

File: **app_test/app/controllers/application_controller.rb**

```
1 class ApplicationController < ActionController::Base
2   protect_from_forgery
3 end
```

File: **app_test/app/controllers/users_controller.rb**

```
1 class UsersController < ApplicationController
2   # GET /users
3   # GET /users.xml
4   def index
5     @users = User.all
6
7     respond_to do |format|
8       format.html # index.html.erb
9       format.xml { render :xml => @users }
10    end
11  end
12
13  # GET /users/1
14  # GET /users/1.xml
15  def show
16    @user = User.find(params[:id])
17
18    respond_to do |format|
19      format.html # show.html.erb
20      format.xml { render :xml => @user }
21    end
22  end
23
24  # GET /users/new
25  # GET /users/new.xml
26  def new
27    @user = User.new
28
29    respond_to do |format|
30      format.html # new.html.erb
31      format.xml { render :xml => @user }
32    end
33  end
34
35  # GET /users/1/edit
36  def edit
37    @user = User.find(params[:id])
38  end
39
40  # POST /users
41  # POST /users.xml
42  def create
43    @user = User.new(params[:user])
44
45    respond_to do |format|
46      if @user.save
47        format.html { redirect_to(@user, :notice => 'User was
successfully created.') }
48        format.xml { render :xml => @user, :status => :created,
```

```

:location => @user }
49     else
50         format.html { render :action => "new" }
51         format.xml { render :xml => @user.errors, :status =>
:unprocessable_entity }
52     end
53 end
54 end
55
56 # PUT /users/1
57 # PUT /users/1.xml
58 def update
59     @user = User.find(params[:id])
60
61     respond_to do |format|
62         if @user.update_attributes(params[:user])
63             format.html { redirect_to(@user, :notice => 'User was
successfully updated.') }
64             format.xml { head :ok }
65         else
66             format.html { render :action => "edit" }
67             format.xml { render :xml => @user.errors, :status =>
:unprocessable_entity }
68         end
69     end
70 end
71
72 # DELETE /users/1
73 # DELETE /users/1.xml
74 def destroy
75     @user = User.find(params[:id])
76     @user.destroy
77
78     respond_to do |format|
79         format.html { redirect_to(users_url) }
80         format.xml { head :ok }
81     end
82 end
83 end

```

File: **app_test/app/helpers/application_helper.rb**

```

1 module ApplicationHelper
2 end

```

File: **app_test/app/helpers/users_helper.rb**

```

1 module UsersHelper
2 end

```

File: **app_test/app/models/user.rb**

```
1 class User < ActiveRecord::Base
2 end
```

File: **app_test/app/views/layouts/application.html.erb**

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4   <title>AppTest</title>
5   <%= stylesheet_link_tag :all %>
6   <%= javascript_include_tag :defaults %>
7   <%= csrf_meta_tag %>
8 </head>
9 <body>
10
11   <%= yield %>
12
13 </body>
14 </html>
```

File: **app_test/app/views/users/_form.html.erb**

```
1 <%= form_for(@user) do |f| %>
2   <% if @user.errors.any? %>
3     <div id="error_explanation">
4       <h2><%= pluralize(@user.errors.count, "error") %> prohibited
this user from being saved:</h2>
5
6       <ul>
7         <% @user.errors.full_messages.each do |msg| %>
8           <li><%= msg %></li>
9         <% end %>
10      </ul>
11    </div>
12    <% end %>
13
14    <div class="field">
15      <%= f.label :name %><br />
16      <%= f.text_field :name %>
17    </div>
18    <div class="field">
19      <%= f.label :email %><br />
20      <%= f.text_field :email %>
21    </div>
22    <div class="actions">
23      <%= f.submit %>
24    </div>
25  <% end %>
```

File: **app_test/app/views/users/edit.html.erb**

```
1 <h1>Editing user</h1>
```

```

2
3 <%= render 'form' %>
4
5 <%= link_to 'Show', @user %> |
6 <%= link_to 'Back', users_path %>

```

File: **app_test/app/views/users/index.html.erb**

```

1 <h1>Listing users</h1>
2
3 <table>
4   <tr>
5     <th>Name</th>
6     <th>Email</th>
7     <th></th>
8     <th></th>
9     <th></th>
10  </tr>
11
12  <% @users.each do |user| %>
13    <tr>
14      <td><%= user.name %></td>
15      <td><%= user.email %></td>
16      <td><%= link_to 'Show', user %></td>
17      <td><%= link_to 'Edit', edit_user_path(user) %></td>
18      <td><%= link_to 'Destroy', user, :confirm => 'Are you sure?',
:method => :delete %></td>
19    </tr>
20  <% end %>
21 </table>
22
23 <br />
24
25 <%= link_to 'New User', new_user_path %>

```

File: **app_test/app/views/users/new.html.erb**

```

1 <h1>New user</h1>
2
3 <%= render 'form' %>
4
5 <%= link_to 'Back', users_path %>

```

File: **app_test/app/views/users/show.html.erb**

```

1 <p id="notice"><%= notice %></p>
2
3 <p>
4   <b>Name:</b>
5   <%= @user.name %>
6 </p>
7

```

```

8 <p>
9   <b>Email:</b>
10   <%= @user.email %>
11 </p>
12
13
14 <%= link_to 'Edit', edit_user_path(@user) %> |
15 <%= link_to 'Back', users_path %>

```

File: **app_test/config/application.rb**

