Booleans and Conditions

Damien Cassou, Stéphane Ducasse and Luc Fabresse

W2S08





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!

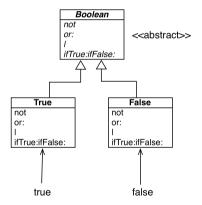
Weather is Raining

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



More details in a future lecture (The Essence of Dispatch)



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

Summary

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

A course by



and



in collaboration with











