Group A
Lab 3A
Scala

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4.Priti Bhale
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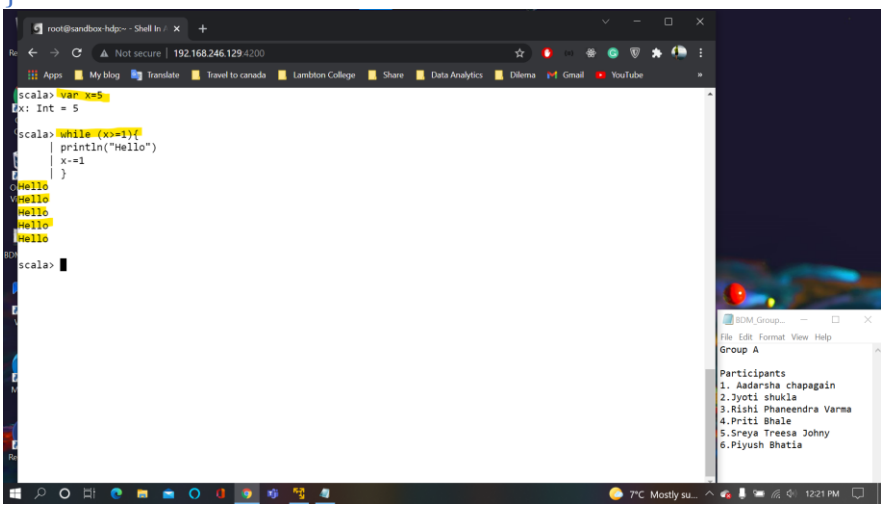
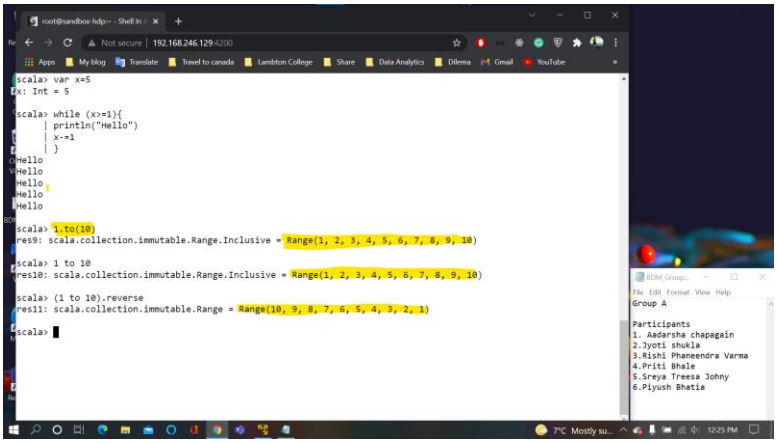
6.Piyush Bhatia

Slide 35:

```
While(x>=1){
println(“Hello”)
x=-1
}
```



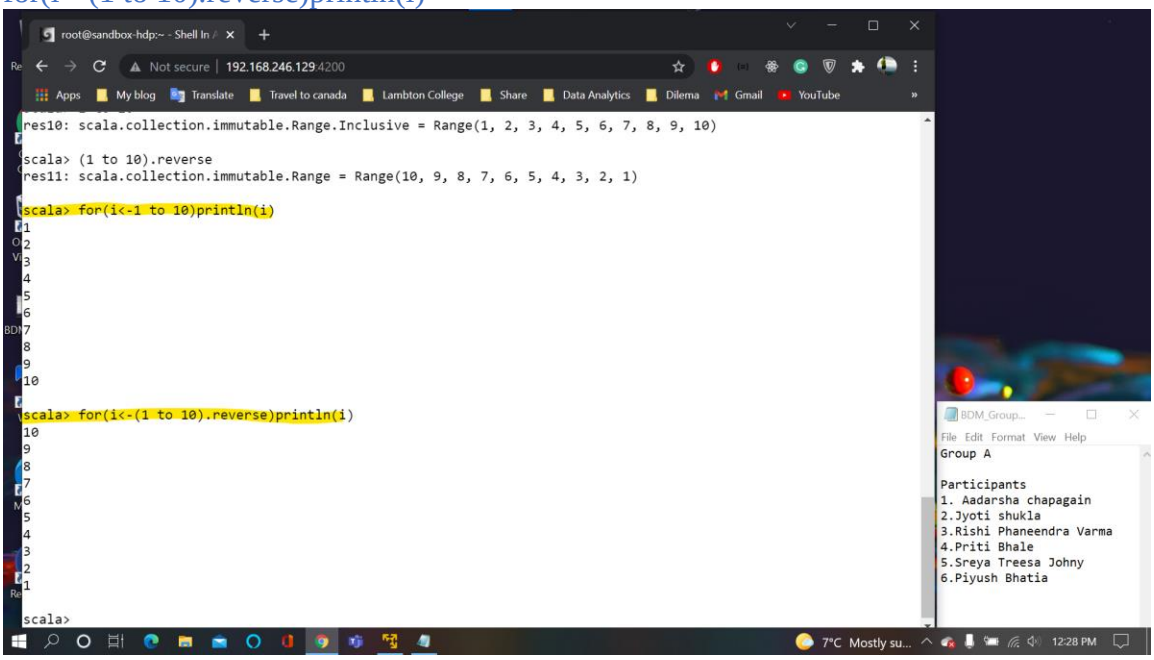
Slide 36:



Slide 37:

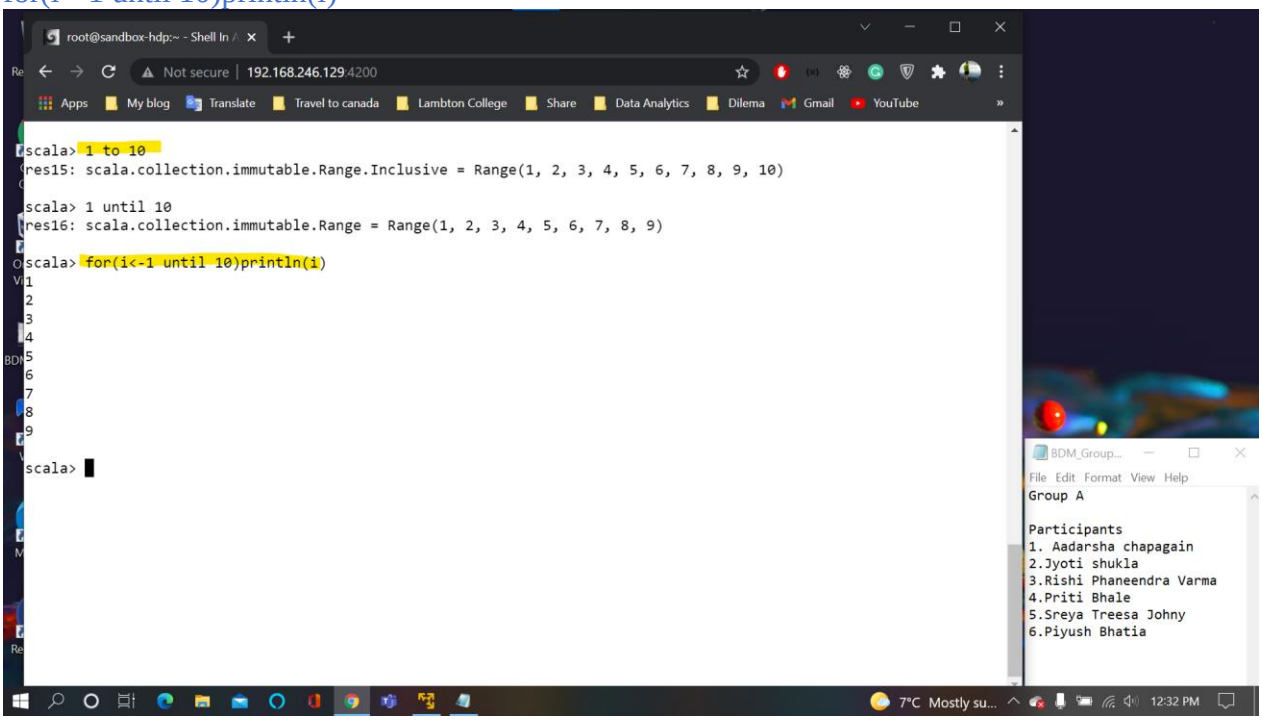
for(i<-1 to 10)println(i)

for(i<-(1 to 10).reverse)println(i)



Slide 38:

for(i<-1 until 10)println(i)

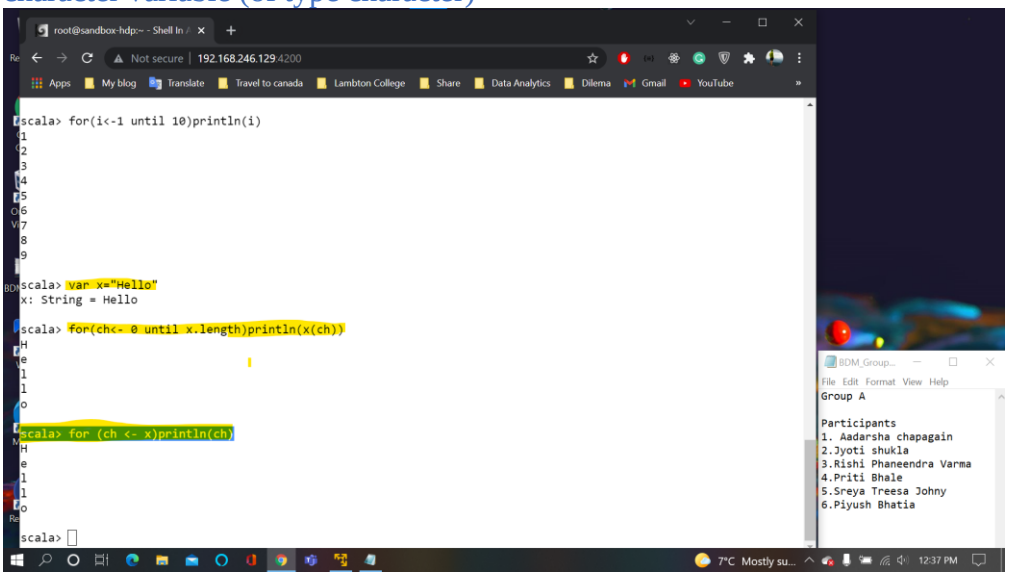


Slide 39:

for(ch<- 0 until x.length)println(x(ch))

for (ch <- x)println(ch)

It takes each character from x which is the string and assign it to “ch” variable then ch become a character variable (of type character)

