



# Hash



# Outline

1. Introduction
2. Creating hash
3. Accessing hash
4. Converting to hash
5. Equality hashes
6. Element assignment
7. Iterating over hash
8. Other methods



# 1. Introduction

- ❖ A Hash is a collection of **key-value** pairs
- ❖ It is similar to an Array, except that indexing is done via arbitrary keys of any object type, not an integer index
- ❖ Hashes enumerate their values in the order that the corresponding keys were inserted
- ❖ Hashes have a *default value* that is returned when accessing keys that do not exist in the hash. By default, that value is *nil*



## 2. Creating hash

### ❖ Using `new` class method

→ `h = Hash.new`

`#=> {}`

→ `h1 = Hash.new "a"`

`#=> puts h1 => {}` (default value is *nil*)

→ `h2 = Hash.new "a": 1`

`#=> puts h2 => {}`

### ❖ Using the literal

→ `h = Hash["a": 100, "b": 200]`

`#=> puts h => {:a=>100, :b=>200}`

→ `h1 = Hash[ [ ["a", 100], ["b", 200] ] ]`

`#=> puts h2 => {:a=>100, :b=>200}`



### 3. Accessing hash

```
h = Hash["a": 100, "b": 200]
```

- `h[:a]` `==> 100`
- `h[:c]` `==> nil`
- `h.keys` `==> [:a, :b]`
- `h.values` `==> [100, 200]`



## 4. Converting to hash

Using `try_convert(obj)` return *hash* or *nil*

→ `Hash.try_convert {1=>2}` `#=> {1=>2}`

→ `Hash.try_convert "1=>2"` `#=> nil`



# 5. Equality hashes

Operator: `==`, `>`, `<`, `>=`, `<=`  $\Rightarrow$  return **true/false**

```
h = Hash["a": 100, "b": 200, "c": 300]
```

```
h1 = Hash["a": 100, "b": 200, "c": 300, "d": 400]
```

```
h2 = Hash["b": 200, "c": 300, "a": 100]
```

```
 $\rightarrow$  h == h1       $\# \Rightarrow$  false
```

```
 $\rightarrow$  h == h2       $\# \Rightarrow$  true
```

```
 $\rightarrow$  h1 == h2      $\# \Rightarrow$  false
```

```
 $\rightarrow$  h > h1       $\# \Rightarrow$  false
```

```
 $\rightarrow$  h1 > h       $\# \Rightarrow$  true
```



## 6. Element assignment

`h = {"a": 100, "b": 200}`

→ `h["a"] = 10`

$\# \Rightarrow h \Rightarrow \{"a" \Rightarrow 10, "b" \Rightarrow 200\}$

→ `h["c"] = 300`

$\# \Rightarrow h \Rightarrow \{"a" \Rightarrow 10, "b" \Rightarrow 200, "c" \Rightarrow 300\}$

→ `h.store "d", 400`

$\# \Rightarrow h \Rightarrow \{"a" \Rightarrow 10, "b" \Rightarrow 200, "c" \Rightarrow 300, "d" \Rightarrow 400\}$



## 7. Iterating over hash

- ❖ `each {| key, value | block}`
  - `h.each {|key, value| puts "#{key} is #{value}"}`
- ❖ `each_key {| key | block}`
  - `h.each_key {|key| puts key}`
- ❖ `each_value {| value | block}`
  - `h.each_value {|value| puts value}`
- ❖ ...



## 8. Other methods

- ❖ compact (!)
- ❖ any?
- ❖ empty?
- ❖ include?
- ❖ length
- ❖ merge (!)
- ❖ has\_key?
- ❖ reject (!)
- ❖ size
- ❖ shift
- ❖ has\_value?
- ❖ select (!)
- ❖ ...



# References

- ❖ <http://zetcode.com/lang/rubytutorial/ashes/>
- ❖ <http://ruby-doc.org/core-2.4.1/Hash.html>

***Thank you for listening!***