Basic Programming

Ordering a Pizza

Installing Ruby

Codaisseur Reader:

https://read.codaisseur.com/topics/day-2-basic-programming

Let's start programming



Allows you to experiment with ruby in real-time with immediate response

```
1. irb (ruby)

> ~ irb
irb(main):001:0>
```

Variables, Expressions & Numbers

Calculate

```
5 * 3
```

```
→ irb
irb(main):001:0> 5 * 3
=> 15
irb(main):002:0>
```

Variables

- Variables are used to keep track of objects
- A single variable holds a reference to an object
 - Start with an underscore or lowercase letter

Variables

```
radius = 5
diameter = 2 * radius
```

Variables

```
radius = 5
diameter = 2 * radius
```

...Variables

```
radius = 5
diameter = 2 * radius
pi = 3.14159
circumference = pi * diameter
area = pi * radius ** 2
```

Expressions

Expressions can be built from:

- (+) addition
- · (-) subtraction
- · (*) multiplication
- · (/) division
- · (**) exponent
- · parentheses and other operators.

Comments

 Comments begin with a hash (#) and serve as documentation/notes

Comments are not visible when your code is rendered

Comments

```
# Properties of a circle
radius = 5
diameter = 2 * radius
```

More Examples

```
# Farm inventory
cows = 5
sheep = 10
horses = 3
animals = cows + sheep + horses
average = animals / 3
```

More Examples

```
# Purchase cost
price = 5.99
quantity = 8
cost = price * quantity
```

More Examples

```
# Standard deviation
v1 = 2.3
v2 = 3.9
v3 = -1.2

mean = ( v1 + v2 + v3 ) / 3
variance = ( (v1-mean)**2 + (v2-mean)**2 + (v3-mean)**2 ) / 3
std_dev = variance ** 0.5
```

Variable names

```
# Use underscores to divide words
grazing_cows = 120
milk_per_cow = 38
milk_total = milk_per_cow * grazing_cows
```

Integer vs Decimal

Integer vs Decimal

- > Integer with integer = no decimals
- > Decimal with integer/decimal = decimals

```
iscale = 7 / 3 # is 2
dscale = 7.0 / 3 # is 2.3333
```

Modulo/Modulus

Modulo (%) returns the remainder

Variables, Expressions & Numbers - Exercises

Week 1 - Beginner Bootcamp » Day 2 - Basic Programming

Strings text

Strings hold Text

```
person = "Alan Turing"
interest = "automata"
quote = "Sometimes it is the people no one can imagine
anything of who do the things no one can imagine."
```

Join Text

```
person = "Alan Turing"
interest = "automata"
quote = "Sometimes it is the people no one can imagine anything
of who do the things no one can imagine."
```

Interpolation

- Utilising placeholders within a string
- Placeholders are replaced with their corresponding values
- Only exists between double quotations ("")

Interpolation

```
person = "Alan Turing"
year = 1950
quote = "Sometimes it is the people no one can imagine anything
of who do the things no one can imagine."
```

```
msg = "#{person} said #{quote} in #{year}"
```

Ruby between {}

```
pi = 3.14159
r = 3
lesson = "A circle of radius #{r} has area #{pi * r * r}"
```

Single Quotes

```
pi = 3.14159
r = 3
lesson = "A circle of radius #{r} has area #{pi * r * r}"
```

```
#no interpolation
'A circle of radius #{r} has area #{pi * r * r}'
```

Strings - Exercises

Week 1 - Beginner Bootcamp » Day 2 - Basic Programming

Input/Output //O

Display text with print

```
print "The rain"
print " in Spain.\n"

print "#{person} said #{message}\n"
```

Newlines with puts

```
print "The rain in Spain\n"
puts "The rain in Spain" # same
```

Read what user typed with gets

```
puts "Tell me something..."
response = gets
puts "You said #{response}"
```

Get rid of the \n

```
puts "What is your name?"
name = gets.chomp
puts "Hi #{name}, nice to meet you!"
```

Convert input to number

```
puts "Enter a number:"
v = gets.to_i  # convert to integer
puts "Square is: #{v * v}"
```

Use to_f for decimal, also called float or floating point.

