

A Many-to-Many tutorial for Rails

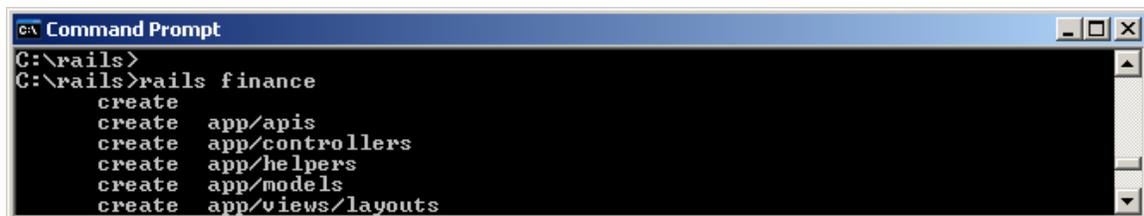
September 4th, 2005

Creative Commons: Attribution-ShareAlike 2.5
Originally by Jeffrey Hicks @ <http://jricks.net>

Introduction

This brief tutorial is a start-to-finish example of the Model, View, and Controller required for a many-to-many relationship.

This is a follow-along tutorial for a *finance* application so go ahead and create your rails app, configure your database.yml, and start your server.



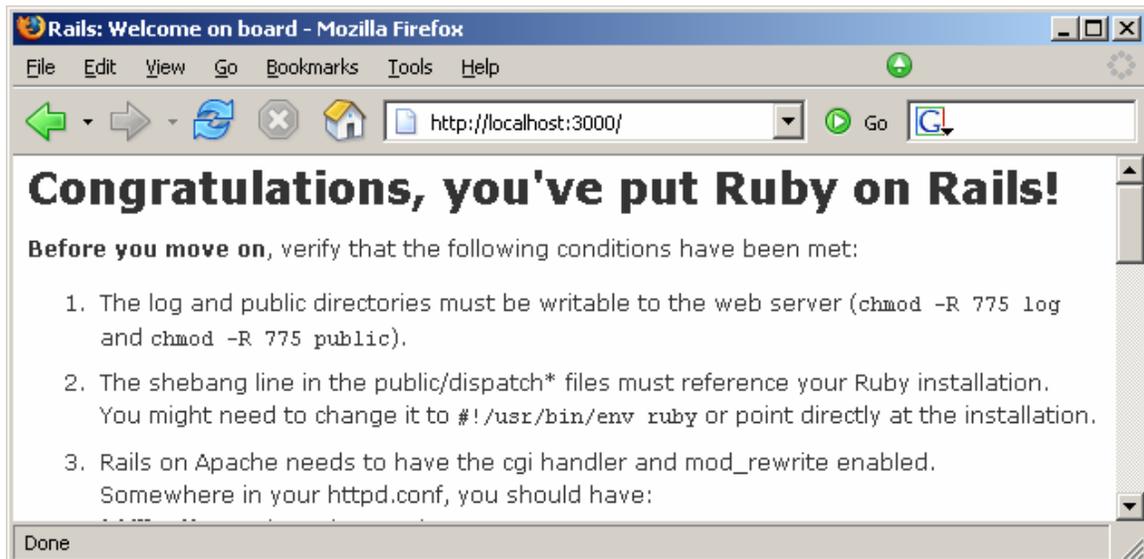
```
ca\ Command Prompt
C:\rails>
C:\rails>rails finance
      create
      create  app/apis
      create  app/controllers
      create  app/helpers
      create  app/models
      create  app/views/layouts
```



```
ca\ Command Prompt
C:\rails\finance\config>edit database.yml_
```

