CMSC 330: Organization of Programming Languages

Ruby is OO:

Methods, Classes

In Ruby, everything is an Object

- Ruby is object-oriented
- All values are (references to) objects
  - Java/C/C++ distinguish *primitives* from *objects*
- Objects communicate via method calls
- Each object has its own (private) state
- Every object is an instance of a class
  - An object's class determines its behavior:
  - The class contains method and field definitions
    - Both instance fields and per-class ("static") fields

Everything is an Object

```
> 1.class
=> Integer

> 1.methods
=> [:to_s, :to_i, :abs, …]
```

Object is the superclass of every class

```
> 1.class.ancestors
=> [Integer,Numeric,Comparable,Object,Kernel,BasicObject]
```

Objects Communicate via Method Calls

+ is a method of the Integer class

```
1 + 2        => 3
1.+(2)       => 3
```

`1 + 2` is *syntactic sugar* for `1.+(2)`

```
1.add(2)     => 1.+(2) => 1 + 2
```

```
1.to_s()     => "1"
1.to_s       => "1"
```

`to_s()` returns a `String` representation of an object, like Java's `toString()`

no parens needed if no args

The nil Object

- Ruby uses nil, not null, to represent uninit. objects
- It is an object of class NilClass
  - Unlike null in Java, which is a non-object
  - nil is a *singleton object* – there is only one instance of it
    - NilClass does not have a **new** method
  - nil has methods like to_s, but not other methods

```
> nil + 2
NoMethodError: undefined method `+' for nil:NilClass
```

Classes are Objects too

```
> nil.class
=> NilClass

> 2.5.class
=> Float

> true.class
=> TrueClass

> Float.class
=> Class
```

First-class Classes

- Since classes are objects, you can manipulate them however you like
  - Here, the type of y depends on p
    - Either a `String` or a `Time` object

```
if p then
  x = String
else
  x = Time
End
y = x.new
```

Quiz 1

- What is the type of variable x at the end of the following program?

```
p = nil
x = 3
if p then
  x = "hello"
else
  x = nil
end
```

A. Integer
B. NilClass
C. String
D. *Nothing* – there's a type error

Quiz 1

- What is the type of variable x at the end of the following program?

```
p = nil
x = 3
if p then
  x = "hello"
else
  x = nil
end
```

A. Integer
B. **NilClass**
C. String
D. *Nothing* – there's a type error

Standard Library: String class

- Strings in Ruby have class String
  - “hello”.class => String
- The String class has many useful methods
  - s.length # length of string
  - s1 == s2 # structural equality (string contents)
  - s = "A line\n"; s.chomp # returns "A line"
    - Return new string with s's contents minus any trailing newline
  - s = "A line\n"; s.chomp!
    - Destructively removes newline from s
    - *Convention:* methods ending in ! modify the object
    - *Another convention:* methods ending in ? observe the object

Creating Strings in Ruby

- Substitution in double-quoted strings with #{ }
  - course = "330"; msg = "Welcome to #{course}"
  - "It is now #{Time.new}"
  - The contents of #{ } may be an arbitrary expression
  - Can also use single-quote as delimiter
    - No expression substitution, fewer escaping characters
- Here-documents

```
s = <<END
  This is a text message on multiple lines
  and typing \\n is annoying
END
```

Creating Strings in Ruby (cont.)

- sprintf

```
> count = 100
> s = sprintf("%d: %s", count, Time.now)
=> "100: 2021-01-27 19:56:06 -0500"
```

