

Module 2

Pair Programming, Ruby

CS W169A: Software Engineering

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1 What Would Ruby Do?

Given the following snippets of Ruby code, determine the output. If you can, find a classmate, discuss, then validate your solutions by typing the code into an interpreter. You should alternate who types and who explains the output.

```
(i) fruit1 = "strawberry"
    fruit2 = "banana"
    puts fruit1.reverse
    puts fruit2.reverse!
    fruit1 + "_" + fruit2
```

```
(ii) class String
      @@hello = "hi_there!"
      def hello; "world"; end
    end
    "smoothie".hello
```

```
(iii) class Fruit
      def method_missing(meth)
        if meth.to_s =~ /^tastes_(.+)\?\/\$/
          "Yup, _that_fruit_tastes_#{@$1}!"
        else
          super
        end
      end
    end
    orange = Fruit.new
    orange.bitter?
    orange.tastes_sour?
    orange.tastes_sweet?
```

2 Collections

In this next part, try to rewrite each of the following method as one (short) line. One person should be the writer, while the other person explains what to write. Try alternating roles between the two exercises. (Hint: see figure 3.7 in the textbook.)

```
(i) def foo(arr)
  res = 0
  arr.each do |n|
    res += n
  end
  res
end
```

```
(ii) def bar(hsh)
  res = {}
  hsh.each do |k, v|
    if v > 100
      res[k] = v
    end
  end
  res
end
```

3 Iterators

In this part, create your own iterators with the yield statement that return the following elements. Again, alternate roles between the two exercises.

(i) Write a function fib(n) that yields the first n Fibonacci numbers in sequence and returns nil.

```
>> fib(4) { |x| puts x }
1
1
2
3
nil
```

(ii) Write the function `Array#odds` which yields the odd-indexed elements of the array in sequence and returns `nil`.

```
>> [10, 30, 50, 70, 90].odds do |n|  
  .. puts n  
  .. end  
30  
70  
nil
```

4 Extra Practice

Implement a linked list. Try to include the `add`, `delete`, and `contains` operations.