TAKING THE SCARY OUT OF SCALA

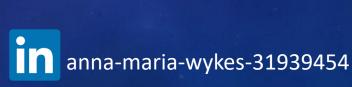


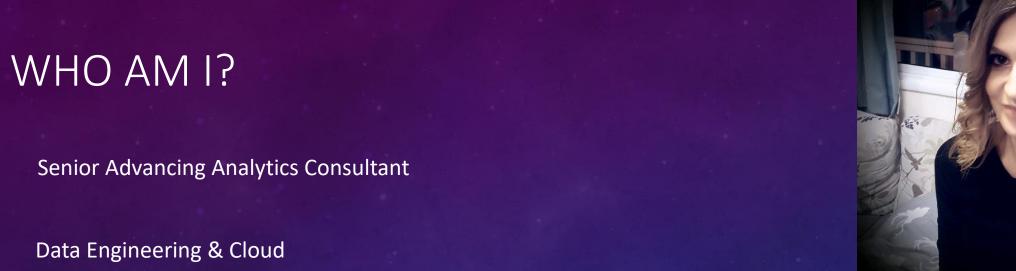
Anna-Maria Wykes

Data Engineering & Cloud Consultant

Over 14 years' experience working in Software & Data Engineering, most recently working with Scala, Kafka and various cloud tech

BSc in Multimedia Computing & Business, and a HND in Visual Communication









WHAT MAKES ME TICK?

Passion for Data and strive to bring the worlds of Software Development and Data Science closer together.