Input/Output Exercises

Week 1 - Beginner Bootcamp » Day 2 - Basic Programming

If/EISE Conditions

Test Condition with if

```
puts "How old are you?"
age = gets.chomp.to_i

if age < 18
    puts "No beer for you."
end</pre>
```

Optionally, add else

```
if age < 18
    puts "No beer for you."
else
    puts "Enjoy."</pre>
```

Or even elsif

```
if age < 18
    puts "No beer for you."
elsif age > 45
    puts "Wouldn't you rather have a cocktail?"
else
    puts "Enjoy."
end
```

Equality with ==

```
if animal == "cat"
   puts "Meow."
end
```

Smaller or equal <=

```
if stories <= 5
   puts "I'll take the stairs."
end</pre>
```

Both true &&

```
if color == "red" && type == "gemstone"
   puts "It's a ruby."
end
```

Either true

```
if month < 5 || month > 8
    puts "I'll wear a jacket."
end
```

If/Else - Exercises

Week 1 - Beginner Bootcamp » Day 2 - Basic Programming

Methods

Execute a function

Methods

- Tiny program
- A couple of lines of code that carry out one specific task
 - AKA "function"

Method examples

```
'capitalize me'.capitalize # Capitalize me
'NO SHOUTING'.downcase # no shouting
'stop, hammertime'.upcase # STOP, HAMMERTIME
'codaisseur'.reverse # ruessiadoc
```

Make method with def

```
def hello_world
   puts "Hello world!"
end
```

And call the method

```
def hello_world
   puts "Hello world!"
end
```

hello_world # Hello world!

Return something

```
def hello_world
    "Hello world!"
end
```

```
puts hello_world # Hello world!
```

Parameters

```
def age_in_days(age)
    (age + 1) * 365.25
end
```

:{) Codaisseur

puts age_in_days(24) # 9131.25

Methods - Exercises

Week 1 - Beginner Bootcamp » Day 2 - Basic Programming

Arrays Lists of things

Arrays

- A list of objects
- Indexed using integer values
- Placed between square brackets []

Arrays

```
fruits = ["apple", "pear", "banana"]
even_numbers = [2, 4, 6, 8, 10]
```

Arrays

The items in the array can be mixed

```
fruits_and_numbers = ["apple", 2, "banana"]
```

Get first or last item

```
fruits = ["apple", "pear", "banana"]
fruits.first # "apple"
```

```
even_numbers = [2, 4, 6, 8, 10]
even_numbers.last # 10
```

Zero-based index

```
fruits = ["apple", "pear", "banana"]
fruits[0] # "apple"
fruits[1] # "pear"

even_numbers = [2, 4, 6, 8, 10]
even_numbers[3] # 8
```

Arrays - Exercises

Week 1 - Beginner Bootcamp » Day 2 - Basic Programming

Things with properties

Symbols

- Simplified string
- Used to name or identify values
 - Starts with a colon (:)
- Used when the value doesn't need to change

Symbols

```
:name
:first_name
:city
:age
:price
```

- Similar to an array
- Indexed as pairs using a key and value
 - Placed between braces { }

```
person = { :first_name => "Slim", :last_name =>
"Shady", :profession => "Rapper" }
```

```
person = {
    :first_name => "Slim",
    :last_name => "Shady",
    :profession => "Rapper"
}
```

```
person = {
     first_name: "Slim",
     last_name: "Shady",
     profession: "Rapper"
}
```

Read hash values

Write hash values

Combine all types

Hashes - Exercises

Week 1 - Beginner Bootcamp » Day 2 - Basic Programming

Order a Pizza

Show Pizzas • Ask what to buy • Show price