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Scala

Stream in (scala)

A stream is something that is evaluated only when needed.

For example, if we have a list of integer and we only want the first even number. We will do something like that (for pedagogical reason, we will decompose the action) :

```
// Definition of helper's functions

// First we define a function returning the parity of a number
def isEven (x : Int) : Boolean = (x %2 == 0)

// We define an auxiliary function to trace the execution of a function (just for the fun)
def traceFunction[A,B](f : B=>A)(x : B) : A = {
  val result = f(x)
```

```
println(s"Searching if ${x} is even... Result : ${result}")
  result
}

// Then when define a function for tracing the even filter
def traceIsEven = traceFunction(isEven)(_)
```

```
defined function isEven
defined function traceFunction
defined function traceIsEven
```

```
// We are creating a list with 1000 first integer
private val l1 : List[Int] = (1 to 1000).toList

private val start = System.nanoTime()
// Then we filter the list (using the trace function) to keep only the even element, and then we keep the first
one
private val two : List[Int] = l1.filter(traceIsEven(_)).take(4)
println(two)
private val fin = System.nanoTime()

println("Execution time : " + (fin-start)/ 1000000000.0)
```

```
Searching if 1 is even... Result : false
Searching if 2 is even... Result : true
Searching if 3 is even... Result : false
Searching if 4 is even... Result : true
Searching if 5 is even... Result : false
Searching if 6 is even... Result : true
Searching if 7 is even... Result : false
Searching if 8 is even... Result : true
Searching if 9 is even... Result : false
Searching if 10 is even... Result : true
Searching if 11 is even... Result : false
Searching if 12 is even... Result : true
Searching if 13 is even... Result : false
Searching if 14 is even... Result : true
Searching if 15 is even... Result : false
Searching if 16 is even... Result : true
Searching if 17 is even... Result : false
Searching if 18 is even... Result : true
Searching if 19 is even... Result : false
Searching if 20 is even... Result : true
Searching if 21 is even... Result : false
Searching if 22 is even... Result : true
Searching if 23 is even... Result : false
Searching if 24 is even... Result : true
Searching if 25 is even... Result : false
Searching if 26 is even... Result : true
Searching if 27 is even... Result : false
Searching if 28 is even... Result : true
Searching if 29 is even... Result : false
Searching if 30 is even... Result : true
Searching if 31 is even... Result : false
Searching if 32 is even... Result : true
```



```
Searching if 985 is even... Result : false
Searching if 986 is even... Result : true
Searching if 987 is even... Result : false
Searching if 988 is even... Result : true
Searching if 989 is even... Result : false
Searching if 990 is even... Result : true
Searching if 991 is even... Result : false
Searching if 992 is even... Result : true
Searching if 993 is even... Result : false
Searching if 994 is even... Result : true
Searching if 995 is even... Result : false
Searching if 996 is even... Result : true
Searching if 997 is even... Result : false
Searching if 998 is even... Result : true
Searching if 999 is even... Result : false
Searching if 1000 is even... Result : true
List(2, 4, 6, 8)
Execution time : 4.019479683
```

As you can see, all element are processing before taking the first one that match.

What if we use a stream rather than a list ?

```
// We are defining a Stream exactly as we did before with a List
private val s1 : Stream[Int] = (1 to 1000).toStream

private val start = System.nanoTime()
// The same processing
private val two : Stream[Int] = s1.filter(traceIsEven(_)).take(4)
// But not the same result !
println(two.toVector)
private val fin = System.nanoTime()

println("Execution time : " + (fin-start)/ 1000000000.0)
```

```
Searching if 1 is even... Result : false
Searching if 2 is even... Result : true
Searching if 3 is even... Result : false
Searching if 4 is even... Result : true
Searching if 5 is even... Result : false
Searching if 6 is even... Result : true
Searching if 7 is even... Result : false
Searching if 8 is even... Result : true
Vector(2, 4, 6, 8)
Execution time : 0.002297479
```

How can this happens ?

As we said before a stream is assessed only when need.

