The software landscape today ...

... resembles a tower of Babel with many little (or not so little) languages playing together.
E.g.
- JavaScript on the client
- Perl/Python/Ruby/Groovy for server-side scripting
- JavaFX for the UI
- Java for the business logic
- SQL for database access
all cobbled together with a generous helping of XML.

This is both good and bad

**Good:** Every language can concentrate on what it's best at.

**Bad:** Cross language communication:
- complicated, fragile, source of misunderstandings.

**Problematic:** Cross language communication is controlled by a common type system (neither static nor dynamic).
- It's based on low-level representations such as XML trees or (worse) strings (as in JDBC database queries).

Alternative: Scalable languages

A language is scalable if it is suitable for very small as well as very large programs.

A single language for extension scripts and the heavy lifting.

Application-specific needs are handled through libraries and embedded DSL's instead of external languages.

Scala shows that this is possible.
Scala is a scripting language

It has an interactive read-eval-print-loop (REPL).
Types can be inferred.
Boilerplate is scrapped.

```
scala> var capital = Map("US" -> "Washington", "France" -> "Paris")
capital: Map[String, String] = Map(US -> Washington, France -> Paris)
scala> capital += ("Japan" -> "Tokio")
scala> capital("France")
res7: String = Paris
```

Scala is the Java of the future

It has basically everything Java has now.
sometimes in different form
It has closures.
(proposed for Java 7, but rejected)
It has traits and pattern matching.
I would not be surprised to see them in Java 8, 9 or 10
It compiles to .class files, is completely interoperable and runs about as fast as Java

```
object App {
  def main(args: Array[String]) {
    if (args exists (_.toLowerCase == "-help"))
      printUsage()
    else
      process(args)
  }
}
```

Interoperability

Scala fits seamlessly into a Java environment
Can call Java methods, select Java fields, inherit Java classes, implement Java interfaces, etc.
None of this requires glue code or interface descriptions
Java code can also easily call into Scala code
Scala code resembling Java is translated into virtually the same bytecodes.
⇒ Performance is usually on a par with Java

Scala is a composition language

New approach to module systems:
component = class or trait composition via mixins
Abstraction through
⇒ parameters,
⇒ abstract members (both types and values),
⇒ self types
gives dependency injection for free

```
trait Analyzer {
  this: Backend =>
  ...
}
trait Backend extends Analyzer
  with Optimization
  with Generation {
  val global: Main
  import global._
  type OutputMedium <: Writable
  
```
Is Scala a “kitchen-sink language”? 

Not at all. In terms of feature count, Scala is roughly comparable to today’s Java and smaller than C# or C++. But Scala is deep, where other languages are broad.

Two principles:

1. Focus on abstraction and composition, so that users can implement their own specialized features as needed.
2. Have the same sort of constructs work for very small as well as very large programs.

Scala compared to Java

Scala adds | Scala removes
--- | ---
+ a pure object system | - static members
+ operator overloading | - primitive types
+ closures | - break, continue
+ mixin composition with traits | - special treatment of interfaces
+ existential types | - wildcards
+ abstract types | - raw types
+ pattern matching | - enums

Modeled in libraries: assert, enums, properties, events, actors, using, queries, ...

Scala cheat sheet (1): Definitions

Scala method definitions:
```scala
def fun(x: Int): Int = {
  result
}
def fun = result
```

Java method definition:
```java
int fun(int x) {
  return result
}
```

Scala variable definitions:
```scala
var x: Int = expression
val x: String = expression
```

Java variable definitions:
```java
int x = expression
final String x = expression
```

Scala cheat sheet (2): Expressions

Scala method calls:
```scala
obj.meth(arg)
```

Java method call:
```java
obj.meth(arg)
```

Scala choice expressions:
```scala
expr match {
  case pat1 => expr1
  ....
  case patn => exprn
}
```

Java choice expressions, stmts:
```java
if (cond) expr1 else expr2
```

Scala:
```scala
expr match {
  case pat1 => expr1
  ....
  case patn => exprn
}
```

Java:
```java
if (cond) return expr1;
else return expr2;
```

Scala:
```scala
switch (expr) {
  case pat1: expr1;
  ....
  case patn: exprn;
}
```

Java:
```java
switch (expr) {
  case pat1: return expr1;
  ....
  case patn: return exprn;
}
```

// statement only
Scala cheat sheet (3): Objects and Classes

### Scala Class and Object
```scala
class Sample(x: Int, val p: Int) {
  def instMeth(y: Int) = x + y
}
object Sample {
  def staticMeth(x: Int, y: Int) = x * y
}
```

### Java Class with statics
```java
class Sample {
  private final int x;
  public final int p;
  Sample(int x, int p) {
    this.x = x;
    this.p = p;
  }
  public int instMeth(int y) {
    return x + y;
  }
  static int staticMeth(int x, int y) {
    return x * y;
  }
}
```

---

Scala cheat sheet (4): Traits

### Scala Trait
```scala
trait T {
  def abstractMth(x: String): Int
  def concreteMth(x: String) = x + field
  var field = "f"
}
```

### Java Interface
```java
interface T {
  int abstractMth(String x)
}
```

---

Spring Cleaning

Scala's syntax is lightweight and concise. Due to:
- semicolon inference,
- type inference,
- lightweight classes,
- extensible API's,
- closures as control abstractions.

