History

- During the 70's Alan Kay worked on the Dynabook at Xerox Parc. A lot like today's laptops, with integrated touch screen, sound, networking.
- Users would need some sort of programming skills to fully utilize the system. A language for non-experts was needed.
- Smalltalk borrows from Simula, Logo (a language for children), and Sketchpad (a constraint-based interactive drawing system).
- Smalltalk was the first “pure” object-oriented language. Every interaction is through sending a message to an object.

Running Smalltalk

- On lectura, do the following:
  > cp /usr/local/lib/squeak/3.2-5/Squeak3.2-4956.* .
  > setenv SQUEAK_IMAGE $PWD/Squeak3.2-4956.image
  > /usr/local/lib/squeak/3.2-5/squeak

Squeak's start screen:
Get rid of the crud:

Open the class browser:

Workspace lets you enter commands interactively. Transcript is “standard output.” do it executes highlighted code.

Create a new category cc.
Create a new class **MyClass**. Select **accept** to add it.

Click on **no messages** to get a message template.

Create a method **square**. Select **accept** to add it.

Execute **square**.
Syntax

- Square brackets [...] contain code.
- Global items (variables, classes) begin with a capital letter. Other items start with lowercase.
- Temporary variables: | x y z |.
- Assignment: ← or :=, or type as _.
- Return value: ↑, type as ^.
- The dot (.) is the statement terminator.

Syntax — Unary Messages

- A message \( M \) is sent to an object (receiver) \( R \) using the syntax
  \[ R \ M \]

- A unary message has the syntax
  \[ R \ M \]

  For example:
  \[ D \leftarrow \text{Dictionary new.} \]

Syntax — Binary Messages

- A binary message \( M \) to receiver \( R \) with argument \( A \) has the syntax
  \[ R \ M \ A \]

  For example:
  \[ 8 + 9 \]

  This sends the message + to the object 8 with the argument 9.

Syntax — Keyword Messages

- A keyword message \( M \) to receiver \( R \) with arguments \( A_1, A_2, A_3, \ldots \) has the syntax
  \[ R \ M_1: A_1 \ M_2: A_2 \ M_3: A_3 \ldots \]

  For example:
  \[ \text{DeannaTroi kiss: cheek how: tenderly} \]

  This sends the message kiss:how: to the object DeannaTroi with the arguments cheek and tenderly. In Java we would have written:
  \[ \text{DeannaTroi.kisshow(cheek,tenderly)} \]
Syntax — Order of Evaluation

- Messages are executed from left to right.
- Parentheses can be used to force a particular order of evaluation.
- Expressions are executed in the order:
  1. unary messages,
  2. binary messages,
  3. keyword messages
- Binary messages are executed left to right.

Syntax — Cascading messages

- Often we want to send several messages $M_1, M_2, \ldots$ to the same receiver. We can use the syntax:
  
  \[
  R \ M_1: A_1. \\
  R \ M_2: A_2. \\
  R \ M_3: A_3. 
  \]

- Or, we can cascade the messages using a semicolon (;):
  
  \[
  R \ M_1: A_1; \ M_2: A_2; \ M_3: A_3. 
  \]

- For example:
  
  Transcript show:5; cr; show:9; cr.

Syntax — Blocks

- A block is similar to a lambda expression. It’s syntax is:
  
  \[
  \text{[arguments | code]} 
  \]
- Arguments are prefixed by a colon (:):
  
  \[
  [:x :y | \uparrow x+y ] 
  \]

Collections: Dictionary.
**Collections: Bag.** 3 timesRepeat (from class Integer) sends the value: message to the block argument 3 times.

expression timesRepeat block sends the value: message to block as long as expression is true.

do: aBlock enumerates all the receivers elements.

ifTrue: ifFalse evaluates one of its blocks depending on the value of the receiver.
Readings and References

- Squeak download: http://www.squeak.org/download/
- Squeak documentation:
  http://www.squeak.org/documentation/index.html
- Squeak manual:
  http://www.phaidros.com/DIGITALIS/englisch/sqk/sqk00002.htm
  http://www.cosc.canterbury.ac.nz/~wolfgang/cosc205/smalltalk1.html#11
  http://www.cosc.canterbury.ac.nz/~wolfgang/cosc205/labs/labs98.html