# Immutable JavaScript



#### Fernando Daciuk

\$ npm install fdaciuk



#### Fernando Daciuk

\$ npm install fdaciuk



http://da2k.com.br

#### Daciuk = Da"Two"k

#### Daciuk = Da2k





### JAVASCRIP TINJA



https://blog.da2k.com.br/cursos



https://blog.da2k.com.br/cursos

#### https://queroser.ninja/promocoes

# Immutable JavaScript

### Immutability

is really easy

to understand

Think in something that

### NEVER changes

# That is Immutability!

Okay, but

### Why should use Immutability?

# #1 concise code

### Variables must have same value from start to finish

# #2 avoid bugs

#### **Immutable**

## code

prevents

side-effects

# Bugs

usually live in

mutable state

# #3 thread safe

## Immutable doesn't change

## Therefore, it doesn't have

### race conditions

### so, how is that

related to

### JavaScript?

# two

# #1 assignment

# #2 objects

## Let's SEE some

code!

```
1 var globalCoords = [0, 0]
 5 function updateCoords () {
    globalCoords = [10, 10]
7 }
10
11 updateCoords()
```

```
• • •
1 \text{ var globalCoords} = [0, 0]
                                      variable declaration
 5 function updateCoords () {
     globalCoords = [10, 10]
 7 }
 8
10
11 updateCoords()
```

```
1 var globalCoords = [0, 0]
                                  assign an array
 5 function updateCoords () {
    globalCoords = [10, 10]
7 }
10
11 updateCoords()
```

```
1 var globalCoords = [0, 0]
5 function updateCoords () {
    globalCoords = [10, 10]
 8
                              function to update coords
10
11 updateCoords()
```

```
1 var globalCoords = [0, 0]
 5 function updateCoords () {
    globalCoords = [10, 10]
 7 }
                                 function call
 8
10
11 updateCoords()
```

```
1 var globalCoords = [0, 0]
5 function updateCoords () {
6 globalCoords = [10, 10]
 8
                                 re-assignment
10
11 updateCoords()
```

## That is mutability

assignment

## How to make

immutable?

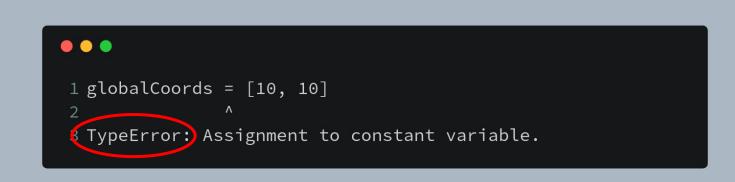
that code

```
1 const globalCoords = [0, 0]
 5 function updateCoords () {
    globalCoords = [10, 10]
 7 }
10
11 updateCoords()
```

```
const globalCoords = [0, 0]
3 // some code... change "var" to "const"
5 function updateCoords () {
    globalCoords = [10, 10]
7 }
10
11 updateCoords()
```

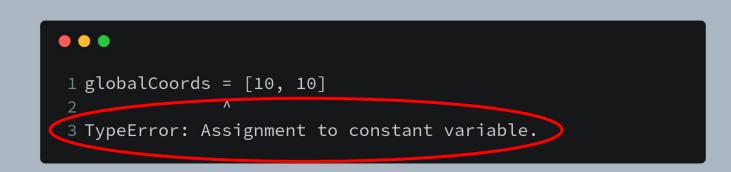
```
• • •
 1 const globalCoords = [0, 0]
 5 function updateCoords () {
     globalCoords = [10, 10]
 7 }
                                   function call
10
11 updateCoords()
```

- •••• 1 globalCoords = [10, 10]
  - 3 TypeError: Assignment to constant variable.









#### const prevents reassignments

#### Lesson #01:

use CONST instead var or let

# reassignment problem:

solved!

