

# Chapter 06: Dynamic Templating with EJS

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*TEMPLATE + DATA → HTML (SERVER-SIDE RENDERING)*

# Outline

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- ❖ **Dynamic template idea:** Template vs Data
- ❖ **Where rendering happens:** CSR vs SSR
- ❖ **EJS basics:** variables, if, loop, include
- ❖ **Mini demo:** 1 template → many product pages

## Product Page 1

This screenshot shows a product page for a GOOJODOQ 5000mAh Mini Power Bank. The top left features the Technolo Now logo. The main product image shows a white power bank with a purple cylindrical case. Below the image are several icons: a battery icon (5000mAh), a lightning bolt icon, a circular icon with a checkmark, and three colored dots (purple, green, blue). To the right of the image is the product title: "GOOJODOQ 5000mAh Mini Power Bank การชาร์จไฟมือถือแบบ 100 กวั้นสายเคเบิล LN ในตัวและปลั๊ก Type-C ให้สายเคเบิล". Below the title are ratings: 4.8 ★★★★☆ | 10k Ratings and a price of ₧99 (฿200 -67%). A "Report" link is also present. The main content area includes sections for "Shipping" (Guaranteed to get by 8 Jan - 9 Jan, with shipping fee ₧0), "Shopping Guarantee" (15 Days Free Return - 100% Authentic - Special Deals - Cash On Delivery), and a "Quantity" selector (- 1 +). Below these are two buttons: "Add To Cart" and "Buy Now". At the bottom, there are sharing links for social media (Share: [Twitter](#) [Facebook](#) [Pinterest](#) [X](#)) and a "Favorite (9.6k)" button.

## Product Page 2

This screenshot shows a product page for a PowerBank 10000/20000mAh. The top left features the MGX-STORE logo. The main product image shows a green power bank with a digital display showing "50 75 100". Below the image are several icons: a battery icon (Q3/ลิเธียม/10000mAh), a lightning bolt icon, a circular icon with a checkmark, and three colored dots (green, yellow, blue). To the right of the image is the product title: "PowerBank 10000/20000mAh พาวเวอร์แบงค์ ไฟฟ้าสีสุด แบตสำรอง ชาร์จเร็ว รองรับระบบ Fast Charging สายชาร์จ 4 เส้น". Below the title are ratings: 4.6 ★★★★☆ | 4.7K Ratings and a price range of ₧102 - ₧149 (฿299 - ฿399 -66%). A "Report" link is also present. The main content area includes sections for "Shipping" (Guaranteed to get by 8 Jan - 9 Jan, with shipping fee ₧0) and "Shopping Guarantee" (Cheap on Shopee - Cash On Delivery). Below these are two buttons: "Add To Cart" and "Buy Now". At the bottom, there are sharing links for social media (Share: [Twitter](#) [Facebook](#) [Pinterest](#) [X](#)) and a "Favorite (4.6k)" button.

What parts are the same layout/structure?

Which parts change per product?

## SSR idea (EJS in Express):

Server prepares **data object**  
EJS combines **template + data**  
Server sends **final HTML** to browser

product.ejs 

app.ts

```
res.render("product", { product })
```



```
<!doctype html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="utf-8" />
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1" />
<title><%= product.title %></title>
</head>
```

**Data object**

```
<body>
<header>
<nav>
<a href="/">Shop</a>
<a href="/category/powerbank">Powerbanks</a>
</nav>
</header>

<main>
<article>
<section aria-label="Product layout">
<!-- Left: media -->
<section aria-label="Product images">
<figure>
" />
</figure>

<ul aria-label="Thumbnails">
<% product.images.forEach((img) => { %>
<li></li>
<% } %>
</ul>
</section>
```

