## **Database Seeding**

Now that you have your user and listing models set up, let's populate our database so that we have some examples to test with on our app.

We just need to do 2 things:

- 1. Create instances in seed.rb.
- 2. Run bundle exec rake db:seed

## Done!

Here's a sample seed file for your reference. Note that what is given here may be different from what you have in your model, so please tweak the code accordingly if you plan to use this reference.

```
user = {}
user['password'] = 'asdf'
user['password_confirmation'] = 'asdf'

ActiveRecord::Base.transaction do

20.times do

user['first_name'] = Faker::Name.first_name

user['last_name'] = Faker::Name.last_name

user['email'] = Faker::Internet.email

user['gender'] = rand(1..2)

user['phone'] = Faker::PhoneNumber.phone_number

user['country'] = Faker::Address.country

user['birthdate'] = Faker::Date.between(50.years.ago, Date.today)
```

```
User.create(user)
end
listing = {}
uids = []
ActiveRecord::Base.transaction do
 40.times do
  listing['name'] = Faker::App.name
  listing['place_type'] = rand(1..3)
  listing['property_type'] = ["House", "Entire Floor", "Condominium", "Villa", "Townhouse", "Castle", "Treeh
ouse", "Igloo", "Yurt", "Cave", "Chalet", "Hut", "Tent", "Other"].sample
  listing['room_number'] = rand(0..5)
  listing['bed_number'] = rand(1..6)
  listing['guest_number'] = rand(1..10)
  listing['country'] = Faker::Address.country
  listing['state'] = Faker::Address.state
  listing['city'] = Faker::Address.city
```

```
listing['zipcode'] = Faker::Address.zip_code

listing['address'] = Faker::Address.street_address

listing['price'] = rand(80..500)

listing['description'] = Faker::Hipster.sentence

listing['user_id'] = uids.sample

Listing.create(listing)
end
end
```

## **Important notes:**

- 1. If you are using Faker, remember to have the Faker gem (https://github.com/stympy/faker) listed in your Gemfile and run bundle.
- 2. You will notice that we wrapped our creations with ActiveRecord::Base.transaction (read the documentation <a href="https://example.com/here">here</a>). This is because if any of the creation raises error, the previous creation will be rolled back (i.e. the database will be returned to the previous state. For example:

```
ActiveRecord::Base.transaction do

user1 = User.create(email: 'haha@example.com')

user2 = User.create(email: 'hehe@example.com')

user3 = User.create(email: 'hehe@example.com')

end
```

With the transaction method, since user3 violated the uniqueness validation, user1 and user2 that were created previously will be rolled back. Once you fix you that can run the seed file again. lf did you it, the wrap ActiveRecord::Base.transactionaround if error happens and user1 and user2 have been created, once you fix user3 and again, both user1 and user2 will violate the validation this time because user1 and user2 are already in the database. If this seems a bit mind-boggling, go give it a try and explore what happens with and without wrapping <a href="ActiveRecord::Base.transaction">ActiveRecord::Base.transaction</a> :)

For extra reading on transactions, check out this blog!