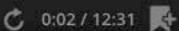
João Gonçalves

Video 2.2

Collection Types







## In this video, we are going to take a look at...

- Available collection types
- Functions to manipulate collections
- Imutability
- Type composition



- An ordered collection of items
- Delimited by square brackets



An empty list



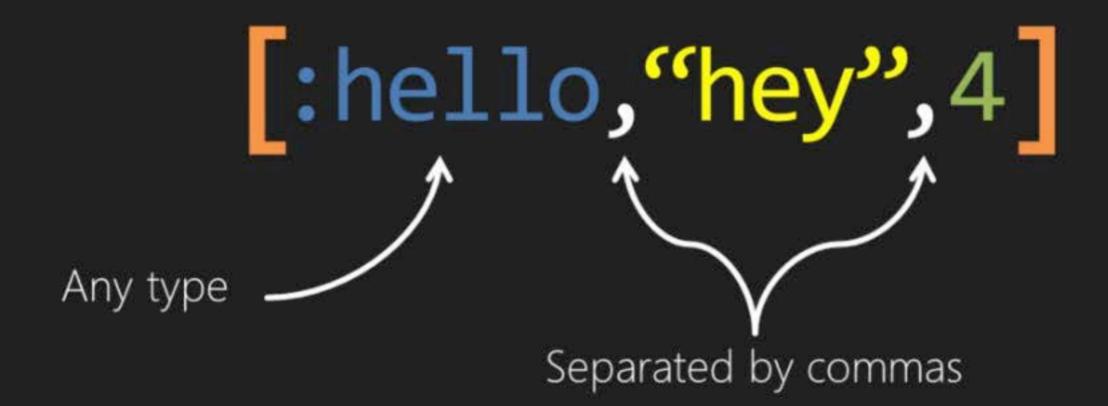


