

Lists

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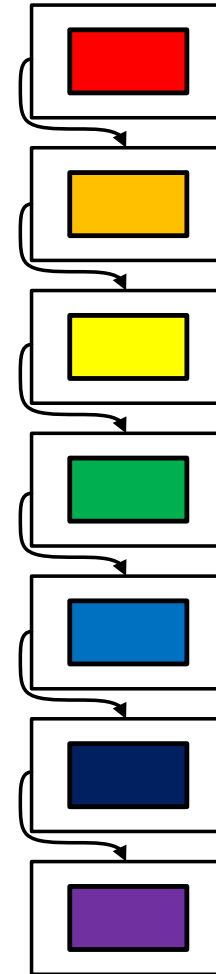
Lists represent the backbone of functional programming and in order to be an effective F# programmer you must truly master list processing.



— Chris Smith, F# Team

What is a List?

- A list of elements
- Computed on creation
- All elements same type
- Can't assign to elements
- Implemented as a (singly) linked list



F# List Versus C# List

An F# list isn't the same thing as a C# list!

Full Name	C# Name	F# Name	Mutability
System.Collections.Generic.List<'T>	List<'T>	ResizeArray	Mutable
Microsoft.FSharp.Collections.List<'T>	FSharpList<'T>	List	Immutable

Creating a List

- **From a range expression**

- `let integers = [1..1000]`

- **From a list expression**

- `let integers = [for i in 1..1000 do yield i]`

- `let integers = [for i in 1..1000 -> i]`

- **Using a function in the List module**

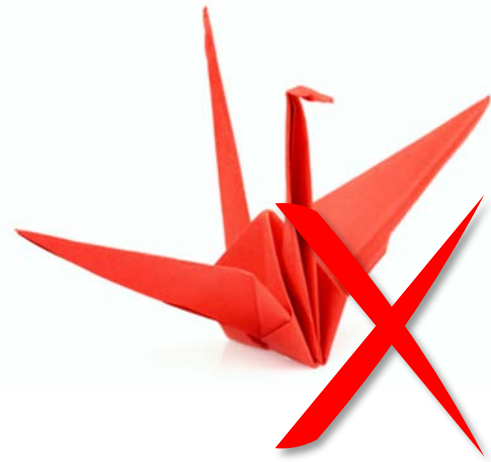
- `let integers = List.init 1000 (fun i -> i+1)`

- **From another other collection**

- `let Files (dir : string) =`
 `Directory.EnumerateFiles(dir)`
 `|> List.ofSeq`

What? No List.unfold?

```
let myUnfoldList =  
  Seq.unfold (fun state ->  
    if state > 100 then None  
    else Some(state, state+1)  
  ) 0 |> List.ofSeq
```

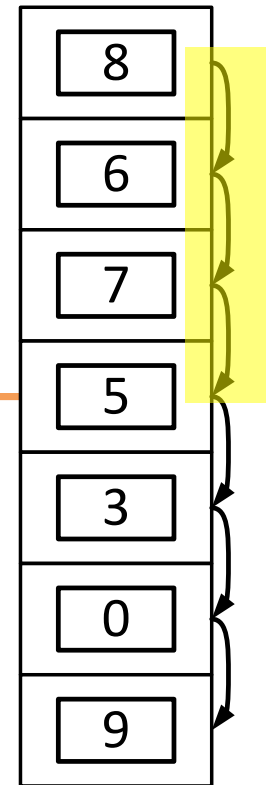


```
let rec myListRecursive n =  
  [  
    if n < 100 then  
      yield n  
      yield! (myListRecursive (n+1))  
  ]
```

Accessing List Elements

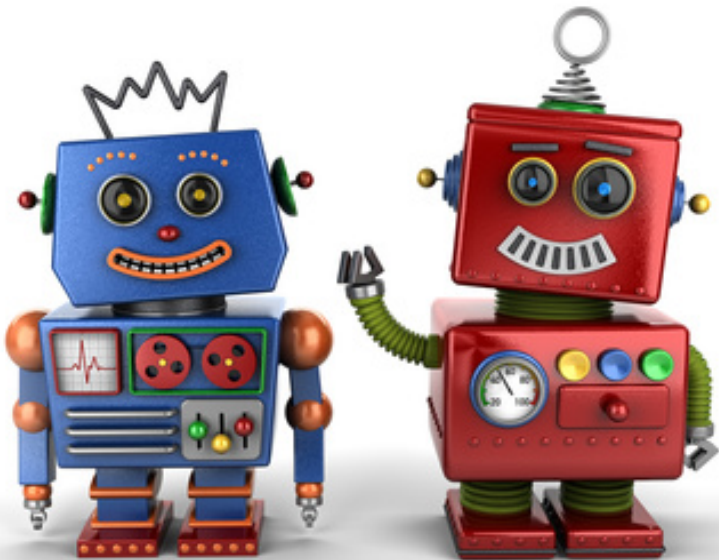
- **Array-like access...**
 - ...superficially!
- **Array access is $O(1)$**
- **List access is $O(n)$**
- **Watch out!**

`myList.[3]`



List Module

- Functions as in Array and Seq modules
- List.map, List.iter, List.filter



List Mutability

- List as a whole is immutable
 - `let myList = [|8;6;7;5;3;0;9|]`
 - `myList <- [|8;7;7;5;3;0;9|]`
 - ...unless you bind it as a mutable
- There are no Add... or Remove... methods
- Elements also immutable
 - `myList.[1] <- 7`
 - ...but they might have mutable properties!

