



# RUBY

programming language



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## About the Tutorial

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Ruby is a scripting language designed by Yukihiro Matsumoto, also known as Matz. It runs on a variety of platforms, such as Windows, Mac OS, and the various versions of UNIX.

This tutorial gives a complete understanding on Ruby.

## Audience

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This tutorial has been prepared for beginners to help them understand the basic to advanced concepts related to Ruby Scripting languages.

## Prerequisites

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Before you start practicing with various types of examples given in this tutorial, we are making an assumption that you are already aware of computer programs and programming languages in general.

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# Table of Contents

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About the Tutorial .....	
Audience.....	i
Prerequisites.....	i
Copyright & Disclaimer .....	i
Table of Contents.....	ii
<b>1. RUBY – OVERVIEW .....</b>	<b>1</b>
Features of Ruby.....	1
Tools You Will Need.....	2
What is Next? .....	2
<b>2. RUBY – ENVIRONMENT SETUP .....</b>	<b>3</b>
Try it Option Online .....	3
Local Environment Setup .....	3
Ruby Installation on Linux/Unix.....	3
Using yum to Install Ruby .....	4
Ruby Installation on Windows .....	4
Ruby Command Line Options.....	5
Ruby Environment Variables.....	7
Popular Ruby Editors .....	9
Interactive Ruby (IRb) .....	9
What is Next? .....	10
<b>3. RUBY – SYNTAX .....</b>	<b>11</b>
Whitespace in Ruby Program .....	11
Line Endings in Ruby Program.....	11
Ruby Identifiers .....	11

Reserved Words.....	12
Here Document in Ruby .....	12
Ruby BEGIN Statement .....	13
Ruby END Statement .....	14
Ruby Comments.....	15
<b>4. RUBY – CLASSES AND OBJECTS.....</b>	<b>16</b>
Defining a Class in Ruby .....	17
Variables in a Ruby Class.....	17
Creating Objects in Ruby Using new Method.....	18
Custom Method to Create Ruby Objects .....	18
Member Functions in Ruby Class .....	19
Simple Case Study.....	20
<b>5. RUBY – VARIABLES, CONSTANTS AND LITERALS .....</b>	<b>24</b>
Ruby Global Variables .....	24
Ruby Instance Variables.....	25
Ruby Class Variables .....	26
Ruby Local Variables .....	27
Ruby Constants .....	27
Ruby Pseudo-Variables .....	28
Ruby Basic Literals .....	28
Integer Numbers.....	28
Floating Numbers.....	29
String Literals .....	29
Backslash Notations.....	30
Ruby Arrays .....	31
Ruby Hashes .....	31

Ruby Ranges .....	32
6. RUBY – OPERATORS .....	33
Ruby Arithmetic Operators .....	33
Ruby Comparison Operators .....	33
Ruby Assignment Operators .....	35
Ruby Parallel Assignment.....	35
Ruby Bitwise Operators .....	36
Ruby Logical Operators .....	37
Ruby Ternary Operator .....	38
Ruby Range Operators .....	38
Ruby defined? Operators .....	38
Ruby Dot "." and Double Colon "::" Operators.....	40
Ruby Operators Precedence.....	41
7. RUBY – COMMENTS .....	43
Ruby Multiline Comments .....	43
8. RUBY – IF...ELSE, CASE, UNLESS .....	45
Ruby if...else Statement .....	45
Ruby if modifier.....	46
Ruby unless Statement .....	46
Ruby unless modifier .....	47
Ruby case Statement .....	47
9. RUBY – LOOPS.....	50
Ruby while Statement .....	50
Ruby while modifier .....	51
Ruby until Statement.....	51

Ruby until modifier.....	52
Ruby for Statement .....	53
Ruby break Statement.....	54
Ruby next Statement.....	55
Ruby redo Statement .....	56
Ruby retry Statement .....	56
10. RUBY – METHODS .....	58
Return Values from Methods.....	59
Ruby return Statement.....	59
Variable Number of Parameters .....	60
Class Methods.....	61
Ruby alias Statement.....	62
Ruby undef Statement.....	62
11. RUBY – BLOCKS .....	64
The yield Statement .....	64
Blocks and Methods.....	66
BEGIN and END Blocks .....	66
12. RUBY – MODULES AND MIXINS .....	68
Ruby require Statement .....	69
Ruby include Statement .....	70
Mixins in Ruby .....	71
13. RUBY – STRINGS.....	73
Expression Substitution .....	73
General Delimited Strings .....	73
Escape Characters .....	74

