

Level 1 - Section 1

Sparks of Data

Basics of Phoenix and Working with a Database



What Is Phoenix?

It's a web development framework written in Elixir.

- Model View Controller (MVC) Intuitive structure for code files.
- **Developer Productivity** Leverages existing *Elixir* and *Erlang* conventions.
- High Performance Runs on the blazing fast <u>Erlang Virtual</u> <u>Machine.</u>
- **Batteries Included** Full stack, backend code, database access, JavaScript.

Before proceeding, make sure you know *Elixir* and *SQL*:



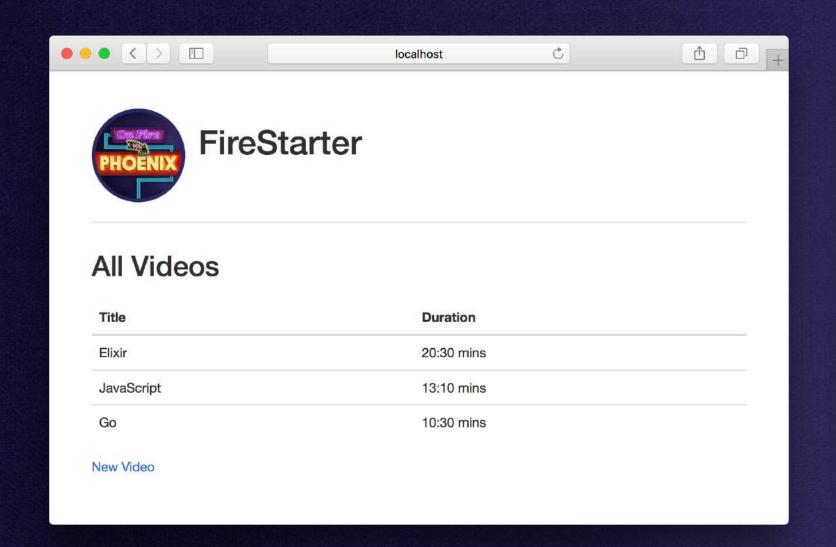


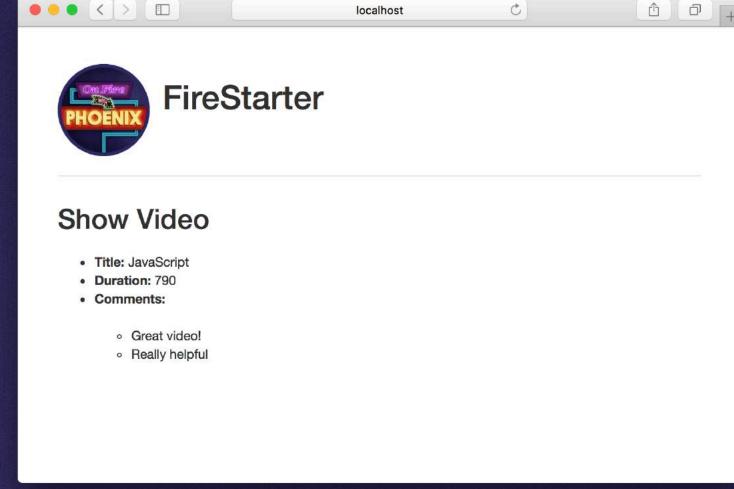


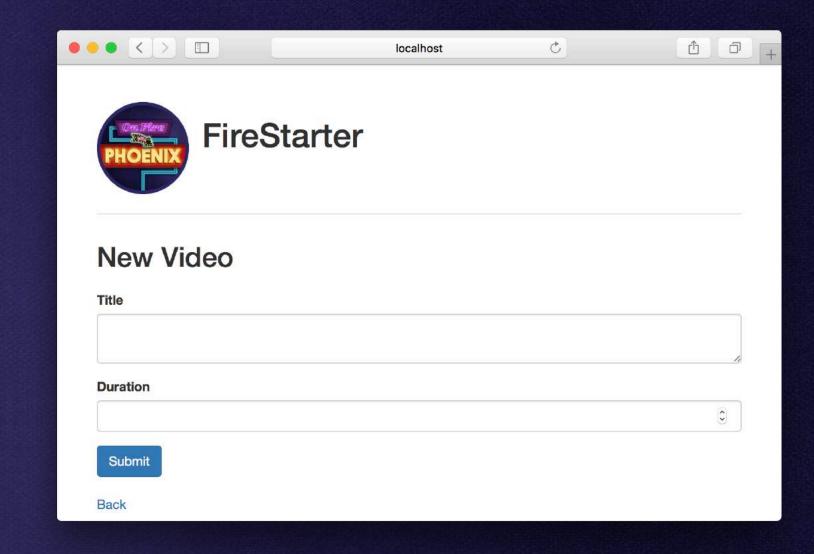


What We Will Learn in This Course

In this course, we'll write features for a *Phoenix* web app for viewing videos called *FireStarter*.