```

1  require File.expand_path('../boot', __FILE__)
2
3  require 'rails/all'
4
5  # If you have a Gemfile, require the gems listed there, including any
6  # gems
7  # you've limited to :test, :development, or :production.
8  Bundler.require(:default, Rails.env) if defined?(Bundler)
9
10 module AppTest
11   class Application < Rails::Application
12     # Settings in config/environments/* take precedence over those
13     # specified here.
14     # Application configuration should go into files in
15     # config/initializers
16     # -- all .rb files in that directory are automatically loaded.
17
18     # Custom directories with classes and modules you want to be
19     # autoloadable.
20     # config.autoload_paths += %W(#{config.root}/extras)
21
22     # Only load the plugins named here, in the order given (default
23     # is alphabetical).
24     # :all can be used as a placeholder for all plugins not
25     # explicitly named.
26     # config.plugins = [ :exception_notification, :ssl_requirement,
27     # :all ]
28
29     # Activate observers that should always be running.
30     # config.active_record.observers = :cacher, :garbage_collector,
31     # :forum_observer
32
33     # Set Time.zone default to the specified zone and make Active
34     # Record auto-convert to this zone.
35     # Run "rake -D time" for a list of tasks for finding time zone
36     # names. Default is UTC.
37     # config.time_zone = 'Central Time (US & Canada)'
38
39     # The default locale is :en and all translations from
40     # config/locales/*.rb,yml are auto loaded.
41     # config.i18n.load_path += Dir[Rails.root.join('my', 'locales',
42     '*.rb,yml')].to_s
43     # config.i18n.default_locale = :de
44
45     # JavaScript files you want as :defaults (application.js is
46     # always included).
47     # config.action_view.javascript_expansions[:defaults] =

```

```

%w(jquery rails)
35
36     # Configure the default encoding used in templates for Ruby 1.9.
37     config.encoding = "utf-8"
38
39     # Configure sensitive parameters which will be filtered from the
log file.
40     config.filter_parameters += [:password]
41 end
42 end

```

File: **app_test/config/boot.rb**

```

1  require 'rubygems'
2
3  # Set up gems listed in the Gemfile.
4  ENV['BUNDLE_GEMFILE'] ||= File.expand_path('../..../Gemfile', __FILE__)
5
6  require 'bundler/setup' if File.exists?(ENV['BUNDLE_GEMFILE'])

```

File: **app_test/config/environment.rb**

```

1  # Load the rails application
2  require File.expand_path('../application', __FILE__)
3
4  # Initialize the rails application
5  AppTest::Application.initialize!

```

File: **app_test/config/environments/development.rb**

```

1  AppTest::Application.configure do
2    # Settings specified here will take precedence over those in
config/application.rb
3
4    # In the development environment your application's code is
reloaded on
5    # every request. This slows down response time but is perfect for
development
6    # since you don't have to restart the webserver when you make code
changes.
7    config.cache_classes = false
8
9    # Log error messages when you accidentally call methods on nil.
10   config.whiny_nils = true
11
12   # Show full error reports and disable caching
13   config.consider_all_requests_local       = true
14   config.action_view.debug_rjs             = true
15   config.action_controller.perform_caching = false
16
17   # Don't care if the mailer can't send
18   config.action_mailer.raise_delivery_errors = false

```

```
19
20   # Print deprecation notices to the Rails logger
21   config.active_support.deprecation = :log
22
23   # Only use best-standards-support built into browsers
24   config.action_dispatch.best_standards_support = :builtin
25 end
26
```

File: **app_test/config/environments/production.rb**

```
1  AppTest::Application.configure do
2    # Settings specified here will take precedence over those in
config/application.rb
3
4    # The production environment is meant for finished, "live" apps.
5    # Code is not reloaded between requests
6    config.cache_classes = true
7
8    # Full error reports are disabled and caching is turned on
9    config.consider_all_requests_local       = false
10    config.action_controller.perform_caching = true
11
12    # Specifies the header that your server uses for sending files
13    config.action_dispatch.x_sendfile_header = "X-Sendfile"
14
15    # For nginx:
16    # config.action_dispatch.x_sendfile_header = 'X-Accel-Redirect'
17
18    # If you have no front-end server that supports something like X-
Sendfile,
19    # just comment this out and Rails will serve the files
20
21    # See everything in the log (default is :info)
22    # config.log_level = :debug
23
24    # Use a different logger for distributed setups
25    # config.logger = SyslogLogger.new
26
27    # Use a different cache store in production
28    # config.cache_store = :mem_cache_store
29
30    # Disable Rails's static asset server
31    # In production, Apache or nginx will already do this
32    config.serve_static_assets = false
33
34    # Enable serving of images, stylesheets, and javascripts from an
asset server
35    # config.action_controller.asset_host =
"http://assets.example.com"
36
37    # Disable delivery errors, bad email addresses will be ignored
38    # config.action_mailer.raise_delivery_errors = false
39
40    # Enable threaded mode
41    # config.threadsafe!
42
43    # Enable locale fallbacks for I18n (makes lookups for any locale
```