Character Encoding .....	75
String Built-in Methods .....	75
String unpack Directives.....	85
<b>14. RUBY – ARRAYS .....</b>	<b>89</b>
Creating Arrays .....	89
Array Built-in Methods .....	91
Array pack Directives .....	99
<b>15. RUBY – HASHES.....</b>	<b>103</b>
Creating Hashes .....	103
Hash Built-in Methods .....	104
<b>16. RUBY – DATE AND TIME .....</b>	<b>109</b>
Getting Current Date and Time .....	109
Getting Components of a Date & Time.....	109
Time.utc, Time.gm and Time.local Functions .....	110
Timezones and Daylight Savings Time .....	112
Formatting Times and Dates .....	112
Time Formatting Directives .....	113
Time Arithmetic .....	114
<b>17. RUBY – RANGES .....</b>	<b>116</b>
Ranges as Sequences .....	116
Ranges as Conditions .....	118
Ranges as Intervals .....	118
<b>18. RUBY – ITERATORS.....</b>	<b>120</b>
Ruby each Iterator.....	120
Ruby collect Iterator.....	121

19. RUBY – FILE I/O .....	123
The puts Statement .....	123
The gets Statement .....	123
The puts Statement .....	124
The print Statement .....	124
Opening and Closing Files .....	125
The File.new Method.....	125
The File.open Method .....	125
Reading and Writing Files .....	126
The sysread Method.....	126
The syswrite Method.....	127
The each_byte Method.....	127
The IO.readlines Method.....	128
The IO.foreach Method .....	128
Renaming and Deleting Files.....	128
File Modes and Ownership .....	129
File Inquiries .....	130
Directories in Ruby.....	132
Navigating Through Directories.....	132
Creating a Directory .....	132
Deleting a Directory .....	133
Creating Files & Temporary Directories.....	133
Built-in Functions .....	133
File Class and Methods .....	134
Directory Class and Methods .....	139
20. RUBY – EXCEPTIONS.....	142



Using retry Statement .....	143
Using raise Statement .....	144
Using ensure Statement .....	146
Using else Statement.....	147
Catch and Throw .....	148
Class Exception .....	149
<b>21. RUBY OBJECT ORIENTED .....</b>	<b>151</b>
Ruby Class Definition .....	151
Define Ruby Objects .....	151
The initialize Method .....	151
The instance Variables .....	152
The accessor & setter Methods.....	152
The instance Methods.....	155
The class Methods and Variables .....	155
The to_s Method.....	156
Access Control .....	157
Class Inheritance.....	159
Methods Overriding.....	160
Operator Overloading .....	161
Freezing Objects.....	162
Class Constants .....	164
Create Object Using Allocate.....	165
Class Information .....	166
<b>22. RUBY – REGULAR EXPRESSIONS .....</b>	<b>167</b>
Regular-Expression Modifiers .....	167
Regular-Expression Patterns .....	168

Regular-Expression Examples.....	171
Anchors.....	173
Special Syntax with Parentheses.....	174
Search and Replace.....	174
23. RUBY – DBI.....	177
Architecture of a DBI Application.....	177
Prerequisites.....	178
Obtaining and Installing Ruby/DBI.....	178
Database Connection.....	179
INSERT Operation.....	180
Using do Statement.....	180
Using prepare and execute.....	181
READ Operation.....	183
Fetching the Result.....	184
Update Operation.....	190
DELETE Operation.....	191
Performing Transactions.....	192
COMMIT Operation.....	193
ROLLBACK Operation.....	193
Disconnecting Database.....	193
Handling Errors.....	194
Code Blocks with Methods.....	195
Driver-specific Functions and Attributes.....	196
24. RUBY – WEB APPLICATIONS.....	199
Writing CGI Scripts.....	199
Using cgi.rb.....	199

