

Ruby C - Common Methods

`int rb_respond_to(VALUE self, ID method) => 0|nonzero`
`VALUE rb_thread_create(VALUE (*func)(), void *data)`
 Runs *func* in new thread, passing *data* as an arg.
`VALUE rb_obj_is_instance_of(VALUE obj, VALUE klass) => Qtrue|Qfalse`
`VALUE rb_obj_is_kind_of(VALUE obj, VALUE klass)`
 Returns Qtrue if *klass* is superclass of *obj* class.

Ruby C - Exceptions

`void rb_raise(V exception, const char *fmt, ...)`
 Raises *exception*. *fmt* and args used like in printf.
`void rb_fatal(const char *fmt, ...)`
 Raises Fatal exception, terminating process. No rescue blocks called, but ensure blocks will be called. *fmt* and args used like in printf.
`void rb_bug(const char *fmt, ...)`
 Terminates process immediately--no handlers of any sort called. *fmt* and args are interpreted like printf. Call only if a fatal bug has been exposed.
`void rb_sys_fail (const char *msg)`
 Raises a platform-specific exception corresponding to last known system error, with the given *msg*.
`V rb_rescue(V (*body)(), V args, V (*rescue)(), V rargs)`
 Executes body with given *args*. If StandardError exception raised, execute *rescue* with given *rargs*.
`V rb_ensure(V (*body)(), V args, V (*rescue)(), V eargs)`
 Executes body with given *args*. Whether or not an exception is raised, execute *ensure* with given *eargs* after *body* has completed.
`V rb_protect(V (*body)(), V args, int *result)`
 Executes *body* with given *args* and returns nonzero in *result* if any exception raised.
`void rb_notimplement()`
 Raises NotImpError exception to indicate enclosed function is NYI, or not available on platform.
`void rb_exit(int status)`
 Exits Ruby with given *status*. Raises SystemExit exception and calls registered exit functions/finalizers.
`void rb_warn(const char *fmt, ...)`
 Unconditionally issues warning message to standard error. *fmt* and args used like in printf.
`void rb_warning(const char *fmt, ...)`
 Conditionally issues a warning message to standard error if Ruby was invoked with the -w flag. *fmt* and args used like in printf.

`V = VALUE`**Ruby C - Array Methods**

`VALUE rb_ary_new()`
 Returns new Array with default size.
`VALUE rb_ary_new2(long length)`
 Returns new Array of given *length*.
`VALUE rb_ary_new3(long length, ...)`
 Returns new Array of given *length* and populated with remaining arguments.
`VALUE rb_ary_new4(long length, VALUE *values)`
 Returns new Array of given *length* and populated with C array *values*.
`void rb_ary_store(VALUE self, long index, VALUE value)`
 Stores *value* at *index* in array *self*.
`VALUE rb_ary_push(VALUE self, VALUE value)`
`VALUE rb_ary_pop(VALUE self)`
`VALUE rb_ary_shift(VALUE self)`
`VALUE rb_ary_unshift(VALUE self, VALUE value)`
`VALUE rb_ary_entry(VALUE self, long index)`
 Returns array *self*'s element at *index*.

Ruby C - Iterators

`void rb_iter_break()`
 Breaks out of enclosing iterator block.
`VALUE rb_each(VALUE obj)`
 Invokes 'each' method of the given *obj*.
`VALUE rb_yield(VALUE arg)`
 Transfers execution to iterator block in the current context, passing *arg* as an argument. Multiple values may be passed in an array.
`int rb_block_given_p()`
 Nonzero if yield would execute a block in current context--that is, if a code block was passed to current method and is available to be called.
`VALUE rb_iterate(VALUE (*method)(), VALUE args, VALUE (*block)(), VALUE arg2)`
 Invokes *method* with *args* and block *block*. Yield from that method will invoke *block* with arg given to *yield* and second arg *arg2*.

`VALUE rb_catch(const char *tag, VALUE (*proc)(), VALUE value)`
 Equivalent to Ruby catch.
`void rb_throw(const char *tag, VALUE value)`
 Equivalent to Ruby throw.

Ruby C - Hash Methods

`VALUE rb_hash_new()`
`VALUE rb_hash_aref(VALUE self, VALUE key)`
 Returns element corresponding to *key* in *self*.
`VALUE rb_hash_aset(VALUE self, VALUE key, VALUE value)`
 Sets value for *key* to *value* in *self*. Returns *self*.

Ruby C - Accessing Variables

`V rb_iv_get(V obj, char *name)`
 Returns instance var *name* (must specify "@" prefix) from given *obj*.
`V rb_ivar_get(V obj, ID name)`
 Returns instance var *name* from given *obj*.
`V rb_iv_set(V obj, char *name, V value) => value`
 Sets instance var *name* (must specify "@" prefix) in given *obj* to *value*.
`V rb_ivar_set(V obj, ID name, V value)`
 Sets instance var *name* in *obj* to *value*.
`V rb_gv_set(const char *name, V value) => value`
 Sets global var *name* ("\$" prefix optional) to *value*.
`V rb_gv_get(const char *name)`
 Returns global var *name* ("\$" prefix optional).
`void rb_cvar_set(V class, ID name, V val)`
 Sets class var *name* in *class* to *value*.
`V rb_cvar_get(V class, ID name)`
 Returns class var *name* from given *class*.
`int rb_cvar_defined(V class, ID name)`
 Qtrue if class var *name* has been defined for *class*.
`void rb_cv_set(V class, const char *name, V val)`
 Sets class var *name* (must specify "@@" prefix) in given *class* to *value*.
`V rb_cv_get(V class, const char *name)`
 Returns class var *name* (must specify a "@@" prefix) from given *class*.
`V = VALUE`

Ruby C - String Methods

`VALUE rb_str_new(const char *src, long length) => String`
 Initialized with *length* chars from *src*.
`VALUE rb_str_new2(const char *src) => String`
 Initialized with null-terminated C string *src*.
`VALUE rb_str_dup(VALUE str) => String`
 Duplicated from *str*.
`VALUE rb_str_cat(VALUE self, const char *src, long length) => self`
 Concatenates *length* chars from *src* onto *self*.
`VALUE rb_str_concat(VALUE self, VALUE other) => self`
 Concatenates *other* onto String *self*.
`VALUE rb_str_split(VALUE self, const char *delim)`
 Returns array of String objects created by splitting *self* on *delim*.

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Cheat Sheet

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