:hello,"hey",4

ind 5s



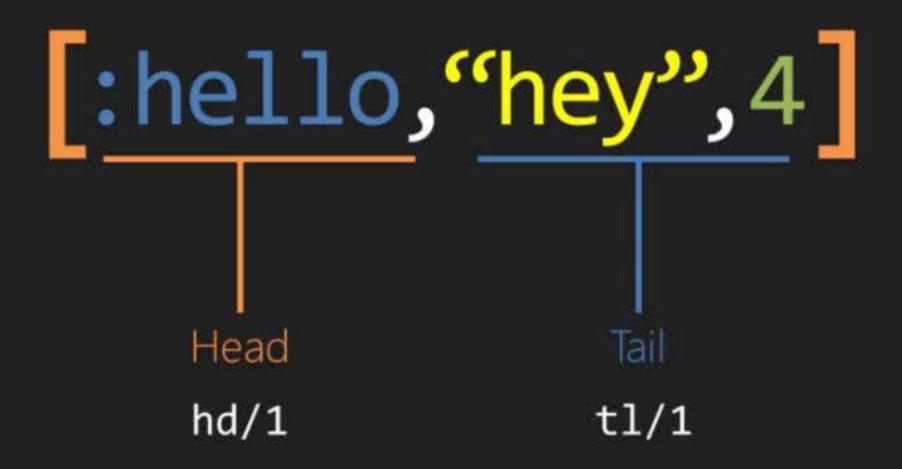






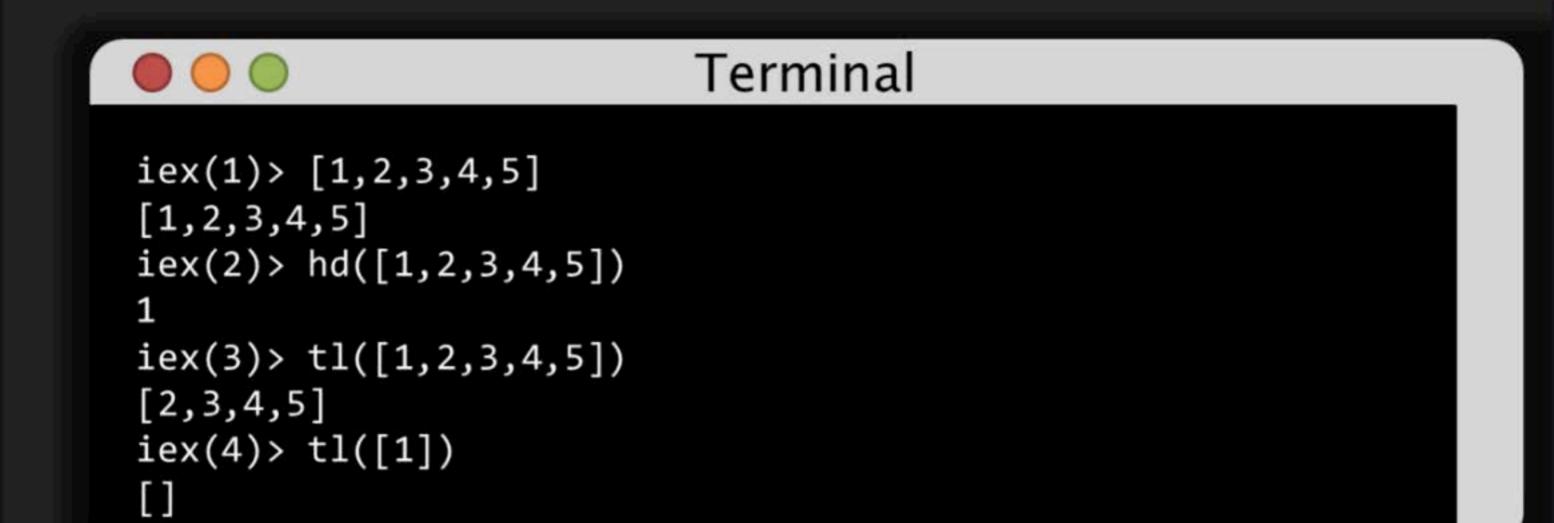








#### Lists - Head and Tail





#### Lists - Head and Tail

```
Terminal
iex(1) > hd([])
** (ArgumentError) argument error
    :erlang.hd([])
iex(2) > tl([])
** (ArgumentError) argument error
    :erlang.tl([])
```





Two elements separated by a "Pipe"

