Sinatra

What is it?

- It is a web application framework
- A Domain Specific Language
- A Ruby Gem

What are those things?

Web Application Framework

- A whole heap of code designed to help build web apps
- Meant to alleviate overhead with common activities
  - Accessing databases
  - Dealing with requests
  - etc.

What are those things?

Domain Specific Language

- A computer language targeted at a specific domain
  - By domain, we mean a specific set of functionality
- Some code that only tries to solve one problem, or has one purpose
- Sinatra gives Ruby the ability to respond to requests etc.

What does Sinatra encourage?

- **"Convention over configuration"**
- **"Principle of least surprise"**

Like most Ruby-related things

Important Links

- Sinatra Website
  - Sinatra on Github
  - Sinatra Contrib on Github

Let's download it

```
gem install sinatra
gem install sinatra-contrib
```

Let's get into it!

The main bits of it

- Protocol
- Server name
- Subdomain
- Domain
- Port
- Path
- Parameters
- (Fragment or Anchor)

The main parts of it

```
https://www.work.google.com:80/calendar?type=personal#home
```

The main parts of it

```
https://www.work.google.com:80/calendar?type=personal#home
```

- https -> protocol
- www -> server name
- work -> subdomain
- google.com -> domain
- :80 -> port
- /calendar -> path
- ?type=personal -> parameters
- #home -> fragment or anchor

We only care about the path for the moment!

How does Sinatra work?

We respond to requests (paths), that's how all web servers work

This is called routing. Routes are always matched in the order they are defined - first route it matches will be used

How does that look?

```
get "/somePath" do
  # Do something in here
end
```

This is called literal routing:

- An HTTP method paired with a path

Dynamic Routing

```
get '/hello/:name' do
  # params[:name]
end
```

This is called dynamic routing because it is:

- An HTTP method paired with a URL matching pattern

But it isn't HTML just yet...

Views / Templates

- This uses something called ERB (Embedded Ruby) - it is very smart! But it requires a very particular setup
- We need a views folder, this is where all of our HTML will be stored (as ERB files)
- The first thing we always do is create a layout.erb file in the views folder - this will always be used
  - Any content you want on every page should be in here

A layout.erb example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Our Basic Sinatra App</title>
</head>
<body>
    <nav>
        <a href="/">Home</a>
    </nav>

    <h1>Hello World</h1>

</body>
</html>
```

Imagine a blog...

- You might want a footer and a navigation bar on every page
- But you also might want to show an actual blog post
- ERB is very good at this!

ERB

```
get '/post' do
    erb :post
end
```

This ERB line says:

> *Go find the post.erb file in the views folder*

But we need to have a place to put this content...

Yield

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Our Basic Sinatra App</title>
</head>
<body>
    <nav>
        <a href="/">Home</a>
    </nav>

    <%= yield %>

</body>
</html>
```

Yield

Any piece of content that the erb command finds, will be placed in where the yield statement is

It makes all of our code very reusable and clean!

Convention over Configuration

- views folder
- views/layout.erb file
- public folder
- public/style.css file

Here is your homework

For more information about Sinatra, see here.