



COM 1001

# INTRODUCTION TO SOFTWARE ENGINEERING

**Professor Phil McMinn**

## **The Web Application Front-End**

Views in Sinatra

# What is a “View”?

Ideally, Sinatra blocks should **not** contain any HTML, or any code for constructing the front-end of a web application.

Instead, the front-end of a Sinatra web application consists of **Views**.

**Views** are templates for constructing the HTML of a web page.

**Views** live in separate files to other files, including the main Sinatra file.

**Views** ensure that front-end presentation code is separated out from the rest of the web application. **Why do you think this might be important?**

# A Very Simple View

```
require "sinatra"

get "/" do
  # ... app code ...
  erb :index
end
```

views/simple\_view/app.rb

The **erb** method reads in the contents of the the view and returns it as a string.

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>A Simple View</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="style/style.css">
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Simple View Example</h1>

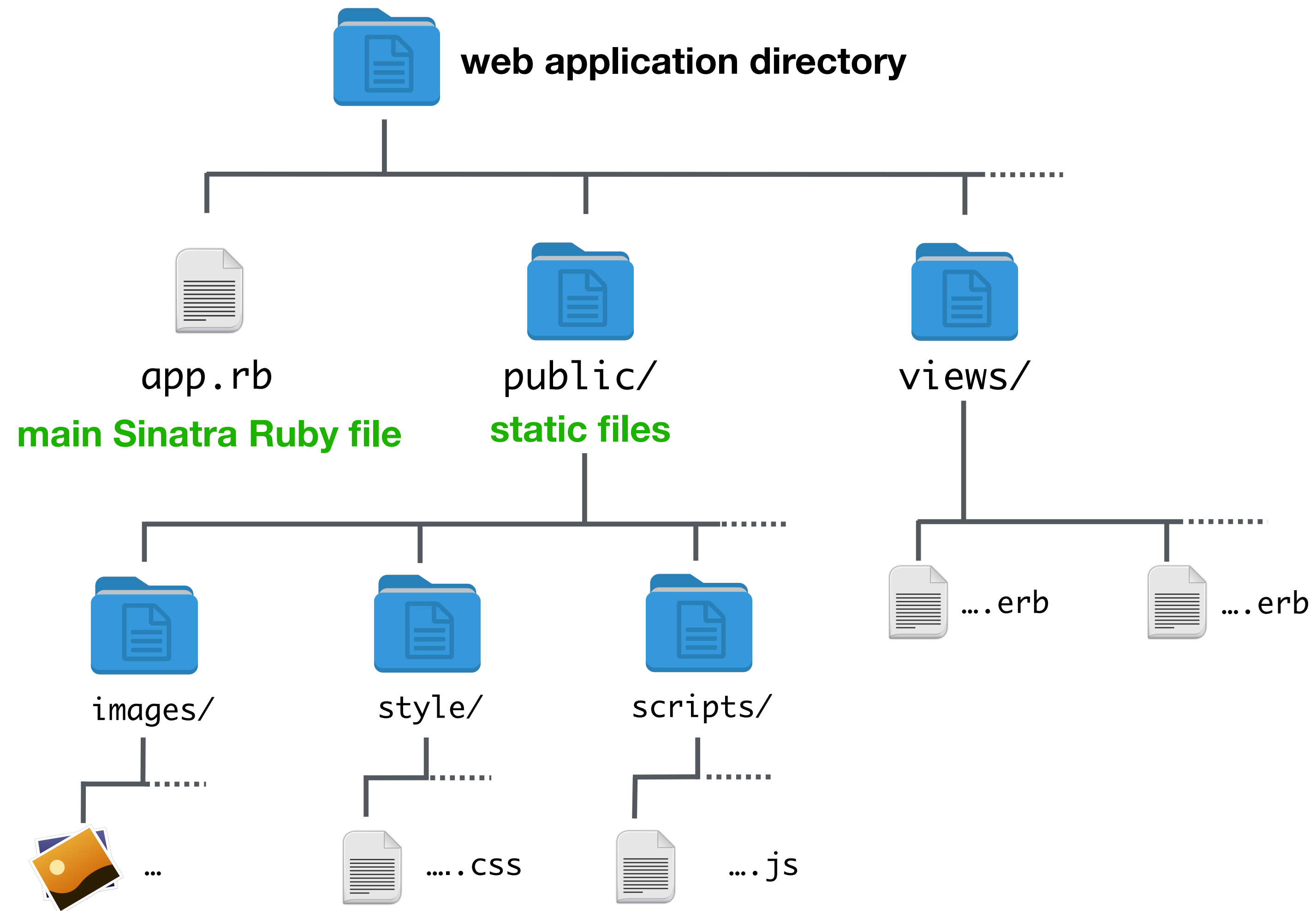
  <p>Showing how to incorporate CSS and images into the
  pages of your web application.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

