



# **Immutability** and Referential Transparency

https://cs.wellesley.edu/~cs251/s20/

## **Topics**

- Mutation is unnecessary.
- Immutability offers referential transparency.
- Mutation complicates aliasing.
- Broader design considerations

## Is immutability an obstacle or a tool?

- Programming experience in 251 and previously
- Readings about language implementation
- Efficiency in space and time
- Reliability
- Maintainability
- Ease of making/avoiding mistakes
- Clarity

## Mutation is unnecessary.

Patterns for accumulating results without mutation:

- Build recursively
- Create fresh copy with changes
- Explicitly thread state through (e.g., fold):
  - Function does one step, from arguments to result.
  - HOF passes result on to the next step.

## **Immutability offers** referential transparency

```
(define (sort-pair p)
 (if (< (car p) (cdr p))
    (cons (cdr p) (car p))))
(define (sort-pair p)
  (if (< (car p) (cdr p))
    (cons (car p) (cdr p))
    (cons (cdr p) (car p))))
```

Cons cells are immutable. Cannot tell if you copy or alias.

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### **Consider mutation**

(define z (mcdr y))

Mutable cons cell (define x (mcons 3 4)) (define y (sort-mpair x)) ; mutate car of x to hold 5 (set-mcdr! x 5)

What is z?

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## append

```
(define (append xs ys)
   (if (null? xs)
      ys
       (cons (car xs) (append (cdr xs) ys))))
 (define x (list 2 4)
 (define y (list 5 3 0))
 (define z (append x y))
or
```

## Java security nightmare

```
class ProtectedResource {
   private Resource theResource = ...;
   private String[] allowedUsers = ...;
   public String[] getAllowedUsers() {
      return allowedUsers;
   public String currentUser() { ... }
   public void useTheResource() {
      for (int i = 0; i < allowedUsers.length; i++) {</pre>
         if (currentUser().equals(allowedUsers[i])) {
             ... // access allowed: use it
             return;
      throw new IllegalAccessException();
```

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### Mutant users!

```
The problem:
  p.getAllowedUsers()[0] = p.currentUser();
  p.useTheResource();
The fix:
   public String[] getAllowedUsers() {
      ... return a copy of allowedUsers ...
```

Could this happen without mutability?

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## A biasing on aliasing

#### **Immutability**

Aliasing does not affect correctness, just performance. Other code cannot break your code, regardless of aliasing. Changing your aliasing cannot break other code.

Document what, not how,

Safe by default, optimize for performance.

#### Mutability

Aliasing **does** affect both correctness and performance. Other code can break your code, depending on your aliasing. Changing your aliasing can break other code.

Document what and how.

Unsafe by default, optimize for performance and safety.

All the more important for parallelism and concurrency...

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### What must we inspect to Identify dependences between (define (fib n) Racket: immutable natural recursion recursive (if (< n 2)calls (+ (fib (- n 1)) (fib (- n 2)))))

```
Racket: immutable tail recursion
(define (fib n)
 (define (fib-tail n fibi fibi+1)
    (if (= 0 n)
        fibi
        (fib-tail (- n 1) fibi+1 (+ fibi fibi+1)))
 (fib n 0 1))
```

```
And maybe the
file whole program
retur
 def fib(n):
                                       th mutation
```

dool iterations

Tail Recursion 11

## A broader PL design theme

Design choices matter. Less can be more (reliable).

Immutability + recursion (vs. mutability + loops) are central:

- Limiting how programs can be expressed
- Making elements more transparent/explicit to dangerous volatile weapons

(a.k.a., not giving programmers

(a.k.a., not further obscuring subtle/tricky program elements through layers of implicitness)

This style of design choice often supports:

- Simple reasoning
- Strong default guarantees
- Automated optimization opportunities

It does **not** mean

limiting what computable functions can be implemented, just limiting how.