

Pharo: the best system for object-oriented *thinking*

<http://stephane.ducasse.free.fr>

<http://www.pharo.org>



**Reflecting on our daily
practice and experience**

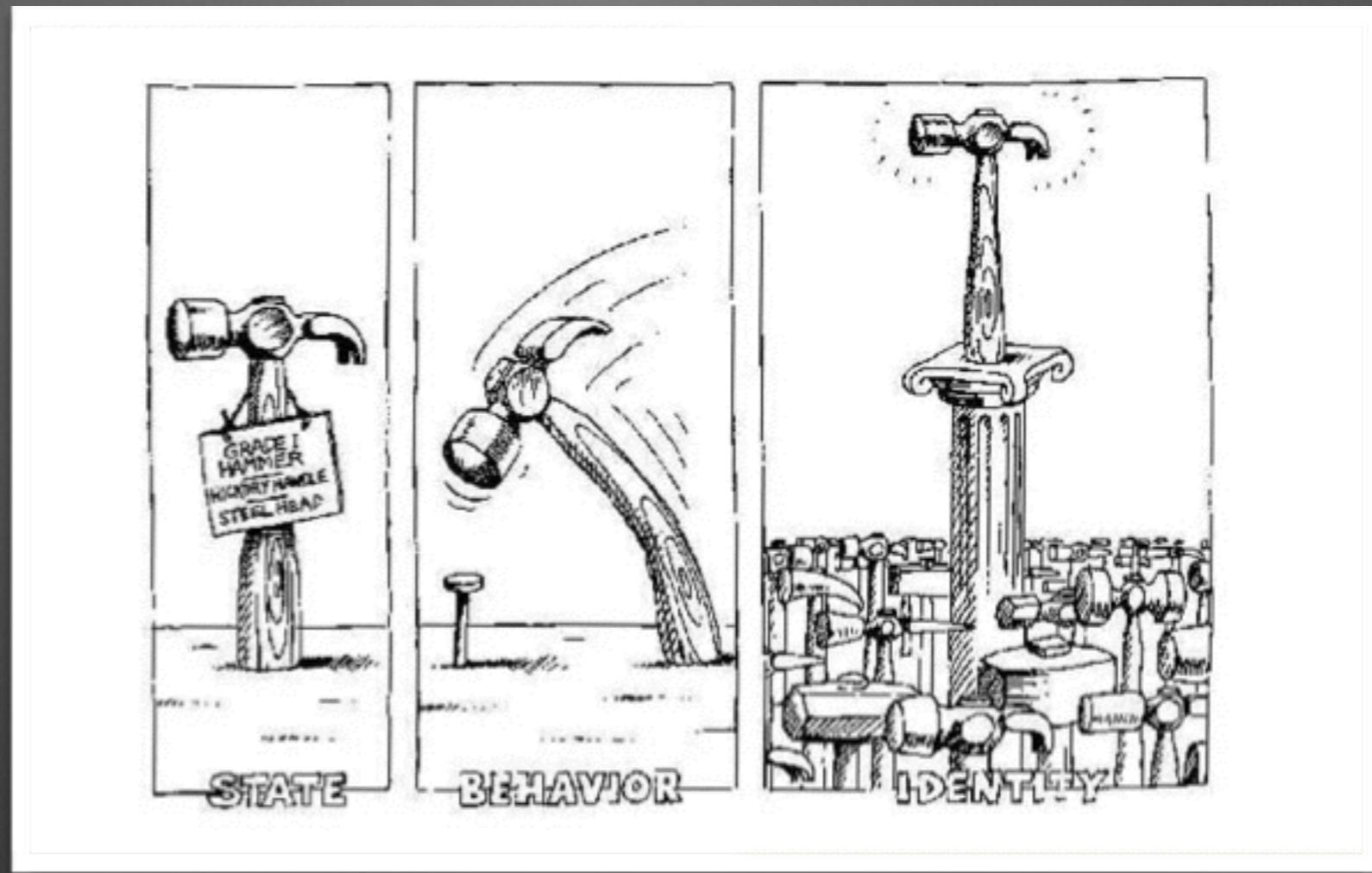
Properties we see

- Turtles all the way down
- Uniform and elegant
- Simple oo model
- But powerful to build really large applications
- Open system
- Learn from the system itself

What is the essence of OOP?

objects + late binding

objects!



