

The Seductions of Scala

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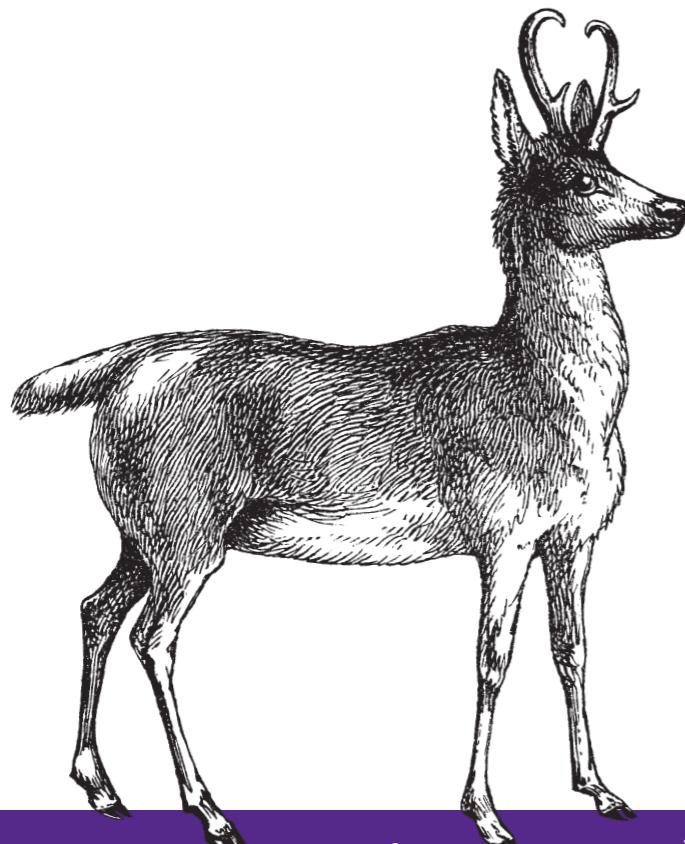
April 17, 2012



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Wednesday, April 18, 12

The online version contains more material. You can also find this talk and the code used for many of the examples at github.com/deanwampler/Presentations/tree/master/SeductionsOfScala



Functional Programming

for Java Developers

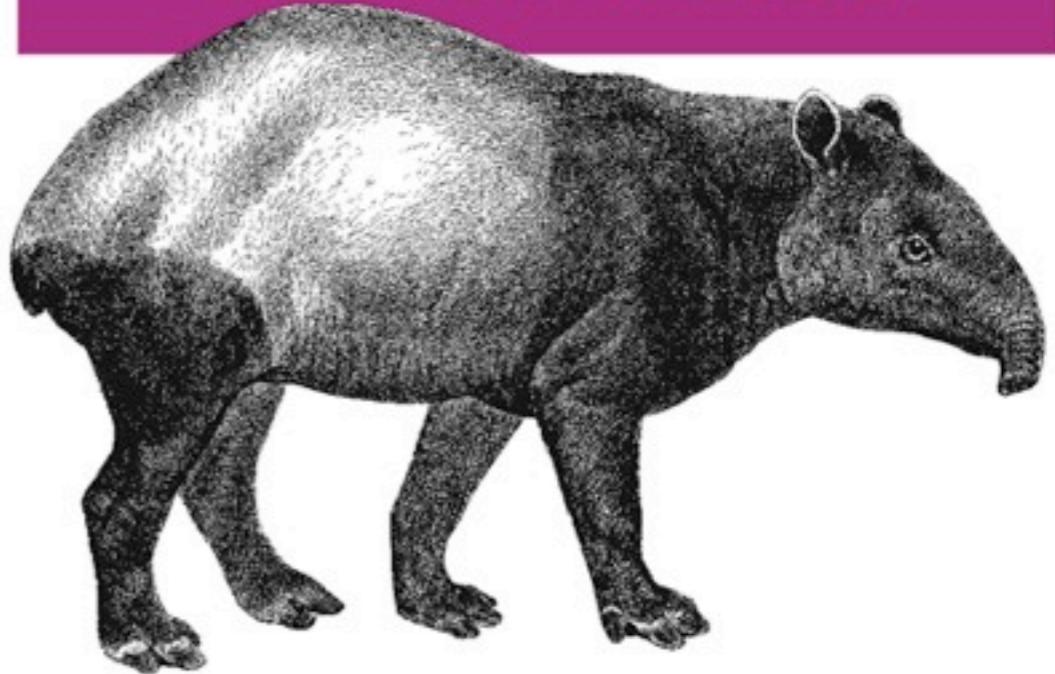
O'REILLY®

Dean Wampler

Scalability = Functional Programming + Objects

Programming

Scala



O'REILLY®

Dean Wampler & Alex Payne

[polyglotprogramming.com/
fpjava](http://polyglotprogramming.com/fpjava)

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programmingscala.com

Why do we need a new language?

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I picked Scala to learn in 2007 because I wanted to learn a functional language. Scala appealed because it runs on the JVM and interoperates with Java. In the end, I was seduced by its power and flexibility.

#1

We need
Functional
Programming

...

- ... for concurrency.
- ... for concise code.
- ... for correctness.

#2

We need a better
Object Model

...

... for composability.
... for scalable designs.

Scala's Thesis: Functional Prog. *Complements* Object-Oriented Prog.

Despite surface contradictions...

But we want to
keep our *investment*
in Java.

Scala is...

- A *JVM* language.
- *Functional* and *object oriented*.
- *Statically typed*.
- An *improved* Java.

Martin Odersky

- Helped design java *generics*.
- Co-wrote *GJ* that became *javac* (v1.3+).
- Understands Computer Science theory and industry's needs.

II

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Odersky is the creator of Scala. He's a prof. at EPFL in Switzerland. Many others have contributed to it, mostly his grad. students. GJ had generics, but they were disabled in javac until v1.5.

A wide-angle photograph of a serene lake nestled in a mountainous region. The foreground is dominated by the dark, calm water of the lake. In the middle ground, a small, densely forested island is visible in the center-right. The background features a majestic range of mountains with their peaks partially covered in snow. The sky is a clear, pale blue with a few wispy clouds, suggesting a sunset or sunrise. The overall atmosphere is peaceful and natural.

Everything can
be a *Function*

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Objects as Functions

```
class Logger(val level:Level) {  
    def apply(message: String) = {  
        // pass to Log4J...  
        Log4J.log(level, message)  
    }  
}
```

makes “level” a field

```
class Logger(val level:Level) {
```

```
def apply(message: String) = {  
    // pass to Log4J...  
    Log4J.log(level, message)
```

```
}
```

method

*class body is the
“primary” constructor*

```
class Logger(val level:Level) {  
  
    def apply(message: String) = {  
        // pass to Log4J...  
        Log4J.log(level, message)  
    }  
}  
  
val error = new Logger(ERROR)  
  
...  
error("Network error.")
```

```
class Logger(val level:Level) {  
  
    def apply(message: String) = {  
        // pass to Log4J...  
        Log4J.log(level, message)  
    }  
}
```

apply is called

“function object”

...
↓
error("Network error.")

When you put
an *argument list*
after any object,
apply is called.

A wide-angle photograph of a serene lake nestled among majestic mountains. The sky is a soft, warm orange and yellow, suggesting either sunrise or sunset. The mountains in the background are rugged and partially covered in snow. In the foreground, the calm water of the lake reflects the surrounding beauty. The overall atmosphere is peaceful and inspiring.

