



Ruby

Variables

Constantes

Métodos

Operadores

Sentencias

Loops

Características



- Interpretado
- Tipado dinámico
- Todo es un objeto
- *Garbage collector*
- Open Source
- Manejo de excepciones
- Incorpora aspectos de programación funcional
 - tratar funciones como valores
 - crear y retornar funciones

Definición de variables

```
variable_name = value
```

```
month = 10
jan, feb, mar = 'January', 'February', 'March'
month = "Marzo"

birth_date = Date.new(10, 3, 1998)

success = true

amount = 100.50
tax = amount * 1.21

puts abc          # => undefined local variable or method 'abc'
```

Definición de constantes

CONST_NAME = value

```
MONTH = 10
ENERO = 'January'


BIRTH_DATE = Date.new(10, 3, 1998)
BIRTH_DATE.month = 7
BIRTH_DATE = Date.new(19, 6, 2001) # => warning: already initialized
                                   constant BIRTH_DATE

BIRTH_DATE.month=9
puts BIRTH_DATE # => 19/9/2001

def method
  A = 1 # => dynamic constant assignment (SyntaxError)
end

puts Abc # => uninitialized constant Abc (NameError)
```

Definición de métodos



```
def method_name(params)
  # code
end
```

```
def hello world
  puts 'Hello, world!'
end
```

```
hello_world
```

```
hello_world()
```

Definición de métodos

```
def hello(name)
  puts 'Hello, ' + name
end
```

```
hello 'Carlitos'
```

Hello, Carlitos

```
hello('Carlitos')
```

```
hello(nil)
```

in `+': no implicit conversion of nil into String (TypeError)

Métodos: valores por defecto

```
def hello(name= 'John Doe')  
  puts 'Hello, ' + name  
end
```

hello

Hello, John Doe

hello(**nil**)

in `+': no implicit conversion of nil into String (TypeError)

hello(**10**)

in `+': no implicit conversion of Integer into String (TypeError)

Métodos: paréntesis opcionales

```
def hello(name = 'Natalia', lastname = 'Natalia')  
  puts "Hello, #{name} #{lastname}"  
end
```

```
hello 'Mary', 'Smith'
```

```
hello( 'Mary', 'Smith') # más claro
```

```
hello('Mary')
```

```
hello
```

```
hello()
```


Métodos: argumentos variables

```
def foo(a, b, *v, c)
```

```
end
```

```
foo(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6) # a=1, b=2, v= [3,4,5], c = 6
```

```
foo(1,2,3) # a=1, b=2, v= [], c = 3
```

```
foo(1,2)      => in 'foo': wrong number of arguments  
              (given 2, expected 3+) (ArgumentError)
```

Métodos: valor de retorno

Si el valor se retorna con la última instrucción, omitir el return

```
# bad
def some_method(some_arr)
  return return_value
end
```

```
# good
def some_method(some_arr)
  return_value
end
```

Métodos



Las siguientes expresiones son equivalentes, ya que es opcional encerrar los parámetros entre paréntesis

```
obj.meth obj2.meth param
```

```
obj.meth (obj2.meth param)
```

Por claridad, encerrar los parámetros entre paréntesis

Métodos de instancia y de clase

```
class Human
  # Class method (a.k.a. static method)
  def self.classification
    'Mammal'
  end

  # Instance constructor
  def initialize(first_name, last_name)
    @my_first_name = first_name
    @my_last_name = last_name
  end

  # Instance method
  def full_name
    "#{@my_first_name} #{@my_last_name}"
  end
end
```

Métodos de instancia y de clase

Determinar la salida

```
class Father
  def self.default_make
    'Father'
  end

  def father_one
    self.class.default_make
  end

  def father_two
    Father.default_make
  end
end

class Son < Father
  def self.default_make
    'Son'
  end
end
```

```
a=Son.new
puts a.father_one
puts a.father_two
```