```

fall back to
44   # the I18n.default_locale when a translation can not be found)
45   config.i18n.fallbacks = true
46
47   # Send deprecation notices to registered listeners
48   config.active_support.deprecation = :notify
49 end

```

File: **app_test/config/environments/test.rb**

```

1  AppTest::Application.configure do
2    # Settings specified here will take precedence over those in
config/application.rb
3
4    # The test environment is used exclusively to run your
application's
5    # test suite.  You never need to work with it otherwise.  Remember
that
6    # your test database is "scratch space" for the test suite and is
wiped
7    # and recreated between test runs.  Don't rely on the data there!
8    config.cache_classes = true
9
10   # Log error messages when you accidentally call methods on nil.
11   config.whiny_nils = true
12
13   # Show full error reports and disable caching
14   config.consider_all_requests_local       = true
15   config.action_controller.perform_caching = false
16
17   # Raise exceptions instead of rendering exception templates
18   config.action_dispatch.show_exceptions = false
19
20   # Disable request forgery protection in test environment
21   config.action_controller.allow_forgery_protection = false
22
23   # Tell Action Mailer not to deliver emails to the real world.
24   # The :test delivery method accumulates sent emails in the
25   # ActionMailer::Base.deliveries array.
26   config.action_mailer.delivery_method = :test
27
28   # Use SQL instead of Active Record's schema dumper when creating
the test database.
29   # This is necessary if your schema can't be completely dumped by
the schema dumper,
30   # like if you have constraints or database-specific column types
31   # config.active_record.schema_format = :sql
32
33   # Print deprecation notices to the stderr
34   config.active_support.deprecation = :stderr
35 end

```

File: **app_test/config/initializers/backtrace_silencers.rb**

```

1  # Be sure to restart your server when you modify this file.

```



```
2
3 # You can add backtrace silencers for libraries that you're using but
don't wish to see in your backtraces.
4 # Rails.backtrace_cleaner.add_silencer { |line| line =~
/my_noisy_library/ }
5
6 # You can also remove all the silencers if you're trying to debug a
problem that might stem from framework code.
7 # Rails.backtrace_cleaner.remove_silencers!
```

File: **app_test/config/initializers/inflections.rb**

```
1 # Be sure to restart your server when you modify this file.
2
3 # Add new inflection rules using the following format
4 # (all these examples are active by default):
5 # ActiveSupport::Inflector.inflections do |inflect|
6 #   inflect.plural /^(ox)$/i, '\len'
7 #   inflect.singular /^(ox)en/i, '\1'
8 #   inflect.irregular 'person', 'people'
9 #   inflect.uncountable %w( fish sheep )
10 # end
```

File: **app_test/config/initializers/mime_types.rb**

```
1 # Be sure to restart your server when you modify this file.
2
3 # Add new mime types for use in respond_to blocks:
4 # Mime::Type.register "text/richtext", :rtf
5 # Mime::Type.register_alias "text/html", :iphone
```

File: **app_test/config/initializers/secret_token.rb**

```
1 # Be sure to restart your server when you modify this file.
2
3 # Your secret key for verifying the integrity of signed cookies.
4 # If you change this key, all old signed cookies will become invalid!
5 # Make sure the secret is at least 30 characters and all random,
6 # no regular words or you'll be exposed to dictionary attacks.
7 AppTest::Application.config.secret_token =
'f8e68a8f55c66e9a0512361e486a7850994b193bcf1e5e5bfc22e9d7c95ad795fa45b9c
c7dc1e838dda5b158efc70c9a4815f858feal47562d5f9ba464d51cd1'
```

File: **app_test/config/initializers/session_store.rb**

```
1 # Be sure to restart your server when you modify this file.
2
3 AppTest::Application.config.session_store :cookie_store, :key =>
'_app_test_session'
4
```

```
5 # Use the database for sessions instead of the cookie-based default,
6 # which shouldn't be used to store highly confidential information
7 # (create the session table with "rails generate session_migration")
8 # AppTest::Application.config.session_store :active_record_store
```

File: **app_test/config/locales/en.yml**

```
1 # Sample localization file for English. Add more files in this
directory for other locales.
2 # See http://github.com/svenfuchs/rails-
i18n/tree/master/rails%2Flocale for starting points.
3
4 en:
5   hello: "Hello world"
```

File: **app_test/config/routes.rb**

```
1 AppTest::Application.routes.draw do
2   resources :users
3
4   # The priority is based upon order of creation:
5   # first created -> highest priority.
6
7   # Sample of regular route:
8   # match 'products/:id' => 'catalog#view'
9   # Keep in mind you can assign values other than :controller and
:action
10
11   # Sample of named route:
12   # match 'products/:id/purchase' => 'catalog#purchase', :as =>
:purchase
13   # This route can be invoked with purchase_url(:id => product.id)
14
15   # Sample resource route (maps HTTP verbs to controller actions
automatically):
16   # resources :products
17
18   # Sample resource route with options:
19   # resources :products do
20   #   member do
21   #     get 'short'
22   #     post 'toggle'
23   #   end
24   #
25   #   collection do
26   #     get 'sold'
27   #   end
28   # end
29
30   # Sample resource route with sub-resources:
31   # resources :products do
32   #   resources :comments, :sales
33   #   resource :seller
34   # end
35
```

