

How to Execute Ruby Code

Today's TipsMake will show you how to execute Ruby code on Windows, macOS, Ubuntu and Debian Linux. To run a Ruby program, the Ruby software must be pre-installed on the computer. Although macOS and most Linux distributions come with Ruby pre-installed, you need to check to make sure the current version is up to date before proceeding with the program. Also, if the Ruby code to deploy is written by you in a text editor or developer environment, save it as a .rb file so you can execute it from the command line.

On macOS

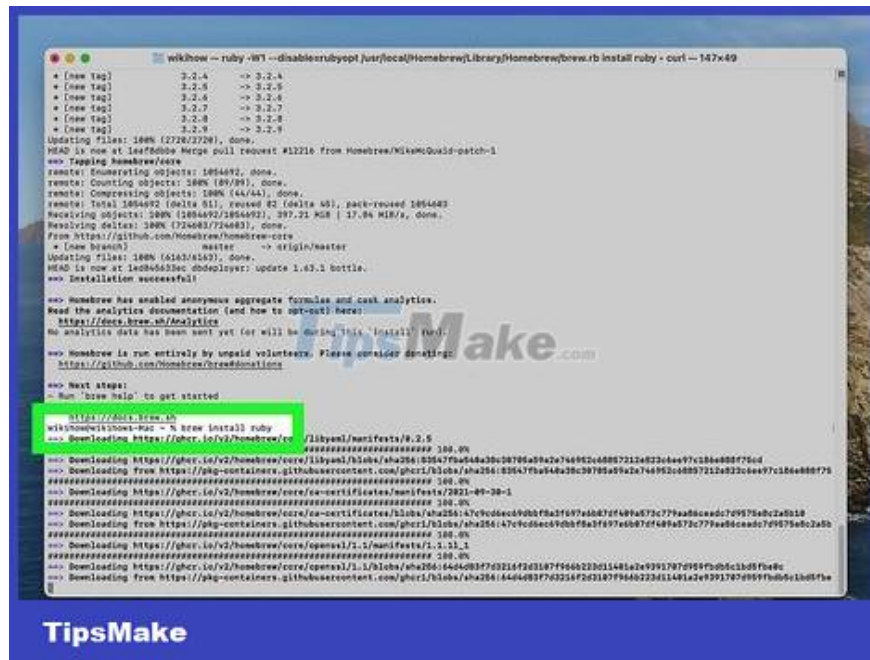


Open the Terminal application. Macs come with the Ruby interpreter pre-installed in the operating system, so running the Ruby script is easy. To open Terminal, you need:

Click the Launchpad icon in the Dock (multicolored squares).

Type terminal in the search field.

Click the Terminal icon.



Install the latest version of Ruby. It is possible that the version that came with the Mac is old and not installed with system updates. Follow these steps to install the latest version:

If you don't have Homebrew, you'll need to type `/bin/bash -c "$(curl -fsSL https://raw.githubusercontent.com/Homebrew/install/HEAD/install.sh)"` and press Return to install Homebrew.

Type `brew install ruby` and press Return.

Type `open -e ~/.zshrc` then press Return to open the shell configuration file in TextEdit.

Add the following lines to the end of the file if your Mac uses an Intel-based chip:

```

if [ -d "/usr/local/opt/ruby/bin" ]; then
export PATH=/usr/local/opt/ruby/bin:$PATH
export PATH=`gem environment gemdir`/bin:$PATH
fi

