

### Ruby Math

Command	Description
Exponentiation (**)	Exponentiation raises one number (the base) to the power of the other (the exponent). For example, 23 is 8, since 2 <sup>3</sup> means "give me 2 2 2" (2 multiplied together 3 times).
Modulo (%)	Modulo returns the remainder of division. For example, 25 % 7 would be 4, since 7 goes into 25 3 times with 4 left over.

### Ruby Miscellaneous

Command	Description
puts & print	Puts prints but adds a new line at the end
=begin multi line comments =end	no space between the = and the keyword, they need to be on a line by themselves
gets	Is the Ruby method that gets input from the user. When getting input, Ruby automatically adds a blank line after each bit of input.
.chomp	removes extra blank lines
!	It modifies the variable in itself, example: instead of doing <pre>print "This is my question ? " answer = gets.chomp answer2 = answer.capitalize print answer2</pre> you can use <pre>print "This is my question ? " answer = gets.chomp answer.capitalize! print answer</pre>

### Ruby String methods

Command	Description
.length	returns the length of a string
.reverse	returns the string backwards
.upcase	returns the same string all in caps
.downcase	returns the same string all in lowercase
.capitalize	returns the string with just the first letter in caps and the rest on lowercase
string interpolation	<pre>first_name = "Kevin" puts "Your name is #{first_name}!" #=&gt; Your name is Kevin</pre>



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