# 6. Working With Dynamic Content And Adding Templating Engines

#### \* Chapter 76: Module Introduction

![](images/76-module-introduction-1.png)



#### What's In This Module?

Managing Data (without a Database)

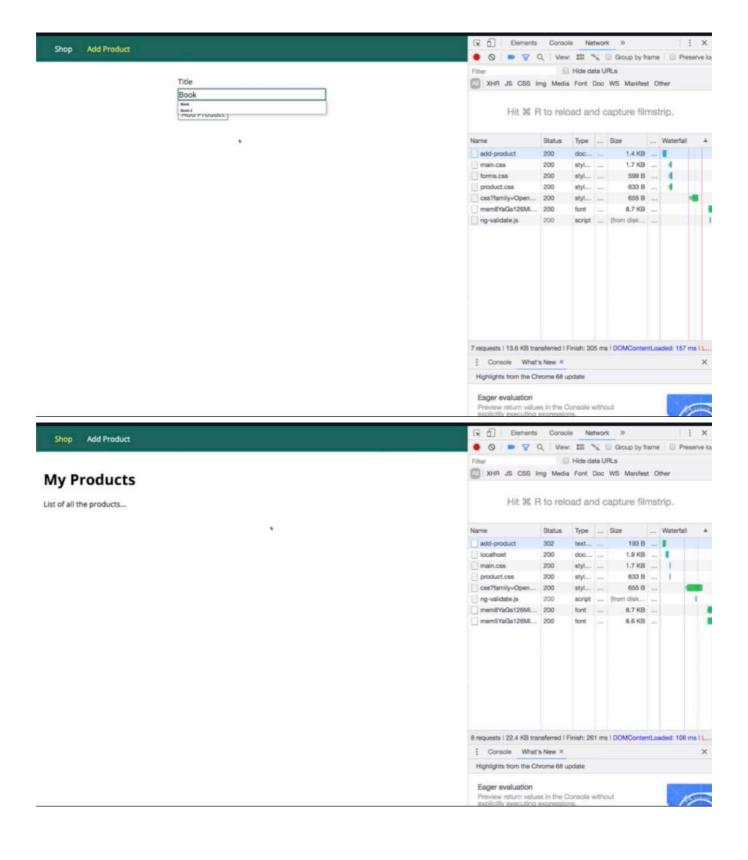
Render Dynamic Content in our Views

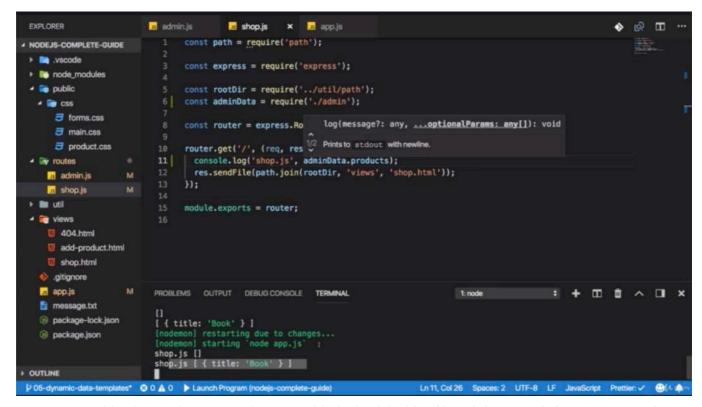
**Understanding Templating Engines** 

#### 35==

# \* Chapter 77: Sharing Data Across Requests & Users

- 1. update
- ./routes/admin.js
- ./routes/shop.js
- app.js
- ! [] (images/77-sharing-data-across-requests-and-users-1.png)
- ![](images/77-sharing-data-across-requests-and-users-2.png)
- ![](images/77-sharing-data-across-requests-and-users-3.png)





- we see something interesting. we see the array with the book inside of it and that console.log statement, where is this actually coming from shop.js file.

```
1 //app.js
2
3 const path = require('path');
5 const express = require('express');
 6 const bodyParser = require('body-parser');
8 const app = express();
9
10 const adminData = require('./routes/admin');
11 const shopRoutes = require('./routes/shop');
12
13 app.use(bodyParser.urlencoded({extended: false}));
14 app.use(express.static(path.join(__dirname, 'public')));
16 app.use('/admin', adminData.routes);
17 app.use(shopRoutes);
18
19 app.use((req, res, next) => {
       res.status(404).sendFile(path.join(__dirname, 'views', '404.html'));
20
21 });
22
23 app.listen(3000);
1 //./routes/admin.js
2
3 const path = require('path');
4
5 const express = require('express');
6
7 const rootDir = require('../util/path');
8
```

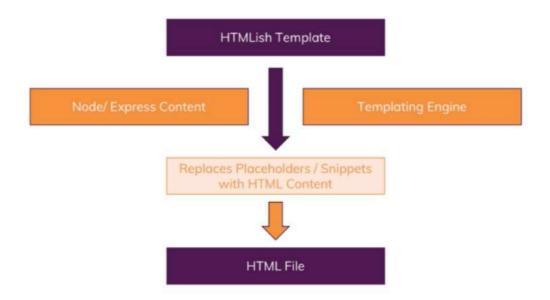
```
9 const router = express.Router();
10
11 const products = [];
12
13 // /admin/add-product => GET
14 router.get('/add-product', (req, res, next) => {
     res.sendFile(path.join(rootDir, 'views', 'add-product.html'));
15
16 });
17
18 // /admin/add-product => POST
19 router.post('/add-product', (req, res, next) => {
    /**if we change that in other file, it also gives us the update here.
21
      * the problem is that this is data which is inherit to our node server
22
23
      * as it is running and therefore it's shared across all users.
      * sometimes this is what you may want but very rarely. you will probably never implement
   this.
25
      * you always wanna fetch data for a specific request
     * and if that happens to be the same data you show for all users that send this request.
26
27
28
    */
29
     products.push({ title: req.body.title });
30
     res.redirect('/');
31 });
32
33 exports.routes = router;
34 exports.products = products;
1 //./routes/shop.js
 3 const path = require('path');
 5 const express = require('express');
 7 const rootDir = require('../util/path');
 8 const adminData = require('./admin');
 9
10 const router = express.Router();
11
12 router.get('/', (req, res, next) => {
     console.log('shop.js', adminData.products);
     res.sendFile(path.join(rootDir, 'views', 'shop.html'));
15 });
16
17 module.exports = router;
18
```

#### \* Chapter 78: Templating Engines - An Overview

![](images/78-templating-engines-an-overview-1.png)



#### **Templating Engines**



- 55.00
- Putting dynamic content into our html pages, we would use something called templating engines
- templating engines work like this.
- we got HTML-ish template which means you typically write some code, files that contains a lot of HTML, your HTML Structure and Markup, your style and javascript imports, all of that is typically included but you have some blanks in there, some placeholders.
- and then you have your node express content in your app like our dummy array, our products array we are currently using.
- and you have got a templating engine which understands a certain syntax for which it scans your HTML-ish template and where it then replaces placeholders or certain snippets depending on the engine you are using with real HTML content. this HTML conetent, it uses there, is generated on the fly, on the server by templating engine, taking that dynamic content into account.
- for example, you could output unordered list with list items for the data you have in your node express app with the help of the templating engine
- and in the end, the result will be dynamically, on the fly generated HTML file which is then sent back to your users. So the users never see the template, placeholders, all that happens on the server. they just get a normal html page. but it's not hardcoded by tou as it currently is in our project, but instead, it's generated on the fly. ![](images/78-templating-engines-an-overview-2.png)



#### **Available Templating Engines**

EJS	Pug (Jade)	Handlebars
<%= name %>	p #{name}	{{ name }}
Use normal HTML and plain JavaScript in your templates	Use minimal HTML and custom template language	Use normal HTML and custom template language

Gain-

- now we got a couple of different available templating engines and you get even more options.
- there 3 are free templating engines that use a different syntax and different set of features, different philoso; hies that you can use to well create these templates, inject your dynamic content and get HTML files out of them.

### \* Chapter 79: Installing & Implementing Pug

- 1. update
- app.js
- ./views/shop.pug
- ./views/shop.html
- -./routes/shop.js
- ![](images/79-installing-and-implementing-pug-1.png)

```
EXPLORER
                          admin.is
                                          shop.js
                                                     x app.js
                                                                                                                            ® Ⅲ …
                                 const path = require('path');
▲ NODEJS-COMPLETE-GUIDE
 > vscode
                                 const express = require('express');
 > node modules

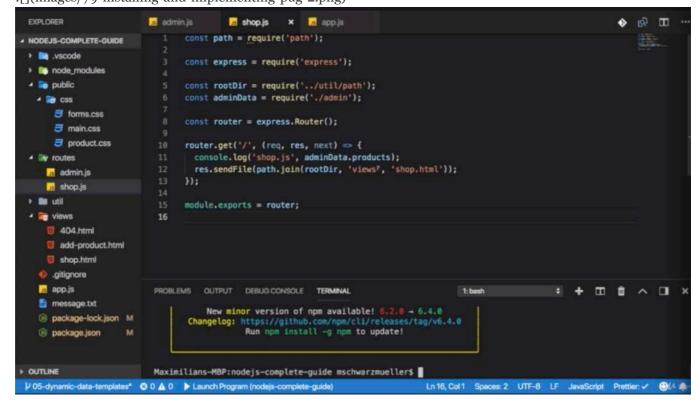
    public

                                 const rootDir = require('../util/path');
                                const adminData = require('./admin');
   css
      3 forms.css
                                const router = express.Router();
      main.css

₱ product.css

                                router.get('/', (req, res, next) => {
   routes
                                  console.log('shop.js', adminData.products);
                                  res.sendFile(path.join(rootDir, 'views', 'shop.html'));
     admin.js
     shop.is
   util
                                 module.exports = router;
                           16
      404.html
       add-product.html
     shop.html
   app.is
                           PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL
                                                                                         1: node
                                                                                                            ■ + □ □ ^ □ ×
   message.txt
                          shop.js []
shop.js [ { title: 'Book'
shop.js [ { title: 'Book'
shop.js [ { title: 'Book'
   package-lock.json
   package.json
                           Maximilians-MBP:nodejs-complete-guide mschwarzmueller$ npm install --save ejs pug express-handlebars
OUTLINE
 Ln 16, Col 1 Spaces: 2 UTF-8 LF JavaScript Prettier: <
```

- —save because all 3 engines are part of our node code and ship with the code, we deploy on some computer in the end.
- you can install multiple pacakge at once by simply repeating or by adding all the names after npm install. ![](images/79-installing-and-implementing-pug-2.png)



- after installing, go to app.js and now we have to let Express.js know and that is an express feature not node by the way.
- another strong reason why we wanna use express because standalone node will be harder. you would have to do all that manually, here we can just tell Express that 'we got a templating engine' that is express conforming and that is the case for all 3 we installed. so use it to render dynamic template.
- after installing, go to app.js and after we createed our express app here and store it in the app constant, we can set a global configuration value. what is that?
- ![](images/79-installing-and-implementing-pug-3.png)

