

# O'Caml Reins

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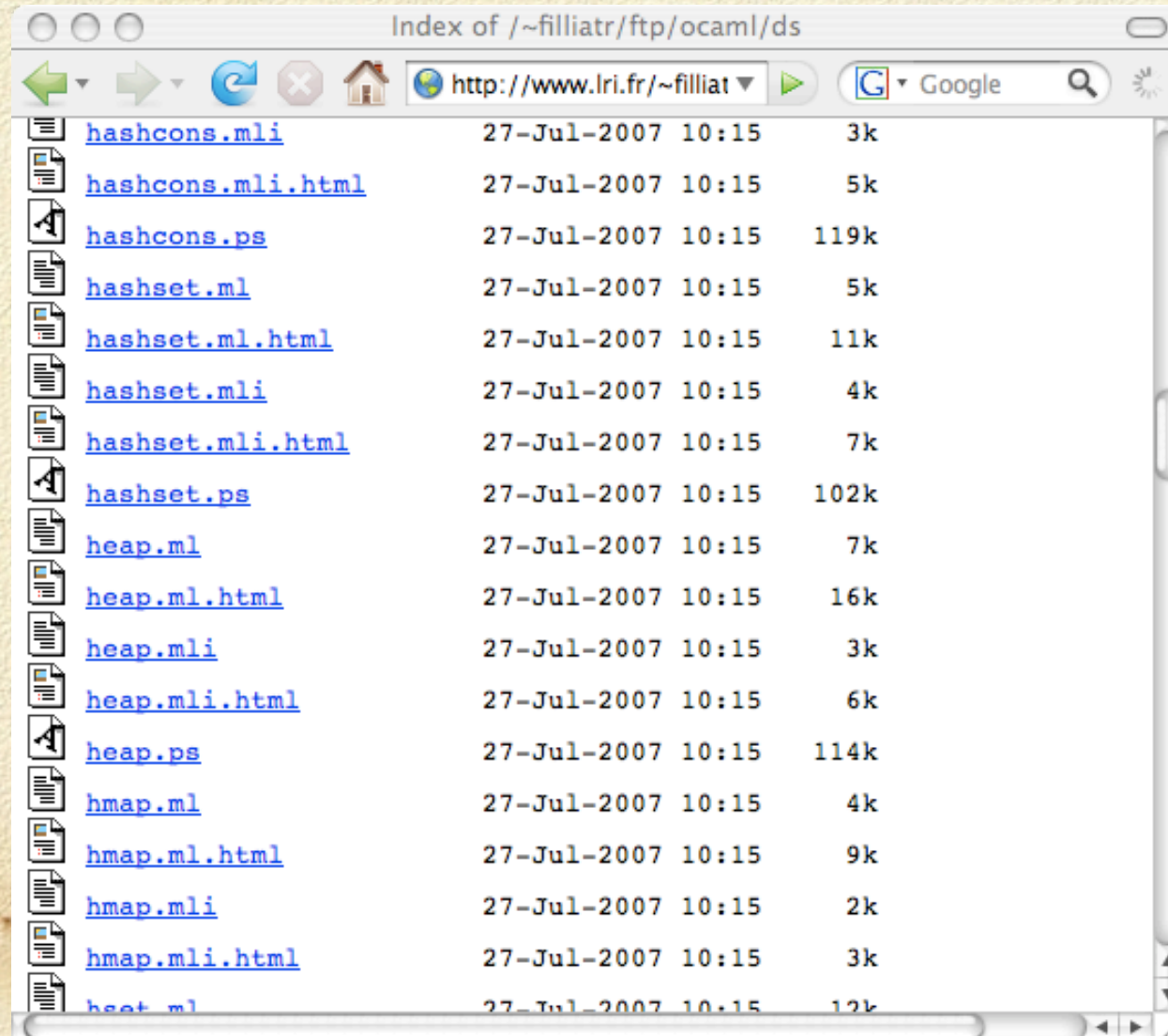
*Mike Furr*

# But...

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- ❑ What's wrong with the OCaml standard library?
  - ❑ Small collection of data structures
  - ❑ Closed to feature enhancements
  - ❑ Only updated with O'Caml releases
- ❑ Aren't there existing implementations of other data structures?

# Existing Implementations:



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title "Index of /~filliatr/ftp/ocaml/ds". The address bar contains "http://www.lri.fr/~filliat". The main content area displays a directory listing of files, including their names, last modified dates, times, and sizes. The files are organized into groups for hashcons, hashset, heap, and hmap, each with .mli, .html, and .ps variants.