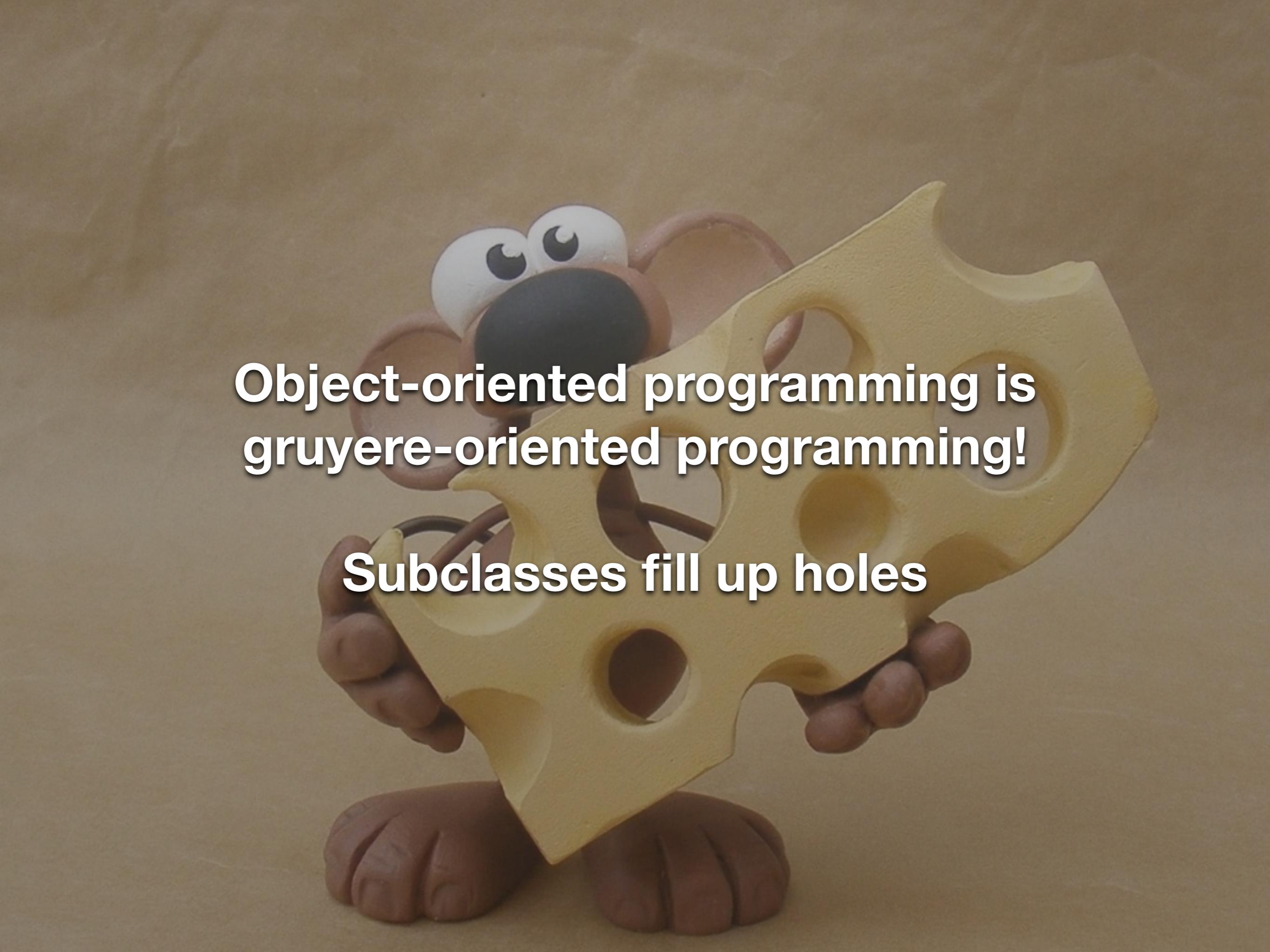
late binding

Late binding

The fact that the “procedure” to be executed depends on the object on which the computation is requested.

Sending a message is a choice operator

Classes embed choices

A cartoon character with large white eyes and a dark brown body is holding a wedge of yellow cheese with several holes. The character has its arms wrapped around the cheese, and its hands are visible at the bottom. The background is a plain, light brown color.

**Object-oriented programming is
gruyere-oriented programming!**

Subclasses fill up holes

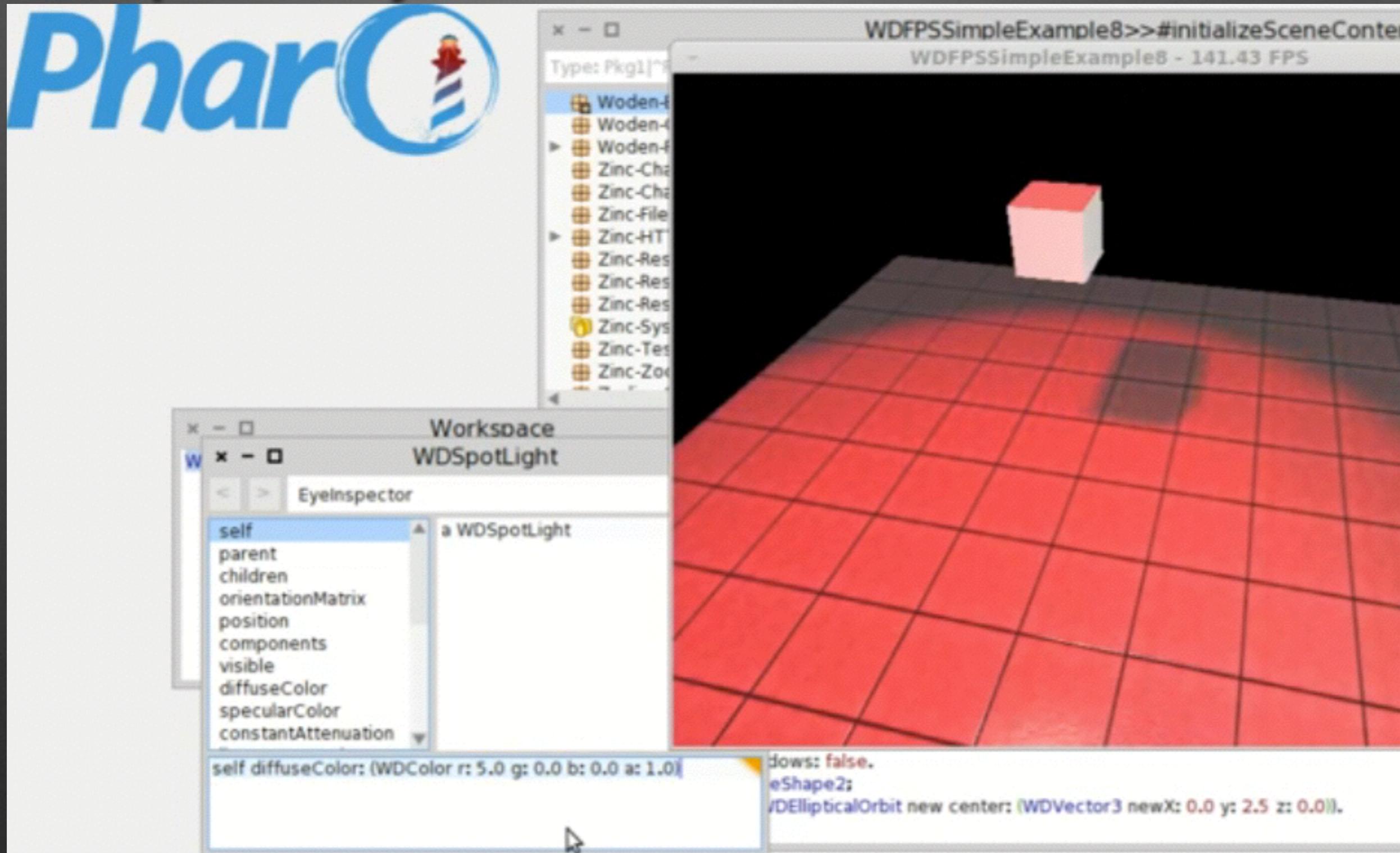
**How to convey that objects
are living/interactive entities?**

How to convey the object feel?

- Live interaction
- Using Inspectors
 - Talk and interact with objects
- Programs are objects too

Scripting live

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1Nze9tnwYxY>



<http://youtu.be/CuimMwuZiGA>

The image shows a screenshot of a Smalltalk development environment. On the left, a window titled "Workspace" contains the following code:

```
| elements lay |  
  
elements := (1 to: 5) collect: [ :ob |  
  (R3CubeShape new) elementOn: ob ].  
  
I  
  
lay := R3WallLayout new.  
lay on: elements.  
  
UberPresenter present: elements
```

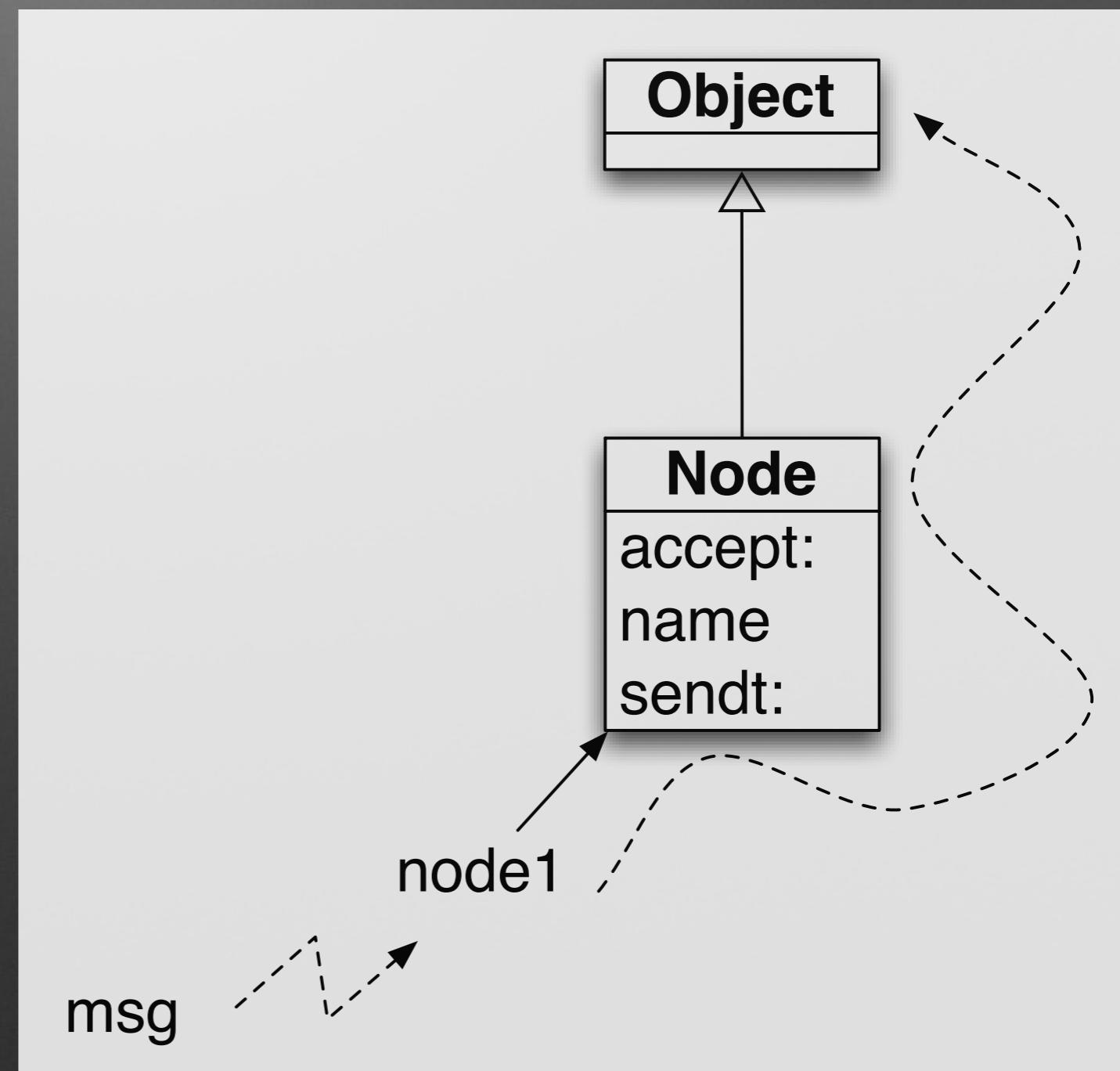
The word "elements" is highlighted in yellow, and the entire line "UberPresenter present: elements" is highlighted in blue, indicating it is selected.

On the right, a window titled "Uber Presenter" displays a 3D perspective view of five gray cubes arranged in a wall layout, corresponding to the objects created in the workspace.

Even with the vocabulary

- We send messages to objects.
- We do not invoke methods!

Sending a message implies looking up for a method



Simplicity and elegance

- Syntax fits on a postcard!
- Simple but complete object model

Complete Syntax on a Postcard

exampleWithNumber: x

“A method that illustrates every part of Smalltalk method syntax”

<menu>

| y |

true & false not & (nil isNil) ifFalse: [self halt].

y := self size + super size.

#(\$a #a ‘a’ 1 1.0)

do: [:each | Transcript

show: (each class name);

show: (each printString);

show: ‘ ’].

^ x < y



A Pure OO World

Only objects!

mouse, booleans, arrays, numbers, strings, windows, scrollbars, canvas, files, trees, compilers, sound, url, socket, fonts, text, collections, stack, shortcut, streams, ...

Closure all the way

```
#(1 0 -2 33 -66) collect: [ :each | each abs ]
```

```
-> #(1 0 2 33 66)
```

```
4 timesRepeat: [ Transcript show: 'hello' ]
```

```
1 to: 100 by: 3 do: [ :i | Transcript show: i ; cr ]
```

Less is more!

No constructors, no static methods, no operators

No type declaration, no primitive types,

No interfaces, no need for factory

No packages/private/protected modifiers

No parametrized types

No boxing/unboxing

Still powerful

Object Model

- Dynamically typed
- ****Everything**** is an instance of a class
- All methods are public and virtual
- Attributes are protected
- Single Inheritance

**Everything is an
object**

**Objects are instances of
Classes**

Objects are instances of Classes

(10@200)

Objects are instances of Classes

(10@200) class

Objects are instances of Classes

(10@200) class

Point

Classes are objects too

Classes are objects too

Point selectors

Classes are objects too

Point selectors

```
an IdentitySet(#eightNeighbors #+ #isZero #sortsBefore: #degrees #printOn: #sideOf:  
#fourNeighbors #hash #roundUpTo: #min: #min:max: #max #adaptToCollection:andSend:  
#quadrantOf: #crossProduct: #= #nearestPointOnLineFrom:to: #bitShiftPoint: #* #guarded  
#insideTriangle:with:with: #grid: #truncateTo: #y #setR:degrees: #normal #directionToLineFrom:to:  
#truncated #nearestPointAlongLineFrom:to: #theta #scaleTo: #encodePostscriptOn: #> #asPoint  
#extent: #r #roundTo: #max: #interpolateTo:at: #triangleArea:with: #angleWith: #dotProduct:  
#isSelfEvaluating #'<=' #to:intersects:to: #'//' #isInsideCircle:with:with: #< #scaleFrom:to: #corner:  
#to:sideOf: #x #'>=' #roundDownTo: #onLineFrom:to:within: #transposed #ceiling #angle  
#basicType #translateBy: #asFloatPoint #'\\' #adaptToNumber:andSend: #abs #negated #octantOf:  
#asIntegerPoint #flipBy:centerAt: #scaleBy: #floor #onLineFrom:to: #isPoint #reflectedAbout: #/  
#dist: #asNonFractionalPoint #bearingToPoint: #reciprocal #rotateBy:centerAt: #rotateBy:about:  
#rounded #setX:setY: #squaredDistanceTo: #normalized #veryDeepCopyWith: #- #storeOn: #rect:  
#deepCopy #isIntegerPoint #min #adhereTo: #adaptToString:andSend:)
```

Classes are objects too

Point instVarNames

Classes are objects too

Point instVarNames

>#('x' 'y')

Methods are public

Methods are all late-bound

**Instance variables are
protected**

Single Inheritance

Messages + Objects

$2 + 5$

> 7

Yes + is a message sent to 2

**Turtles all the way down as
an enabling technology**

Enabler

“One of the things that drew me to do the Delay refactoring, is simply that I could. That is, I was amazed that I could dig so deep so easily, see a path to improvement and effect change at a fundamental level. Excepting complexities with the Continuous Integration due to “changing the wheels on the car at 100km/h” (and one slip), it seems to have gone reasonably smoothly. That sense of mastery is seductive.”