```

36 # Sample resource route with more complex sub-resources
37 #   resources :products do
38 #     resources :comments
39 #     resources :sales do
40 #       get 'recent', :on => :collection
41 #     end
42 #   end
43
44 # Sample resource route within a namespace:
45 #   namespace :admin do
46 #     # Directs /admin/products/* to Admin::ProductsController
47 #     # (app/controllers/admin/products_controller.rb)
48 #     resources :products
49 #   end
50
51 # You can have the root of your site routed with "root"
52 # just remember to delete public/index.html.
53 # root :to => "welcome#index"
54
55 # See how all your routes lay out with "rake routes"
56
57 # This is a legacy wild controller route that's not recommended
for RESTful applications.
58 # Note: This route will make all actions in every controller
accessible via GET requests.
59 # match ':controller(/:action(/:id(.:format)))'
60 end

```

File: **app_test/config.ru**

```

1 # This file is used by Rack-based servers to start the application.
2
3 require ::File.expand_path('../config/environment', __FILE__)
4 run AppTest::Application

```

File: **app_test/db/schema.rb**

```

1 # This file is auto-generated from the current state of the database.
Instead
2 # of editing this file, please use the migrations feature of Active
Record to
3 # incrementally modify your database, and then regenerate this schema
definition.
4 #
5 # Note that this schema.rb definition is the authoritative source for
your
6 # database schema. If you need to create the application database on
another
7 # system, you should be using db:schema:load, not running all the
migrations
8 # from scratch. The latter is a flawed and unsustainable approach
(the more migrations
9 # you'll amass, the slower it'll run and the greater likelihood for
issues).
10 #

```

```
11 # It's strongly recommended to check this file into your version
control system.
12
13 ActiveRecord::Schema.define(:version => 20110602192439) do
14
15   create_table "users", :force => true do |t|
16     t.string    "name"
17     t.string    "email"
18     t.datetime  "created_at"
19     t.datetime  "updated_at"
20   end
21
22 end
```

File: **app_test/db/seeds.rb**

```
1 # This file should contain all the record creation needed to seed the
database with its default values.
2 # The data can then be loaded with the rake db:seed (or created
alongside the db with db:setup).
3 #
4 # Examples:
5 #
6 #   cities = City.create([ { :name => 'Chicago' }, { :name =>
'Copenhagen' } ])
7 #   Mayor.create(:name => 'Daley', :city => cities.first)
```

File: **app_test/Gemfile**

```
1 source 'http://rubygems.org'
2
3 gem 'rails', '3.0.7'
4
5 # Bundle edge Rails instead:
6 # gem 'rails', :git => 'git://github.com/rails/rails.git'
7
8 gem 'sqlite3'
9
10 # Use unicorn as the web server
11 # gem 'unicorn'
12
13 # Deploy with Capistrano
14 # gem 'capistrano'
15
16 # To use debugger (ruby-debug for Ruby 1.8.7+, ruby-debug19 for Ruby
1.9.2+)
17 # gem 'ruby-debug'
18 # gem 'ruby-debug19', :require => 'ruby-debug'
19
20 # Bundle the extra gems:
21 # gem 'bj'
22 # gem 'nokogiri'
23 # gem 'sqlite3-ruby', :require => 'sqlite3'
24 # gem 'aws-s3', :require => 'aws/s3'
25
```

```
26 # Bundle gems for the local environment. Make sure to
27 # put test-only gems in this group so their generators
28 # and rake tasks are available in development mode:
29 # group :development, :test do
30 #   gem 'webrat'
31 # end
```

File: **app_test/Gemfile.lock**

```
1 GEM
2   remote: http://rubygems.org/
3   specs:
4     abstract (1.0.0)
5     actionmailer (3.0.7)
6       actionpack (= 3.0.7)
7       mail (~> 2.2.15)
8     actionpack (3.0.7)
9       activemodel (= 3.0.7)
10      activesupport (= 3.0.7)
11      builder (~> 2.1.2)
12      erubis (~> 2.6.6)
13      i18n (~> 0.5.0)
14      rack (~> 1.2.1)
15      rack-mount (~> 0.6.14)
16      rack-test (~> 0.5.7)
17      tzinfo (~> 0.3.23)
18     activemodel (3.0.7)
19       activesupport (= 3.0.7)
20       builder (~> 2.1.2)
21       i18n (~> 0.5.0)
22     activerecord (3.0.7)
23       activemodel (= 3.0.7)
24       activesupport (= 3.0.7)
25       arel (~> 2.0.2)
26       tzinfo (~> 0.3.23)
27     activeresource (3.0.7)
28       activemodel (= 3.0.7)
29       activesupport (= 3.0.7)
30     activesupport (3.0.7)
31     arel (2.0.9)
32     builder (2.1.2)
33     erubis (2.6.6)
34     abstract (>= 1.0.0)
35     i18n (0.5.0)
36     mail (2.2.19)
37       activesupport (>= 2.3.6)
38       i18n (>= 0.4.0)
39       mime-types (~> 1.16)
40       treetop (~> 1.4.8)
41     mime-types (1.16)
42     polyglot (0.3.1)
43     rack (1.2.3)
44     rack-mount (0.6.14)
45       rack (>= 1.0.0)
46     rack-test (0.5.7)
47       rack (>= 1.0)
48     rails (3.0.7)
49       actionmailer (= 3.0.7)
```