File Name	Last Modified	Time	Size
<a href="#">hashcons.mli</a>	27-Jul-2007	10:15	3k
<a href="#">hashcons.mli.html</a>	27-Jul-2007	10:15	5k
<a href="#">hashcons.ps</a>	27-Jul-2007	10:15	119k
<a href="#">hashset.ml</a>	27-Jul-2007	10:15	5k
<a href="#">hashset.ml.html</a>	27-Jul-2007	10:15	11k
<a href="#">hashset.mli</a>	27-Jul-2007	10:15	4k
<a href="#">hashset.mli.html</a>	27-Jul-2007	10:15	7k
<a href="#">hashset.ps</a>	27-Jul-2007	10:15	102k
<a href="#">heap.ml</a>	27-Jul-2007	10:15	7k
<a href="#">heap.ml.html</a>	27-Jul-2007	10:15	16k
<a href="#">heap.mli</a>	27-Jul-2007	10:15	3k
<a href="#">heap.mli.html</a>	27-Jul-2007	10:15	6k
<a href="#">heap.ps</a>	27-Jul-2007	10:15	114k
<a href="#">hmap.ml</a>	27-Jul-2007	10:15	4k
<a href="#">hmap.ml.html</a>	27-Jul-2007	10:15	9k
<a href="#">hmap.mli</a>	27-Jul-2007	10:15	2k
<a href="#">hmap.mli.html</a>	27-Jul-2007	10:15	3k
<a href="#">hset.ml</a>	27-Jul-2007	10:15	12k

# Implemented structures

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- 5 Lists ( $O(1)$  cat, random access, etc...)
- 4 Sets / 4 Maps (AVL, R/B, Patricia, Splay)
- 2 Heaps (Binomial, Skew Binomial)

O'Caml-Reins is so much more than this!

# Unified Signatures

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- type t = (int \* float) option list
- Need a collection of t's
- Hmm... should I use a List or a Set?
- What if I change my mind later?
  - They have almost the same signature, right...?

# Signature comparison

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<b>List</b>	<b>Set</b>
No compare needed for t	Must write compare for t
Doesn't provide efficient compare for List.t	Efficient compare for Set.t
Choice of fold_left or fold_right	1 choice: fold
fold_left takes acc as first argument	fold takes acc as second argument

# Before

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```
type t = (int * float) option list
module T = struct
  type t = t
  (* Ugh, writing a custom compare function
     would be annoying! *)
  let compare = Pervasives.compare
end
module Collection = AVL.Set(T)
Collection.fold (fun acc x -> ...) acc0 t0

module Collection = List
Collection.fold_left(fun acc x -> ...) acc0 t0
```

# With Reins

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```
type t = (int * float) option list
module T = MonoList(MonoOption(MonoPair(Int)(Float)))
(* Look Ma, no boilerplate! *)
module Collection = AVL.Set(T)
Collection.fold (fun acc x -> ...) acc0 t0
```

```
type 'a t2 = 'a option list
module Collection = PolyList(PolyOption(PolyBase))
Collection.fold(fun acc x -> ...) acc0 t0
```

Changing data structures is as easy  
as changing the module definition!



# Iterators

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- Implemented on top of zipper-style cursors

```
type ordering =  
  | PreOrder  
  | InOrder  
  | PostOrder
```

```
type 'a traversal =  
  | Traverse_All  
  | Traverse_If of ('a -> bool)  
  | Traverse_While of ('a -> bool)
```

```
type direction =  
  | Ascending of ordering  
  | Descending of ordering
```

```
val create : direction -> 'a elt traversal -> 'a collection -> 'a t
```

# Iterator Ops

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Allows persistent, bi-directional C++ style navigation:

```
val at_end : 'a t -> bool  
val next : 'a t -> 'a t
```

```
val at_beg : 'a t -> bool  
val prev : 'a t -> 'a t
```

As well as higher order forms:

```
val iter : ('a elt -> unit) -> 'a t -> unit  
val fold : ('a -> 'b elt -> 'a) -> 'a -> 'b t -> 'a
```

# Benchmarks

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- Unbiased benchmarks are notoriously hard to write
- Want to measure actual usage scenarios, not just 100,000 inserts
- Build on the work by Moss et al, on automatic benchmark generation

# Automatic Benchmarking

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- Use a *profile* which concisely summarizes a usage scenario for an ADT
  - distribution of ADT operations
  - What % of nodes are mutated/observed
  - etc...
- Basic operations on Profiles:
  - Extract a profile from an existing application
  - Construct a random program for a given profile

# Benchmark Generation

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- ❑ Collect a sampling of profiles (by hand or from existing applications)
- ❑ Generate a collection of random programs that fit these profiles
- ❑ Benchmark this collection
- ❑ Build a decision tree to choose to the fastest implementation based on a given profile

# Oracle

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- Run your application with an Oracle data structure
  - `module TSet = OracleSet(T)`
- Extract the profile (`at_exit`)
- Use the decision tree to choose best implementation
- Optimization for free!

# Questions?

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- Thanks to Stephen Weeks and Jane Street Capital for a putting together OSP!

# Quickcheck

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```
let rs = Random.State.make_self_init () in
let rand_int = Int.gen rs in
let rand_list = List(Int).gen rs ~size:100 in
...
```

```
(let module T = RandCheck(struct
  module Arg = GenPair(Set)(Set)
  let desc = "[Set] Union is commutative"
  let law (t1,t2) =
    let t = Set.union t1 t2 in
    let t' = Set.union t2 t1 in
    Set.compare t t' = 0
  end) in T.test);
```