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04: Q19 – Q26 Scala Data Structures basics interview questions & answers

Posted on [August 10, 2016](#) by [Arulkumaran Kumaraswamipillai](#)

Q19. What is the use of Tuples in Scala?

A19. A **Tuple** is an immutable collection that can hold objects of different types. In other words, it groups together logical collections of items without using a class. There are 22 Tuple class in Scala from **Tuple1**, **Tuple2**, **Tuple3**, etc up to **Tuple22**.

For example, Tuple3 takes 3 parameters of different object types. In Scala everything is an Object. No primitives.

```
1
2 package com.mytutorial
3
```

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```

4 object Simple extends App {
5
6     //type definition is optional
7     val mixedBag: Tuple3[Int,String, BigDecimal] =
8     println("Id=" + mixedBag._1 + ", name=" + mixedBag._2 + " salary=" + mixedBag._3)
9 }
10

```

Output:

```

1
2 Id=1234, name=John, salary=46500.0
3

```

Q20. How will you use a Tuple to store 5 different object types?

A20. Use a **Tuple5**.

```

1
2 val mixedBag = (1234, "John", BigDecimal(46500.0), "Scala", "Java")
3

```

OR

```

1
2 val mixedBag: Tuple5[Int, String, BigDecimal, Bi
3

```

Q21. Can you explain the following Scala code, and what would be the output?

```

1
2 object WorkingWithCollection extends App {
3
4     def toMap(input: List[String]): Map[String, Int] = {
5         def traverse(list: List[String])(result: Map[String, Int]): Map[String, Int] = {
6             case hd :: tail => traverse(tail)(result + (hd, 1))
7             case Nil => result
8         }
9
10    traverse(input)(Map[String, Int]()) //3
11 }
12
13 val names = List("Java", "JEE", "Scala", "Java")
14 val mappedByName = toMap(names)
15
16 println(mappedByName);
17 }
18
19

```

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A21 It counts the number of string values based on its occurrences. It uses **Currying** on //1 and **recursion** //3 & //2.

“hd” is the **head** element of the list and “tail” is a sub list with the head element removed. It keeps recursing until the sub list becomes empty, and the recursion ends by returning the result.

Output:

```
1
2 Map(Java -> 3, JEE -> 1, Scala -> 2)
3
```

Q22. What is “+” in the “result + (hd -> (result.getOrElse(hd, 0) + 1))”?

A22. It is NOT a concatenation operator. It is a function named “+”. So, you can rewrite it as shown below with a “.”.

```
1
2 result.+(hd -> (result.getOrElse(hd, 0) + 1))
3
```

As per the trait “Map” API in Scala:

```
1
2 def +(kvs: (A, B)*): Map[A, B]
3
```

[use case] Adds key/value pairs to this map, returning a new map.

Also be aware that a Map inherits from “**Iterable**”, which has a “**++**” function, which combines two collections. In other words: Returns a new iterable collection containing the elements from the left hand operand followed by the elements from the right hand operand.

Q23. Isn’t it inefficient to create new Map every recursive call on line //2 with

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```
1
2 result + (hd -> (result.getOrElse(hd, 0) + 1))
3
```

where a new map is created by adding a new map “hd -> (result.getOrElse(hd, 0) + 1)” to existing map “result”. “hd” (i.e. next head element) is the key and “(result.getOrElse(hd, 0) + 1)” is the count value.

A23. Yes and No. Yes for creating a new instance of a Map every iteration, which is an expensive operation on the JVM, but the key/value elements within the previous Map are NOT copied. Scala's **immutable data structures** have a property known as **persistence**, which allows you to just re-point the references when you create a new container from an old container.

Q24. How will you modify the above code so that it can count any types of objects, and not just string objects?

A24. Typing is used [] in Scala, and “T” is a generic type. E.g. String, Pet, etc.

```
1
2 object WorkingWithCollection extends App {
3
4   def toMap[T](input: List[T]) : Map[T, Int] = {
5     def traverse(list: List[T])(result: Map[T, Int]) = {
6       case hd :: tail => traverse(tail)(result + (hd, 1))
7       case Nil => result
8     }
9
10    traverse(input)(Map[T, Int]())
11  }
12
13  val names = List("Java", "JEE", "Scala", "Java")
14  val mappedByName = toMap(names)
15
16  println(mappedByName);
17 }
18 }
19
```

Q25. Can the above code simplified using the Scala's collection library?

A25. Yes. Scala's collection library is well crafted. When learning a language, it pays to look at the available collections and their functionality. Look at the API for

“**Traversable**” trait, which has a “**groupBy**” function, which split the elements of a collection into several sub-collections.

```
1
2 object WorkingWithCombinatorsAndContainers exten
3
4 //a list of names container
5 val names = List("Java", "JEE", "Scala", "Java
6
7 val result = names.groupBy(x => x).mapValues {
8
9 println(result);
10 }
11
```

The “**groupBy**” creates sub lists as shown below

```
1
2 Map(JEE -> List(JEE), Scala -> List(Scala, Scala)
3
```

The Map.”**mapValues**” is function that gets the size of the sub lists that were created by the “**groupBy**” function.

Q26. Can you use the function “**map**” instead of “mapValues” in the previous code?

A26. Yes.

```
1
2 object WorkingWithCombinatorsAndContainers exten
3
4 //a list of names container
5 val names = List("Java", "JEE", "Scala", "Java
6
7 val result = names.groupBy(x => x).map{x => (x
8
9 println(result);
10 }
11
```

This shows that “**map**” and “**mapValues**” work differently. mapValues, unlike map, returns a view on the original Map. It maintains the references to original Map and its function “**_.size**”.

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