

Understanding OOP in Ruby



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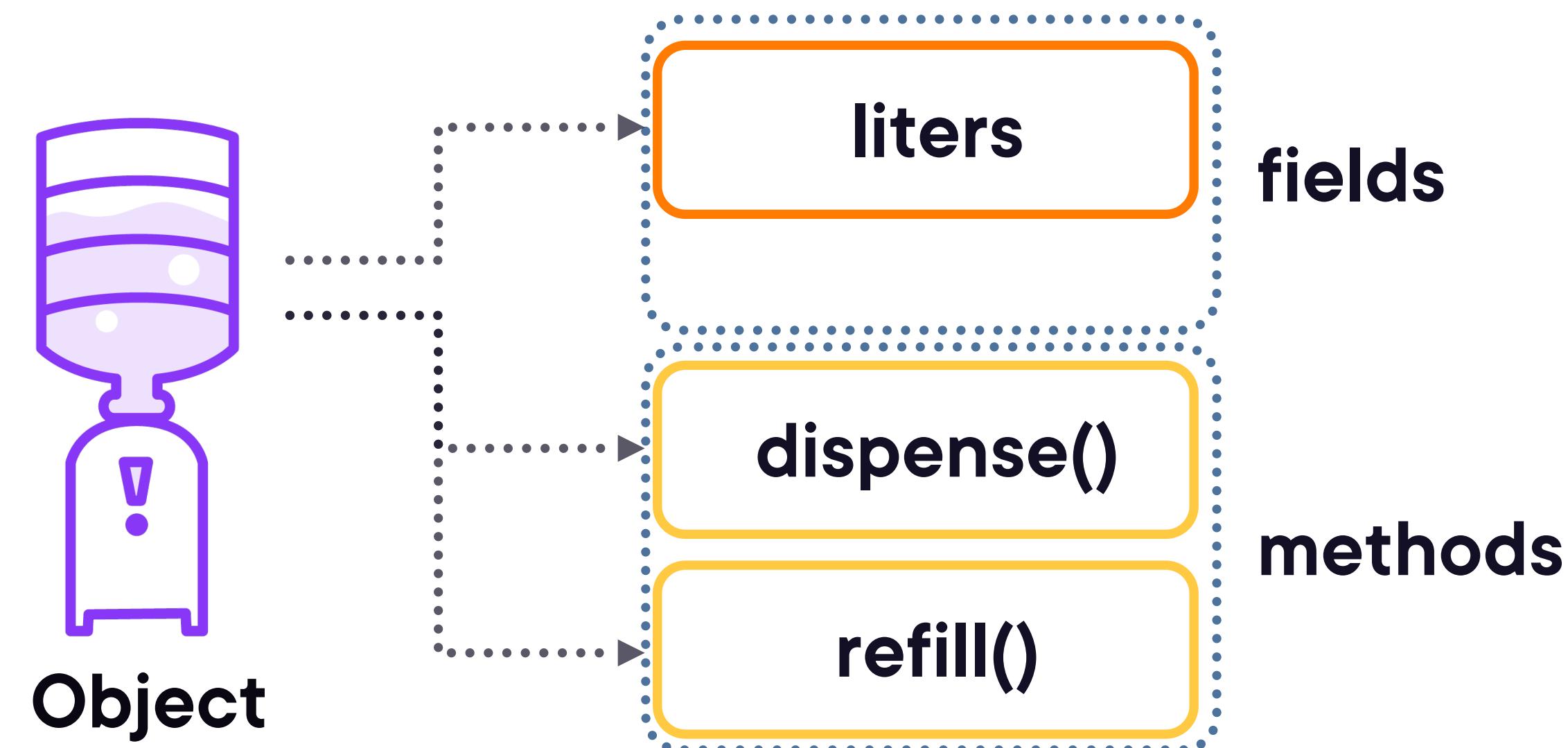
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Two Programming Paradigms

