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| --- | --- |
| rstrip | Removes any white space found on the right side of the string |
| reject | Removes any objects from an array that do not match the given criteria |
| count | To query an array about the number of elements (a specific element to count can be put in parenthesis) it contains |
| include? | Returns “true” if the object tis present in self (if any object ==object), otherwise returns “false” |
| select | Returns a new array containing all of the elements of the original array for which the given block returns “true” |
| each | Calls the given block one for each element in the array, passing that element as a parameter |
| reverse | Returns a new array containing the original array elements, but in reverse order |
| uniq | Returns a new array that contains the elements of the original array, but it does not include any repeated items |
| clear | Removes all elements from the array |
| sort | Crates a new array that is sorted from an initial array |
| join | Returns a string that is created from the elements of an array that are separated by the given separator (and defaults to an empty string if nothing is declared) |
| find\_index | Returns the index (place) of the first object where the object is equal to the object we are looking for (true) and returns nil if nothing matching the object we are looking for |
| empty? | Returns “true” if the array is empty and returns “false” if it is not empty |
| first | Returns either the first element or the first “n” elements, as specified, and returns nil if it is empty and did not declare “n” or returns empty array if original array is empty and did declare “n” |
| delete | Deletes all objects from an array that are equal to the declared object and if the optional block is included, if an items is not found instead of returning “nil” it returns the text that is in the block |
| last | Returns the last elements of the array and if “n” is included, it returns the last “n” elements of the array |
| flatten | Returns an array that is one-dimensional, for instance, if there is an array inside of an array, it will take all of the individual elements, extract them, and put them individually into a new array. If a level is declared, then it only flattens that many times down (1 – 1 array inside of the original is flattened but nothing inside of that one is) |
| sort\_by | Sorts each item in the array by the contents that are in the block / that the block is asking it |
| sample | Chooses either a random element or random “n” elements form the array |
| strip | Returns a copy of the string, but without any leading or trailing whitespace |
| downcase | Returns a copy of the string with all upper case letters as lower case letters; only works for A – Z |
| empty? | Returns “true” if the string has length = 0, returns “false” if the string has length > 0 |
| length | Returns the length of the string in number of characters |
| each\_line | Splits the string using the supplied parameter as the record separator, passing each substring into the block; calls each line from the file and then you can loop through it |
| capitalize | Returns a copy of the string with the first letter capitalized and the rest of the letter lowercase (if the first characters in the string are numbers, then the following characters are all lowercase if they are letters) |
| upcase | Returns a copy of the string with all lowercase letters returned as uppercase letters; only works on a – z |
| split | Divides a string into substrings based on a delimiter, and these are returned in an array; and the limit will make it so that at most that number of entries are returned |
| to\_s |  |