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Ruby 3 and destruction with hash and array

In Ruby 3 we have rightward assignment operator =>. This flips the script and lets you write an expression before assigning it to a variable. Instead of x = y we can write x = y.

```
=> {:foo=>1, :bar=>2}
3.1.0 :009 > hash => { foo:, bar: }
=> nil
3.1.0 :010 > foo
=> 1
3.1.0 :011 > bar
=> 2
3.1.0 :012 >
```

What happen if we have a **rest?

Rightward assignment and pattern matching works with arrays as well:

```
3.1.0 :017 > array = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]

=> [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]

3.1.0 :018 > array => [a, b, *rest]

=> nil

3.1.0 :019 > a

=> 1

3.1.0 :020 > b

=> 2

3.1.0 :021 > rest

=> [3, 4, 5, 6]

3.1.0 :022 >
```

and check this out:

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```
3.1.0 :022 > array = ['a', 'b', 1, 2, 3, 'c', 'd']

=> ["a", "b", 1, 2, 3, "c", "d"]

3.1.0 :023 > array => [*left, 1, 2, 3, *right]

=> nil

3.1.0 :024 > left

=> ["a", "b"]

3.1.0 :025 > 1

=> 1

3.1.0 :026 > 2

=> 2

3.1.0 :027 > 3

=> 3

3.1.0 :028 > right

=> ["c", "d"]
```

or this one:

```
3.1.0 :033 > array = [1, 2, 'this is a string', 3, 4]

=> [1, 2, "this is a string", 3, 4]

3.1.0 :034 > array => [*left, String => my_string, *right]

=> nil

3.1.0 :035 > left

=> [1, 2]

3.1.0 :036 > my_string

=> "this is a string"

3.1.0 :037 > right

=> [3, 4]

3.1.0 :038 >
```

and now lets find a specific integer:

```
3.1.0 :045 > int = 2
=> 2
3.1.0 :046 > array = [-2, -1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
=> [-2, -1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
3.1.0 :047 > array => [*left, ^int, *right]
=> nil
3.1.0 :048 > left
=> [-2, -1, 1]
3.1.0 :049 > int
=> 2
3.1.0 :050 > right
=> [3, 4, 5]
3.1.0 :051 >
```