* Scala is Functional Programming on top of Object Oriented Programming.
* Scala source code compiled to Java bytecode, so that the resulting executable code runs on a Java virtual machine. Java libraries may be used directly in Scala code and vice versa
* Scala and Java is [statically typed](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Statically_typed), while both Groovy and Clojure are [dynamically typed](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dynamically_typed)
* Scala doesn’t have static methods and static variables.
  + But we can create global variable and global methods using companion objects.
  + Create a object with the same name as class, outside the class with variable and methods.
  + Call from the main class, Now the object outside is considered as static variable and method provider
* Scala supports inheritance similar to Java… private protected public for a variable & methods allowed.
* You cannot run a class in Scala, only objects can run. Even if a class has main method, this cannot be called. Only object main method can be called from console or eclipse

Array is fixed and ArrayBuffer is variable array like ArrayList

Scala Return type for a function🡪 Scala doesn’t need a return type a for a function, it outputs the last line of code.

If a method doesn’t return anything, then mark it as Unit return type.

**def** main(args: Array[String]): Unit = {

}

var 🡪 variable which can change

val 🡪 variable which cannot change 🡪 final

val largePrime = BigInt(1234566789008723457802308972345723470589237507);// Note Cannot too big.

Scala doesn’t have increment(++) and decrement(--) operator. Use += or -= Ex: a +=1;

Scala doesn’t have break or continue in for loop. return statement is used instead of break.