

# The Power of Ruby

Yukihiro "Matz" Matsumoto

[matz@ruby-lang.org](mailto:matz@ruby-lang.org)

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thou

# Moore's Law

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The number of Transistors  
in LSI Doubles Every  
18 Months

# Moore's Law Means:

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Computer Grows Exponentially

- Faster
- Cheaper
- More Common

# Faster Computer

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PCs are Faster than Super  
Computers of 20 Years Ago

# Cheaper Computers

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We can Buy a PC for \$400 Now

# Common Computers

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- Now Everyone Owns Computers
  - Personal Computers
  - Cell Phones

# Cell Phone as a Computer

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# Cell Phone as a Computer

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# Everyone is Connected

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- Broadband
- WiFi
- Mobile Networks

# Influence in Programming

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## Moore's Law Changes

- Software Complexity
- Programming Languages

# Software Complexity

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- No Business Can Be Run without Software
- We Need More Software
  - Quicker
  - Cheaper

# Humans Don't Improve

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- Moore's Law Does Not Apply to Humans

# Productivity

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- We Need More Software with Limited Resources

# Productivity

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- We Have Faster Computers
- Development Efficiency At the Cost of Runtime Efficiency

# Productivity

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- The Most Important Factor of Language Evolution
- Languages are One of the Tools for Productivity

# How Languages Help Productivity



# Sapir-Whorf hypothesis

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Language determines the way  
we think.

# Theorem #1

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Languages influence  
human thought,  
more than you think

# Programming Languages

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Do programming  
languages  
influence human  
thoughts?

# Thinking in Programming Language

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- Natural languages are too ambiguous.
- Or, too verbose.
- Or, too indirect.

# Thinking in Programming Language.

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If programmers think in programming languages, They must influence thoughts as much as natural languages do.

# Theorem #2

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"languages" in  
Theorem #1 includes  
programming  
languages.

# Sapir-Whorf in Languages

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- BASIC programmers never use recursion.
- Lisp programmers use macros for everything.
- FORTRAN programmers can write FORTRAN program in any language.

Why don't you choose a  
good language?

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Programming  
languages are so  
easy to learn.



# What is a good language?

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A language that

- helps human thought
- makes better programming experience

# How to help thoughts

---

by providing computational models

- Procedural
- Object-Oriented
- Functional
- Etc.

# How to help thoughts

---

by providing an interface to machines

- HI principle applies
- Usability matters

# For Better Programming Experience

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- Learnability
- Efficiency
- Memorability
- Errors
- Satisfaction

According to Dr. Jacob Nielsen

# Learnability

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How easy is it for users to accomplish basic tasks the first time they encounter the design?

# Learnability

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- Usability for Beginners
- Important to Acquire New Users
- "Common Sense" is the Key

# Efficiency

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Once users have learned the design, how quickly can they perform tasks?

# Efficiency

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- More important than learnability
- Efficiency is the top purpose of languages



# Memorability

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When users return to the design after a period of not using it, how easily can they reestablish proficiency?

# Memorability

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- Association
- Consistency
- Orthogonality
- Common Sense
- No Radical

# Errors

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How many errors do users make, how severe are these errors, and how easily can they recover from these errors?

# Errors

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- When you see repeated errors, you have to do something.
- Errors are the source of design inspiration.

# Satisfaction

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How pleasant is it to use the design?

# Satisfaction

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- We program to have fun.
- Even when we program for money, we want to have fun as well.

# How Ruby Serves

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- Learnability
- Efficiency
- Memorability
- Errors
- Satisfaction

# How Ruby Serves

---

- Learnability
- Efficiency
- Memorability
- Errors
- Satisfaction



# Learnability

---

Ruby is very conservative except for a few places

- Quick to learn
- Quick to try

# Learnability Example

---

Hello World!

```
print "Hello World\n"
```

Hello World

# How Ruby Serves

---

- Learnability
- Efficiency
- Memorability
- Errors
- Satisfaction

# Efficiency

---

No Run-Time Efficiency

Ruby focuses on the cost of programming.

# Development Efficiency

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Ruby focuses on the cost of programming by

- Simplicity
- Consistency
- Smartness

# Simplicity

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Do you like programming language to be simple?

- Probably you do.

# Simplicity

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Does language simplicity really help you?

- not always.
- need more complex tool sometimes

# Need More Complex Tool

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- Knife vs Chain Saw
- Bicycle vs Airplane



# Human Heart: No Simple

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- We love simplicity
- We love complexity
- We love easy problems
- We hate easy problems

# Pseudo-Simplicity

---

Ruby is **NOT** a simple language.

# Simplicity Example

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## Rakefile

- Rake = Ruby Make

```
task :default => [:test]
```

```
task :test do  
  ruby "test/unittest.rb"
```

```
end
```

# Simplicity Example

---

## In Simpler Syntax

```
task({:default => [:test]})  
task(:test, lambda(){  
  ruby "test/unittest.rb"  
})
```

# Solution-Simplicity

---

Tool Complexity is OK  
if it makes the Solution Simple

# Efficiency Example

---

/bin/cat in Ruby

```
puts ARGF
```

It would be more than 50 lines of  
code in C

# How Ruby Serves

---

- Learnability
- Efficiency
- Memorability
- Errors
- Satisfaction

# Memorability

---

- Conservativeness helps here too
- Easy-to-remember syntax
  - Ruby looks like other languages



# Memorability Example

---

Can you write `/bin/cat -n` without looking anything?

I can, if I use Ruby.

```
ARGF.each_with_index{|line,i|  
  printf "%4d %s",i,line  
}
```

# How Ruby Serves

---

- Learnability
- Efficiency
- Memorability
- Errors
- Satisfaction

# Errors

---

You will see less errors due to

- Consistent Syntax Rules
- Succinct Code
  - Less code, Less bug.

# How Ruby Serves

---

- Learnability
- Efficiency
- Memorability
- Errors
- Satisfaction

# Satisfaction

---

As a result, Ruby is fun to use.

It makes you feel smarter.

# Few more tips in Design

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- Succinctness
- Choosing Names

# Succinctness is Power

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- Less Code, Less Bugs
- Less Bugs, You Feel Yourself Smarter.
- You can be 10 times (or even 1000 times) more productive

# Succinctness Example

---

```
class Sample {  
    private static int fact(int n) {  
        if (n == 1) return 1;  
        return n * fact(n - 1);  
    }  
    public static void main(String[] argv) {  
        System.out.println("6!="+fact(6));  
    }  
}
```

6!=720

Java



# Succinctness Example

---

```
def fact(n)
  if n == 1
    1
  else
    n * fact(n - 1)
  end
end
print "6!=", fact(6), "\n"
```

6!=720

Ruby

# Succinctness Example

---

```
def fact(n)
  (1..n).inject(:*)
end
print "6!=", fact(6), "\n"
```

**6!=720**

**Ruby1.9**

# Less Restriction

---

```
print "200!=", fact(200), "\n"
```

```
200!=788657867364790503552363213932185062295  
13597768717326329474253324435944996340334292  
03042840119846239041772121389196388302576427  
90242637105061926624952829931113462857270763  
31723739698894392244562145166424025403329186  
41312274282948532775242424075739032403212574  
05579568660226031904170324062351700858796178  
922222789623703897374720000000000000000000000  
0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
```

Ruby

# Choosing Good Names

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"Name" is the Power

- If you give a good name for a concept, 80% of the design is done already.

# Ruby the Language

# What's Ruby?

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- Open-source Language
- Object-oriented Language
- Scripting Language
- Glue Language

# Open-Source Language

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- Dual Licensed
  - GPL
  - Artistic-like

# Object-Oriented Language

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Ruby is object-oriented from the beginning.



# Object-Oriented Language

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Ruby = Smalltalk - Unfamiliar syntax  
+ Perl's scripting power  
+ Python's exception etc.  
+ CLU's iterator  
+ a lot more good things

# Ruby's OOP Features (1)

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Ruby is a Pure OOPL

- Everything = Object

# Ruby's OOP Features (2)

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Ruby is Even Purer than Java

- Every Class is an Object
- Every Procedure is a Method

# Advanced OOP Features

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- No Multi-Inheritance
- Mix-in
- Singleton
- Reflection

# No Multi-Inheritance, but Mix-in

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- Mix-in is as strong as multiple inheritance.
- But simpler.

# Singleton

---

- Properties, especially methods belong to specific object.
- Prototype-based

# Reflection

---

- Operation over meta information.
- Highly dynamic.

# Scripting Language

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Ruby is as Strong in  
Scripting as Perl.

Useful for scripting, but not  
limited to it.



# Scripting Language

---

- built-in regular expression
- almost all equivalent  
functionality of core Perl

# Scripting Language

---

- Access to all system calls on UNIX
- Access to all system calls on Win32

# Glue Language

---

It's pretty easy to  
make extension for  
Ruby.

# Glue Language

---

- Raw API is Comprehensive.
- You can do almost everything in C too.
- SWIG is available.

# Ruby is Good for

---

- Text Processing
- Web Programming
- XML Programming
- GUI Applications

# Ruby is Good for

---

- Bioinformatics
- eXtreme Programming

"I love it. Conceptually it is really clean and sweet."

-- Kent Beck

# Why I created Ruby

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- Just for Fun
- Tool for me myself
- Ideal tool for Everyday Task

# How I created Ruby

---

- Combine Good Things from the Past
- Design Conservative
- Design a Tool I Want to Use
- To Have Fun



# The History of the Ruby Language

# Pre-History

---

- OO Fanboy
- Language Geek

# In 1993

---

- Project Started
- Mere Hobby

# Goals

---

- Scripting
  - a la Perl
- Nice Clean Syntax
- With OO

# Real Goal

---

To Enjoy

- Making Language
- Implementation
- Programming

# Process

---

- Lisp Semantics
- Smalltalk OO
- Conservative Syntax

# Process

---

- Deconstruct Perl
- Reorganize into Class Library

# Process

---

- Iterators from CLU
- Higher-order Functions using Blocks



# Process

---

- Some Spice from Python
- ..and other languages

# Released

---

1995-12-21

fj.sources

# In 1997

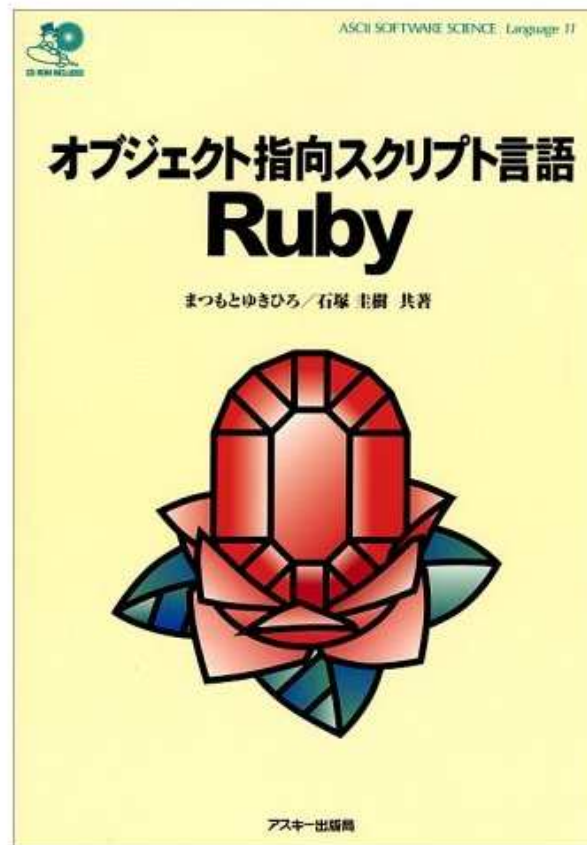
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- Hired by NaCl
- Became Full-time OSS Developer

# In 1999

---

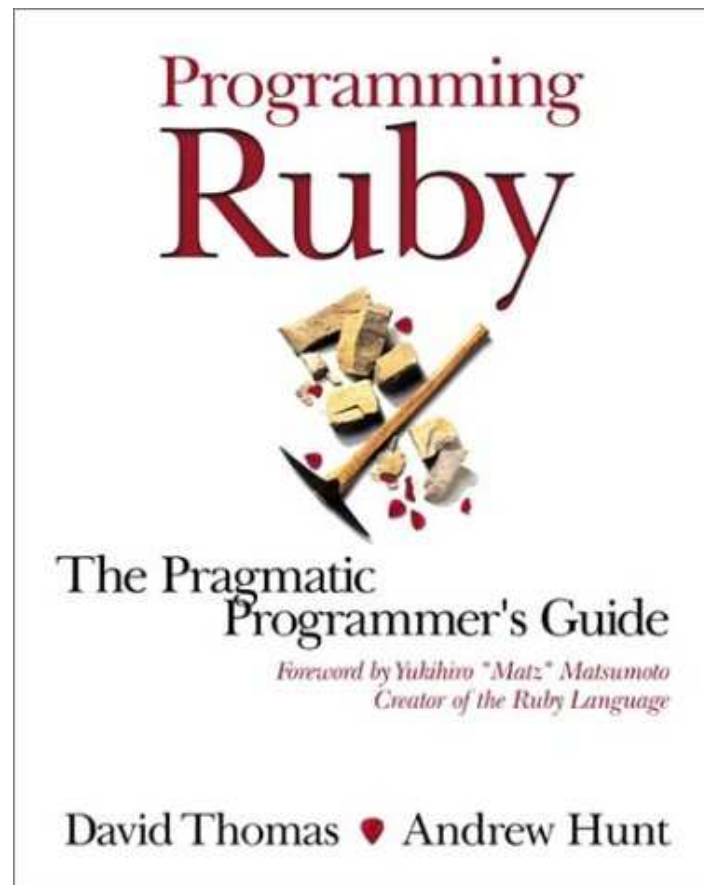
## First Book



# In 2000

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## First English Book



# Ruby in early 2000s

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Became a Language  
for Geeks

In 2004

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# Ruby on Rails



# Ruby on Rails

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## Web Application Framework

Web development that doesn't hurt



# Ruby on Rails

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- 10x Productive than Java
- 15 Minutes to code Blog

# Enterprise Ruby

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Ruby started to be used in the  
Enterprise Environment

# Enterprise Ruby

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## Concerns

- Fast Enough?
- Scales?

# Enterprise Ruby

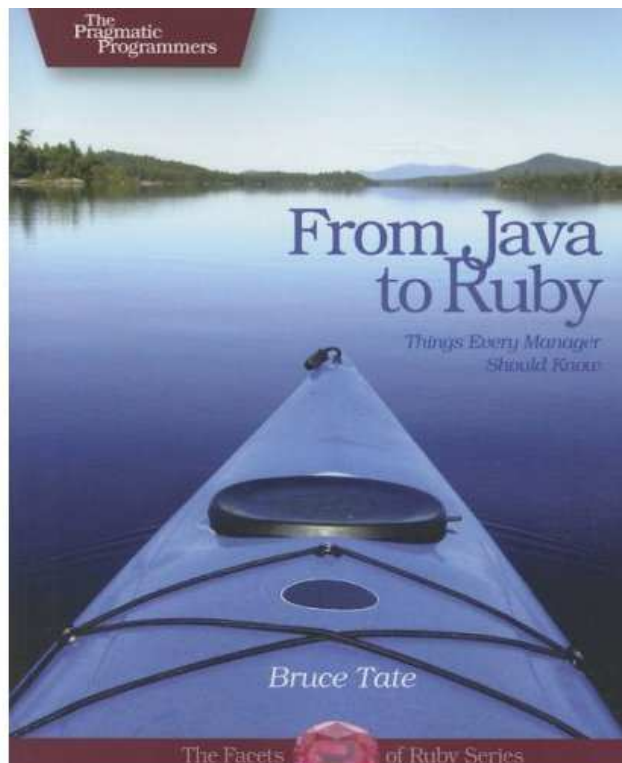
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Issues are Matters of  
Resource/Money We Put in.

# Ruby's Mindshare

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## From Java To Ruby



# What's "Enterprise"?

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What Major Players  
Recommend:

- Sun Microsystems
- Microsoft
- Apple
- Etc

# Sun Microsystems

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## JRuby

- Now Pushes Ruby
- Hires Two Core Developers

# Microsoft

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Silverlight

Dynamic Language Runtime

- IronPython

- IronRuby



# Apple

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- OSX Shipped with Ruby
- Ruby Cocoa
- XServer Service using Rails
- MacRuby

# SAP

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- Blue Ruby
  - on their own VM (ABAP)

# Oracle

- Oracle Mix
- JRuby on Rails/6 weeks

The screenshot displays the Oracle Mix web application. At the top, the Oracle logo and 'Mix' are visible, along with a user login status 'Logged in as Brent R. Kibbachi' and a 'Logout' link. A search bar is present with the text 'Time here to search user profiles'. Below the navigation bar, there are tabs for 'Home', 'People', 'Groups', 'My Mix', and 'Settings'. The main content area is divided into several sections:

- Activity Log:** A list of recent activities, including 'David Klein has uploaded a new photo', 'David Klein updated their contact information', and 'Jeffrey Harris marked the RSS Feeds Everywhere on Mix as a favorite'.
- Build Your Mix Network:** A red sidebar box with the text 'See if people you know are in the Mix, and if they're not, invite them to join.' and a 'Search' button.
- New Members:** A grid of small profile pictures of new members.
- New Ideas:** A section for user-submitted ideas. The first idea is titled 'It seems that the text formatting features are very primitive' and is prepared by 'Marc de Oliveira 2 days ago'. The second idea is 'The browser back button should go to the last page'.

# Twitter

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The Biggest Rails Site

twitter

# Summary

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- Moore's Law Has Changed the World
- We Need Productivity

# Summary

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- Productivity through Languages
  - Succinctness
  - Good Usability

# Summary

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- Ruby is Productive
- Ruby is Fun

# A Message from Ruby

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Enjoy Programming!