

Ruby best practice to use double ‘

## Strings – Other useful forms of declaration

```
myString = %&This is my String&
```

```
myString = %(This is my String)
```

```
myString = %[This is my String]
```

```
myString = %{This is my String}
```

## Ruby docs

```
<<DOC
```

```
Este es un string
```

```
DOC
```

## Strings – DOC

```
myText = <<DOC
```

```
Please Detach and return this coupon with your payment.  
Do not send cash or coins.
```

```
Please write your name and account number on the check and  
make checks payable to:
```

```
Acme Corporation
```

```
Thank you for your business.
```

```
DOC
```

## Concatenation

### Strings – Concatenation

```
myString = "Welcome " + "to " + "Ruby!"  
=> "Welcome to Ruby!"
```

```
myString = "Welcome " + "to " + "Ruby!"  
=> "Welcome to Ruby!"
```

### Strings – Concatenation

```
myString = "Welcome " << "to " << "Ruby!"  
=> "Welcome to Ruby!"
```

```
myString = "Welcome ".concat("to ").concat("Ruby!")  
=> "Welcome to Ruby!"
```

## Strings – Accessing characters at

```
myString[3].chr  
=> "c"
```

That still will be of class string  
Using char returns only one character

```
=> "hell"  
[3.0.0 :007 > "hello"[0, 4].chr  
=> "h"  
[3.0.0 :008 >
```

### Substring

my\_string[11, 4] -> first the index, then the length

## Strings – Spaceship operator

```
"Apples" <=> "Apples"  
=> 0
```

```
"Apples" <=> "Pears"  
=> -1
```

```
"Pears" <=> "Apples"  
=> 1
```

Compares type and content of it.  
If there are no compatible, it returns nil.

In case of strings, it check which one is smaller

Comparing Strings

The spaceship operator can also compare strings. This is where a lot of people get tripped up. However, the important thing to remember is that the operator compares strings in ASCII order. So:

```
'abcdeeeez' <=> 'cba'  
=> -1
```

Changing string content

## Strings – Changing a part of a string

```
myString = "Welcome to JavaScript!"  
  
myString["JavaScript"] = "Ruby"
```

Only changes the first one

Also you can use

string[10] = "ruby"

```
myString.gsub("PHP", "Ruby")  
=> "Welcome to Ruby Essentials!"
```

## Strings – Gsub and Regex

```
1. "a1".gsub(/\d/, "2")  
2.  
3. # "a2"
```

# REGEX

<https://regex101.com/>

<https://regexr.com/>

No nos pide ser master en regex pero si familiarizados.

## **Tarea**

hacer ruby doc

después usar gsup con correo electrónico

cambiar a que el el primer caracter este bien el resto censurado, sino

cambiar una parte del email por otra palabra