

FAIR INTERSECTION of SEEKABLE ITERATORS

MICHAEL ARNTZENIUS
UC Berkeley

miniKanren 2025

RELATIONAL

LOGIC

disjunction / backtracking
search

infinite

sparse

time to 1st solution

top-down

DATABASE

conjunction / intersecting
search

finite

dense

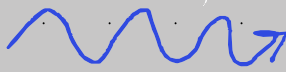
time to ALL solutions

bottom-up

EMBEDDED IN FP

μKanren

fair stream union



THIS TALK

"fair" iterator intersection

I · UNION

data Stream a = Nil | Cons a (Stream a)

LAZY!

append Nil ys = ys

append (Cons x xs) ys = Cons x (append xs ys)

INCOMPLETE!

primes = Cons 2 (Cons 3 (Cons 5 ...))

result = append primes (Cons 6 Nil)

6 $\notin$ result ☹

data Stream a = Nil | Cons a (Stream a)

LAZY!

interleave Nil ys = ys

interleave (Cons x xs) ys = Cons x (interleave ys xs)

IS THIS COMPLETE?

data Stream a = Nil | Cons a (Stream a)

LAZY!

interleave Nil ys = ys

interleave (Cons x xs) ys = Cons x (interleave ys xs)

primes = Cons 2 (Cons 3 (Cons 5 (...)))

evenPrimes = filter even primes = Cons 2 ⊥

twoThreeFour = interleave evenPrimes (Cons 3 (Cons 4 Nil))
= Cons 2 (Cons 3 ⊥) where's 4?!

How DO WE AVOID ⊥?

data Stream a = Nil

| Cons a (Stream a)

| Later (Stream a)

filter p Nil = Nil

filter p (Cons x xs) = if p x then Cons x xs' else xs'

where xs' = filter p xs

filter p (Later xs) = Later (filter p xs)

union Nil ys = ys

union (Cons x xs) ys = Cons x (union xs ys)

union (Later xs) ys = Later (union ys xs)

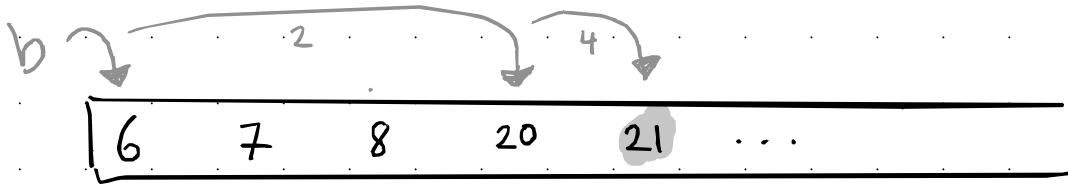
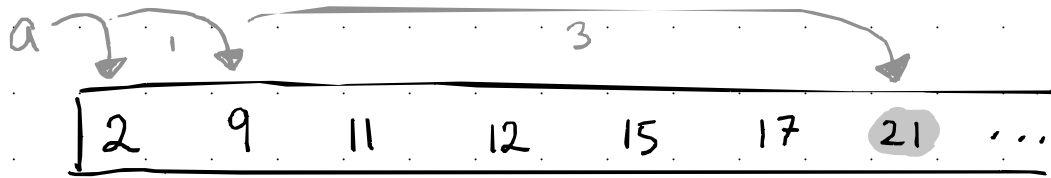
primes = Cons 2 (Later (Cons 3 (Later (Cons 5 ...))))

twoThreeFour = union (filter even primes) (Cons 3 (Cons 4 Nil))

= Cons 2 (Later (Cons 3 (Cons 4 (Later (Later (Lat

II. INTERSECTION

LEAPFROG INTERSECTION



STEP	a	b
1	2 < 6	→ a.seek(≥ 6) → 9
2	9 > 6	→ b.seek(≥ 9) → 20
3	9 < 20	→ a.seek(≥ 20) → 21
4	21 > 20	→ b.seek(≥ 21) → 21

→ YIELD!

IFACE: iter.seek(condition) → next elt satisfying condition

```
intersect(a, b).seek(cond):
```

```
  x = a.seek(cond)
```

```
  while true:
```

```
    y = b.seek( $\geq$ x)
```

```
    if x == y: break
```

```
    x = a.seek( $\geq$ y)
```

```
    if x == y: break
```

```
  return x
```

YIELD NEXT ELEMENT
IN $a \cap b$ SATISFYING cond

COMPOSITIONAL INTERSECTION?

$\text{intersect} : \text{Iterator} \rightarrow \text{Iterator} \rightarrow \text{Iterator}$

eg. $\text{intersect}(\text{intersect}(xs, ys), zs)$

evens 0 2 4 6 ... 1,000,000

odds 1 3 5 7 ... 999,999

ends 0 1,000,000

→ empty!

→ empty!

$\text{evens} \cap \text{odds} = \emptyset$
 $\text{evens} \cap \text{odds} \cap \text{ends} = \emptyset$

`intersect(evens, odds).seek(>0)`

~~X~~ SLOW

`intersect(odds, ends).seek(>0)`

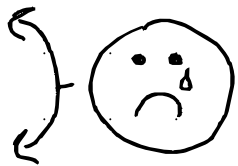
✓ FAST

`intersect(intersect(evens, odds), ends)`

~~X~~

`intersect(evens, intersect(odds, ends))`

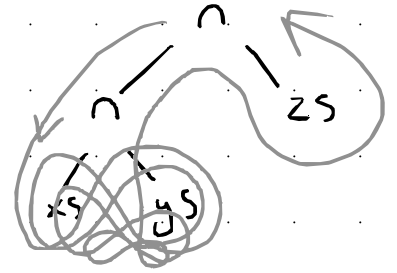
✓



NOT PERFORMANTLY ASSOCIATIVE!

