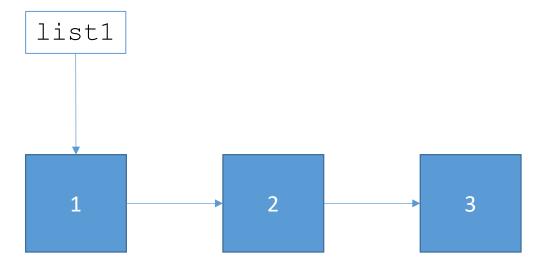
# Scala Lists

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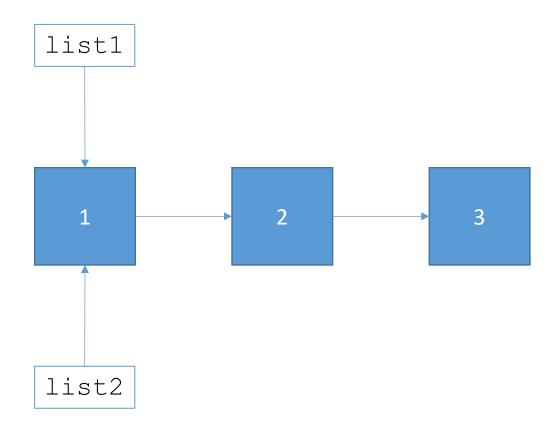
### Create a List

```
val list1 = List(1, 2, 3)
```



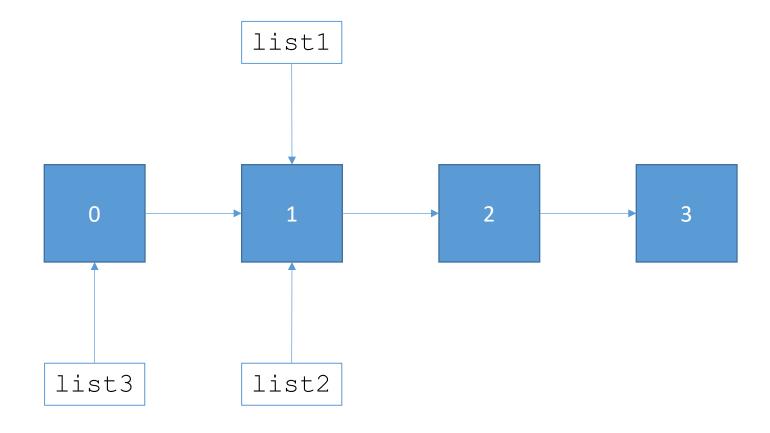
# Create(?) a Second List

val list2 = list1



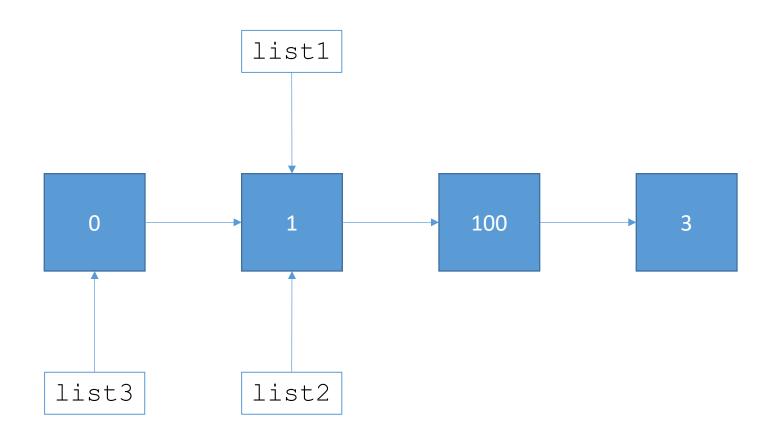
# Cons (Prepend) an Element

**val** list3 = 0 :: list2

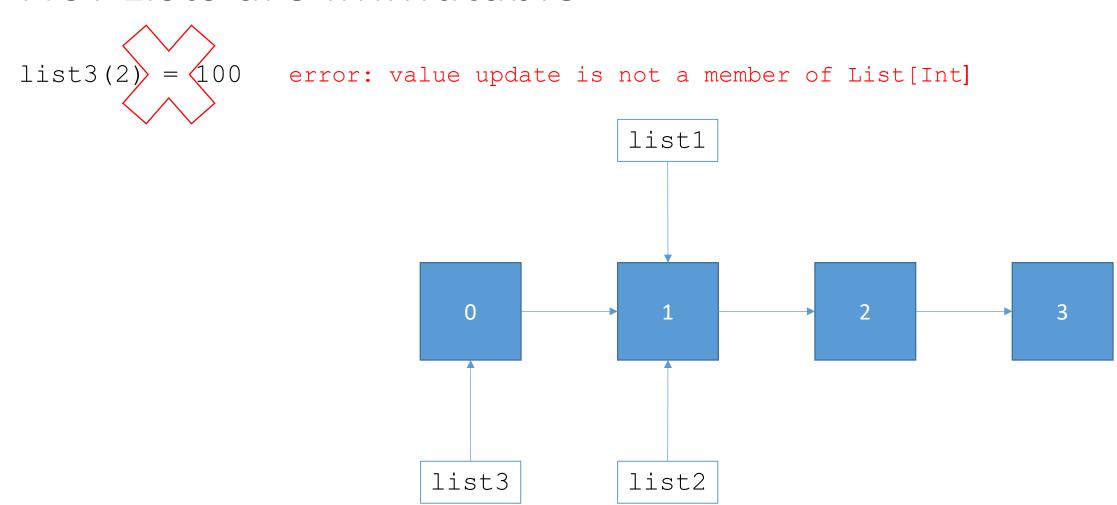


## Modifying List3 Changes List1 and List2?

list3(2) = 100



#### No! Lists are Immutable



## Summary

- Because of List immutability, different List objects can share nodes
  - Nobody can tell because nodes can never be modified<sup>†</sup>
  - Thus, creating a "new" list after each list operation is not always expensive.
  - 1 :: superLongList does not entail making a copy of superLongList.
- Functional data structures try to share representation
  - You can reason as if all objects are distinct
  - ... without paying the price of actually making zillions of copies.
  - We will see how this helps later with more complex examples.
- Immutability is the key!

<sup>†</sup> This is not entirely true; there are ways to tell

## Arrays

• In Scala arrays are mutable; their elements can be modified

```
val array1 = Array(1, 2, 3)
val array2 = array1
array2(1) = 100
```

- **Now** array1 **is** Array(1, 100, 3)
- There is only one Array object; both vals reference it
- ... and the object can be modified "out from underneath" one of the vals.
- This behavior is compatible with Java (Scala arrays are the same as Java arrays).
- Mutability makes reasoning about program behavior harder.

#### Aren't Vals Immutable?

- Yes! Once a val has been bound it can never refer to a different object
  - ... but the mutability of that object is a separate matter!

```
val myArray = Array(1, 2, 3)
myArray = Array(4, 5, 6) // Error! Can't reassign a val
myArray(1) = 100 // Fine. The Arrays are mutable
```

- Vars can be bound to a different object
  - ... even if that object is immutable

```
var myList = List(1, 2, 3)
myList = List(4, 5, 6)  // Fine. Vars can be reassigned
myList(1) = 100  // Error! Lists are immutable
```

• Use vals by default; vars only when necessary!