Scala programming language



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PART I Introduction to Scala

Scala is

- Functional
- Pure object-oriented
- Statically typed

Functional

- Every Function is a Value
- Currying
- Higher Order Functions
- Singleton Object
- Case Classes
- Pattern Matching
- Lazy Evaluation

Functions vs Methods

Functions

```
val addOne = (x: Int) \Rightarrow x + 1
println(addOne(1)) // 2
```

```
def add(x: Int, y: Int): Int = x + y
println(add(1, 2)) // 3
```

Methods

```
val add = (x: Int, y: Int) => x + y
println(add(1, 2)) // 3
```

```
val getTheAnswer = () => 42
println(getTheAnswer()) // 42
```

```
def getSquareString(input: Double): String = {
  val square = input * input
  square.toString
}
```

Currying

```
def power(base: Int)(exp: Int) : Int = {
   return if(exp == 0) 1 else base*power(base)(exp-1)
}

val power2 = power(2) _
val power3 = power(3) _
val power5 = power(5) _
println(power2(6)) //64
println(power3(3)) //27
println(power5(3)) //125
```

Higher Order Functions

```
def sum(f: Int ⇒ Double, a: Int, b: Int): Double =
   if (a > b) 0
   else f(a) + sum(f, a + 1, b)

val square = (x: Int) ⇒ 1.0*x*x
val cube = (x: Int) ⇒ 1.0*x*x*x
val negative = (x: Int) ⇒ 1.0/x

println(sum(square, 2, 5)) // 54.0
println(sum(cube, 2, 9)) // 2024.0
println(sum(negative, 2, 1024)) // 6.5091756722782128
```

Case Classes and Pattern Matching

```
abstract class Notification

case class Email(sender: String, title: String, body: String) extends Notification

case class SMS(caller: String, message: String) extends Notification

case class VoiceRecording(contactName: String, link: String) extends Notification
```

```
val someSms = SMS("867-5309", "Are you there?")
val someVoiceRecording = VoiceRecording("Tom", "voicerecording.org/id/123")
val importantEmail = Email("jenny@gmail.com", "Drinks tonight?", "I'm free after 5!")
val importantSms = SMS("867-5309", "I'm here! Where are you?")
```

Case Classes and Pattern Matching

Case Classes and Pattern Matching

```
abstract class Device
case class Phone(model: String) extends Device{
  def screenOff = "Turning screen off"
}
case class Computer(model: String) extends Device {
  def screenSaverOn = "Turning screen saver on..."
}

def goldle(device: Device) = device match {
  case p: Phone => p.screenOff
  case c: Computer => c.screenSaverOn
}
```

Lazy evaluation

```
def fibo(n: Int): Int = {
   if (n= 1 || n = 0)
      return 1
   else
      return fibo(n-1)+fibo(n-2)
}
lazy val lval = fibo(49353)
println(0) //prints 0!
```

```
def power(base: ⇒ Int, exp: ⇒ Int): Int = {
  var rv = 1
  if (base == 1)
    return rv
  else
    for (i ← 1 to exp)
      rv *= base
  return rv
}

println(power(1,fibo(49353))) //prints 1!
```

```
import scala.math.sqrt

def streamRange(lo: Int, hi: Int): Stream[Int] =
   if (lo > hi) Stream.empty
   else Stream.cons(lo, streamRange(lo + 1, hi))

def isPrime(n: Int) = {
  !Range(2, sqrt(n).toInt+1).exists(n % _ = 0) }

println(
  ((1000 to 10000) filter isPrime)(1))

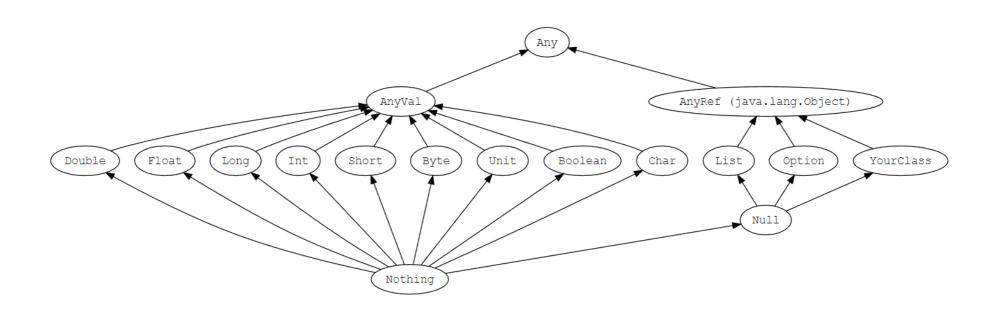
println(
  (streamRange(1000,10000) filter isPrime)(1))
```

Singleton Object

```
package logging

object Logger {
  def info(message: String): Unit = println(s"INFO: $message")
}
```

