# Scala语法拾遗

## foldLeft等高级函数

应用场景：

val featureMap\_rdd: RDD[((Long, String), mutable.HashMap[Any, Long])] = new\_rdd.mapValues{

case (property\_arr, filsiz) => {

property\_arr.foldLeft(new mutable.HashMap[Any, Long]()){

case (muMap, property) if property != "" && property != -1L => {

muMap += property -> (muMap.getOrElse(property, 0L) + 1L)

}

muMap += "filsiz" -> (muMap.getOrElse("filsiz", 0L) + math.log(filsiz).toLong)

}

}

}

我们不想然所有的property参与foldLeft而需要加一个判断，这一点aggregate不行。

## Array[Array[T]]的转置重写

object Transposer{

implicit class TransArr[T](val matrix: Array[Array[T]]){

def transposeee(): Seq[Seq[T]] =

{

Array.range(0, matrix.head.length).map(i => matrix.view.map(\_(i)))

}

}

implicit class TransSeq[T](val matrix: Seq[Seq[T]]){

def transposeee(): Seq[Seq[T]] =

{

Array.range(0, matrix.head.length).map(i => matrix.view.map(\_(i)))

}

}

}

val matrix = Seq(Seq(0, 1, 0), Seq(0, 0, 1), Seq(1, 0, 0))

matrix.foreach(arr => println(arr.mkString(", ")))

// 转置

import Transposer.\_

matrix.transposeee().foreach(arr => println(arr.mkString(", ")))

## Array.slice源码

def slice(from: Int, until: Int): Repr = {

val lo = math.max(from, 0)

val hi = math.min(math.max(until, 0), length)

val elems = math.max(hi - lo, 0)

val b = newBuilder

b.sizeHint(elems)

var i = lo

while (i < hi) {

b += self(i)

i += 1

}

b.result

}

左闭右开

## Concat

## Option在高阶函数中的应用

## equals、eq和==方法

### 定义

* final def ==(arg0: Any): Boolean  
  The expression x == that is equivalent to if (x eq null) that eq null else x.equals(that).
* final def eq(arg0: AnyRef): Boolean  
  Tests whether the argument (that) is a reference to the receiver object (this).
* def equals(arg0: Any): Boolean  
  The equality method for reference types.

### 理解

简言之，equals方法是检查**值**是否相等，而eq方法检查的是**引用**是否相等。所以如果比较的对象是null那么==调用的是eq，不是null的情况调用的是equals。  
equals和eq在null比较中的区别

equals在比较null时是不安全的，而eq可以，进而==也可以

val a = null

val b = null

// println(a.equals(b)) // not compile, NullPointerException

println(a.eq(b))

println(a == b)

### equals和eq在其他对象比较中的区别

常见的scala内置类都包含

#### case class

在java中如果要对两个对象进行值比较，那么必须要实现equals 和hashCode方法。而在scala中为开发者提供了case class，默认实现了equals 和hashCode方法。

scala> case class Bread(brand:String, price:Int)

defined class Bread

scala> val b1 = Bread("BreadTalk", 50)

b1: Bread = Bread(BreadTalk,50)

scala> val b2 = Bread("BreadTalk", 60)

b2: Bread = Bread(BreadTalk,60)

scala> b1 eq b2

res2: Boolean = false

scala> b1 equals b2

res3: Boolean = true

而对于Array或者Map对象不能简单点使用equals进行**值**比较，要通过sameElements方法，例如：

scala> val a1 = Array("x", "y")

a1: Array[String] = Array(x, y)

scala> val a2 = Array("x", "y")

a2: Array[String] = Array(x, y)

scala> a1 equals a2

res4: Boolean = false

scala> a1 eq a2

res5: Boolean = false

scala> a1 sameElements a2

res6: Boolean = true

scala> val m1 = Map(1->"x", 2->"y")

m1: scala.collection.immutable.Map[Int,String] = Map(1 -> x, 2 -> y)

scala> val m2 = Map(1->"x", 2->"y")

m2: scala.collection.immutable.Map[Int,String] = Map(1 -> x, 2 -> y)

scala> m1 sameElements m2

res7: Boolean = true

scala> val m3 = Map(1->"x", 2->"z")

m3: scala.collection.immutable.Map[Int,String] = Map(1 -> x, 2 -> z)

scala> m1 sameElements m3

res8: Boolean = false

如果Array中存的是对象，也是一样的，例如

scala> case class Bread(brand:String, price:Int)

defined class Bread

scala> val b1 = Bread("BreadTalk", 50)

b1: Bread = Bread(BreadTalk,50)

scala> val b2 = Bread("BreadTalk", 50)

b2: Bread = Bread(BreadTalk,50)

scala> val b3 = Bread("BreadTalk", 60)

b3: Bread = Bread(BreadTalk,60)

scala> val a1 = Array(b1)

a1: Array[Bread] = Array(Bread(BreadTalk,50))

scala> val a2 = Array(b2)

a2: Array[Bread] = Array(Bread(BreadTalk,50))

scala> val a3 = Array(b3)

a3: Array[Bread] = Array(Bread(BreadTalk,60))

scala> a1 equals a2

res0: Boolean = false

scala> a1 sameElements a2

res1: Boolean = true

scala> a1 equals a3

res2: Boolean = false

scala> a1 sameElements a3

res3: Boolean = false  
  
主要内容转载自：https://www.jianshu.com/p/7b2b19d2fe7d，部分原创

## 一般类的深拷贝问题

深拷贝和浅拷贝的区别就是一个赋值是引用,另一个赋值直接将值赋予对象.java创建的一般对象进行赋值是浅拷贝。

### 示例

class Params {

var values: String = ""

var separator: String = "##||##"

/\*\* 将新的参数添加进来 \*/

def append(newParam: String): this.type = {

this.values = if(values.equals("")){

newParam

} else {

this.values + separator + newParam}

this

}

/\*\* 设定分隔不同节点参数的分隔符 \*/

def setSeparator(separator: String): this.type = {

this.separator = separator

this

}

/\*\* 直接更新本节点的参数 \*/

def update(params: String): this.type = {

this.values = params

this

}

/\*\* 创建一个copy方法，区别引用赋值，解决算子多次执行自我append的问题 \*/

def copy: Params = {

val newParams = new Params

newParams.update(this.values)

newParams

}

}

val a = new Params

a.append("aa")

val b = a

b.append("bb")

val c = a

c.append("cc")

println(a.values)

println(b.values)

println(c.values)

> aa##||##bb##||##cc

> aa##||##bb##||##cc

> aa##||##bb##||##cc

我们发现三个引用的是一个对象

val a = new Params

a.append("aa")

val b = a.copy

b.append("bb")

val c = a.copy

c.append("cc")

println(a.values)

println(b.values)

println(c.values)

> aa

> aa##||##bb

> aa##||##cc

上述代码可以放到一个情景中就是:

def eat(food: string){

a.append("eat" + food)

}

def watch(book: string){

a.append("watch" + book)

}

def warning{

if(a != ""){

}

}

每天执行一次

想监控每天吃的和看的，如果和日历上昨天吃的和看的发生了变化就警告。此时的场景是适合浅拷贝的，否则每天执行一次，会发生一下场景：eat：A，wacht：B，eat：A，wacht：B，eat：A，wacht：B，不断累加，每天都会比历史日志多出来eat：A，wacht：B，因而永远不会和历史日子一致，虽然我每天吃的和看的偶相同