UW Ruby Programming 110 Winter 2015 Michael Cohen

Lecture 9
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- 1. ActiveRecord
- 2. Production Ruby

Section 1: ActiveRecord What is it?

ActiveRecord is the Ruby-on-Rails ORM

Object
Relational
Mapper

Section 1: ActiveRecord Purpose

- Represent models and their data
- Represent associations between these models
- Validate models before they get persisted
- Perform db operations in an object-oriented fashion
- Represent inheritance hierarchies through related models

Overview

- 1. Naming Conventions
- 2. Schema Conventions
- 3. Creating Models
- 4. CRUD
- 5. Validations
- 6. Migrations
- 7. Relationships

Section 1: ActiveRecord Naming Conventions

Database Table

- Plural with underscores separating words (e.g., book_clubs).

Model Class

- Singular with the first letter of each word capitalized (e.g., BookClub).

Section 1: ActiveRecord Schema Conventions: Primary keys

By default, ActiveRecord will use an integer column named id as the table's primary key.

Section 1: ActiveRecord Schema Conventions: Foreign keys

These fields should be named following the pattern singularized_table_name_id (e.g., item_id, order_id).

These are the fields that Active Record will look for when you create associations between your models.

Schema Conventions: datetime columns

created_at

Automatically gets set to the current date and time when the record is first created.

updated_at

Automatically gets set to the current date and time whenever the record is updated.

Schema Conventions: date columns

created_on

Automatically gets set to the current date when the record is first created.

updated_on

Automatically gets set to the current date whenever the record is updated.

Creating Models: ruby class

```
class Product < ActiveRecord::Base
    # ...
end</pre>
```

Creating Models: db table

```
CREATE TABLE products (
   id int(11) NOT NULL auto_increment,
   name varchar(255),
   PRIMARY KEY (id)
);
```

CRUD: Create

CRUD: Create

```
user = User.new
user.name = "David"
user.occupation = "Code Artist"
user.save
```

CRUD: Read

```
# return a collection with all users:
users = User.all
```

```
# return the first user:
user = User.first
```

CRUD: Read

```
# return the first user named David
david = User.find_by(name: 'David')
```

CRUD: Read

CRUD: Update

```
user = User.find_by(name: 'David')
user.name = 'Dave'
user.save
```

CRUD: Update

```
user = User.find_by(name: 'David')
user.update(name: 'Dave')
```

CRUD: Update

```
user = User.find_by(name: 'David').update_all(name: 'Dave')
```

CRUD: Delete

```
user = User.find_by(name: 'David')
user.destroy
```

Section 1: ActiveRecord Validations

```
class User < ActiveRecord::Base
  validates :name, presence: true
end

user = User.new
user.save # => false
user.save! # => ActiveRecord::RecordInvalid: Validation failed: Name can't be blank
```

Migrations

```
class CreatePublications < ActiveRecord::Migration</pre>
  def change
    create_table :publications do |t|
      t.string :title
      t.text :description
      t.integer :publisher_id
      t.boolean :single_issue
      t.timestamps null: false
    end
    add_index :publications, :title
  end
end
```

Relationships

```
class Company < ActiveRecord::Base</pre>
  has_many :employees
  # . . .
end
class Employee < ActiveRecord::Base</pre>
  belongs_to :company
  # . . .
end
```

Section 1: ActiveRecord Relationships

```
company = Company.first company.employees.count
```

```
employee1 = company.employees.first
employee.company # => company
```

Section 2 Production Ruby