

TIM

aka EPROGV2.0 Martin Schürrer

Ruby

Examples

Rails

Examples Why Rails?

What we did When to choose Rails







Dynamic typing Fully object oriented Metaprogramming Interpreted 5.times do
 puts "jsug".upcase
end

JSUG JSUG JSUG JSUG JSUG

```
unis = ["TU", "Uni", "WU"]
unis = unis.map do lol
o + " Wien"
end
```

=> unis = ["TU Wien", "Uni Wien", "WU Wien"]

unis = ["TU", "Uni", "WU"]
unis.map! do lol "#{o} Wien" end

=> unis = ["TU Wien", "Uni Wien", "WU Wien"]

unis = ["TU", "Uni", "WU"]
unis.map! { lol "#{o} Wien" }

=> unis = ["TU Wien", "Uni Wien", "WU Wien"]

options = {:auto_indent => true, :shift_width => 2}
puts " " * options[:shift_width] if options[:auto_indent]

```
class Water < Object
  def initialize
   @color = "aquamarine"
  end
  def color
   @color
  end
end</pre>
```

```
class <u>Water</u> < Object
attr_reader :color
def initialize
  @color = "aquamarine"
end
end
```

```
class <u>Water</u> < Object
  attr_reader :color</pre>
```

```
def initialize
  @color = "aquamarine"
  end
end
```

w = Water.new
puts w.color

"When I see a bird that walks like a duck and swims like a duck and quacks like a duck, I call that bird a duck."

```
class Duck
  def quack
    puts "Quack!"
  end
```

```
def feed(food, caregiver)
    quack
    bite(food)
    end
end
```

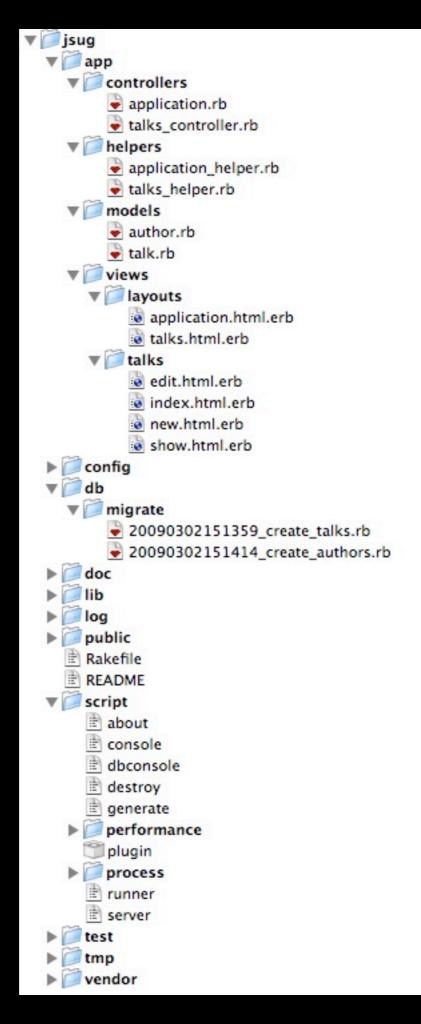
```
class Swan
  def quack
    puts "Tzzzz"
  end
  def feed(food, caregiver)
    bite(food)
    bite(caregiver) if rand() > 0.8
  end
end
```

```
zoo_animals = [Duck.new, Swan.new, Duck.new, Lion.new]
zookeeper = Zookeeper.new
```

```
zoo_animals.each do lanimall
  if(animal.respond_to? :quack)
     animal.feed(Bread.new, zookeeper)
   end
end
```

```
File.open "todolist.txt", "w" do IfI
f.puts "- Ruby lernen"
f.puts "- Haskell lernen"
f.puts "- Scala lernen"
end
File.open "todolist.txt", "r" do IfI
f.each do IlineI
   puts line
end
end
```

Ruby on Rails



http://localhost:3000/





Welcome aboard

You're riding Ruby on Rails!

About your application's environment

Getting started

Here's how to get rolling:

 Use script/generate to create your models and controllers

To see all available options, run it without parameters.

Set up a default route and remove or rename this file

Routes are set up in config/routes.rb.

3. Create your database

Run rake db:migrate to create your database. If you're not using SQLite (the default), edit config/database.yml with your username and password.

