

2012年5月26日

Ruby 初級者向けレッスン 42回
— Array と Hash —

ひがきまさる@**Ruby** 関西

もくじ

- Array とは
 - Array オブジェクトの作り方
- Hash とは
 - Hash オブジェクトの作り方
- Array の初期化・Hash のデフォルト値
- 繰り返し
 - 繰り返しと多重代入
- Array のコピー

Array とは

- 配列クラス
- 任意のオブジェクトを持つことができる

```
[1, 1, 2, 3]
```

```
[1, "two", [3, "3"], 4.0, :five]
```

Array とは

(2)

```
a = [1, "two", [3, "3"], 4.0, :five]
```

```
a[0]      # => 1
```

```
a[-1]     # => :five
```

```
a[1] = "2nd"
```

```
a[3, 2]   # => [4.0, :five]
```

```
a[1..-2]  # => ["2nd", [3, "3"], 4.0]
```

```
a[5]     # => nil
```

Array オブジェクトの作り方

```
["a", "b", "c"] # => ["a", "b", "c"]  
("a".."c").to_a # => ["a", "b", "c"]  
[*"a".."c"]    # => ["a", "b", "c"]  
%w[a b c]      # => ["a", "b", "c"]
```

Array オブジェクトの作り方 (2)

```
"No Ruby, No Life.".scan(/\w+/)
```

```
# => ["No", "Ruby", "No", "Life"]
```

```
"1,1,2,3,5,8".split(/,/)
```

```
# => ["1", "1", "2", "3", "5", "8"]
```

Hash とは

- 連想配列クラス
- 任意のオブジェクトを持つことができる
- 任意のオブジェクトをキーにできる

```
{:AAPL=>566.71, :GOOG=>605.23}
```

```
{AAPL: 566.71, GOOG: 605.23}
```

```
# => {:AAPL=>566.71, :GOOG=>605.23}
```

Hash とは

(2)

```
h = {AAPL: 566.71, GOOG: 605.23}
```

```
h[:AAPL]          # => 566.71
```

```
h[:MSFT] = 31.16
```

```
h[:FB]           # => nil
```


Hash オブジェクトの作り方

```
a = [:AAPL, 566.71, :GOOG, 605.23]
```

```
Hash[*a]
```

```
# => {:AAPL=>566.71, :GOOG=>605.23}
```

Array の初期化

```
Array.new(4, 0)      # => [0, 0, 0, 0]
```

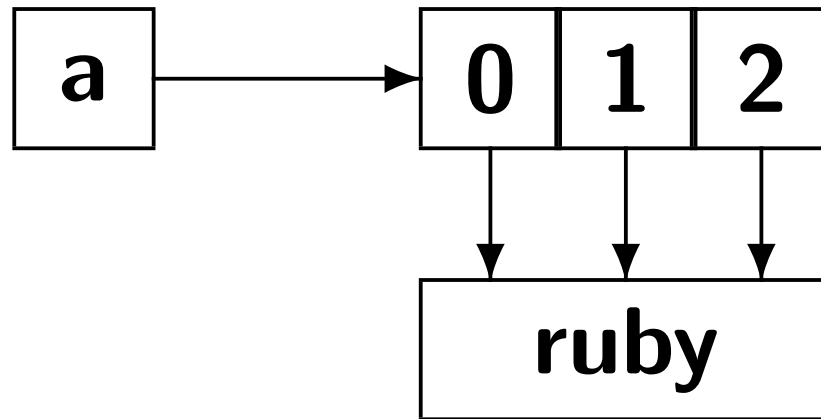
```
a = Array.new(3, "ruby")  
a  # => ["ruby", "ruby", "ruby"]
```

```
a[0].upcase!      # => "RUBY"
```

```
a  # => ["RUBY", "RUBY", "RUBY"]
```