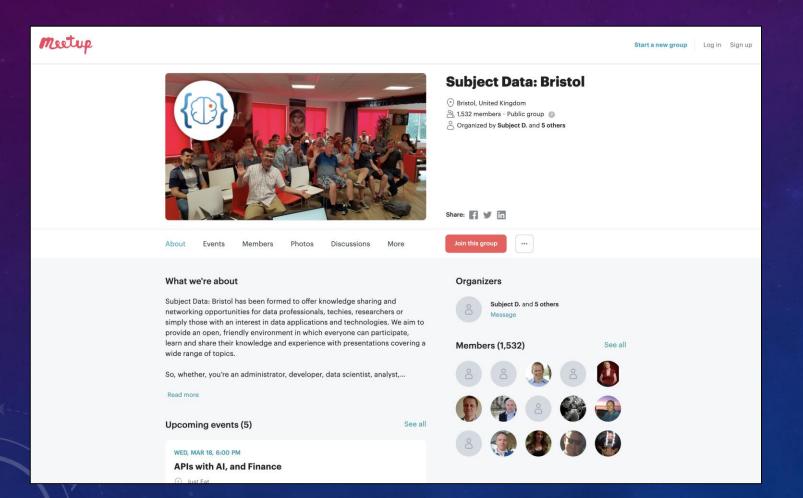
Helped to organize/run local Code Clubs

Organize and volunteer at local events

Other areas of interest include UX, and Agile methodologies



MEETUPS AND COMMUNITY GROUPS



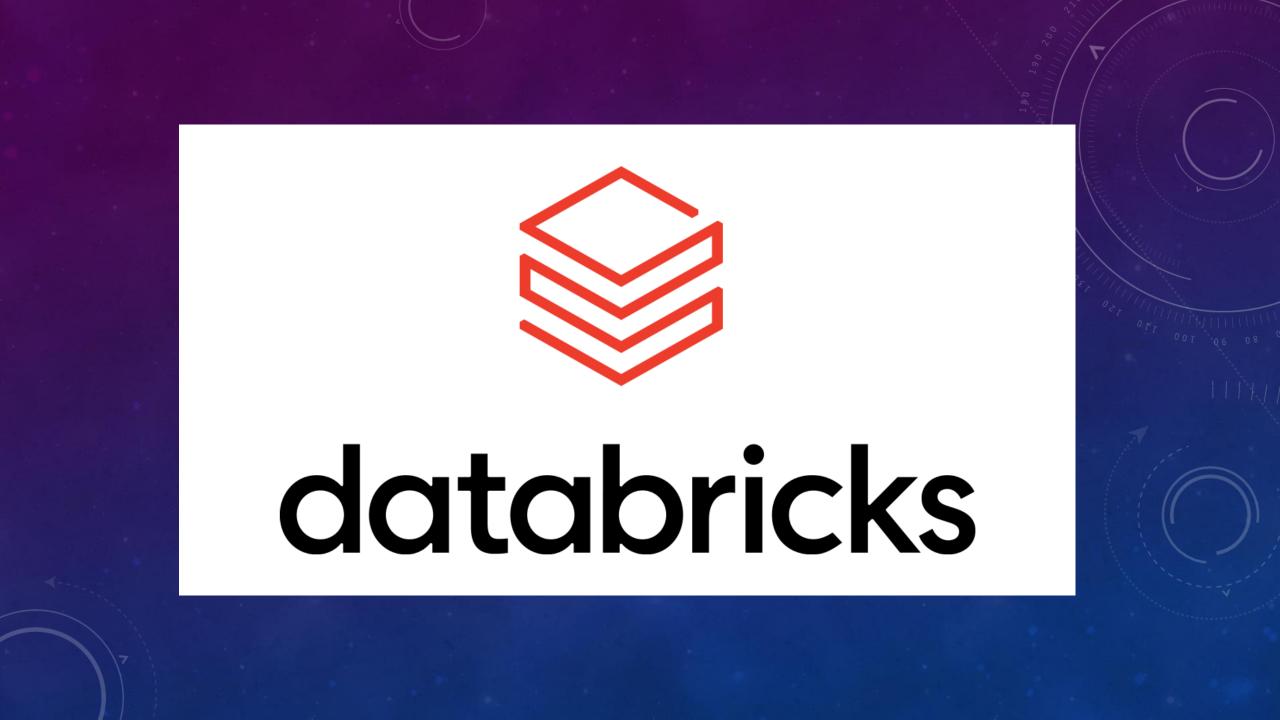


WHAT ARE WE GOING TO DO......