- inspect converts any object to a string

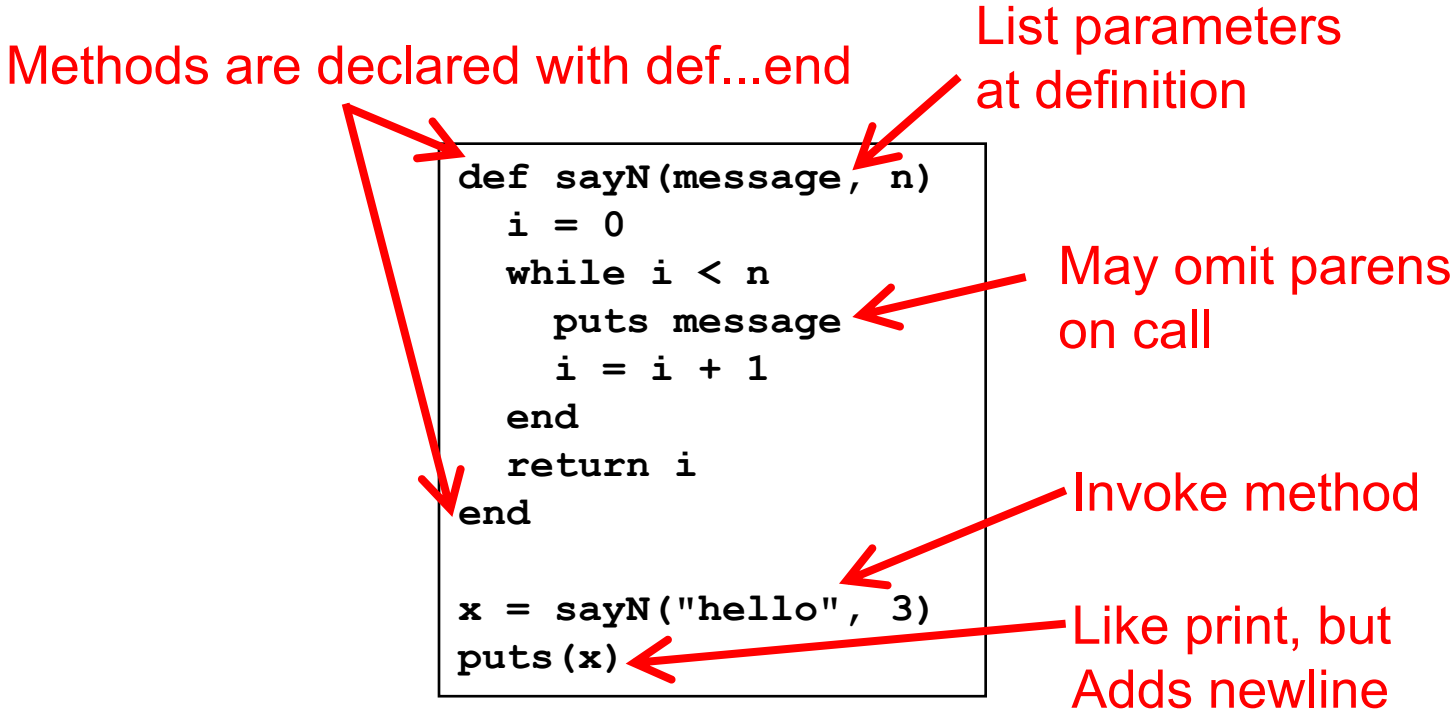
```
> p.inspect
=> "#<Point:0x54574 @y=4, @x=7>"
```

Symbols

- Ruby *symbols* begin with a colon
  - :foo, :baz_42, :"Any string at all"
- Symbols are “interned” Strings,
- Symbols are more efficient than strings.
  - The same symbol is at the same physical address

```
“foo” == “foo”      # true
“foo”.equal? “foo” # false
:foo == :foo        # true
:foo.equal :foo     # true
```

Methods in Ruby



Methods should begin with lowercase letter and be defined before they are called
Variable names that begin with uppercase letter are *constants* (only assigned once)

Methods: Terminology

- Formal parameters
  - Variable parameters used in the method
  - def sayN(message, n) in our example
- Actual arguments
  - Values passed in to the method at a call
  - x = sayN("hello", 3) in our example
- Top-level methods are “global”
  - Not part of a class. sayN is a top-level method.

Method Return Values

- Value of the return is the value of the last executed statement in the method
  - These are the same:

```
def add_three(x)
  return x+3
end
```

```
def add_three(x)
  x+3
end
```

- Methods can return multiple results (as an Array)

```
def dup(x)
  return x,x
end
```

