RUBY ON RAILS DESDE CERO CodigoFacilito (Uriel Hernandez)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LMD3P97gXa0&list=PLpOqH6AE0tNiQ-ofrDlbAUSc1r67r AWv

Resumo do curso feito por Roberto Pinheiro

INSTALAÇÃO

Rails nada mais é que mais uma gem e sua instalação deve ser feita com o comando gem install rails. Mas vamos remover a documentação que é instalada por padrão com o argumento --no-document:

gem install rails --no-document

Este comando não especifica a versão que deve ser instalada, então o RubyGems instala a última versão declarada estável pelo time mantenedor do projeto.

Para conferir se sua instalação teve sucesso, execute:

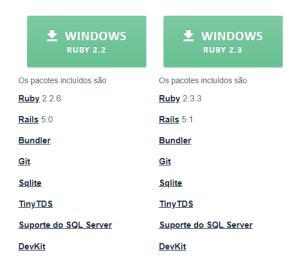
rails -v

A versão instalada deve ser exibida em seu terminal.

Para fazer o download acesse:

http://railsinstaller.org/pt-BR

Downloads para Windows



railsinstaller-3.2.1:

Os pacotes incluídos são:

Ruby 2.2.6

Rails 5.0

Bundler

Git

Sqlite

TinyTDS

Suporte do SQL Server

DevKit

railsinstaller-3.4.0:

Os pacotes incluídos são Ruby 2.3.3 (ruby 2.3.3p222) Rails 5.1 (Rails 5.1.3) Bundler Git

Sglite

TinyTDS

Suporte do SQL Server

DevKit

Vamos usar railsinstaller-3.4.0:

```
C:\Sites>ruby -v
ruby 2.3.3p222 (2016-11-21 revision 56859) [i386-mingw32]
C:\Sites>rails -v
Rails 5.1.3
C:\Sites>gem -v
2.5.2
```

AULA 02 - CRIANDO A PRIMEIRA APLICAÇÃO

- Vamos executar o comando rails new que cria uma nova aplicação e informar que iremos usar o mysql ao invés do sqllite3 (padrão):

rails new blog --database=mysql

```
C:\Sites

\[ \text{rails new blog --database=mysql} \]
\[ \text{create} \]
\[ \text{create} \]
\[ \text{create} \]
\[ \text{create} \]
\[ \text{RADME.md} \]
\[ \text{create} \]
\[ \text{signore} \]
\[ \text{create} \]
\[ \text{signore} \]
\[ \text{create} \]
\[ \text{app} \]
\[ \text{create} \]
\[ \text{app} \]
\[ \text{sasets/javascripts/application.js} \]
\[ \text{create} \]
\[ \text{app/assets/javascripts/application.css} \]
\[ \text{create} \]
\[ \text{app/channels/application} \]
\[ \text{cable/connection.rb} \]
\[ \text{create} \]
\[ \text{app/channels/application} \]
\[ \text{contourleler.rb} \]
\[ \text{create} \]
\[ \text{app/happlication_job.rb} \]
\[ \text{create} \]
\[ \text{app/mailers/application_mailer.rb} \]
\[ \text{create} \]
\[ \text{app/mailers/application_mailer.rb} \]
\[ \text{create} \]
\[ \text{app/views/layouts/mailer.html.erb} \]
\[ \text{create} \]
\[ \text{app/views/layouts/mailer.html.erb} \]
\[ \text{create} \]
\[ \text{app/views/layouts/mailer.text.erb} \]
\[ \text{create} \]
\[ \text{app/views/layouts/mailer.text.erb} \]
\[ \text{create} \]
\[ \text{app/sasets/javascripts/channels/.kep} \]
\[ \text{create} \]
\[ \text{app/models/concerns/.kep} \]
\[ \text{create} \]
\[ \text{bin/bndle} \]
\[ \text{create} \]
\
```

```
Using puma 3.12.6
Using sprockets 3.7.2
Using sprockets-rails 3.2.1
Using rails 5.1.7
Using rb-fsevent 0.10.4
Using rb-inotify 0.10.1
Using rubyzip 1.3.0
Using sass-listen 4.0.0
Using sass 3.7.4
Using tilt 2.0.10
Using sass-rails 5.0.7
Using selenium-webdriver 3.142.7
Using turbolinks-source 5.2.0
Using turbolinks 5.2.1
Using tzinfo-data 1.2020.1
Using uglifier 4.2.0
Using web-console 3.7.0
 Bundle complete! 13 Gemfile dependencies, 67 gems now installed.
Jse `bundle info [gemname]` to see where a bundled gem is installed.
Post-install message from mysql2:
   You've installed the binary version of mysql2.
   It was built using MySQL Connector/C version 6.1.11.
It's recommended to use the exact same version to avoid potential issues.
   At the time of building this gem, the necessary DLL files were retrieved from:
  http://cdn.mysql.com/Downloads/Connector-C/mysql-connector-c-6.1.11-win32.zip
   This gem *includes* vendor/libmysql.dll with redistribution notice in vendor/README.
```

Gemfile

```
source 'https://rubygems.org'
git source(:github) do |repo name|
 repo_name = "#{repo_name}/#{repo_name}" unless repo_name.include?("/")
 "https://github.com/#{repo_name}.git"
# Bundle edge Rails instead: gem 'rails', github: 'rails/rails'
gem 'rails', '~> 5.1.7'
# Use mysgl as the database for Active Record
gem 'mysql2', '>= 0.3.18', '< 0.6.0'
# Use Puma as the app server
gem 'puma', '~> 3.7'
# Use SCSS for stylesheets
gem 'sass-rails', '~> 5.0'
# Use Uglifier as compressor for JavaScript assets
gem 'uglifier', '>= 1.3.0'
# See https://github.com/rails/execjs#readme for more supported runtimes
# gem 'therubyracer', platforms: :ruby
# Use CoffeeScript for .coffee assets and views
gem 'coffee-rails', '~> 4.2'
# Turbolinks makes navigating your web application faster. Read more:
https://github.com/turbolinks/turbolinks
gem 'turbolinks', '~> 5'
# Build JSON APIs with ease. Read more: https://github.com/rails/jbuilder
gem 'jbuilder', '~> 2.5'
# Use Redis adapter to run Action Cable in production
# gem 'redis', '~> 4.0'
# Use ActiveModel has_secure_password
# gem 'bcrypt', '~> 3.1.7'
# Use Capistrano for deployment
# gem 'capistrano-rails', group: :development
group:development,:test do
 # Call 'byebug' anywhere in the code to stop execution and get a debugger console
 gem 'byebug', platforms: [:mri, :mingw, :x64_mingw]
 # Adds support for Capybara system testing and selenium driver
 gem 'capybara', '>= 2.15'
 gem 'selenium-webdriver'
end
group:development do
 # Access an IRB console on exception pages or by using <%= console %> anywhere in the code.
 gem 'web-console', '>= 3.3.0'
end
# Windows does not include zoneinfo files, so bundle the tzinfo-data gem
gem 'tzinfo-data', platforms: [:mingw, :mswin, :x64_mingw, :jruby]
```

config\database.yml

```
# MySQL. Versions 5.1.10 and up are supported.
# Install the MySQL driver
# gem install mysql2
# Ensure the MySQL gem is defined in your Gemfile
# gem 'mysql2'
# And be sure to use new-style password hashing:
# http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/old-client.html
default: &default
 adapter: mysql2
 encoding: utf8
 pool: <%= ENV.fetch("RAILS MAX THREADS") { 5 } %>
 username: root
 password:
 host: localhost
development:
 <<: *default
 database: blog development
# Warning: The database defined as "test" will be erased and
# re-generated from your development database when you run "rake".
# Do not set this db to the same as development or production.
test:
 <<: *default
 database: blog test
# As with config/secrets.yml, you never want to store sensitive information,
# like your database password, in your source code. If your source code is
# ever seen by anyone, they now have access to your database.
# Instead, provide the password as a unix environment variable when you boot
# the app. Read http://guides.rubyonrails.org/configuring.html#configuring-a-database
# for a full rundown on how to provide these environment variables in a
# production deployment.
# On Heroku and other platform providers, you may have a full connection URL
# available as an environment variable. For example:
#
# DATABASE URL="mysql2://myuser:mypass@localhost/somedatabase"
# You can use this database configuration with:
# production:
   url: <%= ENV['DATABASE_URL'] %>
production:
 <<: *default
 database: blog_production
 username: blog
 password: <%= ENV['BLOG_DATABASE_PASSWORD'] %>
```

- Na pasta do projeto execute o comando:

rails server

```
C:\Sites\blog (master)

\( \) rails server

\( > \) Booting Puma

\( > \) Rails 5.1.7 application starting in development

\( > \) Run 'rails server -h' for more startup options

*** SIGUSR2 not implemented, signal based restart unavailable!

*** SIGUSR1 not implemented, signal based restart unavailable!

*** SIGHUP not implemented, signal based logs reopening unavailable!

Puma starting in single mode...

* Version 3.12.6 (ruby 2.3.3-p222), codename: Llamas in Pajamas

* Min threads: 5, max threads: 5

* Environment: development

* Listening on tcp://localhost:3000

Use Ctrl-C to stop
```

- Importante: No Laragon execute o apache e o mysql
- No navegador, entre com a url:

localhost:3000



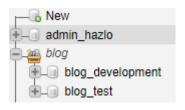
Criando os bancos de dados

rails db:create

```
PS C:\Sites\blog> rails db:create
Created database 'blog_development'
Created database 'blog_test'
```

- Para conferir se os bancos de dados foram criados, acesse o phpMyAdmin:

localhost/phpmyadmin



Criando o controller welcome com o método index

rails generate controller welcome index

```
C:\Sites\blog (master)

\[ \lambda \text{ rails generate controller welcome index} \]

\[ \text{create} \quad \text{app/controllers/welcome_controller.rb} \]

\[ \text{route} \quad \text{get} \quad \text{welcome_controller.rb} \]

\[ \text{invoke} \quad \text{erb} \]

\[ \text{create} \quad \quad \text{app/views/welcome} \]

\[ \text{create} \quad \quad \text{app/views/welcome/index.html.erb} \]

\[ \text{invoke} \quad \text{test_unit} \]

\[ \text{create} \quad \quad \text{app/helpers/welcome_controller_test.rb} \]

\[ \text{invoke} \quad \text{test_unit} \]

\[ \text{invoke} \quad \text{assets} \]

\[ \text{invoke} \quad \text{coffee} \]

\[ \text{create} \quad \quad \text{app/assets/javascripts/welcome.coffee} \]

\[ \text{invoke} \quad \text{scss} \]

\[ \text{create} \quad \quad \text{app/assets/stylesheets/welcome.scss} \]
```

app\controllers\welcome_controller.rb

```
class WelcomeController < ApplicationController def index end end
```

app\views\welcome\index.html.erb

```
<h1>Welcome#index</h1>
Find me in app/views/welcome/index.html.erb
```

- No navegador, entre com a URL:

localhost:3000/welcome/index



Welcome#index

Find me in app/views/welcome/index.html.erb

Tornando a página welcome/index como a página inicial

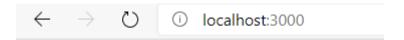
app\views\welcome\index.html.erb

<h1>Bem-vindos ao nosso blog!</h1>

config\routes.rb

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



Bem-vindos ao nosso blog!

AULA 03 - ERB E ASSETS

app\views\welcome\index.html.erb <h1>Bem-vindos ao nosso blog!</h1> <% [1,2,3,4].each do |number| %> Número <%= number %> <%end%> <monthsize no control of the c

Bem-vindos ao nosso blog!