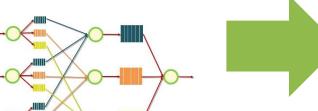
Google File System Papers Released

2003

Google MapReduce Papers

2004







2006

Apache Hadoop project created



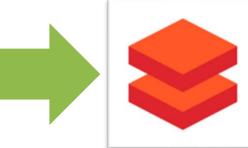
Matei Zaharia starts Spark project

2010



Project donated to Apache Foundation

2013



Databricks founded by Matei

2013

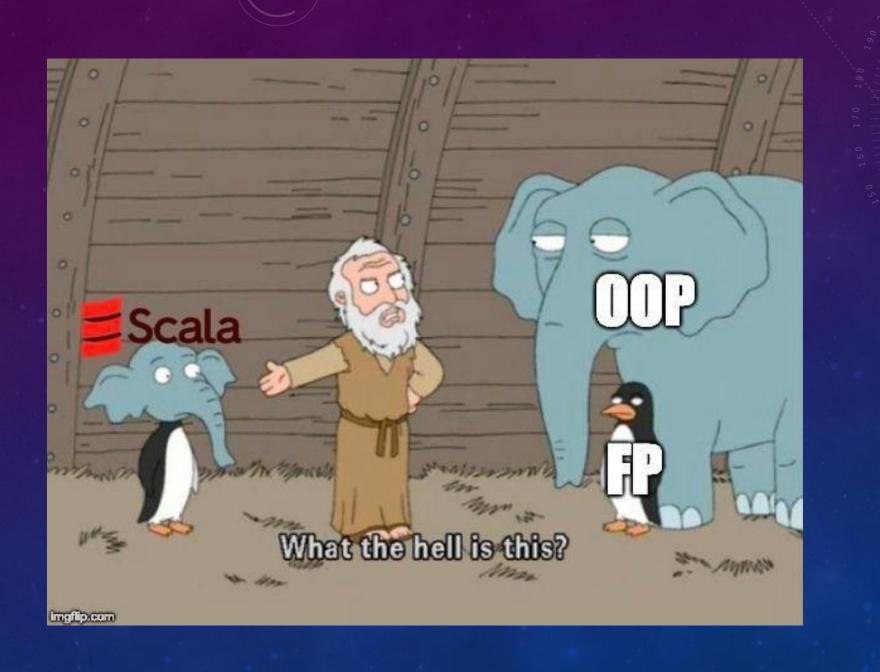
Scala



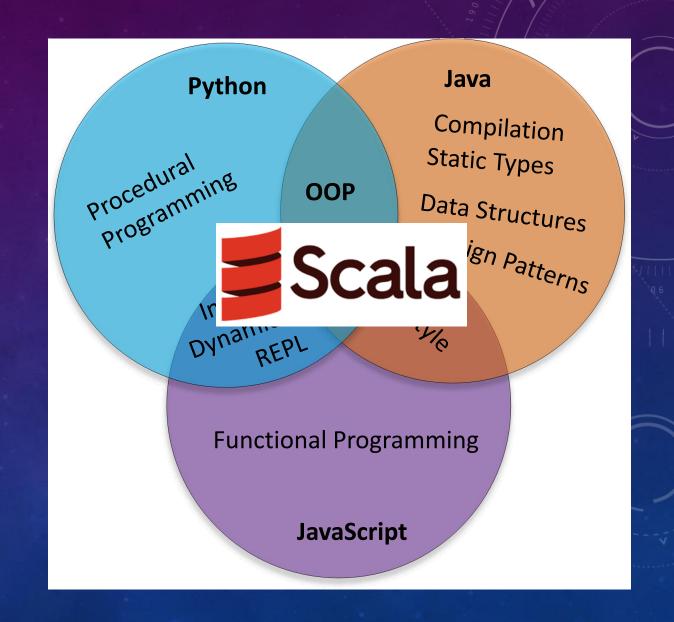
Object Orientated and **Functional** programming paradigms

What is **Scala used for**? A lot of things, ranging from **Machine Learning** to **Web Apps**

The name Scala stands for "scalable language." The language is so named because it was designed to grow with the demands of its users



THE ULTIMATE TEACHING LANGUAGE?



