

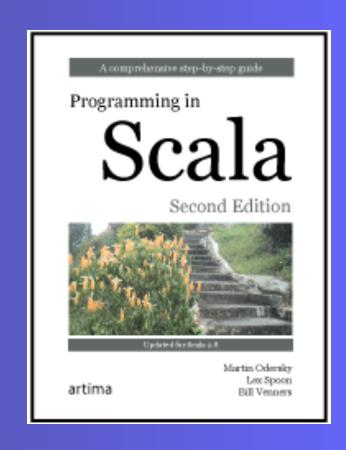
Stairway to Scala - Flight 4

Built-in control structures

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Flight 4 goal

Look at Scala's built-in control structures, its Unit value, and the imperative/functional divide.



If expressions

```
var filename = "default.txt"
if (args.isEmpty)
  filename = args(0)

val filename =
  if (!args.isEmpty) args(0)
  else "default.txt"
```



Val or var?

Look for opportunities to use vals. They can make your code both easier to read and easier to refactor.



While and do-while loops

```
def gcdLoop(x: Long, y: Long): Long =
 var a = x
 var b = y
 while (a != 0) {
  val temp = a
  a = b \% a
  b = temp
                                         var line = ""
                                         do {
                                          line = readLine()
                                          println("Read: "+ line)
                                         } while (line != "")
```



Scala's Unit value

```
scala> def greet() { println("hi") }
greet: ()Unit
scala> greet() == ()
hi
res0: Boolean = true
var line = ""
while ((line = readLine()) != "") // This doesn't work!
 println("Read: "+ line)
var line = ""
while ({line = readLine(); line} != "") // a working alternative
 println("Read: "+ line)
```



A recursive method

```
def gcd(x: Long, y: Long): Long =
  if (y == 0) x else gcd(y, x % y)
```



For loops

```
val filesHere = (new java.io.File(".")).listFiles
for (file <- filesHere)</pre>
   println(file)
scala> for (i <- 1 to 4)
   println("Iteration "+ i)
for (i <- 1 until 4)
   println("Iteration "+ i)
// not common in scala:
for (i <- 0 to filesHere.length - 1)
   println(filesHere(i))
```



For loop filtering

```
val filesHere = (new java.io.File(".")).listFiles
for (file <- filesHere if file.getName.endsWith(".scala"))
    println(file)

This is equivalent to:

for (file <- filesHere)
    if (file.getName.endsWith(".scala"))
        println(file)</pre>
```



Multiple filters

```
for (
    file <- filesHere
    if file.isFile;
    if file.getName.endsWith(".scala")
) println(file)</pre>
```



Nested iteration

```
def fileLines(file: java.io.File) =
  scala.io.Source.fromFile(file).getLines.toList
def grep(pattern: String) =
  for (
     file <- filesHere
     if file.getName.endsWith(".scala");
     line <- fileLines(file)
     if line.trim.matches(pattern)
  ) println(file +": "+ line.trim)
grep(".*gcd.*")
```



Mid-stream assignment

```
def grep(pattern: String) =
 for {
  file <- filesHere
  if file.getName.endsWith(".scala")
  line <- fileLines(file)
  trimmed = line.trim
  if trimmed.matches(pattern)
 } println(file +": "+ trimmed)
 grep(".*gcd.*")
```



Producing a new collection

```
def scalaFiles =
 for {
  file <- filesHere
  if file.getName.endsWith(".scala")
 } yield file
for (file <- filesHere if file.getName.endsWith(".scala")) {</pre>
 yield file // Syntax error!
```



Transforming an Array[String] to an Array [Int]

```
val forLineLengths =
  for {
    file <- filesHere
    if file.getName.endsWith(".scala")
    line <- fileLines(file)
    trimmed = line.trim
    if trimmed.matches(".*for.*")
} yield trimmed.length</pre>
```



Throwing exceptions

```
val half =
  if (n % 2 == 0)
    n / 2
  else
    throw new RuntimeException("n must be even")
```



Try-catch clause

```
import java.io.FileReader
import java.io.FileNotFoundException
import java.io.IOException
try {
 val f = new FileReader("input.txt")
 // Use and close file
} catch {
 case ex: FileNotFoundException => // Handle missing file
 case ex: IOException => // Handle other I/O error
```



Finally clause

import java.io.FileReader

```
val file = new FileReader("input.txt")
try {
   // Use the file
} finally {
   file.close() // Be sure to close the file
}
```



Try expression yielding a value

```
import java.net.URL
import java.net.MalformedURLException
def urlFor(path: String) =
  try {
    new URL(path)
  } catch {
    case e: MalformedURLException =>
       new URL("http://www.scala-lang.org")
```



Match expressions

```
val firstArg = if (args.length > 0) args(0) else ""
firstArg match {
    case "salt" => println("pepper")
    case "chips" => println("salsa")
    case "eggs" => println("bacon")
    case _ => println("huh?")
}
```



A match that yields a value

```
val firstArg = if (!args.isEmpty) args(0) else ""
val friend =
 firstArg match {
  case "salt" => "pepper"
  case "chips" => "salsa"
  case "eggs" => "bacon"
  case => "huh?"
println(friend)
```



Break, but not continue

```
// Import the control flow methods
scala> import util.control.Breaks.
import util.control.Breaks.
// pass a function to the breakable method
scala> breakable {
     for (i <- 1 to 10) {
       if(i > 5) break // call break when done
       println(i)
```



Imperative style multiplication table

```
def printMultiTable() {
 vari = 1
 // only i in scope here
 while (i <= 10) {
   var j = 1
   // both i and j in scope here
   while (j \le 10)
    val prod = (i * j).toString
    // i, j, and prod in scope here
    var k = prod.length
    // i, j, prod, and k in scope here
```



Imperative style multiplication table

```
while (k < 4) {
   print(" ")
  k += 1
 print(prod)
 i += 1
// i and j still in scope; prod and k out of scope
println()
i += 1
```

// i still in scope; j, prod, and k out of scope



Functional style alternative

```
// Returns a row as a sequence
def makeRowSeq(row: Int) =
  for (col <- 1 to 10) yield {
    val prod = (row * col).toString
    val padding = " " * (4 - prod.length)
    padding + prod
  }

// Returns a row as a string
def makeRow(row: Int) = makeRowSeq(row).mkString</pre>
```



Functional style alternative

```
// Returns table as a string with one row per line
def multiTable() = {
  val tableSeq = // a sequence of row strings
  for (row <- 1 to 10)
    yield makeRow(row)

  tableSeq.mkString("\n")
}</pre>
```