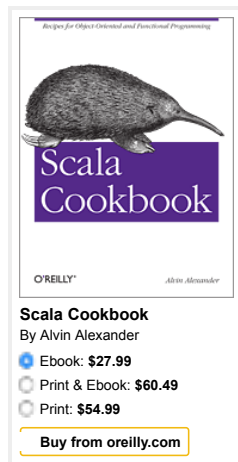


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Scala tuple examples and syntax

By Alvin Alexander. Last updated: Jan 18, 2016

Scala FAQ: Can you share some examples of using tuples in [Scala](#)?

Getting started with tuples

A Scala *tuple* is a class that can contain a miscellaneous collection of elements. I like to think of them as a little bag or container you can use to hold things and pass them around.

You create a tuple with the following syntax, enclosing its elements in parentheses. Here's a tuple that contains an `Int` and a `String`:

```
val stuff = (42, "fish")
```

This creates a specific instance of a tuple called a `Tuple2`, which we can demonstrate in the REPL:

```
scala> val stuff = (42, "fish")
stuff: (Int, java.lang.String) = (42, fish)

scala> stuff.getClass
res0: java.lang.Class[_ <: (Int, java.lang.String)] = class scala.Tuple2
```

A tuple isn't actually a collection; it's a series of classes named `Tuple2`, `Tuple3`, etc., through `Tuple22`. You don't have to worry about that detail, other than knowing that you can have anywhere from two to twenty-two items in a tuple. (And in my opinion, if you have twenty-two miscellaneous items in a bag, you should probably re-think your design.)

Accessing tuple elements

You can access tuple elements using an underscore syntax. The first element is accessed with `_1`, the second element with `_2`, and so on, like this:

```
scala> val things = ("a", 1, 3.5)
things: (java.lang.String, Int, Double) = (a,1,3.5)

scala> println(things._1)
a

scala> println(things._2)
1

scala> println(things._3)
3.5
```

Use variable names to access tuple elements

When referring to a Scala tuple you can also assign names to the elements in the tuple. I like to do this when returning miscellaneous elements from a method. To demonstrate the syntax, let's create a very

scala tuple packaging
and methods to existing
classes.
spring framework
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classes and methods

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tuple

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strings

mutable strings
string arrays
string formatting
convert array to string
split string example

simple method that returns a tuple:

```
def getUserInfo = ("Al", 42, 200.0)
```

Now we can call that method, and assign the tuple results directly to variables, like this:

```
val(name, age, weight) = getUserInfo
```

Here's what this looks like in the REPL:

```
scala> def getUserInfo = ("Al", 42, 200.0)
getUserInfo: (java.lang.String, Int, Double)

scala> val(name, age, weight) = getUserInfo
name: java.lang.String = Al
age: Int = 42
weight: Double = 200.0
```

It's shown in the REPL results, but we'll further confirm that we can indeed access the values by variable name:

```
scala> name
res4: java.lang.String = Al

scala> age
res5: Int = 42

scala> weight
res6: Double = 200.0
```

That's pretty nice.

In a cool, related feature, if you only want to access some of the elements, you can ignore the others by using an underscore placeholder for the elements you want to ignore. Imagine you want to ignore the weight in our example:

```
scala> val(name, age, _) = getUserInfo
name: java.lang.String = Al
age: Int = 42
```

Or suppose you want to ignore the age and weight:

```
scala> val(name, _, _) = getUserInfo
name: java.lang.String = Al
```

Again, that's good stuff.

convert string to int
compare strings with ==
a 'thump' method
find regex in string

functions and functional programming

named and default parameters
pass one function to another
pass a function to a function (higher)

files

open and read files
shell script example

command line and scripts

read command line arguments
execute linux system commands
prompting a user, reading input
make scripts run faster
show more methods in repl
show more info on classes/objects in repl
paste multiline commands in repl

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jdbc connection, select

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akka ping-pong example
stop/start an actor
stop actor and shut down
akka futures
akka ask, future, await, timeout
parallel collections, .par, and performance
akka remote example
akka remote - objects as messages

idioms

using option, some, and none
methods should have no side effects
prefer immutable state

email

imap client using v1 and imap4
imap client with search

play framework

play framework resgen
deploy to production
join method in controller



Iterating over a Scala tuple

As mentioned, a tuple is not a collection; it doesn't descend from any of the collection traits or classes. However, you can treat it a little bit like a collection by using its `productIterator` method.

Here's how you can iterate over the elements in a tuple:

```
scala> val t = ("Al", 42, 200.0)
t: (java.lang.String, Int, Double) = (Al,42,200.0)

scala> t.productIterator.foreach(println)
Al
42
200.0
```

The tuple toString method

The tuple `toString` method gives you a nice representation of a tuple:

```
scala> t.toString
res9: java.lang.String = (Al,42,200.0)

scala> println(t.toString)
(Al,42,200.0)
```

Creating a tuple with ->

In another cool feature, you can create a tuple using this syntax:

```
1 -> "a"
```

This creates a `Tuple2`, which we can demonstrate in the REPL:

```
scala> 1 -> "a"
res1: (Int, java.lang.String) = (1,a)

scala> res1.getClass
res2: java.lang.Class[_ <: (Int, java.lang.String)] = class scala.Tuple2
```

You'll see this syntax a lot when creating maps:

```
scala> val map = Map(1->"a", 2->"b")
map: scala.collection.immutable.Map[Int,java.lang.String] = Map(1 -> a, 2 -> b)
```

creating trait forms
 @extends rows and columns
 convert objects to json
 run play on different port
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 template functions
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 web service request with timeout
 play console commands/help
 testing web services with curl
 logout, destroy session
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xml

create xml literal
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 xml - serialize, deserialize
 xml - load a file
 xml - load a url
 xml - xpath searching
 searching xmls: xpathselect, xpath
 xml - extract data from nodes
 xml - extract data from arrays
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 xml - many examples

build, testing, and debugging

net documentation (pdf)
 show sbt history
 scalatest - installing
 scalatest - writing ftd tests
 scalatest - writing ftd tests
 scalatest - given/when/then with ftd
 scalatest - test suite
 scalatest - expedited, actual
 scalatest - mark test as pending
 scalatest - testing exceptions
 scalatest - logging tests



Scala tuples – Summary

If you needed information on how to use a [Scala tuple](#), I hope these examples have been helpful. Here are a few links to the tuple classes mentioned:

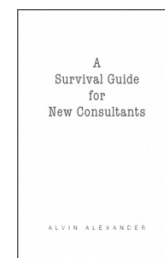
- [Tuple2](#)
- [Tuple3](#)
- [Tuple22](#)

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- [Scala - Using tuples in an anonymous function](#)
- [A Java tuple class](#)
- [How to define Scala methods that return multiple items \(tuples\)](#)
- [Scala - How to rename a class when you import it \(a 'rename on import' syntax example\)](#)
- [How to create a mutable Set in Scala](#)

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