Ruby

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Red Colored Rock Candy: Ruby is Sweet:)

What is Ruby?

"Ruby is... a dynamic, open source language with a focus on simplicity and productivity. It has a elegant syntax that is natural to read and easy to write."



Every Class inherits from Object

```
class Foo
end
Foo.methods
 # => [:allocate, :new, :superclass...
Foo.methods.size \# => 97
Foo.instance methods
 # => [[:nil?, :===, :=~, :!~, :eql?...
Foo.instance methods.size
 # => 56
Foo.superclass == 5 # => Object
```

Symbols are not just a percussion instrument

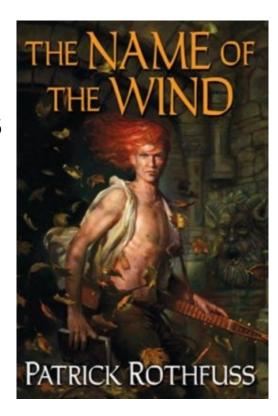
In Ruby :symbols are a great way to keep

track of names of things

Strings are not the best flags

Efficient comparison

Only one instance for each



Symbols are not just a percussion instrument

```
'flag value' == 'flag value'
 # => true (the same value)
'flag value'.equal? 'flag value'
 # => false (diffe instance of String)
:flag value == :flag value
 # => true (the same value)
:flag value.equal? :flag value'
 # => true (same instance of Symbol)
1337.send(:to s)
 # => "1337" (argument is a method's name)
```

Loopy Ranges & Enumerables

Performs like it reads:)

```
5.times do

print "w3w7"

end

w3w7 w3w7 w3w7 w3w7 => 5

3.downto(1) { |i| print i.to_s + " " }

3 2 1 => 3
```

Ranges are nice as well too

```
(4..7).each { print i } 4567 \Rightarrow 4..7
```

Loopy Ranges & Enumerables

Splat ranges to an array

```
[*0..5]
w3w7 w3w7 w3w7 w3w7 => 5
3.downto(1) { |i| print i.to_s + " " }
3 2 1 => 3
```

Pythons

Can get sick too



True = False

(Python's internals still return the real True)

```
>>> True = False
>>> True == False
True
True
>> 1 == 1
True
(1 == 1) == True
False
```

2 = 3

```
>>> import ctypes
>>> new_value = 2
>>> ob_ival_offset = ctypes.sizeof(ctypes.c_size_t) + \
... ctypes.sizeof(ctypes.c_voidp)
>>> ob_ival = ctypes.c_int.from_address(id(new_value) + ob_ival_offset)
>> ob_ival
c_int(2)
>>> ob_ival.value = 3
```

2 = 3

```
>>> print 2+2
6
>>> 2 == 3
True
```

Custom Namespace

```
from collections import MutableMapping

class CaseInsensitiveNamespace(MutableMapping):
    def __init__(self):
        self.ns = {}

    def __getitem__(self, key):
        return self.ns[key.lower()]

    def __delitem__(self, key):
        del self.ns[key.lower()]

    def __setitem__(self, key, value):
        self.ns[key.lower()] = value

    def __len__(self):
        return len(self.ns)

    def __iter__(self):
        return iter(self.ns)
```

Case Insensitive!

```
exec '''
foo = 42
Bar = 23
print (Foo, BAR)
''' in {}, CaseInsensitiveNamespace()
```

1 + 2 = -1 (thanks, AST)

```
>>> import ast
>>> x = ast.parse('1 + 2',
mode='eval')
>>> x.body.op = ast.Sub()
>>> eval(compile(x, '<string>',
'eval'))
-1
```

Bad Ideas

- Import code directly from Github
- Patch __builtins__ to add new built-in functions
- Implicit Self
- Much much more!

Slides:

http://www.scribd.com/doc/58306088/Bad-Ideas

Video:

http://ep2011.europython.eu/conference/talks/5-years-of-bad-ideas

Sick Javascript

```
"foo".blink();
```

PHP

Will turn you Sick && Insane

P. P. P. PHP

1) PHP will treat undefined constants as a bare word (but throws a notice)

+

2) You can silence everything (notices included) with @

@print(hello); @print(PHPはありえへん);

PHP: Never Say NO

NO: Variables that start with a number

```
$1 = "fish";
var_dump($1);

// PHP Parse error: syntax error, unexpected
// T_LNUMBER, expecting T_VARIABLE
// or '$' in ...
```

PHP: Never Say NO

YES: Variables that start with a number

```
// since ${'a'} is same as $a,
${1} = 'wat';
var_dump(${1});
// string(3) "wat"
```

```
here are some functions:
list()
empty()
array()
isset()
```

```
They are handled by the parser:
empty($var1 || $var2)
// Parse error: syntax error, unexpected
// T BOOLEAN OR, ...
$b = 'empty';
$b($a);
// Fatal error: Call to undefined function empty()
```

So they can't be defined as class methods:

```
class Foo {
    function list(){}
    function empty(){}
    function array(){}
    function isset(){}
}
// all are parse errors
```

But can be called as class methods:

```
class Foo {
  function call($method, $args){ var dump($method); }
f = \text{new Foo}();
$f->list();
$f->empty();
$f->array();
$f->isset();
// all work
```

Plz Haz Protected?

Protected means... it's protected right?

```
class Secure{
  protected $secret = 'wat';
  protected function get password() {
     return 'hunter2';
$s = new Secure();
$s->secret; // Cannot access protected property ...
$s->get_password(); // Call to protected method ...
```

Plz Haz Protected?

Protected means 4EVRYBDY

```
class NotSecure extends Secure {
  function wat($wat){
    var_dump($wat->secret);
    var dump($wat->get password());
$s = new Secure();
$ns = new NotSecure();
$ns->wat($s); // trololol
```

Plz Haz Private?

```
OK, so Private is Private right?
class Secure{
    private $secret = 'wat';
}
$s = new Secure();
var_dump($s->secret); // NO
```

Plz Haz Private?

```
OK, so Private is Private right?
class Secure{
  private $secret = 'wat';
$s = new Secure();
$wat = (array) $s; // cast to array
var dump($wat); // YES!
// array(1) { ["Securesecret"]=> string(3) "wat" }
```

Plz Haz Private?

```
OK, so Private methods are Private right?
class Secure{
  private function get password(){ return 'hunter2'; }
$s = new Secure();
$ref = new ReflectionClass(get_class($s));
$haha = $ref->getMethod('get password');
$haha->setAccessible(true);
var dump($haha->invoke($s));
// string(7) "hunter2"
```

One P in PHP means Proud

Add any of the following to a php powered server:

?=PHPE9568F34-D428-11d2-A769-00AA001ACF42

?=PHPE9568F35-D428-11d2-A769-00AA001ACF42

?=PHPE9568F36-D428-11d2-A769-00AA001ACF42

?=PHPB8B5F2A0-3C92-11d3-A3A9-4C7B08C10000

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main_Page?=PHPE9568F36-D428-11d2-A769-00AA001ACF42

http://www.colourlovers.com/?=PHPE9568F36-D428-11d2-A769-00AA001ACF42

http://digg.com/?=PHPE9568F36-D428-11d2-A769-00AA001ACF42

http://ikayzo.com/about/?=PHPB8B5F2A0-3C92-11d3-A3A9-4C7B08C10000

http://www.tetrisonline.com/?=PHPE9568F35-D428-11d2-A769-00AA001ACF42