```
50     actionpack (= 3.0.7)
51     activerecord (= 3.0.7)
52     activeresource (= 3.0.7)
53     activesupport (= 3.0.7)
54     bundler (~> 1.0)
55     railties (= 3.0.7)
56 railties (3.0.7)
57     actionpack (= 3.0.7)
58     activesupport (= 3.0.7)
59     rake (>= 0.8.7)
60     thor (~> 0.14.4)
61 rake (0.8.7)
62 sqlite3 (1.3.3)
63 thor (0.14.6)
64 treetop (1.4.9)
65     polyglot (>= 0.3.1)
66 tzinfo (0.3.27)
67
68 PLATFORMS
69   ruby
70
71 DEPENDENCIES
72   rails (= 3.0.7)
73   sqlite3
```

File: **app_test/lib/tasks/.gitkeep**

File: **app_test/public/404.html**

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3  <head>
4    <title>The page you were looking for doesn't exist (404)</title>
5    <style type="text/css">
6      body { background-color: #fff; color: #666; text-align: center;
font-family: arial, sans-serif; }
7      div.dialog {
8        width: 25em;
9        padding: 0 4em;
10       margin: 4em auto 0 auto;
11       border: 1px solid #ccc;
12       border-right-color: #999;
13       border-bottom-color: #999;
14     }
15     h1 { font-size: 100%; color: #f00; line-height: 1.5em; }
16   </style>
17 </head>
18
19 <body>
20   <!-- This file lives in public/404.html -->
21   <div class="dialog">
22     <h1>The page you were looking for doesn't exist.</h1>
23     <p>You may have mistyped the address or the page may have
moved.</p>
```

```
24     </div>
25 </body>
26 </html>
```

File: **app_test/public/422.html**

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3  <head>
4      <title>The change you wanted was rejected (422)</title>
5      <style type="text/css">
6          body { background-color: #fff; color: #666; text-align: center;
font-family: arial, sans-serif; }
7          div.dialog {
8              width: 25em;
9              padding: 0 4em;
10             margin: 4em auto 0 auto;
11             border: 1px solid #ccc;
12             border-right-color: #999;
13             border-bottom-color: #999;
14         }
15         h1 { font-size: 100%; color: #f00; line-height: 1.5em; }
16     </style>
17 </head>
18
19 <body>
20     <!-- This file lives in public/422.html -->
21     <div class="dialog">
22         <h1>The change you wanted was rejected.</h1>
23         <p>Maybe you tried to change something you didn't have access
to.</p>
24     </div>
25 </body>
26 </html>
```

File: **app_test/public/500.html**

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3  <head>
4      <title>We're sorry, but something went wrong (500)</title>
5      <style type="text/css">
6          body { background-color: #fff; color: #666; text-align: center;
font-family: arial, sans-serif; }
7          div.dialog {
8              width: 25em;
9              padding: 0 4em;
10             margin: 4em auto 0 auto;
11             border: 1px solid #ccc;
12             border-right-color: #999;
13             border-bottom-color: #999;
14         }
15         h1 { font-size: 100%; color: #f00; line-height: 1.5em; }
16     </style>
17 </head>
```

```
18
19 <body>
20   <!-- This file lives in public/500.html -->
21   <div class="dialog">
22     <h1>We're sorry, but something went wrong.</h1>
23     <p>We've been notified about this issue and we'll take a look at
it shortly.</p>
24   </div>
25 </body>
26 </html>
```

File: **app_test/public/index.html**

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <head>
4     <title>Ruby on Rails: Welcome aboard</title>
5     <style type="text/css" media="screen">
6       body {
7         margin: 0;
8         margin-bottom: 25px;
9         padding: 0;
10        background-color: #f0f0f0;
11        font-family: "Lucida Grande", "Bitstream Vera Sans",
"Verdana";
12        font-size: 13px;
13        color: #333;
14      }
15
16      h1 {
17        font-size: 28px;
18        color: #000;
19      }
20
21      a {color: #03c}
22      a:hover {
23        background-color: #03c;
24        color: white;
25        text-decoration: none;
26      }
27
28
29      #page {
30        background-color: #f0f0f0;
31        width: 750px;
32        margin: 0;
33        margin-left: auto;
34        margin-right: auto;
35      }
36
37      #content {
38        float: left;
39        background-color: white;
40        border: 3px solid #aaa;
41        border-top: none;
42        padding: 25px;
43        width: 500px;
44      }
```



```
45
46 #sidebar {
47     float: right;
48     width: 175px;
49 }
50
51 #footer {
52     clear: both;
53 }
54
55
56 #header, #about, #getting-started {
57     padding-left: 75px;
58     padding-right: 30px;
59 }
60
61
62 #header {
63     background-image: url("images/rails.png");
64     background-repeat: no-repeat;
65     background-position: top left;
66     height: 64px;
67 }
68 #header h1, #header h2 {margin: 0}
69 #header h2 {
70     color: #888;
71     font-weight: normal;
72     font-size: 16px;
73 }
74
75
76 #about h3 {
77     margin: 0;
78     margin-bottom: 10px;
79     font-size: 14px;
80 }
81
82 #about-content {
83     background-color: #ffd;
84     border: 1px solid #fc0;
85     margin-left: -55px;
86     margin-right: -10px;
87 }
88 #about-content table {
89     margin-top: 10px;
90     margin-bottom: 10px;
91     font-size: 11px;
92     border-collapse: collapse;
93 }
94 #about-content td {
95     padding: 10px;
96     padding-top: 3px;
97     padding-bottom: 3px;
98 }
99 #about-content td.name {color: #555}
100 #about-content td.value {color: #000}
101
102 #about-content ul {
103     padding: 0;
104     list-style-type: none;
105 }
```

