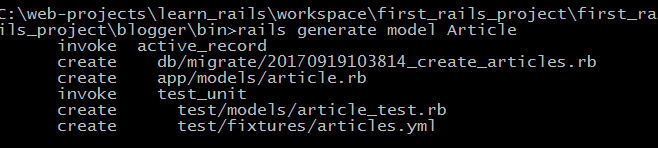
Making a Blog wit rails

Saved in C:\web-projects\learn\_rails\workspace\first\_rails\_project\first\_rails\_project\blogger

1. I initiated a repo on github and wrote an initial read.me file
2. Ran rails new blogger- this command creates a basic rails app which I can personalise
3. All commands are now run from the bin directory
4. Rails server- this command (in a new terminal) will run a server from my machine allowing me to open my rails app with my browser to see the welcome to rails page at local host 3000.

**Setting up the Article Model**

1. The blog will contain articles so I need to create a model which will be able to interact with the articles in the database. To do this I use rails generate model Article. This command will create all the files I need to interact with the articles in the database.

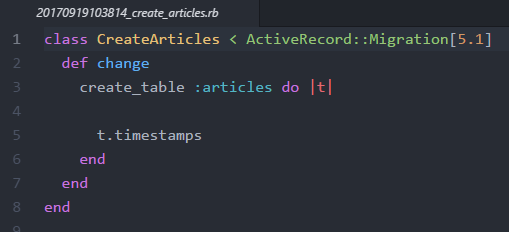


The db migrate (first line) is a database migration. It has a time stamp. A migration is able to alter our database for us. Each migration creates a new version of the database, altering tables, columns or entries. This migration will be able to create the articles table in the database.

app/models/article.rb- this ruby file will contain the code for the model

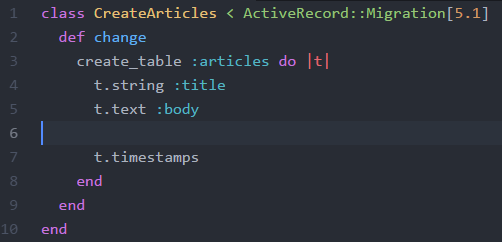
The last two files are associated with testing

**The Article Migration**



This is the current file for the migration. It is named with a timestamp which allows the migrations to be kept in chronological order. It has only one method-change. Within the change method create\_table has been called automatically. This is a method which will create a table! The generator has passes the create\_table method the symbol :article as a parameter. This will create a table called Articles. There is then a block which assigns the variable t to the table which is created.

,t is important because we call methods on t to create the columns in the articles table. We will need a column called title and a column named body to hold the data from our articles. The title will be defined as a string and the body is defined as text. “Text” is data type which the rails adapters can change to whatever type our database will understand without us having to worry about it. This could be varchar or text depending on the database used(postgres/sqlite).



We edit the change method to include t.string :title and t.text :body. This will create our columns with the correct titles and data types. Rails also automatically makes two columns using t.timestamps. These columns are titled “created\_at“ and “updated\_at”. These record the times that articles are uploaded and when they are subsequently updated. Rails will do the recording for us.

We are now ready to run the migration (to create our table in the database). We do this with the command, rake rb:migrate. Rake is used to carry out maintainance functions and testing. The command says, “look in your functions for databases and run the migrate function”. The migrate action will then find all the migrations in db/migrations folder. It then looks at a table in the database which says which migrations haven’t been run. It will then run the migrations which haven’t been run yet.

In our case CreateArticles was run and made a table named articles.

**WORKING WITH A MODEL IN THE CONSOLE-Side step 😉**

If we want to we can access all parts of our app with the command line. If we run rails console it initiates an IRB. This means we don’t need to go through a web interface to update our app eg create articles. We can then type Article.new to create an empty article. It shows that we have the headings title, body and two timestamp headings

**LOOKING AT THE MODEL**

The code for the model is kept in app/models/article.rb. Currently this file is pretty empty with no attributes defined. Rails is really clever in that it already knows that an article should have a title and a body. It does this using a technique called reflection. Rails looks at the database, sees the column headings and assumes that these headings should be the attributes in the model. There will also be an attribute called id. Rails gives each entry a unique id so that we can refer to it if needed.

To make a new article in the console we type the below line by line

a = Article.new

a.title =”sample title”

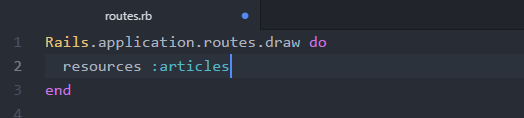
a.body = “sample text in the body”

a.save

This input will create our first article and save it! As well as filling in the title and body, rails will fill in the id and timestamps for me. The id was 1. I can view the article using Article.all

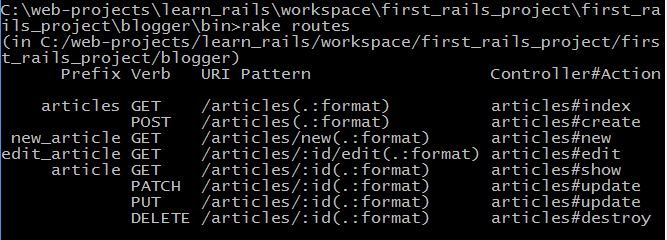
**SETTING UP A ROUTER**

Out of the MVC architecture we have made the model. Now we need to create the view and the controller. When a browser speaks to a rails app the first thing rails does is go to the router. The router is able to decided what the request is trying to do and what it needs. It figures it out using the address it is requesting and other http parameter such as Get or Put. We find the router file in confige/routes.rb. This file is pretty empty until I start building routes.



We edit the file to something like the above. I added resources :articles. What this block is doing is telling the router to expect requests which follow RESTful principles What this means is that when I get a request like “localhost3000/articles/” the router will understand that I want a list of articles. I don’t have to specifically tell it(?) Also it would know that “localhost3000/articles/new/” means I want to write a new article.

Line two, although simple will create all the typical routes I will need(in accordance with rails’ restfull principles). I can view them by doing rake routes and I get the below. If I delete line two my routes disappear!



Let’s look at the first row. Articles is the first prefix in the list. The router will provide two methods using “articles”, the articles\_path and article\_url. The \_path version is relative while the \_url version uses a full url. The path version is always preferred.

The second column says “get”, this is the verb for the HTTP route. Web borwsers typically send requests with the verbs get or post.

The third column- *I don’t understand it* but the part in brackets is optional. The uri pattern in the example will match articles/, articles, and articles.json.

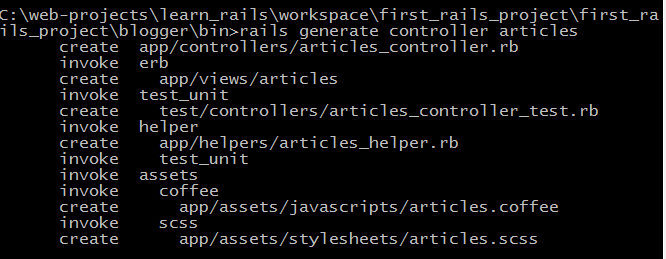
The fourth column shows where the route will map to in the application. In our example the route will map to the index method of the Articlescontroller class.

Now we have our router knows how to handle requests about articles we need a place to send the requests-the controller

(So the router has several routes to the controller. Which route it takes will depend on what the browser has asked.)

**Making a controller**

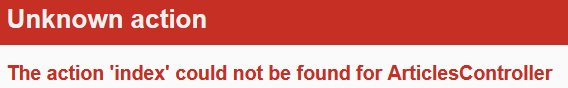
To generate a controller for the Articles we use rails generate controller articles. This make several files for us seen below.



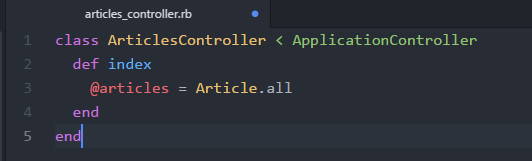
At the moment the first to creations are important. The first is the articles\_controller file (the actual controller) and the second is an empty directory called views/articles. This directory will hold the templates for my controllers view.

The first route we want to specify is for an index page. This should show an index of all of our articles. The index page will show when a user requests <http://localhost:3000/articles/>.

Rails uses restfull principles to assume that the above is true. When the router sees <http://localhost:3000/articles/> it knows to use the index action within the articles controller. We haven’t made this yet so if we go to the address we get the following error.

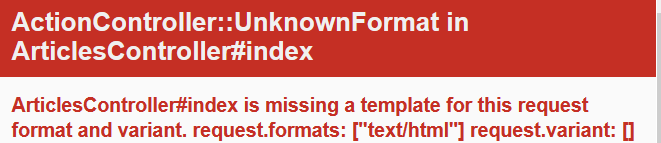


This proves that rails is working on restfull principles because I haven’t told it to look for the index action( it just knows!). So we add the index action to the articles controller



We have defined the action (method) “index”. The action has an instance variable called “@articles” and its value is all the articles. If “@articles” was not an instance variable it would only exist within the index method. Our rails app needs to be able to access the variable outside of this action. Rails need to use @articles in the view so it has to be an instance variable, so that it has a larger scope (not a local scope)

If we refresh our address we get a new error



This is telling us that the app is looking for a view template in the right place but couldn’t find one called index.html.erb. So rails automatically knows that our index action should have a corresponding index view template in the view folder!

CREATING A VIEW

In our empty views/articles directory I have named a file “index.html.erb”. The .html is usefull because it makes it clear that this template is for geneating html. Rails assumes that localhost3000/articles/ will be looking for a html page. I f we later create a file names index.xml.erb it will not show it for the articles request.

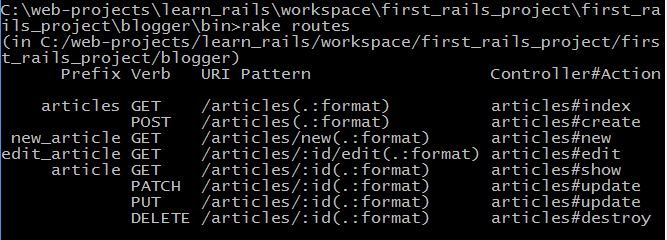
Within the file I have added the code below. It is a mixture of html and erb tags.



ERB is a templating language which allows usto put Ruby into our html template. An ERB clause starts with <% or <%= and ends with %>. If the clause starts with <% the result of the ruby code will be processed but not shown. If the clause starts with <%= the ruby code will be output in the place of the clause. This this syntax creates a header then an un ordered list. The list has an id of articles. Before the first item in the list we call a block on the instance variable @articles (remember this from the index action) This instance variable holds all our articles. The block iterates through the list assigning the variable article to each article. We then have our html tag for the list item. Below is an ERB clause which requests that the template shows the titles of the articles in our database. We then end the list and end the ERB block and the html un ordered list. As a result of this local3000/articles now shows the below in the browser!



CREATING LINKS

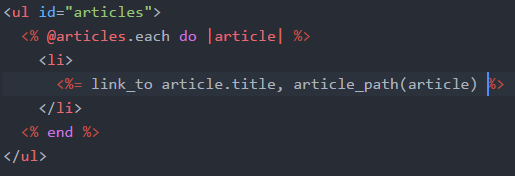


Above is the list of routes which are available to my articles. We can use the routes helper to create links in our app. If I want to see one article I need to use the 5th route. The address for this would look like localhost300/article/id- Note that the article is singular and it needs the id of the article. In order to use this I will have to make a show action in my articles controller and then create a view for the show action 😊

In order to generate a url like “ /article/id” I need to use the route helper article\_path(id). For example article\_path(1) will generate the url string “/article/1”. We place the route helper within our html on the page that we want the link to appear on.

SIDE NOTE- Here we are using article\_path- This will generate a realative path to a file within our application eg app/articles/views/sample\_article If I used article\_url it would generate a web address instead eg localhost3000/articles/sample\_article. The path is preferred.

On our index view page we might want to make the title of each article a link to the full article. We can do this by amending the existing title ERB to this.



We have changed <%= article.title %> to <%= link\_to article.title, article\_path(article) %>

The first part is the link\_to helper. This tells ruby that the text that follows should be displayed and made into a link. In this case the article’s title will be displayed as a link. The next part is the route helper. This helper will generate the address of the page we want to visit upon clicking the article title. It generates html like the below.

<a href=”/articles/1”>First Sample Article</a>

Now I want to make a link at the bottom of the page which will take me to the page where I make new articles. To do this I have added the below to the index template.

<%= link\_to "Create a New Article", new\_article\_path %>

It is similar to the other link but the path I used is different. It uses the new article route which in turn uses the article#new action (which I haven’t made yet).