**Loop**

```
<!-- Right: info + purchase -->
<aside aria-label="Product purchase info">
<h1><%= product.title %></h1>

<section aria-label="Rating">
<span><%= product.rating %></span>
<span>(<%= product.ratingCount %> ratings)</span>
</section>

<section aria-label="Price">
<% if(product.priceMin !== product.priceMax) { %>
<strong>฿<%= product.priceMin %> - ₧<%= product.priceMax %></strong>
<% } else { %>
<strong>฿<%= product.priceMin %></strong>
<% } %>
</section>
```

**If-else condition**

```
<section aria-label="Shipping">
<p><%= product.shippingText %></p>
</section>
```

```
<form action="/cart/add" method="post">
<input type="hidden" name="productId" value="<%= product.id %>" />
```

```
<section aria-label="Variants">
<h2>Options</h2>
<ul>
<% product.variants.forEach((v) => { %>
<li>
<label>
<input type="radio" name="variantId" value="<%= v.id %>" />
<span><%= v.label %></span>
</label>
</li>
<% } %>
</ul>
</section>
```

```
<section aria-label="Quantity">
<label>
Quantity
<input type="number" name="qty" value="1" min="1" />
</label>
</section>
```

```
<section aria-label="Actions">
<button type="submit" name="action" value="add">Add to Cart</button>
<button type="submit" name="action" value="buy">Buy Now</button>
</section>
</form>
</aside>
</section>
```

```
<section aria-label="Product details">
<h2>Description</h2>
<p><%= product.description %></p>
</section>
</article>
</main>
```

```
<footer>
<small>© Shop</small>
</footer>
</body>
</html>
```

# Rendering: CSR vs SSR

## Client-side rendering

### When:

- UI is highly interactive (filters, live search, dashboards)
- Updates happen without full page reload



### Technologies:

- Fetch API + DOM manipulation
- React / Vue / Angular / Svelte

## Server-side rendering

### When:

- Fast first page load (HTML ready immediately)
- SEO / share preview important
- Content-driven pages (catalog, product detail)

### Technologies:

- EJS / Pug / Handlebars
- Express: res.render("view", data)

**Most real apps are Hybrid:** SSR for initial page + CSR for dynamic parts (Fetch + update DOM).

# What is a Dynamic Template?

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**Template** = HTML structure (layout)

**Data** = values that change (title, price, images, variants)

**Rendering** = combine Template + Data → HTML

**Same template, many pages**

- Product A uses data A
- Product B uses data B
- Layout stays the same

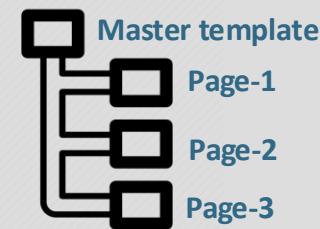
# Uses of Dynamic HTML Template

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Template can be applied to various levels:

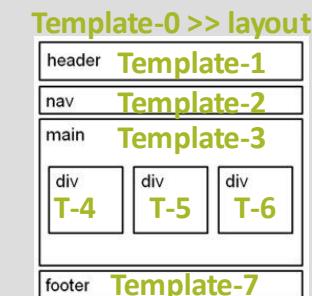
## 1. Dynamic by webpages

- To keep the same look of the whole website that has several pages. Template can be used as a mastered copy for pages in the website. One template can be applied to several pages.
- (similar to the use of CSS file) *What's the difference between CSS file and Template file?*



## 2. Dynamic by page partials

- One webpage can use several templates. One page can have several parts e.g. header/ menu bar / several block of contents/ footer. Each part can have its own template convenient for changes in the partial and preventing changes to other partials. Changing the region template will effect to every page that uses the template.



## 3. Dynamic by the contents

- The web content/ information can be added/ edited/ removed by users or events.