Número 1

Número 2

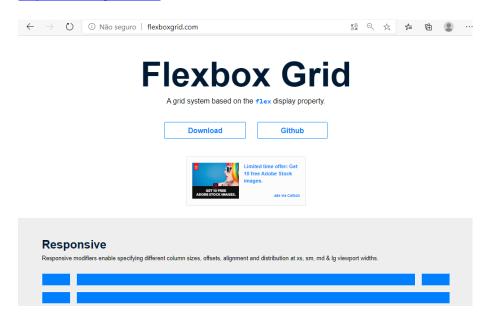
Número 3

Número 4

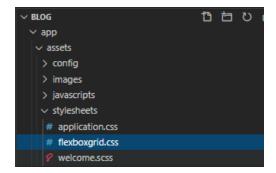
Olá Uriel

- Faça o download de FlexBox Grid em:

http://flexboxgrid.com/



- Copie o arquivo flexboxgrid.css (dentro da pasta dist) para a pasta app\assets\stylesheets
- Obs: Isso poderia ser feito usando gema (gem).



app\assets\stylesheets\application.css

```
/*
    * This is a manifest file that'll be compiled into application.css, which will include all the files
    * listed below.
    *
    * Any CSS and SCSS file within this directory, lib/assets/stylesheets, or any plugin's
    * vendor/assets/stylesheets directory can be referenced here using a relative path.
    *
    * You're free to add application-wide styles to this file and they'll appear at the bottom of the
    * compiled file so the styles you add here take precedence over styles defined in any other CSS/SCSS
    * files in this directory. Styles in this file should be added after the last require_* statement.
    * It is generally better to create a new file per style scope.
    * = require_tree .
    * = require_self
    */
```

app\assets\javascripts\application.js

```
// This is a manifest file that'll be compiled into application.js, which will include all the files
// listed below.
//
// Any JavaScript/Coffee file within this directory, lib/assets/javascripts, or any plugin's
// vendor/assets/javascripts directory can be referenced here using a relative path.
//
// It's not advisable to add code directly here, but if you do, it'll appear at the bottom of the
// compiled file. JavaScript code in this file should be added after the last require_* statement.
//
// Read Sprockets README (https://github.com/rails/sprockets#sprockets-directives) for details
// about supported directives.
//
//= require rails-ujs
//= require turbolinks
//= require_tree.
```

AULA 04 - MODELOS

Criando o model Article

Informe o nome do model e em seguida os campos a serem criados na tabela

rails generate model Article title:string body:text visits_count:integer

Obs: Use o nome do model no singular e em inglês (isso é importante para seguir as convenções do Ruby on Rails). Isso fará que seja criada a tabela com o nome no plural (articles).

```
C:\Sites\blog (master)
λ rails generate model Article title:string body:text visits_count:integer
    invoke active_record
    create db/migrate/20200825082345_create_articles.rb
    create app/models/article.rb
    invoke test_unit
    create test/models/article_test.rb
    create test/fixtures/articles.yml
```

app\models\article.rb

class Article < ApplicationRecord end

AULA 05 - BASE DE DADOS E MIGRATIONS

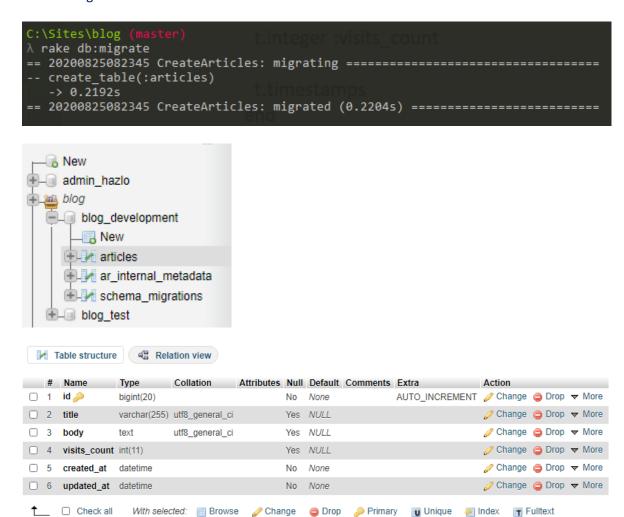
```
db\migrate\20200825082345_create_articles.rb
```

```
class CreateArticles < ActiveRecord::Migration[5.1]
def change
  create_table :articles do |t|
    t.string :title
    t.text :body
    t.integer :visits_count

    t.timestamps
    end
    end
end
```

Criando a tabela

rake db:migrate

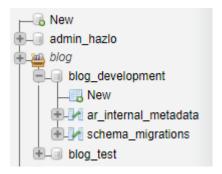


Desfazendo a última migration (Rollback)

rake db:rollback

Fará um drop table, eliminando a tabela.

Com este comando, a última migração que se executou é a primeira a ser revertida.



Criando novamente a tabela

rake db:migrate

Abrindo o console de Rails

rails console

Article.all

```
C:\Sites\blog (master)

\( \text{rails console} \)

Loading development environment (Rails 5.1.7)

irb(main):001:0> Article.all

(1.0ms) SET NAMES utf8, @@SESSION.sql_mode = CONCAT(CONCAT(@@sql_mode, ',STRICT_ALL_TABLES'), ',NO_AUTO_VALUE_ON_ZERO'), @@SESSION.sql

l_auto_is_null = 0, @@SESSSION.wait_timeout = 2147483

Article Load (5.0ms) SELECT `articles`.* FROM `articles` LIMIT 11

>> #<ActiveRecord::Relation []>

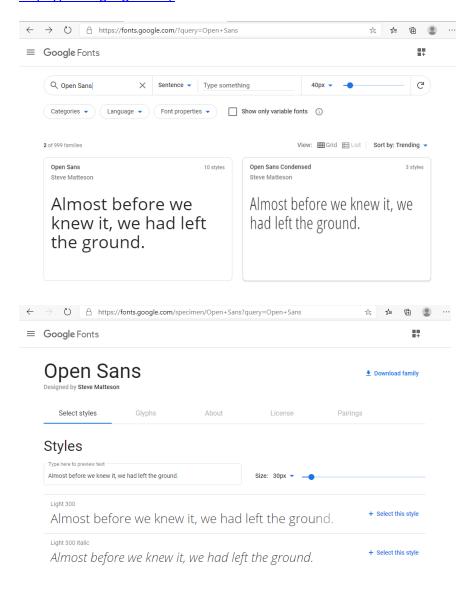
irb(main):002:0> |
```

AULA 06 - LAYOUTS

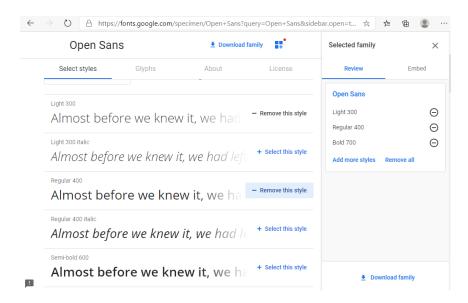
app\views\layouts\application.html.erb

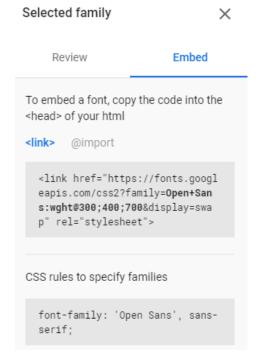
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
 <head>
 <title>Blog</title>
 k href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Open+Sans:wght@300;400;700&display=swap"
rel="stylesheet">
 <%= csrf_meta_tags %>
 <%= stylesheet link tag 'application', media: 'all', 'data-turbolinks-track': 'reload' %>
 <%= javascript_include_tag 'application', 'data-turbolinks-track': 'reload' %>
 </head>
 <body>
 <header>
  <nav class="be-red white ">
    ul class="no-list row center-xs middle-xs">
    class="col-md">
     <h1 clas="no-margin" id="logo">Blog Facilito</h1>
    class="col-md">
     <%= link_to "Início", root_path %>
    cli class="col-md">
     Desenho
    class="col-md">
     Programação
     cli class="col-md">
     Tecnologia
    </nav>
  </header>
 <%= yield %>
 </body>
</html>
```

https://fonts.google.com/



- Selecione: Bold 700, Light 300, Regular 400



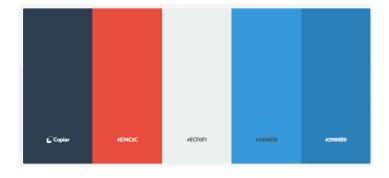


https://color.adobe.com/pt/explore

Selecione: Mais populares



Escolher: tema Flat UI



app\assets\stylesheets\style.scss

```
html, body{
  margin: 0px;
  font-family: 'Open Sans', sans-serif;
}
a, a:visited{
  color: inherit !important;
  text-decoration: none;
}
  list-style-type: none; /* Remove bullets */
#logo{
  font-size: 1.2em;
.no-margin{
  margin: 0px;
.be-red{
  background-color: #E74C3C;
.white {
  color: #ECF0F1;
. large-padding \{\\
  padding: 8px 5px;
 \leftarrow \rightarrow \circlearrowleft localhost:3000
                                                                                     ○ ☆ ☆ 値 ② …
        Blog Facilito
```

Bem-vindos ao nosso blog!

AULA 08 - CONTROLLERS

Rotas

```
config\routes.rb
```

```
Rails.application.routes.draw do
```

```
resources :articles

# get "/articles"

# post "/articles"

# delete "/articles/:id"

# get "/articles/:id"

# get "/articles/new"

# get "/articles/:id/edit"

# path "/articles/:id"

# put "/articles/:id"

root 'welcome#index'
```

Criando o controller articles

rails generate controller articles index show

```
C:\Sites\blog
\lambda rails generate controller articles index show
      create app/controllers/articles_controller.rb
route get 'articles/show'
route get 'articles/index'
invoke erb
      create app/views/articles
create app/views/articles/index.html.erb
                  app/views/articles/show.html.erb
       invoke test_unit
                 test/controllers/articles_controller_test.rb
       create
       invoke helper
       create app/helpers/articles_helper.rb
                 test_unit
       invoke
       invoke assets
       invoke
                 coffee
                   app/assets/javascripts/articles.coffee
       create
       invoke
                     app/assets/stylesheets/articles.scss
       create
```

Criando dois artigos no console

rails console

```
Article.create(title: "Primeiro artigo", body: "Bem-vindo ao meu blog", visits_count: 0) Article.create(title: "Segundo artigo", body: "Olá mundo!", visits_count: 0)
```

app\controllers\articles controller.rb

class ArticlesController < ApplicationController

```
# GET /articles
def index
 @articles = Article.all
end
# GET /articles/:id
def show
 @article = Article.find(params[:id])
end
end
app\views\articles\index.html.erb
<% @articles.each do |article| %>
 <h1><%= article.title %></h1>
 <div>
    <%= article.body %>
 </div>
<%end%>
app\views\articles\show.html.erb
<h1><%= @article.title %></h1>
<div>
 <%= @article.body %>
```

</div>

localhost:3000/articles



Segundo artigo

Olá mundo!

AULA 09 - ENVIANDO DADOS AO CONTROLADOR

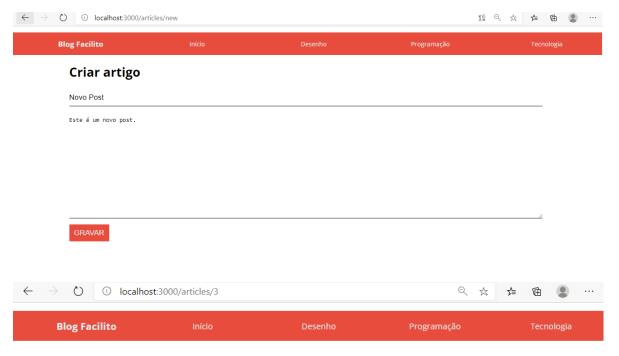
```
app\controllers\articles_controller.rb
class ArticlesController < ApplicationController
 # GET /articles
 def index
  @articles = Article.all
 end
 # GET /articles/:id
 def show
  @article = Article.find(params[:id])
 end
 # GET /articles/new
 def new
  @article = Article.new
 end
 # POST /articles
 def create
  @article = Article.new(title: params[:article][:title], body: params[:article][:body])
  @article.save
  redirect_to @article
 end
end
app\views\articles\new.html.erb
<div style="width:80%; margin:0 auto;">
  <h1>Criar artigo</h1>
  <%= form_for(@article) do |f| %>
    <div class="field">
      <%= f.text_field :title, placeholder: "Título", class:"form-control" %>
    </div>
    <div class="field">
      <%= f.text_area :body, placeholder: "Escreva aqui o artigo", style: "height:250px;",
class:"form-control" %>
    </div>
    <div class="field">
      <%= f.submit "Gravar", class:"btn be-red white" %>
    </div>
  <% end %>
```

</div>

app\assets\stylesheets\style.scss