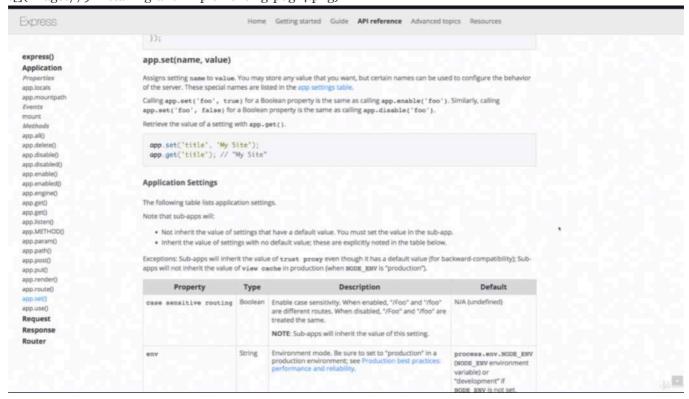
```
EXPLORER
                          admin.is
                                                          app.is
                                          shop is
                                 const path = require('path');
▲ NODEJS-COMPLETE-GUIDE
 > .vscode
                                 const express = require('express');
 > node modules
                                 const bodyParser = require('body-parser');

    public

                                const app = express();
   d css
      3 forms.css
                                 const adminData = require('./routes/admin');
      3 main.css
                                const shopRoutes = require('./routes/shop');
      F product.css
                                 app.use(bodyParser.urlencoded({extended: false}));
                                 app.use(express.static(path.join(__dirname, 'public')));
     admin.js
     shop.js
                                 app.use('/admin', adminData.routes);
 > m util
                                 app.use(shopRoutes);
  i 🧰 views
     8 404.html
                                 app.use((req, res, next) => {
                                     res.status(404).sendFile(path.join(__dirname, 'views', '404.html'));
     add-product.html
      shop.html
     gitignore
                                 ann listen/30001.
                           PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL
                                                                                                                     III 8
                                                                                         1: bash
                                                                                                                                  New minor version of npm available! 6.2.0 → 6.4.0
     package-lock.json M
                                 Changelog: https://github.com/npm/cli/release
Run npm install -g npm to update!
   package.json
 OUTLINE
                           Maximilians-MBP:nodejs-complete-guide mschwarzmueller$ []
Ln 15, Col 21 Spaces: 4 UTF-8 LF JavaScript Prettier: V CM
```

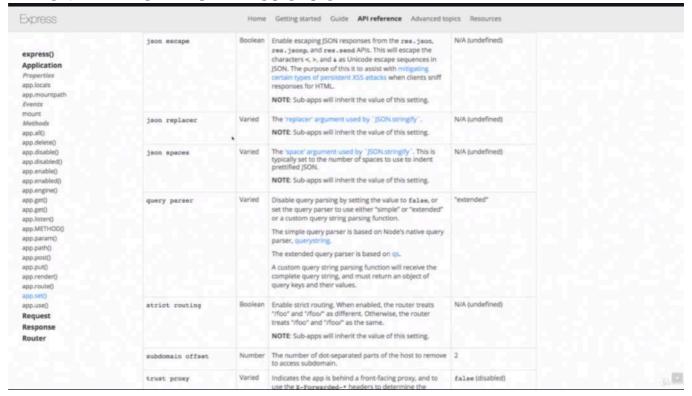
- app.set() allows us to set any values globally on our express application. and this can also be keys or configuration items express doesn't understand. but in that case, it just ignore them.
- but we could actually read them from the app object with app.get() and this would be another way of sharing data across our application. but not really something i'm interested in here.
- what we can do is to use a couple of reserved key names. so configuration items we can set that do lead to Express.js behaving differently.

![](images/79-installing-and-implementing-pug-4.png)



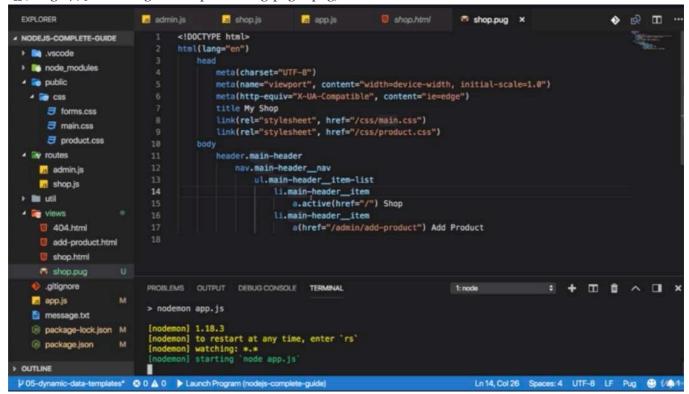
- now most of them don't really matter for us. but interesting for us is the 'view engine' and the 'views' key.
- view engine allows us to tell express 'for any dynamic templates we are trying to render and there will be a special function for doing that, please use this engine we are registering here'
- view allows us to tell express where to find these dynamic views.
- so what we can do is to set and set the view engine to a string pug.

![](images/79-installing-and-implementing-pug-5.png)

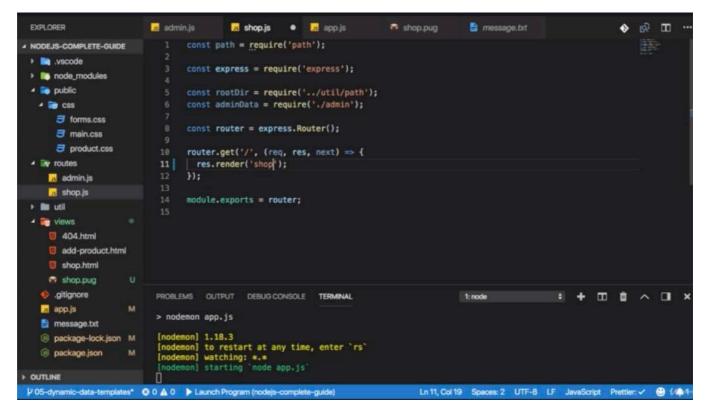


- with this, if i run npm start, we wouldn't see anything. however we wouldn't render this template because we are not telling express to do so. we are telling express that it should use this templating engine whenever we try to render a template but we don't try to do that.

![](images/79-installing-and-implementing-pug-6.png)

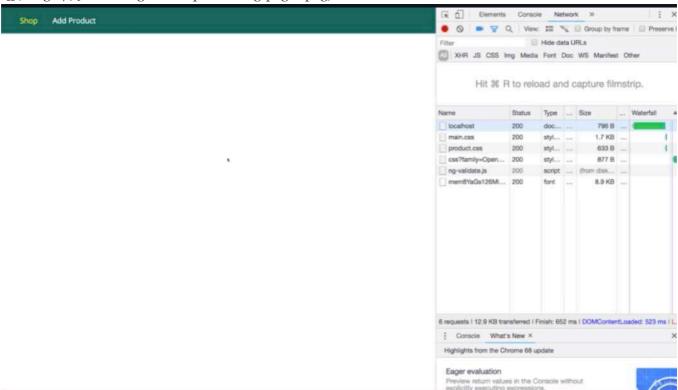


- so in shop.js, where we define what should be our response, we have to change the response because right now, we are sending HTML file.
- we will use the special 'render()' method which is provided by Express.js and it will use the default templating engine which is why we had to define here in app.js. it will use that default templating engine and then return that template.
- ![](images/79-installing-and-implementing-pug-7.png)



- and we defined that all that views are in the veiws folder, we don't have to construct a path to that folder. instead we can just say shop.

![](images/79-installing-and-implementing-pug-8.png)



- so if we reload shop page, we see the header, we don't see the main content because we didn't add this but rest of this working fine.

![](images/79-installing-and-implementing-pug-9.png)

TO -

- and if you see inspector or view the page source, you will see this is normal HTML code. so it's not our minimal version which the browser wouldn't be able to read anyways but it is the HTML code pug-generated for us based on that minimal version.

```
1 //app.js
 3 const path = require('path');
 5 const express = require('express');
 6 const bodyParser = require('body-parser');
 8 const app = express();
10 /** you can't enter anything inside 'pug'
11 * we use pug because we installed the pug templating engine
12 * and this engine actually ships with built in express support and auto registers itself
  with express
13 * so that is why this works. pug is supported out of the box and with that, we are already
   set to go.
14 */
15 app.set('view engine', 'pug');
16 /**we can let express know where to find our views
17 * however the default setting for views already is our main directory and then the views
   folder.
18 *
19 * i will still send it explicitly here to show you how this would work
20 * if you would store your views in another folder which is not called views
21 * but maybe templates or whatever it is, that you have to set this configuration
22 * i will set it too even though it wouldn't be needed
23 * because views is the default.
24 */
25
26 /** now we are telling express that we wanna compile dynamic templates with the pug engine
* and where to find these templates.
28 */
```

```
29 app.set('views', 'views');
30
31 const adminData = require('./routes/admin');
32 const shopRoutes = require('./routes/shop');
34 app.use(bodyParser.urlencoded({extended: false}));
35 app.use(express.static(path.join(__dirname, 'public')));
36
37 app.use('/admin', adminData.routes);
38 app.use(shopRoutes);
39
40 app.use((reg, res, next) => {
       res.status(404).sendFile(path.join(__dirname, 'views', '404.html'));
42 });
43
44 app.listen(3000);
45
1 //-<!--./views/shop.pug-->
 3 //-<!--pug works differently to normal HTML
 4
 5 //-we get no normal HTML tags.
 6 //-but keep in mind that the pug templating engine will compile our code to normal HTML in
  the end.
 7 //-it's important to keep this file's indentation level.-->
 9 <!DOCTYPE html>
10 html(lang="en")
11
       head
           meta(charset="UTF-8")
12
           meta(name="viewport", content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0")
13
14
           meta(http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible", content="ie=edge")
           title My Shop
15
           link(rel="stylesheet", href="/css/main.css")
16
           link(rel="stylesheet", href="/css/product.css")
17
       body
18
19
           header.main-header
20
               nav.main-header nav
21
                   ul.main-header__item-list
                       li.main-header__item
22
                           a.active(href="/") Shop
23
24
                       li.main-header__item
                           a(href="/admin/add-product") Add Product
25
 1 //./routes/shop.js
 2
 3 const path = require('path');
 4
 5 const express = require('express');
 7 const rootDir = require('.../util/path');
 8 const adminData = require('./admin');
 9
10 const router = express.Router();
11
12 router.get('/', (req, res, next) => {
```

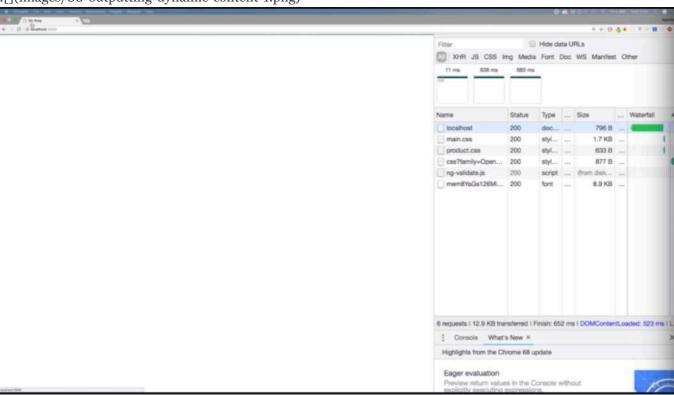
```
/**you don't need to type .pug because it know that this in here is .pug file */
res.render('shop');
};

module.exports = router;
```

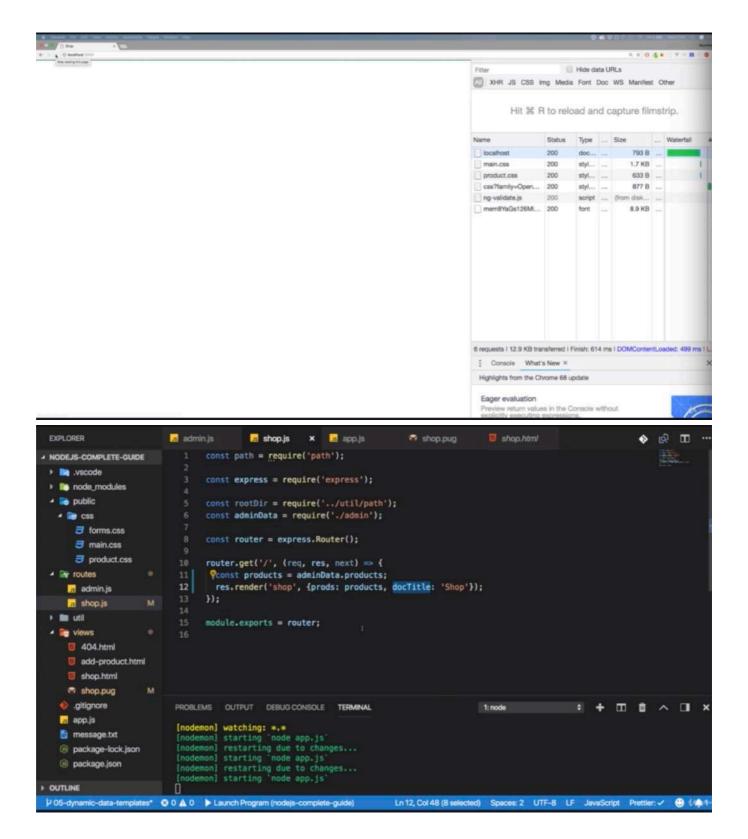
### \* Chapter 80: Outputting Dynamic Content