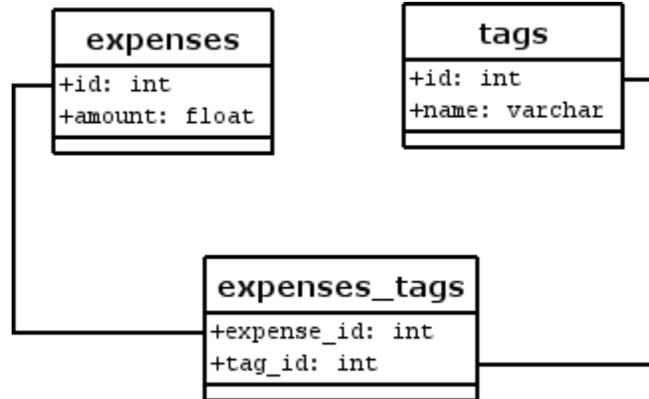


```
ca\ Command Prompt - ruby script/server
C:\rails\finance>ruby script/server
=> Rails application started on http://0.0.0.0:3000
[2005-06-22 22:03:58] INFO  WEBrick 1.3.1
[2005-06-22 22:03:58] INFO  ruby 1.8.2 (2004-12-25) [i386-mswin32]
[2005-06-22 22:03:58] INFO  WEBrick::HTTPServer#start: pid=3608 port=3000
```



I. Model

Our example application will model financial *expenses* and *tags*. To work with rail's default expectations we follow a strict naming convention for the database table names and fields.



Notice the required naming conventions.

- *expenses* is the plural form of expense
- *tags* is the plural form of tag
- both primary fields use the lowercase *id*
- the relating table is in alphabetical order *expenses_tags*
- the field relating to a tag's id is *tag_id*
- the field relating to an expense's id is *expense_id*

Create your database using the following schema.

```
CREATE TABLE `expenses` (  
  `id` int(11) NOT NULL auto_increment,  
  `amount` float NOT NULL default '0',  
  PRIMARY KEY (`id`)  
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8;  
  
CREATE TABLE `tags` (  
  `id` int(11) NOT NULL auto_increment,  
  `name` varchar(100) NOT NULL default "",  
  PRIMARY KEY (`id`)  
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8;  
  
CREATE TABLE `expenses_tags` (  
  `expense_id` int(11) NOT NULL default '0',  
  `tag_id` int(11) NOT NULL default '0'  
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8;
```

Generate your Scaffold for the *expense* and *tag* models.

```
Command Prompt
C:\rails\finance>ruby script/generate scaffold expense
dependency model
exists app/models/
exists test/unit/
exists test/fixtures/
create app/models/expense.rb
create test/unit/expense_test.rb
create test/fixtures/expenses.yml
exists app/controllers/
exists app/helpers/
create app/views/expenses
exists test/functional/
create app/controllers/expenses_controller.rb
create test/functional/expenses_controller_test.rb
```

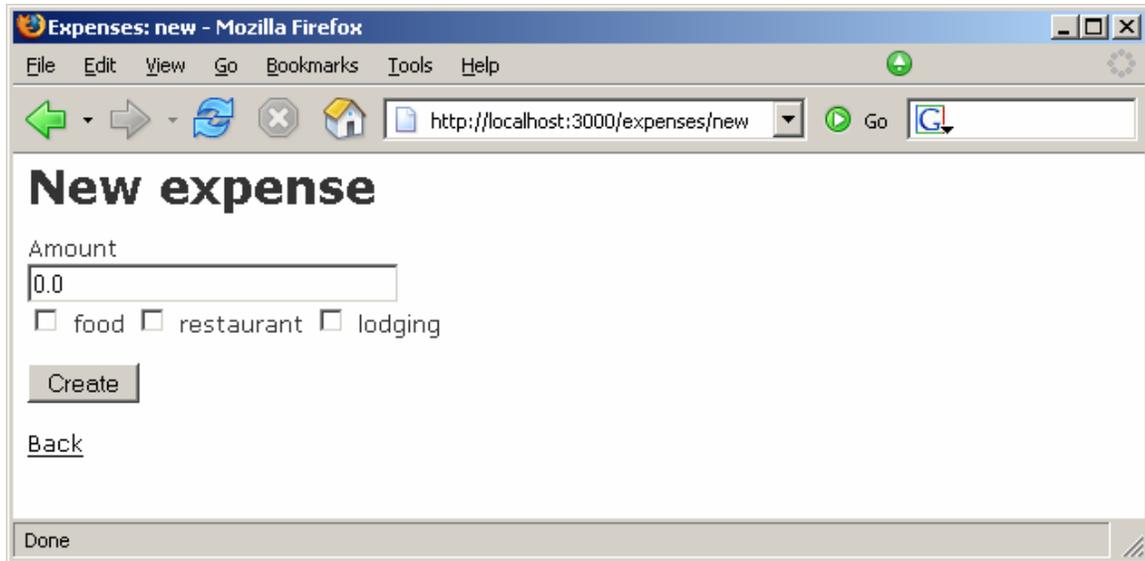
```
Command Prompt
C:\rails\finance>ruby script/generate scaffold tag
dependency model
exists app/models/
exists test/unit/
exists test/fixtures/
create app/models/tag.rb
create test/unit/tag_test.rb
create test/fixtures/tags.yml
exists app/controllers/
exists app/helpers/
create app/views/tags
exists test/functional/
create app/controllers/tags_controller.rb
create test/functional/tags_controller_test.rb
```

