



Syntax and Messages

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Outline

- ***Literals: numbers, strings, arrays....***
- Variable, assignments, returns
- Pseudo-variables
- Message Expressions
- Block expressions
- Conditional and Loops



Numbers

- SmallInteger, Integer,
 - 4, 2r100 (4 in base 2), 3r11 (4 in base 3), 1232
- Automatic coercion
 - 1 + 2.3 -> 3.3
 - 1 class -> SmallInteger
 - 1 class maxVal class -> SmallInteger
 - (1 class maxVal + 1) class -> LargeInteger
- Fraction, Float, Double
 - 3/4, 2.4e7, 0.75d
 - (1/3) + (2/3) -> 1
 - 1000 factorial / 999 factorial -> 1000
 - 2/3 + 1 -> (5/3)

Characters

- Characters:
 - \$F, \$Q \$U \$E \$N \$T \$i \$N
- Unprintable characters:
 - Character space, Character tab, Character cr



Strings



- Strings:
 - #mac asString -> 'mac'
 - 12 printString -> '12'
 - 'This packet travelled around to the printer' 'I"idiot'
 - String with: \$A
 - Collection of characters
 - 'lulu' at: l -> \$l
- To introduce a single quote inside a string, just double it.

Symbols

- Symbols:
 - `#class` `#mac` `#at:put:` `#+` `#accept:`
- Unique string in the system

Symbols vs. Strings

- Symbols are used as method selectors, unique keys for dictionaries
- A symbol is a read-only object, strings are mutable objects
- A symbol is unique, strings are not

```
#calvin == #calvin
```

```
> true
```

```
'calvin' == 'calvin'
```

```
> false
```

```
#calvin, #zeBest
```

```
> 'calvinzeBest'
```

Comments and Tips

- "This is a comment"
- A comment can span several lines. Moreover, avoid putting a space between the “ and the first character. When there is no space, the system helps you to select a commented expression. You just go after the “ character and double click on it: the entire commented expression is selected. After that you can printIt or dolt, etc.

Arrays

```
#(1 2 3) #('lulu' (1 2 3))
```

```
 #(mac node1 pc node2 node3 lpr) an array of symbols.
```

When one prints it it shows

```
 #(#mac #node1 #pc #node2 #node3 #lpr)
```

Syntax Summary

comment:	"a comment"
character:	\$c \$h \$a \$r \$a \$c \$t \$e \$r \$s \$# \$@
string:	'a nice string' 'lulu' 'l'idiot'
symbol:	#mac #+
array:	#{1 2 3 (1 3) \$a 4)
byte array:	#[1 2 3]
integer:	1, 2r101
real:	1.5, 6.03e-34, 4, 2.4e7
float:	1/33
boolean:	true, false
point:	10@120

Note that @ is not an element of the syntax, but just a message sent to a number. This is the same for /, bitShift, ifTrue:, do: ...