"Cons" Cell



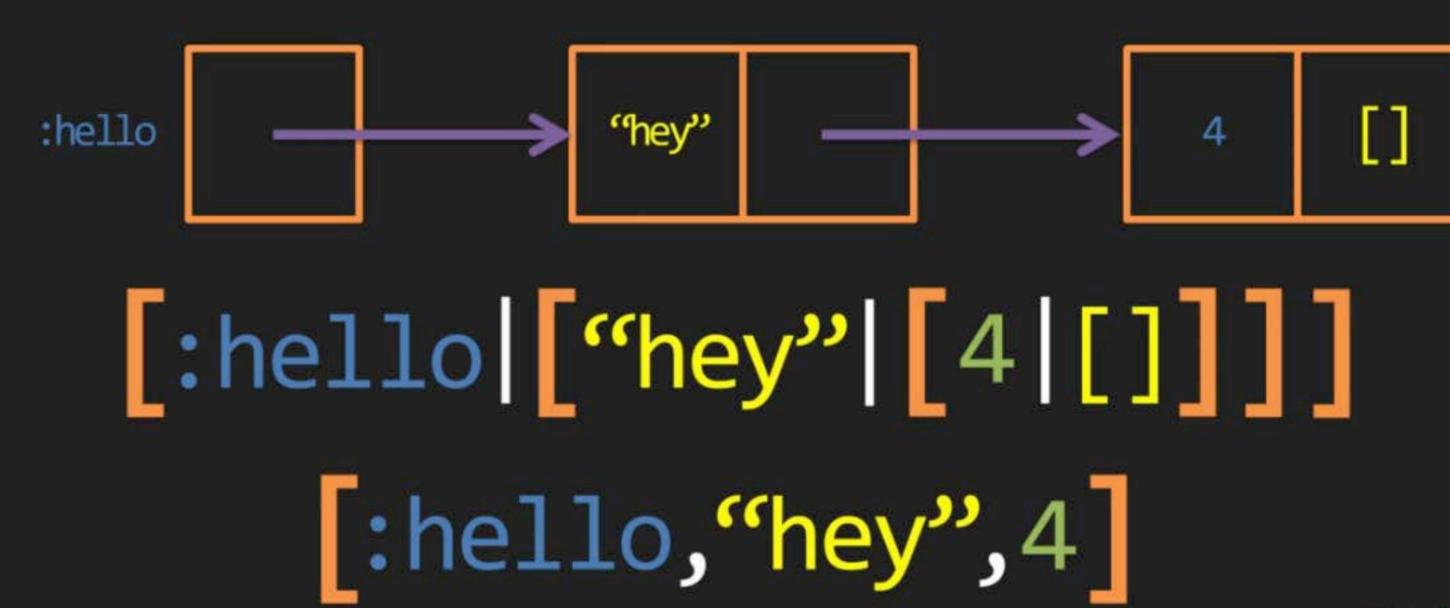






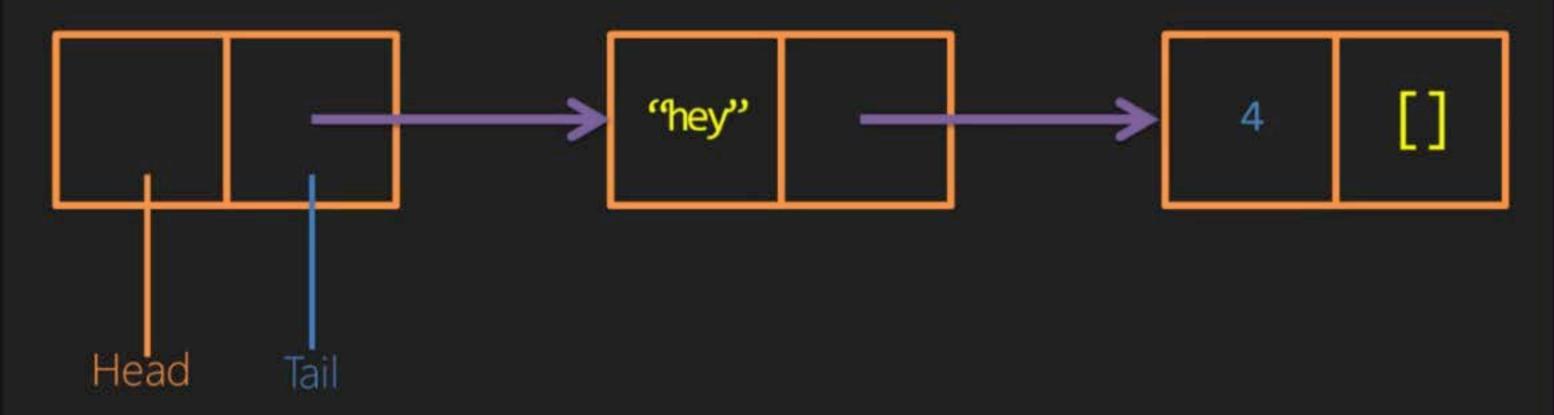
:hello







Linked List





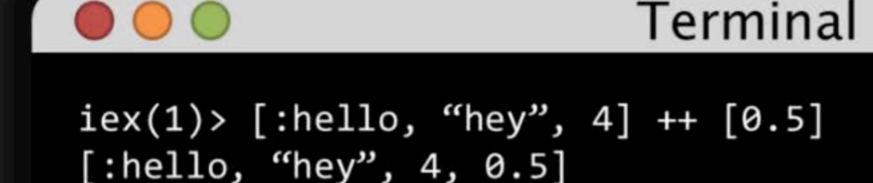
## Lists – Operations

Concatenation

Subtraction



#### Lists - Operations



```
iex(2)> [:hello, "hey", 4] -- ["hey"]
[:hello, 4]
```

```
iex(3)> [:hello, :hello] -- [:hello]
[:hello]
```