Everything is an Object

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While an object can be a function, every “bare” function is actually an object, both because this is part of the “theme” of scala’s unification of OOP and FP, but practically, because the JVM requires everything to be an object!

Int, Double, etc.
are true *objects*.

But they are compiled to primitives.

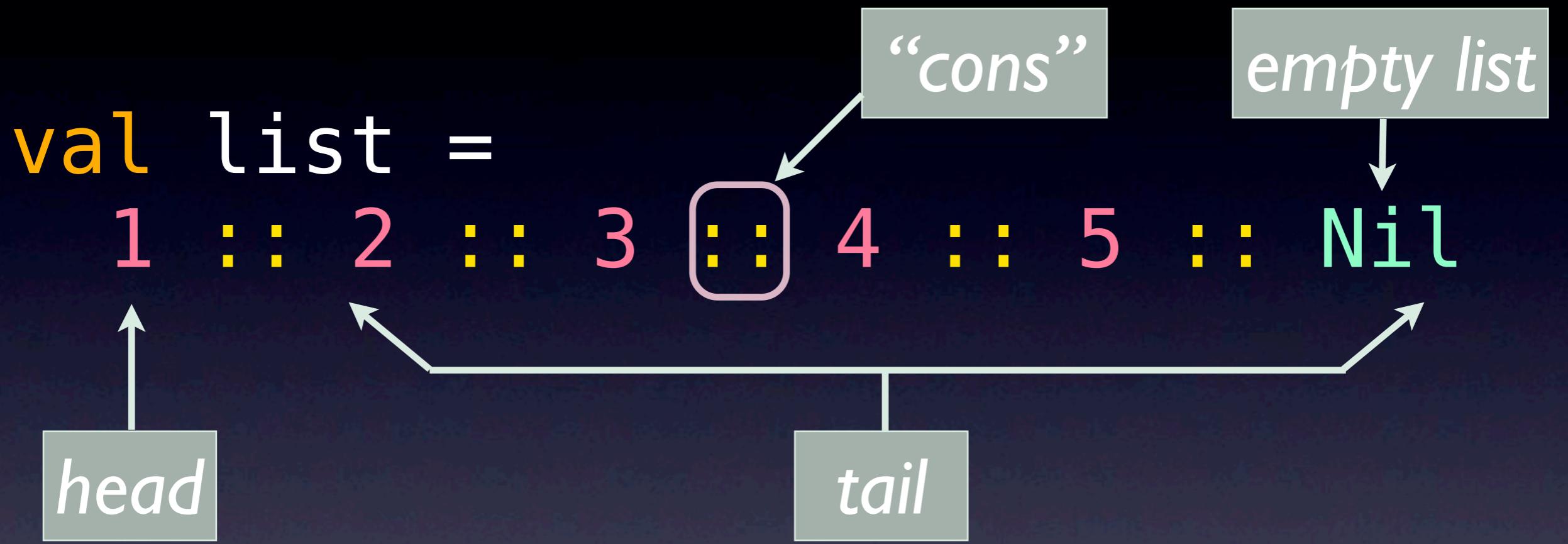
Lists

List.apply()

```
val list = List(1, 2, 3, 4, 5)
```

The same as this “list literal” syntax:

```
val list =  
  1 :: 2 :: 3 :: 4 :: 5 :: Nil
```



Baked into the Grammar?

```
val list =  
  1 :: 2 :: 3 :: 4 :: 5 :: Nil
```

No, just method calls!

```
val list = Nil :: (5) :: (4) :: (3) :: (2) :: (1)
```

```
val list =  
  1 :: 2 :: 3 :: 4 :: 5 :: Nil
```

```
val list = Nil :: (5) :: (4) :: (3) :: (2) :: (1)
```

Method names can contain almost any character.

```
val list =  
  1 :: 2 :: 3 :: 4 :: 5 :: Nil
```

```
val list = Nil :: (5) :: (4) :: (3) :: (2) :: (1)
```

Any method ending in “::” binds to the right!

```
val list =  
  1 :: 2 :: 3 :: 4 :: 5 :: Nil
```

```
val list = Nil :: (5) :: (4) :: (3) :: (2) :: (1)
```

If a method takes one argument, you can drop the “.” and the parentheses, “(“ and “)”.

Infix Operator Notation

"hello" + "world"

is actually just

"hello".+("world")

Oh, and Maps

```
val map = Map(  
  "name" -> "Dean",  
  "age"   -> 39)
```

Oh, and Maps

```
val map = Map(  
    "name" -> "Dean",  
    "age"  -> 39)
```

“baked” into the
language grammar?

No, just method calls...

Oh, and Maps

```
val map = Map(  
  "name" -> "Dean",  
  "age"  -> 39)
```

*What we like
to write:*

```
val map = Map(  
  Tuple2("name", "Dean"),  
  Tuple2("age", 39))
```

*What Map.apply()
actually wants:*

Oh, and Maps

```
val map = Map(  
  "name" -> "Dean",  
  "age"  -> 39)
```

*What we like
to write:*

```
val map = Map(  
  ("name", "Dean"),  
  ("age",   39))
```

*What Map.apply()
actually wants:*

*More succinct
syntax for Tuples*

We need to get from this,

"name" -> "Dean"

to this,

`Tuple2("name", "Dean")`

There is no String-> method!

Implicit Conversions

```
class ArrowAssoc[T1](t:T1) {  
    def -> [T2](t2:T2) =  
        new Tuple2(t1, t2)  
}
```

```
implicit def  
toArrowAssoc[T](t:T) =  
    new ArrowAssoc(t)
```