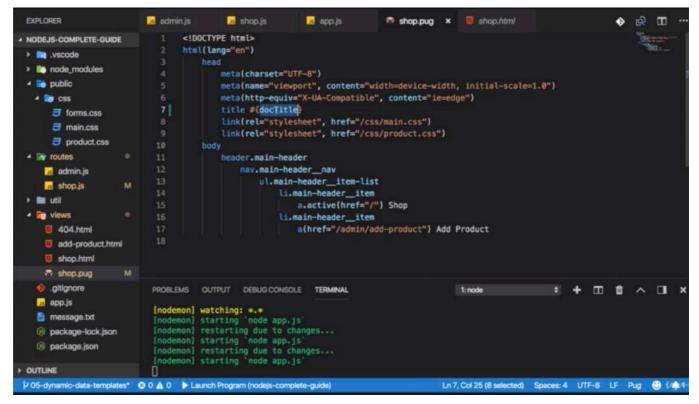
- 1. update
- ./routes/shop.js
- ./views/shop.pug

![](images/80-outputting-dynamic-content-1.png)

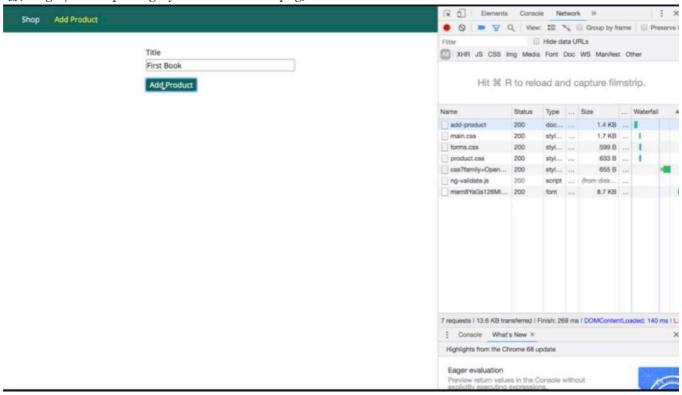


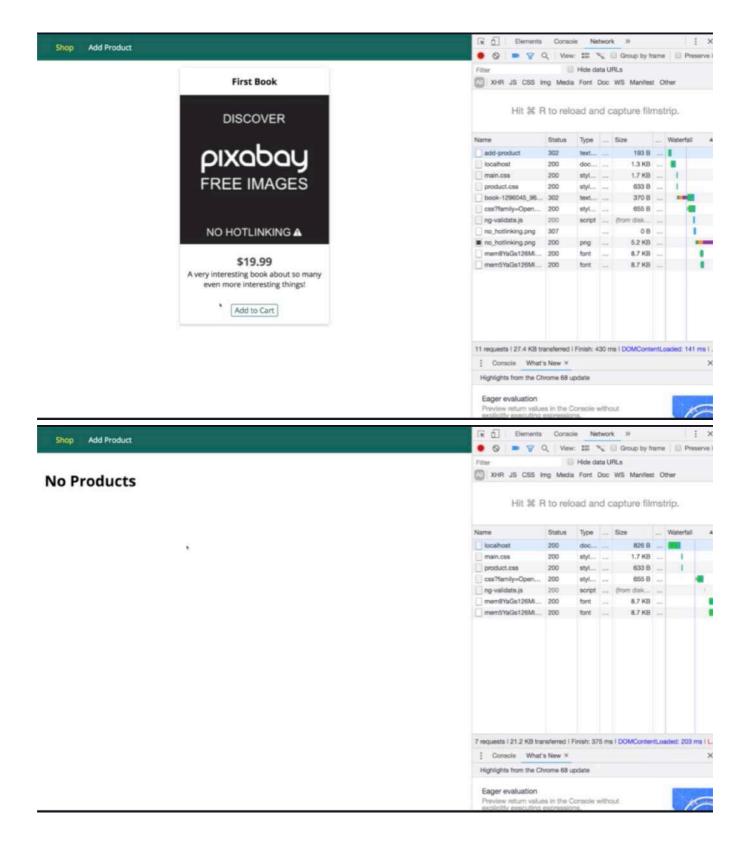
- right now, it's still 'My Shop'
- ! [] (images/80-outputting-dynamic-content-2.png)
- ![](images/80-outputting-dynamic-content-3.png)
- ![](images/80-outputting-dynamic-content-4.png)

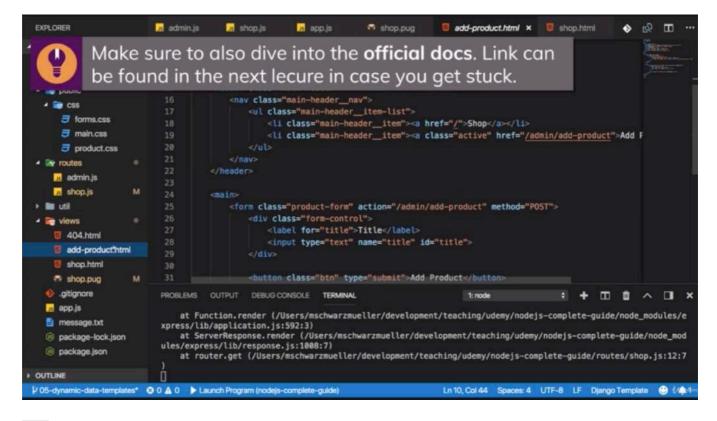




- if i now reload, it's Shop because this is the title i'm storing in 'docTitle' and 'docTitle' is what we outputting here.
- ![](images/80-outputting-dynamic-content-5.png)
- ![](images/80-outputting-dynamic-content-6.png)
- ![](images/80-outputting-dynamic-content-7.png)
- ![](images/80-outputting-dynamic-content-8.png)







```
1 //./routes/shop.js
2
 3 const path = require('path');
 5 const express = require('express');
6
7 const rootDir = require('../util/path');
8 const adminData = require('./admin');
9
10 const router = express.Router();
11
12 router.get('/', (req, res, next) => {
13
    const products = adminData.products;
    /**now we wanna pass that into our template, inject it into our template
14
15
     * so that we can use it in .pug template file and somehow output it there
16
17
     * to do that, we can simply pass a second argument to the render method,
     * the render() method allows us to pass in data that should be added into our view
18
19
20
     * as a javascript object where we map it to key name
21
     * which we then can use in the template to refer to the data we are passing in.
22
     * simply let's use 'prods' to avoid naming confusion.
23
24
     * then i will bind my products.
25
26
      * this is passed to the template.
27
     * now in the template (shop.pug file), we will just be able to access prods.
28
29
30
      /**by the way, we can also pass more than 1 field.
       * we could pass in 'docTitle: 'shop'' and now we can use that too.
31
32
     res.render('shop', {prods: products, docTitle: 'Shop'});
33
34 });
```

```
36 module.exports = router;
 1 //-<!--./views/shop.pug-->
 2
 3 <!DOCTYPE html>
 4 html(lang="en")
 5
       head
           meta(charset="UTF-8")
 6
           meta(name="viewport", content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0")
 7
 8
           meta(http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible", content="ie=edge")
 9
           //-<!--we can use the custom templating syntax pug gives us
           //-if you just wanna output some text, this is a hashtag followed by 2 curly braces
10
           //-and between these curly braces, you can pass any value you are passing into your
11
   view like 'docTitle' in shop.js.
12
               -->
           title #{docTitle}
13
           link(rel="stylesheet", href="/css/main.css")
14
15
           link(rel="stylesheet", href="/css/product.css")
16
       body
17
           header.main-header
18
               nav.main-header__nav
19
                   ul.main-header__item-list
20
                       li.main-header__item
                           a.active(href="/") Shop
21
22
                       li.main-header__item
23
                            a(href="/admin/add-product") Add Product
24
           main
               if prods.length > 0
25
26
                   .grid
27
                       //-<!--we don't need header tag
28
                            because this is added automatically,
29
                            //-now this output a grid of product cards
30
                                but only with static content.
                                now make this less static, we need to iterate through all the
31
   products
                               and that we do pass the product into the view on the 'prods' key
32
   in the shop.js file
33
                                and so to iterate and repeat this article in shop.pug for all
   the products,
34
                                we can simply add a special syntax provided by pug
35
                                and you create such a loop by adding 'each' keyword
36
                                then a value in which you wanna store the value for the current
   iteration.
37
                                so a single 'product' in our case.
38
                                then after 'in', you can put what you want which is 'prods'
   refered from shop.js passing to our view.-->
39
                       each product in prods
                            //-<!--you don't need div
40
                                because if you don't have anything, it's assumed to be a div-->
41
42
                            article.card.product-item
                                //-<!--if you have got multiple classes,
43
                                you need to merge them
44
45
                                and simply concatenate them separated by dots .
                                and never forget the indentation-->
46
47
                                header.card header
48
                                    //-<!--one single 'product' is in prods which is the product
```

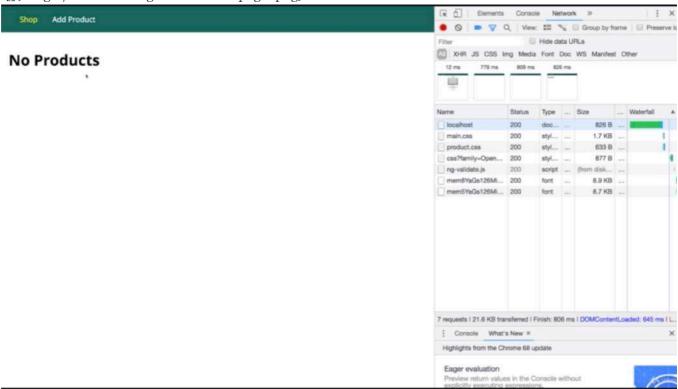
35

	array refered from shop.js
49	so product.title is title filled in browser>
50	<pre>h1.producttitle #{product.title}</pre>
51	//- you never need closing tags here</td
52	because pug will handle it for you>
53	div.card <u>image</u>
54	
	img(src="https://cdn.pixabay.com/photo/2016/03/31/20/51/book-1296045_960_720.png", alt="A
	Book")
55	div.card_content
56	h2.productprice \$19.99
57	p.productdescription A very interesting book about so many
	even more interesting things!
58	.card_actions
59	button.btn Add to Cart
60	else
61	h1 No Products

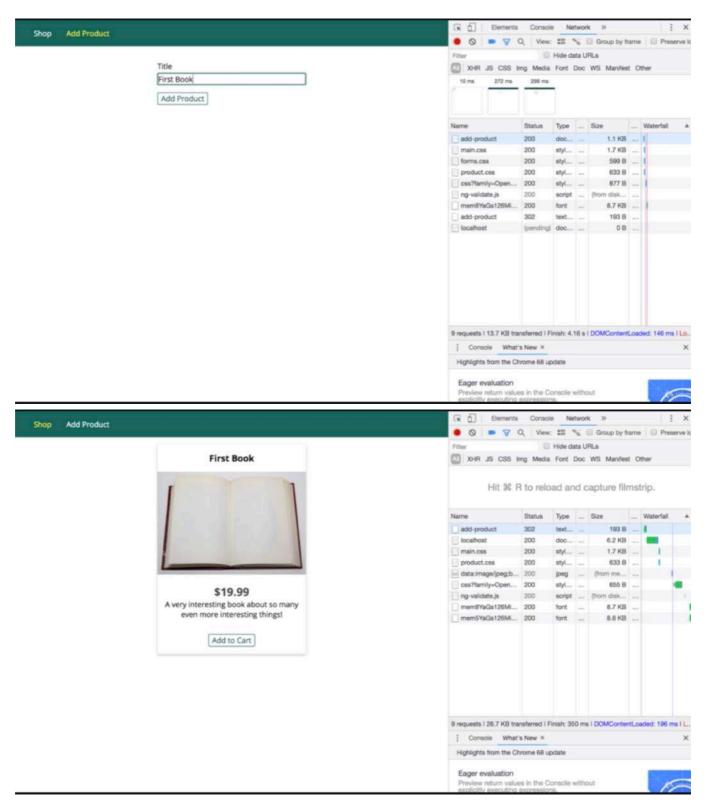
### \* Chapter 82: Converting HTML Files To Pug

