



Clojure / Scala


DIEGO PACHECO

About me...



- ☐ Cat's Father
- ☐ Principal Software Architect
- ☐ Agile Coach
- ☐ SOA/Microservices Expert
- ☐ DevOps Practitioner
- ☐ Speaker
- ☐ Author

 diegopacheco

 @diego_pacheco

 <http://diego-pacheco.blogspot.com.br/>



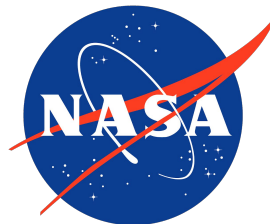
<https://diegopacheco.github.io/>

Clojure



- ❑ 2007
- ❑ Rich Hickey
- ❑ JVM based but also CLR and JavaScript
- ❑ Functional dialect of Lisp
- ❑ Immutability & Immutable Data Structures
- ❑ Great interoperability with Java
- ❑ But -> Slow and Hard to troubleshoot.

Who is using Clojure?



absence of structure is more structured
than bad structure



OO makes code
understandable by
encapsulating moving
parts.

FP makes code
understandable by
minimizing moving
parts.

Michael Feathers, author of "Working with Legacy Code"



You don't need classes: Just Functions and Data!



"Function as Data, Data as functions" -- RH.



```
1  (def post {:title "Dealing with maps"
2           |   |   |   :author {:name "Marius"
3           |   |   |   |   |   :twitter "mariushe"}
4           |   |   |   :tags '("Clojure", "Programming")})
5
```

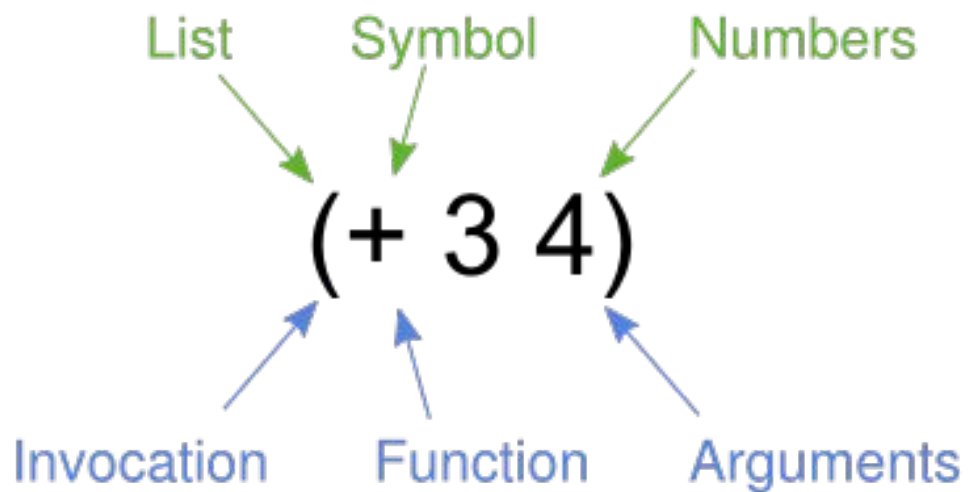


It is better to have 100 functions
operate on one data structure than
to have 10 functions operate on 10
data structures.

— *Alan Perlis* —

AZ QUOTES

Lisp



Lisp

LISP

[illegible]

LISP is ugly and confusing with those endless parentheses!

Yeah, totally...



Well, let's get back to work

[illegible]

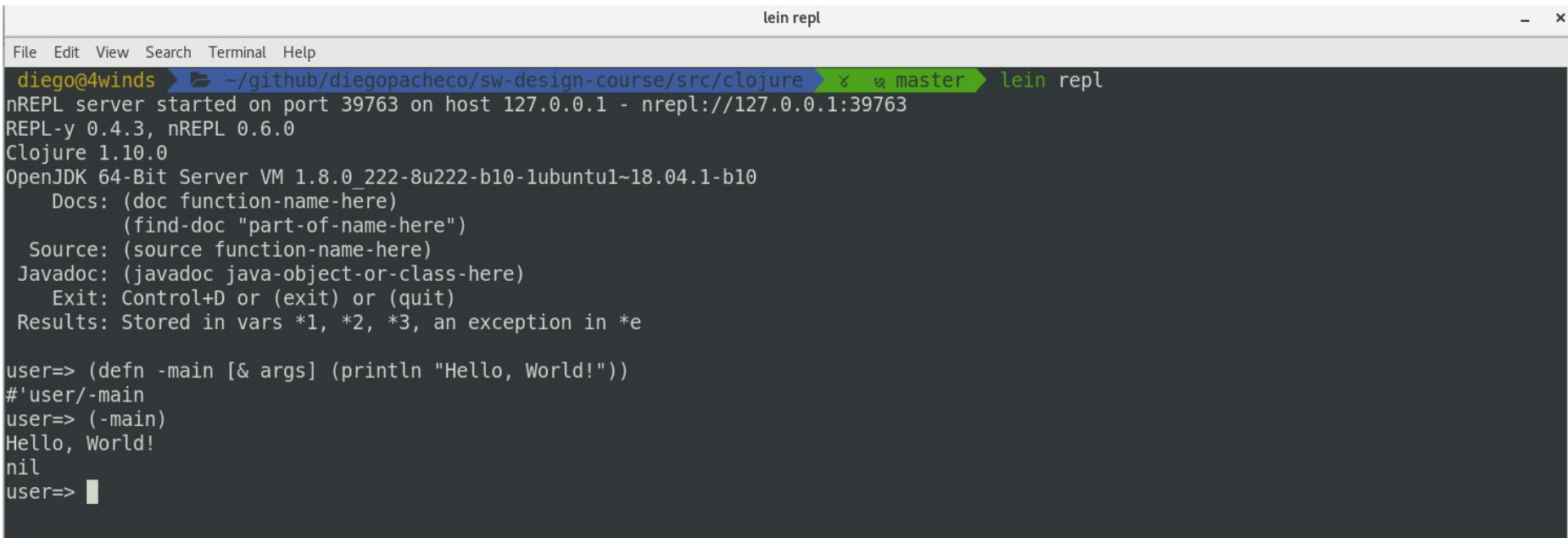
Getting started with lien (Clojure build system)



- ❑ Clojure Build System
- ❑ Compatible with Maven Repos
- ❑ Super Easy to use <https://leiningen.org/>

```
1  #!/bin/bash
2
3  function installLein(){
4      wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/technomancy/leiningen/stable/bin/lein
5      chmod a+x lein
6      lein repl
7  }
8
9  installLein
```

Hello World on lein REPL



```
lein repl
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
diego@4winds ➤ ~/github/diegopacheco/sw-design-course/src/clojure ➤ master ➤ lein repl
nREPL server started on port 39763 on host 127.0.0.1 - nrepl://127.0.0.1:39763
REPL-y 0.4.3, nREPL 0.6.0
Clojure 1.10.0
OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM 1.8.0_222-8u222-b10-1ubuntu1-18.04.1-b10
Docs: (doc function-name-here)
      (find-doc "part-of-name-here")
Source: (source function-name-here)
Javadoc: (javadoc java-object-or-class-here)
Exit: Control+D or (exit) or (quit)
Results: Stored in vars *1, *2, *3, an exception in *e

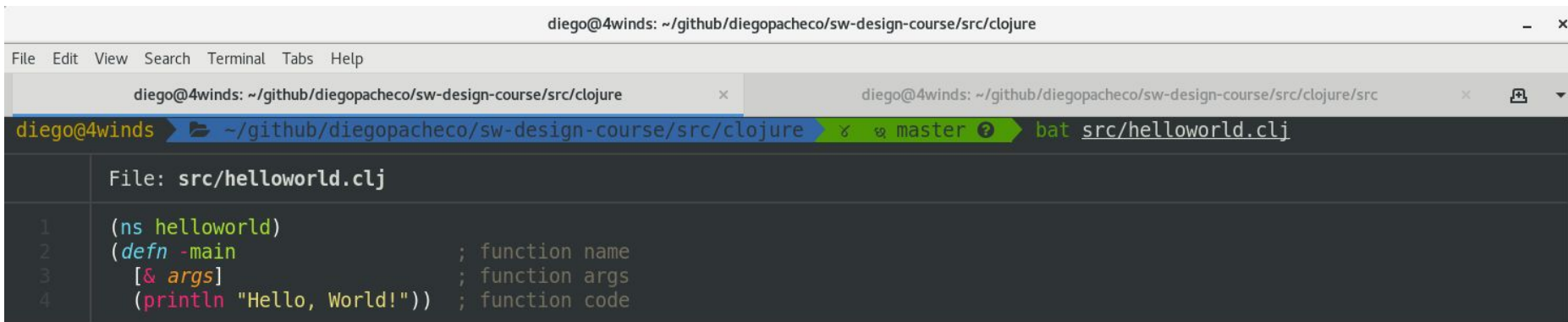
user=> (defn -main [& args] (println "Hello, World!"))
#'user/-main
user=> (-main)
Hello, World!
nil
user=> 
```

