Section Review

Learn to Code with Ruby

Intro to Booleans

- A **Boolean** is a value that is either **true** or **false**.

- Ruby returns Booleans for logical expressions (true or false, yes or no, on or off, etc).

Operations that return Booleans

- The **equality operator (==)** checks if two objects are equal.

- The **inequality operator (!=)** checks if two objects are unequal.

- Ruby supports common mathematical operations like less than (<), less than or equal to (<=), greater than (>), and greater than or equal to (>=)

"house" == "house"

10 != 5

5 >= 3

-9 <= -15

Predicate Methods

- A **predicate** method (aka a **Boolean** method) is one that returns a Boolean.

- Predicate methods conventionally end with a **?** in Ruby. The question mark is a valid character in a method name.

- We explored predicate methods like **odd?**, **even?**, **positive?**, **negative?**, and more.

Methods with Arguments

- An **argument** is an input to a method invocation. It provides a value that the method uses when it runs.

- Methods can have no arguments or multiple arguments. The argument's context depends on each specific method.

- Pass the arguments after the method invocation. Provide a comma and a space between every two subsequent arguments.

- If a method does not accept arguments, exclude the parentheses. If a method accepts arguments, include the parentheses.