```

Add the following lines to the end of the file if your Mac uses an Apple silicon chip:

```

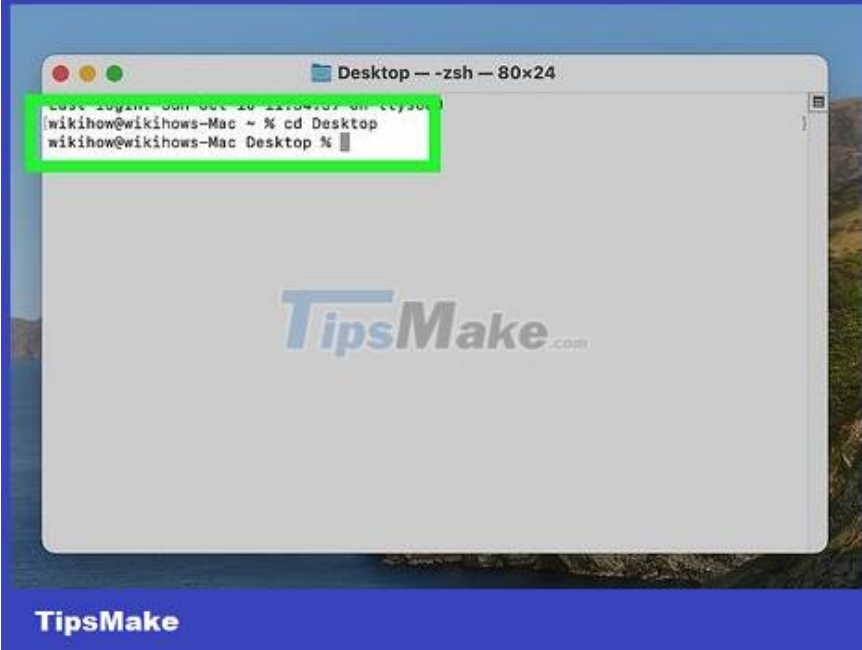
if [ -d "/opt/homebrew/opt/ruby/bin" ]; then
export PATH=/opt/homebrew/opt/ruby/bin:$PATH
export PATH=`gem environment gemdir`/bin:$PATH
fi

```

Save and close the file.

Close and reopen the Terminal window.

Enter the command `brew pin ruby` and then press Return.

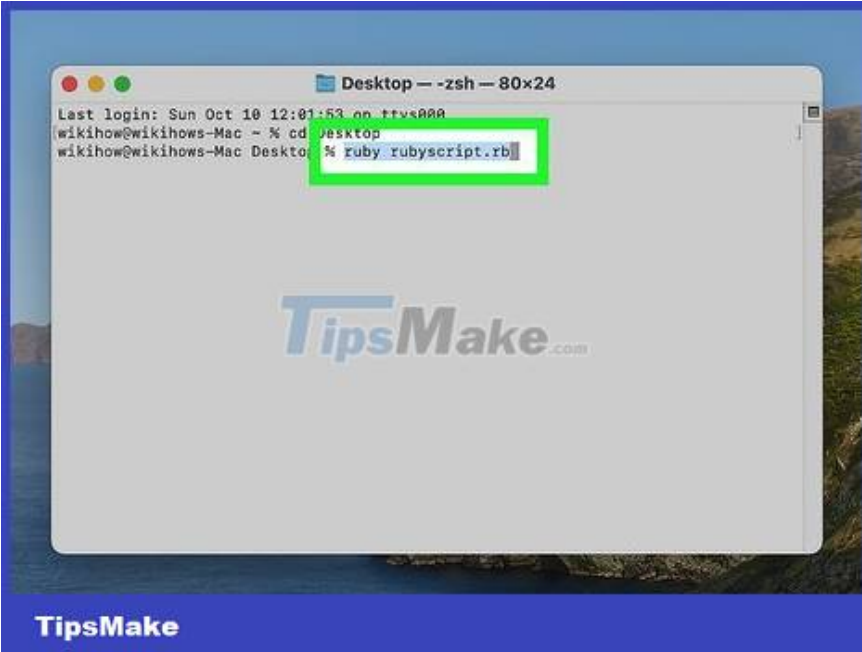


```
Desktop -- zsh -- 80x24
Last login: Sun Oct 10 12:01:53 on ttys000
wikihow@wikihow-Mac ~ % cd Desktop
wikihow@wikihow-Mac Desktop %
```

The image shows a terminal window titled "Desktop -- zsh -- 80x24". The prompt is "wikihow@wikihow-Mac ~ %". The user has entered the command "cd Desktop" and pressed Return, resulting in the prompt "wikihow@wikihow-Mac Desktop %". A green box highlights the command and the resulting prompt. The background of the terminal window is a light gray with a "TipsMake.com" watermark. The terminal window is set against a blue background with a "TipsMake" logo at the bottom.

