Blocks - the Friends of Conditionals and Loops

Damien Cassou, Stéphane Ducasse and Luc Fabresse

Washa





Remember: A Block Definition Freezes its Body

• Evaluating a block definition does not execute its body

```
[2+6]
>[2+6]
```



Remember: Block Execution

Executing a Block is explicit

```
[2+6] value
>8
```

• and repeatable

```
| b |
b := [2+6].
b value.
> 8
b value
> 8
```

Blocks are Used to Express Conditions

max: anObject

"Answer the receiver or the argument, whichever has the greater an Object."

^ self > anObject
ifTrue: [self]
ifFalse: [anObject]

Yes this is a message if True: if False: sent to a Boolean

Blocks are Used to Express Loops

- Some simple loops
- Printing 10 dots

```
10 timesRepeat: [ File stdout << '.' ] > ..........
```



Blocks are Used to Express Loops (2)

1 to: 10 do: [:i | File stdout << i]

> 12345678910

Blocks are Used to Express Loops (3)

• A traditional for loop for i=1,100, i++

```
1 to: 100 by: 3 do: [:i | File stdout << i]
```

- > 147101316192225283134374043464952555861646
- > 770737679828588919497100
- The message to:by:do: is sent to an integer
- i will get all the computed values one by one

Blocks are Used For Iterators

Basis for iterators

```
#(2 4 5 -4 3 -2) collect: [:each | each abs] > #(2 4 5 4 3 2)
```

- Here the message is sent to the collection itself
- See Lecture on Iterators

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!
- ifTrue:ifFalse: is in fact radically optimized by the compiler

Implementation Note

- Note that the Virtual Machine shortcuts calls to Boolean such as condition for speed reason
- But you can implement your own conditional methods and debug to see that sending a message is dispatching to the right object
- Implement your own control structure such as siAlors:sinon: (in French) and try it

Summary

- Blocks freeze and control computation
- Basis for
 - conditionals
 - loops / iterators
 - exceptions (see future lectures)
 - concurrence

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