

Ruby  
*Plus Rails*  
*Plus Your Application*  
*Minus Rails*

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# The Last Ten Percent

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# How to do complex things in Ruby

(without shooting yourself in the foot)

2010

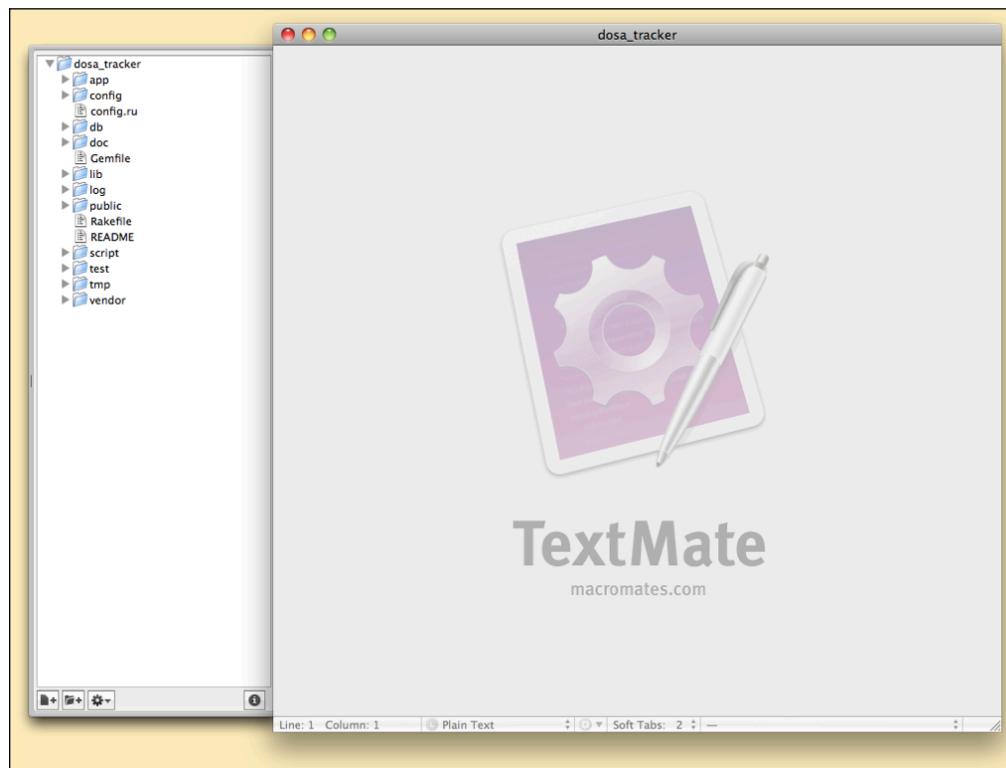
# How to do **simple** things in Ruby

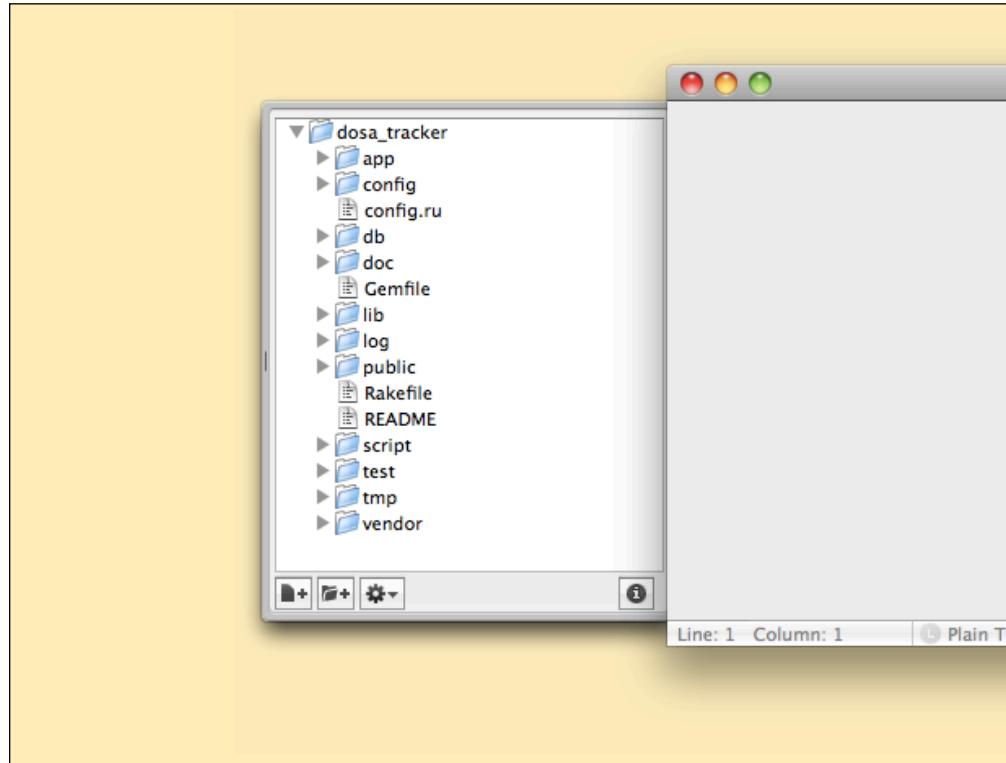
(with care and craft)

2011

the last

| 0%





## **So what's hard about this?**

(Is it time to go check out the talk in the other room? That guy seems cool.)

Nothing!



Every good talk needs a rant

From the author of *FIGHT CLUB*

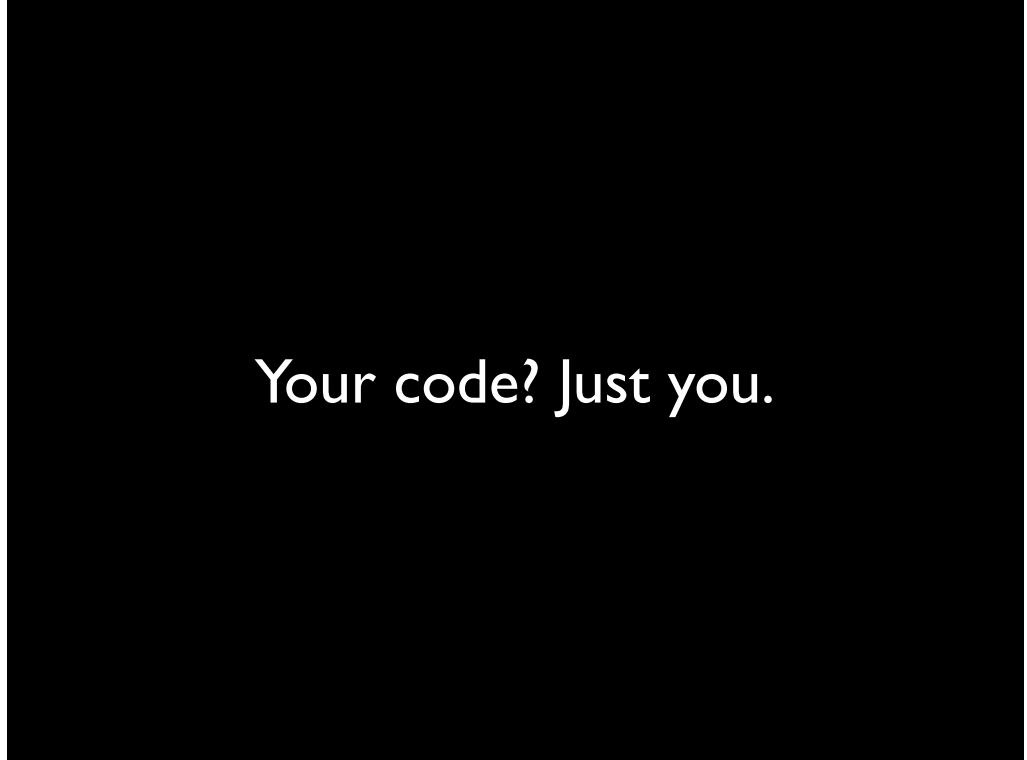
Chuck  
Palahniuk  
**RANT**





not complex

There's an **army** of programmers  
looking for Rails bugs



Your code? Just you.