Average reduction in LOC: ≥ 2 due to concise syntax and better abstraction capabilities

→ Scala feels like a cleaned up Java …

```scala
var capital = Map("US" -> "Washington",
                  "Canada" -> "Ottawa")
capital += ("Japan" -> "Tokyo")
for (c <- capital.keys)
capital(c) = capital(c).capitalize
assert(capital("Canada") == "Ottawa")
```

---

… with one major difference

It’s `x: Int` instead of `int x`

Why the change?

Works better with type inference:

```scala
var x = 0
```

Instead of

```java
public final HashMap<String, Pair<String, List<Char>>> x = ...
```

Works better for large type expressions:

```scala
val x: HashMap[String, (String, List[Char])] = ...
```

Instead of

```java
public final HashMap<String, Pair<String, List<Char>>> x = ...
```
Scalability demands extensibility

Take numeric data types
Today’s languages support `int`, `long`, `float`, `double`.
Should they also support `BigInt`, `BigDecimal`, `Complex`, `Rational`, `Interval`, `Polynomial`?
There are good reasons for each of these types
But a language combining them all would be too complex.

Better alternative: Let users grow their language according to their needs.

Adding new datatypes - seamlessly

For instance type `BigInt`:

```scala
def factorial(x: BigInt): BigInt = 
  if (x == 0) 1 else x * factorial(x - 1)
```

Compare with using Java’s class:

```scala
import java.math.BigInteger
def factorial(x: BigInteger): BigInteger = 
  if (x == BigInteger.ZERO) 
    BigInteger.ONE 
  else 
    x.multiply(factorial(x.subtract(BigInteger.ONE)))
```

Implementing new datatypes - seamlessly

Here’s how `BigInt` is implemented

```scala
import java.math.BigInteger
class BigInt(val bigInteger: BigInteger) extends java.lang.Number {
  def + (that: BigInt) = 
    new BigInt(this.bigInteger add that.bigInteger)
  def - (that: BigInt) = 
    new BigInt(this.bigInteger subtract that.bigInteger)
  ... // other methods implemented analogously
}
```

Infix operations are method calls:
`a + b` is the same as `a.add(b)`

Adding new control structures

For instance `using` for resource control (proposed for Java 7)

```scala
val f = new BufferedReader(new FileReader(path))
using (new BufferedReader(new FileReader(path))) {
  f => println(f.readLine())
}
```

Instead of:

```scala
val f = new BufferedReader(new FileReader(path))
try {
  println(f.readLine())
} finally {
  if (f != null) f.close()
}
```
Implementing new control structures:

Here’s how one would go about implementing using:

```scala
def using[T <: { def close() }]
(resource: T)
(block: T => Unit) {
  try {
    block(resource)
  } finally {
    if (resource != null) resource.close()
  }
```

... supporting a close method

T is a type parameter

Break and continue

Scala does not have them. Why?

- They are a bit imperative; better use many smaller functions.
- Issues how to interact with closures.
- They are not needed!

We can support them purely in the libraries.

```scala
import scala.util.control.Breaks._
breakable {
  for (x <- elems) {
    println(x * 2)
    if (x > 0) break
  }
}
```

Getting back break and continue

What makes Scala scalable?

Many factors: strong typing, inference, little boilerplate....

But mainly, its tight integration of functional and object-oriented programming

Functional programming:  
- Makes it easy to build interesting things from simple parts, using higher-order functions, algebraic types and pattern matching, parametric polymorphism.

Object-oriented programming:  
- Makes it easy to adapt and extend complex systems, using subtyping and inheritance, dynamic configurations, classes as partial abstractions.
Scala is object-oriented

Every value is an object
Every operation is a method call
Exceptions to these rules in Java (such as primitive types, statics) are eliminated.

```scala
scala> {1}.hashCode
res8: Int = 1
scala> {1}+(2)
res10: Int = 3
```

Scala is functional

Scala is a functional language, in the sense that every function is a value.
Functions can be anonymous, curried, nested.
Many useful higher-order functions are implemented as methods of Scala classes. E.g:

```scala
scala> val matrix = Array(Array(1, 0, 0),
           | Array(0, 1, 0),
           | Array(0, 0, 1))
matrix: Array[Array[Int]] = Array([I@164da25, ...
scala> matrix.exists(row => row.forall(0 ==))
res13: Boolean = false
```

Functions are objects

If functions are values, and values are objects, it follows that functions themselves are objects.
The function type $S \Rightarrow T$ is equivalent to `scala.Function1[S, T]`, where `Function1` is defined as follows:

```scala
trait Function1[-S, +T] {
  def apply(x: S): T
}
```

So functions are interpreted as objects with apply methods.

For example, the anonymous successor function

```scala
(x: Int) => x + 1
```

is expanded to:

```scala
def new Function1[Int, Int] {
  def apply(x: Int) =
  x + 1
}
```

Why should I care?