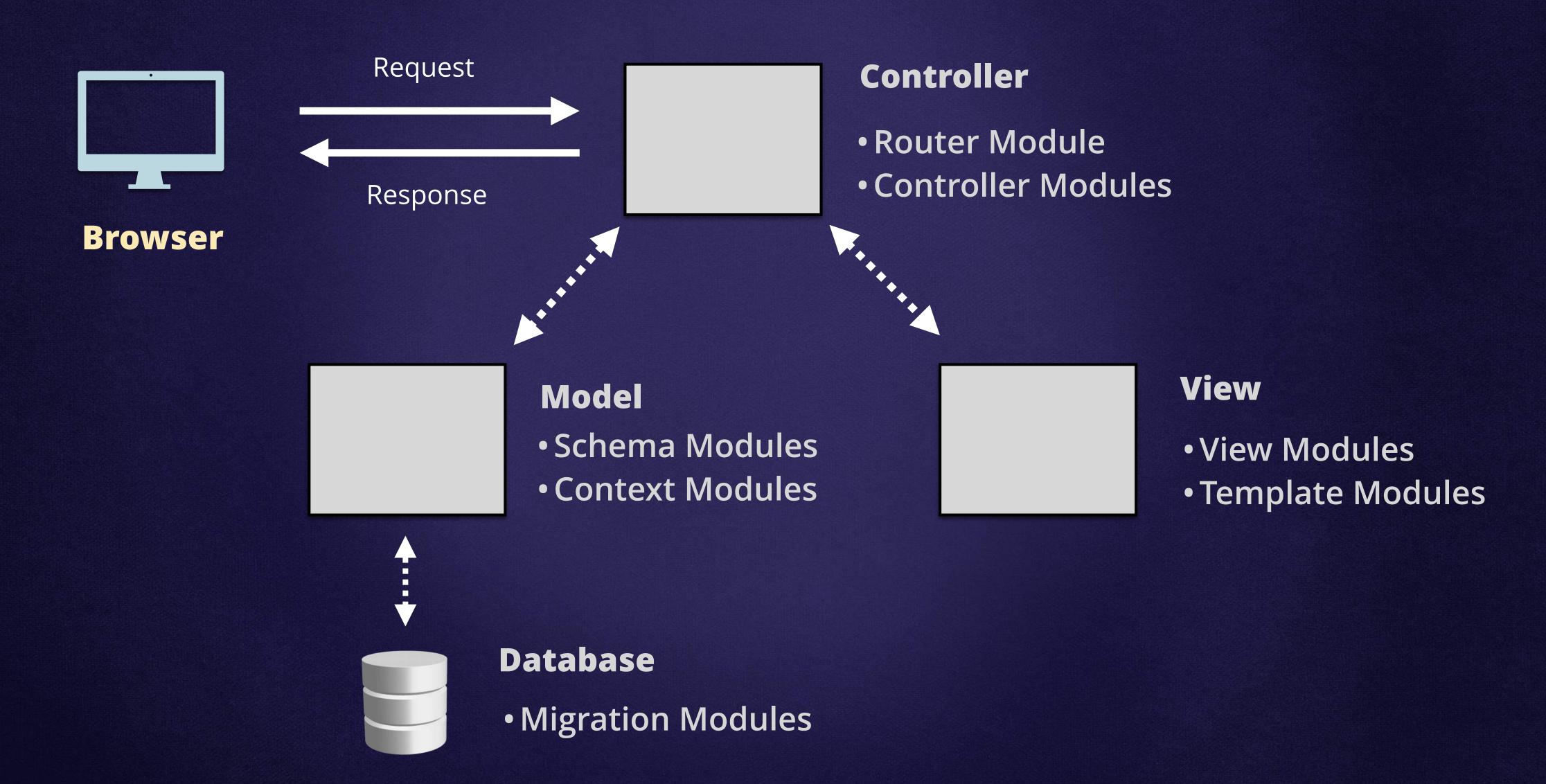
Some of the things we'll learn include:

- Using the Ecto library to work with a database.
- Creating new HTTP routes.
- Working with forms.
- Validating user input.



