Learning Ruby - 11

Grabbag – A Bunch of Other Stuff

Ruby Naming Conventions

• Diagram taken from page 17 of *The PickAxe*.

Table 2.1. Example variable and class names

Variables —				Constants and
Local	Global	Instance	Class	Class Names
name	\$debug	@name	@@total	PI
fish_and_chips	\$CUSTOMER	@point_1	@@symtab	FeetPerMile
x_axis	\$_	@X	@@N	String
thx1138	\$plan9	@_	@@x_pos	MyClass
_26	\$Global	@plan9	@@SINGLE	JazzSong

Operator Expressions

Diagram taken from page 339 of The Pickaxe.

Table 22.4. Ruby operators (high to low precedence)				
Method	Operator	Description		
√	[] []=	Element reference, element set		
✓	**	Exponentiation		
✓	! ~ + -	Not, complement, unary plus and minus		
		(method names for the last two are +@ and		
		-@)		
✓	* / %	Multiply, divide, and modulo		
✓	+ -	Plus and minus		
✓	>> <<	Right and left shift		
✓	&	"And" (bitwise for integers)		
✓	^	Exclusive "or" and regular "or" (bitwise for		
		integers)		
✓	<= < > >=	Comparison operators		
✓	<=> == === != =~ !~	Equality and pattern match operators (!=		
		and !~ may not be defined as methods)		
	&&	Logical "and"		
	H	Logical "or"		
		Range (inclusive and exclusive)		
	? :	Ternary if-then-else		
	= %= ~= /= -= += = &=	Assignment		
	>>= <<= *= &&= = **=			
	defined?	Check if symbol defined		
	not	Logical negation		
	or and	Logical composition		
	if unless while until	Expression modifiers		
	begin/end	Block expression		

Fun with 'backticks'

```
`date`
`ls`
`ls`.split
`ls`.split[-1]
`uptime`
puts $?
`ls rubbbbish`
puts $?
`ls /etc/passwd`
puts $?
```

Swapping Values

```
temp = a
a = b
b = temp
```

$$a, b = b, a$$

if and unless

```
if song.artist == "Crowded House" then
  song.play
elsif song.artist == "Snow Patrol" then
  song.hold
else
  song.delete!
end # of if.
unless song.artist == "Led Zeppelin"
  song.turn up! ( 20 )
else
  song.turn down! (20)
end # of unless.
song.artist == "Led Zeppelin" ? song.turn down!( 20 ) : song.turn up!( 20 )
```

if Assignments

Statement Qualifiers

```
# Borrowed from page 98 of The PickAxe.
File.foreach( "/etc/fstab" ) do |line|
  # Skip comments.
  next if line =~ /^#/
  # Parse line if it's not empty.
  parse( line ) unless line =~ /^$/
end # of do.
```

The Case for Case

```
album_title = case year
  when 1969 then "Led Zeppelin and Led Zeppelin II"
  when 1970 then "Led Zeppelin III"
  when 1971 then "(unnamed)"
  when 1973 then "Houses of the Holy"
  when 1975 then "Physical Graffiti"
  when 1976 then "Presence and The Song Remains The Same"
  when 1979 then "In Through The Out Door"
  else "unknown"
end # of case.
```

What's All This then?

- With if and case, the then keyword is (sometimes) optional
- When the expression is on the same line as the condition, the then is required
- When it isn't, well ... it isn't
- The word then can be replaced with: when used on the same line:

```
album_title = case year

when 1969 : "Led Zeppelin and Led Zeppelin II"

when 1970 : "Led Zeppelin III"
```

. . .

Loops

- Ruby supports while, until and for
- Ruby also supports iterators (as we've already seen) which are just like loops
- Loops also support break, next, redo and retry
- There's also a loop loop:

```
loop do
    # This code will execute forever ...
end # of loop.
```

There's Much More to Ruby

- Chapter 22 of The PickAxe is the concise reference to the Ruby Language ... take the time to browse these 45 pages
- In fact, pick up a copy of The PickAxe and keep it by your side while programming Ruby
- And remember ... Ruby is known as a fun
 programming language ... it's quite OK to have
 fun while programming (imagine that!)