

New Model: Visit

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Visit

- location_id
- user_name
- from_date
- to_date



Location

- name
- city
- **—** ...

Visit

N

- location_id
- user_name
- from_date
- to_date



\$ rails g model visit

```
invoke active_record
create db/migrate/20140629134403_create_visits.rb
create app/models/visit.rb
invoke rspec
create spec/models/visit_spec.rb
```



/models/visit.rb

```
class Visit < ActiveRecord::Base
end</pre>
```



Exercise!

/db/migrate/xxxxxx_create_visits.rb

```
class CreateVisits < ActiveRecord::Migration
  def change
     create_table :visits do |t|

     t.timestamps
    end
  end
end</pre>
```



/db/migrate/xxxxxxx_create_visits.rb

```
class CreateVisits < ActiveRecord::Migration
  def change
    create_table :visits do |t|
        t.integer :location_id
        t.string :user_name
        t.datetime :from_date
        t.datetime :to_date
        t.timestamps
    end
end</pre>
```



\$ rake db:migrate



ActiveRecord Associations



ActiveRecord Associations

Provide an easy DSL to deal with relations between models

Allow to manage dependencies, such as cascade deletion



Active Record Associations

Location

- name
- city
- **—** ...

Visit

N

- location_id
- user_name
- from_date
- to_date



ActiveRecord Associations

```
class Location < ActiveRecord::Base
  has_many :visits
end</pre>
```

```
class Visit < ActiveRecord::Base
  belongs_to :location
end</pre>
```



ActiveRecord Associations

When defined introduce lots of useful methods in our objects and classes

There are several types:

```
has many
```

belongs to

has_one

has_and_belongs_to_many



What does this all mean?

```
class Location < ActiveRecord::Base
  has_many :visits
end</pre>
```

```
class Visit < ActiveRecord::Base
  belongs_to :location
end</pre>
```



```
$ rails c
```

- > location = Location.find 3
- => #<Location id: 3, name...
- > location.visits
 Visit Load (0.1ms) SELECT "visits".* FROM "visits" WHERE
 "visits"."location_id" = \$1 [["location_id", 3]]
- > location.visits.count
- => 0



- > visit = Visit.new
- > visit.user name = "Martin"
- > visit.from_date = Time.now
- > visit.to_date = Time.now + I.hour
- > visit.location = location
- > visit.save



```
INSERT INTO "visits" ("created_at", "from_date", "location_id", "to_date", "updated_at", "user_name") VALUES ($1, $2, $3, $4, $5, $6) RETURNING "id" [["created_at", "2014-06-29 13:53:17.320384"], ["location_id", 3], ["to_date", "2014-06-29 14:53:51.137556"], ["updated_at", "2014-06-29 13:54:39.318370"], ["user_name", "Martin"]]
```



```
> location = Location.last
> visit = location.visits.build
=> #<Visit id: nil, location_id: 6, ...
...
> visit.save
```



```
INSERT INTO "visits" ("created_at", "from_date", "location_id", "to_date", "updated_at", "user_name") VALUES ($1, $2, $3, $4, $5, $6) RETURNING "id" [["created_at", "2014-06-29 13:53:17.320384"], ["location_id", 6], ["to_date", "2014-06-29 14:53:51.137556"], ["updated_at", "2014-06-29 13:54:39.318370"], ["user_name", "Martin"]]
```



What is #visits?

ActiveRecord::Associations::CollectionProxy

Automatically applies a scope on the visits so that all the visits belong to the parent location

Very useful for creation and fetching



belongs_to

- > visit = Visit.last
- > visit.location
- => #<Location id: 6, name....

> visit.locations

NoMethodError: undefined method `locations' for #



belongs_to / has_many

- > location.visits.where(user_name: "Martin").limit(2)
- > Visit.where(user_name: "Martin", location_id: 6).limit(2)



Exercise #20

Update your db/seeds.rb with some Visits and associate them to a Location