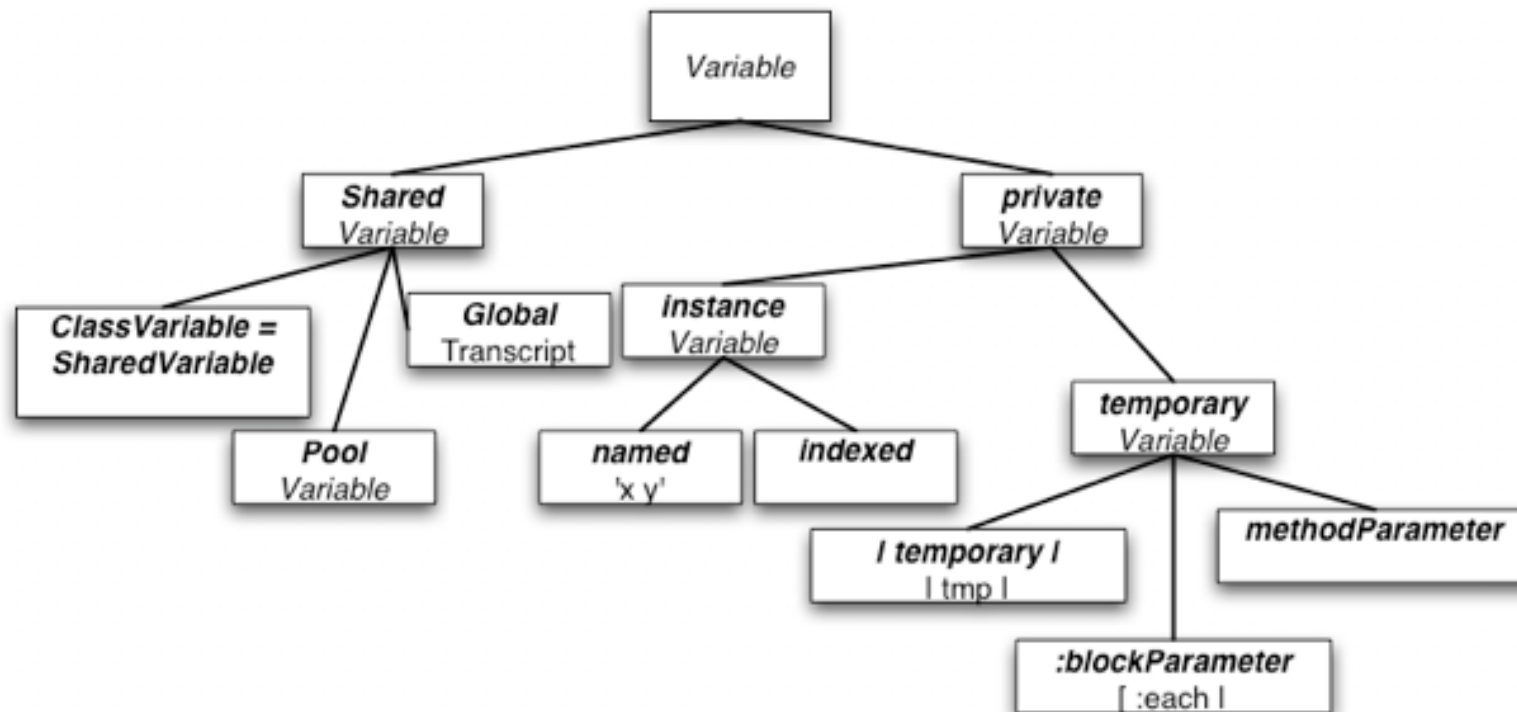
Roadmap

- Literals: numbers, strings, arrays....
- ***Variable, assignments, returns***
- Pseudo-variables
- Message Expressions
- Block expressions
- Conditional and Loops



Variables

- Maintains a reference to an object
- Dynamically typed and can reference different types of objects
- Shared (starting with uppercase) or local (starting with lowercase)



Temporary Variables

- To hold temporary values during evaluation (method execution or sequence of instructions)
- Can be accessed by the expressions composing the method body.
 - **| mac | pc node | printer mac2 packet |**

Temporary Variable Good Style

- Avoid using the same name for a temporary variable and a method argument, an instance variable or another temporary variable or block temporary. Your code will be more portable. Do not write:

```
aClass>>printOn: aStream  
  |aStream|  
  ...
```

- Instead, write:

```
aClass>>printOn: aStream  
  |anotherStream|  
  ...
```

- Hint: Avoid using the same temporary variable for referencing two different objects

Assignments

- An Assignment is not done by message passing. It is one of the few syntactic elements of Smalltalk.

variable := aValue

three := 3 raisedTo: 1

variable1 := variable2 := aValue

- Avoid using var := var2 := var3
- To not try to know in which order the expressions is evaluated. You will write good code

Pointing to the Same Object

- In Smalltalk, objects are manipulated via implicit pointers: everything is a pointer.
- Take care when different variables point to the same object:

```
p1 := p2 := 0@100  
p1 x: 100  
p1 Prlt-> 100@100  
p2 Prlt-> 100@100
```


Method Arguments

- Can be accessed by the expressions composing the method.
- Exist during the execution of the defining method.
- Method Name Example:
 accept: aPacket
- In C++ or Java:
 void Printer::accept(aPacket Packet)

Arguments are read-only

- Method arguments cannot change their value within the method body.
- Invalid Example, assuming contents is an instance variable:

```
MyClass>>contents: aString  
  aString := aString, 'From Lpr'.
```

- Valid Example

```
MyClass>>contents: aString  
  | addressee |  
  addressee := aString , 'From Lpr'
```

Method Return



Use `^` expression to return the value of expression from a method

```
Rectangle>>area
```

```
  ^ width * height
```

By default self is returned



Instance Variables



- Private to a particular instance (not to all the instances of a class like in C++).
- Can be accessed by all the methods of the defining class and its subclasses.
- Has the same lifetime as the object.
- Declaration

Object ***subclass***: #Node

instanceVariableNames: 'name nextNode '

...