## Tuple

An ordered collection of items



### Tuple



## Tuples - Functions

- Index
  - o elem/2
- Size
  - o tuple\_size/1
- Replacement
  - o put\_elem/3



#### **Tuples - Functions**



```
iex(1)> elem({:hello, "hey", 4}, 0)
:hello
iex(2)> elem({:hello, "hey", 4}, 2)
4
iex(3)> put_elem({:hello, 2}, 1, :hey)
{:hello, :hey}
```



## Lists versus Tuples

List



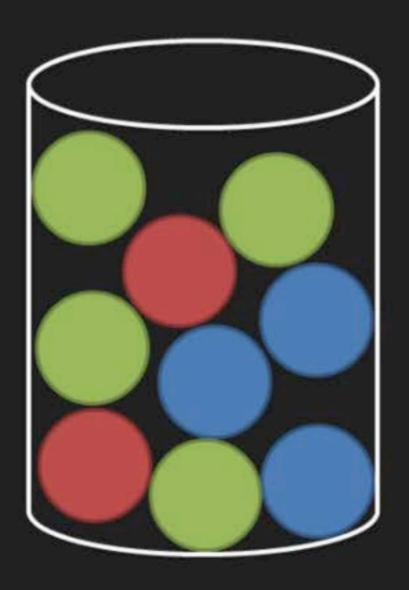
Tuple



## Lists versus Tuples

	List	Tuple
Structure	Linked list	Contiguous memory
Insertion	Fast (prepending)	Expensive
Size	Slow	Fast
Fetch by index	Slow	Fast
Fetch first	Fast	Fast





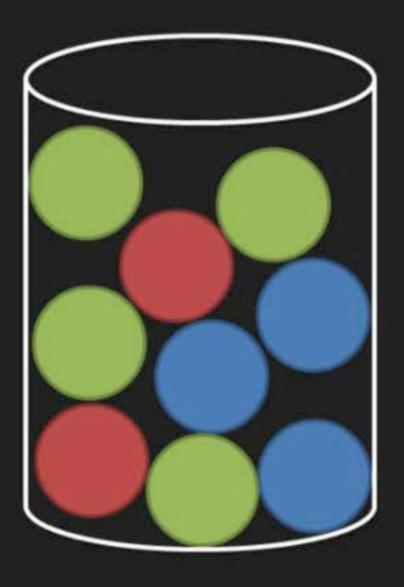


Count the Circles

Red = 2

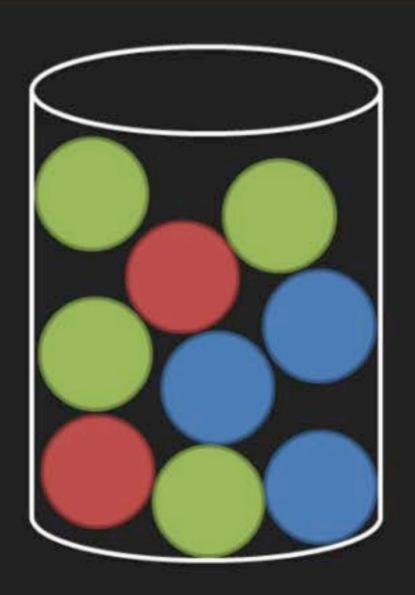
Green = 4

Blue = 3



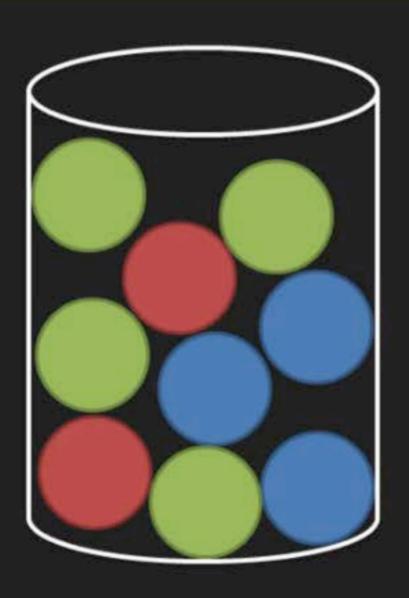


[2,4,3]