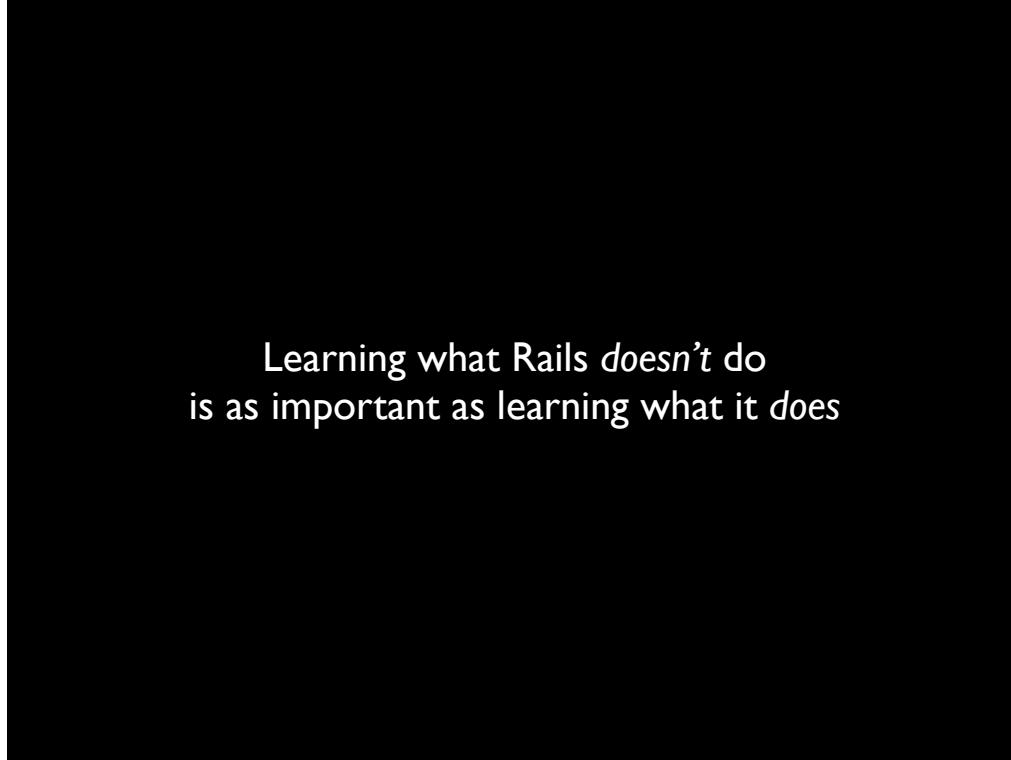
*Craft is even more important.*



not  
cookie  
cutter



Most Ruby programmers are Rails programmers first

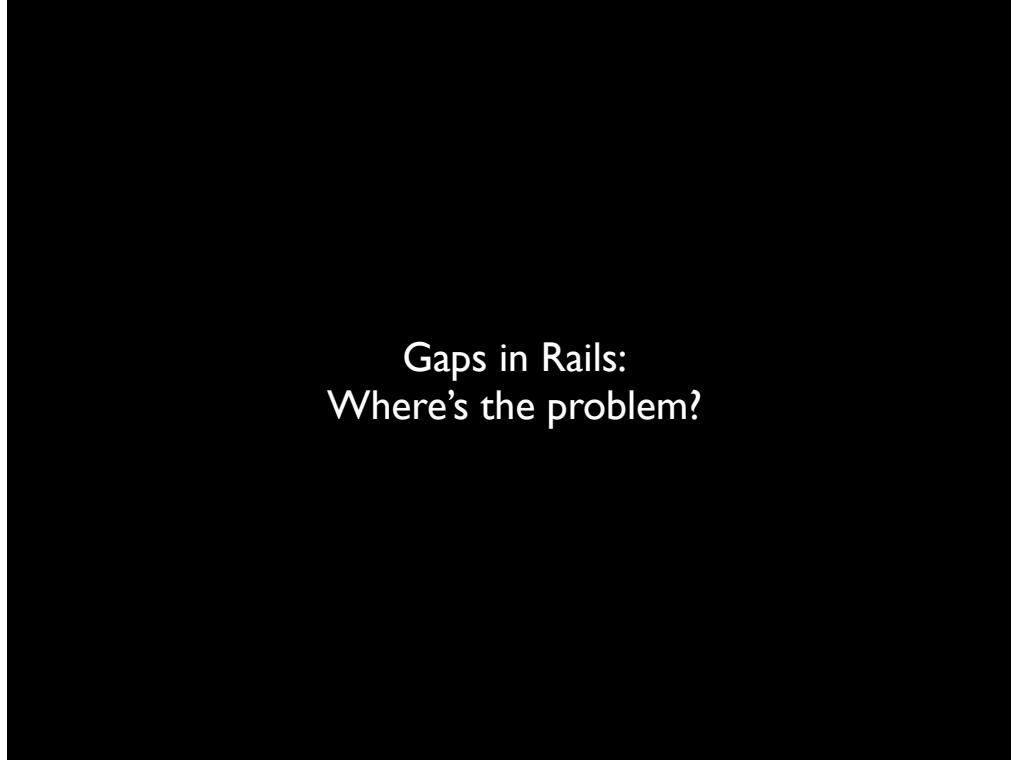


*Learning what Rails doesn't do  
is as important as learning what it does*



For those craftspeople here:  
Thank you

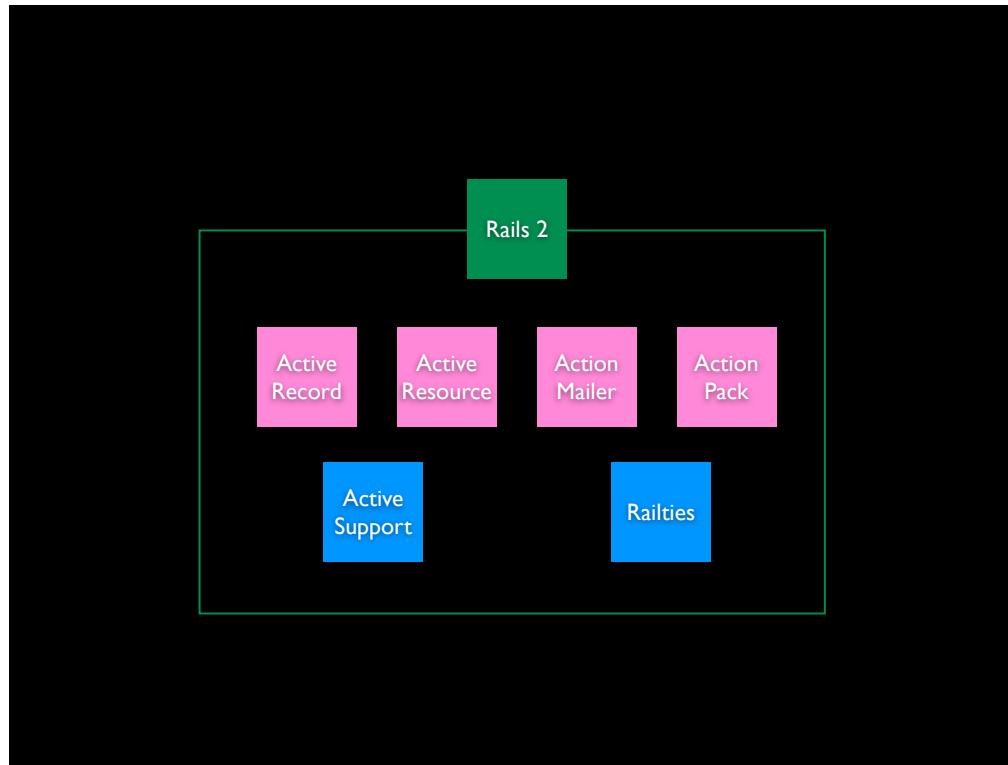




Gaps in Rails:  
Where's the problem?

Prior to Rails 3.0, if a plugin or gem developer wanted to have an object interact with Action Pack helpers, it was required to either copy chunks of code from Rails, or monkey patch entire helpers to make them handle objects that did not exactly conform to the Active Record interface. This would result in code duplication and fragile applications that broke on upgrades.

- *ActiveModel README*



## Presentation

```
form_for @user do
```

## Logic

```
@user = User.find(params[:id])
```

## Data



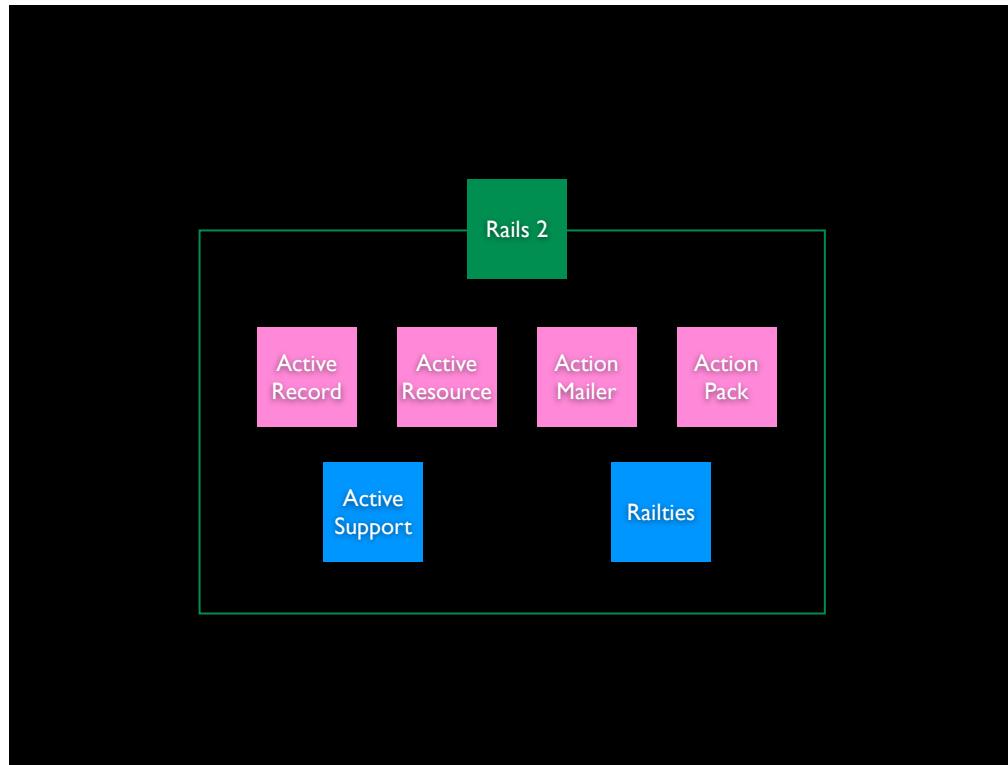
```
form_for @fb_user do
```

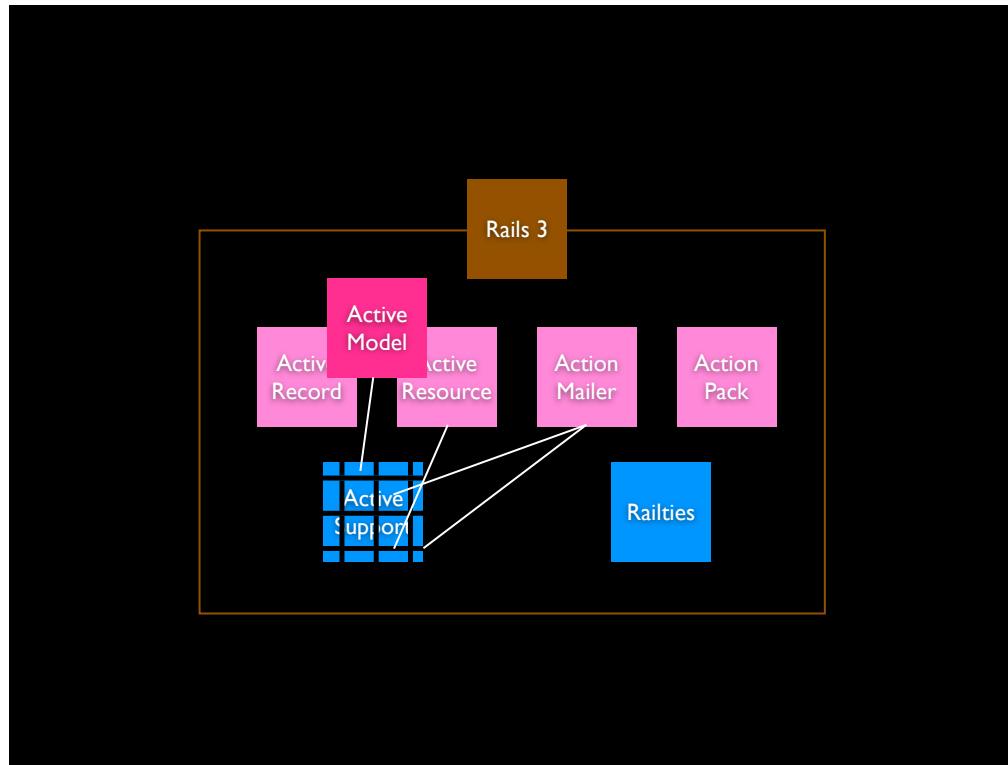
```
@fb_user = FbUser.find(params[:id])
```

facebook

- Domain models that aren't database tables
- Importing and transforming data
- Web service clients
- Presenter objects

(not a comprehensive list)







Active  
Model

```
gem 'active_model'
```



Active  
Support

```
gem 'active_support',  
  :require => false
```

# the principles

- Simplicity
- Testability
- Abstractability
- Community

# the principles

Code — [ ] Simplicity  
Testability  
Abstractability  
Community

- S** **Single responsibility principle**  
An object should have only a single responsibility.
- O** **Open/closed principle**  
Software entities ... should be open for extension, but closed for modification.
- L** **Liskov substitution principle**  
Objects in a program should be replaceable with instances of their subtypes without altering the correctness of that program.
- I** **Dependency inversion principle**  
Depend upon Abstractions. Do not depend upon concretions.
- D** **Interface segregation principle**  
Many client specific interfaces are better than one general purpose interface.