```
106
107     #about-content.failure {
108         background-color: #fcc;
109         border: 1px solid #f00;
110     }
111     #about-content.failure p {
112         margin: 0;
113         padding: 10px;
114     }
115
116
117     #getting-started {
118         border-top: 1px solid #ccc;
119         margin-top: 25px;
120         padding-top: 15px;
121     }
122     #getting-started h1 {
123         margin: 0;
124         font-size: 20px;
125     }
126     #getting-started h2 {
127         margin: 0;
128         font-size: 14px;
129         font-weight: normal;
130         color: #333;
131         margin-bottom: 25px;
132     }
133     #getting-started ol {
134         margin-left: 0;
135         padding-left: 0;
136     }
137     #getting-started li {
138         font-size: 18px;
139         color: #888;
140         margin-bottom: 25px;
141     }
142     #getting-started li h2 {
143         margin: 0;
144         font-weight: normal;
145         font-size: 18px;
146         color: #333;
147     }
148     #getting-started li p {
149         color: #555;
150         font-size: 13px;
151     }
152
153
154     #sidebar ul {
155         margin-left: 0;
156         padding-left: 0;
157     }
158     #sidebar ul h3 {
159         margin-top: 25px;
160         font-size: 16px;
161         padding-bottom: 10px;
162         border-bottom: 1px solid #ccc;
163     }
164     #sidebar li {
165         list-style-type: none;
166     }
```

```

167     #sidebar ul.links li {
168         margin-bottom: 5px;
169     }
170
171 </style>
172 <script type="text/javascript">
173     function about() {
174         info = document.getElementById('about-content');
175         if (window.XMLHttpRequest)
176             { xhr = new XMLHttpRequest(); }
177         else
178             { xhr = new ActiveXObject("Microsoft.XMLHTTP"); }
179         xhr.open("GET", "rails/info/properties", false);
180         xhr.send("");
181         info.innerHTML = xhr.responseText;
182         info.style.display = 'block'
183     }
184 </script>
185 </head>
186 <body>
187     <div id="page">
188         <div id="sidebar">
189             <ul id="sidebar-items">
190                 <li>
191                     <h3>Browse the documentation</h3>
192                     <ul class="links">
193                         <li><a href="http://api.rubyonrails.org/">Rails
API</a></li>
194                         <li><a href="http://stdlib.rubyonrails.org/">Ruby
standard library</a></li>
195                         <li><a href="http://corelib.rubyonrails.org/">Ruby
core</a></li>
196                         <li><a href="http://guides.rubyonrails.org/">Rails
Guides</a></li>
197                     </ul>
198                 </li>
199             </ul>
200         </div>
201
202         <div id="content">
203             <div id="header">
204                 <h1>Welcome aboard</h1>
205                 <h2>You're riding Ruby on Rails!</h2>
206             </div>
207
208             <div id="about">
209                 <h3><a href="rails/info/properties" onclick="about();
return false">About your application's environment</a></h3>
210                 <div id="about-content" style="display: none"></div>
211             </div>
212
213             <div id="getting-started">
214                 <h1>Getting started</h1>
215                 <h2>Here's how to get rolling:</h2>
216
217                 <ol>
218                     <li>
219                         <h2>Use <code>rails generate</code> to create your
models and controllers</h2>
220                         <p>To see all available options, run it without
parameters.</p>

```

```

221         </li>
222
223         <li>
224             <h2>Set up a default route and remove or rename this
file</h2>
225             <p>Routes are set up in config/routes.rb.</p>
226         </li>
227
228         <li>
229             <h2>Create your database</h2>
230             <p>Run <code>rake db:migrate</code> to create your
database. If you're not using SQLite (the default), edit
<code>config/database.yml</code> with your username and password.</p>
231         </li>
232     </ol>
233 </div>
234 </div>
235
236     <div id="footer">&nbsp;</div>
237 </div>
238 </body>
239 </html>

```

File: **app_test/public/javascripts/application.js**

```

1  // Place your application-specific JavaScript functions and classes
here
2  // This file is automatically included by javascript_include_tag
:defaults

```

File: **app_test/public/robots.txt**

```

1  # See http://www.robotstxt.org/wc/norobots.html for documentation on
how to use the robots.txt file
2  #
3  # To ban all spiders from the entire site uncomment the next two
lines:
4  # User-Agent: *
5  # Disallow: /

```

File: **app_test/public/stylesheets/.gitkeep**

File: **app_test/public/stylesheets/scaffold.css**

```

1  body { background-color: #fff; color: #333; }
2
3  body, p, ol, ul, td {
4      font-family: verdana, arial, helvetica, sans-serif;
5      font-size: 13px;

```