- 1. update
- ./views/add-product.pug
- ./routes/admin.js
- ./views/404.pug
- app.js

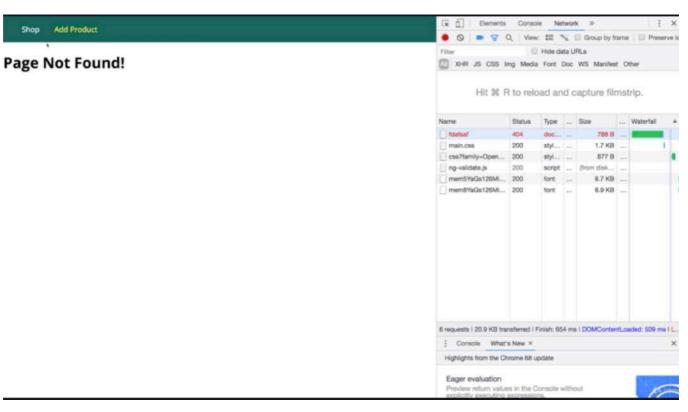
![](images/82-converting-html-files-to-pug-1.png)



- this is gone because the server restarted due to our server-side changes.
- ![](images/82-converting-html-files-to-pug-2.png)
- ![](images/82-converting-html-files-to-pug-3.png)



now if you click 'product', and fill out input field, it works well. ! [] (images/82-converting-html-files-to-pug-4.png)



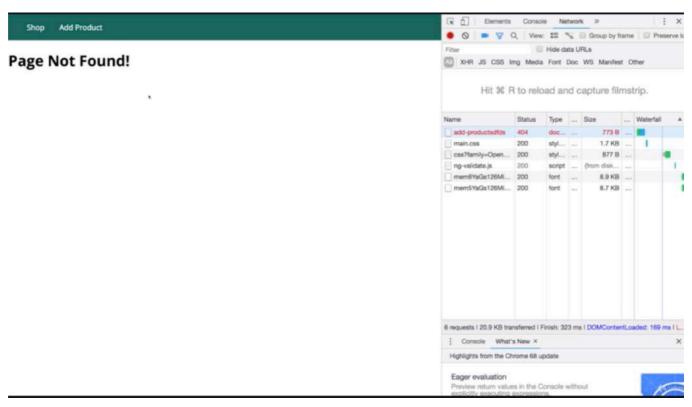
```
1 //app.js
 2
 3 const path = require('path');
 5 const express = require('express');
 6 const bodyParser = require('body-parser');
 7
 8 const app = express();
 9
10 /** you can't enter anything inside 'pug'
11 * we use pug because we installed the pug templating engine
12 * and this engine actually ships with built in express support and auto registers itself
  with express
13 * so that is why this works. pug is supported out of the box and with that, we are already
   set to go.
14 */
15 app.set('view engine', 'pug');
16 /**we can let express know where to find our views
17 * however the default setting for views already is our main directory and then the views
   folder.
18 *
19 * i will still send it explicitly here to show you how this would work
20 * if you would store your views in another folder which is not called views
21 * but maybe templates or whatever it is, that you have to set this configuration
22 * i will set it too even though it wouldn't be needed
23 * because views is the default.
24 */
25
26 /** now we are telling express that we wanna compile dynamic templates with the pug engine
27 * and where to find these templates.
28 */
29 app.set('views', 'views');
31 const adminData = require('./routes/admin');
```

```
32 const shopRoutes = require('./routes/shop');
33
34 app.use(bodyParser.urlencoded({extended: false}));
35 app.use(express.static(path.join(__dirname, 'public')));
37 app.use('/admin', adminData.routes);
38 app.use(shopRoutes);
39
40 app.use((req, res, next) => {
       res.status(404).render('404')
41
42 });
43
44 app.listen(3000);
45
1 //./routes/admin.js
 2
 3 const path = require('path');
 4
 5 const express = require('express');
 6
 7 const rootDir = require('../util/path');
 8
 9 const router = express.Router();
10
11 const products = [];
12
13 // /admin/add-product => GET
14 router.get('/add-product', (req, res, next) => {
15
     res.render('add-product', { pageTitle: 'Add Product' })
16 });
17
18 // /admin/add-product => POST
19 router.post('/add-product', (req, res, next) => {
20
   /**if we change that in other file, it also gives us the update here.
21
22
     * the problem is that this is data which is inherit to our node server
     \ \ \ast as it is running and therefore it's shared across all users.
23
24
      * sometimes this is what you may want but very rarely. you will probably never implement
  this.
25
      * you always wanna fetch data for a specific request
26
     * and if that happens to be the same data you show for all users that send this request.
27
28
    */
     products.push({ title: req.body.title });
29
     res.redirect('/');
30
31 });
32
33 exports.routes = router;
34 exports.products = products;
35
1 //-<!--./views/404.pug-->
 3 <!DOCTYPE html>
 4 html(lang="en")
 5
       head
```

```
meta(charset="UTF-8")
6
 7
           meta(name="viewport", content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0")
8
           meta(http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible", content="ie=edge")
           title Page Not Found
9
           link(rel="stylesheet", href="/css/main.css")
10
       body
11
           header.main-header
12
13
               nav.main-header nav
14
                   ul.main-header__item-list
15
                        li.main-header__item
16
                            a.active(href="/") Shop
17
                        li.main-header item
18
                            a.active(href="/admin/add-product") Add Product
19
           h1 Page Not Found
1 //-<!--./views/add-product.pug-->
2
3 <!DOCTYPE html>
4 html(lang="en")
       head
5
 6
           meta(charset="UTF-8")
 7
           meta(name="viewport", content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0")
           meta(http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible", content="ie=edge")
8
9
           title #{pageTitle}
           link(rel="stylesheet", href="/css/main.css")
10
           link(rel="stylesheet", href="/css/form.css")
11
12
           link(rel="stylesheet", href="/css/product.css")
13
       body
           header.main-header
14
15
               nav.main-header nav
                   ul.main-header__item-list
16
                        li.main-header__item
17
18
                            a.active(href="/") Shop
                        \verb|li.main-header__item|
19
                            a.active(href="/admin/add-product") Add Product
20
21
22
           main
               form.product-form(action="/admin/add-product", method="POST")
23
24
                   .form-control
25
                        label(for="title") Title
26
                        input(type="text", name="title")#title
27
28
                   button.btn(type="submit") Add Product
```

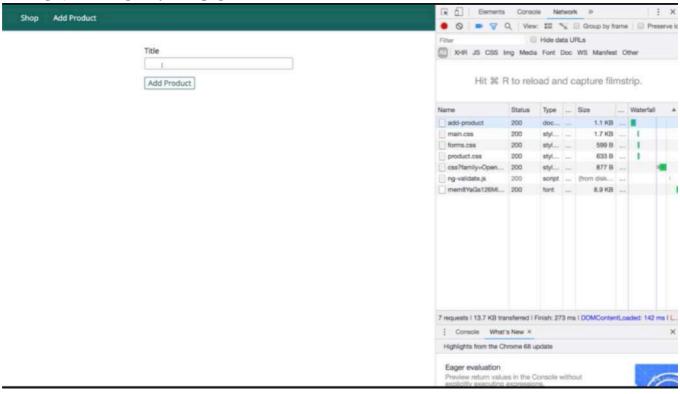
#### \* Chapter 83: Adding A Layout

- 1. update
- ./views/layouts/main-layout.pug
- ./views/404.pug
- ./views/add-product.pug
- ![](images/83-adding-a-layout-1.png)



- if i save and i enter some random path which doesn't exist, i still get Page Not Found.
- but now behind the scenes, this uses my layout and we can do the same on the other pages like add-product.pug file

![](images/83-adding-a-layout-2.png)



```
1 //-<!--/views/layouts/main-layout.pug-->
2
3 //-<!--./views/404.pug-->
4
5 <!DOCTYPE html>
6 html(lang="en")
7 head
8 meta(charset="UTF-8")
```

```
10
           meta(http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible", content="ie=edge")
11
           title Page Not Found
           link(rel="stylesheet", href="/css/main.css")
12
           //-<!--we can extend this layout from inside our other pug views
13
                   and we can actually define some placeholders, some hooks in this layout
14
                   where other views can then enter their content.
15
16
17
                   for example, in the links, we get a base layout which looks like this
18
                   but in other views that should extend this layout,
19
                   they might use this layout and add more links in this place
                   we can define such a hook by adding the 'block' keyword which pug understand
20
                   and then defining any name of our choice. styles for example
21
                   we will be able to add more styles from inside other files here
22
23
                   we get this basic layout with 2 hooks(styles, content).
24
25
                   we can dynamically enter content into from inside our other files
26
27
           block styles
28
       body
29
           header.main-header
30
               nav.main-header__nav
31
                   ul.main-header__item-list
                       li.main-header item
32
                           a.active(href="/") Shop
33
                       li.main-header__item
34
                           a(href="/admin/add-product") Add Product
35
36
           block content
1 //-<!--./views/add-product.pug-->
2 extends layouts/main-layout.pug
3
4 block styles
5
       //-<!--these are the 2 styles imports which are not part of the default layout-->
       link(rel="stylesheet", href="/css/form.css")
6
7
       link(rel="stylesheet", href="/css/product.css")
8
9 block content
10
       main
           form.product-form(action="/admin/add-product", method="POST")
11
12
               .form-control
13
                   label(for="title") Title
                   input(type="text", name="title")#title
14
15
               button.btn(type="submit") Add Product
16
1 //-<!--./views/404.pug-->
2
 3 //-<!--we can now extend the layout
           by adding the extends keyword which pug understands
           and now we just need to point at the 'layouts' folder.
 5
           we have the layouts folder and we wanna use the 'main-layout' file in there
 6
7
8 extends layouts/main-layout.pug
9
10 //-<!-- and now we have to tell it what to render in that content
               and maybe also in that styles hook, we defined.
```

meta(name="viewport", content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0")

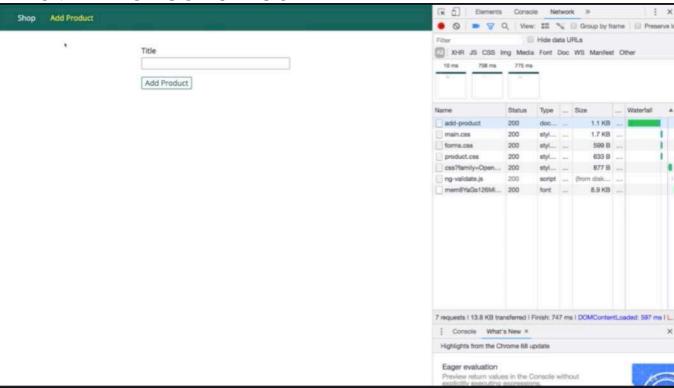
9

```
12
               for styles, i don't need any special setting here
13
               but for the content block, i wanna enter my own custom content
14
               and i do this by again typing block content
               but now since i extend a layout, this will not define a hook
15
               but allow me to add content in that layout
16
17
               and then indent it here. and i define what should be injected into the content
   block in the layout.
18
19 block content
20
       h1 Page Not Found
```

