



Day two

June, Tuesday 23rd

Recap

Recap

- Sinatra routes & redirects
- Sinatra views & ERB
- Exercises

Day two, Tuesday 23rd

- Sinatra sessions & Active Record
- Open class

Sinatra sessions



Sinatra sessions (I)

- HTTP is stateless, so there's no context between requests out of the box
- We have **session cookies** in order to do that
- Something saved in the web client, only for that specific domain

Sinatra sessions (2)

- Just activate them through `enable :sessions`
- A `sessions` hash will be available inside each route definition

Sessions in action

```
require 'sinatra'
require 'sinatra/reloader'

enable :sessions

get '/' do
  session[:message] = 'Some message for later'
  redirect to('/show_message')
end

get '/show_message' do
  session[:message] # We have the message here
end
```

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Sessions' session!

LET'S GET READY TO RUMBLE

Exercise SL6

A quick intro on DBs

Active Record



The Active Record pattern

- A best practice in software engineering
- There are several implementations, and of course in Ruby there is one of them
- It abstracts us from having to deal with databases (YAY!)

And more ActiveRecord

- It basically puts an interface between an object and its database representation
- It maps a class to a table, and its relations to foreign keys
- Included by default in ActiveRecord

Useful methods (I)

- Class methods
 - `find(id)`, returns the object for that id
 - `find_by_attr(value)`, returns the first object matching the value for the attr
 - `all`, returns all the objects for that class
 - `where(conditions)`, returns all the objects matching the conditions
 - `delete_all`, removes all the records from the DB

Useful methods (2)

- Instance methods
 - **save**, updates the database representation
 - **valid?**, which checks if it plays by our rules
 - **destroy**, removes the record from the DB

Setting it up

```
ActiveRecord::Base.establish_connection(  
  adapter: 'sqlite3',  
  database: 'activerecord.sqlite'  
)  
class Student < ActiveRecord::Base  
end
```

Validations (I)

- The ability, through a DSL, to specify how our instances of a certain class have to be
- Only the valid classes will be stored into the database
- You can use the **valid?** instance method!

Validations (2)

- You can use a lot of the default validators that ActiveRecord provides
- Of course, you can also define your own validations
- More info:

guides.rubyonrails.org/active_record_validations.html

A validated student

```
class Student < ActiveRecord::Base
  # we have name, surnames, birthday, website, number_of_dogs
  # and first_programming_experience

  AGE_MINIMUM = 16

  validates_presence_of :name, :surnames
  validates_format_of :website, with: /^http:/
  validates_numericality_of :number_of_dogs, greater_than: 0
  validate :proper_age

  private

  def proper_age
    unless birthday < AGE_MINIMUM.years.ago
      errors.add(:birthday, 'is too young')
    end
  end
end
```

LET'S GET READY TO RUMBLE

Exercise SL7

sqlite

- One of the most simple DBMS (database management systems) that exist
- Perfect when you just want a database, nothing more
- Manage it with **SQLite Browser** (Mac OS X) or **SQLite database browser** (Ubuntu)

Models are not islands

- In a relational model, as you might expect, models have relations
- We can navigate through these relations
- *e.g. the Ironhack edition of a student*

Just another column

- The most common relation is one-to-many
- It is implemented using a column in the *many* part, which points to the *one* part...
- ...and some magic from Active Record

An example

```
class Student < ActiveRecord::Base
  # ... some unrelated stuff
  belongs_to :ironhack_edition
end

class IronhackEdition < ActiveRecord::Base
  has_many :students
end
```

Other kinds of relations

- **One-to-one**: a column in one of the classes
 - e.g. *two people within a couple*
- **Many-to-many**: we create another class which has two columns pointing outwards
 - e.g. *the uses of a tag in a blog*

And way, way, much,
everything-you-can-imagine
more.

Take a look at

github.com/rails/rails/tree/master/activerecord

to see what more things you can do!

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Let's have some relations!
(in an Active Record way)

Open class

Exercises OCI & OC2