Language Assignment #2: Smalltalk

Issued: Tuesday, September 23 Due: Tuesday, October 7

Purpose

This assignment asks you to begin using an object-oriented imperative programming language named Smalltalk, which is more object oriented than Java or C++. In Smalltalk, everything is an object. Smalltalk was designed by Alan Kay, Dan Ingalls, and Adele Goldberg, at Xerox PARC, in 1972.

Documentation

Smalltalk lecture slides are at:

~buff/classes/354/pub/slides/slides-smalltalk.pdf

Smalltalk is not described, in an introductory way, in our textbook, although there is a little more discussion in Section 9.6.1 of the textbook's CD.

The onyx cluster has a Smalltalk interpreter, which is well documented:

- s info smalltalk
- s man gst
- 3 /usr/share/gnu-smalltalk

and demonstrated by:

buff/classes/354/pub/sum/smalltalk

There is also a whole book:

buff/classes/354/pub/doc/Bluebook.pdf

Assignment

Port the simple banking application at:

```
1 ~buff/classes/354/pub/la2
```

from Java to Smalltalk.

Hints and Advice

- Smalltalk has multiple "versions" of syntax, all of which are rather neanderthal. Work from my sum.st example. Section 1.3 of the info documentation, Syntax of GNU Smalltalk might be useful.
- The only real constructor is the parameterless class method new. You can define your own class method new, with initialization parameters, but it needs to call the parameterless new to construct an object. Your new can then invoke an instance method on the object to initialize it.
- A method name can be the same as an instance variable. A formal parameter cannot be the same as an instance variable.
- Numbers are objects. Arithmetic is message passing.
- A number can return a string representation of itself, with the asString method.
- A string can return its concatenation with another string, with the , (comma) method, like this:

```
s:=s , (account toString) , (Character nl asString)
```

• An abstract class/method can be approximated like this: