Ruby on Rails 4 Cheat Sheet

Rails MVC Pattern

Models represent the objects in your application. These are tied to the tables in your database. Model names are singular — Post

Controllers contain functions that are mapped to routes, and handle the endpoints for our application. Controller names are plural — PostsController

Views define the HTML view for each endpoint in the application. View paths matches controller and function — views/posts/index.html.erb

App Structure

- APP_NAME root folder for your app
 - o app contains code for your app
 - controllers
 - b posts controller.rb
 - helpers custom view helpers
 - **models**
 - post.rb
 - views
 - layouts
 - application.html.erb root template for your app
 - posts
 - index.html.erb names match controller actions
 - show.html.erb
 - o im bin scripts to run gems
 - app configurations
 - menuironments rails configs for each env
 - develop.rb
 - b production.rb
 - test.rb
 - application.rb
 - database.yml configures db connection
 - environmment.rb
 - routes.rb defines routes for app
 - o 癨 db
 - migrate database migrations
 - schema.rb database structure
 - seeds.rb default data to load in db
 - o 🔳 lib
 - o 🛅 log
 - public static files served at root url
 - spec RSpec unit tests

Common Patterns for Controllers QUERIES

Query for record by id

Post.find(post_id)

Query for many Post.where(state:

records :active)

STRONG PARAMETERS

params.require(:post).permit(:title)

Routes

resources :posts generates the following routes

Method	Route	HTTP	Used For
index	/posts	GET	List
show	/post/:id	GET	Show one
new	/post/new	GET	Show form for new
create	/posts	POST	Create new
edit	/posts/:id/edit	GET	Show form for edit
update	/posts/:id	PUT	Update model
destroy	/posts/:id	DELETE	Deletes model

Command Line

Start server	rails server	
Generate model		
List commands	rake -T	
List routes	rake routes	
Run migrations	rake db:migrate	