```
html, body{
  margin: 0px;
  font-family: 'Open Sans', sans-serif;
}
.btn{
  background-color: inherit;
  border: none;
  outline: none;
  text-transform: uppercase;
  cursor: pointer;
  font-size: 1.2em;
  padding: 10px 12px;
a, a:visited{
  color: inherit !important;
  text-decoration: none;
}
.no-list{
  list-style-type: none; /* Remove bullets */
}
#logo{
  font-size: 1.2em;
. no\text{-}margin \{
  margin: 0px;
}
.be-red{
  background-color: #E74C3C;
}
.white {
  color: #ECF0F1;
.large-padding{
  padding: 8px 5px;
}
.field{
  margin-top: 1em;
.form-control{
  border: none;
  border-bottom: 1px solid;
  outline: none;
  width: 100%;
  display: block;
  padding: 10px 0px;
  font-size: 1.2em;
```

localhost:3000/articles/new



Novo Post

Este é um novo post.

AULA 10 - VALIDAÇÕES

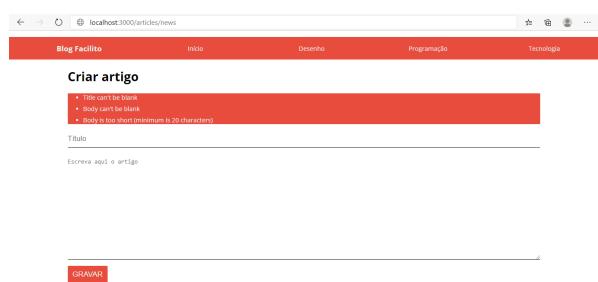
end

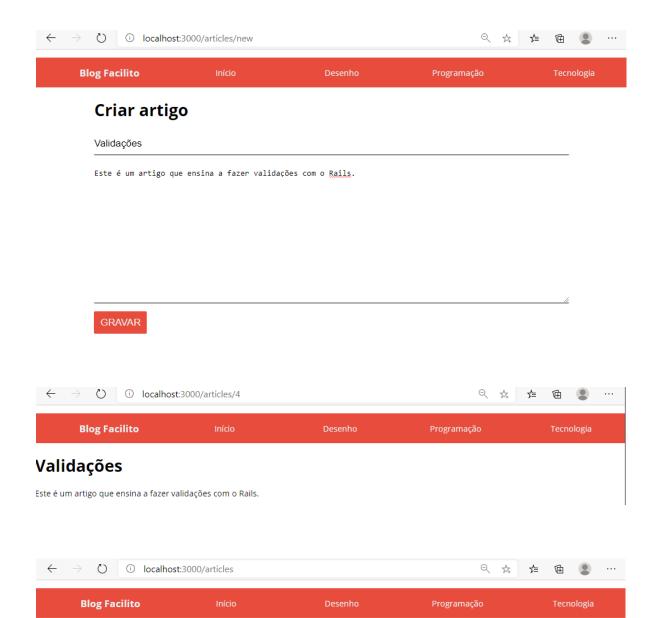
```
app\models\article.rb
class Article < ApplicationRecord
  validates: title, presence: true, uniqueness: true
  validates:body, presence: true, length: { minimum: 20 }
end
app\controllers\articles_controller.rb
class ArticlesController < ApplicationController
 # GET /articles
 def index
  @articles = Article.all
 # GET /articles/:id
 def show
  @article = Article.find(params[:id])
 # GET /articles/new
 def new
  @article = Article.new
 end
 # POST /articles
 def create
  @article = Article.new(title: params[:article][:title], body: params[:article][:body])
  if @article.save
   redirect_to @article
  else
   render:new
  end
 end
```

```
app\views\articles\new.html.erb
```

```
<div style="width:80%; margin:0 auto;">
  <h1>Criar artigo</h1>
  <div class="be-red white">
    <% @article.errors.full_messages.each do |message| %>
        <%= message %>
        <% end %>
    </div>
  <%= form_for(@article) do |f| %>
    <div class="field">
      <%= f.text_field :title, placeholder: "Título", class:"form-control" %>
    </div>
    <div class="field">
      <%= f.text_area :body, placeholder: "Escreva aqui o artigo", style: "height:250px;",
class:"form-control" %>
    </div>
    <div class="field">
      <%= f.submit "Gravar", class:"btn be-red white" %>
    </div>
  <% end %>
</div>
app\assets\stylesheets\style.scss
html, body{
  margin: 0px;
  font-family: 'Open Sans', sans-serif;
}
.btn{
  background-color: inherit;
  border: none;
  outline: none;
  text-transform: uppercase;
  cursor: pointer;
  font-size: 1.2em;
  padding: 10px 12px;
}
a, a:visited{
  color: inherit !important;
  text-decoration: none;
}
.no-list{
  list-style-type: none; /* Remove bullets */
}
```

```
#logo{
  font-size: 1.2em;
}
.no-margin{
  margin: 0px;
.be-red{
  background-color: #E74C3C;
}
.white {
  color: #ECF0F1;
}
.large-padding{
  padding: 8px 5px;
}
.field{
  margin-top: 1em;
}
. form\text{-}control \{
  border: none;
  border-bottom: 1px solid;
  outline: none;
  width: 100%;
  display: block;
  padding: 10px 0px;
  font-size: 1.2em;
}
.top-space{
  margin-top: 0.5em;
```





Primeiro artigo

Bem-vindo ao meu blog

Segundo artigo

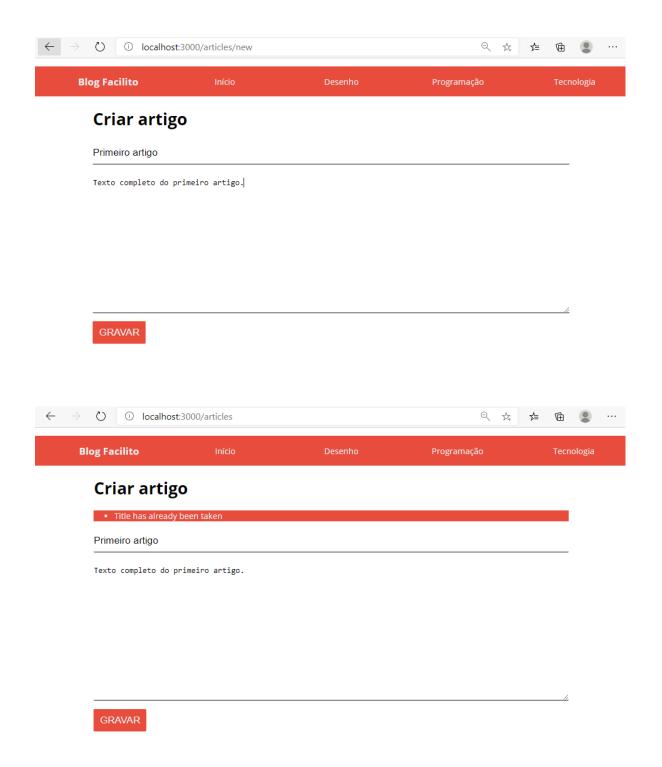
Olá mundo!

Novo Post

Este é um novo post.

Validações

Este é um artigo que ensina a fazer validações com o Rails.



AULA 11 - ACTIVERECORD BÁSICO

Operações com o ActiveRecord

rails console

Article.all

Article.all.count

```
irb(main):002:0> Article.all.count
   (124.9ms)   SELECT COUNT(*) FROM `articles`
=> 4
```

Article.all.size

```
irb(main):003:0> Article.all.size
  (1.0ms)    SELECT COUNT(*) FROM `articles`
=> 4
irb(main):004:0> |
```

Article.find(4)

Article.find_by(title: "Segundo artigo")

```
irb(main):005:0> Article.find_by(title: "Segundo artigo")
Article Load (1.0ms) SELECT 'articles'." FROM 'articles' WHERE 'articles'. 'title' = 'Segundo artigo' LIMIT 1
=> #<Article id: 2, title: "Segundo artigo", body: "Olá mundo!", visits_count: 0, created_at: "2020-08-26 03:39:38", updated_at: "2020-08-2
6 03:39:38">
irb(main):006:0>
```

Article.where("title LIKE ?", "%artigo%")

```
irb(main):001:0> Article.where("title LIKE ?", "%artigo%")
(I5.0ms) SET NAMES utf8, @@SESSION.sql_mode = CONCAT(CONCAT(@@sql_mode, ',STRICT_ALL_TABLES'), ',NO_AUTO_VALUE_ON_ZERO'), @@SESSION.s
ql_auto_is_null = 0, @@SESSION.wait_timeout = 2147483
Article Load (56.0ms) SELECT 'articles'.* FROM 'articles' WHERE (title LIKE '%artigo%') LIMIT 11

>> #AcActiveRecord::Relation [#KArticle id: 1, title: "Primeiro artigo", body: "Bem-vindo ao meu blog", visits_count: 0, created_at: "2020-08-26 03:39:00", updated_at: "2020-08-26 03:39:00", #CArticle id: 2, title: "Segundo artigo", body: "01á mundo!", visits_count: 0, created_
at: "2020-08-26 03:39:38", updated_at: "2020-08-26 03:39:38">]>
irb(main):002:0> |
```

Article.where("title LIKE ?", "%artigo%").count

```
irb(main):003:0> Article.where("title LIKE ?", "%artigo%" ).count
   (1.0ms) SELECT COUNT(*) FROM `articles` WHERE (title LIKE '%artigo%')
=> 2
irb(main):004:0>
```

Article.where("body LIKE ?", "%Este é um%")

Article.where("id = ? OR title=?", id = 4, title ="Primeiro artigo")

```
Article Load (1.0ms) SELECT 'articles'.* FROM 'articles' WHERE (id = 4 OR title='Primeiro artigo') LIMIT 11 => #<ActiveRecord::Relation [#<Article id: 1, title: "Primeiro artigo", body: "Bem-vindo ao meu blog", visits_count: 0, created_at: "2020-08 8-26 03:39:00", updated_at: "2020-08-26 03:39:00">, #<Article id: 4, title: "Validações", body: "Este é um artigo que ensina a fazer validações com...", visits_count: nil, created_at: "2020-08-26 06:47:17", updated_at: "2020-08-26 06:47:17">| irb(main):010:0> |
```

Article.where.not("id = ? ", id = 3)

Excluindo registro

app\views\articles\index.html.erb

app\controllers\articles_controller.rb

class ArticlesController < ApplicationController

```
# GET /articles
 # Todos os registros
 def index
  @articles = Article.all
 end
 # GET /articles/:id
 # Encontra um registro por id
 def show
  @article = Article.find(params[:id])
 end
 # GET /articles/new
 def new
  @article = Article.new
 end
 # POST /articles
 def create
 @article = Article.new(params[:article])
  if @article.save
   redirect_to @article
   render:new
  end
 end
 def update
 end
 def destroy
  @article = Article.find(params[:id])
  @article.destroy
  redirect_to articles_path
 end
end
```



Primeiro artigo

Bem-vindo ao meu blog - Eliminar

Segundo artigo

Olá mundo! - Eliminar

Novo Post

Este é um novo post. - Eliminar

Validações

Este é um artigo que ensina a fazer validações com o Rails. - Eliminar

- Clicando no link "Eliminar" do artigo "Validações":



Primeiro artigo

Bem-vindo ao meu blog - Eliminar

Segundo artigo

Olá mundo! - Eliminar

Novo Post

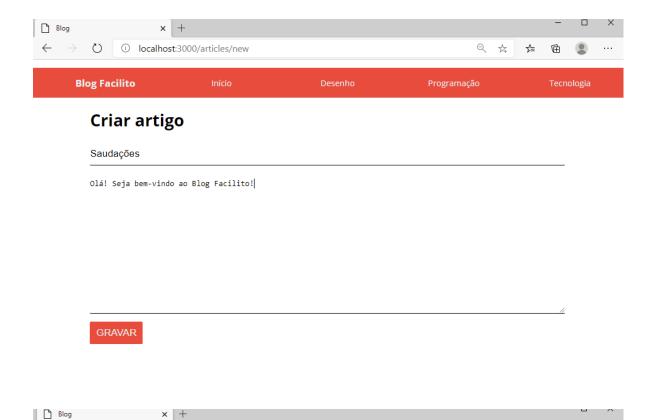
Este é um novo post. - Eliminar

AULA 12 - STRONG PARAMS

Para evitar ataques de um agente malicioso:

```
app\controllers\articles_controller.rb
class ArticlesController < ApplicationController
# GET /articles
# Todos os registros
def index
  @articles = Article.all
end
# GET /articles/:id
# Encontra um registro por id
def show
  @article = Article.find(params[:id])
end
# GET /articles/new
def new
  @article = Article.new
end
# POST /articles
def create
  # @article = Article.new(params[:article])
  @article = Article.new(article_params)
  if @article.save
  redirect_to @article
  else
  render:new
  end
end
def update
end
def destroy
  @article = Article.find(params[:id])
  @article.destroy
  redirect_to articles_path
end
private
def article_params
  params.require(:article).permit(:title, :body)
end
```

end



Saudações

Olá! Seja bem-vindo ao Blog Facilito!

Blog Facilito

← → ひ ① localhost:3000/articles/5

AULA 13 - VIEWS PARTIALS

