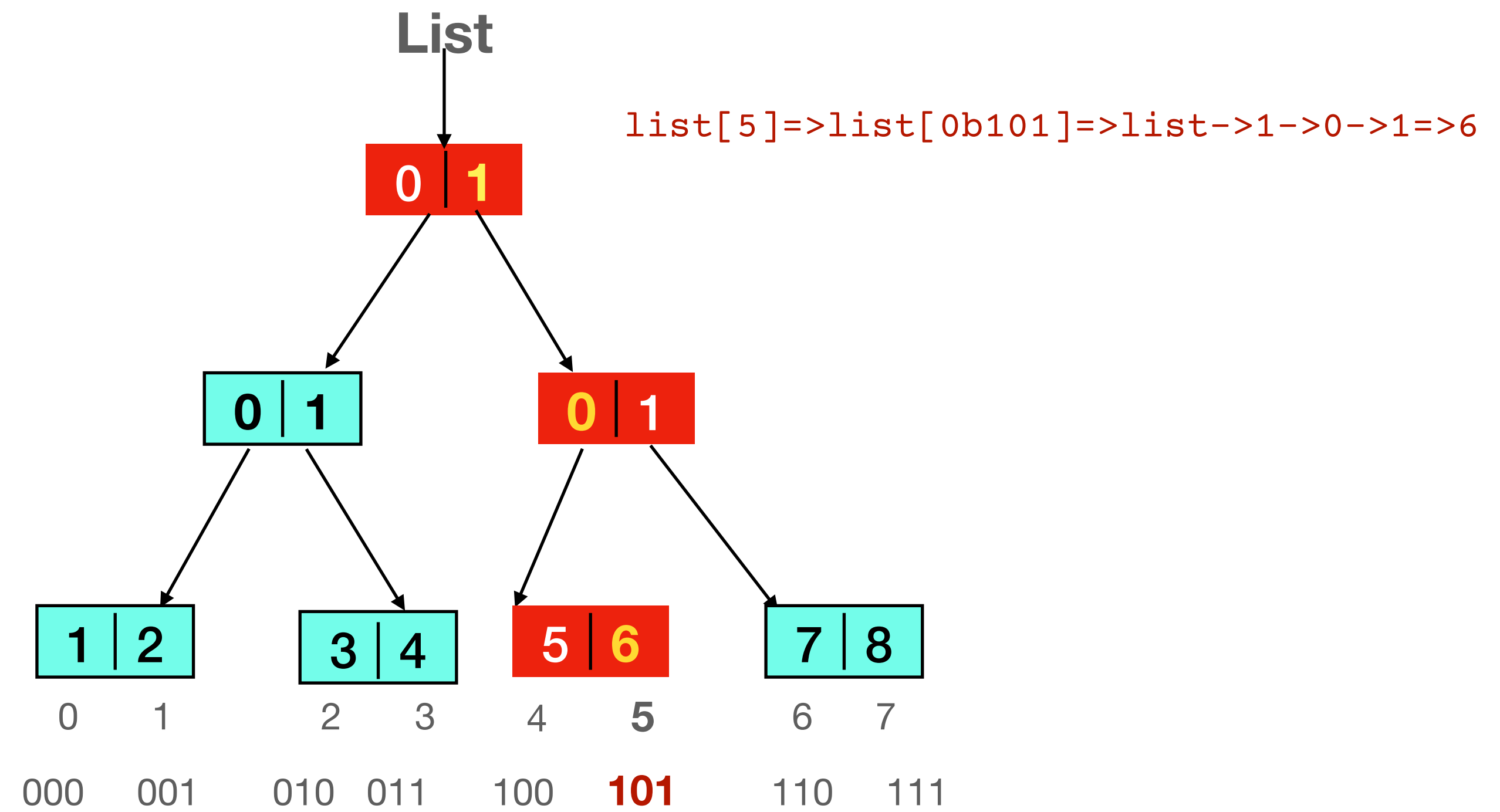
Then path copying happens

So now the list is



So now if we want to get a value at any index say 5
We can do that easily using hashing 5 to its binary value **0b101**

We will go from 1 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 1 to get
our value I.e. 5



In this way we can reach to any node quickly and return the value in a less time using hashing