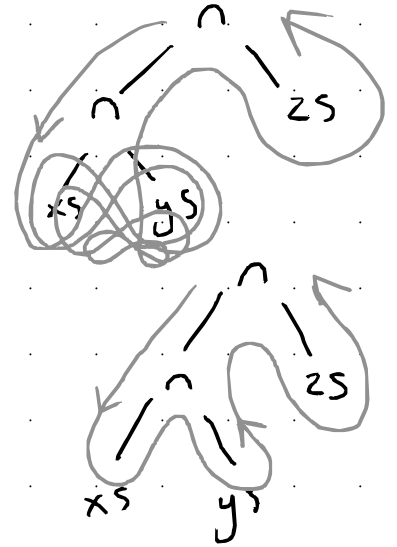
UNFAIR
INTERFACE

`iter.seek(cond)` $\rightarrow$ next elt
satisfying cond



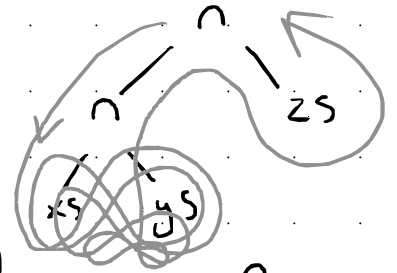
UNFAIR
INTERFACE

`iter.seek(cond)` $\rightarrow$ next elt
satisfying cond



UNFAIR
INTERFACE

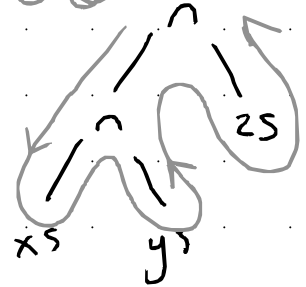
$\text{iter.seek}(\text{cond}) \rightarrow \text{next elt satisfying } \underline{\text{cond}}$



FAIR
INTERFACE

$\text{iter.seek}(\text{cond}) \rightarrow (\text{found}, \underline{x})$
BOOL

- x satisfies cond
- all remaining elements are $\geq \underline{x}$
- found is true $\Rightarrow \underline{x}$ is yielded by the iterator
(is in the sequence it represents)



$\text{intersect}(a, b).\text{seek}(\text{cond})$:

$(x_{\text{found}}, x) = a.\text{seek}(\text{cond})$

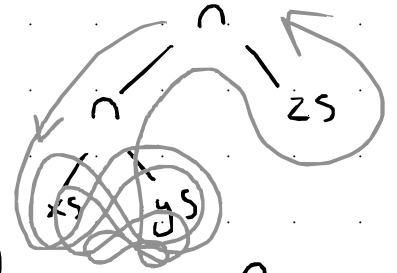
$(y_{\text{found}}, y) = b.\text{seek}(\geq x)$

$\text{found} = x_{\text{found}} \text{ and } y_{\text{found}} \text{ and } x == y$

return (found, y)

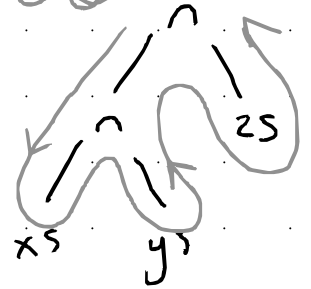
UNFAIR
INTERFACE

$\text{iter.seek}(\text{cond}) \rightarrow \text{next elt satisfying } \underline{\text{cond}}$



FAIR
INTERFACE

$\text{iter.seek}(\text{cond}) \rightarrow (\text{found}, x)$
BOOL



$\text{exhaust}(\text{iter}) :$

$(\text{found}, x) = (\text{false}, -\infty)$

while true :

if found :

yield x

$(\text{found}, x) = \text{iter.seek}(> x)$

else :

$(\text{found}, x) = \text{iter.seek}(\geq x)$



RELATIONAL ALGEBRA

- ✓ NESTED INTERSECTION = RELATIONAL JOIN
= CONJUNCTION IN LOGIC PROG

$foo(x, y)$ and $bar(y, z)$



for each x s.t. $foo(x, -)$

CHUNKS of foo

for each y s.t. $foo(x, y)$ and $bar(y, -)$

INTERSECTION

for each z s.t. $bar(y, z)$

yield (x, y, z)

"TRIE JOIN"

- ✓ UNIONS

$foo(x)$ or $bar(x)$

like merge in merge-sort!

- ✓ EXISTENTIALS

$\exists x. foo(x, y)$

a "big" union across all x -values

— use a priority queue on y !

THE PROJECT

github.com/rntz/dijkstralog

GOAL efficient ^{r (e.g. semiring)} **WEIGHTED** bottom-up logic programming,
embedded in Rust

HAVE most of a runtime, no frontend

THE PAPER

<https://www.rntz.net/files/on-fairness.pdf>

SEE
ALSO

"Indexed Streams: A Formal IR for Fused Contraction Programs"
Kovach et al PLDI '23