
# PEP Scala (1)

| | |
|---|---|
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| Additionally: | (for Scala) Tuesdays 10:45 – 11:45 |

# Why Scala?

twitter
LinkedIn
theguardian
Morgan Stanley
CREDIT SUISSE
...

EDF ENERGY
Novell
foursquare
HSBC
...

developed since 2004 by Martin Odersky (he was behind Generic Java which was included in Java 5 ...I am using Scala since maybe 2008?)

# Why Scala?

- compiles to the JVM
  (also JavaScript, native X86 in the works)
- integrates seamlessly with Java
- combines **functional** and **object-oriented** programming
- it is a bit on the "theory" / "mathematical" side
  (no pointers, no `null`, but expressions)
- often one can write very concise and elegant code

# Java vs Scala

**Java**

```java
public class Point {
  private final int x, y;

  public Point(int x, int y) {
    this.x = x;
    this.y = y;
  }

  public int x() { return x; }

  public int y() { return y; }
}
```

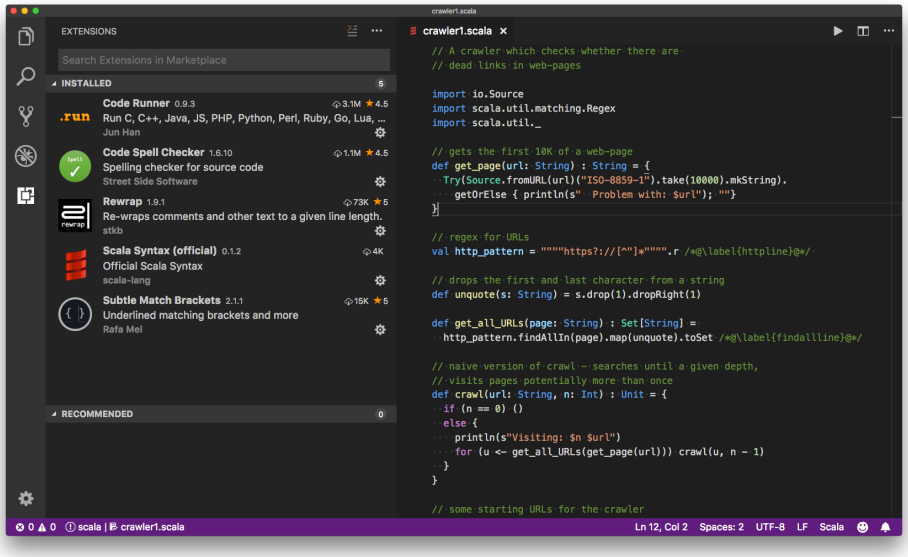
---

```scala
case class Point(val x: Int, val y: Int)
```

**Scala**

# First Steps: Scala Tools

- contains a REPL
- I use VS Code and a Scala extension (M'place)




- there is a plugin for Eclipse (called Scala IDE)
- there is also a plugin for IntelliJ

# Why Scala?

Elm, Rust, Haskell, Ocaml, F#, Erlang, ML, Lisp (Racket)...

# Why Scala?

## Money?



* source: Stackoverflow Developer Survey, 2019

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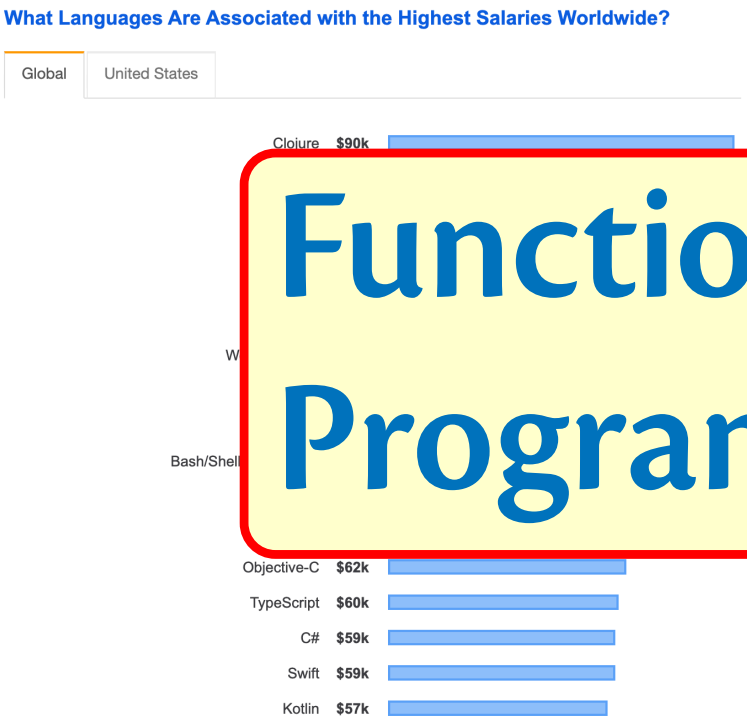
# Why Scala?

