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eg_hash["nothing here"] # returns nil since the key doesn't exist

# to use symbol as keys
another_hash = {
  :defcon => 3,
  :action => true
}
another_hash.keys # returns [:defcon, :action]

# an alternative syntax when using symbols for keys

yet_another_hash = {
  defcon:3,
  action:true
}
yet_another_hash.keys # also returns [:defcon, :action]

yet_another_hash.key?(:defcon) # checks the existence of keys in hash, evaluates to true
yet_another_hash.value?(3) # checks the existence of values in hash, evaluates to true

```

Control structures and logic flow

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# ----- CONDITIONALS -----
# similar syntax to bash
# postfix-if notation is available also

# if elsif else

if true
  "if statement"
elsif false
  "else if, optional"
else
  "else, also optional"
end

warnings = ["Patronymic is missing", "Address is too short"]
puts("Some warnings occured:\n" + warnings.join("\n")) if !warnings.empty? # postfix-if notation can be used for single statements with no code blocks
puts("Some warnings occured:\n" + warnings.join("\n")) unless warnings.empty? # unless can be used in place with if

# case when else
# else functions as the default statement
# cases can also use ranges!

grade = "B"
case grade
when "A"
  puts "lovely"
when "g"
  puts "ok but good job"
when "C"
  puts "watermelon sugar high"
else
  puts "Alternative grading system, eh?"
end

num_grade = 82
case num_grade
when 90..100
  puts "nice one"
when 80..90
  puts "lovely job"
else
  puts "You failed!"
end

# ----- LOOPS -----
# traditional for loops aren't common
# basic loops are implemented with each enumerable
# also similar syntax to bash and rust
# Ruby has other looping functions like map, reduce and inject

# .each DO AND .each_with_index DO LOOPS

# APPROVED SYNTAX AND COMMONLY SEEN
(1..5).each do |counter|
  puts "this is the #{counter}"
end

# this is also approved syntax since blocks can be wrapped in curly braces
(1..5).each {|counter| puts "this is also the #{counter}"}

# APPROVED SYNTAX BUT RARELY SEEN
for counter in 1..5
  puts "iteration #{counter}"
end

# you can also iterate over elements in data structures like Hashes and Maps
array.each do |element|
  puts "this is an #{element}"
end

```