

CS 416

Web Programming

Ruby on RAILS

Chapter 5 Filling out layout

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A look ahead

- Tag helpers
- Routes
- Partials
- Asset pipeline
- Incorporating CSS
 - CSS frameworks
 - Custom CSS
 - Sass preprocessing
- Getting started

```
git checkout -b filling-in-layout
```

Add common site navigation

Add to app/views/layouts/application.html.erb

```
<header class="navbar navbar-fixed-top navbar-inverse">
  <div class="container">
    <%= link_to "sample app", '#', id: "logo" %>
    <nav>
      <ul class="nav navbar-nav navbar-right">
        <li><%= link_to "Home",    '#' %></li>
        <li><%= link_to "Help",    '#' %></li>
        <li><%= link_to "Log in",  '#' %></li>
      </ul>
    </nav>
  </div>
</header>
<div class="container">
  <%= yield %>
</div>
```

Link_to

```
<%= link_to "sample app", '#', id: "logo" %>
```

Create an anchor link

- Remember Ruby functions don't require parentheses
- 1st argument is text associated with link
- 2nd is the hyperlink (currently “#” is placeholder)
- 3rd is id to give anchor link tag

Home page

```
<div class="center jumbotron">
  <h1>Welcome to the Sample App</h1>

  <h2>
    This is the home page for the
    <a href="http://www.railstutorial.org/">
      Ruby on Rails Tutorial</a>
    sample application.
  </h2>

  <%= link_to "Sign up now!", '#',
    class: "btn btn-lg btn-primary" %>

</div>

<%= link_to image_tag("rails.png",
  alt: "Rails logo"), 'http://rubyonrails.org/'
%>
```

Tag helpers

Link to helper

```
<%= link_to "Sign up now!", '#', class:
      "btn btn-lg btn-primary" %>
```

Results in:

```
<a href="#" class="btn btn-lg
      btn-primary">Sign up now!</a>
```

Rails image assets

```
<%= link_to image_tag("rails.png",  
    alt: "Rails logo"), 'http://rubyonrails.org/' %>
```

Image tag helper

```
image_tag("rails.png", alt: "Rails logo")
```

- Rails will automatically find any images in the `app/assets/images/` directory using the asset pipeline

- To download a file in Linux such as Cloud 9:

```
curl -o app/assets/images/rails.png -OL  
railstutorial.org/rails.png
```

Results in:

```

```

Note `src` is generated file name appearing directly in assets directory

Rails image assets

```
<%= link_to image_tag("rails.png",  
    alt: "Rails logo"), 'http://rubyonrails.org/' %>
```

Image tag helper

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```

Results in:

```

```

Note src is generated file name appearing directly in assets directory

Layout links

- Could use hard coded path

```
<a href="/static_pages/about">About</a>
```

- Instead want to use *named routes*

```
<%= link_to "About", about_path %>
```

This allows if route changes in future all dependent links get the update – fix once, fixes everywhere

Rails routes

- Creates a name that maps url to controller method
- Original entry in routes.rb:

```
get 'static_pages/help'
```

- Matches GET to “**static_pages/help**” and maps to `static_pages_controller#help`

```
get '/help', to: 'static_pages#help'
```

- Matches GET to “**/help**” and maps to **`static_pages_controller#help`**

- Creates two named routes:

```
help_path -> '/help'
```

```
help_url -> 'http://www.example.com/help'
```

Create for rest of routes (root special case)

Update rest of layout paths

Add contact page

- Add route to contact page

In *config/routes.rb* add:

```
get '/contact', to: 'static_pages#contact'
```

Add action to controller *static_pages_controller.rb*

```
def contact  
end
```

Create view *contact.html.erb*

```
<% provide(:title, 'Contact') %>  
<h1>Contact</h1>  
<p>  
  Contact the Ruby on Rails Tutorial about the sample app at the  
  <a href="http://www.railstutorial.org/contact">contact page</a>.  
</p>
```

Update static pages controller test for new paths

Partials

- Like functions simplify common code, partials simplifies common HTML
- Name partials underscore, name, html.erb

- Move common header to:

*app/views/**layouts/_header.html.erb***

- Add call to partial in application.html.erb

<%= render 'layouts/header' %>

Partials cont.

