

Scala cont'

Types, Loops, Strings, Reading Files

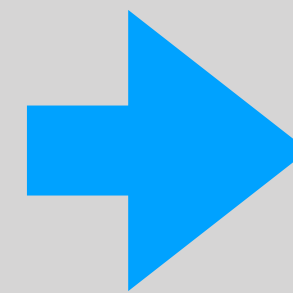
Scala Types

- All values in Scala are objects
 - Objects contain variables and methods
 - No primitive values in Scala
- We'll start with the following types:
 - Int
 - Long
 - Double
 - Boolean
 - Unit
 - String

Int

- A whole number
- 32 bit representation
 - 31-bit number and one sign bit
- -2147483648 to 2147483647
 - Values outside this range will **overflow**
 - Or underflow
 - Overflow values will "wrap around"

```
val a: Int = 2147483647  
println(a + 1)
```



-2147483648

Long

- A whole number (Like Int)
- 64 bit representation
 - 63-bit number and one sign bit
- -9223372036854775808 to 9223372036854775807
- Useful when you expect values that would overflow an Int

```
val a: Long = 2147483647  
println(a + 1)
```

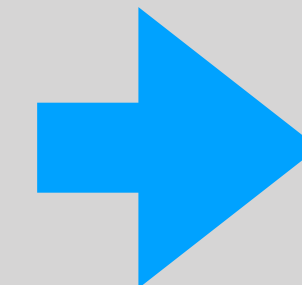


2147483648

Integer Division

- When dividing two Ints/Longs the result is always an Int/Long
- Decimal portion is removed
- Effectively returns the floor of the result

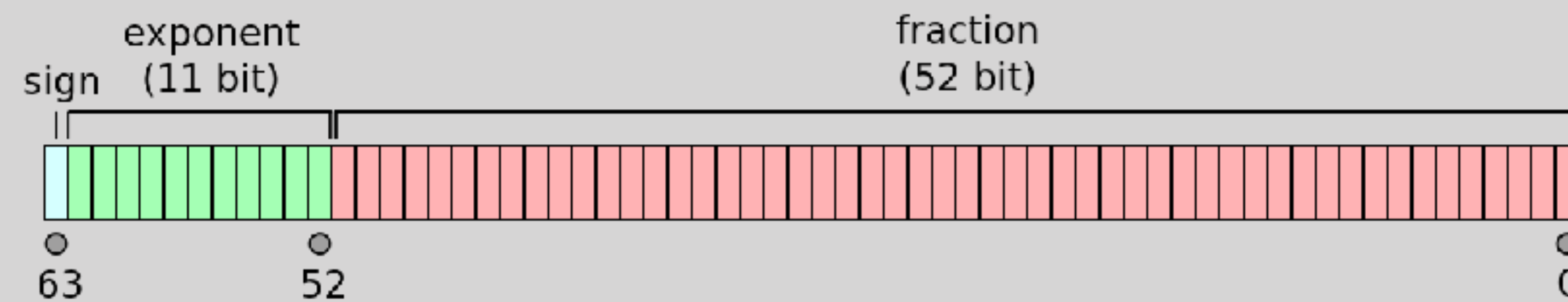
```
val ageInMonths: Int = 245  
val monthsPerYear: Int = 12  
val ageInYears = ageInMonths/monthsPerYear  
println(ageInYears)
```



20

Double

- Number with a whole number and a decimal portion
- 64-bit representation
- Values are truncated to fit in 64 bits
 - Loss of precision!

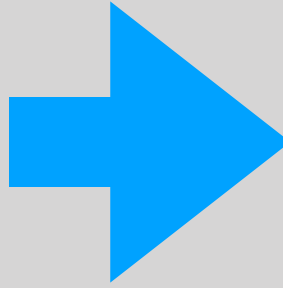


https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Double-precision_floating-point_format

Double

- We need to be aware of this truncation in our programs
- In the code below, `c == 0.3` is false!

```
val b: Double = 0.1  
val c: Double = b * 3  
println(c)
```



0.30000000000000004

Boolean and Unit

- Boolean
 - true or false
- Unit
 - Nothing
 - Used to indicate a method/function that does not return a value
 - Ex: main and println both return Unit

String

- A sequence of characters (type Char)
- Declared with double quotes
 - `val s: String = "valid String literal"`
- Many useful methods. Examples:
 - `.startsWith(String)` - check if this String starts with the given String
 - `.length()` - number of characters in this String
 - `.split(String)` - Separates this String by the given String
 - `.toLowerCase()` - Returns a new String with all lower case letters