**S**

**Single responsibility principle**

An object should have only a single responsibility.

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## SD Card Principles

**S**

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S  
O  
L  
I  
D



## Mini SD Card Principles

# the principles

Simplicity  
Testability  
Architecture — [ ] **Abstractability**  
Community

# Idiomaticity

Idiom (plural idioms)

1. A manner of speaking, a way of expressing oneself.
2. An artistic style (for example, in art, architecture, or music); an instance of such a style.
3. An expression peculiar to or characteristic of a particular language, especially when the meaning is illogical or separate from the meanings of its component words.
4. (linguistics) A communicative system under study, which could be called either a dialect or a language, when its status as a language or dialect is irrelevant.
5. (programming) A programming construct or phraseology generally held to be the most efficient, elegant or effective means to achieve a particular result or behavior.

<http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/idiom>

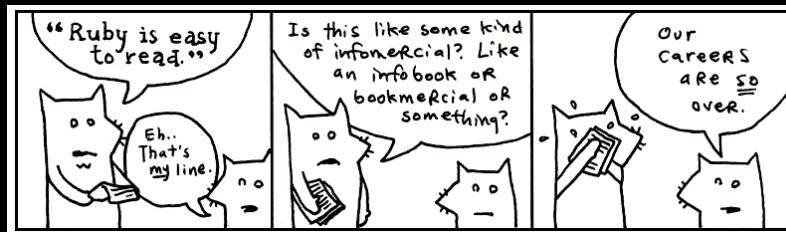
# Idiomaticity

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Some of the best Ruby programmers have  
gone against commonly-accepted style



Keep it simple when you can  
Break the rules when you must  
(or when it sounds like fun)

The best\* Ruby code is clean, simple, and follows  
community idioms.

\* Easiest to maintain.

# *the recipe*

Build an object

Test that object

Expose a familiar API



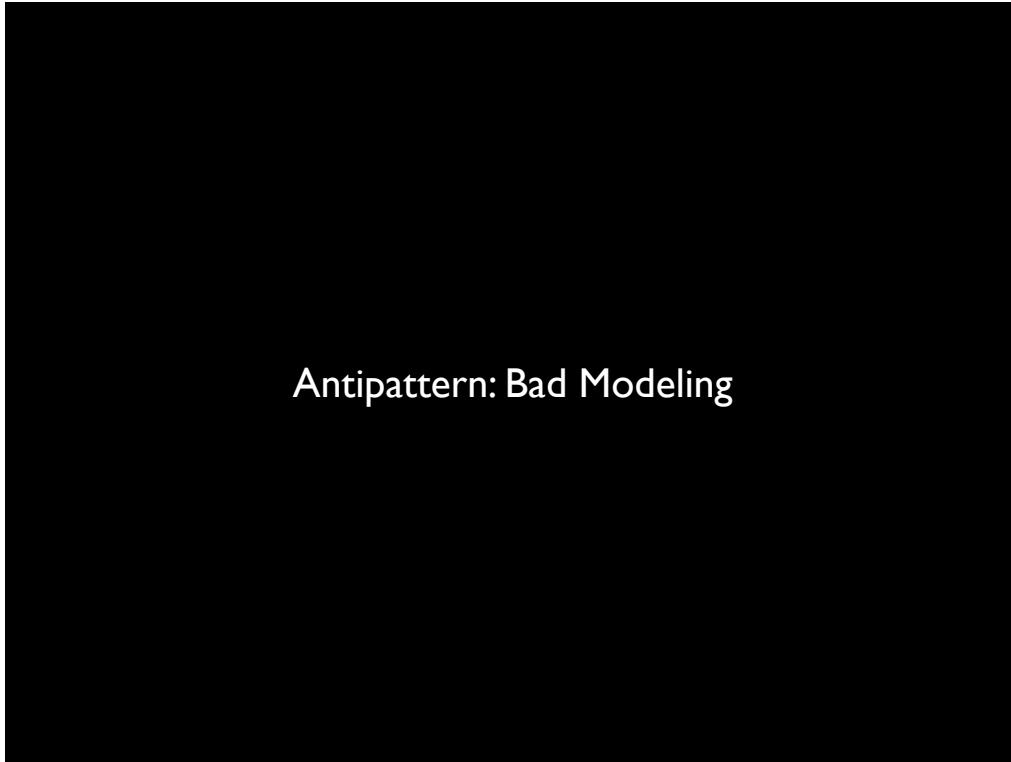
Mmm... Masala Ruby

# *the recipe*

Build an object

Test that object

Expose a familiar API



Antipattern: Bad Modeling



Dosa Tracker  
(I smell a startup opportunity)

## CSV File

name	city	address	district	review	dosa types
Sukh Sagar	Chennai	2nd Ave, Anna Nagar	plain paper masala mysore masala rava		
Sri Sai Sagar	Bangalore	"5th Cross, 18th Main Road, HAL 2nd Stage", Indiranagar	plain paper masala rava masala mysore masala coconut		

## Columns

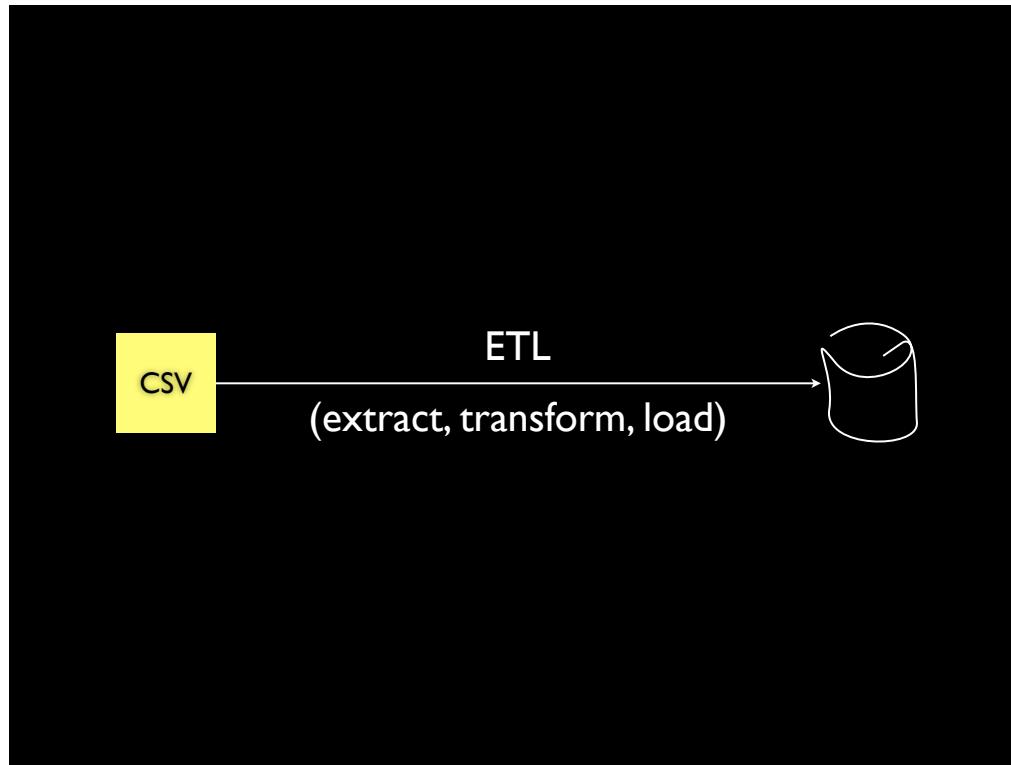
name,city,address,district,review,dosa types