Instance Variables

- Scope: all the methods of the class

```
Node>>setName: aSymbol nextNode: aNode  
      name := aSymbol.  
      nextNode := aNode
```

- But preferably accessed using accessor methods

```
Node>>name  
      ^name
```

Global Variables

- Always Capitalized (convention)
 - `MyGlobalPi := 3.1415`
- If it is unknown, Smalltalk will ask you if you want to create a new global
 - `Smalltalk at: #MyGlobalPi put: 3.14`
 - `MyGlobalPi Prlt-> 3.14`
 - `Smalltalk at: #MyGlobalPi Prlt-> 3.14`
- Stored in the default environment: Smalltalk in Squeak, VW has namespaces
- Design Hints: Accessible from everywhere, but it is not a good idea to use them

Roadmap

- Literals: numbers, strings, arrays....
- Variable, assignments, returns
- **Pseudo-variables**
- Message Expressions
- Block expressions
- Conditional and Loops



Six Pseudo-Variables

- Smalltalk expressions can contain true, false, nil, self, super, thisContext, but cannot change their values. They are hardwired into the compiler.
- nil nothing, the value for the uninitialized variables. Unique instance of the class UndefinedObject

Six Pseudo-Variables



- **true**
 - unique instance of the class True
- **false**
 - unique instance of the class False
- Hint: Don't use False instead of false. false is the boolean value, False the class representing it. So, the first produces an error, the second not:
- False ifFalse: [Transcript show:'False'] -> error
- false ifFalse: [Transcript show:'False']

self, super, and thisContext

- Only make sense in a method body
- **self**
 - refers to the receiver of a message.
- **super**
 - refers also to the receiver of the message but its semantics affects the lookup of the method. It starts the lookup in the superclass of the class of the method containing the super.
- **thisContext**
 - represents the execution stack

self and super examples

PrinterServer>>accept: thePacket

"If the packet is addressed to me, print it.
Otherwise behave normally."

(thePacket isAddressedTo: self)

ifTrue: [**self** print: thePacket]

ifFalse: [**super** accept: thePacket]

Roadmap

- Literals: numbers, strings, arrays....
- Variable names
- Pseudo-variables
- Assignments, returns
- **Message Expressions**
- Block expressions
- Conditional and Loops



Objects and Messages

- Objects communicate by sending message
- Objects react to messages by executing methods

Bot new go: 30 + 50

- A message is composed of:
 - a receiver, always evaluated (Bot new)
 - a selector, never evaluated #go:
 - and a list possibly empty of arguments that are all evaluated (30 + 50)
- The receiver is linked with self in a method body.

Three Kinds of Messages



- Unary Messages

2.4 inspect
macNode name

- Binary Messages

$1 + 2 \rightarrow 3$

$(1 + 2) * (2 + 3) \text{ Prlt} \rightarrow 15$

$3 * 5 \text{ Prlt} \rightarrow 15$

- Keyword Messages

6 gcd: 24 Prlt-> 6

pcNode nextNode: node2

Turtle new go: 30 color: Color blue

Unary Messages

aReceiver aSelector

node3 nextNode	-> printerNode
node3 name	-> #node3
l class	-> SmallInteger
false not	-> true
Date today	-> Date today September 19, 1997
Time now	-> 1:22:20 pm
Double pi	-> 3.1415926535898d

Binary Messages

aReceiver aSelector anArgument

- Used for arithmetic, comparison and logical operations
- One or two characters taken from:
 - + - / \ * ~ < > = @ % | & ! ? ,
 - | + 2
 - 2 >= 3
 - 100@100
 - 'the', 'best'
- Restriction:
- second character is never \$-

Simplicity has a Price

- no mathematical precedence so take care

$$3 + 2 * 10 \rightarrow 50$$

$$3 + (2 * 10) \rightarrow 23$$

$$(1/3) + (2/3) \text{ and not}$$

$$1/3 + 2/3$$

Keyword Messages

receiver

keyword1: argument1

keyword2: argument2

l between: 0 and: 5

dict at: #blop put: 8+3

- In C-like languages it would be:
receiver.keyword1 keyword2...(argument1 type1, argument2,
type2) : return-type

Keyword Messages

Workstation **withName:** #Mac2

mac **nextNode:** node1

Packet

send: 'This packet travelled around to'

to: #lw100

1 **@1 setX:** 3

#(1 2 3) **at:** 2 **put:** 25

1 **to:** 10 -> (1 to: 10) anInterval

Browser **newOnClass:** Point

Interval **from:** 1 **to:** 20 Prlt-> (1 to: 20)

12 **between:** 10 **and:** 20 Prlt-> true

x > 0 **ifTrue:**['positive'] **ifFalse:**['negative']

Composition Rules



- **Unary-Msg > Binary-Msg > Keywords-Msg**
- at same level, from the left to the right

2 + 3 squared -> 11

2 raisedTo: 3 + 2 -> 32

#(1 2 3) at: 1+1 put: 10 + 2 * 3 -> #(1 36 3)

2 raisedTo: 3 + 2 <=> (2 raisedTo: (3+2)) -> 32

Composition Rules

- **(Msg)** > Unary-Msg > Binary-Msg > Keywords-Msg

69 class inspect

(0@0 extent: 100@100) bottomRight

Hints ...

