

1. Generic functions accept ALL types

```
def map[From, To](list: List[From], update: From => To): List[To]
```

```
map[String, Int](List(...), ...)
map[User, Address](List(...), ...)
```

2. All types must be treated IN THE SAME WAY

```
def map[From, To](list: List[From], update: From => To): List[To] =
   list match {
    case ints : List[Int] => ...
    case strings: List[String] => ...
    case users : List[User] => ...
    case _ => ...
}
```

All types must be treated IN THE SAME WAY

```
def format[A](value: A): String =
  value match {
    case x: String => x.toLowerCase
    case x: Double => truncate(2, x)
    case _ => "N/A"
  }
```

```
format("Blue")
// res0: String = "blue"
format(123.123456)
// res1: String = "123.12"
format(true)
// res2: String = "N/A"
```

```
format("Blue")
// res4: String = "blue"
format(123.123456)
// res5: String = "123.12"
format(true)
// res6: String = "N/A"
format(List("Hello", "World"))
// res7: String = "hello,world"
```

```
format("Blue")
// res4: String = "blue"
format(123.123456)
// res5: String = "123.12"
format(true)
// res6: String = "N/A"
format(List("Hello", "World"))
// res7: String = "hello,world"
```

```
format(List(123.123456, 0.1234))
// java.lang.ClassCastException: class java.lang.Double
// cannot be cast to class java.lang.String
```

```
def format[A](value: A): String =
  value match {
    case x: String => ...
    case x: Double => ...
    case x: List[String] => ...
    case x: List[Double] => ...
    case _ => ...
}
```

```
def format[A](value: A): String =
    if(value.isInstanceOf[String]) ...
    else if(value.isInstanceOf[Double]) ...
    else if(value.isInstanceOf[List[String]]) ...
    else if(value.isInstanceOf[List[Double]]) ...
    else ...
```

```
def format[A](value: A): String =
  value match {
    case x: String => ...
    case x: Double => ...
    case x: List[String] => ...
    case x: List[Double] => ...
    case _ => ...
}
```

```
def format[A](value: A): String =
    if(value.isInstanceOf[String]) ...
    else if(value.isInstanceOf[Double]) ...
    else if(value.isInstanceOf[List[String]]) ...
    else if(value.isInstanceOf[List[Double]]) ...
    else ...
```

```
List(1.5,2.0).isInstanceOf[List[String]]
// res8: Boolean = true

// warning: fruitless type test: a value of type
// List[Double] cannot also be a List[String]
```

Why? Poor documentation

```
def format[A](value: A): String
```

Parametric polymorphism (map)

!=

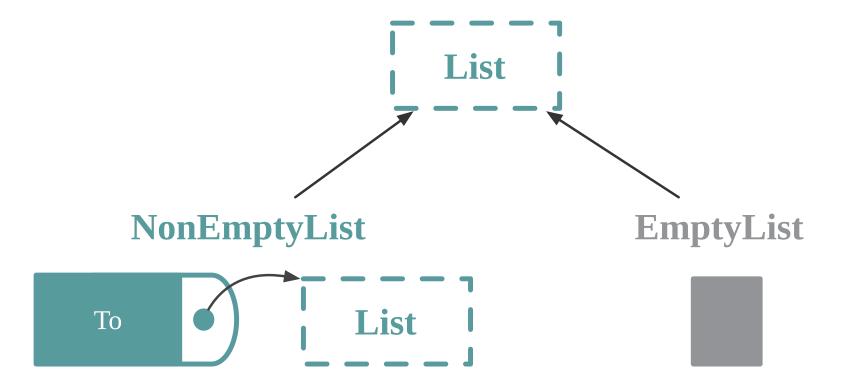
Ad hoc polymorphism (format)

How can we implement map?

```
def map[From, To](list: List[From], update: From => To): List[To]
```