Form Processing.....	200
Creating Forms and HTML.....	201
Quoting Strings .....	203
Useful Methods in CGI Class.....	203
Ruby CGI .....	204
Cookies and Sessions .....	210
Ruby CGI Cookies .....	210
Ruby CGI Sessions .....	212
Web Hosting Servers.....	214
<b>25. RUBY – SENDING EMAIL .....</b>	<b>215</b>
Sending an HTML e-mail using Ruby .....	216
Sending Attachments as an e-mail .....	217
<b>26. RUBY – SOCKET PROGRAMMING .....</b>	<b>220</b>
What are Sockets? .....	220
A Simple Client.....	221
A Simple Server.....	221
Multi-Client TCP Servers .....	222
A Tiny Web Browser .....	223
Further Readings.....	224
<b>27. RUBY – XML, XSLT, XPATH .....</b>	<b>225</b>
What is XML? .....	225
XML Parser Architectures and APIs .....	225
Parsing and Creating XML using Ruby .....	225
DOM-like Parsing .....	227
SAX-like Parsing .....	228
XPath and Ruby .....	230

XSLT and Ruby .....	231
Further Reading .....	232
<b>28. RUBY – WEB SERVICES .....</b>	<b>233</b>
What is SOAP? .....	233
Installing SOAP4R.....	233
Writing SOAP4R Servers.....	233
Writing SOAP4R Clients.....	237
<b>29. RUBY – TK GUIDE .....</b>	<b>240</b>
Introduction.....	240
Installation.....	240
Simple Tk Application .....	240
Ruby/Tk Widget Classes.....	241
TkFrame .....	242
TkButton.....	245
TkLabel .....	248
TkEntry .....	251
TkCheckButton.....	256
TkRadioButton.....	261
TkListbox.....	265
TkComboBox.....	272
TkMenu .....	274
TkMenubutton.....	280
Tk.messageBox .....	284
TkScrollbar.....	286
TkCanvas.....	291
TkScale.....	300

TkText .....	305
TkToplevel .....	310
TkSpinbox .....	312
TkProgressBar .....	318
Dialog Box.....	321
Tk::Tile::Notebook .....	323
Tk::Tile::Paned .....	326
Tk::Tile::Separator .....	328
Ruby/Tk Font, Colors, and Images.....	330
Standard Configuration Options .....	334
Ruby/Tk Geometry Management .....	339
grid .....	339
Pack .....	340
Place .....	342
Ruby/Tk Event Handling .....	343
The configure Method .....	345
The cget Method .....	346
30. RUBY – LDAP .....	347
Ruby/LDAP Installation .....	347
Establish LDAP Connection.....	347
Adding an LDAP Entry .....	348
Modifying an LDAP Entry .....	350
Deleting an LDAP Entry .....	351
Modifying the Distinguished Name .....	352
Performing a Search.....	353
Handling Errors .....	355

Further Reading .....	355
31. RUBY – MULTITHREADING .....	356
Creating Ruby Threads .....	356
Thread Lifecycle .....	357
Threads and Exceptions .....	358
Thread Variables.....	358
Thread Priorities .....	359
Thread Exclusion.....	359
Handling Deadlock .....	361
Thread States.....	362
Thread Class Methods.....	363
Thread Instance Methods .....	365
32. RUBY – BUILT-IN FUNCTIONS .....	368
Functions for Numbers.....	374
Functions for Float .....	377
Functions for Math .....	378
Conversion Field Specifier .....	379
Test Function Arguments .....	381
33. RUBY – PREDEFINED VARIABLES.....	384
34. RUBY – PREDEFINED CONSTANTS .....	388
35. RUBY – ASSOCIATED TOOLS .....	390
Standard Ruby Tools .....	390
RubyGems.....	390
Ruby Debugger .....	394
Interactive Ruby.....	398

<b>Ruby Profiler .....</b>	<b>401</b>
<b>Additional Ruby Tools .....</b>	<b>402</b>
<b>eRuby: Embedded Ruby .....</b>	<b>402</b>
<b>ri: Ruby Interactive Reference.....</b>	<b>403</b>

# 1. RUBY – OVERVIEW

Ruby is a pure object-oriented programming language. It was created in 1993 by Yukihiro Matsumoto of Japan.

