## PEP Scala (2)

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Office Hours: Mondays 12:00 - 14:00

### Scala on Lab Computers

```
$ /usr/share/scala/bin/scala
```

Welcome to Scala 2.12.6 (Java HotSpot(TM) 64-Bit Server VM, Java 10.0.1). Type in expressions for evaluation. Or try :help.

scala>

## **Assignments**

Don't change anything with the templates!

#### Avoid at all costs:

- var
- return
- ListBuffer
- mutable
- .par

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"Scala — <u>S</u>lowly <u>c</u>ompiled <u>a</u>cademic <u>la</u>nguage" — a joke(?) found on Twitter

#### 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»

#### **Par: Intersections**

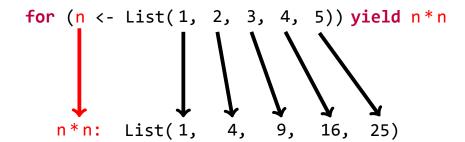
$$A = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 1000\}$$
  $B = \{1, 5, 9, 13, \dots, 997\}$ 

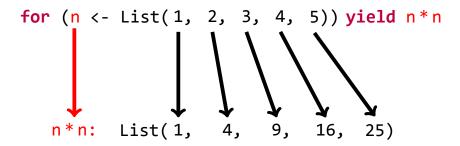
$$A$$

$$B$$

How many elements are in  $A \cap B$ ?

```
for (n <- List(1, 2, 3, 4, 5)) yield n*n</pre>
```





This is for when the for-comprehension **yields / produces** a result.

```
for (n <- List(1, 2, 3, 4, 5)) yield n*n</pre>
```

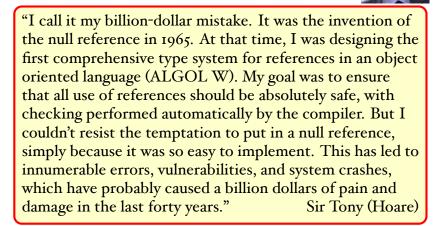
#### VS

```
for (n <- List(1, 2, 3, 4, 5)) println(n)</pre>
```

The second version is in case the for **does not** produce any result.

### Why Scala? No null!

#### You can avoid null:



### **Questions?**

My Office Hours: Mondays 12 - 14