## Money?





**Functional Programming!**

* source: Stackoverflow Developer Survey, 2019

Elm, Rust, Haskell, Ocaml, F#, Erlang, ML, Lisp (Racket)...

# Why Functional Programming?

Elm, Haskell, Ocaml, F#, Erlang, ML, Lisp (Racket)...

# Why Functional Programming?

"If you want to see which features will be in mainstream programming languages tomorrow, then take a look at functional programming languages today."

—Simon Peyton Jones (works at Microsoft)
main developer of the Glasgow Haskell Compiler

Elm, Haskell, Ocaml, F#, Erlang, ML, Lisp (Racket)...

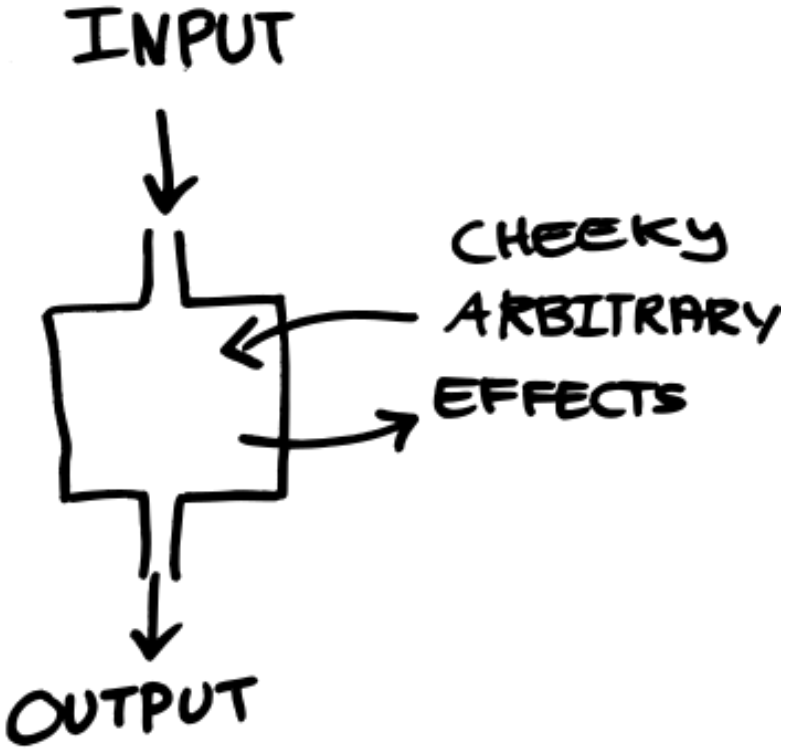
# Why Functional Programming?


## Immutability

Elm, Haskell, Ocaml, F#, Erlang, ML, Lisp (Racket)…

Functions


Procedures




* from "What pure functional programming is all about?"

# Why bother? or What is wrong with this?

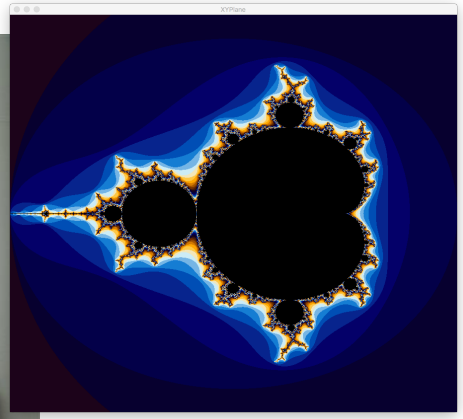
```
for (int i = 10; i < 20; i++) {

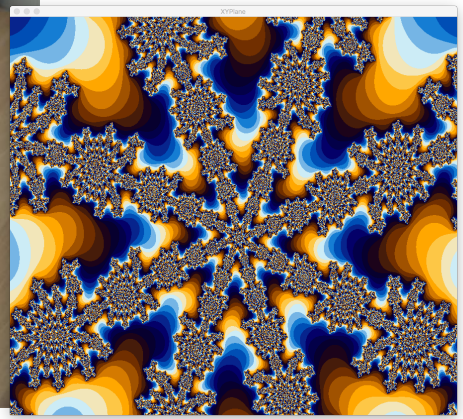
  //...Do something interesting
  //   with i...

}
```

