

Más clases

Bloques (BlockClosure)

Boolean



Motivación: #between:and:

Magnitude>>between: min and: max

"Answer whether the receiver is less than or equal to the argument, max, and greater than or equal to the argument, min."

^self >= min **and:** [self <= max]

aBoolean



mensaje

argumento
del #and:



Bloques

Clase: BlockClosure



Motivación

- Pensemos en definir una función:

$$f(x) = x * x + x$$

$$f(2) = 6$$

$$f(20) = 420$$

- En Smalltalk

| f |

f := [:x | x * x + x].

f value: 2 ----- > 6

f value: 20 ----- > 420



Otros ejemplos

$[2 + 3 + 4 + 5]$ value

$[:x \mid x + 3 + 4 + 5]$ value: 2

$[:x :y \mid x + y + 4 + 5]$ value: 2 value: 3



Bloques: clase `BlockClosure`

- Los **bloques** son instancias de la clase **`BlockClosure`** que contienen una secuencia de sentencias
- es esencialmente una función anónima.
- se evalúa mediante el envío del mensaje **`#value`**
 - devuelve el valor de la última expresión en su cuerpo al menos que haya una sentencia de retorno `^anObject`
- son definidos como literales usando los **`[...]`**
 - » `[30 squared]`
 - » `[Transcript clear. Transcript show: 'Hello']`



Bloques: clase BlockClosure (2)

- Representan una ejecución retardada, las sentencias serán ejecutadas sólo si el programa lo requiere explícitamente cuando se le envía el mensaje **#value**

```
[30 squared] value
```

```
[30 squared. 2 + 5] value
```

```
[Transcript clear.
```

```
Transcript show: 'Hello'] value
```



Bloques: clase BlockClosure (3)

- como los bloques son objetos, entonces pueden ser ligados a variables

```
incrementBlock := [index := index + 1.  
anArray at: index]
```

```
.. .
```

```
incrementBlock value
```

- puede tener argumentos, en ese caso se usa el mensaje **#value:** que liga su argumento al argumento del bloque antes de su ejecución

```
sizer := [ :array | array size < 3].
```

```
sizer value: #(a b c d)    → 4
```

```
sizer value: #(1 2)       → 2
```



Bloques: clase BlockClosure (3)

- Un bloque puede tener variables temporales:

```
[ :x :y | | z | z := x + y. z ] value: 1 value: 2
```

- Pueden contener variables definidas afuera del bloque

```
| x |
```

```
x := 1.
```

```
[ :y | x + y ] value: 2 -> 3
```



uso de bloques para iterar: #timesRepeat:

```
| amount |  
amount := 0.  
4 timesRepeat: [amount := amount + 1]
```

```
Integer>>timesRepeat: aBlock  
    "Evaluate the argument, aBlock, the number  
    of times represented by the receiver."  
  
    | count |  
    count := 1.  
    [count <= self]  
        whileTrue:  
            [aBlock value.  
             count := count + 1]
```