Enabler: Turtles all the way

A Bryant developed Seaside in Pharo ancestor (while he knew ruby, python, scheme, C, objective-C) because he could manipulate the stack behind the back of developers. Seaside is based on stack on-demand reification.

A bit of fun with objects

1 class

1 class

> SmallInteger

1 class maxVal

> 1073741823

The largest small integer!

1 class maxVal

> 1073741823

(1 class maxVal + 1)

(1 class maxVal + 1)

> 1073741824

The smallest large integer!

(1 class maxVal + 1)

> 1073741824

$(1 \text{ class } \text{maxVal} + 1) \text{ class}$

(1 class maxVal + 1) class

> LargePositiveInteger

1000 factorial

>

1000 factorial

1000 factorial / 999 factorial

1000

x - □

Implementors of factorial [1]

Integer (mathematical functions) factorial [Kernel]

[Browse](#)

[Senders](#)

[Implementors](#)

[Version](#)

[Source](#)

factorial

"Answer the factorial of the receiver."

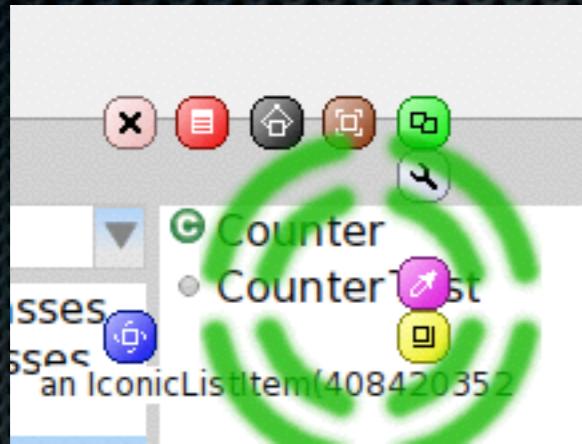
```
self = 0 ifTrue: [^ 1].
```

```
self > 0 ifTrue: [^ self * (self - 1) factorial].
```

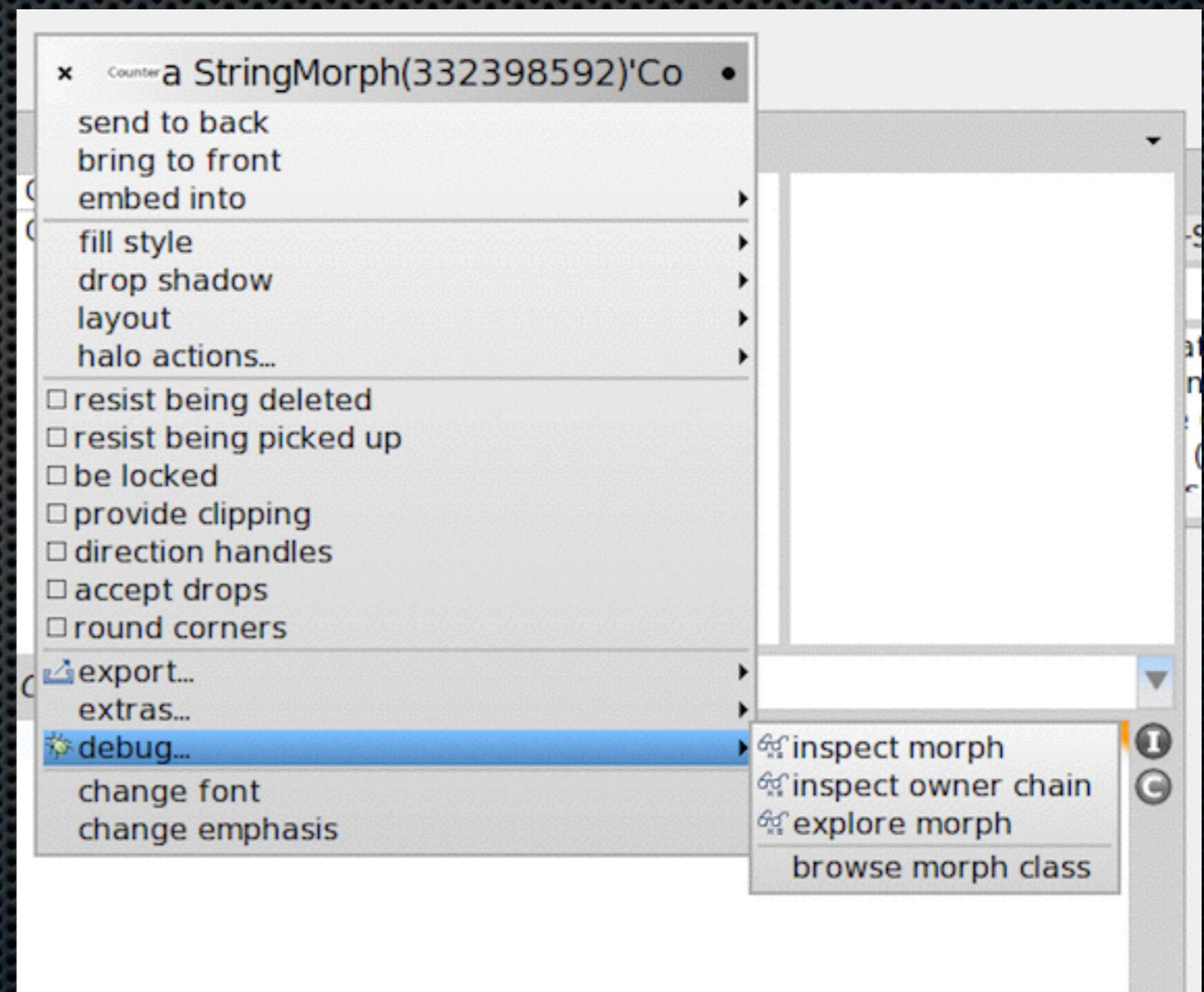
```
self error: 'Not valid for negative integers'
```

**Finding information in the
system...**

Click on it :): Cmd+shift +option



- Cmd-Shift+option



Finder :)