Array の初期化

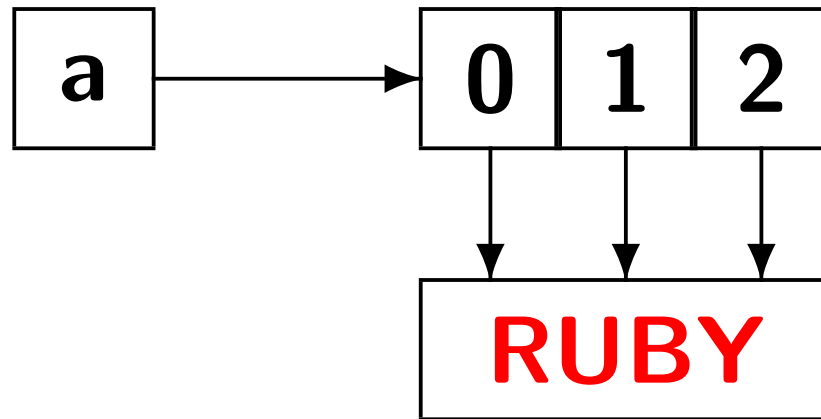
```
a = Array.new(3, "ruby")
```



```
a[0].upcase!
```

Array の初期化

```
a = Array.new(3, "ruby")
```



```
a[0].upcase!
```

Array の初期化

(2)

```
a = Array.new(3){"ruby"}
```

```
a # => ["ruby", "ruby", "ruby"]
```

```
a[0].upcase! # => "RUBY"
```

