Infinum Student Academy

Ruby On Rails Course





Infinum

Design and software development agency

Clients











































Awards

Deloitte.



















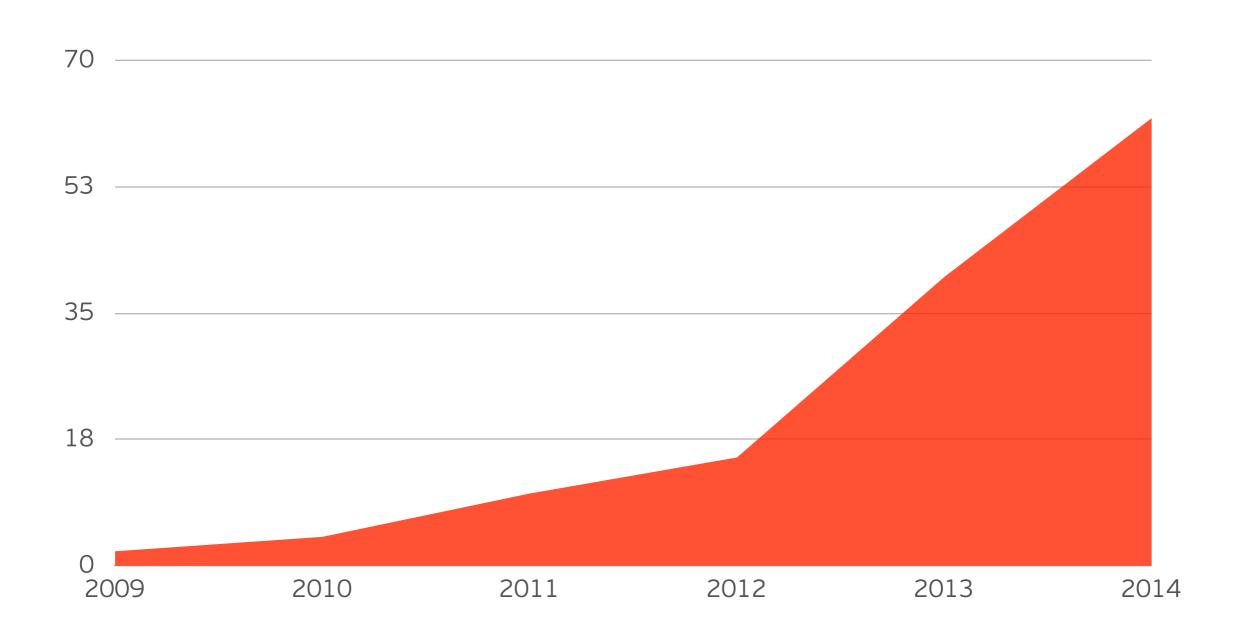






10 years ago / First year of university (FER)