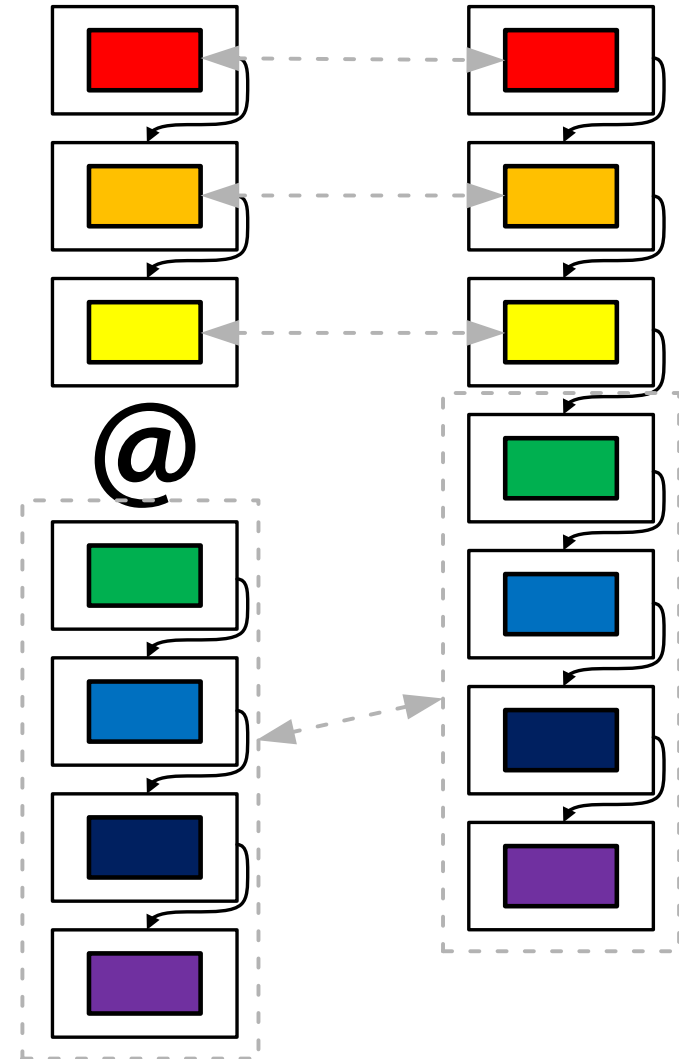
```
type MutableThing = { mutable Name : string }  
  
let thingList =  
    [ { Name = "Thing 1"}; { Name = "Thing 2"} ]  
  
thingList.[1].Name <- "Thing 2 was changed"
```

Combining Lists

- Combine two lists with the @ operator
- Creates a new list
- Underlying elements the same in old and new lists

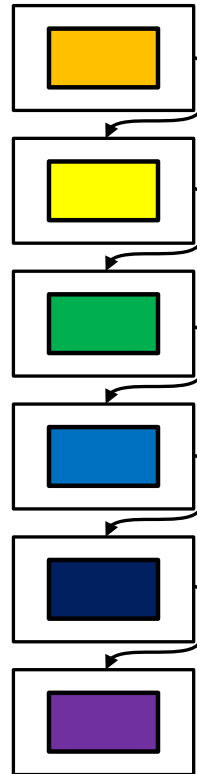
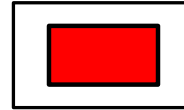
Combining Lists – What Really Happens

- **New list for first ½**
 - Same underlying elements
- **Last element of new first ½ points to first element of original second ½**
 - Same underlying elements



Prepending One Element

- Use the 'cons' operator :: to add element to the start
- Cons operations fundamental to List processing



What Does it Cost?

- Indexed access is $O(n)$
 - Arrays are $O(1)$
- Joining lists with @
 - ...fairly expensive
 - New first list
- Consing on a new element with ::
 - ...very cheap
- Consing off the first element with ::
 - ...very cheap



Summary

- **An F# list is an immutable linked list**
- **Create like Arrays and Sequences**
- **Array-like access**
 - ...but watch out for performance
- **Similar functions in List module as in Array and Seq modules**
- **Join two lists with @**
 - ...watch performance
- **Adding/taking first element with ::**
 - ...very fast

