In this lecture, we will discuss...

- ♦ How to create and drop tables
- ♦ How to modify and rename columns



Creating Tables with Migrations

- → By convention, table names in Rails are always named plural (many rows…)
- An id column is automatically created to be used as primary key
- timestamps method creates created_at and
 updated at columns



Creating Cars Table

```
class CreateCars < ActiveRecord::Migration
  def change
    create_table :cars do |t|
        t.string :make
        t.string :color
        t.integer :year

        t.timestamps null: false
    end
  end
end</pre>
```

```
After rake db:migrate
```

```
sqlite> .schema cars
CREATE TABLE "cars" ("id" INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT NOT NULL, "make" varchar, "color"
varchar, "year" integer, "created_at" datetime NOT NULL, "updated_at" datetime NOT NULL);
sqlite>
```



rake db:rollback

Undoes the last migration (possibly applies the down method)

Oh no!!! Where did my car data go? What data?...



Adding / Removing Column

Let's add a price column to the cars table



Adding Price To Cars Table

```
~/fancy_cars$ rails g migration add_price_to_cars 'price:decimal{10,2}'
    invoke active_record
    create _ db/migrate/20150907183118_add_price_to_cars.rb
```

```
class AddPriceToCars < ActiveRecord::Migration
   def change
      add_column :cars, :price, :decimal, precision: 10, scale: 2
   end
end</pre>
```

Automatically detects table name from how we named the migration



Adding Price To Cars Table

```
~/fancy_cars$ rake db:migrate
== 20150907153643 CreateCars: migrating =======
-- create_table(:cars)
   -> 0.0010s
== 20150907153643 CreateCars: migrated (0.0011s) ======
== 20150907183118 AddPriceToCars: migrating ======
-- add_column(:cars, :price, :decimal, {:precision=>10, :scale=>2})
   -> 0.0005s
== 20150907183118 AddPriceToCars: migrated (0.0006s) =====
~/fancy_cars$ rails db
SQLite version 3.8.5 2014-08-15 22:37:57
Enter ".help" for usage hints.
sqlite> .schema cars
CREATE TABLE "cars" ("id" INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT NOT NULL, "make" varchar, "color" varchar, '
year" integer, "created_at" datetime NOT NULL, "updated_at" datetime NOT NULL, "price" decimal(10,2));
```



Overall Schema Of Your Database

```
FOLDERS
                                                  schema.rb
▼ ☐ fancy_cars
                                              # encoding: UTF-8
  ▶ □ app
                                              # This file is auto-generated from the current state of the database. Instead
  ▶ 🗀 bin
                                              # of editing this file, please use the migrations feature of Active Record to
                                              # incrementally modify your database, and then regenerate this schema definition.
  ▶ [ \tau config
  ▼ 🗁 db
                                              # Note that this schema.rb definition is the authoritative source for your
   # database schema. If you need to create the application database on another
                                              # system, you should be using db:schema:load, not running all the migrations
        3 20150907153643_create_cars.rb
                                              # from scratch. The latter is a flawed and unsustainable approach (the more migrations
        3 20150907183118_add_price_to_cars.rb
                                              # you'll amass, the slower it'll run and the greater likelihood for issues).
      (A) development.sqlite.
      schema.rb
                                              # It's strongly recommended that you check this file into your version control system.

☐ seeds.rb

                                              ActiveRecord::Schema.define(version: 20150907183118) do
  ▶ C¬ lib
  ▶ [ log
                                                create_table "cars", force: :cascade do |t|
                                                  t.string
                                                             "make"
  ▶ 🗀 public
                                                  t.string
                                                             "color"
  ▶ 🗀 test
                                                  t.integer "year"
  ▶ (☐ tmp
                                                  t.datetime "created at",
                                                                                                     null: false
                                                                                                     null: false
                                                  t.datetime "updated_at",
  ▶ 🗀 vendor
                                                  t.decimal "price",
                                                                           precision: 10, scale: 2
    图 .gitignore
                                                end
    內 config.ru
    ☐ Gemfile
```



Renaming Columns

```
    rename_column :table_name,
    :old_column_name, :new_column_name
```

```
~/fancy_cars$ rails g migration rename_make_to_company
    invoke active_record
    create db/migrate/20150907185017_rename_make_to_company.rb
```

```
FOLDERS

▼ ☐ fancy_cars

□ app
□ bin
□ config
▼ ☐ db

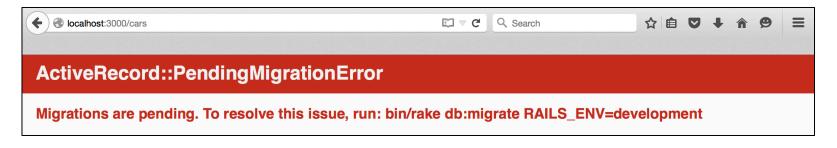
▼ ☐ migrate
□ 20150907183118_add_price_to_cars.rb
□ 20150907185017_rename_make_to_company.rb

Added code manually

Added code manually
```



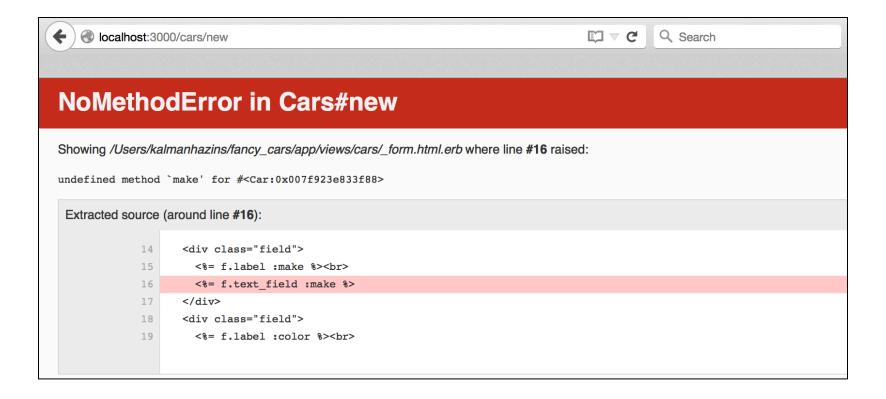
Renaming Columns



Does not destroy data – just renames the column...



Renaming Columns





Irreversible Migrations And More

- Sometimes, you only want your migrations to go one way (for example, when loss of data is unacceptable)
- ♦ Or, you run across any other issues related to migrations not discussed thus far
- ♦ Hit the rails guides before hitting Stack Overflow

http://guides.rubyonrails.org/migrations.html



Summary

- ♦ Use Rails generators to generate migrations
- ♦ Beware of side effects to your app due to migrations

What's Next?

♦ Dynamic Dispatch

