Ingeniería de Software

RoR - Active Record

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RoadMap

- API Estudiantes
 - crear, actualizar y borrar
- Validadores
- Asociaciones: ejemplo 1 a n
- Otras asociaciones

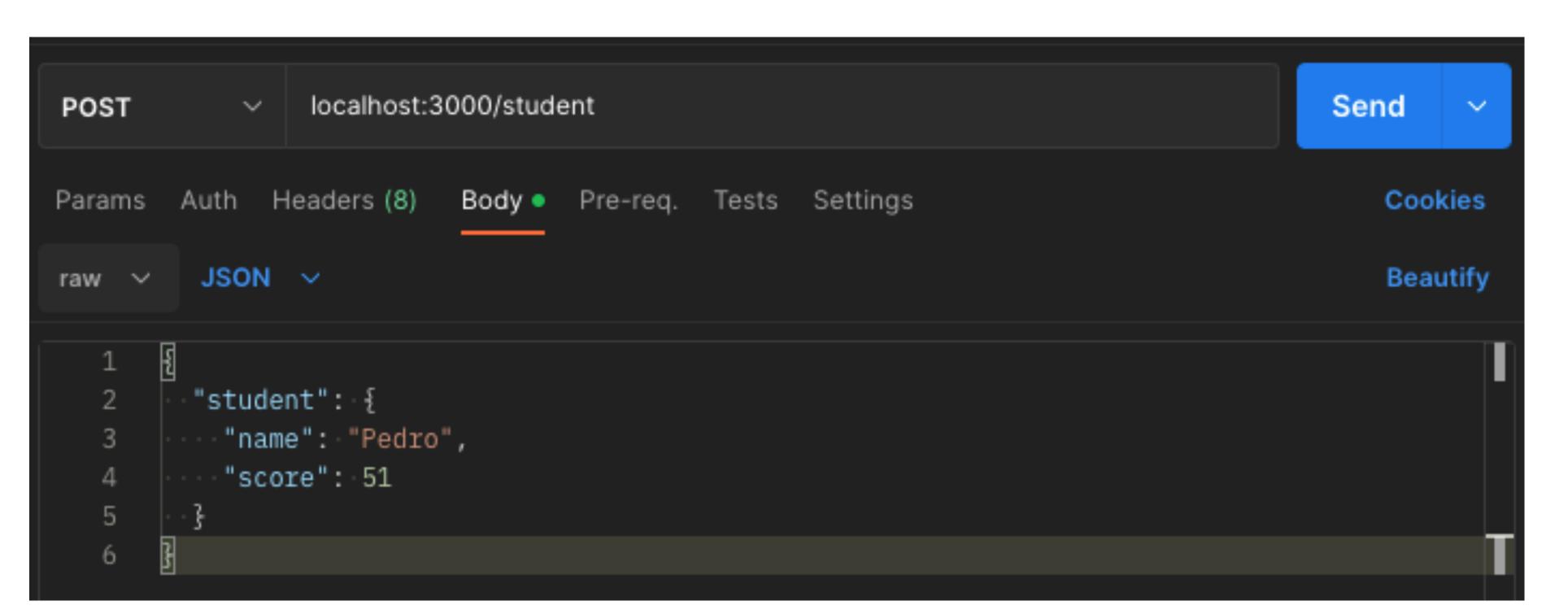
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create

```
class StudentController < ApplicationController</pre>
    def create
        @student = Student.new(student params)
        if @student.save
          render json: @student
        else
          render json: @student.errors, status: :unprocessable entity
        end
    end
    def student params
        params.require(:student).permit(:name, :score)
    end
end
```

```
Rails.application.routes.draw do
    ...
    post '/student', to:'student#create'
end
```