```

6   line-height: 18px;
7 }
8
9 pre {
10   background-color: #eee;
11   padding: 10px;
12   font-size: 11px;
13 }
14
15 a { color: #000; }
16 a:visited { color: #666; }
17 a:hover { color: #fff; background-color:#000; }
18
19 div.field, div.actions {
20   margin-bottom: 10px;
21 }
22
23 #notice {
24   color: green;
25 }
26
27 .field_with_errors {
28   padding: 2px;
29   background-color: red;
30   display: table;
31 }
32
33 #error_explanation {
34   width: 450px;
35   border: 2px solid red;
36   padding: 7px;
37   padding-bottom: 0;
38   margin-bottom: 20px;
39   background-color: #f0f0f0;
40 }
41
42 #error_explanation h2 {
43   text-align: left;
44   font-weight: bold;
45   padding: 5px 5px 5px 15px;
46   font-size: 12px;
47   margin: -7px;
48   margin-bottom: 0px;
49   background-color: #c00;
50   color: #fff;
51 }
52
53 #error_explanation ul li {
54   font-size: 12px;
55   list-style: square;
56 }

```

File: **app_test/Rakefile**

```

1 # Add your own tasks in files placed in lib/tasks ending in .rake,
2 # for example lib/tasks/capistrano.rake, and they will automatically
be available to Rake.

```

```
4 require File.expand_path('../config/application', __FILE__)
5 require 'rake'
6
7 AppTest::Application.load_tasks
```

File: **app_test/README**

```
1 == Welcome to Rails
2
3 Rails is a web-application framework that includes everything needed
to create
4 database-backed web applications according to the Model-View-Control
pattern.
5
6 This pattern splits the view (also called the presentation) into
"dumb"
7 templates that are primarily responsible for inserting pre-built data
in between
8 HTML tags. The model contains the "smart" domain objects (such as
Account,
9 Product, Person, Post) that holds all the business logic and knows
how to
10 persist themselves to a database. The controller handles the
incoming requests
11 (such as Save New Account, Update Product, Show Post) by
manipulating the model
12 and directing data to the view.
13
14 In Rails, the model is handled by what's called an object-relational
mapping
15 layer entitled Active Record. This layer allows you to present the
data from
16 database rows as objects and embellish these data objects with
business logic
17 methods. You can read more about Active Record in
18 link:files/vendor/rails/activerecord/README.html.
19
20 The controller and view are handled by the Action Pack, which
handles both
21 layers by its two parts: Action View and Action Controller. These
two layers
22 are bundled in a single package due to their heavy interdependence.
This is
23 unlike the relationship between the Active Record and Action Pack
that is much
24 more separate. Each of these packages can be used independently
outside of
25 Rails. You can read more about Action Pack in
26 link:files/vendor/rails/actionpack/README.html.
27
28
29 == Getting Started
30
31 1. At the command prompt, create a new Rails application:
32     <tt>rails new myapp</tt> (where <tt>myapp</tt> is the
application name)
33
34 2. Change directory to <tt>myapp</tt> and start the web server:
```

```
35         <tt>cd myapp; rails server</tt> (run with --help for options)
36
37 3. Go to http://localhost:3000/ and you'll see:
38     "Welcome aboard: You're riding Ruby on Rails!"
39
40 4. Follow the guidelines to start developing your application. You
can find
41 the following resources handy:
42
43 * The Getting Started Guide:
http://guides.rubyonrails.org/getting\_started.html
44 * Ruby on Rails Tutorial Book: http://www.railstutorial.org/
45
46
47 == Debugging Rails
48
49 Sometimes your application goes wrong. Fortunately there are a lot
of tools that
50 will help you debug it and get it back on the rails.
51
52 First area to check is the application log files. Have "tail -f"
commands
53 running on the server.log and development.log. Rails will
automatically display
54 debugging and runtime information to these files. Debugging info
will also be
55 shown in the browser on requests from 127.0.0.1.
56
57 You can also log your own messages directly into the log file from
your code
58 using the Ruby logger class from inside your controllers. Example:
59
60     class WeblogController < ActionController::Base
61     def destroy
62         @weblog = Weblog.find(params[:id])
63         @weblog.destroy
64         logger.info("#{Time.now} Destroyed Weblog ID #{@weblog.id}!")
65     end
66     end
67
68 The result will be a message in your log file along the lines of:
69
70     Mon Oct 08 14:22:29 +1000 2007 Destroyed Weblog ID #1!
71
72 More information on how to use the logger is at http://www.ruby-
doc.org/core/
73
74 Also, Ruby documentation can be found at http://www.ruby-lang.org/.
There are
75 several books available online as well:
76
77 * Programming Ruby: http://www.ruby-doc.org/docs/ProgrammingRuby/
(Pickaxe)
78 * Learn to Program: http://pine.fm/LearnToProgram/ (a beginners
guide)
79
80 These two books will bring you up to speed on the Ruby language and
also on
81 programming in general.
82
83
```