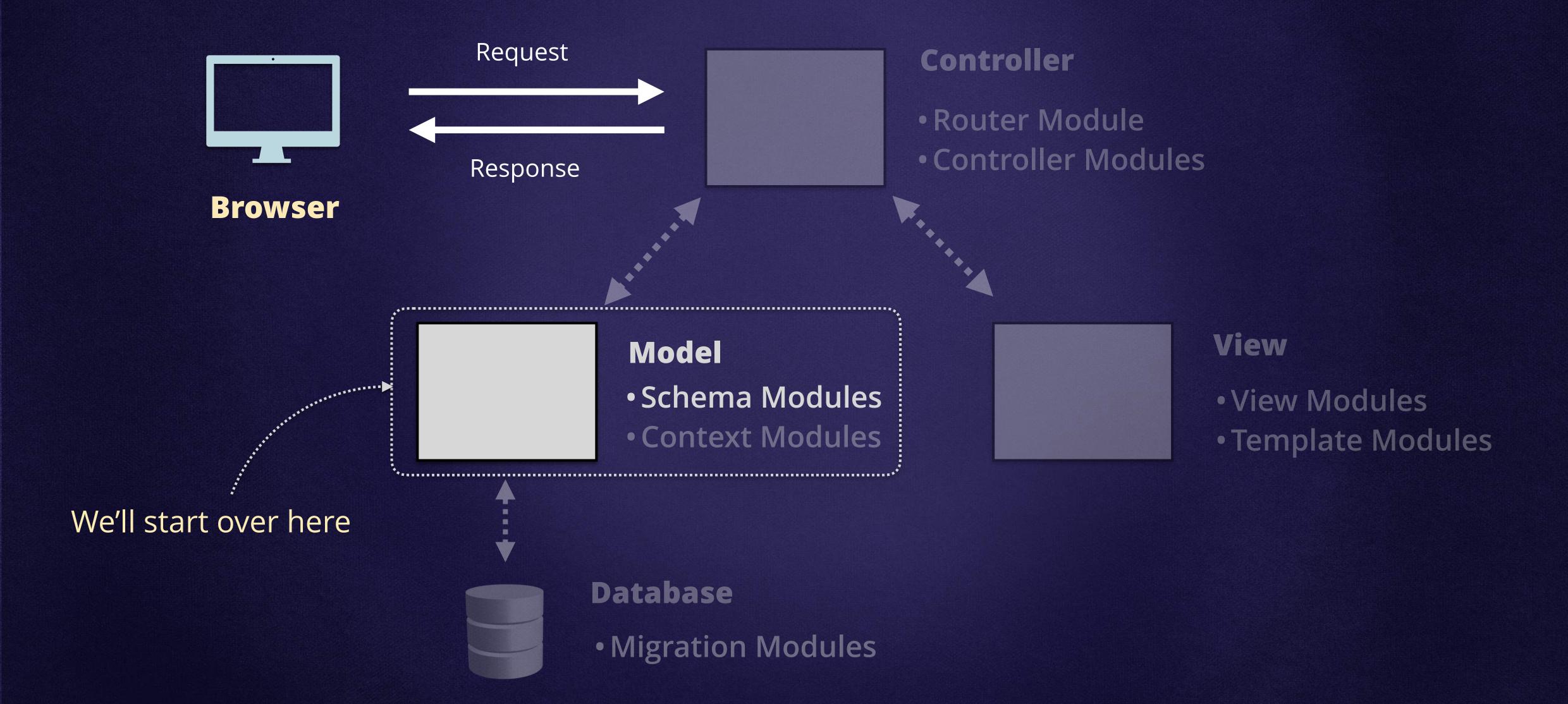
MVC in Phoenix

This is how Model View Controller (MVC) is represented in *Phoenix*.