Request

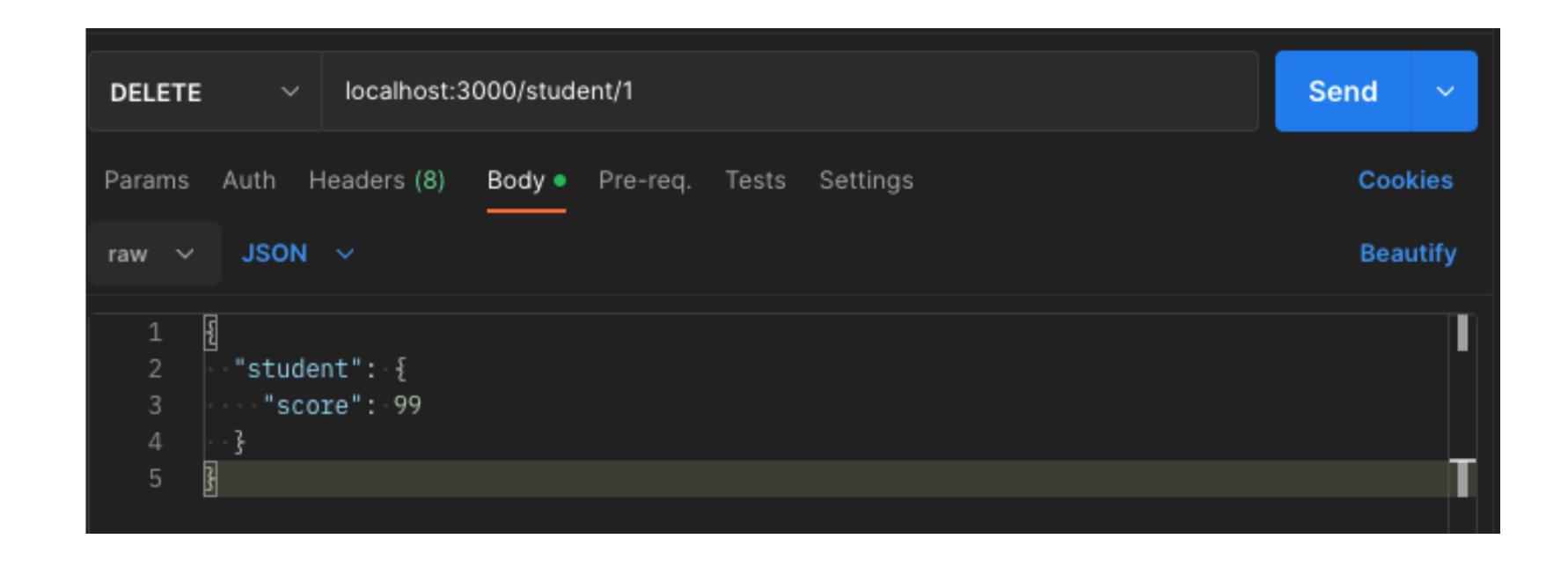
Response

```
200 OK 155 ms 726 B Save Response V
Body 💙
                                                                                      0
 Pretty
           Raw
                   Preview
                              Visualize
                                         JSON V
       Ę
           "id": 3,
           "name": "Pedro",
            "score": "51",
           "created_at": "2023-03-14T23:56:48.553Z",
   5
           "updated_at": "2023-03-14T23:56:48.553Z"
   6
```