1986

# 3 days



64K RAM, no HD, no monitor, lots of cables

1986

1988, C

1986

1988, C

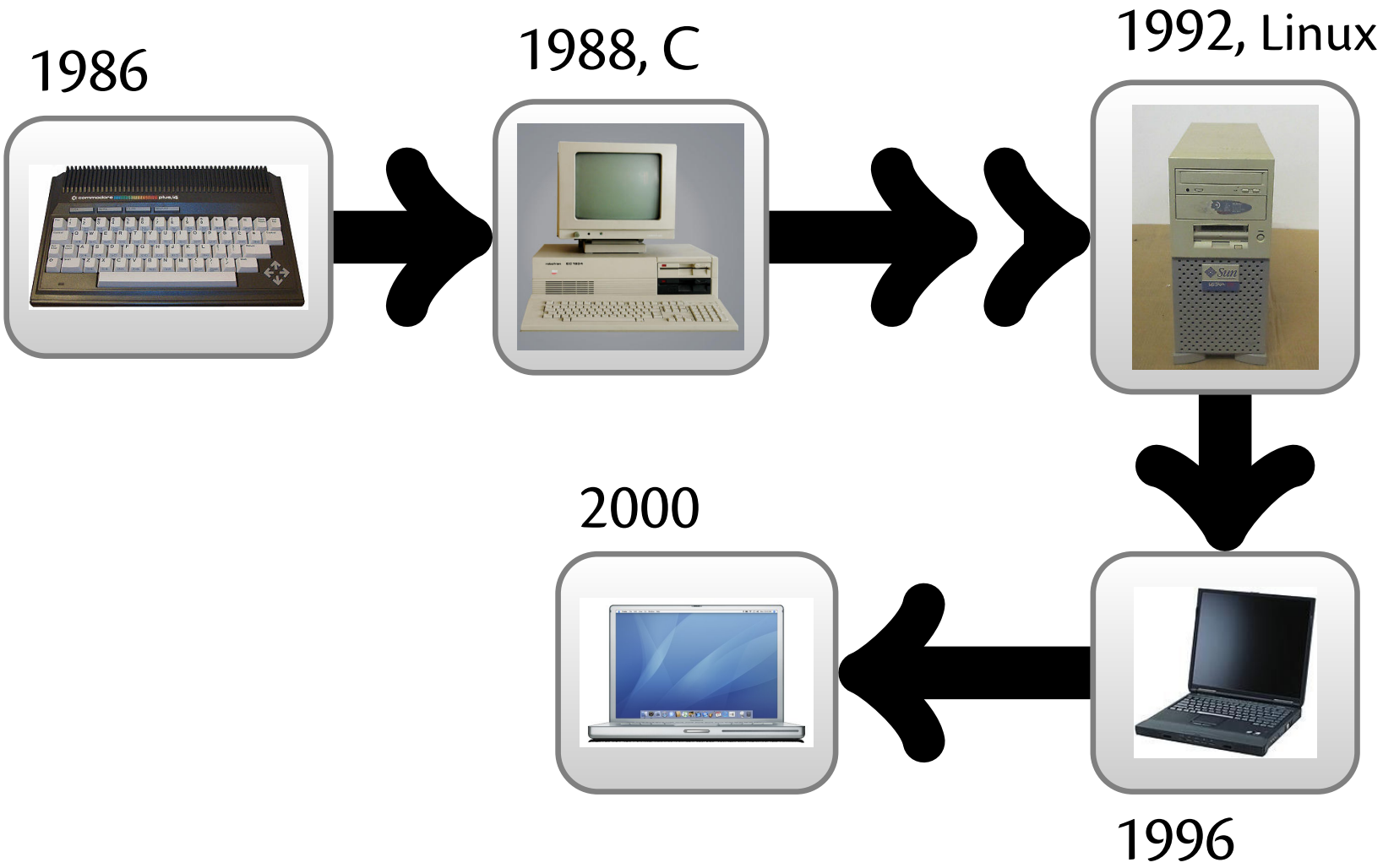
1992, Linux

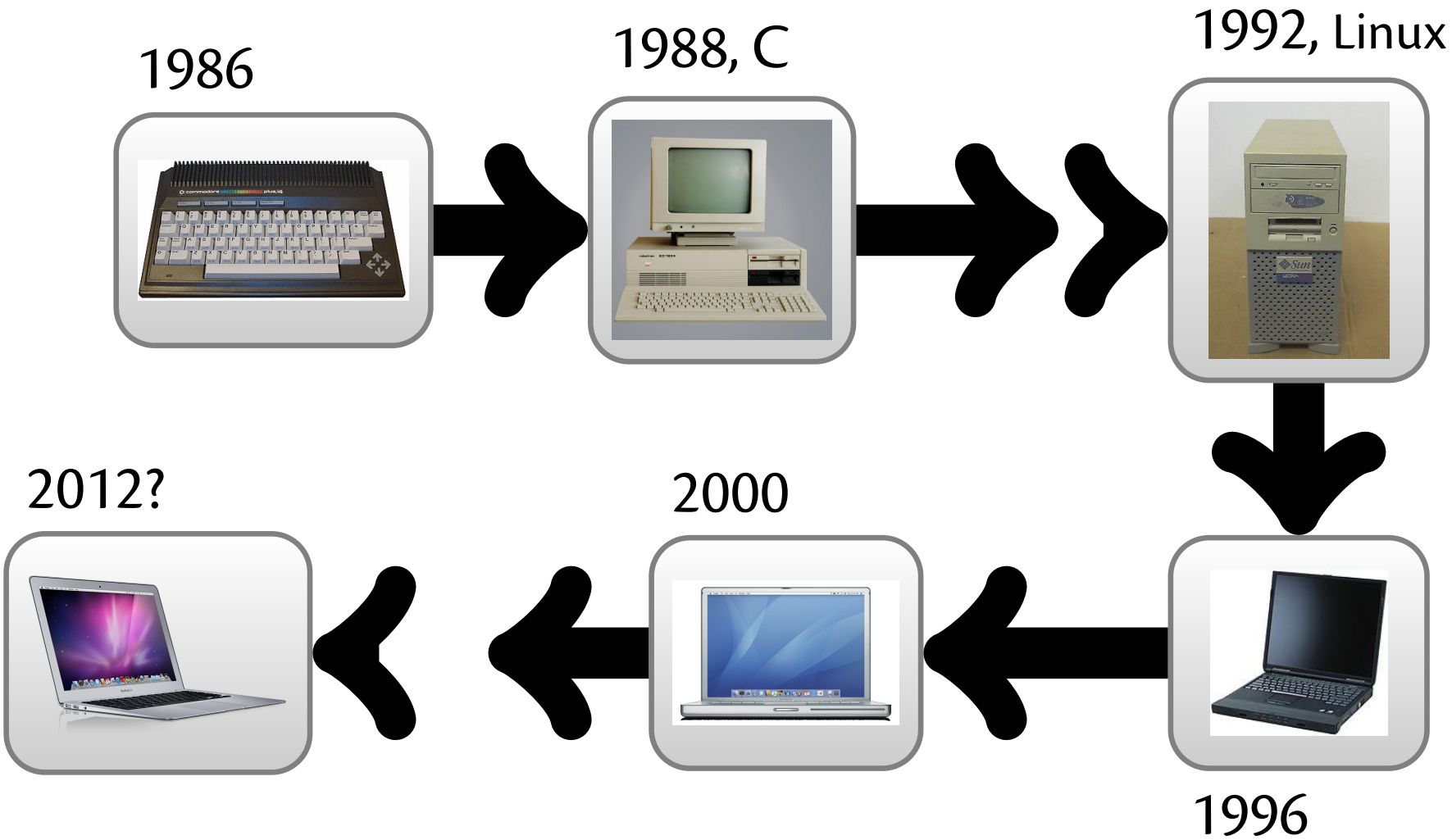
1986

1988, C

1992, Linux

1996


1986
1988, C
1992, Linux
2000
1996


1986
1988, C
1992, Linux
1996
2000
2012?

1986

1988, C

1992, Linux

1996

2000

2012?

2017

1986

1988, C

1992, Linux

1996

2000

2012?

2017

**1986: no Internet**

**no Amazon**

**no FB, no mobiles,...**

1986

1988, C

1992, Linux

2012?

2017

## Speedup by Moore's Law

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1986:** | 3 days | **1996:** | 135 mins |
| **1988:** | 1.5 days | **1998:** | 67 mins |
| **1990:** | 18 hs | **2000:** | 33 mins |
| **1992:** | 9 hs | **2002:** | 16 mins |
| **1994:** | 4.5 hs | | ??? |

Every two years, computers got twice as powerful.

**no Amazon**

**no FB, no mobiles,...**

1986

1988, C

1992, Linux

1996

2000

2012?