Back to Maps

```
val map = Map(  
  "name" -> "Dean",  
  "age"  -> 39)
```

*toArrowAssoc called for each pair,
then ArrowAssoc-> called*

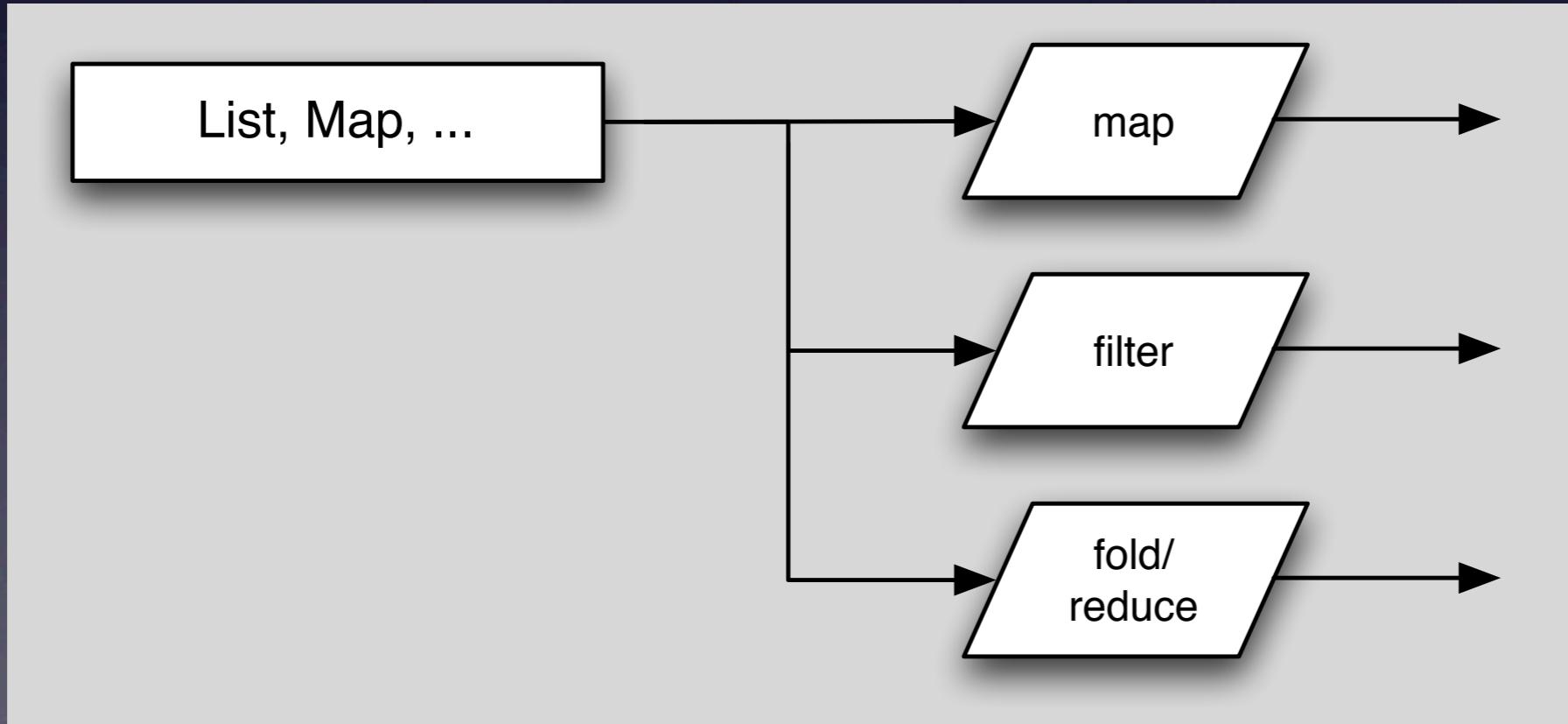
```
val map = Map(  
  Tuple2("name", "Dean"),  
  Tuple2("age", 39))
```

Similar mini-DSLs
have been defined
for other types.

Also in many third-party libraries.

Functions as Objects

Classic Operations on “Container” Types



```
val list = "a" :: "b" :: Nil
```

```
list map {  
    s => s.toUpperCase  
}
```

```
// => "A" :: "B" :: Nil
```

map called on *list*
(dropping the ".")

argument to *map*
(using “{” vs. “(“)

list map {
 s => s.toUpperCase}

}

function
argument list

function body

“function literal”

```
list map {  
    s => s.toUpperCase  
}  
  
    ↑  
inferred type
```

```
list map {  
    (s:String) => s.toUpperCase  
}  
  
    ↑  
Explicit type
```

So far,
we have used
type inference
a lot...

How the Sausage Is Made

```
class List[A] {  
  ...  
  def map[B](f: A => B): List[B]  
  ...  
}
```

Parameterized type

Declaration of `map`

The function argument

`map`'s return type

```
graph TD; A[Parameterized type] --> A_param[List[A]]; B[Declaration of map] --> B_map[def map[B](f: A => B): List[B]]; C[The function argument] --> C_f[f: A => B]; D[map's return type] --> D_list[ List[B]]
```

How the Sausage Is Made

like an “abstract” class

```
trait Function1[-A, +R] {
```

```
  def apply(a:A): R
```

```
  ...  
}
```

*No method body:
=> abstract*

“contravariant”,
“covariant” typing

What the Compiler Does

(s:String) => s.toUpperCase

What you write.

```
new Function1[String, String] {  
    def apply(s:String) = {  
        s.toUpperCase  
    }  
}
```

No “return” needed

What the compiler generates

An anonymous class

Functions as Objects

```
val list = "a" :: "b" :: Nil  
list map {  
    s => s.toUpperCase  
}  
  
// => "A" :: "B" :: Nil
```

{...} ok, instead of (...)

Function “object”

A wide-angle photograph of a serene lake nestled among majestic mountains. The sky is a soft, warm orange and yellow, suggesting either sunrise or sunset. The mountains in the background are rugged and partially covered in snow. In the middle ground, a small, dark island with a dense forest of evergreen trees is visible in the center of the lake. The water is calm, reflecting the surrounding beauty.

Big Data DSLs

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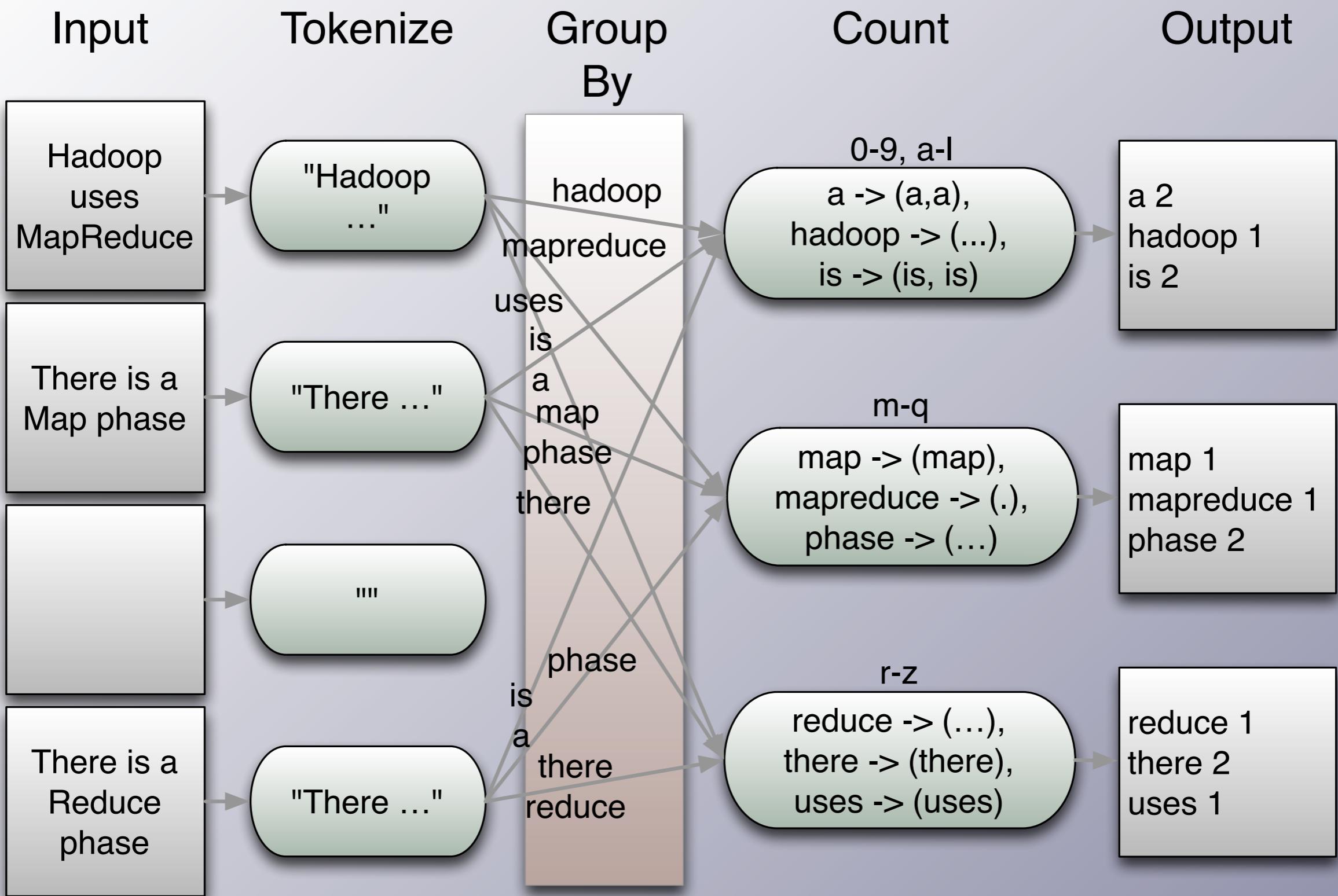
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FP is going mainstream because it is the best way to write robust concurrent software. Here's an example...