update

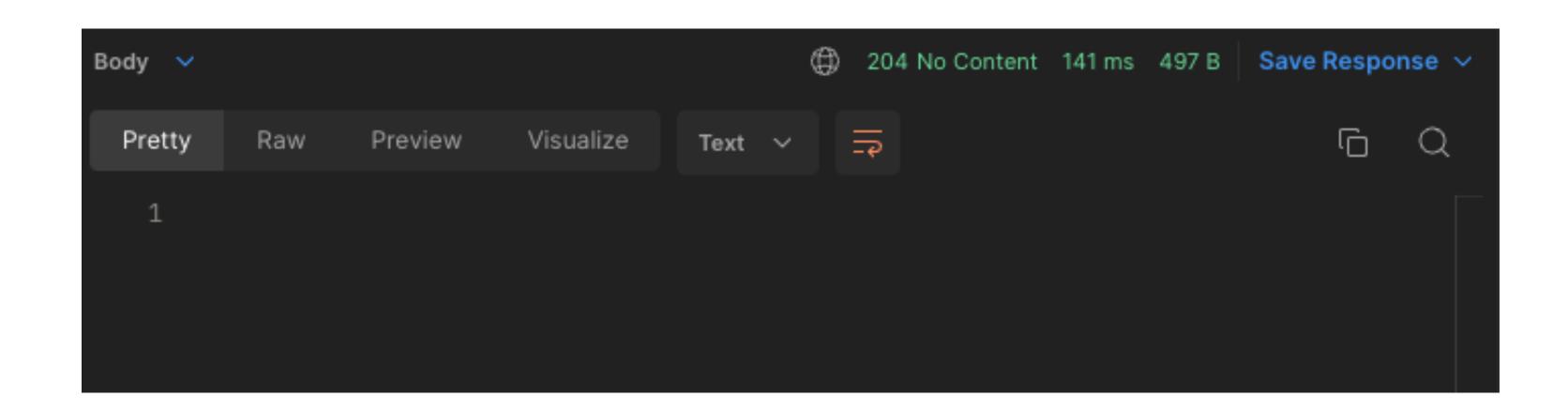
```
class StudentController < ApplicationController</pre>
    def update
        @student = Student.find(params[:id])
        if @student.update(student params)
           render json: @student
        else
           render json: @student.errors, status: :unprocessable entity
        end
    end
    def student params
        params.require(:student).permit(:name, :score)
    end
end
```





Request

Response



delete

```
class StudentController < ApplicationController
    # DELETE /student/1
    def destroy
        @student = Student.find(params[:id])
        @student.destroy
    end
end</pre>
```

```
Rails.application.routes.draw do
    ...
    delete 'student/:id', to:'student#destroy'
end
```

Filter

```
class StudentController < ApplicationController
    # GET /filter/:score
    def filter
        @students =
          Student.where("score = ?", params[:score])
        render json: @students
    end
end
```

```
Rails.application.routes.draw do
...
get 'filter/:score', to:'student#filter'
end
```

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Validando que un estudiante si o si tenga nombre

```
class Student < ApplicationRecord
   validates :name, presence: true
end</pre>
```

Probando validadores en la consola:

```
>rails console
Loading development environment (Rails 7.0.4.2)
irb(main):001:0> student=Student.new(score:100)
=>
#<Student:0x000000010a193ee8
...
irb(main):002:0> student.save
=> false
```

No es posible guardar porque el estudiante no tiene el atributo name

El atributo errors

Probando validadores en la consola:

```
>rails console
Loading development environment (Rails 7.0.4.2)
irb(main):001:0> student=Student.new(score:100)
=>
#<Student:0x000000010a193ee8
...
irb(main):002:0> student.save
=> false
```

Rails también guarda los errores de validaciones en un atributo llamado errors

```
student.errors
=> #<ActiveModel::Errors [#<ActiveModel::Error attribute=name, type=blank,
options={}>]>
```

valid?

Es posible preguntar a un objeto si esta en un estado valido o invalido

```
irb(main):004:0> student.valid?
=> false
```

Para averiguar mas sobre validadores pueden visitar

https://guides.rubyonrails.org/active_record_validations.html

valid?

Es posible preguntar a un objeto si esta en un estado valido o invalido

```
irb(main):004:0> student.valid?
=> false
```

Mas ejemplos

```
class Person < ApplicationRecord
  validates :name, length: { minimum: 2 }
  validates :bio, length: { maximum: 500 }
  validates :password, length: { in: 6..20 }
  validates :registration_number, length: { is: 6 }
end</pre>
```

```
class Account < ApplicationRecord
  validates :email, uniqueness: true
end</pre>
```

Para saber mas visita:

https://guides.rubyonrails.org/active_record_validations.html

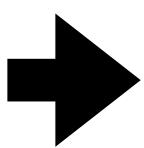
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Creando un Modelo y su archivo de migración

