**CREATE A NEW RAILS PROJECT**

3.1 Installing rails

1. Verify you have a current version of Ruby installed:

$ ruby –v

1. Verify that SQLite3 is correctly installed and in your PATH:

$ sqlite3 --version

The program should report its version.

1. To install Rails, use gem install, the command provided by RubyGems:

$ gem install rails

1. To verify you have everything installed correctly, you should be able to run the following:

$ rails --version

3.2 Creating the Blog Application

1. Use the new application generator to create everything necessary to start working on a new task:

$ rails new blog

🡪 This will create a Rails application called Blog in a blog directory, and install the gem dependencies that are already mentioned in Gemfile using bundle install.

To see all command line options that the Rails application builder accepts, run: rails new –h

1. Switch to the blog application folder:

$ cd blog

**4) Hello, Rails!**

* 1. Starting up the Web Server

1. To see the Rails app, start a web server on your dev machine. Run the following in the blog directory:

$ bin/rails server

🡪 This will fire up Puma, a web server distributed with Rails by default. To see the app in action, go to <http://localhost:3000> in the browser

4.2 Get Rails to say “Hello”

1. To do this, you need to create a *controller* and a *view*
   1. The *controller* receives specific requests for the app – this is where information is collected (then, is displayed by the view).
   2. *Routing* decides which controller receives which requests
   3. There is often more than one route to each controller, and different routes can be served by different *actions*.
   4. Each action’s purpose is to collect info and provide it to a view, which displays this info in human readable format.
      1. By default, view templates are written in a language called eRuby (embedded Ruby) which is processed by the request cycle in Rails before being sent to the user.
2. To create a new controller, run the “controller” generator and tell it you want a controller called “Welcome” with an action called “index”:

$ bin/rails generate controller Welcome index

🡪 Rails will create several files and a route for you.

create app/controllers/welcome\_controller.rb

route get ‘welcome/index’

invoke erb

create app/views/welcome

create app/views/welcome/index.html.erb

invoke test\_unit

create test/controllers/welcome\_controller\_test.rb

invoke helper

create app/helpers/welcome\_helper.rb

invoke test\_unit

invoke assets

invoke coffee

create app/assets/javascripts/welcome.coffee

invoke scss

create app/assets/stylesheets/welcome.scss

1. Open the app/views/welcome/index.html.erb file in your text editor. Delete all of the existing code in the file, and replace it with:

<h1>Hello, Rails!</h1>

4.3 Setting the App Home Page

Now that we’ve made the controller and view, we need to tell Rails when we want “Hello, Rails!” to show up; in our case, we want it to show up when we navigate to the root URL of the site, <http://localhost:3000> - right now, “Welcome Aboard” is occupying that spot (I think this is ‘Yay! You’re on Rails!’ 🡪 is that right?)

1. To tell Rails where the home page is located:

* Open the file config/routes.rb in the text editor (Sublime, in my case) – the config sub-folder is a direct sub-folder of ‘blog’
  + This is the application’s routing file, which holds entries in a special DSL (domain-specific language) that tells Rails how to connect incoming requests to controllers and actions.
* Edit the file by adding the line of code root ‘welcome#index’ after get ‘wecome/index’ so that it looks like:

Rails.application.routes.draw do

get 'welcome/index'

root ‘welcome#index’

# For details on the DSL available within this file, see http://guides.rubyonrails.org/routing.html

end

* root ‘welcome#index’ tells Rails to map requests to the root of the application, to the welcome controller’s index action
* get ‘welcome/index’ tells Rails to map requests to <http://localhost:3000/welcome/index> to the welcome controller’s index action (this was created when I ran the controller action earlier (bin/rails generate controller Welcome index)
* NOW, the web server should be running the “Hello, Rails!” message I put in to app/views/welcome/index.html.erb, indicating that this new route is going to WelcomeController’s index action and is rendering the view correctly.
* **Q: WHAT WAS THE ROOT PREVIOUSLY? WHERE WAS THE ORIGINAL ‘YAY RAILS ETC.’ MESSAGE COMING FROM?**

**5) Getting Up and Running**

Now that the controller, an action and a view have been created, I’m going to create a new **resource** in the Blog application.

