

Representation

'string literal in single quote'

"escaped string \t \n"

%q[a string] single quoted string

%Q[escaped \t] double quoted string

<<EOF {{multiline string}} EOF double quoted string

<<'EOF' {{multiline string}} EOF single quoted string

<<-EOF {{multiline string}} EOF preserve line indentation

<<EOF.#{method} {{multiline string}} EOF method is defined as a String instance method

<<eof str1 #{eof2} str2 eof here doc can be nested

Length

s.length, s.size

Iterate Line, Byte, Char

each_char {|char| puts char}

each_line {|line| puts line}

each_byte {|byte| puts byte}

each_line.with_index {|line, index| puts line, index}

s.scan(/./) {|char| puts char} . matches a char

Specialized string comparison

alias * use the old_compare in the new <=> method
<=>

redefine == method

Redefine <=> method under String class

Tokenize

s1 = "It was a dark"; s1.split # ["It", "was", "dark"]

s2.split(", ") use a string

s3.split(/ and /) use regex

s = "alpha,beta,gamma,,"

s.split(",",4) #["alpha", "beta", "gamma", ","] - rest of the string

s.split("",-1) ["alpha", "beta", "gamma", "", ""] - empty matches

Format a string

Scan a string

s = "a,a,a"; s.scan("a") => ["a", "a", "a"]

s.scan(/\w+/) regex or string

str.scan(/\w+/) {|x| puts x } each scan result is passed to the block

StringScanner require 'strscan'

ss = StringScanner.new(str) str = "Watch how I soar!"

ss.bol? beginning of line

ss.eos? end of string

ss.pos, ss.pos= query or set current position

ss.match, ss.matched?, ss.matched check if a match exists at pos

ss.pre_match, ss.post_match check a pre or post match - only if matched?

ss.rest, ss.rest? get the rest of the string

Scan a string (cont)

ss.reset, move to beginning or end
ss.terminate

ss.scan, scan and unscan
ss.unscan

ss.exist? check if a substring exists in the rest

StringScanner acts like a file pointer - it forwards the pointer when there is a match, thus allowing for multiple scan capabilities on the same string.

* usually methods ending with ? returns boolean

Sub strings

s[7,4] start index, length

s[-3,3] index from end (end is -1), length

s[8..13] index range

s[/foo/]; s["foo"] regex or string

s[4] single index

s[8..13]= All above sub string look ups can also be used for assignment

Substitute / replace a string

s.sub(pattern, replacement) pattern - regex or string

s.sub(pattern) {|block} each match of the pattern is passed to the block

special symbols \1, \2 can be used in replacement string; gsub is a method which replaces all matches while sub does it only for first match
sub!, gsub! - inplace replacements



By **surendraa**

cheatography.com/surendraa/

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Search a string

`s.index(string|regex) => int` `s.rindex(string|regex) => int`

`s.include?(string|regex) => bool` `s.scan(str|reg) => array`

ASCII and Char conversion

`"A".ord => 65` `65.chr => "A"`

`233.chr("UTF-8") => "é"`



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