From a File (*.clj)

```
diego@4winds: ~/github/diegopacheco/sw-design-course/src/clojure
File Edit View Search Terminal Tabs Help
diego@4winds: ~/github/diegopacheco/sw-design-course/src/clojure
diego@4winds > ~/github/diegopacheco/sw-design-course/src/clojure master tree .
├─ project.clj
└─ src
   └─ helloworld.clj
1 directory, 2 files
```

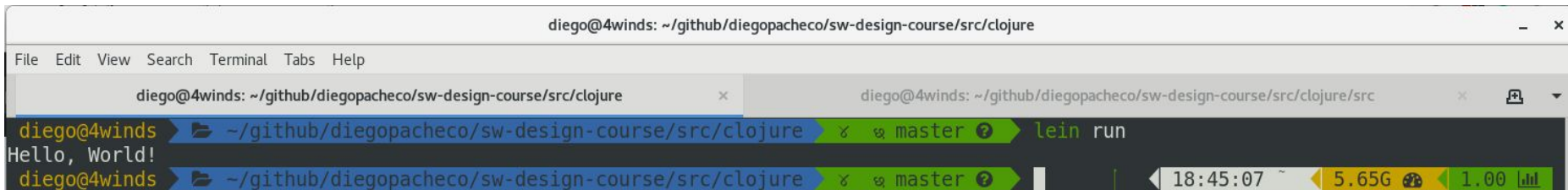
```
diego@4winds: ~/github/diegopacheco/sw-design-course/src/clojure
File Edit View Search Terminal Tabs Help
lein repl
diego@4winds: ~/github/diegopacheco/sw-design-course/src/clojure master bat project.clj
File: project.clj
1 (defproject helloworld "1.0.0-SNAPSHOT"
2   :description "Hello World Project"
3   :url "https://github.com/diegopacheco/sw-design-course"
4   :license {:name "Eclipse Public License"
5             :url "http://www.eclipse.org/legal/epl-v10.html"}
6   :dependencies [[org.clojure/clojure "1.10.0"]]
7   :main helloworld)
```


From a File (*.clj)



A screenshot of a code editor window titled "diego@4winds: ~/github/diegopacheco/sw-design-course/src/clojure". The editor has a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "View", "Search", "Terminal", "Tabs", and "Help". There are two tabs open: "diego@4winds: ~/github/diegopacheco/sw-design-course/src/clojure" and "diego@4winds: ~/github/diegopacheco/sw-design-course/src/clojure/src". The active tab shows a file named "src/helloworld.clj" with the following content:

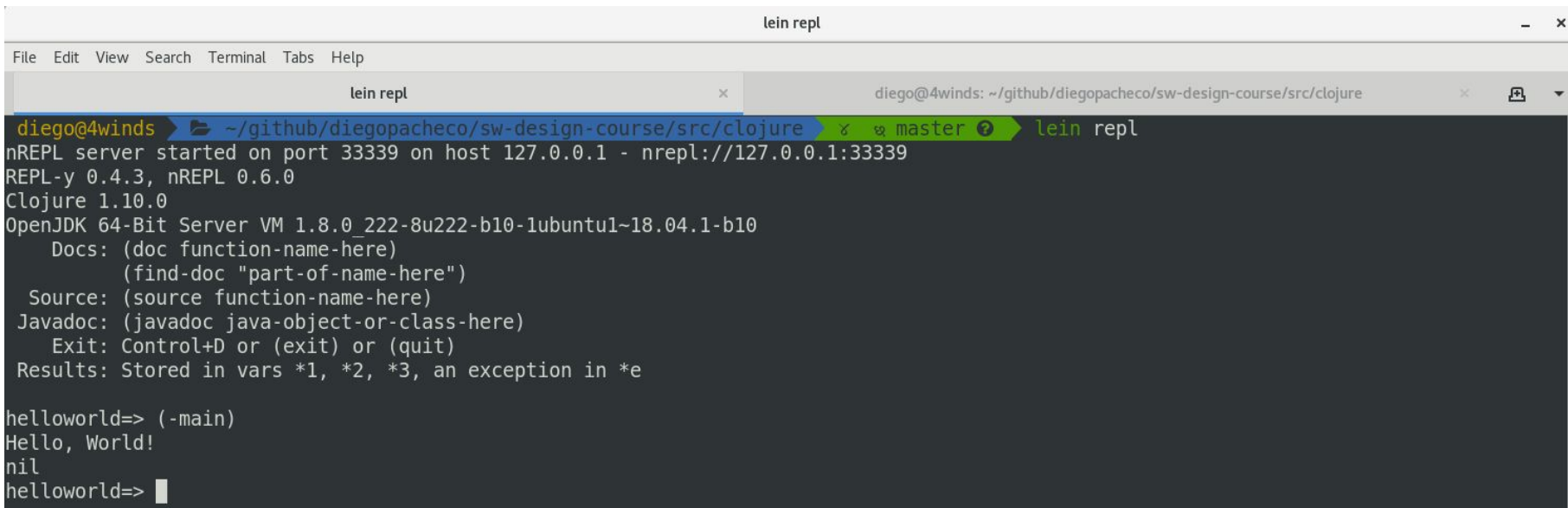
```
1 (ns helloworld)
2 (defn -main           ; function name
3   [& args]           ; function args
4   (println "Hello, World!")) ; function code
```



A screenshot of a terminal window titled "diego@4winds: ~/github/diegopacheco/sw-design-course/src/clojure". The terminal has a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "View", "Search", "Terminal", "Tabs", and "Help". There are two tabs open: "diego@4winds: ~/github/diegopacheco/sw-design-course/src/clojure" and "diego@4winds: ~/github/diegopacheco/sw-design-course/src/clojure/src". The active tab shows the command "lein run" being executed, which outputs "Hello, World!". The terminal status bar at the bottom shows the time "18:45:07", memory usage "5.65G", and other system metrics.

```
diego@4winds ➤ ~/github/diegopacheco/sw-design-course/src/clojure ➤ master ? ➤ lein run
Hello, World!
diego@4winds ➤ ~/github/diegopacheco/sw-design-course/src/clojure ➤ master ? ➤
```

From a File (.clj)*



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "lein repl". The window has a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "View", "Search", "Terminal", "Tabs", and "Help". Below the menu bar, there are two tabs: "lein repl" and "diego@4winds: ~/github/diegopacheco/sw-design-course/src/clojure". The active tab is "lein repl". The terminal content shows the following:

```
diego@4winds ➤ ~/github/diegopacheco/sw-design-course/src/clojure ➤ master ➤ lein repl
nREPL server started on port 33339 on host 127.0.0.1 - nrepl://127.0.0.1:33339
REPL-y 0.4.3, nREPL 0.6.0
Clojure 1.10.0
OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM 1.8.0_222-8u222-b10-lubuntu1-18.04.1-b10
  Docs: (doc function-name-here)
        (find-doc "part-of-name-here")
  Source: (source function-name-here)
  Javadoc: (javadoc java-object-or-class-here)
  Exit: Control+D or (exit) or (quit)
  Results: Stored in vars *1, *2, *3, an exception in *e

helloworld=> (-main)
Hello, World!
nil
helloworld=> |
```