```
app\views\articles\edit.html.erb
<div style="width:80%; margin:0 auto;">
  <%= render "form", name: "Editar" %>
</div>
app\views\articles\new.html.erb
<div style="width:80%; margin:0 auto;">
  <%= render "form", name: "Criar" %>
</div>
app\views\articles\_form.html.erb
<h1><%= name %> artigo</h1>
<div class="be-red white">
  <% @article.errors.full_messages.each do |message| %>
      class="top-space">
        <%= message %>
      <% end %>
  </div>
<%= form_for(@article) do |f| %>
  <div class="field">
    <%= f.text_field :title, placeholder: "Título", class:"form-control" %>
  </div>
  <div class="field">
    <%= f.text_area :body, placeholder: "Escreva aqui o artigo", style: "height:250px;", class:"form-control" %>
  </div>
  <div class="field">
    <%= f.submit "Gravar", class:"btn be-red white" %>
<% end %>
```

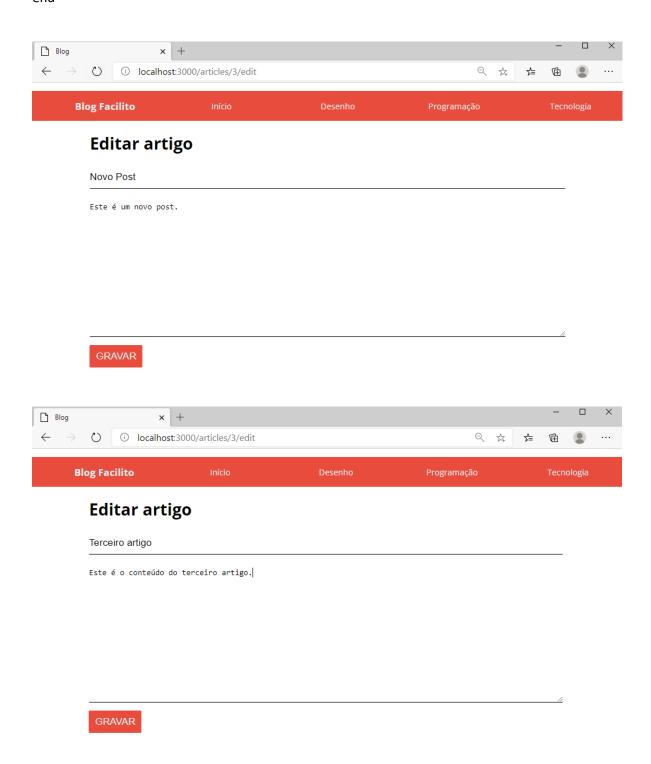
app\controllers\articles_controller.rb

class ArticlesController < ApplicationController

```
# GET /articles
# Todos os registros
def index
 @articles = Article.all
end
# GET /articles/:id
# Encontra um registro por id
def show
 @article = Article.find(params[:id])
end
# GET /articles/new
def new
 @article = Article.new
end
# POST /articles
def create
 # @article = Article.new(params[:article])
 @article = Article.new(article_params)
 if @article.save
  redirect_to @article
 else
  render:new
 end
end
def edit
 @article = Article.find(params[:id])
end
def update
 @article = Article.find(params[:id])
 if @article.update(article_params)
  redirect_to @article
 else
  render:edit
 end
end
def destroy
 @article = Article.find(params[:id])
 @article.destroy
 redirect_to articles_path
end
```

private def article_params params.require(:article).permit(:title, :body) end

end





Terceiro artigo

Este é o conteúdo do terceiro artigo.

app\views\articles\index.html.erb

```
}
.btn{
  background-color: inherit;
  border: none;
  outline: none;
  text-transform: uppercase;
  cursor: pointer;
  font-size: 1.2em;
  padding: 10px 12px;
}
a, a:visited{
  text-decoration: none;
}
.no-list{
  list-style-type: none; /* Remove bullets */
#logo{
  font-size: 1.2em;
}
.no-margin{
  margin: 0px;
```

}

```
.be-red{
  background-color: #E74C3C;
}
.white {
  color: #ECF0F1;
}
.red {
  color: #E74C3C;
.large-padding{
  padding: 8px 5px;
}
.field{
  margin-top: 1em;
}
.form-control{
  border: none;
  border-bottom: 1px solid;
  outline: none;
  width: 100%;
  display: block;
  padding: 10px 0px;
  font-size: 1.2em;
}
.top-space{
  margin-top: 0.5em;
☐ Blog
                     × +
 \leftarrow \rightarrow \circlearrowleft localhost:3000/articles/
                                                                     讀 🤍 ☆ 🏚 🚇 …
```

Primeiro artigo

Blog Facilito

Bem-vindo ao meu blog - Eliminar

Segundo artigo

Olá mundo! - Eliminar

Terceiro artigo

Este é o conteúdo do terceiro artigo. - Eliminar

Saudações

Olá! Seja bem-vindo ao Blog Facilito! - Eliminar

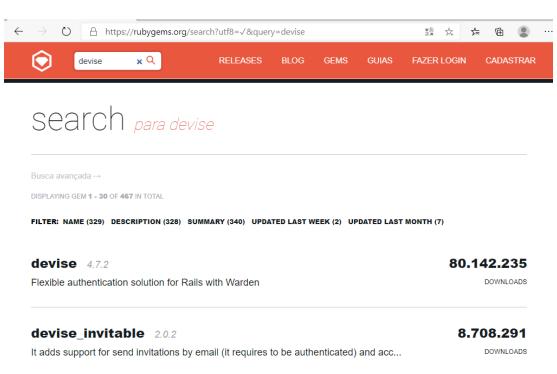


AULA 14 - AUTENTICAÇÃO DE USUÁRIOS - PARTE 1

https://rubygems.org/



- Procure por devise



Gemfile

```
source 'https://rubygems.org'
git source(:github) do |repo name|
 repo_name = "#{repo_name}/#{repo_name}" unless repo_name.include?("/")
 "https://github.com/#{repo_name}.git"
# Bundle edge Rails instead: gem 'rails', github: 'rails/rails'
gem 'rails', '~> 5.1.7'
# Use mysql as the database for Active Record
gem 'mysql2', '>= 0.3.18', '< 0.6.0'
# Use Puma as the app server
gem 'puma', '~> 3.7'
# Use SCSS for stylesheets
gem 'sass-rails', '~> 5.0'
# Use Uglifier as compressor for JavaScript assets
gem 'uglifier', '>= 1.3.0'
# See https://github.com/rails/execjs#readme for more supported runtimes
# gem 'therubyracer', platforms: :ruby
# Use CoffeeScript for .coffee assets and views
gem 'coffee-rails', '~> 4.2'
# Turbolinks makes navigating your web application faster. Read more:
https://github.com/turbolinks/turbolinks
gem 'turbolinks', '~> 5'
# Build JSON APIs with ease. Read more: https://github.com/rails/jbuilder
gem 'jbuilder', '~> 2.5'
# Use Redis adapter to run Action Cable in production
# gem 'redis', '~> 4.0'
# Use ActiveModel has_secure_password
# gem 'bcrypt', '~> 3.1.7'
gem 'devise', '~> 4.7', '>= 4.7.2'
# Use Capistrano for deployment
# gem 'capistrano-rails', group: :development
group:development,:test do
 # Call 'byebug' anywhere in the code to stop execution and get a debugger console
 gem 'byebug', platforms: [:mri, :mingw, :x64_mingw]
 # Adds support for Capybara system testing and selenium driver
 gem 'capybara', '>= 2.15'
 gem 'selenium-webdriver'
end
group :development do
 # Access an IRB console on exception pages or by using <%= console %> anywhere in the code.
 gem 'web-console', '>= 3.3.0'
end
# Windows does not include zoneinfo files, so bundle the tzinfo-data gem
gem 'tzinfo-data', platforms: [:mingw, :mswin, :x64_mingw, :jruby]
```

- No terminal, execute o seguinte comando:

bundle install

```
C:\Sites\blog
  λ bundle install
 Fetching gem metadata from https://rubygems.org/.............
Fetching gem metadata from https://rubygems.org/.
 Resolving dependencies.....
 Using rake 13.0.1
 Using concurrent-ruby 1.1.7
 Using i18n 1.8.5
Using minitest 5.14.1
Using thread_safe 0.3.6
Using tzinfo 1.2.7
 Using active support 5.1.7
Using builder 3.2.4
Using erubi 1.9.0
Using mini_portile2 2.4.0
Using nokogiri 1.10.10 (x86-mingw32)
 Using rails-dom-testing 2.0.3
 Using crass 1.0.6
Using loofah 2.6.0
 Using rails-html-sanitizer 1.3.0
 Using actionview 5.1.7
 Using rack 2.2.3
 Using rack-test 1.1.0
 Using actionpack 5.1.7
 Using nio4r 2.5.2
 Using websocket-extensions 0.1.5
 Using websocket-driver 0.6.5
 Using actioncable 5.1.7
 Using globalid 0.4.2
Using activejob 5.1.7
 Using mini_mime 1.0.2
 Using mail 2.7.1
 Using actionmailer 5.1.7
 Using activemodel 5.1.7
 Using arel 8.0.0
 Using activerecord 5.1.7
 Using public_suffix 4.0.5
Using execjs 2.7.0
Using coffee-script 2.4.1
Using method_source 1.0.0
Using thor 1.0.1
Using railties 5.1.7
Using coffee-rails 4.2.2
Fetching orm_adapter 0.5.0
Installing orm_adapter 0.5.0
Fetching responders 2.4.1
Installing responders 2.4.1
Fetching warden 1.2.8
Installing warden 1.2.8
Fetching devise 4.7.2
Installing devise 4.7.2
Using ffi 1.13.1 (x86-mingw32)
Using ffi 1.13.1 (x86-mingw32)
Using jbuilder 2.10.0
Using mysq12 0.5.3 (x86-mingw32)
Using puma 3.12.6
Using sprockets 3.7.2
Using sprockets-rails 3.2.1
Using rails 5.1.7
Using rb-fsevent 0.10.4
Using rb-inotify 0.10.1
Using rubyzip 1.3.0
Using sass-listen 4.0.0
Using sass 3.7.4
Using tilt 2.0.10
Using sass-rails 5.0.7
Using selenium-webdriver 3.142.7
Using turbolinks-source 5.2.0
Using turbolinks 5.2.1
Using tzinfo-data 1.2020.1
Using uglifier 4.2.0
Using web-console 3.7.0
Bundle complete! 14 Gemfile dependencies, 72 gems now installed.
Use `bundle info [gemname]` to see where a bundled gem is installed.
```

Instalando o devise

rails g devise:install

```
\lambda rails g devise:install
     create config/initializers/devise.rb
create config/locales/devise.en.yml
Depending on your application's configuration some manual setup may be required:
  1. Ensure you have defined default url options in your environments files. Here
     is an example of default_url_options appropriate for a development environment
     in config/environments/development.rb:
      config.action_mailer.default_url_options = { host: 'localhost', port: 3000 }
     In production, :host should be set to the actual host of your application.
     * Required for all applications. *
 2. Ensure you have defined root_url to *something* in your config/routes.rb.
     For example:
      root to: "home#index"
     * Not required for API-only Applications *
 3. Ensure you have flash messages in app/views/layouts/application.html.erb.
     For example:
      <%= notice %>
      <%= alert %>
     * Not required for API-only Applications *
 4. You can copy Devise views (for customization) to your app by running:
      rails g devise:views
     * Not required *
```

app\views\layouts\application.html.erb

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Blog</title>
    link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Open+Sans:wght@300;400;700&display=swap" rel="stylesheet">
    <%= csrf_meta_tags %>
    <%= stylesheet_link_tag 'application', media: 'all', 'data-turbolinks-track': 'reload' %>
    <%= javascript_include_tag 'application', 'data-turbolinks-track': 'reload' %>
    </head>
```

```
<body>
 <div class="container">
  <header>
   <nav class="be-red white">
    ul class="no-list row center-xs middle-xs">
     cli class="col-md">
      <h1 clas="no-margin" id="logo">Blog Facilito</h1>
     cli class="col-md">
      <%= link_to "Início", root_path %>
     class="col-md">
      Desenho
     cli class="col-md">
      Programação
     cli class="col-md">
      Tecnologia
     <% if user_signed_in? %>
       cli class="col-md">
         <%= link_to "Sair", destroy_user_session_path, method: :delete %>
       <% end %>
    </nav>
  </header>
  <%= notice %>
  <%= alert %>
  <%= yield %>
 </div>
</body>
</html>
```

Autenticação de usuários

rails g devise User

```
C:\Sites\blog (master)

\[ \text{rails g devise User} \]

Deprecation warning: Expected boolean default value for '--orm'; got :active_record (string).

This will be rejected in the future unless you explicitly pass the options `check_default_type: false` or call `allow_incompatible_default_type!' in your code

You can silence deprecations warning by setting the environment variable THOR_SILENCE_DEPRECATION.

invoke active_record

create db/migrate/20200827143840_devise_create_users.rb

create app/models/user.rb

invoke test_unit

create test/models/user_test.rb

create test/fixtures/users.yml

insert app/models/user.rb

route devise_for :users
```

db\migrate\20200827143840_devise_create_users.rb

```
# frozen_string_literal: true
class DeviseCreateUsers < ActiveRecord::Migration[5.1]
 def change
  create_table :users do |t|
   ## Database authenticatable
                         null: false, default: ""
   t.string:email,
   t.string:encrypted_password, null: false, default: ""
   ## Recoverable
   t.string :reset_password_token
   t.datetime :reset_password_sent_at
   ## Rememberable
   t.datetime:remember_created_at
   ## Trackable
   # t.integer :sign_in_count, default: 0, null: false
   # t.datetime :current_sign_in_at
   # t.datetime :last sign in at
   #t.string :current_sign_in_ip
   #t.string :last_sign_in_ip
   ## Confirmable
   #t.string :confirmation_token
   # t.datetime :confirmed_at
   # t.datetime :confirmation sent at
   #t.string :unconfirmed_email #Only if using reconfirmable
   ## Lockable
   #t.integer:failed_attempts, default: 0, null: false # Only if lock strategy is:failed_attempts
   #t.string :unlock_token # Only if unlock strategy is :email or :both
   # t.datetime :locked_at
   t.string:name
   t.string:permission_level
   t.timestamps null: false
  end
  add_index :users, :email,
                                   unique: true
  add_index :users, :reset_password_token, unique: true
  # add_index :users, :confirmation_token, unique: true
  # add_index :users, :unlock_token,
                                         unique: true
 end
end
```

Executando a migration

rake db:migrate

config\routes.rb

Rails.application.routes.draw do

```
devise_for :users
resources :articles

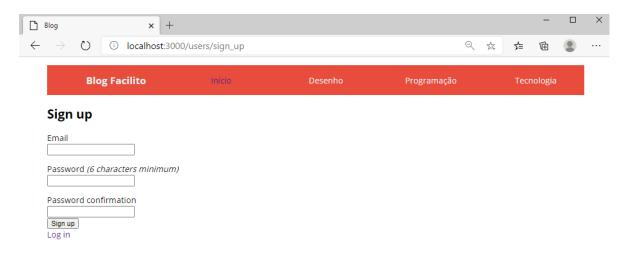
# get "/articles"
# post "/articles":id"
# get "/articles/:id"
# get "/articles/:id"
# get "/articles/:id/edit"
# path "/articles/:id"
# put "/articles/:id"

root 'welcome#index'
```

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



http://localhost:3000/users/sign_up



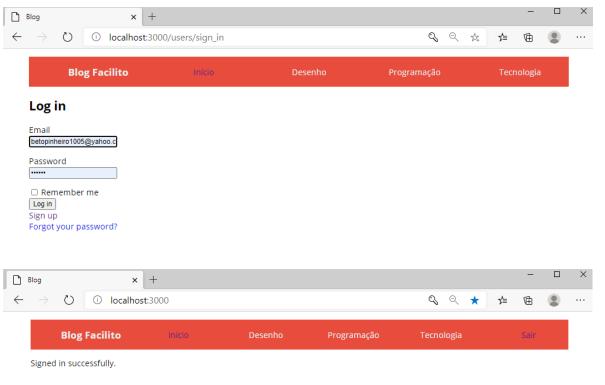
Password: 123456





Bem-vindos ao nosso blog!





Bem-vindos ao nosso blog!



Bem-vindos ao nosso blog!

AULA 15 - AUTENTICAÇÃO DE USUÁRIOS - PARTE 2

app\views\layouts\application.html.erb

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
 <title>Blog</title>
 <link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Open+Sans:wght@300;400;700&display=swap"</pre>
rel="stylesheet">
 <%= csrf_meta_tags %>
 <%= stylesheet_link_tag 'application', media: 'all', 'data-turbolinks-track': 'reload' %>
 <%= javascript_include_tag 'application', 'data-turbolinks-track': 'reload' %>
 </head>
<body>
 <div class="container">
  <%= render "partials/navigation" %>
  <%= notice %>
  <%= alert %>
  <%= yield %>
 </div>
</body>
</html>
```

app\views\partials_navigation.html.erb

```
<header>
 <nav class="be-red white">
  class="col-md">
    <h1 clas="no-margin" id="logo">Blog Facilito</h1>
   cli class="col-md">
   <%= link_to "Início", root_path %>
   class="col-md">
    Desenho
   cli class="col-md">
    Programação
   class="col-md">
   Tecnologia
   <% if user_signed_in? %>
     class="col-md">
       <%= link_to "Sair", destroy_user_session_path, method: :delete %>
     <% else %>
     cli class="col-md">
      <%= link_to "Login", new_user_session_path %>
     class="col-md">
      <%= link_to "Registrar", new_user_registration_path %>
     <% end %>
  </nav>
</header>
```

Criando views para o devise

rails g devise:views

```
rails g devise:views
              Devise::Generators::SharedViewsGenerator
                 app/views/devise/shared
                 app/views/devise/shared/_error_messages.html.erb
app/views/devise/shared/_links.html.erb
     invoke
              form_for
                 app/views/devise/confirmations
                 app/views/devise/passwords
app/views/devise/passwords/edit.html.erb
                 app/views/devise/passwords/new.html.erb
                 app/views/devise/registrations
                 app/views/devise/registrations/edit.html.erb
                 app/views/devise/registrations/new.html.erb
                 app/views/devise/sessions/new.html.erb
                 app/views/devise/unlocks
                 app/views/devise/unlocks/new.html.erb
     invoke erb
                 app/views/devise/mailer
                 app/views/devise/mailer/confirmation_instructions.html.erb
                 app/views/devise/mailer/email_changed.html.erb
                 app/views/devise/mailer/password_change.html.erb
app/views/devise/mailer/reset_password_instructions.html.erb
app/views/devise/mailer/unlock_instructions.html.erb
```

Listando rotas

rake routes

```
rake routes
                                                                                              Controller#Action
           new_user_session GET
                                               /users/sign_in(.:format)
     user_session POST /users/sign_in(.:format)

destroy_user_session DELETE /users/sign_out(.:format)

new_user_password GET /users/password/new(.:format)

edit_user_password GET /users/password/edit(.:format)
                                                                                              devise/sessions#destroy
                                                                                             devise/passwords#new
devise/passwords#edit
                user_password PATCH
                                               /users/password(.:format)
                                                                                              devise/passwords#update
                                               /users/password(.:format)
/users/cancel(.:format)
                                                                                              devise/passwords#create
                                                                                              devise/registrations#cancel
cancel_user_registration GET
                                                /users/sign_up(.:format)
                                                                                              devise/registrations#new
   new_user_registration GET
  edit_user_registration GET
                                                /users/edit(.:format)
                                                                                              devise/registrations#edit
          user_registration PATCH
                                                                                              devise/registrations#update
                                    PUT /users(.:format)
DELETE /users(.:format)
POST /users(.:format)
                                                                                             devise/registrations#update
devise/registrations#destroy
devise/registrations#create
                       articles GET
                                               /articles(.:format)
                                                                                              articles#index
                                               /articles(.:format)
/articles/new(.:format)
/articles/:id/edit(.:format)
                                                                                              articles#new
                                                                                              articles#edit
                                               /articles/.id(.:format)
/articles/:id(.:format)
/articles/:id(.:format)
/articles/:id(.:format)
                         article GET
                                                                                              articles#show
                                                                                              articles#update
                                                                                              articles#update
                                                                                              articles#destroy
                                     DELETE /articles/:id(.:format)
                             root GET
                                                                                              welcome#index
```

app\views\devise\sessions\new.html.erb

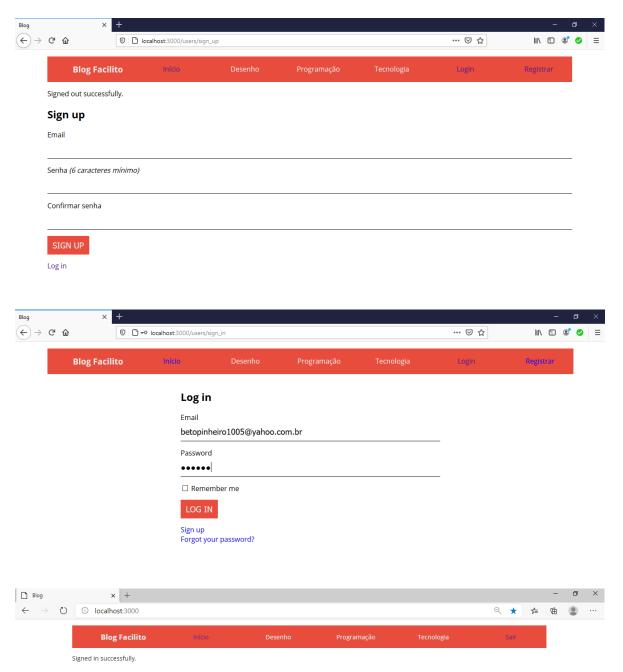
```
<div class="row center-xs">
<div class="col--xs-8 col-md-6">
 <div class="box text-left">
   <h2>Log in</h2>
  <%= form_for(resource, as: resource_name, url: session_path(resource_name)) do |f| %>
    <div class="field">
     <%= f.label :email %><br />
     <%= f.email_field :email, autofocus: true, autocomplete: "email", class: "form-control" %>
    </div>
    <div class="field">
     <%= f.label :password %><br />
     <%= f.password_field :password, autocomplete: "current-password", class: "form-control" %>
    </div>
    <% if devise_mapping.rememberable? %>
     <div class="field">
      <%= f.check_box :remember_me %>
      <%= f.label :remember_me %>
     </div>
    <% end %>
    <div class="actions">
     <%= f.submit "Log in", style: "margin: 15px 0px", class: "btn be-red white" %>
   <% end %>
   <%= render "devise/shared/links" %>
 </div>
</div>
</div>
```

app\views\devise\registrations\new.html.erb

```
<h2>Sign up</h2>
<%= form_for(resource, as: resource_name, url: registration_path(resource_name)) do |f| %>
 <%= render "devise/shared/error_messages", resource: resource %>
 <div class="field">
  <%= f.label :email %><br />
  <%= f.email_field :email, autofocus: true, autocomplete: "email", class: "form-control" %>
 </div>
 <div class="field">
  <%= f.label :password, "Senha" %>
  <% if @minimum password length %>
  <em>(<%= @minimum_password_length %> caracteres mínimo)</em>
  <% end %><br />
  <%= f.password_field :password, autocomplete: "new-password", class: "form-control" %>
 </div>
 <div class="field">
  <%= f.label :password_confirmation, "Confirmar senha" %><br />
  <%= f.password_field :password_confirmation, autocomplete: "new-password", class: "form-</p>
control" %>
 </div>
 <div class="actions">
  <%= f.submit "Sign up", style: "margin: 15px 0px", class: "btn be-red white" %>
 </div>
<% end %>
<%= render "devise/shared/links" %>
app\assets\stylesheets\style.scss
html, body{
  margin: 0px;
  font-family: 'Open Sans', sans-serif;
}
.btn{
  background-color: inherit;
  border: none;
  outline: none;
  text-transform: uppercase;
  cursor: pointer;
  font-size: 1.2em;
  padding: 10px 12px;
}
a, a:visited{
  text-decoration: none;
}
```