Use the `cd` command to go to the appropriate directory. When opening Terminal, the default location will be the home directory. To run Ruby code, you need to open the folder where the Ruby script is saved. For example, if the script is on the desktop, you need to type `cd Desktop` and press Return.

You can see the list of files in the current directory by typing `ls -a` and then pressing Return.



```
Desktop -- zsh -- 80x24
Last login: Sun Oct 10 12:01:53 on ttys000
wikihow@wikihow-Mac ~ % cd Desktop
wikihow@wikihow-Mac Desktop % ruby rubyscript.rb
```

The image shows a terminal window titled "Desktop -- zsh -- 80x24". The prompt is "wikihow@wikihow-Mac ~ %". The user has entered the command "cd Desktop" and pressed Return, resulting in the prompt "wikihow@wikihow-Mac Desktop %". The user has then entered the command "ruby rubyscript.rb" and pressed Return, resulting in the prompt "wikihow@wikihow-Mac Desktop %". A green box highlights the command and the resulting prompt. The background of the terminal window is a light gray with a "TipsMake.com" watermark. The terminal window is set against a blue background with a "TipsMake" logo at the bottom.

Type `ruby scriptname.rb` and press Return. Remember to replace `scriptname.rb` with the actual name of the Ruby script you want to run. At this point, the Ruby script will be deployed.

On Windows

Downloads

RubyInstallers **Archives»**

Not sure what version to download? Please read the right-hand column for recommendations.

WITH DEVIKIT

- [Ruby+Devkit 3.0.2-1 \(x64\)](#)
- [Ruby+Devkit 3.0.2-1 \(x86\)](#)
- [Ruby+Devkit 2.7.4-1 \(x64\)](#)
- [Ruby+Devkit 2.7.4-1 \(x86\)](#)
- [Ruby+Devkit 2.6.8-1 \(x64\)](#)
- [Ruby+Devkit 2.6.8-1 \(x86\)](#)

WITHOUT DEVIKIT

- [Ruby 3.0.2-1 \(x64\)](#)
- [Ruby 3.0.2-1 \(x86\)](#)
- [Ruby 2.7.4-1 \(x64\)](#)
- [Ruby 2.7.4-1 \(x86\)](#)
- [Ruby 2.6.8-1 \(x64\)](#)
- [Ruby 2.6.8-1 \(x86\)](#)

Other Useful Downloads

7-ZIP ARCHIVES

- [Ruby 3.0.2-1 \(x64\)](#)
- [Ruby 3.0.2-1 \(x86\)](#)
- [Ruby 2.7.4-1 \(x64\)](#)
- [Ruby 2.7.4-1 \(x86\)](#)
- [Ruby 2.6.8-1 \(x64\)](#)
- [Ruby 2.6.8-1 \(x86\)](#)

PGP SIGNATURE KEY

[cli02-package-signing-key.asc](#)

WHICH VERSION TO DOWNLOAD?

If you don't know what version to install and you're getting started with Ruby, we recommend that you use the **Ruby+Devkit 2.7.X (x64)** installer. It provides the biggest number of compatible gems and installs the MSYS2 Devkit alongside Ruby, so gems with C-extensions can be compiled immediately. The 32 bit (x86) version is recommended only if custom 32 bit native DLLs or COM objects have to be used.

HOW TO UPDATE?

Ruby can be updated to the latest patch version (e.g. from 2.6.1 to 2.6.4) by running the new installer version. Installed gems are not overwritten and will work with the new version without re-installation. It's sufficient to use the RubyInstaller without Devkit for these update installations. The Devkit can be updated separately using the `r!dic install` command.

