

Collections		
#(4 2 1) at: 3	↪ 1	
#(4 2 1) copy at: 3 put: 6; yourself	↪ #(4 2 6)	
{4 . 2 . 1} at: 3 put: 6; yourself	↪ #(4 2 6)	
OrderedCollection new add: 4;		
add: 2; asArray	↪ #(4 2)	
Set new add: 4; add: 4; yourself	↪ aSet(4)	
Dictionary new		
at: #a put: 'Alpha'; yourself	↪ a	Dictionary(#a
	>'Alpha')	

Files and Streams	
work := FileSystem disk workingDirectory.	
stream := (work / 'foo.txt') writeStream.	
stream nextPutAll: 'Hello World'.	
stream close.	
stream := (work / 'foo.txt') readStream.	
stream contents.	↪ 'Hello World'
stream close.	

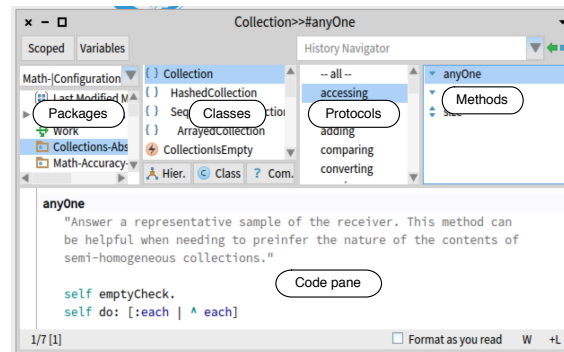
Pharo: a Live Programming Environment

Pharo comes with an integrated development environment. Pharo is a *live programming environment*: you can modify your objects and your code while your program is executing. All Pharo tools are implemented in Pharo:

- a code browser with refactorings;
- a debugger, a workspace, and inspectors;
- the compiler itself and much, much more.

Code can be inspected and evaluated directly in the image, using simple key combinations and menus (open the contextual menu on any selected text to see available options).

The 5 Panes Pharo Code Browser



- The *packages* pane shows all the packages of the system.
- The *classes* pane shows the class hierarchy of the selected package; the *class side* checkbox allows for getting the methods of the metaclass.
- The *protocols* pane groups the methods of the selected class to ease navigation. When a protocol name starts with a *, methods of this protocol belong to a different package (e.g., the **Fuel* protocol groups methods that belong to the *Fuel* package);
- The *methods* pane lists the methods of the selected protocol; icons are clickable and trigger special actions;
- The *source code* pane shows the source code of the selected method.

Defining a class

To add a class or edit a class, edit the proposed template! The following expression defines the class *Counter* as a subclass of *Object*. It defines two instance variables *count* and *initialValue* inside the package *MyCounter*.

```
Object << #Counter
  slots: { #count . #initialValue };
  package: 'MyCounter'
```

The method *initialize* is automatically invoked when a new instance is created by sending the message *new* to the class i.e., *Counter new*.

```
Counter >> initialize
  super initialize.
  count := 0.
```

Counter >> initialize is a *notation* to indicate that the following text is the content of the method *initialize* in the class *Counter*.



An innovative, open-source
Smalltalk-inspired
language and system for live
programming
<http://www.pharo.org>

Pharo is both an *object-oriented, dynamically-typed* general-purpose language and its own programming environment. The language has a simple and expressive syntax which can be learned in a few minutes. Concepts in Pharo are *very consistent*:

- Everything is an object: buttons, colors, arrays, numbers, classes, methods...*Everything!*
- A small number of rules, no exceptions!

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Main Web Sites

Core hosting <http://github.com/pharo-project>
Contributions <http://github.com/pharo-contribution>
New Tools <http://github.com/pharo-spec>
New Core Graphics <http://github.com/pharo-graphics>
Questions <http://discord.gg/Sj2rhxn>
Topics <http://talks.pharo.org>
Consortium <http://consortium.pharo.org>
Association <http://association.pharo.org>

PharoBooks

Pharo books are available at: <http://books.pharo.org>
 Pharo with Style, Pharo By Example, Deep into Pharo, Enterprise Pharo: a Web Perspective, Application Building with Spec
 TinyBlog Tutorial, Dynamic Web Development in Seaside

More books <http://stephaneducasse.github.io/freebooks>

Minimal Syntax

Six reserved words only	
<code>nil</code>	the undefined object
<code>true,false</code>	the boolean objects
<code>self</code>	the receiver of the current message
<code>super</code>	the receiver but for accessing overridden methods
<code>thisContext</code>	the current method or block activation

Minimal Syntax (II)

Object constructors & reserved syntactic constructs	
"comment"	
<code>'string'</code>	sequence of characters
<code>#symbol</code>	unique string
<code>\$a</code> , Character space	two ways to create characters
<code>12 5r22 16rC</code>	twelve (decimal, 5-base, hexa)
<code>3.14 1.2e3</code>	floating-point numbers
<code>#{abc 123}</code>	compiled time literal array
<code>{foo . 3+2}</code>	runtime array whose elements are evaluated at runtime
<code>#[123 21 255]</code>	byte array
<code> foo bar </code>	declaration of two temporary variables
<code>var := expr</code>	assignment
<code>exp1. exp2</code>	period - statement separator
<code>;</code>	semicolon - message cascade
<code>[:p expr]</code>	code block with a parameter
<code><unary></code>	method annotation
<code><key: 'any' wrd: #lit></code>	with any literal arguments
<code>^ expr</code>	caret - return/answer a result from a method

Message Sending

When we send a message to an object (the *receiver*), the corresponding method is selected and executed, and the method answers an object. Message syntax mimics natural languages, with a subject, a verb, and complements.