# Need of Dynamic HTML Template

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To serve the concept of website design

- **Consistent look** throughout the website – *top consideration!*
  - to maintain a consistent look and feel for website
- **Consistent navigation** throughout the website
  - to easily navigate basic pages such as Homepage, Sitemap, Contact, Search and About
  - visitor should access these pages from any page on the site.
- **Web maintenance** in content/ style/ layout/ interaction
  - easily maintain consistency of web elements throughout the website
  - a change to template effects to every pages using the template

<https://partyspacedesign.com/>

<https://www.plaimanas.com/> \*\*web profile of professional web designer

<https://pyvetstudio.com/>

# Embedded JavaScript Template

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***Embedded JavaScript Template (EJS)*** is a simple templating language that lets you generate HTML markup with plain JavaScript.

<https://ejs.co/>

## Feature of EJS Module:

1. Use plain JavaScript.
2. Fast Development time.
3. Simple syntax.
4. Faster execution.
5. Easy Debugging.
6. Active Development.



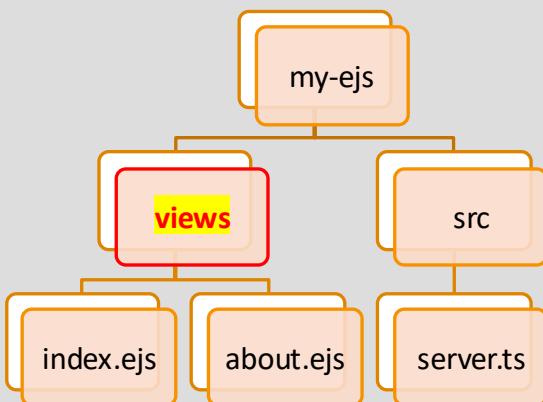
**EJS**

Embedded JavaScript templating.

# Implementation with EJS Template

## Step 1 — Setting Up the Project

- Create a new folder: my-ejs
- Initiate the folder with npm
- Install dependencies (express and ejs)
- Install dev dependencies (TypeScript, types)
- Configure TypeScript
- Create files/folders



## Step 2 — src/server.ts (Express + EJS)

```
import express from "express";
import path from "path";
const app = express();
const PORT = 8000;

// Tell Express to use EJS
app.set("view engine", "ejs");

// Important: make views folder work after compiling to /dist
app.set("views", path.join(__dirname, "..", "views"));

app.get("/", (req, res) => {
  res.render("index", { title: "Home" });
});

app.get("/about", (req, res) => {
  res.render("about", { title: "About" });
});

app.listen(PORT, () => {
  console.log(`Server is listening on port ${PORT}`);
});
```

## Step 3 — views/index.ejs

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<title><%= title %></title>

<!-- CSS (load bootstrap from a CDN) -->
<link rel="stylesheet"
 href="https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/twitter-bootstrap/4.5.2/css/bootstrap.min.css">
<style>
body { padding-top:50px; }
</style>
</head>
<body class="container">
<main>
<div class="jumbotron">
<h1>Hello World</h1>
<p>Here's the main template using EJS</p>
</div>
</main>
</body>
</html>
```

`app.set(property, value)`: set Express app settings

`view engine`: choose template engine (**EJS**)

`res.render("view", data)`: render an EJS file from the **views folder** and send HTML to the client

# EJS Basics

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## Output value

```
<h1><%= product.title %></h1>
```

## Condition (if)

```
<% if (product.discountPercent) { %>
  <span>Sale!</span>
<% } %>
```

## Loop (for each)

```
<% product.images.forEach(img => {
%>
  
<% }) %>
```

## Include partial

```
<%@ include("partials/header") %>
```

<%- ... %> (unespaced output)

Tells EJS to output the included result as **raw HTML**

# Quick exercise (5 min):

Render a list of courses or products from an array passed by route.

## Modify server.ts

```
app.get("/", function (req, res) {
  const fruits = [
    { name: "Apple", color: "red" },
    { name: "Banana", color: "yellow" },
    { name: "Cherries", color: "red" },
    { name: "Durian", color: "yellow" },
  ];

  res.render("index", {
    title: "Home",
    fruits: fruits
  });
});
```

## Modify index.ejs

