

PEP Scala (1)

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|----------------|------------------------------------|
| Office: | N7.07 (North Wing, Bush House) |
| Slides & Code: | KEATS |
| Office Hours: | Thursdays 12:00 – 14:00 |
| Additionally: | (for Scala) Tuesdays 10:45 – 11:45 |

Why Scala?



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 <u>functional</u> 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

```
lava
public class Point {
  private final int x, y;
                                                   2
                                                   3
  public Point(int x, int y) {
                                                   4
    this.x = x;
                                                   5
    this.y = y;
                                                   6
                                                   7
                                                   8
  public int x() { return x; }
                                                   9
                                                   10
  public int y() { return y; }
                                                   11
}
                                                   12
```

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?

Scala, Elm, Haskell, Ocaml, F[‡], Erlang, ML, Lisp (Racket), ...

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Why Functional Programming?

Scala, 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

Scala, Elm, Haskell, Ocaml, F[‡], Erlang, ML, Lisp (Racket), ...

Why Functional Programming?



Immutability

Scala, Elm, Haskell, Ocaml, F[‡], Erlang, ML, Lisp (Racket), ...

Why bother? or What is wrong with this?

for (int i = 10; i < 20; i++) {</pre>

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

}

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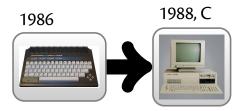
1986

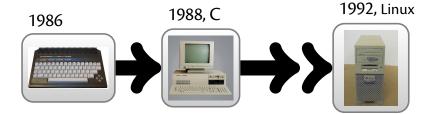


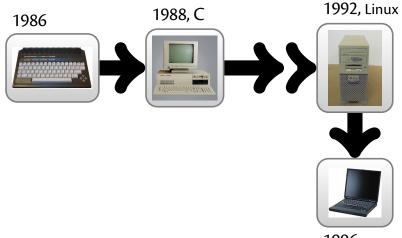
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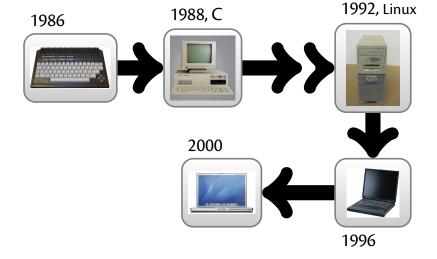
64K RAM, no HD, no monitor, lots of cables

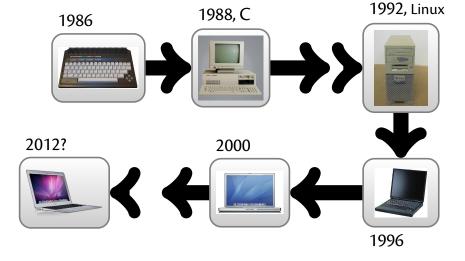


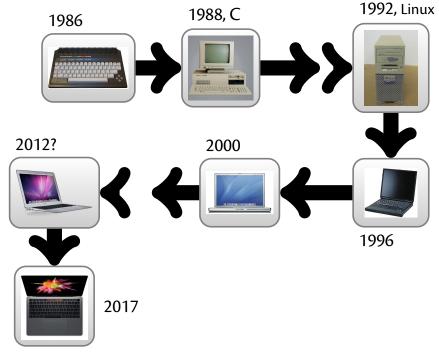


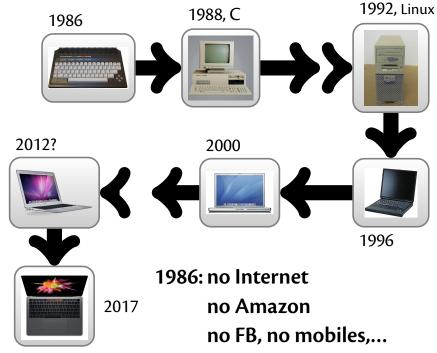


1996

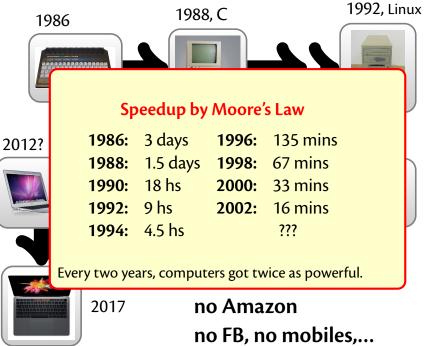




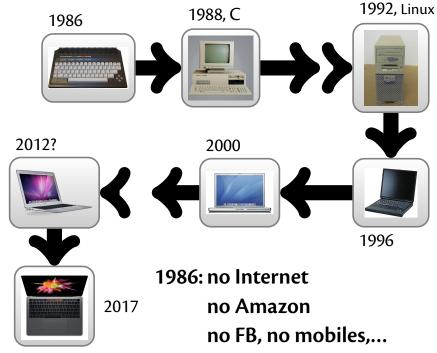




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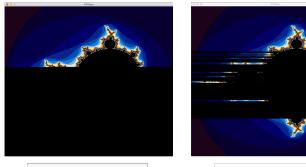


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Seq vs Par

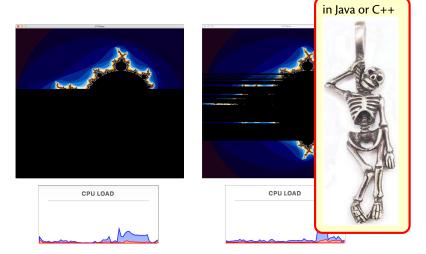




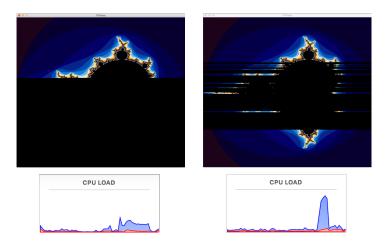


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Seq vs Par



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] Set[Double] (Int, String) List[(BigInt, String)]

List[List[Int]]
Option[Int]

lists of Int's sets of Double's Int-String pair lists of BigInt-String pairs list of lists of Int's options of Int's

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 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!

- 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?

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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) {</pre> if(breakLoop == false) { if(path(i) == x) { boolReturn = true breakLoop = true else { boolReturn = false } } else breattan ...but I can't make it work with boolReturn being val. What approach would you recommend in this case, boolReturn and is using var in this case justified?

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Subject: Re: Re: Hate 'val'

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: Hate 'val'

11:02 AM

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

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11:02 AM

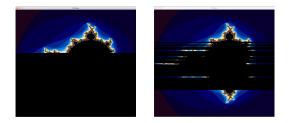
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- Scala is still under heavy development (the compiler is terribly slow)
- http://www.scala-lang.org/
- it is a rather **deep** language...i.e. gives you a lot of rope to shoot yourself
- learning functional programming is not easy...when you have 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?



My Office Hours: Thursdays 12 – 14 And specifically for Scala: Tuesday 10:45 – 11:45