2017

**1986: no Internet**

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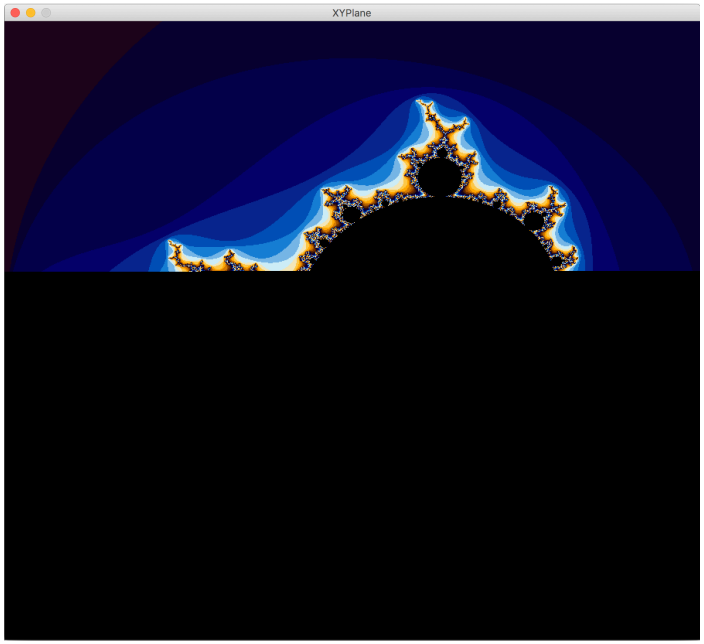
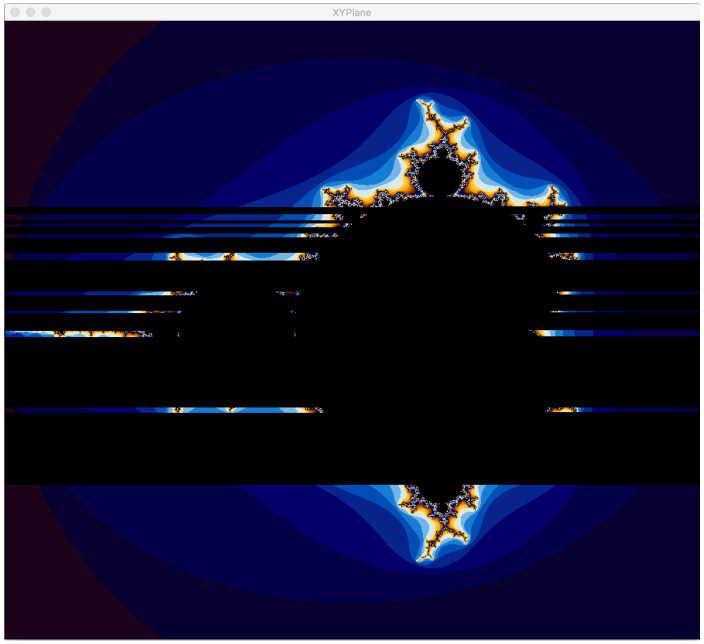
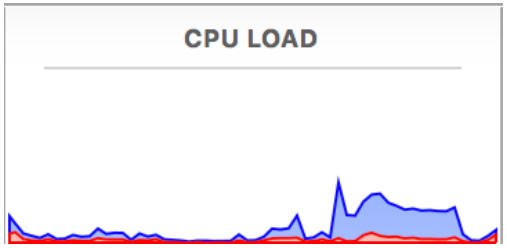
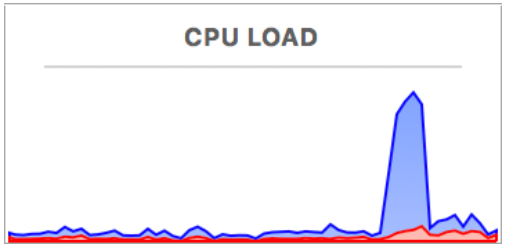
# Seq vs Par