To make it clearer

Let's look to the picture :



On this picture, if I ask you to find the first yellow lantern. You will look at the first lantern, which is an orange one, then look the second one (the green one), and then find the yellow one at the third try (or fourth if you look down before right). You will never select all the yellow lantern, then selecting the first one.

This means that you evaluate the color one by one, and only when needed (once you have evaluated the orange one, you won't get back anymore). This is typically a stream !!! Looking for the first one, and when you need, you get the next element.

A stream in scala is exactly the same.

Let's go back to our first example (finding the first even integer). Let's trace the execution

```
s1 => ` 1 :: ... `
s1.filter(traceIsEven(_)) => ` traceIsEven(1) :: ... ` //traceIsEven(1) is false, so it will be filtered
s1.filter(traceIsEvent(_)) => ` traceIsEven(2) :: .... ` //traceIsEven(2) is true, so it will be kept this means
, we have a starting point. Until
s1.filter(traceIsEven(_)).take(1) => (` 2 :: ...`).take(1) => 2
```

This is exactly the same as we do to find the first even integer.

So a stream is a data structure that is evaluated when needed, this implies that we can construct a stream with a definition. For example positive integer can be represented as :

```
def natural (n:BigInt) : Stream[BigInt] = {
  n #:: natural(n+1) // this means n followed by natural(n+1)
}

private val allNatural = natural(2) // It will generate all natural number from 2 to infinity

// Nothing happens here because result is a stream (but we know that we will only need 4 values)
```

```
private val result = allNatural.take(4)
```

```
// Then we ask to print all the value (means the 4 values) of the stream (now evaluation can takes place)  
result.foreach(println)
```

```
2  
3  
4  
5
```

```
defined function natural
```

```
private val twoAndAllOddNumber = 2 #:: (natural(3).filter(_%2 !=0))
```

```
// Print the 5 first number of twoAndAllOddNumber  
twoAndAllOddNumber.take(5).foreach(println)
```

```
2  
3  
5  
7  
9
```

```
private val oneMoreThing = 2 #:: 3 #:: ((natural(5).filter(_%3 != 0)).filter(_%2 !=0))
```

```
oneMoreThing.take(5).foreach(println)
```

```
2  
3  
5  
7  
11
```

```
def remove(s : Stream[BigInt]) : Stream[BigInt] = {  
  s.head #:: remove(s.tail filter (_ % s.head != 0))  
}
```

```
private val primeNumber = remove(natural(2))  
primeNumber.take(50).mkString(", ")
```

```
defined function remove
```

```
res6_2: String = "2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79, 83, 89, 97  
, 101, 103, 107, 109, 113, 127, 131, 137, 139, 149, 151, 157, 163, 167, 173, 179, 181, 191, 193, 197, 199, 211,  
223, 227, 229"
```

```
// Just for fun, you do not have to understand this
```

```
import scala.annotation.tailrec
```

```
private lazy val N: Stream[BigInt] = Stream.cons(BigInt(1), N.map(x=> {x + 1}))
```

```
lazy val fac: Stream[BigInt] = Stream.cons(BigInt(1), fac.zip(N).map(a => a._1 * a._2))
```

```
fac(10000)
```

```
import scala.annotation.tailrec
fac: scala.Stream[scala.BigInt] = <lazy>
res8_3: scala.BigInt = 28462596809170545189064132121198688901480514017027992307941799942744113400037644437729907
8675778477581588406214231752883004233994015351873905242116138271617481982419982759241828925978789812425312059465
9962598670656016157203603239792632873671705574197596209947972034615369811989709261127750048419884541047554464244
2136573303076703628825803548967461117097369578603670191071512730587281041158640561281165385325968425825995584688
1464304255898366493170592517172042765974074461334000541940524623034368691540594040662278282483715120383221786446
2718382292389963899282722187970245938769380309462733229257055545969002787528224254434802112755901916942542902891
6907219097083690539873747452483372899521802363282741217040268086769210451555840567172555372015852132829034279989
8184493136106403814893044996215999993596708929801903369984844046654192362584249471631789611920412331082686510713
5451684554093603300960721034694437798234943078062606942230268188522759205702923084312618849760656074258627944882
7155956831533440534425446648416894580425709461673613187605234982286326452921529423479870603344290737158688499178
9325806914831688542519560061723726363239744207869246429560123062887201226529529640915083013366309827338063539729
0150658182257429547589439976511386554120812578868370423920876448476156900126488927159070630640966162803878404448
5191643790807186112370622133415415065991843875961023926713276546986163657706626438638029848051952769536195259240
9309086144719073907685857559347869817207343720931048254756285677776...
```

Future

A future in scala is a (simple) way to achieve concurrent programming.