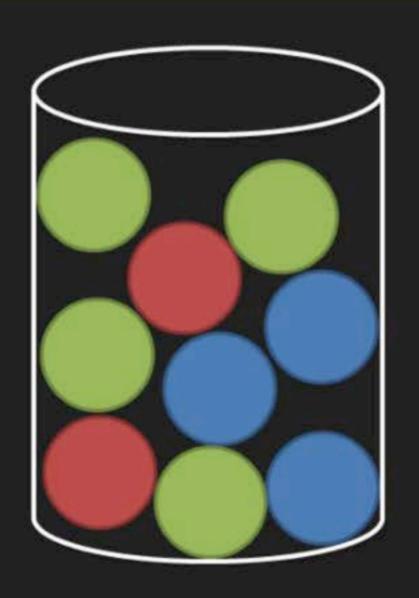
```
[{:red,2},{:green,4},{:blue,3}]
```





[{:red,2},{:green,4},{:blue,3}]

A list of tuples with 2 elements, the first being an atom





```
[{:red,2}, {:green,4}, {:blue,3}]

=
[red: 2, green: 4, blue: 3]
```



### Keyword Lists - Indexing

```
Terminal
iex(1)> list = [red: 2, green: 4, blue: 3]
[red: 2, green: 4, blue: 3]
iex(2)> list[:red]
iex(3)> list[:blue]
iex(4)> list[:yellow]
nil
```



- Still lists...
  - o Indexing is slow
  - o Ordered



• A unordered collection of values indexed by keys



$$%{: red => 2, : green => 4}$$





If the keys are atoms



map[key]

Works with any type of key

map.key

Works only on keys that are atoms





#### **Terminal**

```
iex(1)> map = %{:x => 1, "y" => 2}
%{:x => 1, "y" => 2}
iex(2)> map.x
1
iex(3)> map["y"]
2
```



```
Terminal
iex(4) > map[:x]
iex(5)> map."y"
** (KeyError) key :y not found in: %{:x => 1, "y" => 2}
```



```
Terminal
iex(4) > map[:x]
iex(5)> map."y"
** (KeyError) key :y not found in: %{:x => 1, "y" => 2}
```



%{map | key=>value}

Works with any type of key

%{map | key: value}

Works only on keys that are atoms



### Maps - Updating



#### **Terminal**

```
iex(1)> map = %{:x => 1, "y" => 2}
%{:x => 1, "y" => 2}
iex(2)> %{map|x: 4}
%{:x => 4, "y" => 2}
iex(3)> map.x
1
```

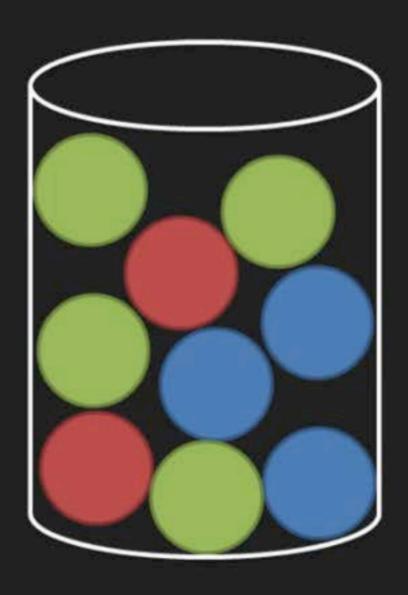


## Imutability

- Collections are Imutable
  - o Any modification on a collection returns a new collection



# Composition





#### Composition

- Counting exercise given to different people
  - o John
  - o Mary
  - o Jeff
  - o Paul
- Any person can do more than one counting exercise



#### Composition

```
%{
 "John" => [
   %{red: 2, green: 4}
  "Mary" => [
   %{red: 2, green: 4}, %{yellow: 5}, %{red: 7, blue: 2}
  "Jeff" => [
   %{violet: 40, blue: 2}
  ],
  "Paul" => [
   %{red: 4, blue: 3, yellow: 7}, %{blue: 5, cyan: 3}
```



### Summary

- Literal types in Elixir
  - o Numbers
  - o Strings
  - o Atoms
- Collection types in Elixir
  - o Lists
  - o Tuples
  - o Maps

- Functions to manipulate these types
- Immutability of collections
- How to compose types to make more complex ones