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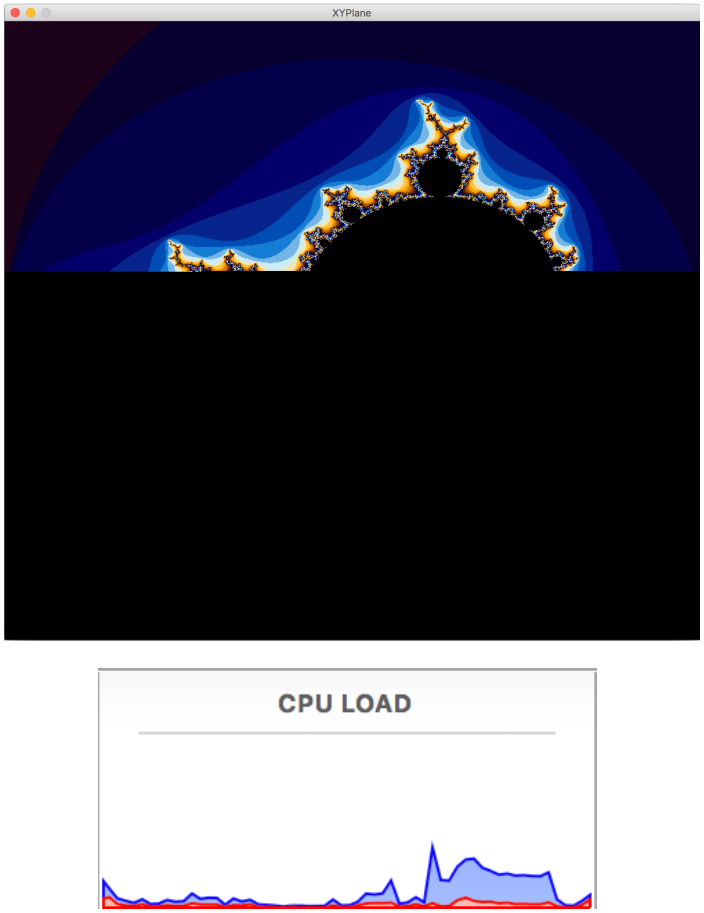
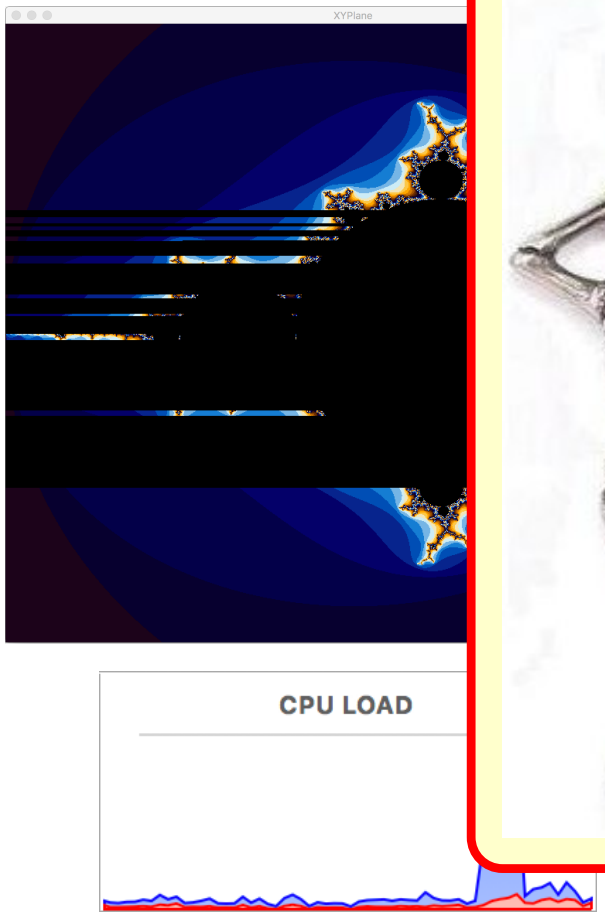
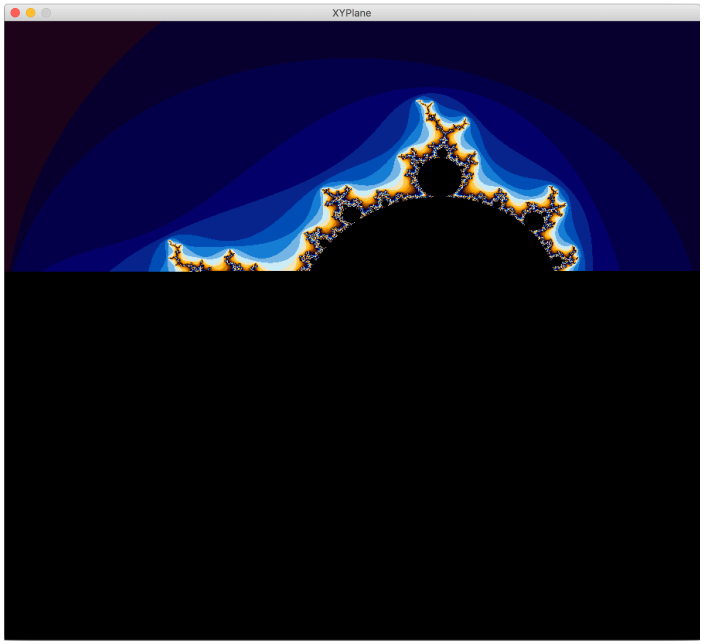
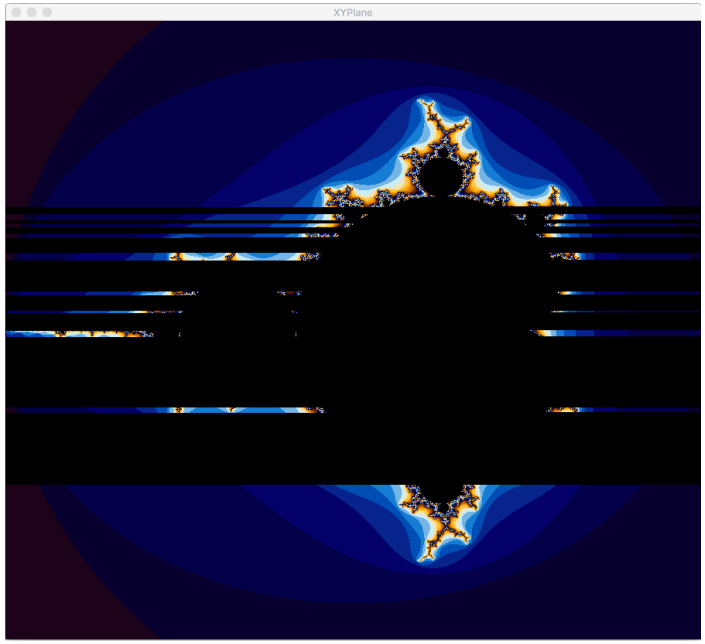