## Let's SEE another

### example

1 const array123 = [1, 2, 3]







## Let's do something

with

that array

```
. .
 1 const array123 = [1, 2, 3]
 3 function addInArray (array, value) {
    array.push(value)
    return array
 6 }
 8 const array1234 = addInArray(array123, 4)
 9 console.log(array1234) // [1, 2, 3, 4]
10
```

```
a function that adds
                                       a value in an array
1 const array123 = [1, 2, 3]
3 function addInArray (array, value) {
    array.push(value)
    return array
6 }
8 const array1234 = addInArray(array123, 4)
9 console.log(array1234) // [1, 2, 3, 4]
10
```

```
. . .
 1 const array123 = [1, 2, 3]
                                        put a value in
                                        array123
 3 function addInArray (array, value) {
    array.push(value)
    return array
 6 }
8 const array1234 = addInArray(array123, 4)
 9 console.log(array1234) // [1, 2, 3, 4]
10
```

```
1 const array123 = [1, 2, 3]
                                       log that value on
                                       console
3 function addInArray (array, value) {
    array.push(value)
    return array
 6 }
8 const array1234 - addInArray(array123, 4)
9 console.log(array1234) // [1, 2, 3, 4]
10
```

## Nothing new

### so far

## Let's do another action

with

same array

```
1 const array123 = [1, 2, 3]
 3 function addInArray (array, value) {/**/}
 5 function removeFromArray (array, value) {
    array.splice(array.indexOf(value), 1)
    return array
8 }
10 const array1234 = addInArray(array123, 4)
11 console.log(array1234) // [1, 2, 3, 4]
12
13 const array12 = removeFromArray(array123, 3)
14 console.log(array12) // [1, 2, 4]
```

```
a function that
                                        removes a value
 1 const array123 = [1, 2, 3]
                                        from an array
 3 function addInArray (array, value) {/**/}
 5 function removeFromArray (array, value) {
    array.splice(array.indexOf(value), 1)
    return array
8 }
10 const array1234 = addInArray(array123, 4)
11 console.log(array1234) // [1, 2, 3, 4]
12
13 const array12 = removeFromArray(array123, 3)
14 console.log(array12) // [1, 2, 4]
```

```
index to start
 1 const array123 = [1, 2, 3]
                                        changing the array
 3 function addInArray (array, value) \{/**/\}
 5 function removeFromArray (array, value) {
    array.splice(array.indexOf(value), 1)
    return array
 8 }
10 const array1234 = addInArray(array123, 4)
11 console.log(array1234) // [1, 2, 3, 4]
12
13 const array12 = removeFromArray(array123, 3)
14 console.log(array12) // [1, 2, 4]
```

```
how many items is
 1 const array123 = [1, 2, 3]
                                        going to be deleted
 3 function addInArray (array, value) {/**/}
 5 function removeFromArray (array, value) {
    array.splice(array.indexOf(value) (1)
    return array
 8 }
10 const array1234 = addInArray(array123, 4)
11 console.log(array1234) // [1, 2, 3, 4]
12
13 const array12 = removeFromArray(array123, 3)
14 console.log(array12) // [1, 2, 4]
```

```
1 const array123 = [1, 2, 3]
                                               the first result
 3 function addInArray (array, value) {/**/}
                                               is actually the
                                               expected
 5 function removeFromArray (array, value) {
     array.splice(array.indexOf(value), 1)
     return array
 8 }
10 const array1234 = addInArray(array123, 4)
11 console.log(array1234) // [1, 2, 3, 4]
12
13 const array12 = removeFromArray(array123, 3)
14 console.log(array12) // [1, 2, 4]
```

```
1 const array123 = [1, 2, 3]
 3 function addInArray (array, value) {/**/}
                                                  expected:
                                                  [1, 2]
 5 function removeFromArray (array, value) {
    array.splice(array.indexOf(value), 1)
    return array
 8 }
10 const array1234 = addInArray(array123, 4)
11 console.log(array1234) // [1, 2, 3, 4]
12
13 const array12 = removeFromArray(array123, 3)
14 console.log(array12) // [1, 2, 4]
```

```
1 const array123 = [1, 2, 3]
 3 function addInArray (array, value) {/**/}
 5 function removeFromArray (array, value) {
    array.splice(array.indexOf(value), 1)
    return array
 8 }
10 const array1234 = addInArray(array123, /4)
11 console.log(array1234) // [1, 2, 3, 4
12
13 const array12 = removeFromArray(array123, 3)
14 console.log(array12)(// [1, 2, 4]
```