views/simple\_view/views/index.erb

This is an example of a Ruby **symbol**. A symbol is like a string, except it does not need to be enclosed in quotes and is prefixed with a colon. Symbols help simplify code.

The **erb** method uses a symbol to look up the file containing the view. Here symbol **:index** tells it to find the file **“views/index.erb”**. Rather than writing the whole filename in the code, we just provide the part that it needs (i.e., “index”), in the form of a symbol.

# Views – Where Different Files Live

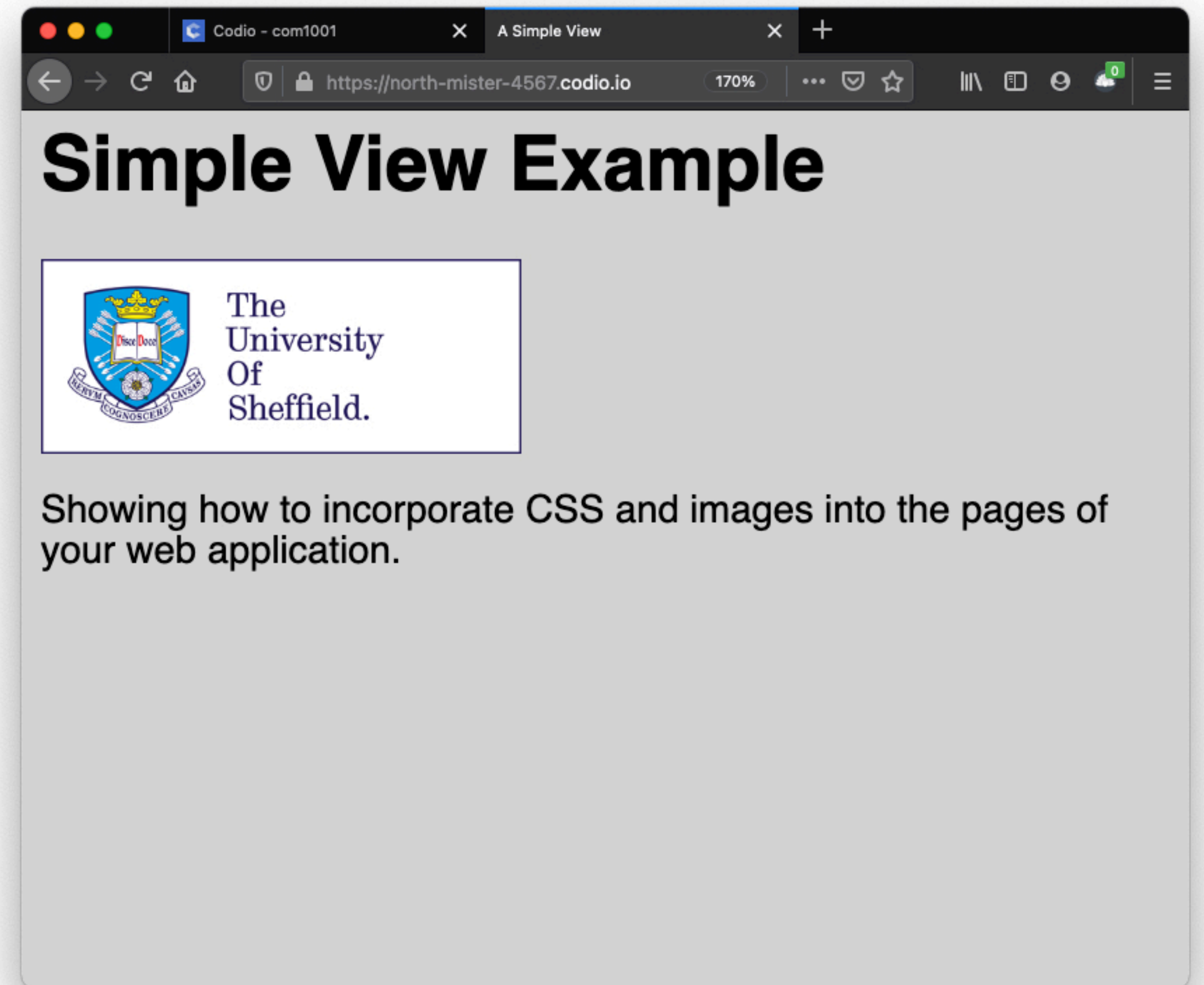


```