Edit `expense.rb` to tell your expense model that it **has_and_belongs_to_many** `:tags`

```
jEdit - expense.rb
File Edit Search Markers Folding View Utilities Macros Plugins Help
expense.rb (C:\rails\finance\app\models\*)
1 class Expense < ActiveRecord::Base.
2   has_and_belongs_to_many :tags.
3 end.
```

2. View

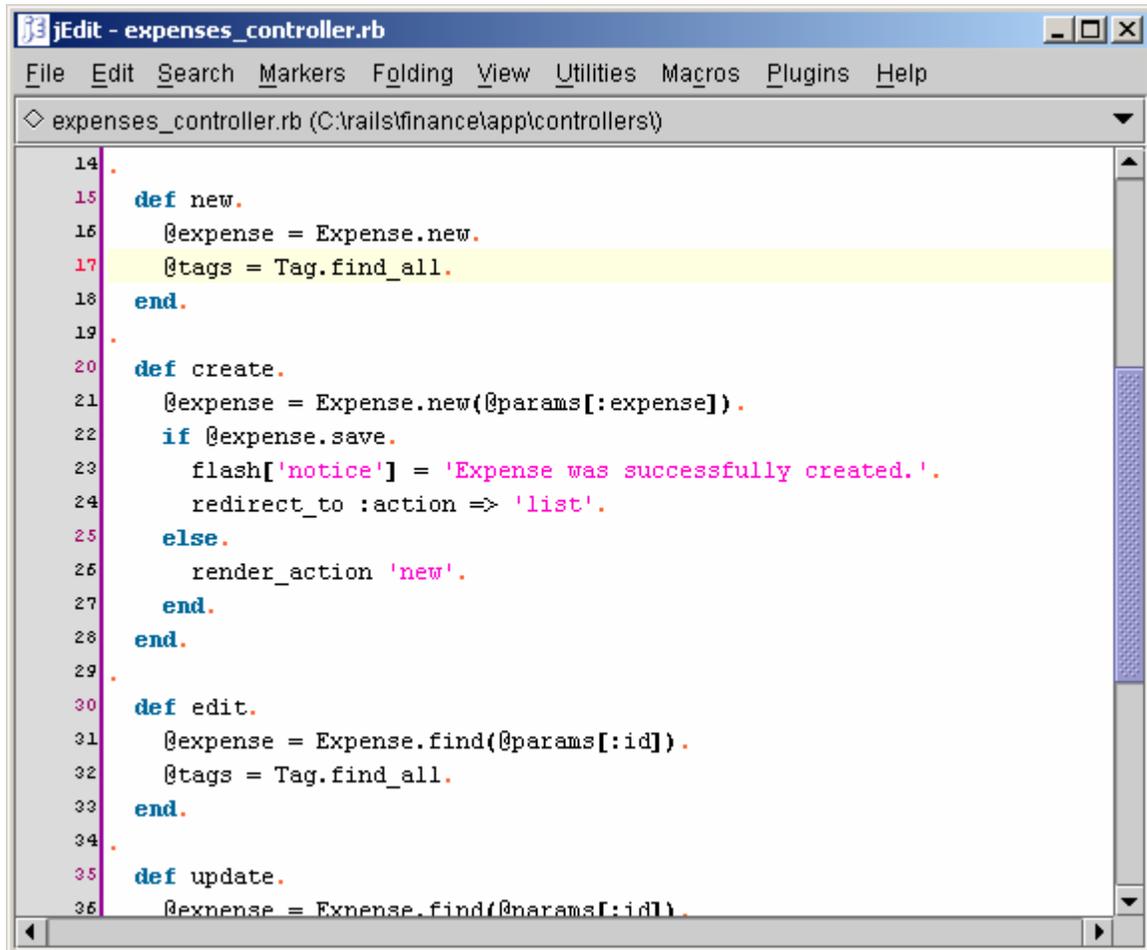
To allow our web visitors to relate an expense with many tags, we are going to use multiple checkboxes. This is how it will look.



