Programming Languages Recitation Scala: Installation and Basics

Arpit Jain

Computer Science Department
Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences
New York University

arpit.jain@cs.nyu.edu

November 13, 2014

Overview

- Scala Overview
- 2 Installation
- Basics
 - Expressions
 - Values and Variables
- Functions

• Concise and expressive

- Concise and expressive
- Functional (First class values)

- Concise and expressive
- Functional (First class values)
- Closures

- Concise and expressive
- Functional (First class values)
- Closures
- Type inference

- Concise and expressive
- Functional (First class values)
- Closures
- Type inference
- Strongly typed

- Concise and expressive
- Functional (First class values)
- Closures
- Type inference
- Strongly typed
- Static typing

- Concise and expressive
- Functional (First class values)
- Closures
- Type inference
- Strongly typed
- Static typing
- Object-functional Programming Language

- Concise and expressive
- Functional (First class values)
- Closures
- Type inference
- Strongly typed
- Static typing
- Object-functional Programming Language
- Compiles to java bytecode

- Concise and expressive
- Functional (First class values)
- Closures
- Type inference
- Strongly typed
- Static typing
- Object-functional Programming Language
- Compiles to java bytecode
- Works with any standard JVM

Companies using Scala?

Foursquare

- Foursquare
- Gilt

- Foursquare
- Gilt
- Coursera

- Foursquare
- Gilt
- Coursera
- Twitter

Scala

- For Linux sudo apt-get install scala
- For Mac download scala-2.11.x from here, move it to /usr/local/scala and add /usr/local/scala/bin to bash profile
- For Windows download scala-2.11.x from here, move to program files and configure path variables. (check scala resources on NYU classes for detailed procedure)
- Run scala in Terminal/Command Prompt and the scala interactive environment should be launched

Using IDE (Optional)

- Get Scala IDE for Eclipse
- Scala plugin for IntelliJ
- Or Scala plugin for Netbeans

Expressions

- $1+1 \Rightarrow$ res0: Int = 2
- "new" + "york"; ⇒res1: String = newyork

Values

Gives the results of an expression a name

- $val \text{ num}=9 \Rightarrow$ num: Int = 9
- val two = 1 + 1 \Rightarrow two: Int = 2
- val str= "newyork" ⇒ str: String = newyork
- va bool=true ⇒
 bool: Boolean = true

Variables

If binding needs to be changed use var

- var name = "steve" ⇒ name: String = steve
- var name = "marius" \Rightarrow name: String = marius
- *var* i=9 ⇒ i: *Int* =9
- *var* i=0 ⇒ i: *Int* =0
- But cannot do var i="hello"

Functions

- Function declaration : def name parameter = body
- $\bullet \ \, \text{Anonymous function}: \mathsf{parameter} \Rightarrow \mathsf{body} \\$

Functions

- def addOne(m: Int): Int = m + 1 ⇒
 addOne: (m: Int)Int
- def addOne(m: Int) = m + 1 ⇒ addOne: (m: Int)Int
- Need to state m: Int, rest can be inferred.
- val three = addOne(2) ⇒ three: Int = 3
- def three() = 1 + 2 \Rightarrow three: ()Int

Currying and partial application

- def multiply(m: Int)(n: Int): Int = m * n ⇒ multiply: (m: Int)(n: Int)Int
- multiply(2)(3) \Rightarrow res0: Int = 6
- $val \text{ timesTwo} = \text{multiply}(2)_{-} \Rightarrow \text{timesTwo} : (Int) \Rightarrow Int = \langle \text{ function1} \rangle$
- timesTwo(3) \Rightarrow res1: Int = 6

Anonymous Functions

- (x: Int) \Rightarrow x + 1 \Rightarrow (Int) \Rightarrow $Int = \langle function 1 \rangle$
- val addOne = (x: Int) \Rightarrow x + 1 \Rightarrow addOne: (Int) \Rightarrow Int = $\langle function1 \rangle$