A future starts running as soon as you create it, and you can react on the result when the computation is finished.

Let's introduce a simple example (without future).

The cooking

```
private val start : Double = System.currentTimeMillis()
def info(message : String) = printf("%.2f:%s\n", (System.currentTimeMillis() - start)/ 1000.0, message)

case class Dish(name : String) {
  def + (other : Dish) : Dish = Dish(s"$name with ${other.name}")
}

def cook(what : String) : Dish = {
  info(s"Starting to cook the ${what}")
  Thread.sleep(1000) //simulate the cooking
  info(s"${what} cooked !")
  Dish(what)
}
```

```

def serve(dish: Dish) : Unit = {
  info(s"Here's your ${dish.name}.")
}

private val s = cook("steak")
private val p = cook("potatoes")

serve(s+p)

```

```

0.00:Strating to cook the steak
1.00:steak cooked !
1.00:Strating to cook the potatoes
2.00:potatoes cooked !
2.00:Here's your steak with potatoes.

```

```

defined function info
defined class Dish
defined function cook
defined function serve

```

Recipe

But in real, we can cook both steak and potatoes in the same time (that means in parallel) !

So let's re-introduce Future



```

import concurrent.{Await, Future}
import concurrent.duration._
import java.util.concurrent.Executors
import scala.concurrent._

// the ExecutionContext that wraps the thread pool
// To simulate that we have a cooker with 5 fire
private implicit val myExecutionContext = ExecutionContext.fromExecutorService(Executors.newFixedThreadPool(5))
private val start : Double = System.currentTimeMillis()

// Same as before
def info(message : String) = printf("%.2f:%s\n", (System.currentTimeMillis() - start)/ 1000.0, message)

```

```

case class Dish(name : String) {
  def + (other : Dish) : Dish = Dish(s"$name with ${other.name}")
}

def cook(what : String) : Dish = {
  info(s"Starting to cook the ${what}")
  Thread.sleep(1000) //simulate the cooking
  info(s"${what} cooked !")
  Dish(what)
}

def serve(dish: Dish) : Unit = {
  info(s"Here's your ${dish.name}.")
}

/*
(~~~~~(~~~~~ New part ~~~~~)~~~~~)
*/

// But, now we will serve in the future !
private val futureServe : Future[Unit] = for {
  s <- Future {cook("steak")}
  p <- Future {cook("potatoes")}
} yield {
  serve(s + p)
}

// Here we wait till having the future realized or till the end of world
Await.result(futureServe, Duration.Inf)

```

```

0.00:Starting to cook the steak
1.00:steak cooked !
1.01:Starting to cook the potatoes
2.01:potatoes cooked !
2.01:Here's your steak with potatoes.

```

```

import concurrent.{Await, Future}
import concurrent.duration._
import java.util.concurrent.Executors
import scala.concurrent._
defined function info
defined class Dish
defined function cook
defined function serve

```

But wait

Here we have no gain with `Future` !

Why ? Because the `for` comprehension introduce a sequence. We need to start the future and then grad the result.