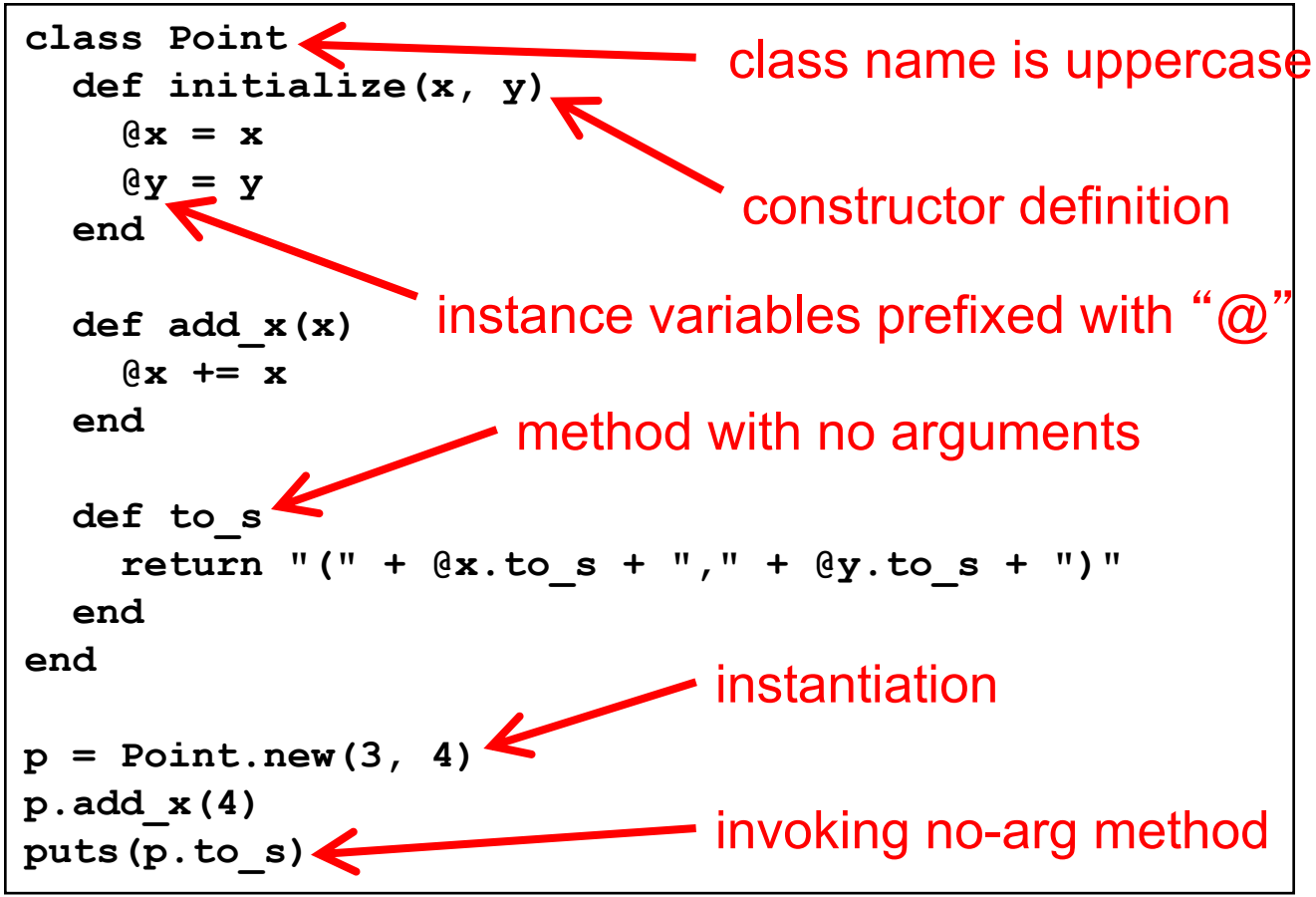
Defining Your Own Classes

```
class Point
  def initialize(x, y)
    @x = x
    @y = y
  end

  def add_x(x)
    @x += x
  end

  def to_s
    return "(" + @x.to_s + "," + @y.to_s + ")"
  end
end

p = Point.new(3, 4)
p.add_x(4)
puts(p.to_s)
```



Quiz 2: What is the output?

```
class Dog
   def smell(thing,dur)
     "#{smell(thing)} for #{dur} seconds”
   end
end
fido = Dog.new
puts fido.smell(”Alice”,3)
```

A. I smelled Alice for seconds
B. I smelled #{thing} for #{dur} seconds
C. I smelled Alice for 3 seconds
D. *Error*

Quiz 2: What is the output?

```
class Dog
   def smell(thing,dur)
     "#{smell(thing)} for #{dur} seconds”
   end
end
fido = Dog.new
puts fido.smell(”Alice”,3)
```

