

# Immutability 101

what, why, and how

# Hello LambdaConf

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Hello LambdaConf — cats



# Immutability — What

Origin: Latin

*in* (not) - *mutabilis* (to change)

## Immutability — What

Software (*functional programming*)

Object or structure whose **state cannot be modified** after it is created

## Numbers are immutable

```
var x = 1;  
  
x == 1;    // => true  
  
x + 1;    // => 2  
  
x == 1;    // => true
```

## Strings are immutable

```
var x = "foo";  
  
x == "foo";           // => true  
  
x + "bar";          // => "foobar"  
  
x == "foo";          // => true  
  
(x + "bar").substr(2,3); // "oba"
```

## Booleans are immutable

```
var x = true;  
  
x == true;      // => true  
  
x && true;     // => true  
  
x && false;    // => false  
  
x == true;      // => true
```

variables are... mutable!



*How can a variable be immutable?*

```
var x = true; x;           // => true
```

```
x = 1; x;                 // => 1
```

```
x = "ANYTHING!!"; x; // => "ANYTHING!!"
```

variables are... mutable!



They can't. But values can be!

# Immutability — what's in it for me?

Immutable Data Structures are easier to reason about because

1. They operate uniformly

## Immutability — what's in it for me? (ex.1.1)

```
var last_weeks_dollars = 6;  
  
var more_dollars = last_weeks_dollars + 2;  
  
more_dollars;      // 8  
last_weeks_dollars; // 6
```

## Immutability — what's in it for me? (ex.1.2)

```
var last_weeks_dollars = [2,2,2];  
  
var more_dollars = last_weeks_dollars.push(2);  
  
more_dollars; // ?  
last_weeks_dollars; // ?
```

## Immutability — what's in it for me? (ex.1.3)

```
var last_weeks_dollars = [2,2,2];  
  
var more_dollars = last_weeks_dollars.push(2);  
  
more_dollars;      // 4  
last_weeks_dollars; // [2,2,2]
```

# Immutability — what's in it for me?

Immutable Data Structures are easier to reason about because

1. They operate uniformly (no surprises)
2. They are what they are (no mutations)

# Immutability — getting started



*What do I do now?*

# Immutability — getting started



3 step plan to combat mutants (mutation)!

1. Admit that mutation is evil

# Immutability — getting started



3 step plan to combat mutants (mutation)!

1. Admit that mutation is evil
2. Stop creating mutation

# Immutability — getting started



3 step plan to combat mutants (mutation)!

1. Admit that mutation is evil
2. Stop creating mutation
3. Create immutable things!

## Immutability — The Immutable List (prb.1.0)

### **Problem 1 — the immutable list**

Create a replacement for the Javascript Array class that:

1. Does not mutate the initializing value (if present)
2. Does not expose mutative methods
3. Does mimic the following methods:
  - push
  - unshift
  - concat
  - length
  - [index]

## Immutability — The Immutable List (prb.1.1)

```
function List(array) {  
    this.mutable_list = array.slice();  
  
    this.length = this.mutable_list.length;  
}  
  
(new List([9, 8])).length // => 2
```

## Immutability — The Immutable List (prb.1.2)

```
function List(array) {
  this.mutable_list = (array || []).slice();

  this.length = this.mutable_list.length;

  this.to_array = this.mutable_list;

  this.immutable_list = function() {
    return new List(this.mutable_list);
  }

  this.value_of_index = function(index) {
    return this.mutable_list[index];
  }

  this.append = function(value) {
    return new List(this.mutable_list.concat([value]));
  };

  this.prepend = function(value) {
    return new List([value].concat(this.mutable_list));
  }

  this.concat = function(otherMutableArray) {
    return new List(this.mutable_list.concat(otherMutableArray));
  }
}
```

## Immutability — The Immutable List (prb.1.3)

```
(new List([1])).append(2).prepend(0).concat([3,4]).to_array  
// => [0,1,2,3,4]
```

