# miniAdapton

## A Minimal Implementation of Incremental Computation in Scheme

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# Memoization

- Remember (i.e. "make a memo of") previous results
- Classic example: fibonacci

$$fib(0) = 1; fib(1) = 1; fib(n) = fib(n-1) + fib(n-2)$$

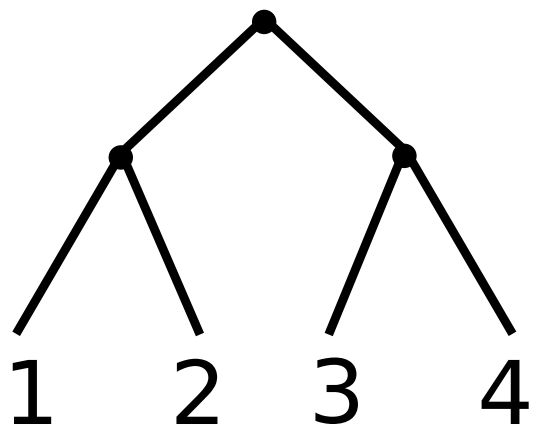
- Naively-implemented fibonacci is exponential
- Using only memoization, fibonacci can be made linear
- Memoization can yield algorithmic speedups
- Memoization forbids mutation

# A Memoized Function

```
(define-memo (max-tree t)
  (cond
    ((pair? t)
     (max (max-tree (car t))
          (max-tree (cdr t))))
    (else t)))
```

# A Memoized Function

```
>(max 1 2 3 4)
4
>(max-tree '((1 . 2) . (3 . 4)))
4
```



# User Session with Memoization

```
> (define some-tree '((1 . 2) . (3 . 4)))
> (max 1 2 3 4)
4
> (max-tree some-tree)
4

> (set-cdr! some-tree 5)
> some-tree
((1 . 2) . 5)
> (max 1 2 5)
5
> (max-tree some-tree)
4
```

# What is incremental computation?

- Reuse previous results/computations (like memoization)
- ... specifically for changing inputs

# What is Adapton?

- a general, language-based approach to incremental computation
- "memoization supporting mutation"
- How: remember not just the result of a computation, but also keep track of dependencies between computations
- Specifically, Adapton creates a dependency graph called the DCG (or demanded computation graph).

# What is Adapton?

By analogy to thunks (zero-argument procedures) and promises (memoized thunks)

| Feature | Thunk | Promise | Adapton "Promise" |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stored | closure | + result | + dependencies |
| Avoids Recomputation | no | yes | when correct |
| Supports Mutation | yes | no | yes |

# Aside: Why Mutation?

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We live in a temporal world full of mutation, some programs dealing with mutation:

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- Interpreters

# What is miniAdapton?

- a minimal version of Adapton
- try to be readable
- try to be portable
- try to be small

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- try to be abused

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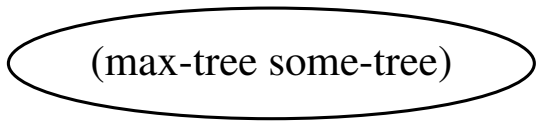

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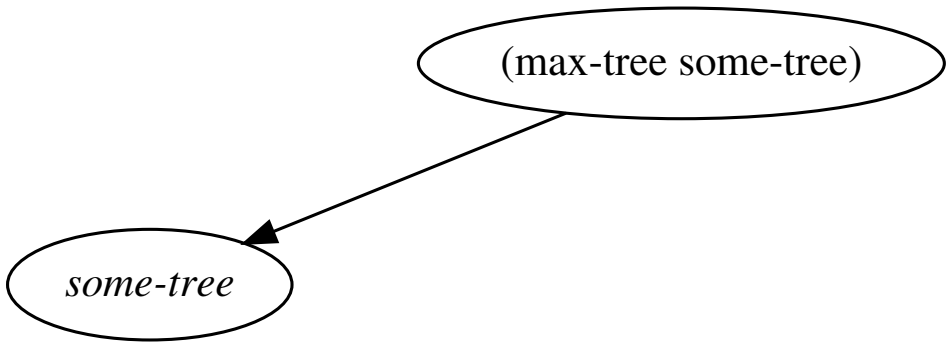

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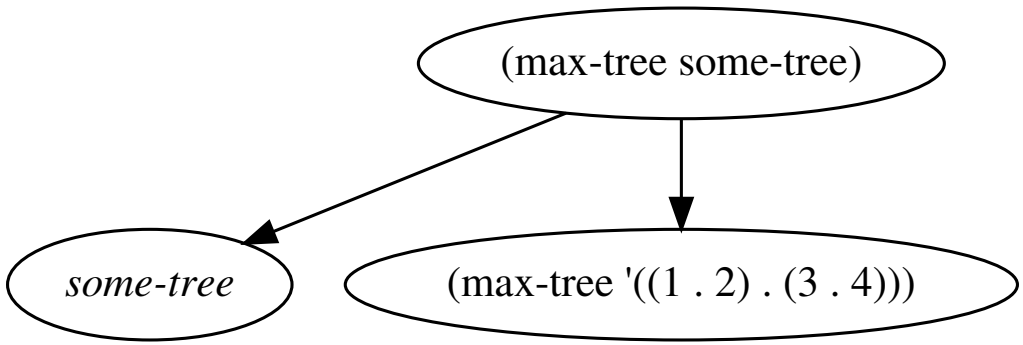

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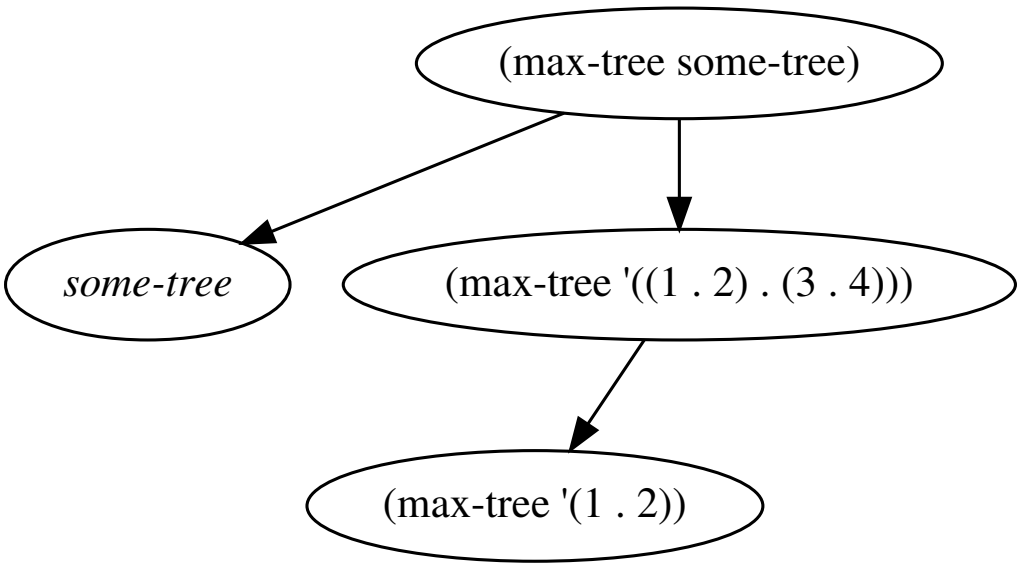

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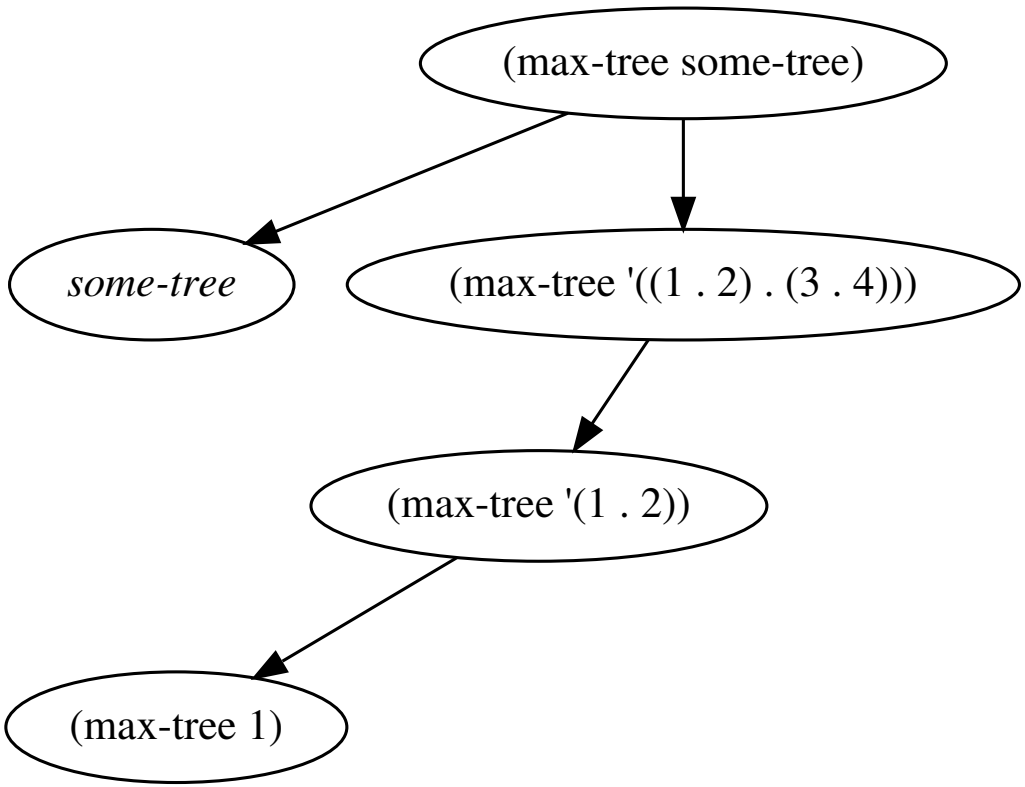

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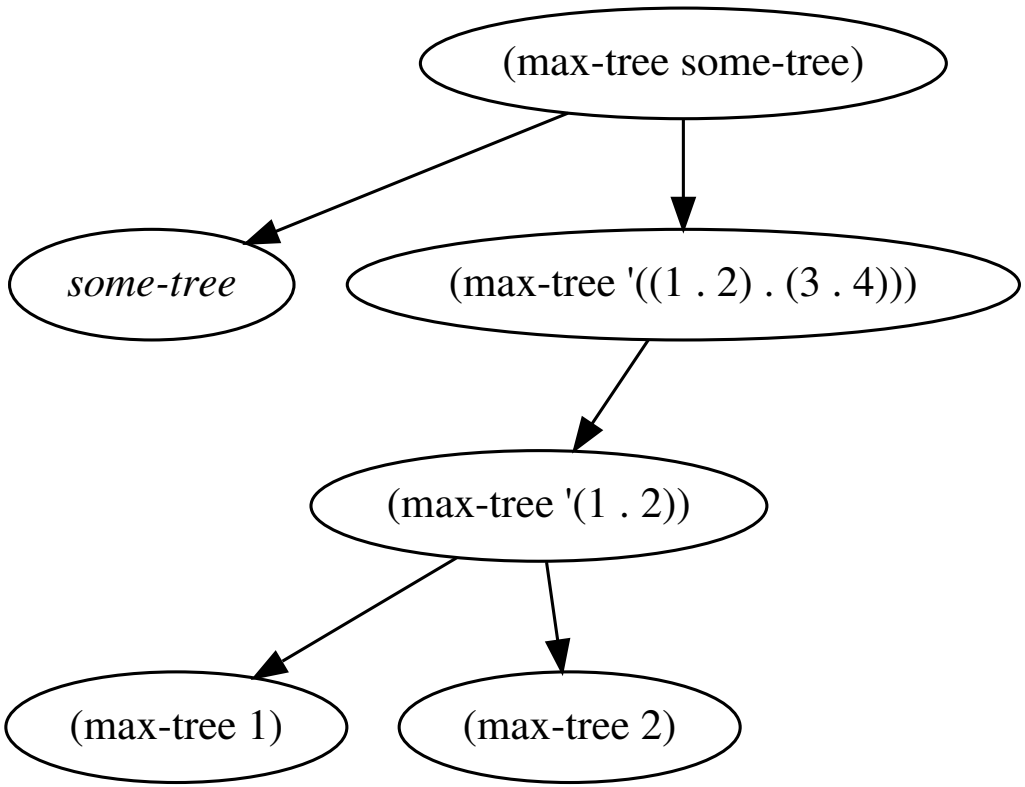

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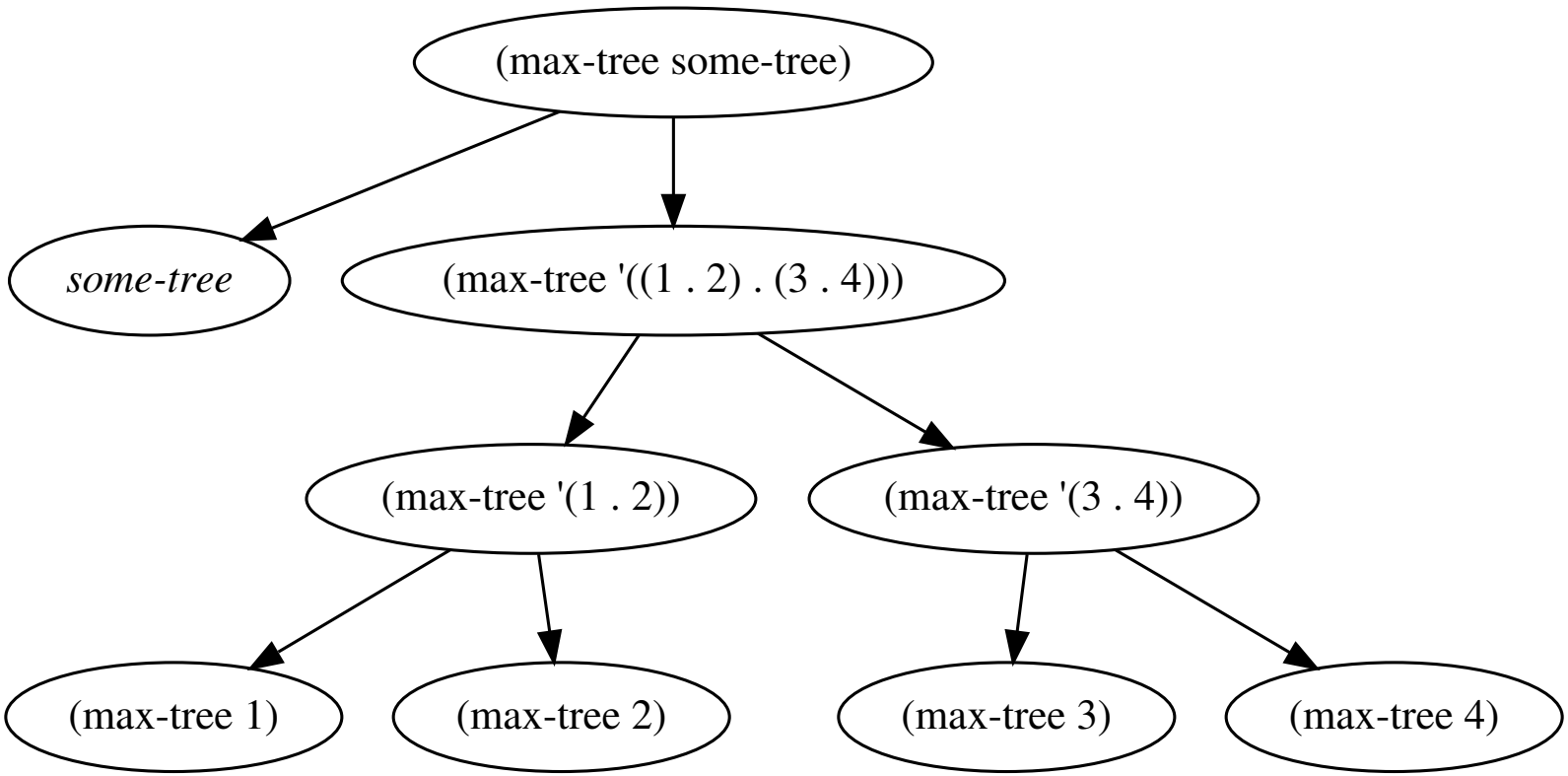

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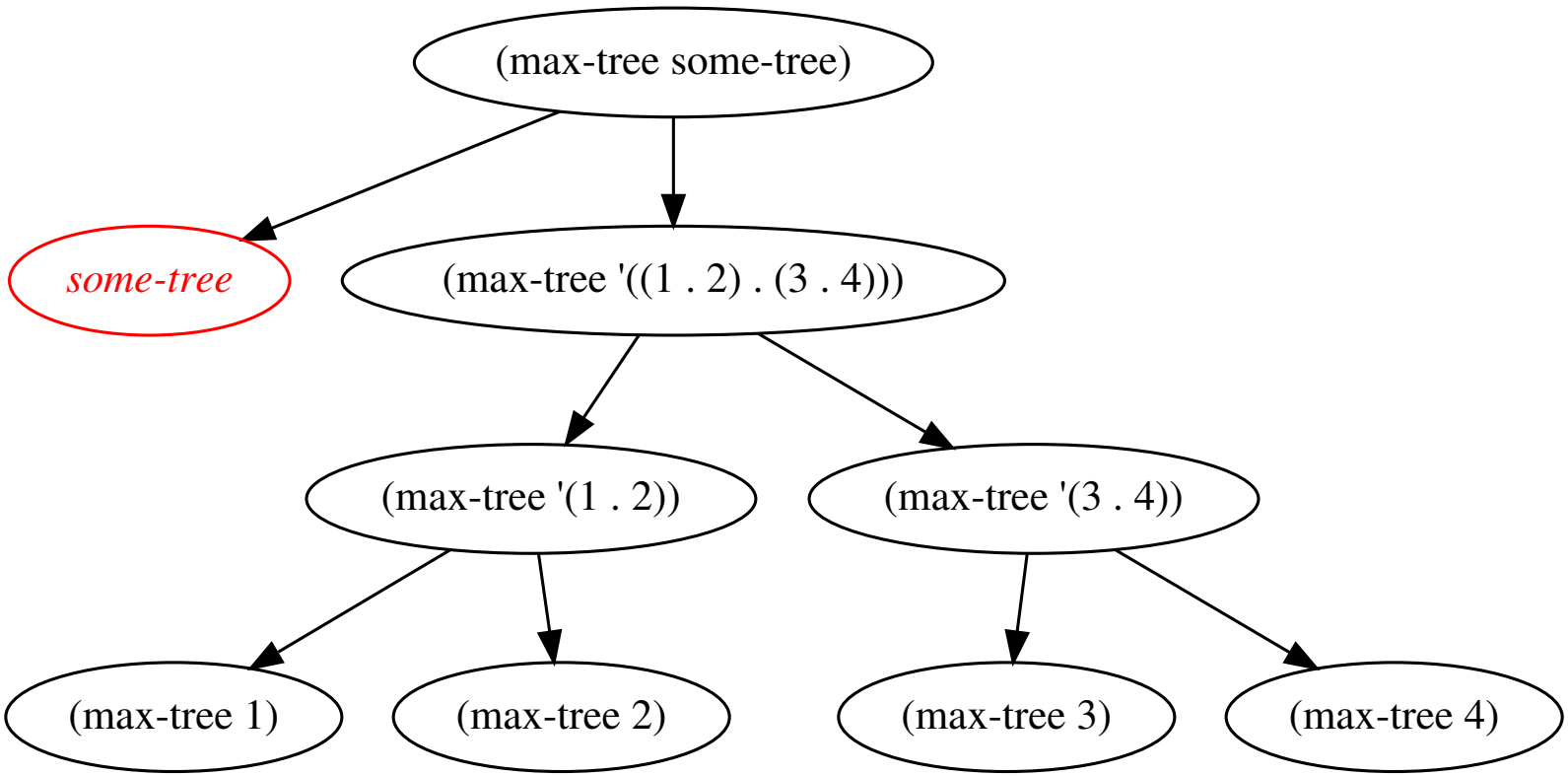