Search)	the	Rails	site

Join the community

<u>Ruby on Rails</u> Official weblog <u>Wiki</u>

Browse the documentation

<u>Rails API</u> <u>Ruby standard library</u> <u>Ruby core</u>

```
class Author < ActiveRecord::Base
    has_many :authorships
    has_many :books, :through => :authorships
end
```

```
class Book < ActiveRecord::Base
    has_many :authorships
    has_many :authors, :through => :authorships
end
```

```
class Authorship < ActiveRecord::Base
    belongs_to :author
    belongs_to :book
end
```

```
david, awrd = Author.find(1), Book.find(1)
david.authorships.create(
   :book => awrd, :contribution => "partial", :written_in => "Denmark"
)
```

```
david.authorships.first.written_in # => "Denmark"
david.books.first # => awrd
```

class Story < ActiveRecord::Base</pre>

belongs_to :iteration
 acts_as_list :scope => :iteration
end

story.move_higher
story.move_to_bottom

<<u>h1</u>>Create a new iteration</<u>h1</u>>

<<u>p</u>>

You already have <%= pluralize(@iterations.size, "iteration") %>.

```
The last one started like this:
    "<%= truncate(@iterations.first.description, 10) %>"
```

```
<% form_for :iteration, Iteration.new do |i| %>
Title:<<u>br</u>/>
<%= i.text_field :title %>
```

```
Description:<br/>
<%= i.text_area :title, :size => "20x40" %>
```

```
Completion target:<br/>
<%= i.date_select :completed_on, :discard_year => true %>
```

```
<% fields_for :story, Story.new do |s| %>
Headline:<br/>
/>

/* s.text_field :headline, :length => 30, :class => "big" %>
```

```
Difficulty:<<u>br</u>/>
<<u>*</u> s.select :difficulty, %w( easy medium hard) %>
<<u>*</u> end %>
<<u>*</u> end %>
```

...or <%= link_to "Cancel", :action => "overview" %>

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A b C x Attp://localhost:3000/talks/new		☆ ∥ ▼
New talk		
Title		
TIM - Ruby on Rails		
Author Martin Schürrer		

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Starts at 2009

Ends at

2009 🛟

Create

Back

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March

March

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Listing talks

Title	Author	Starts at	Ends at

TIM - Ruby on Rails 0 2009-03-02 20:24:00 UTC 2009-03-02 21:00:00 UTC Show Edit Destroy

New talk



class Account < ActiveRecord::Base</pre>

validates_presence_of :subdomain, :name, :email_address, :password validates_uniqueness_of :subdomain validates_acceptance_of :terms_of_service, :on => :create validates_confirmation_of :password, :email_address, :on => :create end

```
class StoryController < ApplicationController</pre>
               :off, :only => :feed
  session
               :method => :post, :only => [ :comment ]
 verify
 before_filter :authenticate, :only => [ :new, :edit ]
 def show
   @story = Story.find(params[:id])
 end
 def new
   if request.story?
     @story = Story.create(params[:story])
     cookies[:last story] = {
        :value => @story.created_at,
        :expires => 20.years.from now
      }
      flash[:notice] = "Created new story"
      redirect_to :action => "show", :id => @story
   else
     @story = Story.new
      render :layout => "creation"
   end
 end
end
```

```
ActionController::Routing::Routes.draw do |map|
  map.start '', :controller => 'pages', :action => 'start'
  map.signup 'signup', :controller => 'account', :action => 'new'
  map.page 'page/:id', :controller => 'pages', :action => 'show'
  map.connect 'page/:id/:action', :controller => 'pages'
  map.connect 'images/icons/:icon_file', :controller => "assets", :action => "missing_icon"
  map.feed 'feed/:token', :controller => "account", :action => "feed"
  map.ical 'ical/:token', :controller => "reminders", :action => "ical"
end
```

```
class Person < ActiveRecord::Base
    acts_as_taggable
end
```

```
class Message < ActiveRecord::Base
    acts_as_taggable
end
```

```
david = Person.find(1)
welcome = Message.find(1)
summer = Tag.find_or_create_by_name "Summer"
summer.on(david, welcome)
david.tags # => [ summer ]
welcome.tags # => [ summer ]
summer.tagged # => [ david, welcome ]
```

```
class CreateTalks < ActiveRecord::Migration</pre>
 def self.up
    create_table :talks do ItI
      t.string :title
      t.integer :author_id
      t.datetime :starts_at
      t.datetime :ends_at
      t.timestamps
    end
  end
 def self.down
    drop_table :talks
  end
end
```