```
.no-list{
  list-style-type: none; /* Remove bullets */
}
#logo{
  font-size: 1.2em;
.no-margin{
  margin: 0px;
.be-red{
  background-color: #E74C3C;
}
.white {
  color: #ECF0F1;
}
.red {
  color: #E74C3C;
}
.large-padding{
  padding: 8px 5px;
}
.field{
  margin-top: 1em;
.form-control{
  border: none;
  border-bottom: 1px solid;
  outline: none;
  width: 100%;
  display: block;
  padding: 10px 0px;
  font-size: 1.2em;
}
.top-space{
  margin-top: 0.5em;
}
.text-left{
  text-align: left;
app\views\welcome\index.html.erb
```

<h1>Bem-vindo <%= current_user.email %>!</h1>



Bem-vindo betopinheiro1005@yahoo.com.br!

AULA 16 - ASSOCIAÇÕES UM PARA MUITOS

Adicionando o campo user_id na tabela articles

rails generate migration add_user_id_to_articles user:references

```
C:\Sites\blog (master)
λ rails generate migration add_user_id_to_articles user:references
    invoke active_record
    create db/migrate/20200828034357_add_user_id_to_articles.rb
```

db\migrate\20200828034357_add_user_id_to_articles.rb

```
class AddUserIdToArticles < ActiveRecord::Migration[5.1]
  def change
   add_reference :articles, :user, foreign_key: true
  end
end</pre>
```

Executando a migration

rake db:migrate



```
app\models\article.rb
class Article < ApplicationRecord
  belongs_to:user
  validates: title, presence: true, uniqueness: true
  validates: body, presence: true, length: { minimum: 20 }
end
app\models\user.rb
class User < ApplicationRecord
 # Include default devise modules. Others available are:
 #:confirmable,:lockable,:timeoutable,:trackable and:omniauthable
 devise :database authenticatable, :registerable,
     :recoverable, :rememberable, :validatable
 has_many:articles
end
app\controllers\articles_controller.rb
class ArticlesController < ApplicationController
 # GET /articles
 # Todos os registros
 def index
  @articles = Article.all
 end
 # GET /articles/:id
 # Encontra um registro por id
 def show
  @article = Article.find(params[:id])
 end
 # GET /articles/new
 def new
  @article = Article.new
 end
 # POST /articles
 def create
  # @article = Article.new(params[:article])
  # @article = Article.new(article_params)
  @article = current_user.articles.new(article_params)
  if @article.save
   redirect_to @article
```

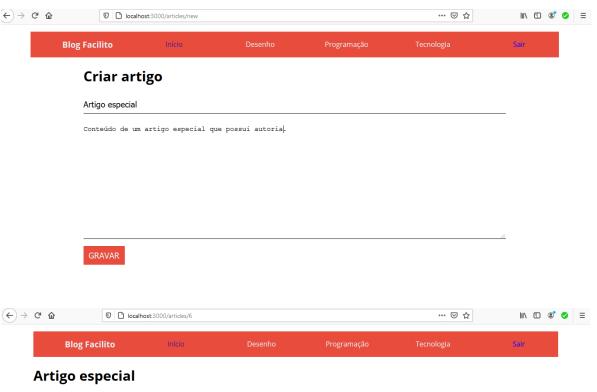
else

end end

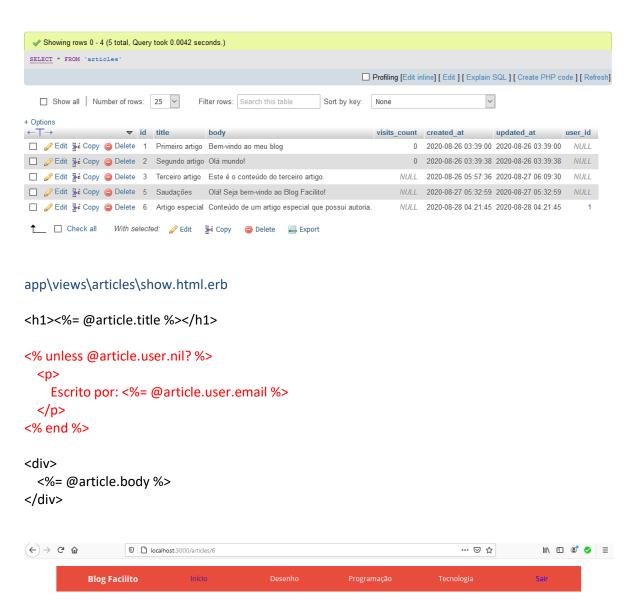
render:new

```
def edit
  @article = Article.find(params[:id])
 def update
  @article = Article.find(params[:id])
  if @article.update(article_params)
   redirect_to @article
  else
   render:edit
  end
 end
 def destroy
  @article = Article.find(params[:id])
  @article.destroy
  redirect_to articles_path
 end
 private
 def article_params
  params.require(:article).permit(:title, :body)
 end
end
```

Criando um novo artigo



Conteúdo de um artigo especial que possui autoria.



Artigo especial

Escrito por: betopinheiro1005@yahoo.com.br

Conteúdo de um artigo especial que possui autoria.

AULA 17 - CALLBACKS

Uso de callbacks

end

```
app\controllers\articles_controller.rb
class ArticlesController < ApplicationController
 before_action :authenticate_user!, except: [:show, :index]
 before_action :set_article, except: [:index, :new, :create]
 # GET /articles
 # Todos os registros
 def index
  @articles = Article.all
 end
 # GET /articles/:id
 # Encontra um registro por id
 def show
  @article.update_visits_count
 end
 # GET /articles/new
 def new
  @article = Article.new
 end
 # POST /articles
 def create
  # @article = Article.new(params[:article])
  # @article = Article.new(article_params)
  @article = current_user.articles.new(article_params)
  if @article.save
   redirect_to @article
  else
   render:new
  end
 end
 def edit
 end
 def update
  if @article.update(article_params)
   redirect_to @article
  else
   render:edit
  end
```

```
def destroy
  @article.destroy
  redirect_to articles_path
end

private

def set_article
  @article = Article.find(params[:id])
end

def article_params
  params.require(:article).permit(:title, :body)
end
end
```

Zerando o contador de visitas ao se criar um novo artigo

```
app\models\article.rb
class Article < ApplicationRecord
  belongs_to:user
  validates :title, presence: true, uniqueness: true
  validates:body, presence: true, length: { minimum: 20 }
  before_create :set_visits_count
  private
  def set_visits_count
     self.visits_count = 0
  end
end
\leftarrow \rightarrow ^{\circ} ^{\circ} ^{\circ} ^{\circ} localhost:3000/articles/new
                                                                           ... ☑ ☆
                                                                                         II\ ① ◎ ⊘ ≡
     Blog Facilito
          Criar artigo
         Artigo de teste
          Ao criar este artigo, o número de visitas (na tabela, campo visits count) foi setado com 0.
```



app\models\article.rb

```
class Article < ApplicationRecord
  belongs_to:user
  validates :title, presence: true, uniqueness: true
  validates: body, presence: true, length: { minimum: 20 }
  before_save :set_visits_count
  def update visits count
    self.save if self.visits count.nil?
    self.update(visits_count: self.visits_count + 1)
  end
  private
  def set_visits_count
    self.visits_count | |= 0
  end
end
app\views\articles\show.html.erb
<h1><%= @article.title %></h1>
<% unless @article.user.nil? %>
  >
    Escrito por: <%= @article.user.email %>
  <% end %>
```

Visitas: <%= @article.visits_count %>

```
<div>
<%= @article.body %>
</div>
```

Atualizando o contador a cada visita

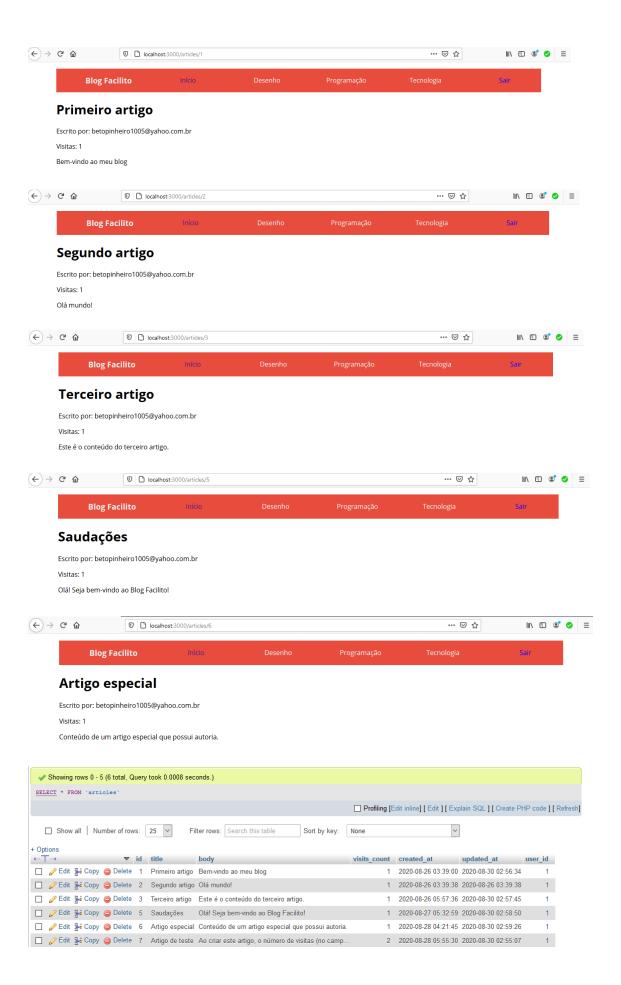
```
app\models\article.rb
```

Escrito por: betopinheiro1005@yahoo.com.br

Ao criar este artigo, o número de visitas (no campo visits_count da tabela articles) foi setado com 0.

Visitas: 2

```
class Article < ApplicationRecord
  belongs_to:user
  validates :title, presence: true, uniqueness: true
  validates: body, presence: true, length: { minimum: 20 }
  before_save :set_visits_count
  def update_visits_count
     self.save if self.visits_count.nil?
     self.update(visits_count: self.visits_count + 1)
  end
  private
  def set_visits_count
     self.visits_count | |= 0
  end
end
                                                                                                ... ☑ ☆
(←) → C' û
                      localhost:3000/articles/7
                                                                                                                  II\ □ © ⊘ ≡
              Blog Facilito
      Artigo de teste
      Escrito por: betopinheiro1005@yahoo.com.br
      Visitas: 1
      Ao criar este artigo, o número de visitas (no campo visits_count da tabela articles) foi setado com 0.
(\leftarrow) \rightarrow C \bullet
                     O localhost:3000/articles/7
                                                                                                 ... ☑ ☆
                                                                                                                   II\ 🗈 🔮 🥥 ≡
              Blog Facilito
       Artigo de teste
```



AULA 18 - SCAFFOLD

Scaffold permite gerar um CRUD completo (criando modelo, views, controller, etc.)

Criando um CRUD de Comentários

rails generate scaffold Comment user:references article:references body:text

```
rails generate scaffold Comment user:references article:references body:text
    invoke active_record
             db/migrate/20200830031341_create_comments.rb
    create
    create
              app/models/comment.rb
              test/models/comment_test.rb
                test/fixtures/comments.yml
    invoke resource_route
    route resources :commen
invoke scaffold_controller
              resources :comments
             app/controllers/comments_controller.rb
    invoke erb
               app/views/comments
    create
    create
               app/views/comments/index.html.erb
                app/views/comments/edit.html.erb
              app/views/comments/show.html.erb
app/views/comments/new.html.erb
app/views/comments/ form html erb
    create
create
                app/views/comments/_form.html.erb
    invoke test_unit
                test/controllers/comments_controller_test.rb
    invoke helper
              app/helpers/comments_helper.rb
    invoke
                test unit
    invoke jbuilder
              app/views/comments/index.json.jbuilder
                app/views/comments/show.json.jbuilder
                app/views/comments/_comment.json.jbuilder
    invoke test_unit
              test/system/comments_test.rb
    invoke assets
    invoke
             coffee
                app/assets/javascripts/comments.coffee
     create
    invoke
              scss
                app/assets/stylesheets/comments.scss
    invoke scss
              app/assets/stylesheets/scaffolds.scss
```

config\routes.rb

Rails.application.routes.draw do