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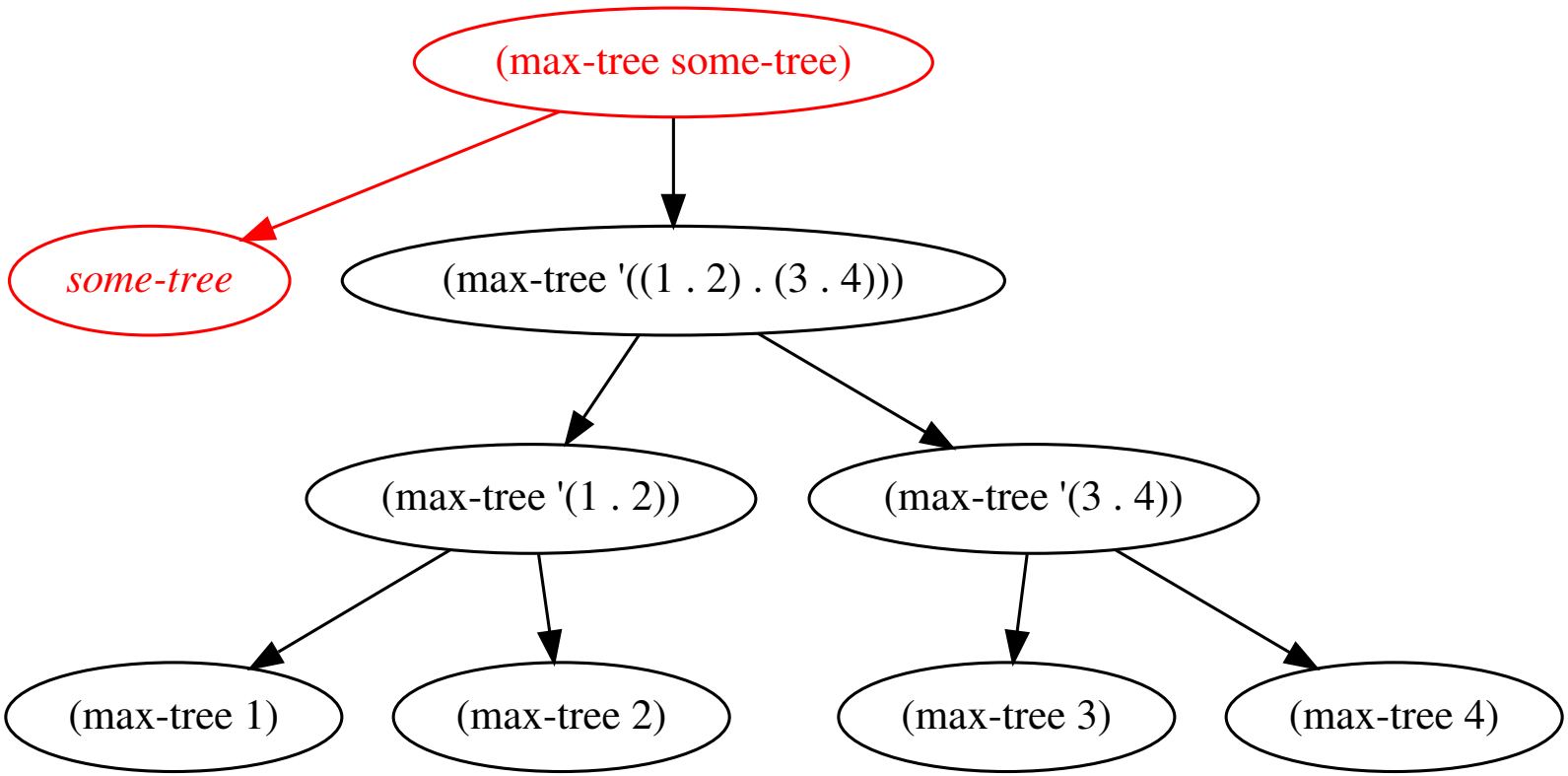

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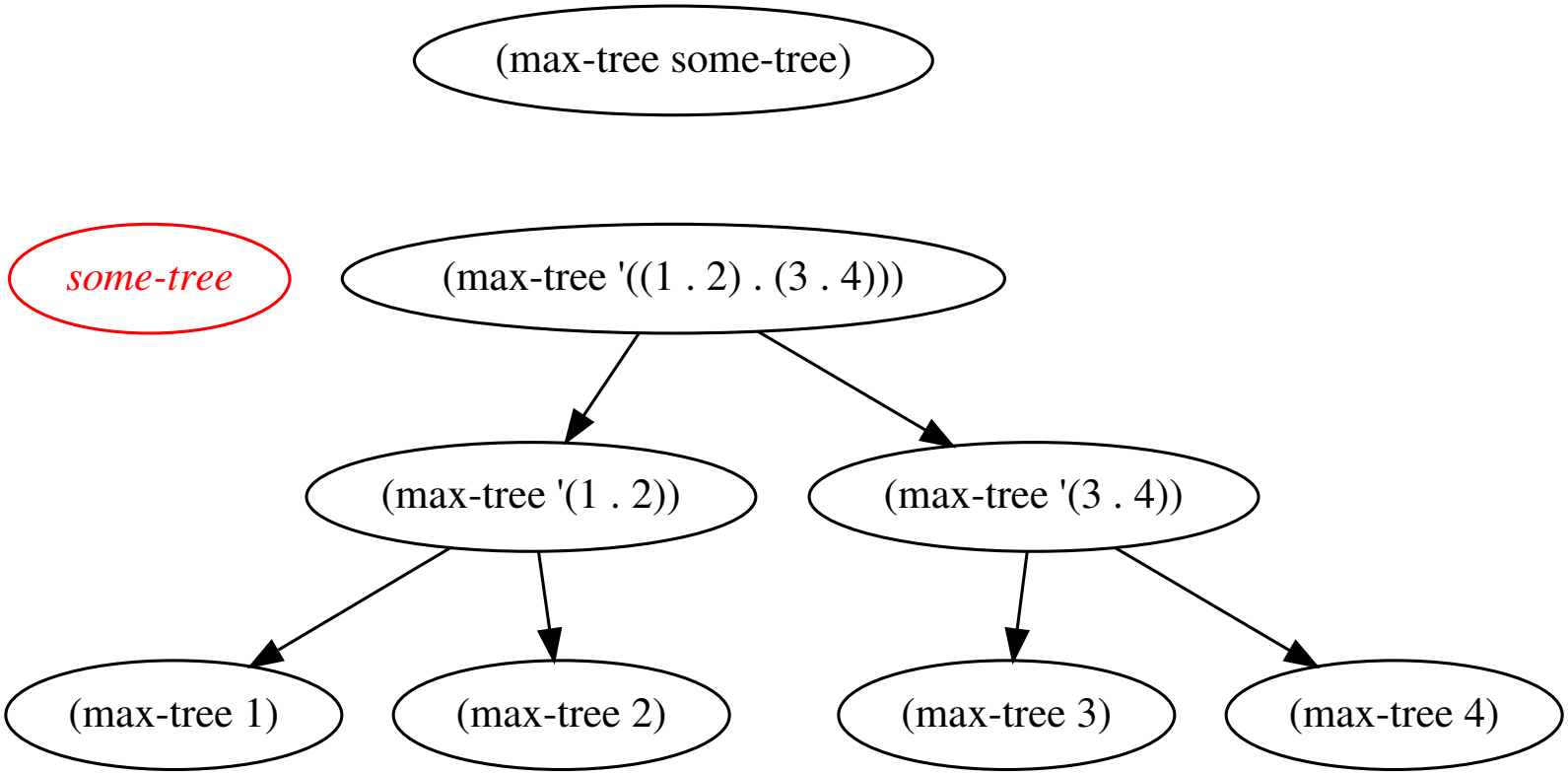

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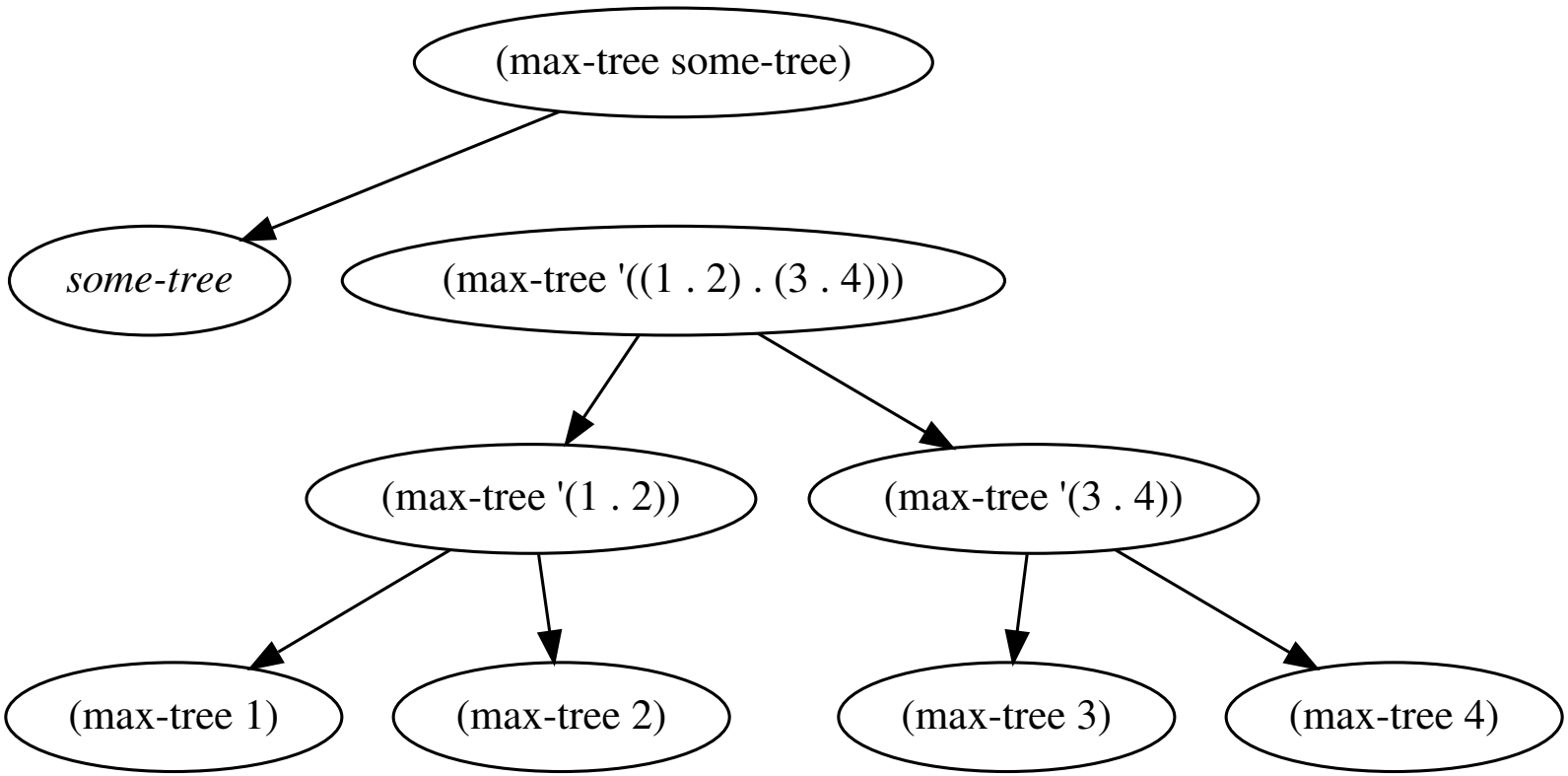

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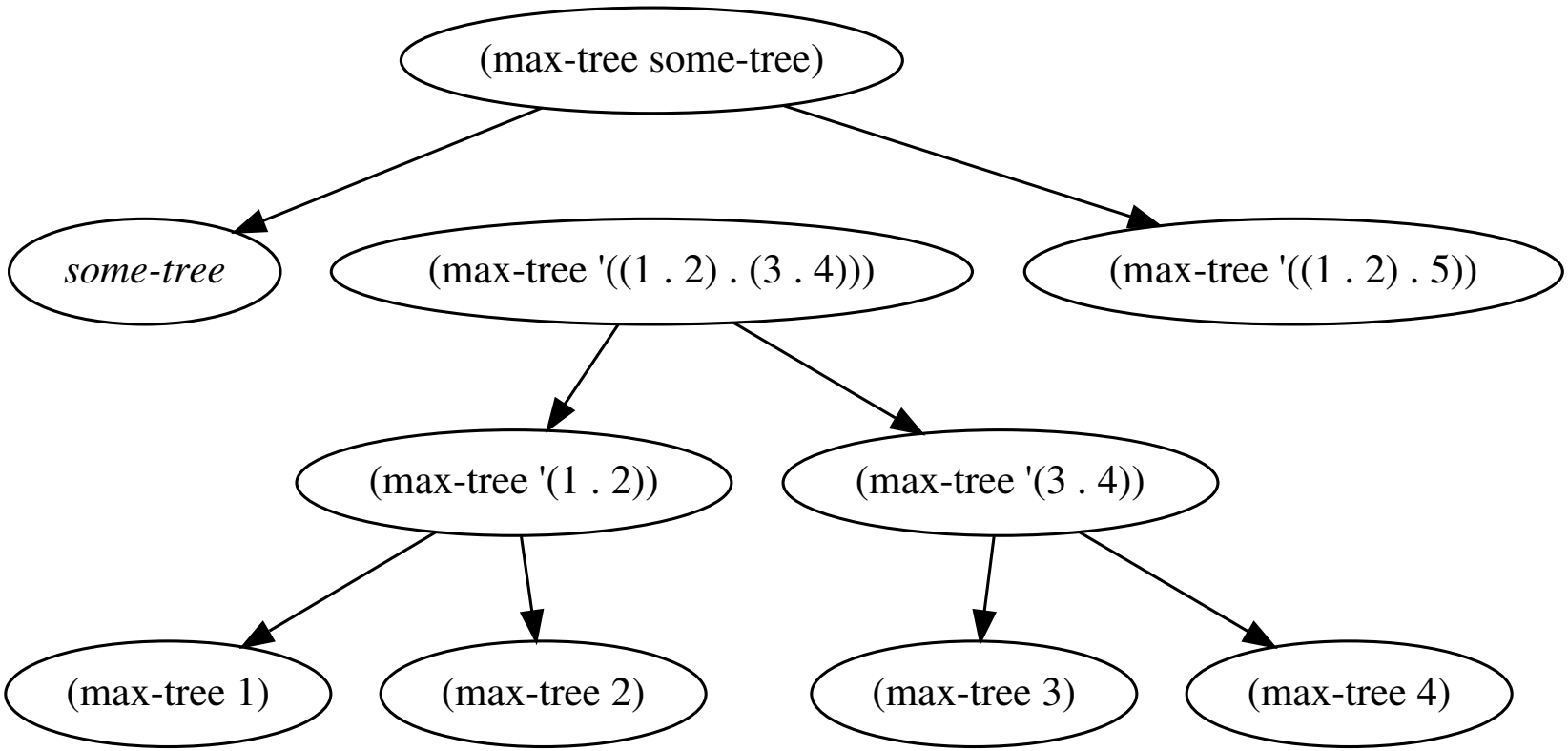

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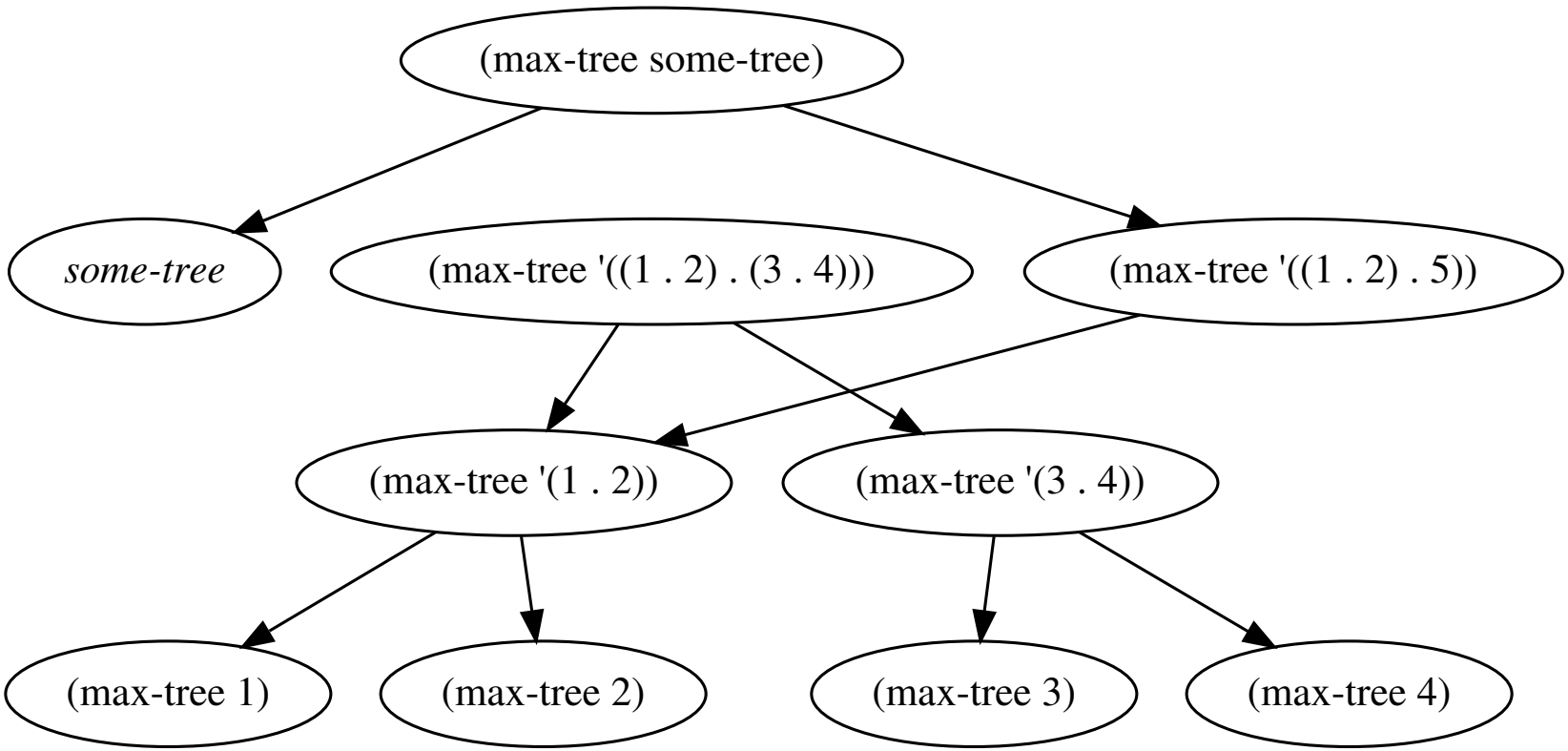