People



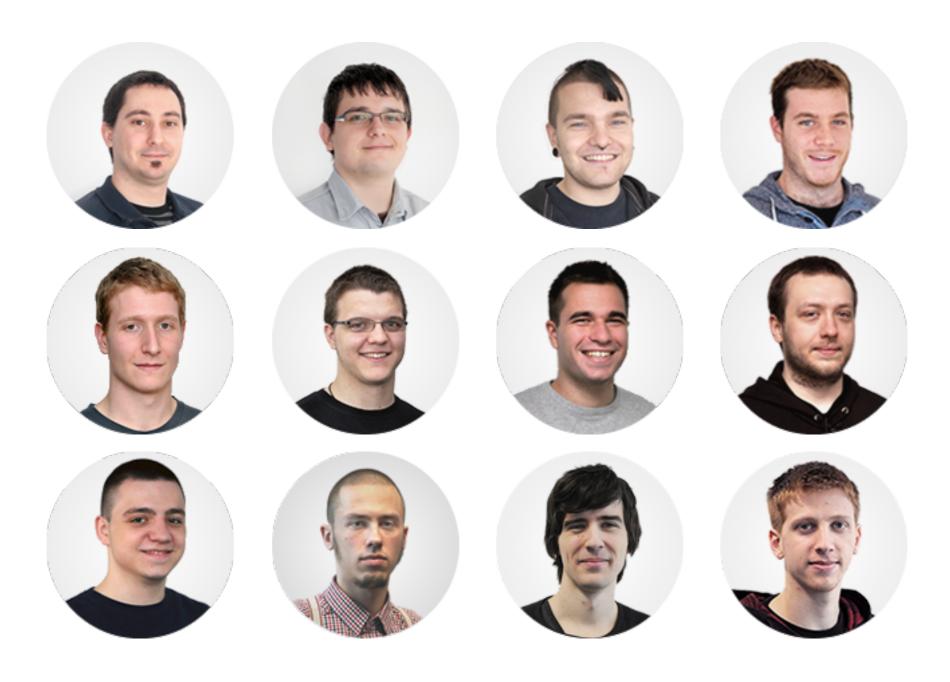




Teams

Android Team iOS Team Design Team **Javascript Team** WebSites Team WebApps Team **Business** Management Support Team

Web Applications Team



Ruby On Rails Course

Curriculum, Calendar, Lecturers, Course Goals

Ruby On Rails Lecturers



Stjepan Hadjic
Web Applications
Team Lead



Gabrijel Skoro
Web Sites
Team Lead



Damir Svrtan
Web Applications
Team Lead



Jan Varljen
Productive.io
Technical Lead

2015

JULY

М	Т	W	Т	F	S	S	
29	30	1 1st lecture	2	3 2nd lecture	4	5	
6 3rd lecture	7	8	9 4th lecture	10	11	12	
13 5th lecture	14	15	16	17 6th lecture	18	19	
20 7th lecture	21	22	23 8th lecture	24	25	26	

RoR Course Curriculum

4 weeks, 8 lectures

- Informative lecture + Intro to Ruby
- Web Architecture / Intro to Rails
- Database Persistance Layer & Forms
- Presentation Layer + User Authentication
- + Advanced Active Record
- * Active Support, Action Mailer, Image Uploading
- Creating an API
- + Testing

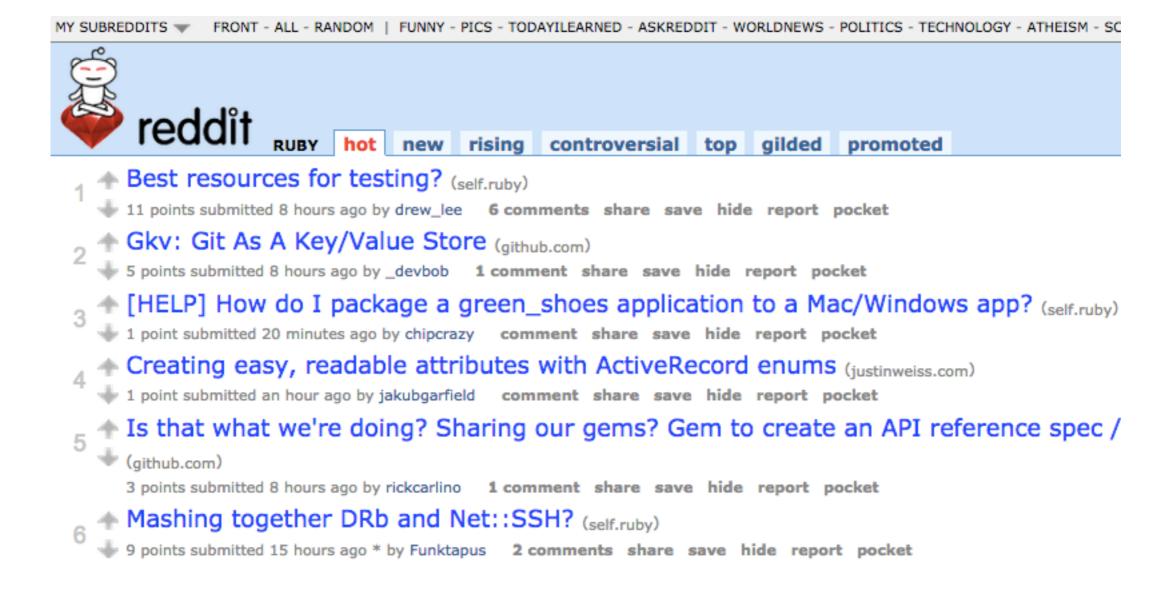


RoR Course Goal

Learn how to build a web application with Ruby On Rails



Build your own reddit



Homework

- + 8 homeworks in total
- + All homework must be submitted within one week
- Pull Request Flow with Github

