

Ruby Case Expressions & Ruby Iterators (for, while loops)

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Loop

- Simple Loop
- Control Loop Execution (do end loop)
- While loop
- Do/While Loop
- Until Loop
- For Loop

Simple Loop

The simplest way to create a *loop* in Ruby is using the *loop* method.

```
1  # loop_example.rb
2
3  loop do
4    puts "This will keep printing until you hit Ctrl + c"
5  end
```

```
1  This will keep printing until you hit Ctrl + c
2  This will keep printing until you hit Ctrl + c
3  This will keep printing until you hit Ctrl + c
4  This will keep printing until you hit Ctrl + c
5  This will keep printing until you hit Ctrl + cInter
6  from (pry):2:in `puts'
7  [2] pry(main)>
```

Control Loop Execution

The *break* keyword allows us to exit a loop at any point, so any code after a *break* will not be executed.

```
3  i = 0
4  loop do
5    i += 2
6    puts i
7    if i == 10
8      break          # this will cause execution to exit
9    end
10 end
```

```
1  $ ruby conditional_loop.rb
2  2
3  4
4  6
5  8
6  10
```

While Loops

- A while loop is a given that parameter confirms to a boolean. Once the boolean becomes false, the while loop is not executed again.

```
1  # countdown.rb
2
3  x = gets.chomp.to_i
4
5  while x >= 0
6    puts x
7    x = x - 1
8  end
9
10 puts "Done!"
```

Do/While Loop

- A **do/while loop** works in a similar way to a while loop; one important difference is that the code within the loop gets executed one time, prior to the conditional check to see if the code should be executed. In a "do/while" loop, the conditional check is placed at the end of the loop as opposed to the beginning.

```
1  # perform_again.rb
2
3  loop do
4    puts "Do you want to do that again?"
5    answer = gets.chomp
6    if answer != 'Y'
7      break
8    end
9  end
```

Do/While Loop Example 2

```
1  begin
2    puts "Do you want to do that again?"
3    answer = gets.chomp
4  end while answer == 'Y'
```

Until Loop

The *until loop* is simply the opposite of the *while loop*. You can substitute it in order to phrase the problem in a different way.

```
[irb(main):001:0> x = gets.chomp.to_i
5
=> 5
[irb(main):002:0> until x < 0
[irb(main):003:1> puts x
[irb(main):004:1> x -= 1
[irb(main):005:1> end
5
4
3
2
1
0
=> nil
```


Ruby Iterators Example

While Loop

```
1  arr = ["John", "George", "Paul", "Ringo"]
2  i = 0
3
4  while arr[i]
5      puts arr[i]
6      i += 1
7  end
```

Ruby Iterators Example

While as a modifier

```
1 arr = ["John", "George", "Paul", "Ringo"]  
2 i = -1  
3  
4 puts arr[i += 1] while arr[i]
```

Ruby Iterators Example

For loop

```
1 arr = ["John", "George", "Paul", "Ringo"]
2
3 for item in arr
4   puts item
5 end
```



I Am Developer @iamdeveloper · 5m

1/3 of US bandwidth is used by Netflix...

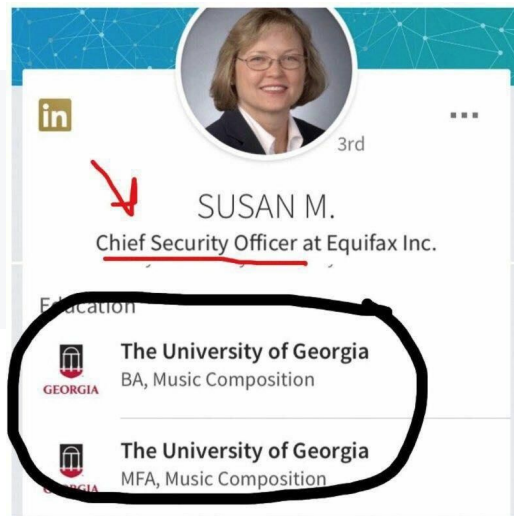
the rest is used by `rm -rf node_modules && npm install`



Ruby Iterators Example

For loop with string interpolation

```
1  joe = { :name => "Joe", :age => 30, :job => "plumber" }  
2  
3  for key, val in joe  
4    puts "#{key} is #{val}"  
5  end
```



Ruby Case Expression

Normal

```
01 hour = 15
02
03 case
04 when hour < 12
05   puts "Good Morning"
06 when hour > 12 && hour < 17
07   puts "Good Afternoon"
08 else
09   puts "Good Evening"
10 end
```

```
13 13 {
14 - private const int _timeoutInSeconds = 1000;
14 + private const int _timeoutInSeconds = int.MaxValue;
```



We do not need a 68 year timeout.

Reply · Edit · Delete · Create task · A moment ago

Ruby Case Expression

v2

```
01 hour = 15
02
03 message = case
04   when hour < 12
05     "Good Morning"
06   when hour > 12 && hour < 17
07     "Good Afternoon"
08   else
09     "Good Evening"
10   end
11
12 puts message
```



MacOS



Linux



Windows