For Expressions



Lesson Objectives

- After completing this lesson, you should be able to:
 - Understand the relationship between for expressions and higher order functions
 - Describe the usage of for expressions



Composition Is Hard

- Trying to put together multiple higher order functions into a single expression is difficult
- For expressions are syntactic sugar that simplifies the work of coding a multi-stage transformation



Composing HOFs

```
scala > val myNums = 1 to 3
myNums: Range.Inclusive = Range(1, 2, 3)
scala> myNums.map(i \Rightarrow (1 to i).map(j \Rightarrow i * j))
res0: IndexedSeq[IndexedSeq[Int]] =
  Vector(Vector(1), Vector(2, 4), Vector(3, 6, 9))
scala> myNums.flatMap(i \Rightarrow (1 \text{ to } i).map(j \Rightarrow i * j))
resl: IndexedSeq[Int] = Vector(1, 2, 4, 3, 6, 9)
```



For Expressions



Syntax

- Must start with the for keyword
- Must have generators, using the <- arrow
- The yield keyword dictates whether or not a new value is returned



Syntax

- Syntactic sugar over map, flatMap, withFilter
 and foreach
- Higher Order Functions have rules
 - If I map over a List, I will get a List
 - The first generator of a for expression follows the same rule
- Can have guard conditions to apply filters



Filtering

```
scala > val myNums = 1 to 3
myNums: scala.collection.immutable.Range.Inclusive =
  Range (1, 2, 3)
scala> for {
     | i <- myNums if i % 2 == 1
     | j <- 1 to i
| } yield i * j
res0: scala.collection.immutable.IndexedSeg[Int] =
  Vector(1, 3, 6, 9)
```



Definitions

```
for {
  time <- times
  hours = time.hours if hours > 12
} yield (hours - 12) + "pm"

// Result: Vector[String] = Vector(1pm, 2pm)
```



Effectful Usages

```
for (n <- 1 to 3) println(n)
(1 to 3).foreach(n => println(n))
```



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