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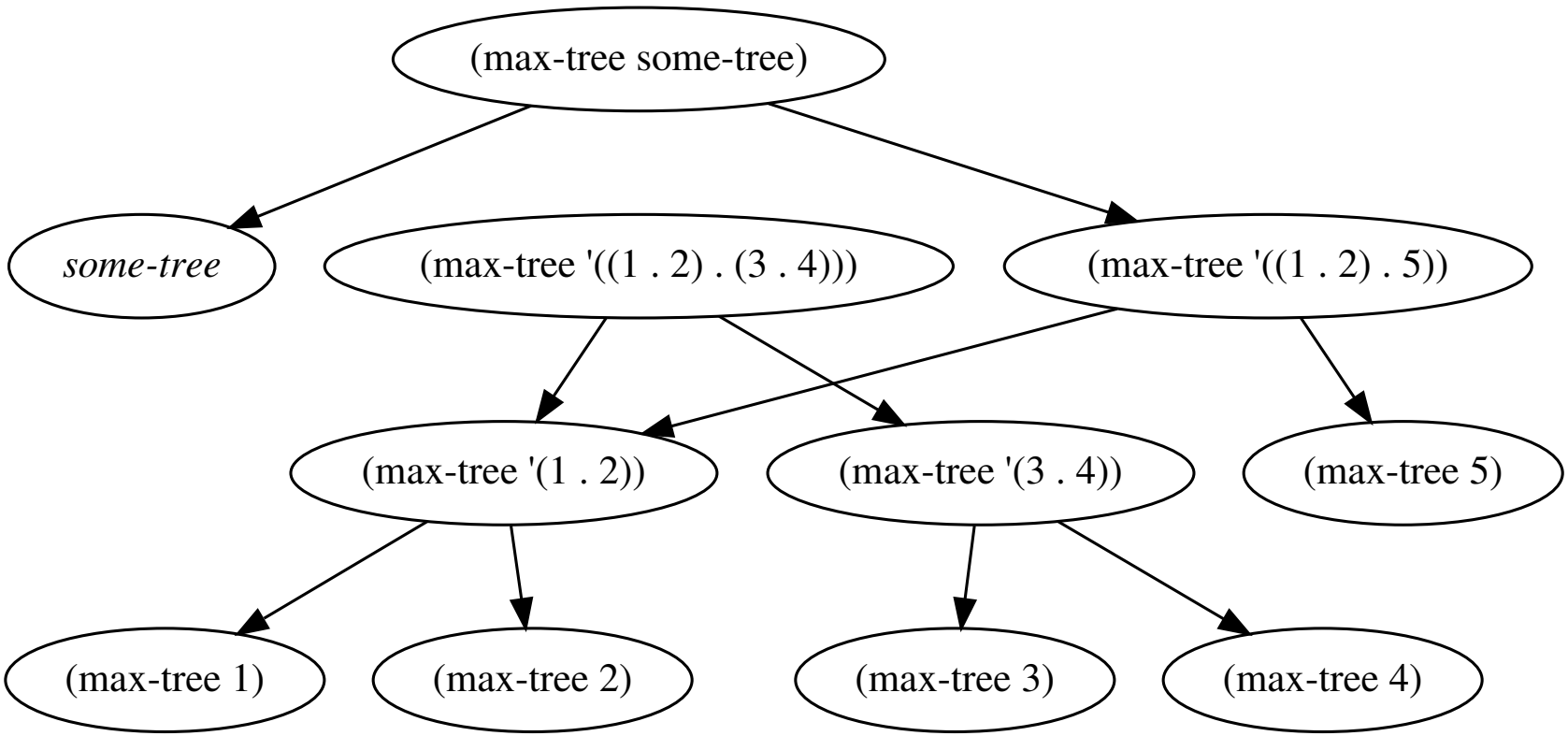

# What's in a node?

```
(define-record-type
  (adapton adapton-cons adapton?)
  (fields
```

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```
(define-record-type
  (adapton adapton-cons adapton?)
  (fields
   thunk
```

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```
(define-record-type
  (adapton adapton-cons adapton?)
  (fields
   thunk
   (mutable result)
```

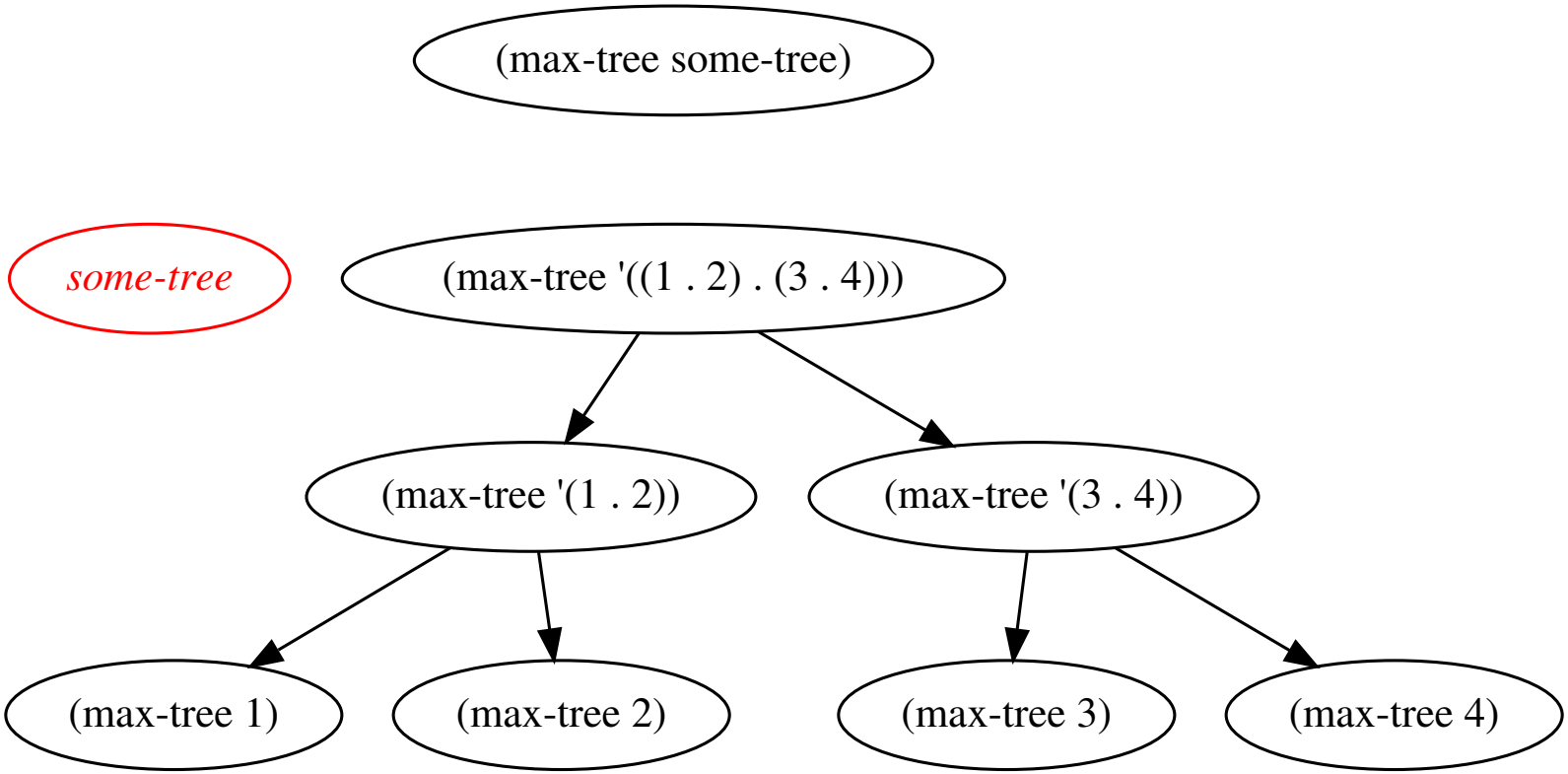
# What's in a node?

```
(define-record-type
  (adapton adapton-cons adapton?)
  (fields
   thunk
   (mutable result)
   (mutable sub)
   (mutable super)
```

# What's in a node?

```
(define-record-type
  (adapton adapton-cons adapton?)
  (fields
   thunk
   (mutable result)
   (mutable sub)
   (mutable super)
   (mutable clean?)))
```

# Nodes


(max-tree some-tree)
some-tree
(max-tree '((1 . 2) . (3 . 4)))
(max-tree '(1 . 2))
(max-tree '(3 . 4))
(max-tree 1)
(max-tree 2)
(max-tree 3)
(max-tree 4)

# miniAdapton Interfaces

- Adapton thunks ("athunks") and Adapton references ("arefs")
  - adapton-ref
  - adapton-ref-set!
  - adapt
  - adapton-force

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- Adapton memoization ("amemo")
  - adapton-memoize, adapton-memoize-l
  - define-amemo, define-amemo-l

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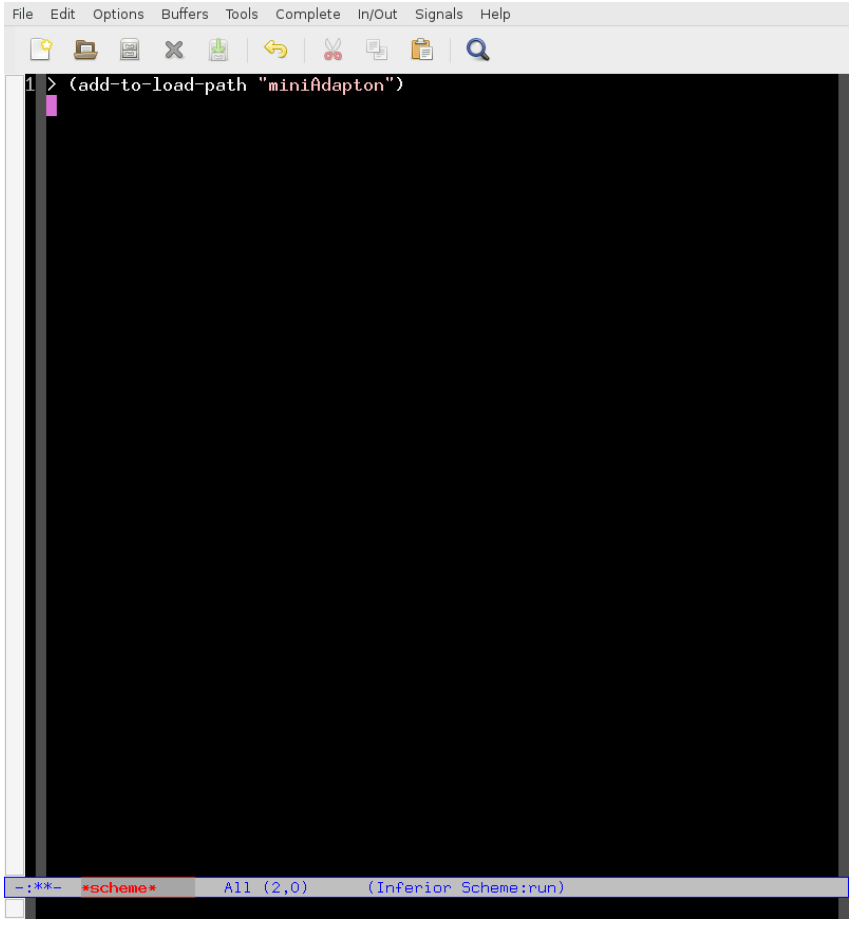
- Adapton thunks ("athunks") and Adapton references ("arefs")
  - adapton-ref
  - adapton-ref-set!
  - adapt
  - adapton-force
- Adapton memoization ("amemo")
  - adapton-memoize, adapton-memoize-l
  - define-amemo, define-amemo-l
- Adapton variables ("avar")
  - define-avar
  - avar-get
  - avar-set!

# Interface Demo



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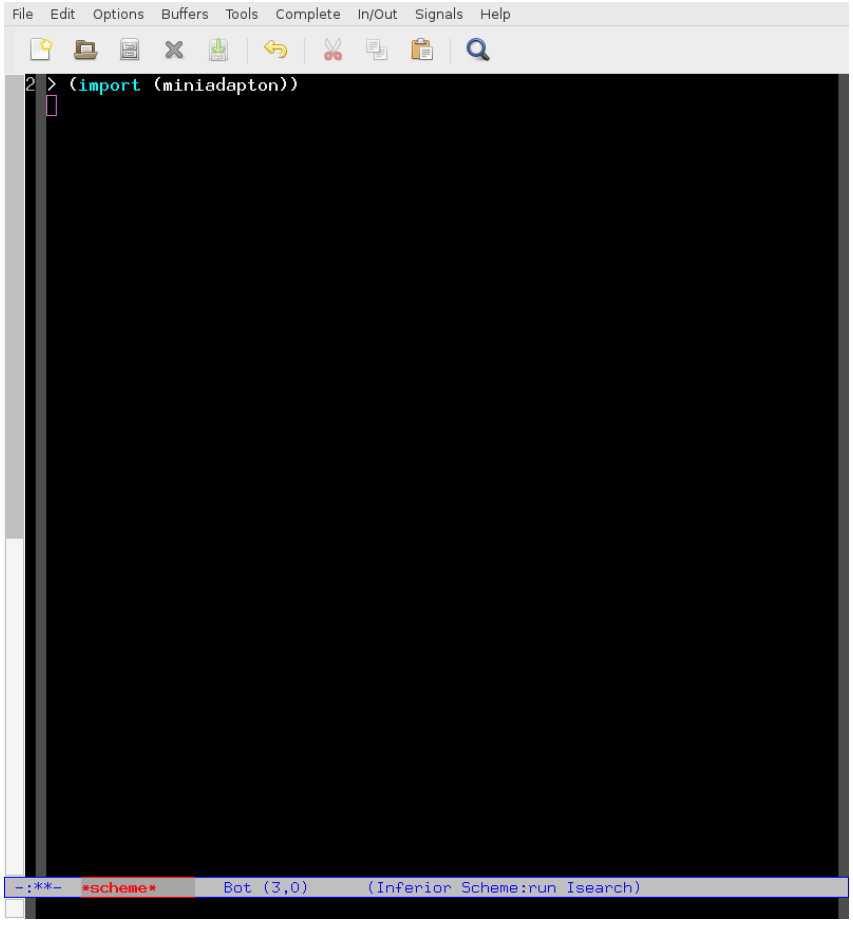

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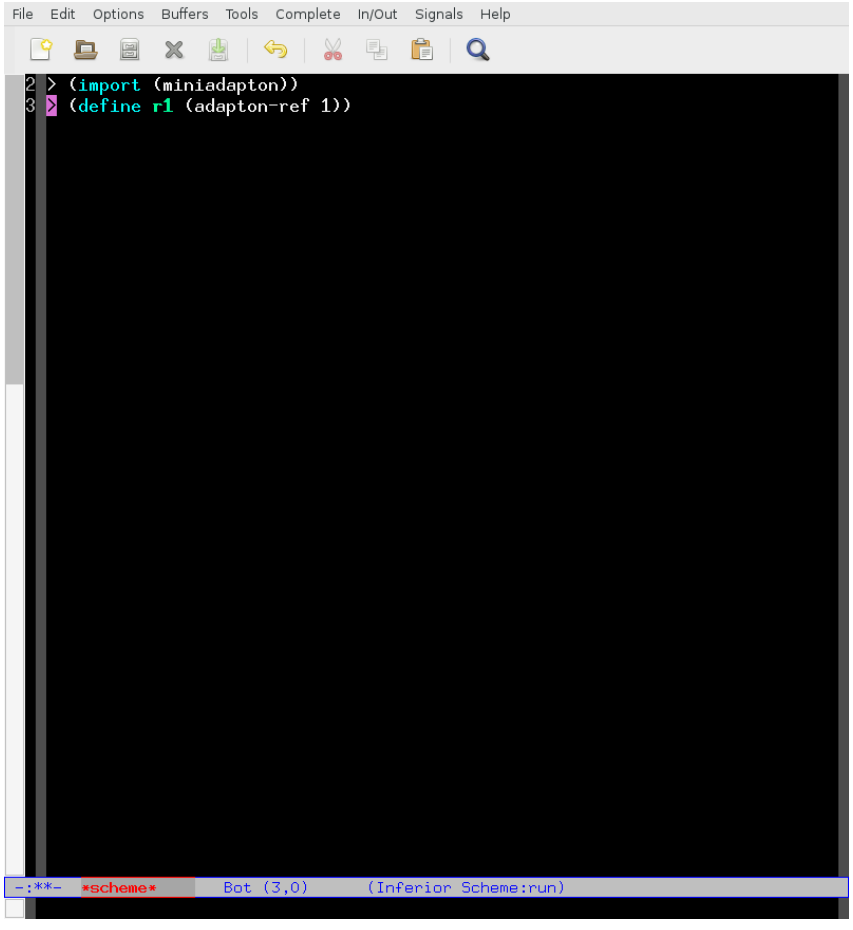

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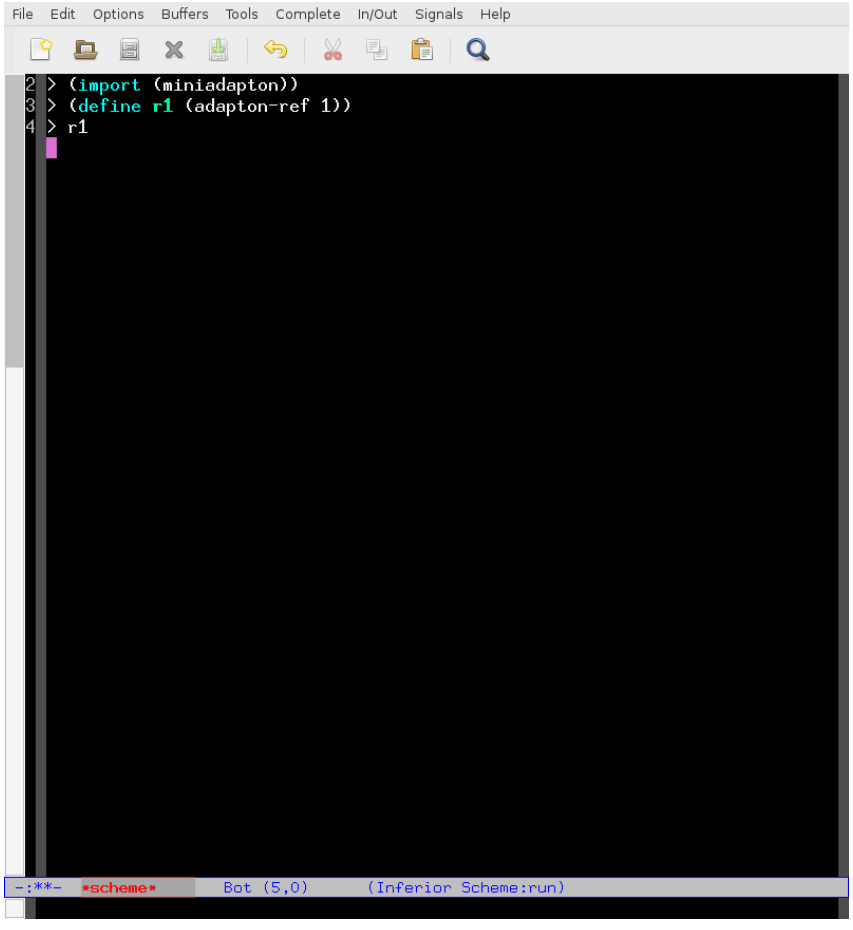

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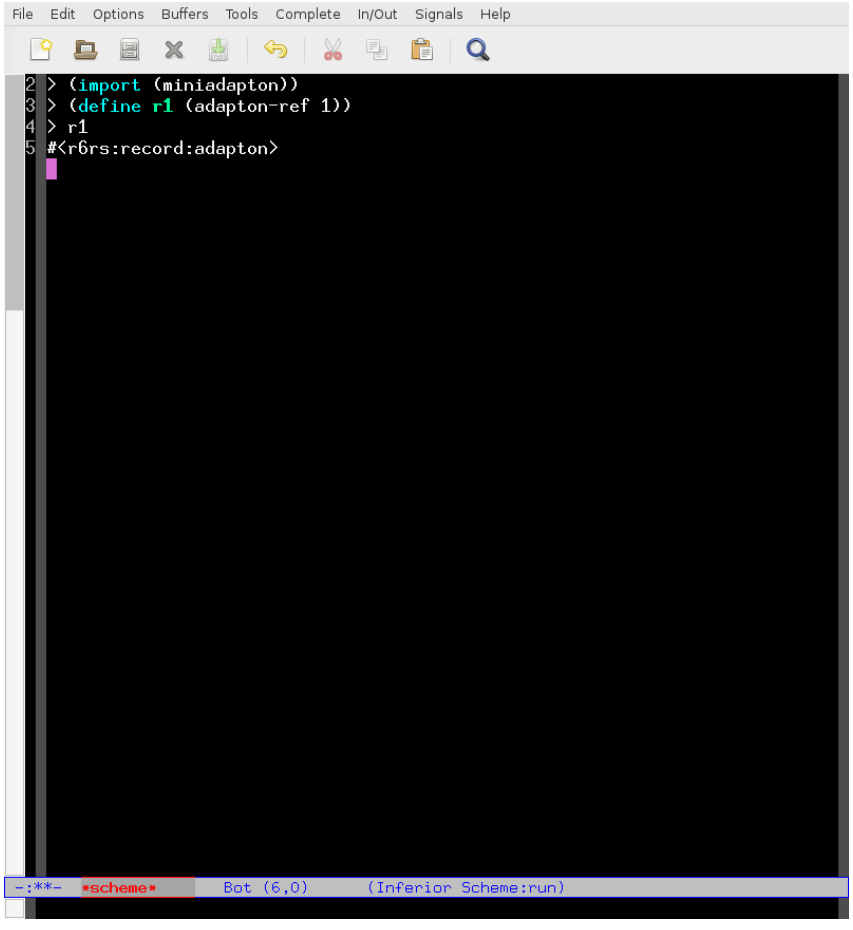