A. I smelled Alice for seconds
B. I smelled #{thing} for #{dur} seconds
C. I smelled Alice for 3 seconds
D. ***Error***

Defining Your Own Classes

```
class Point
  def initialize(x)
    @x = x
  end
  def x=(x)
     @x = x
  end
  def x
    @x
  end
 private
  def prt
      "#{@x}"
  end
 # Make the below methods public
 public
  def to_s
    prt
  end
end
```

```
> p = Point.new(10)
=> #<Point:0x00007f8 @x=10>

> p.x = 100
=> 100

> p.prt
=> NoMethodError
(private method `prt' called)
```

Defining Your Own Classes: Sugared

```ruby
class Point
  def initialize(x)
    @x = x
  end
  def x=(x)
     @x = x
  end
  def x
    @x
  end
 private
  def prt
      "#{@x}"
  end
 # Make the below methods public
 public
  def to_s
    prt
  end
end
```

```ruby
class Point
    attr_accessor :x

    attr_reader :y
    attr_writer :z

    private
      def prt
        "#{@x}, #{@y}"
      end

    # Make the below methods public
    public
      def to_s
         prt
      end
end
```

All uninitialized fields (e.g., y, z) set to `nil`

Update Existing Classes (Including Builtins!)

```
10.double          => NoMethodError
                        (undefined method `double' for 10:Integer)
```

Add a method to the Integer class

```
class Integer
  def double
     self + self
  end
end
```

```
10.double          => 20
```

Method naming style

- Names of methods that return `true` or `false` should end in `?`
- Names of methods that modify an object's state should end in `!`
- Example: suppose `x = [3,1,2]` (this is an array)
  - `x.member? 3` returns true since `3` is in the array `x`
  - `x.sort` returns a **new** array that is sorted
  - `x.sort!` modifies `x` in place

No Method Overloading in Ruby

- Thus there can only be one initialize method
  - A typical Java class might have two or more constructors
- No overloading of methods in general
  - You can code up your own overloading by using a variable number of arguments, and checking at run-time the number/types of arguments
- Ruby does issue an exception or warning if a class defines more than one initialize method
  - But last initialize method defined is the valid one

Quiz 3: What is the output?

```
class Dog
   def smell(thing)
     "I smelled #{thing}”
   end
   def smell(thing,dur)
     "#{smell(thing)} for #{dur} seconds”
   end
end
fido = Dog.new
puts fido.smell(”Alice”,3)
```

A. I smelled Alice for nil seconds
B. I smelled #{thing}
C. I smelled Alice
D. *Error*

Quiz 3: What is the output?

```
class Dog
   def smell(thing)
     "I smelled #{thing}"
   end
   def smell(thing,dur)
     "#{smell(thing)} for #{dur} seconds"
   end
end
fido = Dog.new
puts fido.smell("Alice",3)
```

A. I smelled Alice for nil seconds
B. I smelled #{thing}
C. I smelled Alice
D. *Error – call from Dog expected two args*

Inheritance

- Recall that every class inherits from Object

```
class A          ## < Object
  def add(x)
    return x + 1
  end
end

class B < A
  def add(y)
    return (super(y) + 1)
  end
end

b = B.new
puts(b.add(3))
```

extend superclass

super(y) invokes add method of parent on y

```
b.is_a? A
true
b.instance_of? A
false
```

Quiz 4: What is the output?

```
class Gunslinger
  def initialize(name)
    @name = name
  end
  def full_name
    "#{@name}"
  end
end
class Outlaw < Gunslinger
   def full_name
      "Dirty, no good #{super}"
   end
end
d = Outlaw.new("Billy the Kid")
puts d.full_name
```

A. Dirty, no good Billy the kid
B. Dirty, no good
C. Billy the Kid
D. *Error*

Quiz 4: What is the output?

```
class Gunslinger
  def initialize(name)
    @name = name
  end
  def full_name
    "#{@name}"
  end
end
class Outlaw < Gunslinger
   def full_name
      "Dirty, no good #{super}"
   end
end
d = Outlaw.new("Billy the Kid")
puts d.full_name
```

A. **Dirty, no good Billy the kid**
B. Dirty, no good
C. Billy the Kid
D. *Error*

Global Variables in Ruby

- Ruby has two kinds of global variables
  - Class variables beginning with @@ (`static` in Java)
  - Global variables across classes beginning with $

```
class Global
  @@x = 0

  def Global.inc
    @@x = @@x + 1; $x = $x + 1
  end

  def Global.get
    return @@x
  end
end
```

```
$x = 0
Global.inc
$x = $x + 1
Global.inc
puts(Global.get)
puts($x)
```

define a class ("singleton") method

What is a Program?