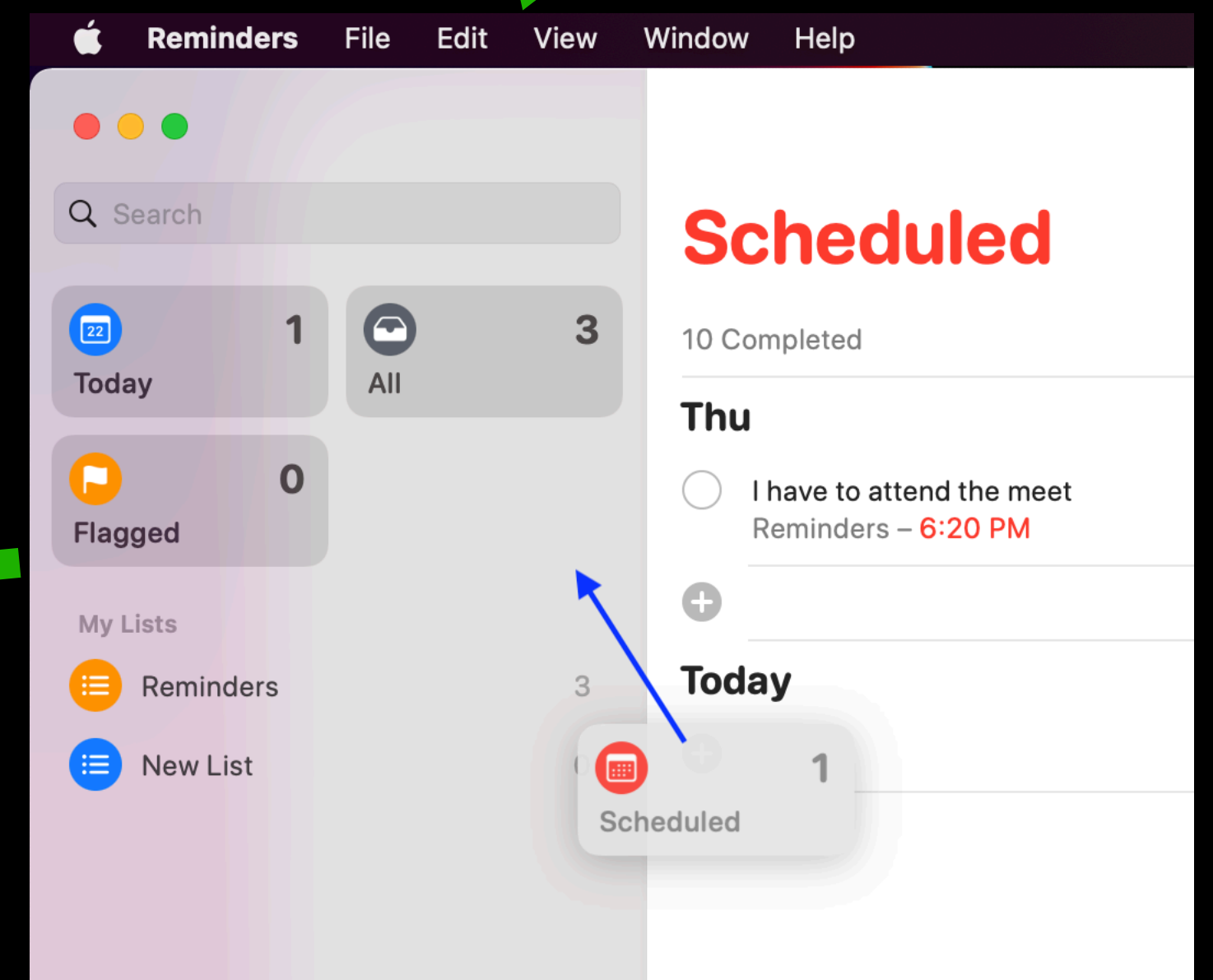
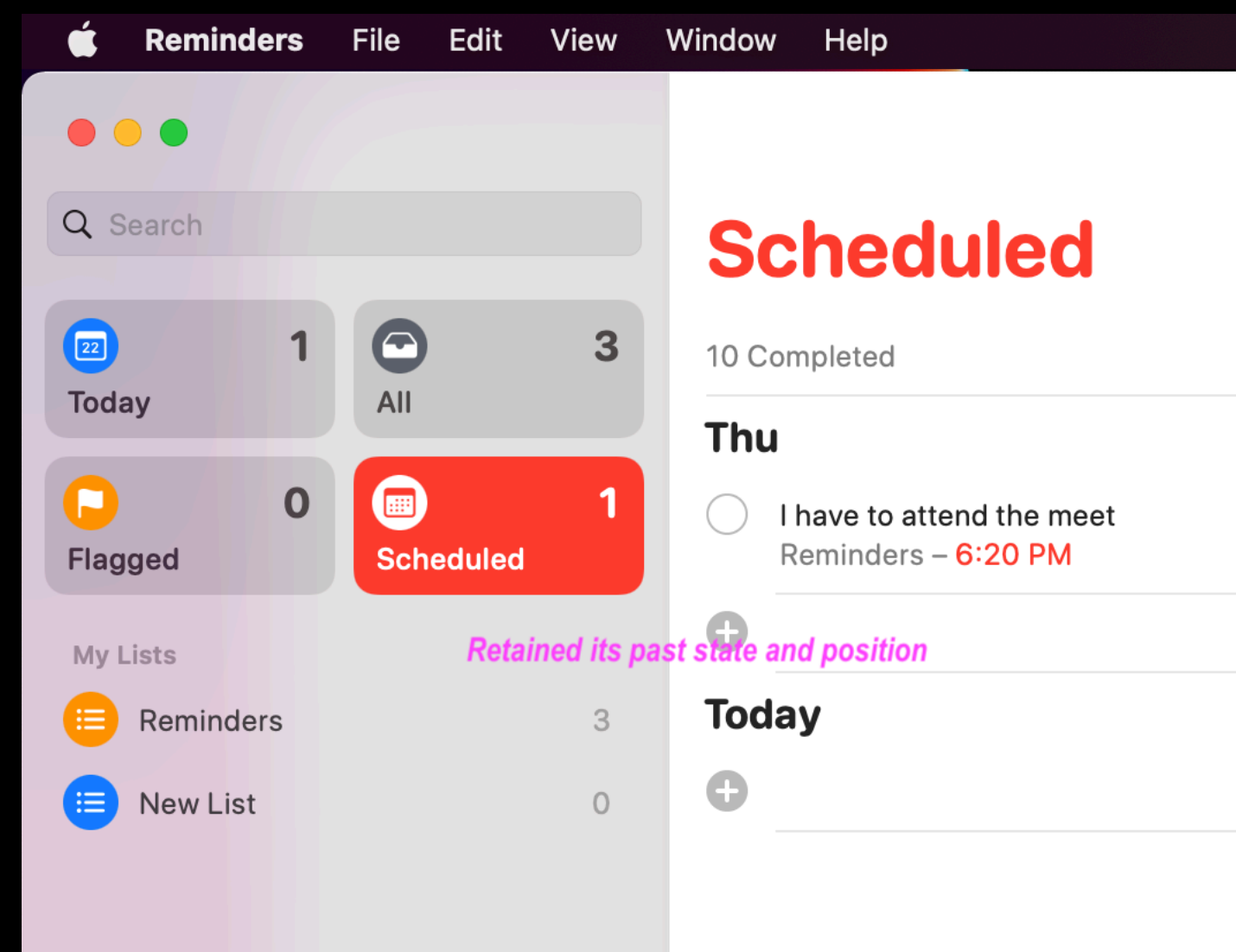