WHO USES SCALA













SOFTWARE WRITTEN IN SCALA













Types safety means you can't turn a cat into a dog



BASICS OF SCALA

WHAT ARE WE GOING TO LOOK



Case Classes



Option



Pattern matching



Map & FlatMap



Reduce and Filter



For Comprehensions

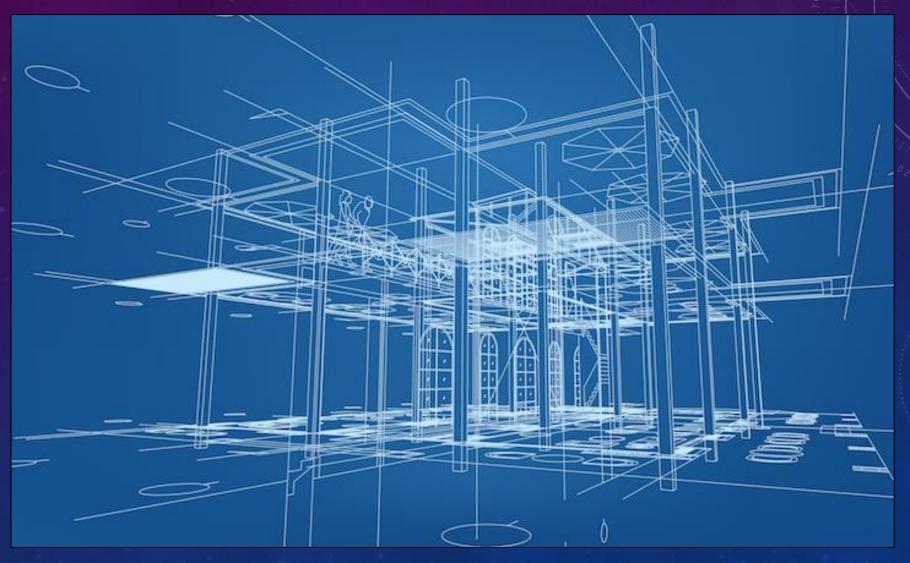
CODE DEMO'S

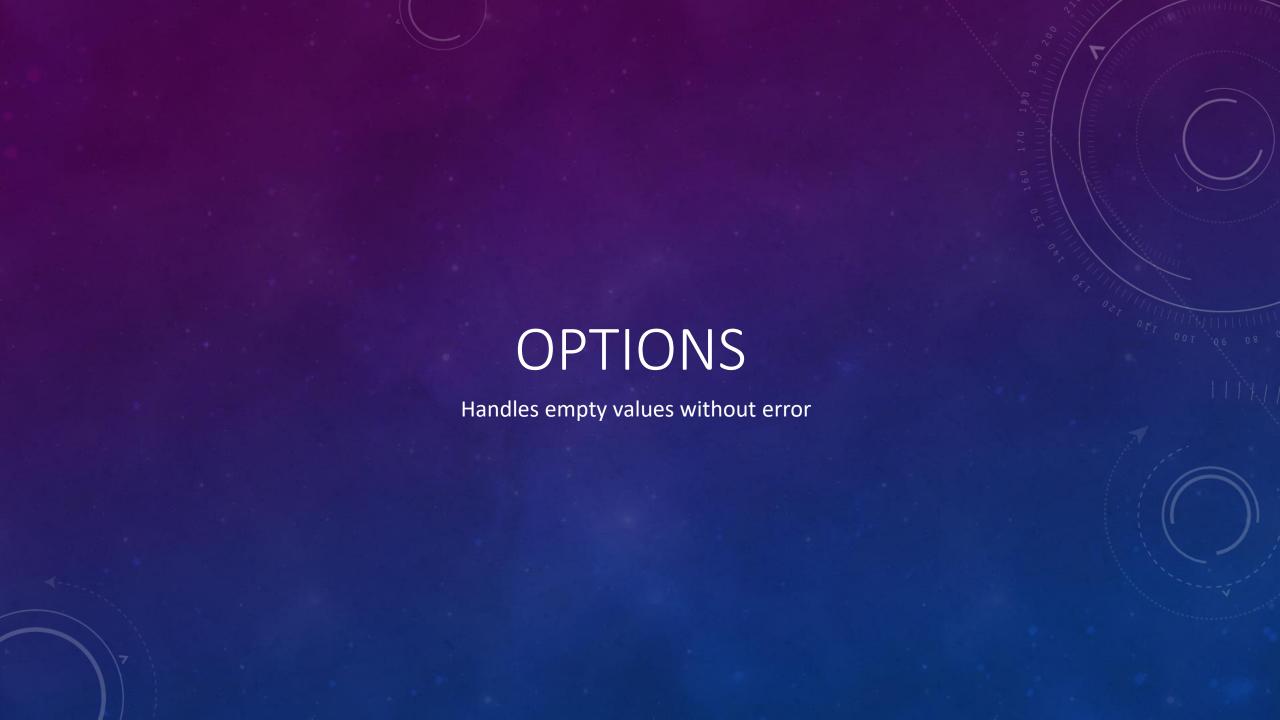


databricks



CASE CLASSES