<html>
<head>
  <title>A Simple View</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="style/style.css">
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Simple View Example</h1>

  <p>Showing how to incorporate CSS and images into the
  pages of your web application.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

This view isn't a template at all, it's more like a regular static HTML file – it doesn't interact with the application code at all. But it can...





# Advanced Views 1: Variables

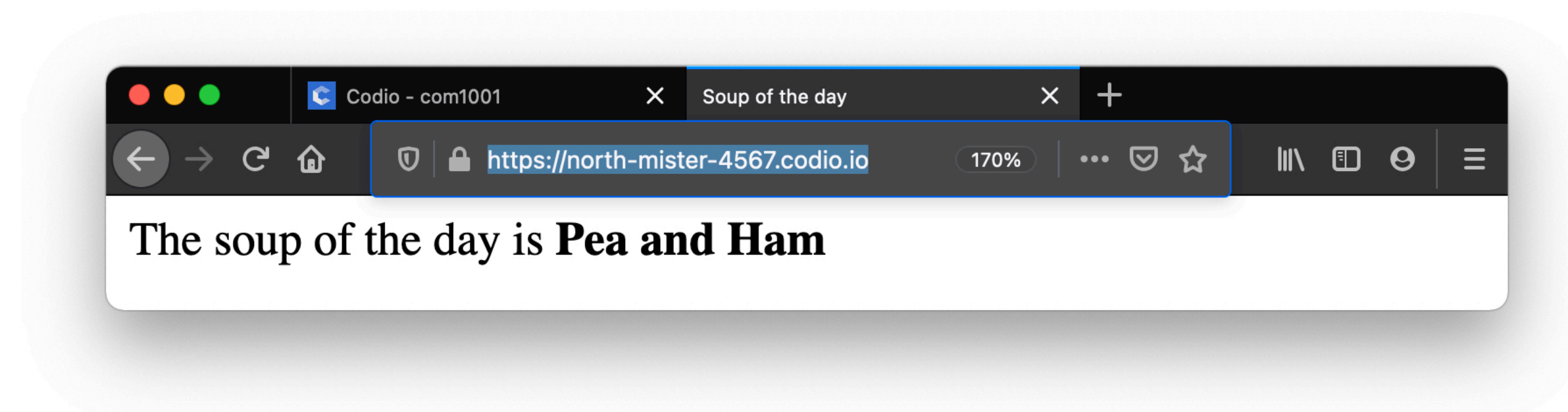
```
require "sinatra"