# What happened?

```
1 console.log(array123) // [1, 2, 3]
3 const array1234 = addInArray(array123, 4)
4 console.log(array1234) // [1, 2, 3, 4]
5 console.log(array123) // [1, 2, 3, 4]
7 const array12 = removeFromArray(array123, 3)
8 console.log(array12) // [1, 2, 4]
9 console.log(array123) // [1, 2, 4]
```

```
before call
addInArray and
[1 console.log(array123) // [1, 2, 3]
                                       removeFromArray
3 const array1234 = addInArray(array123, 4)
4 console.log(array1234) // [1, 2, 3, 4]
5 console.log(array123) // [1, 2, 3, 4]
7 const array12 = removeFromArray(array123, 3)
8 console.log(array12) // [1, 2, 4]
9 console.log(array123) // [1, 2, 4]
```

```
1 console.log(array123) / [1, 2, 3]
                                       initial value
3 const array1234 = addInArray(array123, 4)
4 console.log(array1234) // [1, 2, 3, 4]
5 console.log(array123) // [1, 2, 3, 4]
7 const array12 = removeFromArray(array123, 3)
8 console.log(array12) // [1, 2, 4]
9 console.log(array123) // [1, 2, 4]
```

```
1 console.log(array123) // [1, 2, 3]
                                            array123 has
                                            changed
3 const array1234 = addInArray(array123, 4)
4 console.log(arrayi234) // [1, 2, 3, 4]
5 console.log(array123) // [1, 2, 3, 4]
7 const array12 = removeFromArray(array123, 3)
8 console.log(array12) // [1, 2, 4]
9 console.log(array123) // [1, 2, 4]
```

```
1 console.log(array123) // [1, 2, 3]
                                         array123 has
3 const array1234 = addInArray(array123, 4) changed AGAIN
4 console.log(array1234) // [1, 2, 3, 4]
5 console.log(array123) // [1, 2, 3, 4]
7 const array12 = removeFromArray(array123, 3)
8 console.log(array12) // [1, 2, 4]
%console.log(array123) // [1, 2, 4]
```

# Whyis

that

### happened?

### For a complete understanding...

# Let's talk about

# objects

# But I do NOT

mean

### lmean object data type

# JavaScript has two groups

of data types:

#### Primitives

and

# objects

#### **Primitives are:**

**String** Number

**Boolean** Undefined

Null Symbol (ES6+)

#### Objects are all others:

**Object** Array

Function RegExp

etc...

# Primitive values

are

#### immutable

# **Objects** are

always

#### mutable

## What is

that

mean?

```
1 const event = 'Front in Sampa'
2 console.log(event) // "Front in Sampa"
3
4 const eventUpperCased = event.toUpperCase()
5 console.log(eventUpperCased) // "FRONT IN SAMPA"
6 console.log(event) // "Front in Sampa"
```

```
initial value

const event = 'Front in Sampa'
console.log(event) // "Front in Sampa"

4 const eventUpperCased = event.toUpperCase()
5 console.log(eventUpperCased) // "FRONT IN SAMPA"
6 console.log(event) // "Front in Sampa"
```

```
change the
change the
const event = 'Front in Sampa'
console.log(event) // "Front in Sampa"

4 const eventUpperCased = event.toUpperCase()
5 console.log(eventUpperCased) // "FRONT IN SAMPA"
6 console.log(event) // "Front in Sampa"
```

```
initial value still

1 const event = 'Front in Sampa'

2 console.log(event) // "Front in Sampa"

3

4 const eventUpperCased = event.toUpperCase()

5 console.log(eventUpperCased) // "FRONT IN SAMPA"

6 console.log(event) // "Front in Sampa"
```

```
a new string

1 const event = 'Front in Sampa'

2 console.log(event) // "Front in Sampa"

3

4 const eventUpperCased = event.toUpperCase()

5 console.log(eventUpperCased) // "FRONT IN SAMPA"

6 console.log(event) // "Front in Sampa"
```

#### That's what Immutability means!

# And what about objects?

```
1 const person = { name: 'John Doe' }
2 console.log(person) // { name: "John Doe" }
3
4 person.name = 'Jane Doe'
5 console.log(person) // { name: "Jane Doe" }
```

```
const person = { name: 'John Doe' }
console.log(person) // { name: "John Doe" }

person.name = 'Jane Doe'
console.log(person) // { name: "Jane Doe" }

initial
value
```

```
object has
changed

1 const person = { name: 'John Doe' }
2 console.log(person) // { name: "John Doe" }
3

4 person.name = 'Jane Doe'
5 console.log(person) // { name: "Jane Doe" }
```

