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ORM (Object Relational Model)

Basically is a **technique** that allows us to create a layer between the language and the database. Without having to write SQL queries.

There's a dilemma about when to use SQL and when ORMs. Advocates of ORMs claim they increase productivity, improve application design, reuse code and maintain the application. According to detractors, a negative aspect of ORMs is performance.

- Pros
  It standardizes interfaces reducing boilerplate
  It speeds development time.
  Reduced Testing
- Cons
  Poor Mapping
  Performance

ORM IN RUBY

- ORM - active record

```
def show
  @article = Article.find_by(title:'Hello Rails')
end
```

```
@article = Article.find(params[:id])
@article.update(article_params)
```

- SQL

```
SELECT * FROM Articles WHERE title = "Hello Rails";
```

```
UPDATE Articles
SET title = 'New name', body= 'Body with more than 10 characters'
WHERE id = 13
```

WHAT ARE RFCs? (Request for comments)

It's a document that describes the standards, protocols and technologies of the internet and TCP/IP. They are mainly to develop a "standard" network protocol, a function of a network protocol or any feature which is related with network communication.

What is HTTP? Hypertext Transfer Protocol

It's the protocol that allows transfer data between networked devices. A typical flow over HTTP involves a client machine making a **request to a server.** HTTP is called a **stateless** protocol because each request is executed independently, without any knowledge of the requests that were executed before it.

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HTTP RCFs:

RFC (7321)

It defines representation metadata that describe how a **payload is intended to be interpreted** by a recipient, the request header fields that might influence content selection, and the various selection algorithms that are collectively referred to as "content negotiation".

RFC (2616)

This RFC specifies an Internet standards track protocol for the Internet community, and requests discussion and suggestions for improvements.

What is SSH?

The Secure Shell (SSH) is a protocol for **secure remote login** and other **secure network services** over an insecure network.

SSH RFCs:

RFC (4253)

This RFC describes the SSH **transport layer protocol,** which typically runs on top of TCP/IP. The protocol can be used as a basis for a number of secure network services. It provides strong encryption, server authentication, and integrity protection. It may also provide compression.

RFC (4254)

This RFC describes the SSH **Connection Protocol.** It provides interactive login sessions, remote execution of commands, forwarded TCP/IP connections, and forwarded X11 connections. All of these channels are multiplexed into a single encrypted tunnel.