

This Scala notebook uses *BeakerX*, a Two Sigma Open Source project that enhances Jupyter.

<http://beakerx.com/> (<http://beakerx.com/>)

```
In [1]: scala.util.Properties.versionMsg
```

```
Out[1]: Scala library version 2.11.12 -- Copyright 2002-2017, LAMP/EPFL
```

We'll be using the JFiglet library in our example, so we'll add it via Maven:

```
In [2]: %classpath add mvn com.github.lalyos jfiglet 0.0.8
```

## Defining a MessagePrinter

We'll create a simple class that takes a message and then prints it to the console.

```
In [3]: class MessagePrinter {  
        def print(msg: String): Unit = println(msg)  
      }
```

```
Out[3]: defined class MessagePrinter
```

```
In [4]: (new MessagePrinter).print("hello world")
```

```
hello world
```

```
Out[4]: null
```

Our MessagePrinter isn't very interesting. Let's spice it up with some mixins.

## Defining some Mixins for MessagePrinter

```
In [5]: trait Reverse extends MessagePrinter {  
        override def print(msg: String): Unit =  
          super.print(msg.reverse)  
      }
```

```
Out[5]: defined trait Reverse
```

```
In [6]: (new MessagePrinter with Reverse).print("hello world")
```

```
dlrow olleh
```

```
Out[6]: null
```

```
In [7]: trait TitleCase extends MessagePrinter {  
        override def print(msg: String): Unit =  
            super.print(msg.split(' ').map(_.capitalize).mkString(" "))  
        }
```

```
Out[7]: defined trait TitleCase
```

```
In [8]: (new MessagePrinter with TitleCase).print("hello world")
```

```
Hello World
```

```
Out[8]: null
```

```
In [9]: trait Banner extends MessagePrinter {  
        import com.github.lalyos.jfiglet.FigletFont  
  
        override def print(msg: String): Unit =  
            super.print(FigletFont.convertOneLine(msg))  
        }
```

```
Out[9]: defined trait Banner
```

```
In [10]: (new MessagePrinter with Banner).print("hello world")
```

```
helloworld
```

```
Out[10]: null
```

## Stacking Mixins on MessagePrinter

```
In [11]: (new MessagePrinter with TitleCase with Reverse).print("hello world")
```

```
Dlrow Olleh
```

```
Out[11]: null
```

```
In [12]: (new MessagePrinter with Reverse with TitleCase).print("hello world")
```

```
dlroW olleH
```

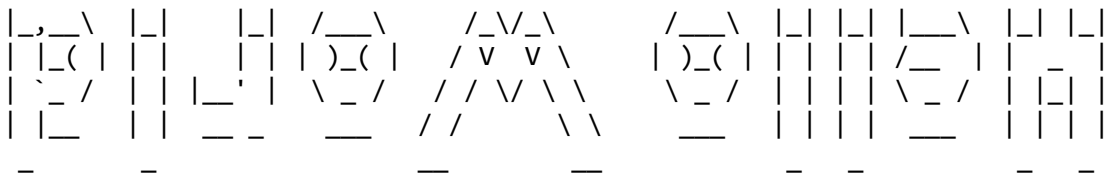
```
Out[12]: null
```

```
In [13]: (new MessagePrinter with Banner with Reverse with TitleCase).print("hello world")
```

The output shows the string "hello world" rendered in a banner style. Each character is formed by a grid of vertical lines. The letters are in title case: 'H', 'L', 'L', 'O', 'W', 'O', 'R', 'L', 'D'. The 'W' is notably wider than the other letters.

Out[13]: null

```
In [14]: (new MessagePrinter with Reverse with Banner with TitleCase).print("hello world")
```

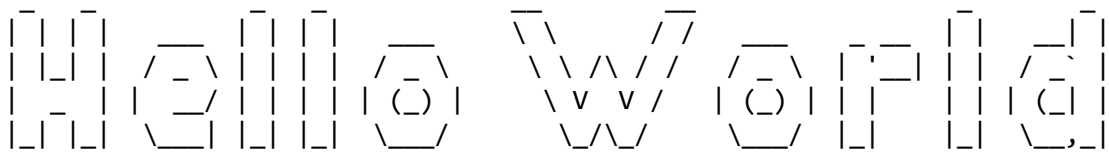
The output shows the string "hello world" rendered in a banner style. Each character is formed by a grid of vertical lines. The letters are in title case: 'H', 'L', 'L', 'O', 'W', 'O', 'R', 'L', 'D'. The 'W' is notably wider than the other letters. The entire output is mirrored horizontally.

Out[14]: null

```
In [15]: class BannerTitleMessagePrinter extends MessagePrinter with Banner with TitleCase
```

Out[15]: defined class BannerTitleMessagePrinter

```
In [16]: (new BannerTitleMessagePrinter).print("hello world")
```

The output shows the string "hello world" rendered in a banner style. Each character is formed by a grid of vertical lines. The letters are in title case: 'H', 'L', 'L', 'O', 'W', 'O', 'R', 'L', 'D'. The 'W' is notably wider than the other letters. The entire output is mirrored horizontally.

Out[16]: null

## Using Abstract Overrides

```
In [17]: abstract class MessageWriter {  
    def write(msg: String): Unit  
}
```

Out[17]: defined class MessageWriter

If we try declaring a trait that overrides an abstract method, it doesn't work:

```
In [18]: trait BadReverse extends MessageWriter {  
         override def write(msg: String): Unit =  
             super.write(msg.reverse)  
         }
```

```
<console>:14: error: method write in class MessageWriter is accessed from sup  
er. It may not be abstract unless it is overridden by a member declared `abst  
ract' and `override'  
         super.write(msg.reverse)  
           ^
```

Instead, we need to use `abstract override` to tell the compiler that we really want to do this:

```
In [19]: trait GoodReverse extends MessageWriter {  
         abstract override def write(msg: String): Unit =  
             super.write(msg.reverse)  
         }
```

```
Out[19]: defined trait GoodReverse
```

Now we can create a concrete implementation of our abstract class and use it with our mixin:

```
In [20]: class ConsoleMessageWriter extends MessageWriter {  
         override def write(msg: String): Unit =  
             println(msg)  
         }
```

```
Out[20]: defined class ConsoleMessageWriter
```

```
In [21]: (new ConsoleMessageWriter).write("hello world")
```

```
hello world
```

```
Out[21]: null
```

```
In [22]: (new ConsoleMessageWriter with GoodReverse).write("hello world")
```

```
dlrow olleh
```

```
Out[22]: null
```