Basics

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Tabs Help
lein repl x
helloworld=> '(1 2 3 4 5 6)
(1 2 3 4 5 6)
helloworld=> [1 2 3 4 5 6]
[1 2 3 4 5 6]
helloworld=> (let [x 10] x)
10
helloworld=> "this is a string in clojure"
"this is a string in clojure"
helloworld=> (seq "123456")
(\1 \2 \3 \4 \5 \6)
helloworld=> (if (< 10 100) "yes" "no")
"yes"
helloworld=> █
```



Lists ()



Vectors []



Assign with Let



"Strings"

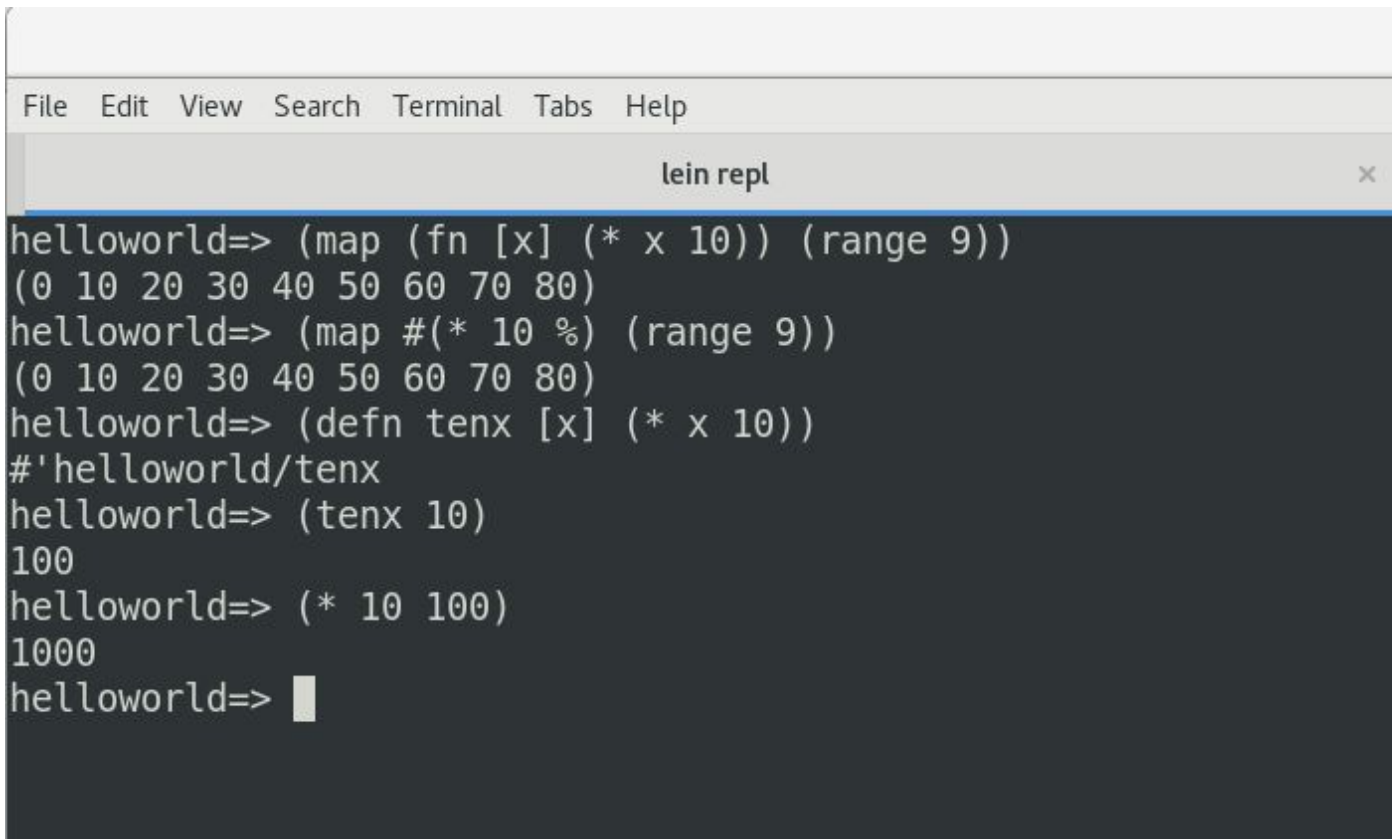


seq



if

Functions



```
File Edit View Search Terminal Tabs Help
lein repl x
helloworld=> (map (fn [x] (* x 10)) (range 9))
(0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80)
helloworld=> (map #(* 10 %) (range 9))
(0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80)
helloworld=> (defn tenx [x] (* x 10))
#'helloworld/tenx
helloworld=> (tenx 10)
100
helloworld=> (* 10 100)
1000
helloworld=> █
```

reduce



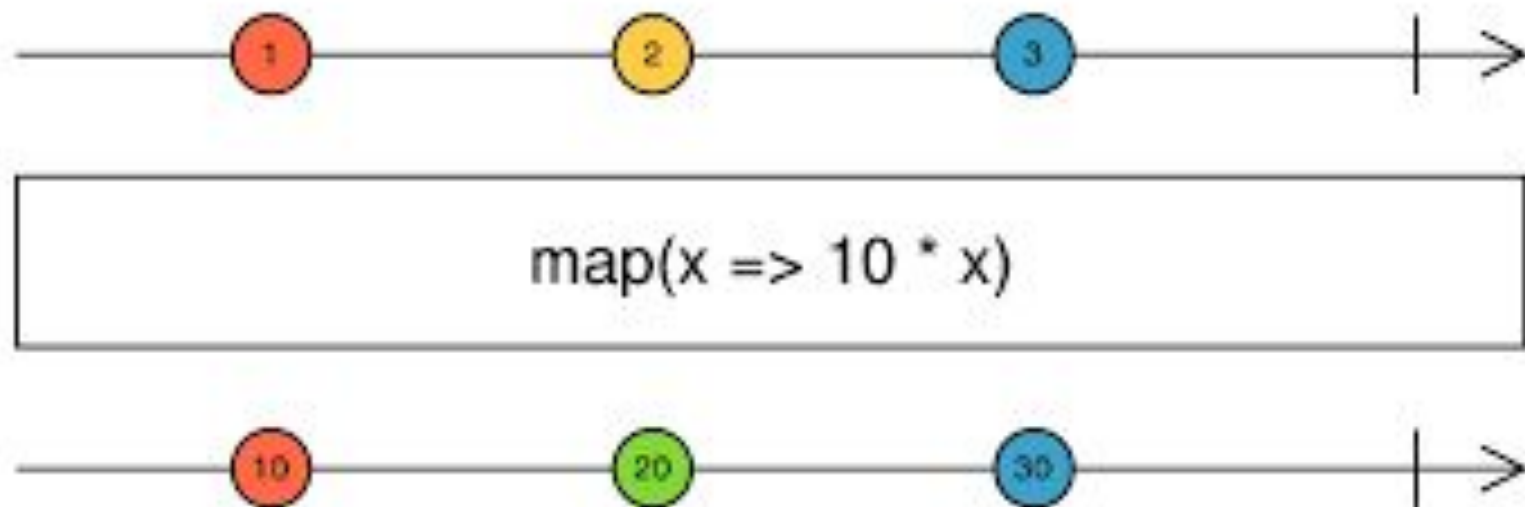
`reduce((x, y) => x + y)`



reduce

```
lein repl
File Edit View Search Terminal Tabs Help
lein repl x diego@4winds: ~/github/diegopacheco/sw-design-course/s... x
user=> (doc reduce)
-----
clojure.core/reduce
([f coll] [f val coll])
  f should be a function of 2 arguments. If val is not supplied,
  returns the result of applying f to the first 2 items in coll, then
  applying f to that result and the 3rd item, etc. If coll contains no
  items, f must accept no arguments as well, and reduce returns the
  result of calling f with no arguments. If coll has only 1 item, it
  is returned and f is not called. If val is supplied, returns the
  result of applying f to val and the first item in coll, then
  applying f to that result and the 2nd item, etc. If coll contains no
  items, returns val and f is not called.
nil
user=> (reduce + [1 2 3])
6
user=> (reduce * [1 2 3])
6
```


map



map

lein repl

x

diego@4winds: ~/github/diegopacheco/sw-

```
user=> (doc map)
```

```
-----  
clojure.core/map
```

```
([f] [f coll] [f c1 c2] [f c1 c2 c3] [f c1 c2 c3 & colls])
```

Returns a lazy sequence consisting of the result of applying f to the set of first items of each coll, followed by applying f to the set of second items in each coll, until any one of the colls is exhausted. Any remaining items in other colls are ignored. Function f should accept number-of-colls arguments. Returns a transducer when no collection is provided.

