

In this lecture, we will discuss...

- ✧ Building an app with multiple resources
- ✧ `scaffold_controller`
- ✧ `root_to`

“iReviewed” App

✧ Let's write an app that lets a user **make notes** about the books he/she read

✧ We'll need three tables:

```
$rails new i_reviewed  
$cd i_reviewed
```

1. Reviewers

- name, password_digest

2. Books

- name, author, reviewer_id

3. Notes

- title, note, book_id



Creating The App From Scratch

```
~/sandbox/i_reviewed$ rails g model reviewer name password_digest -q
~/sandbox/i_reviewed$ rails g model book name author reviewer:references -q
~/sandbox/i_reviewed$ rails g model note title note:text book:references -q
~/sandbox/i_reviewed$ rake db:migrate
== 20151015232312 CreateReviewers: migrating =====
-- create_table(:reviewers)
   -> 0.0010s
== 20151015232312 CreateReviewers: migrated (0.0010s) =====

== 20151015232349 CreateBooks: migrating =====
-- create_table(:books)
   -> 0.0008s
== 20151015232349 CreateBooks: migrated (0.0008s) =====

== 20151015232430 CreateNotes: migrating =====
-- create_table(:notes)
   -> 0.0007s
== 20151015232430 CreateNotes: migrated (0.0008s) =====
```



Specify Associations in the Models

FOLDERS

- ▼ i_reviewed
 - ▼ app
 - ▶ assets
 - ▶ controllers
 - ▶ helpers
 - ▶ mailers
 - ▼ models
 - ▶ concerns
 - .keep
 - book.rb
 - note.rb**
 - reviewer.rb
 - ▶ views

reviewer.rb

```
1 class Reviewer < ActiveRecord::Base
2   has_many :books
3 end
4
```

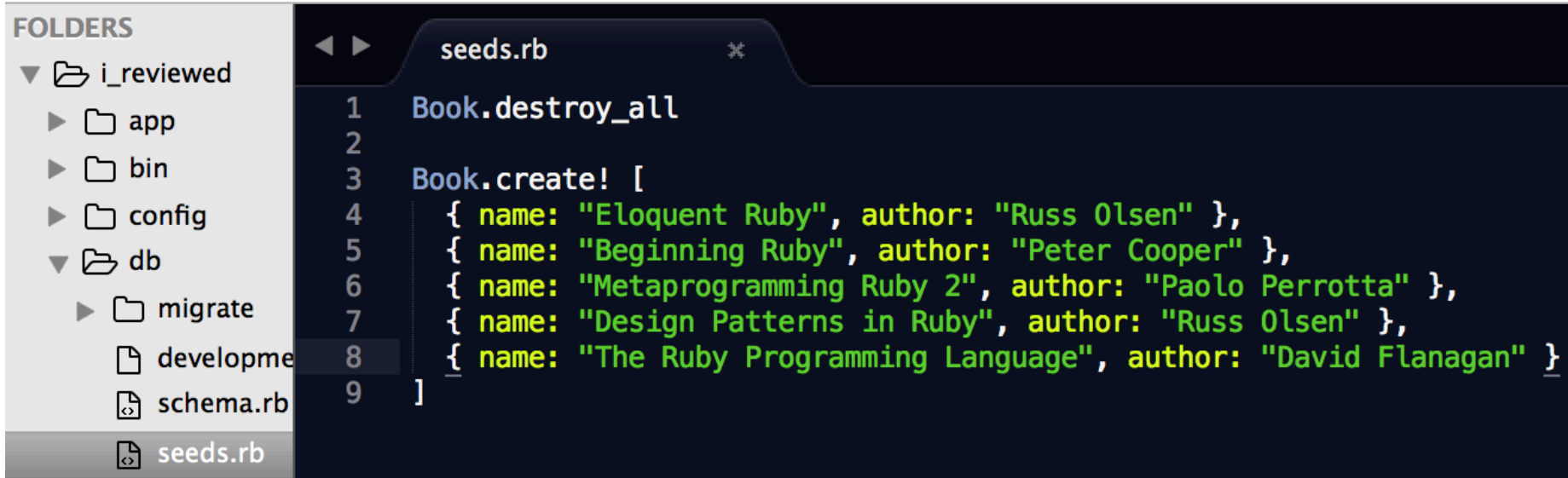
book.rb

```
1 class Book < ActiveRecord::Base
2   belongs_to :reviewer
3   has_many :notes, dependent: :destroy
4 end
5
```