Sukh Sagar,Chennai,2nd Ave,Anna Nagar,plain|paper|masala|mysore masala|rava

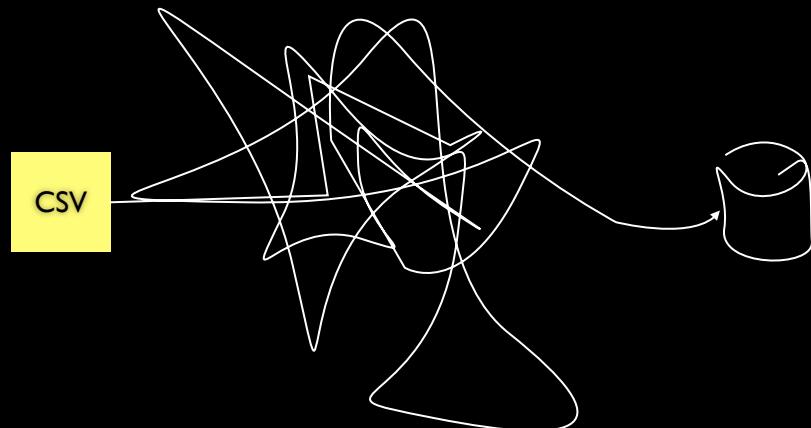
Sri Sai Sagar,Bangalore,"5th Cross, 18th Main Road, HAL 2nd Stage",Indiranagar,plain|paper|masala|rava masala|mysore masala|coconut

## Data

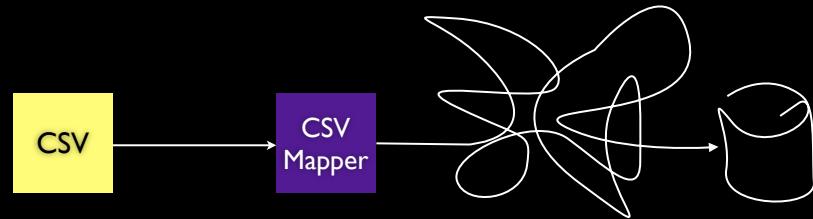
name,city,address,district,review,dosa types  
Sukh Sagar,Chennai,2nd Ave,Anna Nagar,plain\paper\masala\rava masala\mysore masala\rava  
Sri Sai Sagar,Bangalore,"5th Cross, 18th Main Road, HAL 2nd  
Stage",Indiranagar,plain\paper\masala\rava masala\mysore masala\coconut



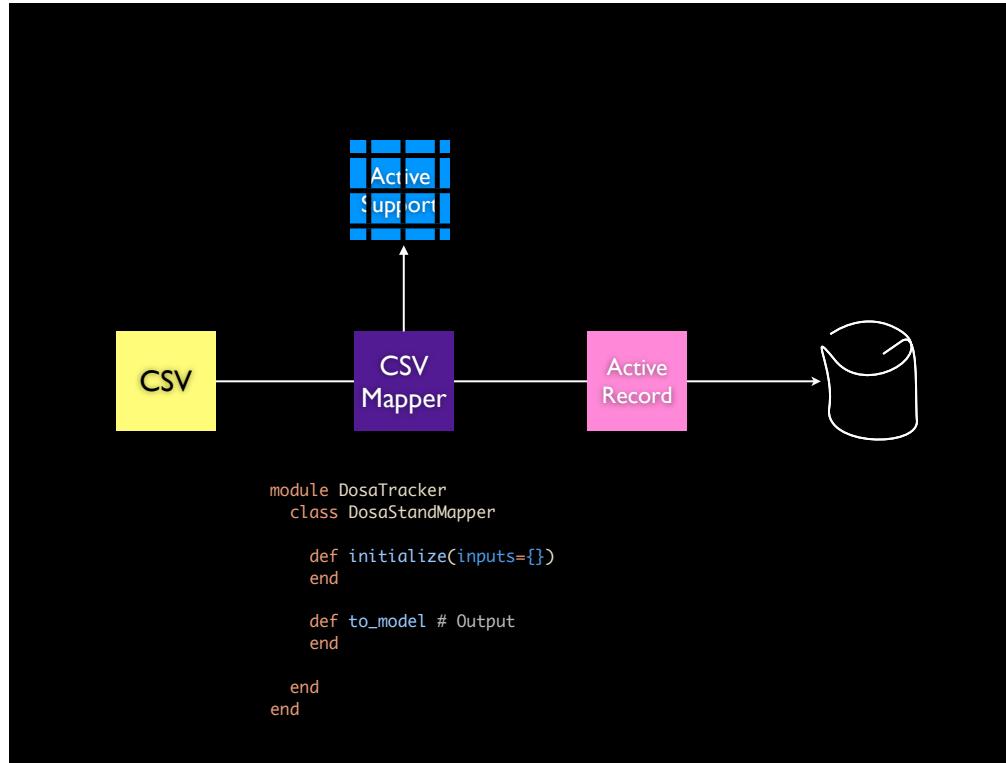
Hand-written SQL



## Slight improvement



```
module ABunchOfSuperAwesomeDataTransformationMethods  
  def some_conversion_that_wont_make_sense_six_months_from_now(inputs)  
    end  
end
```



```
module DosaTracker
  class DosaStandMapper

    def initialize(inputs=[])
      @inputs = inputs
    end

    def location
      [ @inputs["city"], @inputs["address"], @inputs["landmark"] ].join(", ")
    end
  end
end
```

```
require 'spec_helper'

describe DosaTracker::DosaStandMapper do

  context "#location" do
    it "should include the city and address" do
      DosaTracker::DosaStandMapper.new(
        'city' => 'Chennai',
        'address' => '2nd Avenue, Anna Nagar'
      ).location.should match("Chennai, 2nd Avenue, Anna Nagar")
    end
  end

end
```

```
context "#rating" do
  [
    [ "pretty good", 4 ],
    [ "bad", 1 ],
    [ "okay", 3 ],
    [ "awesome", 5 ],
    [ "meh", 2 ]
  ].each do |review, rating|
    it "should match a review of '#{review}' to a rating of #{rating} stars" do
      DosaTracker::DosaStandMapper.new(
        'review' => "it was sort of #{review}"
      ).rating.should == rating
    end
  end
end
```

```
def rating
  case @inputs["review"]
  when /bad/; 1
  when /meh/; 2
  when /okay/; 3
  when /pretty good/; 4
  when /awesome/; 5
  end
end
```

## Tip

Keep objects testable by reducing internal dependencies.

