

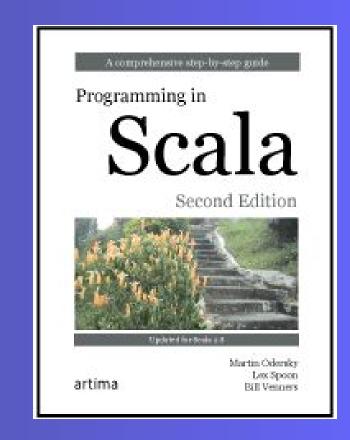
Stairway to Scala - Flight 6

Control abstraction

Bill Venners Dick Wall

escalatesoft.com

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Flight 6 goal

Learn to create your own control abstractions, and how to curry functions along the way.



Simplifying client code

Problem: does a list of numbers contain any negatives?

```
def containsNeg(nums: List[Int]): Boolean = {
   var exists = false
   for (num <- nums)
      if (num < 0)
        exists = true
   exists
}

def containsNeg(nums: List[Int]) = nums.exists(_ < 0)
   def containsLarge(nums : List[Int]) = nums.exists(_ > 100)
```



Printing current date to given file

```
def printCurrentDateToFile(file: File): Unit = {
    val writer = new PrintWriter(file)

    try writer.println(new java.util.Date)
    finally writer.close()
}
```

But what about if we want to do something else with the file?



Your own control abstraction

```
def withPrintWriter(file: File, op: PrintWriter => Unit): Unit = {
  val writer = new PrintWriter(file)
  try op(writer)
  finally writer.close()
withPrintWriter(new File("date.txt"),
  writer => writer.println(new java.util.Date))
withPrintWriter(new File("product.txt"),
  writer => { writer.print("2 times 3 is "); writer.print(2 * 3) })
```



Currying functions

```
scala> def plainOldSum(x: Int, y: Int) = x + y plainOldSum: (Int,Int)Int scala> plainOldSum(1, 2) res4: Int = 3
```

Can also be done like this:

```
scala> def curriedSum(x: Int)(y: Int) = x + y
curriedSum: (Int)(Int)Int
scala> curriedSum(1)(2)
res5: Int = 3
```



What happens with currying?

```
scala> def first(x: Int) = \{ (y: Int) => x + y \}
first: (Int)(Int) => Int
scala> val second = first(1)
second: (Int) => Int = <function>
scala> second(2)
res6: Int = 3
scala> val onePlus = curriedSum(1)
onePlus: (Int) => Int = <function>
scala> onePlus(2)
res7: Int = 3
```



Using currying in our control abstraction

```
def withPrintWriter(file: File)(op: PrintWriter => Unit): Unit = {
  val writer = new PrintWriter(file)
  try {
     op(writer)
  } finally {
     writer.close()
val file = new File("date.txt")
withPrintWriter(file) { writer =>
  writer.println(new java.util.Date)
```



By-name parameters

```
var assertionsEnabled = true
def myAssert(predicate: () => Boolean) =
  if (assertionsEnabled && !predicate())
    throw new AssertionError
```

```
myAssert(() => x > 3)

myAssert(x > 3) // Won't work!
```

```
def byNameAssert(predicate: => Boolean) =
  if (assertionsEnabled && !predicate)
    throw new AssertionError
```

byNameAssert(x > 3) // Works!



A fruit loop

```
@tailrec
def fruit(cond: => Boolean)(body: => Unit): Unit =
 if (cond) {
   body
   fruit(cond)(body)
var x = 0
fruit (x < 3) {
   x += 1
   println(x)
```



Exercises for Flight 6