If the new Ruby version is from a different stable branch, then please use a **new stable branch** for installation. That is to say, a previous RubyInstaller-2.6.x installation **should not** be updated by installing RubyInstaller-2.7.x into the same directory. This is because gems with C extensions are not compatible between ruby-2.6 and 2.7. Find out more in the FAQ.

RUBYINSTALLER-HEAD

RubyInstaller-head is a daily-updated version of the Ruby development branch. It can be used for continuous integration tests (CI) on your gems or applications, so you're prepared for upcoming changes to the Ruby core. Builds are available on stable download URLs in the github release section. They can be easily integrated into GitHub Actions or Appveyor.

WITH DEVELOPMENT KIT?

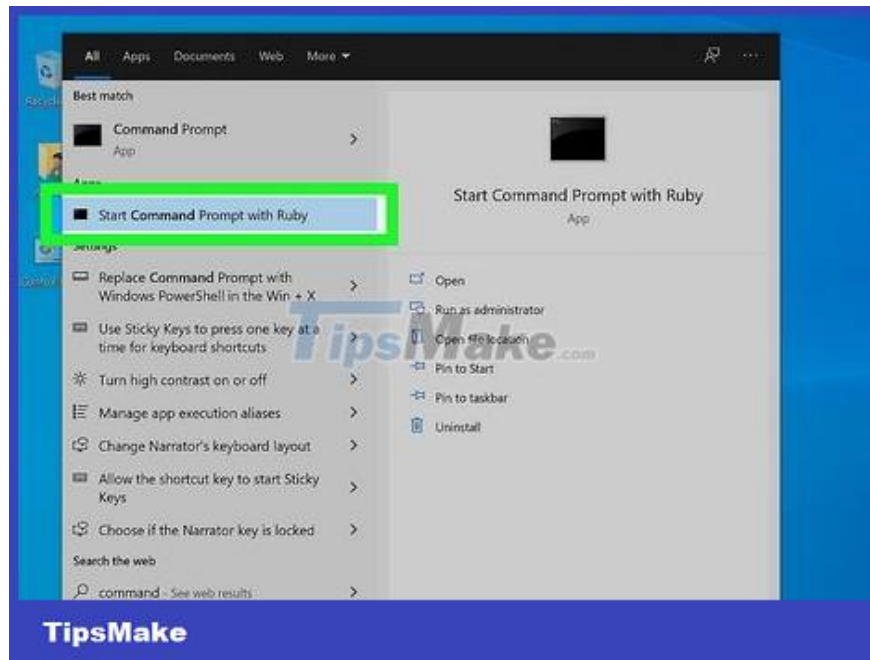
RubyInstaller uses the MSYS2 toolchain as its development kit. It is bundled into the **Ruby+Devkit** installer version as a selectable component, so that no additional downloads/installs are required. It's possible to share one Devkit among multiple versions of Ruby.

TipsMake

Install Ruby on PC. If you don't have Ruby on your computer, you'll need to install the Windows version at <https://rubyinstaller.org/downloads>. The installation process is very simple, you just need to double click on the downloaded file and follow the on-screen instructions to install.