000 m	sch@iMartin.stuwo5: ~/Desktop/jsug — bash
bash	
Last login: Mon Mar 2 1 cd msch@iMartin:~ \$ cd D msch@iMartin:~/Desktop/j	Desktop/jsug/
<pre>(in /Users/msch/Desktop/ == CreateTalks: migrati create_table(:talks) -> 0.0023s</pre>	
<pre>== CreateTalks: migrate == CreateAuthors: migra</pre>	
<pre> create_table(:authors -> 0.0022s</pre>	5)
<pre>== CreateAuthors: migra msch@iMartin:~/Desktop/j</pre>	

//.

```
set :application, "backpack"
set :repository, "svn+ssh://somewhere/nice"
set :gateway, "gateway.37signals.com"
role :app, "appl.37signals.com", :primary => true
role :app, "app2.37signals.com"
role :app, "app3.37signals.com"
role :web, "web1.37signals.com", :primary => true
role :web, "web2.37signals.com"
```



http://tosca.inflab.tuwien.ac.at/eprip/?mode=eprogb



Willkommen !

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02.03.09 16:31:24 🍓

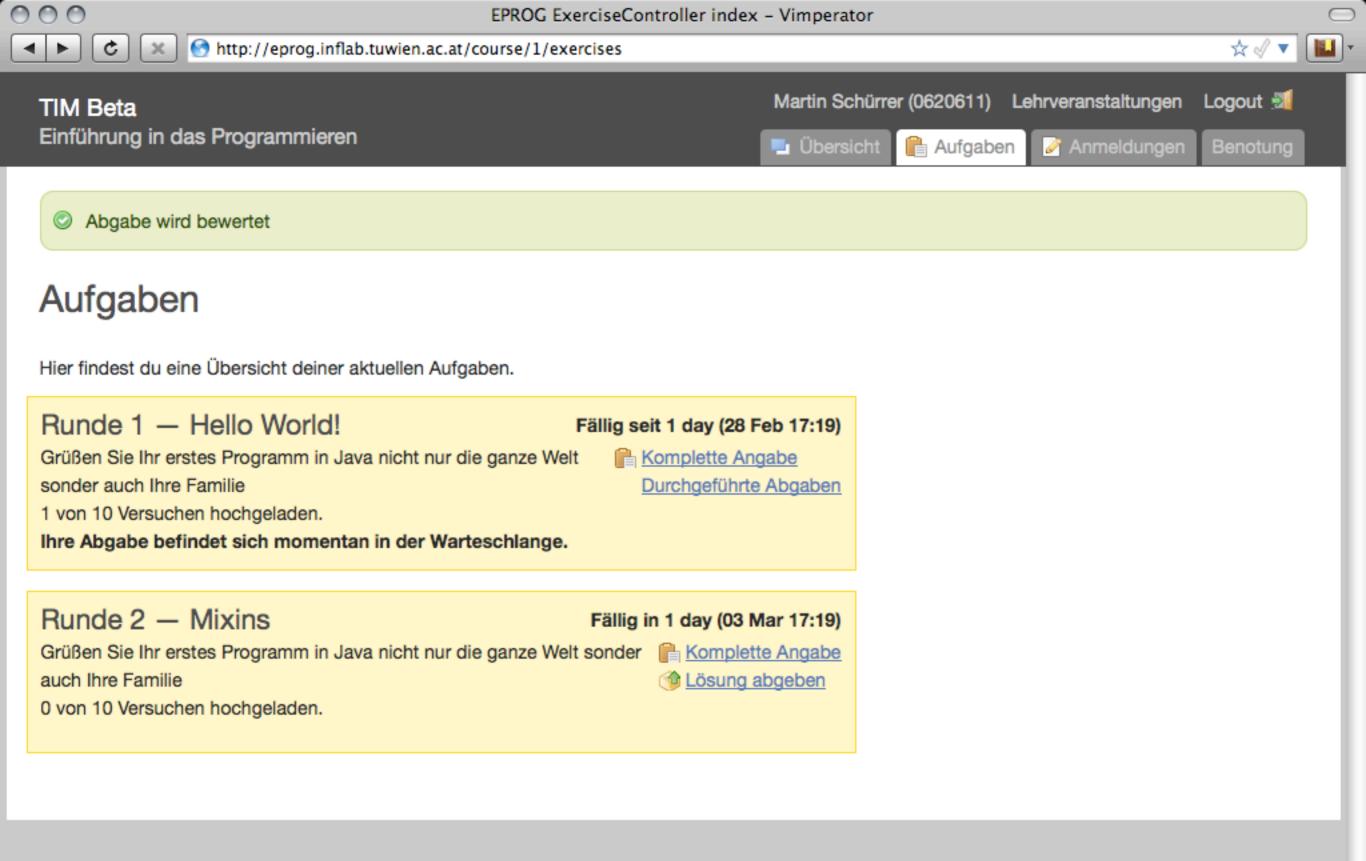
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ABP

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Status	Wiki:EprogbHome
You are not logged in!	"EINFÜHRUNG IN DAS PROGRAMMIEREN", 183.210, VL (VORMALS 183.046, AU)
Menu	Willkommen bei der Lehrveranstaltung "Einführung in das Programmieren" (EPROG) . EPROG wird als Vorlesung mit Laborübung (VL 6.0ECTS/4.0SWh) mit der LvaNr: 183.210 vom Institut für Rechnergestützte Automation angeboten.
Home Schwarzes Brett	EPROG ist eine Plichtlehrveranstaltung für StudienanfängerInnen der Bakkalaureatsstudien Informatik und des Bakkalaureatsstudiums Wirtschaftsinformatik.
 Zeitplan Downloads 	LEHRINHALT UND LEHRZIELE
□ F.A.Q.	Inhalt der Lehrveranstaltung ist eine Einführung in grundlegende Konzepte einer modernen objekt- orientierten Programmiersprache und deren Umsetzung anhand der Programmiersprache Java. Konkrete Themen sind:
 Login Registrierung EPROG 	 O Grundstrukturen, Variablen, Entwerfen von Algorithmen O Klassen und Objekte O Methoden und Parameter O Interfaces und Vererbung
FastLogin	 Containerklassen und Arrays Rekursives Programmieren
Matrikelnummer: Passwort:	Die TeilnehmerInnen lernen, grundlegende Methoden des strukturierten und objekt-orientierten Programmierens durch praktische Programmierbeispiele umzusetzen. Sie sollen in die Lage versetzt werden, weitere Details der Sprache Java selbst zu erarbeiten und auch andere verwandte Programmiersprachen zu erlernen.
Submit	AKTUELLE INFORMATION
	Alle wichtigen aktuellen Informationen (Vorbesprechung, Termine, etc) finden Sie am Schwarzen Brett
Links	VORBESPRECHUNG ZU "EINFÜHRUNG IN DAS PROGRAMMIEREN" 183.210
EPROG PROLOG	Die Vorbesprechung für EPROG im Sommersemester 2008 findet am Mittwoch, 4. März 2009 von 11h c.t. bis ca. 12h im EI7 statt.
zur Instituts Seite	