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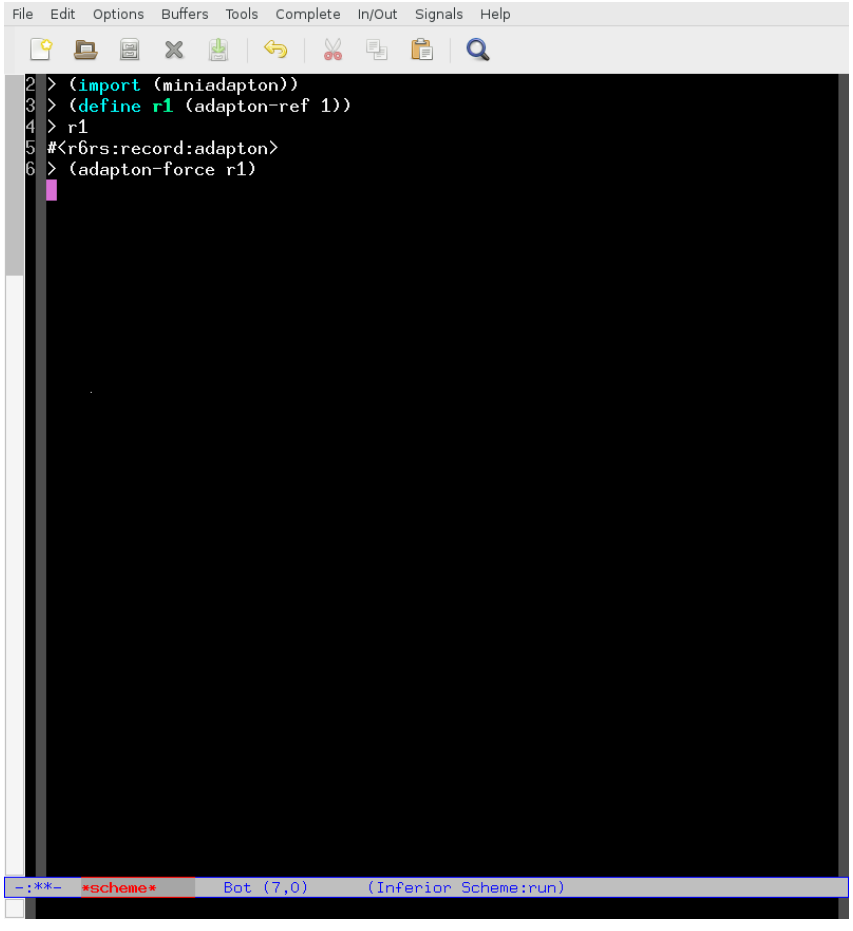

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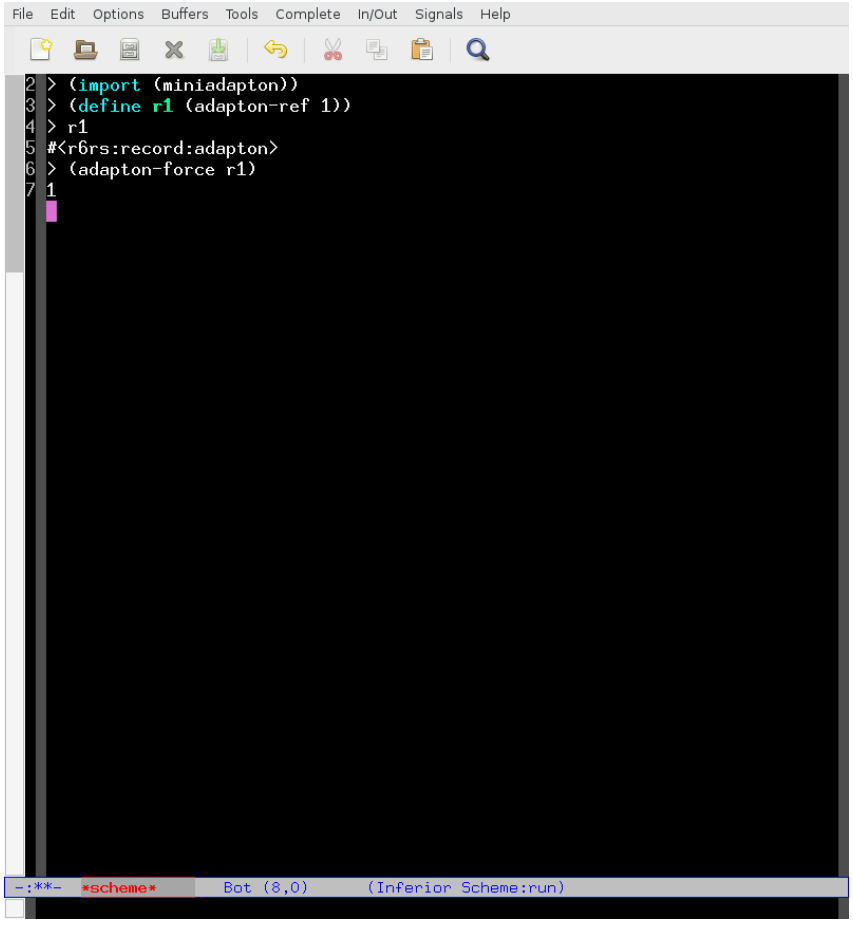

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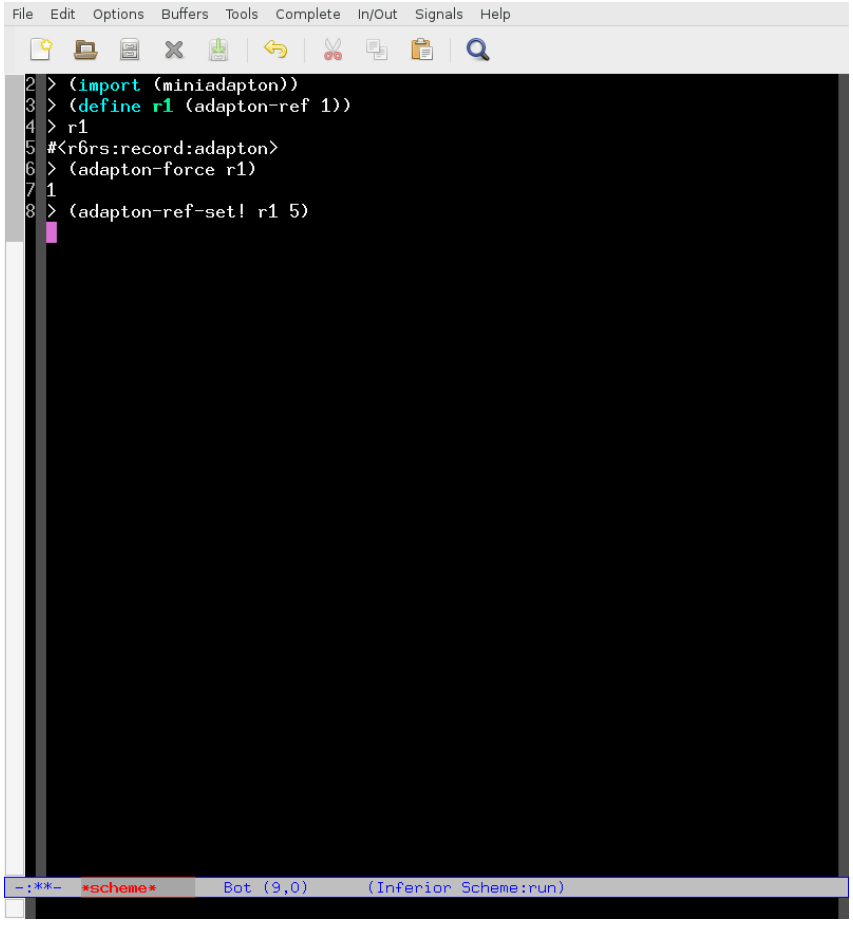

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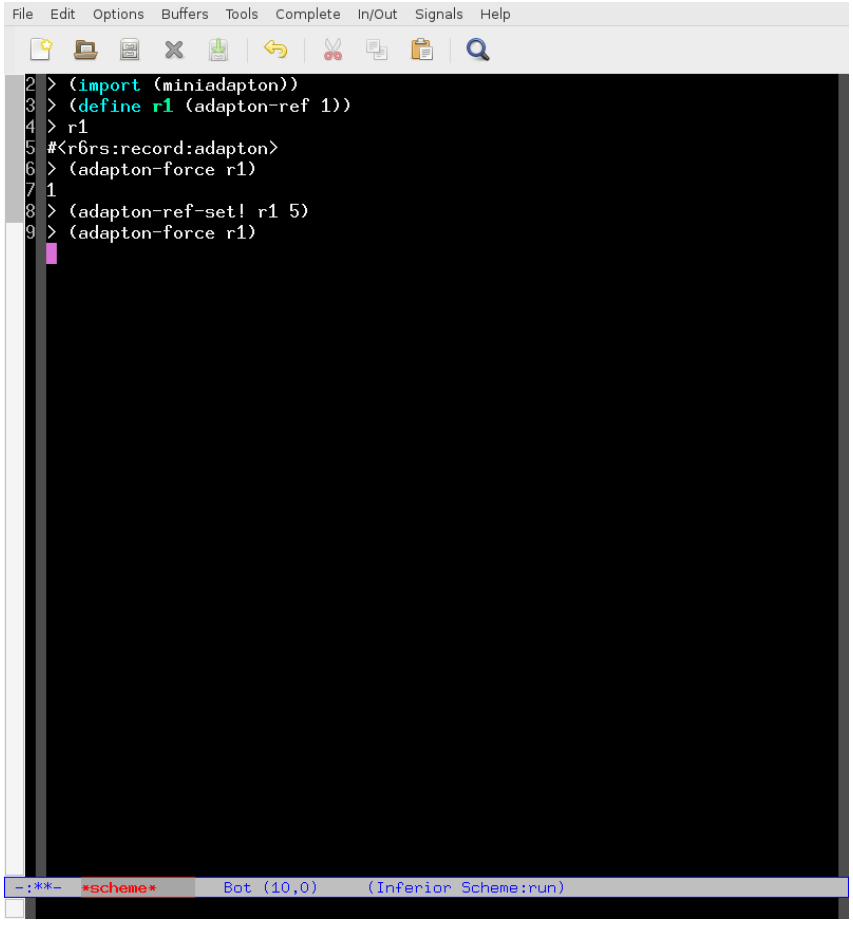

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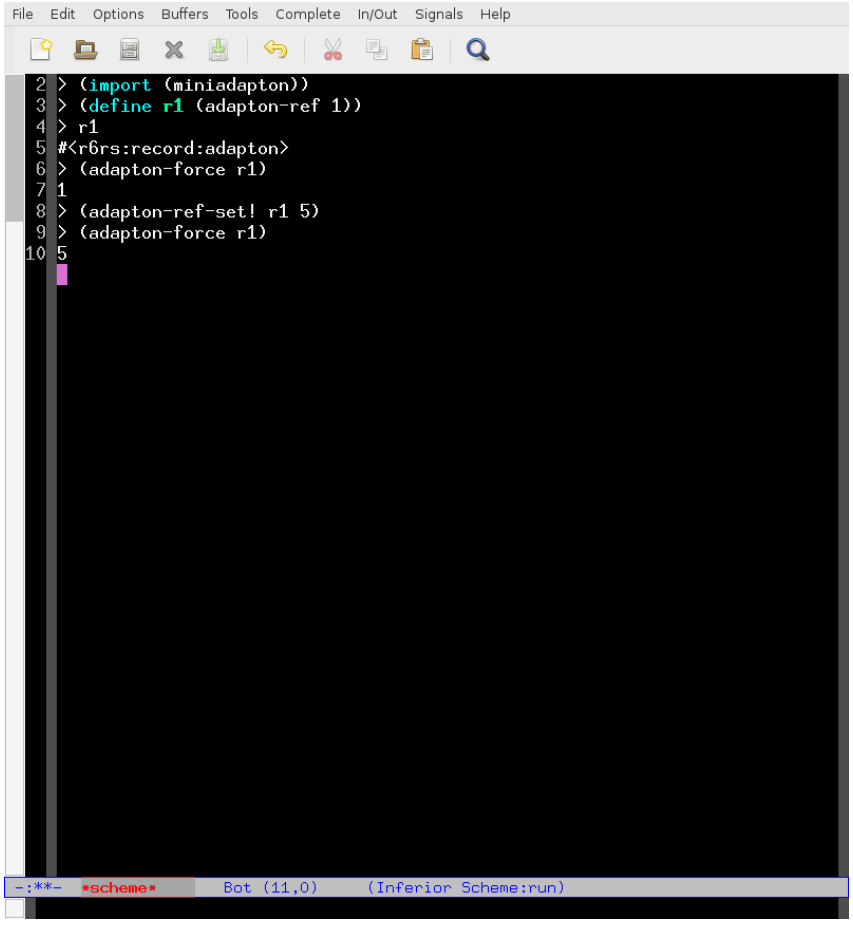

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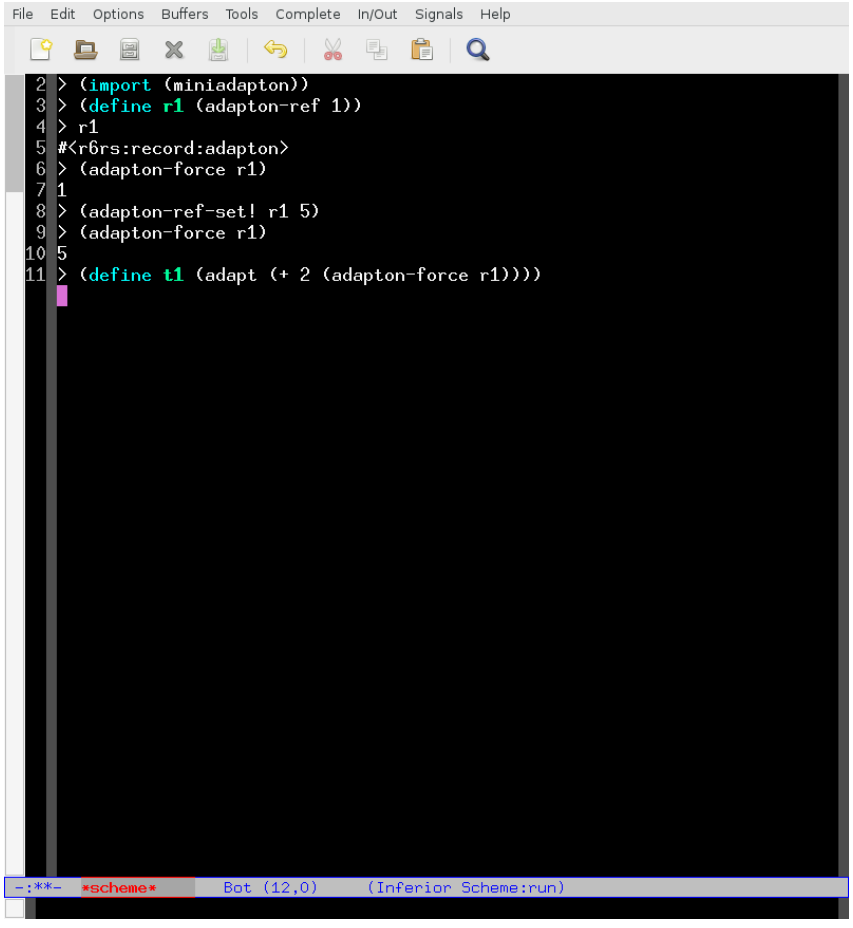

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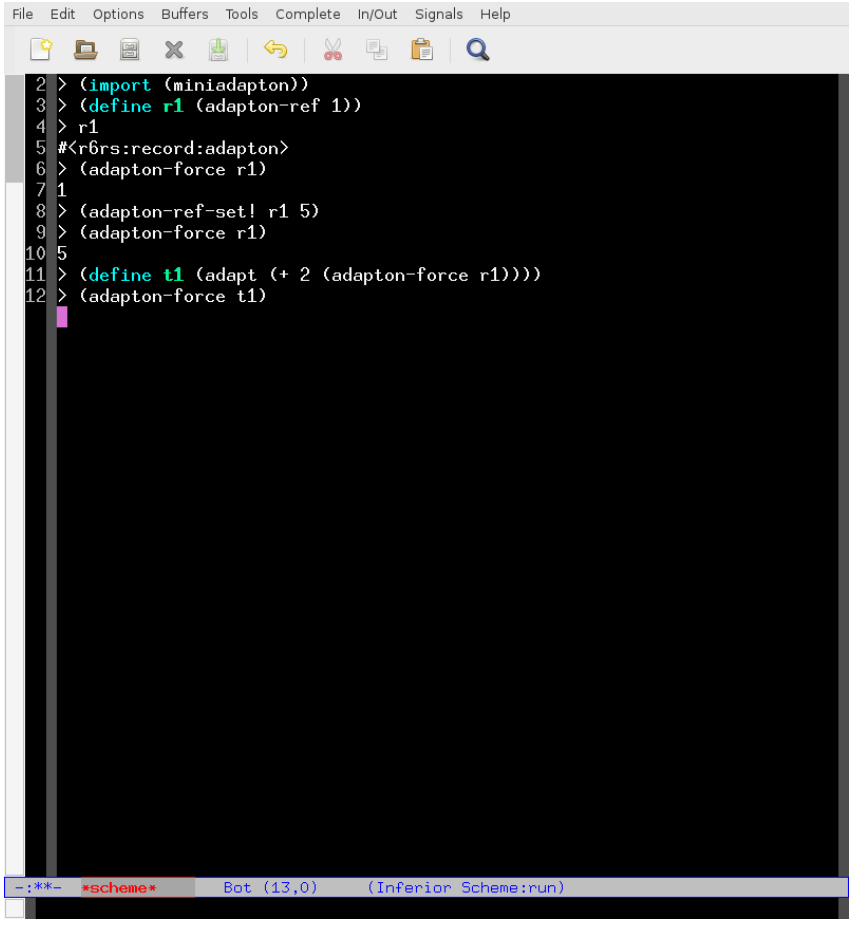