* A **resource** is a term used for a collection of similar objects, such as articles, people or animals.
  + You can create, read, update and destroy items for a resource 🡪 these operations are referred to as *CRUD* operations
* Rails provides a *resources* method which can be used to declare a standard *REST resource*. You need to add the *article resource* to the config/routes.rb so the file will look as follows:

Rails.application.routes.draw do

get 'welcome/index'

resources :articles

root 'welcome#index'

# For details on the DSL available within this file, see http://guides.rubyonrails.org/routing.html

end

* When we run bin/rails routes, we’ll see that it has defined routes for all the standard RESTful actions. 🡪 Rails can infer the singular form article and make meaningful use of the distinction.

Jessicas-MacBook-Pro:blog jessicafisher$ bin/rails routes

       Prefix Verb   URI Pattern                  Controller#Action

welcome\_index GET    /welcome/index(.:format)     welcome#index

     articles GET    /articles(.:format)          articles#index

              POST   /articles(.:format)          articles#create

  new\_article GET    /articles/new(.:format)      articles#new

 edit\_article GET    /articles/:id/edit(.:format) articles#edit

      article GET    /articles/:id(.:format)      articles#show

              PATCH  /articles/:id(.:format)      articles#update

              PUT    /articles/:id(.:format)      articles#update

              DELETE /articles/:id(.:format)      articles#destroy

         root GET    /                            welcome#index

**5.1 Laying down the groundwork** – adding the ability to create new articles in your app and be able to view them – the “C” and “R” from CRUD: create and read.

1. Pick a place within the app to create a new article: /articles/new would be great; with the route already defined, requests can now be made to /articles/new in the app.
2. If we navigate to <http://localhost:3000/articles/new> we will see a routing error.
   1. Error occurs because the route needs to have a controller defined to serve the request. The error reads:  **uninitialized constant ArticlesController**
   2. So we need to a create a controller called ArticlesController. Do this by running the command:

$ bin/rails generate controller Articles

Now, within a new controller, which can be found in app/controllers/articles\_controller.rb, will be generated – it’s fairly empty.

class ArticlesController < ApplicationController

end

🡪 A controller is just a class that’s defined to inherit from ApplicationController.

🡪 Inside this class we’ll define methods that will become the actions for this controller; these actions will perform CRUD operations on the articles within our system.

There are public, private and protected methods in Ruby, but only public methods can be actions for controllers.

1. Now, at localhost:3000/articles/new, we’ll get a new error:

Unknown action

The action 'new' could not be found for ArticlesController

🡪 indicates that Rails cannot find the new action inside the ArticlesController that was generated 🡪 since when controllers are generated in Rails they are empty by default, unless we tell them the desired actions during the generation process

1. To manually define an action inside a controller, you need to define a new method inside the controller.

🡪 Open app/controllers/articles\_controller.rb and inside the ArticlesController class, define the new method so that the controller now looks like:

class ArticlesController < ApplicationController

def new

end

end

a. A new error will pop up:

**ActionController::UnknownFormat in ArticlesController#new**

**ArticlesController#new is missing a template for this request format and variant. request.formats: ["text/html"] request.variant: [] NOTE! For XHR/Ajax or API requests, this action would normally respond with 204 No Content: an empty white screen. Since you're loading it in a web browser, we assume that you expected to actually render a template, not… nothing, so we're showing an error to be extra-clear. If you expect 204 No Content, carry on. That's what you'll get from an XHR or API request. Give it a shot.**

This error message pops up because Rails expects plain actions like this one to have views associated with them to display their information. With no view available, Rails will raise an exception.

Let’s decode the error message.

🡪 Part 1: indicates which template is missing: it’s the articles/new template.

* + Rails will first look for this template
  + If it’s not found, it will attempt to load a template called application/new
  + It looks for a template because ArticlesController inherits from ApplicationController

🡪 Part 2: contains request.formats - which specifies the format of template to be served in response.