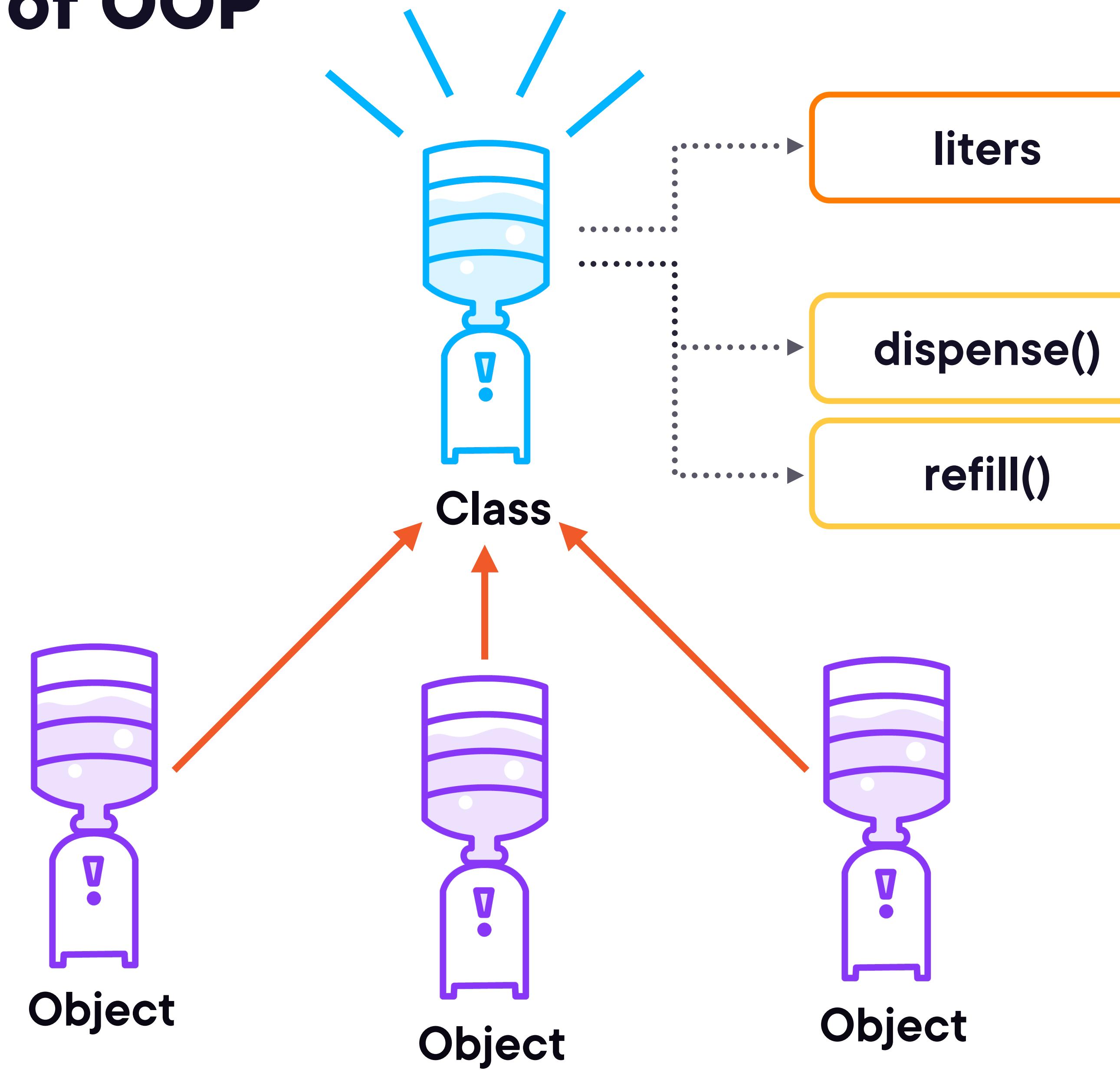
Object-Oriented
Programming (OOP)