You can find the name Yukihiro Matsumoto on the Ruby mailing list at [www.ruby-lang.org](http://www.ruby-lang.org). Matsumoto is also known as Matz in the Ruby community.

## **Ruby is "A Programmer's Best Friend".**

Ruby has features that are similar to those of Smalltalk, Perl, and Python. Perl, Python, and Smalltalk are scripting languages. Smalltalk is a true object-oriented language. Ruby, like Smalltalk, is a perfect object-oriented language. Using Ruby syntax is much easier than using Smalltalk syntax.

## **Features of Ruby**

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- Ruby is an open-source and is freely available on the Web, but it is subject to a license.
- Ruby is a general-purpose, interpreted programming language.
- Ruby is a true object-oriented programming language.
- Ruby is a server-side scripting language similar to Python and PERL.
- Ruby can be used to write Common Gateway Interface (CGI) scripts.
- Ruby can be embedded into Hypertext Markup Language (HTML).
- Ruby has a clean and easy syntax that allows a new developer to learn very quickly and easily.
- Ruby has similar syntax to that of many programming languages such as C++ and Perl.
- Ruby is very much scalable and big programs written in Ruby are easily maintainable.
- Ruby can be used for developing Internet and intranet applications.
- Ruby can be installed in Windows and POSIX environments.
- Ruby support many GUI tools such as Tcl/Tk, GTK, and OpenGL.
- Ruby can easily be connected to DB2, MySQL, Oracle, and Sybase.
- Ruby has a rich set of built-in functions, which can be used directly into Ruby scripts.



## Tools You Will Need

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For performing the examples discussed in this tutorial, you will need a latest computer like Intel Core i3 or i5 with a minimum of 2GB of RAM (4GB of RAM recommended). You also will need the following software:

- Linux or Windows 95/98/2000/NT or Windows 7 operating system
- Apache 1.3.19-5 Web server
- Internet Explorer 5.0 or above Web browser
- Ruby 1.8.5

This tutorial will provide the necessary skills to create GUI, networking, and Web applications using Ruby. It also will talk about extending and embedding Ruby applications.

## What is Next?

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The next chapter guides you to where you can obtain Ruby and its documentation. Finally, it instructs you on how to install Ruby and prepare an environment to develop Ruby applications.

# 2. RUBY – ENVIRONMENT SETUP

## Try it Option Online

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We already have set up Ruby Programming environment online, so that you can execute almost all the tutorial examples online at the same time when you are doing your theory work. This gives you confidence in what you are reading and to check the result with different options. Feel free to modify any example and execute it online.

Try the following example using the **Try it** option available on our website at the top right corner of the sample code box given below:

```
#!/usr/bin/ruby -w

puts "Hello, Ruby!";
```

For most of the examples given in this tutorial, you will find a **Try it** option on our website code sections at the top right corner that will take you to the online compiler. So just make use of it and enjoy your learning.

## Local Environment Setup

---

If you are still willing to set up your environment for Ruby programming language, then let's proceed. This tutorial will teach you all the important topics related to environment setup. We would recommend you to go through the following topics first and then proceed further:

- **Ruby Installation on Linux/Unix** : If you are planning to have your development environment on Linux/Unix Machine, then go through this chapter.
- **Ruby Installation on Windows** : If you are planning to have your development environment on Windows Machine, then go through this chapter.
- **Ruby Command Line Options** : This chapter list out all the command line options, which you can use along with Ruby interpreter.
- **Ruby Environment Variables** : This chapter has a list of all the important environment variables to be set to make Ruby Interpreter works.

## Ruby Installation on Linux/Unix

---

Here are the steps to be followed to install Ruby on a Unix machine:

**NOTE:** Before proceeding, make sure you have root privilege.

- Download a zipped file having latest version of Ruby. Follow **Download Link**.

