Lecture

Mutability

Advantages & Disadvantages





Mutable - Advantages

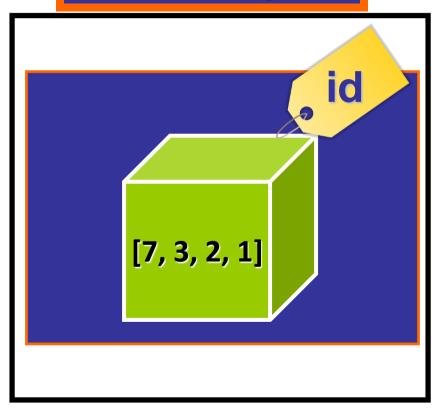
More Memory efficient

- Reuse existing objects instead of making new copies for every change.
- Represent real-world objects that are mutable by nature
 - e.g Player can change speed, location.



Mutable - Advantages

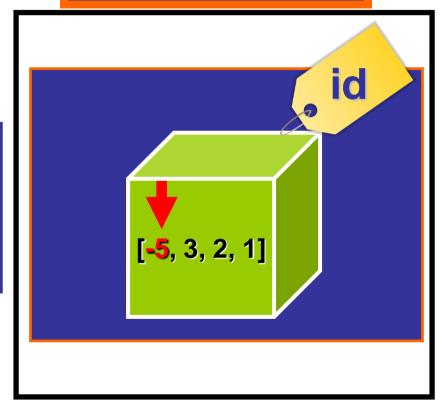
>>> a = [7, 3, 2, 1]





Mutable - Advantages

```
>>> a = [7, 3, 2, 1]
>>> a[0] = -5
>>> a
[-5, 3, 2, 1]
```





• Bugs

- Mutable objects are more likely to introduce bugs in a program.
- You can unintentionally mutate the original object in a function or in a loop.



```
def sum of abs value(lst):
    for i in range(len(lst)):
        lst[i] = abs(lst[i])
    return sum(lst)
numbers = [-3, -2, -6, 2, 5, 1]
print("Before:", numbers)
print("Sum of the absolute values:", sum of abs value(numbers))
print("After:", numbers)
print("The list was mutated!")
```



```
def sum of abs value(lst):
   for i in range(len(lst)):
                              Before: [-3, -2, -6, 2, 5, 1]
       lst[i] = abs(lst[i])
                              Sum of the absolute values: 19
                              After: [3, 2, 6, 2, 5, 1]
   return sum(lst)
                              The list was mutated!
numbers = [-3, -2, -6, 2, 5, 1]
print("Before:", numbers)
print("Sum of the absolute values:", sum of abs value(numbers))
print("After:", numbers)
print("The list was mutated!")
```

Aliasing

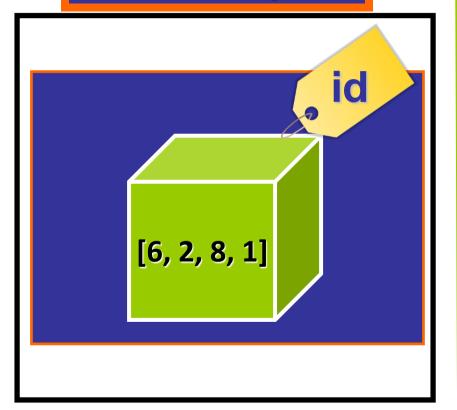


Memory

[6, 2, 8, 1]

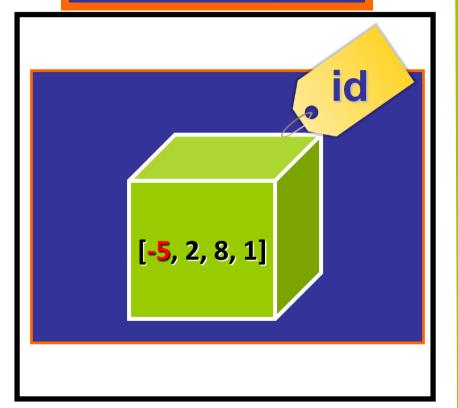


>>> a = [6, 2, 8, 1] >>> b = a >>> b[0] = -5 >>> b [-5, 2, 8, 1]