#### Remember:

# **Objects** are

always

#### mutable

```
• • •
1 const person = { name: 'John Doe' }
2
3 const jane = person
5 jane.name = 'Jane Doe'
7 console.log(jane) // { name: "Jane Doe" }
8 console.log(person) // { name: "Jane Doe" }
```

```
• • •
1 const person = { name: 'John Doe' }
                                             copy (?)
3 const jane = person
5 jane.name = 'Jane Doe'
7 console.log(jane) // { name: "Jane Doe" }
8 console.log(person) // { name: "Jane Doe" }
```

```
• • •
1 const person = { name: 'John Doe' }
                                             change the
2
                                            copy (?)
3 const jane = person
5 jane.name = 'Jane Doe'
6
7 console.log(jane) // { name: "Jane Doe" }
8 console.log(person) // { name: "Jane Doe" }
```

```
• • •
1 const person = { name: 'John Doe' }
                                             both objects
2
                                             log the same
3 const jane = person
5 jane.name = 'Jane Doe'
 7 console.log(jane) // { name: "Jane Doe" }
& console.log(person) // { name: "Jane Doe" }
```

```
• • •
1 const person = { name: 'John Doe' }
                                             it is not a copy
3 const jane = person
5 jane.name = 'Jane Doe'
7 console.log(jane) // { name: "Jane Doe" }
8 console.log(person) // { name: "Jane Doe" }
```

# Objects are passed

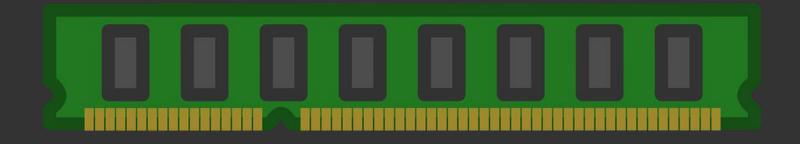
reference

## What is

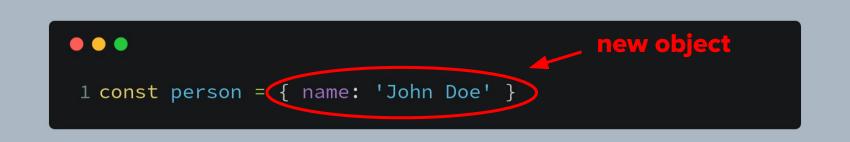
that

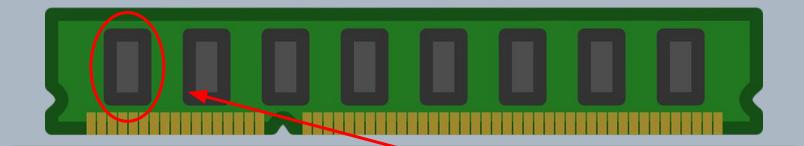
mean?

#### memory chip



```
1 const person = { name: 'John Doe' }
```

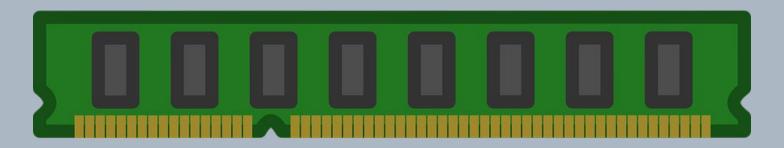


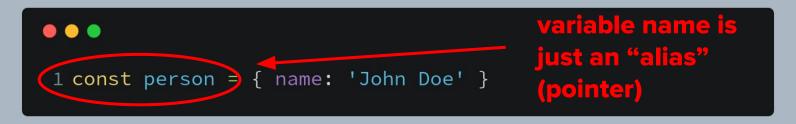


```
• • •
```

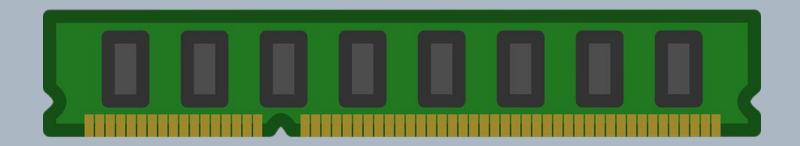
1 const person = { name: 'John Doe' }

new object has a memory reference





```
1 const person = { name: 'John Doe' }
2
3 const jane = person
```









```
• • •
                                            that's why
1 const person = { name: 'John Doe' }
                                            when you
2
                                            change one,
3 const jane = person
                                            the other one
                                            also changes
5 jane.name = 'Jane Doe'
 7 console.log(jane) // { name: "Jane Doe" }
& console.log(person) // { name: "Jane Doe" }
```

```
1 console.log(jane === person) // true
```



