Ruby Basics

Ruby: from 0 to 100 in 14400 seconds (1)



Welcome aboard!



https://github.com/dcarral/hello-ruby

Setting up the environment

1) Ruby Version Manager (RVM)

https://rvm.io/rvm/install

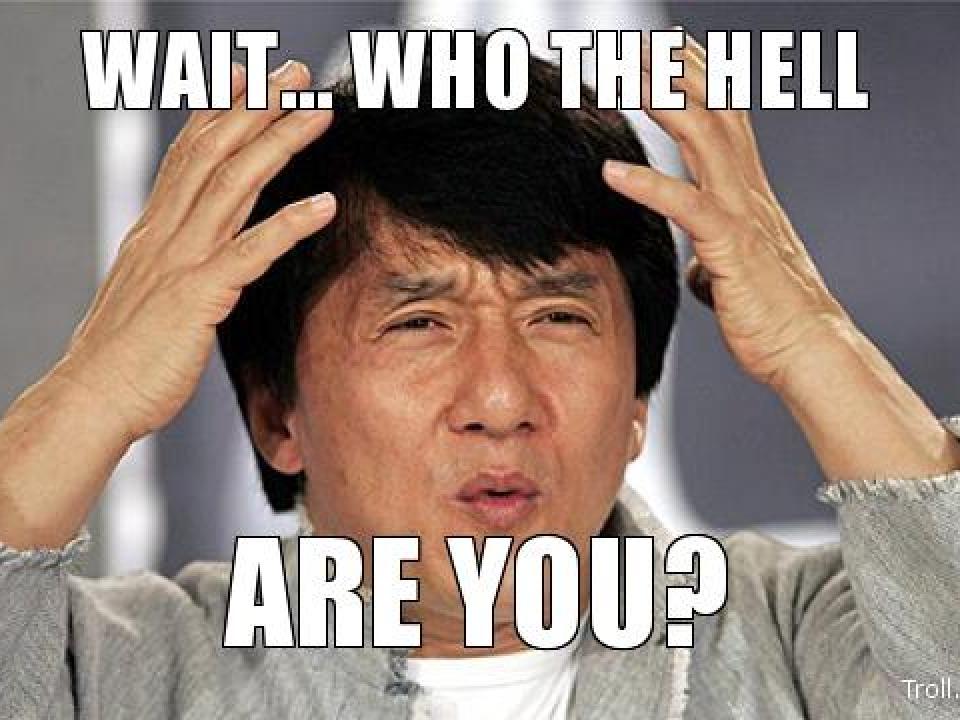
2) Atom (Open-source text editor)

https://atom.io/

3) Atom packages:

https://atom.io/packages/ruby-test

https://atom.io/packages/ruby-test-switcher



Ruby

まつもとゆきひろ Yukihiro 'Matz' Matsumoto



But... why Ruby?

Fun

Principle of least astonishment

Poetry mode

Expressive

```
> 3.times { print "Ho" }
#=>"HoHoHo"
```

> 151.even? #=> **false**

Agile

Community

Matz is Nice And So We Are Nice

a.k.a. MINASWAN

Basics



> 2.next #=> 3 (Fixnum) class Dog
 def woof
 puts"Wooof woooof!"
 end
end

```
> Dog.class
#=> Class
> Dog.method(:woof).class
#=> Method
```

Modules

```
module Animals
 class Dog
  # ... implementation ...
 end
end
```

```
module Playable
def play
  # ... implementation ...
 end
end
```

class Song include Playable end

Methods

def factorial(n) return 1 if n == 0

n * factorial(n -1)
end

- Ruby methods always return the result of their last evaluated expression.
- return is only used to break out of the method before its end.

Inheritance

module Animals class Dog < Animal #... implementation ... end

end

- A class can only inherit from **ONE** other class
- ☐ There aren't Abstract classes in Ruby (in contrast to Java)

Misc

def say_hello(name)
 puts "Hello #{name}!"
end

def say_hello name
 puts("Hello #{name}!");
end

- In Ruby, parenthesis and semicolons are optional
- ☐ Both methods have valid syntax and are equivalent.

```
VAT = 0.04
total = begin
    sum = products.map(&:price).inject(&:+)
    sum += (sum * VAT)
    end
```

In Ruby, you can assign the result of any expression as a variable value.