Scalding: Scala DSL for Cascading

- *FP idioms* are a better fit for data than *objects*.
- <https://github.com/twitter/scalding>
- [http://blog.echen.me/2012/02/09/
movie-recommendations-and-more-
via-mapreduce-and-scalding/](http://blog.echen.me/2012/02/09/movie-recommendations-and-more-via-mapreduce-and-scalding/)

Let's look at
the classic
Word Count
algorithm.



```
class WordCount(args : Args)
extends Job(args) {
  TextLine(args("input"))
    .read
    .flatMap('line -> 'word) {
      line: String =>
      line.toLowerCase.split("\\s")
    }.groupBy('word) {
      group => group.size
    }.write(Tsv(args("output")))
}
```

```
class WordCount(args : Args)
  extends Job(args) {
  TextLine(args("input"))
    .read
    .flatMap('line -> 'word) {
      line: String =>
      line.toLowerCase.split("\\s")
    }.groupBy('word) {
      group => group.size
    }.write(Tsv(args("output")))
}
```

A workflow “job”.

```
class WordCount(args : Args)
  extends Job(args) {
  TextLine(args("input"))
    .read
    .flatMap('line ->
      line: String =>
      line.toLowerCase())
    .groupByKey()
    .mapValues(group => group.size)
  }.write(Tsv(args("output")))
}
```

Read the text file
given by the “`--input`
...” argument.

```
class WordCount(args : Args)
extends Job(args) {
  TextLine(args("input"))
    .read
    .flatMap('line -> 'word) {
      line: String =>
      line.toLowerCase.split("\\s")
    }.groupBy('word)
      group => group.size
    }.write(Tsv(args("output")))
}
```

*Tokenize lines into
lower-case words.*

```
class WordCount(args : Args)
extends Job(args) {
  TextLine(args("input"))
    .read
    .flatMap('line -> 'word) {
      line: String =>
      line.toLowerCase.split("\\s")
    }.groupBy('word) {
      group => group.size
    }.write(Tsv(args("output")))
}
```

*Group by word and
count each group size.*

```
class WordCount(args : Args)
extends Job(args) {
  TextLine(args("input"))
    .read
    .flatMap('line -> 'word) {
      line: String =>
      line.toLowerCase.split("\\s")
    }.groupBy('word) {
      group => group.size
    }.write(Tsv(args("output")))
}
```

Write to tab-delim. output.

A scenic landscape featuring a calm lake in the foreground, framed by dense evergreen forests on both sides. In the background, a range of majestic mountains rises, their peaks partially obscured by a soft, warm glow from the setting sun. The sky is a mix of pale blue and orange, creating a peaceful and inspiring atmosphere.

More Functional Hotness

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FP is going mainstream because it is the best way to write robust concurrent software. Here's an example...

Avoiding Nulls

```
sealed abstract class Option[+T]  
{ ... }
```

```
case class Some[+T](value: T)  
extends Option[T] { ... }
```

```
case object None  
extends Option[Nothing] { ... }
```

An Algebraic Data Type

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I am omitting MANY details. You can't instantiate Option, which is an abstraction for a container/collection with 0 or 1 item. If you have one, it is in a Some, which must be a class, since it has an instance field, the item. However, None, used when there are 0 items, can be a singleton object, because it has no state! Note that type parameter for the parent Option. In the type system, Nothing is a subclass of all other types, so it substitutes for instances of all other types. This combined with a property called covariant subtyping means that you could write "val x: Option[String] = None" and it would type correctly, as None (and Option[Nothing]) is a subtype of Option[String]. Note that Options[+T] is only covariant in T because of the "+" in front of the T.

Also, Option is an algebraic data type, and now you know the scala idiom for defining one.

```
// Java style (schematic)
class Map[K, V] {
    def get(key: K): V = {
        return value || null;
    }
}
```

```
// Scala style
class Map[K, V] {
    def get(key: K): Option[V] = {
        return Some(value) || None;
    }
}
```

Which is the better API?

In Use:

```
val m = Literal syntax for map creation  
  Map("one" -> 1, "two" -> 2)
```

...

```
val n = m.get("four") match {  
  case Some(i) => i  
  case None    => 0 // default  
}
```

Use pattern matching to extract the value (or not)

Option Details: sealed

```
sealed abstract class Option[+T]  
{...}
```

*All children must be defined
in the same file*

Case Classes

```
case class Some[+T](value: T)
```

- Provides factory method, pattern matching, equals, toString, etc.
- Makes “value” a field without **val** keyword.

Object

```
case object None  
extends Option[Nothing] {...}
```

A “singleton”. Only one *instance* will exist.

Nothing

```
case object None  
extends Option[Nothing] {...}
```

Special child type of all other types. Used for this special case where no actual instances required.

The background of the slide features a wide-angle photograph of a mountainous landscape. In the foreground is a calm lake with a small, dark island in the center-right. The middle ground shows a range of mountains with dense forests on their lower slopes. The background consists of more mountain peaks, some with snow or ice, under a clear blue sky.

Succinct Code

A few *things* we've seen so far.

Infix Operator Notation

"hello" + "world"

same as

"hello".+("world")

Type Inference

```
// Java  
HashMap<String, Person> persons =  
new HashMap<String, Person>();
```

vs.

```
// Scala  
val persons  
= new HashMap[String, Person]
```

Type Inference

```
// Java
```

```
HashMap<String, Person> persons =  
new HashMap<String, Person>();
```

vs.

```
// Scala
```

```
val persons  
= new HashMap[String, Person]
```

```
// Scala  
val persons  
= new HashMap[String, Person]
```

↑
*no () needed.
Semicolons inferred.*

User-defined Factory Methods

```
val words =  
  List("Scala", "is", "fun!")
```

no **new** needed.
Can return a subtype!

```
class Person {  
    private String firstName;  
    private String lastName;  
    private int age;  
  
    public Person(String firstName, String lastName, int age){  
        this.firstName = firstName;  
        this.lastName = lastName;  
        this.age = age;  
    }  
  
    public void String getFirstName() {return this.firstName;}  
    public void setFirstName(String firstName) {  
        this.firstName = firstName;  
    }  
  
    public void String getLastname() {return this.lastName;}  
    public void setLastName(String lastName) {  
        this.lastName = lastName;  
    }  
  
    public void int getAge() {return this.age;}  
    public void setAge(int age) {  
        this.age = age;  
    }  
}
```

Typical Java

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```
class Person(  
    var firstName: String,  
    var lastName: String,  
    var age: Int)
```

Typical Scala!

*Class body is the
“primary” constructor*

```
class Person(  
    var firstName: String,  
    var lastName: String,  
    var age: Int)
```

*Makes the arg a field
with accessors*

Parameter list for c'tor

*No class body {...}.
nothing else needed!*

Even Better...