- In C/C++, a program is...
  - A collection of declarations and definitions
  - With a distinguished function definition
    - int main(int argc, char *argv[]) { ... }
  - When you run a C/C++ program, it's like the OS calls main(...)
- In Java, a program is...
  - A collection of class definitions
  - With some class (say, MyClass) containing a method
    - public static void main(String[] args)
  - When you run java MyClass, the main method of class MyClass is invoked

A Ruby Program is...

- The class Object
  - When the class is loaded, any expressions not in method bodies are executed

defines a method of Object
(i.e., top-level methods belong to Object)

invokes self.sayN

invokes self.puts
(part of Object)

```
def sayN(message, n)
  i = 0
  while i < n
    puts message
    i = i + 1
  end
  return i
end

x = sayN("hello", 3)
puts(x)
```

CMSC 330: Organization of Programming Languages

Ruby Data:

Arrays, Hashes

Arrays and Hashes

- Ruby data structures are typically constructed from Arrays and Hashes
  - Built-in syntax for both
  - Each has a rich set of standard library methods
  - They are integrated/used by methods of other classes

Array

- Create an Array

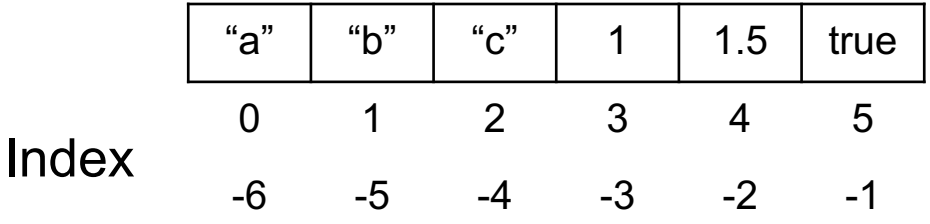
```
Array.new          => []
[ ]                => []
[1, 2, 3]          => [1, 2, 3]
Array.new(3)       => [nil, nil, nil]
Array.new(5,"a")   => ["a", "a", "a", "a", "a"]
```

- Arrays may be heterogeneous

```
[1, "foo", 2.14]
[1, 1, 1, nil, nil]
```

Array Index

```
> s = ["a","b","c", 1, 1.5, true]
```




```
> s[0]
=> "a"

> s[-6]
=> "a"
```

Arrays Grow and Shrink

- Arrays are growable

```
> b = [ ]; b[0] = 0; b[5] = 0; b
 => [0, nil, nil, nil, nil, 0]
```

- Arrays can also shrink
  - Contents shift left when you delete elements

```
a = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
a.delete_at(3)        # delete at position 3; a = [1,2,3,5]
a.delete(2)           # delete element = 2; a = [1,3,5]
```

Iterating Through Arrays

- It's easy to iterate over an array with while
  - length method returns array's current length

```
a = [1,2,3,4,5]
i = 0
while i < a.length
  puts a[i]
  i = i + 1
end
```

- Looping through elements of an array is common
  - We'll see a better way soon, using code blocks

Some Array Operations

```
a = [1,2,3,4]
b = [3,4,5,6]
```

Concatenation

```
a + b          => [1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 4, 5, 6]
```

Set union

```
a | b          => [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]
```

Set intersection

```
a & b          => [3, 4]
```

Set difference

```
a - b          => [1, 2]
```

Arrays as Stacks and Queues

- Arrays can model stacks and queues

```
a = [1, 2, 3]
a.push("a")      # a = [1, 2, 3, "a"]
x = a.pop        # x = "a"
a.unshift("b")   # a = ["b", 1, 2, 3]
y = a.shift      # y = "b"
```

Note that `push`, `pop`, `shift`, and `unshift` all permanently modify the array

Quiz 5: What is the output?

```
a = [1,2,3]
a[1] = 0
a.shift
print a[1]
```

A. *Error*
B. 2
C. 3
D. 0

Quiz 5: What is the output?

```
a = [1,2,3]
a[1] = 0
a.shift
print a[1]
```

A. *Error*

B. 2

C. 3

D. 0

Two-Dimensional Array

```
> a = Array.new(3) { Array.new(3) }
> a[1][1] = 100
➢ a
=>
                [
                 [nil, nil, nil],
                 [nil, 100, nil],
                 [nil, nil, nil]
                ]
```

