Scala

My title here

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Introduction

- ► Background information
- ► Scala
- ► Conclusion

History

- ▶ 2001
- École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL) by Martin Odersky

Companies (Not sure)

- ► Twitter
- ► Linkedin
- ► The Guardian
- ▶ FourSquare
- Sony
- ► etc.

Projects

- ► PlayFramework
- Akka

Scala (Still need to add a picture)

- Object oriented
- ► Functional
- •



REPL

```
Welcome to Scala 2.12.0 (Java HotSpot(TM) 64-Bit Server VM. Java 1.8.0 111).
Type in expressions for evaluation. Or try :help.
scala> 5 + 5
res0: Int = 10
scala> (1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10)
scala> (true."It is not true".1.'p')
res2: (Boolean, String, Int, Char) = (true, It is not true, 1, p)
scala> (1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8.9.10.11.12.13.14.15.16.17.18.19.20.21.22.23)
<console>:1: error: too many elements for tuple: 23. allowed: 22
(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23)
scala> List(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,27
res3: List[Int] = List(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17
. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 27)
scala> List(true,"It is not true",1,'p')
res4: List[Anv] = List(true. It is not true. 1. p)
scala> val countries = Map("Carlos" -> "Spain", "Renate" -> "The Netherlands", "
Matthew" -> "The Netherlands")
countries: scala.collection.immutable.Map[String.String] = Map(Carlos -> Spain.
Renate -> The Netherlands, Matthew -> The Netherlands)
scala> countries("Matthew")
res5: String = The Netherlands
scala>
```

Figure 1

Mutable and immutable

```
Welcome to Scala 2.12.0 (Java HotSpot(TM) 64-Bit Server VM, Java 1.8.0_111).

Type in expressions for evaluation. Or try :help.

scala> var mutableNumber = 5

scala> mutableNumber = 10

scala> val immutableNumber = 5

immutableNumber: Int = 5

scala> immutableNumber = 10

<comsole>:12: error: reassignment to val

immutableNumber = 10
```

Figure 2

For loops

```
object ForLoops {
  def forEach(values : List[String]) : Unit = {
    for(value <- values){</pre>
      println(value)
  def rangeLoop(): Unit ={
    for( i <- 0 to 10){
        print(i)
  def rangeUntilLoop(): Unit ={
    for( i <- 0 until 10){</pre>
      print(i)
```

For loops

```
object ForLoops {
  def filterLoop(values : List[Int]): Unit ={
    for( value <- values if (value % 2 == 0)){</pre>
      print(value)
  def concatList(values : List[List[Any]]) : List[Any]
    for(value <- values; n <- value) yield n</pre>
  }
```







Function types

A => B is an abbrevication for the class scala.Function1[A,B] package scala

```
trait Function1[A,B]{
   def apply(x : A) : B
}
```

scala traits Function2...Function22

Anonymous function

```
scala> values.map(x => x + 1)
res3: List[Int] = List(2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11]
```

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Anonymous function

```
Anonymous function (x:Int) => x + 1

This will be expanded to (Same syntax as Java)

new Function1[Int,Int] {
    def apply(x:Int) : Int = x + 1
}
```

Hierarchy

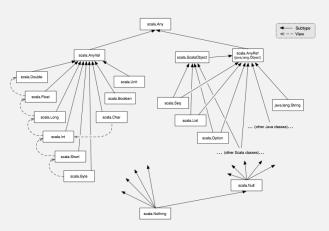


Figure 3



Apply method



Classes

```
class Dog(name : String){
  def sound : Unit = println("Woof!")
  def movement : String = "Walk"
class Dog{
    private String name;
    public Dog(String name){
        this.name = name;
    }
    public void sound(){
        System.out.println("Woof!")
    public String movement(){
        return("Walk")
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```

Abstract classes

Examples



Anonymous class



Case Classes

```
case class Person(name : String) extends Animal{
  def noise = "I am a person"
}
case class Tiger() extends Animal{
  override def noise : String = "Grr"
}
case class Frog() extends Animal{
  def noise : String = "CROAK"
}
```

Pattern Match

```
object AnimalNoise{
  def mkSound(animal : Animal) : Unit =
    animal match {
    case Frog() => println(Frog().noise)
    case Person(name) => println(name)
    case x => println(x.noise)
  }
}
```

Pattern Match

```
object pattern{
  def all(allTypes : Any) : Unit = {
    allTypes match{
      case (x,1) \Rightarrow println("(x,1)")
      case (x,y) \Rightarrow println("(x,y)")
      case x : String => println(x)
      case Tiger() => println(Tiger().noise)
      case 1 => println("One")
      case true => print("True")
```

Object

Examples.





Traits.



Traits



Mixin - Example



Sealed



Classes

	Abstract	1	1	
Class	class	object	object	
Inherentence				

Innerentence Cmposition Parameters





Evaluation

```
class LazyMethod(values : () => List[List[String]]) {
    def heavyComputation : List[String] = {
        for(value <- values; n <- value)
            for(value1 <- values; n1 <- value)
            for(value2 <- values; n2 <- value)
            for(value3 <- values; n3 <- value)
            for(value4 <- values; n4 <- value)
        }
}</pre>
```



Currying



Currying - Anonymous function

```
var f = (x : Int) => (y : Int) => x + 1
f: Int => (Int => Int) = $$Lambda$1113/551797833@2c58@
scala> f(1)
res0: Int => Int = $$Lambda$1130/1813375175@56380231
scala> f(1)(2)
res1: Int = 2
```



Typeclasses



Typeclasses Scala



Generics



Generics

...



Covariance



Questions

Eend