```
case class Person(  
  firstName: String,  
  lastName: String,  
  age: Int)
```

*Constructor args are automatically
vals, plus other goodies.*

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A scenic landscape featuring a calm lake in the foreground, framed by a dense forest of evergreen trees. In the background, a range of majestic mountains is visible under a clear blue sky.

Scala's Object Model: *Traits*

Composable Units of Behavior

We would like to
compose objects
from mixins.

Java: What to Do?

```
class Server  
  extends Logger { ... }
```

“Server is a Logger”?

```
class Server  
  implements Logger { ... }
```

Logger isn’t an interface!

Java's object model

- *Good*
 - Promotes abstractions.
- *Bad*
 - No *composition* through reusable *mixins*.

Traits

Like interfaces with
implementations,

Traits

... or like
*abstract classes +
multiple inheritance
(if you prefer).*

Logger as a Mixin:

```
trait Logger {  
    val level: Level // abstract  
  
    def log(message: String) = {  
        Log4J.log(level, message)  
    }  
}
```

Traits don't have constructors, but you can still define fields.

Logger as a Mixin:

```
trait Logger {  
    val level: Level // abstract
```

```
...  
}
```

```
val server =  
    new Server(...) with Logger {  
        val level = ERROR  
    }  
server.log("Internet down!!")
```

mixed in Logging



*abstract
member defined*

The background of the slide features a wide-angle photograph of a mountainous landscape. In the foreground is a calm lake with a small, dark island in the center. The middle ground shows a range of mountains with dense forests on their slopes. The background consists of more mountain peaks, some with snow or ice, under a sky with soft, warm colors from a setting sun.

Actor Concurrency

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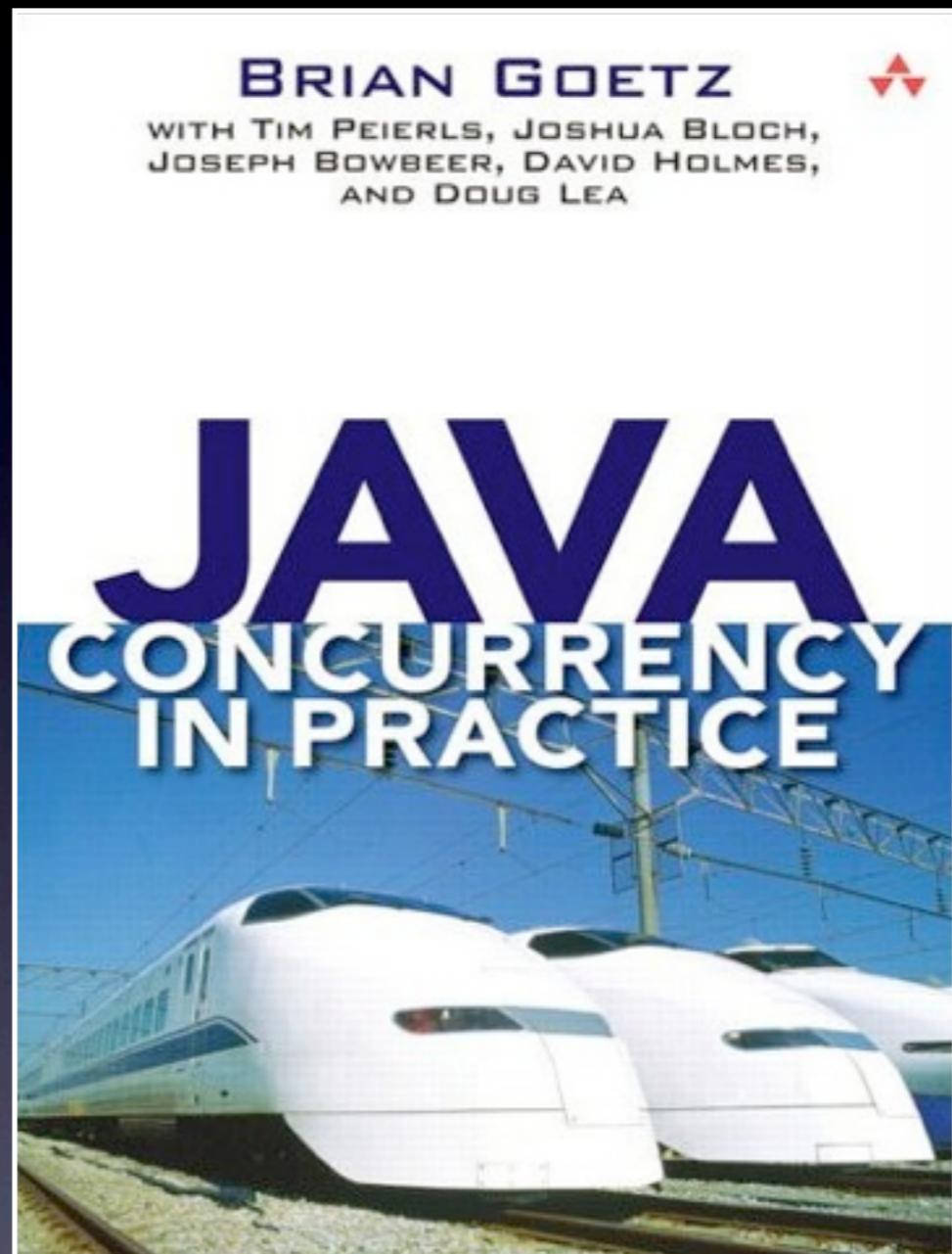
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FP is going mainstream because it is the best way to write robust concurrent software. Here's an example...

NOTE: The full source for this example is at <https://github.com/deanwampler/Presentations/tree/master/SeductionsOfScala/code-examples/actor>.

When you share mutable state...

Hic sunt dracones
(Here be dragons)



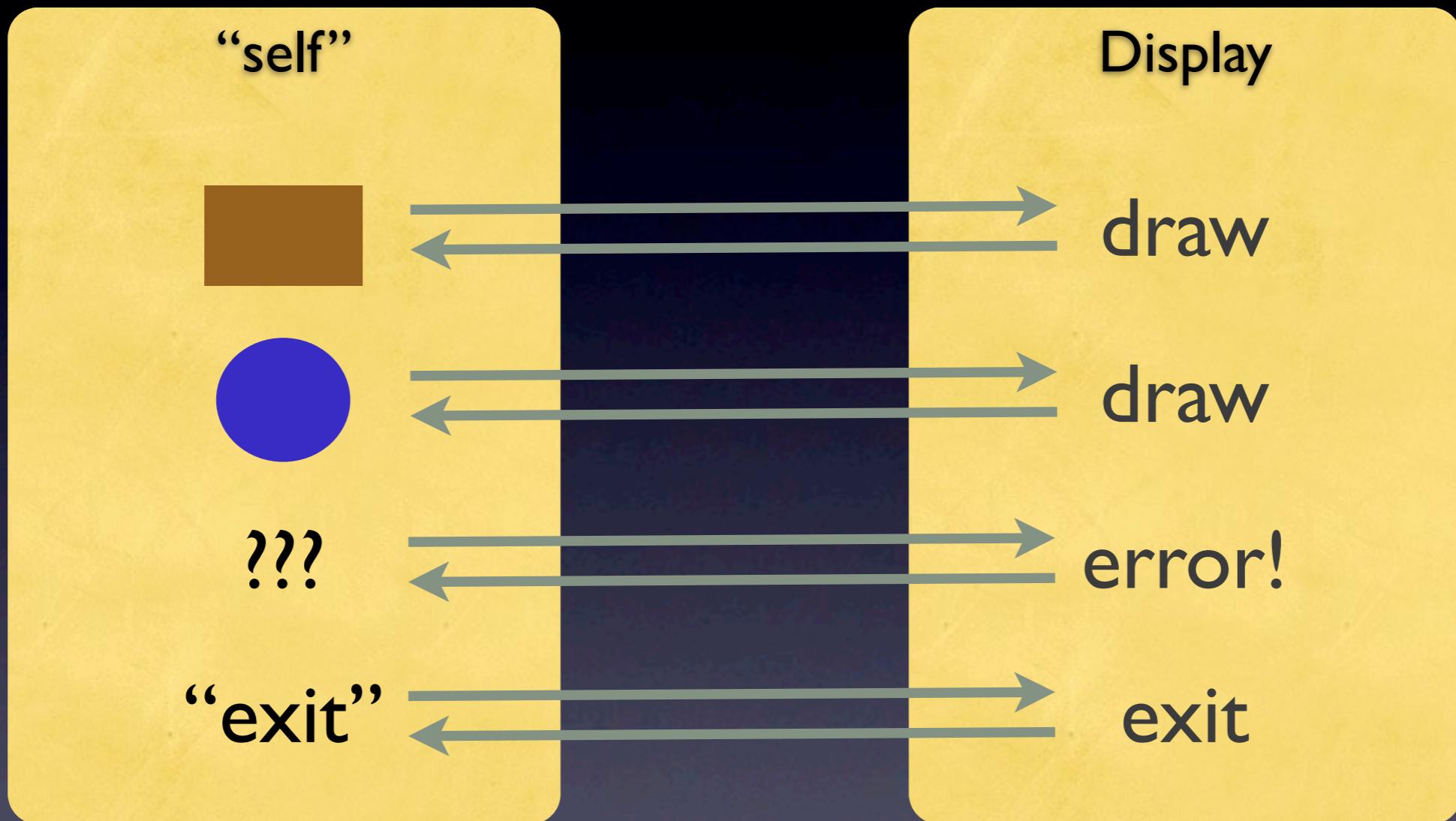
Actor Model

- Message passing between autonomous *actors*.
- No shared (mutable) state.

Actor Model

- First developed in the 70's by Hewitt, Agha, Hoare, etc.
- Made “famous” by *Erlang*.
 - Scala’s Actors patterned after Erlang’s.

2 Actors:



```
package shapes
```

```
case class Point(  
  x: Double, y: Double)
```

```
abstract class Shape {  
  def draw()  
}
```

abstract “draw” method

Hierarchy of geometric shapes

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“Case” classes for 2-dim. points and a hierarchy of shapes. Note the abstract draw method in Shape. The “case” keyword makes the arguments “vals” by default, adds factory, equals, etc. methods. Great for “structural” objects.

(Case classes automatically get generated equals, hashCode, toString, so-called “apply” factory methods - so you don’t need “new” - and so-called “unapply” methods used for pattern matching.)

NOTE: The full source for this example is at <https://github.com/deanwampler/Presentations/tree/master/SeductionsOfScala/code-examples/actor>.

```
case class Circle(  
  center: Point, radius: Double)  
  extends Shape {  
    def draw() = ...  
  }
```

*concrete “draw”
methods*

```
case class Rectangle(  
  ll: Point, h: Double, w: Double)  
  extends Shape {  
    def draw() = ...  
  }
```

```
package shapes  
import akka.actor._
```

*Use the “Akka”
Actor library*

```
class ShapeDrawingActor extends Actor {  
    def receive = {  
        ...  
    }  
}
```

*receive and handle
each message*

Actor for drawing shapes

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Receive
method

```
receive = {  
    case s:Shape =>  
        print("-> "); s.draw()  
        self.reply("Shape drawn.")  
    case "exit" =>  
        println("-> exiting...")  
        self.reply("good bye!")  
    case x =>          // default  
        println("-> Error: " + x)  
        self.reply("Unknown: " + x)  
}
```

Actor for drawing shapes

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```

receive = {
    case s:Shape =>
        print("-> "); s.draw()
        self.reply("Shape drawn")
    case "exit" =>
        println("-> exiting...")
        self.reply("good bye!")
    case x => // default
        println("-> Error: " + x)
        self.reply("Unknown: " + x)
}

```

pattern
matching

Actor for drawing shapes

```

receive = {
    case s:Shape =>
        print("-> "); s.draw()
        self.reply("Shape drawn.")
    case "exit" =>
        println("-> exiting...")
        self.reply("good bye!")
    case x => // default
        println("-> Error: " + x)
        self.reply("Unknown: " + x)
}

```

*draw shape
& send reply*

done

unrecognized message

```
package shapes
import akka.actor._
class ShapeDrawingActor extends Actor {
receive = {
  case s:Shape =>
    print("-> "); s.draw()
    self.reply("Shape drawn.")
  case "exit" =>
    println("-> exiting...")
    self.reply("good bye!")
  case x =>          // default
    println("-> Error: " + x)
    self.reply("Unknown: " + x)
}
}
```

Altogether

```
import shapes._  
import akka.actor._  
import akka.actor.Actor
```

a “singleton” type to hold main

```
object Driver {  
  def main(args: Array[String]) = {  
    val driver = actorOf[Driver]  
    driver.start  
    driver ! "go!"  
  }  
}  
class Driver ...
```

*! is the message
send “operator”*

driver to try it out

Its “companion” object Driver
was on the previous slide.

```
...  
class Driver extends Actor {  
    val drawer =  
        actorOf[ShapeDrawingActor]  
    drawer.start  
    def receive = {  
        ...  
    }  
}
```

driver to try it out

```

def receive = {
    case "go!" => drawer ! Circle(Point(...), ...)  

    case "good bye!" => drawer ! Rectangle(...)  

    case "good bye!" => drawer ! 3.14159  

    case "good bye!" => drawer ! "exit"  

    case other => drawer ! println("<- cleaning up...")  

    drawer.stop; self.stop
}

```

sent by main

sent by drawer

driver to try it out

```
case "go!" =>
  drawer ! Circle(Point(...), ...)
  drawer ! Rectangle(...)
  drawer ! 3.14159
  drawer ! "exit"
```

```
// run Driver.main (see github README.md)
-> drawing: Circle(Point(0.0,0.0),1.0)
-> drawing: Rectangle(Point(0.0,0.0),
2.0,5.0)
-> Error: 3.14159
-> exiting...
<- Shape drawn.
<- Shape drawn.
<- Unknown: 3.14159
<- cleaning up...
```

“<-” and “->” messages
may be interleaved!!

```
...  
// ShapeDrawingActor  
receive = {  
    case s:Shape =>  
        s.draw() ←  
        self.reply("...")  
    case ...  
    case ...  
}
```

*Functional-style
pattern matching*

*Object-
oriented-style
polymorphism*

*“Switch” statements
are not evil!*



Recap

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Scala is...

100

a *better* Java,

*object-oriented
and
functional,*

*succinct,
elegant,
and
powerful.*

Questions?