Since ($\Rightarrow$) is a class, it can be subclassed.
So one can specialize the concept of a function.
An obvious use is for arrays, which are mutable functions over integer ranges.
A bit of syntactic sugaring lets one write:

```scala
a(i) = a(i) + 2 for a.update(i, a.apply(i) + 2)
```
Partial functions

Another useful abstraction are partial functions. These are functions that are defined only in some part of their domain. What's more, one can inquire with the `isDefinedAt` method whether a partial function is defined for a given value.

Scala treats blocks of pattern matching cases as instances of partial functions. This lets one write control structures that are not easily expressible otherwise.

```scala
trait PartialFunction[-A, +B] extends (A => B) {
  def isDefinedAt(x: A): Boolean
}
```

Developing new paradigms

Scala's flexibility makes it possible for users to grow the language into completely new paradigms. Case in point: concurrent programming. Since Scala is interoperable, Java threads and concurrent libraries are available. But it's also possible to explore completely new paradigms.

Erlang-style actors

Two principal constructs (adopted from Erlang): Send (!) is asynchronous; messages are buffered in an actor's mailbox. `receive` picks the first message in the mailbox which matches any of the patterns `msgpat`. If no pattern matches, the actor suspends.

```scala
// asynchronous message send
actor ! message
// message receive
receive {
  case msgpat => action,
  case msgpat => action,
}
```

A simple actor

```scala
case class Data(bytes: Array[Byte])
case class Sum(receiver: Actor)
val checkSumCalculator = actor {
  var sum = 0
  loop {
    receive {
      case Data(bs) => sum += hash(bs)
      case Sum(receiver) => receiver ! sum
    }
  }
}
```
Implementing receive

Using partial functions, it is straightforward to implement receive:

```scala
def receive[T] (f: PartialFunction[Message, T]): T = {
  self.mailBox.extractFirst(f.isDefinedAt)
  match {
    case Some(msg) =>
      f(msg)
    case None =>
      self.wait(messageSent)
  }
}
```

Here, `self` designates the currently executing actor, `mailBox` is its queue of pending messages, and `extractFirst` extracts first queue element matching given predicate.

Other Approaches to Scalability

- **C++**
  - Hard to scale down.
  - Scaling up is possible for expert users.
- **.NET**
  - Many languages with common interoperability.
  - Hard to do something that's really different.
- **Java**
  - *Lingua franca* makes it easy to understand other people's code.
  - Not easy to scale down or up → pressure to add new languages.

Where are we now?

Scala
- Easy to scale down and up.
- Works well with a mix of expert users (for the framework) and non-experts (for the application code).
- Scala solves the expressiveness challenge for doing this. But does it also solve the safety issues?
  - Problem: How to ensure that domain-specific code stays within its domain-specific library/language?
  - For instance: How to ensure that a query formulated in Scala is non-recursive?
- Addressed by ongoing project: Pluggable type systems

The Scala community

- 50000 downloads in 2008
- 300+ track contributors
- 20+ messages/day on the mailing lists
- Industrial adoption has started, among others at:
  - Twitter, Sony Pictures, Nature.com,
  - Reaktor, Mimesis Republic,
  - EDF Trading, …
- Scala talks in many conferences; next two at QCon, London, March 10-12.
Tool support

- Standalone compiler: scalac
- Fast background compiler: fsc
- Interactive interpreter shell and script runner: scala
- Web framework: lift
- Testing frameworks:
  - Specs, ScalaCheck, ScalaTest, SUnit, …

IDE plugins for:
- Eclipse (supported by EDF)
- IntelliJ (supported by JetBrains)
- Netbeans (supported by Sun)

Who's using it?

Open source projects:
- lift
- NetLogo
- SPDE: Scala branch for Processing
- Isabelle: GUI and code extractor

Companies:
- Twitter: infrastructure
- Sony Pictures: middleware
- Nature.com: infrastructure
- SAP community: ESME company messaging
- Reaktor: many different projects
- Mimesis Republic: multiplayer games

Learning Scala

To get started:
First steps in Scala, by Bill Venners
published in Scalazine at www.artima.com

Scala for Java Refugees by Daniel Spiewack
(great blog series)

To continue:
Programming in Scala, by Odersky, Spoon,
Venners, published by Artima.com

Other books are in the pipeline.
Thank You

To try it out:
scala-lang.org

Thanks also to the (past and present) members of the Scala team:
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Relationship between Scala and other languages

Main influences on the Scala design: Java, C# for their syntax, basic types, and class libraries,
Smalltalk for its uniform object model,
Eiffel for its uniform access principle,
Beta for systematic nesting,
ML, Haskell for many of the functional aspects,
OCaml, GHaskell, PLT-Scheme, as other (less tightly integrated) combinations of FP and OOP.
Pizza, Multi Java, Nice as other extensions of the Java platform with functional ideas.
(Too many influences in details to list them all)
Scala also seems to influence other new language designs, see for instance the closures
and comprehensions in LINQ/C# 3.0.