My Ruby on Rails Cheat Sheet
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1. Tutoriale

Incepe cu fast head start: (2-3 zile ca sa intelegi the basics f bine).

Rails for Zombies 1 & 2 http://railsforzombies.org

Apoi, un tutorial complet ca sa faci un site gen Twitter.

Rails Tutorial e-book https://www.railstutorial.org/book

2. Installing Rails

http://rubyonrails.org/download/

1. Install Ruby
2. Install Rails

3. Create a new project

$ rails new NumeProiect
$ bundle install # e indicat sa stergi Gemfile.lock si apoi sa dai bundle install

controller cu pagini unde Home e numele controllerului iar tot ce urmeaza dupa sunt numele paginilor (face cate un view pentru fiecare).
$ rails g controller Home page1 page2 page3

scaffold (model, controller, views)
User e numele modelului si al controllerului iar tot ce urmeaza dupa sunt atributele sub forma de nume_atribut:tip_atribut
tipuri de date: **string, integer, date, datetime**
rails g scaffold User name:string zi_nastere:date tag:integer

genereaza doar modelul (tabelul)
rails g model User name:string zi_nastere:date tag:integer

http://guides.rubyonrails.org/migrations.html
add column - remove column
rails g migration add_nume_atribut_to_table_name_plural nume_atribut:tip_atribut
rails g migration remove_nume_atribut_to_table_name_plural nume_atribut:tip_atribut

Fiecare view are o metoda cu acelasi nume in controller-ul de care apartine. Cand creezi o pagina noua, ii adaugi si metoda in controller si o listezi si la routes. (ce e generat cu scaffold nui mai apare in routes cu toate view-urile ce tin de CRUD).

vreau sa lucrez cu `thing` in html. Il creez in controller dar e doar local dc il las `thing`. Daca ii pun `@thing` atunci el e vizibil in view-ul corespunzator metodei.

```
def home
      cevaTempId = Altceva.where(ceva: false).first.pluck(:id)
      @thing = Thing.find(cevaTempId)
end
```

afisez numele lui `@thing` pe ecran. Ce vreau sa se vada pe ecran ii pun `<%=`

```
<%= @thing.nume %> <!-- asa arata codul ruby in view -->
```

daca nu ma intereseaza sa se afiseze il las fara `=`

```
<% if @things.count > 0 %>
<% end %>
```

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ˏˏ♬·¯·♩ˏˏ♪·¯·♫ˏˏ 4. Github Version Control ˏˏ♫·¯·♪ˏˏ♩·¯·♬ˏˏ

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1. creezi un repo pe github si iti iei linkul

$ git init
$ git add .
$ git commit -m "message what this commit adds" # cu commit, schimbarile au loc doar local - daca le vrei si in repo-ul online at dai push
$ git remote add origin https://github.com/UserName/NumeProiect.git # remote-ul (repo-ul local), in cazul asta, se numeste origin
$ git push origin master # acum ce a fost retinut in commit este urcat online
$ git push origin master --force # dai --force atunci cand vrei sa inlocuiesti codul din repo-ul de pe github cu alt cod (in loc sa il modifici pe cel existent). De eg daca refaci aplicatia de la zero si nu vrei sa faci un repo nou

$ git remote -v # ca sa vezi ce remote-uri ai.

Github SSH trouble
https://help.github.com/articles/generating-ssh-keys/

5. The Data Base

"Skinny controllers, fat models."

1. **Crearea tabelelor si modificarea lor**
    a. rails g model User name:string
    b. rails g scaffold User name:string
    c. rails g migration add_column_to_users column:string

2. **Validarea atributelor in model (app/models/user.rb de eg)**
    http://guides.rubyonrails.org/active_record_validations.html

```
validates :content, length: {
    minimum: 300,
    maximum: 400,
    tokenizer: lambda { |str| str.scan(/\w+/) },
    too_short: "must have at least %{count} words",
    too_long: "must have at most %{count} words"
  }

VALID_EMAIL_REGEX = /\A[\w+\-.]+@[a-z\d\-.]+\.[a-z]+\z/i

validates :email, presence: true, format: { with: VALID_EMAIL_REGEX
}, uniqueness: true
```

