

# Extending Ruby with C - Part 2 Cheat Sheet

by Ryan Johnson (CITguy) via cheatography.com/138/cs/249/

#### **Ruby C - Common Methods**

int rb\_respond\_to (VALUE self, ID method) => 0|nonzero

VALUE rb\_thread\_create(VALUE (\*func)(), void \*data)

Runs func in new thread, passing data as an arg.

VALUE rb\_obj\_is\_instance\_of(VALUE obj, VALUE klass) => Qtrue|Qfalse

VALUE rb\_obj\_is\_kind\_of(VALUE obj, VALUE klass)

Returns Qtrue if klass is superclass of obj class.

#### **Ruby C - Exceptions**

void rb\_raise(V exception, const char \*fmt, ...) Raises exception. fmt and args used like in printf.

void rb fatal(const char \*fmt, ...)

Raises Fatal exception, terminating process. No rescue blocks called, but ensure blocks will be called. fmt and args used like in printf.

void rb\_bug(const char \*fmt, ...)

Terminates process immediately--no handlers of any sort called. fmt and args are interpreted like printf. Call only if a fatal bug has been exposed.

void rb\_sys\_fail (const char \*msg)

Raises a platform-specific exception corresponding to last known system error, with the given msg.

V rb\_rescue(V (\*body)(), V args, V (\*rescue) (), V rargs)

Executes body with given args. If StandardError exception raised, execute rescue with given rargs.

# Ruby C - Exceptions (cont)

V rb\_ensure(V (\*body)(), V args, V (\*rescue) (), V eargs)

Executes body with given args. Whether or not an exception is raised, execute ensure with given rargs after body has completed.

V rb\_protect(V (\*body)(), V args, int \*result) Executes body with given args and returns nonzero in result if any exception raised.

#### void rb\_notimplement()

Raises NotImpError exception to indicate enclosed function is NYI, or not available on platform.

void rb\_exit(int status)

Exits Ruby with given status. Raises SystemExit exception and calls registered exit functions/finalizers.

void **rb\_warn**(const char \*fmt, ...)

Unconditionally issues warning message to standard error. fmt and args used like in

void rb\_warning(const char \*fmt, ...)

Conditionally issues a warning message to standard error if Ruby was invoked with the w flag. fmt and args used like in printf.

V = VALUE

# Ruby C - Array Methods

VALUE rb\_ary\_new()

Returns new Array with default size.

VALUE rb\_ary\_new2(long length)

Returns new Array of given length.

VALUE rb\_ary\_new3(long length, ...) Returns new Array of given length and populated with remaining arguments.

VALUE rb\_ary\_new4(long length, VALUE

Returns new Array of given length and populated with C array values.

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### Ruby C - Array Methods (cont)

void rb\_ary\_store(VALUE self, long index, VALUE value)

Stores value at index in array self.

VALUE rb\_ary\_push(VALUE self, VALUE value)

VALUE rb\_ary\_pop(VALUE self)

VALUE rb\_ary\_shift(VALUE self)

VALUE rb\_ary\_unshift(VALUE self, VALUE value)

VALUE rb\_ary\_entry (VALUE self, long index) Returns array selfs element at index.

#### **Ruby C - Iterators**

void rb\_iter\_break()

Breaks out of enclosing iterator block.

VALUE rb\_each(VALUE obj)

Invokes 'each' method of the given obj.

VALUE rb yield(VALUE arg)

Transfers execution to iterator block in the current context, passing arg as an argument. Multiple values may be passed in an array.

## int rb\_block\_given\_p()

Nonzero if yield would execute a block in current context--that is, if a code block was passed to current method and is available to be called.

VALUE rb\_iterate(VALUE (\*method)(),

VALUE args, VALUE (\*block)(), VALUE arg2) Invokes method with args and block block. Yield from that method will invoke block with arg given to yield and second arg arg2.

VALUE rb\_catch (const char \*tag, VALUE (\*proc)(), VALUE value)

Equivalent to Ruby catch.

void rb\_throw(const char \*tag, VALUE value) Equivalent to Ruby throw.

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#### **Ruby C - Hash Methods**

VALUE rb\_hash\_new()

VALUE **rb\_hash\_aref**(VALUE self, VALUE key)

Returns element corresponding to *key* in *self.* 

VALUE **rb\_hash\_aset**(VALUE self, VALUE key, VALUE value)

Sets value for *key* to *value* in *self*. Returns *self*.

#### **Ruby C - Accessing Variables**

V rb\_iv\_get(V obj, char \*name)

Returns instance var *name* (must specify "@" prefix) from given *obj*.

V rb\_ivar\_get (V obj, ID name)

Returns instance var name from given obj.

V rb\_iv\_set(V obj, char \*name, V value) => value

Sets instance var *name* (must specify "@" prefix) in given *obj* to *value*.

V rb\_ivar\_set(V obj, ID name, V value)
Sets instance var name in obj to value.

V rb\_gv\_set(const char \*name, V value) => value

Sets global var name ("\$" prefix optional) to value

V rb\_gv\_get(const char \*name)

Returns global var *name* ("\$" prefix optional).

void **rb\_cvar\_set**(V class, ID name, V val)

Sets class var *name* in *class* to *value*.

V rb\_cvar\_get(V class, ID name)

Returns class var name from given class.

int rb\_cvar\_defined(V class, ID name)

Qtrue if class var *name* has been defined for *class*.

# **Ruby C - Accessing Variables (cont)**

void **rb\_cv\_set**(V class, const char \*name, V val)

Sets class var *name* (must specify "@@" prefix) in given *class* to *value*.

V rb\_cv\_get(V class, const char \*name)
Returns class var name (must specify a "@@" prefix) from given class.

V = VALUE

#### **Ruby C - String Methods**

VALUE **rb\_str\_new**(const char \*src, long length)=>String

Initialized with length chars from src.

VALUE **rb\_str\_new2**(const char \*src) => String

Initialized with null-terminated C string src.

VALUE **rb\_str\_dup**(VALUE str) => String
Duplicated from *str*.

VALUE **rb\_str\_cat**(VALUE self, const char \*src, long length) => self

Concatenates *length* chars from *src* onto *self* 

VALUE **rb\_str\_concat**(VALUE self, VALUE other) => self

Concatenates other onto String self.

VALUE **rb\_str\_split**(VALUE self, const char \*delim)

Returns array of String objects created by splitting *self* on *delim*.



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