## Immutability — The Immutable List (prb.1.4)



*What does that look like without the immutable list?*

## Immutability — The Immutable List (prb.1.5)



I'm so glad you asked!

```
var a1 = [1];
var a2 = a1.slice();
a2.push(2);
var a3 = a2.slice();
a3.unshift(0);
var a4 = a3.concat([3,4]);
a4;

// => [0,1,2,3,4]
```

## Immutability — The Immutable Map (prb.2.0)

### **Problem 2 – the immutable map**

Create a replacement for the Javascript Object class that:

1. Does not mutate the initializing value (if present)
2. Does not expose mutative methods
3. Does mimic the following methods:
  - [key] = value
  - [key]

# Immutability — The Immutable Map (prb.2.1)

```
function Map(mutable_object) {
  this.shallow_copy = function(mut_obj) {
    var copy = {};
    for (var key in mut_obj) {
      copy[key] = mut_obj[key];
    }
    return copy;
  };

  this.to_object = function() {
    return this.mutable_object;
  };

  this.set = function(key, value) {
    this.mutable_object[key] = value;
    return new Map(this.mutable_object);
  };

  this.get = function(key) {
    return this.mutable_object[key];
  };

  this.mutable_object = this.shallow_copy(mutable_object);
}
```

## Immutability — The Immutable Map (prb.2.2)

```
new Map({name: "Gollum"}).set("age", 503).set("hasRing", false).toObject  
// => {name: "Gollum", age: 503, hasRing: false}
```

# Immutability — complications

Immutable Data Structures

are only as reliable

as the data you give them

## Immutability — complications

```
var mutable_object = {};
var immutable_list = new List([mutable_object]);

mutable_object["mutating"] = true;

immutable_list.value_of_index(0).mutating;

// => true
```

## Immutability — complications

```
var mutable_object = {};
var immutable_map = new Map({person: mutable_object})
mutable_object["name"] = "Bubbles"
immutable_map.get("person").name

// => "Bubbles"
```

## Immutability — complications



*So how do we deal with bad data?*

## Immutability — complications



It depends...

- Be snobby (never provide bad data)

## Immutability — complications



It depends...

- Be snobby (never provide bad data)
- Be meticulous (sanitize the data)
  - Improved object cloning
  - Value type checking

## Immutability — In Real Life (prb.3.0)

### Problem 3 – counting

Given an Array[Person], count all people aged 21 and up

```
var attendees = [
  {name: "tom", age: 30},
  {name: "jane", age: 21},
  {name: "robin", age: 20}
]
```

## Immutability — In Real Life (prb.3.1)

The old way...

```
var selected = [ ];

for (var i=0; i < attendees.length; i++) {
  var cur_attendee = attendees[i];
  if (cur_attendee.age >= 21) {
    selected.push(cur_attendee);
  }
}

selected.length; // => 2
```

## Immutability — In Real Life (prb.3.2)

The new way...?

```
var selected = new List([ ]);
```

```
• • •
```

## Immutability — In Real Life (prb.3.3)

The new way...?

```
var selected = new List([ ]);

for (var i=0; i < attendees.length; i++) {
    var cur_attendee = attendees[i];
    if (cur_attendee.age >= 21) {
        selected = selected.append(cur_attendee)
    }
}

selected.length; // => 2
```

# Immutability — Recursion

The better way

through recursion

# Immutability — Recursion - what is it?

**The better way**

through **recursion**

*The invocation of a function from  
within the same function  
in order to produce a desired result*

# Immutability — Recursion - what is it?

## What is recursion good for?

- Solving the same type of problem on the same type of data for an unknown quantity of data
- Iterative branching
- When large problems are composed of smaller simplistic versions of the larger problem
- Iterating (less efficiently)