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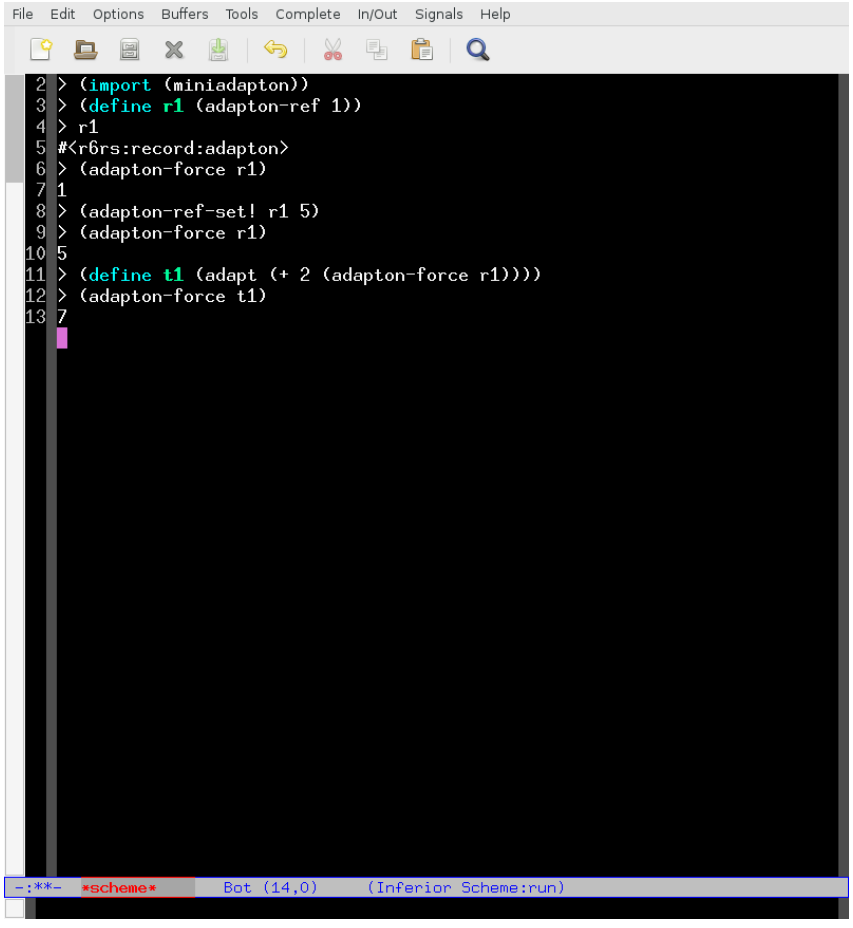

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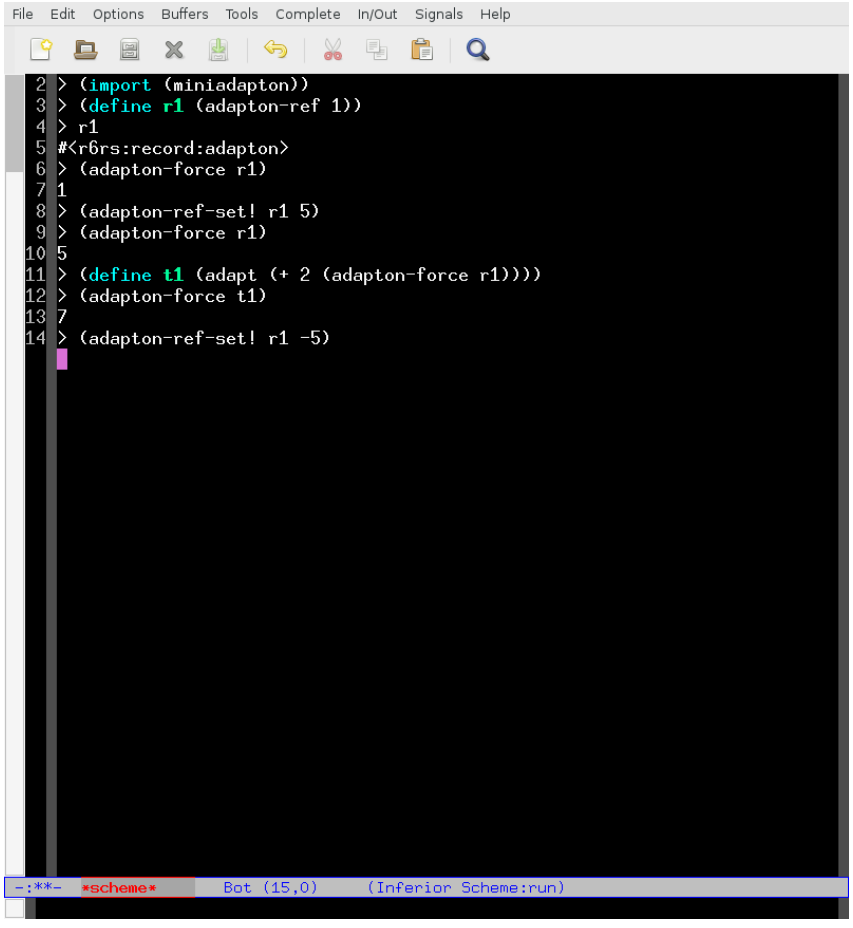

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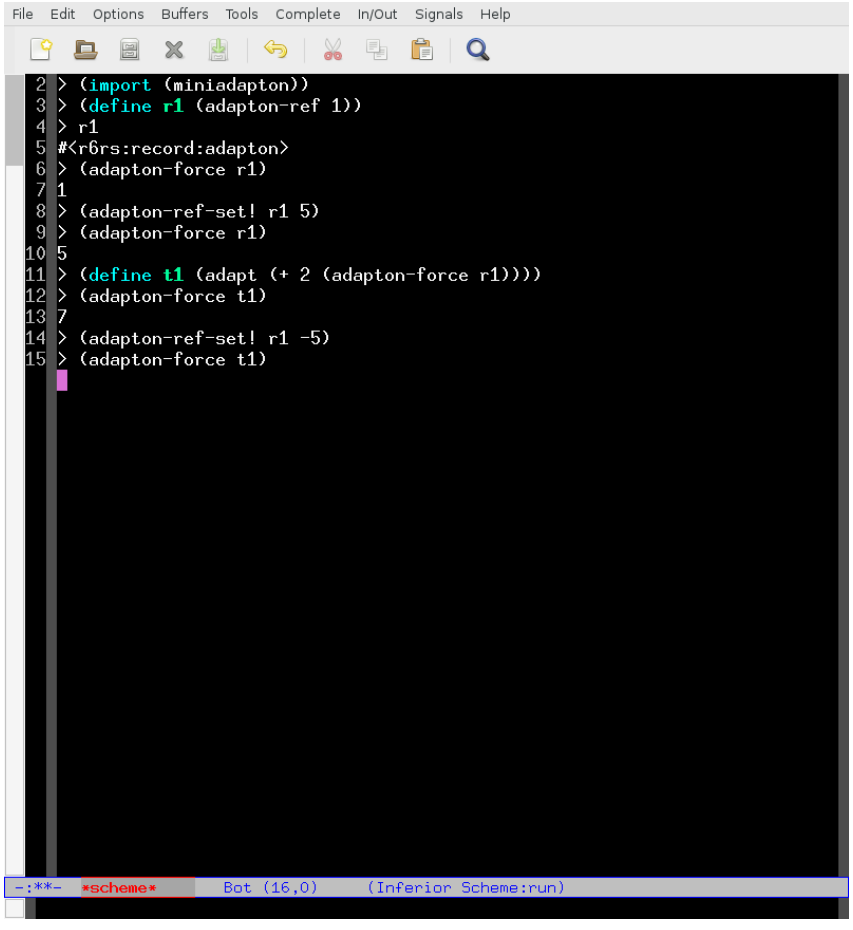

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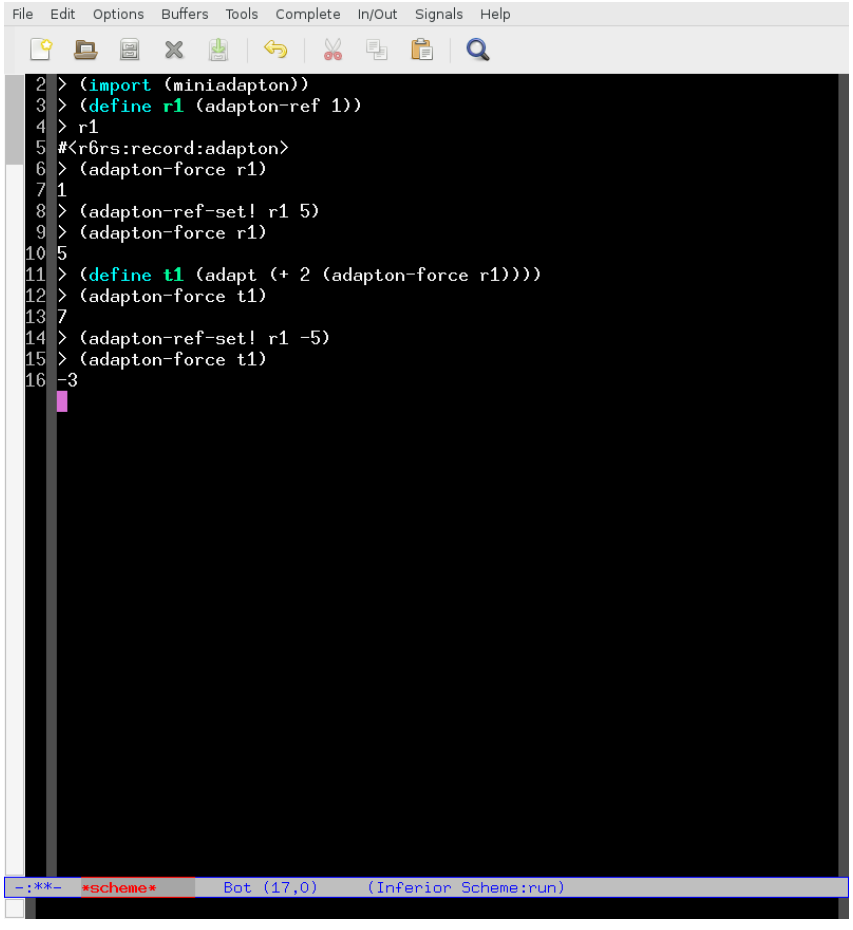

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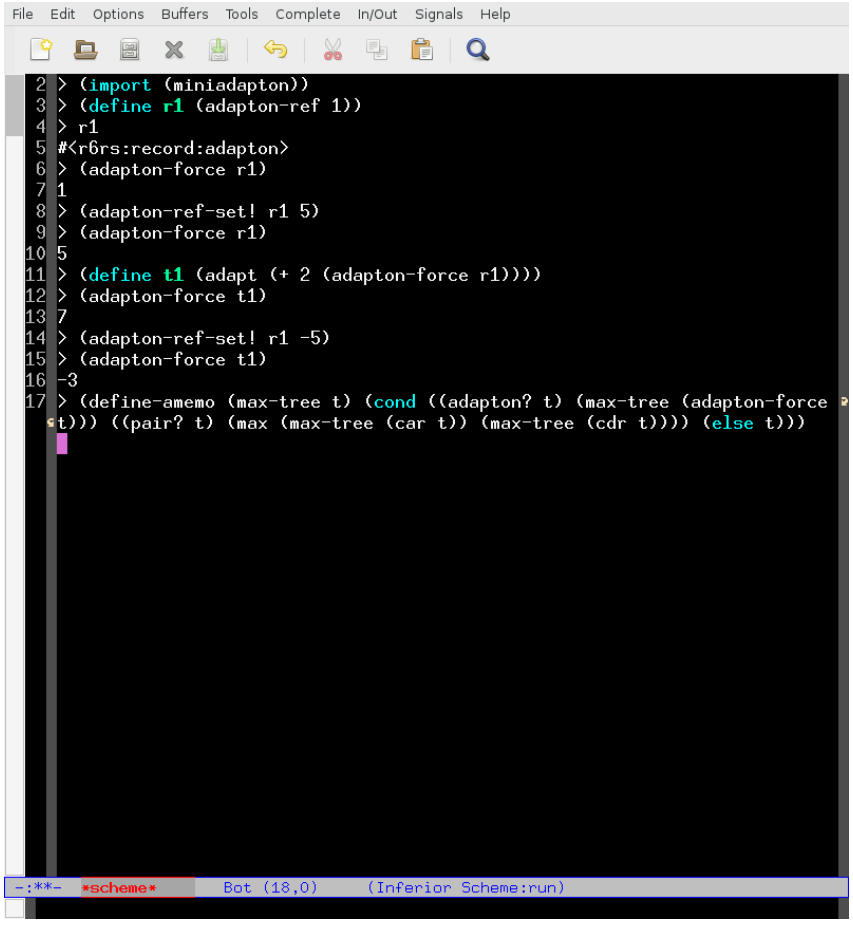

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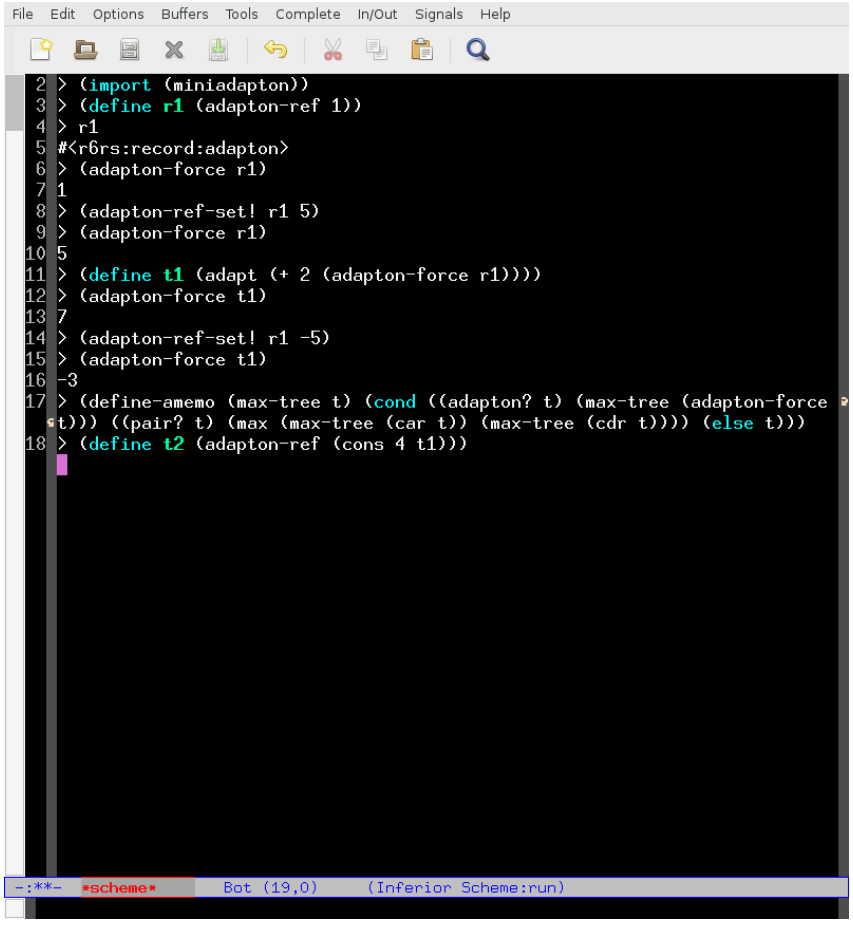

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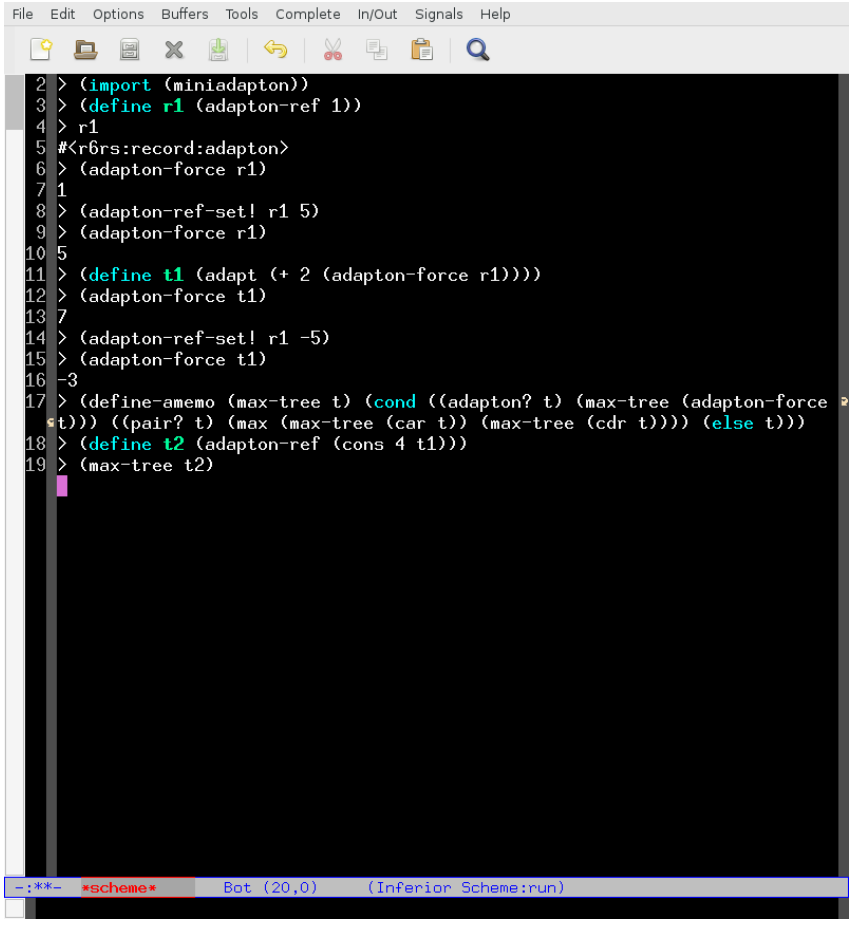

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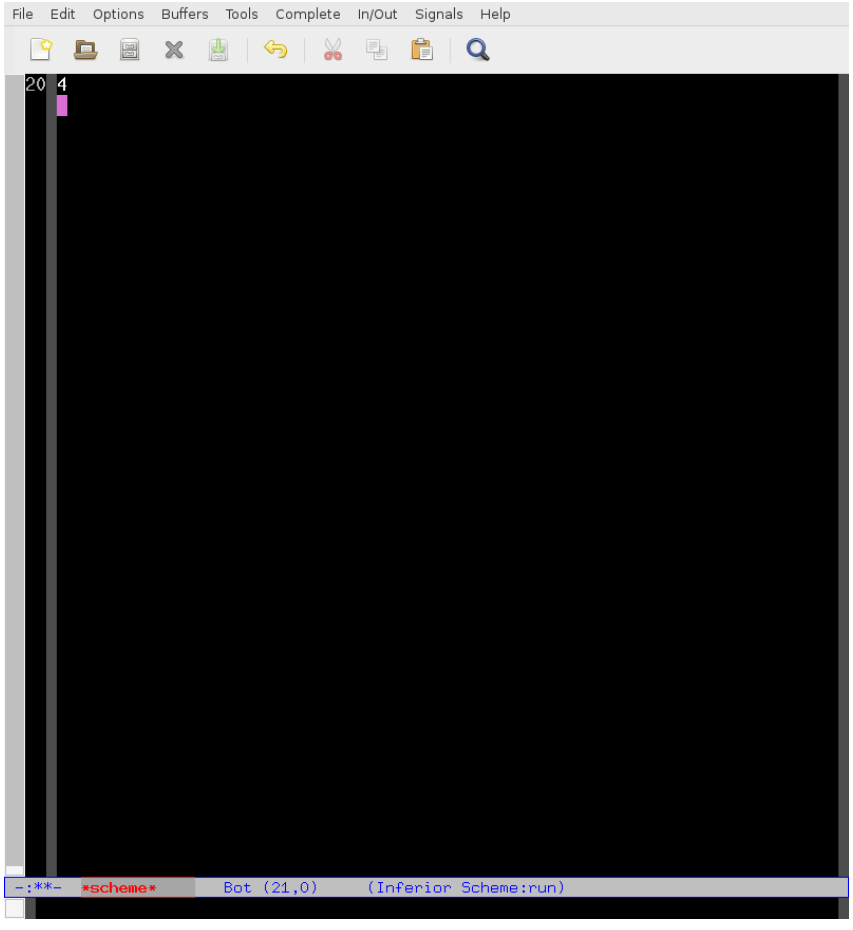

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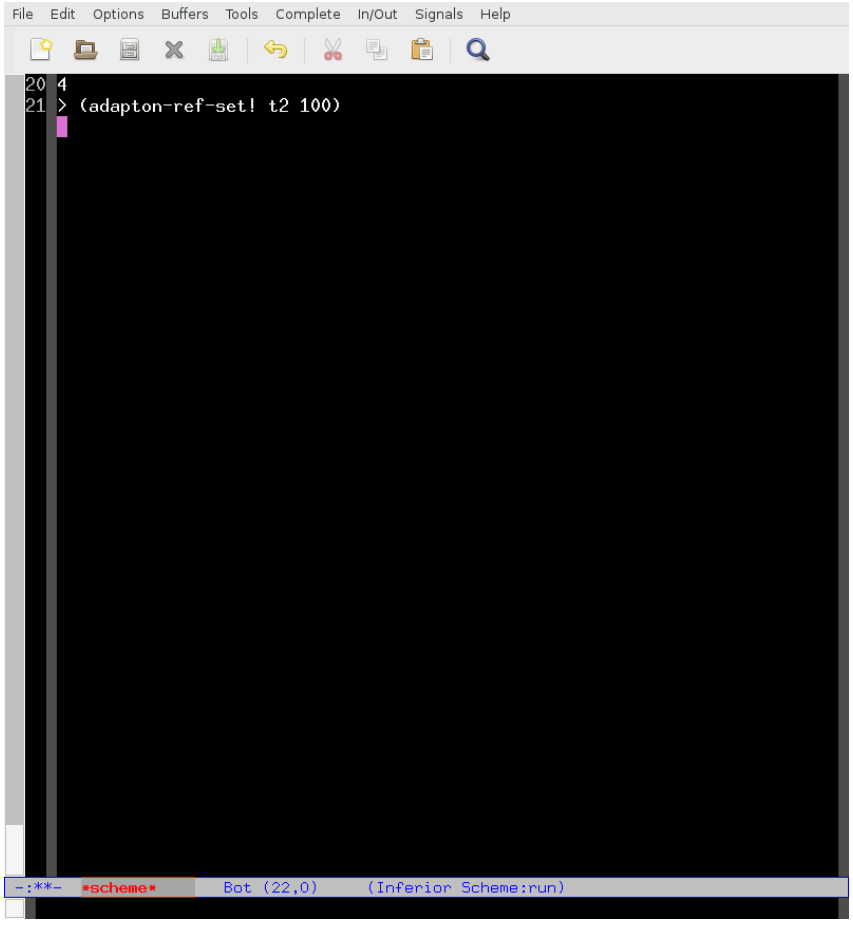

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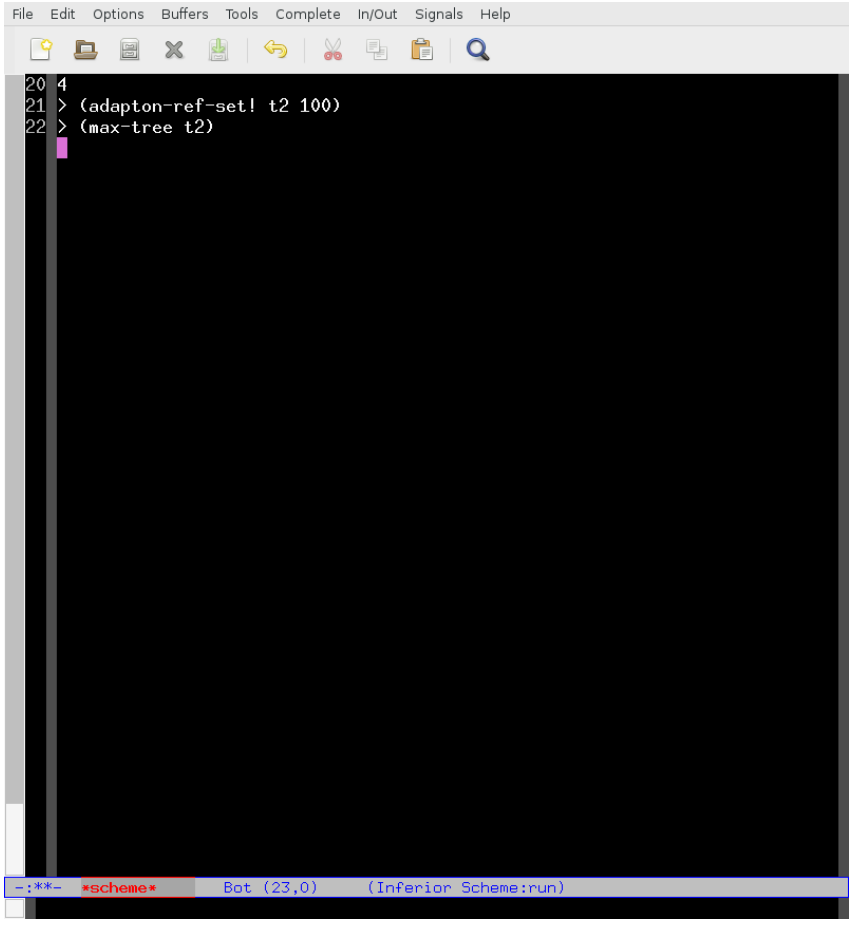

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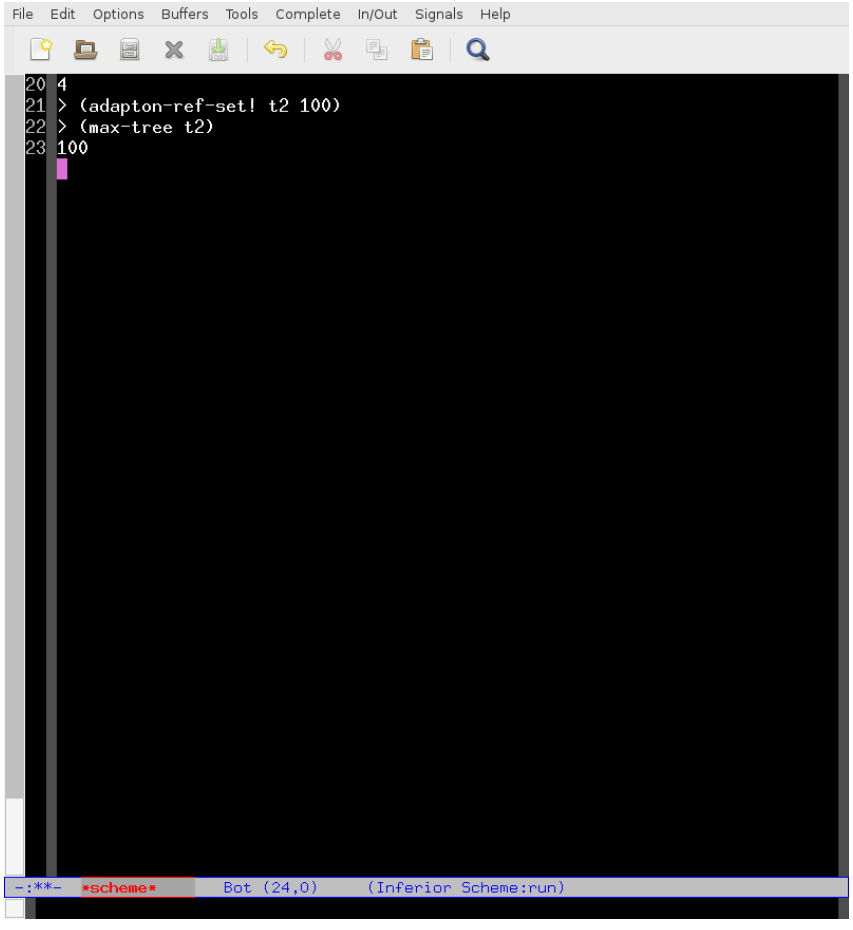

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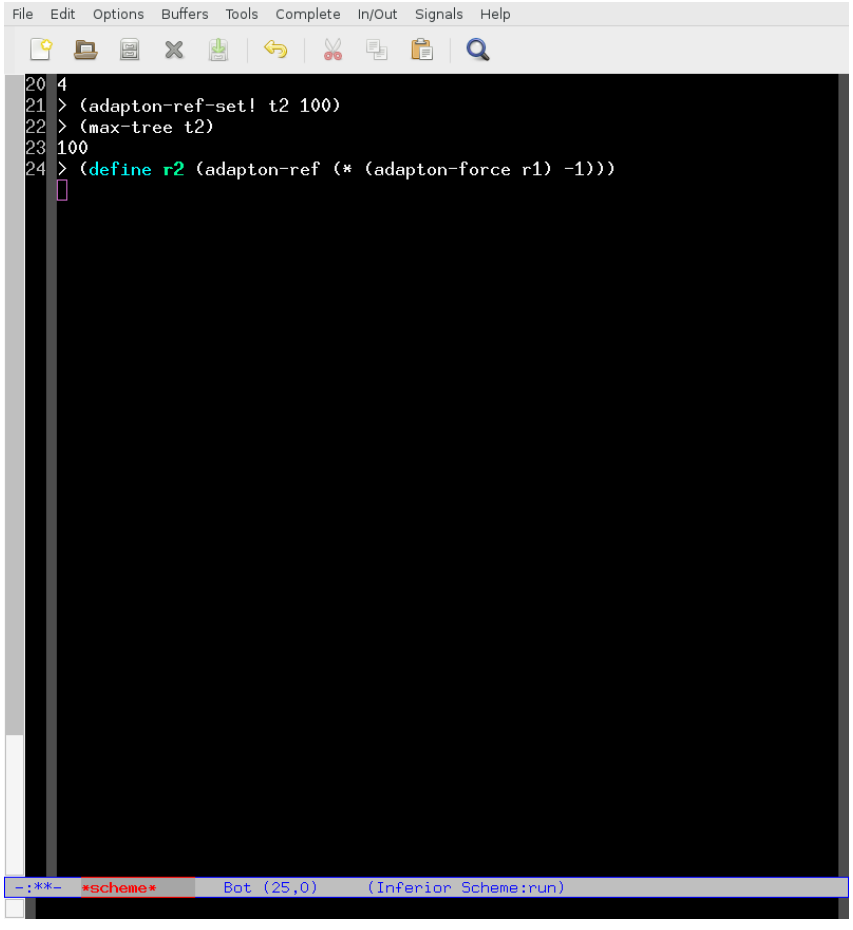

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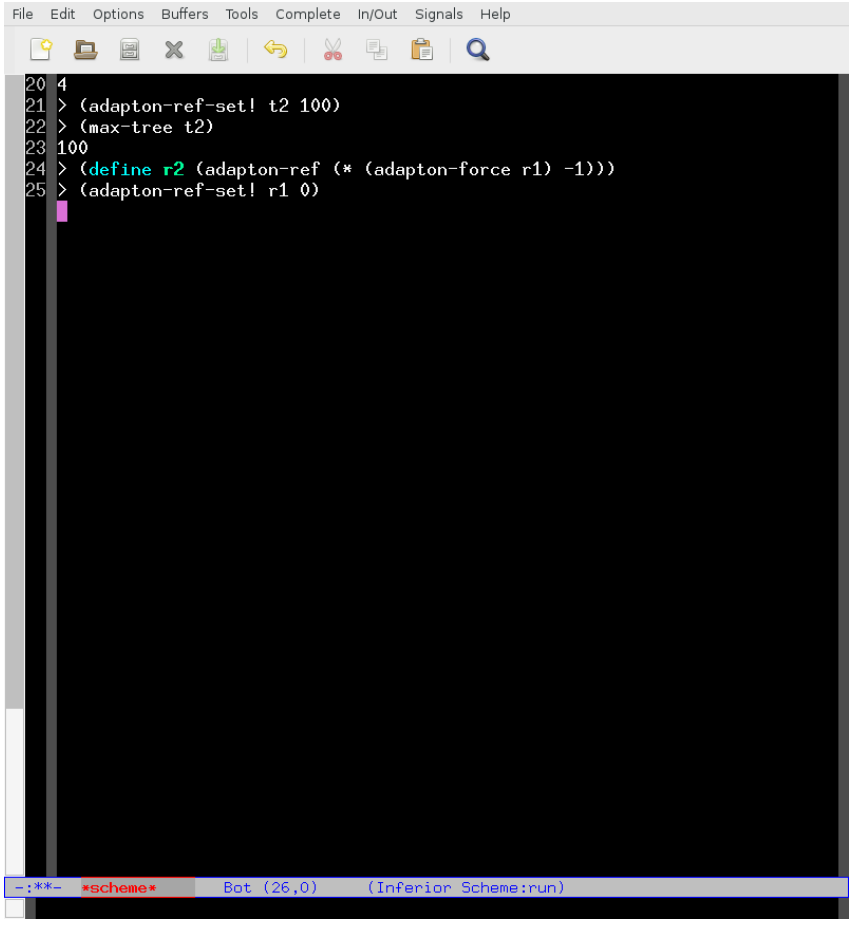

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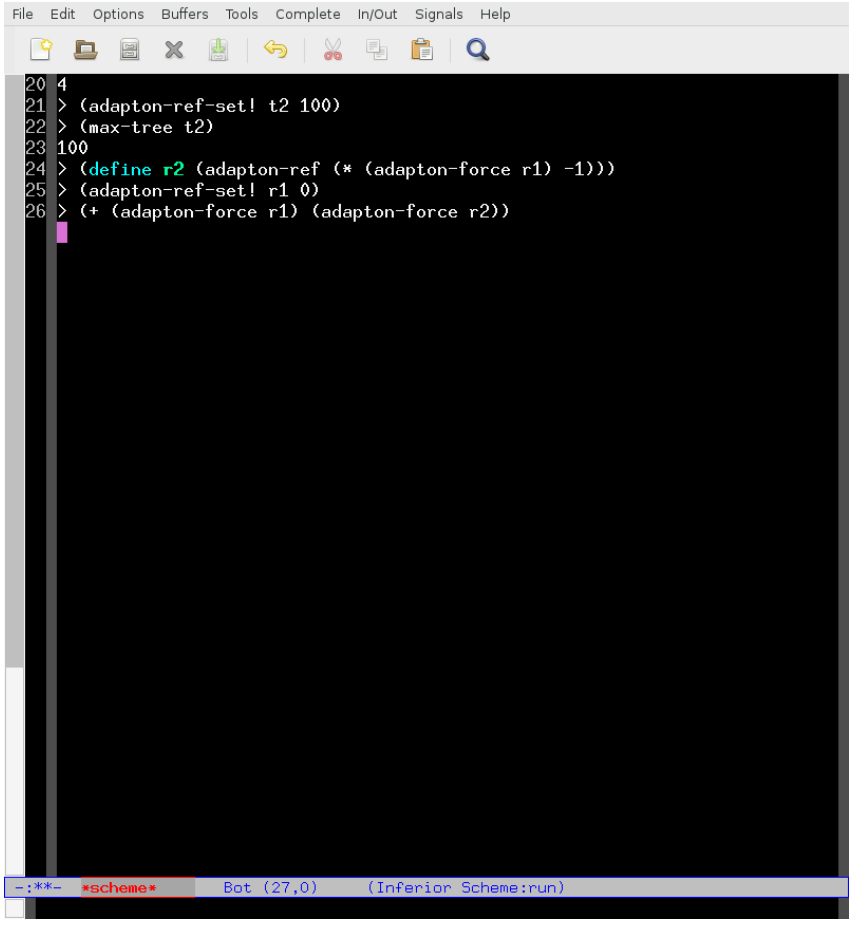

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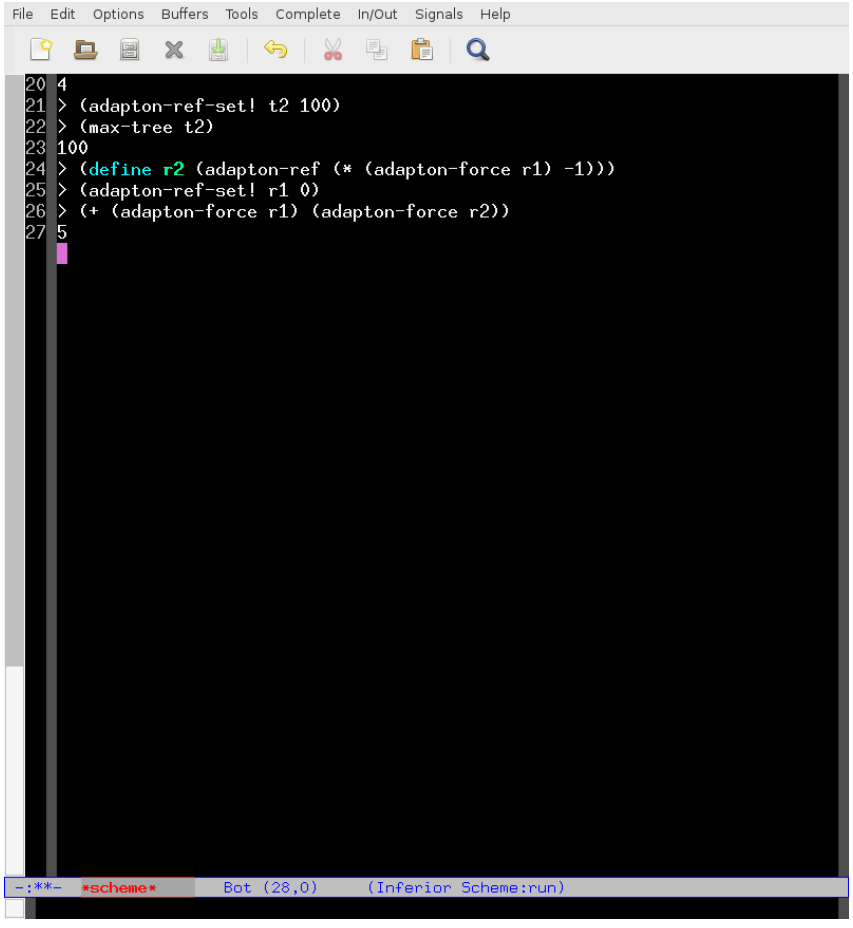

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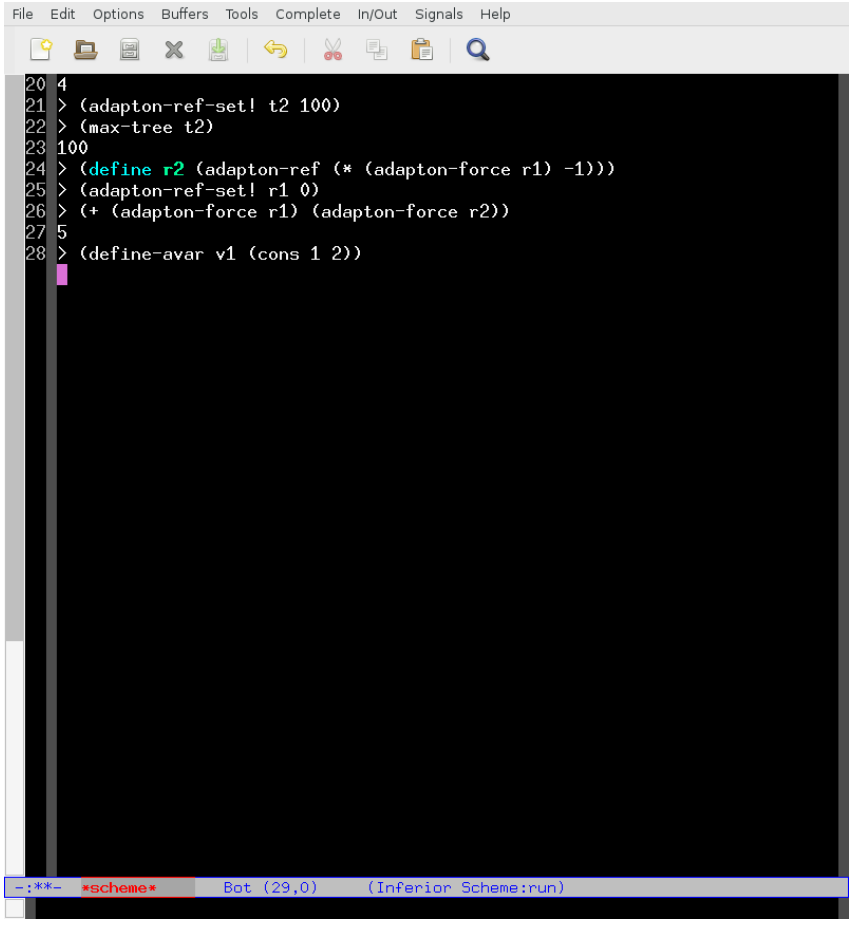