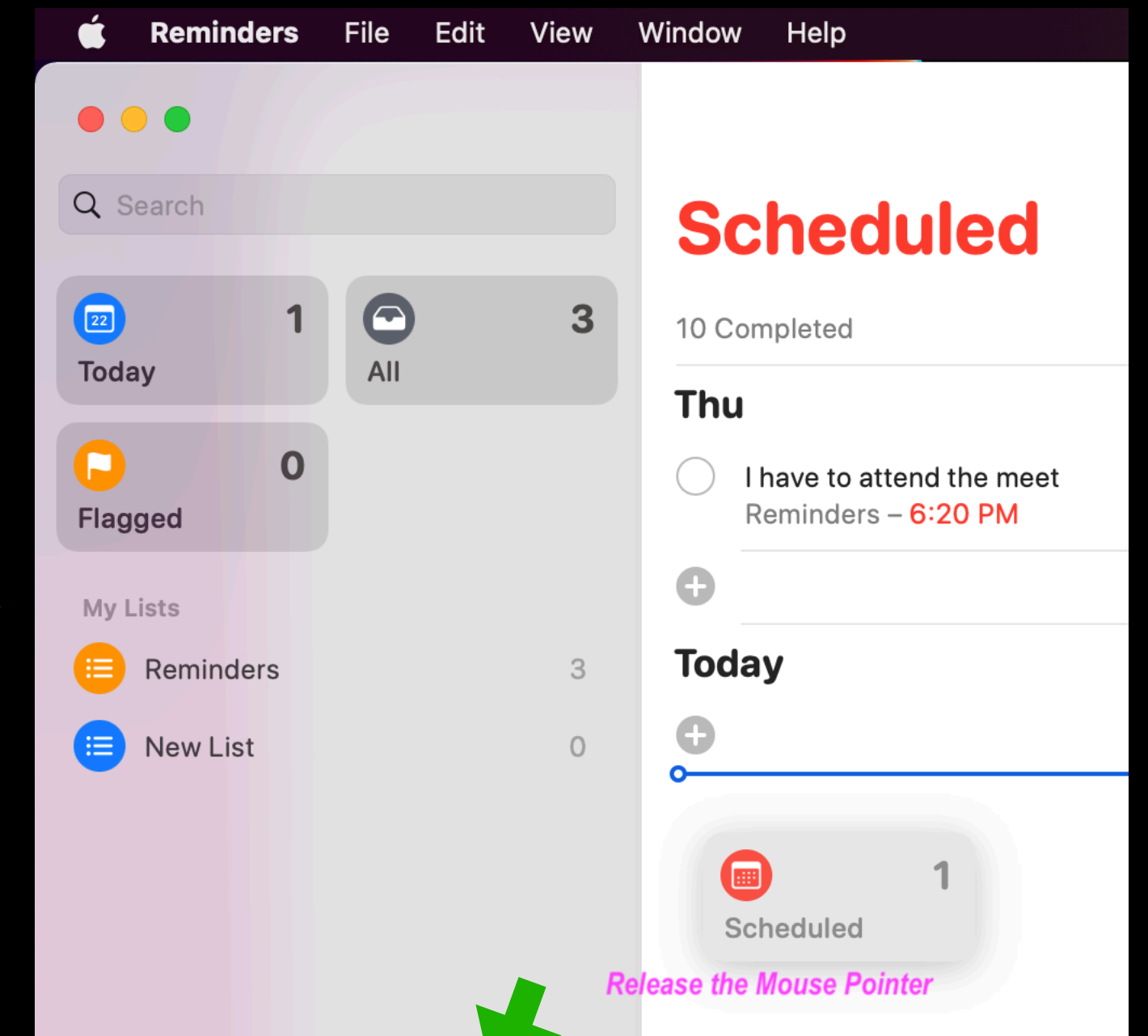
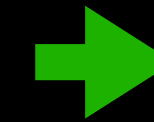