note.rb

```
1 class Note < ActiveRecord::Base
2   belongs_to :book
3 end
```

Seeding With Some Data



The image shows a code editor interface with a sidebar on the left and a main editor area on the right. The sidebar, titled 'FOLDERS', shows a tree structure under the 'i_reviewed' directory. It includes folders 'app', 'bin', 'config', and 'db'. The 'db' folder is expanded, showing 'migrate' and 'seeds.rb' (which is selected). The main editor area shows the content of 'seeds.rb' with line numbers 1 through 9. The code is written in Ruby and uses syntax highlighting.

```
1 Book.destroy_all
2
3 Book.create! [
4   { name: "Eloquent Ruby", author: "Russ Olsen" },
5   { name: "Beginning Ruby", author: "Peter Cooper" },
6   { name: "Metaprogramming Ruby 2", author: "Paolo Perrotta" },
7   { name: "Design Patterns in Ruby", author: "Russ Olsen" },
8   { name: "The Ruby Programming Language", author: "David Flanagan" }
9 ]
```

Seeding With Some Data

```
~/sandbox/i_reviewed$ rake db:seed
```

```
~/sandbox/i_reviewed$ rails db
```

```
SQLite version 3.8.5 2014-08-15 22:37:57
```

```
Enter ".help" for usage hints.
```

```
sqlite> .headers on
```

```
sqlite> .mode columns
```

```
sqlite> select * from books;
```

id	name	author	reviewer_id	created_at	updated_at
1	Eloquent Ruby	Russ Olsen		2015-10-15 23:47:13.953707	2015-10-15 23:47:13.953707
2	Beginning Rub	Peter Coop		2015-10-15 23:47:13.959031	2015-10-15 23:47:13.959031
3	Metaprogrammi	Paolo Perr		2015-10-15 23:47:13.960898	2015-10-15 23:47:13.960898
4	Design Patter	Russ Olsen		2015-10-15 23:47:13.962642	2015-10-15 23:47:13.962642
5	The Ruby Prog	David Flan		2015-10-15 23:47:13.964320	2015-10-15 23:47:13.964320

```
sqlite> █
```



Scaffold A Controller With Views

```
~/sandbox/i_reviewed$ rails g scaffold_controller book name author
  create  app/controllers/books_controller.rb
  invoke  erb
  create  app/views/books
  create  app/views/books/index.html.erb
  create  app/views/books/edit.html.erb
  create  app/views/books/show.html.erb
  create  app/views/books/new.html.erb
  create  app/views/books/_form.html.erb
  invoke  test_unit
  create  test/controllers/books_controller_test.rb
  invoke  helper
  create  app/helpers/books_helper.rb
  invoke  test_unit
  invoke  jbuilder
  create  app/views/books/index.json.jbuilder
  create  app/views/books/show.json.jbuilder
```



config/routes.rb

FOLDERS

- ▼ i_reviewed
 - ▶ app
 - ▶ bin
- ▼ config
 - ▶ environme
 - ▶ initializers
 - ▶ locales
 - application
 - boot.rb
 - database.y
 - environme
 - routes.rb

routes.rb

```
1 Rails.application.routes.draw do
2   resources :books
3   root to: "books#index"
4 end
5
```

localhost:3000

Listing Books

Name	Author	
Eloquent Ruby	Russ Olsen	Show Edit Destroy
Beginning Ruby	Peter Cooper	Show Edit Destroy
Metaprogramming Ruby 2	Paolo Perrotta	Show Edit Destroy
Design Patterns in Ruby	Russ Olsen	Show Edit Destroy
The Ruby Programming Language	David Flanagan	Show Edit Destroy

[New Book](#)