* + It’s set to text/html as we requested this page via browser, so Rails is looking for an HTML template
  + Request.variant specifies what kind of physical devices would be served by the response and helps Rails determine which template to use in response; it’s empty here because no info has been provided

🡪 SO. The simplest template that would work in this case would be one located at app/views/articles/new.html.erb

* + The extension of the file name: the first extension is the *format* of the template, and the second extension is the *handler* that will be used to render the template
  + Rails is attempting to find a template called articles/new within app/views for the app. The format for this template can only be html and the default handler for HTML is erb.
    - \*\* Rails uses other handlers for other formats.
      * Builder handler is used to build XML templates
      * Coffee handler uses CoffeeScript to build JavaScript templates
    - Since I want to create a new HTML form, I’m going to use the ERB language which is designed to embed Ruby in HTML.
      * The file should therefore be called articles/new.html.erb and needs to be located inside the app/views directory of the app

1. Now, I’m creating a new file at app/views/articles/new.html.erb and writing the following inside:

<h1>New Article</h1>

🡪 Now, when we refresh the page at <http://localhost:3000/articles/new> it has a title, New Article.

**5.2 The first form**

We use a *form builder* to create a form within this template. The primary form builder for Rails is provided by a helper metho called form\_for. To use this method, add the following code into app/views/articles/new.html.erb:

<%= form\_for :article do |f| %>

<p>

<%= f.label :title %><br>

<%= f.text\_field :title %>

</p>

<p>

<%= f.label :text %><br>

<%= f.text\_area :text %>

</p>

<p>

<%= f.submit %>

</p>

<% end %>

* WHEN CALLING form\_for, I'M PASSING IT AN IDENTIFYING OBJECT FOR THIS FORM. IN THIS CASE, IT'S THE SYMBOL :article. THIS TELLS THE form\_for HELPER WHAT THE FORM IS FOR.
* Inside the block for this method, the FormBuilder object - represented by f - is used to build two labels and two text fields, one each for the title and text of an article.
* A call to submit on the f object will create a submit button for the form.
* Issue: when you inspect the HTML that’s generated, by viewing the source of the page, we see that the action attribute for the form points at /articles/new. 🡪 Q: how do I do this??
  + Causes a problem bc this route goes to the page that you’re on at the moment, and that route should only be used to display the form for a new article
    - So the form needs to use a different URL in order to go somewhere else. Can do this with the :url option of form\_for
    - Typically in Rails, the action that’s used for new form submissions like this is called “create” and so the form should be pointed to that action.
* So, we edit the form\_for line within app/views/articles/new.html.erb so that it looks like:

<%= form\_for :article, url: articles\_path do |f| %>

* Now, the articles\_path helper is passed to the :url option. To see what Rails will do with this, look back at the output of bin/rails routes:

Jessicas-MacBook-Pro:blog jessicafisher$ bin/rails routes

       Prefix Verb   URI Pattern                  Controller#Action

welcome\_index GET    /welcome/index(.:format)     welcome#index

     articles GET    /articles(.:format)          articles#index

              POST   /articles(.:format)          articles#create

  new\_article GET    /articles/new(.:format)      articles#new

 edit\_article GET    /articles/:id/edit(.:format) articles#edit

      article GET    /articles/:id(.:format)      articles#show

              PATCH  /articles/:id(.:format)      articles#update

              PUT    /articles/:id(.:format)      articles#update

              DELETE /articles/:id(.:format)      articles#destroy

         root GET    /                            welcome#index

**5.3 Creating articles**

The articles\_path helper tells Rails to point the form to the URI pattern associated with the articles prefix; the form will (by default) send a POST request to that route. 🡪 This is associated with the create action of the current controller, the ArticlesController.

With the form and the associated route defined, I’ll be able to fill in the form and then click the submit button to begin the process of creating a new article. When you submit the form, the following error pops up:

Unknown action

The action 'create' could not be found for ArticlesController

Now, I need to create the create action within the ArticlesController for this to work.

**5.3 Creating Articles**

To make the “Unknown action” go away, define a create action within the ArticlesController class in app/controllers/articles\_controller.rb, underneath the new action:

class ArticlesController < ApplicationController

def new

end

# Adding the following to define a create action within the ArticlesController class:

def create

end

end

* If you re-submit the page now, there’s no change to the page. This is bc Rails by default returns 204 No Content response for an action if we don’t specify what the response will be. We just added the create action but didn’t specify anything about how the response should be; the create action should save our new article to the database.
* When the form is submitted, the fields of the form are sent to Rails as parameters. These parameters can then be referenced inside the controller actions, typically to perform a particular task. To see what these parameters look like, change the create action to:

def create

render plain: params[**:article**].inspect

end

🡪 here, the render method takes a simple hash with a key of :plain and value of params[:article].inspect.

* + The params method is the object which represents the parameters (or fields) coming in from the form.
  + The params method returns an ActionController::Parameters object, which allows you to access the keys of the hash using strings or symbols.

**Ruby - Hashes**. A Hash is a collection of key-value pairs like this: "employee" = > "salary". It is similar to an Array, except that indexing is done via arbitrary keys of any object type, not an integer index. (Reference URL: <https://www.tutorialspoint.com/ruby/ruby_hashes.htm)>

Params method:

Ex) URL: <http://www.example.com/?username=dhh&email=dhh@email.com>

* + - params[:username] is “dhh”
    - params[:email] is [dhh@email.com](mailto:dhh@email.com)

If you re-submit the form again, you’ll see the following:

<ActionController::Parameters {"title"=>"", "text"=>""} permitted: false>

The action now displays the parameters for the article that are coming in from the form; however, while you can see the parameters, you can’t see what’s being done with them.

**5.4 Creating the Article model**

* Models in Rails use a singular name, and their corresponding database tables use a plural name.
* Rails provides a generator for creating models. To create the new model, run this command in terminal:

$ bin/rails generate model Article title:string text:text

🡪 This command tells Rails we want an Article model, together with a *title* attribute of type string, and a *text* attribute of type text.

* + Those attributes are automatically added to the *articles* table in the database and mapped to the *Article* model

🡪 Rails responded by creating a bunch of files. For now, we are interested in app/models/article.rb and db/migrate/ 20170626124808\_create\_articles.rb. The latter is responsible for creating the database structure

* + Active Record automatically maps column names to model attributes, so I don’t have to declare attributes inside Rails models (since that’s automatically done by Active Record)

**5.5 Running a Migration**

bin/rails generate model created a database migration file inside the db/migrate directory

* Migrations are Ruby classes designed to make it siple to create and modify database tables
* Rals uses rake commands to run migrations, and it’s possible to undo a migration after its been applied to your database
* Migration filenames include a timestamp to ensure they’re processed in the order they were created

Within db/migrate/ 20170626124808\_create\_articles.rb, we’ll find the following:

class CreateArticles < ActiveRecord::Migration[5.1]

def change

create\_table :articles do |t|

t.string :title

t.text :text

t.timestamps

end

end

end

* Here, the class CreateArticles is inheriting from Migration, a sub-class of the ActiveRecord class.
* Def change refers to us changing the structure of the database
* …this migration creates a method named change which will be called when I run this migration.
  + The action defined in this method is also reversible, so Rails knows how to reverse the change made by this migration, in case I want to reverse it later.
  + Running this migration will create an articles table with one string column and a text column
    - It also creates two timestamp fields to allow Rails to track article creation and update times.
* Use a bin/rails command to run the migration:

$ bin/rails db:migrate

🡪 db: migrate is like running a ‘seed file’ – it runs a migration file

* + Rails will execute this migration command and tell you it created the Articles table.
  + Because I’m working in the development environment by default, the command will apply to the database defined in the development section of my config/database.yml file.
    - \*\* TO EXECUTE MIGRATIONS IN ANOTHER ENVIRONMENT, FOR INSTANCE IN PRODUCTION, I MUST PASS IT WHEN INVOKING THE COMMAND: bin/rails db:migrate RAILS\_ENV=production

5.6 Saving data in the controller

* Back in ArticlesController, we need to change the create action to use the new Article model to save the data in the database.
  + Open app/controllers/articles\_controller.rb and change the create action to the following:

def create

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

@article.save

redirect\_to @article

end

and delete the former content:

def create

# when the form is submitted, the form fields are sent to Rails as parameters. These parameters can be referenced inside the controller actions, typically to perform a particular task. To see what they look like, change the create action to:

render plain: params[:article].inspect

end

🡪 What’s going on here?

* + Every Rails model can be initialized with its respective attributes, which are automatically mapped to the respective database columns.
    - In the first line we do just that – params[:article] contains the attributes we’re interested in.
    - Then, @article.save is responsible for saving the model in the database
    - Last, we redirect the user to the show action, which we’ll define later
    - The A in Article.new is capitalized because in this context, we are referring to the class named Article defined in app/models/article.rb.
      * Class names in Ruby must begin with a capital letter
    - @article.save returns a Boolean indicating whether the article was saved or not