

Rails Girls App Tutorial

2. Creating page in your app

2.1 Create a static page in your app

Lets add a static page to our app that will hold information about the author of this application — you! Feel free to change the names!

```
rails generate controller pages info
```

This command will create you a new folder under `app/views` called `/pages` and under that a file called `info.html.erb` which will be your info page.

It also adds a new simple route to your `routes.rb`.

```
get "pages/info"
```

Now you can open the file `app/views/pages/info.html.erb` and add information about you in HTML.

To see your new info page, take your browser to `http://localhost:3000/pages/info` or, if you are a cloud service user, append `'/pages/info'` to your preview url.

2.2. Create your scaffold

We're going to use Rails' scaffold functionality to generate a starting point that allows us to list, add, remove, edit, and view things; in our case ideas.

Coach: What is Rails scaffolding? (Explain the command, the model name and related database table, naming conventions, attributes and types, etc.) What are migrations and why do you need them?

```
rails generate scaffold <model_name> <attribute>:<type>
```

Example:

```
rails generate scaffold idea name:string description:text picture:string
```

The scaffold creates new files in your project directory, but to get it to work properly we need to run a couple of other commands to update our database and restart the server.

```
rails db:migrate
rails server
```

Open <http://localhost:3000/ideas> in your browser.

2.3. Finetune the routes

Open <http://localhost:3000> (or your preview url, if you are using a cloud service). It still shows the “Yay! You’re on Rails!” page. Let’s make it redirect to the ideas page.

Open `config/routes.rb` and after the first line add

```
root to: redirect('/ideas')
```

Test the change by opening the root path (that is, <http://localhost:3000/> or your preview url) in your browser.