- After having downloaded the Ruby archive, unpack it and change into the newly created directory:

```
$ tar -xvzf ruby-1.6.7.tgz
$ cd ruby-1.6.7
```

- Now, configure and compile the source code as follows:

```
$ ./configure
$ make
```

- Finally, install Ruby interpreter as follows:

```
$ su -l root # become a root user
$ make install
$ exit      # become the original user again
```

- After installation, make sure everything is working fine by issuing the following command on the command-line:

```
$ruby -v
ruby 1.6.7 (2002-06-04) [i386-netbsd]
```

- If everything is fine, this should output the version of the installed Ruby interpreter as shown above. You may have installed different version, so it will display a different version.

## Using yum to Install Ruby

---

If your computer is connected to the Internet, then the easiest way to install Ruby or any other other RPM is using the **yum** utility. Give the following command at the command prompt and you will find Ruby gets installed on your computer.

```
$ yum install ruby
```

## Ruby Installation on Windows

---

Here are the steps to install Ruby on a Windows machine.

**NOTE:** You may have different versions available at the time of installation.

- Download a zipped file having latest version of Ruby. Follow **Download Link**.
- After having downloaded the Ruby archive, unpack it and change into the newly created directory:
- Double-click the Ruby1.6.7.exe file. The Ruby installation wizard starts.

- Click Next to move to the Important Information page of the wizard and keep moving till Ruby installer completes installing Ruby.

You may need to set some environment variables if your installation has not setup them appropriately.

- If you use Windows 9x, add the following lines to your c:\autoexec.bat: set PATH="D:\(ruby install directory)\bin;%PATH%"
- Windows NT/2000 users need to modify their registries.
  - Click Control Panel | System Properties | Environment Variables.
  - Under System Variables, select Path and click EDIT.
  - Add your Ruby directory to the end of the Variable Value list and click OK.
  - Under System Variables, select PATHEXT and click EDIT.
  - Add .RB and .RBW to the Variable Value list and click OK.
- After installation, make sure everything is working fine by issuing the following command on the command-line:

```
$ruby -v
ruby 1.6.7
```

- If everything is fine, this should output the version of the installed Ruby interpreter as shown above. You may have installed different version, so it will display a different version.

## Ruby Command Line Options

Ruby is generally run from the command line in the following way:

```
$ ruby [ options ] [.] [ programfile ] [ arguments ... ]
```

The interpreter can be invoked with any of the following options to control the environment and behavior of the interpreter.

Option	Description
-a	Used with -n or -p to split each line. Check -n and -p options.
-c	Checks syntax only, without executing program.
-C dir	Changes directory before executing (equivalent to -X).
-d	Enables debug mode (equivalent to -debug).

-F pat	Specifies pat as the default separator pattern (\$) used by split.
-e prog	Specifies prog as the program from the command line. Specify multiple -e options for multiline programs.
-h	Displays an overview of command-line options.
-i [ ext]	Overwrites the file contents with program output. The original file is saved with the extension ext. If ext isn't specified, the original file is deleted.
-I dir	Adds dir as the directory for loading libraries.
-K [ kcode]	Specifies the multibyte character set code (e or E for EUC (extended Unix code); s or S for SJIS (Shift-JIS); u or U for UTF-8; and a, A, n, or N for ASCII).
-l	Enables automatic line-end processing. Chops a newline from input lines and appends a newline to output lines.
-n	Places code within an input loop (as in while gets; ... end).
-0[ octal]	Sets default record separator (\$/) as an octal. Defaults to \0 if octal not specified.
-p	Places code within an input loop. Writes \$_ for each iteration.
-r lib	Uses <i>require</i> to load <i>lib</i> as a library before executing.
-s	Interprets any arguments between the program name and filename arguments fitting the pattern -xxx as a switch and defines the corresponding variable.
-T [level]	Sets the level for tainting checks (1 if level not specified).
-v	Displays version and enables verbose mode
-w	Enables verbose mode. If program file not specified, reads from STDIN.
-x [dir]	Strips text before <i>#!/ruby</i> line. Changes directory to <i>dir</i> before executing if <i>dir</i> is specified.

-X dir	Changes directory before executing (equivalent to -C).
-y	Enables parser debug mode.
--copyright	Displays copyright notice.
--debug	Enables debug mode (equivalent to -d).
--help	Displays an overview of command-line options (equivalent to -h).
--version	Displays version.
--verbose	Enables verbose mode (equivalent to -v). Sets \$VERBOSE to true.
--yydebug	Enables parser debug mode (equivalent to -y).