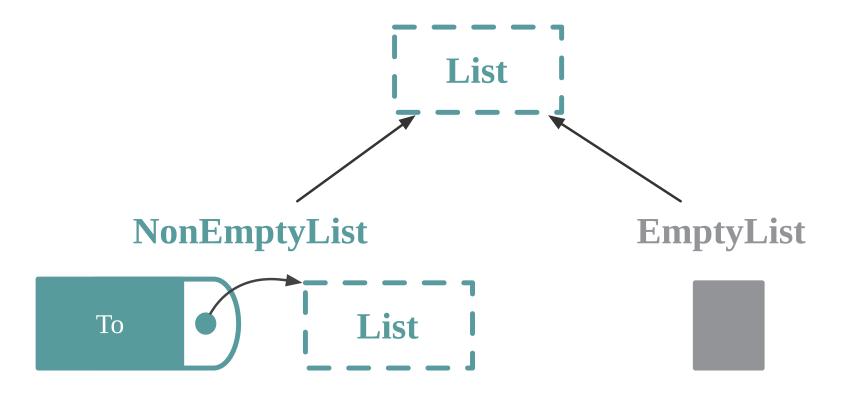
How can we implement map?

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How can we implement map?

```
def map[From, To](list: List[From], update: From => To): List[To]
```



- 1. Return Nil or
- 2. Must use update on input list

```
def map[From, To](list: List[From], update: From => To): List[To] =
    list
```

```
def map[From, To](list: List[From], update: From => To): List[To] =
   list
// error: type mismatch;
// found : List[From]
// required: List[To]
// list
// ^^^
```

```
def map[A](list: List[A], update: A => A): List[A] =
    list
// success
```

```
def map(list: List[Int], update: Int => Int): List[Int] =
   List(1, 2, 3)
// success
```

```
test("map"){
    map(Nil, _ => ???) shouldEqual Nil

map(List(1,2,3) , (x: Int) => ???) shouldEqual ???
    map(List(1,2,3,4,5), (x: Int) => ???) shouldEqual ???

map(List("Hello", "World") , (x: String) => ???) shouldEqual ???
    map(List("a", "b", "c", "d"), (x: String) => ???) shouldEqual ???
}
```

```
test("map"){
  map(Nil, _ => ???) shouldEqual Nil

map(List(1,2,3) , (x: Int) => ???) shouldEqual ???
  map(List(1,2,3,4,5), (x: Int) => ???) shouldEqual ???

map(List("Hello", "World") , (x: String) => ???) shouldEqual ???
  map(List("a", "b", "c", "d"), (x: String) => ???) shouldEqual ???
}
```

All types must be treated in the same way

```
test("map"){
    map(Nil, _ => ???) shouldEqual Nil

map(List(1,2,3) , (x: Int) => x + 1) shouldEqual List(2,3,4)
    map(List(1,2,3,4,5), (x: Int) => x + 1) shouldEqual List(2,3,4,5,6)

map(List(1,2,3) , (x: Int) => x > 2) shouldEqual List(false,false,true)
    map(List(1,2,3,4,5), (x: Int) => x > 2) shouldEqual List(false,false,true,true)
}
```

All output elements must be produced by update

```
test("map"){
  map(Nil, _ => ???) shouldEqual Nil

map(List(1,2,3) , (x: Int) => x) shouldEqual List(1,2,3)
  map(List(1,2,3,4,5), (x: Int) => x) shouldEqual List(1,2,3,4,5)
}
```

```
test("map"){
  map(Nil, _ => ???) shouldEqual Nil

map(List(1,2,3) , identity) shouldEqual List(1,2,3)
  map(List(1,2,3,4,5), identity) shouldEqual List(1,2,3,4,5)
}
```

```
object Predef {
  def identity[A](value: A): A = value
}
```

Property Based Testing (PBT)

```
test("map"){
  forAll((list: List[Int]) =>
    map(list, identity) shouldEqual list
  )
}
```

Summary

- More reusable
- Caller decides which type to use
- Implementation must be generic
 - better documentation
 - less tests

Not everything in a language should be used

```
class Spaceship {
  private def autoDestroy(): Unit =
    println("Boom!")
}
val shuttle = new Spaceship()
```

Not everything in a language should be used

```
class Spaceship {
    private def autoDestroy(): Unit =
        println("Boom!")
}

val shuttle = new Spaceship()

val method = classOf[Spaceship].getDeclaredMethod("autoDestroy")
method.setAccessible(true)

method.invoke(shuttle)
// Boom!
```