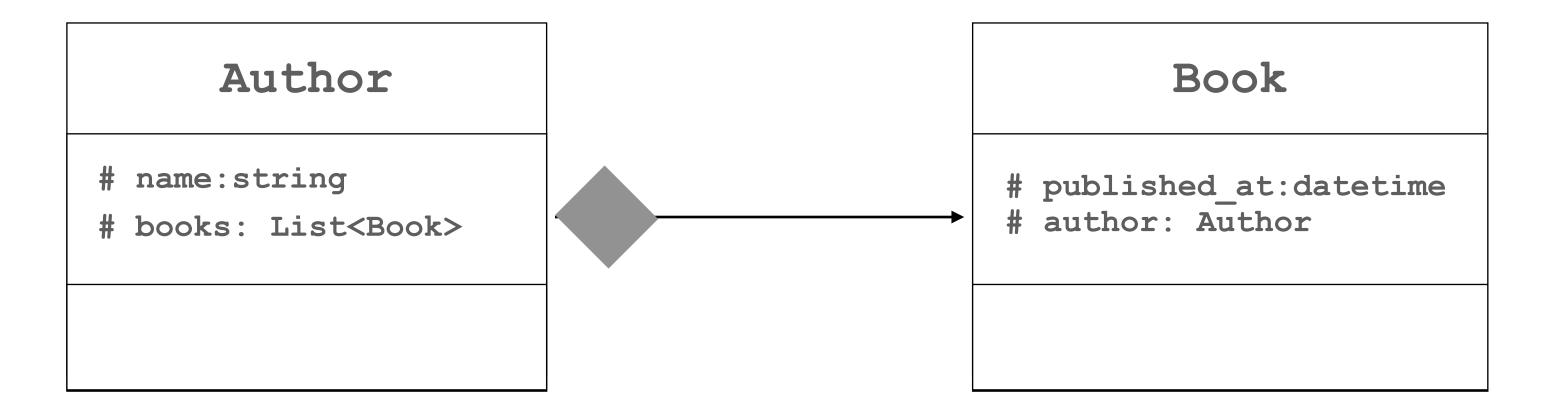
> rails generate model Student name:text score:integer

Es posible especificar el tipo de dato de la columna en la tabla.



Asociaciones

- Un Author tiene varios libros
- Un libro pertenece a un author



Creamos modelos con los atributos simples:

- > rails generate model Autor name:string
- > rails generate model Book published at:datetime

Clases y Migraciones Generadas

```
class CreateAuthors < ActiveRecord::Migration[7.0]
  def change
    create_table :authors do |t|
        t.string :name

        t.timestamps
    end
    end
end</pre>
```

```
class Author < ApplicationRecord
end</pre>
```

```
class CreateBooks < ActiveRecord::Migration[7.0]
  def change
    create_table :books do |t|
        t.datetime :published_at

        t.timestamps
    end
    end
end</pre>
```

```
class Book < ApplicationRecord
end</pre>
```

Agregando las asociaciones

```
class CreateAuthors < ActiveRecord::Migration[7.0]
  def change
    create_table :authors do |t|
        t.string :name

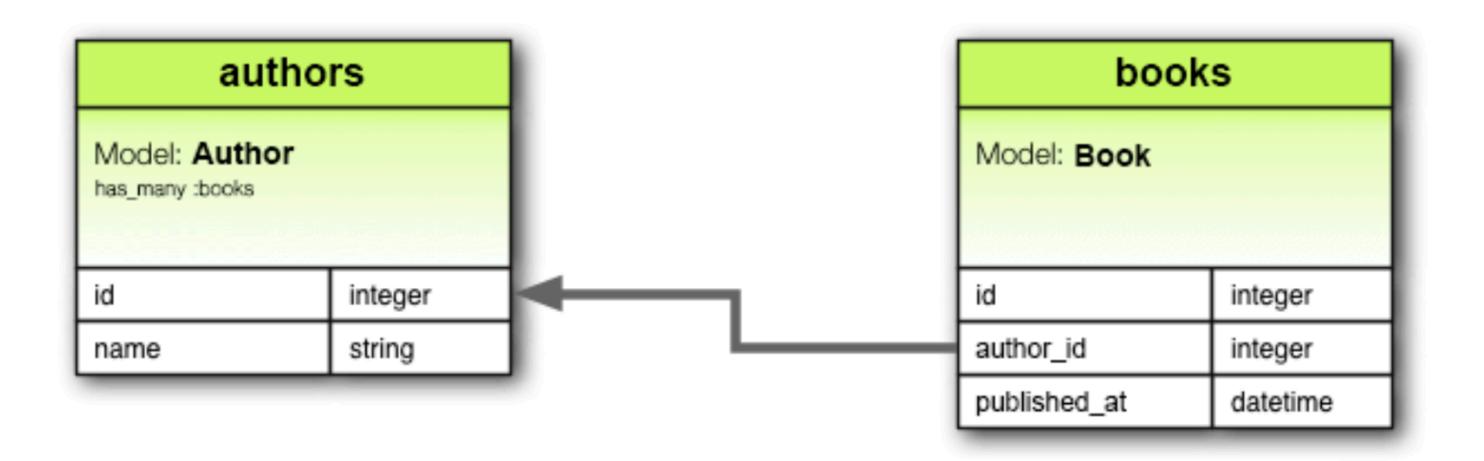
        t.timestamps
    end
    end
end</pre>
```

```
class Author < ApplicationRecord
  has_many :books
end</pre>
```

```
class CreateBooks < ActiveRecord::Migration[7.0]
  def change
    create_table :books do |t|
        t.belongs_to :author
        t.datetime :published_at
        t.timestamps
    end
end
end</pre>
```



