
LABORATORIO APPLICAZIONE SW E SICUREZZA INFORMATICA

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Variables	local_variable, @@class_variable, @instance_variable	
Constants	ClassName, CONSTANT, \$GLOBAL, \$global	
Booleans	false, nil are false; true and <i>everything else</i> (zero, empty string, etc.) is true.	
Strings and Symbols	"string", 'also a string', %q{like single quotes}, %Q{like double quotes}, :symbol special characters (\n) expanded in double-quoted but not single-quoted strings	
Expressions in <i>double-quoted</i> strings	@foo = 3 ; "Answer is #{@foo}"; %Q{Answer is #{@foo+1}}	
Regular expression matching	"hello" =~ /lo/ or "hello".match(Regexp.new 'lo')	
Arrays	a = [1, :two, 'three']; a[1] == :two	
Hashes	h = {a => 1, 'b' => "two"}; h['b'] == "two"; h.has_key?(:a) == true	
Hashes (alternate notation, Ruby 1.9+)	h = {a: 1, 'b': "two"}	
Instance method	def method(arg, arg)...end (use *args for variable number of arguments)	
Class (static) method	def ClassName.method(arg, arg)...end, def self.method(arg, arg)...end	
Special method names <i>Ending these methods' names in ? and ! is optional but idiomatic</i>	def setter=(arg, arg)...end def boolean_method?(arg, arg)...end def dangerous_method!(arg, arg)...end	
Conditionals	Iteration (see Section 3.6)	Exceptions
if cond (or unless cond) statements [elsif cond statements] [else statements] end	while cond (or until cond) statements end 1.upto(10) do i ...end 10.times do...end collection.each do elt ...end	begin statements rescue AnError => e e is an exception of class AnError; multiple rescue clauses OK [ensure this code is always executed] end

RUBY (ALCUNE CARATTERISTICHE)

- DRY (Don't Repeat Yourself)
- Interpretato (IRB)
- Orientato agli oggetti (Object Oriented): Ogni entità è un oggetto
- Ogni operazione è una chiamata al metodo su un oggetto
- Dinamico: ossia è possibile aggiungere e/o modificare codice in fase di esecuzione (metaprogrammazione)
- ...Ispezionare gli oggetti mentre il programma gira (reflection)

NAMING CONVENTIONS

- ClassNames use UpperCamelCase

```
class FriendFinder ... end
```
- methods & variables use snake_case

```
def learn_conventions ... end
def faculty_member? ... end
def charge_credit_card! ... end
```
- CONSTANTS (scoped) & **\$GLOBALS** (not scoped)

```
TEST_MODE = true           $TEST_MODE = true
```
- *symbols*: like immutable string whose value is itself

```
favorite_framework = :rails
:rails.to_s() == "rails"
"rails".to_sym() == :rails
:rails == "rails" # => false
```

VARIABLES, ARRAYS, HASHES

- There are no declarations!
 - local variables must be assigned before use
 - instance & class variables ==`nil` until assigned
- OK: `x = 3; x = 'foo'`
- Wrong: Integer `x=3`
- Array: `x = [1, 'two', :three]`
`x[1] == 'two' ; x.length == 3`
- Hash: `w = {'a' => 1, :b => [2, 3]}`
`w[:b][0] == 2`
`w.keys == ['a', :b]`

METHODS

```
def foo(x,y)
  return [x,y+1]
end
```

```
def foo(x,y=0)  # y is optional, 0 if omitted
  [x,y+1]       # last exp returned as result
end
```

```
def foo(x,y=0) ; [x,y+1] ; end
```

- Call
- `a,b = foo(x,y)`
 `a,b = foo(x)` when optional arg used

BASIC CONSTRUCTS

- Basic Comparisons & Booleans:
`== != < > =~ !~ true false nil`
- The usual control flow constructs

```
if cond (or unless cond)  
  statements  
[ elsif cond  
  statements ]  
[else  
  statements]  
end
```

```
while cond (or until cond)  
  statements  
end  
1.upto(10) do |i| ... end  
10.times do...end  
collection.each do |elt|...end
```

METHOD CALL

- Even lowly integers and nil are true objects:

```
57.methods
```

```
57.heinz_varieties
```

```
nil.respond_to?(:to_s)
```

- Rewrite each of these as calls to send:

- Example: `my_str.length` => `my_str.send(:length)`

```
1 + 2
```

```
1.send(:+, 2)
```

```
my_array[4]
```

```
my_array.send(:[], 4)
```

```
my_array[3] = "foo"
```

```
my_array.send(:[]=, 3, "foo")
```

```
if (x == 3) ....
```

```
if (x.send(:==, 3)) ...
```

```
my_func(z)
```

```
self.send(:my_func, z)
```

- in particular, things like “implicit conversion” on comparison is *not in the type system, but in the instance methods*

REMEMBER!