La Clase Boolean

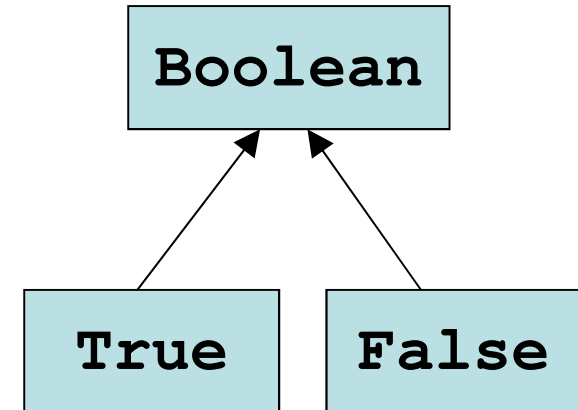


Clase Boolean

- es una clase abstracta cuyas clases concretas son **True** y **False**

True ---> true

False ---> false



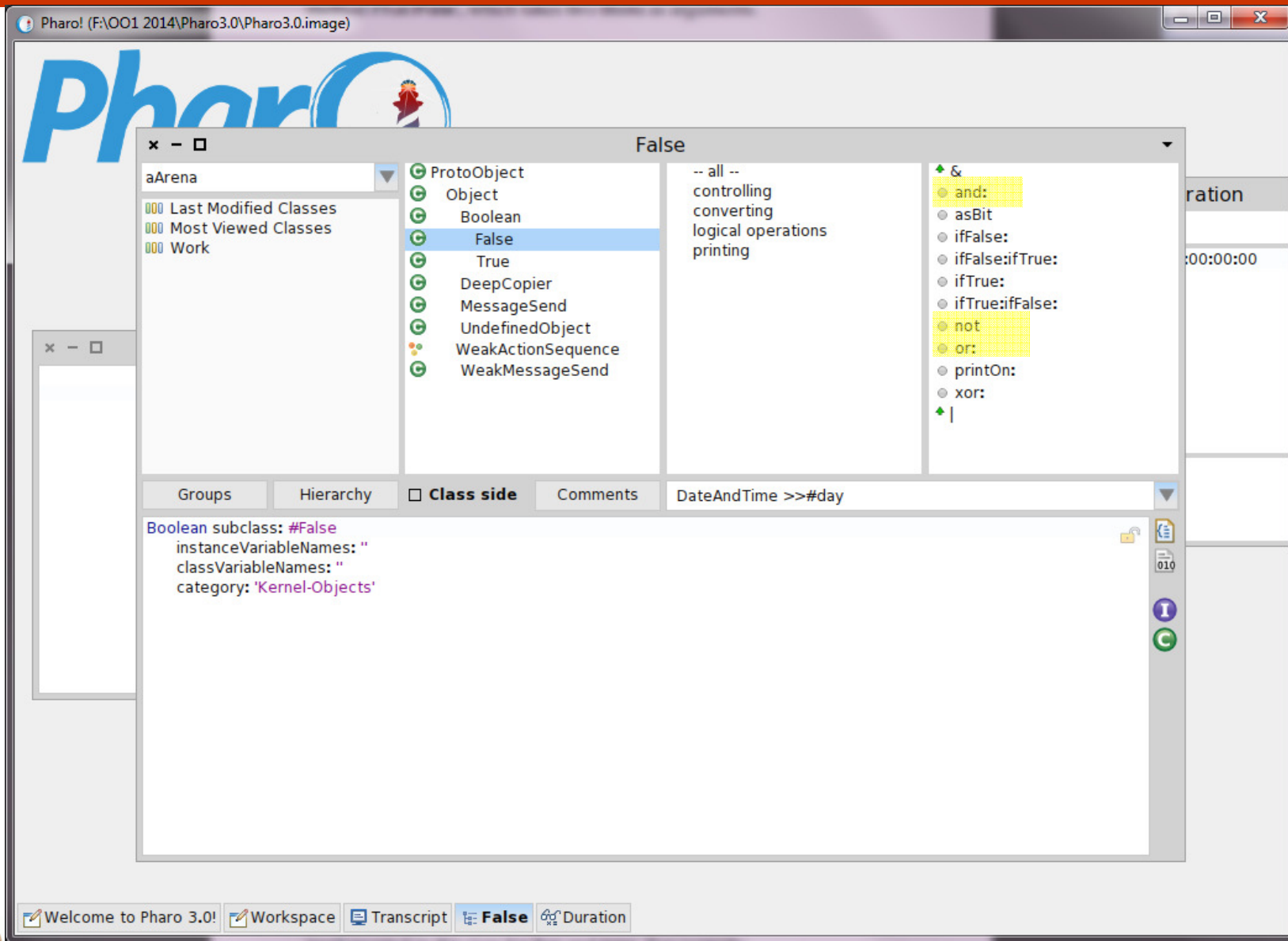
a<b ----> **aBoolean**

a<b **and:** [b<c]

a<b **or:** [b<c]

