Hello Rails

Goals

- Know the basic ideas behind Rails
- Obtain Rails
- Create a new Rails Project
- Use generators to create project components
- Create the 'Hello World' rails project

Ruby on Rails Core Concepts

- Don't Repeat Yourself (DRY)
- Convention over Configuration
- REST
- Model View Controller

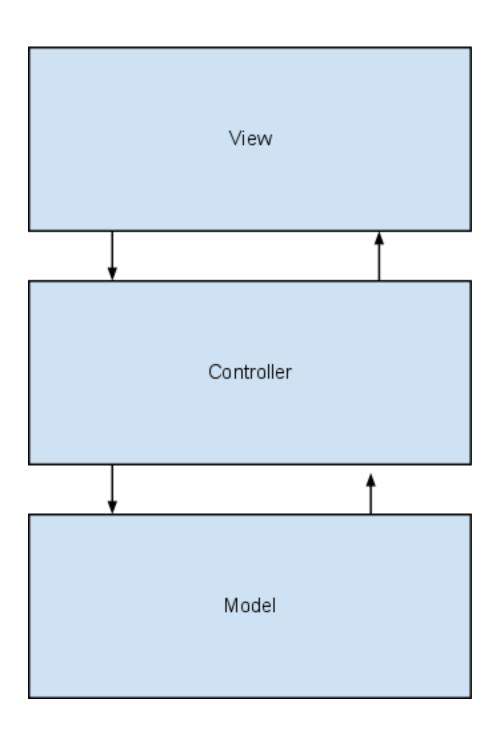
Convention Over Configuration

- Sane defaults are provided
- Naming conventions are important
 - Models look for tables named after their class
 - Actions look for templates with the same name

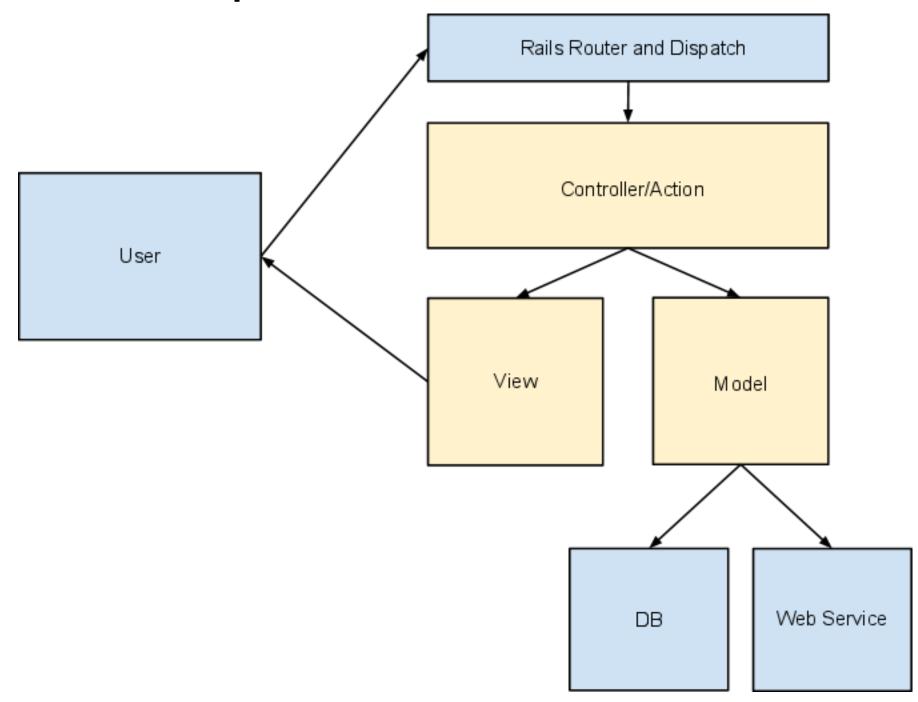
Don't Repeat Yourself

REST

- Use the HTTP Verbs as their meaning
 - GET retrieves data
 - POST creates things
 - PUT updates things
 - Delete deletes things
- Provide resources



Rails Request Pattern



The Tools

The Tools

- Ruby
- gem
- rails
- rake
- Your IDE of choice
 - Eclipse
 - Netbeans
 - Emacs
 - Vim