> rails db:migrate



- Tablas y columnas generadas por rails
- En bases de datos solo es necesario que cada libro tenga el id del author.

Probando en rails console

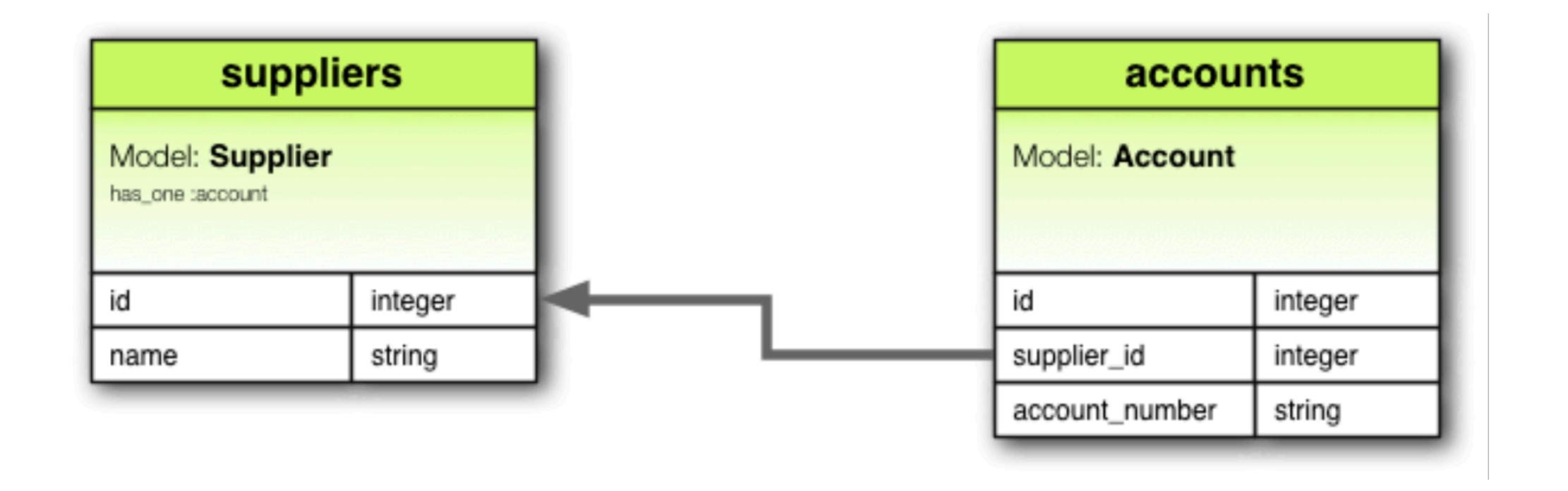
Probando asociaciones en consola

```
>rails console
irb(main):001:0> juan = Author.new(name:'Juan')
irb(main):002:0> juan.save
irb(main):003:0> book1 = Book.new(published_at:Time.now, author:juan)
irb(main):004:0> book1.save
irb(main):005:0> book2= Book.new(published_at:Time.new,author:juan)
irb(main):006:0> book2.save
irb(main):007:0> juan.books
 Book Load (0.4ms) SELECT "books".* FROM "books" WHERE "books"."author_id" = ? [["author_id", 1]]
=>
[#<Book: 0x000000108553a80
  id: 1,
  author_id: 1,
  published_at: Wed, 15 Mar 2023 01:13:13.325948000 UTC +00:00,
 created_at: Wed, 15 Mar 2023 01:13:18.131497000 UTC +00:00,
  updated_at: Wed, 15 Mar 2023 01:13:18.131497000 UTC +00:00>,
#<Book:0x000000108551ac8
 id: 2,
  author_id: 1,
  published_at: Wed, 15 Mar 2023 01:13:33.928028000 UTC +00:00,
  created_at: Wed, 15 Mar 2023 01:13:37.886815000 UTC +00:00,
  updated_at: Wed, 15 Mar 2023 01:13:37.886815000 UTC +00:00>]
irb(main):008:0>
```

RoadMap

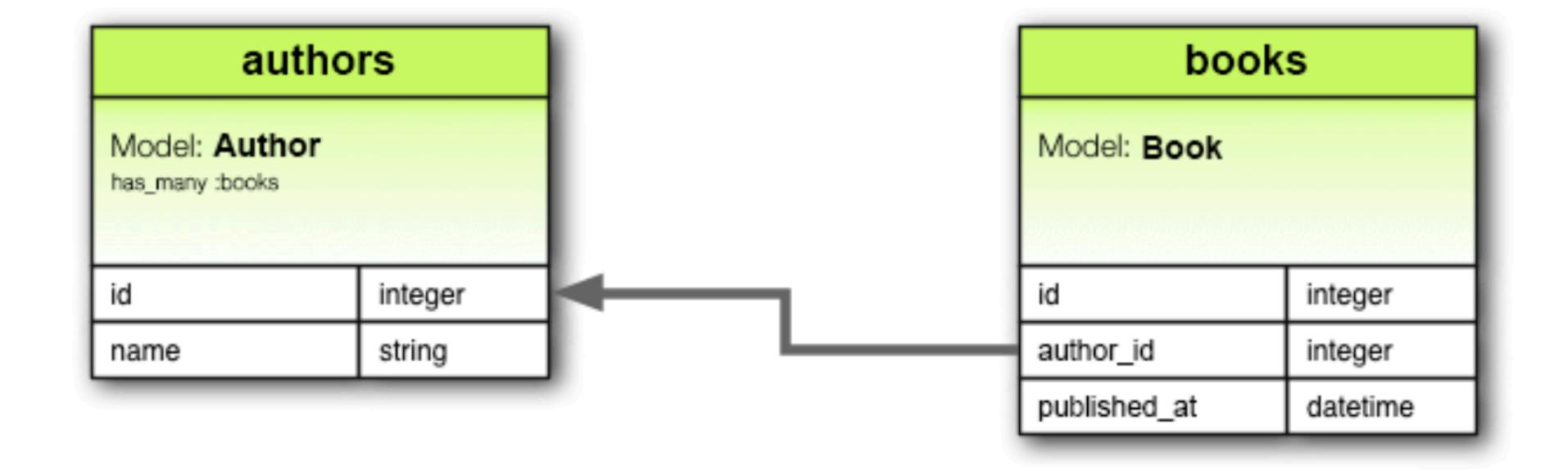
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Has One