```

84 == Debugger
85
86 Debugger support is available through the debugger command when you
start your
87 Mongrel or WEBrick server with --debugger. This means that you can
break out of
88 execution at any point in the code, investigate and change the
model, and then,
89 resume execution! You need to install ruby-debug to run the server
in debugging
90 mode. With gems, use <tt>sudo gem install ruby-debug</tt>. Example:
91
92     class WeblogController < ActionController::Base
93       def index
94         @posts = Post.find(:all)
95         debugger
96       end
97     end
98
99 So the controller will accept the action, run the first line, then
present you
100 with a IRB prompt in the server window. Here you can do things
like:
101
102     >> @posts.inspect
103     => "[#<Post:0x14a6be8
104         @attributes={"title"=>nil, "body"=>nil, "id"=>"1"}>,
105         #<Post:0x14a6620
106         @attributes={"title"=>"Rails", "body"=>"Only ten..",
"107         "id"=>"2"}>]"
107     >> @posts.first.title = "hello from a debugger"
108     => "hello from a debugger"
109
110 ...and even better, you can examine how your runtime objects
actually work:
111
112     >> f = @posts.first
113     => #<Post:0x13630c4 @attributes={"title"=>nil, "body"=>nil,
"114     "id"=>"1"}>
114     >> f.
115     Display all 152 possibilities? (y or n)
116
117 Finally, when you're ready to resume execution, you can enter
"cont".
118
119
120 == Console
121
122 The console is a Ruby shell, which allows you to interact with your
123 application's domain model. Here you'll have all parts of the
application
124 configured, just like it is when the application is running. You
can inspect
125 domain models, change values, and save to the database. Starting
the script
126 without arguments will launch it in the development environment.
127
128 To start the console, run <tt>rails console</tt> from the
application
129 directory.
130

```



```
131 Options:
132
133 * Passing the <tt>-s, --sandbox</tt> argument will rollback any
modifications
134 made to the database.
135 * Passing an environment name as an argument will load the
corresponding
136 environment. Example: <tt>rails console production</tt>.
137
138 To reload your controllers and models after launching the console
run
139 <tt>reload!</tt>
140
141 More information about irb can be found at:
142 link:<a href="http://www.rubycentral.com/pickaxe/irb.html">http://www.rubycentral.com/pickaxe/irb.html</a>
143
144
145 == dbconsole
146
147 You can go to the command line of your database directly through
<tt>rails
148 dbconsole</tt>. You would be connected to the database with the
credentials
149 defined in database.yml. Starting the script without arguments will
connect you
150 to the development database. Passing an argument will connect you
to a different
151 database, like <tt>rails dbconsole production</tt>. Currently works
for MySQL,
152 PostgreSQL and SQLite 3.
153
154 == Description of Contents
155
156 The default directory structure of a generated Ruby on Rails
application:
157
158 | -- app
159 | | -- controllers
160 | | -- helpers
161 | | -- mailers
162 | | -- models
163 | | `-- views
164 | | `-- layouts
165 | -- config
166 | | -- environments
167 | | -- initializers
168 | | `-- locales
169 | -- db
170 | -- doc
171 | -- lib
172 | | `-- tasks
173 | -- log
174 | -- public
175 | | -- images
176 | | -- javascripts
177 | | `-- stylesheets
178 | -- script
179 | -- test
180 | | -- fixtures
181 | | -- functional
182 | | -- integration
```

```

183     |     |-- performance
184     |     |-- unit
185     |-- tmp
186     |     |-- cache
187     |     |-- pids
188     |     |-- sessions
189     |     |-- sockets
190     |-- vendor
191     |-- plugins
192
193 app
194   Holds all the code that's specific to this particular
application.
195
196 app/controllers
197   Holds controllers that should be named like weblogs_controller.rb
for
198   automated URL mapping. All controllers should descend from
199   ApplicationController which itself descends from
ActionController::Base.
200
201 app/models
202   Holds models that should be named like post.rb. Models descend
from
203   ActiveRecord::Base by default.
204
205 app/views
206   Holds the template files for the view that should be named like
207   weblogs/index.html.erb for the WeblogsController#index action.
All views use
208   eRuby syntax by default.
209
210 app/views/layouts
211   Holds the template files for layouts to be used with views. This
models the
212   common header/footer method of wrapping views. In your views,
define a layout
213   using the <tt>layout :default</tt> and create a file named
default.html.erb.
214   Inside default.html.erb, call <% yield %> to render the view
using this
215   layout.
216
217 app/helpers
218   Holds view helpers that should be named like weblogs_helper.rb.
These are
219   generated for you automatically when using generators for
controllers.
220   Helpers can be used to wrap functionality for your views into
methods.
221
222 config
223   Configuration files for the Rails environment, the routing map,
the database,
224   and other dependencies.
225
226 db
227   Contains the database schema in schema.rb. db/migrate contains
all the
228   sequence of Migrations for your schema.
229

```

```
230 doc
231   This directory is where your application documentation will be
stored when
232   generated using <tt>rake doc:app</tt>
233
234 lib
235   Application specific libraries. Basically, any kind of custom
code that
236   doesn't belong under controllers, models, or helpers. This
directory is in
237   the load path.
238
239 public
240   The directory available for the web server. Contains
subdirectories for
241   images, stylesheets, and javascripts. Also contains the
dispatchers and the
242   default HTML files. This should be set as the DOCUMENT_ROOT of
your web
243   server.
244
245 script
246   Helper scripts for automation and generation.
247
248 test
249   Unit and functional tests along with fixtures. When using the
rails generate
250   command, template test files will be generated for you and placed
in this
251   directory.
252
253 vendor
254   External libraries that the application depends on. Also includes
the plugins
255   subdirectory. If the app has frozen rails, those gems also go
here, under
256   vendor/rails/. This directory is in the load path.
```