

# Conditionals

# Outline

1. Conditional introduction
2. If statement
3. Unless
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# 1. Conditional introduction

A conditional Branch takes the result of a test expression and executes a block of code depending whether the test expression is true or false:

- ❖ false and nil is evaluated FALSE
- ❖ Otherwise, it is TRUE

*Note: the number zero (0) is considered true, whereas many other programming languages consider it false*

In many popular programming languages, conditional branches are statements. In Ruby, however, conditional branches are expressions

## 2. If statement

```
#Syntax
if conditional [then]
  # write something here...
[elsif conditional [then]
  # write something here...]
[else
  # write something here...]
end
```

If modifier syntax (short **if**)  
[code goes here] **if** condition

```
def demo_if_statement x = 1
  if x >= 2
    p "x is greater than 2"
  elsif x <= 2 and x != 0
    p "x is 1"
  else
    p "I can't guess the number"
  end
end

demo_if_statement 4

demo_if_statement 1

demo_if_statement 0
```

## 3. Unless

```
#Syntax
unless conditional [then]
  code
[else
  code]
end
```

Unless modifier syntax (short `unless`)  
[code goes here] `unless` conditional

```
#Example 1
x = 1
unless x >= 2
  puts "x is less than 2"
else
  puts "x is greater than 2"
end
```

```
#Example 2
$var = 1
puts "1 -- Value is set\n" if $var
puts "2 -- Value is set\n" unless $var
```

```
#Example 3
$var = false
puts "3 -- Value is set\n" unless $var
```

## 4. Case when

```
#Syntax
case expression
[when expression [, expression ...] [then]
  # write something here...]
[else
  # write something here...]
end
```

```
#Example
$age = 5
case $age
when 0 .. 2
  puts "baby"
when 3 .. 6
  puts "little child"
when 7 .. 12
  puts "child"
when 13 .. 18
  puts "youth"
else
  puts "adult"
end
```

## 5. Case in

```
#Syntax
case <expression>
in <pattern1>
...
in <pattern2>
...
in <pattern3>
...
else
...
end
```

```
#Example
case ["a", 1, "b", "c", 2, "d", "e", "f", 3]
in [*pre, String => x, String => y, *post]
  p pre  #=> ["a", 1]
  p x    #=> "b"
  p y    #=> "c"
  p post #=> [2, "d", "e", "f", 3]
end
```

# References

- ❖ [http://ruby-doc.org/core-3.1.0/doc/syntax/control\\_expressions\\_rdoc.html](http://ruby-doc.org/core-3.1.0/doc/syntax/control_expressions_rdoc.html)
- ❖ [https://github.com/awesome-academy/RubyExample\\_TFW](https://github.com/awesome-academy/RubyExample_TFW)



# Question & Answer?