Our form will generate dynamically from the tags in the database. Execute the following SQL to populate our example database.

```
Insert into tags(name) values ('food');  
Insert into tags(name) values ('restaurant');  
Insert into tags(name) values ('lodging');
```

Our view should depend on the *expenses_controller* to load the tags. Add the `@tags=Tag.find_all` line to both the *new* and *edit* methods as depicted in line 17 & 32 below.



```
14 .
15 def new.
16   @expense = Expense.new.
17   @tags = Tag.find_all.
18 end.
19 .
20 def create.
21   @expense = Expense.new(@params[:expense]).
22   if @expense.save.
23     flash['notice'] = 'Expense was successfully created.'.
24     redirect_to :action => 'list'.
25   else.
26     render_action 'new'.
27   end.
28 end.
29 .
30 def edit.
31   @expense = Expense.find(@params[:id]).
32   @tags = Tag.find_all.
33 end.
34 .
35 def update.
36   @expense = Expense.find(@params[:id]).
```

Now we will actually customize our edit and new views. We can do this in one location; edit your `expenses_form.rhtml` to include lines 7 through 13.

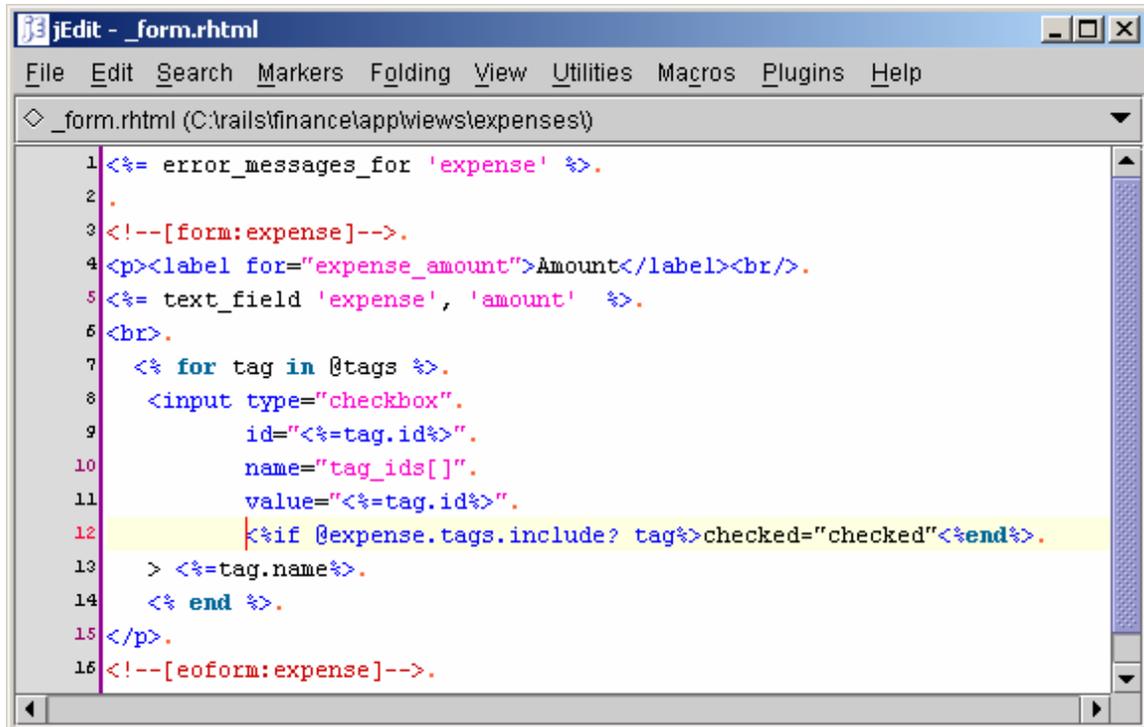


```
jEdit - _form.rhtml
File Edit Search Markers Folding View Utilities Macros Plugins Help
◇ _form.rhtml (C:\trails\financelapp\views\expenses\)
```

```
1 <%= error_messages_for 'expense' %>.
2 .
3 <!--[form:expense]-->.
4 <p><label for="expense_amount">Amount</label><br/>.
5 <%= text_field 'expense', 'amount' %>.
6 <br>.
7   <% for tag in @tags %>.
8     <input type="checkbox" .
9       id="<%=tag.id%>" .
10      name="tag_ids[]" .
11      value="<%=tag.id %>" .
12     > <%=tag.name%> .
13   <% end %>.
14 </p>.
15 .
16 <!--[form:expense]-->.
```