3. **Querries in controller sau in view**
    http://guides.rubyonrails.org/active_record_querying.html

```
User.find(3)
```
unde 3 e id-ul

```
User.find_by_column_name("foobart")
```
unde "foobart" este valoare din column_name

```
User.where(tag:[1,5], isFree:true)
```
userii care sunt free si care au la coloana tag un numar cuprins intre 1 si 5

```
freeUserIds = User.where(isFree:true).pluck(:id)
```
din toti userii returnati de where pastrez doar id-urile in freeUserIds ca apoi sa pot face asta:
```
swordsOfFreePeople = Sword.where(user_id:freeUserIds)
```

acum am sabiile oamenilor liberi.
Daca, de eg, freeUserIds == [1, 2, 5, 34, 56] atunci
`user_id:freeUserIds` se traduce in SQL prin `user_id IN [1, 2, 5, 34, 56]`

```
@results = @results.where(este_libera: true).where("user_id IN
(SELECT id FROM users WHERE specializare LIKE 'Ambele' OR
specializare LIKE ?)", "#{get_current_user.specializare}")
```
poti sa pui si cod SQL in querry. #{ruby code} inseamna ca ia valoarea dintre acolade si o pune in querry

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♦:*´¨`*:.•.¸¸.•´¯`•.♠ 6. Deploy to Heroku ♠.•´¯`•.¸¸.•...*´¨`*:.♦

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https://devcenter.heroku.com/articles/getting-started-with-rails4

$ heroku create
$ heroku app:rename NewNameOfProject
$ git push heroku master # push the app to heroku
$ heroku run rake db:migrate # daca nu faci migrate dupa ce dai push prima oara da eroare
$ heroku run rake db:seed # daca vrei sa populeze baza de date cu ce e in seed.rb
$ heroku open # deschide aplicatia intr-o pagina noua

Each time you wish to deploy to Heroku:
$ git add . -A
$ git commit -m "commit for deploy to heroku"
$ git push -f heroku

Consola bazei de date din heroku
$ heroku run console

Bun de vazut erori desi e messy
$ heroku logs

Heroku SSH trouble
https://devcenter.heroku.com/articles/keys

♪♫•*¨*•.¸¸♣¸¸.•*¨*•♫♪ 7. Useful Ruby Code ♪♫•*¨*•.¸¸♣¸¸.•*¨*•♫♪

new or edit in a form

```
<%= form_for(@thing) do |f| %>
...
<% if @thing.new_record? == true %>
      <%= f.hidden_field :isFree, :value => false %>
  <% end %>
...
<%end%>
```

form helpers

http://guides.rubyonrails.org/form_helpers.html

```
text_field
number_field
date_field
email_field
hidden_field
```

parcurgerea unui set

```
@things.each do |thing|
      …
end
```

timp ramas in cuvinte (in engleza) - primeste datetime sau date

```
time_ago_in_words(get_current_sesiune.data_start)
```

corectarea pluralului - doar sa puna “s” la final pt plural

config/initializers/inflections.rb

```
ActiveSupport::Inflector.inflections do |inflect|
      inflect.irregular 'a', 'as'
end
```

vezi continutul variabilelor cu p si puts

Cand dai **$ rails s** iti apar in terminal toate activitatile site-ului si ce requesturi au fost facute si ce s-a raspuns la ele. (WEBrick)

Pe heroku ai **$ heroku logs**

Ca sa afisezi ceva in terminal poti folosi p sau puts in controller sau in view.

```
puts "smth" + self.first_name + thing.numar.to_s
```

sau

```
p foo
```

care e acelasi lucru cu

```
puts foo.inspect
```

http://stackoverflow.com/questions/1255324/p-vs-puts-in-ruby

mail setup (partial - pasii mari)

http://guides.rubyonrails.org/action_mailer_basics.html

Setting the email in the app

config/environments/development.rb

```
config.action_mailer.delivery_method = :smtp
  config.action_mailer.smtp_settings = {
      address:              'smtp.gmail.com',
      port:                 587,
      domain:               'gmail.com',
      user_name:            'fmiunivbuc@gmail.com',
      password:             'fmiunibuc',
      authentication:       'login',
      enable_starttls_auto: true  }
```

config/routes.rb

```
match "intreaba/send", to: "browse_pagini#sendmail", via: "post"
```

app/mailers/user_mailer.rb

```
class UserMailer < ActionMailer::Base
  default from: "fmiunivbuc@gmail.com"

  def notification_email(from_mail, to_mail, subject, text)
    @text = text
    mail(from: from_mail, to: to_mail, subject: subject)
  end
end
```