Pharo	Java
<code>aColor r: 0.2 g: 0.3 b: 0</code>	<code>aColor.setRGB(0.2,0.3,0)</code>
<code>d at: '1' put: 'Chocolate'.</code>	<code>d.put("1", "Chocolate");</code>

Three Types of Messages: Unary, Binary, and Keyword

Computation happens by sending messages to objects.

A **unary message** has no arguments.

<code>Array new.</code>	\rightsquigarrow <code>anArray</code>
<code> #(4 2 1) size.</code>	\rightsquigarrow <code>3</code>

`new` is an unary message sent to classes (classes are objects).

A **binary message** takes only one argument and is named by one or more symbol characters from `+`, `-`, `*`, `=`, `<`, `>`, ...

<code>3 + 4</code>	\rightsquigarrow <code>7</code>
<code>'Hello', 'World'</code>	\rightsquigarrow <code>'Hello World'</code>

The `+` message is sent to the object `3` with `4` as argument. The string `'Hello'` receives the message `,` (comma) with `'World'` as the argument.

A **keyword message** can take one or more arguments that are inserted in the message name.

<code>'Pharo' allButFirst: 2.</code>	\rightsquigarrow <code>'aro'</code>
<code>[:x x + 2] value: 7</code>	\rightsquigarrow <code>9</code>
<code>3 to: 10 by: 2.</code>	\rightsquigarrow <code>(3 to: 10 by: 2)</code>

The second line executes a block (lexical closure). The third example sends `to:by:` to `3`, with arguments `10` and `2`; this returns an interval containing `3`, `5`, `7`, and `9`.

Message Precedence

Parentheses have the highest precedence, followed by unary, binary, and keyword messages — all evaluated left to right.

<code>(15 between: 1 and: 2 + 4 * 3) not</code>	\rightsquigarrow <code>false</code>
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Messages `+` and `*` are sent first, then `between:and:` is sent, and `not`. The rule suffers no exception: operators are just binary messages with *no notion of mathematical precedence*. Mathematical operators like `+` and `*` are not special; they are ordinary binary messages. This means `2 + 4 * 3` is evaluated strictly left to right, giving `18`, not `14`. `2 + 4 * 3` reads left-to-right and gives `18`, not `14`!

Cascade: Sending Mulpile Messages to the Same Object

Using `;` (a cascade) multiple messages are sent to the result of the same expression. Here `;` arrives after `add: 1`, so messages `add: 2` and `add: 3` are sent to `add: 1`'s receiver: a collection.

```
OrderedCollection new
  add: 1;
  add: 2;
  add: 3.
```

The whole message cascade value is the value of the last message sent (here `3`). To return the receiver of the message cascade instead (*i.e.*, the collection), send `yourself` as the last message of the cascade.

Blocks

Blocks are objects containing code that is executed on demand. They are the basis for control structures: conditionals & loops.

```
2 = 2
  ifTrue: [ Error signal: 'Help' ].
```

Send the message `ifTrue:` to the boolean `true` (computed from `2 = 2`) with a block as argument. Because the boolean is `true`, the block is executed and an exception is signaled.

```
#('Hello World' $!)
do: [ :e | e traceCr ]
```

Send the message `do:` to an array. This executes the block once for each element, passing it via the `e` parameter. As a result, `Hello World!` is printed.

Common Constructs

Conditionals	
condition	if (condition)
<code>ifTrue: [action]</code>	<code>{ action(); }</code>
<code>ifFalse: [anotherAction]</code>	<code>else { anotherAction(); }</code>
<code>[condition] whileTrue:</code>	<code>while (condition) { action();</code>
<code>[action. anotherAction]</code>	<code>anotherAction(); }</code>

Loops/Iterators	
<code>1 to: 11 do: [:i i traceCr]</code>	<code>for(int i=1; i<=11; i++){ System.out.println(i); }</code>
<code> names </code>	<code>String [] names ={"A", "B", "C"};</code>
<code>names := #('A' 'B' 'C').</code>	<code>for(String name : names) {</code>
<code>names do: [:each </code>	<code>System.out.print(name);</code>
<code>(each, ' , ') traceCr]</code>	<code>System.out.print(","); }</code>

Collections start at 1. `aCo1 at:i` accesses element at `i` and `aCo1 at:i put:value` sets element at `i` to `value`.