HAML and Rake Tasks

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HAML Intro

Haml (HTML abstraction markup language) is based on one primary principle: markup should be beautiful. It's not just beauty for beauty's sake either; Haml accelerates and simplifies template creation.

Installing and Using HAML

• gem "haml-rails", "~> 0.9"

• bundle install

• any new view files will be generated with the extension of .haml from now on.

• Any old .erb files will need to be renamed from .erb to .haml and converted

• Pay close attention to **INDENTATION!**

ERB to HAML - Basic

```
<html>
 <body>
   <h1 class='header'>Users</h1>
   <hr />
   <div id='users'>
     ul id='users_list'>
      <% @users.each do |user| %>
        <%= user.name %>
      <% end %>
     </div>
 </body>
</html>
```

```
%html
%body
%h1.header Users
%hr
#users
%ul#users_list
- @users.each do |user|
%li.user
= user.name
```

ERB to HAML - More Attributes Example

```
Examples:
.author.card{data: {author_id: author.id}}
%a#link.active{href: '/users'} Users
<a id='link' class='active' href='/users'>Users</a>
= link_to 'Users', users_path, class: 'active'
%li.user_item
= user.name
```

Rails - Rake Task Intro

Rake utility allows you to create a job/task which uses rails environment. So say, you want to count the votes a user has given to an article and save it somewhere. You write a rake task, in which you can use Rails models and other helpers and get it done without going away from Rails.

Rake Task Commands

rails g task migrate users projects ——— • creates a new rake task in lib/tasks/called migrate.rake with placeholder

rails d task migrate

• bundle exec rake -T

removes the migrate.rake file and all code inside of it

tasks called users and projects

shows all rake tasks for the application

What Makes a Rake Task a Good Task?

• It has a meaningful and simple description.

 It's isolated on a class so we can re use it and test it with ease.

• It uses namespace to group similar or related tasks.

It displays details about its progress without being too verbose.

 Its file structure follows the namespaces structure. • Use a separate log file for each task

Meaningful and Simple Description

task migrate_projects: :environment do
end

Bad

Writing a description it's useful because it give us some details without reading the code. Also it's useful when you want to inspect the list of available rake tasks using rake -T. Now we only know that this task imports topics, nothing else.

```
desc 'Migrate projects from legacy database to new database'
task migrate_projects: :environment do
end
```

Good

Adding a good description for the previous task like "Migrate projects from legacy database to new database" give us more details about what the task do or should do.

Namespacing

Bad

```
# lib/tasks/migrate_projects.rake
desc 'Migrate projects from legacy database to new database'
task migrate_topics: :environment do
| | ...
end
# lib/tasks/migrate_users.rake
desc 'Migrate users from legacy database to new database'
task migrate_users: :environment do
| | ...
end
# lib/tasks/migrate_profiles.rake
desc 'Migrate profiles from legacy database to new database'
task migrate_questions: :environment do
| | ...
end
```

```
# lib/tasks/migrate/topics.rake
namespace :migrate do
  desc 'Migrate projects from legacy database to new database'
  task projects: :environment do
     . . .
  end
namespace :migrate do
  desc 'Migrate users from legacy database to new database'
  task users: :environment do
    ...
  end
# lib/tasks/migrate/questions.rake
namespace :migrate do
  desc 'Migrate profiles from legacy database to new database'
  task profiles: :environment do
  end
```



File Structure Follows Namespace Structure

BAD

- # lib/tasks/migrate_projects.rake
- # lib/tasks/migrate_users.rake
- # lib/tasks/migrate_profiles.rake

GOOD

- # lib/tasks/migrate/projects.rake
- # lib/tasks/migrate/users.rake
- o # lib/tasks/migrate/profiles.rake

Isolated on a Class

Bad

```
# lib/tasks/users/recalculate_badges.rake
namespace :users do
 desc 'Recalculates Badges for All Users'
 task recalculate badges: :environment do
   User find each do |user|
      if user.answers.with_votes_count_greater_than(5).count >= 1
       user.grant badge('teacher')
      ...
     user.questions.find_each_do |question|
        if question.followers_count >= 25
         user.grant badge('favorite guestion') && break
     user questions find each do |question|
        if question followers count >= 100
          user.grant badge('stellar guestion') && break
```

