## Advanced Object-Oriented Design

## Booleans and Conditions

## Booleans

- true is the unique instance of class True
- false is the unique instance of class False

In Pharo, booleans have nothing special

- \& \| not
- or: and: (lazy)
- xor:
- ifTrue:ifFalse:
- ifFalse:ifTrue:


## Eager and Lazy Logical Operators

```
false & (1 error: 'crazy')
-> an error
```

- the argument (1 error: 'crazy') is executed because this is a non lazy operator

```
false and: [ 1 error: 'crazy' ]
-> false "no error!"
```

- the argument [1 error: 'crazy'] is not executed because it is not necessary


## Conditionals

In Pharo, traditional conditional (if, else, while) are messages sent to boolean or block objects

## Yes ifTrue:ifFalse: is a message!

Weather isRaining<br>ifTrue: [ self takeMyUmbrella ]<br>iffalse: [ self takeMySunglasses ]

- Conceptually ifTrue:ifFalse: is a message sent to an object: a boolean!
- Heavily optimised by the compiler


## Boolean Implementation

- true is the unique instance of the class True
- false is the unique instance of the class False



## Conditionals: ifTrue: and ifTrue:ifFalse:

ifTrue: [ ] and ifTrue: [] ifFalse: [] are two different messages

```
forceltalicOrOblique
    self slantValue = 0
        ifTrue: [ slantValue := 1 ]
```

fullName isEmptyOrNil
ifTrue: [ 'FirstnameLastname' translated ]
ifFalse: [ fullName ].

## Conditionals: ifFalse: and ifFalse:ifTrue:

ifFalse: [ ] and ifFalse: [] ifTrue: [ ] are two different messages

## Conditionals: ifEmpty: ifNotEmpty:

```
myProtocol
ifEmpty: [ 'As yet unclassified' ]
```

```
self listltems
ifNotEmpty: [:aList | aList at: index ]
```

- Notice that when the receiver is not empty we get it as argument
- No need to ask it again


## Summary

- Booleans are real objects
- Some conditionals are messages sent to Booleans


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