






Ruby on Rails <http://rubyonrails.org> 51,176 commits 44 branches 259 releases 2,706 contributors


&lt;&gt; Code



























 Issues 313 Pull requests 461 Pulse Graphs

HTTPS clone URL

<https://github.com/rails/rails> You can clone with [HTTPS](#), [SSH](#), or [Subversion](#).  Clone in Desktop Download ZIP branch: master ▾ rails / + 

Merge pull request #20100 from claudiob/don-t-skip-rbx-test ...

 carlosantoniodasilva authored 7 hours agolatest commit 6285fc17a9 

 <a href="#">actionmailer</a>	not needed require's	19 hours ago
 <a href="#">actionpack</a>	Move `TemplateAssertions` to their own file	2 days ago
 <a href="#">actionview</a>	Better formatted documents [ci skip]	3 days ago
 <a href="#">activejob</a>	Merge pull request #20064 from kddeisz/qu_provider_job_id	3 days ago
 <a href="#">activemodel</a>	Stop skipping a test that now works on Rubinius	8 hours ago
 <a href="#">activerecord</a>	[ci skip] Fix comment of `ActiveRecord::Associations#association_inst...	16 hours ago
 <a href="#">activesupport</a>	as/core_ext require's not used	3 days ago
 <a href="#">ci</a>	Pass symbol as an argument instead of a block	5 months ago
 <a href="#">guides</a>	[ci skip] Improve phrasing on #explain pretty printing.	15 hours ago
 <a href="#">railties</a>	Refactor railties console and dbconsole commands	a day ago
 <a href="#">tasks</a>	activejob needs to be built before actionmailer	5 months ago
 <a href="#">tools</a>	Doc fix [ci skip]	2 months ago
 <a href="#">.gitignore</a>	Track Gemfile.lock at the repository	3 months ago
 <a href="#">.travis.yml</a>	Enable Active Job integration tests again	27 days ago
 <a href="#">.yardopts</a>	Let YARD document the railties gem	5 years ago
 <a href="#">CONTRIBUTING.md</a>	Changed 'ask the rubyonrails-talk mailing list.' to 'ask it on the ru...	8 days ago
 <a href="#">Gemfile</a>	Unlock sneakers adapter version	13 days ago
 <a href="#">Gemfile.lock</a>	Unlock sneakers adapter version	13 days ago
 <a href="#">RAILS_VERSION</a>	Start Rails 5 development 🎉	5 months ago
 <a href="#">README.md</a>	Remove bullet	5 months ago
 <a href="#">RELEASING_RAILS.rdoc</a>	Remove note about supported plugins from the releasing docs	4 months ago
 <a href="#">Rakefile</a>	Remove activejob integration tests	9 months ago
 <a href="#">install.rb</a>	Added activejob to install.rb	9 months ago
 <a href="#">load_paths.rb</a>	require "rubygems" is obsolete in Ruby 1.9.3	3 years ago
 <a href="#">rails.gemspec</a>	Upgrade to Ruby 2.2.2	27 days ago
 <a href="#">version.rb</a>	Start Rails 5 development 🎉	5 months ago

 README.md

## Welcome to Rails

Rails is a web-application framework that includes everything needed to create database-backed web applications according to the [Model-View-Controller \(MVC\)](#) pattern.

Understanding the MVC pattern is key to understanding Rails. MVC divides your application into three layers, each with a specific responsibility.

The *Model layer* represents your domain model (such as Account, Product, Person, Post, etc.) and encapsulates the business logic that is specific to your application. In Rails, database-backed model classes are derived from `ActiveRecord::Base`. Active Record allows you to present the data from database rows as objects and embellish these data objects with business logic methods. You can read more about Active Record in its [README](#). Although most Rails models are backed by a database, models can also be ordinary Ruby classes, or Ruby classes that implement a set of interfaces as provided by the Active Model module. You can read more about Active Model in its [README](#).

The *Controller layer* is responsible for handling incoming HTTP requests and providing a suitable response. Usually this means returning HTML, but Rails controllers can also generate XML, JSON, PDFs, mobile-specific views, and more. Controllers load and manipulate models, and render view templates in order to generate the appropriate HTTP response. In Rails, incoming requests are routed by Action Dispatch to an appropriate controller, and controller classes are derived from `ActionController::Base`. Action Dispatch and Action Controller are bundled together in Action Pack. You can read more about Action Pack in its [README](#).

The *View layer* is composed of "templates" that are responsible for providing appropriate representations of your application's resources. Templates can come in a variety of formats, but most view templates are HTML with embedded Ruby code (ERB files). Views are typically rendered to generate a controller response, or to generate the body of an email. In Rails, View generation is handled by Action View. You can read more about Action View in its [README](#).

Active Record, Action Pack, and Action View can each be used independently outside Rails. In addition to them, Rails also comes with Action Mailer ([README](#)), a library to generate and send emails; Active Job ([README](#)), a framework for declaring jobs and making them run on a variety of queueing backends; and Active Support ([README](#)), a collection of utility classes and standard library extensions that are useful for Rails, and may also be used independently outside Rails.

## Getting Started

1. Install Rails at the command prompt if you haven't yet:

```
gem install rails
```



RootFile

2. At the command prompt, create a new Rails application:

```
rails new myapp
```

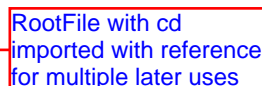


RootFile

where "myapp" is the application name.

3. Change directory to `myapp` and start the web server:

```
cd myapp  
rails server
```



RootFile with cd  
imported with reference  
for multiple later uses

Run with `--help` or `-h` for options.

4. Using a browser, go to `http://localhost:3000` and you'll see: "Welcome aboard: You're riding Ruby on Rails!"
5. Follow the guidelines to start developing your application. You may find the following resources handy:

- [Getting Started with Rails](#)
- [Ruby on Rails Guides](#)
- [The API Documentation](#)
- [Ruby on Rails Tutorial](#)

## Contributing

We encourage you to contribute to Ruby on Rails! Please check out the [Contributing to Ruby on Rails guide](#) for guidelines about how to proceed. [Join us!](#)

## Code Status

build passing

## License

Ruby on Rails is released under the [MIT License](#).