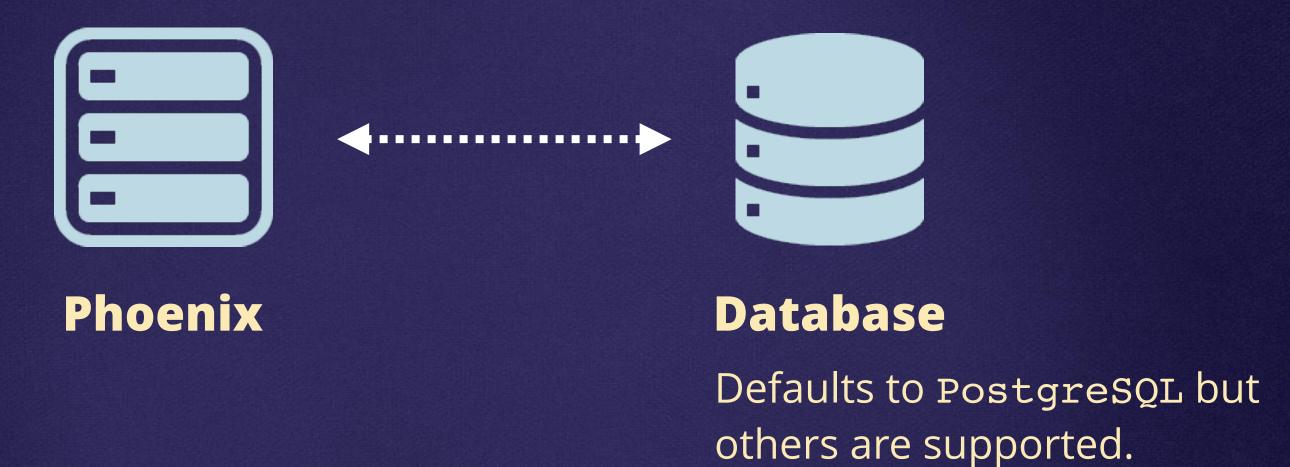
MVC in Phoenix

This is how Model View Controller (MVC) is represented in Phoenix.



Listing Data

The first thing we'll learn in *Phoenix* is how to read data from a database table.



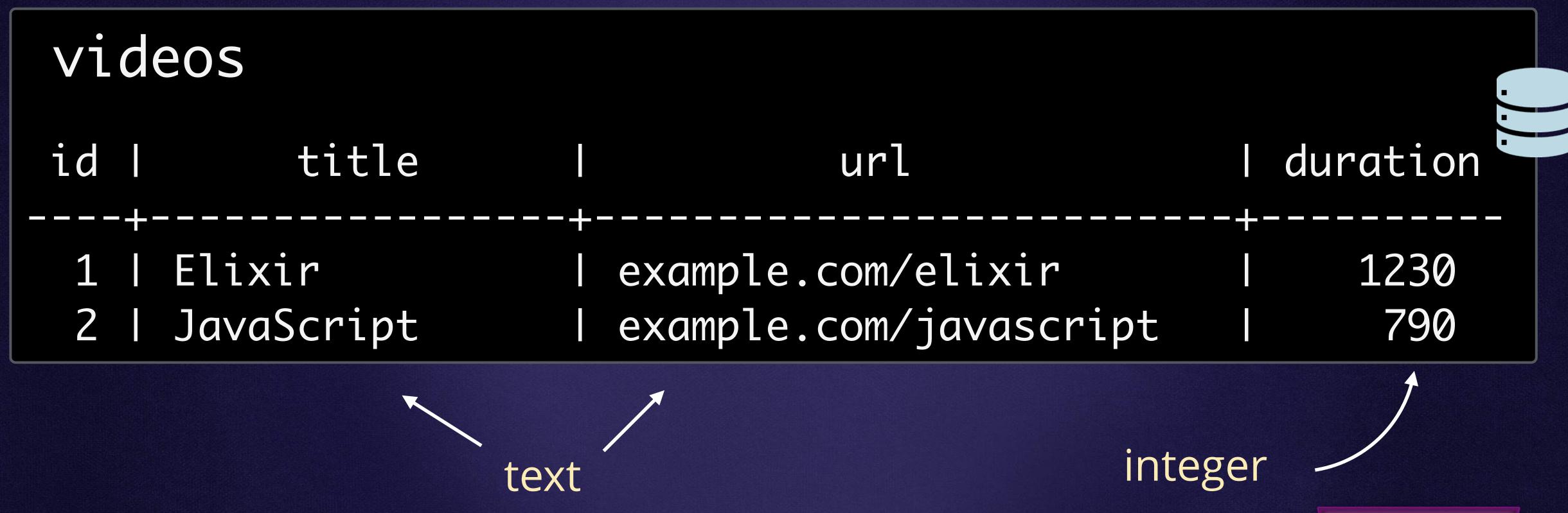
In this section we'll learn how to:

- 1. Map *Elixir* code to a database table.
- 2. List all records from a database table.