Finder

match ▾ Search Regexp Selectors ▾ Packages... All Packages

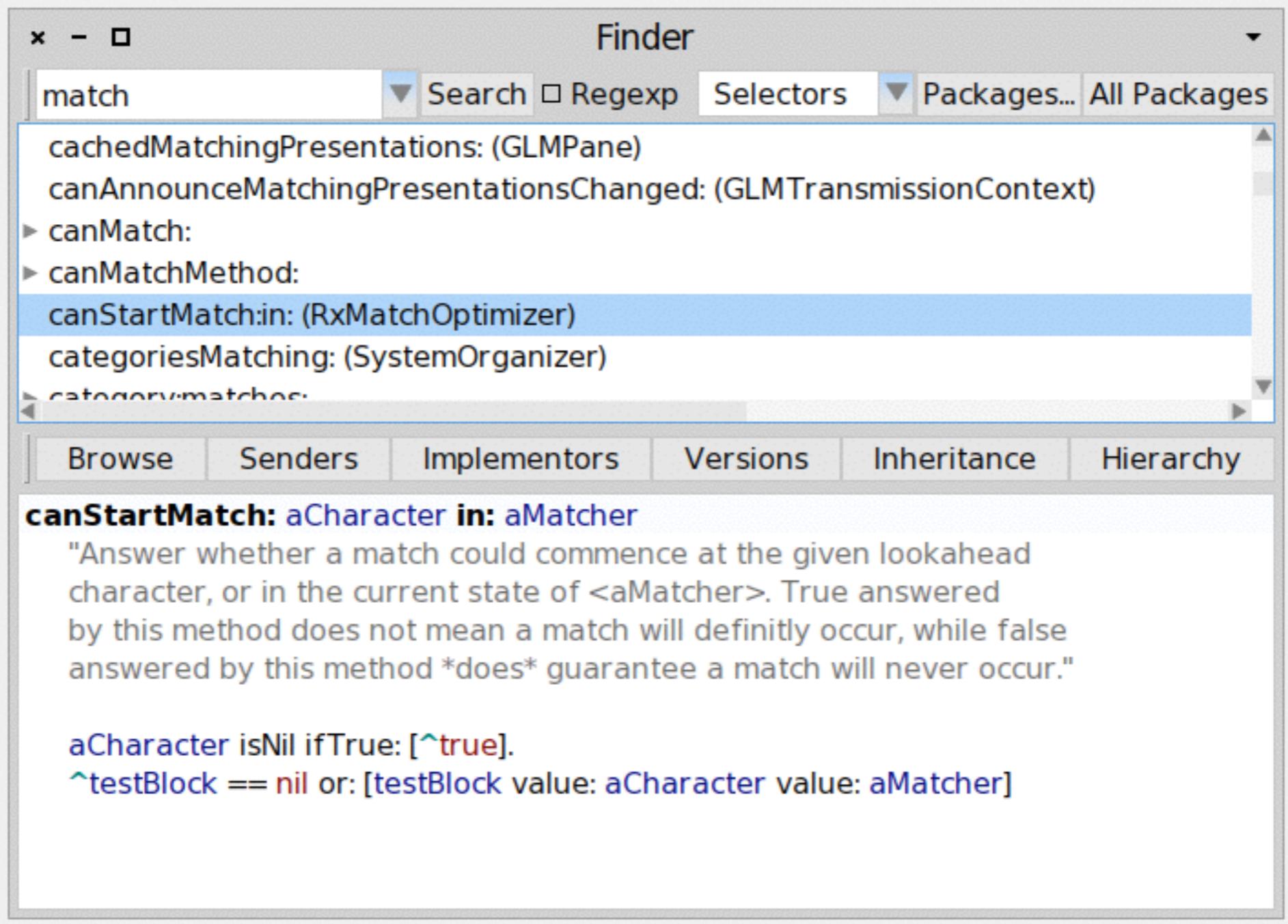
cachedMatchingPresentations: (GLMPane)
canAnnounceMatchingPresentationsChanged: (GLMTransmissionContext)
▶ canMatch:
▶ canMatchMethod:
canStartMatch:in: (RxMatchOptimizer)
categoriesMatching: (SystemOrganizer)
◀ categoriesMatching:

Browse Senders Implementors Versions Inheritance Hierarchy

canStartMatch: aCharacter in: aMatcher

"Answer whether a match could commence at the given lookahead character, or in the current state of <aMatcher>. True answered by this method does not mean a match will definitely occur, while false answered by this method *does* guarantee a match will never occur."

aCharacter isNil ifTrue: [^true].
^testBlock == nil or: [testBlock value: aCharacter value: aMatcher]



Finder: *give* examples

The screenshot shows the Pharo Smalltalk Finder interface. The search bar at the top contains the query `'ab' . 'c' . 'abc'`. The "Examples" tab is selected. The results list includes:

- KMNoShortcut
- KMStorage
- Matrix
- Path
- RunArray
- *SequenceableCollection** (highlighted in blue)
- SortAlphabeticallyClassList

Below the results, there are tabs for `Browse`, `Senders`, `Implementors`, `Versions`, `Inheritance`, and `Hierarchy`. The `Senders` tab is selected. The code snippet for `*SequenceableCollection` is displayed:

```
, otherCollection
    "Concatenate two Strings or Collections."
    ^ self copyReplaceFrom: self size + 1
        to: self size
        with: otherCollection
    "
    #(2 4 6 8) , #(who do we appreciate)
    ((2989 storeStringBase: 16) copyFrom: 4 to: 6) , ' boy!
    "
```

**Learning from the
system...**

Three questions

- Question 1: how to implement not
- Question 2: how to implement or or ifTrue:ifFalse:
- Question 3: Why these questions?

Booleans

&, |, not, or: ,and:, xor:

ifTrue:ifFalse:, ifFalse:ifTrue:

3 > 0

ifTrue: ['positive']

ifFalse: ['negative']

-> ‘positive’

ifTrue:ifFalse is sent to an object: a boolean!

How to implement not?

- false not -> true
- true not -> false

Without any IF statements!!!

Let the receiver decide!