## Immutability — Recursion (prb.4.0)

### Problem 4— creating a `for_each` method without a `for` loop

Without using native Javascript loops, create a function that allows an operation to be performed on each element of an array

```
for_each([1,2,3], function(el) {  
    console.log(el)  
})  
  
// logs 1, 2, and 3 to the console
```

## Immutability — Recursion (prb.4.1)

```
function for_each(array, fn) {  
    if (array.length > 0) {  
        fn(array[0]);  
        for_each(array.slice(1, array.length), fn);  
    }  
}
```

## Immutability — Recursion (prb.5.0)

### **Problem 5— generating a fibonacci sequence**

Given n iterations, find the fibonacci number associated with n

First 10 fibonacci numbers:

0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55

## Immutability — Recursion (prb.5.1)

```
function fib(iterations, n, prev_n) {  
}
```

OR

```
function fib2(iterations) {  
}
```

## Immutability — Recursion (prb.5.1)

```
function fib(iterations, n, prev_n) {  
    n      = n || 0;  
    prev_n = prev_n || 0;  
  
    if (iterations > 0) {  
        var cur_n = (n == 0) ? 1 : (n + prev_n);  
  
        return fib(iterations -1, cur_n, n)  
    } else {  
        return n  
    }  
}  
  
[fib(0), fib(1), fib(2), fib(3), fib(4), fib(5)]  
// => [0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5]
```

## Immutability — Recursion (prb.6.0)

### **Problem 6— making our List more useful**

Add the following methods to our List class:

- as\_list
- head
- tail
- fold

## Immutability — Recursion (prb.6.1.1)

**as\_list:**

takes a mutable array and returns an immutable list

```
this.as_list = function(mutable_array) {  
};
```

## Immutability — Recursion (prb.6.1.2)

**as\_list:**

takes a mutable array and returns an immutable list

```
this.as_list = function(mutable_array) {  
    return new List(mutable_array);  
};
```

## Immutability — Recursion (prb.6.2.1)

**head:**

returns the first entry in the mutable list or null

```
this.head = ;
```

## Immutability — Recursion (prb.6.2.2)

**head:**

returns the first entry in the mutable list or null

```
this.head = this.mutable_list[0] || null;
```

## Immutability — Recursion (prb.6.3.1)

**tail:**

returns a List with all members of the current set except for the first element

```
this.tail = function() {  
};
```

## Immutability — Recursion (prb.6.3.2)

**tail:**

returns a List with all members of the current set except for the first element

```
this.tail = function() {
  return this.asList(
    this.mutable_list.slice(1, this.length)
  )
};
```

## Immutability — Recursion (prb.6.4.1)

**fold:**

takes an accumulator and a function that takes an accumulator  
and a single element

```
this.fold = function(accumulator, fn) {  
};
```

## Immutability — Recursion (prb.6.4.2)

**fold:**

takes an accumulator and a function that takes an accumulator  
and a single element

```
this.fold = function(accumulator, fn) {  
  if (this.head) {  
    return this.tail().fold(fn(accumulator, this.head), fn);  
  } else {  
    return accumulator;  
  }  
};
```

## Immutability — In Real Life (prb.4.1)

### The new way!

```
new List(attendees).fold(  
  new List,  
  function(accum, el) {  
    return el.age >= 20 ? accum.append(el) : accum;  
  }  
)  
  .length  
  
// => 2
```

# Immutability — further study



*Where do I go from here?*

# Immutability — furthering fold



## Take fold further

- implement all of the following functional methods through fold
  - map
  - filter
  - any
  - all
  - take
  - take\_while

## Immutability — improved cloning



Use recursion to create a better deep cloning method for initialization of your List and Map

## Immutability — libraries



Check our the following immutable libraries

- Immutable.js
  - <https://facebook.github.io/immutable-js/>
- Mori
  - <http://swannodette.github.io/mori/>
- Seamless-immutable
  - <https://github.com/rtfeldman/seamless-immutable>

# Goodbye LambdaConf

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