```
nil
```

```
user=> (map inc [1 2 3])
```

```
(2 3 4)
```

```
user=> (map dec [1 2 3])
```

```
(0 1 2)
```

filter



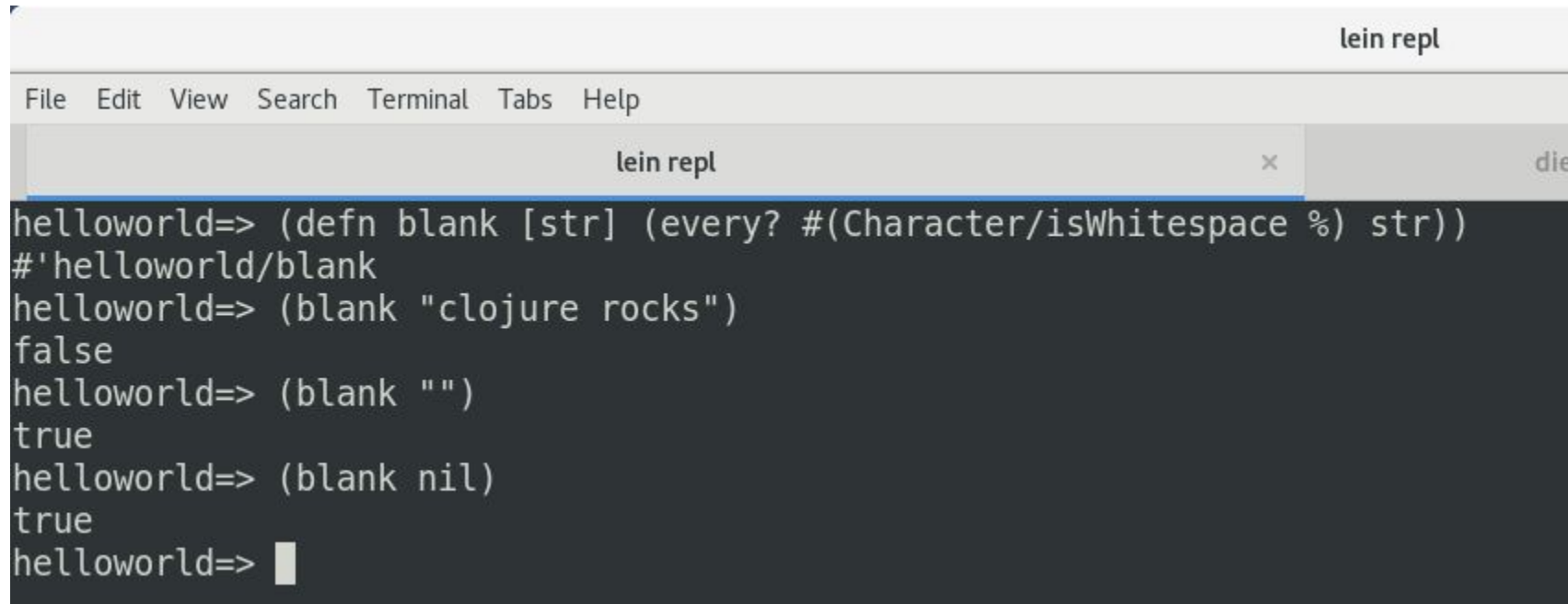
`filter(x => x % 2 === 1)`



filter

```
lein repl
File Edit View Search Terminal Tabs Help
lein repl x
helloworld=> (doc filter)
-----
clojure.core/filter
([pred] [pred coll])
  Returns a lazy sequence of the items in coll for which
  (pred item) returns logical true. pred must be free of side-effects.
  Returns a transducer when no collection is provided.
nil
helloworld=> (filter odd? [1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10])
(1 3 5 7 9)
helloworld=> (filter even? [1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10])
(2 4 6 8 10)
helloworld=> (filter #(= 10 %) [1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10])
(10)
helloworld=> █
```

every?



```
lein repl

File Edit View Search Terminal Tabs Help

lein repl x die

helloworld=> (defn blank [str] (every? #(Character/isWhitespace %) str))
#'helloworld/blank
helloworld=> (blank "clojure rocks")
false
helloworld=> (blank "")
true
helloworld=> (blank nil)
true
helloworld=> █
```

Pipeline Operator (->>)

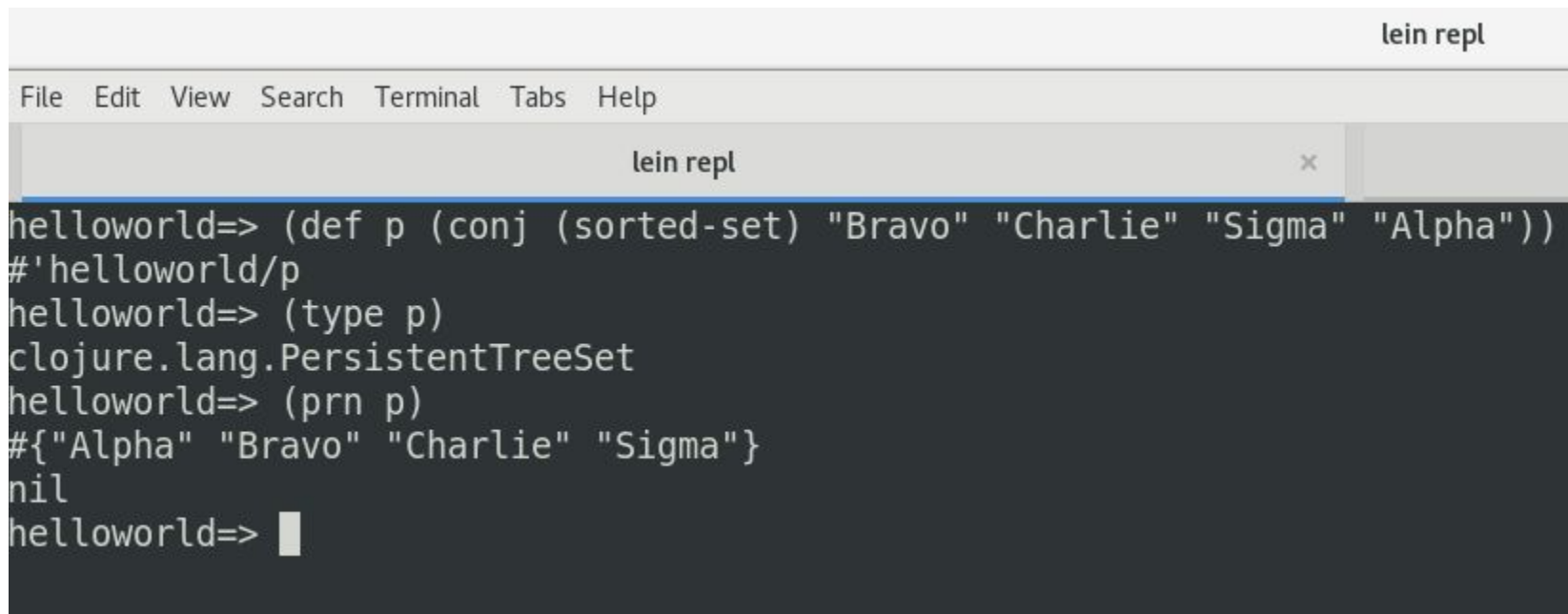
```
File Edit View Search Terminal Tabs Help
lein repl
helloworld=> (->> (range 10)
                #_=> (map inc)
                #_=> (map #(* 10 %))
                #_=> (filter even?))
(10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100)
helloworld=> (->> (range 10)
                #_=> (map inc)
                #_=> (map #(* 10 %))
                #_=> (filter even?)
                #_=> (reduce +))
550
helloworld=> █
```


Sets

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Tabs Help
lein repl x
helloworld=> (def players #{"Alice", "Bob", "Kelly"})
#'helloworld/players
helloworld=> (conj players "Fred")
#{"Alice" "Kelly" "Fred" "Bob"}
helloworld=> (disj players "Bob" "Sal")
#{"Alice" "Kelly"}
helloworld=> (contains? players "Kelly")
true
helloworld=> (type players)
clojure.lang.PersistentHashSet
helloworld=> (prn players)
#{"Alice" "Kelly" "Bob"}
nil
helloworld=> █
```

- ❑ Like Math Sets
- ❑ Unsorted
- ❑ NO Duplicates
- ❑ Efficient:
 - ❑ Checking
 - ❑ Removal
- ❑ (sorted-set)

SortedSets



```
lein repl  
File Edit View Search Terminal Tabs Help  
lein repl x  
helloworld=> (def p (conj (sorted-set) "Bravo" "Charlie" "Sigma" "Alpha"))  
#'helloworld/p  
helloworld=> (type p)  
clojure.lang.PersistentTreeSet  
helloworld=> (prn p)  
#{ "Alpha" "Bravo" "Charlie" "Sigma" }  
nil  
helloworld=> █
```

