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Ruby 3.4.4 已发布。 阅读全文... 由 k0kubun 发表于 2025-05-14 在 net-imap gem 中存在一个可能造成 DoS 的漏洞。此漏洞的 CVE 编号为 CVE-2025-43857。 我们建议您更新 net-imap gem。 阅读全文... 由 nevans 发表于 2025-04-28 我们很高兴地宣布 Ruby 3.5.0-preview1 已发布。Ruby 3.5 除了将 Unicode 版本更新到 15.1.0 外，还有一些其他变更。 阅读全文... 由 naruse 发表于 2025-04-18 Ruby 3.4.3 已发布。 阅读全文... 由 k0kubun 发表于 2025-04-14 Posted by k0kubun on 3 Sep 2024 Ruby 3.3.5 has been released. This is a routine update that includes minor bug fixes. We recommend upgrading your Ruby version at your earliest convenience. For more details, please refer to the GitHub release notes. Release Schedule As previously announced, we intend to release the latest stable Ruby version (currently Ruby 3.3) every 2 months following a .1 release. We expect to release Ruby 3.3.6 on November 5th and Ruby 3.3.7 on January 7th. If any significant changes arise that impact a large number of users, we may release a new version earlier than scheduled. 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Here is a list of popular editors used by Rubysts, broken up by learning curve: All of these editors support the Language Server Protocol (LSP), either by default or through their LSP plugins. Shopify's ruby-lsp is one of the most popular language servers for Ruby and supports all of the above editors. Older Reading / Resources These links were more prominent but haven't been updated in ages. Ruby Koans The Koans walk you along the path to enlightenment in order to learn Ruby. The goal is to learn the Ruby language, syntax, structure, and some common functions and libraries. We also teach you culture. Ruby Essentials A free on-line book designed to provide a concise and easy to follow guide to learning Ruby. Why's (Poignant) Guide to Ruby An unconventional but interesting book that will teach you Ruby through stories, wit, and comics. Originally created by why the lucky stiff, this guide remains a classic for Ruby learners. 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Posted by k0kubun on 14 Apr 2025 Welcome to the official Ruby programming language documentation. String - Text manipulation and string utilities. Symbol - Named identifiers inside the Ruby interpreter. Array - Ordered collections of objects. Hash - Key-value pairs for efficient data retrieval. Integer - Integer number class. Float - Floating-point number class. Enumerable - Collection traversal and searching. File - File operations and handling. IO - Input/output functionality. Time - Time representation. Regexp - Regular expressions for pattern matching. Range - Representing a range of values. Exception - Base class for all exceptions. Thread - Multithreading and concurrency. There are some standard libraries included in Ruby that are also commonly used, such as: With package managers or third-party tools, you have plenty of options to install and manage Ruby. You may already have Ruby installed on your computer. You can check inside a terminal emulator by typing: ruby -v This should output some information on the installed Ruby version. Choose Your Installation Method There are several ways to install Ruby: On a UNIX-like operating system, using your system's package manager is easiest. However, the packaged Ruby version may not be the newest one. Installers can be used to install a specific or multiple Ruby versions. There is also an installer for Windows. Managers help you to switch between multiple Ruby versions on your system. Finally, you can also build Ruby from source. On Windows 10, you can also use the Windows Subsystem for Linux to install one of the supported Linux distributions and use any of the installation methods available on that system. Here are available installation methods: Package Management Systems If you cannot compile your own Ruby, and you do not want to use a third-party tool, you can use your system's package manager to install Ruby. Some members of the Ruby community feel that you should avoid package managers to install Ruby and that you should use dedicated tools instead. It is possible that major package managers will install older Ruby versions instead of the latest release. To use the latest Ruby release, check that the package name matches its version number. Or use a dedicated installer. apt (Debian or Ubuntu) Debian GNU/Linux and Ubuntu use the apt package manager. You can use it like this: \$ sudo apt-get install ruby-full-yum (CentOS, Fedora, or RHEL) CentOS, Fedora, and RHEL use the yum package manager. You can use it like this: \$ sudo yum install ruby The installed version is typically the latest version of Ruby available at the release time of the specific distribution version. snap (Ubuntu or other Linux distributions) Snap is a package manager developed by Canonical. It is available out-of-the-box on Ubuntu, but snap also works on many other Linux distributions. You can use it like this: \$ sudo snap install ruby --classic We have several channels per Ruby minor series. For instance, the following commands switch to Ruby 2.3: \$ sudo snap switch ruby --channel=2.3/stable \$ sudo snap refresh portage (Gentoo) Gentoo uses the portage package manager. \$ sudo emerge dev-lang/ruby To install a specific version, set RUBY\_TARGETS in your make.conf. See the Gentoo Ruby Project website for details. pacman (Arch Linux) Arch Linux uses a package manager named pacman. To get Ruby, just do this: \$ sudo pacman -S ruby This should install the latest stable Ruby version. Homebrew (macOS) Ruby versions 2.0 and above are included by default in macOS releases since at least El Capitan (10.11). Homebrew is a commonly used package manager on macOS. Installing Ruby using Homebrew is easy: \$ brew install ruby This should install the latest Ruby version. FreeBSD FreeBSD offers both pre-packaged and source-based methods to install Ruby. Prebuilt packages can be installed via the pkg tool: \$ pkg install ruby A source-based method can be used to install Ruby using the Ports Collection. This is useful if you want to customize the build configuration options. More information about Ruby and its surrounding ecosystem on FreeBSD can be found on the FreeBSD Ruby Project website. OpenBSD OpenBSD, as well as its distribution adj, has packages for the three major versions of Ruby. The following command allows you to see the available versions and to install one: \$ doas pkg add ruby You can install multiple major versions side by side, because their binaries have different names (e.g. ruby27, ruby26). The HEAD branch of the OpenBSD ports collection might have the most recent version of Ruby for this platform some days after it is released, see directory lang/ruby in the most recent ports collection. Ruby on OpenIndiana To install Ruby on OpenIndiana, please use the Image Packaging System (IPS) client. 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