The Rules of the Game

- Total maximum of one absence through 8 lectures
- + All homework must be submitted

Communication & Links

Github:

- https://github.com/InfinumAcademy
- https://github.com/InfinumAcademy/rubyonrails-materijali

Emails:

- ror.academy@infinum.hr
- + damir.svrtan@infinum.hr, stjepan.hadjic@infinum.hr, jan.varljen@infinum.hr, gabrijel.skoro@infinum.hr

Slack:

https://infinumacademy.slack.com

How to Slack

Channels

- #general
- #ruby-on-rails-tecaj
- privatni kanali

Tools

- + Editor
- + Terminal

Ruby

The Programming Language

Ruby

- + invented in mid 1990s
- gained extreme popularity with Rails in mid 2000s

Very simple

Hello World in Java

```
public class HelloWorld {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Hello, World");
```



Hello World in Ruby

puts 'Hello World'



Extremely readable

5.times { puts 'Hello World' }



amount_of_cash_in_dollars = 1000000000



amount_of_cash_in_dollars = 1_000_000_000



Interpreted, not compiled

```
>> touch hello_world.rb
>> echo 'puts "hello world"' >> hello_world.rb
>> ruby hello_world.rb
hello world
```

Dynamically typed

Java is statically typed

```
Integer lowBarrier = -8;
double division = -100;
float divisionee = -90;
char divisioner = 'a';
String message = "Hello";
```

Ruby is dynamically typed

```
low_barrier = -8
divisionee = -90.0
message = 'Hello'
```

Highly Object oriented

Everything is an object

Get absolute value in Java

Get absolute value in Ruby



In Ruby parenthesis are optional

- -8.abs()
- -8.abs

More methods ...

```
0.zero? # => true
2.zero? # => false
0.nonzero? # => false
2.nonzero? # => true
0.2.floor # => 0
0.2.ceil # => 1
1.next #=> 2
1.pred #=> 0
1.next.pred #=> 1
```

Comes with a REPL

IRB/PRY

Standard Types

But actually they're all instances of classes

Numeric & Float

8.odd?

7.even?

7.123. round



String

```
"Hello World".size
"Hello World".count('o')
"Hello World".empty?
"".empty?
"Hello World" downcase #=> 'hello world'
"Hello World" reverse #=> 'dlrow olleH'
```

Array

```
[1, 2, 3].include?(1) #=> true
[1, 2, 3].include?(10) #=> false
[1, 3, 2].sort #=> [1, 2, 3]
[1, 2, 3].reverse #=> [3, 2, 1]
[1, 2, 3].sample #=> 3
```

Ranges

```
(1..5).include?(4) #=> true
(1..5).to_a #=> [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
```

Hash

```
grades = {
 'Math' => 2,
 'Programming' => 4,
 'English' => 5
grades['Math'] #=> 2
grades['Programming'] #=> 4
grades.keys
#=> ["Math", "Programming", "English"]
```



Symbols

```
grades = {
 :Math => 2,
 :Programming => 4,
 :English => 5
grades[:Math] #=> 2
grades[:Programming] #=> 4
grades.keys
#=> [:Math, :Programming, :English]
```

Nil

```
nil
nil.nil? # => true
'Hello World'.nil? # => false
```

Flow Control

IF statement

```
math\_grade = 2
chem_grade = 5
if math_grade > chem_grade
 puts "I'm better at math"
elsif math_grade < chem_grade</pre>
 puts "I'm better at chemistry"
else
 puts "I'm equally good/bad at chemistry and math"
end
```

Trailing IF statement

```
math\_grade = 1
if math_grade != 1
 puts "I'm passing math"
end
```



Trailing IF statement

puts "I'm passing math" if math_grade != 1

Unless statement

puts "I'm passing math" unless math_grade == 1

Enumerable

And how we aren't using for loops

For loop in Ruby

```
for i in (0...5)
  puts i
end
```



Each method

```
(1..5).each { |i| puts i }
```



What are blocks?

```
(1..5).each { |i| puts i }
```

```
(1..5) each do |i|
 puts i
end
```