Maps

```
lein repl
File Edit View Search Terminal Tabs Help
lein repl
helloworld=> (def scores {"Fred" 1400
                        #_=> "Bob" 1240
                        #_=> "Angela" 1024})
#'helloworld/scores
helloworld=> (def scores {"Fred" 1400, "Bob" 1240, "Angela" 1024})
#'helloworld/scores
helloworld=> (assoc scores "Sally" 0)
{"Fred" 1400, "Bob" 1240, "Angela" 1024, "Sally" 0}
helloworld=> (dissoc scores "Bob")
{"Fred" 1400, "Angela" 1024}
helloworld=> (get scores "Angela")
1024
helloworld=> (contains? scores "Fred")
true
helloworld=> (keys scores)
("Fred" "Bob" "Angela")
helloworld=> (vals scores)
(1400 1240 1024)
helloworld=> █
```



Also known as



Dictionaries



Hash Maps



Assoc k/v pairs



Domain data



(sorted-map)

Working with “Pojos” == Maps.

```
lein repl
File Edit View Search Terminal Tabs Help
lein repl
helloworld=> (def person
  #_=> {:first-name "Kelly"
  #_=> :last-name "Keen"
  #_=> :age 32
  #_=> :occupation "Programmer"})
#'helloworld/person
helloworld=> (get person :occupation)
"Programmer"
helloworld=> (person :occupation)
"Programmer"
helloworld=> (:occupation person)
"Programmer"
helloworld=> (assoc person :occupation "Baker")
{:first-name "Kelly", :last-name "Keen", :age 32, :occupation "Baker"}
helloworld=> (dissoc person :age)
{:first-name "Kelly", :last-name "Keen", :occupation "Programmer"}
helloworld=> (type person)
clojure.lang.PersistentArrayMap
helloworld=> (prn pers)
persistent! person
helloworld=> (prn person)
{:first-name "Kelly", :last-name "Keen", :age 32, :occupation "Programmer"}
nil
helloworld=> |
```



What can you do with a Pojo in OOP? Nothing.



In clojure? A lot !!!



Remember “Alan Perlis”



No need to define “schema”



Productivity



Simplicity

defrecord here is our class be happy :-)

```
lein repl
File Edit View Search Terminal Tabs Help
lein repl x d
helloworld=> (defrecord Person [first-name last-name age occupation])
helloworld.Person
helloworld=> (def kelly (->Person "Kelly" "Keen" 32 "Programmer"))
#'helloworld/kelly
helloworld=> (type kelly)
helloworld.Person
helloworld=> (type Person)
java.lang.Class
helloworld=> (doc defrecord)
-----
clojure.core/defrecord
([name [& fields] & opts+specs])
Macro
  (defrecord name [fields*] options* specs*)

Options are expressed as sequential keywords and arguments (in any order).

Supported options:
:load-ns - if true, importing the record class will cause the
           namespace in which the record was defined to be loaded.
           Defaults to false.

Each spec consists of a protocol or interface name followed by zero
or more method bodies:

protocol-or-interface-or-Object
(methodName [args*] body)*

Dynamically generates compiled bytecode for class with the given
name, in a package with the same name as the current namespace, the
```

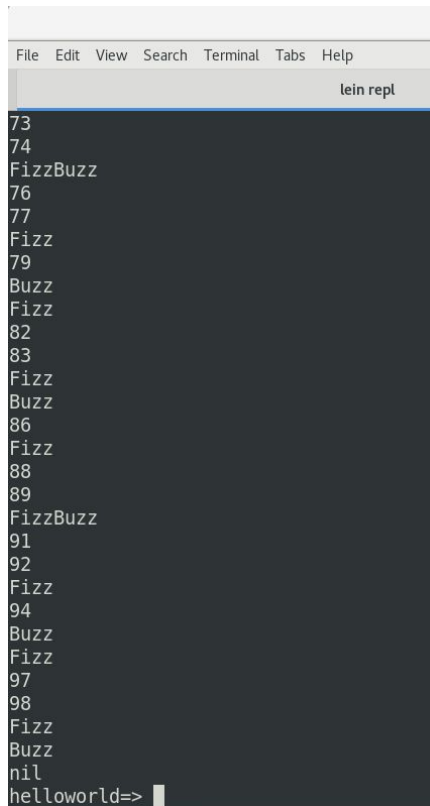
YES.

Clojure also has Pattern Matcher

```
(require '[clojure.core.match :refer [match]])

(doseq [n (range 1 101)]
  (println
    (match [(mod n 3) (mod n 5)]
      [0 0] "FizzBuzz"
      [0 _] "Fizz"
      [_ 0] "Buzz"
      :else n)))
```

<https://github.com/clojure/core.match>



The screenshot shows a Lein REPL window with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Search, Terminal, Tabs, Help) and a title bar (lein repl). The terminal output displays the results of the FizzBuzz program for numbers 73 through 100. The output is as follows:

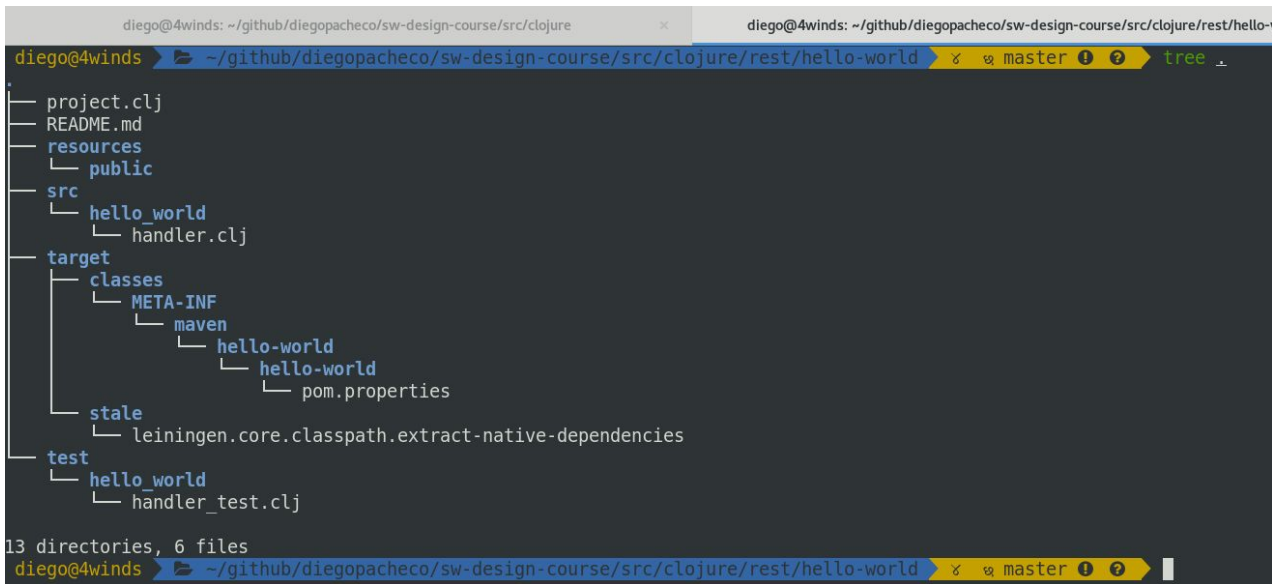
```
73
74
FizzBuzz
76
77
Fizz
79
Buzz
Fizz
82
83
Fizz
Buzz
86
Fizz
88
89
FizzBuzz
91
92
Fizz
94
Buzz
Fizz
97
98
Fizz
Buzz
nil
helloworld=>
```


Web Development ... Compojure & Ring

```
$ lein new compojure hello-world
```

```
$ cd hello-world
```

```
$ lein run server-headless
```



The screenshot shows a terminal window with a dark background. The top bar indicates the current directory is `~/github/diegopacheco/sw-design-course/src/clojure/rest/hello-world` and the branch is `master`. The `tree` command has been executed, displaying the following file structure:

```
├── project.clj
├── README.md
├── resources
│   └── public
├── src
│   └── hello_world
│       └── handler.clj
├── target
│   ├── classes
│   │   ├── META-INF
│   │   │   └── maven
│   │   │       ├── hello-world
│   │   │       └── hello-world
│   │   │           └── pom.properties
│   └── stale
│       └── leiningen.core.classpath.extract-native-dependencies
└── test
    └── hello_world
        └── handler_test.clj
```

At the bottom of the terminal, it states "13 directories, 6 files".

