

Conditionals and Value Definitions

Conditional Expressions

- To express choosing between two alternatives, Scala has a conditional expression:
if-then-else
- It resembles an if-else in Java, but is used for expressions, not statements

Example:

def abs (x: Int) = if x >= 0 then x else -x

in this case $x \geq 0$ is a predicate of type Boolean

in Java there is a way to express the if as an expression: $x \geq 0 ? x : -x$

Boolean Expressions

- Boolean expressions b can be composed of:
 - * constants: **true, false**
 - * negation: **!b**
 - * conjunction: **b && b**
 - * disjunction: **b || b**
 - * usual comparison operations: **$e \leq e, e \geq e, e < e, e > e, e == e, e != e$**
- Here are reduction rules for Boolean expressions:
 - * **$!true \rightarrow false$**
 - * **$!false \rightarrow true$**
 - * **$true \&\& e \rightarrow e$**
 - * **$false \&\& e \rightarrow false$**
 - * **$true || e \rightarrow true$**
 - * **$false || e \rightarrow e$**
- Note that && and || do not always need their right operand to be evaluated. These expressions use “short-circuit evaluation”

Exercise: Rewrite rules for if-then-else

- * ***if true then e_1 else $e_2 \rightarrow e_1$***
- * ***if false then e_1 else $e_2 \rightarrow e_2$***

Value Definitions

- Definitions can be referred by value or by name
- The **def** form is by-name, its right-hand side is evaluated on each use
- The **val** form is by-value and it is evaluated at the point of the definition itself; afterwards the name refers to the value
- The difference between **val** and **def** becomes apparent when the right-hand side does not terminate

Exercise: Write functions **and** and **or** such that for all argument expressions *x* and *y*:
and (*x*, *y*) == *x* && *y*, **or** (*x*, *y*) == *x* || *y*,
but do not use || and && in your implementation. What are good operands to test that the equalities hold?

def and (x: Boolean, y: => Boolean): Boolean = if (x) y else false
the second parameter is passed by name because **and (false, loop)** must return **false**.
def or (x: Boolean, y: => Boolean): Boolean = if (x) true else y
the second parameter is passed by name because **or (true, loop)** must return **true**.