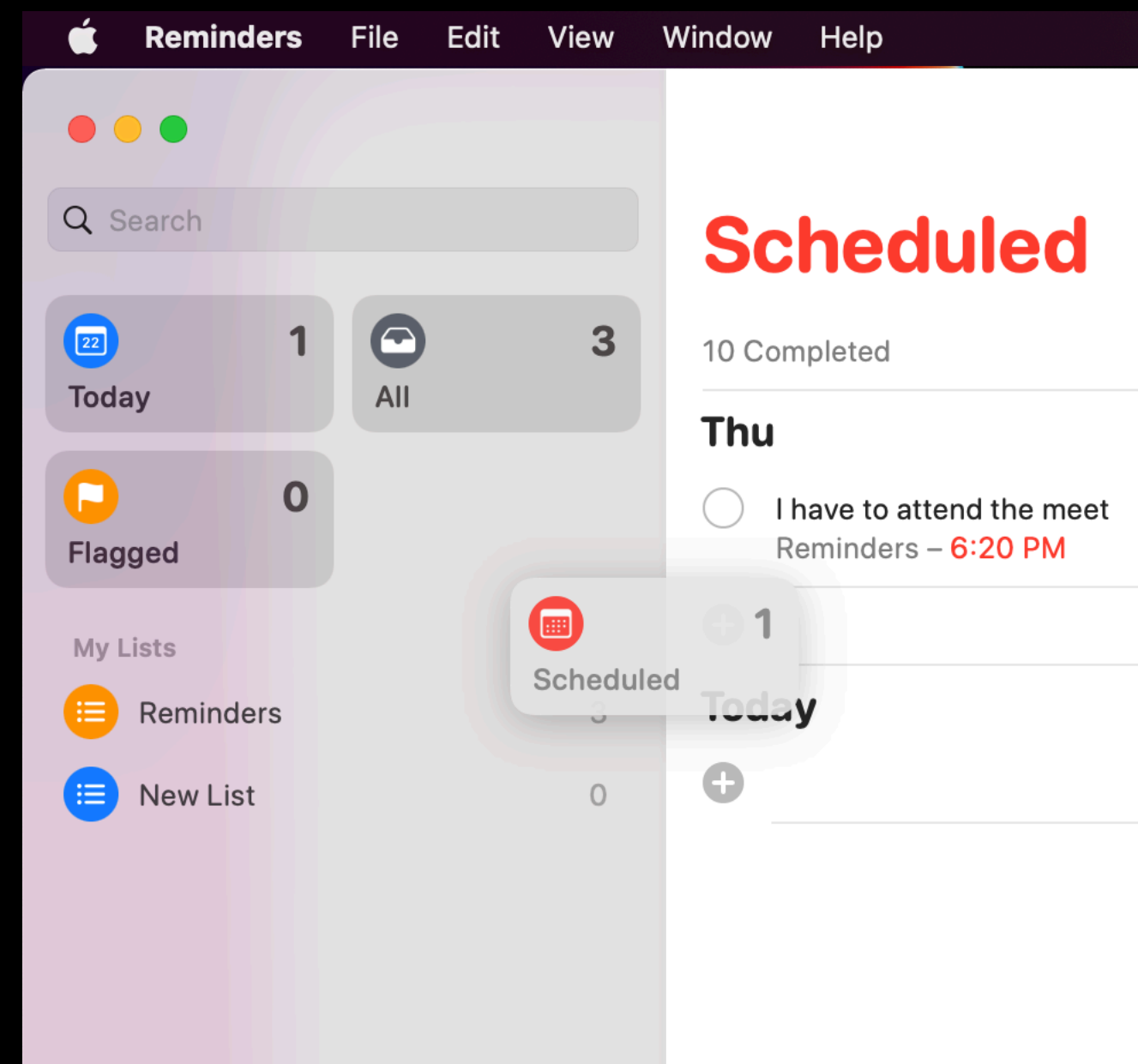
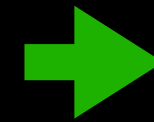