- Use () when two keyword-based messages
- occur within a single expression, otherwise the
- precedence order is fine.

`x isNil ifTrue: [...]`

- **isNil** is an unary message, so it is evaluated
- prior to **ifTrue:**

`x includes: 3 ifTrue: [...]`

- is read as the message `includes:ifTrue:`
`(x includes: 3) ifTrue: [...]`
- We use () to disambiguate them

Sequence

message1 .

message2 .

message3

. is a separator, not a terminator

```
| macNode pcNode node | printerNode |  
macNode := Workstation withName: #mac.
```

```
Transcript cr.
```

```
Transcript show: 1 printString.
```

```
Transcript cr.
```

```
Transcript show: 2 printString
```

For the Lazy: the Cascade

receiver

selector1;

selector2; ...

- To send multiple messages to the same object

Transcript show: I printString.

Transcript show: cr

- is equivalent to:

Transcript show: I printString ; cr

Syntax Summary

assignment: `var := aValue`

unary message:

binary message:

keyword based:

`arg2...`

cascade:

separator:

result:

parenthesis:

receiver selector

receiver selector argument

receiver keyword1: `arg1` keyword2:

`message ; selector ...`

`message . message`

`^`

`(...)`

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Blocks



- ***anonymous methods***
- ***deferred block of code***

$\text{fct}(x) = x^2 + x$

$\text{fct}(2) = 6$

$\text{fct}(20) = 420$

|fct|

$\text{fct} := [:x \mid x * x + x].$

fct **value:** 2 Prlt-> 6

fct **value:** 20 Prlt-> 420

fct Prlt-> aBlockClosure

Blocks Continued

```
[ :variable1 :variable2 |  
  | blockTemporary1 blockTemporary2 |  
  expression1.  
  ...variable1 ... ]
```

- Two blocks without arguments and temporary variables

```
PrinterServer>>accept: thePacket  
  (thePacket isAddressedTo: self)  
  ifTrue: [self print: thePacket]  
  ifFalse: [super accept: thePacket]
```

Block Evaluation

[...] value

or value: (for one arg)
or value:value: (for two args)
or value:value:value: ...
or valueWithArguments: anArray

[2 + 3 + 4 + 5] value

[:x | x + 3 + 4 + 5] value: 2

[:x :y | x + y + 4 + 5] value: 2 value: 3

[:x :y :z | x + y + z + 5] value: 2 value: 3 value: 4

[:x :y :z :w | x + y + z + w] value: 2 value: 3 value: 4 value: 5

Block

- The value of a block is the value of its last statement, except if there is an explicit return ^
- Blocks are first class objects.
- They are created, passed as argument, stored into variables...

Blocks - Continued

```
|index bloc |  
index := 0.  
bloc := [index := index + 1].  
index := 3.  
bloc value -> 4
```

Integer>>factorial

"Answer the factorial of the receiver. Fail if the receiver is
less than 0."

```
| tmp |
```

....

```
tmp := 1.
```

```
2 to: self do: [:i | tmp := tmp * i].
```

```
^tmp
```

- Literals: numbers, strings, arrays....
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Yes ifTrue: is sent to a boolean

Weather isRaining

ifTrue: [self takeMyUmbrella]

ifFalse: [self takeMySunglasses]

ifTrue:ifFalse is sent to an object: a boolean!

Conditional: messages to booleans

- aBoolean **ifTrue:** aTrueBlock **ifFalse:** aFalseBlock
- aBoolean **ifFalse:** aFalseBlock **ifTrue:** aTrueBlock
- aBoolean **ifTrue:** aTrueBlock
- aBoolean **ifFalse:** aFalseBlock

(thePacket isAddressedTo: self)

ifTrue: [self print: thePacket]

ifFalse: [super accept: thePacket]

- Hint: Take care — true is the boolean value and True is the class of true, its unique instance!