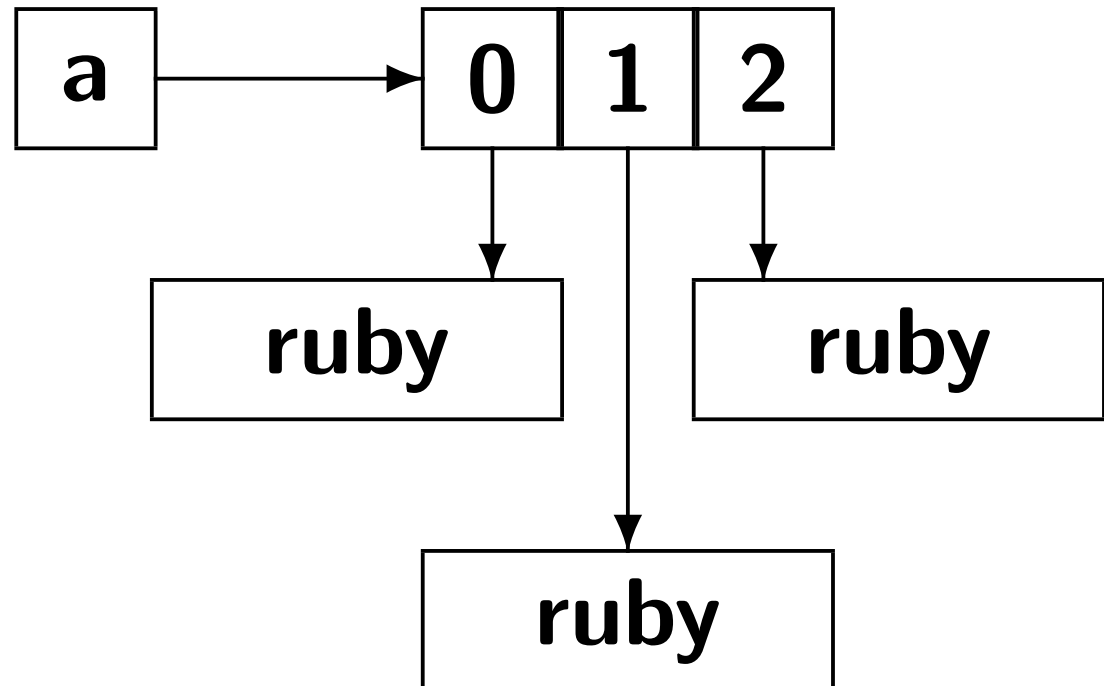
```
a # => ["RUBY", "ruby", "ruby"]
```

Array の初期化

(2)

```
a = Array.new(3) {"ruby"}
```

`a[0].upcase!`

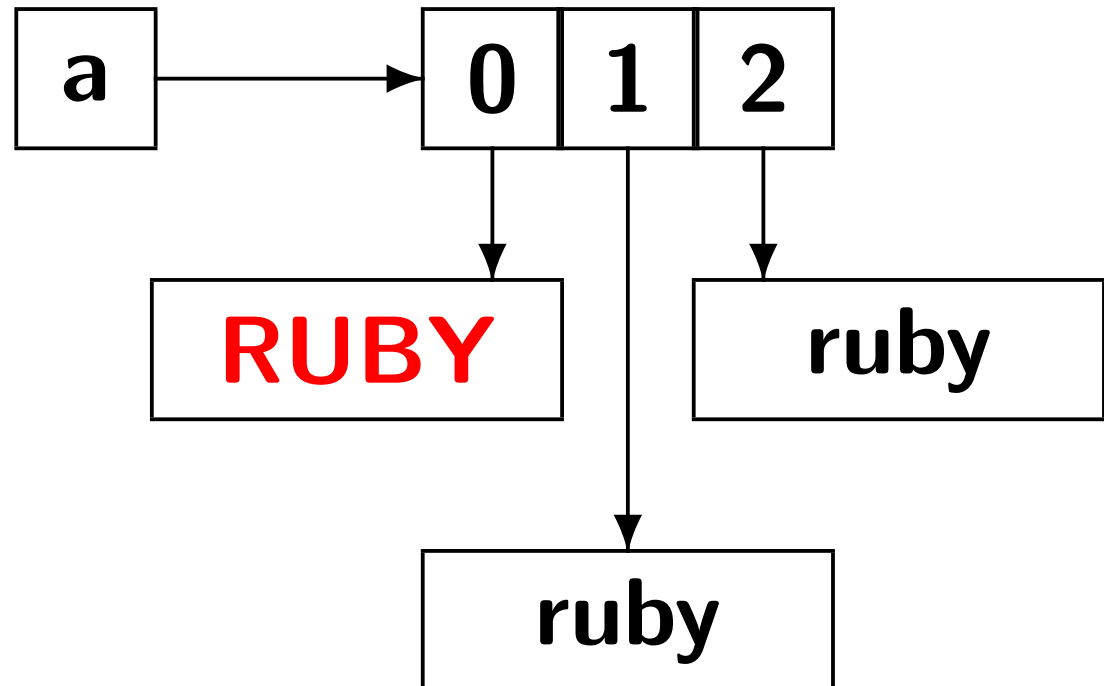


Array の初期化

(2)

```
a = Array.new(3) {"ruby"}
```

`a[0].upcase!`



Hash のデフォルト値

hash = Hash.new(0.0) # => {}

hash[:AAPL] # => 0.0

hash = Hash.new{|h, k| h[k] = ""}

hash # => {}

hash[:GOOG] # => ""

hash[:IBM] # => ""

※ キーの破壊

繰り返し

each

```
[0, 1, 2].each{|i| puts i}
```

```
[0, 1, 2].each do |i|  
  puts i  
end
```

```
# >> 0
```

```
# >> 1
```

```
# >> 2
```

繰り返し

Enumerable

`Array.ancestors`

`# => [Array, Enumerable, Object, Kernel]`

`Hash.ancestors`

`# => [Hash, Enumerable, Object, Kernel]`

- **Enumerable**

- 繰り返しを行なうクラスのための Mix-in
- クラスには `each` メソッドが必要

繰り返し Enumerable (2)

`a = [2, 3, 5, 7] # => [2, 3, 5, 7]`

`a.map{|i| i * i} # => [4, 9, 25, 49]`

`a.select{|i| i.even?} # => [2]`

`a.inject{|s, i| s += i} # => 17`

`a.all?{|n| n.prime?} # => true`

繰り返しと多重代入

```
a = [[:matz, 47], [:dhh, 32]]
```

```
a.each{|i| puts "#{i[0]}(#{i[1]})"}
```

```
a.each{|name, age| puts "#{name}(#{age})"}
```

```
# >> matz(47)
```

```
# >> dhh(32)
```

繰り返しと多重代入 (2)

```
a = [[1, [:matz, 47]], [2, [:dhh, 32]]]
```

```
a.size          # => 2
```

```
a.each do |id, (name, age)|  
  puts "#{id}: #{name}({age})"  
end
```

```
# >> 1: matz(47)
```

```
# >> 2: dhh(32)
```

繰り返しと多重代入

(3)

```
h = {matz: 47, dhh: 32}
```

```
h.each{|i| puts "#{i[0]}(#{i[1]})"}
```

```
h.each{|name, age| puts "#{name}(#{age})"}
```

```
# >> matz(47)
```

```
# >> dhh(32)
```