The Videos Table

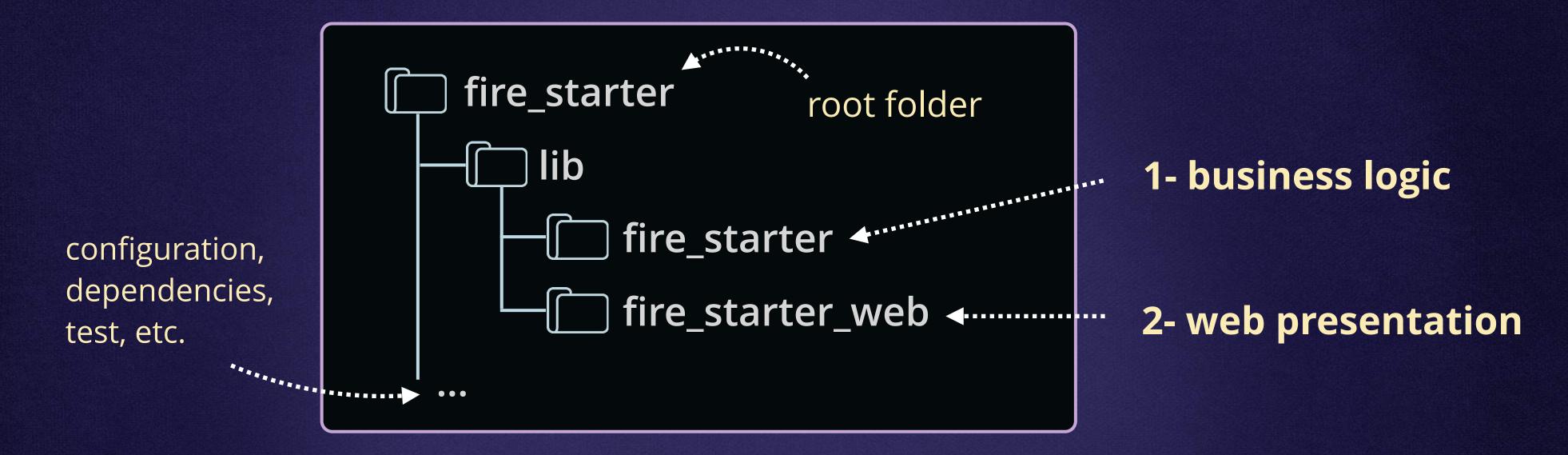
Here's a database table called videos with 4 columns (id, title, url and duration) and two records.





The Folder Structure

In order to promote better design, Phoenix organizes our source code in two main folders:

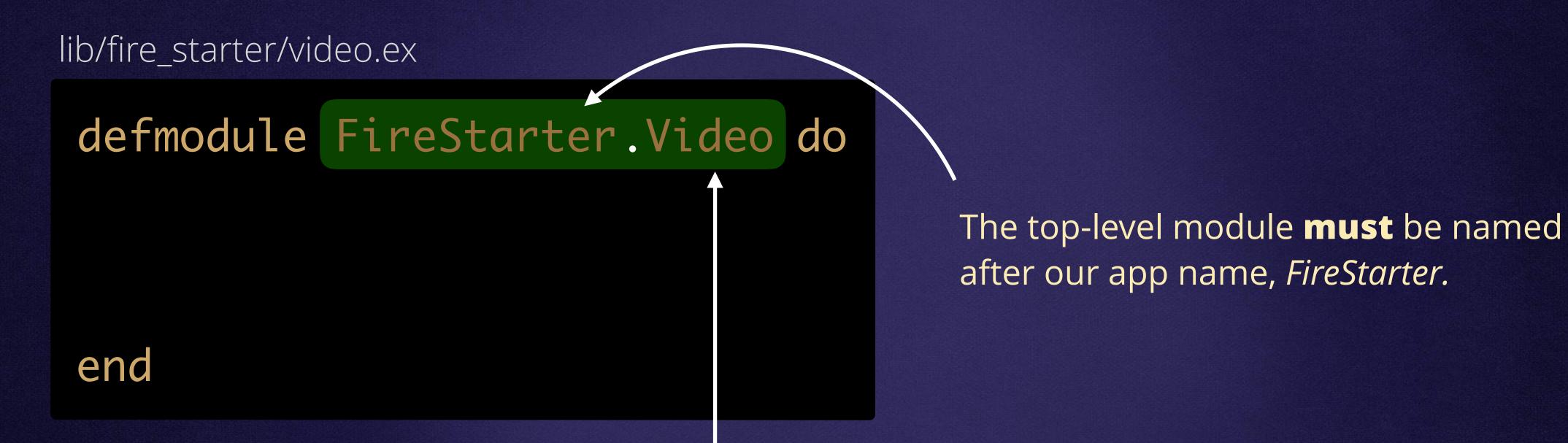


- 1) The lib/<name_of_our_app> folder
- The place for **core business logic** of our application, i.e.:
- a) Calculating sales tax in a shopping cart
- b) Max amount of users in a chat room