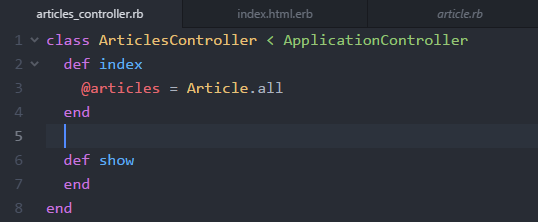
Lets not forget that so far my page is very boring. It looks terrible. We will want to be able to style this link with css later. To do this the link will need a HTML attribute/class. To add the attribute to the link we add it to the end of the link in the style of a ruby hash as below. We will now be able to style the link later on.

<% link\_to “Create a New Article”, new\_article\_path, class: ‘article\_title’ %>

THE SHOW ACTION

In order for our article links to work we will need to define the show action in the Articles\_controller and then create a view to see them.

We can define the show action under the index method as below.



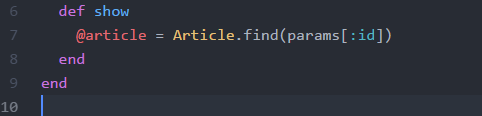
Remember that actions are just the name for methods which exist within a controller. So the articles\_controller’s actions are its methods.

Now if we click the first article title our error message changes to “missing template”.

SIDE NOTE

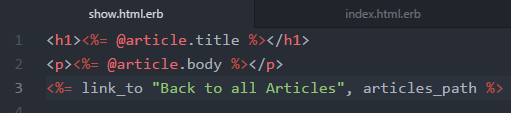
*When we click the first article, the URL is* <http://localhost:3000/articles/1> *. This URL was generated using the article\_path(article) route. It found the id of the article in the database and added it to the end of the URL. When we click the article we want to be able to see the title and body of the article. We are able to use the number at the end of the URL to search through the database if we use params.*

*Params is a method within the controller which will return a hash of the requested parameters/value. We often call the params method the params hash (even though it’s a method which return a hash!) Within the hash we can access the article ID. We add the below to the show action.*



*This creates a new instance variable @article (singular). Show will now look at the class Article and find the id parameter and return is as the value of a hash.*

In order for the show action to show the article we need to create a view. The view is called show.html.erb and contains the code below.



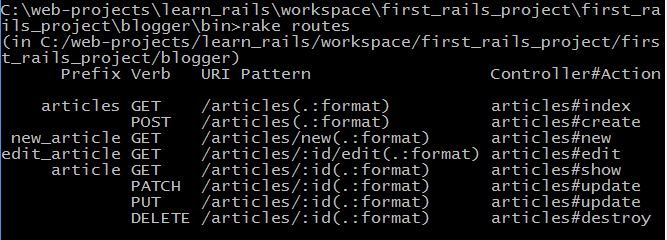
The code uses the instance variable I made in the show action under the articles controllers class. The page will display the articles title and the articles text. It also has a link at the bottom of the page which takes you back to the list of articles.

\*\*At this point, the tutorial has told me to download a css stylesheet to make my app more funky. I have C/P the css into app/assets/stylesheets/blogger.css. Rails know how to find the stylesheet automatically.

CREATING A FORM

So far I have added articles to my app using the console and command line. Most users wont want this so I need to make a form to accept article entries and that can save them to the database.

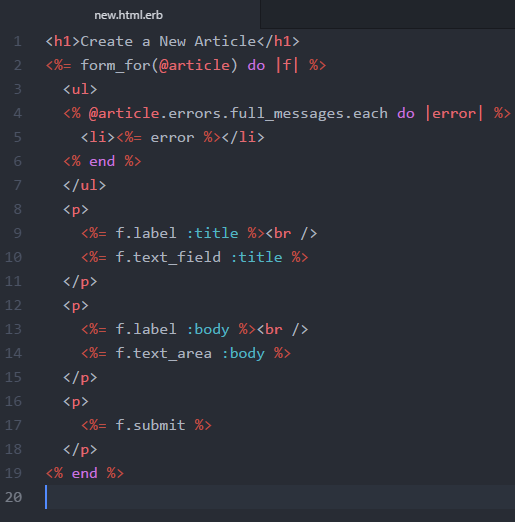
In order to create a new article we need to look at our routes.



We will be using new\_article and the controller/ method for this needs to be defined and a view created. I already have a link to my new view on the index page. I made it earlier using new\_article\_path. This path generates the URL <http://localhost:3000/articles/new>.

I have defined the method in the controller and created a view with the heading “create a new article”. The file name for the view is new.html.erb. The file name is important to rails. New matches the name of the controller. HTML tells rails to output the file as HTML to the user and erb is the language the file is written in.