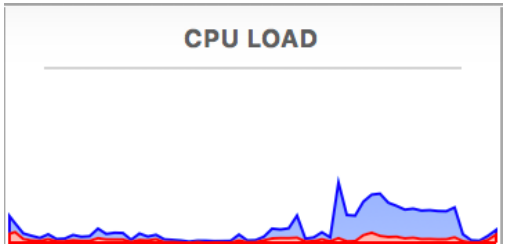



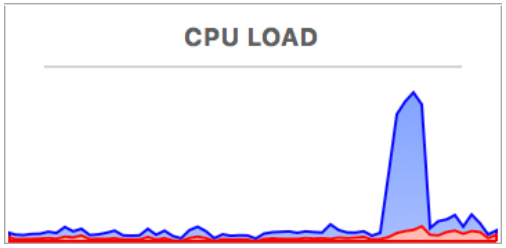

in Java or C++

# Seq vs Par




In FP: Once a variable is created, it is assigned a value and then never changed again $\Rightarrow$ no synchronisation needed

# Types

- Base types

  `Int`, `Long`, `BigInt`, `Float`, `Double`
  `String`, `Char`
  `Boolean`

- Compound types

| | |
|---|---|
| `List[Int]` | lists of Int's |
| `Set[Double]` | sets of Double's |
| `(Int, String)` | Int-String pair |
| `List[(BigInt, String)]` | lists of BigInt-String pairs |
| `List[List[Int]]` | list of lists of Int's |
| `Option[Int]` | options of Int's |

# Coursework Dates

Similar to C++:

- Preliminary Parts: Wednesdays 4pm
  - Preliminary Part 6: 3% (13 November)
  - Preliminary Part 7: 4% (20 November)
  - Preliminary Part 8: 4% (27 November)
  - Preliminary Part 9: 4% (5 December)
- Core Part: 35% (15 January 2020)
- reference implementation (`.jar`)

# Coursework

- Sorry, I might have been a bit wordy:
  Part 6 of CW description is 7 pages, but I only needed < 100 loc for *all* Part 6.

- there is feedback when pushing code to github

- there are `jar`-files you can use to test my reference implementation

- we want you to learn FP!

  **no vars**, no mutable data-structures
  e.g. no `Arrays`, no `ListBuffer`

# The Joy of Immutability

- If you need to manipulate some data in a list say, then you make a new list with the updated values, rather than revise the original list. Easy!

```
    val old_list = List(1, 2, 3, 5)
    val new_list = 0 :: old_list
                   // -> List(0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5)
```

- You do not have to be defensive about who can access the data.
- You can look at your code in isolation.

