

Express JS

Lesson 02 : Templating Engines



Lesson Objectives

Introduction

Jade Templating Engine

Working with Tags in Jade

Working with id and classes in Jade

Attributes and Nesting Tags in Jade

Using if & unless in Jade

Using for & each in Jade

Using case & mixins in Jade

Include and Extend in Jade

EJS Templating engine





- A template engine is a library or a framework that uses some rules/languages to interpret data and render views.
- Templating solves the problem by allowing you to write in the target language, while at the same time providing the ability to insert dynamic data.
- For those of you familiar with the model-view-controller concept, templates belong to the view.
- In the Node world, we have many templating engines to choose. Here are some criteria to consider to choose a template engine :
 - **Performance** : Templating engine to be as fast as possible
 - **Client, server, or both** : Most of the templating engines are available on both the server and client sides which makes our coding get well acquainted with the template engine
 - **Abstraction** : Abstracting the details of HTML away from you
- Jade/PUG, ejs and handlebars are some of the popular templating engines.



- Jade/Pug abstracts the details of HTML away from us. It uses whitespace and indentation as part of its language

HTML

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<title>Jade Demo</title>
<script>
  if (foo) {
    bar(1 + 5)
  }
</script>
<body>
<h1>Jade</h1>
<div id="container">

<p>You are amazing</p>

<p>
  Jade is a terse and
  simple templating
  language with a
  strong focus on
  performance and
  powerful features.
</p>
</body>
</html>
```

JADE

```
doctype html
html(lang="en")
  head
    title= pageTitle
    script.
      if (foo) {
        bar(1 + 5)
      }
  body

    h1 Jade
    #container
      if youAreUsingJade
        p You are amazing
      else
        p Get on it!
    p.
      Jade is a terse and
      simple templating
      language with a
      strong focus on
      performance and
      powerful features.
```

2.3 : Templating Engines

Working with Tags in Jade



```
doctype html
html
  head
    title IGATE
  body
    div
      h1 IGATE
      p IGATE Corporate University.
    div
      footer &copy; IGATE 2015
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>IGATE</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <div>
      <h1>IGATE</h1>
      <p>IGATE Corporate University.</p>
    </div>
    <div>
      <footer>© IGATE 2015</footer>
    </div>
  </body>
</html>
```



```
doctype html
html
  head
    title IGATE
  body
    #content
      .block
        input#foo.sty1.sty2
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>...</head>
  <body>
    <div id="content">
      <div class="block">
        <input id="foo" class="sty1 sty2">
      </div>
    </div>
  </body>
</html>
```



```
doctype html
html
  head
    title IGATE
  body
    ul#departments
      li
        a(href="#training") Training
      li
        a(href="#HR") HR
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>IGATE</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <ul id="departments">
      <li>
        <a href="#training">Training</a>
      </li>
      <li>
        <a href="#HR">HR</a>
      </li>
    </ul>
  </body>
</html>
```



```
doctype html
html(lang="en")
  head
    title #{title}
  body
    h1 #{name} welcoming you all to Jade!
    br
    br
    input(type="text", value=#{name})
    // Single line comment
    //- Invisible comment
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html lang="en">
```

```
<head>...</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>Karthik welcoming you all to Jade!</h1>
```

```
<br>
```

```
<br>
```

```
<input type="text" value="Karthik">
```

```
<!-- Single line comment-->
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Options: {"title":"IGATE","name":"Karthik"}



```
doctype html
html(lang="en")
  head
    title #{title}
  body
    if name == "Abishek"
      h1 Hello Abishek
    else
      h1 My name is #{name}
    unless condition
      p You have passed false in condition
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>IGATE</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>My name is Karthik</h1>
    <p>You have passed false in condition</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Options: {"title":"IGATE","name":"Karthik","condition":false}

2.2 : Templating Engines

Using for & each in Jade/Pug



```
doctype html
html(lang="en")
  head
    title #{title}
  body
    ul
      for department in departments
        li= department
      else
        li No departments!
    br
    select
      each department, counter in departments
        option(value=counter) Department #{department}
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>IGATE</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <ul>
      <li>HR</li>
      <li>Training</li>
      <li>Admin</li>
    </ul>
    <br>
    <select>
      <option value="0">Department HR</option>
      <option value="1">Department Training</option>
      <option value="2">Department Admin</option>
    </select>
  </body>
</html>
```

Options: {"title":"IGATE","departments":["HR","Training","Admin"]}



➤ Mixins are functions that take parameters and produce some HTML.

- Syntax : *mixin name(param, param2,...)*
- To use the function *+name(data)*

<pre>doctype html html(lang="en") head title #{title} body mixin printName(name) p Hi #{name} case name when "Karthik" +printName("Karthik") when "Ganesh" +printName("Ganesh") default +printName("Guest")</pre>	<pre><!DOCTYPE html> <html lang="en"> <head> <title>IGATE</title> </head> <body> <p>Hi Ganesh</p> </body> </html></pre>
Options : {"title":"IGATE","name":"Ganesh"}	



- `include` & `extend` are the ways to split logic into a separate file for the purpose of reusing it across multiple files
- *include* is a top-to-bottom approach. i.e. The file that includes is processed then the included file is processed.
- To include a Jade/pug template use *include /path/filename*
- *extend* is a bottom-to-top approach (opposite to `include`).
- It works with *extend filename* and *block blockname* statements.



Header.pug

```
doctype html
html
head
title
body
block content
br
hr
footer
p copyright capgemini
```

Home.pug

```
extends layout
```

```
block content
h1 #{mydata}
```



- EJS simply embeds JavaScript into the templates with a few simple tags to define how the JavaScript needs to be interpreted.
- EJS combines data and a template to produce HTML.
- JavaScript code gets executed inside<% %> and any code placed inside the tag <%= %> gets added with HTML.

```
const express=require('express');
const path=require('path');
//home route
app.get('/home',function(req,res){
    res.render('home',{
        mydata:'This is Capgemini L&D'
    });
});
```



express02

