Scala Essential Training

with Margaret Fisher



Scala Reference Guide

Packages

import scala.collection._ wildcard to import everything from the collection library import scala.collection.Vector specific import for the Vector class import scala.collection.{Vector, Sequence} import multiple classes package pkgname declare a package

Operators

x op y is x.op(y) infix notation where op can be +, -, *, /, %

x op is x.op() postfix notation

x == y compares two objects (calls equals method)

There is no ++, -- in Scala

Symbols

; optional end of line

-> returns a two element tuple for a key, value pair

<- assign to in a for comprehension

=> used in function literals to separate arguments from the function body

:: cons operator

// single-line comment

/*...*/ multiline comment

Relational Operators

ll or

&& and

! not

Comparison

== equals

< less than

> greater than

<= less than or equal to

>= greater than or equal to

Lambda Expression

(x:Int) => x * x anonymous function to square x

(1 to 5).map(2 * _) anonymous function using bound infix method, multiplies 1,2,3,4,5 by 2

val $x = (1 \text{ to } 5).\text{map } \{2 * _ \text{multiplies each value by } 2$

println(x) print x

x } returns x (Vector (2, 4, 6, 8, 10)

(1 to 10) filter $\{-\% 2==0\}$ only returns even numbers; creates vector (2, 4, 6, 8, 10)

(1 to 10) filter { _ % 2==0} map { _ * 2} multiplies all even values by 2; creates vector (4, 8, 12, 16, 20)

Variables

var creates a mutable variable

var myVar:Int creates a mutable integer variable

val creates an immutable variable

val myVal:String creates an immutable String variable (or val myVal = "Monday")

Data Types

Byte

Short

Int

Long

Float

Double

Boolean

String

Char

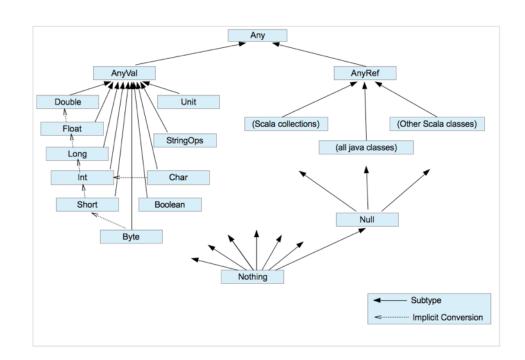
Unit

Null

Nothing

Any

AnyRef



Functions

```
define function f, with parameter x, an integer; no return type specified
def f(x:Int) = \{...\}
def times3(x:Int) = 3 * x
val f = (x:Int) => 3 * x anonymous function call
def message(x:Int){  //function returns unit since it has no = sign; prints Hello world x times
for(i<-(1 to x)) println("Hello World") }</pre>
def message(x:String, intro:String ="Dear") { //use a default value for intro
       println(intro + "," + x) }
def f(x: R)
                      call by value
def f(x: => R)
                     call by name (reference)
def sum(xs:Int*):Int = {
                            //return type required for recursive functions
// * indicates variable number of args
       var r = 0
       for(x <- xs) r += x
       r }
def sum(xs:Int*):Int = //same results as above
       if(xs.length == 0) 0 else xs.head + sum(xs.tail : _*)
```

Data Structures

(1,2,3)	tuple literal
var(a,b,c) = (1,2,3)	tuple unpacking via pattern matching
var xs = List(1,2,3)	creates an immutable list called xs
xs(0)	access the element at location zero, indexing
4::List(3,2,1)	adds 4 to the front of the list creating List(4,3,2,1)
1 to 10	range of numbers from 1 to 10 inclusive
1 until 10	range of numbers from 1 to 9, excludes upper bound
val list = List.range(1,11) creates a List of values excluding the upper bounds	

Decision Statements

If(expr that evaluates to true/false) println("true") else println("false")

Loops

```
while(expr) {...} execute a body of code while the expr is true do{...} while(expr) execute a body of code at least once, continue while expr is true for(x <- myList) println(x) print all values of x from the List called myList for(x <- myList if x\%2 == 0) yield x*10 for comprehension for(x <- 1 to 10) {...}
```

Pattern Matching

Escape Sequences

\b backspace

\t tab

\n newline

\r carriage return

\" double quote

\' single quote

\\ backslash