THE NULL MISTAKE

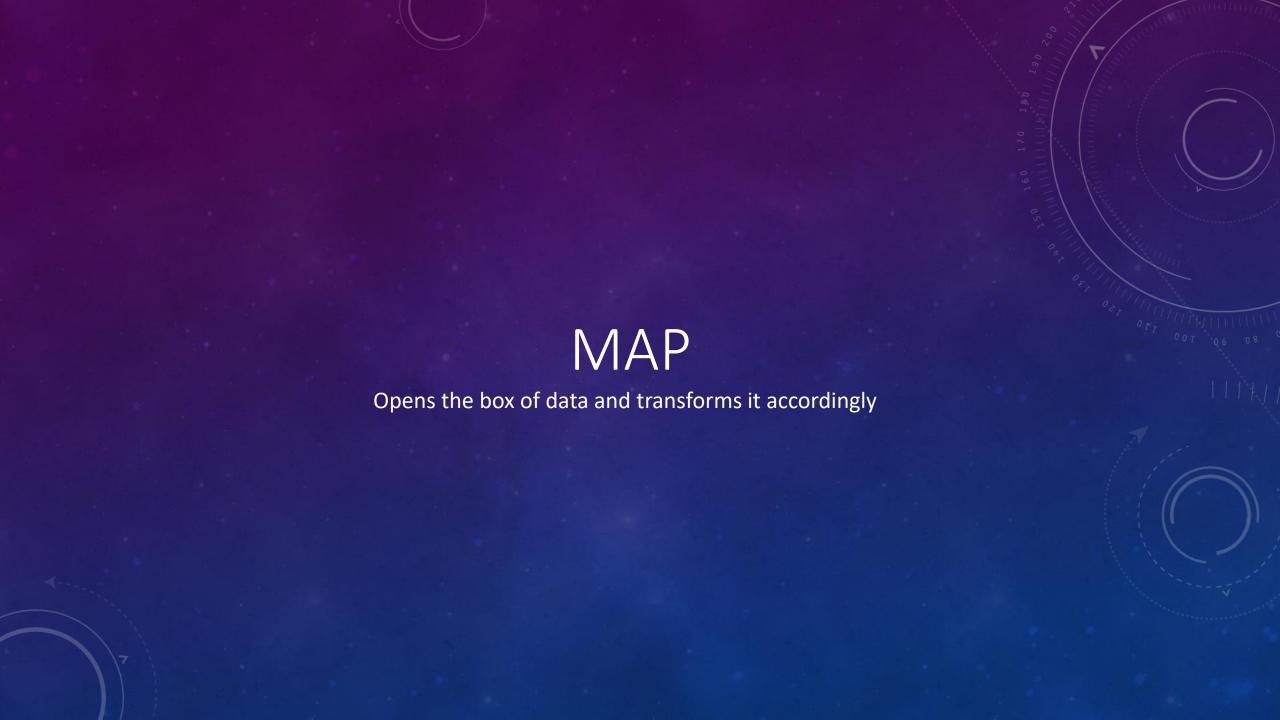
"I call it my billion-dollar mistake. It was the invention of the null reference in 1965" — Tony Hoare, 2009

HOW DOES SCALA HANDLE NULLS: OPTIONS

A **Scala Option** holds zero or one element of a type. This means that it is either a Some[T] or a none object. One place we get an **Option** value is through the get() method for a Map

