

Ruby - Eine Einführung

Matthias Beyer

Furtwangen University

matthias.beyer@hs-furtwangen.de
mail@beyermatthias.de

23. April 2014

- 1 Facts
- 2 Code
- 3 Erfolgsgeschichten

Was, wie, wo, wann, wer?

- Mitte 1990
- Yukihiro Matsumoto
- Mehr-Paradigmen-Sprache
- Scripting Sprache
- Dynamische Typisierung
- GC

- Smalltalk
- Perl
- Python
- Lisp
- CLU
- Eiffel
- Ada
- Dylan
- JS

Wikipedia

- Groovy

Wikipedia

```
1 def eins  
  1  
3 end
```

```
1 def mul(a, b)
  a * b
3 end
```

```
1 def mul a, b  
  a * b  
3 end
```



```
1 1.to_s
```

```
1 class Integer
  2   def mul(other)
  3     self * other
  4   end
  5 end
```

Arrays

```
1 [1, 2, 3]
```

Arrays

```
1 [ 'Hallowelt ', 2, 3]
```

Hashes

```
1 { :a => 'a' }
```

```
1 { :a => 'a', 'a' => :a }
```

```
1 [1, 2, 3].each do |x| puts x end  
[1, 2, 3].each { |x| puts x }
```

```
[1, 2, 3].each_with_object(2) { |x, o| puts(x * o) }  
2 [1, 2, 3].each_with_index { |x, i| puts(x * i) }
```



```
2 { :a => 'a' }.each_key { |k| puts k }  
  { :a => 'a' }.each_value { |v| puts v }  
  { :a => 'a' }.each_pair { |k, v| puts k, v }
```

```
1 [1, 2, 3].each { |x| puts x }  
  
3 class Array  
4   def iterate(with)  
5     self.each do |x|  
6       self[i] = with.call(x)  
7     end  
8   end  
9  
10  p = Proc.new do |x|  
11    puts x  
12  end  
13  
14  [1, 2, 3].iterate(p)
```

```
[1, 2, 3].iterate(lambda { |n| n**2 })
```

- Class
- Object
- Module
- Proc
- Method
- Exception (und Subklassen)
- Process
- Signal
- Thread
- TrueClass
- FalseClass
- NilClass

- TrueClass
- FalseClass
- NilClass
- Comparable
- Enumerable

- Numeric
- Integer
- Fixnum
- Bignum
- Float
- Range
- Rational
- Complex
- String

- Struct
- Array
- Hash
- Queue

- File
- Dir
- Time
- Date
- Random
- Regex

- Motorola
- Siemens
- Lucent

- Web
 - Rails
 - Sinatra
- Forschung
 - Simulationen (Motorola)
 - Robotik (Siemens)
 - Wireless Telefonie (Lucent)

The end