Good

```
# lib/tasks/users/recalculate_badges.rake
namespace :users do
   desc 'Recalculates Badges for All Users'
   task recalculate_badges: :environment do
    User.find_each do |user|
        RecalculateBadges.new(user).all
   end
end
end
```

Isolated on a Class - Cont

app/services/recalculate_badges.rb

```
# app/services/recalculate_badges.rb
class RecalculateBadges
 attr_reader :user, :questions, :answers
  def initialize(user)
    @user
               = user
    @questions = user.questions
    @answers = user.answers
 def all
    teacher
    favorite_question
    stellar_question
 def teacher
   grant_badge('teacher')
 def favorite_question
    question followers count badge(25, 'favorite question')
  def stellar_question
    question followers count badge(100, 'stellar question')
  end
    def grant_badge(badge_name)
      return unless badge_name
     user.grant_badge(badge_name)
    def question_followers_count_badge(followers_count, badge_name)
     grant(badge_name)
```

Non-Verbose / Clean Progress Output

```
# lib/tasks/users/recalculate_badges.rake
namespace :users do
   desc 'Recalculates Badges for All Users'
   task recalculate_badges: :environment do
    User.find_each do |user|
    puts "#{user.first_name} #{user.last_name} - #{user.email}"
        RecalculateBadges.new(user).all
    end
```

Bad

```
Good
```

end

```
# lib/tasks/users/recalculate_badges.rake
namespace :users do
  desc 'Recalculates Badges for All Users'
  task recalculate_badges: :environment do
    users_count = User.count

User.find_each.with_index do |user, index|
    recaulculate_badges = RecalculateBadges.new(user)

  if recalculate_badges.all
    puts "#{index}/#{users_count} - #{user.email}".green
  else
    puts "#{index}/#{users_count} - #{user.email} - #{recalculate_badges.errors}".red
  end
  end
end
end
```

Use a Log File For Each Rake Tasks

```
# lib/tasks/users/recalculate_badges.rake
namespace :users do
 desc 'Recalculates Badges for All Users'
  task recalculate badges: :environment do
    log = ActiveSupport::Logger.new('log/users_recalculate_badges.log')
    start time = Time.now
    users count = User.count
    log.info "Task started at #{start_time}"
    User.find each.with index do |user, index|
      recaulculate badges = RecalculateBadges.new(user)
      if recalculate badges.all
        log.info "#{index}/#{users_count} - #{user.email}"
        log.info "#{index}/#{users_count} - #{user.email} - #{recalculate_badges.errors}"
    end
    end time = Time.now
    duration = (start time - end time) / 1.minute
    log.info "Task finished at #{end time} and last #{duration} minutes."
    log.close
```

Use a Log File For Each Rake Tasks - Cont

Having a log file is a MUST when writing rake tasks. This helps you to keep track for every task triggered, consult it every time you want to and share it with anyone easily.

Resources

- HAML
 - HAML Offical Page http://haml.info
 - o haml-rails gem github https://github.com/indirect/haml-rails

- Rake
 - Rails Guides http://guides.rubyonrails.org/v3.2.9/command_line.
 html#rake
 - Tutorial http://edelpero.svbtle.com/everything-you-always-wanted-to-know-about-writing-good-rake-tasks-but-were-afraid-to-ask

Afternoon Project

• Basic Objectives:

- Create Car Dealership Rails Application
- Starter models you may have more than this:
 - Dealership
 - Salesman
 - Customer
 - Car
- Figure out all models and associations
- Write all CRUD actions
- Write all views in HAML
- Use Faker and Populator Gems to fill out your database for testing
- Style it nice with bootstrap or materalize

Bonus Objectives

- Use at least 1 react component
- Have 100% test coverage on models and controllers with RSpec