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- 22

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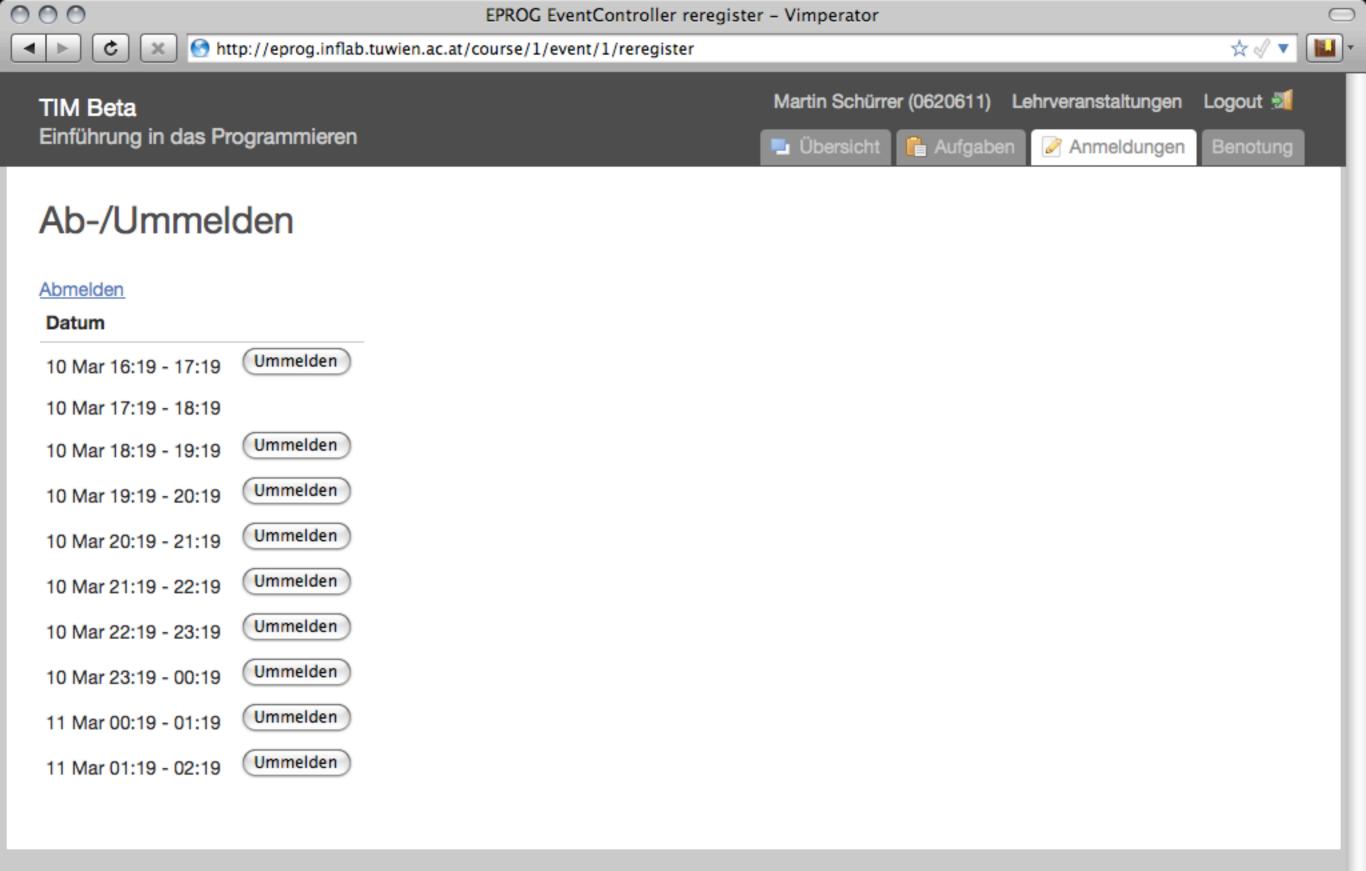
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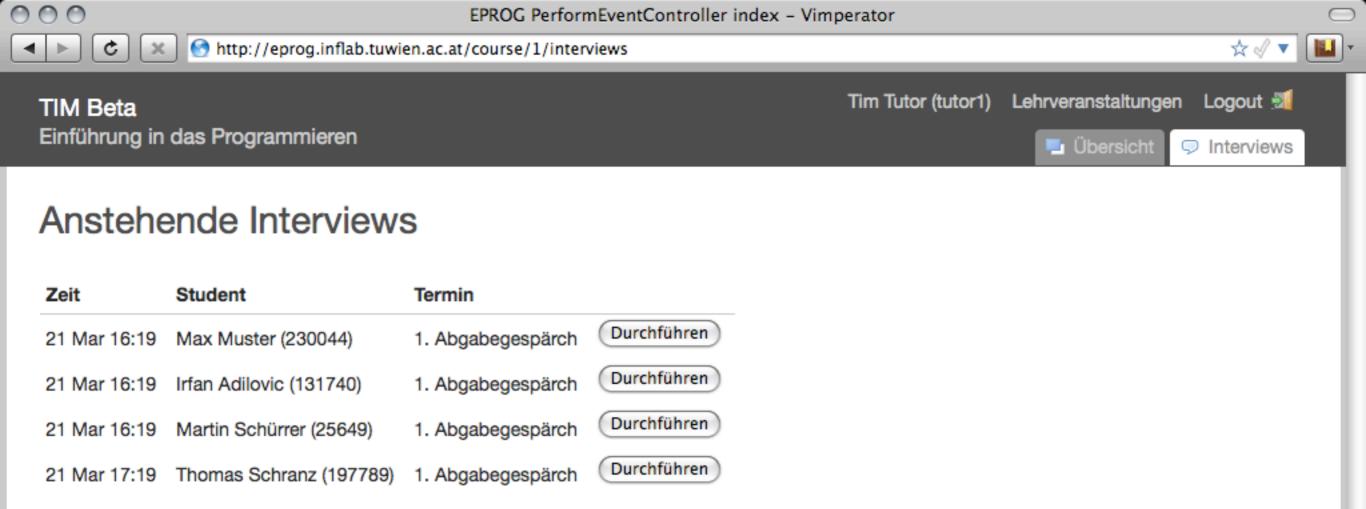
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ABP

