Rails Intro

Write command:

rails generate controller

Give name for user purpose: hello

Def likelion

End

End

>> in the likelion.html.erb file:

<h1> hello likelion! </h>

>>go to config🡪 routes.rb🡪 delete comments and input: get ‘hello/likelion’🡪 click run on the top right

-if you type in, at the end of users.io/**hello/likelion**

**in the routes.rb tab, input:**

**get ‘hello/likelion’**

**root ‘hello#likelion’**

**end**

Basic structure of server: mvc (model, view controller)

Model (database): keeps and manages all the data

View: page that users see

Controller: controls the database and transfers data between model and view

On cloud9 default tab:

Rails generate controller home

🡪 this makes a controller called home. After you make a controller, input command:

def index (name of command)

you have to link the controller to view

make the view file--:

name of view file needs to be same as command action:

go to app🡪 home🡪 and rename the untitled file index.html.erb

in the index.html.erb file:

<% %> is a standard ruby code

<h1? Hello likelion! </h>

go to routes.rb and input:

get ‘URL’ => ‘controller#action’

get ‘/home/index’ => ‘home#index’ 🡪 this means that when you input the command home/index in the URL, the web browser (or view) displays index’ action in the home’ controller

to set the home page to the index page: root ‘home#index’

root ‘home#index’

to send data from controller to view:

def index

@message= “likelion is the best!”

🡪 variable attached to @; the variable can store any value, or string of values such as “likelion is the best”, you do not have to attach @ to the variable, the @’ sign is used to send data from controller to the view module

<h> <%= @str %> </h> will then show up (inputted into the html page)