Each method tested individually.

```
context ".build" do
  EXAMPLE_CSV = <<-CSV
  name,city,address,district,review,dosa types
  Sukh Sagar,Chennai,2nd Ave,Anna Nagar,plain\paper\masala\mysore masala\rava
  Sri Sai Sagar,Bangalore,"5th Cross, 18th Main Road, HAL 2nd Stage",Indiranagar,plain
  paper\masala\rava masala\mysore masala\coconut
  CSV

  it "should instantiate an array of mappers based on the file it's given" do
    csv_file = Rails.root.join("test", "tmp.csv")
    csv_file.open("w") { |io| io << EXAMPLE_CSV }

    mappers = DosaTracker::DosaStandMapper.build(csv_file.open)
    mappers.size.should == 2
    mappers[0].name.should == 'Sukh Sagar'
  end
end
```

```
def self.build(io)
  CSV.read(io, :headers => :first_row).map do |row|
    self.new(row.to_hash)
  end
end
```

## Tip

**Initializers are dumb, factory methods are smart.**

Follow Rails factory patterns where appropriate.

I'M WITH  
STUPID

Factory method



Initializer

```
context "#dosa_types" do
  it "map a single dosa type to a list with a single item" do
    DosaTracker::DosaStandMapper.new(
      'dosa types' => 'rava'
    ).dosa_types.should == [ DosaType.new(:name => "rava") ]
  end

  it "map pipe-delimited dosa types to a list of multiple types" do
    DosaTracker::DosaStandMapper.new(
      'dosa types' => 'rava|masala|paper|butter'
    ).dosa_types.should == [
      DosaType.new(:name => "rava"),
      DosaType.new(:name => "masala"),
      DosaType.new(:name => "paper"),
      DosaType.new(:name => "butter")
    ]
  end
end

def dosa_types
  @inputs["dosa types"].split("|").map do |name|
    DosaType.new(:name => name)
  end
end
```

## Tip

**Don't stub in the class you're testing.**

It's a smell. Reduce dependencies instead.

```
context "#to_model" do
  it "should expose a model object with the newly-populated data" do
    DosaTracker::DosaStandMapper.new(
      'name' => 'Sukh Sagar',
      'city' => 'Chennai',
      'address' => '2nd Avenue, Anna Nagar',
      'review' => 'Pretty good',
      'dosa types' => 'plain|paper|masala|mysore masala|rava'
    ).to_model.location.should match("Chennai, 2nd Avenue, Anna Nagar")
  end
end
```

```
class DosaStand < ActiveRecord::Base
  # Domain logic here
end

module DosaTracker
  class DosaStandMapper
    def to_attributes
      {
        name: self.name,
        rating: self.rating,
        location: self.location,
        dosa_types: self.dosa_types
      }
    end

    def to_model
      DosaStand.new(self.to_attributes)
    end
  end
end
```

Tip

Abstract when you've got a pattern.

But not before.

## Tip

**When you've abstracted a pattern, make it a gem.**

This is how good ideas are born. You don't have to release it.

Antipattern:Too much view logic



## Active Model

No integration dependencies

Mix and match

Quack like a duck

Keep it consistent

# Hero of Rails 3

```
autoload :AttributeMethods
autoload :BlockValidator, 'active_model/validator'
autoload :Callbacks
autoload :Conversion
autoload :DeprecatedErrorMethods
autoload :Dirty
autoload :EachValidator, 'active_model/validator'
autoload :Errors
autoload :Lint
autoload :MassAssignmentSecurity
autoload :Name, 'active_model/naming'
autoload :Naming
autoload :Observer, 'active_model/observing'
autoload :Observing
autoload :Serialization
autoload :TestCase
autoload :Translation
autoload :Validations
autoload :Validator
```



Mix and match to suit your needs

```
class DosaSearchController < ApplicationController
  def new
    @search = DosaSearch.new
  end
  def show
    @search = DosaSearch.new(params[:search])
    @results = @search.results
  end
end
```

```
describe DosaSearch do
  include Test::Unit::Assertions
  include ActiveModel::Lint::Tests

  def model
    subject
  end

  ActiveModel::Lint::Tests.public_instance_methods.map{|m| m.to_s}.grep(/^test/).each do |m|
    example m.gsub('_', ' ') do
      send m
    end
  end
end
```

```
class DosaSearch
  include ActiveModel::Conversion

  def initialize(attrs={})
    @attributes = attrs
  end

  def persisted?
    false
  end
end
```

## Tip

If you accept attributes, mass-assign.

It's simple and straightforward.

```
context "attributes" do
  it "should assign city" do
    DosaSearch.new(:city => "Chennai").city.should == "Chennai"
  end
end

context "validations" do
  it "should not be valid if a city is not specified" do
    DosaSearch.new.should have(1).error_on(:city)
  end

  it "should be valid if it has a city" do
    DosaSearch.new(:city => "Mysore").should be_valid
  end
end
```

```
class DosaSearch
  include ActiveModel::Conversion
  include ActiveModel::Validations

  attr_reader :attributes
  attr_accessor :city

  validates_presence_of :city

  def initialize(attrs={})
    @attributes = attrs

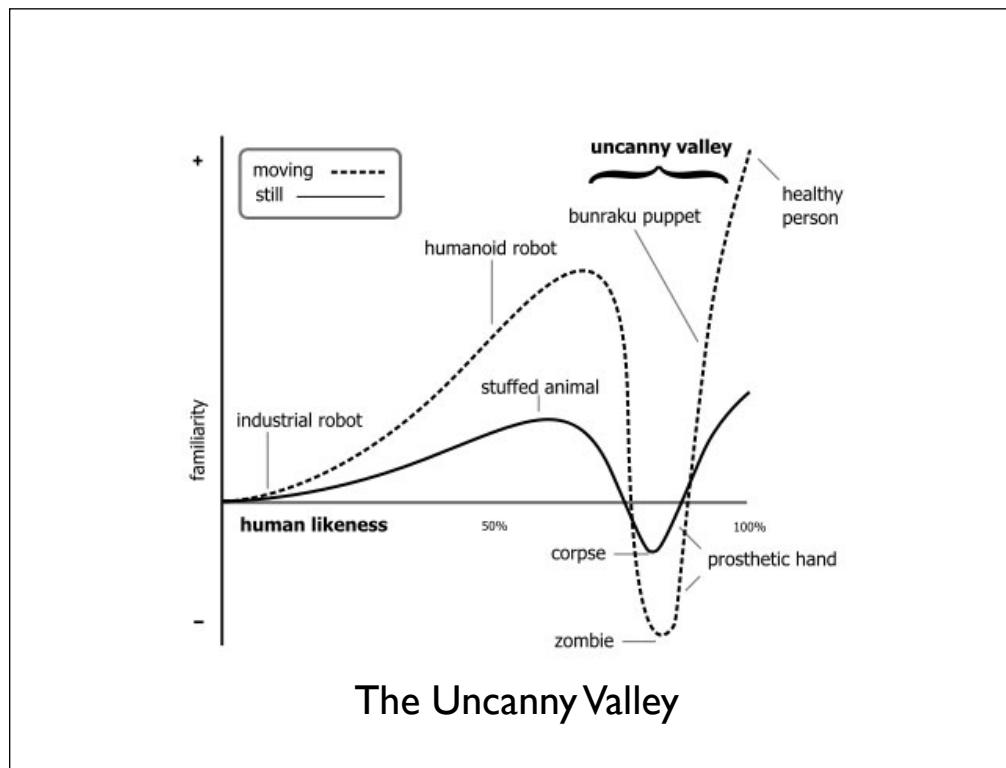
    @attributes.each do |key, value|
      send "#{key}=", value
    end
  end

  def persisted?
    false
  end
end
```

```
class DosaSearchController < ApplicationController
  def new
    @search = DosaSearch.new
  end
  def show
    @search = DosaSearch.new(params[:search])
    @results = @search.results
  end
end
```