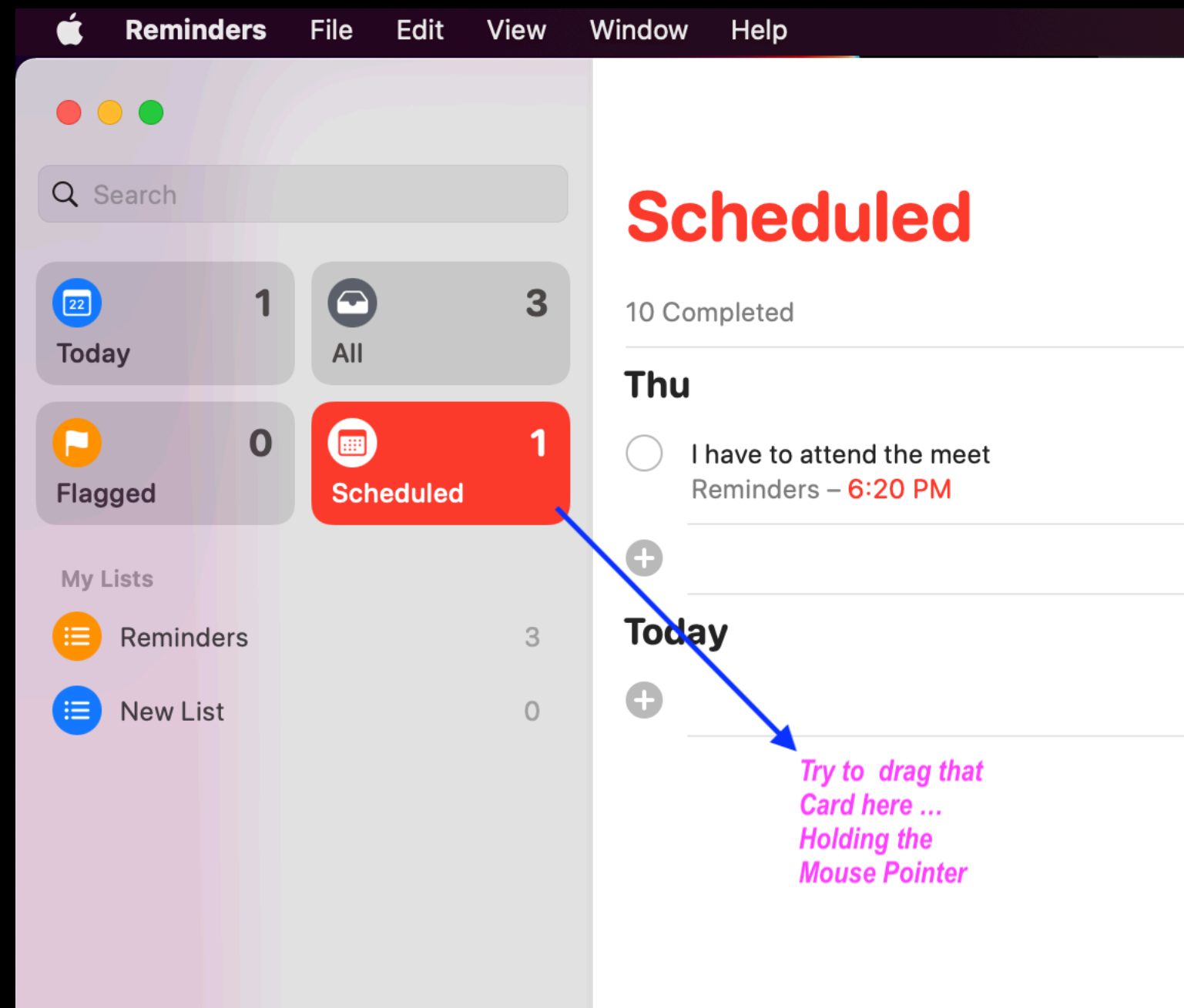
Some applications!!