Son
Father

Métodos de instancia y de clase

```
class Father
  def self.default_make
    'Father'
  end

  def father_one
    self.class.default_make
  end

  def father_two
    Father.default_make
  end
end

class Son < Father
  def self.default_make
    'Son'
  end
end
```

Determinar la salida

```
a=Father.new
puts a.father_one
puts a.father_two
```

Father
Father

```
a=Father.new
puts a.default_make
```

undefined method `default_make' for
#<Father:0x00007f9a0a035628> (NoMethodError)

Métodos privados

```
class Father
  ...

  private def aux_method
    # private code
  end

  def some_method(other)
    other.aux_method
  end
end
```

```
father = Father.new
father.aux_method
```

```
a = Father.new
b = Father.new

b.some_method a
```

private method `aux_method' called for
#<Father:0x000000000473b7f8>
(NoMethodError)

private method `aux_method'
called for #<Father:0x00000000045e0890> (NoMethodError)

Métodos privados

```
class Father
  ...

  private def priv_method
    # private code
  end

end

class Son < Father
  def self.default_make
    'Son'
  end

  def some_method
    priv_method
  end
end
```



Métodos “*protected*”

```
class Father
```

```
...
```

```
protected def protected_method  
  # code
```

```
end
```

```
def father_method(other)  
  other.protected_method  
end
```

```
end
```

```
father = Father.new  
father.protected_method
```



```
class Son < Father
```

```
...
```

```
def some_method  
  protected_method  
end
```

```
end
```



protected method `protected_method' called for
#<Father:0x00000000045cbb20> (NoMethodError)

is_a, kind_of, instance_of



```
class Point
  attr_accessor :x, :y
  def initialize(x, y)
    @x, @y = x, y
  end
end
```

```
class Square
  attr_accessor :topLeft, :side
  def initialize(topLeft, side)
    raise 'Invalid top left point' until topLeft.instance_of? Point
    raise 'Invalid side' until side > 0
    @topLeft=topLeft
    @side=side
  end
end
```

```
class Rectangle
  attr_accessor :topLeft, :height, :width
  def initialize(topLeft, height, width)
    raise 'Invalid top left point' until topLeft.instance_of? Point
    raise 'Invalid height' until height > 0
    raise 'Invalid width' until width > 0
    @topLeft=topLeft
    @height=height
    @width=width
  end
end
```

is_a, kind_of, instance_of



```
class Circle
  attr_accessor :center, :radius
  def initialize(center, radius)
    raise 'Invalid center point' until center.is_a? Point
    raise 'Invalid radius' until radius > 0
    @center=center
    @radius=radius
  end
end
```

```
class Figure
  PI = 3.14159

  def self.area(shape)
    if shape.is_a? Square
      return shape.side * shape.side
    end
    if shape.is_a? Rectangle
      return shape.height * shape.width
    end
  end
end
```

