



Introduction to Ruby.

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Ruby ?

- Programming language.
- Dynamic
- Object Oriented
- General purpose
- Influenced by Perl, Smalltalk, Eiffel and Lisp.



Who created Ruby?



- > Yukihiro Matsumoto created Ruby.
- > He is a Japanese computer scientist.
- > The first version of the Ruby programming language was released on 21 December 1995.

Philosophy of the Ruby language

"I believe people want to express themselves when they program.
They don't want to fight with the language."


"Programming languages must feel natural to programmers."

"I tried to make people enjoy programming and concentrate on the fun and creative part of programming when they use Ruby."

- Yukihiro Matsumoto

Remove the lines that you hate !

```
/* Hello World program */  
  
#include<stdio.h> // Required for printf  
  
void main()  
{  
    printf("Hello World");  
}
```



Do more with LESS code !

In Ruby, it's just :

Puts "Hello World"

Expressive





Let us code !

Interpreted

- Ruby is executed line by line
- So output of a single line or the logic can be seen with help of :

irb

Who are all using Ruby ?

- Twitter
- Shopify
- Airbnb
- Groupon
- Soundcloud
- Flipkart
- GitHub
- Heroku
- Zendesk



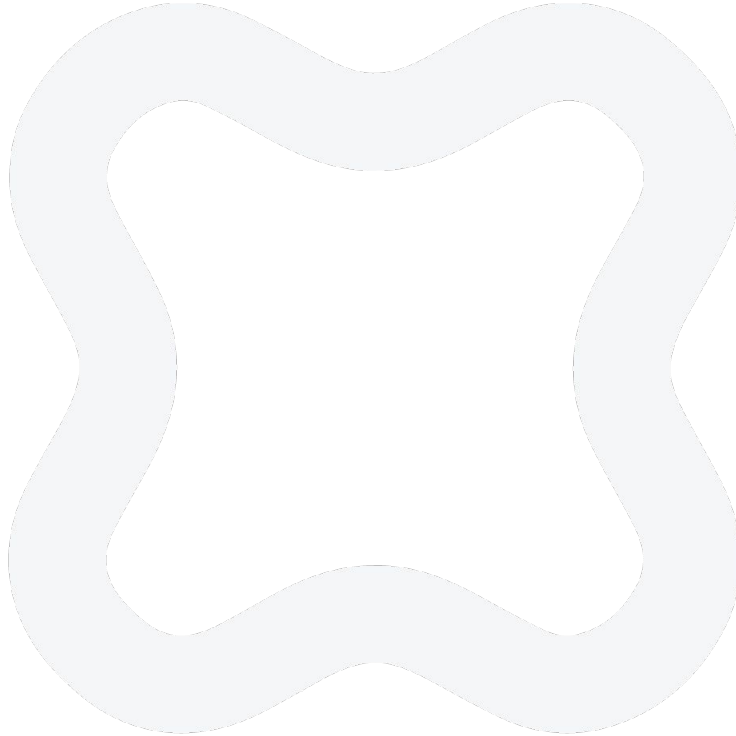
GitHub



Let us dive into Ruby !

Ruby Syntax :

- Integer
- Float
- String
- Operators
- Arrays



Integer

- Also known as Fixnum .
- It's a whole number with no decimal point .

Float

- This is basically a decimal number.

Ex: 42.943

- Ruby won't accept **.5** , need to prepend zero .

i.e **0.5**

String

- Group of characters enclosed by quotes represents “String”

Ex: puts “Ruby programming”

- You can use either single or double quotes.

Operators

- An Operator is a symbol which operates on a value or a variable.

- Ruby includes all the basic math operators such as :

> Addition

+

> Subtraction

-

> Multiplication

*

> Division

/

> To the power

**

> Modulo

%

Arrays

- An array is a data structure that contains a group of elements.

Ex: Qwinix = ["Freshers", 21 , 12.5]

- Arrays in Ruby are dynamic.
- It can contain elements of any type.
- Arrays indices starts from zero .

Hashes

- A **Hash** is a collection of key-value pairs like this: "employer" => "Qwinix". It is similar to an Array, except that indexing is done via arbitrary keys of any object type, not an integer index.
- Also known as :
 - > Map
 - > Associative array
 - > Dictionary
 - > Key-Value pair.

Hashes contd.

- You can create an Hash with the keyword “new”.

Ex: `qwinix = Hash.new()`

- Add content to the hash , i.e key-value pair.

`qwinix = {"1" => "january", "2" => "february"}`

`Keys = qwinix.keys`

`Values = qwinix.values .`

- To print keys and values :

`> puts #{keys}`

`> puts #{values}`

THANK YOU



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