Enumerable methods

```
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
select { |number| number.odd? } # [1, 3, 5]
map { | number | number * 2 } # [2, 6, 10]
reject { |number| number > 7 } # [2, 6]
```

Other Enumerable methods

```
.select
.find -> .detect
.map -> .collect
.reject
any?
include?
reverse
.partition
.one?
```



Defining methods

Defining methods & calling them

```
def hello_world
 puts 'Hello World'
end
```

hello_world

Defining methods with arguments

```
def puts_upcased(string)
  puts string_upcase
end
puts_upcased('Hello World')
#=> "HELLO WORLD"
```

Optional parenthesis when defining and calling

```
def puts_upcased string
  puts string_upcase
end
puts_upcased 'Hello World'
#=> "HELLO WORLD"
```

Enough with these 'void' methods

Defining methods & calling them

```
def url_friendly(string)
  string.downcase.gsub(' ','-')
end
friendly_url = url_friendly('Hello World')
puts friendly url
#=> 'hello-world'
```

Implicit return

These two are the same

```
def url_friendly(string)
  string.downcase.gsub(' ','-')
end
```

```
def url_friendly(string)
  return string.downcase.gsub(' ','-')
end
```

Ruby Classes

User class

```
class User
  def initialize(name)
    @name = name
  end
  def name
    @name
  end
end
```

```
user = User.new('Damir')
puts user.name #=> 'Damir'
```

Writing a class with a getter and setter

```
class User
  def initialize(name)
    @name = name
  end
  def name
    @name
  end
  def name=(name)
    @name = name
  end
end
```



Using a setter

```
user = User.new('Damir')
puts user.name #=> 'Damir'
user name = 'Ivan'
puts user name #=> 'Ivan'
```

Let's make this User class more real

Add a phone_number and age to the User class.

Writing a with a getter and setter

```
class User
 def initialize(name, phone_number, age)
   @name = name
   @phone_number = phone_number
   Qage = age
  end
 def name
   @name
 end
 def name=(value)
   @name = value
 end
 def age
   @age
 end
 def age=(value)
   @age = value
  end
 def phone_number
   @phone_number
 end
 def phone_number=(value)
   @phone_number = value
 end
end
```

DRY up the getters

```
class User
  def name
    @name
  end
end
```

```
class User
attr_reader :name
end
```



DRY up the getters

```
class User
 attr_reader :name, :phone_number, :age
  def initialize(name, phone_number, age)
    @name = name
    @phone_number = phone_number
    @age = age
  end
  def name=(value)
    @name = value
  end
  def age=(value)
    @age = value
  end
  def phone_number=(value)
    @phone_number = value
  end
end
```

DRY up the setters

```
class User
 def name=(value)
   @name = value
 end
end
```

```
class User
 attr_writer :name
end
```

DRY up the setters

```
class User
 attr_reader :name, :phone_number, :age
 attr_writer :name, :phone_number, :age
  def initialize(name, phone_number, age)
    @name = name
    @phone_number = phone_number
   @age = age
  end
end
```

DRY up the getters & setters even more

```
class User
attr_reader :name
attr_writer :name
end
```

```
class User
 attr_accessor :name
end
```



DRY up the setters & getters

```
class User
 attr_accessor :name, :phone_number, :age
  def initialize(name, phone_number, age)
    @name = name
    @phone_number = phone_number
    @age = age
  end
end
```

Before

```
class User
  def initialize(name, phone_number, age)
    @name = name
    @phone_number = phone_number
    Qage = age
  end
  def name
    @name
  end
  def name=(value)
    @name = value
  end
  def age
    @age
  end
  def age=(value)
    @age = value
  end
  def phone_number
    @phone_number
  end
  def phone_number=(value)
    @phone_number = value
  end
end
```

After

```
class User
  attr_accessor :name, :phone_number, :age
 def initialize(name, phone_number, age)
   @name = name
   @phone_number = phone_number
   @age = age
 end
end
```

Homework

How to do your homework

- + Clone your repo:
- academy-#{ime}-#{prezime}
- Solve 6 assignments
- Make sure all the tests are passing
- Commit your solution
- + Push to a branch called HW1
- Create a pull request

Email me your Github profiles:

damir.svrtan@infinum.hr