- Create footer partial:

app/views/layouts/_footer.html.erb

```
<footer class="footer">
  <small>
    The <a href="http://www.railstutorial.org/">
      Ruby on Rails Tutorial</a>
  </small>
  <nav>
    <ul>
      <li><%= link_to "About",    about_path %></li>
      <li><%= link_to "Contact",  contact_path %></li>
      <li><a href="http://news.railstutorial.org/">
        News</a></li>
    </ul>
  </nav>
</footer>
```

- Now do the same with rails_default includes

The asset pipeline

- **Asset pipeline**

- Designed to simplify management of **static** assets such as: CSS, JavaScript, and images

- 3 standard asset directories

- **app/assets**: assets specific to the present application
- **lib/assets**: assets for libraries written by your dev team
- **vendor/assets**: assets from third-party vendors

- Each has subdirectories for each asset class:

`images/` `javascripts/` `stylesheets/`

Rails image assets

```
<%= link_to image_tag("rails.png",  
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```

Image tag helper

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- Rails will automatically find any images in the `app/assets/images/` directory using the asset pipeline

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railstutorial.org/rails.png
```

Results in:

```

```

Note `src` is generated file name appearing directly in assets directory

Manifest files

- Specify the order to build combined assets into single file (applies to CSS and Javascript not images)

app/assets/stylesheets/application.css

```
/*  
 *  
 *   ...  
 *= require_tree .  
 *= require_self  
 */
```

app/assets/javascripts/application.js

```
//= require jquery  
//= require jquery_ujs  
//= require turbolinks  
//= require_tree .
```


Preprocessor engines

- Runs preprocessing for:
 - Sass .scss
 - CoffeeScript .coffee
 - Embedded Ruby .erb
- Processes manifest files to build single combined file, and minifies (removes all extra spaces, line breaks, indentations) to make it efficient for production
 - *application.css*
 - *application.js*

CSS revisited

Revisit style sheet tag in layout

```
<%= stylesheet_link_tag 'application',  
  media: 'all',  
  'data-turbolinks-track': 'reload' %>
```

Outputs

```
<link data-turbolinks-track="true"  
  href="/assets/application.css"  
  media="all" rel="stylesheet" />
```

Add Bootstrap

- Add Bootstrap gem in Gemfile and install

```
gem 'bootstrap-sass', '3.3.6'
bundle install
```

Add a custom CSS file to asset pipeline

```
touch app/assets/stylesheets/custom.scss
```

".scss" extension is "Sassy CSS"

Now import Bootstrap into custom CSS

```
@import "bootstrap-sprockets";
@import "bootstrap";
```

See full custom.scss from text (Listing 5.20)

https://www.railstutorial.org/book/filling_in_the_layout#code-refactored_scss

Sass stylesheets

- Allows short hand and scripting in CSS file with .scss extension that is then preprocessed with Sass
- Generates out resulting basic CSS to be sent to browser
- Result is easier, more readable stylesheets

Sass nesting

```
.center {  
  text-align: center;  
}
```

```
.center h1 {  
  margin-bottom: 10px;  
}
```

Becomes

```
.center {  
  text-align: center;  
  h1 {  
    margin-bottom: 10px;  
  }  
}
```

Sass references

```
#logo {  
  float: left;  
  font-weight: bold;  
}  
#logo:hover {  
  color: #fff;  
  text-decoration: none;  
}
```

Becomes

Pointer to
outer element

```
#logo {  
  float: left;  
  font-weight: bold;  
  &:hover {  
    color: #fff;  
    text-decoration: none;  
  }  
}
```

Sass variables

```
$light-gray: #777;
```

```
h2 {  
  color: $light-gray;  
}
```

...

```
footer {  
  color: $light-gray;  
}
```

Wrap up

```
git add .  
git commit -m "Finish layout and routes"  
git checkout master  
git merge filling-in-layout
```

rails test

```
git push origin master  
git push heroku      (might need to create if not done already)
```