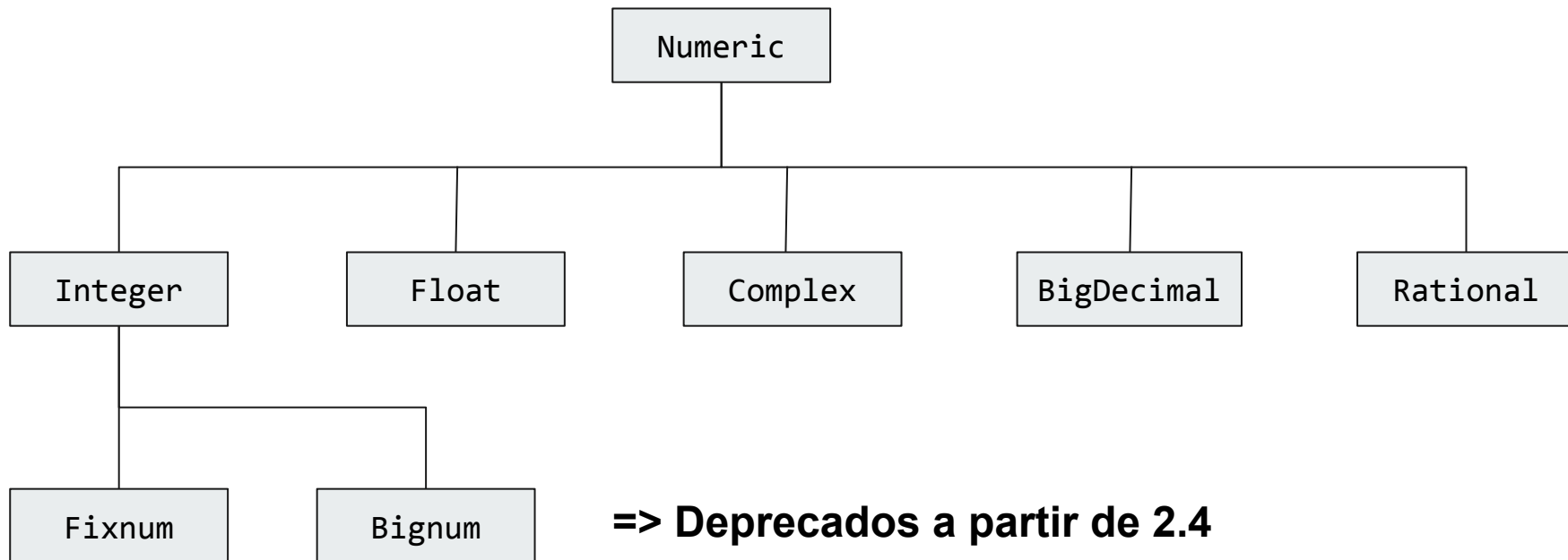
```
    if shape.is_a? Circle
      return PI * shape.radius * shape.radius
    end
    nil
  end
end
```

Valores lógicos




- `true` es la única instancia de la clase *TrueClass* y representa el valor verdadero en expresiones booleanas.
- en forma similar se implementan `false` y *FalseClass*
- Las clases proveen operadores para que `true` y `false` se puedan utilizar en expresiones lógicas
- Ejercicio: implementar los operadores (métodos) `&&`, `||`, `!`

Números



Números



```
100.is_a?(Numeric)           # => true
100.instance_of?(Numeric)     # => false
100.instance_of?(Integer)     # => true
100.instance_of?(Fixnum)      # => true
100.instance_of?(Bignum)      # => true
100 + 10                        # => El objeto 100 recibe un mensaje
                               a través del método +

100 < 150                       # => true
100 <=> 150                      # => -1
```

Números



```
a = 1.5
a.is_a? Numeric      # true
a.is_a? BigDecimal   # => uninitialized constant BigDecimal

require 'bigdecimal'

a = 1.5
a.is_a? BigDecimal   # false
a.is_a? Float        # true
```

Strings



```
'12345'.size           # => 5
'12345ñ'.ascii_only?   # => false
'abc'.capitalize       # => Abc
'abc'.chars            # => ["a", "b", "c"]
'abcde'.include?('cd') # => true
'abcde'.include?('dc') # => false
'abcde'.to_s           # => "abcde"
'abcdeabcde'.delete('a') # => "bcdebcde"
'abcdeabcde'.delete('^a') # => "aa"
'abcde'.reverse        # => "edcba"
'|' * 5                # => "|||||"
'abcd'.chars.max       # => "e"
```


Strings

Comillas simples vs comillas dobles

```
name = 'World'           # forma abreviada de name = String.new("World")
```

```
puts "Hello #{name}"
```

Hello World

```
puts 'Hello #{name}'
```

Hello #{name}

Operadores

Estos “operadores”
pueden tratarse como
métodos, y por lo tanto
se pueden sobrescribir
(excepto != y !~)