Books Index Page (Root Of Our App)

```
index.html.erb *
<p id="notice"><%= notice %></p>

<h1>Listing Books</h1>

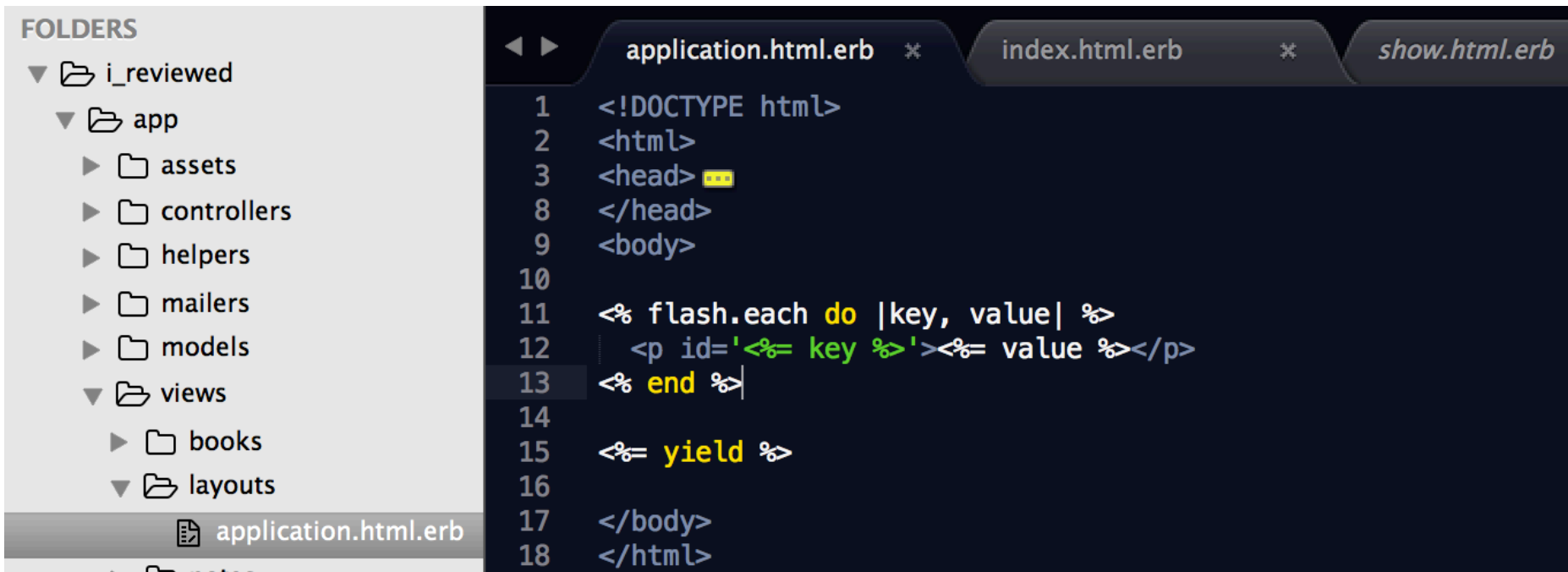
<table>
  <thead>
    <tr>
      <th></th>
    </tr>
  </thead>
  <tbody>
    <%= @books.each do |book| %>
      <tr>
        <td><%= book.name %></td>
        <td><%= book.author %></td>
        <td><%= link_to 'Show', book %></td>
        <td><%= link_to 'Edit', edit_book_path(book) %></td>
        <td><%= link_to 'Destroy', book, method: :delete, data: { confirm: 'Are you sure?' } %></td>
      </tr>
    <%= end %>
  </tbody>
</table>

<br>

<%= link_to 'New Book', new_book_path %>
```



Pull out flash messages into layout



The screenshot shows a code editor with a file explorer on the left and a code editor on the right. The file explorer shows a project structure with folders like `i_reviewed`, `app`, `assets`, `controllers`, `helpers`, `mailers`, `models`, `views`, `books`, and `layouts`. The code editor shows the `application.html.erb` file with the following code:

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head> ...
8 </head>
9 <body>
10
11 <%= flash.each do |key, value| %>
12   <p id='<%= key %>'><%= value %></p>
13 <% end %>
14
15 <%= yield %>
16
17 </body>
18 </html>
```

flash keys - :notice, :alert

Summary

- ✧ scaffold_controller is great for when you already have an existing model
- ✧ root_to defines your root path
- ✧ Layout is great for common behavior

What's Next?

- ✧ Nested Resources

