

Ruby - Strings

```
"a string"      'a string'
"Concat" + "nation"  "#{concat nation}"
astring.length  astring.empty?
"a,b,c".split(',')  Result: [a,b,c]
```

Single quotes string, auto escape characters.

Ruby - Conditionals

```
puts "string is not empty" if
!astring.empty?
puts " string is not empty"
unless astring.empty?
if <expression>
...
else
...
end if
```

Ruby - Class (cont)

```
> end
def NiceString
  "#{@attributeA} #{@attributeA}"
end
end
```

Ruby - Array

```
foo = [a,b,c,d]  Used for all examples
                  below
foo[n]           foo.first,foo.second
foo.length       foo.last == foo[-1]
foo.empty?       foo.include?(x)
foo.sort[!]      foo.shuffle[!]
foo.reverse[!]   foo.push(x) or foo <
                  < x
foo.join( " ", "  Result: "a, b, c, d"
)
foo[0..2]        Result: [a,b,c]
foo[1..-1]       Result: [b,c,d]
('a...' d').to_a == foo
```

Ruby - Block

```
3.times { puts " foo " }  Inline Block
(1..5).each do |i|        Multi Line Block
  puts 2 * i
end
%w[A B C].map { |char| char.downcase }
%w[A B C].map (& :downcase)
```

The last 2 lines result in an array of ["a", " b", " c"]. The %w creates an array of string. The last one is a weird Ruby shortcut.

Ruby - Hash + Symbol

```
foo = { " name" => " John", " id" => " JH" }
foo["name"]  ➡ " John"
foo = { name: " John", id: " JH" }
foo[:id]     ➡ " JH"
foo.each do |key, value|
  puts " #{key.inspect} - #{value.inspect}"
end
➡ :name - " John"
➡ :id - " JH"
```

Ruby - Objects

```
anobject.nil?  True or False
anobject.to_s  To String
```

Ruby - Class

```
module BunchOfMethods
  def module Method1
    ...
  end

  def module Method2
    ...
  end
end

class MyClass < MySuperClass
  attr_accessor :attributeA, :attributeB
  def initialize(attributes = {})
    @attributeA = attributeA
    @attributeB = attributeB
  end
end
```