Open your browser on <http://localhost:3000/>

← → ↻ 🏠 ⓘ localhost:3000

Hello World

```
lein ring server-headless
File Edit View Search Terminal Tabs Help
diego@4winds: ~/github/diegopacheco/sw-design-course/src/clojure lein ring server-headless
Retrieving ring/ring-jetty-adapter/1.6.1/ring-jetty-adapter-1.6.1.pom from clojars
Retrieving ring/ring-servlet/1.6.1/ring-servlet-1.6.1.pom from clojars
Retrieving org/eclipse/jetty/jetty-server/9.2.21.v20170120/jetty-server-9.2.21.v20170120.pom from central
Retrieving org/eclipse/jetty/jetty-project/9.2.21.v20170120/jetty-project-9.2.21.v20170120.pom from central
Retrieving org/eclipse/jetty/jetty-http/9.2.21.v20170120/jetty-http-9.2.21.v20170120.pom from central
Retrieving org/eclipse/jetty/jetty-util/9.2.21.v20170120/jetty-util-9.2.21.v20170120.pom from central
Retrieving org/eclipse/jetty/jetty-io/9.2.21.v20170120/jetty-io-9.2.21.v20170120.pom from central
Retrieving commons-fileupload/commons-fileupload/1.3.2/commons-fileupload-1.3.2.jar from central
Retrieving org/clojure/tools.namespace/0.2.11/tools.namespace-0.2.11.jar from central
Retrieving org/eclipse/jetty/jetty-server/9.2.21.v20170120/jetty-server-9.2.21.v20170120.jar from central
Retrieving org/eclipse/jetty/jetty-http/9.2.21.v20170120/jetty-http-9.2.21.v20170120.jar from central
Retrieving org/clojure/java.classpath/0.2.3/java.classpath-0.2.3.jar from central
Retrieving org/eclipse/jetty/jetty-util/9.2.21.v20170120/jetty-util-9.2.21.v20170120.jar from central
Retrieving org/eclipse/jetty/jetty-io/9.2.21.v20170120/jetty-io-9.2.21.v20170120.jar from central
Retrieving watchtower/watchtower/0.1.1/watchtower-0.1.1.jar from clojars
Retrieving ring-server/ring-server/0.5.0/ring-server-0.5.0.jar from clojars
Retrieving ring/ring/1.6.1/ring-1.6.1.jar from clojars
Retrieving ring/ring-core/1.6.1/ring-core-1.6.1.jar from clojars
Retrieving ring-refresh/ring-refresh/0.1.2/ring-refresh-0.1.2.jar from clojars
Retrieving ring/ring-devel/1.6.1/ring-devel-1.6.1.jar from clojars
Retrieving ns-tracker/ns-tracker/0.3.1/ns-tracker-0.3.1.jar from clojars
Retrieving clj-stacktrace/clj-stacktrace/0.2.8/clj-stacktrace-0.2.8.jar from clojars
Retrieving ring/ring-servlet/1.6.1/ring-servlet-1.6.1.jar from clojars
Retrieving ring/ring-jetty-adapter/1.6.1/ring-jetty-adapter-1.6.1.jar from clojars
2019-11-05 21:33:43.464:INFO:main: Logging initialized @1804ms
2019-11-05 21:33:47.028:INFO:oejs.Server:main: jetty-9.2.21.v20170120
2019-11-05 21:33:47.066:INFO:oejs.ServerConnector:main: Started ServerConnector@6c9e88e5{HTTP/1.1}{0.0.0.0:3000}
2019-11-05 21:33:47.067:INFO:oejs.Server:main: Started @5407ms
Started server on port 3000
```

handler.clj

```
diego@4winds: ~/github/diegopacheco/sw-design-course/src/clojure
diego@4winds: ~/github/diegopacheco/sw-design-course/src/clojure/rest/hello-world
diego@4winds > ls
project.clj  README.md  resources  src  target  test
diego@4winds > bat src/hello_world/handler.clj

File: src/hello_world/handler.clj

1  (ns hello-world.handler
2    (:require [compojure.core :refer :all]
3              [compojure.route :as route]
4              [ring.middleware.defaults :refer [wrap-defaults site-defaults]]))
5
6  (defroutes app-routes
7    (GET "/" [] "Hello World")
8    (route/not-found "Not Found"))
9
10 (def app
11   (wrap-defaults app-routes site-defaults))

diego@4winds >
```

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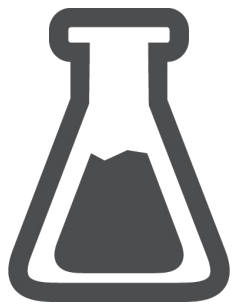
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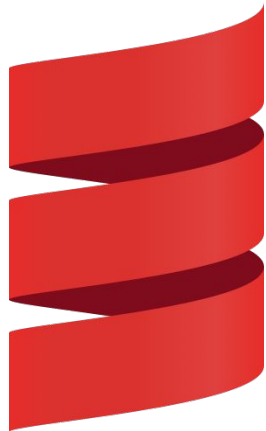


Exercises

You cannot use: for, if and let.

1. Write a function which returns the last element in a sequence without using `*last*`.
Test data: (A) `[10 20 30 40 50]` (B) `'(10 8 1)` (C) `["x" "y" "z"]`
2. Write a function which sum of a sequence of numbers without using `*reduce*`.
Test data: (A) `[1 2 3 4 5 6]` (B) `'(0 0 -1 1 2 3)` (C) `#{40 50 25 15 10}`
3. Write a REST service with clojure, all persistence needs to be done in memory using maps or records.
You will need to create an BANK application with: deposit, withdrawal, check balance, transfer money into other accounts. You will need do proper validations and also unit tests. Your application need to use lein and compojure there are no other frameworks/libs allowed.

Scala



- ❏ 2004
- ❏ Functional Programming Language
- ❏ Based on Haskell
- ❏ Runs on the JVM also JavaScript
- ❏ Statically typed
- ❏ Better Java
- ❏ Awesome for Big Data / ML
- ❏ Created by Martin Odersky

SBT



- ❑ *Build System for Scala*
- ❑ *IF you are working with scala you also could do:*
 - ❑ *Maven*
 - ❑ *Gradle*
- ❑ *In practice SBT is the right choice.*

Helloworld Scala + SBT

≡ build.properties ×

project > ≡ build.properties

1 sbt.version=1.3.3

2

≡ build.sbt ×

≡ build.sbt

1 name := "helloworld"

2 version := "1.0"

3 scalaVersion := "2.13.1"