Not implementation

Boolean>>not

self subclassResponsibility

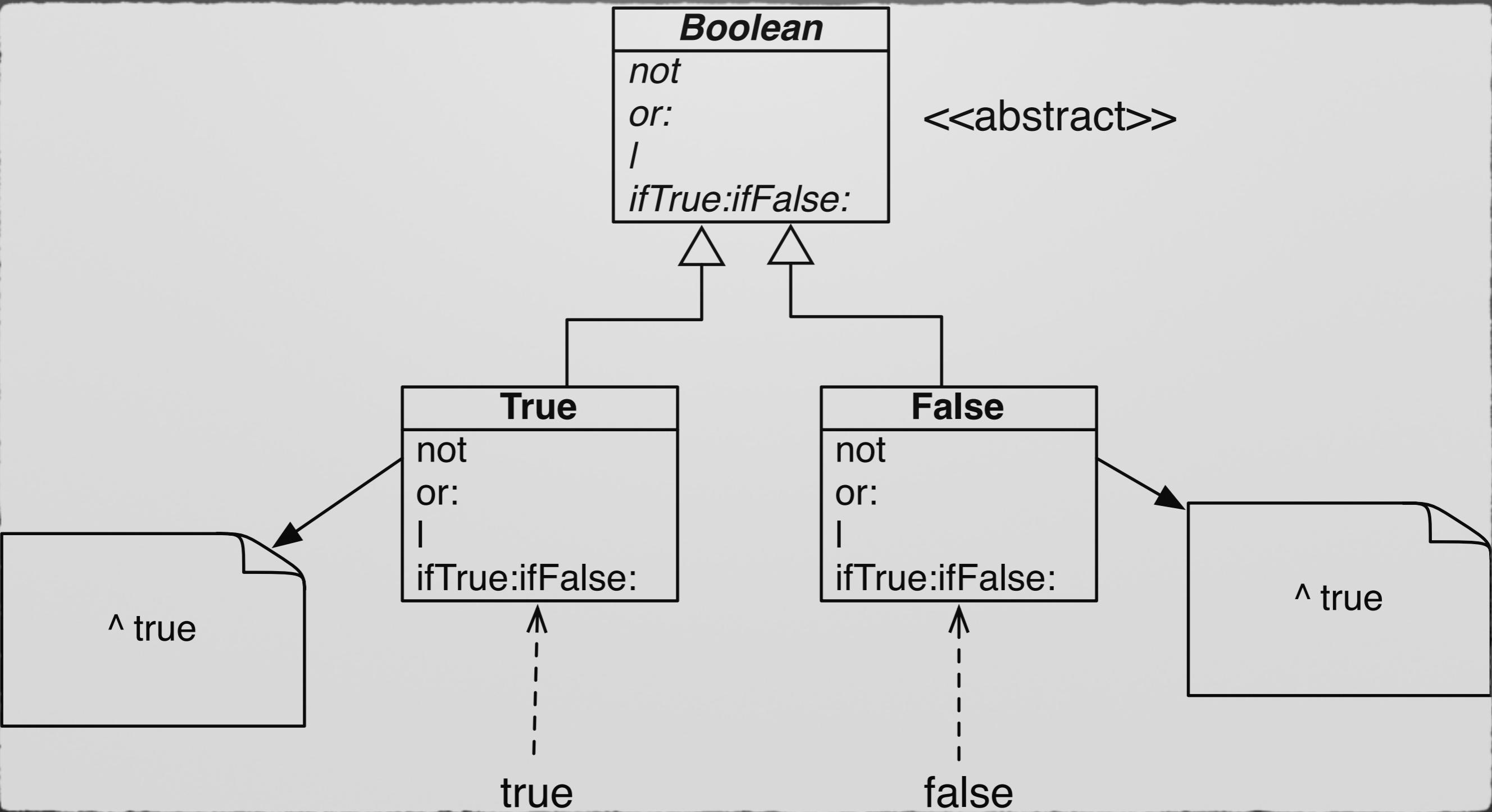
False>>not

^true

True>>not

^false

Not implementation



Check in the system

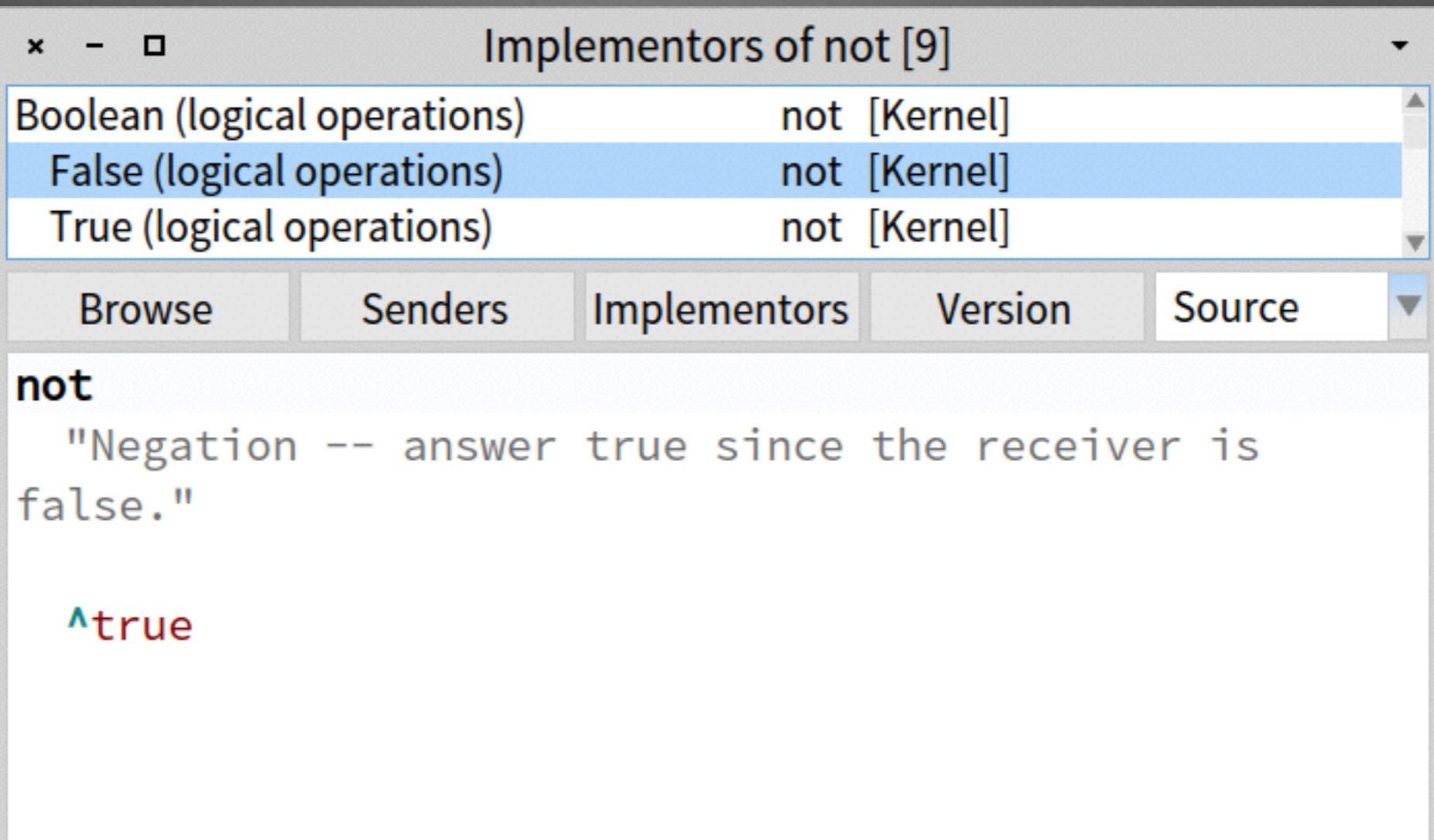
x - □ Implementors of not [9]

Boolean (logical operations)	not [Kernel]
False (logical operations)	not [Kernel]
True (logical operations)	not [Kernel]

Browse Senders Implementors Version Source

not
"Negation -- answer true since the receiver is false."

^true



How to implement or?

true | **true** -> **true**

true | **false** -> **true**

true | **anything** -> **true**

false | **true** -> **true**

false | **false** -> **false**

false | **anything** -> **anything**

Implementors of | [12]

Boolean (logical operations)	[Kernel]
False (logical operations)	[Kernel]
True (logical operations)	[Kernel]

Browse

Senders

Implementors

Version

Source

| aBoolean

"Evaluating disjunction (OR) -- answer with the argument, aBoolean."

^aBoolean

Implementors of | [12]

Boolean (logical operations)	[Kernel]
False (logical operations)	[Kernel]
True (logical operations)	[Kernel]

Browse

Senders

Implementors

Version

Source

| aBoolean

"Evaluating disjunction (OR) -- answer true since the receiver is true."

^self

Ok so what?

- You will probably not implement another Boolean classes in your live
- So is it really that totally useless?

