

Rails AntiPatterns

Best Practice Refactoring

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**This presentation
is not going to
teach you how to
do test driven
development.**



**In order to
refactor your
application must
be backed by a
good test suite.**



**This presentation
is going to show
you code that
you might
recognize.**



**This presentation
is going to show
you how to make
that code better.**



Moving Code from the Controller to the Models



An Offending Controller

```
class ArticlesController < ApplicationController

  def create
    @article = Article.new(params[:article])
    @article.publication_id = @publication.id
    @article.reporter_id = current_user.id

    begin
      Article.transaction do
        @version = @article.create_version!(params[:version],
                                           current_user)
      end
    rescue ActiveRecord::RecordNotSaved, ActiveRecord::RecordInvalid
      index
      render :action => :index and return false
    end
    redirect_to article_path(@publication, @article)
  end
end
```

```

class ArticlesController < ApplicationController

  #...

  def update
    old_state = @article.state

    year = params[:article].delete("to_be_published_at(1i)")
    month = params[:article].delete("to_be_published_at(2i)")
    day = params[:article].delete("to_be_published_at(3i)")
    hour = params[:article].delete("to_be_published_at(4i)")
    minute = params[:article].delete("to_be_published_at(5i)")
    to_be_published_at = (year and month and day and hour and minute ?
                        Time.mktime(year,
                                    month, day, hour, minute) : nil)

    saved = Article.transaction do
      if params[:send] or params[:new_version] or params[:subedit] or params[:back] or
params[:send_later] or @article.state == "Published" or current_user !=
@article.current_version.writer
        @version = @article.create_version!(params[:article], current_user)
      else
        @version = @article.current_version
        @version.attributes = params[:article]
        @version.writer_id = current_user.id
        @version.written_at = Time.now
      end

      # update existing corrections
      @version.corrections = params[:corrections]

      # add correction for published article
      if old_state == "Published"
        if params[:correction] and !params[:correction][:correction].blank?
          @correction = @version.corrections.build(params[:correction])
          @correction.person = current_user.name
        end
      end

      @version.authors = params[:authors]
      @version.categories = params[:categories]
      @version.tags = params[:tags]
      @version.references = params[:references]
      @version.relateds = params[:relateds]
      @version.links = params[:links]
    end
  end
end

```



```

state_map = {
  "Raw" => { :send => "Edit" },
  "Edit Check" => { :send => "Edit" },
  "Edit" => { :send => "Published", :back => "Edit Check", :subedit => "Sub Edit", :send_later
=> "Publish Ready" },
  "Sub Check" => { :send => "Published", :back => "Edit Check", :subedit => "Sub
Edit", :send_later => "Publish Ready" },
  "Sub Edit" => { :subedit => "Sub Check" },
  "Publish Ready" => { :send_later => "Publish Ready" }
}

# if everything else is valid, then save the state
if params[:send] and @version.valid?
  @version.state = state_map[old_state][:send]
elsif params[:send_later] and @version.valid?
  @version.state = state_map[old_state][:send_later]
elsif params[:subedit] and @version.valid?
  @version.state = state_map[old_state][:subedit]
elsif params[:back] and @version.valid?
  @version.state = state_map[old_state][:back]
end

# default and fallback
@version.state ||= @article.state

# set publish dates if needed
if @version.state == "Published"
  published_at = Time.now
  @article.first_published_at ||= published_at
  @article.last_published_at = published_at
elsif @version.state == "Publish Ready"
  @article.to_be_published_at = to_be_published_at if to_be_published_at
end
if !params[:pdf].blank?
  @article.pdf = params[:pdf]
  @article.print = true
end

@article.save!
@version.save!
end rescue false

```



```

if saved
  post_to_api(:staging)
  email_notifications(@article, old_state, @version.state)
  if @version.state == "Published"
    # this may become a special republish api call that doesn't have to do as much work if a
    correction has been specified (meaning it's a republish)
    post_to_api(:live)
  end

  if params[:send] and @version.state == "Edit"
    flash[:success] = "Article saved and ready for editing."
  elsif params[:subedit]
    if @version.state == "Sub Check"
      flash[:success] = "Article sent back for editing."
    elsif @version.state == "Sub Edit"
      flash[:success] = "Article sent to sub editors."
    end
  elsif params[:back]
    if @version.state == "Edit Check"
      flash[:success] = "Article sent back to reporter for further work."
    end
  elsif @version.state == "Publish Ready"
    flash[:success] = "Article has been marked for publishing at a later date."
  elsif @version.state == "Published" and old_state != "Published"
    flash[:success] = "Article saved and published to live server."
  elsif @version.state == "Published"
    flash[:success] = "Article has been republished."
  end

  # default and fallback
  flash[:success] ||= "Article updated."

  # this is temporary, as dispatcher is set up only on staging environment for now
  if RAILS_ENV == "staging"
    flash[:success] += " Changes may not be immediately available for preview on foxtrot."
  end

  redirect_to article_path(@publication, @article) and return true
else
  load_article_data

  render :action => 'edit' and return false
end
end

```



An Offending Controller

```
class ArticlesController < ApplicationController
```

```
  def create
```

```
    @article = Article.new(params[:article])
```

```
    @article.publication_id = @publication.id
```

```
    @article.reporter_id = current_user.id
```

```
  begin
```

```
    Article.transaction do
```

```
      @version = @article.create_version!(params[:version],  
                                         current_user)
```

```
    end
```

```
  rescue ActiveRecord::RecordNotSaved, ActiveRecord::RecordInvalid  
    index
```

```
    render :action => :index and return false
```

```
  end
```

```
  redirect_to article_path(@publication, @article)
```

```
end
```

A Better Controller

```
class ArticlesController < ApplicationController

  def create
    @article = Article.new(params[:article])
    @article.publication_id = @publication.id
    @article.reporter_id = current_user.id

    if @article.save
      redirect_to article_path(@publication, @article)
    else
      index
      render :action => :index
    end
  end
end
```

Here is How We Get There

The Current create_version! Method

```
def create_version!(attributes, user)
  return create_first_version!(attributes, user) if self.versions.empty?
  # mark old related links as not current
  if self.current_version.relateds.any?
    self.current_version.relateds.each { |rel|
      rel.update_attribute(:current, false) }
  end

  version = self.versions.build(attributes)
  version.article_id = self.id
  version.written_at = Time.now
  version.writer_id = user.id
  version.version = self.current_version.version + 1
  self.save!
  self.update_attribute(:current_version_id, version.id)
  version
end
```

Here is How We Get There

The Current create_first_version! Method

```
def create_first_version!(attributes, user)
  version = self.versions.build(attributes)
  version.written_at = Time.now
  version.writer_id = user.id
  version.state ||= "Raw"
  version.version = 1
  self.save!
  self.update_attribute(:current_version_id, version.id)
  version
end
```



Here is How We Get There

Identifying Things to Refactor: Similar Code

```
def create_first_version!(attributes, user)
```

```
  version = self.versions.build(attributes)
  version.written_at = Time.now
  version.writer_id = user.id
  version.state ||= "Raw"
  version.version = 1
  self.save!
  self.update_attribute(:current_version_id, version.id)
  version
```

```
end
```

```
def create_version!(attributes, user)
```

```
  return create_first_version!(attributes, user) if self.versions.empty?
```

```
  # mark old related links as not current
```

```
  if self.current_version.relateds.any?
```

```
    self.current_version.relateds.each { |rel| rel.update_attribute(:current, false) }
```

```
  end
```

```
  version = self.versions.build(attributes)
```

```
  version.article_id = self.id
```

```
  version.written_at = Time.now
```

```
  version.writer_id = user.id
```

```
  version.version = self.current_version.version + 1
```

```
  self.save!
```

```
  self.update_attribute(:current_version_id, version.id)
```

```
  version
```

```
end
```

Here is How We Get There

Unnecessary Code

```
def create_first_version!(attributes, user)
  version = self.versions.build(attributes)
  version.written_at = Time.now
  version.writer_id = user.id
  version.state ||= "Raw"
  version.version = 1
  self.save!
  self.update_attribute(:current_version_id, version.id)
  version
end

def create_version!(attributes, user)
  return create_first_version!(attributes, user) if self.versions.empty?

  # mark old related links as not current
  if self.current_version.relateds.any?
    self.current_version.relateds.each { |rel| rel.update_attribute(:current, false) }
  end

  version = self.versions.build(attributes)
  version.article_id = self.id ←
  version.written_at = Time.now
  version.writer_id = user.id
  version.version = self.current_version.version + 1
  self.save!
  self.update_attribute(:current_version_id, version.id)
  version
end
```

Here is How We Get There

Use Active Record's Built-in Functionality

```
def create_first_version!(attributes, user)
  version = self.versions.build(attributes)
  version.written_at = Time.now ←
  version.writer_id = user.id
  version.state ||= "Raw"
  version.version = 1
  self.save!
  self.update_attribute(:current_version_id, version.id)
  version
end

def create_version!(attributes, user)
  return create_first_version!(attributes, user) if self.versions.empty?

  # mark old related links as not current
  if self.current_version.relateds.any?
    self.current_version.relateds.each { |rel| rel.update_attribute(:current, false) }
  end

  version = self.versions.build(attributes)
  version.written_at = Time.now ←
  version.writer_id = user.id
  version.version = self.current_version.version + 1
  self.save!
  self.update_attribute(:current_version_id, version.id)
  version
end
```

Here is How We Get There

Manually Setting Default Values

```
def create_first_version!(attributes, user)
  version = self.versions.build(attributes)
  version.writer_id = user.id
  version.state ||= "Raw" ←
  version.version = 1
  self.save!
  self.update_attribute(:current_version_id, version.id)
  version
end

def create_version!(attributes, user)
  return create_first_version!(attributes, user) if self.versions.empty?

  # mark old related links as not current
  if self.current_version.relateds.any?
    self.current_version.relateds.each { |rel| rel.update_attribute(:current, false) }
  end

  version = self.versions.build(attributes)
  version.article_id = self.id
  version.writer_id = user.id
  version.version = self.current_version.version + 1
  self.save!
  self.update_attribute(:current_version_id, version.id)
  version
end
```

Here is How We Get There

Set Default Values in the Database

```
class AddRawDefaultToState < ActiveRecord::Migration
  def self.up
    change_column_default :article_versions, :state, "Raw"
  end

  def self.down
    change_column_default :article_versions, :state, nil
  end
end
```



Here is How We Get There

Fodder for Callbacks

```
def create_first_version!(attributes, user)
  version = self.versions.build(attributes)
  version.writer_id = user.id
  version.version = 1 ←
  self.save!
  self.update_attribute(:current_version_id, version.id)
  version
end

def create_version!(attributes, user)
  return create_first_version!(attributes, user) if self.versions.empty?

  # mark old related links as not current
  if self.current_version.relateds.any?
    self.current_version.relateds.each { |rel| rel.update_attribute(:current, false) }
  end

  version = self.versions.build(attributes)
  version.writer_id = user.id
  version.version = self.current_version.version + 1 ←
  self.save!
  self.update_attribute(:current_version_id, version.id)
  version
end
```

Here is How We Get There

A Callback on ArticleVersion

```
class ArticleVersion < ActiveRecord::Base  
  before_validation_on_create :set_version_number  
  
  private  
  
  def set_version_number  
    self.version = (article.current_version ?  
article.current_version.version : 0) + 1  
  end  
end
```



Here is How We Get There

Now Code is Identical

```
def create_first_version!(attributes, user)
  version = self.versions.build(attributes)
  version.writer_id = user.id
  self.save!
  self.update_attribute(:current_version_id, version.id)
  version
end
```

```
def create_version!(attributes, user)
  return create_first_version!(attributes, user) if self.versions.empty?
```

```
  # mark old related links as not current
  if self.current_version.relateds.any?
    self.current_version.relateds.each { |rel| rel.update_attribute(:current, false) }
  end
```

```
  version = self.versions.build(attributes)
  version.writer_id = user.id
  self.save!
  self.update_attribute(:current_version_id, version.id)
  version
```

```
end
```

Here is How We Get There

Identify Another Callback

```
def create_version!(attributes, user)
  unless self.versions.empty?
    # mark old related links as not current
    if self.current_version.relateds.any?
      self.current_version.relateds.each do |rel|
        rel.update_attribute(:current, false)
      end
    end
  end
end

version = self.versions.build(attributes)
version.writer_id = user.id
self.save!
self.update_attribute(:current_version_id, version.id)
version
end
```

Here is How We Get There

Expressive Callback Names

```
class ArticleVersion < ActiveRecord::Base

  before_validation_on_create :set_version_number
  before_create :mark_related_links_not_current

  private

  def set_version_number
    self.version = (article.current_version ?
article.current_version.version : 0) + 1
  end

  def mark_related_links_not_current ←
    unless article.versions.empty?
      # mark old related links as not current ←
      if article.current_version.relateds.any?
        article.current_version.relateds.each do |rel|
          rel.update_attribute(:current, false)
        end
      end
    end
  end
end
```

Here is How We Get There

Do What You Mean

```
class ArticleVersion < ActiveRecord::Base

  before_validation_on_create :set_version_number
  before_create :mark_related_links_not_current

  private

  def set_version_number
    self.version = (article.current_version ?
article.current_version.version : 0) + 1
  end

  def mark_related_links_not_current
    unless article.versions.empty? ←
      if article.current_version.relateds.any?
        article.current_version.relateds.each do |rel|
          rel.update_attribute(:current, false)
        end
      end
    end
  end
end
```

Here is How We Get There

More Unnecessary Code

```
class ArticleVersion < ActiveRecord::Base

  before_validation_on_create :set_version_number
  before_create :mark_related_links_not_current

  private

  def set_version_number
    self.version = (article.current_version ?
article.current_version.version : 0) + 1
  end

  def mark_related_links_not_current
    if article.current_version
      if article.current_version.relateds.any? ←
        article.current_version.relateds.each do |rel|
          rel.update_attribute(:current, false)
        end
      end
    end
  end
end
```

Here is How We Get There

Minor Law of Demeter Violation

```
class ArticleVersion < ActiveRecord::Base

  before_validation_on_create :set_version_number
  before_create :mark_related_links_not_current

  private

  def set_version_number
    self.version = (article.current_version ?
  article.current_version.version : 0) + 1
  end

  def mark_related_links_not_current
    if article.current_version
      article.current_version.relateds.each do |rel|
        rel.update_attribute(:current, false)
      end
    end
  end
end
```

Here is How We Get There

Conditional Callbacks

```
class ArticleVersion < ActiveRecord::Base

  before_validation_on_create :set_version_number
  before_create :mark_related_links_not_current

  private

  def current_version
    article.current_version
  end

  def set_version_number
    self.version = (current_version ? current_version.version : 0) + 1
  end

  def mark_related_links_not_current
    if current_version ←
      current_version.related.each do |rel|
        rel.update_attribute(:current, false)
      end
    end
  end
end
```

Here is How We Get There

Conditional Callback

```
class ArticleVersion < ActiveRecord::Base

  before_validation_on_create :set_version_number
  before_create :mark_related_links_not_current, :if => :current_version

  private

  def current_version
    article.current_version
  end

  def set_version_number
    self.version = (current_version ? current_version.version : 0) + 1
  end


  def mark_related_links_not_current
    current_version.related.each do |rel|
      rel.update_attribute(:current, false)
    end
  end
end
```

Here is How We Get There

The New create_version! Method

```
def create_version!(attributes, user)
  version = self.versions.build(attributes)
  version.writer_id = user.id

  self.save!
  self.update_attribute(:current_version_id, version.id)
  version
end
```



Here is How We Get There

Callback to Update the Current Version

```
class ArticleVersion < ActiveRecord::Base

  before_validation_on_create :set_version_number
  before_create :mark_related_links_not_current, :if => :current_version
  after_create :set_current_version_on_article

  private

  def set_current_version_on_article
    article.update_attribute :current_version_id, self.id
  end
end
```



Here is How We Get There

The New create_version! Method

```
def create_version!(attributes, user)
  version = self.versions.build(attributes)
  version.writer_id = user.id

  self.save!
  version
end
```



Here is How We Get There

The Current Create Action

```
class ArticlesController < ApplicationController

  def create
    @article = Article.new(params[:article])
    @article.publication_id = @publication.id
    @article.reporter_id = current_user.id

    begin
      Article.transaction do
        @version = @article.create_version!(params[:version],
                                           current_user)
      end
    rescue ActiveRecord::RecordNotSaved, ActiveRecord::RecordInvalid
      index
      render :action => :index and return false
    end
    redirect_to article_path(@publication, @article)
  end
end
```

Here is How We Get There

```
class ArticlesController < ApplicationController

  def create
    @article = Article.new(params[:article])
    @article.publication_id = @publication.id
    @article.reporter_id = current_user.id
    @version = self.versions.build(attributes)
    @version.writer_id = current_user.id

    begin
      Article.transaction do
        @version = @article.create_version!(params[:version],
                                           current_user)
      end
    rescue ActiveRecord::RecordNotSaved, ActiveRecord::RecordInvalid
      index
      render :action => :index and return false
    end
    redirect_to article_path(@publication, @article)
  end
end
```

Here is How We Get There

The New EMPTY create_version! Method

```
def create_version!(attributes, user)
  self.save!
  version
end
```



Here is How We Get There

Remove the Transaction

```
class ArticlesController < ApplicationController

  def create
    @article = Article.new(params[:article])
    @article.publication_id = @publication.id
    @article.reporter_id = current_user.id
    @version = @article.versions.build(params[:version])
    @version.writer_id = current_user.id


    begin
      Article.transaction do ←
        @article.save!
      end
    rescue ActiveRecord::RecordNotSaved, ActiveRecord::RecordInvalid
      index
      render :action => :index and return false
    end
    redirect_to article_path(@publication, @article)
  end
end
```

Here is How We Get There

Change to the Non-Bang Save

```
class ArticlesController < ApplicationController

  def create
    @article = Article.new(params[:article])
    @article.publication_id = @publication.id
    @article.reporter_id = current_user.id
    @version = @article.versions.build(params[:version])
    @version.writer_id = current_user.id

    begin
      @article.save! 
    rescue ActiveRecord::RecordNotSaved, ActiveRecord::RecordInvalid
      index
      render :action => :index and return false
    end
    redirect_to article_path(@publication, @article)
  end
end
```

Here is How We Get There

```
class ArticlesController < ApplicationController

  def create
    @article = Article.new(params[:article])
    @article.publication_id = @publication.id
    @article.reporter_id = current_user.id
    @version = @article.versions.build(params[:version])
    @version.writer_id = current_user.id

    if @article.save
      redirect_to article_path(@publication, @article)
    else
      index
      render :action => :index
    end
  end
end
```

Here is How We Get There

The Final Create Action

```
class ArticlesController < ApplicationController

  def create
    @article = Article.new(params[:article])
    @article.publication = @publication
    @article.reporter = current_user
    @version = @article.versions.build(params[:version])
    @version.writer = current_user

    if @article.save
      redirect_to article_path(@publication, @article)
    else
      index
      render :action => :index
    end
  end
end
```

Phew!

What Did We Learn?

- Even a 15 Line Controller Action is too long.
- Exceptions should be exceptional.
- Your models should use callbacks to add complex behavior.




Too Much Domain Knowledge

```
if params[:send] and @version.state == "Edit"
  flash[:success] = "Article saved and ready for editing."
elsif params[:subedit]
  if @version.state == "Sub Check"
    flash[:success] = "Article sent back for editing."
  elsif @version.state == "Sub Edit"
    flash[:success] = "Article sent to sub editors."
  end
elsif params[:back]
  if @version.state == "Edit Check"
    flash[:success] = "Article sent back to reporter for further work."
  end
elsif @version.state == "Publish Ready"
  flash[:success] = "Article has been marked for publishing at a later date."
elsif @version.state == "Published" and old_state != "Published"
  flash[:success] = "Article saved and published to live server."
elsif @version.state == "Published"
  flash[:success] = "Article has been republished."
end
```

Too Much Domain Knowledge

```
if params[:send] and @version.edit?  
  flash[:success] = "Article saved and ready for editing."  
elsif params[:subedit]  
  if @version.sub_check?  
    flash[:success] = "Article sent back for editing."  
  elsif @version.sub_edit?  
    flash[:success] = "Article sent to sub editors."  
  end  
elsif params[:back]  
  if @version.edit_check?  
    flash[:success] = "Article sent back to reporter for further work."  
  end  
elsif @version.publish_ready?  
  flash[:success] = "Article has been marked for publishing at a later date."  
elsif @version.published? and old_state != ArticleVersion::STATES[:published]  
  flash[:success] = "Article saved and published to live server."  
elsif @version.published?  
  flash[:success] = "Article has been republished."  
end
```



Too Much Domain Knowledge

```
class ArticleVersion < ActiveRecord::Base
```

```
  STATES = { :edit => 'Edit',  
             :edit_check => 'Edit Check',  
             :sub_edit => 'Sub Edit',  
             :publish_ready => 'Publish Ready',  
             :published => 'Published' }
```

```
  STATES.each do |key, value|  
    define_method "#{key}?", {  
      self.state == "#{value}"  
    }  
  end
```



What Did We Learn?

- Tackle large refactorings iteratively
- Push as much business logic into the model as possible
- In lots of code, simple DRY principles will lead a lot of refactoring



Finders in the Controller

```
class ArticlesController < ApplicationController
  def index
    @articles = Article.find_all_by_state(Article::STATES[:published],
                                          :order => "created_at DESC")
  end
end
```



Move it into the Model

```
class ArticlesController < ApplicationController
  def index
    @articles = Article.published
  end
end

class Article < ActiveRecord::Base
  def self.published
    find_all_by_state(STATES[:published],
                     :order => "created_at DESC")
  end
end
```

Move it into the Model

named_scope

```
class ArticlesController < ApplicationController
  def index
    @articles = Article.published.ordered
  end
end
```

```
class Article < ActiveRecord::Base
  named_scope :published, :conditions => {:state => STATES[:published]}
  named_scope :ordered, :order => "created_at DESC"
end
```



Common Domain Pattern: User Roles



User Roles

The User Model

```
class User < ActiveRecord::Base
  has_and_belongs_to_many :roles, :uniq => true

  def has_role?(role_in_question)
    self.roles.find(:first, :conditions => { :name => role_in_question }) ? true : false
  end

  def has_roles?(roles_in_question)
    roles_in_question = self.roles.find(:all, :conditions => ["name in (?)", roles_in_question])
    roles_in_question.length > 0
  end

  def can_post?
    self.has_roles?(['admin', 'editor', 'associate editor'])
  end

  def can_review_posts?
    self.has_roles?(['admin', 'editor', 'associate editor'])
  end

  def can_edit_content?
    self.has_roles?(['admin', 'editor', 'associate editor'])
  end

  def can_edit_post?(post)
    self == post.user || self.has_roles?(['admin', 'editor', 'associate editor'])
  end
end
```

User Roles

The Role Model

```
class Role < ActiveRecord::Base

  has_and_belongs_to_many :users

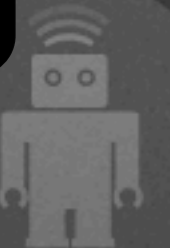
  validates_presence_of :name
  validates_uniqueness_of :name

  def name=(value)
    write_attribute("name", value.downcase)
  end

  def self.[](name) # Get a role quickly by using: Role[:admin]
    self.find(:first, :conditions => ["name = ?", name.id2name])
  end

  def add_user(user)
    self.users << user
  end

  def delete_user(user)
    self.users.delete(user)
  end
end
```



User Roles

Thoughtless Code

```
class User < ActiveRecord::Base
  has_and_belongs_to_many :roles, :uniq => true

  def has_role?(role_in_question) ←
    self.roles.find(:first, :conditions => { :name => role_in_question }) ? true : false
  end

  def has_roles?(roles_in_question) ←
    roles_in_question = self.roles.find(:all, :conditions => ["name in (?)", roles_in_question])
    roles_in_question.length > 0
  end

  def can_post?
    self.has_roles?(['admin', 'editor', 'associate editor'])
  end

  def can_review_posts?
    self.has_roles?(['admin', 'editor', 'associate editor'])
  end

  def can_edit_content?
    self.has_roles?(['admin', 'editor', 'associate editor'])
  end

  def can_edit_post?(post)
    self == post.user || self.has_roles?(['admin', 'editor', 'associate editor'])
  end
end
```

User Roles

What We've Done

```
class User < ActiveRecord::Base  
end
```

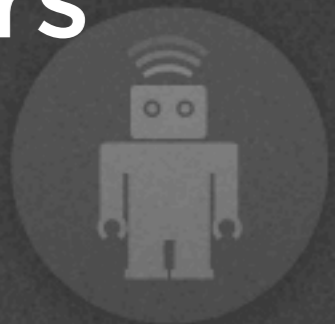


User Roles

What We've Done

```
class User < ActiveRecord::Base  
end
```

- Get rid of the role model
- Make an admin, editor, and writer boolean on the user model
- Active Record gives us nice admin?, editor?, writer? methods on User, and the UI for giving users roles is straightforward



User Roles

Dealing with More Roles in the Future

- If down the road, you need one more role, add one more boolean
- Two more roles: add the Role model back, but don't use has and belongs to many



What Did We Learn?

- Don't Build Beyond Requirements
- Don't Jump To a New Model Prematurely
- No UI to Add == No Model



**Bad Code
Happens to
Good People**



**This Code
Worked**



Refactoring != Bug Fixing



Always Be Refactoring



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Recommend Us On Working With Rails

<http://www.workingwithrails.com/person/5509>

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