Laboratorio de Computación IV



Entregas

• Recuerden la fecha de entrega.

```
$ bin/rails g model phone phone_type:string number:string
profile:references
$ bin/rake db:migrate
```

```
/app/models/phone.rb
class Phone < ActiveRecord::Base
  belongs_to :profile
end</pre>
```

```
/app/models/profile.rb

class Profile < ActiveRecord::Base
  belongs_to :user
  has_many :phones, :dependent => :destroy
  accepts_nested_attributes_for :phones
end
```

 Comencemos por crear un teléfono falso para ver la edición

```
/app/controllers/profiles controller.rb
class ProfilesController < ApplicationController</pre>
  def edit
    @profile = current user.profile
    authorize @profile
    if @profile.phones.empty?
      @profile.phones << Phone.new(</pre>
         phone type: 'Mobile',
         number: '(011) 154789345634')
    end
  end
end
```

Tenemos que permitir los atributos

```
/app/controllers/profiles controller.rb
    def profile params
      params
        .require(:profile)
        .permit(
           :first name,
           :last name,
           :date of birth,
          phones attributes: [
            :id,
            :phone type,
            :number
           1)
    end
end
```

Modifiquemos la vista de edición

```
/app/views/profiles/edit.html.erb
 <div class="panel panel-default">
    <div class="panel-heading">
      <h3 class="panel-title">Phones</h3>
   </div>
   <div class="panel-body">
     <%= f.fields for :phones do | form builder | %>
       <%= render "phone fields", :f => form builder %>
     <% end %>
   </div>
 </div>
 >
   <%= f.submit 'Update', :class => 'btn btn-primary' %>
 <% end %>
```

Y agreguemos el partial `_phone_fields`

```
/app/views/profiles/ phone fields.html.erb
<div class="form-inline">
   <div class="form-group">
    <%= f.label :phone type %>
    <%= f.select(:phone type,</pre>
            ['Mobile', 'Work', 'Home'],
            {},
            {:class => 'form-control'}) %>
  </div>
 <div class="form-group">
   <%= f.label :number %>
    <%= f.text field :number, class: 'form-control' %>
  </div>
</div>
```

- Prueben la edición.
- Nos falta agregar y eliminar en forma dinámica.

- Veamos como eliminar
 - `_destroy` como flag para que AR lo elimine.

```
/app/models/profile.rb

class Profile < ActiveRecord::Base
  belongs_to :user
  has_many :phones, :dependent => :destroy
  accepts_nested_attributes_for :phones,
    :allow_destroy => true
end
```

```
/app/controllers/profiles controller.rb
    def profile params
      params
        .require(:profile)
        .permit(
          :first name,
           :last name,
           :date of birth,
          phones attributes: [
            :id,
            :phone type,
            :number,
            : destroy
           1)
    end
end
```

- Prueben la edición.
- Vuelvan al perfil usando el link "My Profile".
- Modificaciones en la eliminación
 - En lugar de utilizar un checkbox, utilizar un link o botón.
 - Asignar el valor de un campo `hidden`.
 - Esconder los componentes de la página usando javascript.

 Vamos a crear un nuevo archivo para nuestro código Javascript

```
/app/assets/javascripts/phones.js
function removePhone(linkNode) {
  console.log(linkNode);
}
```

```
/app/assets/javascripts/phones.js
function removePhone(linkNode) {
  console.log($(linkNode));
}
```

```
/app/assets/javascripts/phones.js
function removePhone(linkNode) {
  console.log($(linkNode).parent());
}
```

```
/app/assets/javascripts/phones.js
function removePhone(linkNode) {
  var link = $(linkNode);
  var myFormGroup = link.parent();
  console.log(myFormGroup.find("input[type=hidden]"));
}
```

```
/app/assets/javascripts/phones.js
function removePhone(linkNode) {
  var link = $(linkNode);
  var myFormGroup = link.parent();
  myFormGroup.find("input[type=hidden]").val("true");
}
```

- Clickeen en "Remove" y hagan "Update"
 - Vayan a "My Profile" para re-generar el teléfono

- Nos falta esconder los componentes de ese teléfono
 - Nota: esconder vs eliminar

```
/app/assets/javascripts/phones.js
function removePhone(linkNode) {
  var link = $(linkNode);
  var myFormGroup = link.parent();
  myFormGroup.find("input[type=hidden]").val("true");
  myFormGroup.parent().hide();
}
```