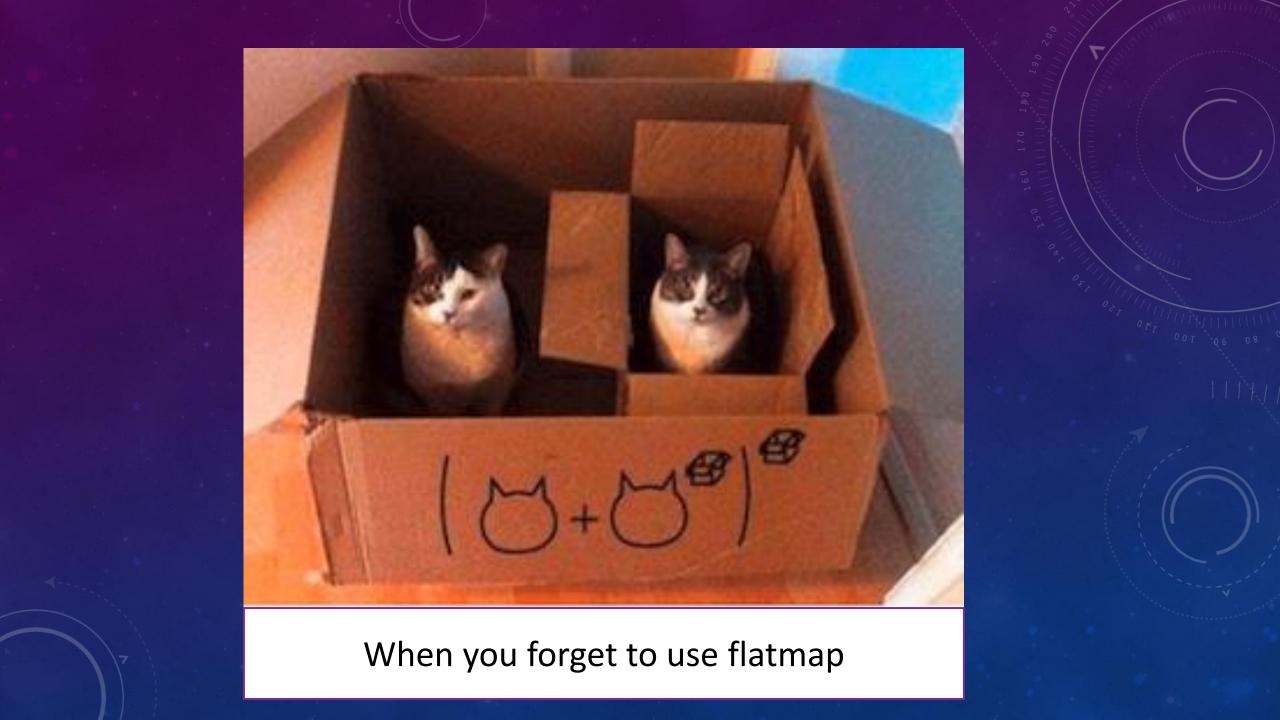
SOME = Something

NONE = Nothing



map explained with emoji 😂





REDUCE AND FILTER Sum everything up Only get the data you need

filter, and reduce explained with emoji 🙈

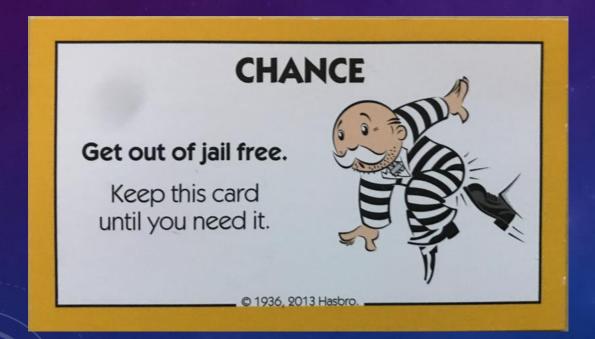
```
filter([=, *, *, *], isVegetarian)
=> [*, *]

reduce([=, *, *, *], eat)
=> **
```

FOR COMPREHENSION Monads

FUNCTIONAL PROGRAMMING: MONADS

A Monad is a sequence of events with a get out of jail card



Step One

Step Two



Step Three

SUMMARY

Gone over some of the basics

Apply these when working with Scala in Databricks

Be able to understand Maven and Spark packages

Robustly test code

Create a portable Jar

USEFUL LINKS

Learning

https://www.scala-exercises.org/

https://scala.epfl.ch/

https://www.coursera.org/specializations/scala

https://typelevel.org/cats/

https://medium.com/disney-streaming/tagged/thisweekinscala

Conferences

https://scaladays.org/

https://scala.world/

THANK YOU



https://github.com/AnnaWykes/taking-the-scary-out-of-scala



anna-maria-wykes-31939454



@annawykes