### **Symbols**

# **Symbols**

First of all... How do they look like?

```
1. :testing
```

They are like strings but without comillas and two periods before it.

### **Symbols**

- A symbol is sometimes confused with variables, but it is not a variable
- A symbol is also not a string, although a string can also be declared into a symbol

```
[irb(main):001:0> :'symbol'
=> :symbol
```

## **Symbols**

- Strings are used to work with data
- Just like strings represent data, symbols are these objects in Ruby which represent method & instance variable names.

```
1. attr_reader :title
```

Symbols are identifiers

#### Identifier

Variable names and methods names

It is the reason why we use them in attr\_reader and other stuff.

Used for meta-programming

```
example "".send()
```

# best practice is to use a symbol for send (it asl accepts symbol)

```
=> :"a long string"
[3.0.0 :006 > "a long string".send(:gsub, 'string', 'hello')
=> "a long hello"
3.0.0 :007 >
```

#### Symbol.all\_symbols

```
=> 7244

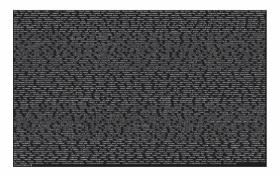
3.0.0 :003 > (:aa.:bb)
=> :aa.:bb

3.0.0 :004 > (:aa.:bb).map(&:to_sym)
=> [:aa, :ab, :ac, :ad, :ae, :af, :ag, :ah, :ai, :aj, :ak, :al, :am, :an, :ao, :ap, :aq, :ar, :as, :at, :au, :av, :aw, :ax, :ay, :az, :ba, :bb]

3.0.0 :005 > 1
```

## Symbols - Hold on...

- What's the all\_symbols table?
  - All symbols created until now in your program
  - Symbol.all\_symbols





### Symbols – Another common usage

- Metaprogramming as a best practice
  - · Since send also accepts strings

```
1. [1,2,3].send(:first)
```

#### Symbol to string

:hola.to\_s

A symbol cannot be created twice. On the memory space it will be the same. They point to the same memory space.

A more efficient way to create an array of symbols. You dont have to instantiate them with ":"

## Symbols – An array of symbols

```
1. symbols = %i(a b c)
2.
3. [:a, :b, :c]
```

### **Symbols - Remember**

- You can use numbers in your symbols if they are not the first character
- Strings can be converted to symbols with the .to\_sym method
- Symbols are immutable, thus they are preferred over strings
- When should you use them?
  - "If the textual content of the object is important, use a String, if the identity of the object is important, use a Symbol"

#### **Hashes**

- Collections of key-value pairs
- We have two options to define them

The second one is prefered for best practices

### Map and each

Map returns an array
Each returns an iterator...

## **Hashes – Common methods**

- hash == other\_hash
  - Based on the same key-value pairs
- hash[key]
- hash.clear
  - · Removes all key-value pairs from it
- .delete(key)

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- .each\_key { |key| block\_goes\_here }
- .has\_value?(value)
- .inspect
  - · Pretty print
- .shift
  - Removes the first key-value pair from the hash, returns it into a two-element array and removes it from the hash
- to s
  - Converts the hash into a string with the { } brackets

https://ruby-doc.org/core-3.0.0/Symbol.html https://ruby-doc.org/core-3.0.0/Hash.html

We should be familiar with a couple of methods to be proficient with our programming. Hay lugares donde los símbolos son preferibles y solo se pueden usar ahí.

#### Simbolos e strings

Se diferencian tambien en el object id.

Dos strings "hola" y "hola" son objetos diferentes. :hola y :hola son el mismo objeto. Nos sirven tambien para no crear mas espacio en la memoria.

#### Tarea de hoy

Crear o definir si los símbolos de un hash cuentan para el all symbols table

ruby paso a compilador just in time, por lo que si lo corremos fuera el irb entonces nos saldran otros valores

Se puede usar un mismo símbolo para múltiples cosas.

#### compilador just in time

Traducen codigo a codigo nativo en tiempo de ejecucion.

https://www.rubyguides.com/2018/02/ruby-symbols/