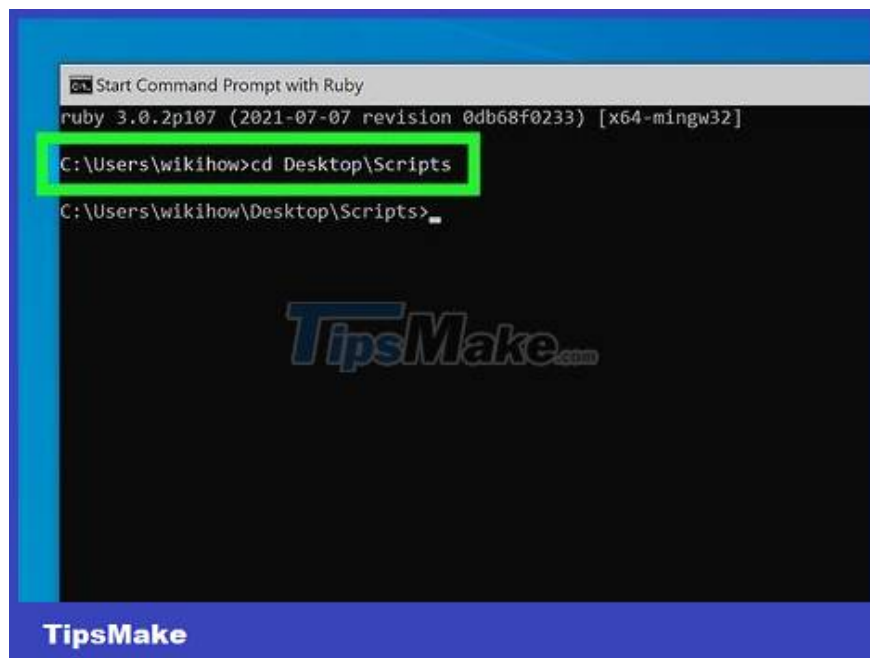
If you're not sure which version to download, look in the right column of the installer's website for recommended options.

During the installation process, keep the default settings (unless you know what you need to change). The default settings will add the Ruby directory to the system path so that you can execute ruby ??code from the command prompt.

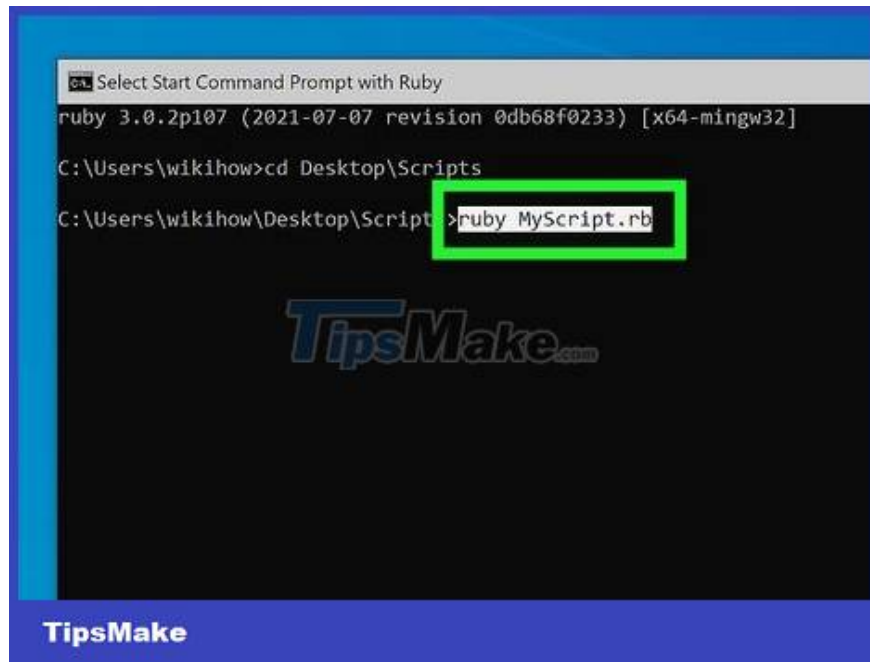


Open the Start Command Prompt with Ruby application. You will find it in the Start menu after installing Ruby.

You can also click the Search bar (or magnifying glass icon) next to the Start button, type Command, and then click Start Command Prompt With Ruby from within the search results.



Use the cd command to switch to the directory containing the Ruby script. When you open Command Prompt, you will be in your home directory (usually C:/Users/yourname). If the Ruby script is on the desktop, you need to type cd Desktop or C:/Users/yourname/Desktop and press Enter.