So



```
import concurrent.{Await, Future}
import concurrent.duration._
import java.util.concurrent.Executors
import scala.concurrent._
import scala.util.{Failure, Success}

// the ExecutionContext that wraps the thread pool
// To simulate that we have a cooker with 5 fire
private implicit val myExecutionContext = ExecutionContext.fromExecutorService(Executors.newFixedThreadPool(5))
private val start : Double = System.currentTimeMillis()

// Same as before
def info(message : String) = printf("%.2f:%s\n", (System.currentTimeMillis() - start)/ 1000.0, message)

case class Dish(name : String) {
  def + (other : Dish) : Dish = Dish(s"$name with ${other.name}")
}

def cook(what : String) : Dish = {
  info(s"Starting to cook the ${what}")
  Thread.sleep(1000) //simulate the cooking
  info(s"${what} cooked !")
  Dish(what)
}

def serve(dish: Dish) : Unit = {
  info(s"Here's your ${dish.name}.")
}
```



```

/*
(`\`.\_..(`\`.\_.. change here ..\_..`~).\_..`~)
*/

// Preparing a dish for the future
private val futureSteak = Future {cook("steak")}
private val futurePotatoes = Future {cook("potatoes")}

// Here we will not serve it immediately, we are just preparing a Dish
private val futureServe : Future[Dish] =for {
  s <- futureSteak
  p <- futurePotatoes
} yield {
  s + p
}

// But when the future is complete, we can serve it
futureServe.onComplete {
  case Success(x) => serve (x)
}

// Here we prevent the program to stop (to see the execution)
Thread.sleep(5000)

```

```

0.00:Strating to cook the steak
0.00:Strating to cook the potatoes
1.00:steak cooked !
1.00:potatoes cooked !
1.00:Here's your steak with potatoes.

```

```

import concurrent.{Await, Future}
import concurrent.duration._
import java.util.concurrent.Executors
import scala.concurrent._
import scala.util.{Failure, Success}
defined function info
defined class Dish
defined function cook
defined function serve

```

But if it fail ?

We need to introduce `Promise` , but this is another story

```

import concurrent.{Await, Future}
import concurrent.duration._
import java.util.concurrent.Executors
import scala.concurrent._
import scala.util.{Failure, Success, Random}

```

```

// the ExecutionContext that wraps the thread pool
// To simulate that we have a cooker with 5 fire
private implicit val myExecutionContext = ExecutionContext.fromExecutorService(Executors.newFixedThreadPool(5))
private val start : Double = System.currentTimeMillis()

// Same as before
def info(message : String) = printf("%.2f:%s\n", (System.currentTimeMillis() - start)/ 1000.0, message)

case class Dish(name : String) {
  def + (other : Dish) : Dish = Dish(s"$name with ${other.name}")
}

def cook(what : String) : Dish = {
  info(s"Starting to cook the ${what}")
  Thread.sleep(1000) //simulate the cooking
  info(s"${what} cooked !")
  Dish(what)
}

def serve(dish: Dish) : Unit = {
  info(s"Here's your ${dish.name}.")
}

// Preparing a dish for the future
// But we may run out of steak
private lazy val futureSteak : Future[Dish] = Future {
  val steakLeft = Random.nextBoolean()
  if (steakLeft) {
    cook("steak")
  } else {
    println("Sorry, we run out of steak.")
    throw new RuntimeException("no steak left !")
  }
}

private lazy val futurePotatoes : Future[Dish] = Future {cook("potatoes")}

private val futureServe : List[Future[Dish]] = List(futureSteak, futurePotatoes)

// But when the future is complete, we can serve it
val a = Future sequence futureServe
a.onComplete {
  case Success(l) => serve(l.reduce(_+_))
  case Failure(l) => println("Sorry, we do not have your dish")
}

// Here we wait till having the future realised or till the end of world
Thread.sleep(5000)

```

```

0.00:Strating to cook the steak
0.00:Strating to cook the potatoes
1.00:steak cooked !
1.00:potatoes cooked !
1.00:Here's your steak with potatoes.