# One more example

```
1 const personOne = { name: 'John Doe' }
2 const personTwo = { name: 'John Doe' }
3
4 console.log(personOne === personTwo) // false
```

```
1 const personOne = { name: 'John Doe' }
2 const personTwo = { name: 'John Doe' }
4 console.log(personOne === personTwo) // false
same
same
```

```
but
comparison
1 const personOne = { name: 'John Doe' }
2 const personTwo = { name: 'John Doe' }
3
4 console.log(personOne === personTwo) // false
```

```
it is
1 const personOne = { name: 'John Doe' }
2 const personTwo = { name: 'John Doe' }
3
4 console.log(personOne === personTwo) // false
```

```
each one
1 const personOne = { name: 'John Doe' }
2 const personTwo = { name: 'John Doe' }

4 console.log(personOne === personTwo) // false
space
memory
space
```

```
each one
1 const personOne = { name: 'John Doe' }
2 const personTwo = { name: 'John Doe' }

4 console.log(personOne === personTwo) // false
space
memory
space
```

```
ceach one
1 const personOne = { name: 'John Doe' }
2 const personTwo = { name: 'John Doe' }
3
4 console.log(personOne === personTwo) // false
space
memory
space
```

```
that's why

1 const personOne = { name: 'John Doe' }

2 const personTwo = { name: 'John Doe' }

3

4 console.log(personOne === personTwo) // false
```

50, how to avoid mutability with objects?

```
1 const person = Object.freeze({ name: 'John Doe' })
2
3 person.name = 'Jane Doe'
4
5 console.log(person) // { name: "John Doe" }
```

```
1 const person = Object.freeze({ name: 'John Doe' })
2
3 person.name = 'Jane Doe'
4
5 console.log(person) // { name: "John Doe" } frozen object
```

## But internal objects are new references

```
1 const user = Object.freeze({
    name: 'John Doe',
    posts: [{ title: 'Post 1' }, { title: 'Post 2' }]
 4 })
 6 user.posts[0].title = 'Post 1 updated'
 7 console.log(user)
10 // posts: [{ title: 'Post 1 updated' }, { title: 'Post 2' }]
11 // }
```

```
1 const user = Object.freeze({
    name: 'John Doe',
    posts: [{ title: 'Post 1' }, { title: 'Post 2' }]
4 })
                                               posts are not
 6 user.posts[0].title = 'Post 1 updated'
                                               frozen (inside a
 7 console.log(user)
                                               frozen object)
10 // posts: [{ title: 'Post 1 updated' }, { title: 'Post 2' }]
11 // }
```

```
1 const user = Object.freeze({
    name: 'John Doe',
    posts: [{ title: 'Post 1' }, { title: 'Post 2' }]
 4 })
                                                  so, it can be
 @user.posts[0].title = 'Post 1 updated'
                                                  mutated
 7 console.log(user)
10 // posts: [{ title: 'Post 1 updated' }, { title: 'Post 2' }]
11 // }
```

```
1 const user = Object.freeze({
    name: 'John Doe',
    posts: [{ title: 'Post 1' }, { title: 'Post 2' }]
 4 })
                                                  so, it can be
 6 user.posts[0].title = 'Post 1 updated'
                                                  mutated
 7 console.log(user)
     name: 'John Dee'
10 // posts [{ title: 'Post 1 updated' }, { title: 'Post 2' }]
11 // }
```

## The best way to make

immutable

code...

# in in in imutability

## Instead of freeze object...

# Just don't ate it

And if do lec to change an object?