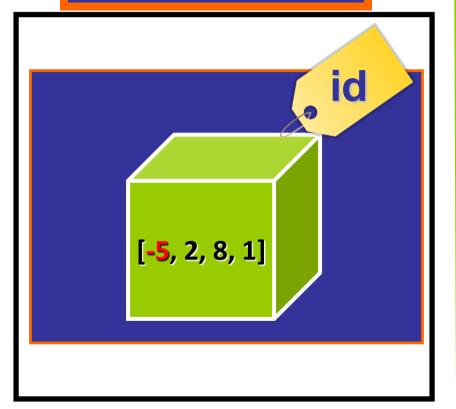


>>> a = [6, 2, 8, 1] >>> b = a >>> b[0] = -5 >>> b [-5, 2, 8, 1]

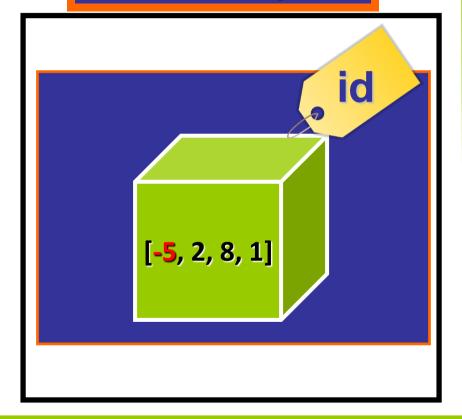




>>> a = [6, 2, 8, 1] >>> b = a >>> b[0] = -5 >>> b







a and b are aliases





Memory

[6, 2, 8, 1]

Changing one Changes the other



Memory

[6, 2, 8, 1]

Safer from Bugs

Easier to Understand

- Know clearly what your program is doing.
- No "hidden" changes to the objects.



Can be less memory efficient

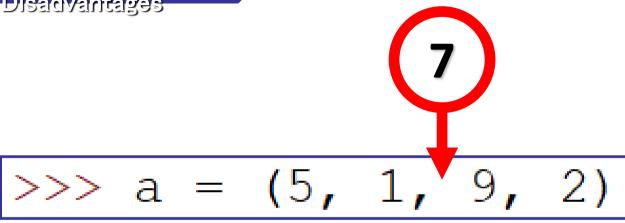
- You need to create a new object for every change.
- Costly when the object is large or complex.





$$>>> a = (5, 1, 9, 2)$$







```
>>> a = (5, 1, 9, 2)
>>> id(a)
54119912
\Rightarrow>> a = a[:2] + (7,) + a[2:]
(5, 1, 7, 9, 2)
>>> id(a)
57463024
```



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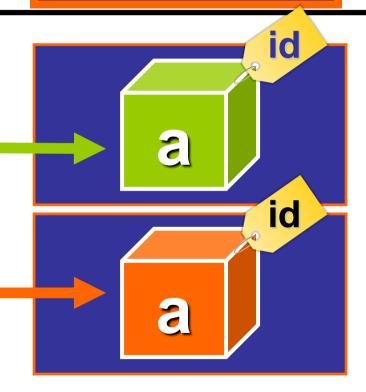
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$$a = a[:2] + (7,) + a[2:]$$

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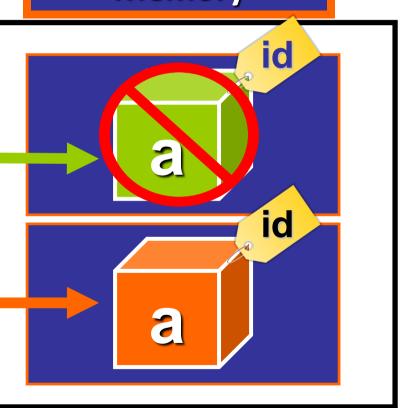
>>> a = a[:2] + (7,) + a[2:]

>>> a

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>>> id(a)

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