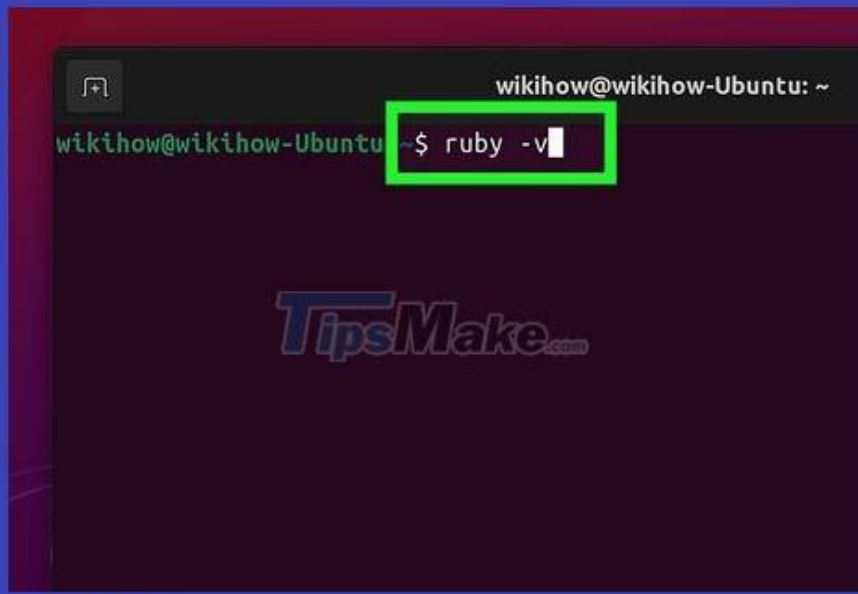


Type `ruby ??scriptname.rb` and then press `Return`. Don't forget to replace `scriptname.rb` with the actual name of the Ruby script you want to execute. At this point, the Ruby script will start running.

Debian and Fedora Linux



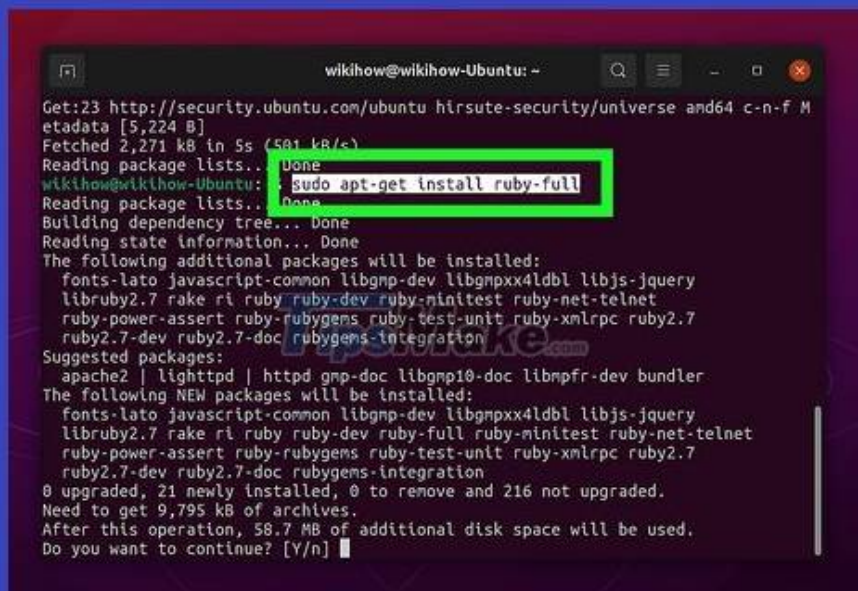
Open a command line window. You can do this by pressing the `Control + Alt + T` key combination or clicking the Terminal icon in the application list.



```
wikihow@wikihow-Ubuntu: ~  
wikihow@wikihow-Ubuntu: ~$ ruby -v
```

The screenshot shows a terminal window with the prompt 'wikihow@wikihow-Ubuntu: ~'. The command 'ruby -v' is entered and highlighted with a green box. A 'TipsMake.com' watermark is visible in the background.