## Then you are going to transform

## And will create a new copy from it

```
1 const ball = { diameter: 30, shape: 'circle' }
3 const soccerBall = Object.assign({}, ball, { diameter: 22 })
5 console.log(ball) // { diameter: 30, shape: 'circle' }
6 console.log(soccerBall) // { diameter: 22, shape: 'circle' }
8 console.log(ball === soccerBall) // false
```

```
(1 const ball = { diameter: 30, shape: 'circle' } )
3 const soccerBall = Object.assign({}, ball, { diameter: 22 })
5 console.log(ball) // { diameter: 30, shape: 'chrcle' }
6 console.log(soccerBall) // { diameter: 22, shape: 'circle' }
                                                new object
8 console.log(ball === soccerBall) // false
```

```
1 const ball = { diameter: 30, shape: 'circle' }
const soccerBall = Object.assign({}, ball, { diameter: 22 })
5 console.log(ball) // { diameter: 30, shape: \circle' }
6 console.log(soccerBall) // { diameter: 22, shape: 'circle' }
                                                new object
8 console.log(ball === soccerBall) // false
```

```
mutate first
1 const ball = { diameter: 30, shape: 'circle' } argument
3 const soccerBall = Object.assign({}}, ball, { diameter: 22 })
5 console.log(ball) // { diameter: 30, shape: 'circle' }
6 console.log(soccerBall) // { diameter: 22, shape: 'circle' }
8 console.log(ball === soccerBall) // false
```

```
empty object
1 const ball = { diameter: 30, shape: 'circle' }
3 const soccerBall = Object.assign({}, pall, { diameter: 22 })
5 console.log(ball) // { diameter: 30, shape: 'circle' }
6 console.log(soccerBall) // { diameter: 22, shape: 'circle' }
8 console.log(ball === soccerBall) // false
```

```
copy all
                                                props from
1 const ball = { diameter: 30, shape: 'circle'
3 const soccerBall = Object.assign({}, ball, { diameter: 22 })
5 console.log(ball) // { diameter: 30, shape: 'circle' }
6 console.log(soccerBall) // { diameter: 22, shape: 'circle' }
8 console.log(ball === soccerBall) // false
```

```
copy all props from
1 const ball = { diameter: 30, shape: 'circle' new object
3 const soccerBall = Object.assign({}, ball, ({ diameter: 22 }))
5 console.log(ball) // { diameter: 30, shape: 'circle' }
6 console.log(soccerBall) // { diameter: 22, shape: 'circle' }
8 console.log(ball === soccerBall) // false
```

```
diameter exists on
1 const ball = { diameter: 30, shape: 'circle' } "ball" object
3 const soccerBall = Object.assign({}, ball, { diameter: 22 })
5 console.log(ball) // { diameter: 30, shape: 'circle' }
6 console.log(soccerBall) // { diameter: 22, shape: 'circle' }
8 console.log(ball === soccerBall) // false
```

```
diameter was
                                                  changed on
1 const ball = { diameter: 30, shape: 'circle' }
                                                  "soccerBall"
3 const soccerBall = Object.assign({}, ball, { diameter: 22 })
5 console.log(ball) // { diameter: 30, shape: 'circle'
6 console.log(soccerBall) // { diameter: 22, shape: 'circle' }
8 console.log(ball === soccerBall) // false
```

```
"ball" object still
1 const ball = { diameter: 30, shape: 'circle' } the same
3 const soccerBall = Object.assign({}, ball, { diameter: 22 })
5 console.log(ball) // { diameter: 30, shape: 'circle'
6 console.log(soccarBall) // { diameter: 22, shape: 'circle' }
8 console.log(ball === soccerBall) // false
```

```
two different
1 const ball = { diameter: 30, shape: 'circle' }
                                                      objects
3 const soccerBall = Object.assign({}, ball, { diameter: 22 })
5 console.log(ball) // { diameter: 30, shape: '/ircle' }
6 console.log(soccerBall) // { diameter: 22, nape: 'circle' }
& console.log(ball === soccerBall) // false
```

```
instead of
1 const ball = { diameter: 30, shape: 'circle' Object.assign...
3 const soccerBall (Object.assign()), Sall, { diameter: 22 })
5 console.log(ball) // { diameter: 30, shape: 'circle' }
6 console.log(soccerBall) // { diameter: 22, shape: 'circle' }
8 console.log(ball === soccerBall) // false
```

```
1 const ball = { diameter: 30, shape: 'circle' }
                                         we may use the new
 3 const seccerBall = {
                                           "spread operator"
    ...ball,
    diameter: 22
 6 }
 8 console.log(ball) // { diameter: 30, shape: 'circle' }
 9 console.log(soccerBall) // { diameter: 22, shape: 'circle' }
10
11 console.log(ball === soccerBall) // false
```

```
1 const ball = { diameter: 30, shape: 'circle' }
                                  it spreads all props
3 const soccerBall = {
                                    on a new object
   ...ball,
  diameter: 22
6 }
8 console.log(ball) // { diameter: 30, shape: 'circle' }
10
11 console.log(ball === soccerBall) // false
```

```
1 const ball = { diameter: 30, shape: 'circle' }
                                            next props will be
 3 const soccerBall = {
                                                      changed
    ...hall
    diameter: 22
 6 }
 8 console.log(ball) // { diameter: 30, shape: 'circle' }
9 console.log(soccerBall) // { diameter: 22, shape: 'circle' }
10
11 console.log(ball === soccerBall) // false
```

```
1 const ball = { diameter: 30, shape: 'circle' }
                                                    results are
 3 const soccerBall = {
                                                     the same
   ...ball,
 5 diameter: 22
 6 }
 8 console.log(ball) // { diameter: 30, shape: 'circle' }
 9 console.log(soccerBall) // { diameter: 22, shape: 'circle' }
10
_11 console.log(ball === soccerBall) // false
```

