

# Sleight of Hand for the Ruby Man

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Metaprogramming is made  
possible by one simple  
principal

CODE IS DATA

DATA IS CODE

# YAML configuration file

```
server: thin  
host: localhost  
port: 31337
```

```
database:  
  adapter: postgresql  
  database: wicked_awesome_app_development
```

# Turing the config into accessor methods

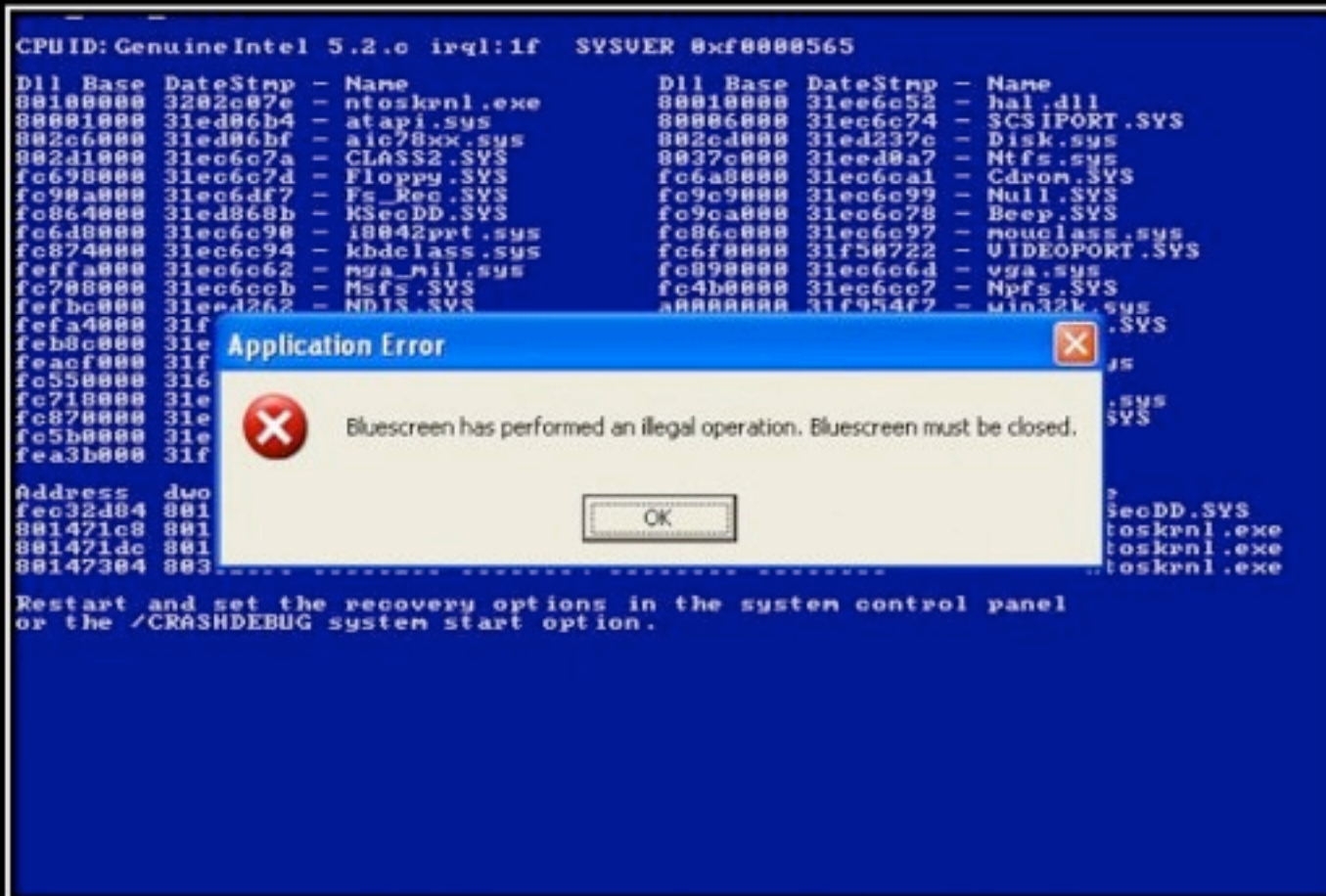
```
class Configuration
  def self.load(config_file)
    config = Configuration.new
    config.config_hash = parse_yaml(config_file)
    config.parse_config(config_hash)
    config
  end

  def self.parse_yaml(config_file)
    YAML::load_file(config_file)
  end

  def self.parse_config(config_hash)
    mod = Module.new { config.each_pair { |k,v| define_method(k) { v } } }
    self.extend mod
  end
end
```

# define\_method()

- add new methods on the fly
- keep configuration flexible



# YOU FAIL AT FAILING

No, that's not a double negative.

