

## Ruby trunk - Feature #15606

### Precedence of -@ and +@

02/15/2019 09:24 AM - sos4nt (Stefan Schüßler)

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| <b>Status:</b>  | Feedback |
| <b>Priority:</b>  | Normal   |
| <b>Assignee:</b>  |          |
| <b>Target version:</b>  |          |
| <b>Description</b>  |          |
| <p>-@ and +@ seem to have issues with method chaining:</p> <pre>i = 5  -i.negative? # NoMethodError (undefined method `-' for false:FalseClass)</pre> <p>here's another example:</p> <pre># frozen_string_literal: true  +'foo'.upcase! # FrozenError (can't modify frozen String)</pre> <p>I know that I can fix this by adding parentheses, i.e. (-i).negative? and (+'foo').upcase! but it feels cumbersome.</p> <p>Shouldn't the above work out of the box?</p> <p>Unless I'm missing a crucial use case, the precedence for -@ and +@ should be changed.</p> |          |

### History

#### #1 - 02/15/2019 09:28 AM - sos4nt (Stefan Schüßler)

- Subject changed from Precedence of -@ and +@ to Precedence of -@ and +@

#### #2 - 02/15/2019 10:23 AM - nobu (Nobuyoshi Nakada)

- Status changed from Open to Feedback

Do you expect `i = -1; -i.abs` to return `+1`?

#### #3 - 02/15/2019 10:39 AM - sos4nt (Stefan Schüßler)

nobu (Nobuyoshi Nakada) wrote:

Do you expect `i = -1; -i.abs` to return `+1`?

Yes, indeed. I'd expect `<something>.abs` to return a positive value.

```
1.abs #=> 1
-1.abs #=> 1
```

```
i = 1
```

```
i.abs #=> 1
-i.abs #=> -1 <- not what I'd expect
```

Likewise:

```
i = 1
```

```
-1.succ #=> 0
-i.succ #=> -2 <- not what I'd expect
```

And a really weird one:

```
i = 1
```

```
-i.to_s #=> "1" <- this is a frozen string
```

Again, I perfectly understand *why* this is happening and how to avoid it. I just don't think this is the way it should be, nor do I see why it could be preferable.

#### **#4 - 02/16/2019 06:02 AM - spinute (Satoru Horie)**

Compatibility is essential in Ruby. So, we need strong evidence when we break it.

I do not think the current behavior is weird.

<something>.abs returns positive value, consistently.

A programmer who knows `-i.abs` is evaluated as `-(i.abs)` can get an expected result. As a note, `-` in `-1` is not an operator, so `-1.abs == (-1).abs == 1`. `-i.to_s` is also explained in the same way.

I agree that the behavior may be confusing for beginners.