

Scala

Introduction

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Scala

- Scala was proposed by Professor Martin Odersky and his group at EPFL in 2003 to provide a high-performance, concurrent-ready environment for
 - functional programming and
 - object-oriented programming on the Java Virtual Machine (JVM) platform
- A famous project based on Scala is Apache Spark
 - A popular framework for big data analysis

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Main Characteristics of Scala

- Object oriented and functional
 - Everything is an object (also integers, floats, doubles, chars, etc.)
- Statically typed
- Java compatible
 - Scala complies to Java bytecode (and CLR)
 - Existing Java libraries/frameworks can be used in Scala programs

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Scala vs Java

- Scala
 - Is more compact/less verbose than Java
 - Thanks to implicit type inference and other features
 - This is an advantage
 - ... but also a disadvantage
 - Sometimes the Scala code becomes cryptic
 - Supports functional programming

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Scala vs Java: Example

- A Java class representing a person with two attributes/variables: age and name



```
public class Person {
    private int age; private String name;

    public Person(int age, String name) {
        this.age = age;
        this.name = name;
    }

    public int getAge() {
        return this.age;
    }

    public void setAge(int age) {
        this.age = age;
    }

    public String getName() {
        return this.name;
    }

    public void setName(String name) {
        this.name = name;
    }
}
```

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Scala vs Java: Example

- The same code based on Scala



```
class Person(var age: Int, var name: String)
```



```
public class Person {
    private int age; private String name;

    public Person(int age, String name) {
        this.age = age;
        this.name = name;
    }

    public int getAge() {
        return this.age;
    }

    public void setAge(int age) {
        this.age = age;
    }

    public String getName() {
        return this.name;
    }

    public void setName(String name) {
        this.name = name;
    }
}
```

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Scala vs Java: Example

- The same code based on Scala

class **Person**(var age: Int, var name: String)
 ↑
 Name of the class

```
public class Person {
  private int age; private String name;

  public Person(int age, String name) {
    this.age = age;
    this.name = name;
  }

  public int getAge() {
    return this.age;
  }

  public void setAge(int age) {
    this.age = age;
  }

  public String getName() {
    return this.name;
  }

  public void setName(String name) {
    this.name = name;
  }
}
```

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Scala vs Java: Example

- The same code based on Scala

class Person(**var age: Int, var name: String**)
 ↑
 Definition of the two attributes/variables of the class
 and signature of the primary constructor

```
public class Person {
  private int age; private String name;

  public Person(int age, String name) {
    this.age = age;
    this.name = name;
  }

  public int getAge() {
    return this.age;
  }

  public void setAge(int age) {
    this.age = age;
  }

  public String getName() {
    return this.name;
  }

  public void setName(String name) {
    this.name = name;
  }
}
```

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Scala vs Java: Example

- The same code based on Scala



```
class Person(var age: Int, var name: String)
```

Definition of the two attributes/variables of the class and signature of the primary constructor

Also the gets and sets methods are automatically defined



```
public class Person {
    private int age; private String name;

    public Person(int age, String name) {
        this.age = age;
        this.name = name;
    }

    public int getAge() {
        return this.age;
    }

    public void setAge(int age) {
        this.age = age;
    }

    public String getName() {
        return this.name;
    }

    public void setName(String name) {
        this.name = name;
    }
}
```

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Scala vs Java: Example

- Split a list of persons in two sub lists

- Kids (age<18)
- Adults (age>=18)



```
List<Person> persons = ...
List<Person> adults = new
LinkedList<Person>();
List<Person> kids = new
LinkedList<Person>();

for (Person person : persons) {
    if (person.getAge() < 18) {
        kids.add(person);
    } else {
        adults.add(person);
    }
}
```

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Scala vs Java: Example

- The same code in Scala



```
val person = ...
val (kids, adults) =
  persons.partition(_age < 18)
```



```
List<Person> persons = ...
List<Person> adults = new
LinkedList<Person>();
List<Person> kids = new
LinkedList<Person>();
for (Person person : persons) {
  if (person.getAge() < 18) {
    kids.add(person);
  } else {
    adults.add(person);
  }
}
```

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Scala vs Java: Example

- The same code in Scala



```
val person = ...
val (kids, adults) =
  persons.partition(_age < 18)
```

Split condition





```
List<Person> persons = ...
List<Person> adults = new
LinkedList<Person>();
List<Person> kids = new
LinkedList<Person>();
for (Person person : persons) {
  if (person.getAge() < 18) {
    kids.add(person);
  } else {
    adults.add(person);
  }
}
```

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Scala vs Java: Example

- The same code in Scala


 val person = ...
 val (kids, adults) =
 persons.partition(_age < 18)

 Definition of the sub lists storing
 the result of the partition

```

List<Person> persons = ...
List<Person> adults = new
LinkedList<Person>();

List<Person> kids = new
LinkedList<Person>();

for (Person person : persons) {
    if (person.getAge() < 18) {
        kids.add(person);
    } else {
        adults.add(person);
    }
}
  
```

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Scala: Example of cryptic code


```

val myList = List(1, 2, 3)
val res = (10/:myList)(_+_)
```

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Scala: Example of cryptic code

```
val myList = List(1, 2, 3)
val res = (10/:myList)(_+_)
```

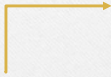


Definition of a list of integers

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Scala: Example of cryptic code

```
val myList = List(1, 2, 3)
val res = (10/:myList)(_+_)
```



?????

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Scala: Example of cryptic code

```
val myList = List(1, 2, 3)
val res = (10/:myList)(_+_)
```



What is the data type of res?

What is the content of res ?

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Command line shell and IDE

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REPL - Read eval print loop

- REPL is
 - A command line shell for on-the-fly execution of Scala statements
 - Run bin/scala to open the command line shell

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IDE

- Several IDEs have ad-hoc plugins for Scala
 - Netbeans
 - IDEA
 - Eclipse

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