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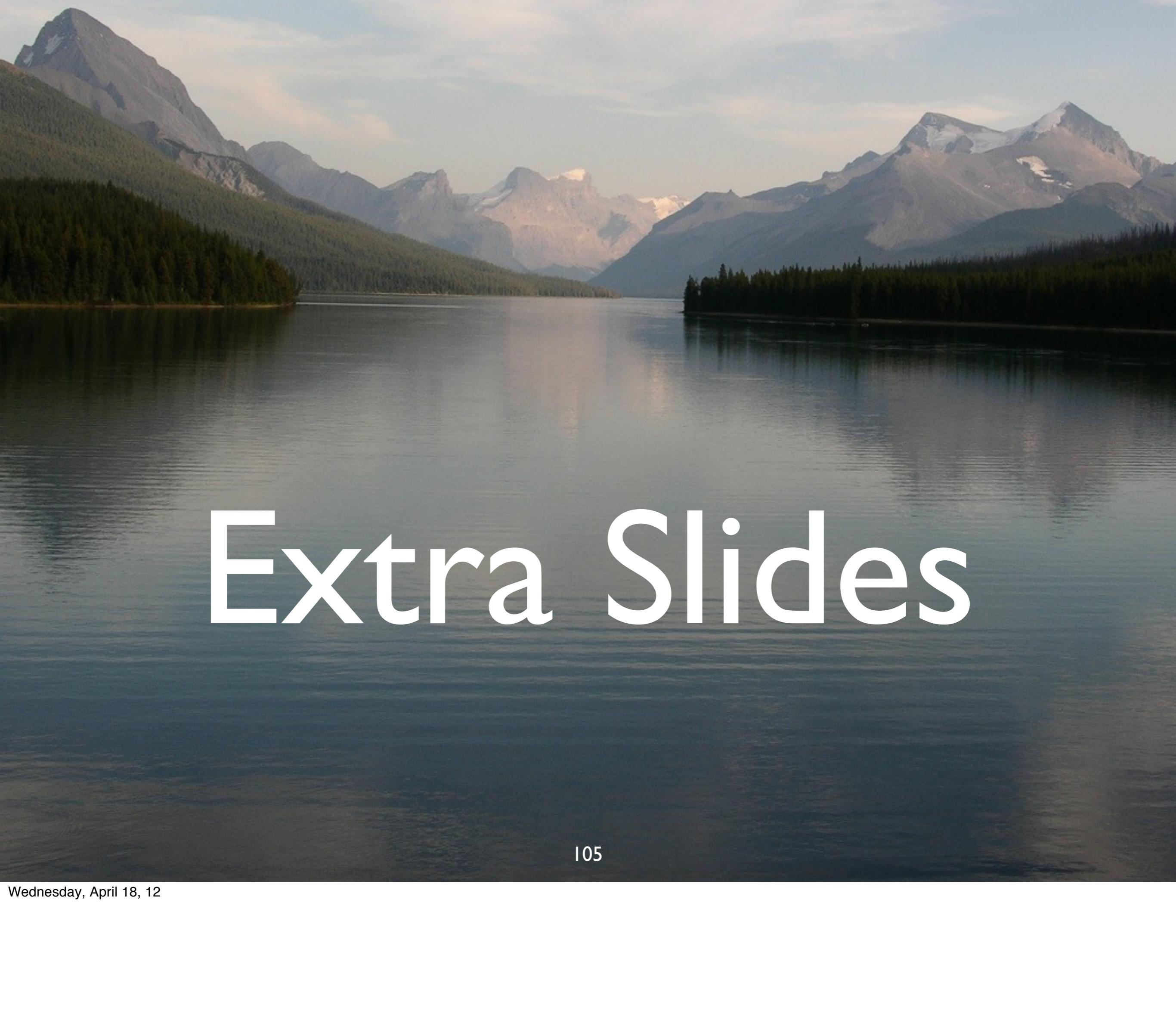
April 16, 2012

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Wednesday, April 18, 12

The online version contains more material. You can also find this talk and the code used for many of the examples at github.com/deanwampler/Presentations/tree/master/SeductionsOfScala

A wide-angle photograph of a mountainous landscape. In the foreground is a calm lake with a small, dark island in the center-right. The middle ground shows a range of mountains with dense forests on their slopes. The background features a majestic range of mountains under a clear sky.

Extra Slides

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Modifying Existing Behavior with Traits

Example

```
trait Queue[T] {  
    def get(): T  
    def put(t: T)  
}
```

A *pure abstraction* (in this case...)

Log put

```
trait QueueLogging[T]
  extends Queue[T] {
    abstract override def put(
      t: T) = {
      println("put(" + t + ")")
      super.put(t)
    }
}
```

Log put

```
trait QueueLogging[T]
  extends Queue[T] {
    abstract override def put(
      t: T) = {
      println("put(" + t + ")")
      super.put(t)
    }
}
```

What is “super” bound to??

```
class StandardQueue[T]
  extends Queue[T] {
  import ...ArrayBuffer
  private val ab =
    new ArrayBuffer[T]
  def put(t: T) = ab += t
  def get() = ab.remove(0)
  ...
}
```

Concrete (boring) implementation

```
val sq = new StandardQueue[Int]  
  with QueueLogging[Int]
```

```
sq.put(10)           // #1  
println(sq.get()) // #2  
// => put(10)      (on #1)  
// => 10            (on #2)
```

Example use

III

*Mixin composition;
no class required*

```
val sq = new StandardQueue[Int]  
with QueueLogging[Int]
```

```
sq.put(10)           // #1  
println(sq.get()) // #2  
// => put(10)    (on #1)  
// => 10         (on #2)
```

Example use

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Like Aspect-Oriented Programming?

Traits give us *advice*,
but not a *join point*
“query” *language*.

Traits are a powerful
composition
mechanism!

The background of the slide features a serene landscape of a lake nestled among majestic mountains. The sky is filled with soft, warm colors from the setting sun, creating a peaceful atmosphere.

Functional Programming

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What is Functional Programming?

Don't we already write “functions”?

$y = \sin(x)$

Based on *Mathematics*

$$y = \sin(x)$$

Setting x fixes y

\therefore *variables* are *immutable*

`20 += | ??`

We never modify
the 20 “object”

