

Static Site Generation

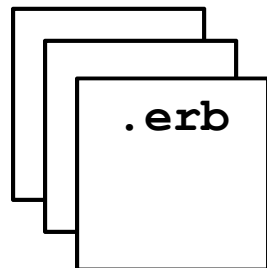
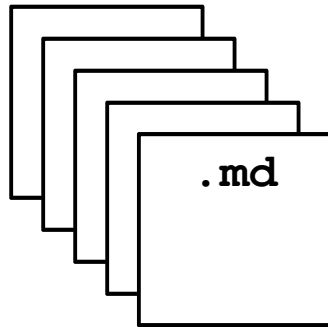
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Lecture 20

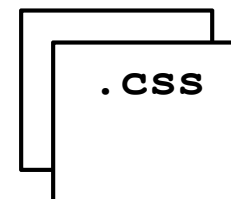
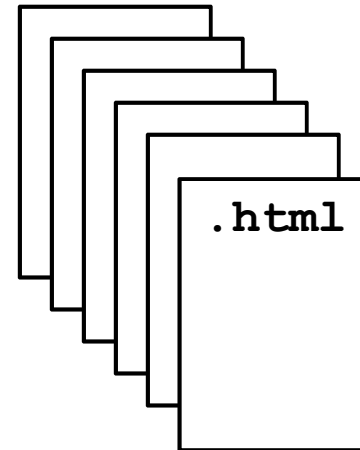
What is Static Site Generation?

- Use a *program* to produce HTML pages
 - Analogous to compiling programs
 - Translation: source code → machine code
- Development cycle:
 - Write source
 - Compile
 - Test/inspect result
- Examples of translators
 - Jekyll (used for “GitHub Pages”, github.io)
 - Middleman
 - Lots more, see: staticsitegenerators.net

Picture



source
files



generated
web site

Middleman: A Ruby Gem

- ❑ Project is a directory (eg myproj)
 - \$ `middleman init` myproj
 - Configuration files, README, Gemfile, etc
- ❑ Create source files in `myproj/source`
 - Subdirectories for CSS, images, etc
- ❑ Compile all the source files
 - \$ `bundle exec middleman build`
- ❑ Result is placed in `myproj/build`
- ❑ Copy site to some visible location
 - \$ `rsync -avz --del myproj/build ~/WWW`
- ❑ Or preview locally (no build)
 - \$ `bundle exec middleman server`

Why Bother?

1. Code reuse and single-point-of-control over change
2. Authoring of content in a language that is more human-friendly
3. Parameterized generation of markup and content

Let's look at each of these benefits in turn...

Motivation #1: Visual Identity

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CSE 3901: Web Applications



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Overview

Course Information

Number	CSE 3901
Title	Project: Web Application Design, De
Instructor	Prof. Paul Sivilotti
TAs	Elliott Dehnbostel and Maxwell Powe
Time	Mon/Wed/Fri, 1:50–2:45
Place	Caldwell 115
Credits	U 4

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Class Meeting Schedule

Note: Information that appears in this font, below, is not yet you to look at if you like, it is subject to change before its c

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1	M	Jan 9	Architecture
2	W	Jan 11	Git: Version Control
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Assignments and Quiz

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Peer Evaluation

You will be asked periodically to complete a "peer evaluation" (for tasks). A template and instructions for this evaluation i

Submission

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Installing the Virtual Machine at Home

Last updated: August 20, 2016

Tool	Recommended Version for CSE 3901
Virtual Box	5.1
Ubuntu/Lubuntu	16.04 LTS Desktop (64-bit)
Ruby	2.3.1
Rails	4.2.6

Overview

To set up our virtual machine:

Motivation #1: Visual Identity

- Common headers & footers
 - Example: OSU web sites share nav bar
 - Example: course web site
- Duplication of code is evil
 - Corollary: cut-and-paste is evil
 - Destroys single-point-of-control over change
- Solution:
 - Put common HTML in one file (a “partial”)
 - Every document includes that file

ERb: Embedded Ruby

- General templating mechanism
 - “Template” = a string (usually contents of some file)
 - Contains (escaped) bits of ruby
 - `<% code %>` execute ruby code (“scriptlet”)
 - `<%= expr %>` replace with result of ruby expr
 - `<%# text %>` ignore (a comment)
- Example: a text file

This is some text.

`<% 5.times do %>`

Current Time is `<%= Time.now %>!`

`<% end %>`
- Process using erb tool to generate result

`$ erb example.txt.erb > example.txt`
- Naming convention: *filename.outputlang.erb*
 - Example `index.html.erb`
- Many alternatives, eg HAML

Generation of Site

- Source files in myproj/source

```
$ ls source
```

```
index.html.erb  syll.html.erb
```

```
meet.html.erb
```

- Compile

```
$ bundle exec middleman build
```

- Result after building

```
$ ls build
```

```
index.html meet.html syll.html
```

Partials

- A document *fragment* included in other documents
- Include in template with `partial` function

```
<body>
```

```
  <%= partial "navigation" %>
```

```
  ...
```

```
  <%= partial "footer" %>
```

```
</body>
```

- Partial's *filename* begins with '_'

- ie `_navigation.erb`

```
<div class="navbar">
```

```
  <ul id="site-nav"> <li> ... </li> </ul>
```

```
</div>
```

- Note: '_' omitted in argument to function

Generation of Site with Partial

- Source files in myproj/source

```
$ ls source
```

```
_footer.erb          meet.html.erb
```

```
_navigation.erb      syll.html.erb
```

```
index.html.erb
```

- Compile

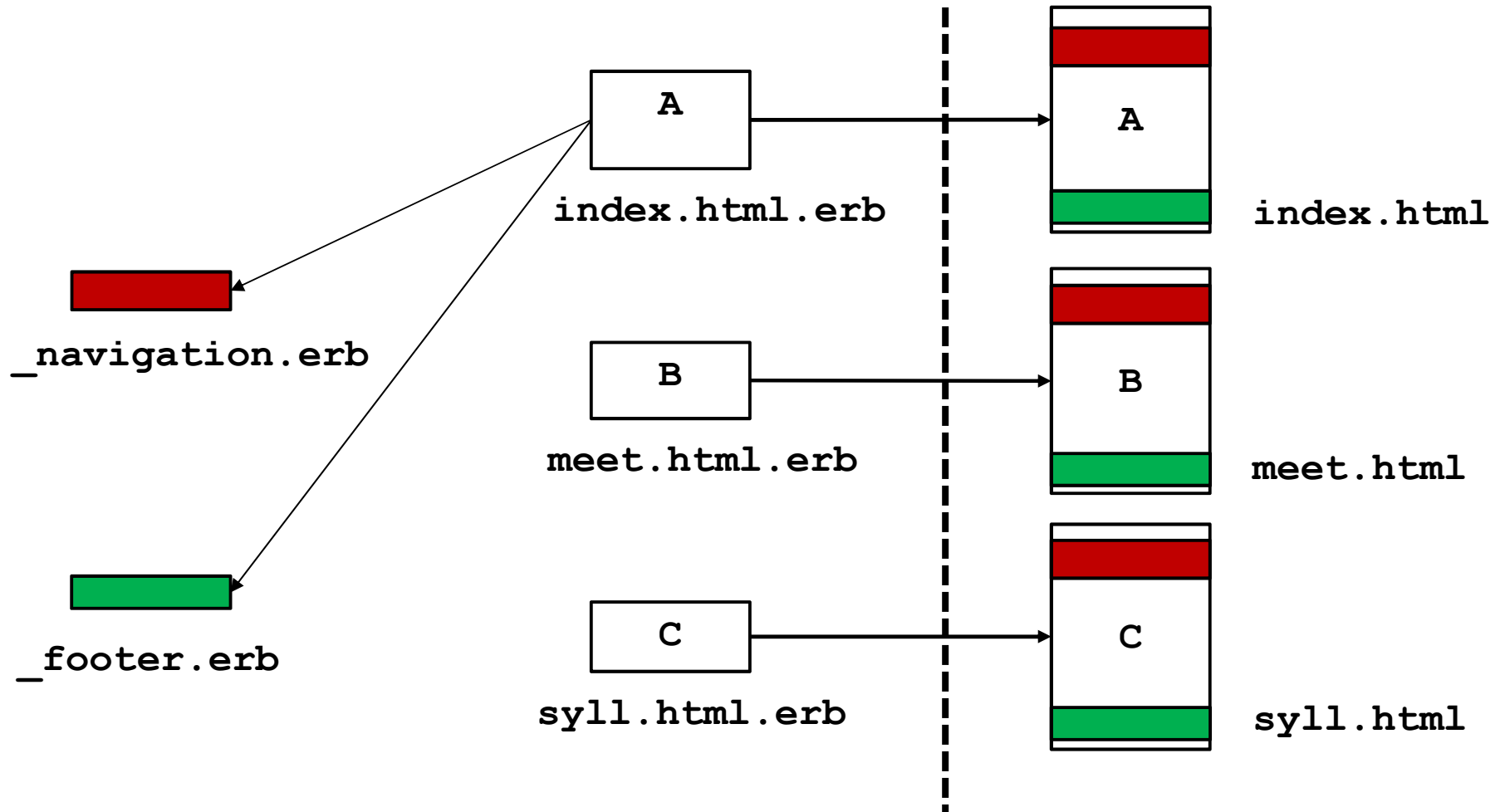
```
$ bundle exec middleman build
```

- Result after building

```
$ ls build
```

```
index.html meet.html syll.html
```

Site Generation With Partials



Tricks with Partials

- Content of partial can be customized with arguments in call

- In call: pass a hash called `:locals`

```
<%= partial "banner",  
    locals: { name: "Syllabus",  
              amount: 34 } %>
```

- In partial: access hash with *variables*

```
<h3> <%= name %> </h3>  
<p> Costs <%= "#{amount}.00" %></p>
```

Problem

- How to guarantee every page includes partial(s)
 - Partials don't ensure one page *structure* across the site
- Every page should look like:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <title>Class Meetings</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"
      href="osu_style.css">
  </head>
  <body>
    <%= partial "navigation" %>
    ... <!-- different for each page -->
    <%= partial "footer" %>
  </body>
</html>
```

Solution: Layouts

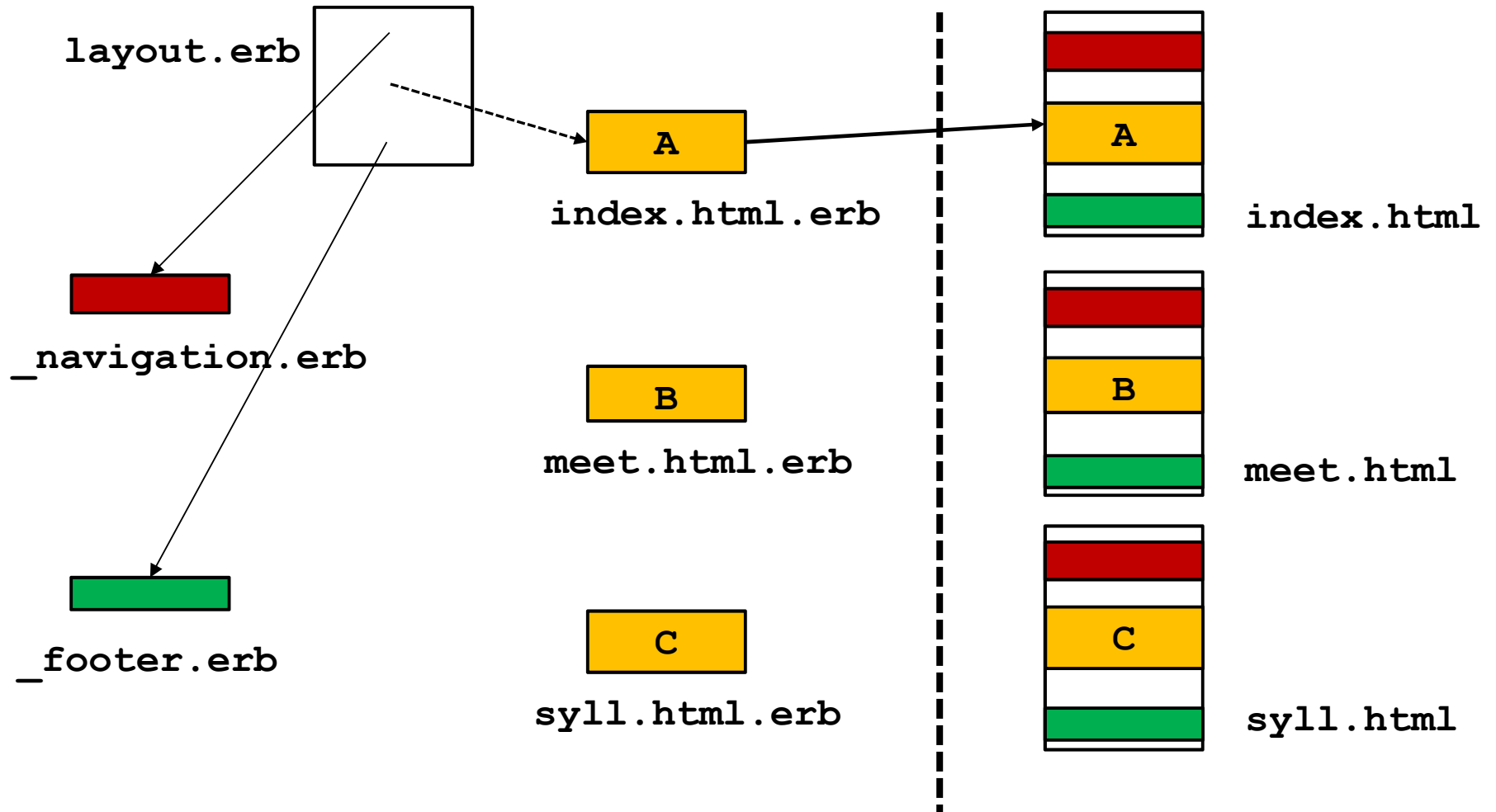
- HTML formed from: **Layout** + **Template**
 - Layout is the common structure of HTML pages
 - Layout uses `yield` to include (page-specific) template

- File: **layout.erb**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <title> ... etc
  </head>
  <body>
    <%= partial "navigation" %>
    <%= yield %>
    <%= partial "footer" %>
  </body>
</html>
```

- Layout is where you put site-wide styling
 - e.g., navigation bar, div's with CSS classes, footers

Site Generation With Layouts



Generation of Site with Layouts

- Default layout in `source/layouts/layouts.erb`

```
$ ls -F source
```

```
index.html.erb meet.html.erb
```

```
layouts/          syll.html.erb
```

```
$ ls source/layouts
```

```
_footer.erb _navigation.erb layout.erb
```

- Result after building

```
$ ls build
```

```
index.html meet.html syll.html
```

Page-Specific Data in Layout

- Some layout content is page-specific
 - Example: `<title>` in document's head
- Solution: Ruby variable `current_page`
 - Example: `current_page.path`
- Template contains "frontmatter" that sets the value of `current_page.data`
 - In template (`meet.html.erb`)

```
---
title: "Class Meetings"
---
```
 - In layout (`layout.erb`)

```
<title> <%= current_page.data.title %>
</title>
```

Example: Navbar Highlights

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Let's look at each of these benefits in turn...

Motivation #2: Improved Syntax

- HTML tags make content hard to read
 - `<p>`, `<h2>`, `<em>`, `<a href='...'>` etc
 - vs plain text, which is easier to read
- Common plain text conventions:
 - Blank lines between paragraphs
 - Underline titles with `-`'s or `=`'s
 - Emphasize `*words*`, `_words_`, `**words**`
 - Links as `[text](url)`
 - Unordered lists with bullets using `*` or `-`
 - Numbered lists with `1.`, `2.`, `3.`

Why Middleman?

The last few years have seen an explosion in the amount and variety of tools developers can use to build web applications. Ruby on Rails selects a handful of these tools:

- [Sass](#) for DRY stylesheets
- [CoffeeScript](#) for safer and less verbose javascript
- Multiple asset management solutions, including [Sprockets](#)
- [ERb](#) & [Haml](#) for dynamic pages and simplified HTML syntax

Middleman gives the stand-alone developer access to all these tools and many, many more. Why would you use a

<h2>Why Middleman?</h2>

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- * **[Sass]** (<http://sass-lang.com/>) for DRY stylesheets
 - * **[CoffeeScript]** (<http://coffeescript.org/>) for safer and less verbose javascript
 - * Multiple asset management solutions, including **[Sprockets]** (<https://github.com/sstephenson/sprockets>)
 - * **[ERb]** (<http://ruby-doc.org/stdlib-2.0.0/libdoc/erb/rdoc/ERB.html>) & **[Haml]** (<http://haml.info/>) for dynamic pages and simplified HTML syntax
- **Middleman**** gives the stand-alone developer...

Markdown

- ❑ Formalizes these ASCII conventions
 - Filename extension: `.md`
 - Adds some less familiar ones (eg ```)
- ❑ Translator generates HTML from markdown
 - Examples: GitHub readme's, user-posted comments on web boards (StackOverflow)
 - Other target languages possible too
- ❑ See Middleman's README.md
 - [Regular](#) view
 - [Raw](#) view
- ❑ Warning: many Markdown dialects/engines
 - daringfireball.net (original, 2004, stale)
 - Common Mark, GitHub-flavored markdown (GFM), Markdown Extra
 - kramdown, rdiscount, redcarpet, ...

CSS: Magic Numbers

- Literals are common in CSS

```
h1 { background-color: #ff14a6; }
```

```
h2 { color: #ff14a6; }
```

- Result: Lack of single-point-of-control

- Solution: SASS allows variables

```
$primary: #ff14a6;
```

```
h1 { background-color: $primary; }
```

```
h2 { color: $primary; }
```

- Translator generates CSS from SASS

- Note: CSS has something similar (custom properties)

CSS: Repeated Ancestors

- CSS requires separate rules for different elements with same ancestor

```
.navbar ul { ... }
```

```
.navbar li { ... }
```

- Changing classname requires changing all these rules

- Solution: SASS allows nested selectors

```
.navbar {  
  ul { ... }  
  li { ... }  
}
```

Why Bother?

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Let's look at each of these benefits in turn...

Motiv'n #3: Content Generation

- Problem: Parameterized/repeated content
 - Example: Course offering term
- Solution: Read content from data
 - Files in subdirectory data/ define variables

```
# data/dates.yml
term: "Autumn 2021"
```
 - Variables then available in templates

```
<%= data.dates.term %>
```
- Problem: Repeated structure
 - Example: Each row in table
- Solution: Generate structure with code
 - Iterate over array, creating table rows
 - See course web site

```
<% meetings.each do |meet| %>
  <tr> <td> <%= meet.date %> </td>...
```

Generating Random Content

- Want placeholder content for prototype
 - Useful for making style/layout decisions
 - Don't care about actual content

- Solution: use a *method* that returns an HTML string

```
<%= lorem.sentence %>
```

- Many lorem methods available

```
lorem.paragraphs 2
```

```
lorem.date
```

```
lorem.last_name
```

```
lorem.image('300x400')
```

```
#=> http://placeholder.it/300x400
```

Helper Functions

- ❑ Used to generate common HTML snippets
- ❑ Example: hyperlinks

```
<a href="/about.html">About us</a>
```

- ❑ With link_to helper in template:

```
<%= link_to('About us', '/about.html') %>  
#=> <a href='/about.html'>About us</a>
```

- ❑ Many optional arguments

```
<%= link_to('My Blog', '/blog.html',  
           class: 'happy') %>  
#=> <a href='/blog.html' class='happy'>  
    My Blog</a>
```

(Many) More Helper Functions

- Format helpers

```
pluralize 2, 'person' #=> '2 people'
```

- Tag helpers

```
tag :img, src: '/kittens/png'  
content_tag :p, class: 'warning' do ... end
```

- Form helpers

```
form_tag '/login', method: 'post'  
button_tag 'cancel', class: 'clear'
```

- Asset helpers

```
stylesheet_link_tag 'all'  
javascript_include_tag 'jquery'  
favicon_tag 'images/favicon.png'  
image_tag 'padrino.png',  
  width: '35', class: 'logo'
```

Summary

- ERb
 - Template for generating HTML
 - Scriptlets and expressions
- Reuse of views with partials
 - Included with partial (eg `<%= partial...`)
 - Filename is prepended with underscore
 - Parameter passing from parent template
- Layouts and templates
- Markdown, SASS
- Content generation and helpers