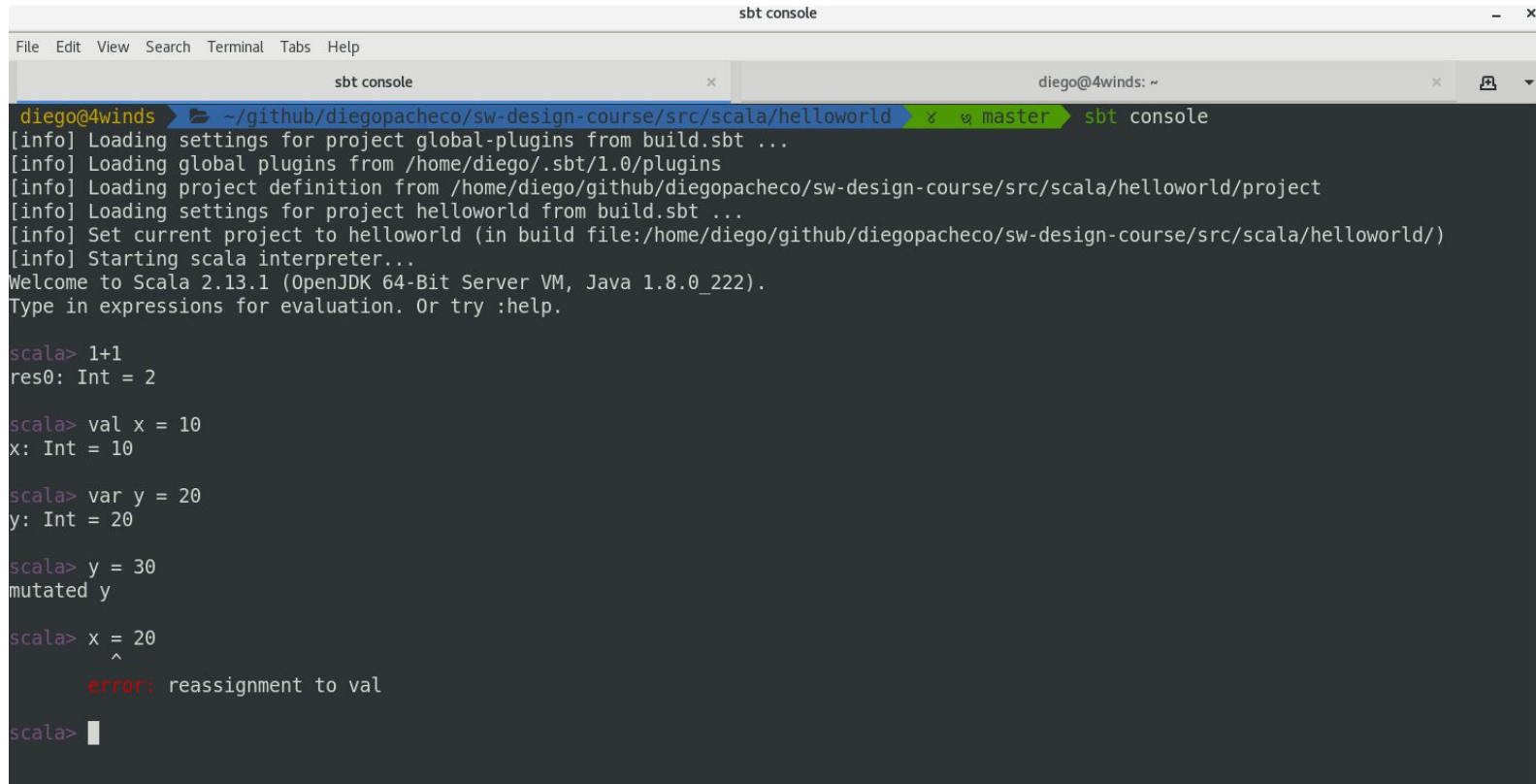
4

HelloWorld Scala + SBT

```
Main.scala x
src > main > scala > helloworld > Main.scala
1 package helloworld;
2
3 object HelloWorld extends App {
4     println("Hello, World!")
5 }
```

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Tabs Help
sbt x
sbt:helloworld> run
[info] running helloworld.HelloWorld
Hello, World!
[success] Total time: 0 s, completed 06/11/2019 13:57:13
sbt:helloworld> 
```

SBT has a REPL too (\$ sbt console)

A screenshot of a terminal window titled "sbt console". The window has a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "View", "Search", "Terminal", "Tabs", and "Help". Below the menu bar, there are two tabs: "sbt console" and "diego@4winds: ~". The "sbt console" tab is active. The terminal content shows the following sequence of commands and output:

```
diego@4winds ➤ ~/github/diegopacheco/sw-design-course/src/scala/helloworld ➤ master ➤ sbt console
[info] Loading settings for project global-plugins from build.sbt ...
[info] Loading global plugins from /home/diego/.sbt/1.0/plugins
[info] Loading project definition from /home/diego/github/diegopacheco/sw-design-course/src/scala/helloworld/project
[info] Loading settings for project helloworld from build.sbt ...
[info] Set current project to helloworld (in build file:/home/diego/github/diegopacheco/sw-design-course/src/scala/helloworld/)
[info] Starting scala interpreter...
Welcome to Scala 2.13.1 (OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM, Java 1.8.0_222).
Type in expressions for evaluation. Or try :help.

scala> 1+1
res0: Int = 2

scala> val x = 10
x: Int = 10

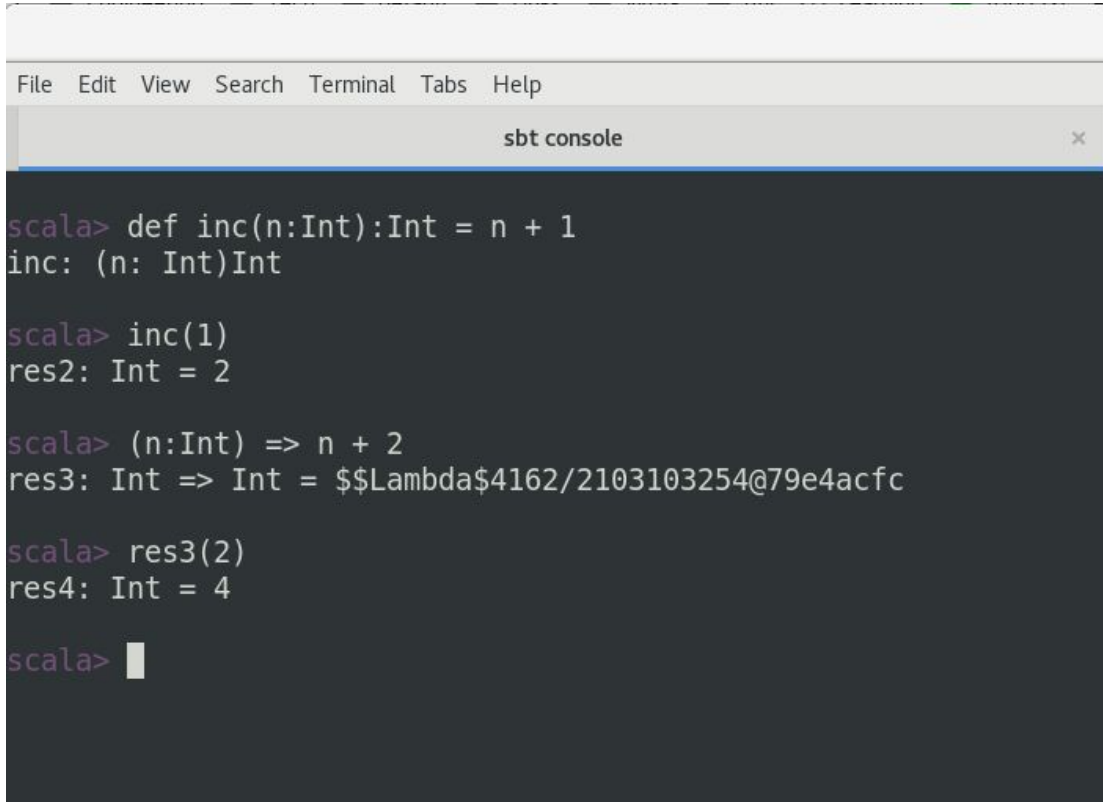
scala> var y = 20
y: Int = 20

scala> y = 30
mutated y

scala> x = 20
^
error: reassignment to val

scala> 
```

Functions



```
File Edit View Search Terminal Tabs Help
sbt console

scala> def inc(n:Int):Int = n + 1
inc: (n: Int)Int

scala> inc(1)
res2: Int = 2

scala> (n:Int) => n + 2
res3: Int => Int = $$Lambda$4162/2103103254@79e4acfc

scala> res3(2)
res4: Int = 4

scala> 
```

- ❏ Functions
- ❏ Lambdas
- ❏ Are all Objects
- ❏ Since
implementation in
java (JVM).

Partial Application

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Tabs Help
sbt console

scala> def sum(a:Int,b:Int):Int = a+b
sum: (a: Int, b: Int)Int

scala> val add10 = sum(10, _:Int)
add10: Int => Int = $$Lambda$4291/1240544536@2c23a7c9

scala> add10(3)
res8: Int = 13

scala> 
```



Partial



Lazy



Composition



Re-use

Partial Application via Currying

sbt console

```
scala> def multiply(m:Int)(n:Int):Int = m*n
multiply: (m: Int)(n: Int)Int

scala> val timesTwo = multiply(2)
timesTwo: Int => Int = $$Lambda$4307/1593568582@429efcf3

scala> timesTwo(3)
res16: Int = 6

scala> 
```



Partial



Lazy



Composition



Re-use

Variable lengths arguments or in java terms varargs.

sbt console

```
scala> def lowerAll(words:String*) = {  
  |   words.map { w =>  
  |     w.toLowerCase()  
  |   }  
  | }  
lowerAll: (words: String*)Seq[String]  
  
scala> lowerAll("THIS","SHOULD","BE","OK","RIGHT")  
res1: Seq[String] = ArraySeq(this, should, be, ok, right)  
  
scala> █
```