Array のコピー

a = [1, 2, 3]

b = a

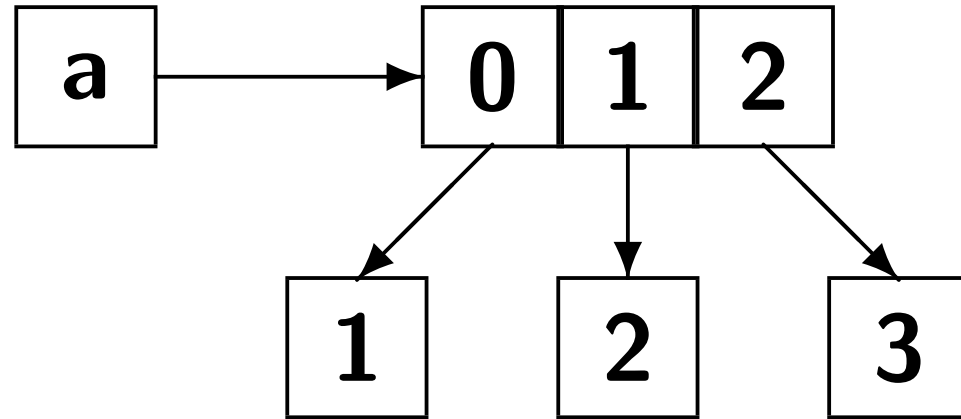
a[0] = 0

a # => [0, 2, 3]

b # => [0, 2, 3]

Array のコピー

`a = [1, 2, 3]`

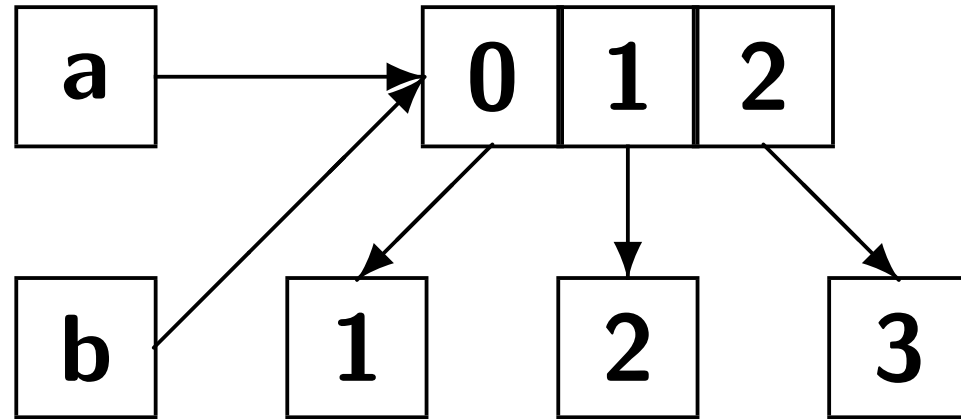


`b = a`

`a[0] = 0`

Array のコピー

a = [1, 2, 3]