get "/" do
  @soup = "Pea and Ham"
  erb :index
end
```

views/view\_with\_variables/app.rb

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>Soup of the day</title>
</head>
<body>
  <p>The soup of the day is
  <strong><%= @soup %></strong></p>
</body>
```

views/view\_with\_variables/views/index.erb



# Advanced Views 2: Control Structures

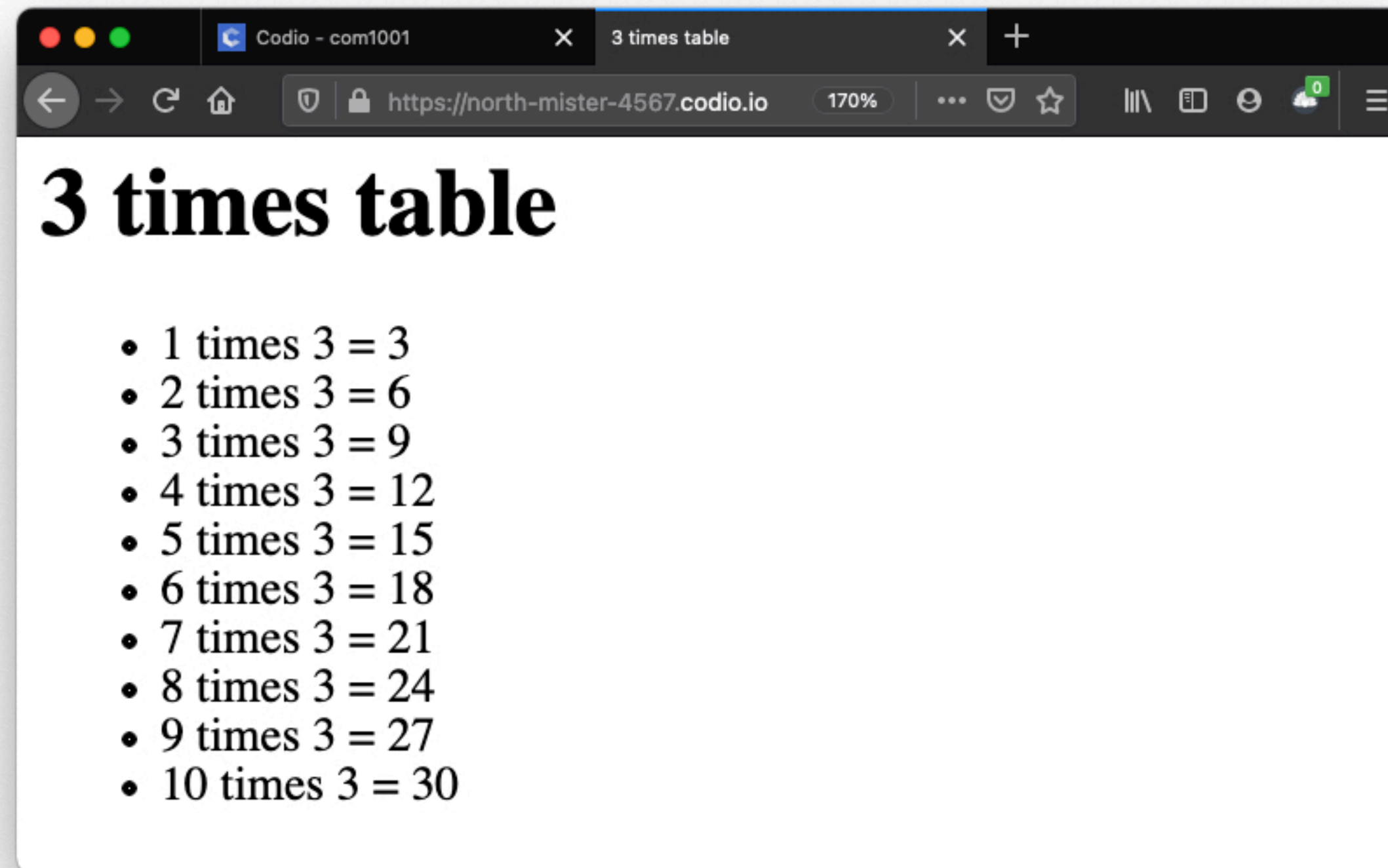
```
require "sinatra"

get "/" do
  @times_table = 3
  @limit = 10
  erb :index
end
```

views/view\_with\_control\_structures/  
app.rb

```
<% title = "#{@times_table} times table" %>
<html>
<head>
  <title><%= title %></title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1><%= title %></h1>
  <ul>
    <% (1..@limit).each do |i| %>
      <% result = i * @times_table %>
      <li>
        <%= i %> times <%= @times_table %> = <%= result %>
      </li>
    <% end %>
  </ul>
</body>
</html>
```

views/view\_with\_control\_structures/views/index.erb





# Advanced Views 3:

## Views of Views

```
require "sinatra"

get "/" do
  @title = "The Current Date and Time"
  erb :index
end
```

views/views\_of\_views/app.rb

This approach allows common elements or widgets to be re-used across an application, rather than copying and pasting the same code. For example, as here, with a standard header and footer. Remember – **Don't Repeat Yourself!**

```
<html>
<head>
  <title><%= @title %></title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="style/style.css">
</head>
<body>
  <h1><%= @title %></h1>
  <hr />
```