Pure object-oriented



Traits

```
trait Iterator[A] {
  def hasNext: Boolean
  def next(): A
class IntIterator(to: Int) extends Iterator[Int] {
  private var current = 0
  override def hasNext: Boolean = current < to</pre>
  override def next(): Int = {
    if (hasNext) {
      val t = current
     current += 1
    } else 0
val iterator = new IntIterator(10)
iterator.next() // returns 0
iterator.next() // returns 1
```

```
import scala.collection.mutable.ArrayBuffer

trait Pet {
   val name: String
}

class Cat(val name: String) extends Pet
class Dog(val name: String) extends Pet

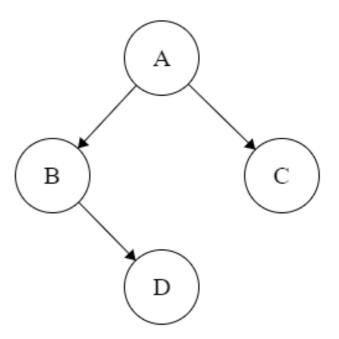
val dog = new Dog("Harry")
val cat = new Cat("Sally")

val animals = ArrayBuffer.empty[Pet]
animals.append(dog)
animals.append(cat)
animals.foreach(pet => println(pet.name)) // Prints
```

Class composition and mixins

```
abstract class A {
  val message: String
}
class B extends A {
  val message = "I'm an instance of class B"
}
trait C extends A {
  def loudMessage = message.toUpperCase()
}
class D extends B with C

val d = new D
println(d.message) // I'm an instance of class B
println(d.loudMessage) // I'M AN INSTANCE OF CLASS B
```



PART II Scala vs Java

Traditional class with setters/getters in Java

```
public class Order {
    private int id;
    private List<Product> products;

public Order() {
        products = new ArrayList<Product>();
    }

public int getId() {
        return id;
    }

public void setId(int id) {
        this.id = id;
    }

public List<Product> getProducts() {
        return products;
    }

public void setProducts(List<Product> products) {
        this.products = products;
}
```

```
public class Product {
    private int id;
    private String category;

public int getId() {
        return id;
    }

public void setId(int id) {
        this.id = id;
    }

public String getCategory() {
        return category;
    }

public void setCategory(String category) {
        this.category = category;
    }
}
```

```
public class User {
    private String name;
    private List<Order> orders;
    public User() {
        orders = new ArrayList<Order>();
    public String getName() {
        return name;
    public void setName(String name) {
        this.name = name;
    public List<Order> getOrders() {
        return orders;
    public void setOrders(List<Order> orders) {
        this.orders = orders;
```

...and in Scala

```
class User {
   var name: String = _
   var orders: List[Order] = Nil
class Order {
   var id: Int =
   var products: List[Product] = Nil
class Product {
   var id: Int =
   var category: String = _
```

High level

java scala

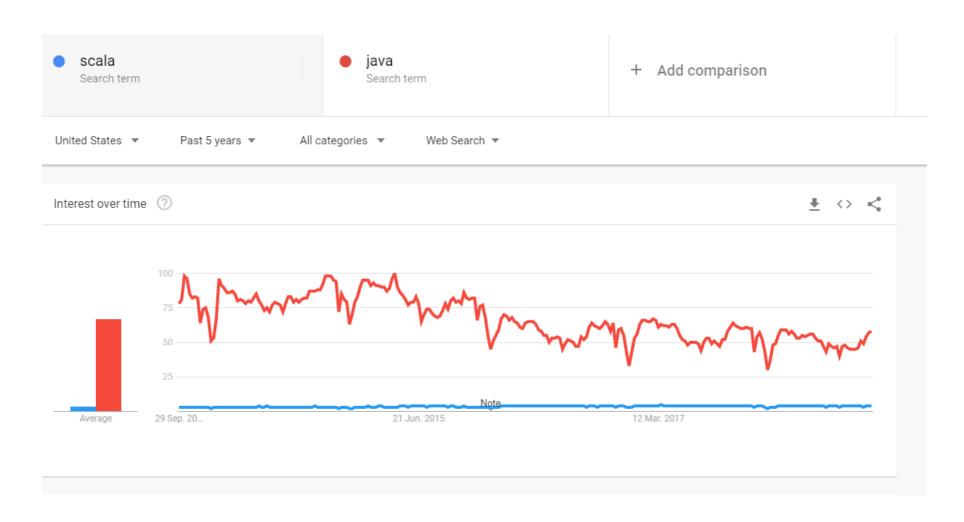
```
boolean isPrime(long n) {
    if(n < 2) return false;
    if(n = 2 || n = 3) return true;
    if(n%2 = 0 || n%3 = 0) return false;
    long sqrtN = (long)Math.sqrt(n)+1;
    for(long i = 6L; i ≤ sqrtN; i += 6) {
        if(n%(i-1) = 0 || n%(i+1) = 0) return false;
    }
    return true;
}</pre>
```

```
def isPrime(n: Int) = {
!Range(2, sqrt(n).toInt+1).exists(n % _ = 0) }
```

Scala in big applications



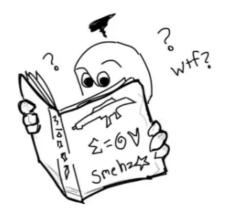
Trends



If Programming Languages Were Weapons



Java is a belt fed 240G automatic weapon where sometimes the belt has rounds, sometimes it doesn't, and when it doesn't during firing you get an NullPointerException, the gun explodes and you die.



Scala is a variant of the 240G Java, except the training manual is written in an incomprehensible dialect which many suspect is just gibberish.

Sources

- Scala's official documentation
- https://www.scala-exercises.org
- Why should I learn Scala?
- 9gag

Thank you