b = a

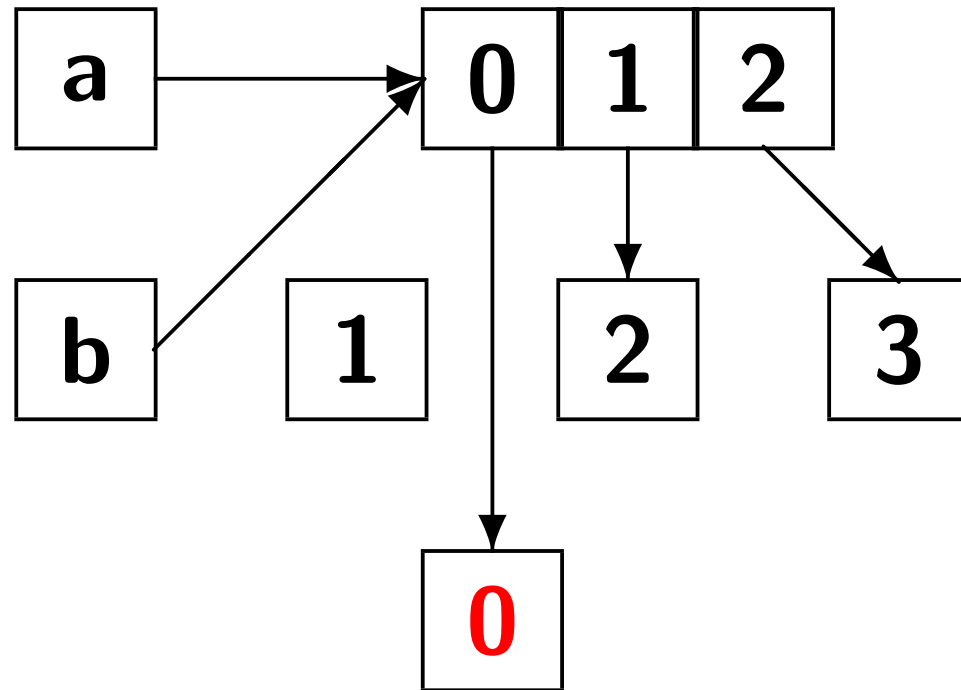
a[0] = 0

Array のコピー

a = [1, 2, 3]

b = a

a[0] = 0



Array のコピー

(2)

```
a = ["a", "b", "c"]
```

```
b = a.dup
```

```
a[0] = "A"
```

```
a # => ["A", "b", "c"]
```

```
b # => ["a", "b", "c"]
```

Array のコピー

(3)

```
a = ["a", "b", "c"]
```

```
b = a.dup
```

```
a[1].upcase!
```

```
a # => ["a", "B", "c"]
```

```
b # => ["a", "B", "c"]
```

Array のコピー

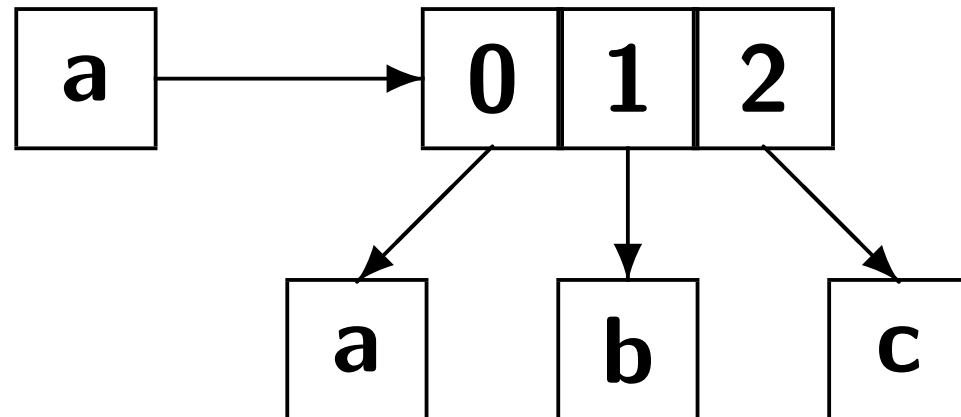
(2) (3)

```
a = ["a", "b", "c"]
```

```
b = a.dup
```

```
a[0] = "A"
```

```
a[1].upcase!
```



Array のコピー

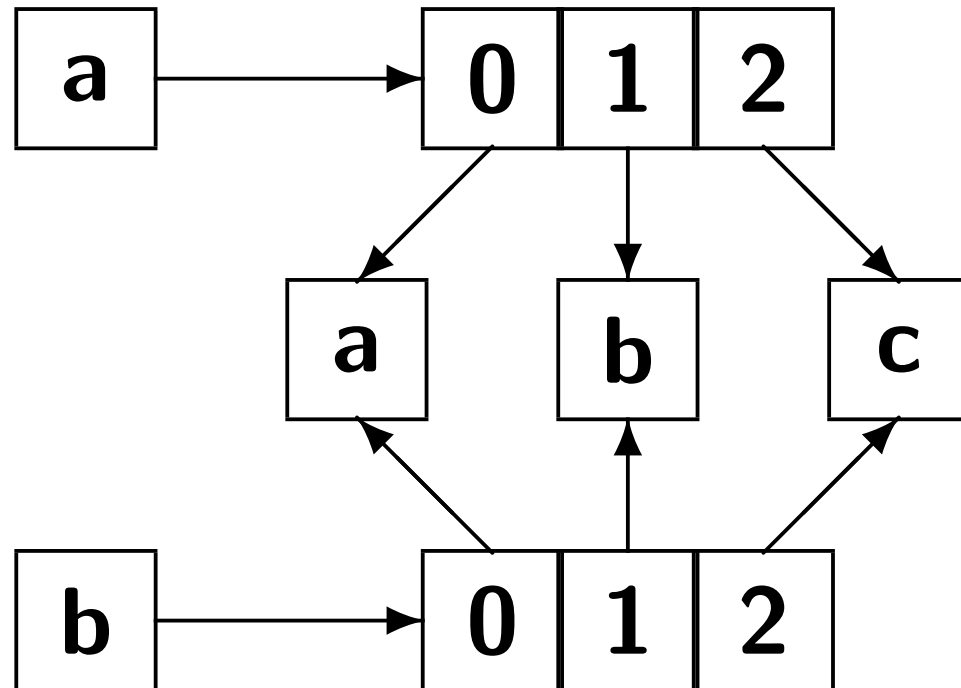
(2) (3)

```
a = ["a", "b", "c"]
```

```
b = a.dup
```

```
a[0] = "A"
```

```
a[1].upcase!
```