```



```

import concurrent.{Await, Future}
import concurrent.duration._
import java.util.concurrent.Executors
import scala.concurrent._
import scala.util.{Failure, Success, Random}
defined function info
defined class Dish
defined function cook
defined function serve
a: scala.concurrent.Future[scala.List[$user.Dish]] = scala.concurrent.impl.Promise$DefaultPromise@7ea125f4

```

```

import scala.concurrent.Await
import scala.concurrent.duration._
import scala.concurrent.Future
import scala.concurrent.ExecutionContext
import scala.util.{Failure, Success}
import java.util.concurrent.Executors
//import scala.concurrent.ExecutionContext.Implicits.global

// the ExecutionContext that wraps the thread pool
implicit val myExecutionContext = ExecutionContext.fromExecutorService(Executors.newFixedThreadPool(10))
import java.math.{ MathContext => MC }
import scala.math.{ BigDecimal => ScalaBigDecimal}
implicit val mc = new MC(100)
object BigDecimal {
  def apply(d: Double)(implicit mc: MC) = ScalaBigDecimal(d)(mc)
}

val one = BigDecimal(1)(mc)
val seven = BigDecimal(7)(mc)
println((one / seven).toString)

val N = 3000
val nChunks = 64
val chunkSize = (N + nChunks - 1) / nChunks
val offsets = 0 until N by chunkSize

def piBBPdeaPart(offset: Int, n: Int): BigDecimal = {
  def piBBPdeaTermI(i: Int): BigDecimal = {
    BigDecimal(1) / BigDecimal(16).pow(i) * (
      BigDecimal(4) / (8 * i + 1) -
      BigDecimal(2) / (8 * i + 4) -
      BigDecimal(1) / (8 * i + 5) -
      BigDecimal(1) / (8 * i + 6)
    )
  }
  println(s"Started @ offset: $offset ")
  (offset until offset + n).map(piBBPdeaTermI(_)).sum
}

private val piChunks: Future[Seq[BigDecimal]] = Future.sequence( offsets map { offset =>
  Future(piBBPdeaPart(offset, chunkSize)) } )
private val piF: Future[BigDecimal] = piChunks map { case chunks =>

```

```
chunks.foldLeft(BigDecimal(0)) { case (acc, chunk) => acc + chunk }  
}
```

```
private val pi = Await.result(piF, Duration.Inf)
```

```
println("Result : " + pi)
```

8.0

```
Started @ offset: 0  
Started @ offset: 47  
Started @ offset: 94  
Started @ offset: 141  
Started @ offset: 423  
Started @ offset: 376  
Started @ offset: 470  
Started @ offset: 329  
Started @ offset: 282  
Started @ offset: 235  
Started @ offset: 188  
Started @ offset: 517  
Started @ offset: 564  
Started @ offset: 611  
Started @ offset: 658  
Started @ offset: 705  
Started @ offset: 752  
Started @ offset: 799  
Started @ offset: 846  
Started @ offset: 893  
Started @ offset: 940  
Started @ offset: 987  
Started @ offset: 1034  
Started @ offset: 1081  
Started @ offset: 1128  
Started @ offset: 1175  
Started @ offset: 1222  
Started @ offset: 1269  
Started @ offset: 1316  
Started @ offset: 1363  
Started @ offset: 1410  
Started @ offset: 1457  
Started @ offset: 1504  
Started @ offset: 1551  
Started @ offset: 1598  
Started @ offset: 1645  
Started @ offset: 1692  
Started @ offset: 1739  
Started @ offset: 1786  
Started @ offset: 1833  
Started @ offset: 1880  
Started @ offset: 1927  
Started @ offset: 1974  
Started @ offset: 2021  
Started @ offset: 2444  
Started @ offset: 2397  
Started @ offset: 2350  
Started @ offset: 2303
```

Started @ offset: 2256
Started @ offset: 2209
Started @ offset: 2162
Started @ offset: 2115
Started @ offset: 2068
Started @ offset: 2491
Started @ offset: 2538
Started @ offset: 2585
Started @ offset: 2632
Started @ offset: 2679
Started @ offset: 2726
Started @ offset: 2773
Started @ offset: 2820
Started @ offset: 2867
Started @ offset: 2914
Started @ offset: 2961