**Message sends act as case
statements**

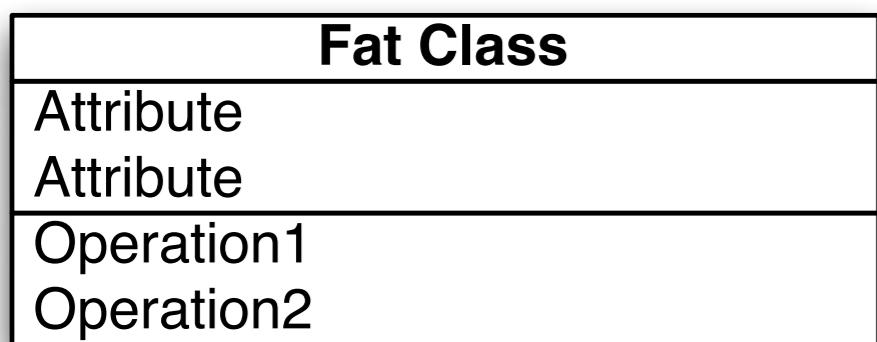
Message sends act as case statements

- But dynamic and open
- Can add a branch (define a subclass)
- Branches can be defined in different packages

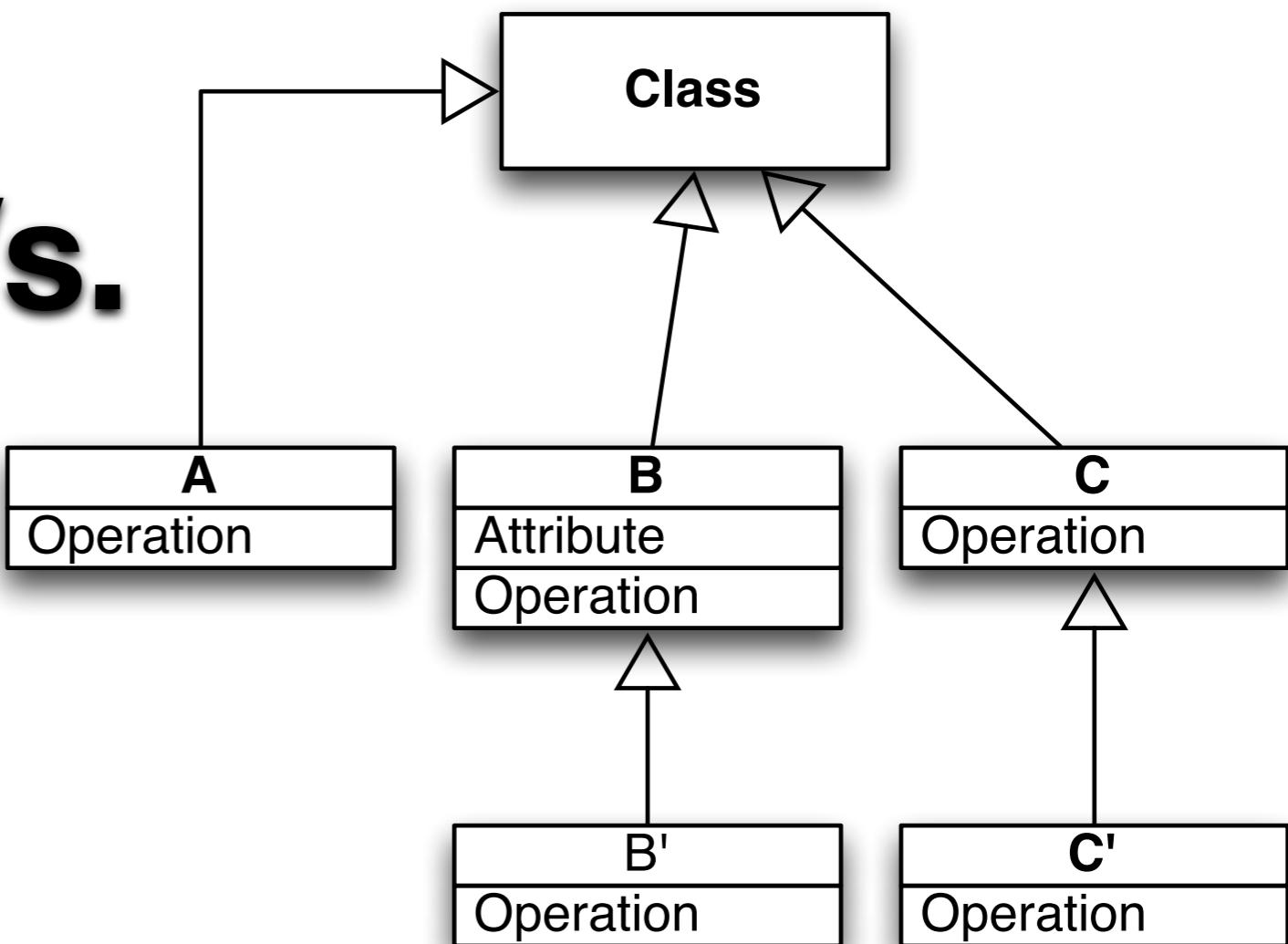
OOP: the art of dispatching

Subclasses create your vocabulary

To be able to select we need classes



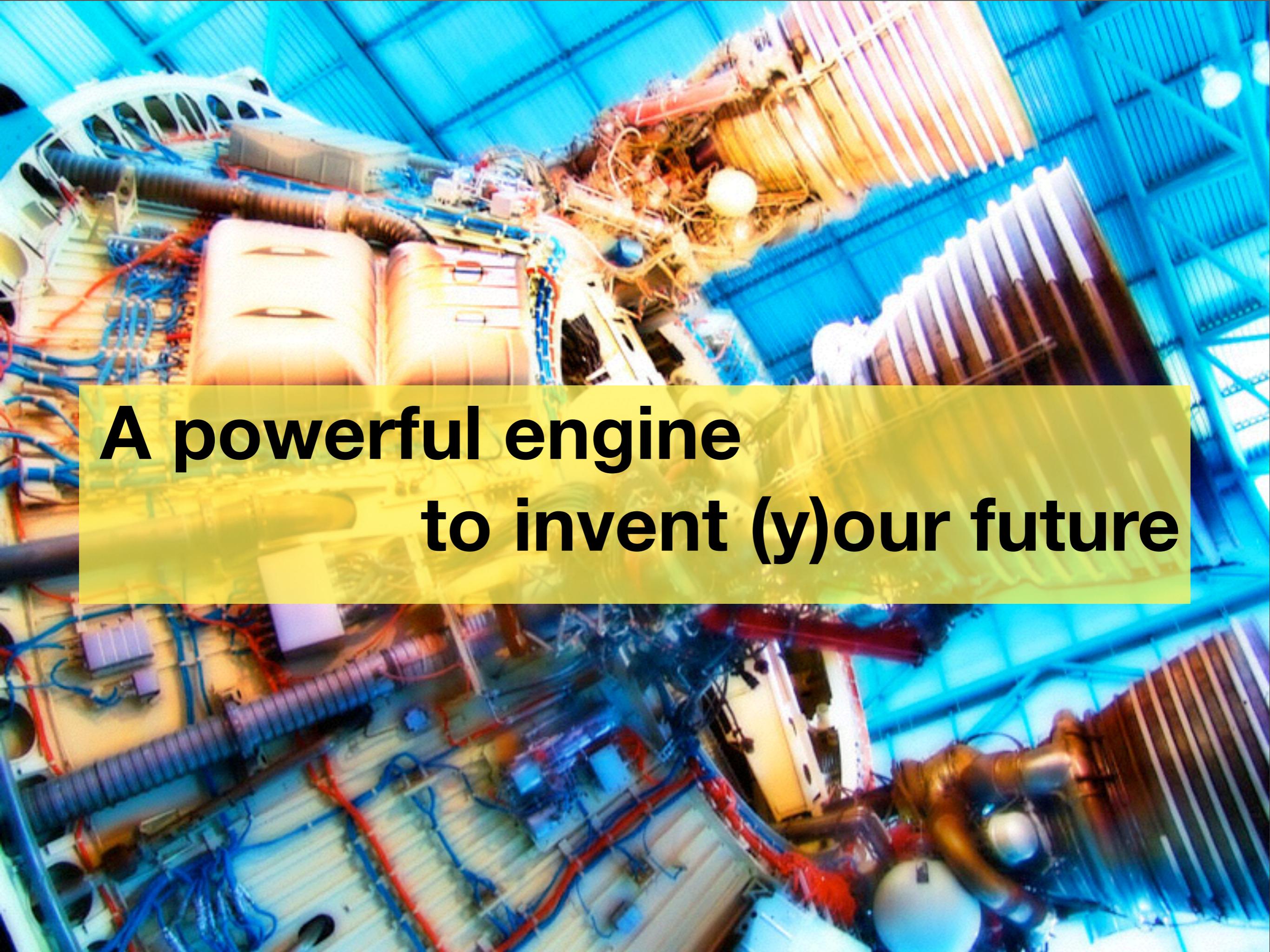
Vs.