Single character command-line options can be combined. The following two lines express the same meaning:

```
$ruby -ne 'print if /Ruby/' /usr/share/bin
```

```
$ruby -n -e 'print if /Ruby/' /usr/share/bin
```

## Ruby Environment Variables

Ruby interpreter uses the following environment variables to control its behavior. The ENV object contains a list of all the current environment variables set.

Variable	Description
<b>DLN_LIBRARY_PATH</b>	Search path for dynamically loaded modules.
<b>HOME</b>	Directory moved to when no argument is passed to Dir::chdir. Also used by File::expand_path to expand "~".
<b>LOGDIR</b>	Directory moved to when no arguments are passed to

	Dir::chdir and environment variable HOME isn't set.
<b>PATH</b>	Search path for executing subprocesses and searching for Ruby programs with the -S option. Separate each path with a colon (semicolon in DOS and Windows).
<b>RUBYLIB</b>	Search path for libraries. Separate each path with a colon (semicolon in DOS and Windows).
<b>RUBYLIB_PREFIX</b>	Used to modify the RUBYLIB search path by replacing prefix of library path1 with path2 using the format path1;path2 or path1path2.
<b>RUBYOPT</b>	Command-line options passed to Ruby interpreter. Ignored in taint mode (Where \$SAFE is greater than 0).
<b>RUBYPATH</b>	With -S option, search path for Ruby programs. Takes precedence over PATH. Ignored in taint mode (where \$SAFE is greater than 0).
<b>RUBYSHELL</b>	Specifies shell for spawned processes. If not set, SHELL or COMSPEC are checked.

For Unix, use **env** command to see a list of all the environment variables.

```

HOSTNAME=ip-72-167-112-17.ip.secureserver.net
RUBYPATH=/usr/bin
SHELL=/bin/bash
TERM=xterm
HISTSIZE=1000
SSH_CLIENT=122.169.131.179 1742 22
SSH_TTY=/dev/pts/1
USER=amrood
JRE_HOME=/usr/java/jdk/jre
J2RE_HOME=/usr/java/jdk/jre
PATH=/usr/local/bin:/bin:/usr/bin:/home/guest/bin
MAIL=/var/spool/mail/guest
PWD=/home/amrood
INPUTRC=/etc/inputrc

```

```
JAVA_HOME=/usr/java/jdk
LANG=C
HOME=/root
SHLVL=2
JDK_HOME=/usr/java/jdk
LOGDIR=/usr/log/ruby
LOGNAME=amrood
SSH_CONNECTION=122.169.131.179 1742 72.167.112.17 22
LESSOPEN=|/usr/bin/lesspipe.sh %s
RUBYLIB=/usr/lib/ruby
G_BROKEN_FILENAMES=1
_=/bin/env
```

## Popular Ruby Editors

---

To write your Ruby programs, you will need an editor:

- If you are working on Windows machine, then you can use any simple text editor like Notepad or Edit plus.
- **VIM** (Vi IMproved) is a very simple text editor. This is available on almost all Unix machines and now Windows as well. Otherwise, you can use your favorite vi editor to write Ruby programs.
- **RubyWin** is a Ruby Integrated Development Environment (IDE) for Windows.
- Ruby Development Environment (**RDE**) is also a very good IDE for windows users.

## Interactive Ruby (IRb)

---

Interactive Ruby (IRb) provides a shell for experimentation. Within the IRb shell, you can immediately view expression results, line by line.

This tool comes along with Ruby installation so you have nothing to do extra to have IRb working.

Just type **irb** at your command prompt and an Interactive Ruby Session will start as given below:

```
$irb
irb 0.6.1(99/09/16)
irb(main):001:0> def hello
irb(main):002:1> out = "Hello World"
irb(main):003:1> puts out
```



```
irb(main):004:1> end
nil
irb(main):005:0> hello
Hello World
nil
irb(main):006:0>
```

Do not worry about what we did here. You will learn all these steps in subsequent chapters.

## What is Next?

---

We assume now you have a working Ruby Environment and you are ready to write the first Ruby Program. The next chapter will teach you how to write Ruby programs.

End of ebook preview

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