Boolean Messages

- Logical Comparisons: &, |, xor:, not
aBooleanExpr comparison **aBooleanExpr**
 - (I isZero) & false
 - Date today isRaining not
- Uniform, but optimized and inlined (macro expansion at compile time)
- aBooleanExpression **or:** orBlock
orBlock will **only** be evaluated if aBooleanExpression is false

false and: [I error: 'crazy']
> false and not an error



Yes a collection is iterating on itself



```
 #(1 2 -4 -86)  
   do: [:each | Transcript show: each abs  
   printString ;cr ]
```

> 1

> 2

> 4

> 86

Yes we ask the collection object to perform the loop on itself



Some Basic Loops

- aBlockTest whileTrue
- aBlockTest whileFalse
- aBlockTest whileTrue: aBlockBody
- aBlockTest whileFalse: aBlockBody
- anInteger timesRepeat: aBlockBody

- $[x < y]$ whileTrue: $[x := x + 3]$

- 10 timesRepeat: [Transcript show: 'hello'; cr]



For the Curious...

```
BlockClosure>>whileTrue: aBlock  
  ^ self value  
    ifTrue:[ aBlock value.  
              self whileTrue: aBlock ]
```

```
BlockClosure>>whileTrue  
  ^ [ self value ] whileTrue:[ ]
```



For the Curious...

Integer>>timesRepeat: aBlock

"Evaluate the argument, aBlock, the number of times represented by the receiver."

| count |

count := 1.

[count <= self] whileTrue:

 [aBlock value.

 count := count + 1]



Choose your Camp!

To get all the absolute values of numbers you could write:

```
|result|  
aCol := ( 2 -3 4 -35 4 -11 ).  
result := aCol species new: aCol size.  
1 to: aCollection size do:  
    [ :each | result  
        at: each put: (aCol at: each) abs].  
result
```



Choose your Camp (II)

- You could also write:

(2 -3 4 -35 4 -1 1) collect: [:each | each abs]

- Really important: Contrary to the first solution, the second solution works well for indexable collections and also for sets.

Iteration Abstraction: do:/collect:

aCollection do: aOneParameterBlock
aCollection collect: aOneParameterBlock
aCollection with: anotherCollection do:
aBinaryBlock



```
(15 10 19 68) do:  
  [:i | Transcript show: i printString ; cr ]
```

```
(15 10 19 68) collect: [:i | i odd ]  
Prlt-> (true false true false)
```

```
(1 2 3) with: (10 20 30)  
do: [:x :y| Transcript show: (y ** x) printString ; cr ]
```

Opening the Box

Iterators are messages sent to collection objects
Collection is responsible of its traversal

`SequenceableCollection>>do: aBlock`

"Evaluate aBlock with each of the receiver's elements
as the argument."

`| to: self size do: [:i | aBlock value: (self at: i)]`



select:/reject:/detect:

aCollection select: aPredicateBlock

aCollection reject: aPredicateBlock

aCollection detect:

aOneParameterPredicateBlock

aCollection

detect: aOneParameterPredicateBlock

ifNone: aNoneBlock

(15 10 19 68) select: [:i|i odd] -> (15 19)

(15 10 19 68) reject: [:i|i odd] -> (10 68)

(12 10 19 68 21) detect: [:i|i odd] Prlt-> 19

(12 10 12 68) detect: [:i|i odd] ifNone:[1] Prlt-> 1

Other Collection Methods

aCollection includes: anElement

aCollection size

aCollection isEmpty

aCollection contains: aBooleanBlock

(1 2 3 4 5) includes: 4 -> true

(1 2 3 4 5) size -> 5

(1 2 3 4 5) isEmpty -> false

(1 2 3 4 5) contains: [:each | each isOdd] -> true

What we saw

- Numbers (integer, real, float...), Character \$a, String 'abc', Symbols (unique Strings) #jkk,
- Arrays (potentially not homogenous) #(a #(1 2 3), Array with: 2+3
- Variables:
 - Lowercase => private
 - Instance variables (visible in by all methods), method arguments (read-only), local variable |a|
 - Uppercase => global
- Pseudo Var: true, false, nil, self, super
 - self = **always** represents the msg receiver
 - nil = undefined value

What we saw

- Three kinds of messages
 - Unary: Node new
 - Binary: 1 + 2, 3@4
 - Keywords: aTomagoshi eat: #cooky furiously: true
- (Msg) > unary > binary > keywords
- Same Level from left to right
- Block
 - Functions

fct(x)= x*x+3, fct(2).

fct :=[:x| x * x + 3]. fct value: 2

- Anonymous method
- Passed as method argument:

factorial

tmp:= 1.

2 to: self do: [:i| tmp := tmp * i]