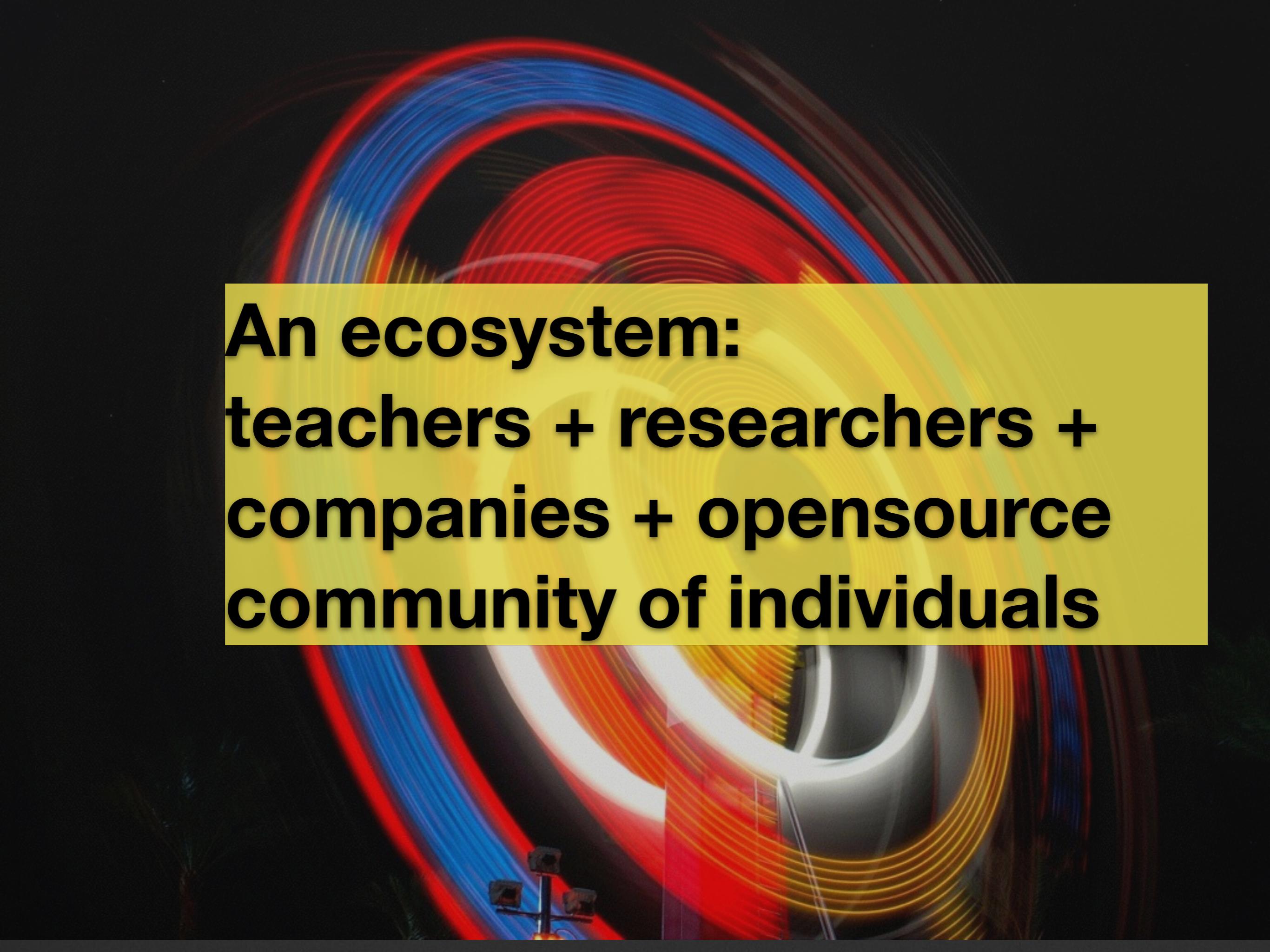
Pharo

- <http://www.pharo.org>
- Pure object language
- Great community of active doers
- Powerful
- Elegant and fun to program
- Living system under your fingers





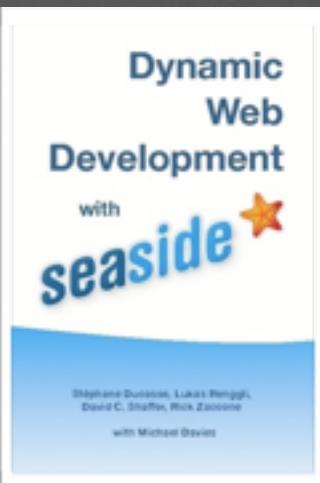
A powerful engine
to invent (y)our future



**An ecosystem:
teachers + researchers +
companies + opensource
community of individuals**

Books

- Pharo by example <http://www.pharobyexample.org>
 - translated to french, merci! spanish, gracias!
 - translated to japanese, ありがとう!
- Dynamic web development with Seaside
- Deep into Pharo <http://www.deepintopharo.org>
- New 2015! Enterprise Pharo: a Web perspective
- Numerical Methods
- <https://github.com/SquareBracketAssociates/NumericalMethods/releases>
- New books in preparation
 - Updated Pharo by Example
 - Fun with Pharo



www.pharo.org

- Turtles all the way down
- Uniform and elegant
- Simple oo model
- But powerful to build really large applications
- Open system
- Learn from the system itself

Latest news

- a Mooc is under preparation
- Pharo Starter Kit is ready to be released
 - all resources in one USB