Type `ruby -v` and press `Enter`. This command will check the Ruby version. If the current version is older than 2.7.1, you should consider upgrading.



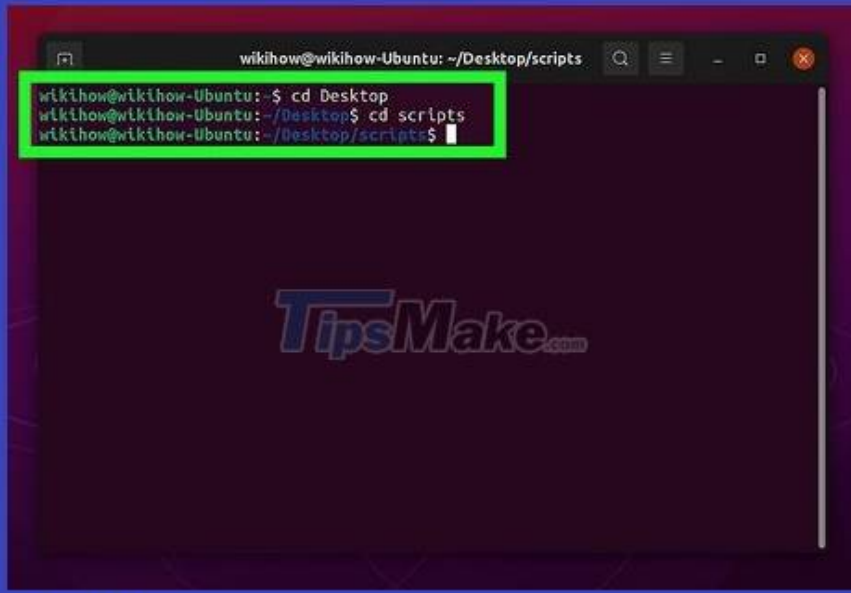
```
wikihow@wikihow-Ubuntu: ~  
Get:23 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu hirsute-security/universe amd64 c-n-f M  
etadata [5,224 B]  
Fetched 2,271 kB in 5s (501 kB/s)  
Reading package lists... Done  
wikihow@wikihow-Ubuntu: ~$ sudo apt-get install ruby-full  
Reading package lists... Done  
Building dependency tree... Done  
Reading state information... Done  
The following additional packages will be installed:  
  fonts-lato javascript-common libgnp-dev libgnp10-doc libmpfr-dev bundler  
  libruby2.7 rake ri ruby ruby-dev ruby-full ruby-minitest ruby-net-telnet  
  ruby-power-assert ruby-rubygems ruby-test-unit ruby-xmllrpc ruby2.7  
  ruby2.7-dev ruby2.7-doc rubygems-integration  
Suggested packages:  
  apache2 | lighttpd | httpd gnp-doc libgnp10-doc libmpfr-dev bundler  
The following NEW packages will be installed:  
  fonts-lato javascript-common libgnp-dev libgnp10-doc libjs-jquery  
  libruby2.7 rake ri ruby ruby-dev ruby-full ruby-minitest ruby-net-telnet  
  ruby-power-assert ruby-rubygems ruby-test-unit ruby-xmllrpc ruby2.7  
  ruby2.7-dev ruby2.7-doc rubygems-integration  
0 upgraded, 21 newly installed, 0 to remove and 216 not upgraded.  
Need to get 9,795 kB of archives.  
After this operation, 58.7 MB of additional disk space will be used.  
Do you want to continue? [Y/n]
```

The screenshot shows a terminal window with the prompt 'wikihow@wikihow-Ubuntu: ~'. The command 'sudo apt-get install ruby-full' is entered and highlighted with a green box. The terminal output shows the installation process, including package lists, dependency trees, and disk space requirements. A 'TipsMake.com' watermark is visible in the background.

Install or update Ruby if necessary. If you don't have Ruby or are using an older version, do:

Type `sudo apt-get update` and then press `Enter` to update the package list.