Dynamic



Generic



*Similar to
java*

OOP in Scala: Class

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Tabs Help
sbt console

scala> class Pet {
    |     val kind:String = "LongTail"
    |     def getAvgLifeExpectations(w:Int):Int = 30 - (w/2)
    | }
defined class Pet

scala> val cat = new Pet
cat: Pet = Pet@1f8090c1

scala> cat.getAvgLifeExpectations(7)
res5: Int = 27

scala> cat.kind
res6: String = LongTail

scala> 
```

- ❑ Scala support OOP
- ❑ Here is the better java part starts
- ❑ Simple
- ❑ Clean
- ❑ Less Verbose

OOP in Scala: Class Constructor + String Interpolation

```
sbt console x diego@4winds: ~  
  
scala> class Cat(color: String) {  
    |   val kind:String = if (color == "GRAY") {  
    |       "WILD"  
    |   } else {  
    |       "PET"  
    |   }  
    |   def purrr():String = "Buurrr Buurrr Buurrr"  
    | }  
defined class Cat  
  
scala> val melina = new Cat("GRAY")  
melina: Cat = Cat@3f4f2b0c  
  
scala> println(s"Kind of the cat ${melina.kind} and the cat when is happy does ${melina.purrr()}")  
Kind of the cat WILD and the cat when is happy does Buurrr Buurrr Buurrr  
  
scala> █
```


OOP in Scala: Inheritance

```
sbt console

scala> class FederalTax(state:String){
  |   }
defined class FederalTax

scala>

scala> class StateTAX(state:String) extends FederalTax(state) {
  |   def calcTaxes(d:Double) = d/50
  |   }
defined class StateTAX

scala> val rs = new StateTAX("RS")
rs: StateTAX = StateTAX@4dd3c79c

scala> rs.calcTaxes(100)
res12: Double = 2.0

scala> 
```



Class Hierarchy



Polymorphism

OOP in Scala: Polymorphism Overriding

```
sbt console

scala> class Logger(){
  |   def log(m:String):String = s"*** $m ***"
  | }
defined class Logger

scala>

scala> class UpperCaseLogger extends Logger {
  |   override def log(m:String):String = super.log(m).toUpperCase()
  | }
defined class UpperCaseLogger

scala> val logger = new UpperCaseLogger
logger: UpperCaseLogger = UpperCaseLogger@14b6a48a

scala> logger.log("works right?")
res4: String = *** WORKS RIGHT? ***

scala> 
```



Class Hierarchy



Polymorphism



Overriding

OOP in Scala: Traits

```
sbt console

scala> trait Car {
  |   val brand:String
  | }
defined trait Car

scala>

scala> trait Shiny {
  |   val shineRefraction:Int
  | }
defined trait Shiny

scala>

scala> class BMW extends Car {
  |   val brand = "BMW"
  | }
defined class BMW

scala>

scala> class BMW extends Car with Shiny {
  |   val brand = "BMW"
  |   val shineRefraction = 12
  | }
defined class BMW

scala> 
```



Similar to Java Interfaces



However you can have code



Fundamental part of type system ("Algebra")



One of best things in Scala



Be Careful it can get crazy :D



Stay practical stay clean!

OOP in Scala: Generics + Types

```
sbt console

scala> trait Cache[K, V] {
  |   def get(key: K): V
  |   def put(key: K, value: V)
  |   def delete(key: K)
  | }
defined trait Cache

scala> type email = String
defined type alias email

scala> val diegoMail:email = "diego.pacheco.it@gmail.com"
diegoMail: email = diego.pacheco.it@gmail.com

scala> █
```



Generics



Types



Abstractions



Leverage

Compiler



Haskell way

Apply

```
sbt console

scala> class Foo {
      |   def apply() = 42
      | }
defined class Foo

scala> val answerToTheUniverseAndAllQuestions = new Foo
answerToTheUniverseAndAllQuestions: Foo = Foo@4eba1098

scala> answerToTheUniverseAndAllQuestions()
res6: Int = 42

scala> 
```

- ❏ *Apply*
- ❏ *Code runs*
- ❏ *Default in Scala*
- ❏ *Like toString*
In Java but better
- ❏ *Super useful*

OOP in Scala: Objects

```
sbt console

scala> object Timer {
  |   var count = 0
  |   def currentCount(): Long = {
  |     count += 1
  |     count
  |   }
  | }
defined object Timer

scala> val t = Timer
t: Timer.type = Timer$$@320ce512

scala> t.currentCount
res8: Long = 1

scala> t.currentCount
res9: Long = 2

scala> t.currentCount
res10: Long = 3

scala> t.currentCount
res11: Long = 4

scala> 
```



Different then Java Objects



Objects are single instance



It's how you do Singletons in Scala



Great for org static functions



Often classes have companion Objects in Scala.



Functions in Scala are Objects.

Pattern Matcher

sbt console

```
scala> val times = 1
times: Int = 1

scala>

scala> times match {
  |   case 1 => "one"
  |   case 2 => "two"
  |   case _ => "some other number"
  | }
res12: String = one

scala> █
```

- ❑ One of the best features In Scala Language.
- ❑ Support ifs
- ❑ Support “_”
- ❑ Support type matching
- ❑ Better than Switch

Pattern Matcher

sbt console

```
scala> def bigger(o: Any): Any = {  
  |   o match {  
  |     case i: Int if i < 0 => i - 1  
  |     case i: Int => i + 1  
  |     case d: Double if d < 0.0 => d - 0.1  
  |     case d: Double => d + 0.1  
  |     case text: String => text + "s"  
  |   }  
  | }  
  |
```

bigger: (o: Any)Any

```
scala> █
```


Case classes

```
sbt console

scala> case class Person(name:String, email:String)
defined class Person

scala> val diego = Person("Diego","diego.pacheco.it@gmail.com")
diego: Person = Person(Diego,diego.pacheco.it@gmail.com)

scala> diego.name
res13: String = Diego

scala> diego.email
res14: String = diego.pacheco.it@gmail.com

scala> diego.toString()
res15: String = Person(Diego,diego.pacheco.it@gmail.com)

scala> diego.getName()
      ^
error: value getName is not a member of Person

scala> diego.equals(diego)
res17: Boolean = true

scala> diego == diego
res18: Boolean = true

scala> 
```

- ❑ One of the best features
In Scala Language.
- ❑ Super charged Classes
- ❑ Equality & toString
Support
- ❑ Work on Pattern
Matcher
- ❑ Super clean syntax

Collections

```
sbt console  
  
scala> val a = Array(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10)  
a: Array[Int] = Array(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10)  
  
scala> val l = List(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10)  
l: List[Int] = List(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10)  
  
scala> val s = Set(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10)  
s: scala.collection.immutable.Set[Int] = HashSet(5, 10, 1, 6, 9, 2, 7, 3, 8, 4)  
  
scala> val hp = ("localhost", 80)  
hp: (String, Int) = (localhost,80)  
  
scala> hp._1  
res22: String = localhost  
  
scala> hp._2  
res23: Int = 80  
  
scala> val c = Map("RS" -> "Poa", "SC" -> "Floripa")  
c: scala.collection.immutable.Map[String,String] = Map(RS -> Poa, SC -> Floripa)  
  
scala> █
```



Like in Java



But much better



Immutable



Mutable



Tupes



Sets, Arrays, Lists,



Maps vs Map

map, filter, foldLeft

sbt console

```
scala> List(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6).map( (i:Int) => i * 2 )  
res24: List[Int] = List(2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12)
```

```
scala> List(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6).map( _ * 2 )  
res25: List[Int] = List(2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12)
```

```
scala> List(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6).filter  
filter    filterNot
```

```
scala> List(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6).filter( (i:Int) => i % 2 == 0 )  
res27: List[Int] = List(2, 4, 6)
```

```
scala> List(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6).foldLeft(0)((m:Int, n:Int) => m + n)  
res28: Int = 21
```

```
scala> █
```



*Functional
Combinators*



Core FP prog



Super useful



Day by Day work



Exercises

You cannot use: for, if and let.

1. Write a function which finds the last element in a List without using **last**.
Test data: (A) `List(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8)` (B) `List("1","2","3")` (C) `List(1.0,2.0,3.0)`
2. Write a function which Flatten a nested list structure.
Test data: (A) `flatten(List(List(1, 1), 2, List(3, List(5, 8))))` (B) `(List(), 2, List(3,4))`
3. Write a REST service with Scala, all persistence needs to be done in memory using maps or records.
You will need to create an BANK application with: deposit, withdrawal, check balance, transfer money into other accounts. You will need to do proper validations and also unit tests. Your application need to use lein and compojure there are no other frameworks/libs allowed.



Clojure / Scala

DIEGO PACHECO