

John Crepezzi Patch Media What is ice\_cube?

## Ruby date recurrence.

Ready for DST, Ready for TimeWithZone, Fast

#### Consider

The first and last monday of april, every year

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The first and <u>second to</u> last monday of april, every year

## Enter ice\_cube

```
rule = Rule.yearly
   .day_of_week(:monday => [2, -1])
   .month_of_year(:april)
```

[Mon Apr 26 18:23:16 -0400 2010, Mon Apr 11 18:23:16 -0400 2011, Mon Apr 25 18:23:16 -0400 2011, Mon Apr 09 18:23:16 -0400 2012, Mon Apr 30 18:23:16 -0400 2012, Mon Apr 08 18:23:16 -0400 2013, Mon Apr 29 18:23:16 -0400 2013, Mon Apr 14 18:23:16 -0400 2014, Mon Apr 28 18:23:16 -0400 2014, Mon Apr 13 18:23:16 -0400 2015]

0.010735 s

#### iCalendar

Implements all rule/validation types present in the RFC

daily, weekly, monthly, yearly, secondly, minutely, hourly,

```
day_of_week, day, month_of_year, day_of_year, second_of_minute, minute_of_hour, hour_of_day, day_of_month
```

until, count

# You can make some pretty complex combinations

```
# Presidential Election Day
Rule.yearly(4)
.month_of_year(:november)
.day(:tuesday)
.day_of_month(2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8)
```

ice\_cube's spec suite implements every example from the RFC

#### How to use a schedule

```
schedule = Schedule.new(Time.now)
schedule.add recurrence rule Rule.daily
# first 10 occurrences
schedule.first(10)
# occurs on a certain day?
schedule.occurs on(Time.local(2010, 7, 2))
# occurrences until a certain time
schedule.occurrences(Time.local(2011, 9, 2))
# all occurrences
schedule.all occurrences
```

### In your application

```
Rule.daily.day(:tuesday).day of week(:monday => [1, -2])
# to ical
FREQ=DAILY;BYDAY=TU;BYDAY=-2MO,1MO
# to s (international coming soon)
Daily on Tuesdays on the 2nd to last and 1st Mondays
# to yaml
# to hash
```

#### Questions?

http://github.com/seejohnrun/ice\_cube http://seejohnrun.github.com/ice\_cube/ gem install ice\_cube