

Cheatsheet | RAILS MIGRATIONS 1.2.3

methods

add column

Creates a new column on the specified table.

add_column :table_name, :column_name, :column_type,options \ => true or false-if false, the underlying column has a not null constraint added by the database engine

:limit => size-set a limit on the size of the field

:default => value - set a default value for the column

add index

Creates an index for the specified table.

add_index :table_name, :column_name, :unique => true

change_column

Change the data type of the specified column

change column :table name, :column name, :new_type, options as add column \(\)

Creates a table on the database. Creates a table called :table name and makes the table object available to a block that can then add columns to it, following the same and makes the

create table :table_name, options | do |t| t.column :column_name, :column_type, :options

true - forces drop of an existing table of the same name before creation the new one

- creates a temporary table, one that goes away when the application disconnects from the database

- defines a table with no primary key, for example when you need to

overrides the default name of ::d for the primary column, use this to specify the name of the column in the database that Rails will use to store the primary key

- "" - lets you specify options to your underlying database, 10000 will lose default EN

execute

Takes a single string identifying a valid SQL command to execute directly execute "alter table line items add constraint fk line item products foreign key (product_id) references products(Id)

Irreversible Migration

Use in the down method of a migration file to raise an exception when the up methods of the same migration file can not be reversed, e.g. changing a column type from

raise ActiveRecord::IrreversibleMigration

rename_table

Renames the specified table.

rename table :new table name, :old table name

rename_column

Renames the specified column.

rename_table :old_column_name, :new_column_name

remove_index

Remove an index for the specified table.

remove index :table name, :column name

directory

🛅 db

:-- 🖺 schema.rb

migrate --- 001_create_products.rb

002_add_data.rb

-- 003_alter_products.rb

rake tasks

Generate migration

ruby script/generate migration
your_chosen_migration_name

run all unapplied migrations

rake db:migrate

migrate database to specific version

rake db:migrate VERSION=18

use migrations to recreate tables in the testing or production databases

rake db:migrate RAILS_ENV=production

Create a db/schema.rb file that can be portably used against any database supported by ActiveRecord

rake db:schema:dump

Load a schema.rb file into the database

rake db:schema:load

Dump database structure to SQL file rake db:structure:dump

Load fixtures from test/fixtures into the current environment's database

rake db:fixtures:load

Create a sessions table for use with

CGI::Sessions::ActiveRecordStore rake db:sessions:create

Clear the sessions table

rake db:sessions:clear

clone your database structure into the test

rake db:test:prepare Empty the test database

rake db:test:purge

fixtures

Fixtures contain data which can be loaded into your database using migrations. For example, to load data into a table named cus

- 1. Create a directory, db/migrate/data
- 2. Create a file, customers.yml, inside db/migrate/data

customers.yml

melissa:

name: Melissa Jayne

age: 18 david:

name: David Woodford

age: 23

3. Generate a new migration

file: ruby script/generate migration load customers data

4. Edit it to load data from the customers.yml file into your customers table

xxx load customer data.rb

require 'active record/fixtures' class LoadCustomerData

def self.up down

directory = File.join(File. dirname(_FILE_), "data") Fixtures.create_fixtures(directory, "customers")

end

def self.down

Customer.delete all

db/migrate/example_001.rb

class CreateCustomers < ActiveRecord::Migration</pre>

def self.up
Create "Customers" table
project table

Create "Customers" table
create table :customers, :primary_key => :customer_id, :options =>
"auto_increment = 10000" do |t|

Add_columns to "Customers" table
t.column :customer_id, :integer
t.column :name, :string, :limit => 30, :null => false

:string, :integer :boolean, :binary, t.column : name, t.column : premium, t.column : photo, t.column : thumbnail, t.column : dob, :default => 0
:limit => 2.megabytes
:limit => 256.kilobytes
:null => false

:binary, :date, :timestamp :created_at, t column

.column :notes, :text, :default => "No notes recorded" # Add "surname" column to "Customers" table

Add "surname" column to "Customers" table
add column :customers, :surname, :string, :limit => 50

Add "price" column to "Orders" table
add column :corders, :price, :decimal, :precision => 8,
:scale => 2

Create a record on the "Customers" table
Customer.create :name => "David", :surname => "Smith", :age => "32",
:premium => "1", :notes => "One of our top customers!"
end

def self.down
 # Delete the "Customers" table
drop_table :customers end

Mapping

	db2	mysql	openbase	Oracle	postgresql	sqlite	sqlserver	Sybase
:binary	blob(32768)	blob	object	blob	bytea	blob	image	image
:boolean	decimal(1)	tinyint(1)	boolean	number(1)	boolean	boolean	bit	bit
:date	date	date	date	date	date	date	datetime	datetime
:datetime	timestamp	datetime	datetime	date	timestamp	datetime	datetime	datetime
:decimal	decimal	decimal	decimal	decimal	decimal	decimal	decimal	decimal
:float	float	float	float	number	float	float	float (8)	float(8)
:integer	int	int(11)	integer	number(38)	integer	integer	int	int
:string	varchar(255)	varchar(255)	char (4096)	varchar2(255)	*	varchar(255)	varchar (255)	varchar(255)
:text	clob(32768)	text	text	clob	text	text	text	text
:time	time	time	time	date	time	datetime	datetime	time
:timestamp	timestamp	datetime	timestamp	date	timestamp	datetime	datetime	timestamp