String → Array

- Useful methods from Strings that make arrays
  - **`String.chars`** returns an array of the strings characters

```
"abc".chars                 => ["a","b","c"]
```

  - **`String.split(x)`** returns an array of substrings delimited by **`x`**

```
"a-b-c".split("-")          => ["a","b","c"]
"ab,c".split(",")           => ["ab","c"]
```

Hash

- A hash acts like an array, whose elements can be indexed by *any kind* of value
  - Every Ruby object can be used as a hash key, because the Object class has a hash method

- Elements are referred to like array elements

```
italy = Hash.new            # or italy={}
italy["population"] = 58103033
italy[1861] = "independence"
pop = italy["population"] # pop is 58103033
planet = italy["planet"]  # planet is nil
```

Hash methods

- new(v) creates hash whose default value is v
  - h = Hash.new("fish");
  - h["go"] # returns "fish"
  - Hash.new (with no argument) same as Hash.new(nil)

- values: returns array of a hash's values
- keys: returns an array of a hash's keys
- delete(k): deletes mapping with key k
- has_key?(k): is true if mapping with key k present
  - has_value?(v) is similar

Hash creation

Convenient syntax for creating literal hashes

- Use { key => value, ... } to create hash table

```
credits = {
  "cmsc131" => 4,
  "cmsc330" => 3,
}

x = credits["cmsc330"]  # x now 3
credits["cmsc131"] = 3
```

credits

Key	Value
cmsc131	4
cmsc330	3

After last line

Key	Value
cmsc131	3
cmsc330	3

Quiz 5: What is the output?

```
a = {"foo" => "bar"}
a["bar"] = "baz"
print a[1]
print a["foo"]
```

A. Error
B. bar
C. bazbar
D. baznilbar

Quiz 5: What is the output?

```
a = {"foo" => "bar"}
a["bar"] = "baz"
print a[1]
print a["foo"]
```

A. Error
B. bar
C. bazbar
D. baznilbar

Quiz 6: What is the output?

```
a = { "Yellow" => [] }
a "Yellow"] = {}
a["Yellow"][″Red"] = ["Green","Blue"]
print a["Yellow"]["Red"][1]
```

A. Green

B. *(nothing)*

C. Blue

D. *Error*

Quiz 6: What is the output?

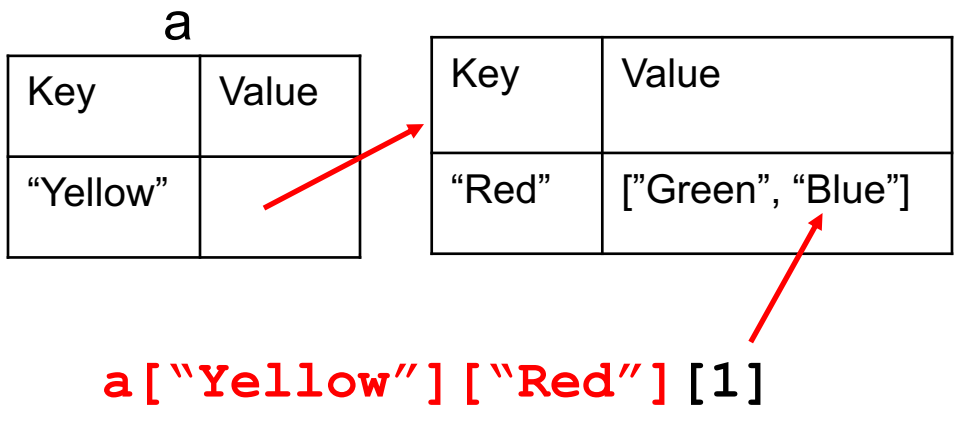
```
a = { "Yellow" => [] }
a["Yellow"] = {}
a["Yellow"][”Red"] = ["Green","Blue"]
print a["Yellow"]["Red"][1]
```

A. Green

B. *(nothing)*

C. Blue

D. *Error*



Hashes of Hashes

```
h       = Hash.new(0)
h[1]    = Hash.new(0)
h[1][2] = 5
h[2]    = Hash.new(0)
h[2][1] = 1
h[3]    = Hash.new(0)
h[3][3] = 3
```

h is

```
{
  1=> {2=> 5},
  2=> {1=> 1},
  3=> {3=> 3}
}
```