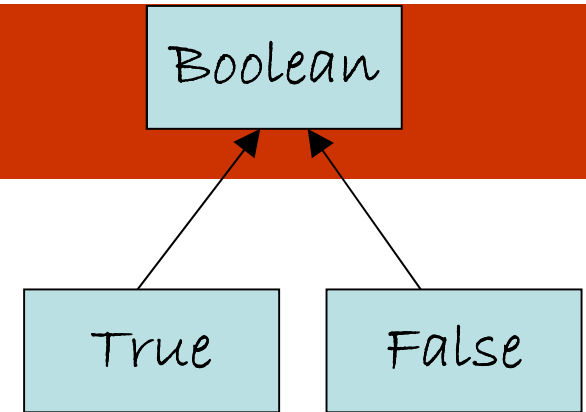
a<b **not**





Boolean: #and:

¿Dónde se implementa el #and: ?



Boolean>> and:aBlock



si el receptor es false \Rightarrow ^false
sino \Rightarrow ^aBlock value

¿Hace falta preguntar si es false o true?

True>> and:aBlock
^aBlock value

False>> and:aBlock
^false



La clase **Boolean** es abstracta

The screenshot shows the Smalltalk IDE with the **Boolean** class selected in the browser. The left pane shows the class hierarchy with **Boolean** selected. The middle pane lists the class's methods, including `-- all --`, `controlling`, `converting`, `copying`, `logical operations`, `printing`, `self evaluating`, `*Fuel`, `*monticellofiletree-core`, and `*NativeBoost-Core`. The right pane shows the class's instance variables, including `&`, `==>`, `and:`, `asBit`, `asNBExternalType:`, `deepCopy`, `eqv:`, `fuelAccept:`, `ifFalse:`, `ifFalse;ifTrue:`, `ifTrue:`, `ifTrue;ifFalse:`, and `isLiteral`. The bottom pane shows the class's documentation, which includes the text: "Nonevaluating conjunction. If the receiver is true, answer the value of the argument, alternativeBlock; otherwise answer false without evaluating the argument." and the code snippet `self subclassResponsibility`.

The screenshot shows the Smalltalk IDE with the **False** class selected in the browser. The left pane shows the class hierarchy with **False** selected. The middle pane lists the class's methods, including `-- all --`, `controlling`, `converting`, `logical operations`, and `printing`. The right pane shows the class's instance variables, including `&`, `and:`, `asBit`, `ifFalse:`, `ifFalse;ifTrue:`, `ifTrue:`, `ifTrue;ifFalse:`, `not`, `or:`, `printOn:`, `xor:`, and `|`. The bottom pane shows the class's documentation, which includes the text: "Nonevaluating conjunction -- answer with false since the receiver is false." and the code snippet `^self`.



Boolean: más comportamiento

`(3 < 4) & (5 < 6)` "logical AND"

`(3 < 4) | (5 < 6)` "logical OR"

#ifTrue:

```
a < b ifTrue: [Transcript clear;
               show: ' a is less than b'].
```

#ifFalse:

```
a < b ifFalse: [Transcript clear;
                show: ' a is NOT less than b'].
```

#ifTrue:ifFalse:

```
a < b ifTrue: [Transcript clear;
               show: ' a is less than b']
      ifFalse: [Transcript clear;
                show: ' a is NOT less than b'].
```

#ifFalse:ifTrue:



Implementación del `#ifTrue:aBlock`

```
True>> ifTrue: aBlock
```

"Evaluate the given Block if I am an instance of class True. Otherwise, do nothing."

^aBlock value

Hay que implementarlo en la clase `False` ?

```
False>> ifTrue: aBlock
```

"Evaluate the given Block if I am an instance of class True. Otherwise, do nothing."

Ejercicio: implementar el `#ifTrue:ifFalse:`



Boolean

#whileTrue: aBlock

```
index := 1.
```

```
[index <= list size] whileTrue:
```

```
    [list at: index put: 0.
```

```
    index := index + 1]
```

En qué clase esta implementado?

```
BlockClosure>> whileTrue: aBlock
```

```
"Evaluate the receiver block repeatedly  
and each time it evaluates to true,  
evaluate the argument block. Continue  
until the receiver block does not  
evaluate to true."
```

```
self value ifTrue: [aBlock value.
```

```
    self whileTrue: aBlock]
```

