

# Data-Parallel Operations I

Parallel Programming in Scala

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#### Parallel Collections

In Scala, most collection operations can become data-parallel.

The .par call converts a sequential collection to a parallel collection.

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(1 until 1000).par
  .filter(n => n % 3 == 0)
  .count(n => n.toString == n.toString.reverse)
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However, some operations are not parallelizable.

 $Task: implement \ the \ method \ sum \ using \ the \ foldLeft \ method.$ 

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   xs.par.foldLeft(0)(_ + _)
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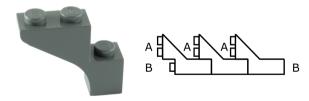
Why not?

Let's examine the foldLeft signature:

```
def foldLeft[B](z: B)(f: (B, A) \Rightarrow B): B
```

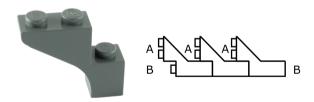
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Operations foldRight, reduceLeft, reduceRight, scanLeft and scanRight similarly must process the elements sequentially.

## The fold Operation

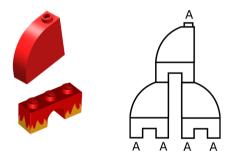
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def fold(z: A)(f:  $(A, A) \Rightarrow A$ ): A

## The fold Operation

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$$def fold(z: A)(f: (A, A) \Rightarrow A): A$$



The fold operation can process the elements in a reduction tree, so it can execute in parallel.