::	Resolución de constantes
[][]=	Referenciar y setear elemento
**	Exponente
! ~ + -	Not, complemento, más y menos unarios
* / %	Multiplicación, división, módulo
+ -	Suma y resta binarios
<< >>	Shift
&	And a nivel de bits
^	OR, XOR a nivel de bits
<= < > >=	Comparación
<=> == === != =~ !~	Igualdad y coincidencia de patrones

Operadores



```
class POO02
  AUTHOR    = "ITBA"
  TITLE     = "Introducción a Ruby"
end

puts POO02::AUTHOR    # => ITBA
p POO02::AUTHOR       # => "ITBA"
```

Operadores: <=> (“spaceship”)

Necesario para poder ordenar una colección de objetos. Se espera que retorne -1, 0 ó 1.
Para Object retorna nil


```
class Foo
  def initialize number
    @number = number
  end

  def to_s
    @number.to_s
  end
end
```

```
f1 = Foo.new 10
f2 = Foo.new 20

f1 <=> f2    # nil
```

Ejemplo basado en <https://ruby-doc.org/core-2.4.0/Numeric.html>



```
class Tally < Numeric
  def initialize(string)
    @string = string
  end

  def to_s
    @string
  end


  def to_i
    @string.size
  end
end
```

```
def <=>(other)
  to_i <=> other.to_i
end

def +(other)
  self.class.new('|' * (to_i + other.to_i))
end

def -(other)
  self.class.new('|' * (to_i - other.to_i))
end
```

Ejemplo basado en <https://ruby-doc.org/core-2.4.0/Numeric.html>



```
def *(other)
  self.class.new('|' * (to_i * other.to_i))
end
```

```
def /(other)
  self.class.new('|' * (to_i / other.to_i))
end
end
```

```
tally = Tally.new('||')
puts tally * 2           #=> "||||"
puts tally > 1           #=> true
puts tally / 2           #=> "|"

Tally.new('||') <=> Tally.new('||||') # -1
```

==, ==~, equal?



- **equal?** `a.equal?(b)` si a y b son el mismo objeto (a y b referencian la misma instancia)
- **==** `a==b` si a y b representan el mismo objeto. Por defecto lo mismo que `equal?` pero se puede sobrescribir
- **==~** “case equality”. Para `Object` es lo mismo que `==`, pero se sobrescribe para proveer semántica para sentencia `case`
- **eq?** lo vemos más adelante

==, ==, equal?

```
class Person
  @id
  def id
    @id
  end
  def initialize(id)
    @id=id
  end
  def ==(other)
    return self.id == other.id
  end
end
```

```
a = Person.new(100)
b = Person.new(100)

a == b          # => true
a.equal?(b)     # => false
b = a
a == b          # => true
a.equal?(b)     # => true
```





Operadores



&&	AND lógico
	OR lógico
.. ...	Rango (inclusivo y exclusivo)
? :	condicional
= %= { /= -= += = &= >>= <<= *= &&= = **=	Asignación
defined?	
not	negación lógica
or and	composición lógica

Operadores

```
true && false           # => false
true || false           # => true
1 > 3 || 2 < 5           # => true
(1 > 3 || 2 < 5).class   # => TrueClass
4 && 5                   # => 5
5 && 4                   # => 4
5 || 4                   # => 5

false &&            # => false
true ||            # => true
(nil &&  ).nil?       # => true
```

Rangos



```
(1..5).class      # => Range
(1..5).max        # => 5
(1...5).max       # => 4
(1..5).min        # => 1
(2...5).min       # => 2
(1...1).min       # => nil

(1..10) === 5      # => true
(1..10) === 15     # => false
(1..10) === 3.14159 # => true
('a'..'j') === 'c' # => true
('a'..'j') === 'z' # => false
```

==, ==~, equal?



```
5 == (1..10)           # false
```

```
5 ==~ (1..10)          # false
```

```
5.equal?(1..10)        # false
```

```
(1..10) ==~ 5           # true
```

```
(1..10) == 5            # false
```


```
(1..10).equal? 5        # false
```