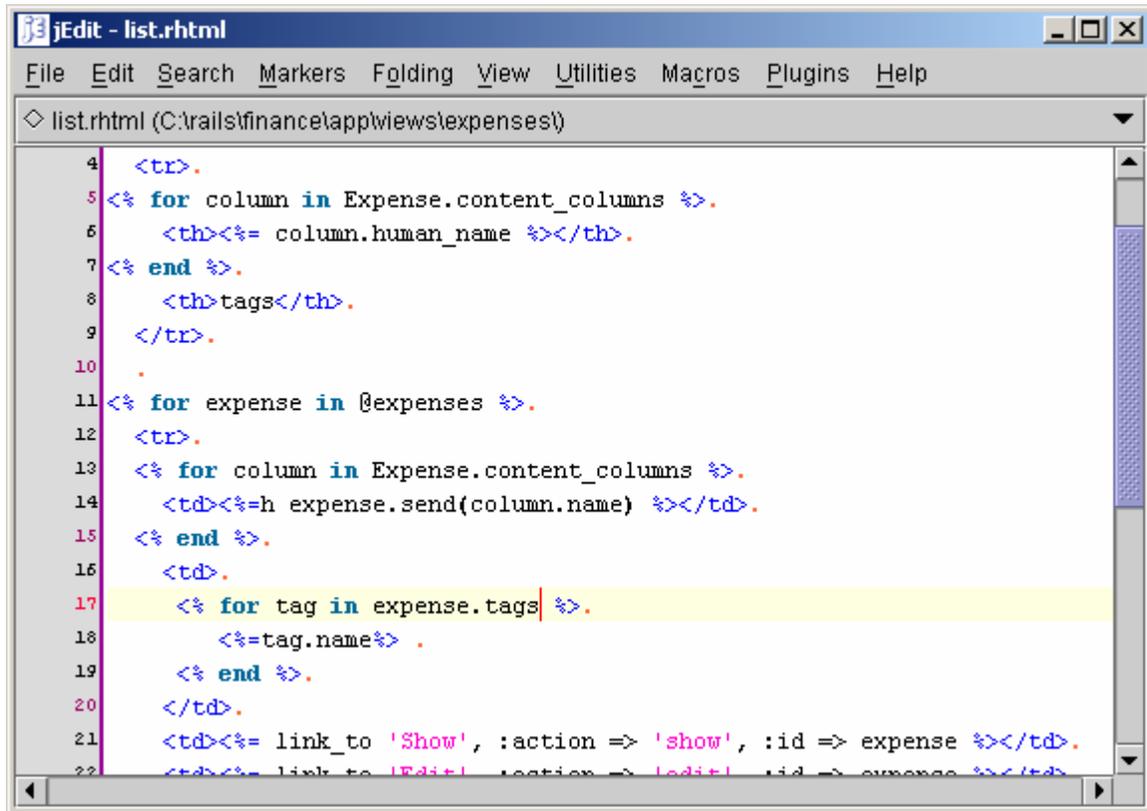
The tags of existing expenses should be checked when we edit. To enable this we add the following if statement to line 12.

```
<%if @expense.tags.include? tag%>checked="checked"<%end%>
```



```
jEdit - _form.rhtml
File Edit Search Markers Folding View Utilities Macros Plugins Help
◇ _form.rhtml (C:\rails\finance\app\views\expenses)
1 <%= error_messages_for 'expense' %>.
2 .
3 <!--[form:expense]-->.
4 <p><label for="expense_amount">Amount</label><br/>.
5 <%= text_field 'expense', 'amount' %>.
6 <br>.
7 <% for tag in @tags %>.
8   <input type="checkbox".
9     id="<%=tag.id%>".
10    name="tag_ids[".
11    value="<%=tag.id%>".
12    <%if @expense.tags.include? tag%>checked="checked"<%end%>.
13  > <%=tag.name%>.
14  <% end %>.
15 </p>.
16 <!--[eoform:expense]-->.
```