Scala Type Conversions

```
package example

object Types {

  def main(args: Array[String]): Unit = {

    // Declaring variable
    var anInt: Int = 10
    var aDouble: Double = 5.8
    var aBoolean: Boolean = true
    var aString: String = "6.3"

    // Converting variable types
    var anotherDouble: Double = aString.toDouble
    var anotherString: String = anInt.toString

    // Truncates the decimal. anotherInt == 5
    var anotherInt: Int = aDouble.toInt
  }
}
```

Use the "to<Type>" to convert between certain types

For Loop

For Loop

```
for(<variable_name> <- <data_structure>){  
  <loop_body>  
}
```

Reads:

"for variable_name in data_structure, execute loop_body"

For Loop

```
package example
```

```
object Loop {
```

```
  def printOneTo(n: Int): Unit = {  
    for(i <- 1 to n){  
      println("i == " + i)  
    }  
  }
```

```
  def printOneToAlternate(n: Int): Unit = {  
    val numbers: Range = 1 to n  
    for (i <- numbers) {  
      println("i == " + i)  
    }  
  }
```

```
  def main(args: Array[String]): Unit = {  
    printOneTo(10)  
  }
```

```
}
```

Output:

i == 1

i == 2

i == 3

i == 4

i == 5

i == 6

i == 7

i == 8

i == 9

i == 10

"1 to n" creates a Range of integers that can be iterated over with a for loop

-Similar to range(n) in Python

For Loop + String Example

```
package example

object StringSplitter {

  def computePercentTrue(line: String): Double = {
    val splits: Array[String] = line.split(";")
    var totalCount: Double = 0.0
    var trueCount: Double = 0.0
    for (value <- splits) {
      val valueAsBoolean: Boolean = value.toBoolean
      if (valueAsBoolean) {
        trueCount += 1.0
      }
      totalCount += 1.0
    }
    trueCount / totalCount
  }

  def main(args: Array[String]): Unit = {
    val testInput = "true;false>true>true>true"
    val percentTrue = computePercentTrue(testInput) // expecting 0.8
    println("Percentage true == " + percentTrue)
  }
}
```

Given a String containing boolean values separated by semicolons, return the percentage of values that are true

For Loop + String Example

```
package example

object StringSplitter {

  def computePercentTrue(line: String): Double = {
    val splits: Array[String] = line.split(";")
    var totalCount: Double = 0.0
    var trueCount: Double = 0.0
    for (value <- splits) {
      val valueAsBoolean: Boolean = value.toBoolean
      if (valueAsBoolean) {
        trueCount += 1.0
      }
      totalCount += 1.0
    }
    trueCount / totalCount
  }

  def main(args: Array[String]): Unit = {
    val testInput = "true;false>true>true>true"
    val percentTrue = computePercentTrue(testInput) // expecting 0.8
    println("Percentage true == " + percentTrue)
  }
}
```

Split the String on semicolons
-Returns an Array of Strings

For Loop + String Example

```
package example

object StringSplitter {

  def computePercentTrue(line: String): Double = {
    val splits: Array[String] = line.split(";")
    var totalCount: Double = 0.0
    var trueCount: Double = 0.0
    for (value <- splits) {
      val valueAsBoolean: Boolean = value.toBoolean
      if (valueAsBoolean) {
        trueCount += 1.0
      }
      totalCount += 1.0
    }
    trueCount / totalCount
  }

  def main(args: Array[String]): Unit = {
    val testInput = "true;false>true>true>true"
    val percentTrue = computePercentTrue(testInput) // expecting 0.8
    println("Percentage true == " + percentTrue)
  }
}
```

Iterate over each value

For Loop + String Example

```
package example

object StringSplitter {

  def computePercentTrue(line: String): Double = {
    val splits: Array[String] = line.split(";")
    var totalCount: Double = 0.0
    var trueCount: Double = 0.0
    for (value <- splits) {
      val valueAsBoolean: Boolean = value.toBoolean
      if (valueAsBoolean) {
        trueCount += 1.0
      }
      totalCount += 1.0
    }
    trueCount / totalCount
  }

  def main(args: Array[String]): Unit = {
    val testInput = "true;false>true>true>true"
    val percentTrue = computePercentTrue(testInput) // expecting 0.8
    println("Percentage true == " + percentTrue)
  }
}
```

Convert the Strings to Booleans

For Loop + String Example

```
package example

object StringSplitter {

  def computePercentTrue(line: String): Double = {
    val splits: Array[String] = line.split(";")
    var totalCount: Double = 0.0
    var trueCount: Double = 0.0
    for (value <- splits) {
      val valueAsBoolean: Boolean = value.toBoolean
      if (valueAsBoolean) {
        trueCount += 1.0
      }
      totalCount += 1.0
    }
    trueCount / totalCount
  }

  def main(args: Array[String]): Unit = {
    val testInput = "true;false>true>true>true"
    val percentTrue = computePercentTrue(testInput) // expecting 0.8
    println("Percentage true == " + percentTrue)
  }
}
```

