

RUBY 快速参考

对象、块、迭代器、正则、文件 I/O 要点

基础

Hello World

```
puts "Hello, World!"
print "no newline"
p [1, 2, 3] # inspect output: [1, 2, 3]
```

运行 Ruby

```
ruby script.rb # run a file
ruby -e 'puts "hi"' # run inline
irb # interactive REPL
```

变量

name	局部变量
@name	类实例变量
@count	类变量
\$debug	全局变量
MAX_SIZE	常量 (约定全大写)

类型

42.class	# Integer
3.14.class	# Float
"hello".class	# String
true.class	# TrueClass
nil.class	# NilClass
:symbol.class	# Symbol

字符串

字符串基础

```
name = "World"
puts "Hello, #{name}!" # interpolation (double quotes)
puts "No #{interpolation}" # literal (single quotes)
multi = <<HEREDOC
  indented heredoc
HEREDOC
```

字符串方法

length / .size	字符数量
upcase / .downcase	大小写转换
strip	去除首尾空白
split(' ', 1)	分割为数组
gsub(/pat/, 'rep')	全局替换
include?('sub')	是否包含子串
start_with?('pre')	是否以某前缀开头
chars / .bytes	字符 / 字节数组
to_i / .to_f	转换为整数 / 浮点数
freeze	使字符串不可变

数组与 Hash

数组

```
arr = [1, "two", :three]
arr << 4 # push (append)
arr[0] # 1
arr[1] # 4 (last element)
arr[1..2] # ["two", :three] (slice)
```

数组方法

push / .pop	从末尾添加 / 删除
shift / .unshift	从开头删除 / 添加
flatten	展平嵌套数组
compact	删除 nil 值
uniq	去除重复元素
sort / .reverse	排序 / 反转
map { x x * 2 }	对每个元素进行变换
select { x x > 0 }	过滤元素
reduce(0) { sum, x sum + x }	归约为单一值

Hash

```
user = { name: "Alice", age: 30 } # symbol keys
old = { key => "value" } # string keys
user[:name] # "Alice"
user[:email] = "a@b.com" # add pair
user.fetch(:name, "default") # with default
```

Hash 方法

keys / .values	键 / 值数组
each { k, v }	遍历键值对
merge(other)	合并两个 Hash
key?(k) / .value?(v)	检查是否存在
select { k, v }	过滤键值对
transform_values { v }	变换所有值

控制流

条件语句

```
if score >= 90 then "A"
elsif score >= 80 then "B"
else "C"
end
puts "adult" if age >= 18 # inline if
puts "minor" unless age >= 18 # inline unless
```

Case / When

```
case status
when :ok then puts "success"
when :error then puts "failed"
when 400..499 then puts "client error"
else puts "unknown"
end
```

循环

```
5.times { |i| puts i }
(1..10).each { |n| puts n }
while condition do end
until condition do end
loop { break if done }
```

三目运算符与逻辑

```
status = age >= 18 ? "adult" : "minor"
name = input || "default" # or-assign
name ||= "fallback" # same effect
```

方法

定义方法

```
def greet(name, greeting = "Hello")
  "#{greeting}, #{name}!"
end
greet("Alice") # "Hello, Alice!"
greet("Bob", "Hi") # "Hi, Bob!"
```

返回值

```
def add(a, b)
  a + b # last expression is implicit return
end
def divide(a, b)
  return nil if b == 0
  a.to_f / b
end
```

关键字参数与 Splat

```
def connect(host:, port: 80, **opts)
  puts "#{host}:#{port} #{opts}"
end
def log(messages)
  messages.each { |m| puts m }
end
```

方法命名约定

method?	返回布尔值 (谓词方法)
method!	修改接收者 (bang 方法)
self.method	类方法定义

类

类定义

```
class User
  attr_accessor :name, :email
  def initialize(name, email)
    @name = name
    @email = email
  end
end
```

继承

```
class Admin < User
  def initialize(name, email, level)
    super(name, email)
    @level = level
  end
end
```

访问控制

public	默认; 任何地方均可访问
private	仅本类内部可访问
protected	本类及子类可访问
attr_reader	生成 getter 方法
attr_writer	生成 setter 方法
attr_accessor	生成 getter 和 setter

模块

Mixin

```
module Greetable
  def greet
    "Hello, I'm #{name}"
  end
end
class User; include Greetable; end
```

命名空间

```
module Payment
  class Processor
    def charge(amount) end
  end
end
p = Payment::Processor.new
```

include vs extend

include ModName	作为实例方法引入
extend ModName	作为类方法引入
prepend ModName	在方法查找链中插到类前面

块与迭代器

块语法

```
[1, 2, 3].each { |n| puts n } # single-line block
[1, 2, 3].each do |n|
  puts n
end # multi-line block
```

yield

```
def with_logging
  puts "Start"
  result = yield
  puts "end"
  result
end
with_logging { expensive_operation }
```

Proc 与 Lambda

```
square = Proc.new { |x| x ** 2 }
square.call(5) # 25
double = ->{ |x| x * 2 } # lambda
double.call(3) # 6
[1, 2, 3].map(&square) # [1, 4, 9]
```

常用迭代器

each	遍历元素
map / .collect	对每个元素进行变换
select / .filter	保留匹配元素
reject	删除匹配元素
reduce / .inject	归约为单一值
each_with_index	带索引遍历
flat_map	map 后展平一层
any? / .all? / .none?	集合的布尔检查

正则表达式

匹配

```
"hello 42" =~ /\d+/ # 6 (match position)
"hello" =~ /\d+/ # nil (no match)
"hello".match?(/ell/) # true
md = "age: 30".match(/(\d+)/)
md[1] # "30"
```

常用模式

/^start/	匹配开头
/end\$/	匹配结尾
/\d+/	一个或多个数字
/\w+/	单词字符
/\s+/	空白字符
/[a-z]+/i	忽略大小写
/(group)/	捕获组

替换

```
"hello world".sub(/world/, "Ruby") # first match
"aabba".gsub(/a/, "x") # all matches: "xxbbx"
"foo bar".gsub(/(w+)/) { $1.upcase } # "FOO BAR"
```

文件 I/O

读写文件

```
content = File.read("data.txt")
lines = File.readlines("data.txt", chomp: true)
File.write("out.txt", "hello\n")
File.open("log.txt", "a") { |f| f.puts "entry" }
```

文件操作

File.exist?(path)	检查文件是否存在
File.directory?(path)	检查路径是否为目录
File.basename(path)	不含目录的文件名
File.extname(path)	文件扩展名
File.size(path)	文件大小 (字节)
File.delete(path)	删除文件
Dir.glob('*.*rb')	按模式查找文件
FileUtils.mkdir_p(path)	递归创建目录

CSV 与 JSON

```
require "json"
data = JSON.parse(File.read("data.json"))
File.write("out.json", JSON.pretty_generate(data))
require "csv"
CSV.foreach("data.csv", headers: true) { |row| puts row["name"] }
```