We will also edit the list view, so that we will be able to view our tags. Add the code on lines 8 and 17-19 to your *list.rhtml*



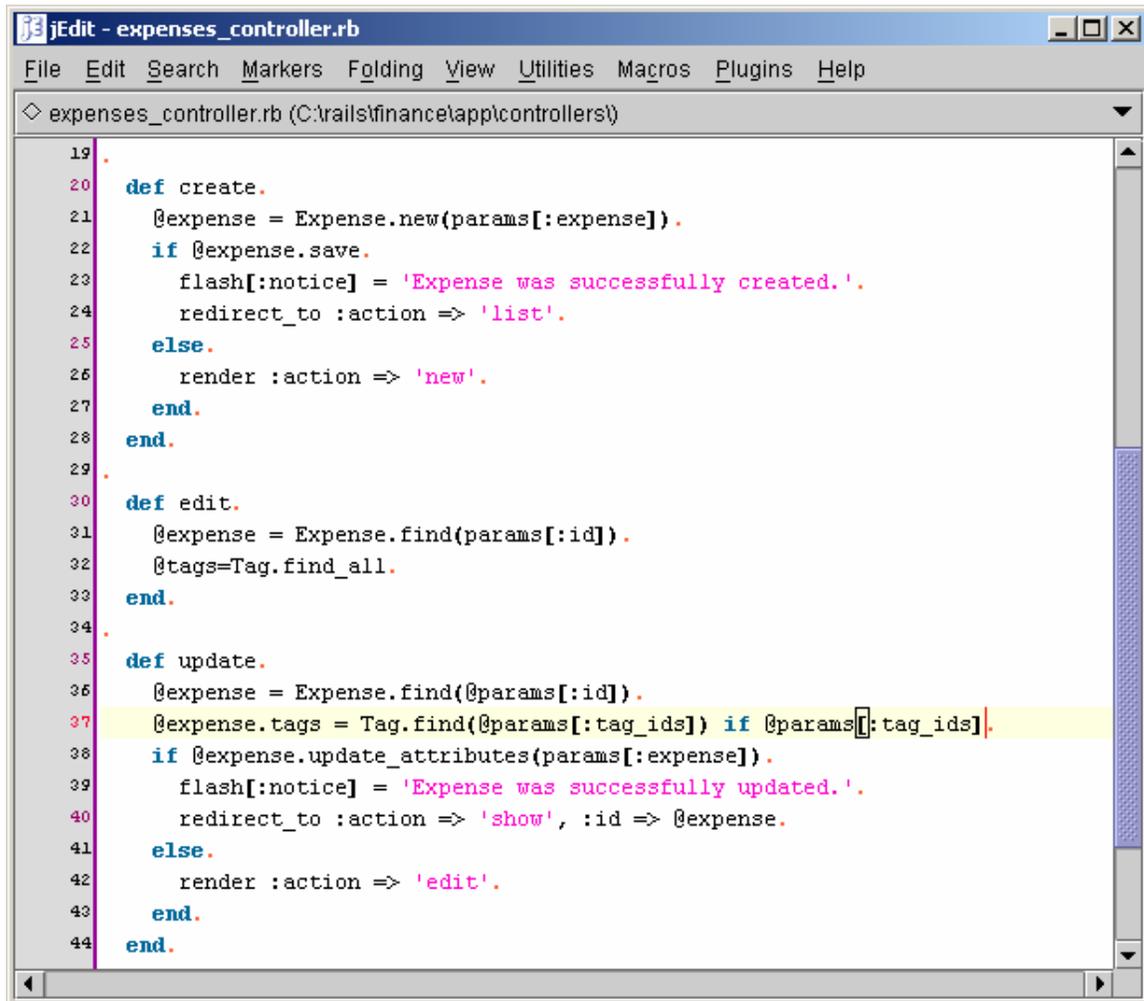
```
4 <tr>.
5 <% for column in Expense.content_columns %>.
6   <th><%= column.human_name %></th>.
7 <% end %>.
8   <th>tags</th>.
9 </tr>.
10 .
11 <% for expense in @expenses %>.
12 <tr>.
13 <% for column in Expense.content_columns %>.
14   <td><%=h expense.send(column.name) %></td>.
15 <% end %>.
16 <td>.
17   <% for tag in expense.tags %>.
18     <%=tag.name%> .
19   <% end %>.
20 </td>.
21 <td><%= link_to 'Show', :action => 'show', :id => expense %></td>.
22 <td><%= link_to 'Edit', :action => 'edit', :id => expense %></td>.
```