- Ahora debemos crear nuevas entradas dinámicamente.
- Eliminen todos los teléfonos del perfil.
- Hagamos una pequeña modificación en el controller.

```
/app/controllers/profiles controller.rb
class ProfilesController < ApplicationController</pre>
  def edit
    @profile = current user.profile
    authorize @profile
    if @profile.phones.empty?
      @profile.phones << Phone.new(phone type: 'Mobile',</pre>
number: '11')
      @profile.phones << Phone.new(phone type: 'Mobile',</pre>
number: '22')
      @profile.phones << Phone.new(phone type: 'Mobile',</pre>
number: '33')
    end
  end
end
```

Inspeccionen el html

```
▼ <div class="panel panel-default">

▶ <div class="panel-heading">...</div>

▼ <div class="panel-body">

::before

▼ <div id="phones">

▶ <div class="form_inline" style="margin: 10px;">...</div>

<input id="profile phones attributes 0 id" name="profile[phones_attributes][0][id]"

▶ <div class="form-inline" style="margin: 10px;">...</div>

<input id="profile_phones_attributes_1_id" name="profile[phones_attributes][1][id]"

▶ <div class="form-inline" style="margin: 10px;">...</div>

<input id="profile_phones_attributes_2_id" name="profile[phones_attributes][2][id]"

</div>
```

Y vayan a la consola a ver el update

```
/app/views/profiles/edit.html.erb
<div id="phones">
<%= f.fields for :phones do | form builder | %>
 <%= render "phone fields", :f => form builder %>
<% end %>
</div>
<% new phone = Phone.new %>
<%= f.fields for(:phones, new phone) do | form builder |</pre>
%>
<%= render("phone fields", :f => form builder) %>
<% end %>
```

• Por cada update agregamos un teléfono vacío.

- Tenemos que
 - Agregar con javascript nuevos formularios.
 - Manejar los ids de los componentes para que no se pisen.

```
/app/assets/javascripts/phones.js
...
function addPhone($parent) {
    $parent.append("<h1>Hola</h1>");
}
```

```
/app/views/profiles/edit.html.erb
...
<div id="phones">
    <%= f.fields_for :phones do | form_builder | %>
        <%= render "phone_fields", :f => form_builder %>
        <% end %>
    </div>
<a href="#" onclick="addPhone($('#phones'))">Add</a>
```

• Idea

- Convertir el resultado del render del partial en un string.
- Pasarlo como parámetro a la función `addPhone`

```
/app/assets/javascripts/phones.js
...
function addPhone($parent, formHTML) {
    $parent.append(formHTML);
}
```

```
/app/views/profiles/edit.html.erb
<div id="phones">
<%= f.fields for :phones do | form builder | %>
 <%= render "phone fields", :f => form builder %>
<% end %>
</div>
<%
new phone = Phone.new
 fields = f.fields for(:phones, new phone) do |fb|
 render("phone fields", :f => fb)
end
 js = escape javascript(fields)
 fn = html escape("addPhone($('#phones'), \"#{js}\")")
 concat(raw("<a href=\"#\" onclick=\"#{fn}\">Add</a>"))
%>
```

- Prueben agregar 3 números
 - Parece funcionar pero sólo agrega uno.
 - ¿Porqué?

```
/app/views/profiles/edit.html.erb
<%
new phone = Phone.new
 fields = f.fields for(:phones,
  new phone,
   :child index => "id placeholder") do |fb|
 render("phone fields", :f => fb)
end
 js = escape javascript(fields)
 fn = html escape("addPhone($('#phones'), \"#{js}\")")
concat(raw("<a href=\"#\" onclick=\"#{fn}\">Add</a>"))
%>
```

```
/app/assets/javascripts/phones.js
...
function addPhone($parent, formHTML) {
  var new_id = new Date().getTime();
  var regexp = new RegExp("id_placeholder", "g");
  var content = formHTML.replace(regexp, new_id)
  $parent.append(content);
}
```

Con esto completamos el edit.

Yapa: usar iconos

```
/app/views/profiles/edit.html.erb
<%
new phone = Phone.new
 fields = f.fields for(:phones,
   new phone,
   :child index => "id placeholder") do |fb|
  render("phone fields", :f => fb)
 end
 js = escape javascript(fields)
 fn = html escape("addPhone($('#phones'), \"#{js}\")")
      concat(raw("<a href=\"#\" class=\"btn btn-primary\"</pre>
onclick=\"#{fn}\"><span class=\"glyphicon glyphicon-
plus\"></span></a>"))
%>
```