We also now need to add a form to the new page.



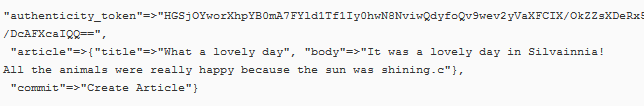
Building forms in rails is easy because it provides us with helpers. The first helper is Forms\_for(). It accepts one parameter and a block. The first line says “Please make a form for the @articles instance variable and name all parts of the form ‘f’”. The next helper is .label. .label makes a HTML tag for the field which will help us later in development. The f.text\_field is another helper which will make a single line textbox. We have given this text box the title :title. F.text\_area is another helper which makes a textbox but this one will have multiple lines and the name :body. The last helper is .submit- This gives us a button which will be called create.

At this point the form wont work and it is because of the @article object. When we run the form we pass @article to form\_for but we haven’t made and article out of @article yet! Because of this, we are effectively passing nill to the form and get nill in reply. In order to fix this, we need to go to the article controller, to the new action and add @article= Article.new. So now when we pass form\_for @article we are passing it a new instance of the Article class which the form can fill in. Now our form can accept data!



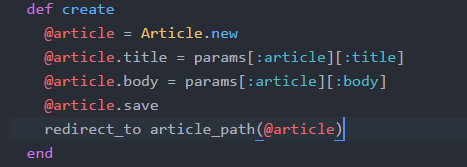
Create Button

I order to make the create button work we need to use the create action in our routes. We define create in our articles controller’s file. The form still does not work. If we add fail to the create action the browser gives us this.



We can see that there is an authenticity token for security followed by a nested hash. Articles points to a nested with the data from the article- both the title and the body. The “commit” key holds the text on the button the user clicked. (the server sees all buttons the same apart from the value of the commit key. So the fail method is useful because it allows us to see the structure of the data we want to use. We want to see the parameters for article, title and body.

In the create action we add this



This mimics what we were doing in the console to create new articles.

a = Article.new

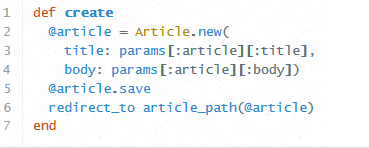
a.title =”sample title”

a.body = “sample text in the body”

a.save

It creates and object of new article. Then we use the params method. Remember the paramas method will give us a hash of the data that we want to find. Just like when we wanted to find the id earlier. We firt need to find the :article symbol and then find the :title/:body symbol which is inside it. The params method will then retrn the value of these symbols in a hash. The final line uses the redirect helper. This will change our location for us. In this case it will take us to VIEW PAGE OF THE ARTICLE WE JUST CREATED.

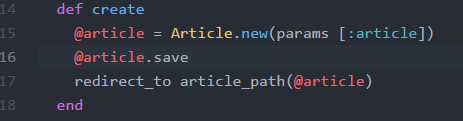
Although what we have done works, it is not best practice to fill the controller up with this much code. The controller is a middle man and should know as little as possible.

We could change our code to look like this 

In this instance we have called new on Article and given it a hash of the attributes. This will also work but it a bit silly. We are using params to find hashes and then creating a new hash of the same information. Instead the simplest thing to do is this.

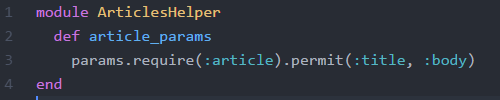


So now create will make a new article and give it the values of the keys in the nested articles hash. Our create method now looks like this.



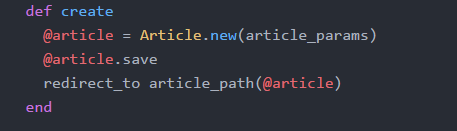
Unfortunately rails ‘ security stops this method from working. It is because it’s not a good idea to blindly save parameters which are sent to us via the params hash (im not sure why not.

So we need to make rails feel more secure. We do that by creating strong parameters.



The code above has been defined in the helpers directory in the article\_helpers.rb file. The method uses the require and permit methods to make sure that only these parameters can be saved into the model. To use this module we must type “include ArticlesHelper” at the top of our controllers list.

Because we have this helper we can now make our create controller even shorter by getting rid of params and replacing it with a reference to the article\_params method.



(this is all getting kind of confusing but I think I understand it. It s just al lot to keep in ones head at once.