```
<body class="container">
  <main>
    <div class="jumbotron">
      <h1>Hello World</h1>
      <p>Here's the main template using EJS</p>
      <ul>
        <% fruits.forEach((fruit) => { %>
          <li><%= fruit.name %> is <%= fruit.color %></li>
        <% }); %>
      </ul>
    </div>
  </main>
</body>
```

## Hello World

Here's the main template using EJS

- Apple
- Banana
- Cherries
- Durian

# Partials (Reusable Layout)

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**Problem:** header/footer repeated in every page

**Solution:** partials

Files:

- views/partials/header.ejs
- views/partials/footer.ejs

Use: an EJS include that inserts another template file (a partial) into the current page.

```
<%- include("partials/header", { title: product.title }) %>
...
<%- include("partials/footer") %>
```

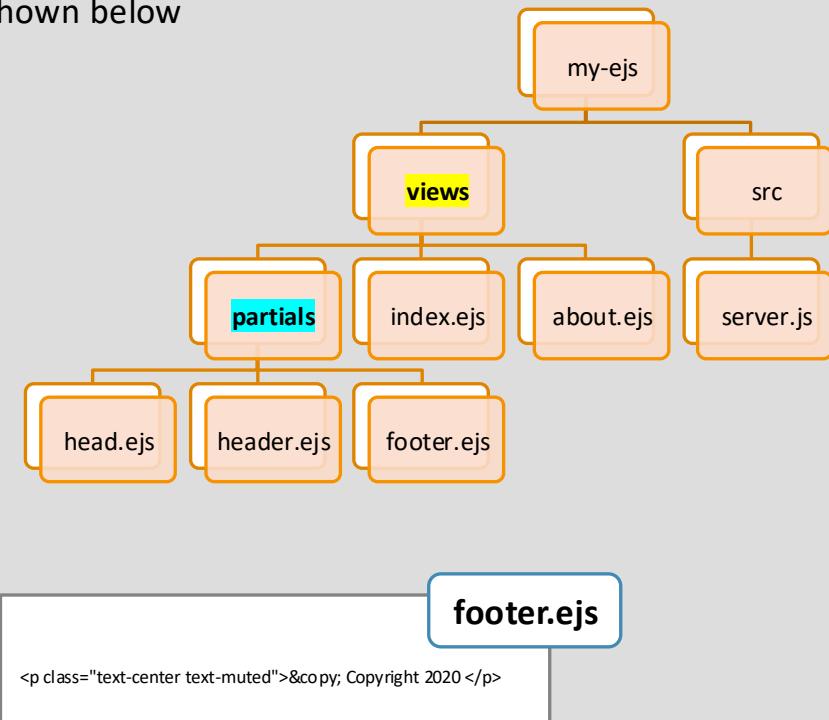
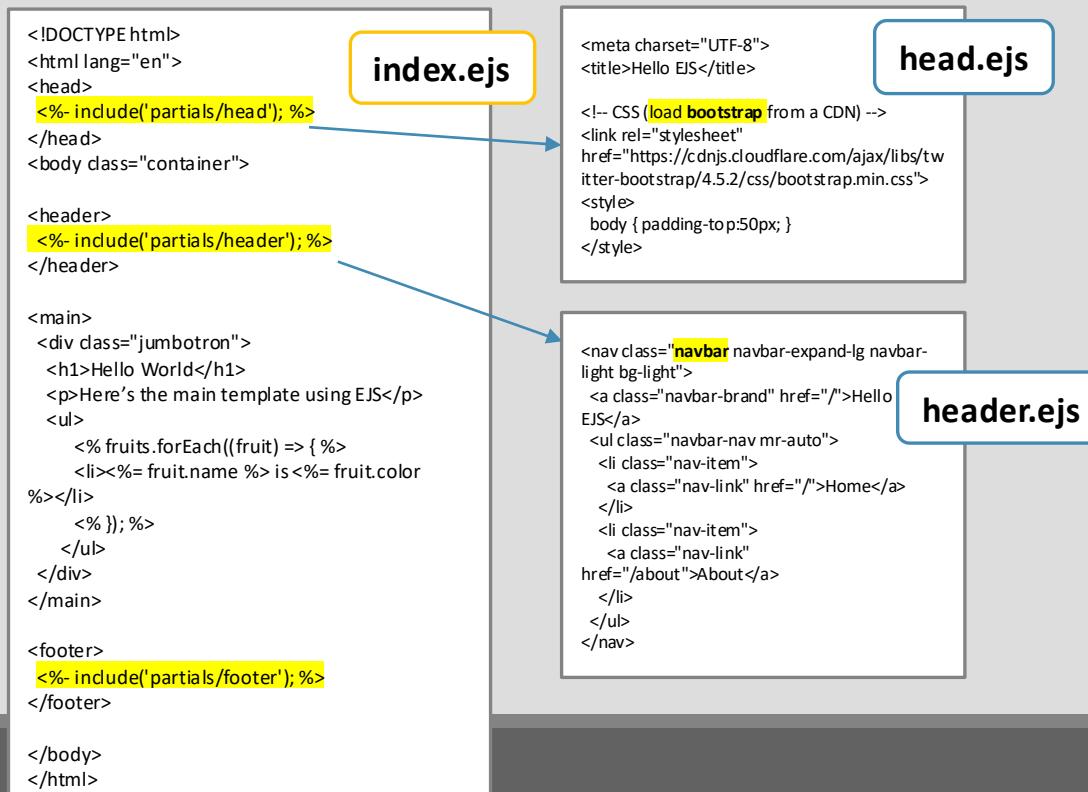
Basic layout pattern (manual):  
header include  
page content  
footer include

# Quick exercise (5 min):

Add head, header and footer partials to the current page.

## Creating the EJS Template and its Partials

- Inside the `my-ejs/views` folder, modify `index.ejs` as shown below
- Inside the `my-ejs/views` folder, create a new folder **partials**
- Inside the `my-ejs/views/partials` folder, create `head.ejs`, `header.ejs`, `footer.ejs` as shown below



# One Route, One Template, Many Products

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## URL pattern:

- /product/:id

## Flow:

- read id from URL
- find product data (DB / array)
- render with same template

