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RAILS

MODELS

Model, View and Controller

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Objectives

At the end of this lesson, you will learn the following:

1. What is **Model**?
2. How is **Model** being used in Rails?

What is Model?

To sum up MVC ..

MODEL

- Involves in the **database.**

VIEW

-involves the **user interfaces**

CONTROLLER

- handles the **user requests.**

Let us focus on Models

Model

- ➔ manages data between the rest of the application and the database.
- ➔ You can define how a single entity behaves (本体の動作)
- ➔ includes data validation, before/after save, etc.

Database Migration
rake db:migrate

What can Rails Migration do?

- create_table(name, options)
- drop_table(name)
- rename_table(old_name, new_name)
- add_column(table_name, column_name, type, options)
- rename_column(table_name, column_name, new_column_name)
- change_column(table_name, column_name, type, options)
- remove_column(table_name, column_name)
- add_index(table_name, column_name, index_type)
- remove_index(table_name, column_name)

Migration supports basic Data Types

- **string** – for small data types such as a title.
- **text** – for longer pieces of textual data, such as the description.
- **integer** – for whole numbers.
- **float** – for decimals.
- **datetime and timestamp** – store the date and time into a column.
- **date and time** – store either the date only or time only.
- **binary** – for storing data such as images, audio, or movies.
- **Boolean** – for storing true or false values.

Active Record

Rails Active Record is …

- Object/Relational Mapping (ORM) layer supplied in Rails
- Follows the standard ORM model, which is as follows -

  - tables map to classes,
  - rows map to objects and
  - columns map to object attributes.

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At this point, we have discussed:

1. ~~What is **View**?~~
2. ~~How is **View** being used in Rails?~~

Ruby on Rails

- End of slides