Send the email

method in a controller

```
def sendmail

     UserMailer.notification_email(User.find(get_current_user.id).e
     mail,params[:to], params[:title], params[:text]).deliver
```

```
      redirect_to root_path

end
```

setting up your own authentication (partial - pasii mari)

(de la capitolul 6 la capitolul 8)
https://www.railstutorial.org/book/modeling_users#sec-adding_a_secure_password

Gemfile
```
gem 'bcrypt-ruby', '3.1.2'
```
$ bundle install

adauga atributul password_digest in User
$ rails g migration add_password_digest_to_users password_digest:string

app/models/user.rb
```
has_secure_password
```

$ rails c
> User.create(name:"Tom", password:"foobar", password_confirmation:"foobar")

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<º))))><¸.·´¯`·.¸ 8. Next Steps ¸.·´¯`·.¸><((((º>

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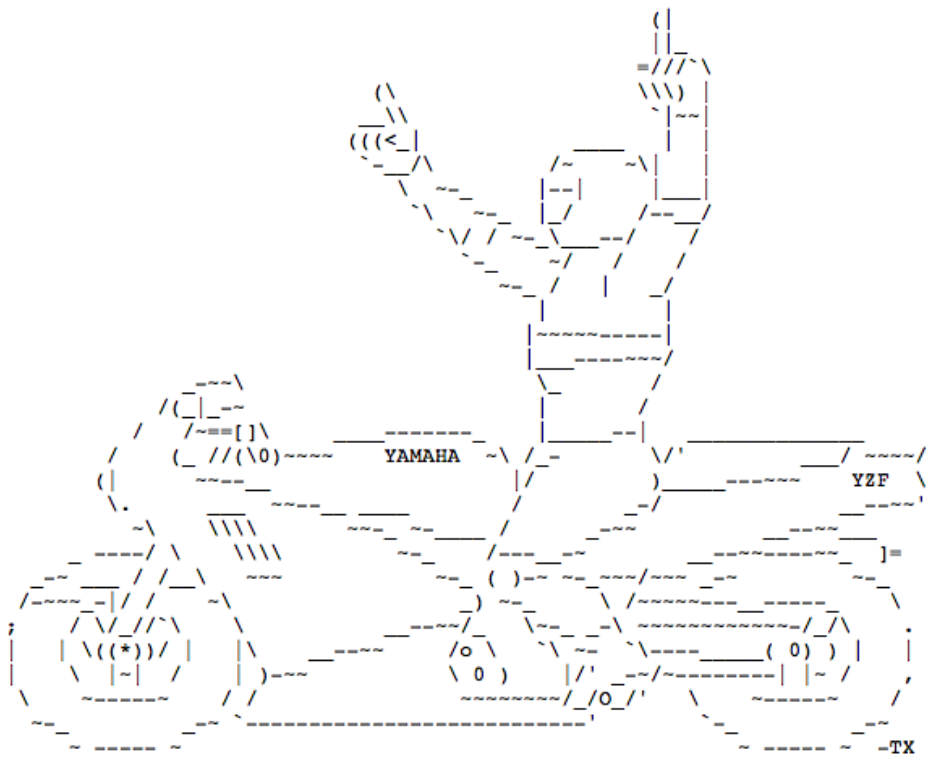
- CodeSchool's Ruby Path: https://www.codeschool.com/paths/ruby
  - Rails 4: Zombie Outlaws: http://rails4.codeschool.com/videos
  - Rails 4 Patterns https://www.codeschool.com/courses/rails-4-patterns
  - Surviving APIs with Rails https://www.codeschool.com/courses/surviving-apis-with-rails
  - Rails Testing for Zombies: https://www.codeschool.com/courses/rails-testing-for-zombies
  - Testing with RSPEC: https://www.codeschool.com/courses/testing-with-rspec
  - Ruby Bits: https://www.codeschool.com/courses/ruby-bits
  - Ruby Bits 2: https://www.codeschool.com/courses/ruby-bits-part-2
- Places with Books:
  - This is sheer awesomeness: http://it-ebooks.info

- Have fun!



- Imagination is the limit.