```
resources :comments
devise_for :users
resources :articles
root 'welcome#index'
```

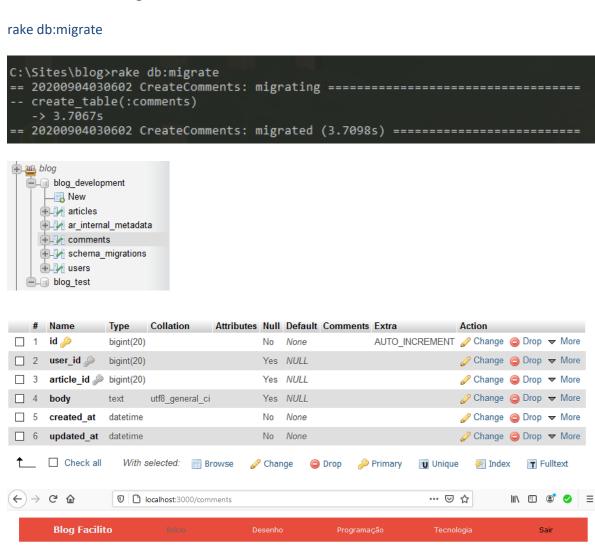
For details on the DSL available within this file, see http://guides.rubyonrails.org/routing.html end

db\migrate\20200904030602_create_comments.rb

```
class CreateComments < ActiveRecord::Migration[5.1]
def change
  create_table :comments do |t|
    t.references :user, foreign_key: true
    t.references :article, foreign_key: true
    t.text :body

    t.timestamps
    end
    end
end
```

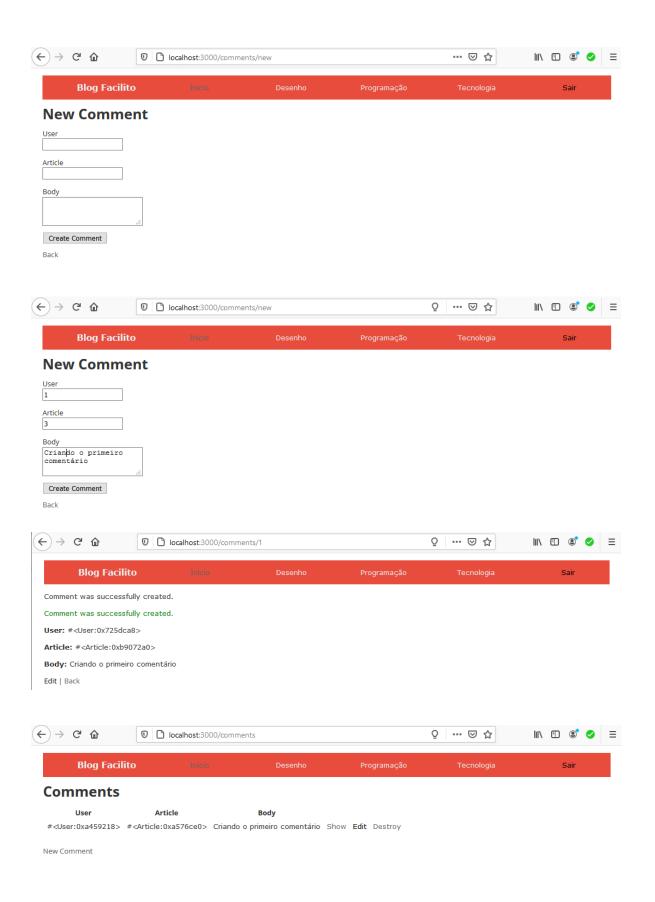
Executando a migration



Comments

User Article Body

New Comment



app\models\comment.rb

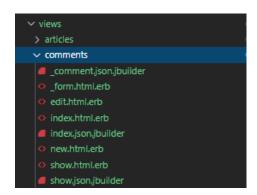
```
class Comment < ApplicationRecord
  belongs_to :user
  belongs_to :article
end</pre>
```

app\controllers\comments_controller.rb

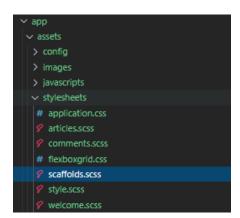
```
class CommentsController < ApplicationController
before_action :authenticate_user!
before_action :set_comment, only: [:show, :edit, :update, :destroy]
 # GET /comments
 # GET /comments.json
def index
 @comments = Comment.all
end
# GET /comments/1
 # GET /comments/1.json
def show
 end
# GET /comments/new
 def new
 @comment = Comment.new
 end
# GET /comments/1/edit
 def edit
 end
 # POST /comments
 # POST /comments.json
 def create
 @comment = Comment.new(comment_params)
 respond_to do |format|
  if @comment.save
   format.html { redirect_to @comment, notice: 'Comment was successfully created.' }
   format.json { render :show, status: :created, location: @comment }
   format.html { render :new }
   format.json { render json: @comment.errors, status: :unprocessable_entity }
   end
 end
 end
```

```
# PATCH/PUT /comments/1
 # PATCH/PUT /comments/1.json
 def update
 respond_to do |format|
  if @comment.update(comment params)
   format.html { redirect_to @comment, notice: 'Comment was successfully updated.' }
   format.json { render :show, status: :ok, location: @comment }
   else
   format.html { render :edit }
    format.json { render json: @comment.errors, status: :unprocessable_entity }
  end
 end
 end
# DELETE /comments/1
 # DELETE /comments/1.json
 def destroy
 @comment.destroy
 respond to do |format|
  format.html { redirect_to comments_url, notice: 'Comment was successfully destroyed.' }
  format.json { head :no_content }
 end
end
 private
 # Use callbacks to share common setup or constraints between actions.
 def set_comment
  @comment = Comment.find(params[:id])
 end
 # Only allow a list of trusted parameters through.
 def comment_params
  params.require(:comment).permit(:user_id, :article_id, :body)
 end
end
```

Views criados



Folha de estilos criada



AULA 19 - NESTED RESOURCES

Recursos aninhados

Comentários são recursos de artigos.

```
config\routes.rb
```

</div>

```
Rails.application.routes.draw do
 resources :articles do
  resources:comments, only: [:create, :detroy, :update]
 devise_for :users
 root 'welcome#index'
end
app\views\articles\show.html.erb
<h1><%= @article.title %></h1>
<% unless @article.user.nil? %>
  >
   Escrito por: <%= @article.user.email %>
  <% end %>
>
  Visitas: <%= @article.visits_count %>
<div>
  <%= @article.body %>
</div>
<div class="field">
  <h3>Comentários</h3>
  <%= render "comments/form" %>
  <% @article.comments.each do |comment| %>
       <%= comment.body %> - <%= comment.user.email %>
     <% end %>
  </div>
  <%= link_to "Editar", edit_article_path(@article) %>
```

app\views\comments_form.html.erb

```
<%= form_for([@article,@comment]) do |f| %>
 <% if @comment.errors.any? %>
  <div id="error explanation">
   <h2><%= pluralize(@comment.errors.count, "error") %> prohibited this comment from being saved:</h2>
   <% @comment.errors.full_messages.each do |message| %>
   <%= message %>
   <% end %>
   </div>
 <% end %>
 <div class="field">
  <%= f.label :body %>
  <%= f.text_area :body %>
 </div>
 <div class="actions">
  <%= f.submit %>
 </div>
<% end %>
app\models\user.rb
class User < ApplicationRecord
 # Include default devise modules. Others available are:
 #:confirmable,:lockable,:timeoutable,:trackable and:omniauthable
 devise:database_authenticatable,:registerable,
    :recoverable, :rememberable, :validatable
 has_many:articles
 has many:comments
end
app\models\article.rb
class Article < ApplicationRecord
  belongs_to:user
  has many:comments
  validates :title, presence: true, uniqueness: true
  validates:body, presence: true, length: { minimum: 20 }
  before_save :set_visits_count
  def update visits count
   self.update(visits_count: self.visits_count + 1)
  end
  private
```

```
def set_visits_count
    self.visits_count ||= 0
  end
end
```

- Apague o conteúdo do arquivo app\views\comments\index.html.erb

app\controllers\comments_controller.rb

```
class CommentsController < ApplicationController
before_action :set_comment, only: [:update, :destroy]
before_action :set_article
before_action :authenticate_user!
# POST /comments
# POST /comments.json
def create
 @comment = current_user.comments.new(comment_params)
 @comment.article = @article
 respond_to do |format|
  if @comment.save
   format.html { redirect_to @comment.article, notice: 'Comment was successfully created.' }
   format.json { render :show, status: :created, location: @comment }
  else
   format.html { render :new }
   format.json { render json: @comment.errors, status: :unprocessable_entity }
  end
 end
end
# PATCH/PUT /comments/1
# PATCH/PUT /comments/1.json
def update
 respond_to do |format|
  if @comment.update(comment_params)
   format.html { redirect to @comment.article, notice: 'Comment was successfully updated.' }
   format.json { render :show, status: :ok, location: @comment }
   else
   format.html { render :edit }
   format.json { render json: @comment.errors, status: :unprocessable_entity }
  end
 end
end
# DELETE /comments/1
# DELETE /comments/1.json
def destroy
 @comment.destroy
 respond_to do |format|
  format.html { redirect to @article, notice: 'Comment was successfully destroyed.' }
  format.json { head :no_content }
 end
end
```

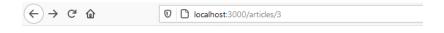
```
private
 def set_article
   @article = Article.find(params[:article_id])
 # Use callbacks to share common setup or constraints between actions.
 def set_comment
   @comment = Comment.find(params[:id])
 end
 # Only allow a list of trusted parameters through.
 def comment_params
   params.require(:comment).permit(:user_id, :article_id, :body)
 end
end
app\controllers\articles_controller.rb
class ArticlesController < ApplicationController
before_action :authenticate_user!, except: [:show, :index]
before_action :set_article, except: [:index, :new, :create]
 # GET /articles
# Todos os registros
 def index
 @articles = Article.all
end
# GET /articles/:id
 # Encontra um registro por id
 def show
 @article.update_visits_count
 @comment = Comment.new
 end
# GET /articles/new
 def new
 @article = Article.new
 end
# POST /articles
 def create
 # @article = Article.new(params[:article])
 # @article = Article.new(article_params)
 @article = current_user.articles.new(article_params)
 if @article.save
  redirect_to @article
 else
   render:new
 end
 end
```

```
def edit
end
def update
  if @article.update(article_params)
   redirect_to @article
  else
   render:edit
  end
end
def destroy
  @article.destroy
  redirect_to articles_path
end
private
def set_article
  @article = Article.find(params[:id])
end
def article_params
  params.require(:article).permit(:title, :body)
end
end
C 🛈

    localhost:3000/articles/3

          Blog Facilito
Terceiro artigo
Escrito por: betopinheiro1005@yahoo.com.br
Este é o conteúdo do terceiro artigo.
Comentários
Body
Novo comentário do
post.
Create Comment
   • Criando o primeiro comentário - betopinheiro1005@yahoo.com.br
```

Editar



Blog Facilito

Comment was successfully created.

Terceiro artigo

Escrito por: betopinheiro1005@yahoo.com.br

Visitas: 9

Este é o conteúdo do terceiro artigo.

Comentários

Body	

Create Comment

- Criando o primeiro comentário betopinheiro1005@yahoo.com.br
 Novo comentário do post. betopinheiro1005@yahoo.com.br

AULA 20 - AJAX COM FORMULÁRIOS REMOTOS

app\views\comments_form.html.erb

```
<%= form_for([@article,@comment], remote: true, html: {id: "comments-form"}) do |f| %>
 <% if @comment.errors.any? %>
  <div id="error explanation">
   <h2><%= pluralize(@comment.errors.count, "error") %> prohibited this comment from being saved:</h2>
   <% @comment.errors.full_messages.each do |message| %>
    </= message %>
   <% end %>
   </div>
 <% end %>
 <div class="field">
  <%= f.label :body %>
  <%= f.text_area :body %>
 </div>
 <div class="actions">
  <%= f.submit %>
 </div>
<% end %>
庆 🗘 Inspetor 🖸 Console 🗅 Debugger 📬 Rede {} Editor de estilos 🕜 Desempenho 🚯 Memória 🖯 Armazenamento 뷲 Acessibilidade
Q Search HTML knizterceiro arcigok/niz
      Escrito por: betopinheiro1005@yahoo.com.br
     Visitas: 10
    <div>Este é o conteúdo do terceiro artigo.</div>
</div class="field">
      <h3>Comentários</h3>
     > <form id="new_comment" class="new_comment" action="/articles/3/comments" accept-charset="UTF-8" data-remote="true" method="post"> - </form>
     >  ··· 
     </div>
```

- Repare que é inserido no elemento form o atributo data-remote="true".



Blog Facilito	Início	Desenho	Programação
Comment was successfully cre	ated.		
Terceiro artigo			
Escrito por: betopinheiro1005@)yahoo.com.br		
Visitas: 11			
Este é o conteúdo do terceiro arti	go.		
Comentários			
Body			
Create Comment			
 Criando o primeiro comer Novo comentário do post Este comentário se enviz 		ahoo.com.br	

Instalando jquery-turbolinks

https://github.com/kossnocorp/jquery.turbolinks

gem 'jquery-turbolinks'

Insira essa linha em Gemfile.

Gemfile

