

PEP Scala (2)

Email: christian.urban at kcl.ac.uk
Office: N7.07 (North Wing, Bush House)
Slides & Code: KEATS
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`

Assignments

Don't change anything with the templates!

Avoid at all costs:

- var
- return
- ListBuffer
- mutable
- .par

*“Scala — Slowly compiled academic language”
— 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?!?

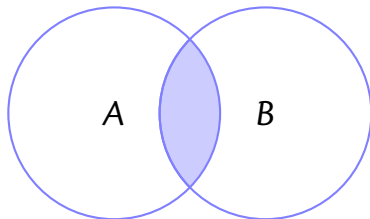
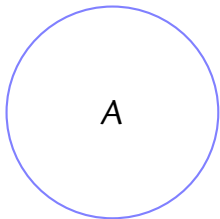
Regards.

« deleted »

Par: Intersections

$$A = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 1000\}$$

$$B = \{1, 5, 9, 13, \dots, 997\}$$



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

For-Comprehensions Again

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

For-Comprehensions Again

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

n * n: List(1, 4, 9, 16, 25)

For-Comprehensions Again

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

`n * n:` List(1, 4, 9, 16, 25)

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

For-Comprehensions Again

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

VS

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

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

Why Scala? No null!

- You can avoid `null`:



“I call it my billion-dollar mistake. It was the invention of the null reference in 1965. At that time, I was designing the first comprehensive type system for references in an object oriented language (ALGOL W). My goal was to ensure that all use of references should be absolutely safe, with checking performed automatically by the compiler. But I couldn't resist the temptation to put in a null reference, simply because it was so easy to implement. This has led to innumerable errors, vulnerabilities, and system crashes, which have probably caused a billion dollars of pain and damage in the last forty years.” Sir Tony (Hoare)

Questions?

My Office Hours: Mondays 12 – 14