Type `sudo apt-get install ruby-full` and press `Enter` to install the latest version of Ruby.

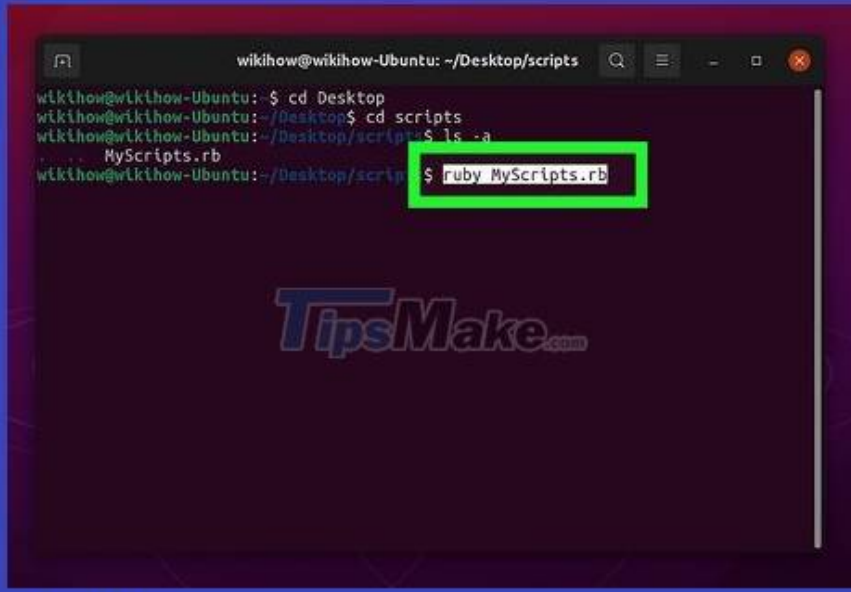


```
wikihow@wikihow-Ubuntu: ~/Desktop/scripts
wikihow@wikihow-Ubuntu: $ cd Desktop
wikihow@wikihow-Ubuntu:~/Desktop$ cd scripts
wikihow@wikihow-Ubuntu:~/Desktop/scripts$
```

The image shows a terminal window with a dark background and a blue border. The window title is "wikihow@wikihow-Ubuntu: ~/Desktop/scripts". The terminal output shows three lines of commands: "cd Desktop", "cd scripts", and a prompt "\$". The first two lines are highlighted with a green box. A "TipsMake.com" watermark is visible in the center of the terminal area.

Use the `cd` command to change to the directory containing the Ruby script. For example, if the script is in the code folder in the home directory, type `cd code` and press Enter.

Type `ls -a` and then press Enter to view the files in the current directory.



```
wikihow@wikihow-Ubuntu: ~/Desktop/scripts
wikihow@wikihow-Ubuntu: $ cd Desktop
wikihow@wikihow-Ubuntu:~/Desktop$ cd scripts
wikihow@wikihow-Ubuntu:~/Desktop/scripts$ ls -a
.
..
MyScripts.rb
wikihow@wikihow-Ubuntu:~/Desktop/scripts$ ruby MyScripts.rb
```

The image shows a terminal window with a dark background and a blue border. The window title is "wikihow@wikihow-Ubuntu: ~/Desktop/scripts". The terminal output shows four lines of commands: "cd Desktop", "cd scripts", "ls -a", and "ruby MyScripts.rb". The last line is highlighted with a green box. The output of "ls -a" shows ". . MyScripts.rb". A "TipsMake.com" watermark is visible in the center of the terminal area.

Type `ruby ??scriptname.rb` and press Enter. Remember to replace `scriptname.rb` with the actual name of the Ruby script you want to run. The Ruby script will begin to be deployed.

You finished reading the article "**How to Execute Ruby Code**" edited by the [TipsMake](#) team. We hope this article has provided you with many useful tech tips and tricks. You can search for similar articles on tips and guides. Thank you for reading and for following us regularly.