views/views\_of\_views/views/common/header.erb

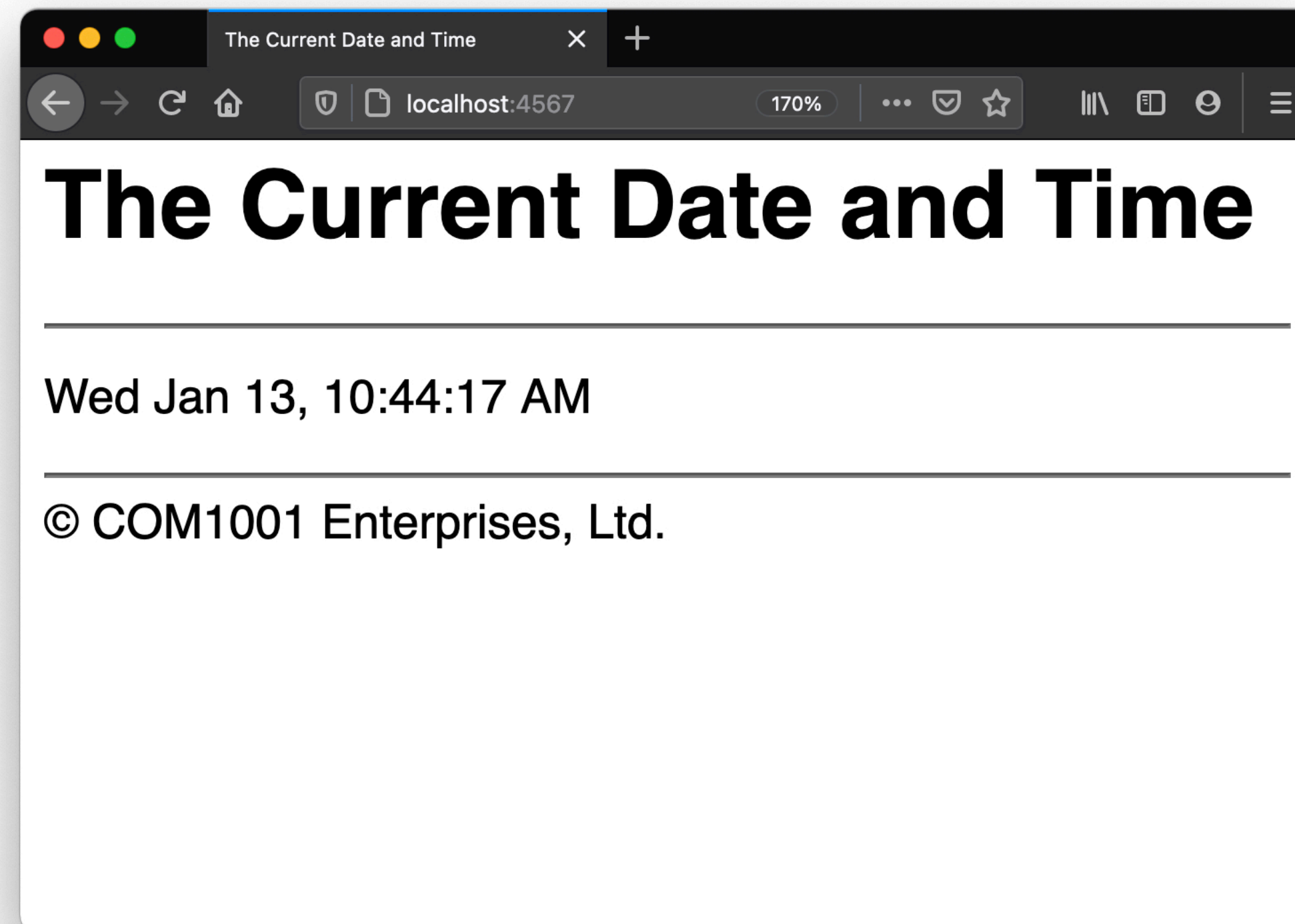
```
<%= erb :"common/header" %>
<p>
  <%= Time.now.strftime("%a %b %d, %I:%M:%S %p") %>
</p>
<%= erb :"common/footer" %>
```

views/views\_of\_views/views/index.erb

```
<hr />
&copy; COM1001 Enterprises, Ltd.

</body>
</html>
```

views/views\_of\_views/views/common/footer.erb



# HTML Templating Systems

We're using **ERB** (which stands for “**E**Embedded **RuB**By”)

Other templating systems exist:

- **HAML** (**H**TML **A**bstract **M**arkup **L**anguage)
- **Liquid** (used by Jekyll, a popular static website generator)
- **Slim**

There's not much to choose between them, but ERB is arguably the most intuitive, especially if you already know Ruby and HTML.