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Datum	Termin	Platz		
March 21, 2009 17:19 - March 31, 2009 17:19	1. Abgabegespärch	25 Plätze frei	Details Anmelden	
March 10, 2009 17:19 - March 20, 2009 17:19	1. Prüfung	Angemeldet	Details Ab-/Ummelden	

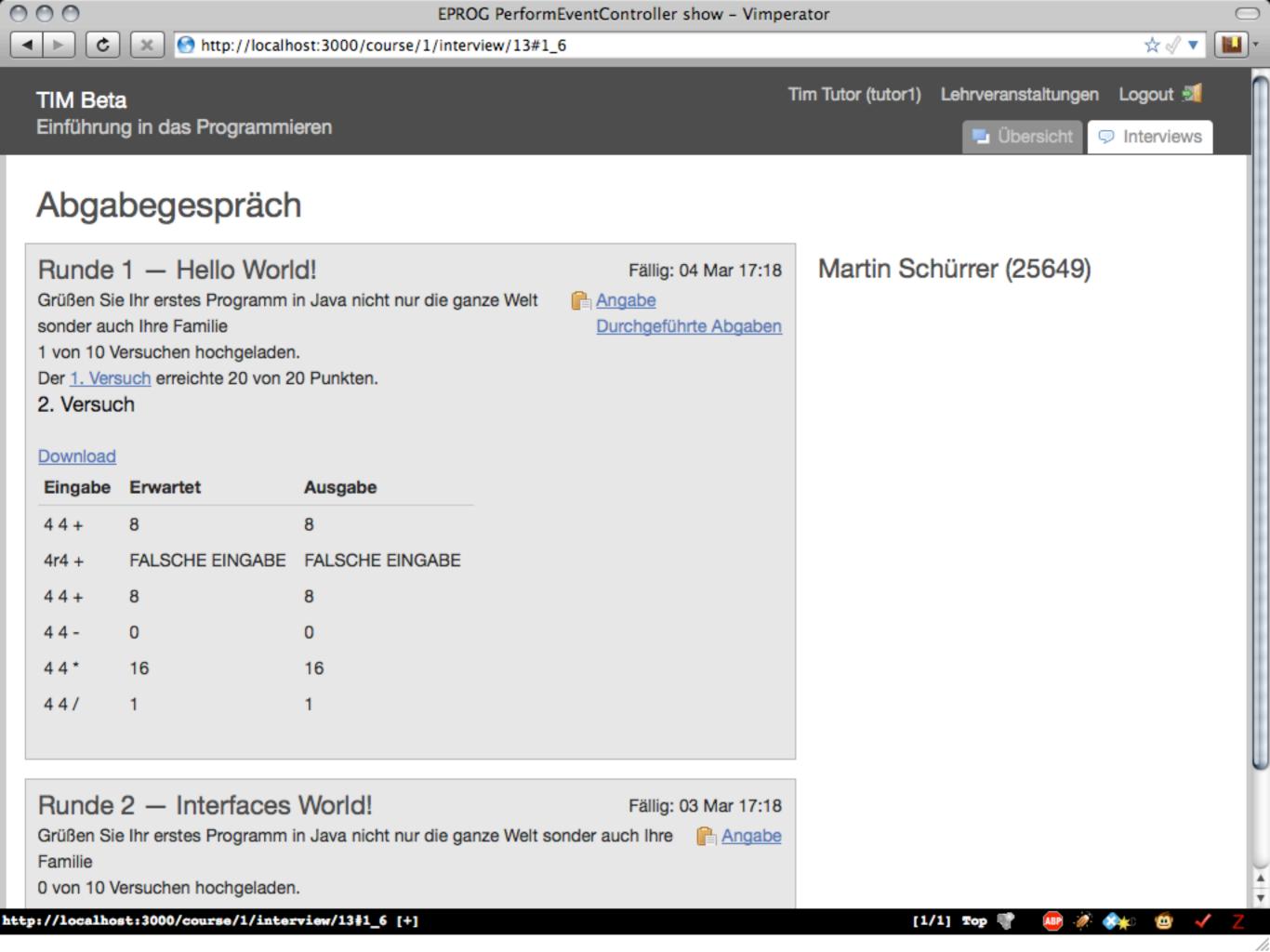












```
000
             specification.rb (~/projects/ti...cise_chains/a/01helloworld) - VIM2
                                                                                   \bigcirc
                                                                                    ń
  1 use :io_pair
  2
  3 submission :prepare => 'javac *.java', :exec => 'java Calculator'
 4 reference :check_for => 'Calculator.class'
  5
 6 operations = ['+', '-', '*', '/']
  7
 8 test do
      iopair '4 4 +'
 9
      io_pair '4r4 +'
10
11
12
      operations.each do lopl
13
        iopair "4 4 #{op}"
14
      end
15 end
                                                                                A11 +
                                                                 7,0-1
specification.rb
```

