Variables hold any data(string, integer and float, etc.,)

There are five types of variables are supported by Ruby

Rules of variables:

#start with character not number or $, @, @@

#no spaces in variable name

Name Begins With Variable Scope Where to define in rails

$ A global variable module or config file or class

@ An instance variable module or class

[a-z] or \_ A local variable module or class but not in view

[A-Z] A constant module or class

@@ A class variable only in class

x = 10  
=> 10  
puts defined? x  
=> "local-variable"  
  
$x = 10  
=> 10  
puts defined? $x  
=> "global-variable"

Name = "Srinivas"

puts Name

=>Srinivas

puts defined?Name

=>Constant

@name = "Srinivas"

puts @name

=>Srinivas

puts defined?@name

=>Instance-variable

@@age = 29

puts @@age

=>29

puts defined?@@age

=>Class-variable

## Reserved Words:

The following list shows the reserved words in Ruby. Don’t use as a constant or

variable names or method method or arguments.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| BEGIN | do | next | then |
| END | else | nil | true |
| alias | elsif | not | undef |
| and | end | or | unless |
| begin | ensure | redo | until |
| break | false | rescue | when |
| case | for | retry | while |
| class | if | return | while |
| def | in | self | \_\_FILE\_\_ |
| defined? | module | super | \_\_LINE\_\_ |

Ruby Pseudo-Variables:

They are special variables that have the appearance of local variables but behave like constants. You can not assign any value to these variables.

self: The receiver object of the current method.

true: Value representing true.

false: Value representing false.

nil: Value representing undefined.

\_\_FILE\_\_: The name of the current source file.

\_\_LINE\_\_: The current line number in the source file.