Ruby

- Object-Oriented
- Dynamic
- Interpreted
- Metaprogramming

Gem: The Ruby Package Manager

- gem manages Ruby Gems
- What is a Ruby Gem?
 - o a package much like a jar file
 - o can provide the system with programs
 - accepted distribution method within the Ruby community

gem install rails



gem basics

- gem install <gem name or file>
 - Install the gem from the internet or local .gem file
- gem list
 - Lists all the installed gems
- gem search --remote <gem name>
 - Search the internet for a gem with that string in the name

Rails: the program behind the framework

- rails new <project name>
 - Create a new project
- rails generate controller <controller>
 - Add a controller to a project
- rails generate model <model>
 - Add a model to a project
- rails server
 - Start a rails server
- rails console
 - Start a console with the project loaded into it

rails generate controller Foo

```
sauron:hello class abugosh$ rails generate controller Foo-
/usr/local/Cellar/gems/1.8/gems/rack-1.3.4/lib/rack/backports/uri/common 192.rb:53: warning: already initialized constant WFKV
     create app/controllers/foo_controller.rb
     invoke erb
     create
               app/views/foo
     invoke test unit
               test/functional/foo controller test.rb
     create
     invoke helper
     create app/helpers/foo helper.rb
     invoke
               test unit
              test/unit/helpers/foo helper test.rb
     create
     invoke assets
     invoke
               coffee
     create
                 app/assets/javascripts/foo.js.coffee
      invoke
      create
                 app/assets/stylesheets/foo.css.scss
```

rails new hello_class



rails server

```
sauron:hello_class abugosh$ rails server
/usr/local/Cellar/gems/1.8/gems/rack-1.3.4/lib/rack/backports/uri/common_192.rb:53: warning: already initialized constant WFKV_
=> Booting WEBrick
=> Rails 3.1.1 application starting in development on http://0.0.0.0:3000
=> Call with -d to detach
=> Ctrl-C to shutdown server
[2011-10-18 18:12:57] INFO WEBrick 1.3.1
[2011-10-18 18:12:57] INFO ruby 1.9.2 (2011-02-18) [x86_64-darwin10.7.0]
[2011-10-18 18:12:57] INFO WEBrick::HTTPServer#start: pid=4496 port=3000
```

rails console

```
sauron:hello_class abugosh$ rails console
/usr/local/Cellar/gens/1.8/gens/rack-1.3.4/lib/rack/backports/uri/common_192.rb:53: warning: already initialized constant WFKV_
Loading development environment (Rails 3.1.1)
ruby-1.9.2-p180 :881 > puts 'Hello class!'
Hello class!
=> nil
ruby-1.9.2-p180 :882 >
```

rake

- Rake is a command-line program along the same lines as Make
- Rails ships with many built-in rake tasks