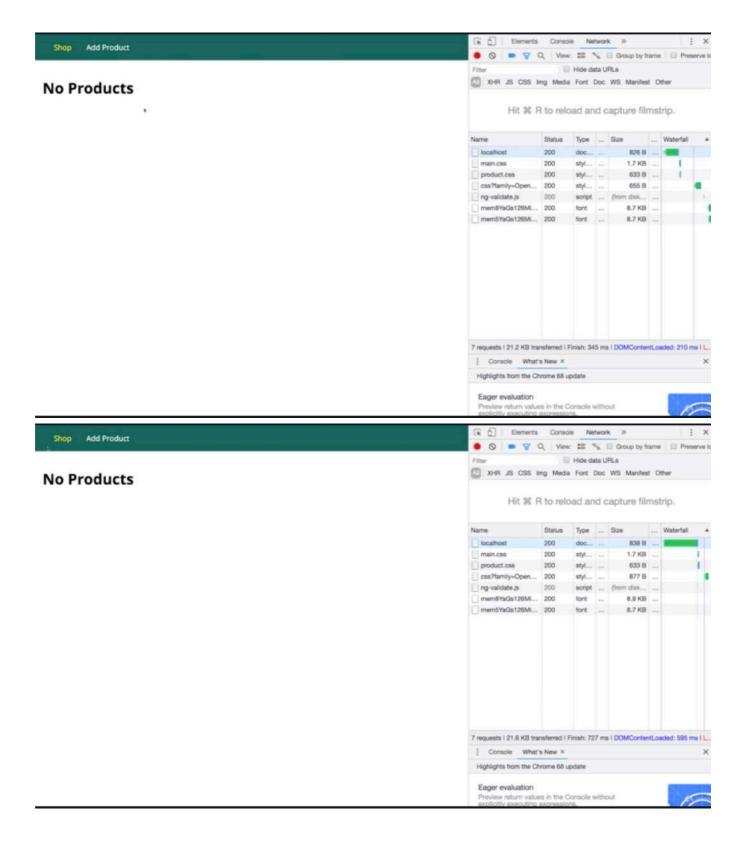
#### \* Chapter 84: Finishing The Pug Template

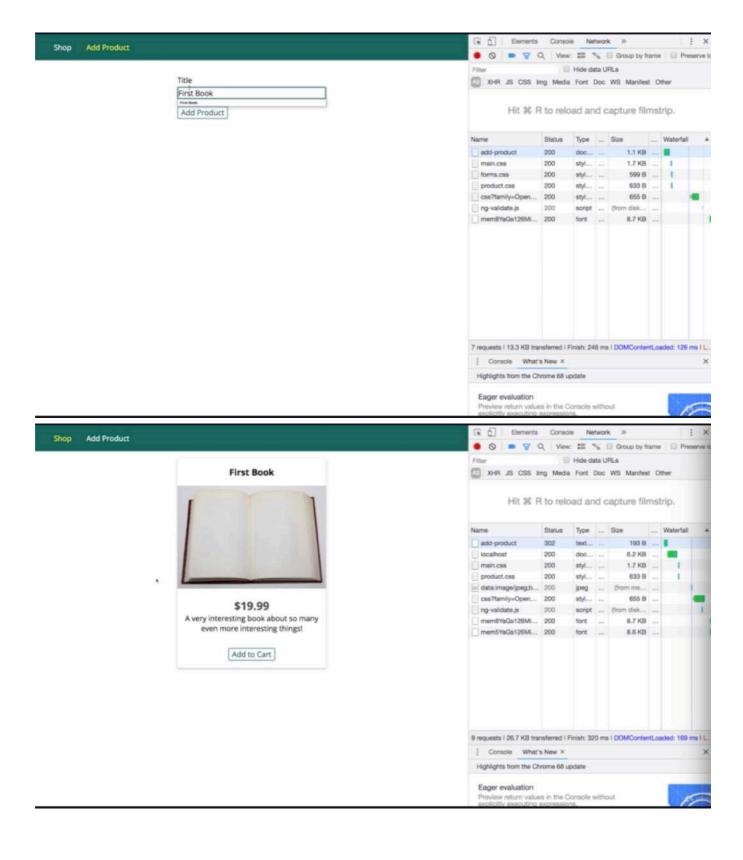
- 1. update
- ./routes/admin.js
- ./routes/shop.js
- ./views/main-layout.pug
- ./views/shop.pug
- app.js

![](images/84-finishing-the-pug-template-1.png)

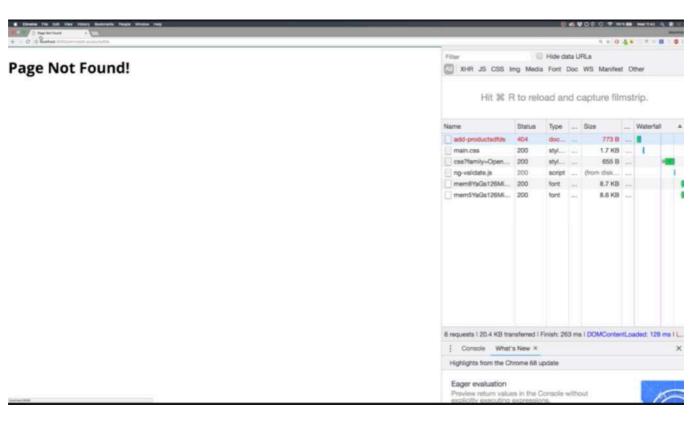


- you see add-product is yellow because it's marked as active.
- ![](images/84-finishing-the-pug-template-2.png)
- ![](images/84-finishing-the-pug-template-3.png)
- ![](images/84-finishing-the-pug-template-4.png)
- ![](images/84-finishing-the-pug-template-5.png)
- ![](images/84-finishing-the-pug-template-6.png)
- ![](images/84-finishing-the-pug-template-7.png)
- ![](images/84-finishing-the-pug-template-8.png)









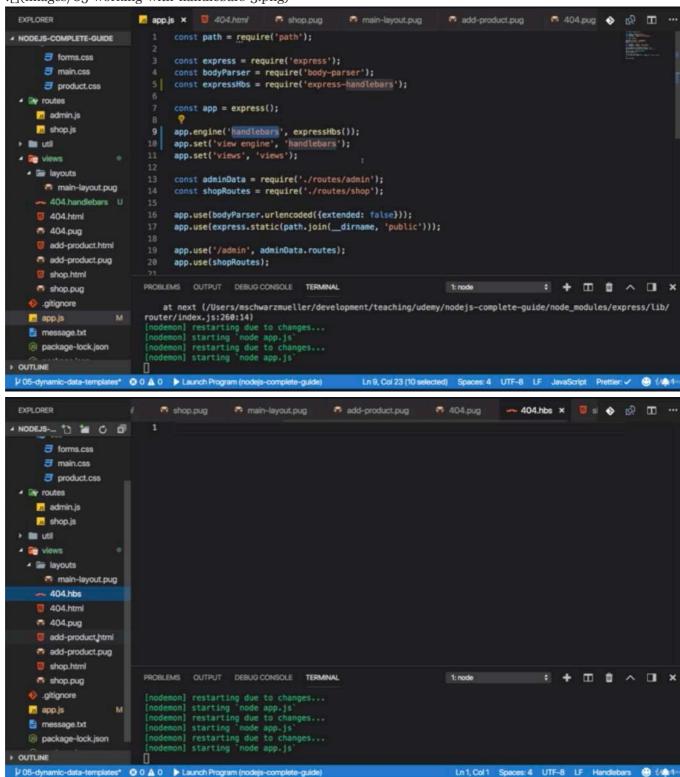
```
1 //app.js
 2
 3 const path = require('path');
 5 const express = require('express');
 6 const bodyParser = require('body-parser');
 7
 8 const app = express();
 9
10 app.set('view engine', 'pug');
11 app.set('views', 'views');
12
13 const adminData = require('./routes/admin');
14 const shopRoutes = require('./routes/shop');
15
16 app.use(bodyParser.urlencoded({extended: false}));
17 app.use(express.static(path.join(__dirname, 'public')));
18
19 app.use('/admin', adminData.routes);
20 app.use(shopRoutes);
21
22 app.use((req, res, next) => {
       res.status(404).render('404', {pageTitle: 'Page Not Found'})
24 });
25
26 app.listen(3000);
1 //./routes/admin.js
 2
 3 const path = require('path');
 4
 5 const express = require('express');
 6
 7 const rootDir = require('../util/path');
 8
```

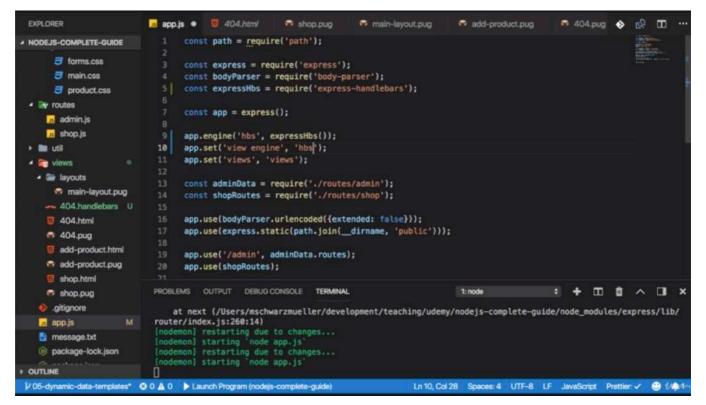
```
9 const router = express.Router();
10
11 const products = [];
12
13 // /admin/add-product => GET
14 router.get('/add-product', (req, res, next) => {
    /**i pass this path into my view,
15
16
     * so that the view can find out what is the path for which this was loaded
17
      */
    res.render('add-product', { pageTitle: 'Add Product', path: '/admin/add-product' })
18
19 });
20
21 // /admin/add-product => POST
22 router.post('/add-product', (req, res, next) => {
     products.push({ title: req.body.title });
23
     res.redirect('/');
24
25 });
26
27 exports.routes = router;
28 exports.products = products;
 1 //./routes/shop.js
 2
 3 const path = require('path');
 4
 5 const express = require('express');
 6
 7 const rootDir = require('../util/path');
 8 const adminData = require('./admin');
10 const router = express.Router();
11
12 router.get('/', (req, res, next) => {
     const products = adminData.products;
13
     res.render('shop', {prods: products, pageTitle: 'Shop', path:'/'});
14
15 });
16
17 module.exports = router;
1 //-<!--/views/layouts/main-layout.pug-->
 2
 3 <!DOCTYPE html>
 4 html(lang="en")
 5
       head
           meta(charset="UTF-8")
 6
           meta(name="viewport", content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0")
 7
 8
           meta(http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible", content="ie=edge")
 9
           title #{pageTitle}
           link(rel="stylesheet", href="/css/main.css")
10
11
           block styles
12
       body
           header.main-header
13
               nav.main-header__nav
14
                   ul.main-header__item-list
15
16
                       li.main-header__item
17
                           a(href="/", class=(path === '/' ? 'active' : '')) Shop
```

```
18
                       li.main-header__item
19
                            //-<!--in the main-layout,
20
                                i know i wanna add the active class to this add-product
                                if the path and the path now simply is a variable i get passed
21
   into the page(main-layout.pug file),
22
                               if the path simply is '/admin/add-product' and that is something
   we define
23
                               and therefore you could pick any path you want
24
                               so i will add a check here.
25
26
                               a class can be added, a CSS class as an attribute too
27
                                and now i will have some javascript code which we can enclose
   with bracket
                               now we gonna check if path is equal to '/admin/add-product'
28
                                this is why i meant you can use whatever path you want, you are
29
   defining the condition here.
30
                               then if path is equal to this, then i know that add-product is
31
   the page i'm on
32
                               because only for the add-product route i do set this path.
                                then if that is the case, i wanna render active as a class
33
   here.-->
34
                            a(href="/admin/add-product", class=(path === '/admin/add-product' ?
   'active' : '')) Add Product
           block content
35
 1 //-<!--./views/shop.pug-->
 2
 3 extends layouts/main-layout.pug
 4
 5 block styles
       link(rel="stylesheet", href="/css/product.css")
 6
 7
 8 block content
 9
       main
           if prods.length > 0
10
11
               .arid
12
                   each product in prods
13
                       article.card.product-item
14
                            //-<!--you need to merge them
15
                                and simply concatenate them separated by dots .
16
                                and never forget the indentation-->
                           header.card_header
17
                               h1.product__title #{product.title}
18
19
                           div.card__image
                                img(src="https://cdn.pixabay.com/photo/2016/03/31/20/51/book-
20
   1296045_960_720.png", alt="A Book")
21
                           div.card content
22
                               h2.product price $19.99
                               p.product__description A very interesting book about so many
   even more interesting things!
24
                            .card actions
25
                               button.btn Add to Cart
26
           else
               h1 No Products
27
```