Antipattern: Slavish Adherence  
(with zombies)



Masahiro Mori – 1970



Masahiro Mori in 1970





```
class Person
  include Validatable
  validates_presence_of :name
  attr_accessor :name
end
```

```
class Person
  include Validatable
  validates_presence_of :name, :times => 1
  attr_accessor :name
end
```

```
class MortgageApplication
  include Validatable
  validates_presence_of :ssn, :groups => [:saving, :underwriting]
  validates_presence_of :name, :groups => :underwriting
  attr_accessor :name, :ssn
end
```

```
class MortgageApplication
  include Validatable
  validates_presence_of :ssn, :groups => [:saving, :underwriting]
  validates_presence_of :name, :groups => :underwriting
  attr_accessor :name, :ssn
end

>> application = MortgageApplication.new
>> application.ssn = 377990118
>> application.valid_for_saving?
=> true
application.valid_for_underwriting?
=> false
```

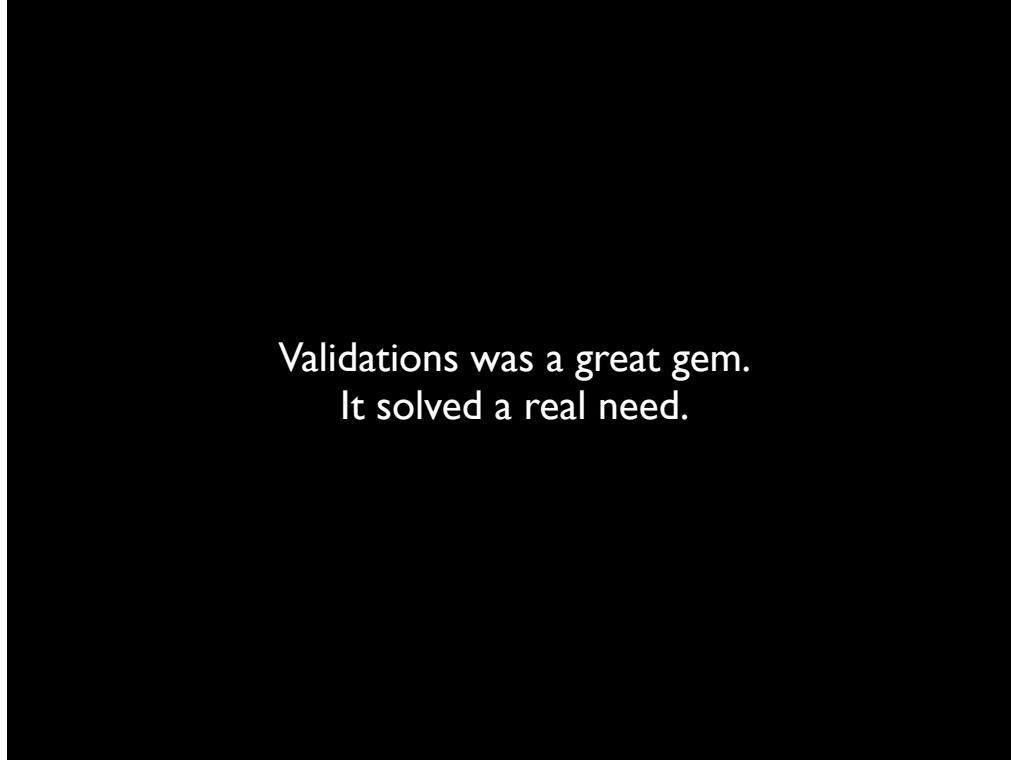


Validations! Everywhere!

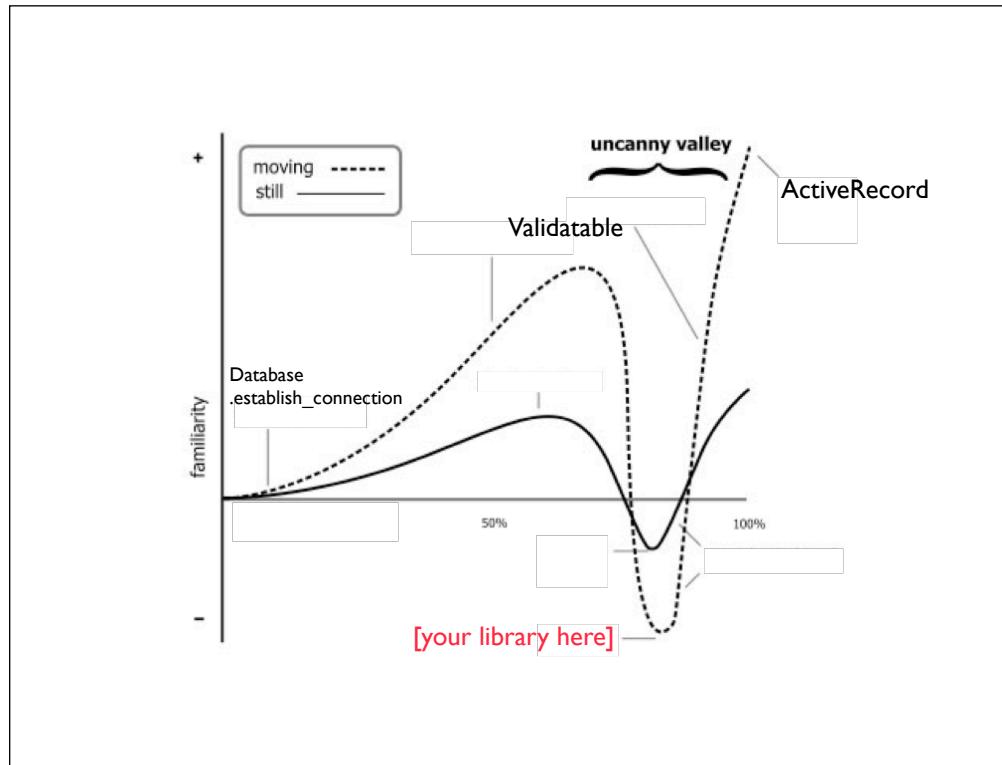


<http://www.flickr.com/photos/rodolphoreis/5253294758/>

[your library here]



Validations was a great gem.  
It solved a real need.





Post-Rails?

