# Web-Oriented Software Development Ruby on Rails (RoR)



André Santos firstname.lastname@tut.fi

#### **Outline**

- 1. Motivation
- 2. Basic Idea
- 3. Highlights
- 4. Demo
- 5. Conclusions

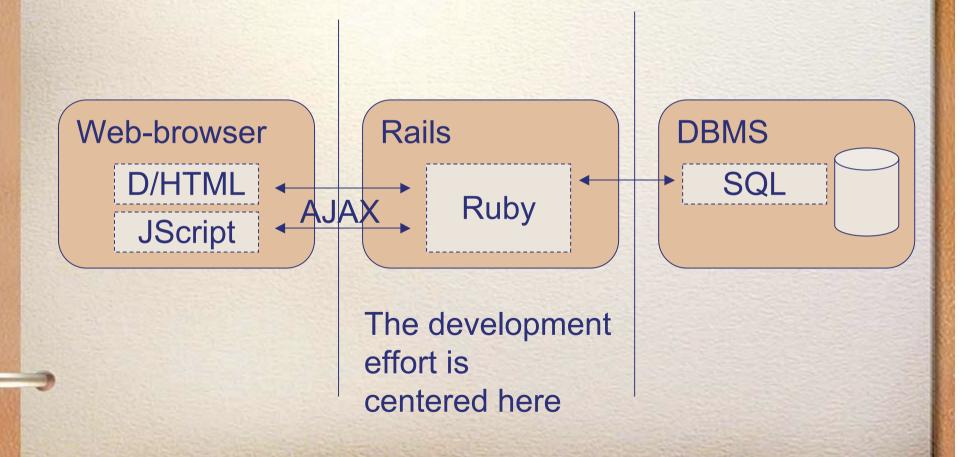
#### 1. Motivation

- Complex configuration files
- Multiplicity of languages (e.g. HTML, JAVASCRIPT, XML, PHP, SQL)
- Non-effective domain-centered development
- Repetitive and error-prone development

#### 2. Basic Idea

- Ruby on Rails (RoR)
  - "Ruby" is an object-oriented language
  - "Rails" is a platform/framework which imposes a MVC (Model View Controller) architecture for database-backed web applications
  - Open source
- The development is done using Ruby, Rails scripts, and following the platform's rules (structure, conventions, etc)
- Principle DRY Don't Repeat Yourself

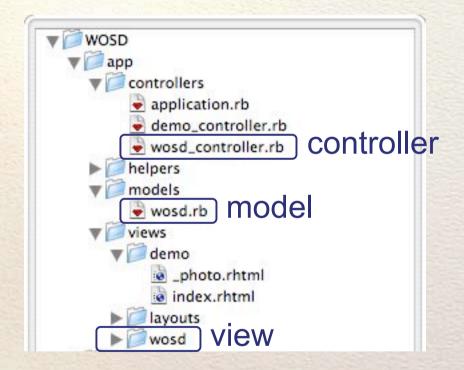
#### 3-tier MVC architecture



## 3. Highlights

- Impose an MVC architecture in an easy fashion (e.g. comparing to J2EE)
  - structure, generators, conventions
- High reduction of lines of code
  - high-level programming primitives, conventions
- Simplify configuration issues
  - naming conventions
- Domain-centered development
  - by having the above...

## **Application structure - MVC**



. . .

#### Reduction of lines of code

model

create table wosds (
id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY,
name VARCHAR(100));

class **Wosd** < ActiveRecord::Base end

controller

class WosdController < ApplicationController
 scaffold :wosd
end</pre>

view

<P><%= text field 'wosd', 'name' %></P>

## Configuration

 RoR imposes the directory structure for the application files and their names



 Example of convention: the class name Wosd corresponds to a database table with that name

class Wosd < ActiveRecord::Base end

## Demo

```
000
                                               index.rhtml — WOSD
* demo_controller.rb | * list.rhtml | * application.rb | * index.rhtml
    %= form_remote_tag :url => {:action => 'search'}, :update => 'photos',
      :complete => visual_effect(:blind_down, 'photos'),
       :before => %(Element.show('spinner')),
      :success => %(Element.hide('spinner')) %>
   %= image_tag '2_computers.gif', :id => 'spinner', :style => 'display: none' %>
           <label for="tags">Tags:</label>
           <%= text_field_tag 'tags' %>
           <%= submit_tag 'Find' %>
       </fieldset>
   <%= end_form_tag %>
   <div id="photos" style="display: none"></div>
   %= form_remote_tag :url => {:action => 'showbig'}, :update => 'big' %>
   <div id="big" style=""></div>
   <%= submit_tag 'Go' %>
   <%= end_form_tag %>
    <%= link_to 'LaLaLa', :action => 'lala' %>
                                       ‡ ③ ▼ Tab Size: 4 ‡ -
Line: 1 Column: 1  HTML (Rails)
```

#### Conclusions

- Like any framework, the productivity gains are only noticed after its learning
  - however, with RoR at least the basics are achieved pretty fast
- Like in any framework, the flexibility is limited to the imposed architecture
  - however, if "all" web applications should be based on MVC... Why not?
- Some of the imposed naming conventions seem not to be very obvious/natural
  - E.g. SQL Table wosds corresponds to Ruby Model Wosd
- Ruby is an interpreted language (not so efficient)
  - however, it may significantly improve development

## **Examples**

- Online systems which are built on RoR:
  - http://www.basecamphq.com/
  - http://www.strongspace.com/
  - http://www.campfirenow.com/

#### References

- Ruby on Rails website: http://www.rubyonrails.org/
- Agile Web Development with Rails: http://www.pragmaticprogrammer.com/ti tles/rails/index.html

## Questions?