3. Controller

The *expense_controller's update* and *create* method receive the requests from the *edit* and *new* view. To store the relationship we need to convert the *tag_ids* to actual Tag objects with *Tag.find(@params[:tag_ids])* if *@params[:tag_ids]*.

The *if @params[:tag_ids]* prevents a *nil object* error when the user doesn't select any tag.

Add the lines 22 & 38 to *expenses_controller.rb*



```
19 .
20 def create.
21   @expense = Expense.new(params[:expense]).
22   if @expense.save.
23     flash[:notice] = 'Expense was successfully created.'.
24     redirect_to :action => 'list'.
25   else.
26     render :action => 'new'.
27   end.
28 end.
29 .
30 def edit.
31   @expense = Expense.find(params[:id]).
32   @tags=Tag.find_all.
33 end.
34 .
35 def update.
36   @expense = Expense.find(@params[:id]).
37   @expense.tags = Tag.find(@params[:tag_ids]) if @params[:tag_ids].
38   if @expense.update_attributes(params[:expense]).
39     flash[:notice] = 'Expense was successfully updated.'.
40     redirect_to :action => 'show', :id => @expense.
41   else.
42     render :action => 'edit'.
43   end.
44 end.
```

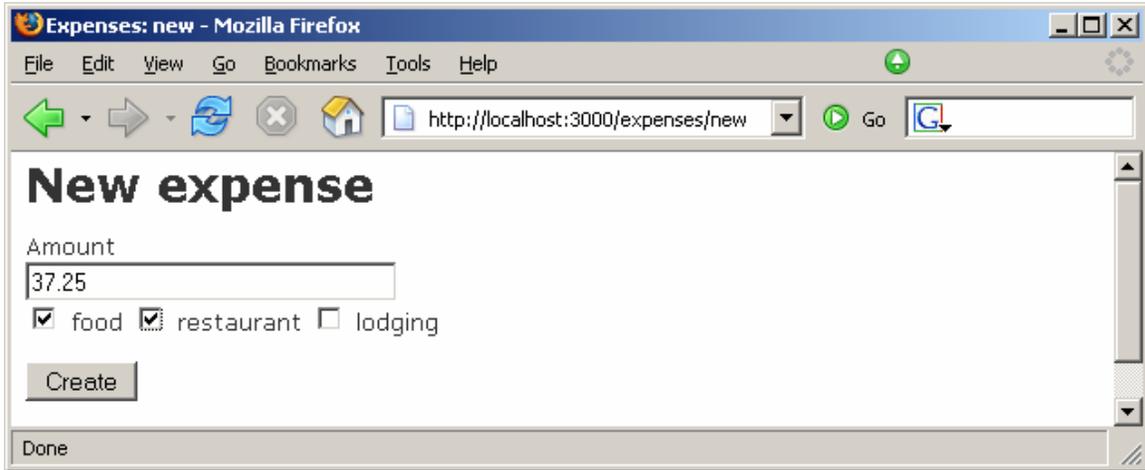
Optionally

If your intention was to force the user to select a tag, I've been told to add this to the expense model. (expense_controller.rb)