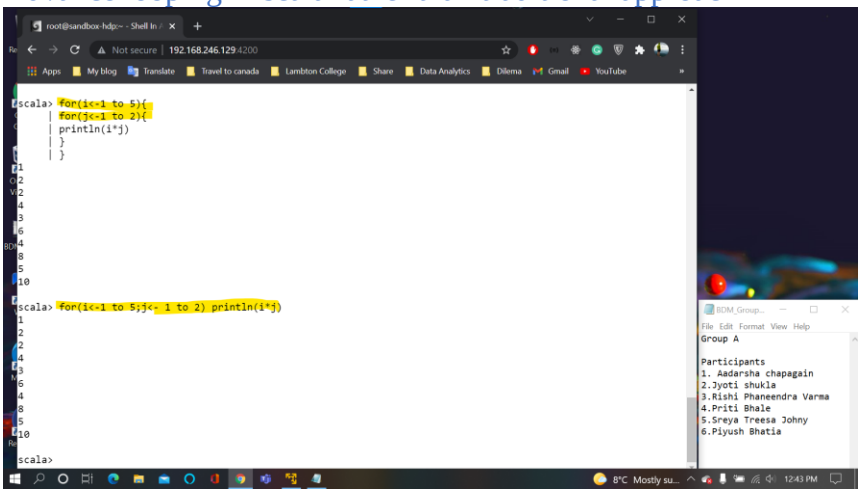


Slide 41:

```
for(i<-1 to 5){
    for(j<-1 to 2){
    println(i*j)
    }
    }
```

scala> for(i<-1 to 5;j<- 1 to 2) println(i*j)

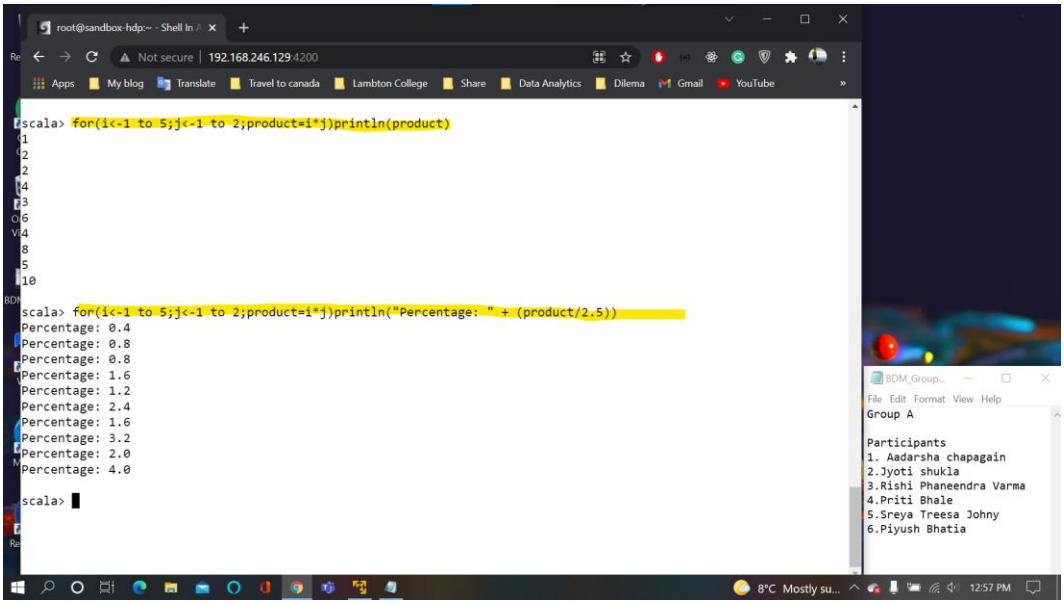
Advance looping in scala rather than traditional approach



Slide 42:

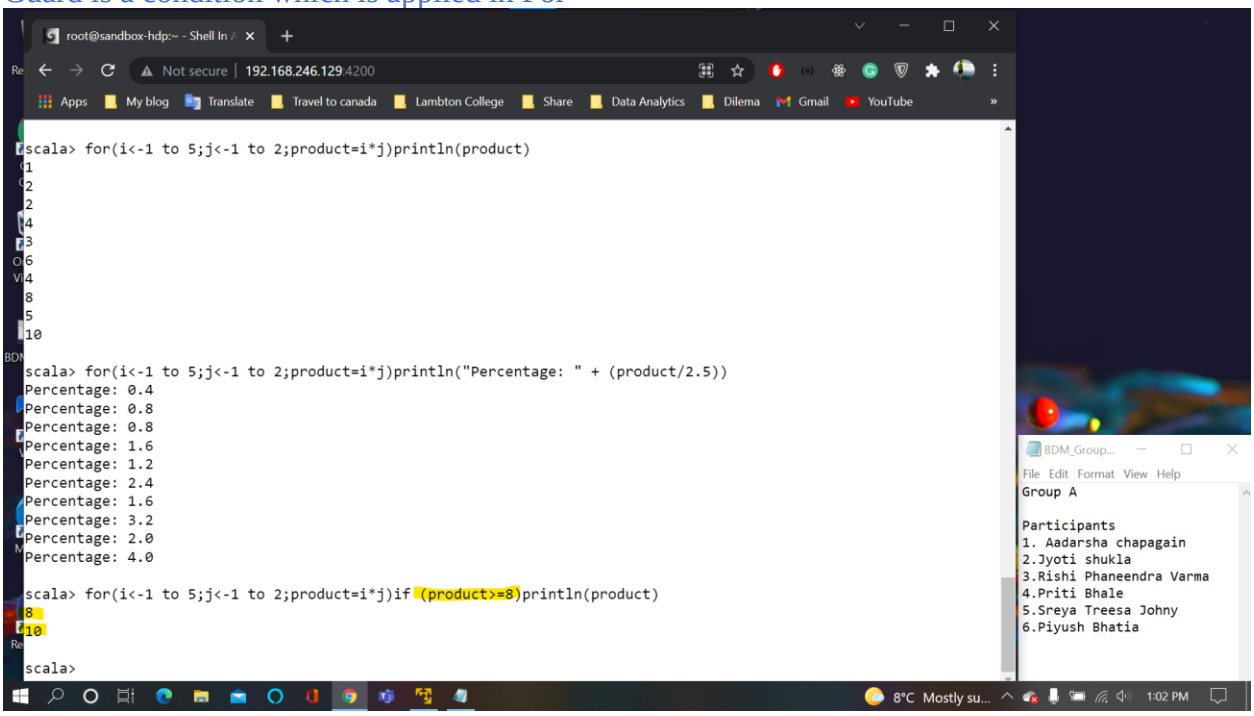
for(i<-1 to 5;j<-1 to 2;product=i*j)println(product)
for(i<-1 to 5;j<-1 to 2;product=i*j)println("Percentage: " + (product/2.5))

Within println we can concatenate two expression to form one single expression
Dynamic value is product/2.5



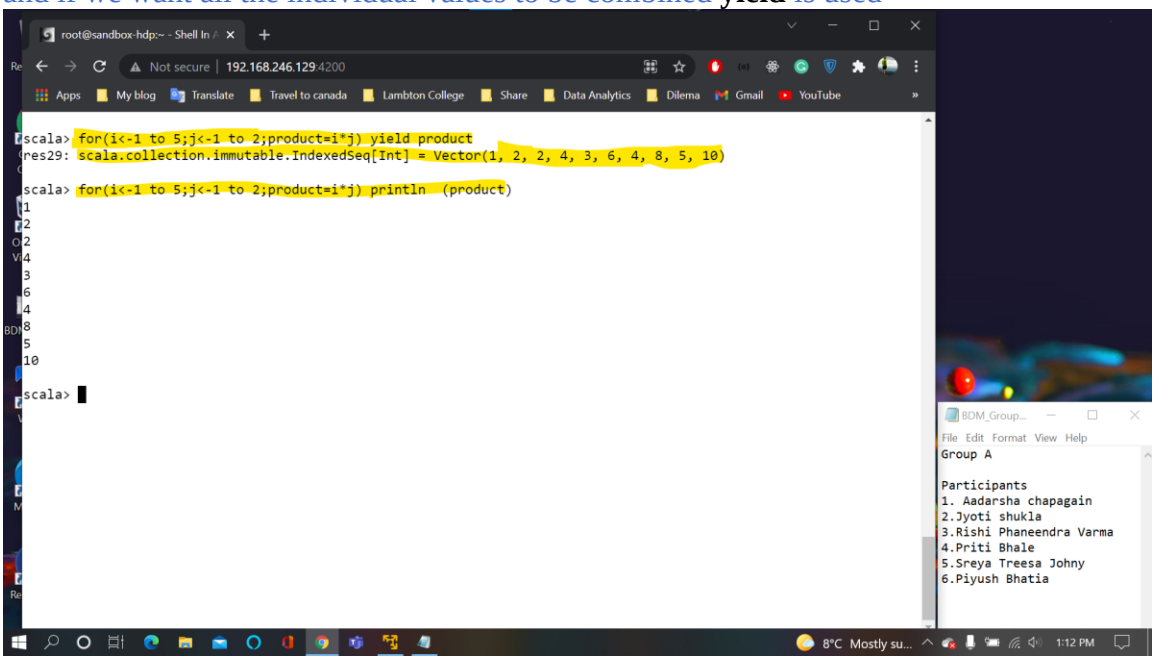
Slide 43:

Guard is a condition which is applied in For



Slide 45:

Yield is used for compression. If we want to do something on individual value for loop is used and if we want all the individual values to be combined **yield** is used



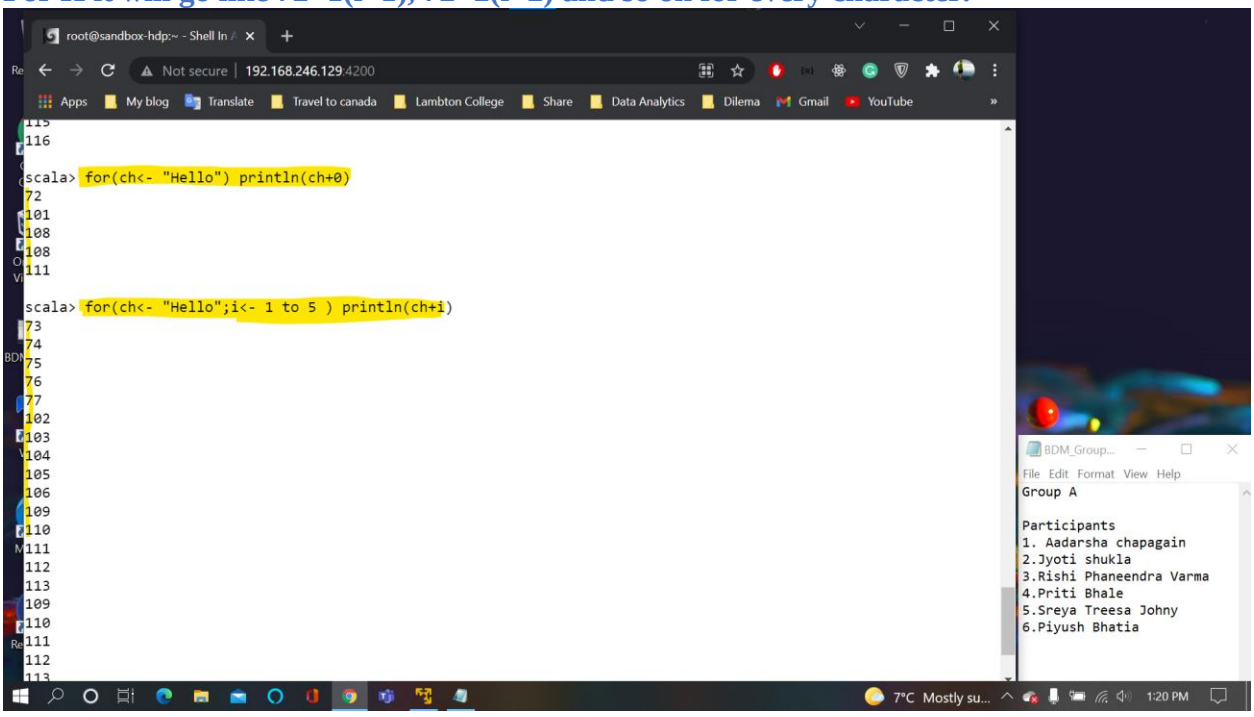
Slide 46:

ASCCI Value

The first one will print ASCCI value of every character in Hello

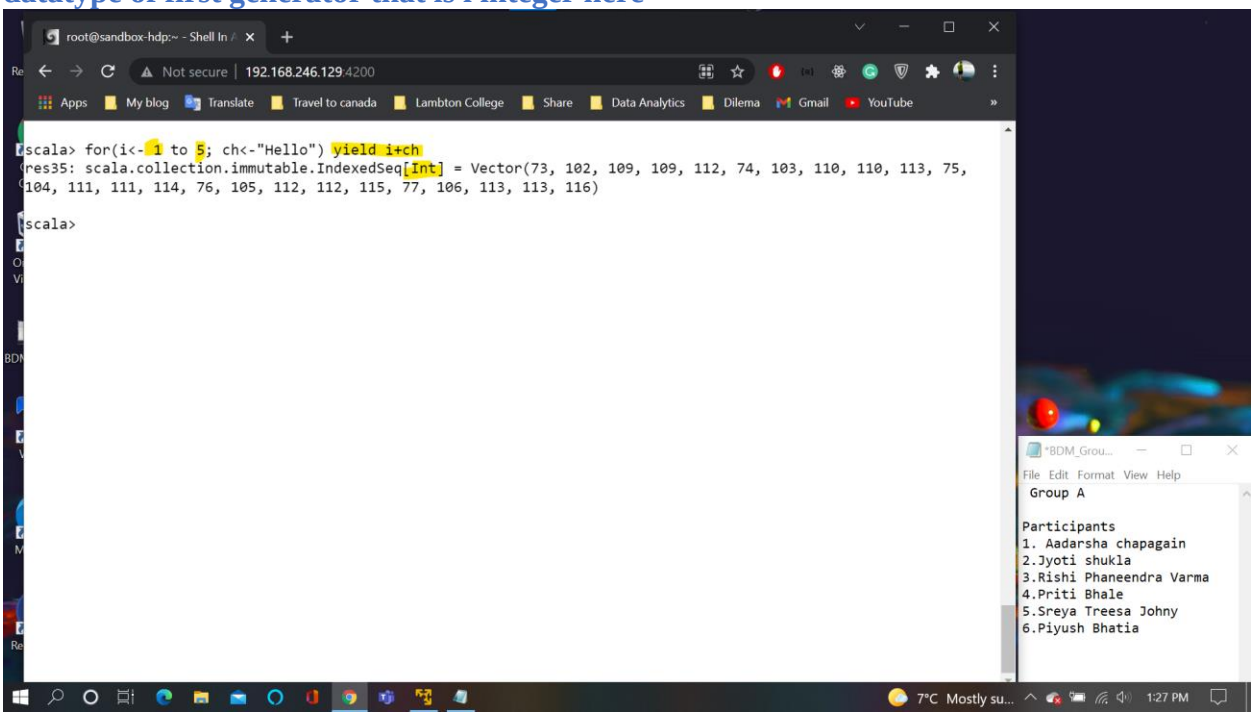
The Second one will print ASCII + value given by I from the loop

For H it will go like 72+1(i=1), 72+2(i=2) and so on for every character.



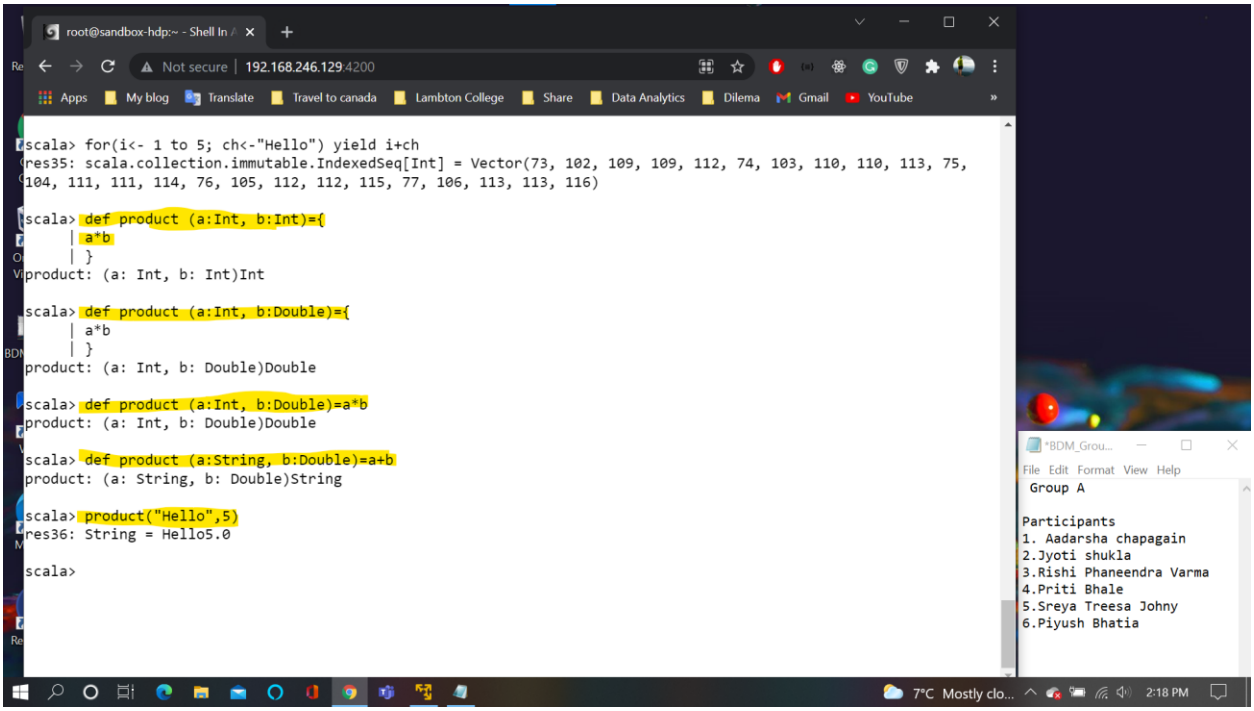
Slide 47:

If the expression of yield has two different types than the output of the yield will have the datatype of first generator that is i integer here



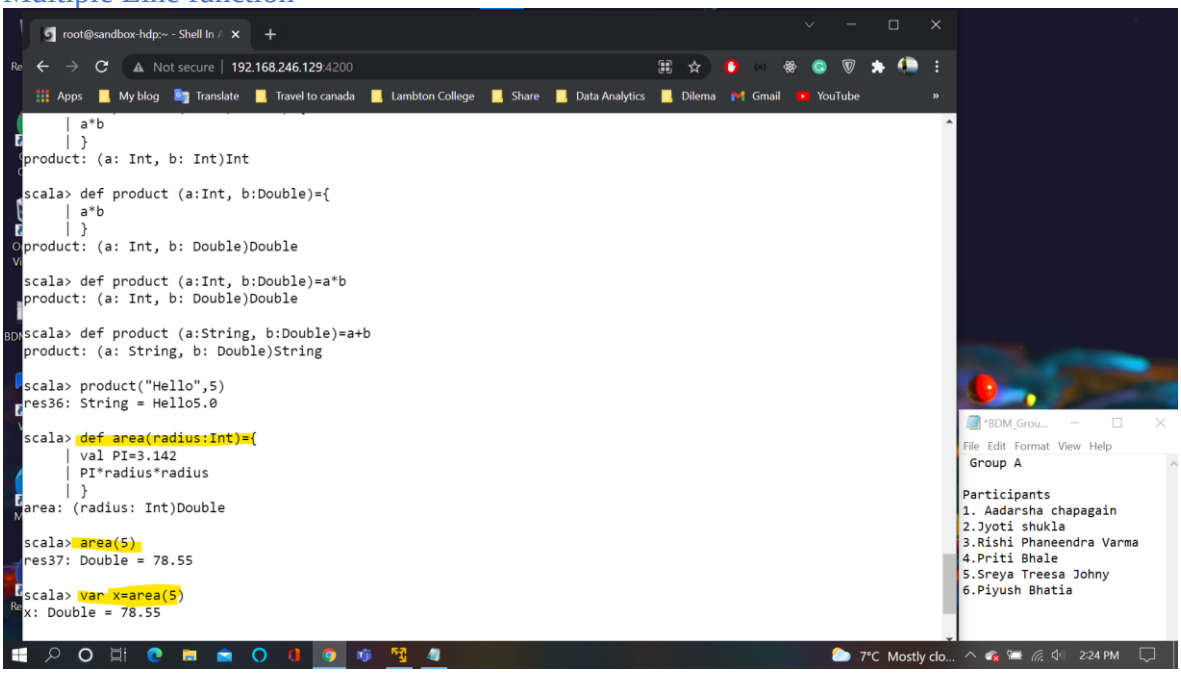
Slide 53:

Function in scala



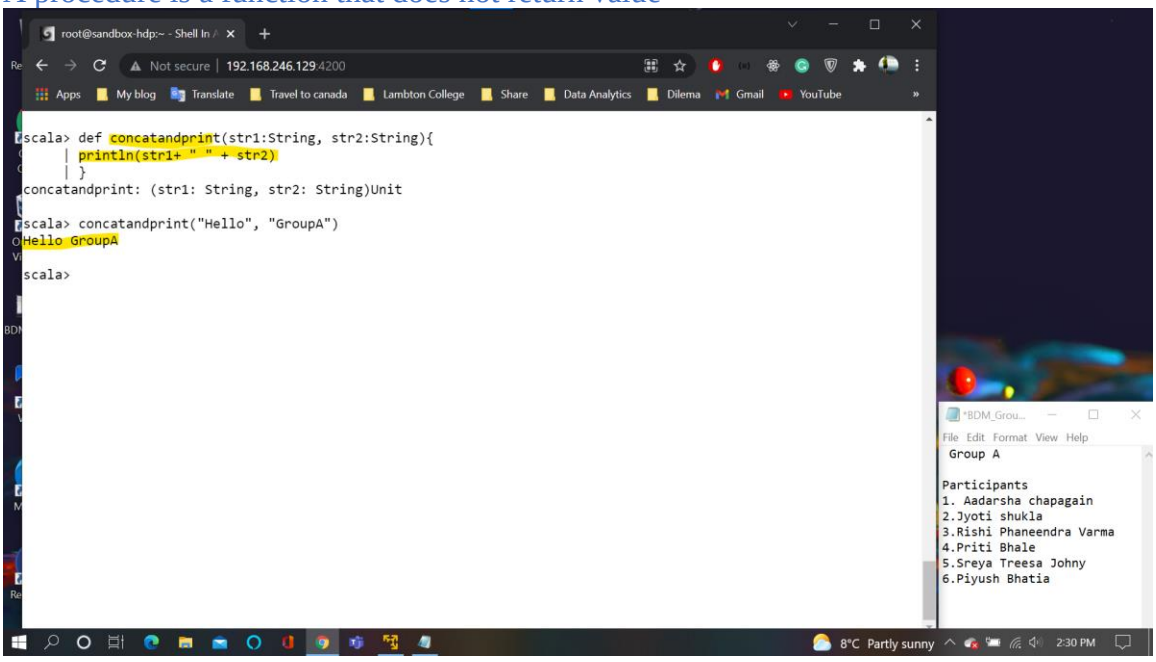
Slide 54:

Multiple Line function



Slide 56:

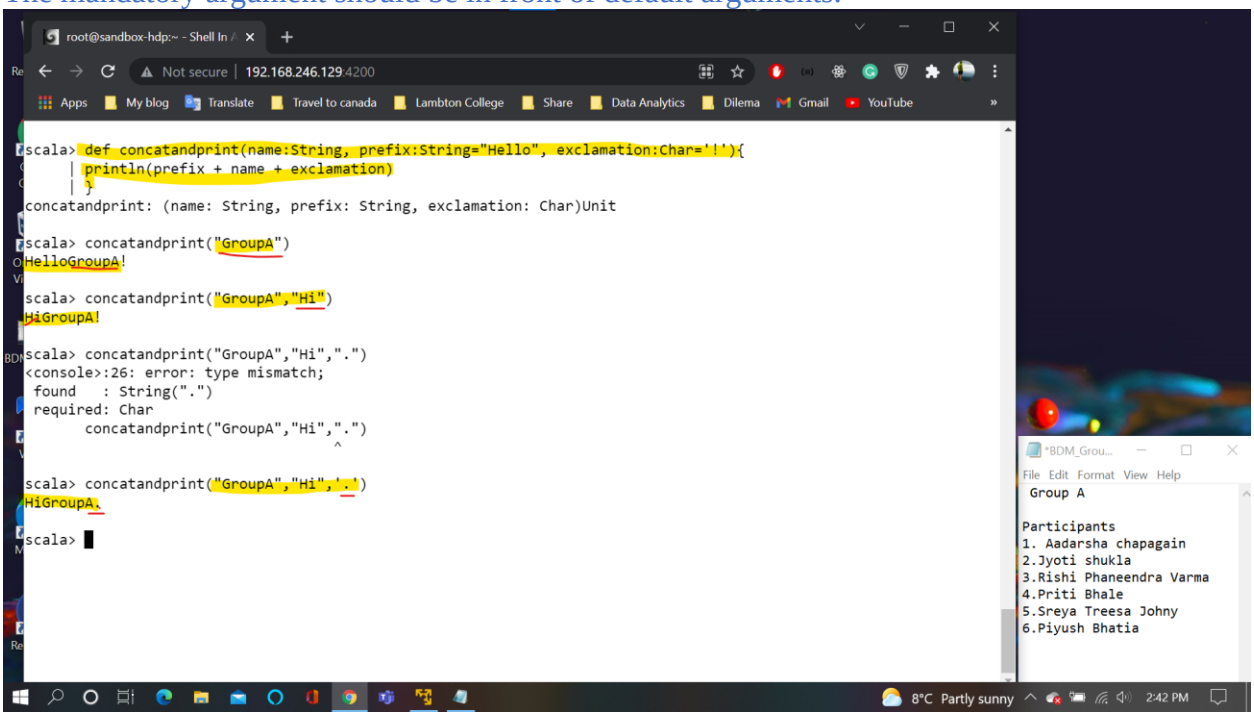
A procedure is a function that does not return value



Slide 58:

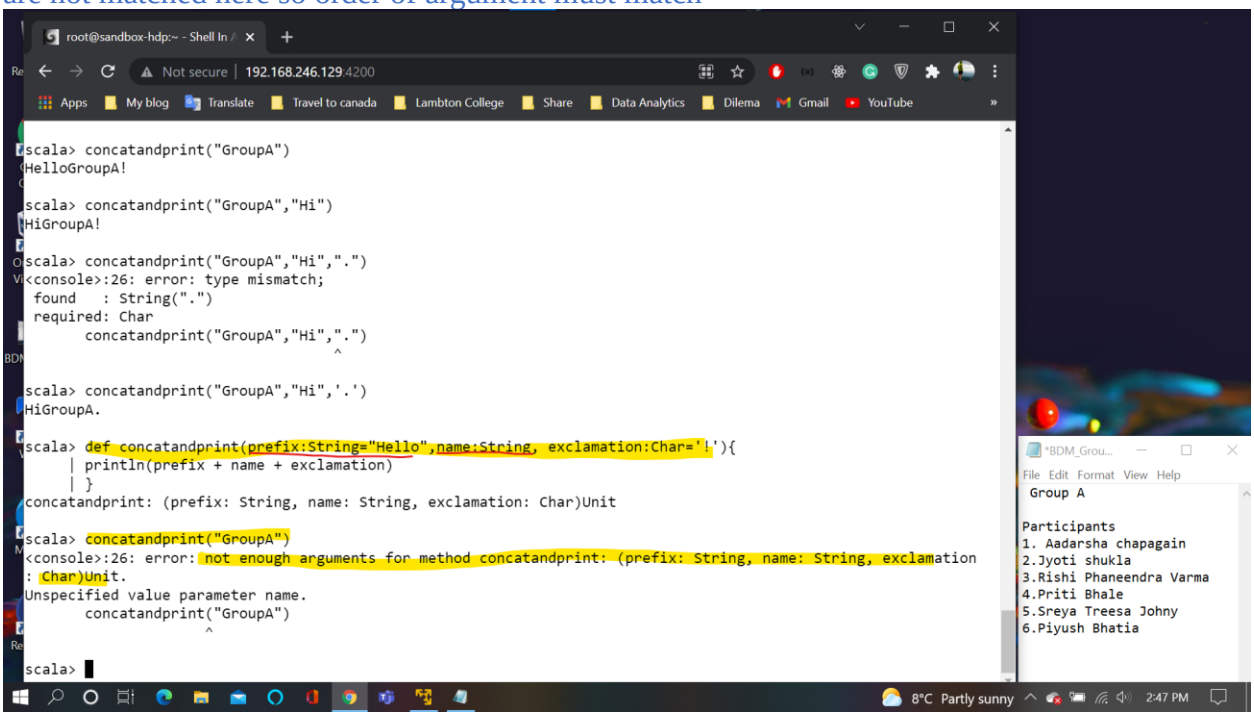
Default argument

The mandatory argument should be in front of default arguments.



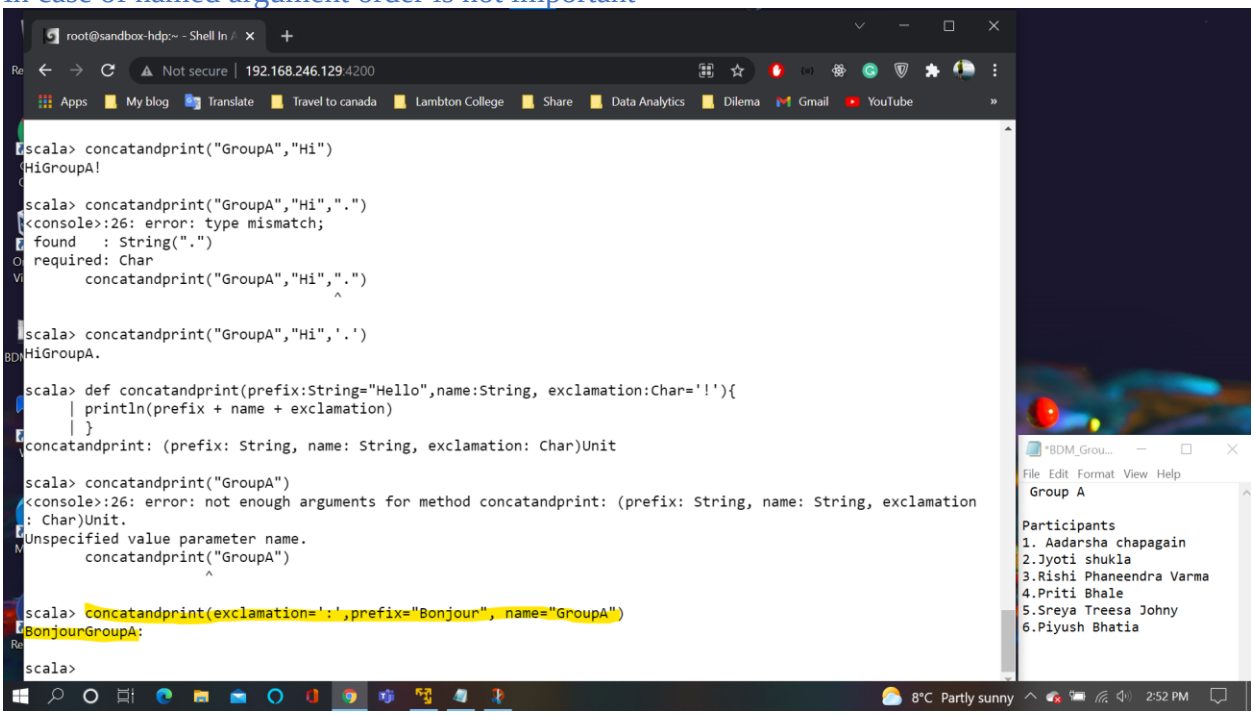
Slide 59:

The order and the name of the argument must match in the slide 58 both were matched but they are not matched here so order of argument must match



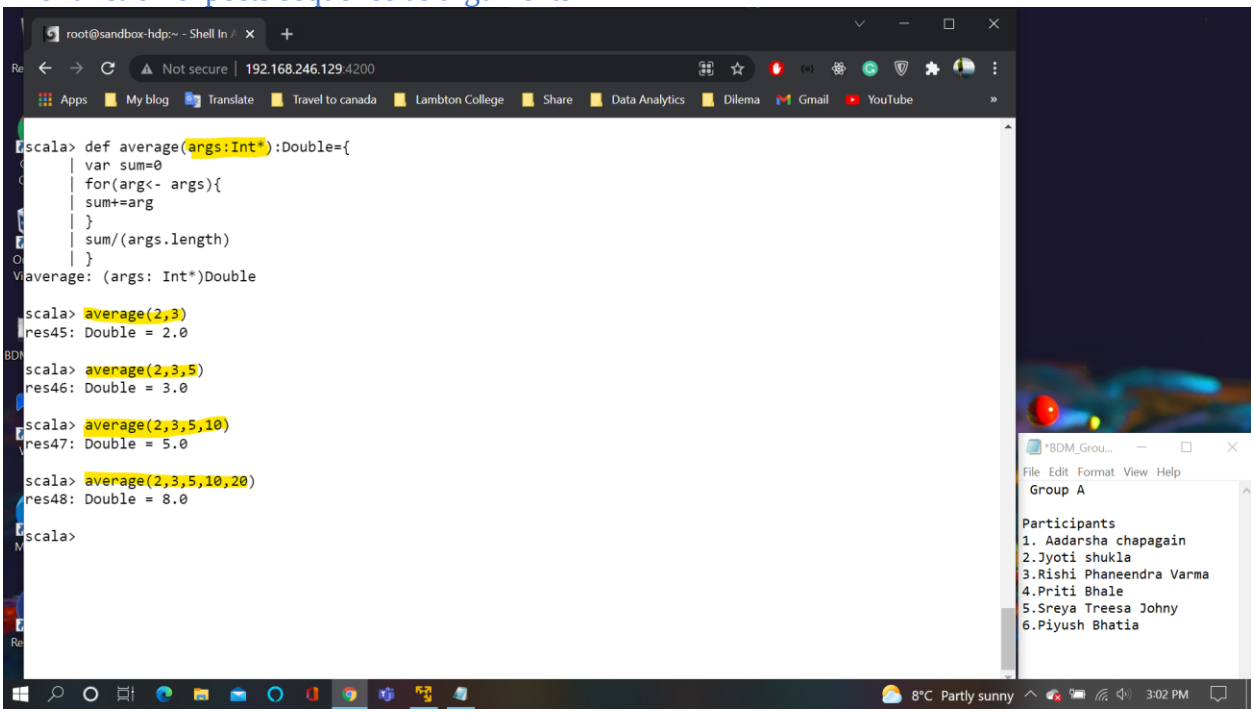
Slide 60:

In case of named argument order is not important



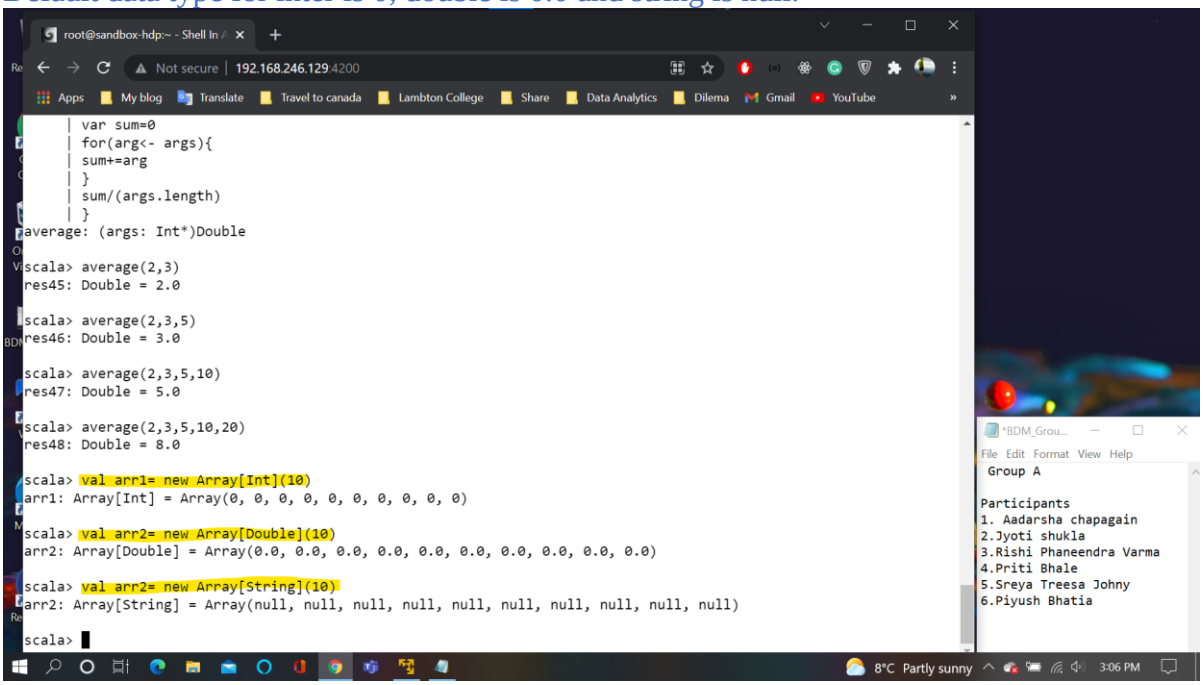
Slide62:

The function expects sequence as arguments

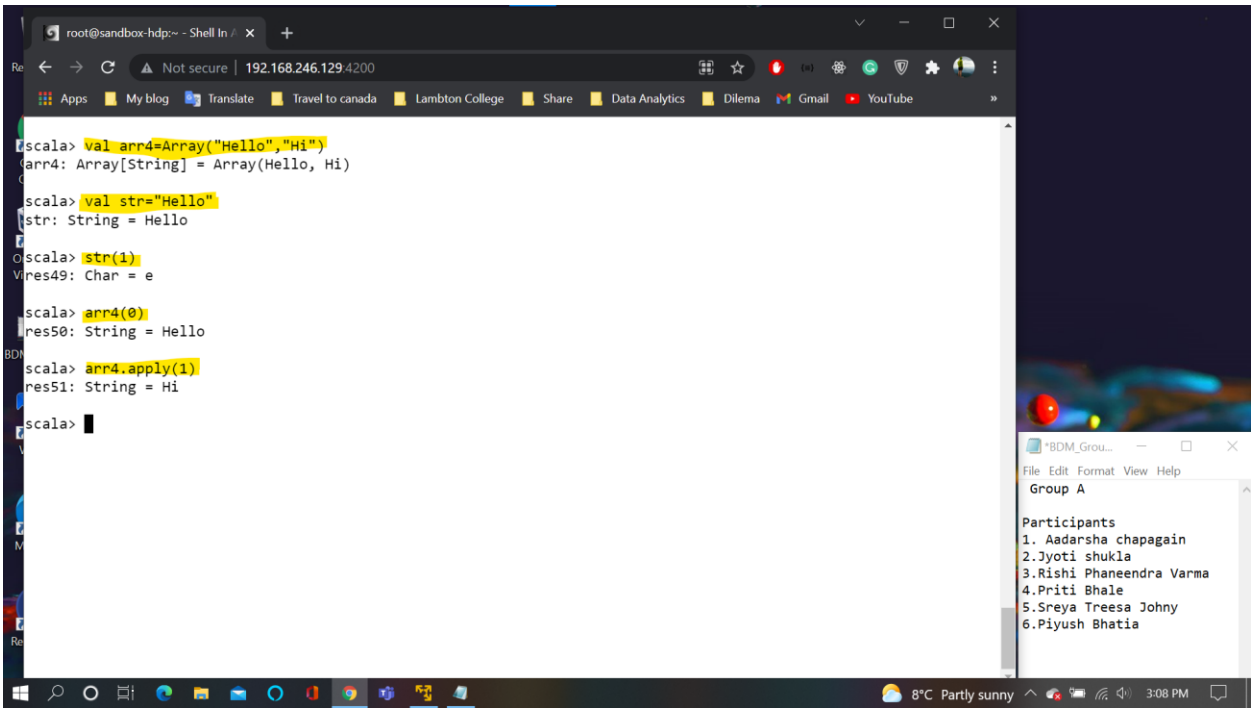


Slide64:

Internally, Scala arrays are converted into a Java array of the corresponding type
Array is a class
Default data type for inter is 0, double is 0.0 and string is null.

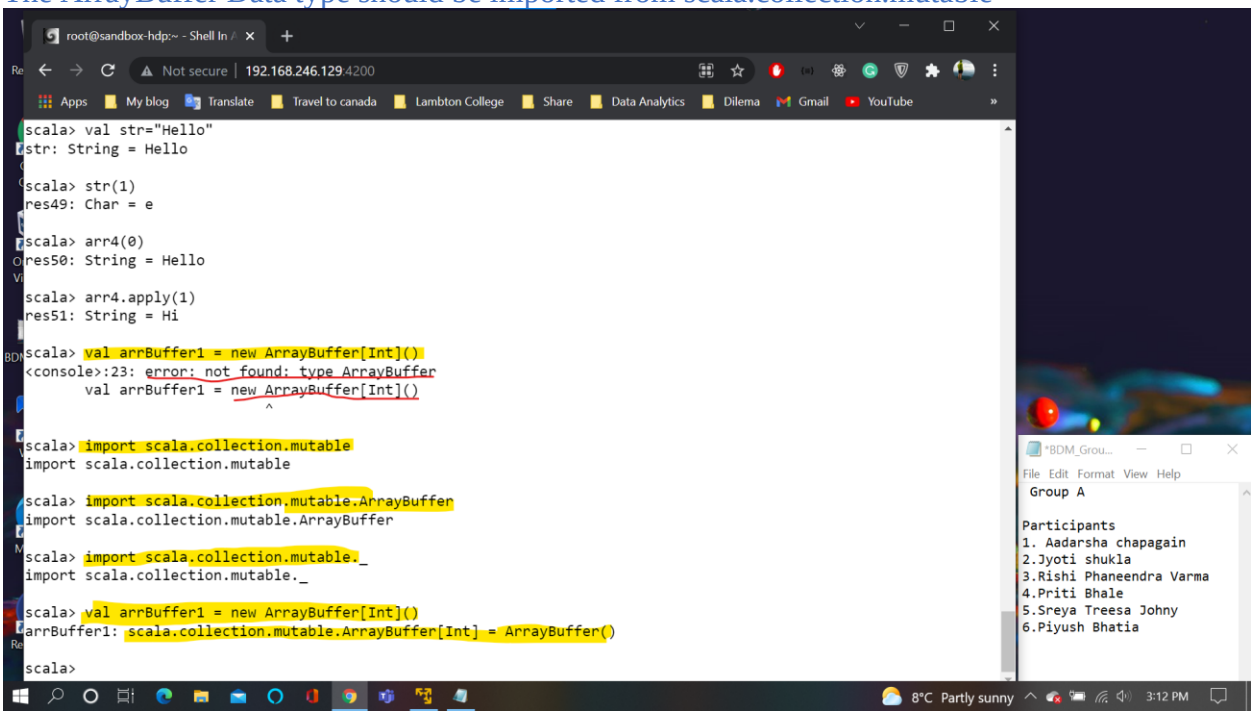


Slide65:

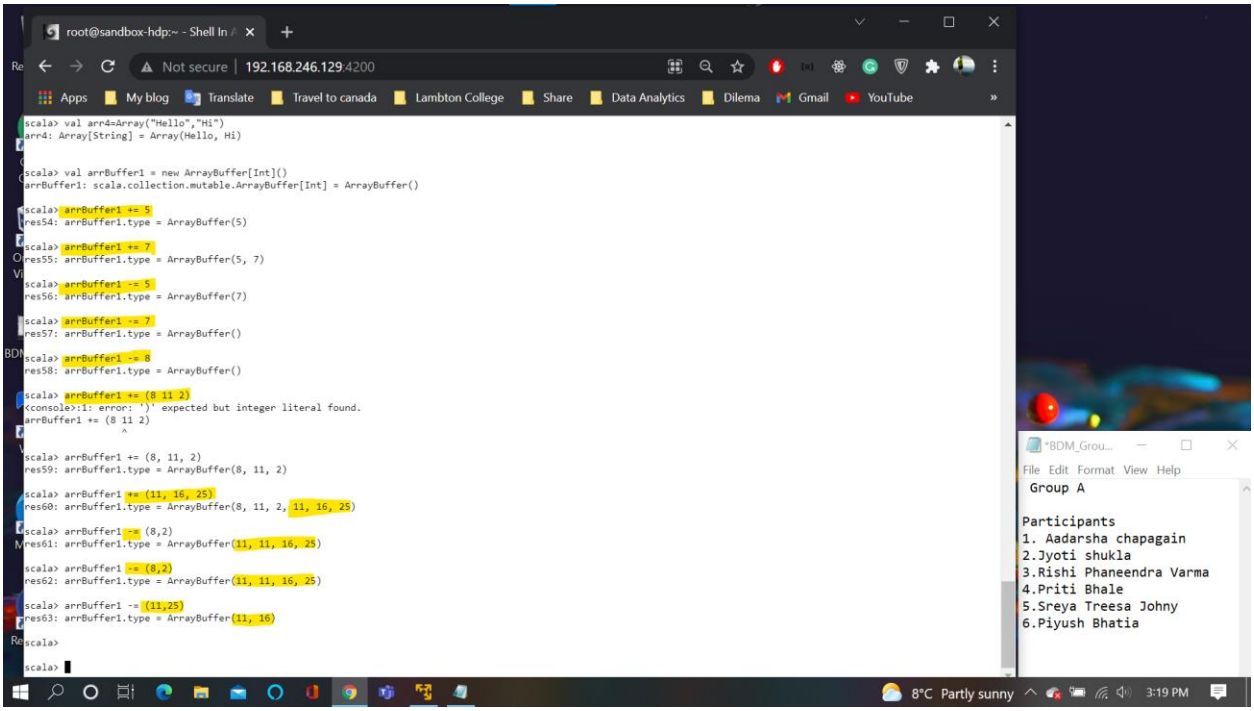


Slide67:

The ArrayBuffer Data type should be imported from scala.collection.mutable

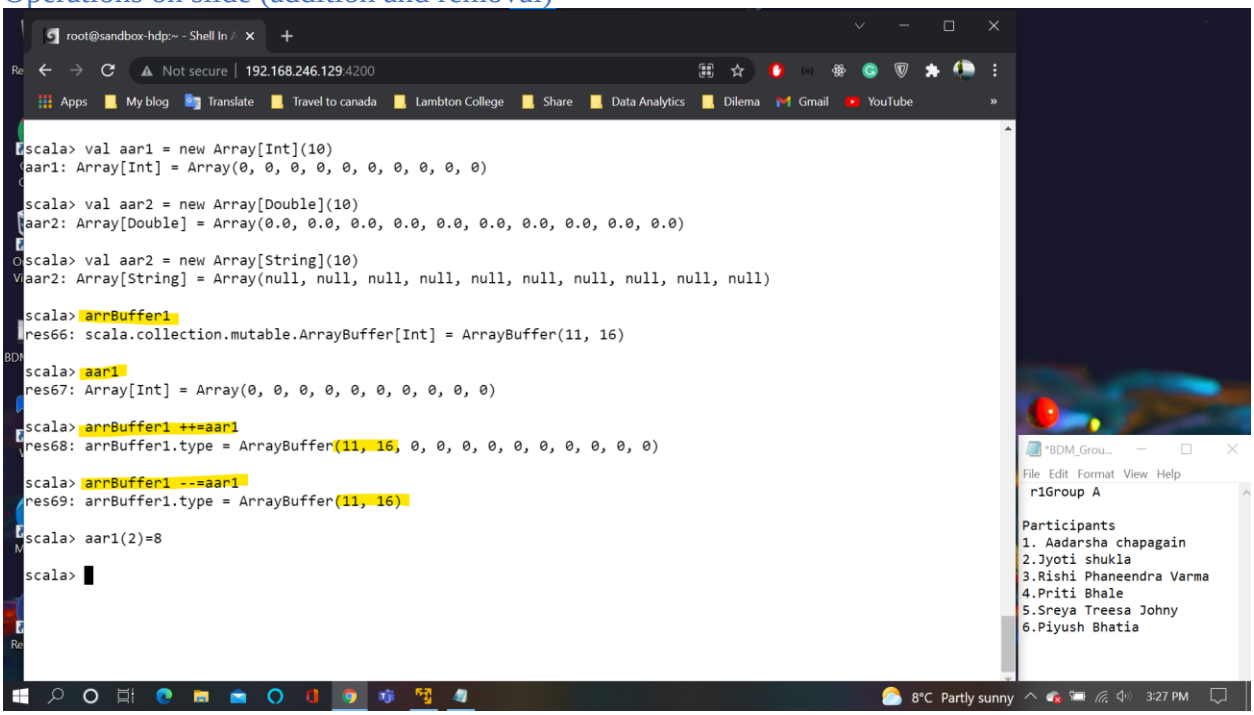


Slide68:



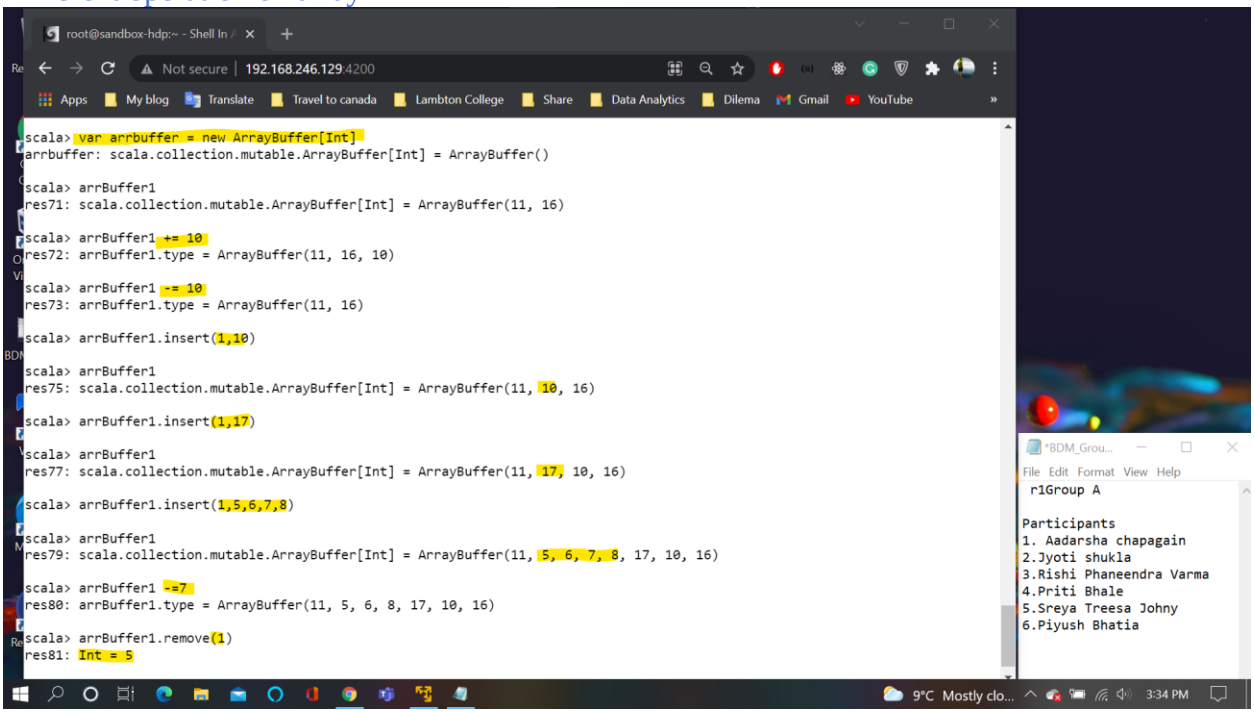
Slide69:

Operations on slide (addition and removal)



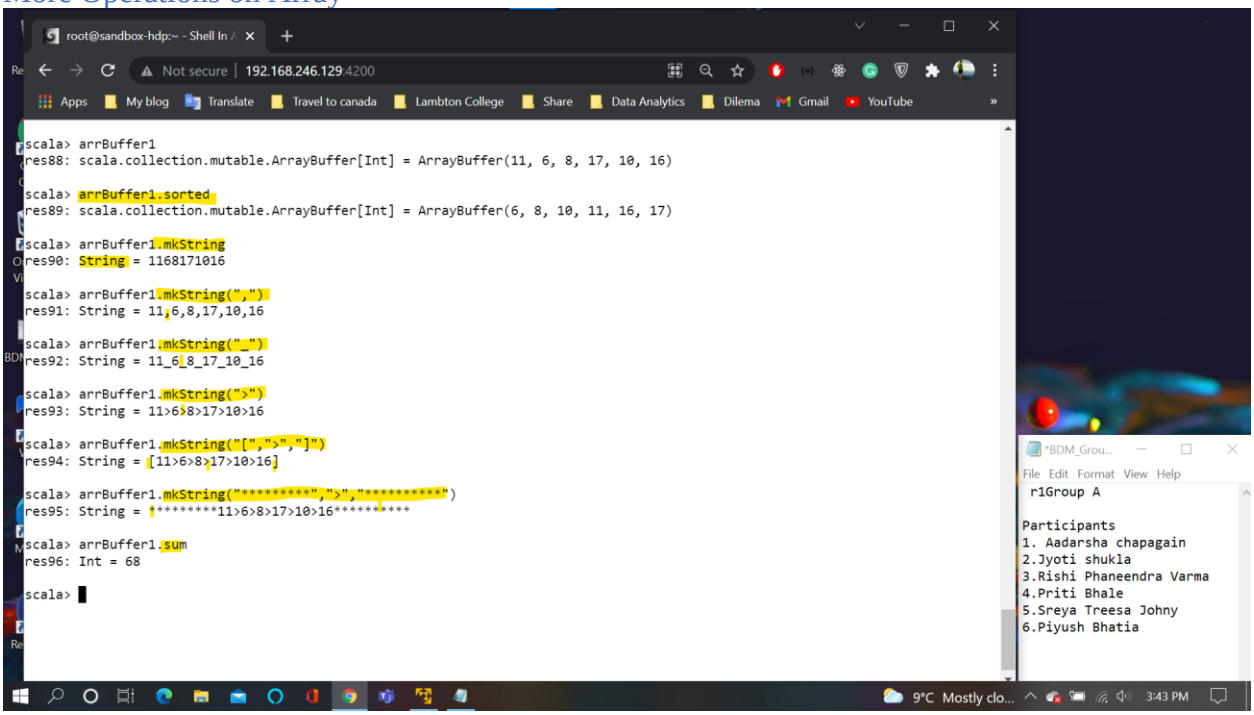
Slide71:

Different operation on array



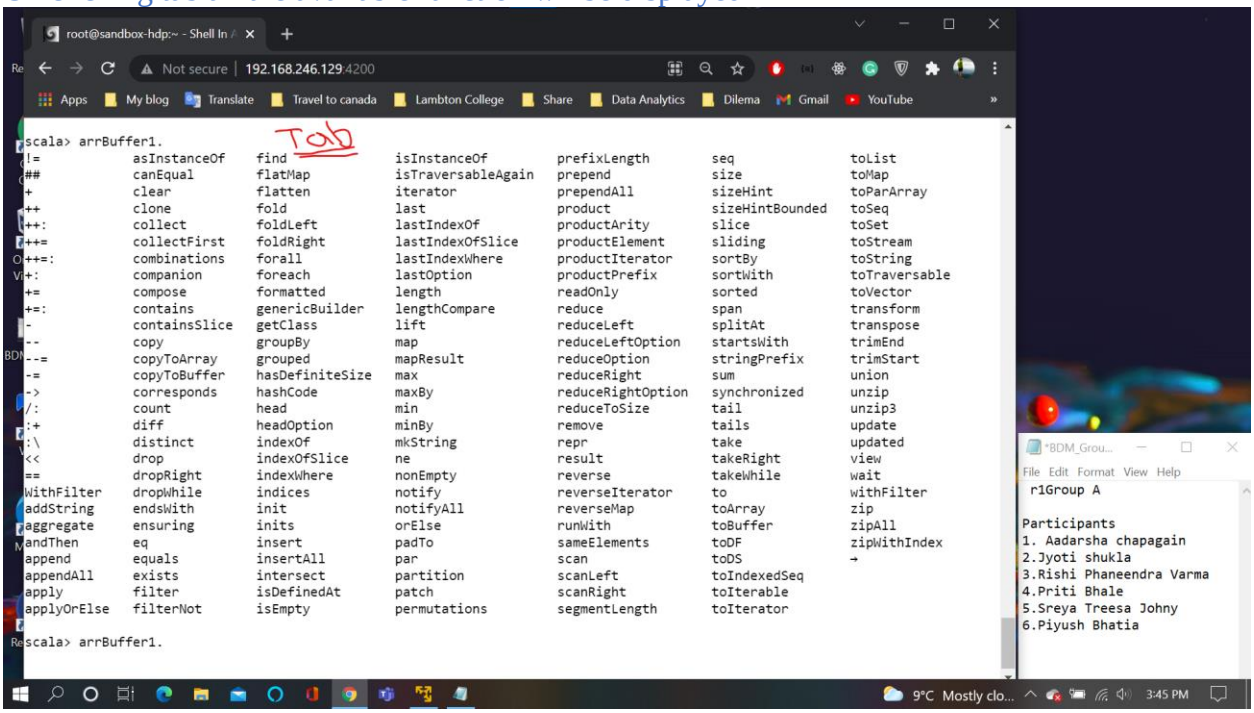
Slide74:

More Operations on Array



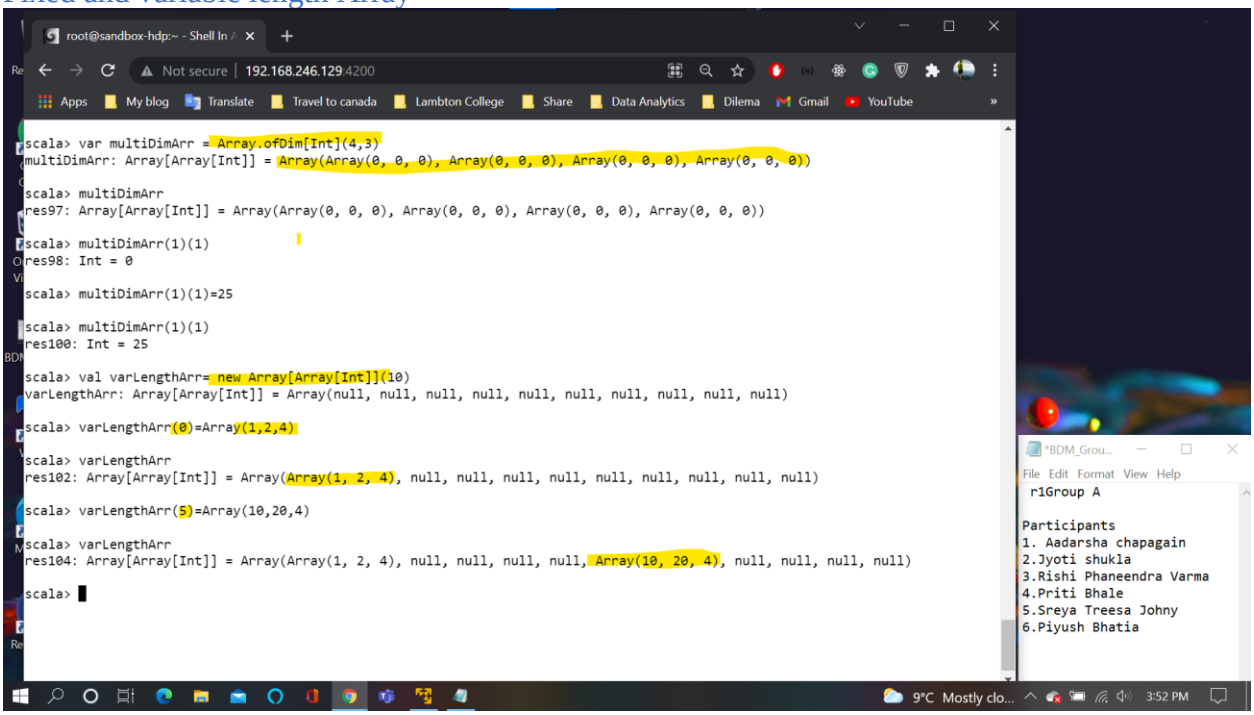
Slide76:

On clicking tab all the available function wil be displayed

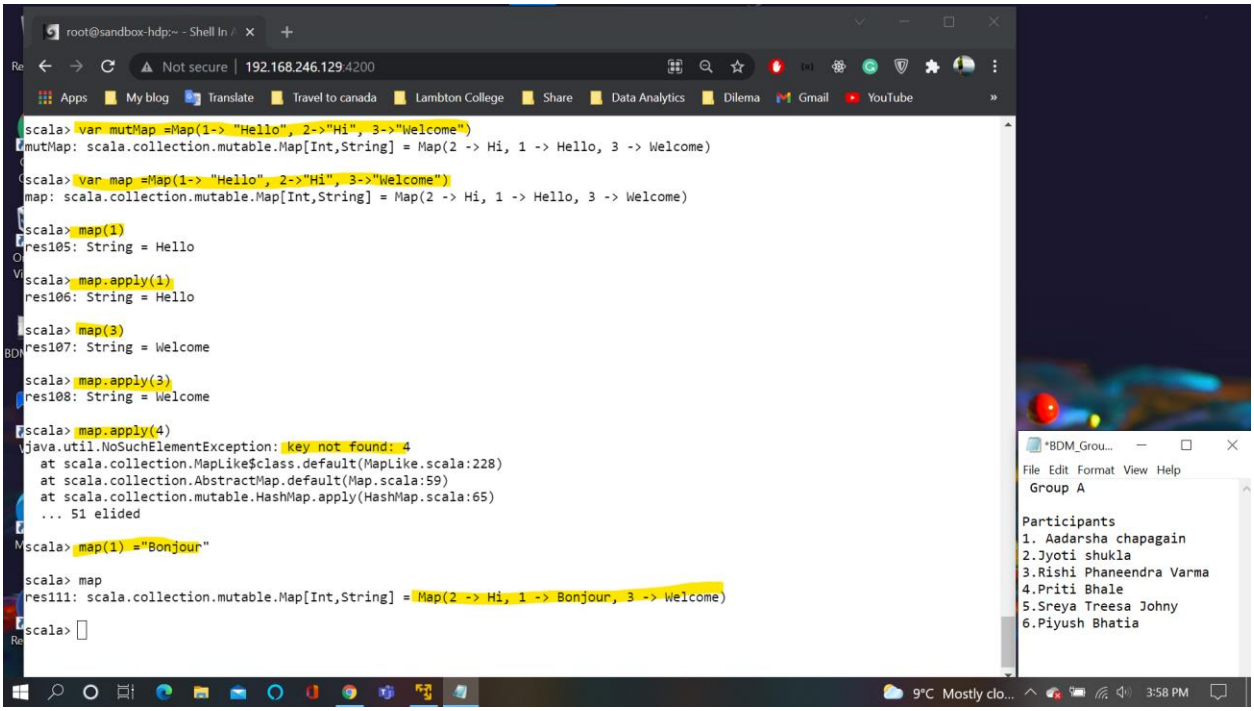


Slide78:

Fixed and variable length Array

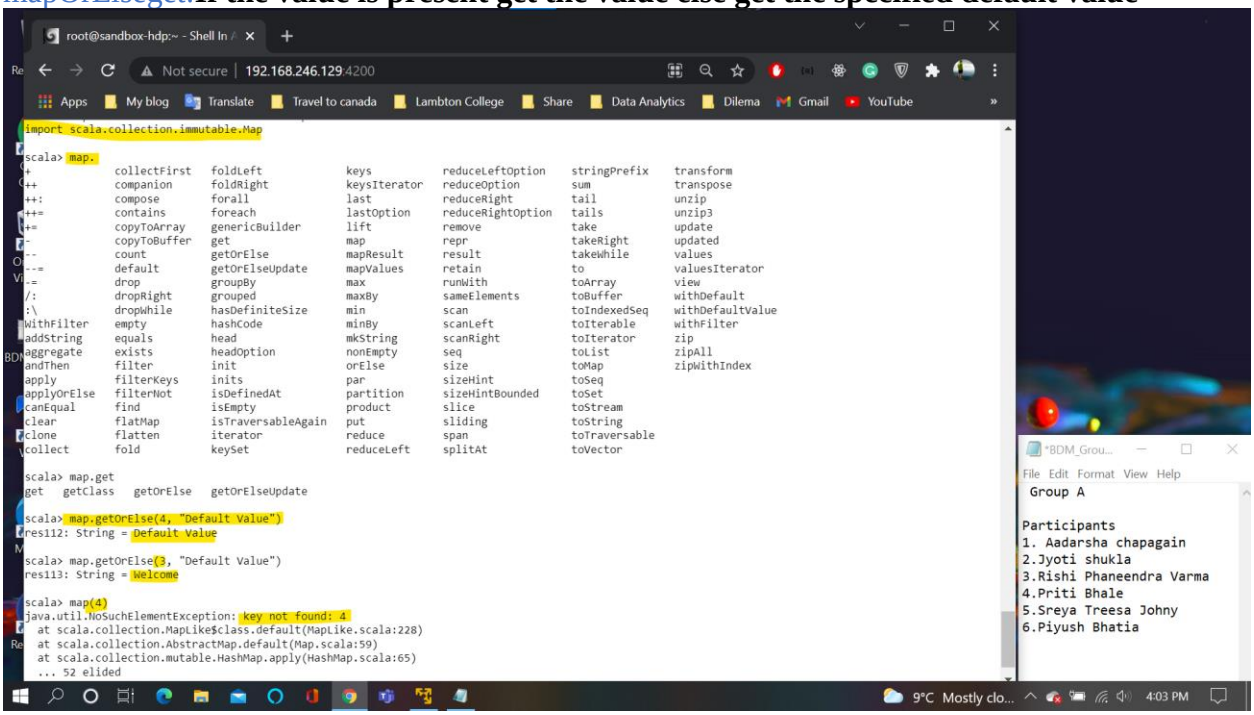


Slide80:

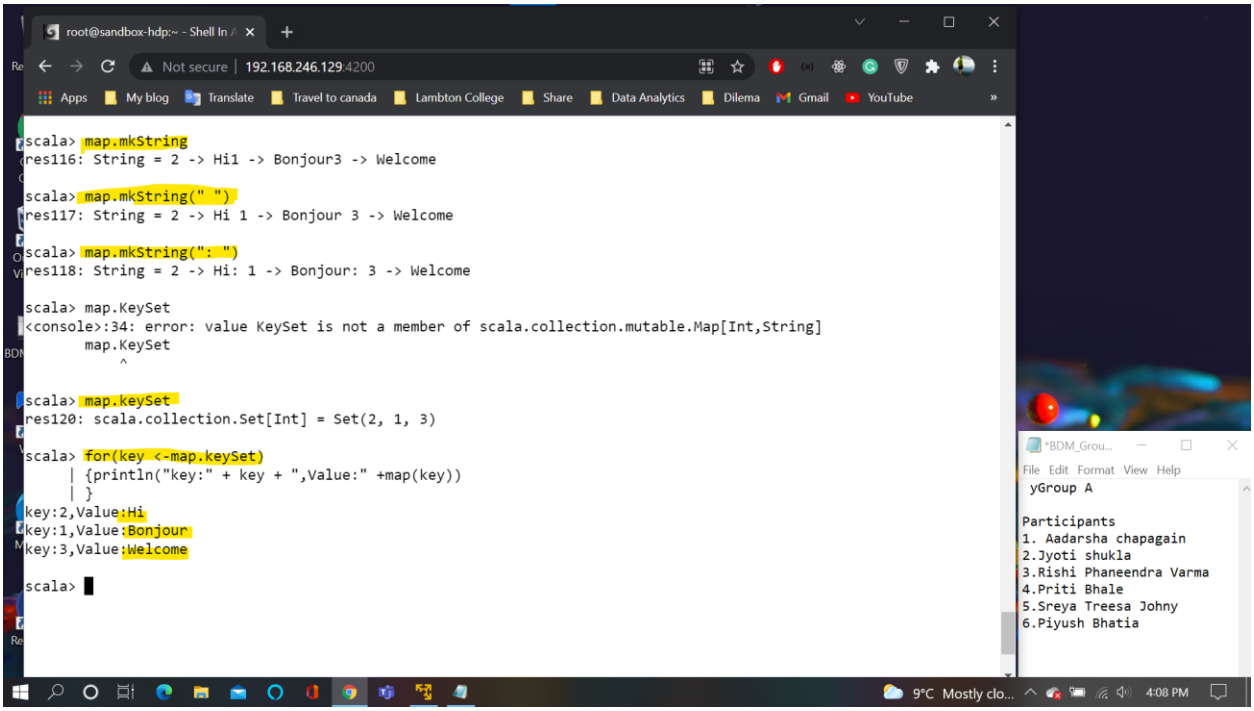


Slide81:

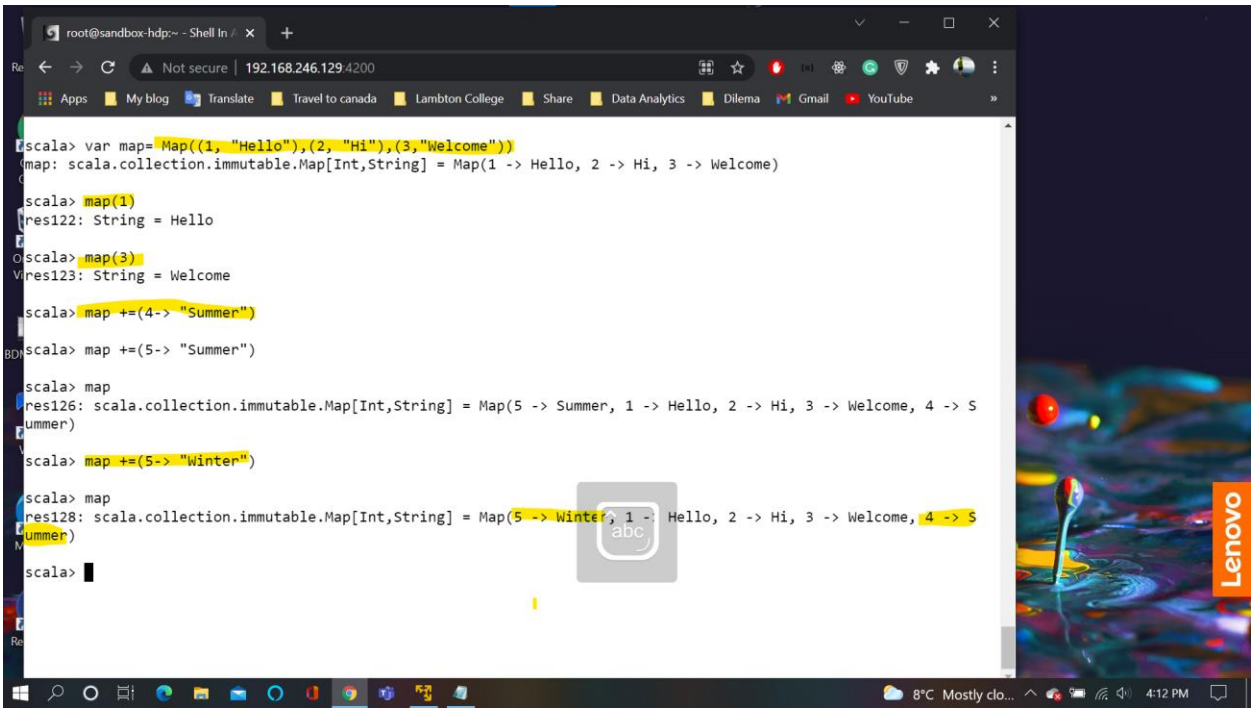
mapOrElseget:**If the value is present get the value else get the specified default value**



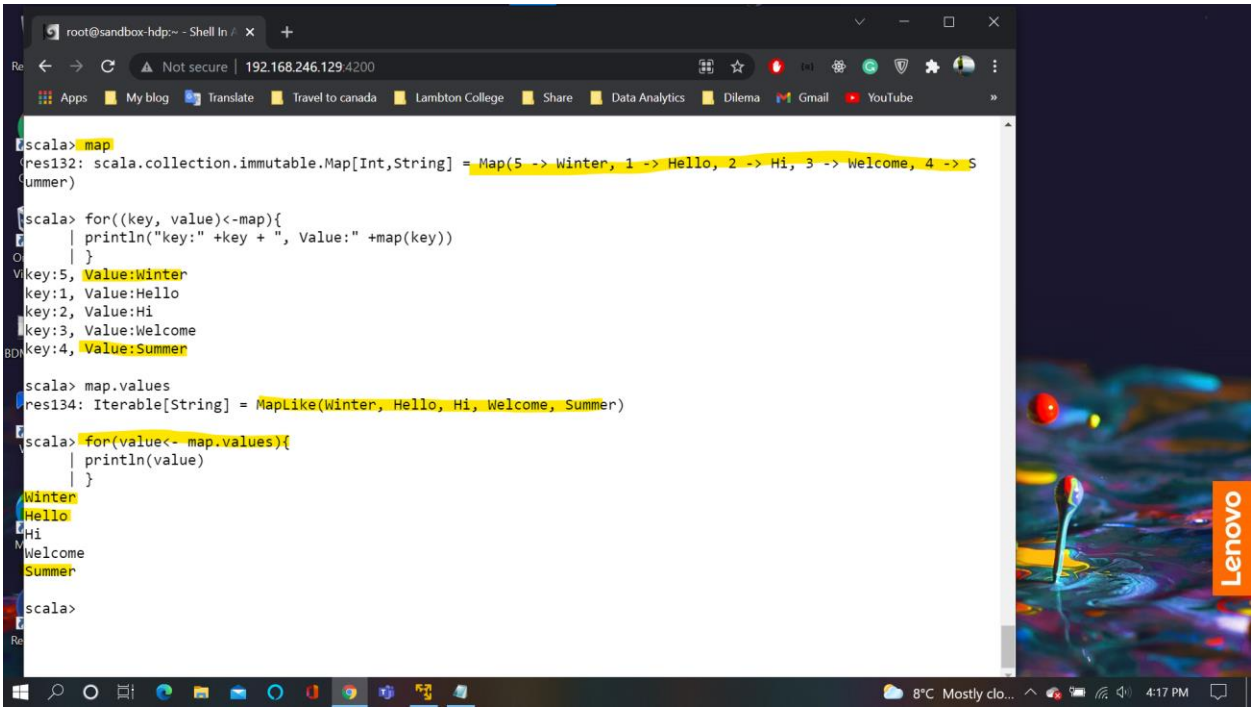
Slide82:



Slide84:



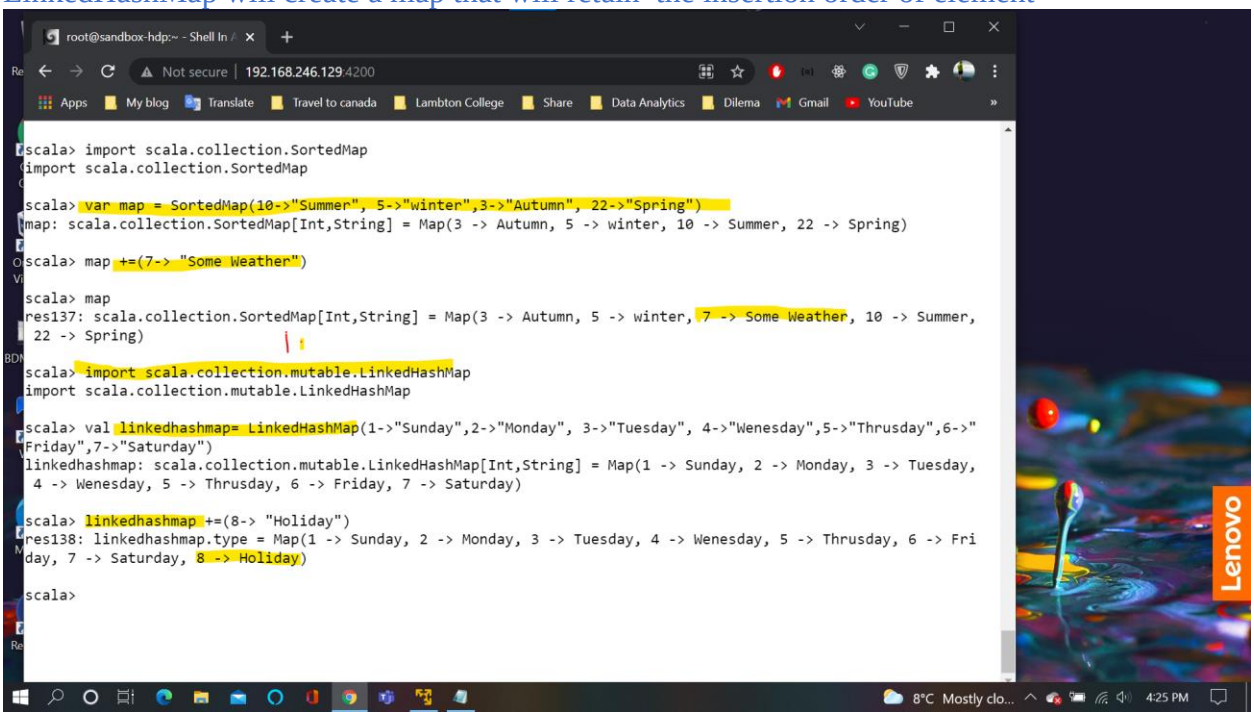
Slide85:



Slide87:

The map entries would be sorted based on key

LinkedHashMap will create a map that will retain the insertion order of element



Slide88:

Tuples are group of value that can be of disparate type