Concurrency

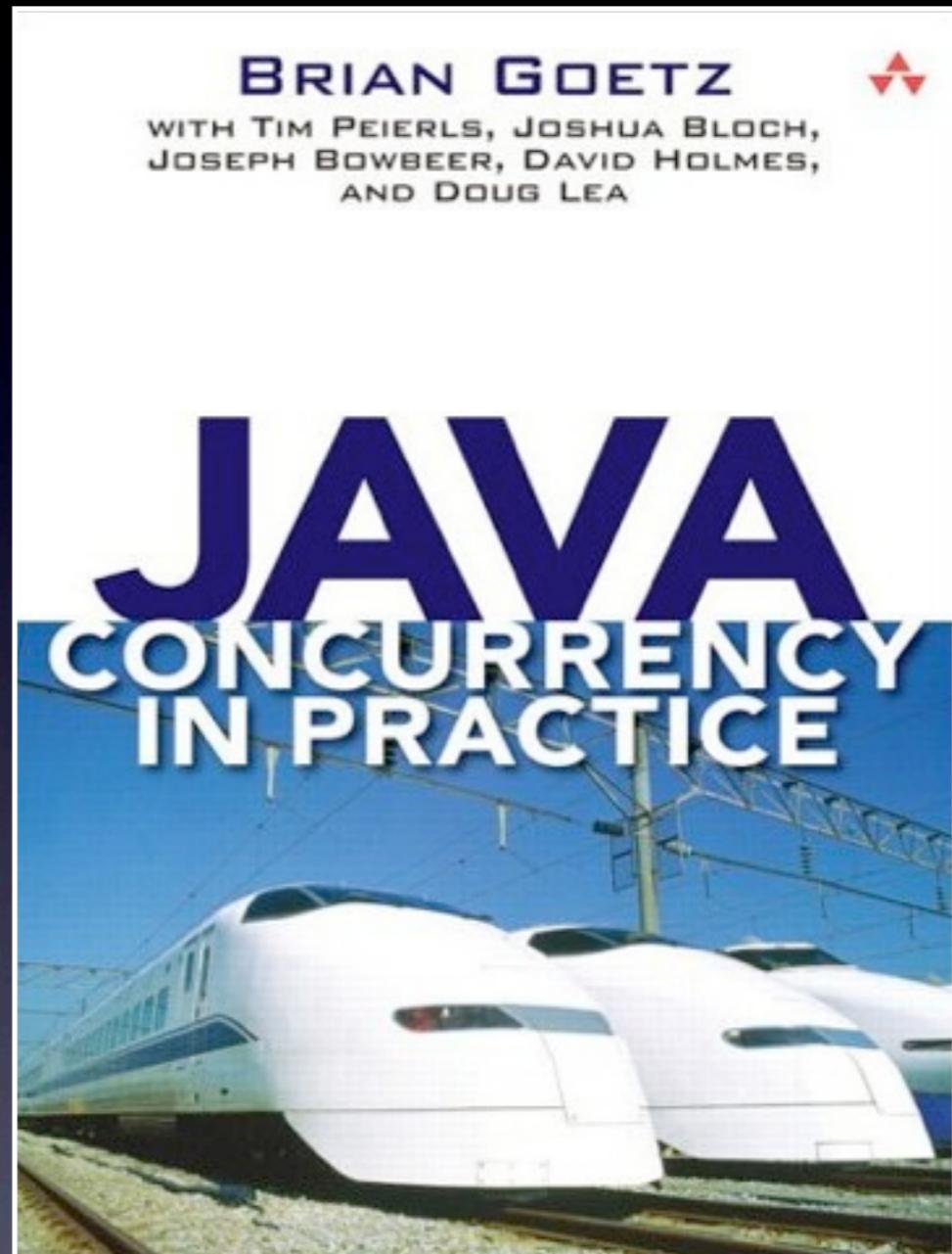
No mutable state

∴ nothing to synchronize

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When you share mutable state...

Hic sunt dracones
(Here be dragons)



$$y = \sin(x)$$

Functions don't
change state
 \therefore *side-effect free*

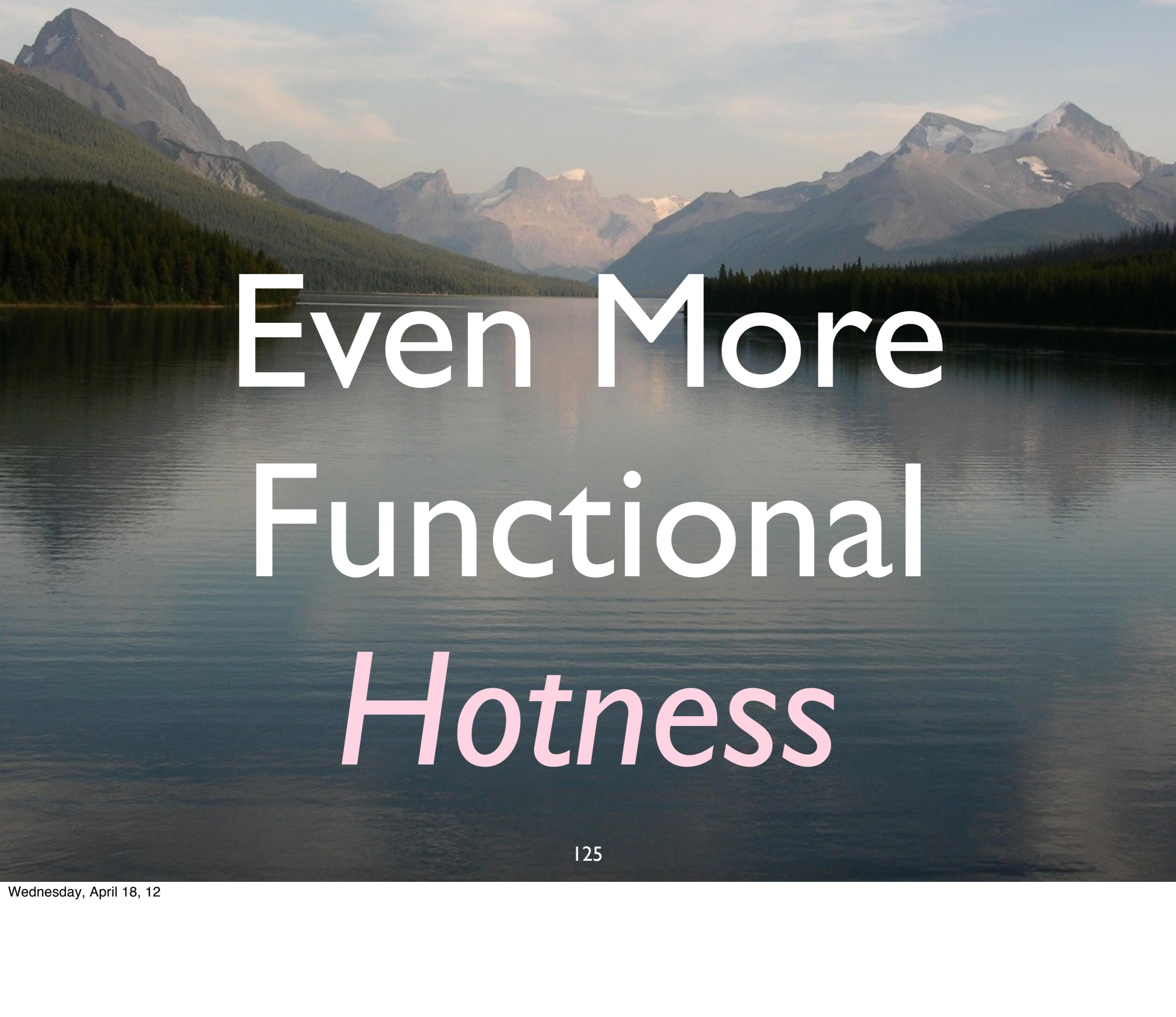
Side-effect free functions

- Easy to *reason about behavior*.
- Easy to invoke *concurrently*.
- Easy to invoke *anywhere*.
- Encourage *immutable* objects.

$$\tan(\Theta) = \sin(\Theta)/\cos(\Theta)$$

Compose functions of
other functions

\therefore *first-class citizens*

A scenic landscape featuring a calm lake in the foreground, a dense forest along the shore, and a range of majestic mountains in the background under a clear sky.

Even More Functional Hotness

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For “Comprehensions”

```
val l = List(  
  Some("a"), None, Some("b"),  
  None, Some("c"))
```

```
for (Some(s) <- l) yield s  
// List(a, b, c)
```

No “if” statement

*Pattern match; only
take elements of “l”
that are Somes.*