

introduction to **SCALA**

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SCALA

is OBJECT ORIENTED

is FUNCTIONAL

is STATICALLY TYPED

is STRONGLY TYPED

has TYPE INFERENCE

can be LAZY

can be PURE

can use JVM CLASSES

Download: <http://scala-lang.org/>
Or use your package manager

Compile a program

Run it as a script

Interactive Shell

```
% wget http://scala-lang.org/files/archive/scala-2.10.3.tgz
# pacman -S scala sbt
```

```
object Wat {
  def main(args: Array[String]) {
    println("WAT")
  }
}
% scalac wat.scala
% scala Wat
```

```
#!/usr/bin/env scala
println("SCRIPT")
```

```
% scala
Welcome to Scala
Type in expressions to have them evaluated.
Type :help for more information.
```

```
scala> println("OHAI")
OHAI
scala>
```

Everything is an Object

1.to(2)	#... Range(1, 2)	"".+(5)	#String = 5
1 to 2	#... Range(1, 10)	"" + 5	#String = 5

Immutability: val vs var

val i = 3	#i: Int = 3	var i = 3	#i: Int = 3
i = 5	#error: reassignment to val i = 5	i = 5	#i: Int = 5

Any
Int, Double, Char...
String, List, Array...

List(1, 2).head	#Int = 1
"lolcat".length	#Int = 6
s"\${2*4}"	#String = 8

Unit and Nothing

()	#
List()	#List[Nothing] = List()

Type Inference

var i = 3	#i: Int = 3
i = 3.14	#error: type mismatch;

val b : Boolean = true #b: Boolean = true

Import

```
import util.Random  
Random.nextInt(10) #5
```

Importing from Java

```
import java.util.{Date, Locale}  
import java.text.DateFormat  
import java.text.DateFormat._  
  
val now = new Date  
val df = getInstance(LONG, Locale.ITALY)  
println(df format now) #29 novembre 2013
```

Conditionals

```
if (1==1) true           #true
if (1!=1) false         #()
if (1==1) true else false #true
```

List comprehension

```
for (i <- (1 to 10)) yield i*2      #Vector(2, 4, 6, 8...18, 20)
for (i <- (1 to 10) if i%2==0) yield i*2 #Vector(4, 8, 12, 16, 20)
```

Loops

```
var x = 1; while (x < 1000) x *=2    #x: Int = 1024
```

Case

```
val x : Any = "one"
x match {
  case 1 => true
  case "one" => true
  case "1" => true
  case _ => false
}                                     #Boolean true
```

Defining functions

```
(x: Int) => x*2  
() => Random.nextInt(100))()  
#Int => Int = <function1>  
#Int = 42
```

```
def f(x: Int): Int = {  
  val factor = 2  
  return factor*x  
}
```

Using Higher Order Functions

```
"UPPERCASE".map(x => x toLower)    #String = uppercase  
"UPPERCASE" map(_ toLower)        #String = uppercase  
List(1,2) foreach (println _)     #1 2  
List(1,2) map f                    #List[Int] = List(2, 4)
```

```
def debug (x: String, y: String) = {  
  println(x);  
  println(y);  
  x+y  
}  
List("A", "B", "C").reduceLeft(debug)  #A B AB C  
#String = ABC
```

Closure

```
def hello() : ()=>String = {  
  val name = "Jessica"  
  () => "Hi, " + name  
}  
val JessicaGreeting = hello()           #() => String  
JessicaGreeting()                       #Hi, Jessica
```

Laziness

```
val a = { println("Right now"); "a" }  
Right now  
String = a  
|  
lazy val b = { println("Maybe later"); "b" }  
b: String = <lazy>  
b  
Maybe later  
String = b
```

Currying

```
def hello(name: String) : () =>  
String = {  
  () => "Hi, " + name  
}  
hello("Jessica")           #() => String  
hello("Jessica")()         #Hi, Jessica
```


Function composition

```
val x2 = (x: Int) => x*2  
val x3 = (x: Int) => x*3
```

```
List(1,2,3,4,5) map x2           #List(2, 4, 6, 8, 10)  
List(1,2,3,4,5) map x3           #List(3, 6, 9, 12, 15)  
List(1,2,3,4,5) map (x2 andThen x3) #List(6, 12, 18, 24, 30)
```

Futures and Promises

```
import scala.concurrent._  
import ExecutionContext.Implicits.global  
  
val p = promise[Unit]  
val f = p.future map { _ => println("Working"); Thread.sleep  
(1000) }  
f onComplete { _ => println("DONE") }  
p.success()  
  
#Working  
#... [after 1s]  
#DONE
```

stay tuned for new slides about

OOP IN SCALA

ACTOR PATTERN

AKKA

SPRAY.IO

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