Functional Programming

The Elements of OOP



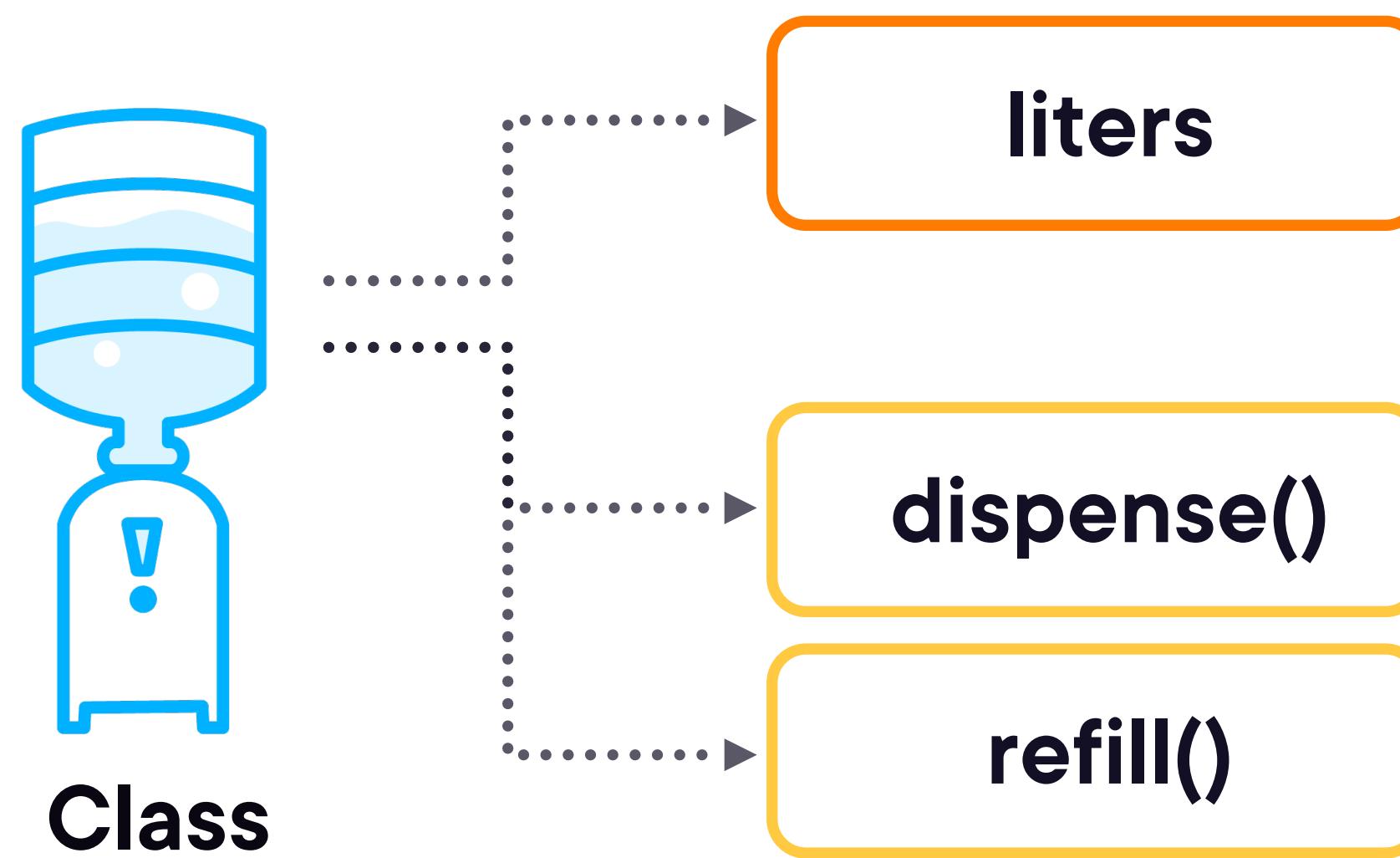
The Elements of OOP





Classes and Objects in Ruby

A Dispenser Class





dispenser.rb ×

□ ⋮

```
1  class Dispenser
2
3  def initialize()
4  |  refill(5)
5  end
6
7  def refill(liters)
8  |  @liters = liters
9  end
10
11 def dispense()
12 |  if @liters > 0
13 |  |  @liters -= 1
14 |  |  return "#{@liters} liters of water remaining."
15 |  else
16 |  |  return "Out of water. Please refill."
17 |  end
18 end
19
20 end
21
```



“Everything Is an Object”

**Ruby is one of the most
object-oriented languages
in widespread use today.**



The Principle of Least Surprise

Ruby tries not to surprise
you.

Summary

Ruby is mostly object-oriented (with some functional features)

Most operations in Ruby are method calls

Ruby follows the principle of least surprise