Application

... so far we have seen

1. In addition to the obvious ‘look-back’ applications, we can use persistent data structures to solve problems by representing one of their dimensions as time.
2. To achieve Immutability we may use Persistent Data structure. In several languages, in immutability perspective several versions of that imm. data structure is generated rather hampering the same version.
3. Multithreading is much easier!! Because if different threads try to modify a same unlocked data-structure, the threads will independently modify the data-structure and will create different versions. Race Problem won’t occur!!

4. Optimistic UI:



If we try to drag a Card into some invalid space holding the mouse pointer(reached current time), then suddenly we release the mouse, then, the Card went back to the previous state(Old State)

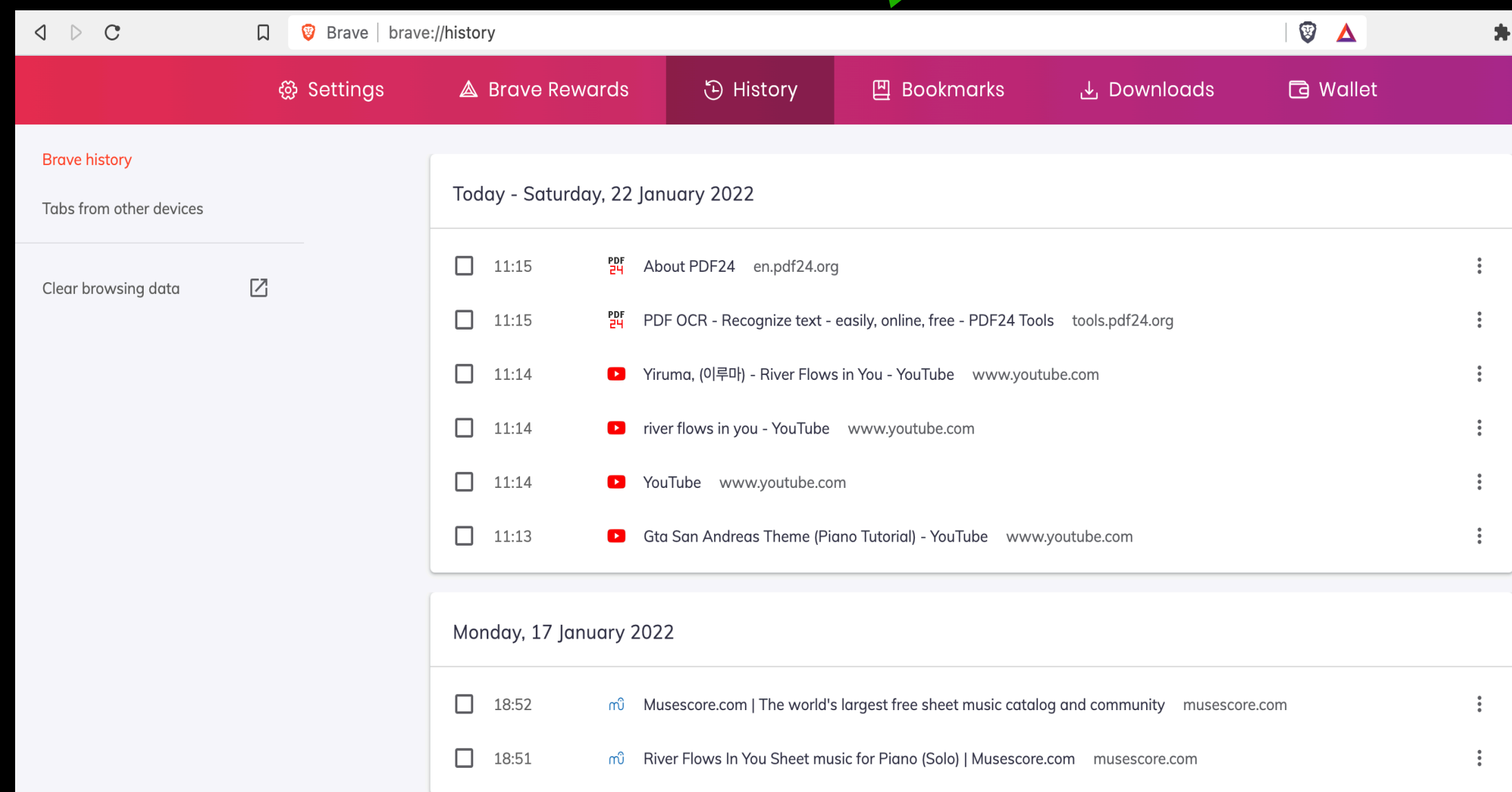
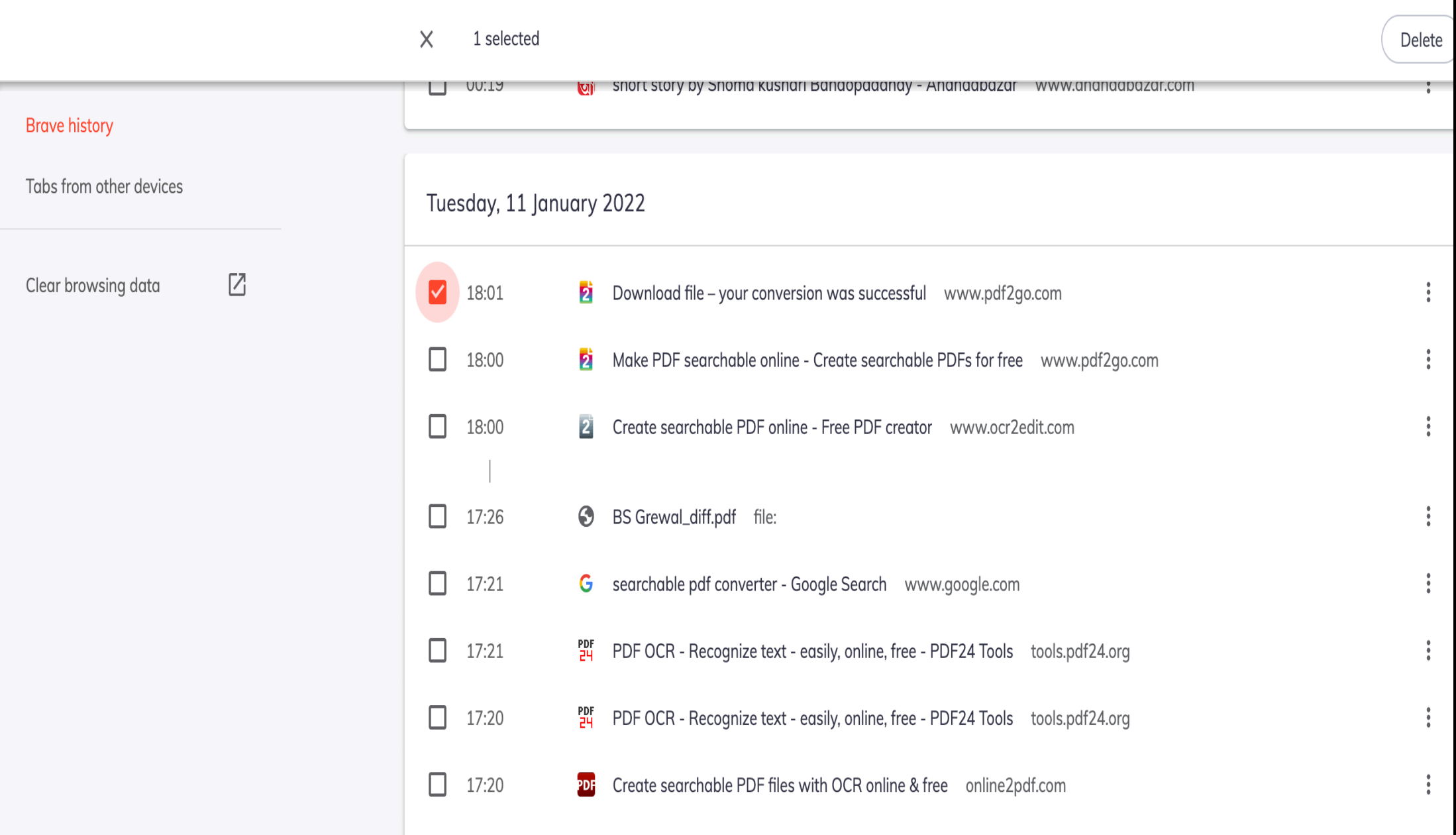
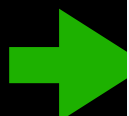
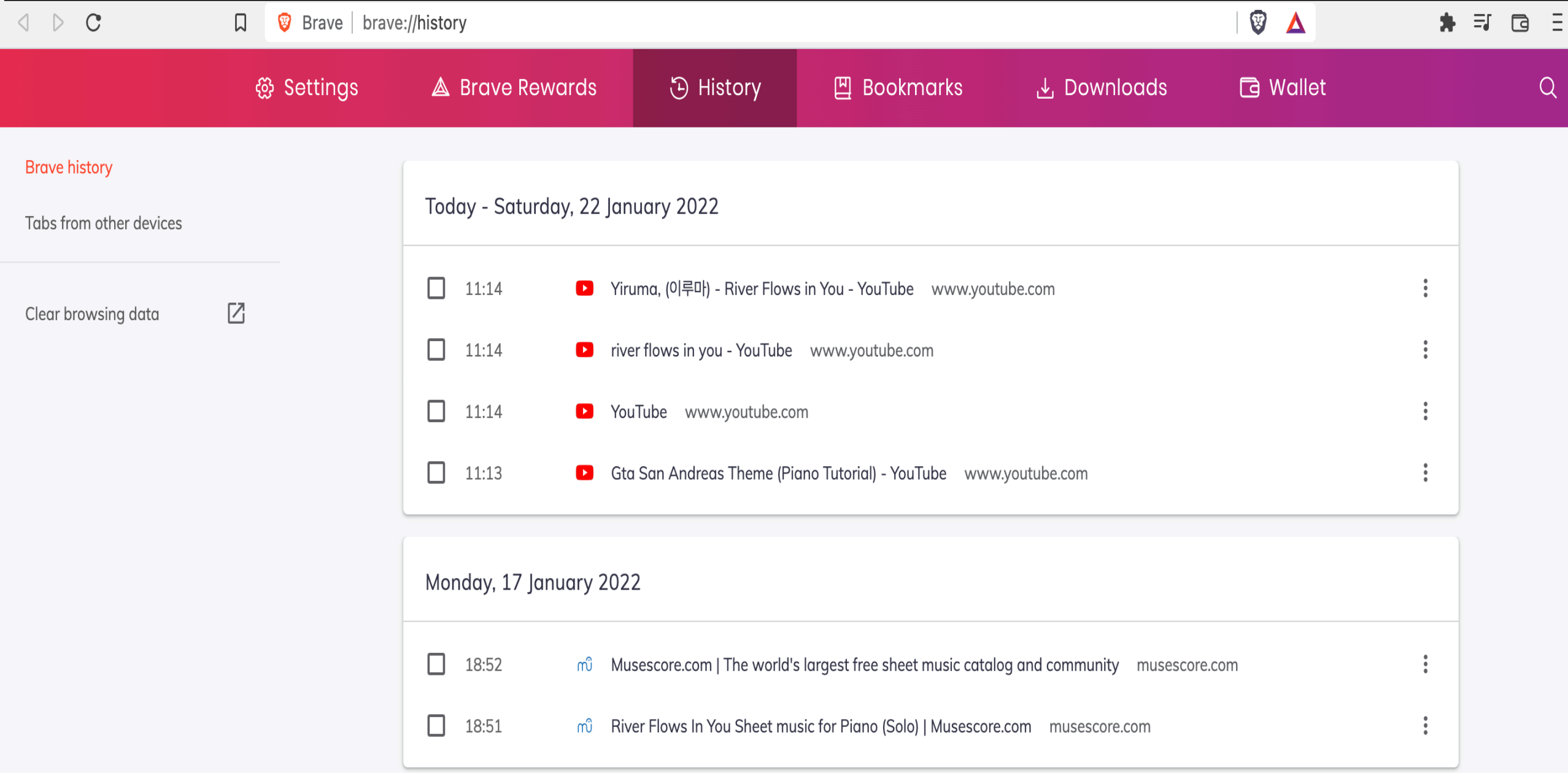
This thing can be done optimally using Persistence

Source: A Seminar

Persistent Data Structures – Ivan Vergiliev – PartialConf 2017

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UcczyTC0wmU>

5. Undo And Browsing History:



We often to go back to the past history, and, proceed from the past in current time

This thing can be done optimally using Persistance

Source: A Seminar

Persistent Data Structures – Ivan Vergiliev – PartialConf 2017
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UcczyTC0wmU>

Thank you ...