```
source 'https://rubygems.org'
git_source(:github) do |repo_name|
 repo_name = "#{repo_name}/#{repo_name}" unless repo_name.include?("/")
 "https://github.com/#{repo_name}.git"
end
# Bundle edge Rails instead: gem 'rails', github: 'rails/rails'
gem 'rails', '~> 5.1.7'
# Use mysql as the database for Active Record
gem 'mysql2', '>= 0.3.18', '< 0.6.0'
# Use Puma as the app server
gem 'puma', '~> 3.7'
# Use SCSS for stylesheets
gem 'sass-rails', '~> 5.0'
# Use Uglifier as compressor for JavaScript assets
gem 'uglifier', '>= 1.3.0'
# See https://github.com/rails/execjs#readme for more supported runtimes
# gem 'therubyracer', platforms: :ruby
```

```
# Use CoffeeScript for .coffee assets and views
gem 'coffee-rails', '~> 4.2'
# Turbolinks makes navigating your web application faster. Read more:
https://github.com/turbolinks/turbolinks
gem 'turbolinks', '~> 5'
# Build JSON APIs with ease. Read more: https://github.com/rails/jbuilder
gem 'jbuilder', '~> 2.5'
# Use Redis adapter to run Action Cable in production
# gem 'redis', '~> 4.0'
# Use ActiveModel has_secure_password
# gem 'bcrypt', '~> 3.1.7'
gem 'devise', '~> 4.7', '>= 4.7.2'
gem 'jquery-turbolinks'
# Use Capistrano for deployment
# gem 'capistrano-rails', group: :development
group:development,:test do
 # Call 'byebug' anywhere in the code to stop execution and get a debugger console
 gem 'byebug', platforms: [:mri, :mingw, :x64_mingw]
 # Adds support for Capybara system testing and selenium driver
 gem 'capybara', '>= 2.15'
 gem 'selenium-webdriver'
end
group :development do
 # Access an IRB console on exception pages or by using <%= console %> anywhere in the code.
 gem 'web-console', '>= 3.3.0'
end
# Windows does not include zoneinfo files, so bundle the tzinfo-data gem
```

gem 'tzinfo-data', platforms: [:mingw, :mswin, :x64_mingw, :jruby]

No terminal, execute o comando:

bundle install

```
C:\Sites\blog (master)

\[ \lambda \text{ bundle install} \]

The latest bundler is 2.2.0.rc.1, but you are currently running 1.15.3.

To update, run `gem install bundler --pre`

Fetching gem metadata from https://rubygems.org/....

Fetching version metadata from https://rubygems.org/..

Fetching dependency metadata from https://rubygems.org/..

Resolving dependencies...

Using rake 13.0.1

Using concurrent-ruby 1.1.7

Using minitest 5.14.2

Using thread_safe 0.3.6

Using builder 3.2.4

Using erubi 1.9.0

Using mini_portile2 2.4.0

Using crass 1.0.6

Using rack 2.2.3

Using nio4r 2.5.2

Using websocket-extensions 0.1.5

Using mini_mime 1.0.2

Using mini_mime 1.0.2

Using bindex 0.8.1

Using bindex 0.8.1

Using bindex 0.8.1

Using regexp_parser 1.7.1

Using coffee-script-source 1.12.2

Using execjs 2.7.0

Using method_source 1.0.0

Using thor 1.0.1
```

```
Using selenium-webdriver 3.142.7
Using activesupport 5.1.7
Using tzinfo-data 1.2020.1
Using loofah 2.7.0
Using xpath 3.2.0
Using sass-listen 4.0.0
Using rails-dom-testing 2.0.3
Using globalid 0.4.2
Using activemodel 5.1.7
Using jbuilder 2.10.0
Using rails-html-sanitizer 1.3.0
Using capybara 3.15.1
Using sass 3.7.4
Using activejob 5.1.7
Using activereout 5.1.7
Using actionview 5.1.7
Using actionpack 5.1.7
Using actioncable 5.1.7
Using actionmailer 5.1.7
Using railties 5.1.7
Using sprockets-rails 3.2.1
Using coffee-rails 4.2.2
Using responders 2.4.1
  Fetching jquery-turbolinks 2.1.0
Installing jquery-turbolinks 2.1.0
Using web-console 3.7.0
Using rails 5.1.7
Using sass-rails 5.0.7
Using devise 4.7.2
 Bundle complete! 15 Gemfile dependencies, 73 gems now installed.
Use `bundle info [gemname]` to see where a bundled gem is installed.
```

app\controllers\comments_controller.rb

```
class CommentsController < ApplicationController
before_action :set_comment, only: [:update, :destroy]
before action:set article
before_action :authenticate_user!
# POST /comments
# POST /comments.json
def create
 @comment = current_user.comments.new(comment_params)
 @comment.article = @article
 respond to do |format|
  if @comment.save
   format.html { redirect_to @comment.article, notice: 'Comment was successfully created.' }
   format.json { render :show, status: :created, location: @comment.article }
  else
   format.html { render :new }
   format.json { render json: @comment.errors, status: :unprocessable_entity }
 end
end
# PATCH/PUT /comments/1
# PATCH/PUT /comments/1.json
def update
 respond_to do |format|
  if @comment.update(comment params)
   format.html { redirect_to @comment.article, notice: 'Comment was successfully updated.' }
   format.json { render :show, status: :ok, location: @comment }
  else
   format.html { render :edit }
   format.json { render json: @comment.errors, status: :unprocessable_entity }
  end
 end
end
# DELETE /comments/1
# DELETE /comments/1.json
def destroy
 @comment.destroy
 respond_to do |format|
  format.html { redirect_to @article, notice: 'Comment was successfully destroyed.' }
  format.json { head :no_content }
 end
end
private
 def set article
  @article = Article.find(params[:article_id])
 end
```

```
# Use callbacks to share common setup or constraints between actions.
 def set comment
  @comment = Comment.find(params[:id])
 end
 # Only allow a list of trusted parameters through.
 def comment_params
  params.require(:comment).permit(:user_id, :article_id, :body)
 end
end
app\views\comments\_form.html.erb
<%= form_for([@article,@comment], remote: true, html: {id: "comments-form", :"data-type"=>"json"}) do |f|
%>
 <% if @comment.errors.any? %>
 <div id="error_explanation">
  <h2><%= pluralize(@comment.errors.count, "error") %> prohibited this comment from being saved:</h2>
   <% @comment.errors.full_messages.each do |message| %>
   </= message %>
  <% end %>
  </div>
 <% end %>
 <div class="field">
 <%= f.label :body %>
 <%= f.text area :body %>
 <div class="actions">
 <%= f.submit %>
 </div>
<% end %>
app\views\articles\show.html.erb
<h1><%= @article.title %></h1>
<% unless @article.user.nil? %>
  >
    Escrito por: <%= @article.user.email %>
  <% end %>
 Visitas: <%= @article.visits count %>
```

```
<div>
  <%= @article.body %>
</div>
<div class="field">
  <h3>Comentários</h3>
  <%= render "comments/form" %>
  <% @article.comments.each do |comment| %>
         <%= comment.body %> - <%= comment.user.email %>
      <% end %>
  </div>
<div>
  <%= link_to "Editar", edit_article_path(@article) %>
</div>
app\assets\javascripts\comments.coffee
# Place all the behaviors and hooks related to the matching controller here.
# All this logic will automatically be available in application.js.
# You can use CoffeeScript in this file: http://coffeescript.org/
$(document).on "ajax: success", "form#comments-form", (ev, data) -> console.log data
$(this).find("textarea").val("")
$("#comments-box").append("#{data.body} - #{} ")
$(document).on "ajax: error", "form#comments-form", (ev, data) -> console.log data
 < ) → C û
                          O localhost:3000/articles/3
                Blog Facilito
        Terceiro artigo
        Escrito por: betopinheiro1005@yahoo.com.br
        Visitas: 12
        Este é o conteúdo do terceiro artigo.
        Comentários
        Body
        Outro comentário com
        AJAX.
        Create Comment

    Criando o primeiro comentário - betopinheiro1005@vahoo.com.br

           • Novo comentário do post. - betopinheiro1005@yahoo.com.br
           • Este comentário se envia por AJAX. - betopinheiro1005@yahoo.com.br
```

Editar

- Atualize a página (F5)





- Atualize a página (F5)



AULA 21 - JSON COM JBUILDER

config\routes.rb

end

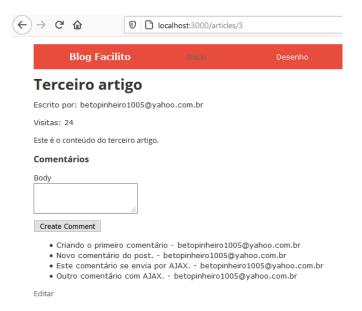
```
Rails.application.routes.draw do
 resources :articles do
 resources :comments, only: [:create, :detroy, :update, :show]
 devise for:users
 root 'welcome#index'
end
app\controllers\comments controller.rb
class CommentsController < ApplicationController
before_action :set_comment, only: [:update, :destroy, :show]
before action:set article
before_action :authenticate_user!
 def show
 end
 # POST /comments
 # POST /comments.json
 def create
  @comment = current_user.comments.new(comment_params)
  @comment.article = @article
 respond_to do |format|
  if @comment.save
   format.html { redirect to @comment.article, notice: 'Comment was successfully created.' }
   format.json { render :show, status: :created, location: @comment.article }
   format.html { render :new }
   format.json { render json: @comment.errors, status: :unprocessable entity }
  end
 end
 end
 # PATCH/PUT /comments/1
 # PATCH/PUT /comments/1.json
 def update
 respond_to do |format|
  if @comment.update(comment_params)
   format.html { redirect to @comment.article, notice: 'Comment was successfully updated.' }
   format.json { render :show, status: :ok, location: @comment }
   format.html { render :edit }
   format.json { render json: @comment.errors, status: :unprocessable_entity }
  end
 end
```

```
# DELETE /comments/1
 # DELETE /comments/1.json
 def destroy
 @comment.destroy
 respond to do |format|
   format.html { redirect_to @article, notice: 'Comment was successfully destroyed.' }
   format.json { head :no_content }
 end
 end
 private
 def set_article
   @article = Article.find(params[:article_id])
 end
 # Use callbacks to share common setup or constraints between actions.
 def set_comment
   @comment = Comment.find(params[:id])
 end
 # Only allow a list of trusted parameters through.
 def comment_params
   params.require(:comment).permit(:user_id, :article_id, :body)
 end
end
```

- Altere o arquivo app\views\comments\show.json.jbuilder para:

app\views\comments\show.json.jbuilder

json.extract! @comment, :id, :user_id, :article_id, :body, :created_at, :updated_at





app\views\comments\show.json.jbuilder

```
json.extract! @comment, :id, :user_id, :article_id, :body, :created_at, :updated_at
```

```
# json.id @comment.id
# json.user_id @comment.user_id
# json.article_id @comment.article_id
# json.body @comment.body
# json.created_at @comment.created_at
# json.updated_at @comment.updated_at
```

json.user do json.email @comment.user.email end

app\assets\javascripts\comments.coffee

Place all the behaviors and hooks related to the matching controller here.

All this logic will automatically be available in application.js.

You can use CoffeeScript in this file: http://coffeescript.org/

\$(document).on "ajax: success", "form#comments-form", (ev, data) -> console.log data \$(this).find("textarea").val("") \$("#comments-box").append("#{data.body} - #{data.user.email} ") \$(document).on "ajax: error", "form#comments-form", (ev, data) -> console.log data



{"id":2,"user_id":1,"article_id":3,"body":"Novo comentário do post.","created_at":"2020-09-10T05:10:34.000Z","updated_at":"2020-09-10T05:10:34.000Z","user": {"email":"betopinheiro1005@yahoo.com.br"}}