# Ruby language - recap

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# What is Ruby

- Ruby is a programming language
- Ruby is object-oriented language
- Ruby is a high-level language

# How to run Ruby program

- Write a code in a file which name ends with ".rb"
- Use command "ruby my\_file.rb" in console

- functions (methods)
  - they start with word "def" and ends with "end"
  - each function has a name that is unique within its scope
  - functions can take a list of parameters

```
def count_sheeps(animals)
  sheeps = animals.select {|a| a.is_sheep?}
  sheeps.count
end
```

- variables
  - each variable has unique name within its scope, the name starts with small letter
  - there are local variables (e.g. "sheep") and instance (shared) variables (e.g. "@sheep")

```
def count_sheeps(animals)
  sheeps = animals.select {|a| a.is_sheep?}
  sheeps.count
end
```

```
class SheepCounter
  def select_sheeps(animals)
    @sheeps = animals.select {|a| a.is_sheep?}
  end
  def tell_sheeps_count
    puts "There are #{@sheeps.count} sheeps"
  end
end
```

- types (classes)
  - each value has its type
  - each type has a unique name that starts with capital letter
  - we can use built-in types or define our own
  - types can inherit from each other

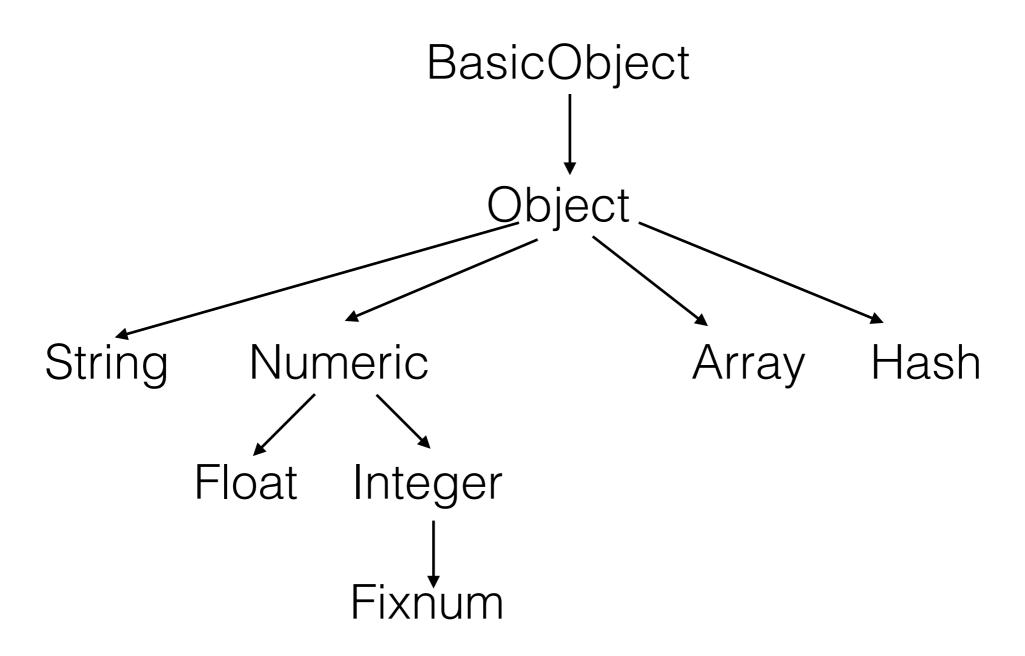
# Example values

- nil (NilClass) represents nothing
- "ab" (String) represents text
- 5 (Fixnum/Integer) represents integer
- 9.2 (type: Float) represents real number

# Example values

- [1,2,"a"] (Array) represents an ordered list of values
- {1: "a", 2: "b"} (Hash) represents a set of pairs of values (1st one is called key, 2nd is called value)

# Types (classes)



### Class/instance methods

- A method can be called on a class, or an instance of a class
- To count all users, we call a class method (e.g. "User.count")
- To get a name of a single user, we call an instance method (e.g. "user = User.first; user.name")