Result : 3.14159265358979323846264338327950288419716939937510582097494459230781640628620899862803482534211706764
3706613924964511775845625503574327313534081602340600417708862338937926443319780703588830185916787532693696539450
5044460406258274066621635529502876816112114310426342615026390111501031291999832086024679508500454290826673422207
6019144996673260274145162461067391846747720283988524198707083798013233179611976287483908488842961296044810949219
3741103745491993625575185125391391670195885019911174955150787568897940612472202752473626455367471587231438733226
6895529483000889168131359061256287696880002544205497887261051527951911955206998422081481693777559044409229320548
2249127310738731283001802209568298270481211651813594180053451095284770229090329234240982832656136035224156228437
4614298196191019682650340165110951228199311399860967891700126217118699018134483439573688553799638189989053077444
0374774427462072419342817324291835545230562563690934138134134892400079907125223045261126849063905903282266847599
9613345355570499661193547105505937331178157489364324605177633127683589587112364552231807988310918872690301095804
0177445723759991955901735844203844539926204206709495252682374020642909013814644397103902759113307201683091625872
0193987674440757477357217457432202068249668278813880822085307879156628928218718695069135415596652941567043884641
9845619323675368749460647556995058068448219085543366581501778304154806860347805419110431801962418057484469981926
0324796726623017483854852977600806728381197506594214293636103555566979478778952058081384208024155843178799140320
7370134128793481019495737300034542220266091696122068559618521161784519918211857534071142953375833571103763338350
4032859722818305709708298752000636592996216823695967460620249068000607813460578398545363642854945332925485392818
6811542500905052157533302530751752159079816687608475885355722982786028415940070513855857188889626093873358259179
8784480157053889900205412093542512930026540985082887759262441935618625975842720173319370229146505599997364359091
271372228644303433400780589289928967125711052566378378374382256669369292789954867448816071494932591457493703672
2806150116145977751342768571343150410045096570552191283615110137322438684054664021850226494626586163462965389379
883058445776314368530248275831394374082793784646929609375718534305047409249027448920404355592348400139033176946
0634102983052404115515713171185231233234600462778874321496212657309695741666763968597796733740223702649278879887
4358667257434887606263694817215026237096036919190441186371349048911178726421704159989209593791820184062078779681
0448746647411858594364342634267981980807089057442829489787647649933860906041070222270098267430425884796997526805
7834567066758782551839443876880341355782068768344565637117495707054641517974825118730141576889961318389628451853
2375491433816865220515834546229263193316204726377195890395125805881113342270235671101854161132692446998472568000
5832626636818779241776360716060835331968741610910838978376160333223449541253611885762760068094949863844396072149
9712958454355262164216229571036485866226518826757067552533968797702380485614791292097799684328433291285760891823
4853712228082800334930189509713385473507076218103147936367897410348529475592727344562322154693572796345949209883
2486376117863405259059706073016919243934217145968481427320334543242655289778163619559624034125543447874641313871
9019833808712589327149907854369093320336274532749234302076504608009339333074077948021690180781691739900130961776
3293887017973981566315646943710297112843560108050257756452459297716077165046623516763527171558303982144177948061
8183837821630713343268565454555795028333934892717373132640868941135848098735640833991989423761388122004665651477
9671916346131889733513650617538993960326504

```
import scala.concurrent.Await
import scala.concurrent.duration._
import scala.concurrent.Future
```

```
import scala.concurrent.ExecutionContext
import scala.util.{Failure, Success}
import java.util.concurrent.Executors
myExecutionContext: scala.concurrent.ExecutionContextExecutorService = scala.concurrent.impl.ExecutionContextImp
l$$$anon$$1@3a4e6573
import java.math.{ MathContext => MC }
import scala.math.{ BigDecimal => ScalaBigDecimal}
mc: java.math.MathContext = precision=100 roundingMode=HALF_UP
defined object BigDecimal
one: scala.math.BigDecimal = 1.0
seven: scala.math.BigDecimal = 7.0
N: Int = 3000
nChunks: Int = 64
chunkSize: Int = 47
offsets: scala.collection.immutable.Range = Range(
  0,
  47,
  94,
  141,
  188,
  235,
  282,
  329,
  376,
  423,
  470,
  517,
  564,
  611,
  ...
)
defined function piBBPdeaPart
```