- `a.b` means: call method `b` on object `a`
 - `a` is the receiver to which you send the method call, assuming `a` will respond to that method
- ☞ *does not mean*: `b` is an instance variable of `a`
- ☞ *does not mean*: `a` is some kind of data structure that has `b` as a member

EXAMPLE: EVERY OPERATION IS A METHOD CALL

```
y = [1,2]
y = y + ["foo",:bar] # => [1,2,"foo",:bar]
y << 5               # => [1,2,"foo",:bar,5]
y << [6,7]           # => [1,2,"foo",:bar,5,[6,7]]
```

- Remember! These are *instance methods* of `Array`—not language operators!
- So `5+3`, `"a"+"b"`, and `[a,b]+[b,c]` are all *different* methods named `'+'`
 - `Numeric#+`, `String#+`, and `Array#+`, to be specific

HASHES & POETRY MODE

```
h = {"stupid" => 1, :example=> "foo" }  
h.has_key?("stupid") # => true  
h["not a key"]       # => nil  
h.delete(:example)   # => "foo"
```

- Ruby idiom: “poetry mode”

- using hashes to pass “keyword-like” arguments
- omit hash braces when last argument to function is hash
- omitting parens around function arguments

```
link_to("Edit",{:controller=>'students', :action=>'edit'})  
link_to "Edit", :controller=>'students', :action=>'edit'  
link_to 'Edit', controller: 'students', action: 'edit'
```

POETRY MODE IN ACTION

```
a.should(be.send(:>=,7))
```

```
a.should(be() >= 7)
```

```
a.should be >= 7
```

```
(redirect_to(login_page)) and return() unless logged_in?
```

```
redirect_to login_page and return unless logged_in?
```

RUBY OOP

(ENGINEERING SOFTWARE AS A SERVICE § 3.4)

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CLASSES & INHERITANCE

```
class SavingsAccount < Account    # inheritance
  # constructor used when SavingsAccount.new(...) called
  def initialize(starting_balance=0) # optional argument
    @balance = starting_balance
  end
  def balance    # instance method
    @balance    # instance var: visible only to this object
  end
  def balance=(new_amount)    # note method name: like setter
    @balance = new_amount
  end
  def deposit(amount)
    @balance += amount
  end
  @@bank_name = "MyBank.com"    # class (static) variable
  # A class method
  def self.bank_name    # note difference in method def
    @@bank_name
  end
  # or: def SavingsAccount.bank_name ; @@bank_name ; end
end
```

INSTANCE VARIABLES: SHORTCUT

```
class SavingsAccount < Account
  def initialize(starting_balance)
    @balance = starting_balance
  end
  def balance
    @balance
  end
  def balance=(new_amount)
    @balance = new_amount
  end
end
```

INSTANCE VARIABLES: SHORTCUT

```
class SavingsAccount < Account
  def initialize(starting_balance)
    @balance = starting_balance
  end
```

```
    attr_accessor :balance
```

```
end
```

`attr_accessor` *uses metaprogramming..*

ALL PROGRAMMING IS METAPROGRAMMING

(ENGINEERING SOFTWARE AS A SERVICE § 3.5)

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METAPROGRAMMING & REFLECTION

- *Reflection* lets us ask an object questions about itself and have it modify itself
- *Metaprogramming* lets us define new code at runtime
- How can these make our code DRYer, more concise, or easier to read?
 - (or are they just twenty-dollar words to make me look smart?)

AN INTERNATIONAL BANK ACCOUNT



```
acct.deposit(100)           # deposit 100 dollars  
acct.deposit(euros_to_dollars(20))  
acct.deposit(CurrencyConverter.new(  
  :euros, 20))
```



AN INTERNATIONAL BANK ACCOUNT!

```
acct.deposit(100)      # deposit $100
acct.deposit(20.euros)  # about $25
```

- No problem with open classes....

```
class Numeric
  def euros ; self * 1.292 ; end
end
```

<http://pastebin.com/f6WuV2rC>

- But what about

```
acct.deposit(1.euro)
```

<http://pastebin.com/WZGBhXci>

THE POWER OF METHOD_MISSING

- But suppose we also want to support

`acct.deposit(1000.yen)`

`acct.deposit(3000.rupees)`

- Surely there is a DRY way to do this?



<http://pastebin.com/agjb5qBF>

<http://pastebin.com/HJTvUId5>

REFLECTION & METAPROGRAMMING

- You can ask Ruby objects questions about themselves at runtime (*introspection*)
- You can use this information to *generate new code* (methods, objects, classes) at runtime (*reflection*)
- ...so can have *code that writes code* (*metaprogramming*)
- You can “reopen” any class at any time and add stuff to it.
 - ...*in addition* to extending/subclassing it!