

Introducing Ruby 2.5: A Full List of Additions and Updates

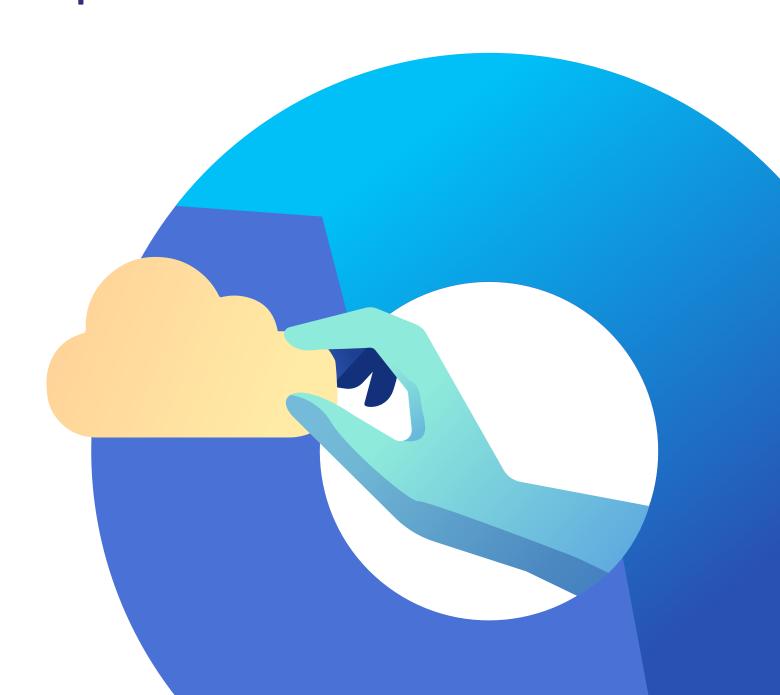




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After more than 20 years, Ruby continues to grow, thanks to a strong open source community and the fact that more businesses are deploying business-critical web applications built on Ruby. The most recent version, Ruby 2.5, was released on Christmas Day in 2017, and offers a number of new features, many of which are outlined in this e-book.

With every new release, Ruby continues to deliver the same core benefits that Yukihiro "Matz" Matsumoto envisioned in 1993 when he created Ruby. Ruby remains popular because it was the first truly object-oriented programming language. It also continues to be one of the most natural programming languages, placing human understanding above machine code, which is why more developers gravitate to Ruby.





Programmers continue to fallin love with Ruby for various reasons, including:



Ruby's syntax is simple and clear. If the Ruby code is well-written, you can follow it just as you could the plot of any book. There aren't syntactical keystrokes, and because it is a natural language, anyone can pick up where a previous coder left off; the documentation is embedded in the code itself.



Everything is an object, which simplifies programming without compromising flexibility or intuitive coding.



Ruby rocks on Rails. For many web application developers, it's the Rails framework that gives Ruby its real value. Rails makes assumptions about what every developer needs to start building applications, which means there is less code to write and less repetition. Ruby lets you get started quickly and is perfect for agile web development.

Perhaps one of the biggest reasons programmers love Ruby is the open source developer community. The growing tribe of Ruby programmers are smart, intuitive, and generous. Any time you are stymied by a programming problem, you can reach out for help and you will always get a friendly response. This latest Ruby release includes innovations contributed by the growing community of Ruby developers. The great thing about open source is you get to mine the expertise of thousands of talented developers.

This e-book was created to highlight the latest features in Ruby 2.5. We hope you find it insightful and useful





1. New Feature in Hash: slice

slice returns a hash containing the given keys.

```
{ a: 1, b: 2, c: 3, d: 4 }.slice(:a, :b) 
=> {:a=>1, :b=>2}
```

2. New Feature in Hash: transform_keys

transform_keys and transform_keys! returns a new hash with the keys converted using the block.

```
{ a: 1, b: 2, c: 3, d: 4 }.transform_keys{ |k| k.to_s }
=> {"a"=>1, "b"=>2, "c"=>3, "d"=>4}
```

3. Keyword arguments on Struct.new

You can add keyword_init: true to Struct.new to be able to use keyword arguments.

Before Ruby 2.5.0, you can't use keyword arguments.

```
Point = Struct.new(:x, :y)
Point.new(3, 5)
=> #<struct Point x=3, y=5>
```



You need to pass x first, then y . This is not a problem when you only have 2 attributes but it's a pain if you have a lot more attributes.

On Ruby 2.5.0, you can add keyword_init: true.

```
Point = Struct.new(:x, :y, keyword_init: true)
Point.new(x: 3, y: 5)
=> #<struct Point x=3, y=5>
```

If you use **keyword_init: true**, you can't use **Point.new(3, 5)**. Otherwise you'll get **ArgumentError (wrong number of arguments (given 2, expected 0))**.