**DELETING ARTICLES**

First we make our delete button. We could have it on the index page but I want it on the show page. To make it we can use <%= link\_to “Delete Article”, article\_path(@article) %>. This creates us a button which will show the text “Delete Article”. If we look at the article routes table we will be using the Destory controller which uses the article\_path with an id.

When we click the button in the browser our server comes up with the following error

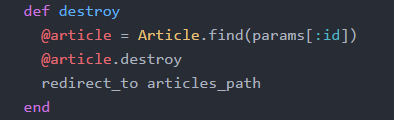


This part of the error is surprising. Articles/1 is perfect for the path but the verb is wrong. It says get instead of delete. This is because in HTML we can only use the verbs GET and POST. In order for rails to work around this we use some javascript magic to make a fake delete verb. Rails can now pretend that clicking this button creates the delete verb.



Now when we click the button we get our usual error saying that the destroy action is not in the articles controller.

We add the below action to the articles controller. This action will find the article we are viewing by id and then destroy it. When it is destroyed we will be redirected o the articles index. 😊

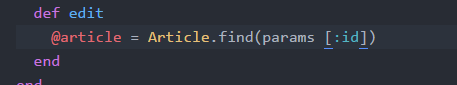


Because deleting is dangerous it is wise to add a confirmation request when our button is clicked. We add “data: {confirm: “Are you sure you want to delete this article?”} to our delete button. This will give us a js pop up. Clicking yes will delete and clicking cancel will stop the request.

**EDITING**

Just as create and new are a pair, edit is paired with update. I want create an edit button on my show view. This looks like this <%= link\_to “Edit Article”, edit\_article\_path(@article) %>. The button will say edit article and the path will allow this artle to be edited. Now we need to define the controller.

All the edit action does is find the article and display the form

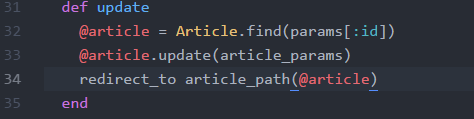


\*note the space after params broke my app so it was removed. We now need to create a view for the edit action.

The form that we are going to use is identical to the form we used to create article. If we remember the dry principles it goes against Ruby principles to have two pages showing the same thing. What we can do instead is create a partial file to hold the form and link to it from both the new and the edit views. Partials are used when we create reusable code which we want to render on several different views. Files names for partials always start with an underscore. We save our form partial in app/views/article/\_form.html.erb (with all our view files)

To the \_form.html.erb we add all the code that creates the form and save the file. Now we can delete the form from the new.html.erb view and replace it with <%= render partial: ‘form’ %>. We do the same thing to our edit view and we have our form displayed and two tiny view files. I believe that the submit button on my form automatically know to call itself update article due to rails magic. In the create view it calls the button create article! Very very clever!

Now it is time to use the UPDATE route



I have defined update in my controllers. The first line finds the article by id from the database. The second line uses the .update method to amend the article. It access the article by using the (article\_params) method which we coded earlier in the articles helper file. We are now able to update our articles.

The final line is a redirect to the edited article. The update controller is very similar to the create controller except .update saves the changes automatically so we don’t have to type @article.save in the update controller

ADDING A FLASH!

Flash notices are a form of feedback for the user. It confirms that the action they commanded was carried out for them. It’s a good idea to add a flash to the controller for update in the manner below.

flash.notice = “Article ‘#{@article.title}’ was updated”

But we don’t see it yet when we update an article. We need to add it to a view. The update controller redirects to the show view so it would make sense to add it to this page.BUT WE WONT! Because we want to use the flash on many pages we should add it to the “layout”. The Layout is found in our views directory under the name application.html.erb. This file holds the application layout. It is used to wrap multiple view templates in our application although we can make layouts for each individual controller. It is basically the standard stuff we have on every view- I imagine we could put our header and footer in here and then they would appear in every view. If we look at the layout we see <%= yield %> this is the syntax which displays our views. We should put the flash just above the yield.

In HTML it looks like this <p class “flash”><%= flash.notice %></p>

So now when I update an article a paragraph pops up at the top of the page (above the view) that says the article was updated.

THE SITE ROOT

The site root is the first page of the site. Our homepage is <http://localhost:3000/> and currently this is still showing the rails homepage by default. We can change this if we go to our routes and add another at the top. We type root to: ‘article#index’ and as if by magic rails knows to follow the index route to the index view