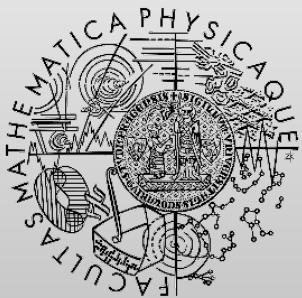


Statically-typed Class-based languages – Scala

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Scala

- Statically-typed language
- Compiles to bytecode
- Modern concepts
- Example: E01

Syntax inference

- A line ending is treated as a semicolon unless one of the following conditions is true:
 - The line in question ends in a word that would not be legal as the end of a statement, such as a period or an infix operator.
 - The next line begins with a word that cannot start a statement.
 - The line ends while inside parentheses (...) or brackets [...], because these cannot contain multiple statements anyway.
- Blocks are based on indentation
 - Possible to use curly braces (version 2 syntax)

Comparison: Code Blocks

- 1D syntax
 - Relies on explicitly delineated blocks
 - Curly braces (Java, C, C#, ...)
 - Begin/end (Pascal)
- 2D syntax
 - Relies on indentation (Scala 3, Python, YAML)
- Block does not have to corresponding to variable scope
 - Python, “var” in JavaScript – use function scope

Static vs. dynamic typing

- Target function is determined
 - at compile time – static typing
 - at runtime – dynamic typing
- Example: E02

Classes vs. objects

- Scala does not have static method
- Instead it features a singleton object
 - Defines a class and a singleton instance
- Example: E03
- Decompiled – AppLogger, Logger

Comparison: Types of methods

- Instance methods – i.e. qualified by this
 - E.g. instance methods in Java, any method in Scala
 - Python:
`def foo(self, ...)`
- Class methods – i.e. qualified by class
 - Python:
`@classmethod`
`def foo(cls, ...)`
- Static methods – i.e. without qualification
 - E.g. static methods Java
 - Python:
`@staticmethod`
`def foo(...)`

Type inference

- Types can be omitted – they are inferred automatically
 - At compile time
- Example: E04

Type Hierarchy

- Everything is an object
 - primitive data types behind the scene (boxing/unboxing)
- Compiler optimizes the use of primitive types
 - a primitive type is used if possible

Companion object

- A class and object may have the same name
 - Must be defined in the same source
- Then the class and object may access each others private fields
- Example: E05

Constructors

- One primary constructor
 - class parameters
 - can invoke superclass constructor
- Auxiliary constructors
 - must invoke the primary constructor (as the first one)
 - must not invoke superclass constructor

Operators

- Scala allows almost arbitrary method names (including operators)
- A method may be called without a dot
- Prefix operators have special names
- Example: E06

Flexibility in Identifiers and Operators

- Alphanumeric identifier
 - starts with letter or underscore
- Operator identifier
 - an operator character belongs to the Unicode set of mathematical symbols(Sm) or other symbols(So), or to the 7-bit ASCII characters that are not letters, digits
 - any sequence of them
- Mixed identifier
 - e.g. unary_- to denote a prefix operator
- Literal identifier
 - with backticks (e.g. `class`) to avoid clashes with reserved words, etc.

Operator precedences

- Operator precedence determined by the first character
 - Only if the operator ends with "=", the last character is used

(all other special characters)

* / %

+ -

:

= !

< >

&

^

|

(all letters)

(all assignment operators)

Comparison: Operator overloading

- Operators typically use syntax different to normal functions, thus they cannot be completely freely defined
- Typically, there is some limited support for their overloading:
 - No overloading – e.g. Java
 - Limited overloading
 - Using a dedicated keyword – e.g. C# or C++

```
public static Complex operator +(Complex c1, Complex c2)    ... C#  
Complex operator + (Complex const &obj)                    ... C++
```
 - Using a dedicated name – e.g. Python

```
def __add__(self, other)
```
 - Instance method (C++, Python) vs. static method (C#)
 - Ability to create new operators with some restriction on their names
 - Operators treated almost as regular functions – e.g. Scala, Smalltalk
 - Requires flexible syntax that can infer the “dot” between the receiver and message

```
aSum := aPoint + aSmallInt    ... sends message “+” with parameter aSmallInt to object aPoint
```

Extensions

- Similar to C#, Scala makes it possible to declare an extension of an existing type
- The extensions have to be brought to scope
 - Typically imported
- Example: E07

Context parameters (aka givens)

- Scala allows naming instances (called “givens”) that define canonical values of certain types
 - used to synthesize arguments for context parameters
- Givens have to be brought to scope to be applicable
 - Special import notation
- Example: E08

Implicit conversions

- Scala allows specifying functions that are applied automatically to make the code correct
 - conversion to the type of the argument or to the type of the receiver
 - the conversion is brought in as a “given” – same rules apply for making it visible as for other givens
- This is similar to C# implicit operator, but C# does not allow this to be defined as extension method – so it is limited only to a class you have control over
 - `public static implicit operator byte(Digit d) => d.digit;`
- Example: E09 + H1

Rich wrappers

- Implicit conversions used to implement so called Rich wrappers
- Standard library contains rich types for the basic ones
 - E.g. RichInt – defines methods to, until, ...

Comparison: Extending functionality of existing classes

- A typical problem: `3 + aRational`
- Possible solutions:
 - Extension methods – e.g. C#, Scala
 - `public static int add(this int lhs, Rational rhs)` ... C# (but as of 2022 no “extension operators”)
 - `extension (lhs: Int)`
 `def + (rhs: Rational) = Rational(lhs) + rhs` ... Scala
 - Implicit conversion – e.g. Scala
 - `given Conversion[Int, Rational] = new Rational(_)`
 - Right-hand side operators – e.g. Python
 - `def __radd__(self, other)`
 - Note that Python has similar functions also for in-place updates (`x += y`) – e.g. `iadd`