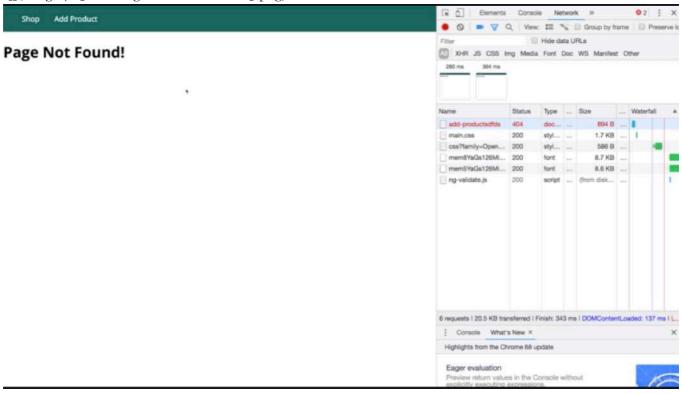
#### \* Chapter 85: Working With Handlebars

- 1. update
- app.js
- ./views/404.hbs
- handlebars doesn't follow such a minimal HTML approach but uses normal HTML mixed with some templating logic.
- ![](images/85-working-with-handlebars-1.png)
- ![](images/85-working-with-handlebars-2.png)
- ![](images/85-working-with-handlebars-3.png)





- you can change the engine name
- ![](images/85-working-with-handlebars-4.png)
- ![](images/85-working-with-handlebars-5.png)



```
chand

dead

dead
```

- if we inspect this, the doubly curly braces was replaced with the content that should be rendered. ![](images/85-working-with-handlebars-6.png)

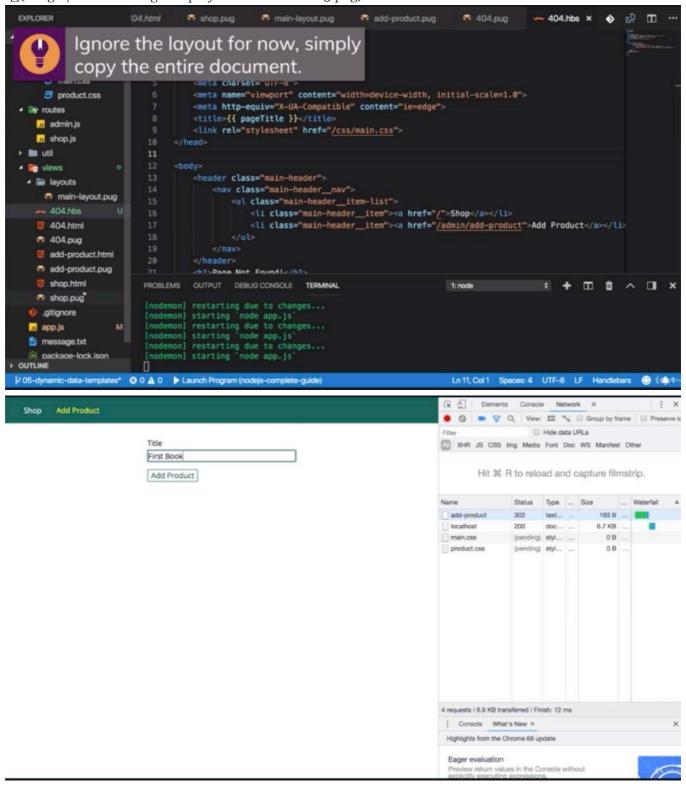
```
1 //app.js
 2
 3 const path = require('path');
 4
 5 const express = require('express');
 6 const bodyParser = require('body-parser');
 7 const expressHbs = require('express-handlebars')
 9 const app = express();
10
11 /**'engine()' method register a new templating engine,
12 * in case, we are using one which is not built-in.
13 * pug was built-in kind of it.
14 * express-handlebars is not.
15
   */
16
17 /**now we have to tell express that 'handlebars' is the name
18 * now what's the actual tool i should use?
19 * that is 'expressHbs' and that is object we just imported,
20 * that turns out to be a function we can call
21 * and we have to call, that initialize this engine.
22 * so this function returns the initialized view engine which we can assign to engine here.
23 *
24 */
25 app.engine('hbs', expressHbs())
26 /**in here, second argument have to be matched to first arguemnt in 'app.engine()' */
27 app.set('view engine', 'hbs');
28 app.set('views', 'views');
29
30 const adminData = require('./routes/admin');
31 const shopRoutes = require('./routes/shop');
32
```

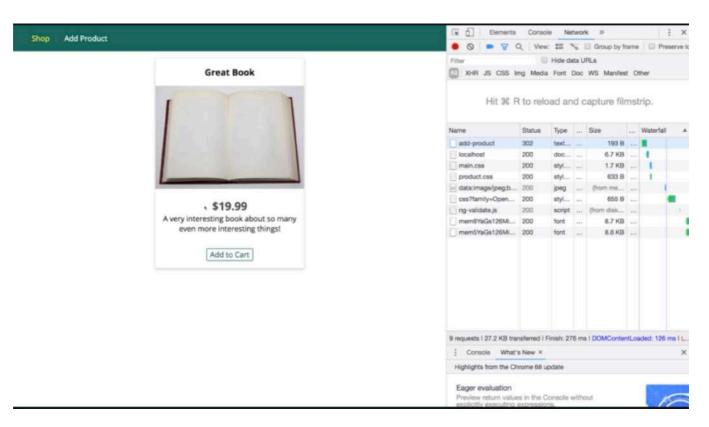
```
33 app.use(bodyParser.urlencoded({extended: false}));
34 app.use(express.static(path.join(__dirname, 'public')));
35
36 app.use('/admin', adminData.routes);
37 app.use(shopRoutes);
38
39 app.use((req, res, next) => {
40
      /**keep in mind that in app.js where we load that 404 pages,
41
      * we are passing in {pageTitle: 'Page Not Found'}
      * and the way you pass into templates doesn't change with the engine.
42
43
       * this is always the same type of flow.
44
      * you pass in an object with key-value pairs where the keys
       * and therefore indirectly also the values are available in the template,
45
      * the way you use it in a template differs from engine to engine.
46
47
      res.status(404).render('404', {pageTitle: 'Page Not Found'})
48
49 });
50
51 app.listen(3000);
52
1 <!--./views/404.hbs-->
3 <!DOCTYPE html>
4 <html lang="en">
5
6 <head>
7
      <meta charset="UTF-8">
      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
8
9
      <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="ie=edge">
10
      <title>{{ pageTitle }}</title>
      <link rel="stylesheet" href="/css/main.css">
11
12 </head>
13
14 <body>
      <header class="main-header">
15
          <nav class="main-header__nav">
16
17
             18
                 <a href="/">Shop</a>
19
                  <a href="/admin/add-product">Add Product</a>
   20
              21
          </nav>
      </header>
22
23
      <h1>Page Not Found!</h1>
24 </body>
25
```

## \* Chapter 86: Converting Our Project To Handlebars

- 1. update
- ./views/add-product.hbs
- ./views/shop.hbs
- ./routes/shop.js

- ![](images/86-converting-our-project-to-handlebars-1.png)
- ![](images/86-converting-our-project-to-handlebars-2.png)
- ![](images/86-converting-our-project-to-handlebars-3.png)





```
1 //app.js
 2
 3 const path = require('path');
 4
 5 const express = require('express');
 6 const bodyParser = require('body-parser');
 7 const expressHbs = require('express-handlebars')
 8
 9 const app = express();
10
11 /**'engine()' method register a new templating engine,
12 * in case, we are using one which is not built-in.
   * pug was built-in kind of it.
13
14 * express-handlebars is not.
15
16
17 /**now we have to tell express that 'handlebars' is the name
18 * now what's the actual tool i should use?
19 * that is 'expressHbs' and that is object we just imported,
20 * that turns out to be a function we can call
21 * and we have to call, that initialize this engine.
22 * so this function returns the initialized view engine which we can assign to engine here.
23 *
24 */
25 app.engine('hbs', expressHbs())
26 /**in here, second argument have to be matched to first arguemnt in 'app.engine()' */
27 app.set('view engine', 'hbs');
28 app.set('views', 'views');
29
30 const adminData = require('./routes/admin');
31 const shopRoutes = require('./routes/shop');
32
33 app.use(bodyParser.urlencoded({extended: false}));
34 app.use(express.static(path.join(__dirname, 'public')));
```

```
35
36 app.use('/admin', adminData.routes);
37 app.use(shopRoutes);
38
39 app.use((req, res, next) => {
       /**keep in mind that in app.js where we load that 404 pages,
40
      * we are passing in {pageTitle: 'Page Not Found'}
41
42
      * and the way you pass into templates doesn't change with the engine.
43
      * this is always the same type of flow.
44
      * you pass in an object with key-value pairs where the keys
45
      * and therefore indirectly also the values are available in the template,
      * the way you use it in a template differs from engine to engine.
47
       res.status(404).render('404', {pageTitle: 'Page Not Found'})
48
49 });
50
51 app.listen(3000);
1 //./routes/shop.js
 3 const path = require('path');
 5 const express = require('express');
 6
7 const rootDir = require('../util/path');
 8 const adminData = require('./admin');
 9
10 const router = express.Router();
11
12 router.get('/', (req, res, next) => {
13 const products = adminData.products;
    /**now we just pass the key 'hasProducts' which is true or false, the result of check.
14
15
    * this is core difference between pug and express-handlebars.
16
     res.render('shop', {prods: products, pageTitle: 'Shop', path:'/', hasProducts:
   products.length > 0});
18 });
20 module.exports = router;
1 <!--./views/shop.hbs-->
 2
 3 <!DOCTYPE html>
4 <html lang="en">
 5
 6 <head>
 7
      <meta charset="UTF-8">
 8
      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
 9
      <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="ie=edge">
10
      <title>{{ pageTitle }}</title>
       <link rel="stylesheet" href="/css/main.css">
11
       <link rel="stylesheet" href="/css/product.css">
12
13 </head>
14
15 <body>
16
       <header class="main-header">
17
          <nav class="main-header nav">
```

```
18
              19
                  <a class="active" href="/">Shop</a>
20
                  <a href="/admin/add-product">Add Product</a>
   21
              22
          </nav>
23
      </header>
24
25
      <main>
26
              <!--block statemennt is our statement which are not just outputting some text
27
              but wrap some contents that should be outputted conditionally or loop
28
29
              express-handlebars support the output of keys that yields true or false.
              this means we have to move that logic from template into our node express code
30
              and pass the result of this check into the template. -->
31
          {{#if hasProducts }}
32
33
              <div class="grid">
34
                 <!--the codes inside of '#each prods' is repeated every thing(product) in
  prods -->
                  {{#each prods}}
35
                     <article class="card product-item">
36
                         <header class="card_header">
37
38
                             <!--now the problem is that how can we access this product.
39
                                 express-handlebars gives us only 1 way which gives us 'this'
  keyword
40
                                 which refers to the element in the array for the occured
   iteration
41
42
                                 this.title always refer to every product
                                 which still a javascript object
43
44
                                 as the stored in the array in the admin.js file
45
                                 and the object 'title' key -->
                             <h1 class="product__title">{{ this.title }}</h1>
46
47
                         </header>
48
                         <div class="card__image">
49
                             <img src="https://cdn.pixabay.com/photo/2016/03/31/20/51/book-</pre>
   1296045_960_720.png" alt="A Book">
50
                         </div>
                         <div class="card__content">
51
52
                             <h2 class="product__price">$19.99</h2>
                             A very interesting book about so
53
   many even more interesting things!
54
                         </div>
55
                         <div class="card__actions">
                             <button class="btn">Add to Cart/button>
56
57
                         </div>
58
                     </article>
                  {{/each}}
59
              </div>
60
61
          {{ else }}
              <h1>No Product Found!</h1>
62
          <!--now we wanna close block in the end.
63
64
          we do that with closing statement.-->
65
          {{/if}}
66
      </main>
67 </body>
```