rake -T

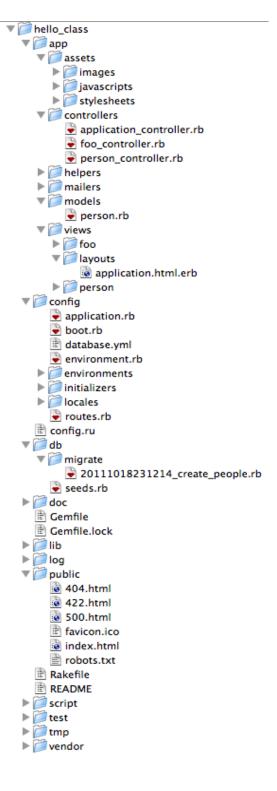
```
sauron:hello_class abugosh$ rake -T
rake about
                       # List versions of all Rails frameworks and the environment
rake assets:clean.
                       # Remove compiled assets
rake assets:precompile # Compile all the assets named in config.assets.precompile
rake db:create
                       # Create the database from config/database.yml for the current Rails.env (use db:create:all to create all dbs in the config)
rake db:drop
                       # Drops the database for the current Rails.env (use db:drop:all to drop all databases)
rake db:fixtures:load \,\, \# Load fixtures into the current environment's database.
                       # Migrate the database (options: VERSION=x, VERBOSE=false).
rake db:migrate
rake db:migrate:status # Display status of migrations
rake db:rollback
                       # Rolls the schema back to the previous version (specify steps w/ STEP=n).
rake db:schema:dump
                       # Create a db/schema.rb file that can be portably used against any DB supported by AR
rake db:schema:load
                       # Load a schema.rb file into the database
rake db:seed
                       # Load the seed data from db/seeds.rb
rake db:setup
                       # Create the database, load the schema, and initialize with the seed data (use db:reset to also drop the db first)
rake db:structure:dump # Dump the database structure to an SQL file
rake db:version
                       # Retrieves the current schema version number
rake doc:app
                       # Generate docs for the app -- also available doc:rails, doc:guides, doc:plugins (options: TEMPLATE=/rdoc-template.rb, TITLE="Custom Title")
rake log:clear
                       # Truncates all *.log files in log/ to zero bytes
                       # Prints out your Rack middleware stack
rake middleware
rake notes
                       # Enumerate all annotations (use notes:optimize, :fixme, :todo for focus)
rake notes:custom
                       # Enumerate a custom annotation, specify with ANNOTATION=CUSTOM
                       # Applies the template supplied by LOCATION=(/path/to/template) or URL
rake rails:template
rake rails:update
                       # Update configs and some other initially generated files (or use just update:configs, update:scripts, or update:application controller)
rake routes
                       # Print out all defined routes in match order, with names.
rake secret
                       # Generate a cryptographically secure secret key (this is typically used to generate a secret for cookie sessions).
rake stats
                       # Report code statistics (KLOCs, etc) from the application
rake test
                       # Runs test:units, test:functionals, test:integration together (also available: test:benchmark, test:profile, test:plugins)
rake test:recent
                       # Run tests for {:recent=>"test:prepare"} / Test recent changes
                       # Run tests for {:single=>"test:prepare"}
rake test:single
rake test:uncommitted - # Run tests for {:uncommitted=>"test:prepare"} / Test changes since last checkin (only Subversion and Git)
rake time:zones:all
                       # Displays all time zones, also available: time:zones:us, time:zones:local -- filter with OFFSET parameter, e.g., OFFSET=-6
rake tmp:clear
                       # Clear session, cache, and socket files from tmp/ (narrow w/ tmp:sessions:clear, tmp:cache:clear, tmp:sockets:clear)
rake tmp:create
                       # Creates tmp directories for sessions, cache, sockets, and pids
```

Rails Project Structure

A Rails Project

- Apps
 - o controllers
 - views
 - o models
- config
 - o config stuff
- public
 - javascripts
 - o stylesheets
 - o images

Rails Project Structure



The Model

What is a Rails model?

- Data access layer
- Default ORM is called ActiveRecord
- ActiveRecord is a thin wrapper over the DB structure
- Most of your business logic should live down at this level
- More on this in the next Module

Example Model

```
class User < ActiveRecord::Base
  has_many :posts
  has_one :address

def full_name
   "#{first_name} #{last_name}"
  end
end</pre>
```

The Controller

What is a Rails controller?

- Serves as the entrance point for your code
- Sits between the view and the model
- Should be fairly simple
 - Complex controller code is a code smell

Controller Structure

- Controllers represent a resource
- Named FooController
- Each public method represents an action
- All instance variables (@foo) are forwarded to the view
- By default the view named after the action is rendered

Example Controller

```
class MenuSectionsController < ApplicationController</pre>
  respond_to :json
  before_filter :authenticate_user!, :except => [:index, :show]
  def index
    respond_with(MenuSection.all)
  end
  def show
    respond_with(MenuSection.find(params[:id]).menu_items)
  end
  def create
    section = MenuSection.new(params)
    section.save
    respond_with(section)
  end
  def update
    section = MenuSection.find(params[:id])
    section.update_attributes(params)
    respond_with(section)
  end
  def destroy
    section = MenuSection.find(params[:id])
    respond_with(section.delete)
  end
```

The View

What is a Rails view?

- Template
- Usually a combination of HTML and JavaScript
- Rendered by default at the end of an action

Embeded Ruby Syntax (erb)

- <% foo = 10 %>Embed ruby code between <% %> tags
- <%= foo %>
 - Our of the control of the control
- Instance variables (@vars) are shared with the controller

Example View