DIY.DESPAIR.COM

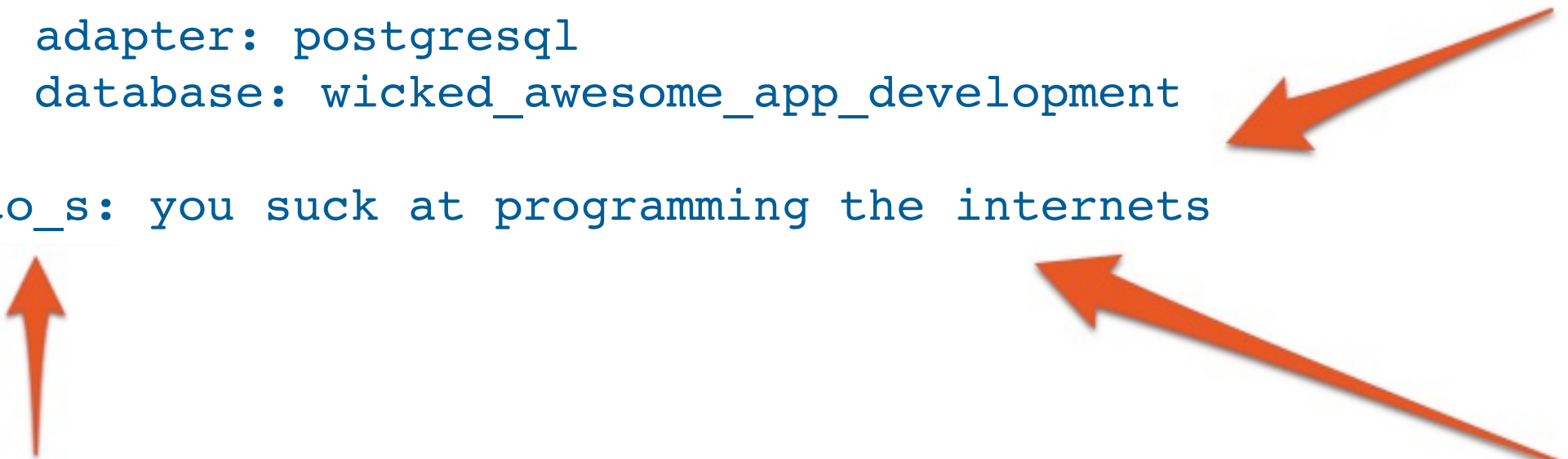
# This trick can fail!



# \\_\\\_/\\_/ Failboat example #1 \\_\\\_/\\_/

server: thin  
host: localhost  
port: 31337

database:  
 adapter: postgresql  
 database: wicked\_awesome\_app\_development  
to\_s: you suck at programming the internets



**no, its not that bad yet**



**so far its just raining cats**

# Let's add a check to the parse\_config method

```
def self.parse_config(config_hash)
  mod = Module.new do
    config.each_pair do |k,v|
      unless self.methods.include?(k)
        define_method(k) { v }
      end
    end
  end
  self.extend mod
end
```

λ

# Let's say...

- You are using a lighter weight Ruby framework such as Sinatra or Camping where the “controller” actions are blocks.
- You can't legitimately unit test these actions

**We can refactor it, we have  
the technology**

# Letting a presenter do the dirty work

```
module Presenters
class Index
  ... # delegation, ivar accessors, etc.
  def present_it
    @data = lambda {
      controller.erb :login, :locals => {
        :presenter => self
      }
    }
  end
end
end
```

# @data is code

```
get '/index/' do
  @presenter = Presenters::Index.new(self)
  @presenter.present_it
  @presenter.data.call
end
```



# What we've accomplished

- We have successfully pulled all our code into testable places and delivered nice clean code for our “controller”.
- Through the use of lambda we can return anything back to the “controller” we want.





# Let the inspector find out whodunnit

- The inspector gives you hooks that enable you to find out exactly where a method is defined.
- This is extremely useful when you are overriding default methods in rails plugins.

# Imagine if...

- You are using streamlined to develop a quick admin interface for your application.
- You update your code one morning to find that a co-worker has checked in some code that seems to be causing strange errors.
- That co-worker left last Friday for a 3 week vacation in the mountains and can't be reached.
- Your test suite doesn't expose any problems.

# The stacktrace says that the offending method is Streamlined.ui\_for

```
yourapp> ./script/console  
>> require 'inspector'  
=> ["Inspector"]  
>> Inspector.where_is_this_defined {Streamlined.ui_for  
(:foo)}  
=> "Streamlined received message 'ui_for', Line #6 of  
yourapp/lib/extensions/streamlined/streamlined.rb"
```





**Go from this**

**To this!**



# Links

- [github.com/spicycode/the-inspector/tree/master](https://github.com/spicycode/the-inspector/tree/master)
- [mwrc2008.confreaks.com/03bowkett.html](http://mwrc2008.confreaks.com/03bowkett.html)
- [www.pragprog.com/screencasts/v-dtrubyom/the-ruby-object-model-and-metaprogramming](http://www.pragprog.com/screencasts/v-dtrubyom/the-ruby-object-model-and-metaprogramming)
- [aaronbedra.com](http://aaronbedra.com)
- [workingwithrails.com/person/5499-aaron-bedra](http://workingwithrails.com/person/5499-aaron-bedra)



# Questions?