1. update

## \* Chapter 87: Adding The Layout To Handlebars

```
- app.js
- ./views/layouts/main-layout.hbs
- ./views/add-product.hbs
- ./routes/shop.js
- ./views/shop.hbs
- ./routes/admin.js
  1 //app.js
  2
  3 const path = require('path');
  4
  5 const express = require('express');
  6 const bodyParser = require('body-parser');
  7 const expressHbs = require('express-handlebars')
  8
  9 const app = express();
 10
 11 /**Handlebars does support layouts but it works a bit differently than it did with pug.
 12 * First of all, we have to configure something.
    * in app.js where we register our handlebars engine, we have to pass in the options.
    * 'layoutDir' allows you to set up where my layouts live,
 15
 16 * so which folder i can find my layouts.
 17 * and let's set this here to string which by default is 'views/layout'
 18 * so you don't need to set this
 19 * but you can set it kind of to reconfirm this but this is redundant.
 20 * you only need to set it if you would store it somewhere else,
 21 * like in lays or if you have a different default views folder.
 23 * and you can also define a default layout that should be used for all files
 24 * and i will just name it 'main'
 25 * and that means you will have to have a main or main-layout in my case,
 26 * you will have to have 'main-layout.hbs' file in your layouts folder.
 27 */
 28 app.engine(
 29
        'hbs',
 30
        expressHbs({
 31
            layoutsDir: 'views/layouts/',
 32
            defaultLayout: 'main-layout',
 33
            /** for whatever reason, you explicitly have to tell handlebars to do that
    differently.
 34
             * you have to go to options
 35
             * and set the extension name which only applies to the layout and not to all files,
            st just as this applies to all files but the layout, you have to set the extname
 36
    here to 'hbs'
 37
             * this is really strange but it's how express-handlebars works.
 38
             */
            extname: 'hbs'
 40
        })
 41 )
 42 app.set('view engine', 'hbs');
```

```
43 app.set('views', 'views');
45 const adminData = require('./routes/admin');
46 const shopRoutes = require('./routes/shop');
47
48 app.use(bodyParser.urlencoded({extended: false}));
49 app.use(express.static(path.join(__dirname, 'public')));
50
51 app.use('/admin', adminData.routes);
52 app.use(shopRoutes);
53
54 app.use((reg, res, next) => {
       res.status(404).render('404', {pageTitle: 'Page Not Found'})
56 });
57
58 app.listen(3000);
59
1 //./routes/admin.js
 3 const path = require('path');
 4
 5 const express = require('express');
 6
 7 const rootDir = require('../util/path');
 8
 9 const router = express.Router();
10
11 const products = [];
12
13 // /admin/add-product => GET
14 router.get('/add-product', (req, res, next) => {
15
    /**i pass this path into my view,
     * so that the view can find out what is the path for which this was loaded
16
17
     */
18
     res.render(
       'add-product',
19
20
21
         pageTitle: 'Add Product',
22
         path: '/admin/add-product' ,
         formsCSS: true,
23
24
      productCSS: true,
25
         activeAddProduct: true
       })
26
27 });
28
29 // /admin/add-product => POST
30 router.post('/add-product', (req, res, next) => {
     products.push({ title: reg.body.title });
     res.redirect('/');
32
33 });
34
35 exports.routes = router;
36 exports.products = products;
1 <!--./views/layouts/main-layout.hbs-->
 2
```

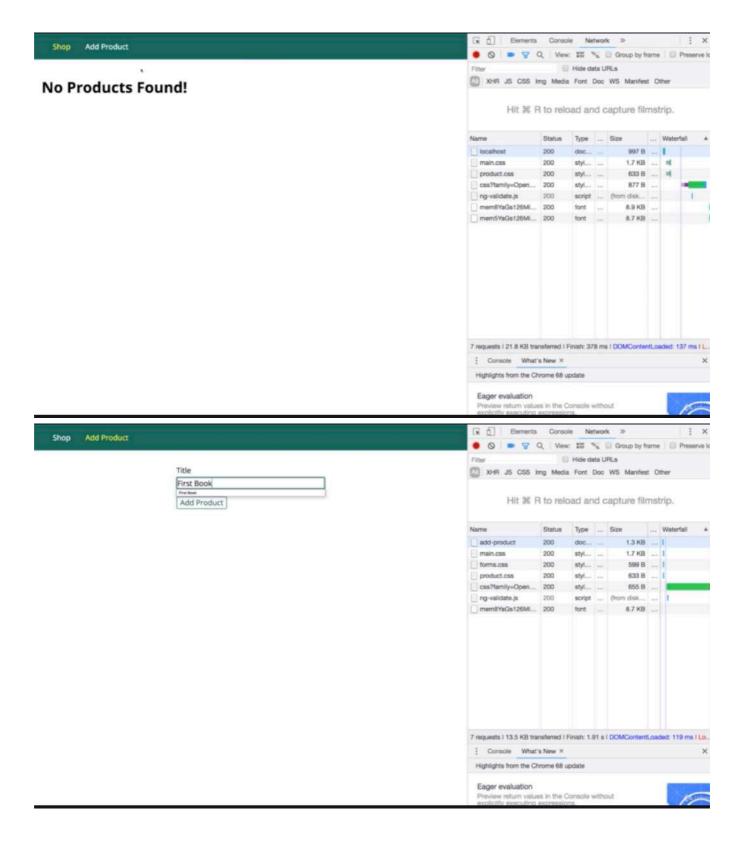
```
3 <!DOCTYPE html>
4 <html lang="en">
5
6 <head>
7
      <meta charset="UTF-8">
      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
8
9
      <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="ie=edge">
10
      <title>{{ pageTitle }}</title>
11
      <link rel="stylesheet" href="/css/main.css">
12
      <!--however if you have some part like this
13
      where you need to add some styling depending on the page you are on,
      you will have to solve this differently, in a kind of a similar approach as we solved
   the active class in pug
15
16
      you will have to add an if statement here in main-layout
17
18
      {{#if formsCSS}}
19
          <link rel="stylesheet" href="/css/forms.css">
20
      {{/if}}
21
      {{#if productCSS}}
          <link rel="stylesheet" href="/css/product.css">
22
      {{/if}}
23
24 </head>
25
26 <body>
27
      <header class="main-header">
          <nav class="main-header nav">
28
29
             30
                  <!--if 'activeShop' is true, then active will be rendered
                  but if 'activeAddProduct' is false. because we don't pass it at all
31
32
                  and therefore this would not be rendered.-->
33
                  <a class="{{#if activeShop }}active{{/if}}"</pre>
   href="/">Shop</a>
34
                  <a class="{{#if activeAddProduct}</pre>
   }}active{{/if}}" href="/admin/add-product">Add Product</a>
35
              </111>
36
          </nav>
37
      </header>
      <!--the only thing we can do is that
38
39
      we can define a placeholder with 3 curly braces
40
      then adding 'body' here
      and you have to exactly use this placeholder
41
42
      this is understood by handlebars
43
      and you will then be able to target this in your views
44
      that extend the layout automatically
45
      because you set it as the default layout-->
46
      <!--what should be injected into our 3 curly brace body tag in the main-layout
47
      so whatever should get entered in this place should be added to shop.hbs and nothing
48
   else.
49
      {{{ body }}}
50
51 </body>
52
53 </html>
```

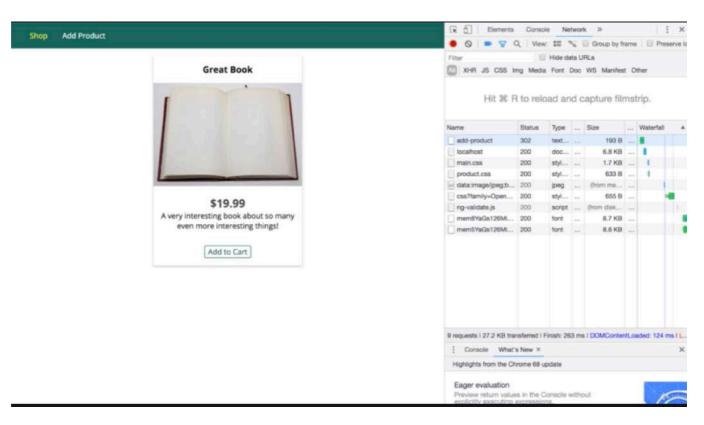
```
2
 3 <main>
 4
       <form class="product-form" action="/admin/add-product" method="POST">
          <div class="form-control">
 5
              <label for="title">Title</label>
 6
 7
              <input type="text" name="title" id="title">
 8
          </div>
 9
          <button class="btn" type="submit">Add Product</button>
10
11
       </form>
12 </main>
13
1 //./routes/shop.js
 3 const path = require('path');
 4
 5 const express = require('express');
 6
7 const rootDir = require('../util/path');
8 const adminData = require('./admin');
10 const router = express.Router();
11
12 router.get('/', (req, res, next) => {
    const products = adminData.products;
13
14
    res.render('shop', {
15
       prods: products,
       pageTitle: 'Shop',
16
17
       path:'/',
18
      hasProducts: products.length > 0,
19
      activeShop: true,
20
      productCSS: true,
21
      /**if you move over to shop.hbs,
22
      * now this will use the layout by default,
23
      * you could disable this by going to the render function for a given page
      * and setting a special layout key and seeting to false like below.
24
      *
25
26
      * layout: false
27
      * 'layout' is special key that is understood by handlebars
28
29
      * and it would not use the default layout. otherwise it will.
30
      */
    });
31
32 });
34 module.exports = router;
1 <!--./views/shop.hbs-->
 2
 3 <main>
 4
      {{#if hasProducts }}
      <div class="grid">
 5
          {{#each prods}}
 6
 7
               <article class="card product-item">
 8
                  <header class="card_header">
                  <h1 class="product__title">{{ this.title }}</h1>
```

```
10
                  </header>
11
                  <div class="card image">
12
                      <img src="https://cdn.pixabay.com/photo/2016/03/31/20/51/book-</pre>
  1296045_960_720.png" alt="A Book">
13
                  </div>
                  <div class="card__content">
14
15
                      <h2 class="product__price">$19.99</h2>
16
                      A very interesting book about so many
  even more interesting things!
17
                  </div>
18
                  <div class="card actions">
                      <button class="btn">Add to Cart/button>
19
20
                  </div>
              </article>
21
22
          {{/each}}
      </div>
23
24
      {{ else }}
      <h1>No Product Found!</h1>
25
26
      {{/if}}
27 </main>
```