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/vogelium/2105821119>



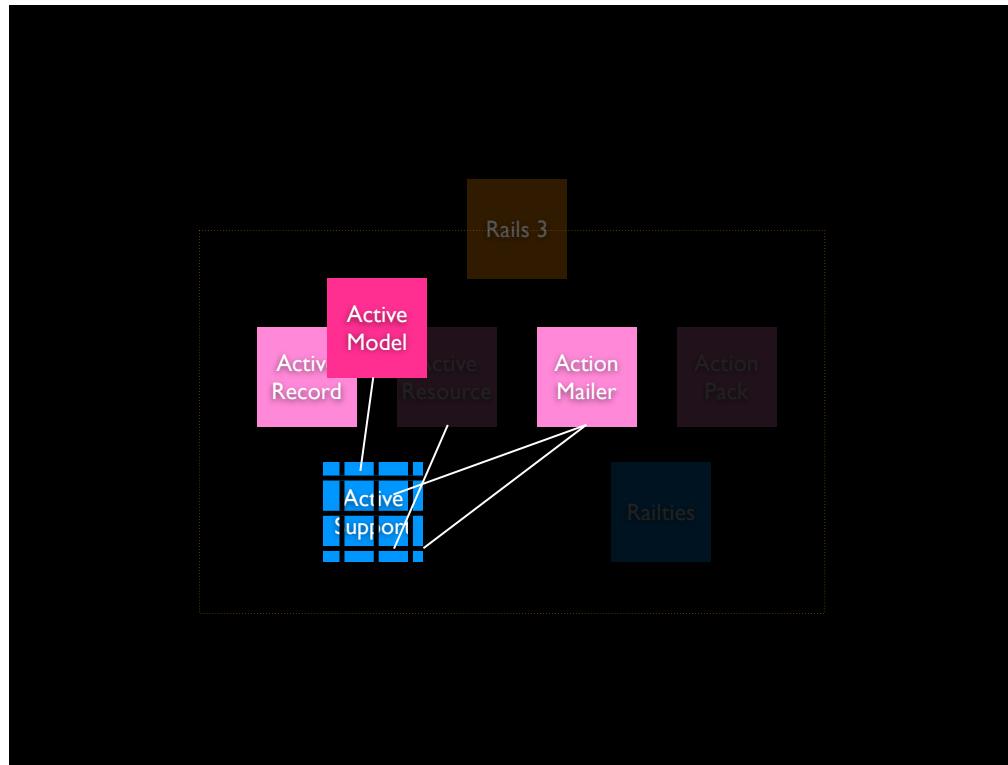
Rails isn't going anywhere

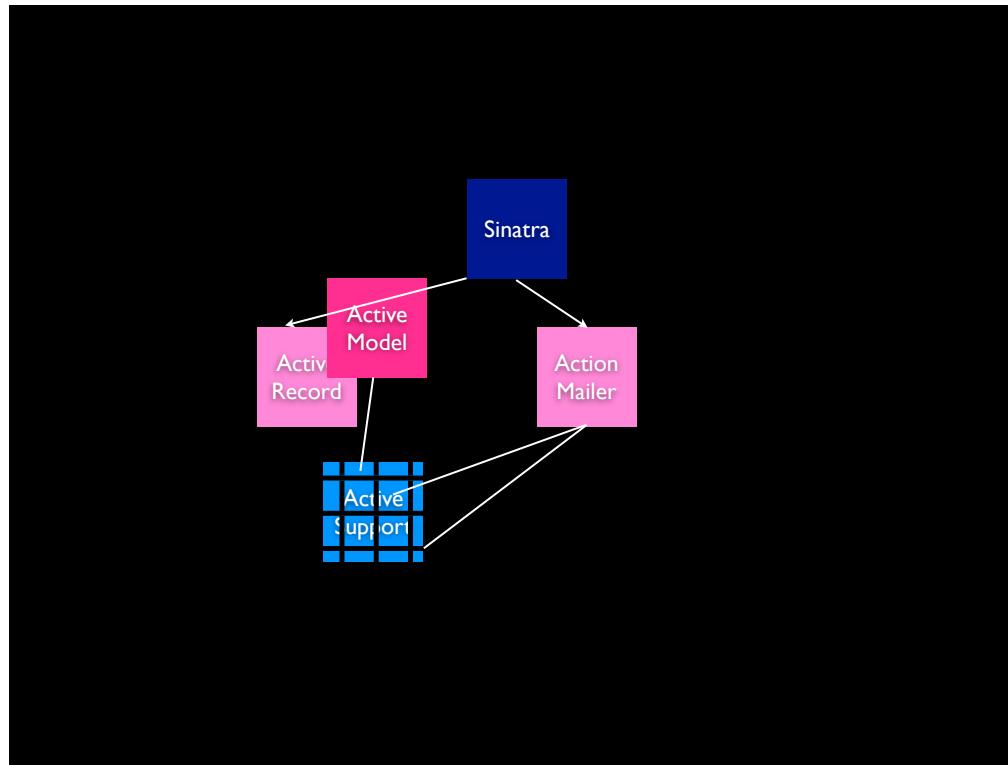
What is Ruby on Rails anyway?  
Routing?  
Requires?  
A set of conventions?

**Post-Rails:**  
use individual pieces without being tied to the whole

ActiveRecord anywhere  
First-class Sinatra  
Unintrusive ActiveSupport

More generally, code is now more portable

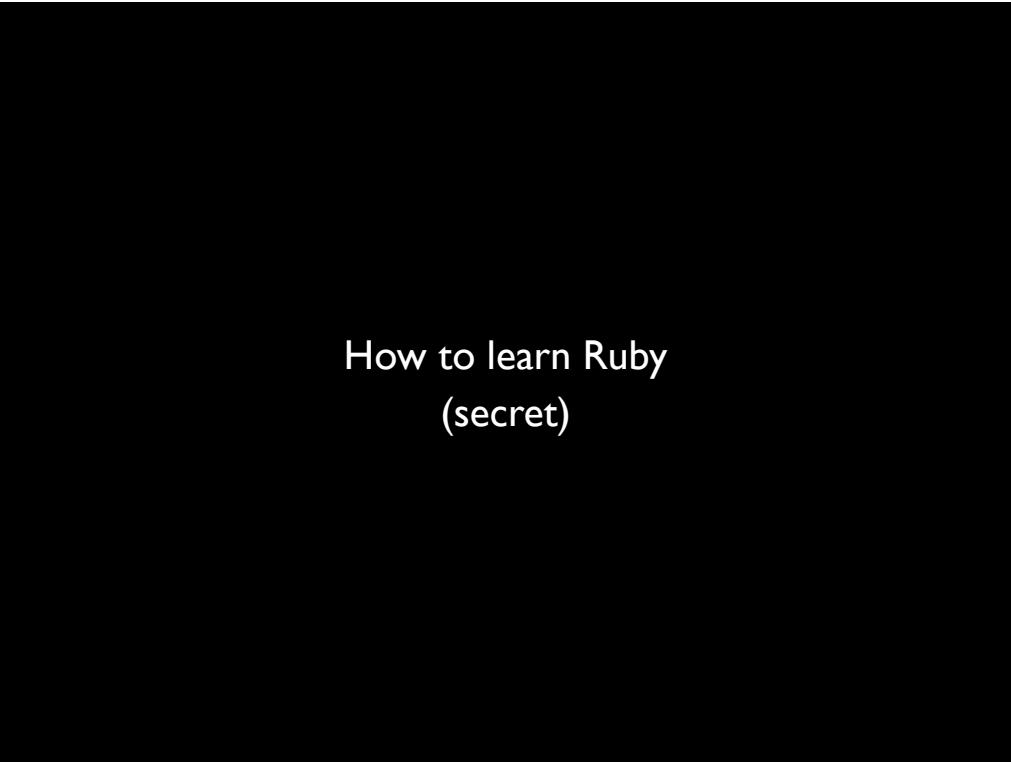




*Padrino*



What happens when stuff gets modular



How to learn Ruby  
(secret)

“Dude, this is RubyConf. How many people here do you  
really think don’t already know Ruby?”

# 1

Read Ruby Code

1a

Read *good* Ruby Code

2

Write Ruby Code

2a

Write Ruby Code  
(without Rails)

3

Structure your libraries like gems  
Run an internal gem server  
Release a gem!

Robots do what every other robot does



Don't be a robot!

Brian Guthrie  
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<http://twitter.com/bguthrie>

questions?

