Advanced Object-Oriented Design

Booleans and Conditions



http://www.pharo.org

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





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



Yes ifTrue:ifFalse: is a message!

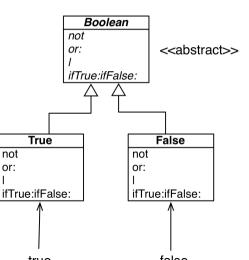
Weather isRaining ifTrue: [self takeMyUmbrella] ifFalse: [self takeMySunglasses]

- 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

```
forceItalicOrOblique
  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 listItems ifNotEmpty: [:aList | aList at: index]

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





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



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