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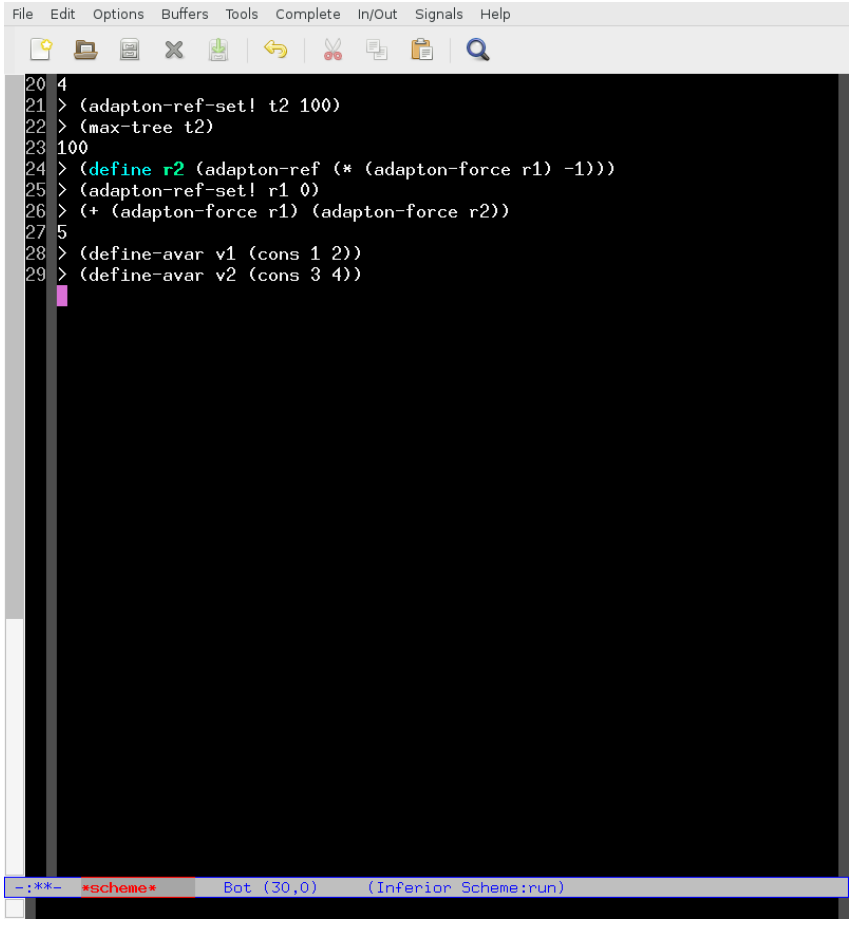

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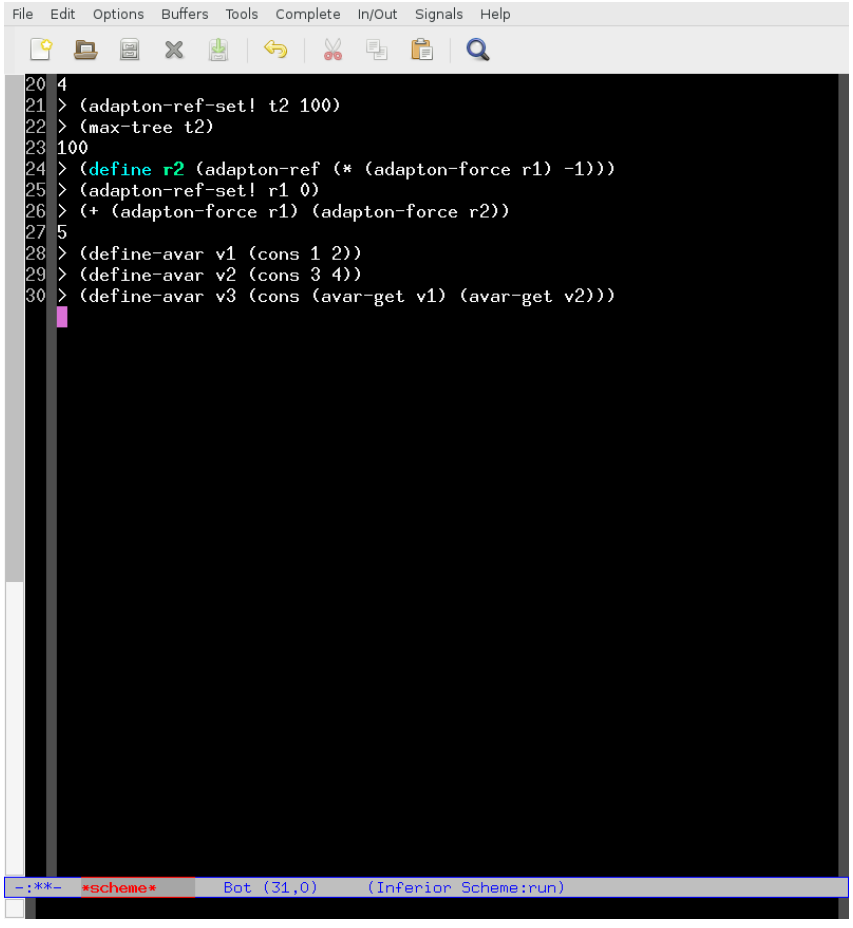

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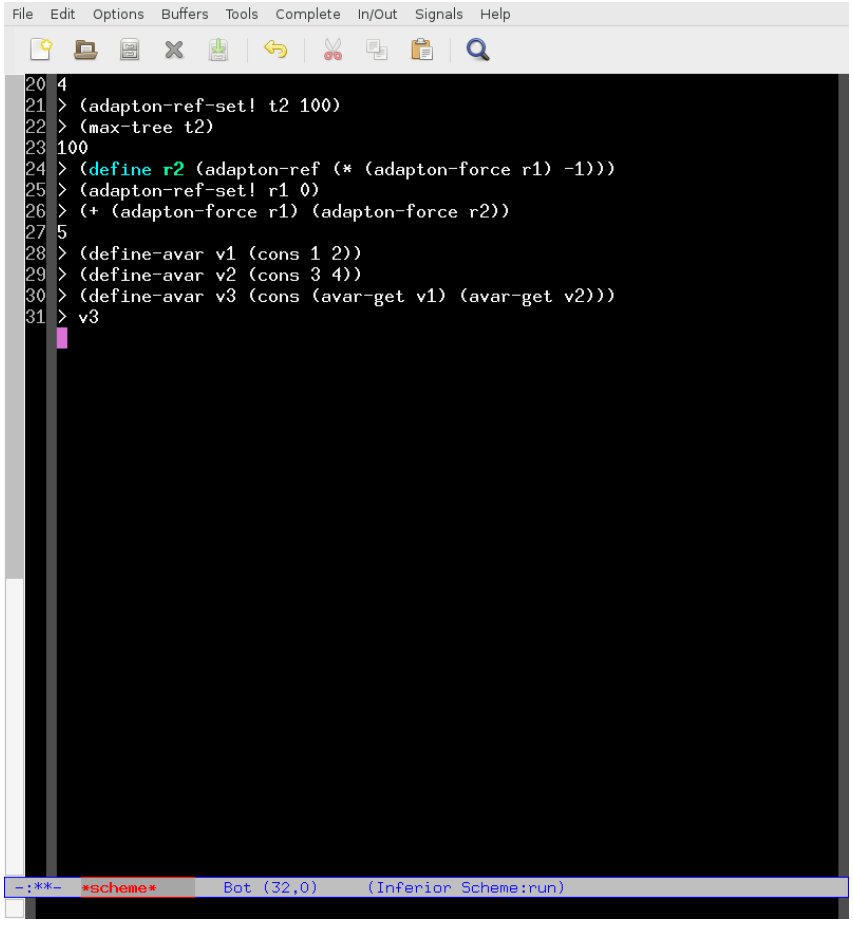

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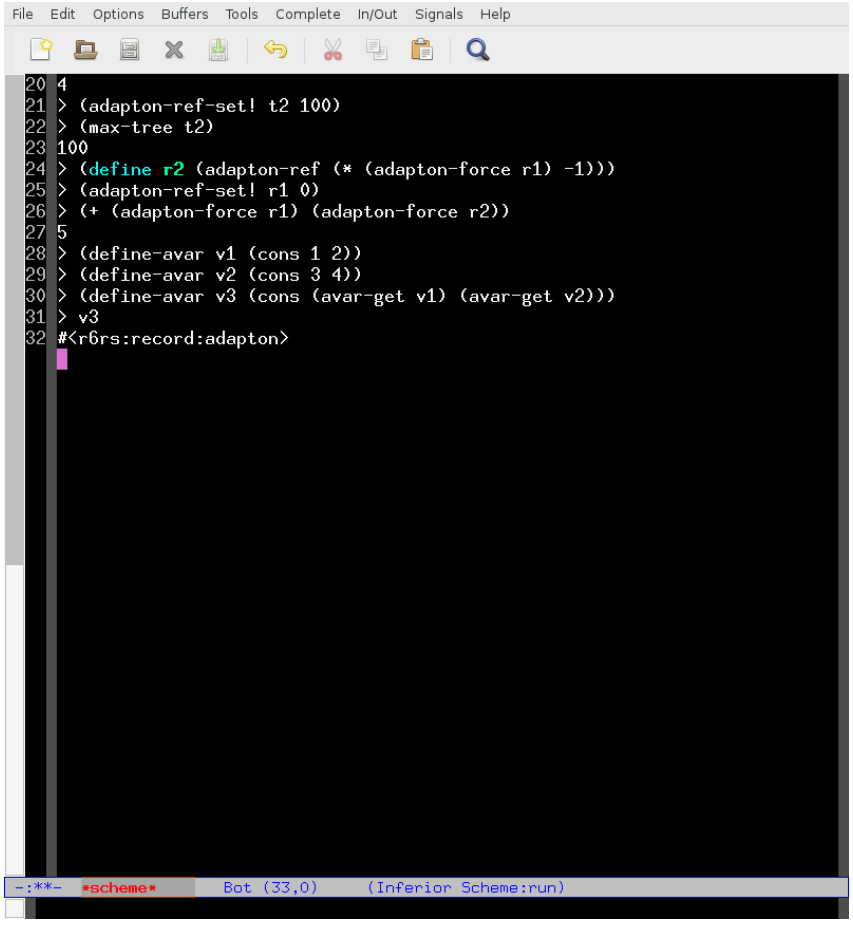

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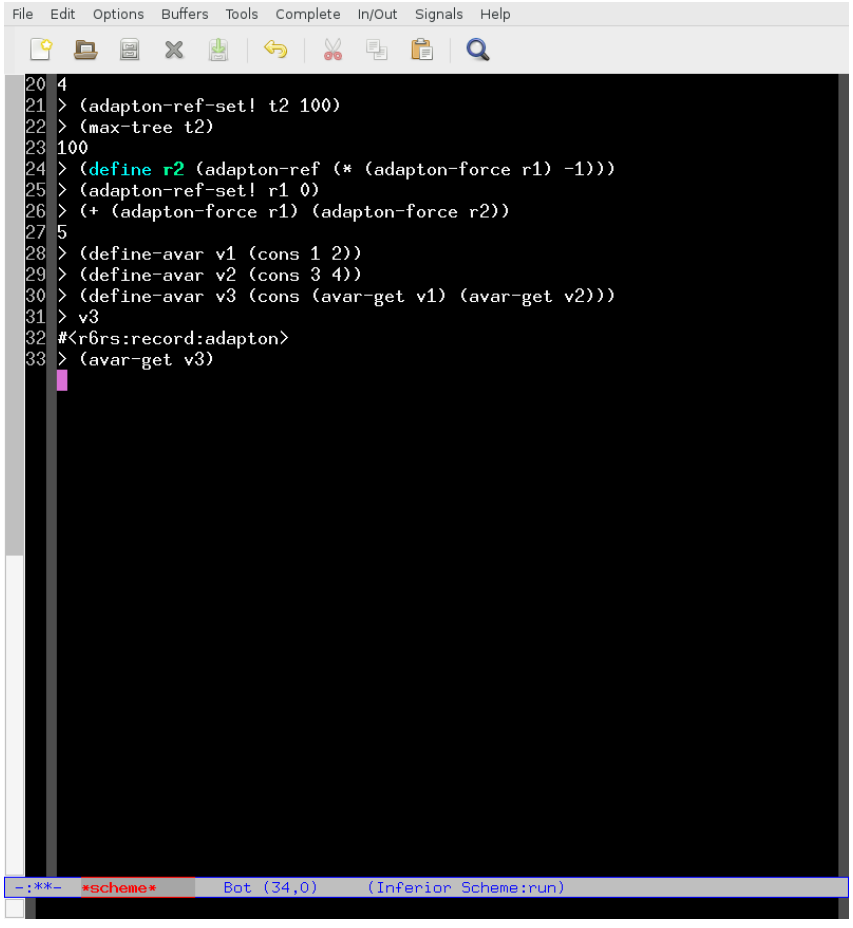

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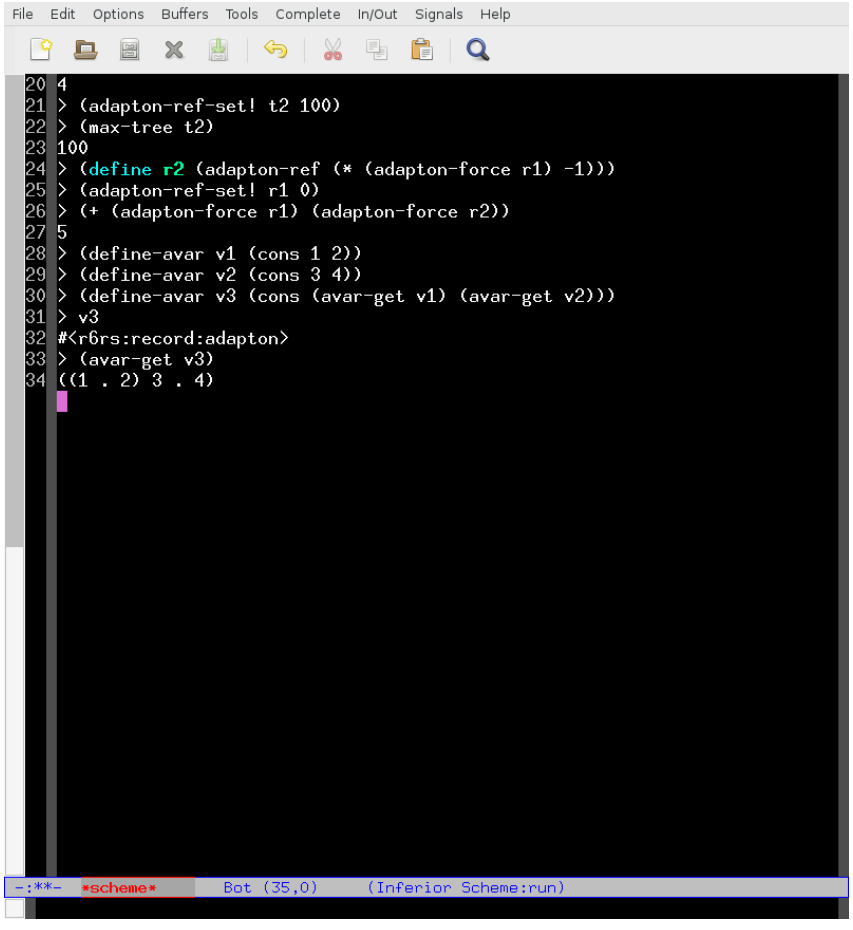

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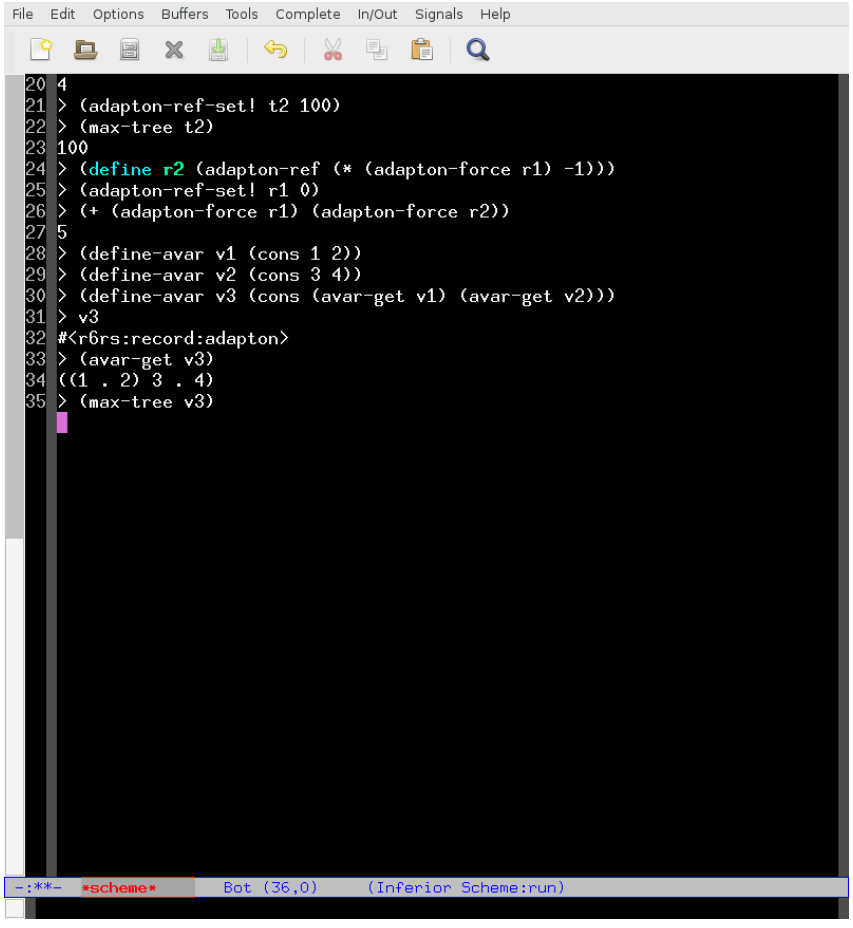

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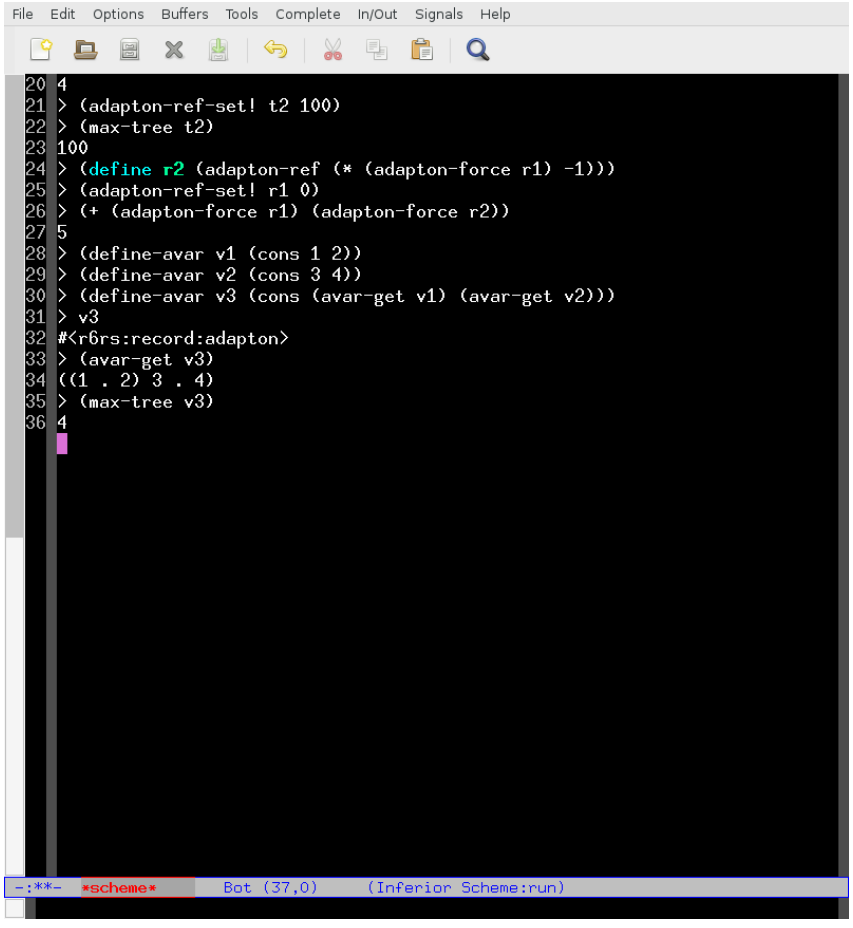