4. Pattern argument on Enumerable methods

You can pass a pattern on all?, any?, none?, and one? to make code more concise. If a pattern is passed instead of a block, the === method is used.

```
[1, 3.14, 2ri].all?(Numeric)
=> true
```

The code above is equivalent to

```
[1, 3.14, 2ri].all?{ |x| Numeric === x }
=> true
```

Another common use for this is passing regex.

```
%w{ant bear cat}.none?(/d/)
=> true
```

The code above is equivalent to

```
%w{ant bear cat}.none?{|x| /d/ === x }
=> true
```





5. Rescue on blocks

You can add rescue/else/ensure are now allowed to be used directly with do/end blocks

Before Ruby 2.5.0, you need to use begin and end to be able to use rescue.

```
lambda do
  begin
    raise 'err'
  rescue
    $! # => #<RuntimeError: err>
  end
end.call
```

Starting with Ruby 2.5.0, you can remove begin and the corresponding end .

```
lambda do
  raise 'err'
rescue
  $! # => #<RuntimeError: err>
end.call
```

It looks cleaner and though Matz isn't a big fan of the syntax, he knows many developers like it. So, thank you Matz!





6. Top-level constant look-up is removed

This code used to work

class Cloud; end

class EngineYard; end

EngineYard::Cloud

On Ruby 2.5, you'll get

NameError (uninitialized constant EngineYard::Cloud Did you mean? Cloud)

On Ruby 2.4 and earlier, you'll get a warning but it will return the Cloud class.

warning: toplevel constant Cloud referenced by EngineYard::Cloud

If you encountered this issue before, you already have a workaround for this behavior. This a welcome change as it fixes some Rails autoload issues.



7. New Feature in Pathname: glob

Pathname already has a **glob** class method. Ruby 2.5 adds a **glob** instance method.

```
require 'pathname'
dir = Pathname.new('.')
dir.glob('*rb')
    => [#<Pathname:a.rb>, #<Pathname:b.rb>, #<Pathname:c.rb>]
```

This code gets all the files ending on rb.

8. New Feature in Pathname: children and each_child

children returns the files and directories without "." and "..".

```
Dir.children '.'
=> ["a.rb", "b.rb", "c.rb", "d.rb"]
```

You can go through each file without "." and ".." using each_child

```
Dir.each_child('.').each do |f|
  puts f
end
dir.glob('*rb')
a.rb
b.rb
c.rb
d.rb
```





9. New Feature on Kernel: yield_self

yield_self accepts a block and returns the result of the block.

Before Ruby 2.5.0, you need to use begin and end to be able to use rescue.

```
3.yield_self{ |x| x*x } => 9
```

Ruby already has tap but it returns the object instead of the result of the block

```
3.tap{ |x| x*x }
=> 3
```

10. Backtrace and error message

The backtrace and error message are printed in reverse order. The error message is bold and underlined.

11. New Feature in Pathname: children and each_child

You no longer have to write require "pp" to use it.



12. New Feature in String: delete_prefix and delete_suffix

delete_prefix removes a string that appears at the beginning of another string.

```
str = "abcdef"
substr = "abc"

str.delete_prefix(substr)
    => "def"
```

delete_suffix removes a string that appears at the end of another string.

```
str = "abcdef"
substr = "def"

str.delete_suffix(substr)
    => "abc"
```

The equivalent bang methods, **delete_suffix!** and **delete_suffix!** also exist. They work the same way as described above and modifies the string with the result.





13. New Feature in Array: append and prepend

append adds objects to the end of an array.prepend adds objects to the beginning. Theseare aliases to push and unshift , respectively. These methods are already in Active Support.

```
["a", "b", "c"].append("d")
=> ["a", "b", "c", "d"]

["a", "b", "c"].append("d", "e")
=> ["a", "b", "c", "d", "e"]

["x", "y", "z"].prepend("w")
=> ["w", "x", "y", "z"]

["x", "y", "z"].prepend("v", "w")
=> ["v", "w", "x", "y", "z"]
```





14. New Feature in KeyError: receiver and key

You can rescue KeyError and call receiver and key .

```
begin
  h = {a: 1, b: 2}
  h.fetch(:z)
rescue KeyError => e
  p e.receiver #=> {:a=>1, :b=>2}
  p e.key #=> :z
end
```

```
begin
  ENV.fetch("F00")
rescue KeyError => e
  p e.receiver #=> ENV
  p e.key #=> "F00"
end
```



15. New class: FrozenError

```
begin
    "a".freeze << "b"
rescue FrozenError
end</pre>
```

If you modify a frozen object, you'll now get a FrozenError, a subclass of RuntimeError. Before Ruby 2.5, you'll get a RuntimeError.





