David Alexander Web apps unit 3

chapter 2

1. The name of the controller is Say

The name of the file that contains the controller is say\_controller.rb Its path is demo/app/controllers/

It has method stubs hello() and goodbye()

It also created hello.html.erb and goodbye.html.erb in demo/app/views/say/

2. <%= %> and <% %> for structures such as for loops

3. There is a pause because the rails dispatcher is reloading the source files.

4. You can make a change in the controller and have it apply to all the views that use the variable instead of making changes in every view that uses the variable.

5. Rails matches the route to a pattern. First it identifies a controller. Then it identifies and action and calls a method with the same name in the controller. It then looks through the views to find a template to show the result. Then the file is processed by the ERB template system. Finally the result is returned to your browser

6. link\_to is a function that takes in text that will be the link and a path to link to. The path is a precomputed value by Rails. This system is better than embedding the href because the value of the path will change automatically if the file's location in the file path changes. You would have to directly change all the hrefs if you embedded them.

7. Ruby does not require parenthesis for method parameters, but still allows them.

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1. Incoming requests are first sent to a router, which then sends it to the proper controller.

2. Post methods are associated with the create() method

3. Object-Relational Mapping is a way of mapping database tables to classes in your application. The table itself corresponds to a class. Each row in that table then maps to a particular instance of that class, and each column maps to attributes of that instance of the class. Class level methods perform table level operations, while instance methods are performed by specific objects in the table. An example would be if we had a table called courses. Our program would also have a class called Course. Each row in the table would correspond to a particular course and the columns would contain information such as the students in the course.

4. The controller manages sessions