Array のコピー

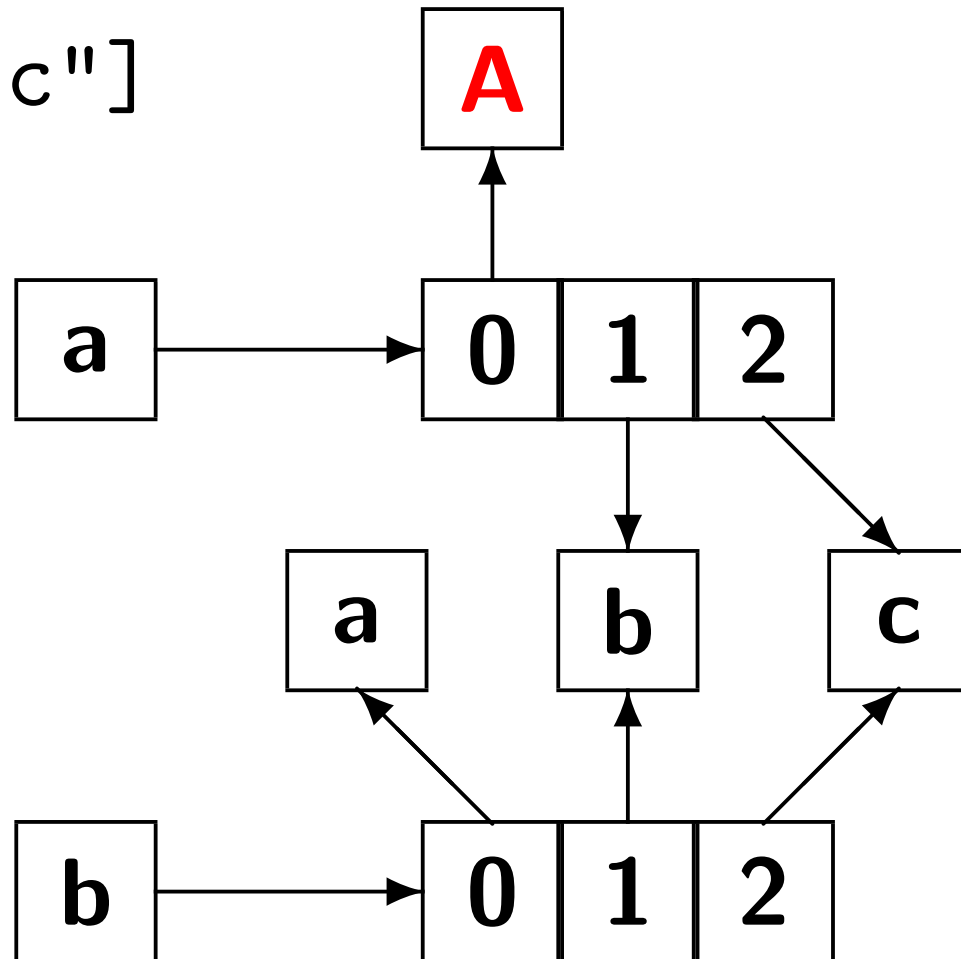
(2) (3)

```
a = ["a", "b", "c"]
```

```
b = a.dup
```

```
a[0] = "A"
```

```
a[1].upcase!
```