## The same goes for any kind of

## object

```
1 const array123 = [1, 2, 3]
 2
3 function addInArray (array, value) {
    array.push(value)
    return array
 6 }
8 const array1234 = addInArray(array123, 4)
 9 console.log(array1234) // [1, 2, 3, 4]
10
```

```
1 const array123 = [1, 2, 3]
 2
3 function addInArray (array, value) {
    array.push(value)
    return array
 6 }
 8 const array1234 = addInArray(array123, 4)
 9 console.log(array1234) // [1, 2, 3, 4]
10
```

remember that?

```
1 \text{ const array} 123 = [1, 2, 3]
 2
3 function addInArray (array, value) {
    array.push(value)
    return array
 6 }
 8 const array1234 = addInArray(array123, 4)
 9 console.log(array1234) // [1, 2, 3, 4]
10
```

let's make that code immutable

```
1 const array123 = [1, 2, 3]
3 function addInArray (array, value) {
    return array.concat(value)
5 }
 7 const array1234 = addInArray(array123, 4)
 8
9 console.log(array1234) // [1, 2, 3, 4]
10 console.log(array123) // [1, 2, 3]
```

```
just change
                                                 "push" to
 1 const array123 = [1, 2, 3]
                                             "concat" and
 2
3 function addInArray (array, value) {
                                                  return it
   return array.concat(value)
 5 }
 7 const array1234 = addInArray(array123, 4)
 8
9 console.log(array1234) // [1, 2, 3, 4]
10 console.log(array123) // [1, 2, 3]
```

```
everything is
1 const array123 = [1, 2, 3]
                                          working without
                                               side effects
3 function addInArray (array, value) {
    return array.concat(value)
5 }
7 const array1234 = addInArray(array123, 4)
8
9 console.log(array1234) // [1, 2, 3, 4]
console.log(array123) // [1, 2, 3]
```

# Immutability in practice

### Instead of array.push

use

array.concat

### Instead of array.splice

use

array.slice

# Instead of array.pop and array.shift

use

array.filter

#### Create anewarray before using mutable methods...

like array.sort and array.reverse for example

#### Instead of loops (for/while) use array methods

#### array.map

#### array.filter

#### array.find

#### array.reduce

#### array.some

#### array.every

#### **Transform** objectsin arrays before iterate:

#### Object.keys()

#### Object.values()

#### Object.entries()

## or prefer to use

the new for of

Should | use immutability everywhere in my app?

### No.

### Just try to keep mutable state isolated

If you find bugs, they will probably be on that state

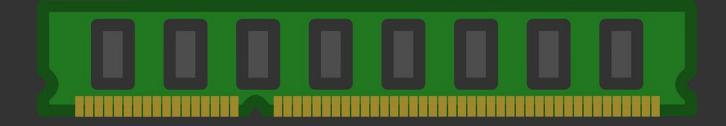
## But **Creating** more objects

spend more memory...

# What about performance?

# Don't WORLS

## Memory chips are cheap



With little data, it makes no difference whether or not

to use immutability

## And With lots of data...

### Neither mutable nor immutable COC e will help you

### Worry about

#### perceived performance

# assignment of the second secon



How to learn more about immutability?

## Practicing a lot!





#### 7 /training-center/sobre



#### (7)/frontendbr/forum

#### https://bit.ly/frontninja

# You will all Ways find help

## As long as **YOU**have...

### Respect.



\$ npm install fdaciuk

/fdaciuk/talks