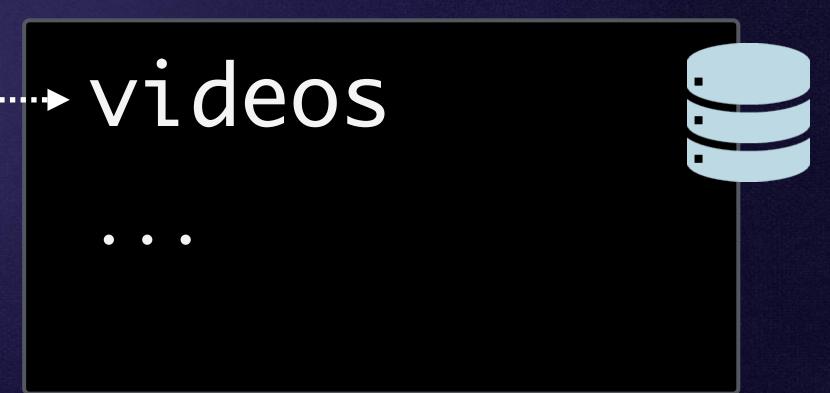
- 2) The lib/<name_of_our_app>_web
- The place for web presentation logic of our application, i.e.:
- a) Max number of records per page
- b) Error messages on form submissions

An Ecto Schema

Schema modules are responsible for mapping data sources (usually databases) to Elixir code.



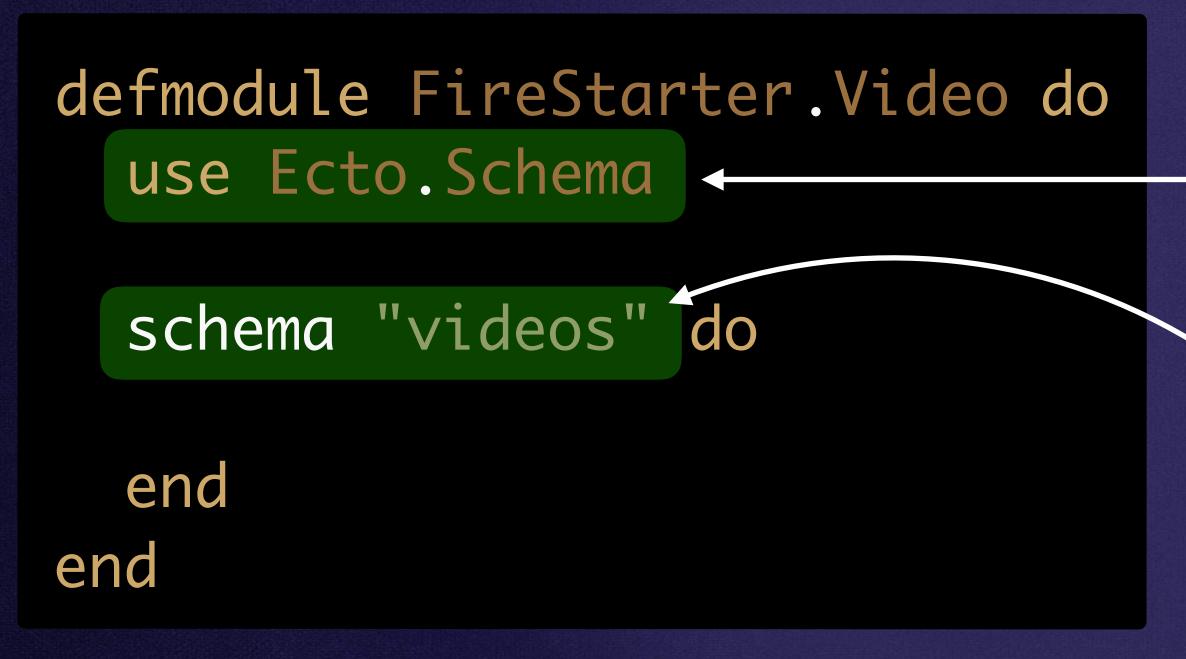
The module name can be anything, but it's common to use the singular version of the **table name**.



The schema() function

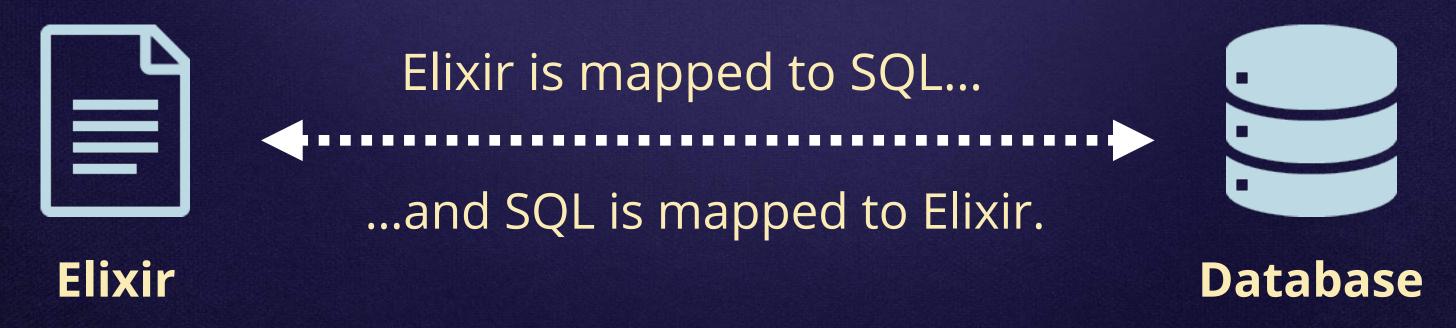
The schema() function is available from Ecto. Schema and maps tables to Elixir modules.

lib/fire_starter/video.ex



use allows us to call functions from Ecto.Schema as if they were part of FireStarter.Video

The schema function takes the name of the database table as its argument.



Mapping To Columns

The field() function takes the name of a database column followed by an *Elixir* data type.

lib/fire_starter/video.ex

```
defmodule FireStarter.Video do
  use Ecto. Schema
  schema "videos" do
    field:title,:string
    field :url, :string
    field :duration, :integer
  end
```

The field function takes the name of the column, followed by its data type

The id column is automatically inferred as the **primary key** for each table

end

```
title
                          url
                                            duration
                example.com/elixir
Elixir
                                               1230
                                                790
JavaScript
                example.com/javascript
```

Tracking Creation and Last Update

The timestamps() function maps to columns that help keep track of when a record was initially inserted and when it was last updated.

defmodule FireStarter.Video do use Ecto.Schema

```
schema "videos" do
field :title, :string
field :url, :string
field :duration, :integer
```

timestamps()
end
end

same thing as...

Columns populated by *Ecto* when:

- 1. a record is **inserted**
- 2. a record is **updated**

```
... | inserted_at | updated_at | ... | 2017-05-25 20:27:19 | 2017-05-25 20:27:19 | 2017-05-29 18:13:05
```

automatically populated

```
field :inserted_at, :naive_datetime
field :updated_at, :naive_datetime
```

Fetching All Records

All communication with the database is done through the FireStarter.Repo module.

FireStarter.Repo

wrapper around the data store

establishes connection



The all() function takes a *Schema* as argument and returns **all records** in the corresponding table.

FireStarter.Repo.all(FireStarter.Video)

SQL: SELECT * FROM "videos"

Using Alias

The alias directive lets us refer to FireStarter.Repo and FireStarter.Video as Repo and Video.



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Sparks of Data

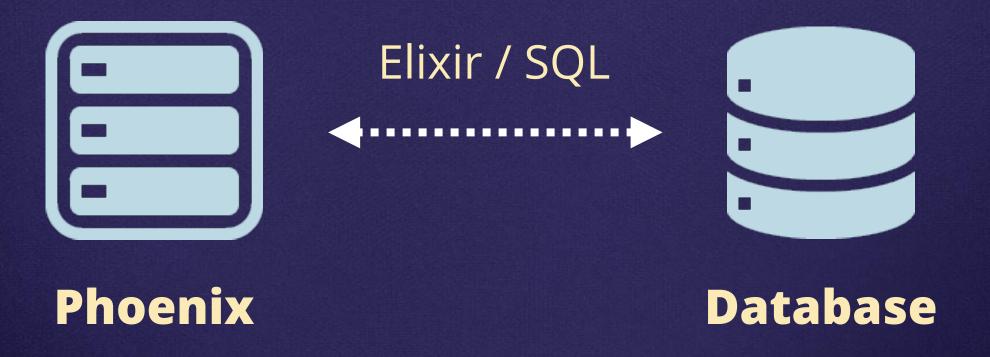
Reading Data With Conditions



More Ways to Read Data

We know how to fetch all videos from the database. In this section, we'll learn how to:

- Fetch a single video by its id
- Filter videos based on a condition.