# Email: Hate 'val'

Subject: **Hate '`val`'** 01:00 AM

Hello Mr Urban,

I just wanted to ask, how are we suppose to work with the completely useless **`val`**, that can't be changed ever? Why is this rule active at all? I've spent 4 hours not thinking on the coursework, but how to bypass this annoying rule. What's the whole point of all these coursework, when we can't use everything Scala gives us?!?

Regards.

« deleted »

Subject: **Re: Hate '`val`'** 01:02 AM

*«my usual rant about fp...*
*concurrency bla bla... better programs yada»*

PS: What are you trying to do where you desperately want to use `var`?

Subject: **Re: Re: Hate 'val'** 01:04 AM

**Right now my is_legal function works fine:**

```
def is_legal(dim: Int, path: Path)(x: Pos): Boolean = {
  var boolReturn = false
  if(x._1 > dim || x._2 > dim || x._1 < 0 || x._2 < 0) {
  else { var breakLoop = false
         if(path == Nil) { boolReturn = true }
         else { for(i <- 0 until path.length) {
                  if(breakLoop == false) {
                    if(path(i) == x) {
                      boolReturn = true
                      breakLoop = true
                    }
                    else { boolReturn = false }
                  } else break
           }
         }
         boolReturn
  }
```

**...but I can't make it work with boolReturn being val. What approach would you recommend in this case, and is using var in this case justified?**

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                    if(breakLoop == false) {
                      if(path(i) == x) {
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                        breakLoop = true
                      }
                      else { boolReturn = false }
                    } else breakLoop

                  turn
```

**Me:** 

**...but I can't make it work with boolReturn being val. What approach would you recommend in this case, and is using var in this case justified?**

Subject: **Re: Re: Re: Hate '`val`'** 01:06 AM

OK. So you want to make sure that the x-position is not outside the board....and furthermore you want to make sure that the x-position is not yet in the path list. How about something like

```
def is_legal(dim: Int, path: Path)(x: Pos): Boolean =
  ...<<some board conditions>>... && !path.contains(x)
```

Does not even contain a `val`.

(This is all on one line)

Subject: **Re: Re: Re: Re: Hate '`val`'** 11:02 AM

THANK YOU! You made me change my coding perspective. Because of you, I figured out the next one...

Subject: **Re: Re: Re: Re: Hate '`val`'** 11:02 AM

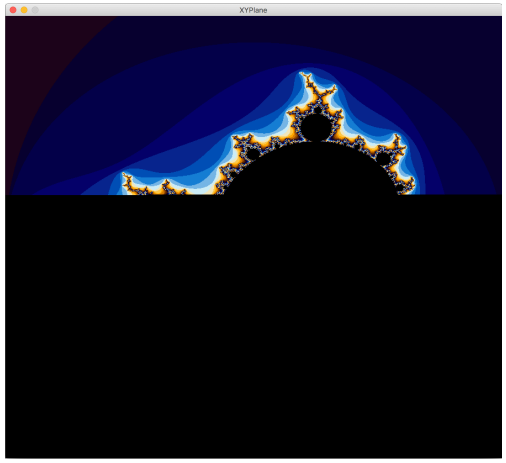
THANK YOU! You made me change my coding perspective. Because of you, I figured out the next one…

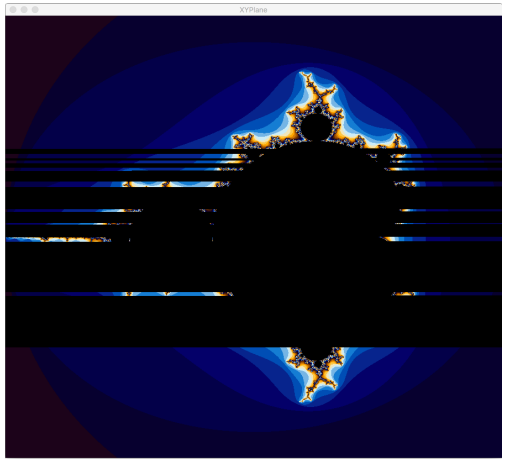
**Me:** 

# Conclusion for Today

- Scala is still under development, 2.13.1 came out in Sept. (the compiler is terribly slow)
- `http://www.scala-lang.org/`
- it is a rather **deep** language…i.e. gives you a lot of rope to shoot yourself
- learning functional programming is not easy…when you have spent all of your career thinking in an imperative way, it is hard to change
- hope you have fun with Scala and the assignments

# Questions?

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And specifically for Scala: Tuesdays 10:45 – 11:45

# Mind-Blowing Programming Languages: C/C++