```
app.get("/product/:id", (req, res) => {
  const product = findProduct(req.params.id);
  res.render("product", { product });
});
```

# Mini feature build (hands-on)

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## Feature: “Fruit List”

Route 1: /fruits renders list

Route 2: /fruits/:id renders detail

Use:

- loop in list page
- conditional for “not found” case
- link building in EJS

Deliverable:

Working list/detail navigation.

```
app.get("/fruits/:id", function (req, res) {
  const fruitId = parseInt(req.params.id);
  const fruits = [
    { id: 1, name: "Apple", color: "red", description: "An apple a day keeps the doctor away." },
    { id: 2, name: "Banana", color: "yellow", description: "Bananas are high in potassium." },
    { id: 3, name: "Cherries", color: "red", description: "Cherries are delicious and rich in antioxidants." },
    { id: 4, name: "Durian", color: "yellow", description: "Durian is known as the king of fruits." },
  ];

  if (fruitId >= 1 && fruitId < fruits.length) {
    res.render("fruitDetail", {
      fruit: fruits[fruitId],
    });
  } else {
    res.status(404).send("Fruit not found");
  }
});
```

# Common pitfalls

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- **View not found**
  - check views/ path + file name (res.render("index") → views/index.ejs)
- **res.send() vs res.render()**
  - send = send text/JSON, render = EJS template → HTML
- **Template variable undefined**
  - make sure you pass it in res.render("page", { ... })
- **<%- %> with user input**
  - can cause XSS (use <%= %> by default)
- **Too much logic in EJS**
  - keep logic in route/controller, EJS = display only

## Exit questions

1. When choose EJS over SPA?
2. <%= vs <%-?
3. How to reuse header/footer?