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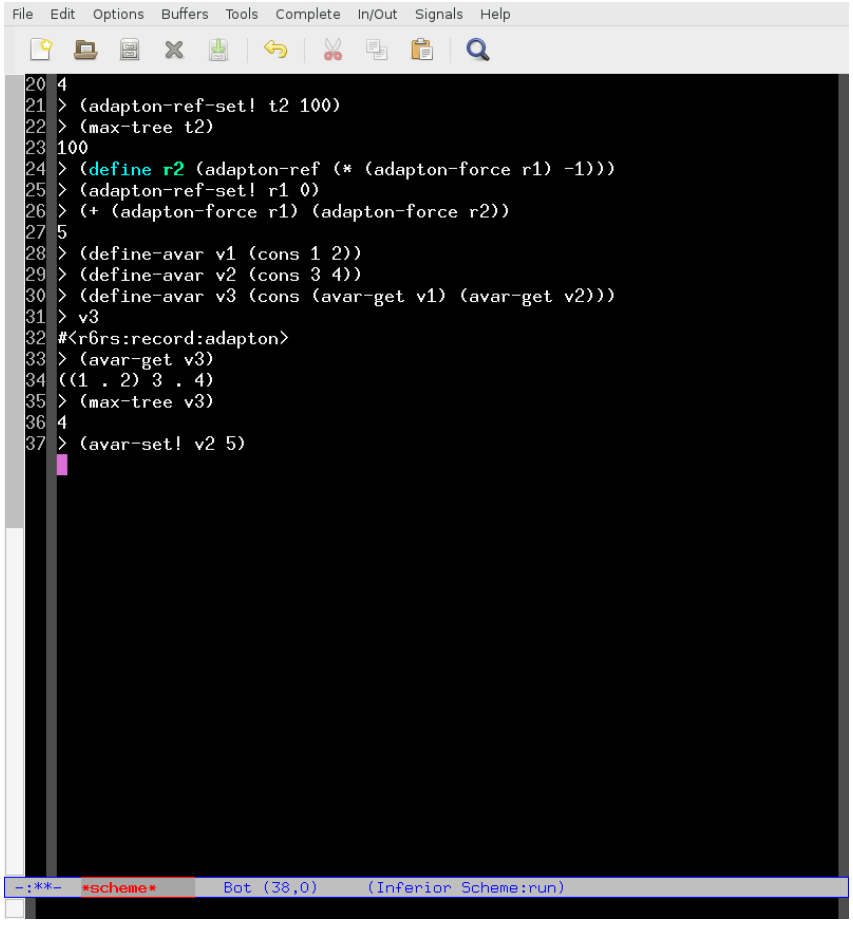

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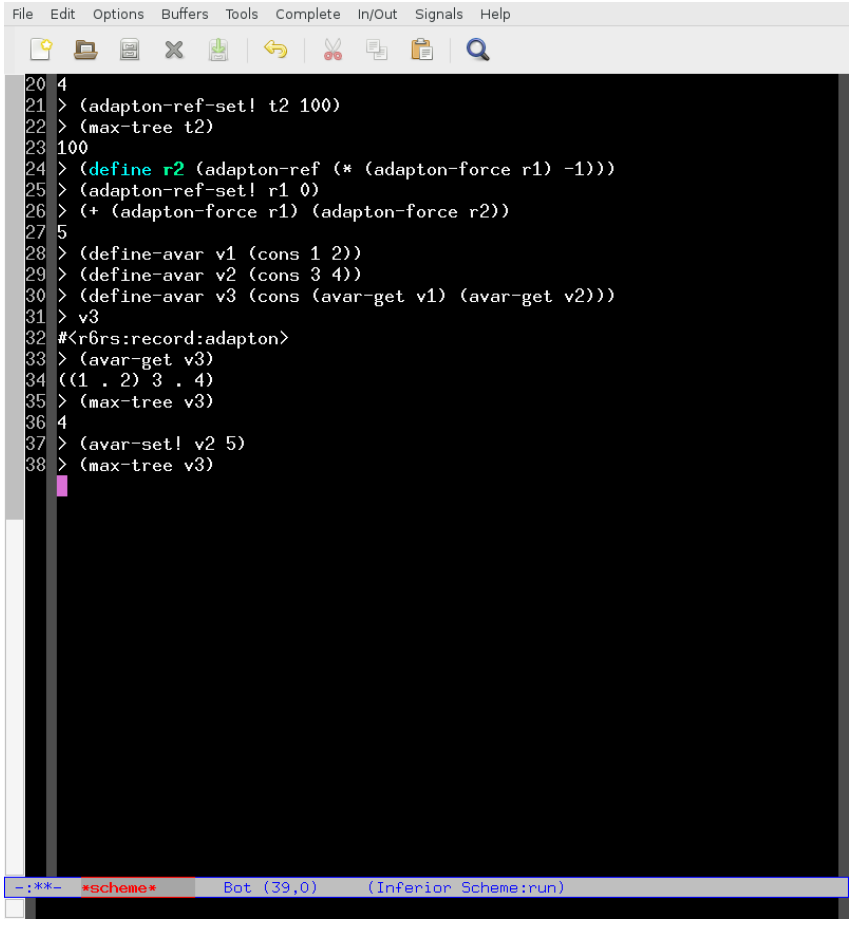

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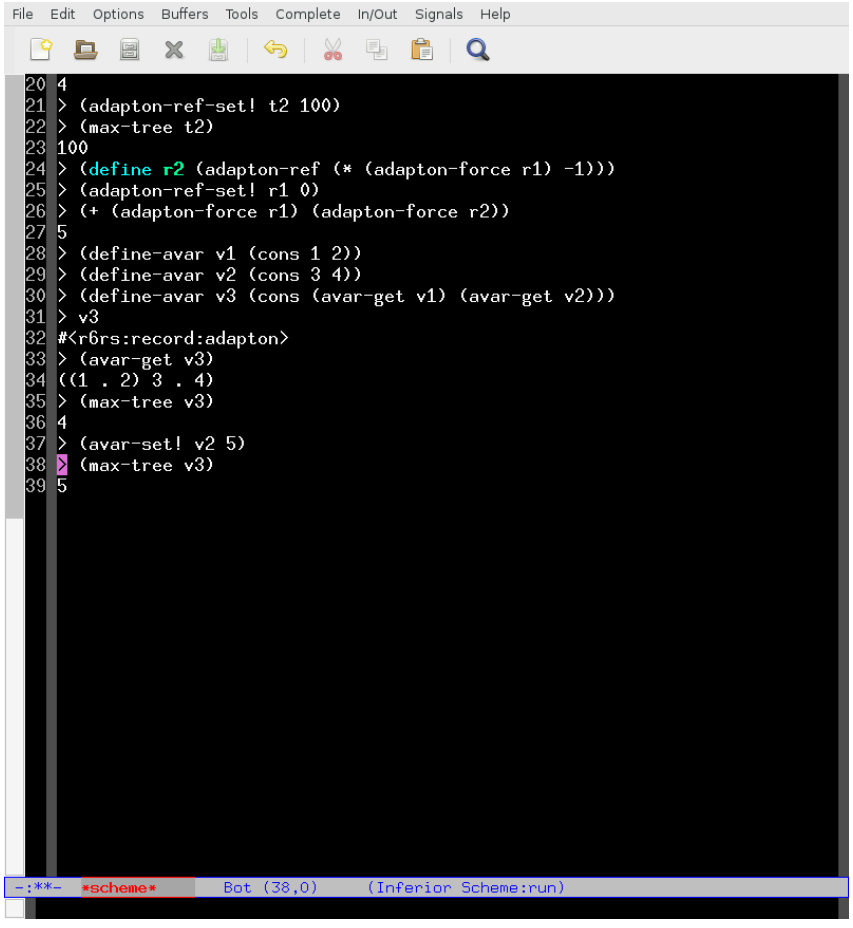
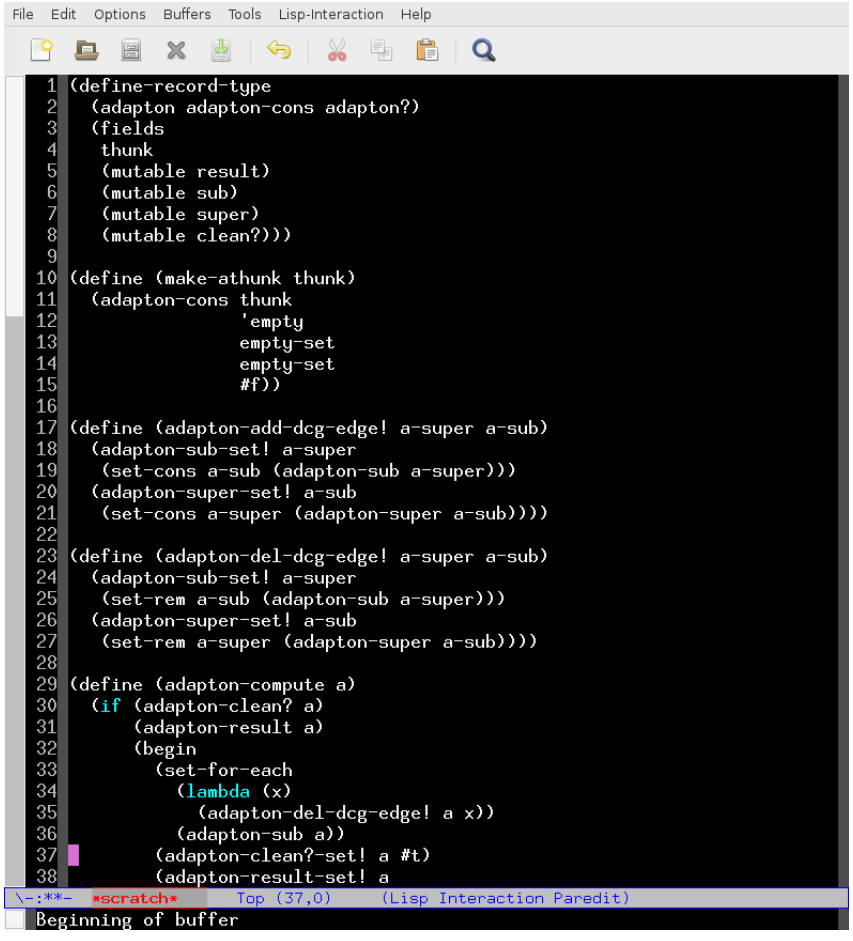


# microAdapton: the core of miniAdapton

- inspired by microKanren for implementing miniKanren
- implements core operations for miniAdapton
- avoids implicit DCG construction
- miniAdapton builds implicit DCG construction on top of microAdapton

# Implementation - microAdapton



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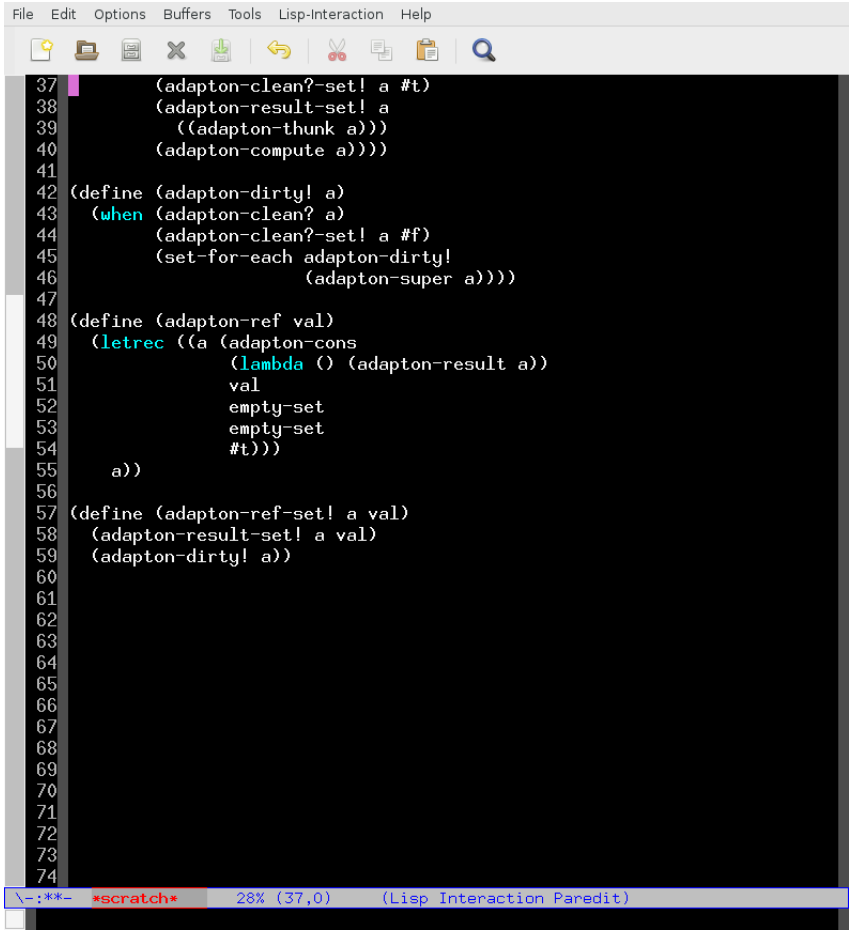

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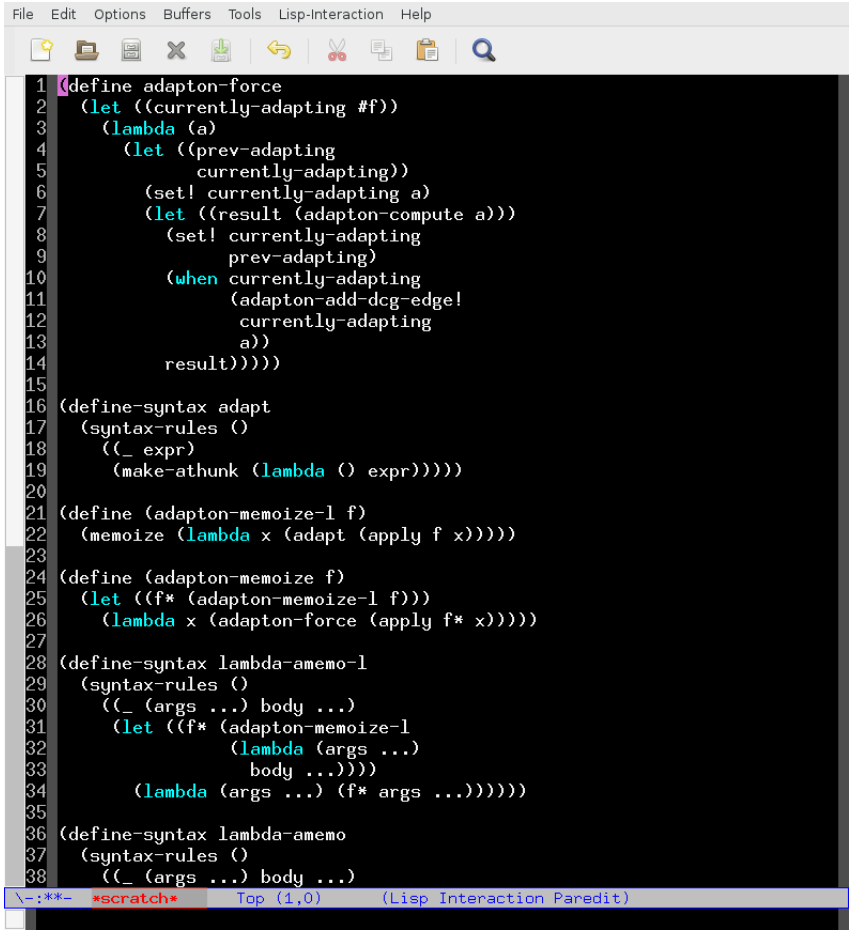

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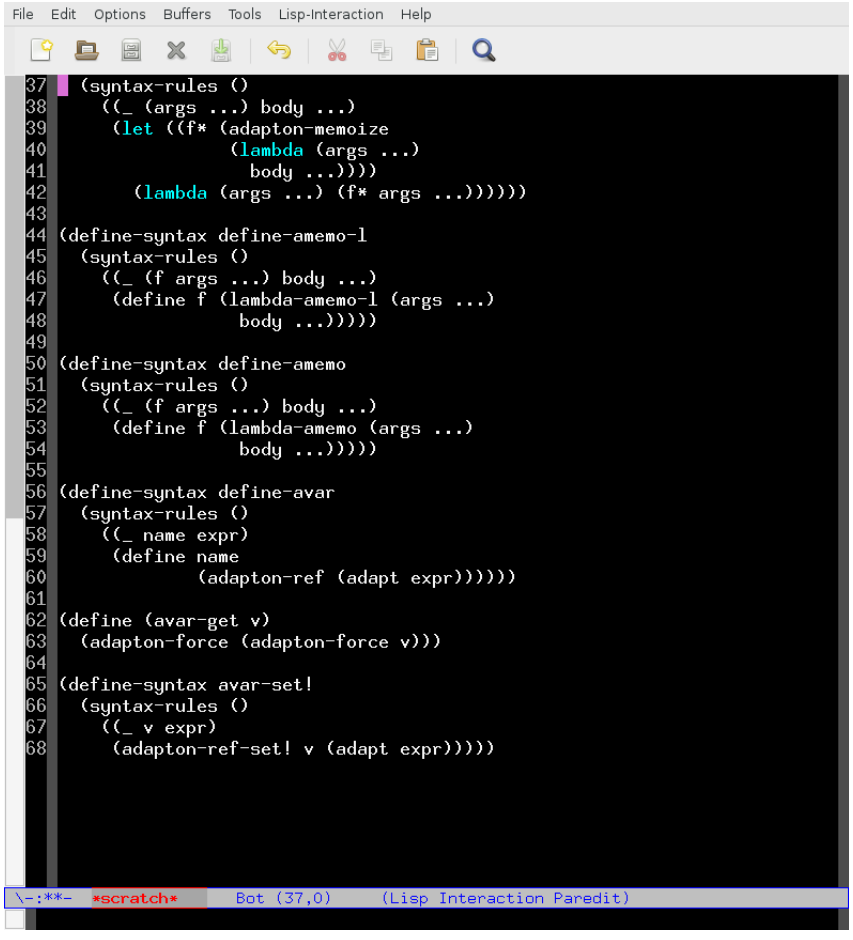

# Conclusion

- Adapton implemented in a more minimal form
- A minimal implementation encourages hackability

# Conclusion - Play with it

- Incremental computation that you can play with RIGHT NOW

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# Challenges

Modifying miniAdapton:

- Avoid recomputation when answers to subcomputations don't change (full Adapton)
- Add debugging information and/or visualization
- miniAdapton in other languages

Using miniAdapton:

- Adapton data structures
- Adapton for interactive applications

# Acknowledgements and Related Work


- Thanks to Jason Hemann and Dan Friedman for microKanren, a huge inspiration and motivation for miniAdapton
- Incremental Computing via Function Caching, Pugh and Teitelbaum POPL 1986 (still a good inspiration for data structures using Adapton)
- The Adapton Project, Hammer et al OOPSLA 2015 and PLDI 2014 (http://adapton.org)
- Self-Adjusting Computation, Acar et al; (http://www.umut-acar.org/self-adjusting-computation)