

# Enumerable...

(of a set) having a finite number of elements;  
able to be counted.

“You can iterate over many different types of objects in Ruby using the same set of methods. For example, you can use the **includes?** method to iterate over Arrays and Hashes to see if they include a specific object, and similarly use the **map** method to transform them. You might think each method implements these methods themselves, **but you'd be wrong.**

In Ruby, these types of methods are implemented in the **Enumerable** module. If your class implements the **each** method and **includes** the **Enumerable** module, your class will respond to a whole host of messages involving collections, including iterating, mapping, searching, etc.”

## Using the Enumerable Module

By [Michael Morin](#), About.com Guide

Enumerable has many helpful methods!  
Here are some we will explore today:

- ⦿ all?
- ⦿ select
- ⦿ any?
- ⦿ reduce
- ⦿ collect
- ⦿ sort
- ⦿ count
- ⦿ sort!
- ⦿ cycle
- ⦿ to\_a
- ⦿ find\_all
- ⦿ zip

# Follow along in irb

- ⦿ Open your terminal and type “irb”
- ⦿ Now you can follow these examples live
- ⦿ Stop me if you have questions

# .sort & .sort!

- `trees = ["maple", "elm", "walnut", "oak", "dogwood", "pine", "sweet-gum"]`
- `trees.sort = ["dogwood", "elm", "maple", "oak", "pine", "sweet-gum", "walnut"]`
- Add a ! (bang) to make this indefinite

# .collect & .collect!

- ➊ `trees = ["maple", "elm", "walnut", "oak", "dogwood", "pine", "sweet-gum"]`
- ➋ `trees.collect { |tree| tree.capitalize} = ["Maple", "Elm", "Walnut", "Oak", "Dogwood", "Pine", "Sweet-gum"]`
- ➌ Add a ! (bang) to make this indefinite

# .count

- ➊ `trees = ["maple", "elm", "walnut", "oak", "dogwood", "pine", "sweet-gum"]`
- ➋ `trees.count = 7`
- ➌ `trees.count("elm") = 1`
- ➍ `nums = [1, 2, 4, 8, 9]`
- ➎ `nums.count { |n| n%3 == 0}`

# all? & any?

- `trees = ["maple", "elm", "walnut", "oak", "dogwood", "pine", "sweet-gum"]`
- `trees.all? {|tree| tree.length >= 4}` = false
- `trees.all? {|tree| tree.length >= 3}` = true
- `trees.any? {|tree| tree.length >= 6}` = true

# .cycle

- ➊ trees = ["maple", "elm", "walnut", "oak", "dogwood", "pine", "sweet-gum"]
- ➋ trees.cycle {|tree| print tree}
- ➌ trees.cycle(3) {|tree| puts tree}

# .reduce

- ➊ nums = [45, 72, 12, 109]
- ➋ nums.reduce(:+) = 238
- ➌ nums.reduce(2, :\*) = 8475840

# .find\_all & .select

- ➊ nums = [1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, 12, 15]
- ➋ nums.find\_all {|n| n%3 == 0} = [6, 9, 12, 15]
- ➌ nums.select {|n| n.even?} = [2, 4, 6, 12]

## .to\_a

- ⦿ { `a' => 1, `b' => 2, `c' => 3 }.to\_a  
= [ ["a", 1], ["b", 2], ["c", 3] ]
- ⦿ (1..7).to\_a = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]

# .zip

- ⦿  $a = [4, 5, 6]$
- ⦿  $b = [7, 8, 9]$
- ⦿  $[1, 2, 3].zip(a, b)$   
 $= [ [1, 4, 7], [2, 5, 8], [3, 6, 9] ]$
- ⦿  $[1, 2].zip(a, b) = [ [1, 4, 7], [2, 5, 8] ]$

# Challenge

- ➊ letters = ["a", "t", "e", "c", "s", "d", "h", "o",  
"r", "d", "e"]
- ➋ Make this into a string that says:  
“Read the docs!”