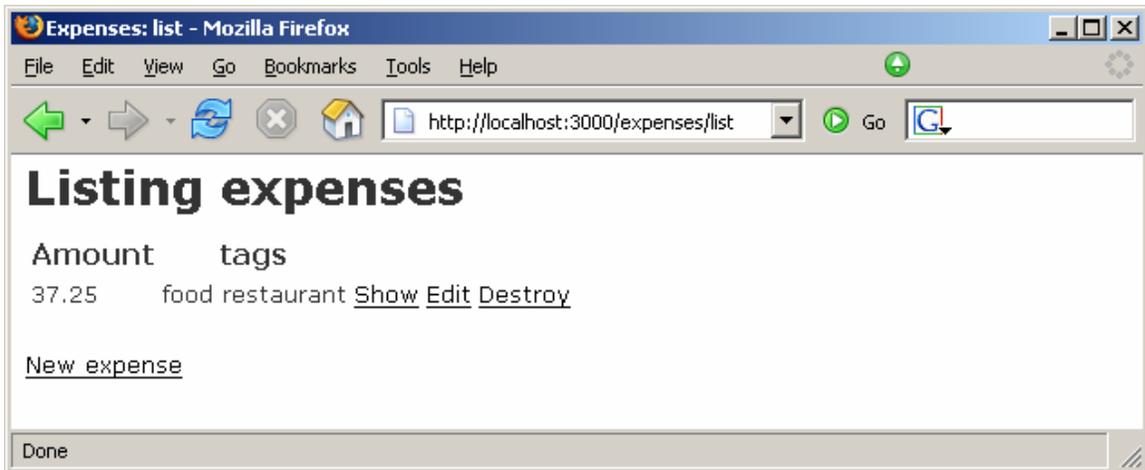
```
def validate
  if tags.blank?
    errors.add_to_base("You must specify a tag")
  end
end
```

Conclusion

Add an expense with multiple tags.



View the stored tags after you hit the Create button.



Edit the new expense to see stored tags as checked.



Expenses: edit - Mozilla Firefox

File Edit View Go Bookmarks Tools Help

Editing expense

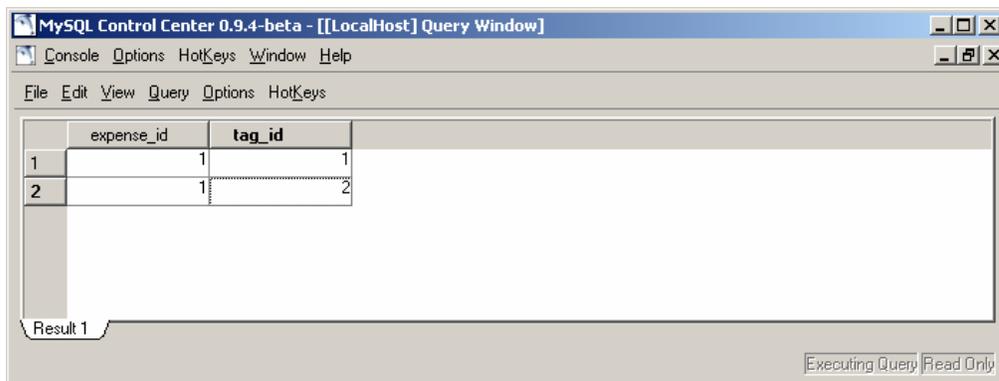
Amount

food restaurant lodging

Edit

Show | Back

Check out the database entries in the `expenses_tags` table.



MySQL Control Center 0.9.4-beta - [[LocalHost] Query Window]

Console Options HotKeys Window Help

File Edit View Query Options HotKeys

	expense_id	tag_id
1	1	1
2	1	2

Result 1

Executing Query Read Only

Thanks

August 9, 2005 - Sheldon Hearn noticed a transactional condition with the database. Where `@expense.tags.clear` and `@expense.tags<<Tag.find(params[:tag_ids])` should be replaced with a single `@expense.tags=Tag.find(params[:tag_ids])`

August 9, 2005 – Ecow pointed out multiple documentation errors where I failed to provide the tags table schema, missing code for assigning attributes on expense creation, and multiple incorrect references to view and controller methods.

August 11, 2005 – Spiralis pointed out that when editing existing tags ... the existing tags should be checked.

August 17, 2005 – Brian NG suggested a fix for allowing existing tags to be checked.

August 25 – Brandt proposed a solution to the *nil object* error received when the user doesn't select a tag.