Lessons learned

Avoid Second-System Syndrome If in doubt leave it out! KISS Keep it Simple, Stupid YAGNI You Ain't Gonna Need It Release Early, Release Often Use git ;)

When to choose Rails and when not to

Starting from a clean slate WebAPP not WebSITE **CRUD** Create Read Update Delete **RAD** Rapid Application Development Rails is Opinionated Software Ruby

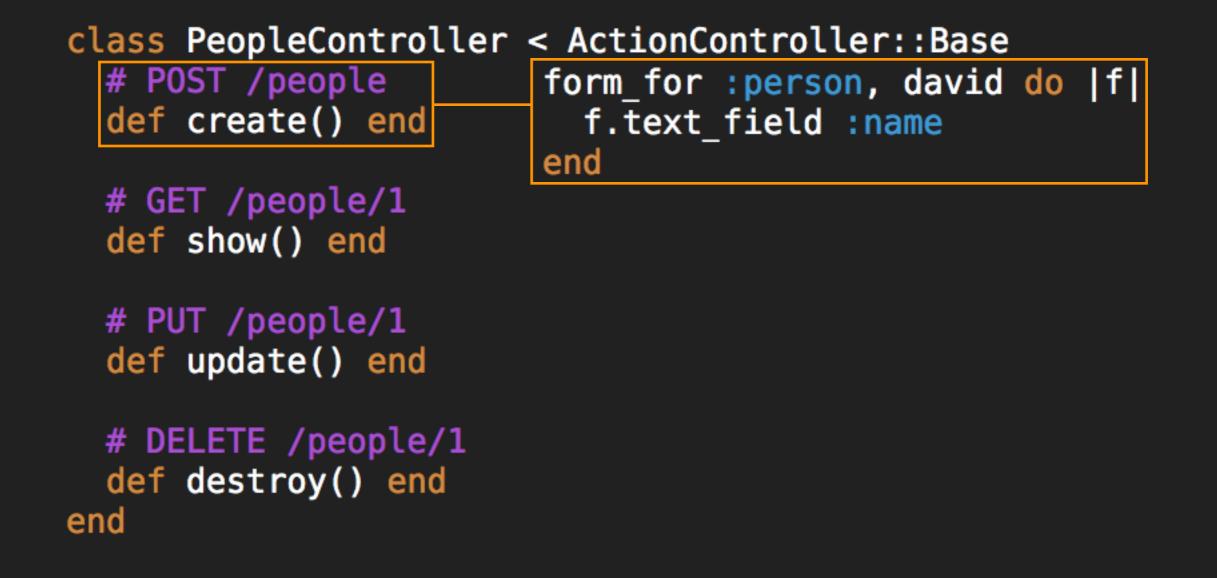
GET	POST	PUT	DELETE
find	create	update	destroy
SELECT	INSERT	UPDATE	DELETE