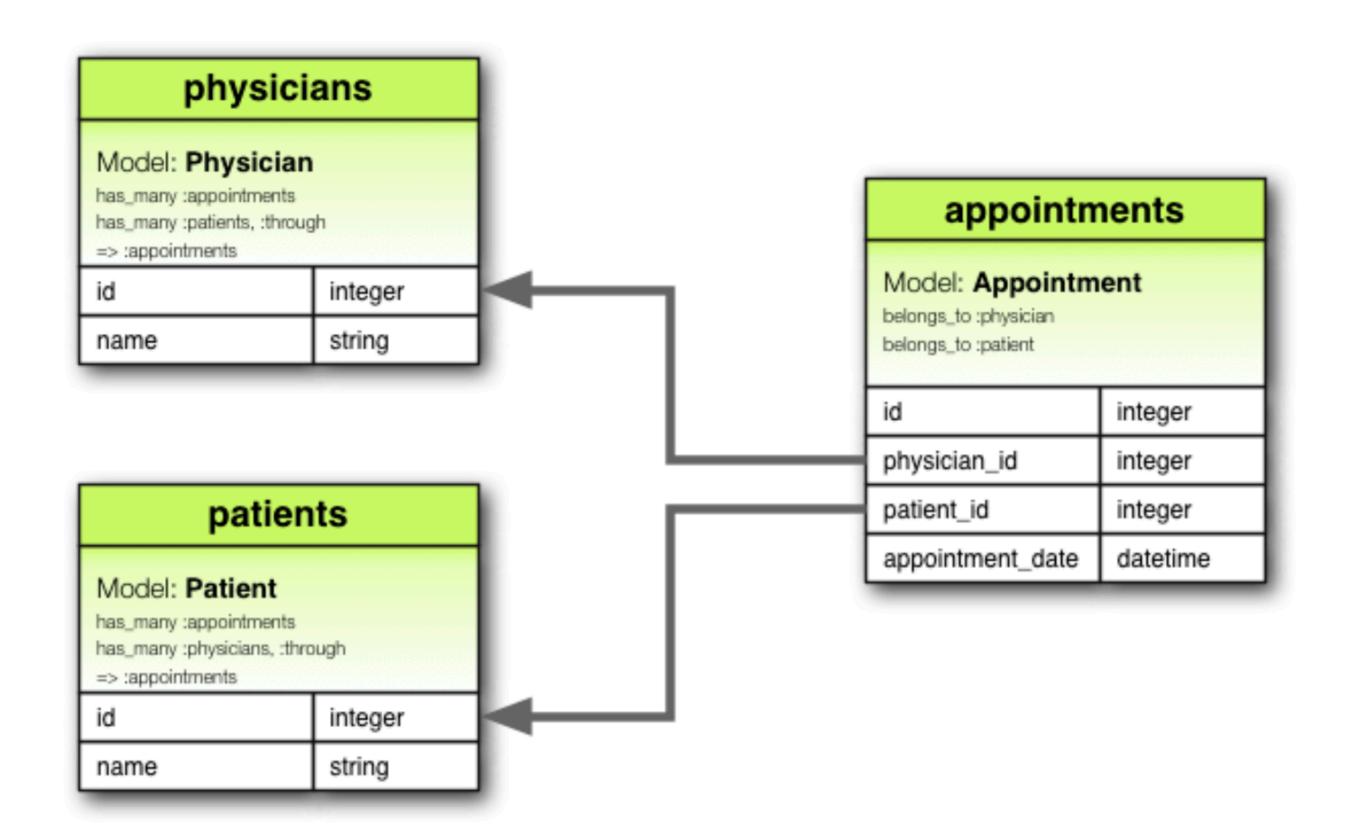
1 a 1

Has Many



1 a N

Has Many :through Association



NaN

Como implementar estas asociaciones?

https://guides.rubyonrails.org/v6.1/association_basics.html

Bonus - debugging

logger.debug "… message …"

Mas sobre debugging

https://guides.rubyonrails.org/v6.1/debugging_rails_applications.html

>rails console

Material Adicional

- Documentación de Ruby on Rails: https://guides.rubyonrails.org/getting_started.html
- Documentación Active Record: https://guides.rubyonrails.org/active_record_basics.html
- Documentación migraciones: https://guides.rubyonrails.org/active_record_migrations.html
- Debugging :https://guides.rubyonrails.org/v6.1/debugging_rails_applications.html