Fetch a Video by id

The get() function takes a Schema and an integer as argument, and returns a single record.

```
Repo.get(Video, 2)
```

```
%FireStarter.Video{id: 2, title: "JavaScript",
duration: 790, url: "example.com/javascript"}
```

Returns a video Struct

```
SQL: SELECT * FROM "videos" WHERE id = 2
```

```
id | title | url

1 | Elixir | | ...
2 | JavaScript | ...
```

A Schema Is a Struct

url: nil}

Structs are data types built on top of Maps and provide compile-time checks.

```
...sees tilte (not title) and assigns it a value anyway
A Map...
 video = %{tilte: "Elixir"}
 video.title
      ** (KeyError) key :title not found
A Struct...
                   ...checks that tilte was NOT defined for Video and immediately raises error.
                                                           The keys allowed are the ones
 %Video{tilte: "Elixir"}
                                                           defined using the field()
    ** (KeyError) key :tilte not found in:
                                                           function in the Video Schema
    %FireStarter.Video{id: nil, duration: nil,
                                                           Module.
    inserted_at: nil, title: nil, updated_at: nil,
```

get() vs. get!()

The get() function returns nil when no record exists; the get!() version raises an error.

When no record is found...

Repo.get(Video, 3)

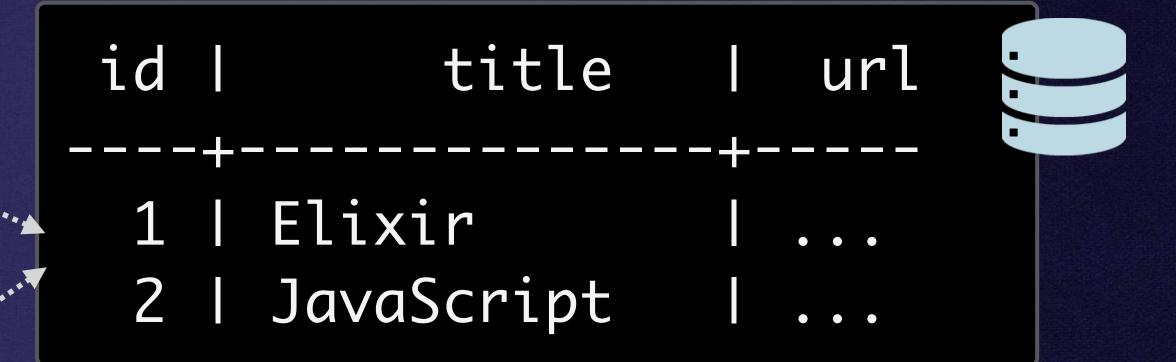
- nil ...no

...no error is raised

When no record is found...

Repo.get!(Video, 3)

** (Ecto.NoResultsError) ...an error is raised





Filtering Videos based on a Condition

We want all videos where duration is LESS THAN 800 seconds.

SQL: SELECT * FROM "videos" WHERE duration < 800

Using Ecto.Query

The Ecto.Query module provides a Domain Specific Language (DSL) for querying data.

```
defmodule FireStarter.Video do
  use Ecto.Schema
  import Ecto.Query
                               references enclosing module
  schema "videos" do
  end
  def short_duration do
    from vini__MODULE__, where: v.duration < 800
  ena
end
```

Generated SQL

SQL: SELECT * FROM "videos" WHERE duration < 800

Running a Query

The all() function can also take an Ecto.Query and it will return a filtered list of records.

```
defmodule FireStarter.Video do
  def short_duration do
    from v in __MODULE__, where: v.duration < 800
  end
                             1. builds a Query...
end
Video.short_duration |> Repo.all ← 2...executes the Query.
                                                       Returns a list of
    [%FireStarter.Video{id: 2,
                                                       video Structs
      duration: 790, title: "JavaScript", ...},
     %FireStarter.Video{id: 3,
```

duration: 630, title: "Go", ...}]

alias vs. use vs. import

alias helps setup aliases for modules so we can refer to them using shorter names.

```
alias FireStarter.Repo
alias FireStarter.Video
```

import allows easy access to functions from other modules without using the fully-qualified name.

use is similar to import, but gives module authors more control over what is imported and allows for "injecting" code (metaprogramming)

```
defmodule FireStarter.Video do use Ecto.Schema
schema "videos" do
end
end
```