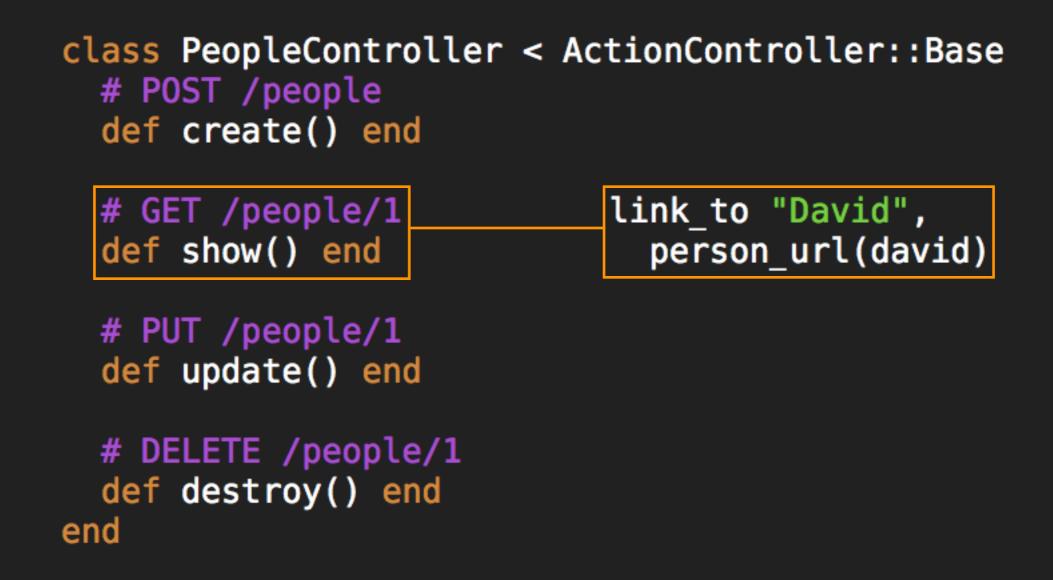
POST /people/create
GET /people/show/1
POST /people/update/1
POST /people/destroy/1

POST /people GET /people/1 PUT /people/1 DELETE /people/1

ActionController::Routing::Routes.draw do |map| map.resources :person end

class PeopleController < ActionController::Base</pre> # POST /people def create() end # GET /people/1 def show() end # PUT /people/1 def update() end # DELETE /people/1 def destroy() end end





class PeopleController < ActionController::Base
 # POST /people
 def create() end</pre>

GET /people/1
def show() end

PUT /people/1
def update() end

DELETE /people/1
 def destroy() end
end

form_for :person, david,
 :method => :put do |f|
 f.text_field :name
end

class PeopleController < ActionController::Base</pre> # POST /people def create() end # GET /people/1 def show() end # PUT /people/1 def update() end link_to "Destroy", DELETE /people/1 # person_url(david), def destroy() end :method => :delete end

class PeopleController < ActionController::Base
 # GET /people
 def index() end</pre>

GET /people;new
def new() end

POST /people
def create() end

GET /people/1
def show() end

GET /people/1;edit
def edit() end

PUT /people/1
def update() end

DELETE /people/1
 def destroy() end
end

```
class Account < ActiveRecord::Base</pre>
  def upgrade to(plan)
    if eligible for upgrade?(plan)
      update_attribute :plan_id, plan
      true
    else
      false
    end
  end
end
class Plan < ActiveRecord::Base</pre>
end
class AccountController < ActionController::Base</pre>
  def upgrade plan
    if @account.upgrade_to(Plan[params[:plan_name]])
      redirect to :action => "index"
    else
      flash[:notice] = "Account not eligible for upgrade"
      render
    end
  end
end
```

```
class Account < ActiveRecord::Base</pre>
  has many :subscriptions
end
class Subscription < ActiveRecord::Base</pre>
  belongs to :account
  belongs to :plan
  protected
    def validate on create
      unless eligible_for_upgrade?
        add to base("Account not eligible for upgrade")
      end
    end
end
class Plan < ActiveRecord::Base</pre>
end
class SubscriptionsController < ActionController::Base</pre>
  def create
    @account.subscriptions.create(:plan => Plan[params[:plan name]]) ?
      redirect to(:action => "index") :
      render
  end
end
```