Array のコピー

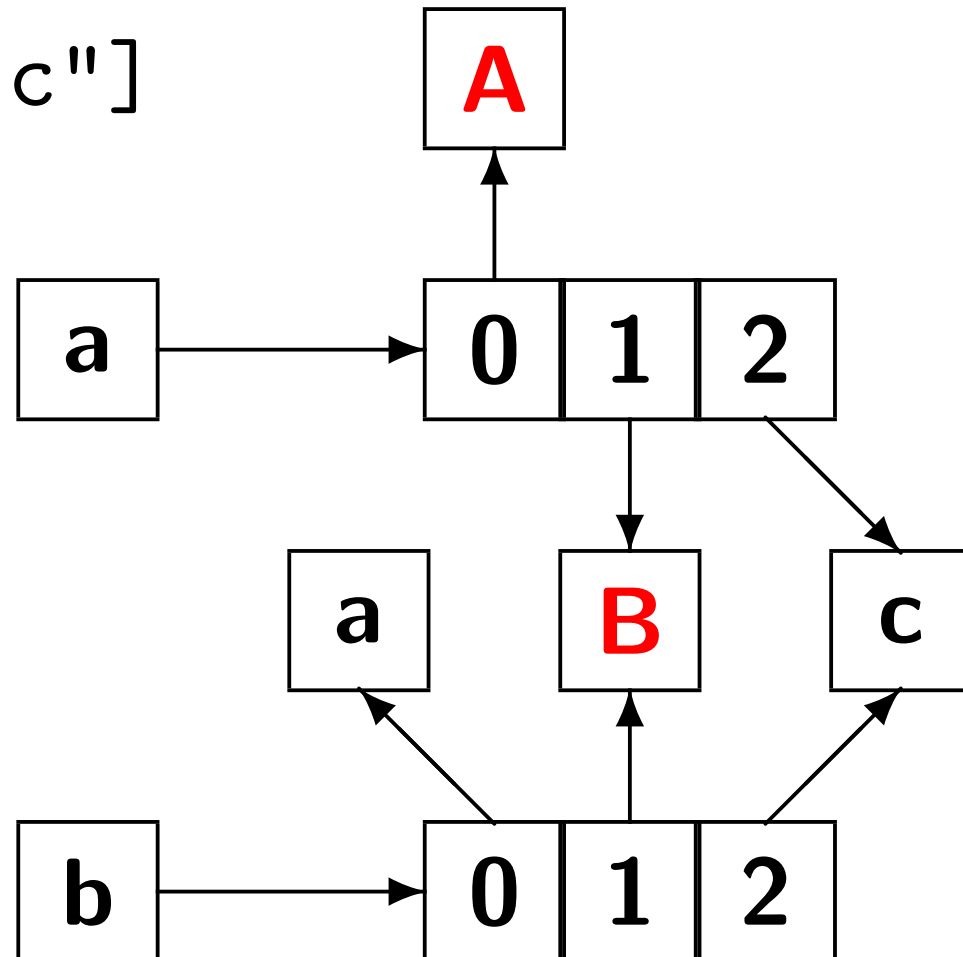
(2) (3)

```
a = ["a", "b", "c"]
```

```
b = a.dup
```

```
a[0] = "A"
```

```
a[1].upcase!
```



まとめ

- Array と Hash の作り方・使い方
 - 初期化・デフォルト値はブロックで
- 繰り返しはブロックで
- 浅いコピー・破壊に注意

- each はメソッド
- ブロックは Proc オブジェクト

演習問題 0

今日のレッスンで分からなかったこと、疑問に思ったことをグループで話し合ってみよう。

演習問題 1

空の Array a がある。これを [0, 1, 2, 3] にする方法をできるだけ挙げてみよう。

また、Array 以外のオブジェクト (例えば "0,1,2,3") から Array [0, 1, 2, 3] を作る方法をできるだけ挙げてみよう。

```
a = []
```

```
# なんとかして
```

```
a # => [0, 1, 2, 3]
```

演習問題 2

文字列の中から、単語ごとの出現数、文字ごとの出現数を調べてみよう。

```
"No Ruby, No Life.".scan(/\w+/).
```

```
# なんとかして集計
```

```
# >> 2: No
```

```
# >> 1: Ruby
```

```
# >> 1: Life
```