Operadores

`a=7`

`defined? a` `# => local-variable`

`defined? b` `# =>`

`(defined? ).class` `# => String`

`defined? a.to_s` `# => method`

`defined? a.foo` `# =>`

`A=7`

`defined? A` `# => constant`

`defined? nil` `# => nil`

`defined? true` `# => true`

`defined? false` `# => false`

`defined? TRUE` `# => constant (TRUE = true)`

Operadores: ejemplo



```
class Integer
  def factorial
    self <= 1 ? 1 : self * (self - 1).factorial
  end
end
```

Operadores: ejemplo



```
class Integer
  def factorial
    self <= 1 ? 1 : self * (self - 1).factorial
  end
  def factorial_iterative
    f = 1; for i in 1..self; f *= i; end;
    f
  end
  alias :factorial :factorial_iterative
end
```

Operadores and, or

Más que operadores lógicos son de control de flujo

```
age2 = (age = 17 and age + 1)           # => age vale 17, age2 18
age >= 18 and puts 'Mayor de edad'      # => no imprime nada
age >= 18 && puts 'Mayor de edad'        # => syntax error
age >= 18 or raise 'No apto para menores'


f = file.zip and f.backup and logger.info('Backup done')

b = true and false  # ( b = true ) and false
b = true && false    # b = (true && false)
```

Salvo excepciones, aconsejamos no usarlos

Sentencia if...else

```
if conditional [then]
  code...
[elsif conditional [then]
  code...]
[else
  code...]
end
```



Verdadero salvo
para false y nil

if...else



```
if a == 0
  puts 'a is zero'
elsif a == 1
  puts 'a is one'
else
  puts 'a is some other value'
end
```


if...else



```
a = 1

if a == 0
  puts 'a is zero'
elsif a == 1
  puts 'a is one'
elsif a >= 1
  puts 'a is greater than or equal to one'
else
  puts 'a is some other value'
end
```

if...else



```
if a == 0
  puts 'a is zero'
elsif a >= 1
  puts 'a is greater than or equal to one'
elsif a == 1
  puts 'a is one'           # nunca se ejecuta
else
  puts 'a is some other value'
end
```

Modificadores if, unless



```
a+=1 if a == 0
```

```
puts 'positivo' if a > 0           # bien
```

```
puts 'non-zero' if not a == 0     # feo
```

```
puts 'non-zero' if a != 0         # ok
```

```
puts 'non-zero' unless a == 0     # bien
```

```
puts 'non-zero' unless a.zero?    # mejor
```

```
avg = sum / qty unless qty == 0   # => avg es el promedio o nil
```

Modificadores if, unless



sentencia if de una sola proposición vs modificador if

```
# bad
if some_condition
  do_something
end

# good
do_something if some_condition
```

Expresión case

Opción 1: comparar un objeto contra múltiples patrones. Los patrones son “*matcheados*” usando el método `===` (que en Object es un alias de `==`)

```
case a
  when 1, 2 then
    puts 'a is one or two'
  when 3 then
    puts 'a is three '
  else
    puts 'I don't know what a is'
end
```

Expresión case

El valor devuelto es el último valor evaluado en la expresión

```
puts (  
  case a  
    when 1, 2 then  
      'a is one or two'  
    when 3 then  
      'a is three '  
    else  
      'I don't know what a is'  
    end  
)
```


Expresión case

Opción 1: comparar un objeto contra múltiples patrones

```
case '12345'  
  when /^1/, '2'  
    puts 'the string starts with one or is two'  
  when /^2/  
    puts 'the string starts with two'  
end
```

Expresión case

Opción 2: similar a if-elseif

```
case
  when a == 1, a == 2
    puts 'a is one or two'
  when a == 3
    puts 'a is three'
  else
    puts 'I don't know what a is'
end
```

Blocks



- Un bloque está formado por “pedazos” de código
- Tiene un nombre asociado
- Se encierra entre llaves
- Se invoca desde un método que tenga el mismo nombre
- Para invocarlo se usa la sentencia *yield*