## \* Chapter 88: Working With EJS

- 1. update
- app.js
- -./views/404.ejs
- ./views/add-product.ejs
- ./views/shop.ejs
- EJS is a templating engine which is just like pug, supported out of the box. so we don't need to register the engine as we did it with handlebars.
- EJS has a nice mixture of the extended functionalities of pug, so not regarding the HTML, but regarding the javascript code.
- we will stick to EJS and all source code will therefore be provided with that templating engine.
- ![](images/88-working-with-ejs-1.png)
- ![](images/88-working-with-ejs-2.png)
- ![](images/88-working-with-ejs-3.png)





```
1 //app.js
 2
 3 const path = require('path');
 5 const express = require('express');
 6 const bodyParser = require('body-parser');
 7
 8 const app = express();
 9
10 app.set('view engine', 'ejs');
11 app.set('views', 'views');
12
13 const adminData = require('./routes/admin');
14 const shopRoutes = require('./routes/shop');
15
16 app.use(bodyParser.urlencoded({extended: false}));
17 app.use(express.static(path.join(__dirname, 'public')));
18
19 app.use('/admin', adminData.routes);
20 app.use(shopRoutes);
21
22 app.use((req, res, next) => {
       res.status(404).render('404', {pageTitle: 'Page Not Found'})
24 });
25
26 app.listen(3000);
1 <!--./views/404.ejs-->
 2
 3
 4 <!--EJS doesn't support layouts.-->
 6 <!DOCTYPE html>
 7 <html lang="en">
 8
```

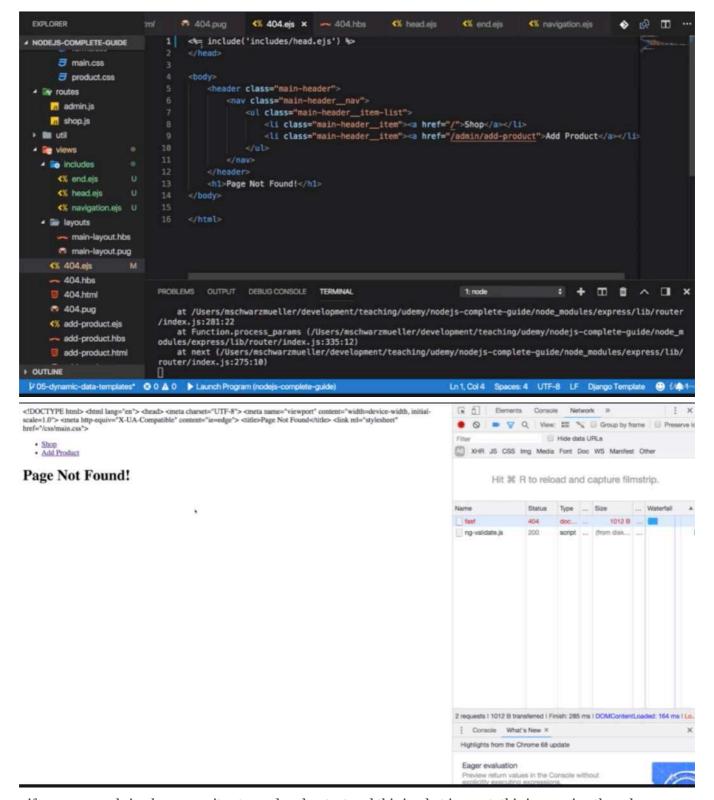
```
9 <head>
10
      <meta charset="UTF-8">
      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
11
      <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="ie=edge">
12
13
      <!--if you wanna output a value in the place we are placing this placeholder,
      we add an equal sign right after the percentage sign
14
15
      and then we close this with just a percentage sign and a greater sign
16
17
      so we can output the data which our template receives
18
      and just as before, the method of how we receive hasn't change.-->
19
      <title><%= pageTitle %></title>
20
      <link rel="stylesheet" href="/css/main.css">
21 </head>
22
23 <body>
      <header class="main-header">
24
25
         <nav class="main-header__nav">
26
            27
               <a href="/">Shop</a>
28
                <a href="/admin/add-product">Add Product</a>
  29
            30
         </nav>
      </header>
31
      <h1>Page Not Found!</h1>
32
33 </body>
34
35 </html>
1 <!--./views/add-product.ejs-->
3 <!DOCTYPE html>
4 <html lang="en">
5
6 <head>
     <meta charset="UTF-8">
7
     <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
8
     <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="ie=edge">
9
10
     <title><%= pageTitle %></title>
11
      <link rel="stylesheet" href="/css/main.css">
      <link rel="stylesheet" href="/css/forms.css">
12
13
      <link rel="stylesheet" href="/css/product.css">
14 </head>
15
16 <body>
17
      <header class="main-header">
18
         <nav class="main-header nav">
19
            20
                <a href="/">Shop</a>
                 <a class="active" href="/admin/add-</pre>
21
  product">Add Product</a>
22
            23
         </nav>
24
      </header>
25
26
      <main>
         <form class="product-form" action="/admin/add-product" method="POST">
27
```

```
28
              <div class="form-control">
29
                  <label for="title">Title</label>
30
                  <input type="text" name="title" id="title">
31
              </div>
32
              <button class="btn" type="submit">Add Product</button>
33
34
          </form>
35
      </main>
36 </body>
37
38 </html>
1 <!--./views/shop.ejs-->
2
3 <!DOCTYPE html>
4 <html lang="en">
5
6 <head>
7
      <meta charset="UTF-8">
      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
8
9
      <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="ie=edge">
10
      <title><%= pageTitle %></title>
      <link rel="stylesheet" href="/css/main.css">
11
      <link rel="stylesheet" href="/css/product.css">
12
13 </head>
14
15 <body>
16
      <header class="main-header">
          <nav class="main-header nav">
17
18
              19
                  <a class="active" href="/">Shop</a>
                  <a href="/admin/add-product">Add Product</a>
20
   21
         </nav>
22
23
      </header>
24
25
      <main>
          <!--if you use if statement,
26
27
          then don't use equal sign because we don't directly output a value in this place.
28
          instead we wanna enclose, wrap a certain block of code
29
          and we do this by adding our opening and closing EJS Tags
          then you can write vanila javascript code.
30
          we will get our 'prods key' in shop.js which holds our 'products' array
31
32
          and this will be array and therefore we can write a normal javascript if statement
33
34
          so in the end what you do is you write a normal if statement as you would write it
   in a javascript file,
35
          just that the part inside of that statement is not javascript code
          but this HTML code and i find this to be very straightforward and easy to
36
   understand-->
37
          <% if (prods.length > 0) { %>
          <div class="grid">
38
39
              <% for(let product of prods) { %>
              <article class="card product-item">
40
41
                  <header class="card_header">
42
                      <h1 class="product__title"><%= product.title %></h1>
```

```
43
                  </header>
44
                  <div class="card image">
45
                      <img src="https://cdn.pixabay.com/photo/2016/03/31/20/51/book-</pre>
   1296045_960_720.png" alt="A Book">
46
                  </div>
                  <div class="card__content">
47
48
                      <h2 class="product__price">$19.99</h2>
49
                      A very interesting book about so many
  even more interesting things!
50
                  </div>
51
                  <div class="card actions">
                      <button class="btn">Add to Cart/button>
52
53
                  </div>
              </article>
54
              <% } %>
55
          </div>
56
57
          <% } else { %>
58
              <h1>No Product Found!</h1>
59
          <% } %>
60
      </main>
61 </body>
62
63 </html>
```

## \* Chapter 89: Working On The Layout With Partials

- 1. update
- ./views/404.ejs
- ./views/add-product.ejs
- ./views/shop.ejs
- ./views/includes/head.ejs
- ./views/includes/navigation.ejs
- ./views/includes/end.ejs
- EJS doesn't have layouts, but we can use so-called 'partials' or 'includes', by the way that pug and handlebars also know
- The idea is that you have some code blocks which you reuse in different parts of your templates and you can therefore just share them across your templates.
- instead of having one master layout where you put your individual view parts into, you have a couple of separated shared view parts which you can merge into the views you are creating
- ![](images/89-working-on-the-layout-with-partials-1.png)
- ![](images/89-working-on-the-layout-with-partials-2.png)



- if you use equal sign here, now it gets rendered as text and this is what i meant. this is escaping the values. so it's not rendering it.

```
1 <!--./views/404.ejs-->
 2
 3 <!--i need to import head.ejs
       and this can be imported into the 404.ejs file
 4
5
       by adding our EJS syntax
       now with a minus -
6
7
       and you use that if you wanna output unescaped HTML code,
8
       that by the way means that by default, if you have this syntax with the equal sign
9
       and you would render some variable that holds a string that holds HTML code,
10
       it would not render that HTML code, but render it as text to avoid cross-site scripting
  attacks,
```

```
with a minus you can avoid this and really render the HTML code
11
12
13
       'include()' keyword allows us to include a certain element into this page
       in 'include()', you add a string which holds the path to the file you wanna include
14
       and you have to enter this path as it's seen from the file you are in.
15
       so the 404.ejs file is in the views folder. so the file we wanna include is in the
16
   subfolder.
17 -->
18 <%- include('includes/head.ejs') %>
19 </head>
20
21 <body>
22
       <%- include('includes/navigation.ejs') %>
       <h1>Page Not Found!</h1>
23
24
25 <- include('includes/end.ejs') %>
1 <!--./views/add-product.ejs-->
 2
 3 <%- include('includes/head.ejs') %>
 4 <!--these 2 links which are exclusie to this page here,
      so which we really only need there
      but instead of the other part, we can now include our 'includes' folder
 6
 7
      and there -->
      <link rel="stylesheet" href="/css/forms.css">
 8
       <link rel="stylesheet" href="/css/product.css">
 9
10 </head>
11
12 <body>
13 <%- include('includes/navigation.ejs') %>
14
          <form class="product-form" action="/admin/add-product" method="POST">
15
              <div class="form-control">
16
                  <label for="title">Title</label>
17
                   <input type="text" name="title" id="title">
18
19
               </div>
20
              <button class="btn" type="submit">Add Product</button>
21
22
          </form>
23
       </main>
24
25 <%- include('includes/end.ejs') %>
1 <!--./views/shop.ejs-->
 2
 3 <%- include('includes/head.ejs') %>
       <link rel="stylesheet" href="/css/product.css">
 5 </head>
 6
 7 <body>
 8
       <%- include('includes/navigation.ejs') %>
 9
10
      <main>
          <% if (prods.length > 0) { %>
11
          <div class="grid">
12
13
              <% for(let product of prods) { %>
14
              <article class="card product-item">
```

```
15
                 <header class="card header">
16
                     <h1 class="product title"><%= product.title %></h1>
17
                 <div class="card__image">
18
                     <img src="https://cdn.pixabay.com/photo/2016/03/31/20/51/book-</pre>
19
   1296045_960_720.png" alt="A Book">
20
                 </div>
21
                 <div class="card content">
22
                     <h2 class="product__price">$19.99</h2>
23
                     A very interesting book about so many
  even more interesting things!
24
                 </div>
                 <div class="card__actions">
25
                     <button class="btn">Add to Cart</button>
26
27
                 </div>
             </article>
28
29
              <% } %>
30
         </div>
31
          <% } else { %>
32
             <h1>No Product Found!</h1>
33
          <% } %>
34
      </main>
35 <- include('includes/end.ejs') %>
1 <!--./views/includes/head.ejs-->
2
3 <!DOCTYPE html>
4 <html lang="en">
5
6 <head>
7
      <meta charset="UTF-8">
      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
8
9
      <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="ie=edge">
      <title><%= pageTitle %></title>
10
      <link rel="stylesheet" href="/css/main.css">
11
1 <!--./views/includes/navigation.ejs-->
2
3 <header class="main-header">
      <nav class="main-header__nav">
4
          5
              <!--since i'm inside the class text,
 6
7
                 i will basically just add the active class, this is how you can read this
8
                 always keep in mind that this simply replaced with text when template is
  rendered
9
                 so this will just become class equal active.-->
              <a class="<%= path === '/' ? 'active' : '' %>"
10
  href="/">Shop</a>
             <a class="<%= path === '/admin/add-product' ?</pre>
11
   'active': '' %>" href="/admin/add-product">Add Product</a>
12
          13
      </nav>
14 </header>
15
1 <!--./views/includes/end.ejs-->
2
```

3 </body>

4

5 </html>