Count the total number of values and the number that are true

For Loop + String Example

```
package example

object StringSplitter {

  def computePercentTrue(line: String): Double = {
    val splits: Array[String] = line.split(";")
    var totalCount: Double = 0.0
    var trueCount: Double = 0.0
    for (value <- splits) {
      val valueAsBoolean: Boolean = value.toBoolean
      if (valueAsBoolean) {
        trueCount += 1.0
      }
      totalCount += 1.0
    }
    trueCount / totalCount
  }

  def main(args: Array[String]): Unit = {
    val testInput = "true;false>true>true>true"
    val percentTrue = computePercentTrue(testInput) // expecting 0.8
    println("Percentage true == " + percentTrue)
  }
}
```

Compute the average

-Note: If these values were Ints this would be integer division

String Splitting

```
def accessSplitsExample(): Unit = {  
  val stringToSplit: String = "value1_value2_value3"  
  
  val splits: Array[String] = stringToSplit.split("_")  
  
  // Access the three values  
  val firstValue: String = splits(0)  
  val secondValue: String = splits(1)  
  val thirdValue: String = splits(2)  
  
  println(firstValue)  
  println(secondValue)  
  println(thirdValue)  
}
```

Use (index) to access the value in an Array at a specific index

Reading Files

Reading Files

```
package example

import scala.io.{BufferedSource, Source}

object FileReader {

  def convertFileToString(filename: String): String = {
    var contents: String = ""
    val file: BufferedSource = Source.fromFile(filename)
    for (line <- file.getLines()){
      contents += line + "\n"
    }
    contents
  }

  def main(args: Array[String]): Unit = {
    val filename = "data/testFile.txt"
    val contents = convertFileToString(filename)
    println(contents)
  }
}
```

Read the contents of a file into a String line-by-line
-Assumes "data/testFile.txt" exists in the project

Reading Files

```
package example

import scala.io.{BufferedSource, Source}

object FileReader {

  def convertFileToString(filename: String): String = {
    var contents: String = ""
    val file: BufferedSource = Source.fromFile(filename)
    for (line <- file.getLines()){
      contents += line + "\n"
    }
    contents
  }

  def main(args: Array[String]): Unit = {
    val filename = "data/testFile.txt"
    val contents = convertFileToString(filename)
    println(contents)
  }
}
```

Import the objects needed from the standard library

Reading Files

```
package example

import scala.io.{BufferedSource, Source}

object FileReader {

  def convertFileToString(filename: String): String = {
    var contents: String = ""
    val file: BufferedSource = Source.fromFile(filename)
    for (line <- file.getLines()){
      contents += line + "\n"
    }
    contents
  }

  def main(args: Array[String]): Unit = {
    val filename = "data/testFile.txt"
    val contents = convertFileToString(filename)
    println(contents)
  }
}
```

Call `scala.io.Source.fromFile(filename: String): BufferedSource`

Reading Files

```
package example

import scala.io.{BufferedSource, Source}

object FileReader {

  def convertFileToString(filename: String): String = {
    var contents: String = ""
    val file: BufferedSource = Source.fromFile(filename)
    for (line <- file.getLines()){
      contents += line + "\n"
    }
    contents
  }

  def main(args: Array[String]): Unit = {
    val filename = "data/testFile.txt"
    val contents = convertFileToString(filename)
    println(contents)
  }
}
```

Call `BufferedSource.getLines()` to get the lines in a data structure of Strings

Reading Files

```
package example

import scala.io.{BufferedSource, Source}

object FileReader {

  def convertFileToString(filename: String): String = {
    var contents: String = ""
    val file: BufferedSource = Source.fromFile(filename)
    for (line <- file.getLines()){
      contents += line + "\n"
    }
    contents
  }

  def main(args: Array[String]): Unit = {
    val filename = "data/testFile.txt"
    val contents = convertFileToString(filename)
    println(contents)
  }
}
```

Do whatever you need to do with the content of the file

Note: Creating a String with all the contents of file is only done as an example. Do not create such a String when reading large files

Project 1 - Task 1

- In the PaleBlueDot object, which is in the pbd package, write a method named "getCountryCode" which:
 - Takes two Strings as parameters representing:
 - The name of a file containing country data. ex. "data/countries.txt"
 - The name of a country to lookup in this file
 - Returns the 2 character country code as a String of the country name parameter
 - The country code must be all lowercase
 - The country name is not case-sensitive (ex. Your code must treat "jaPan" and "JAPAN" as the same country name and return "jp" for both)
 - Returns "" if the country is not found in the file

Sample lines from the countries file

```
Jamaica#JM  
Jordan#JO  
Japan#JP
```

Submit a zip file of your project to AutoLab:

File > Export to zip file -OR- tools -> Pack Whole Project