Blocks: ejemplo



```
def test
  puts 'You are in the method'
  yield
  puts 'You are again back to the method'
  yield
end
```

```
# Invocamos al método test y le "pasamos" un bloque
test {puts 'You are in the block'}
```

Blocks: parámetros



```
def test
  yield 5
  puts 'You are in the method test'
  yield 100
end

test {|i| puts "You are in the block #{i}"}
```

Blocks: BEGIN y END

```
BEGIN {  
  puts 'Primero muestra esto'  
}  
  
END {  
  puts 'Cuarto lugar'  
}  
  
END {  
  puts 'Tercer lugar'  
}  
  
puts 'Segundo muestra esto'
```

Se recomienda no usar END.

```
# bad  
END { puts 'Goodbye!' }  
  
# good  
at_exit { puts 'Goodbye!' }
```

Blocks como parámetros



```
(1..10).each{puts "\n"}
```

```
10.times do  
  puts "\n"  
end
```

```
10.times {puts "\n"}
```

```
(1..10).each{|i| puts i}
```

Loops



while: ejecuta mientras una condición es verdadera (cualquier valor excepto **false** o **nil**)

```
a=1
while a <= 10 [do]
  puts a
  a += 1
end
```


Loops



until: ejecuta mientras una condición es **false** o **nil**

```
a=1
until a == 10
  puts a
  a += 1
end
```

Loops



for: itera sobre los valores de un conjunto de datos

```
for a in 1...10
  puts a
end

s=0
for v in [1,20,5,3]
  s+=v
end
```

el for ha perdido popularidad en Ruby

Imperativo vs OO + funcional



Escribir un programa ineficiente que imprima los pares entre 1 y 100

```
a=1
while a <= 100
  if a % 2 == 0
    puts a
  end
  a = a + 1
end
```

```
for a in 1..100
  puts a if a.even?
end
```

```
(1..100).each { |v| puts v if v.even? }
```

Loops

while y until se pueden usar como modificadores

```
code until conditional
```

Usar esta forma si code es una sola línea

```
begin
```

```
  code
```

```
end until conditional
```

Loops



while y until se pueden usar como modificadores

```
# bad
while some_condition
  do_something
end

# good
do_something while some_condition
```

Loops: break



break se utiliza para salir del ciclo en forma temprana

```
values.each do |value|  
  break if value.even?  
  # ...  
end  
  
while true do  
  puts a  
  a += 1  
  break if a > 10  
end
```

Otros: next, redo

Módulos



- Brindan una forma de agrupar métodos, constantes, clases
- Proveen un ambiente con un nombre
- Permiten el uso de *mixins*: agregar funcionalidad a clases

Módulos: require

Archivo trig.rb

```
module Trig
  PI = 3.141592654
  def Trig.sin(x)
    # ...
  end
  def Trig.cos(x)
    # ...
  end
end
```

```
require 'trig.rb'

y = Trig.sin(Trig::PI/2)
```


Módulos: include



```
module A
```

```
  def a1
```

```
  end
```

```
  def a2
```

```
  end
```

```
end
```

```
module B
```

```
  def b1
```

```
  end
```

```
  def b2
```

```
  end
```

```
end
```

```
class Sample
```

```
  include A
```

```
  include B
```

```
  def s1
```

```
  end
```

```
end
```

```
samp = Sample.new
```

```
samp.a1
```

```
samp.a2
```

```
samp.b1
```

```
samp.b2
```

```
samp.s1
```

Módulos: include



```
module A
  def a1
  end
end
```

```
module B
  def b1
  end
  def a1
  end
end
```

```
class Sample
```

```
  include A
```

```
  include B
```

```
  def s1
```

```
  end
```

```
end
```

```
samp = Sample.new
```

```
samp.a1 # es B.a1
```

```
samp.b1
```

```
samp.s1
```