16. New Feature in ERB: result_with_hash

You can rescue KeyError and call receiver and key .

```
require 'erb'
  h = {a: 1, b: 2}
erb = ERB.new(<<EOS)
A is <%= a %>
B is <%= b %>
EOS

puts erb.result_with_hash(a: 1, b: 2)
```

The output will be

```
A is 1
B is 2
```



17. New Feature in ERB: result_with_hash

The alphanumeric method generates a random alphanumeric string.

```
require 'securerandom'
p SecureRandom.alphanumeric
=> "IRI4a4sXsVteD1sK"
```

18. New Feature in Set: to_s ,===

```
require 'set'
set = Set.new ["a", "b"]
=> #<Set: {"a", "b"}>

=== is an alias of include

set === "b"
=> true
```





19. New Feature in ERB: result_with_hash

reset resets the internal state of a state of a set after exisiting elements are modified.



20. New Feature in ERB: result_with_hash

lutime sets the access and modification times of the link itself instead of its referent

In this example, link.rb is a symlink to a.rb.

```
File.mtime "a.rb"

=> 2018-02-15 11:43:56 +0800

File.lstat("link.rb").mtime

=> 2018-02-15 11:52:08 +0800

t = Time.now

=> 2018-02-15 11:53:17 +0800

File.lutime t, t, "link.rb"

File.mtime "a.rb" # doesn't change

=> 2018-02-15 11:43:56 +0800

File.lstat("link.rb").mtime

=> 2018-02-15 11:53:17 +0800
```



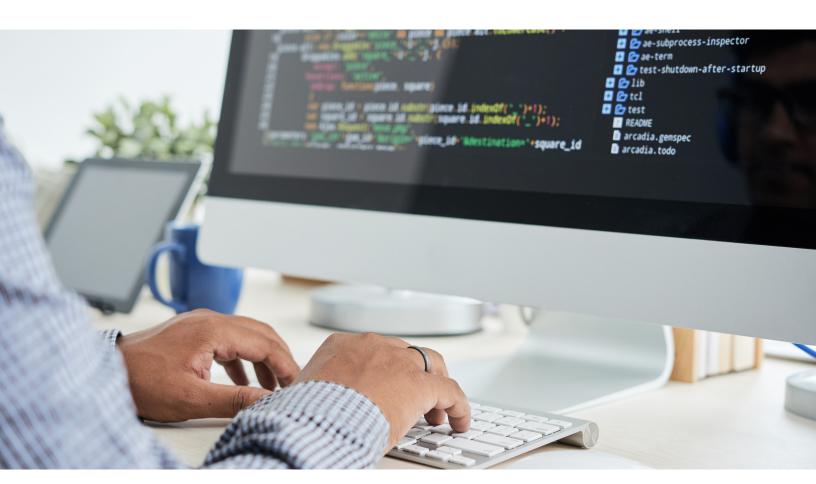


General Updates

21. Rubygems updated to 2.7.3

Here's a list of major enhancements on Rubygems 2.7.3

- * Update vendored bundler-1.16.0
- * Use Bundler for Gem.use_gemdeps
- * Add command signin to gem CLI
- * Add Logout feature to CLI









General Updates

22. Gemification of standard

Here's a list of major enhancements on Rubygems 2.7.3

cmath csv date dbm etc fcntl fiddle fileutils gdbm

ipaddr scanf sbdm stringio strscan webrick zlib

23. ubygems.rb removed from stdlib

ubygems.rb isn't needed since Ruby 1.9 when Ruby started shipping with zz built-in.

24. Global VM Lock enhancements

These methods and many more now release the GVL:

Dir.chdir, Dir.open, File.stat, File.exist? File.rename, File.chown

This allows other operations on other threads to proceed.

25. Ruby OpenSSL is upgraded to 2.1

Ruby Openssl 2.1 removed support for OpenSSL versions before 1.0.1 and LibreSSL versions before 2.5.





Conclusion

Despite claims to the contrary, Ruby is far from dead. Although coding purists still balk at Ruby's ability to streamline development, most see its value as the language places usability over limitless customization. In fact, the TIOBE Index of programming languages ranked Ruby number 10, which is the same ranking as last year. The latest RedMonk programming rankingswhich compare the performance of different languages, put Ruby in fifth place, on a par with C# and C++.

Ruby on Rails continues to be a viable platform for commercial development. Thanks to a robust and active developer community, Ruby will continue to improve and expand, as shown in the release of Ruby 2.5. There continue to be new coding frameworks introduced to the market, but it's hard to beat the natural language programming of Ruby and the performance of Rails.

The market value of Ruby on Rails continues to prove itself every day. Ruby on Rails offers a full stack language in a single framework that enables incredible productivity. To keep pace in today's business world, you have to be agile, and that means businesses need agile software development. Without Ruby on Rails, most of today's web applications and e-commerce platforms wouldn't exist.

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