

Laboratorio de Computación IV

Clase 12

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Repaso

- CRUD completo.
- *Helpers.*

Blog - validaciones

- La implementación de *ActiveRecord* de Rails provee validaciones.
- Las validaciones se definen en el modelo mismo.

```
/app/models/article.rb
```

```
class Article < ActiveRecord::Base
  validates :title,
            presence: true,
            length: { minimum: 5 }
end
```

Blog - Modelo

- En una consola

```
$ bin/rails console
> Article.new.save!
  (0.1ms)  begin transaction
  (0.1ms)  rollback transaction
ActiveRecord::RecordInvalid: Validation failed: Title can't
be blank, Title is too short (minimum is 5 characters)
  from /home/andres/.../validations.rb:57:in `save!'
>
```

Blog - Modelo

- Probemos ahora

```
$ bin/rails console  
> Article.new.save  
  (0.2ms)  begin transaction  
  (0.1ms)  rollback transaction  
=> false  
>
```

Blog - Modelo

- Probemos ahora

```
$ bin/rails console
> articulo = Article.new
=> #<Article id: nil, title: nil, text: nil, created_at:
nil, updated_at: nil>
> articulo.save
  (0.2ms)  begin transaction
  (0.1ms)  rollback transaction
=> false
> articulo.errors
=> #<ActiveModel::Errors:0x000000034a3550 @base=#<Article
id: nil, title: nil, text: nil, created_at: nil, updated_at:
nil>, @messages={:title=>["can't be blank", "is too short
(minimum is 5 characters)"]}>
```

Blog - Modelo



- Las validaciones son bastante amplias
 - http://guides.rubyonrails.org/v4.1.8/active_record_validations.html
- Deben tenerlo presente al definir un modelo.
- ¿Cuánto validar?
- ¿Tests de unidad? / ¿Tests de integración?
- Cuidado con las migraciones.

Blog - Artículos

- Recordemos nuestro controller

```
/app/controllers/articles_controller.rb
```

```
class ArticlesController < ApplicationController
```

```
  ...
```

```
  def update
```

```
    @article = Article.find(params[:id])
```

```
    if @article.update(article_params)
```

```
      redirect_to @article
```

```
    else
```

```
      render 'edit'
```

```
    end
```

```
  end
```

```
end
```


Blog - Artículos

```
/app/views/articles/edit.html.erb
```

```
<%= form_for :article, url: article_path(@article),  
method: :patch do |f| %>
```

```
  <% if @article.errors.any? %>
```

```
  <div id="error_explanation">
```

```
    <h2><%= pluralize(@article.errors.count, "error") %>  
prohibited
```

```
    this article from being saved:</h2>
```

```
    <ul>
```

```
    <% @article.errors.full_messages.each do |msg| %>
```

```
      <li><%= msg %></li>
```

```
    <% end %>
```

```
    </ul>
```

```
  </div>
```

```
  <% end %>
```

```
  ...
```

Blog - Artículos

- Probemos editar un artículo



A screenshot of a web browser window. The address bar shows 'localhost:3000/articles/2'. The page title is 'Editing article'. Below the title, a message states '2 errors prohibited this article from being saved:'. Two error messages are listed: 'Title can't be blank' and 'Title is too short (minimum is 5 characters)'. Below the errors, there is a 'Title' label and an empty text input field. Below that is a 'Text' label and a larger text area containing the placeholder text 'Post body'. At the bottom left, there is a 'Save Article' button. Below the button is a 'Back' link.

localhost:3000/articles/2

Editing article

2 errors prohibited this article from being saved:

- Title can't be blank
- Title is too short (minimum is 5 characters)

Title

Text

Post body

Save Article

[Back](#)

Blog - Factorizar código

- Páginas de creación y editar casi iguales
- Rails permite reutilizar vistas con el concepto de vistas parciales.
- Por convención comienzan con guión bajo (_)

Blog - Factorizar código

```
/app/views/articles/_form.html.erb
```

```
<%= form_for @article do |f| %>
  <% if @article.errors.any? %>
    <div id="error_explanation">
      <h2><%= pluralize(@article.errors.count, "error") %>
prohibited
      this article from being saved:</h2>
      <ul>
        <% @article.errors.full_messages.each do |msg| %>
          <li><%= msg %></li>
        <% end %>
      </ul>
    </div>
    <% end %>
    <p>
      <%= f.label :title %><br>
      <%= f.text_field :title %>
    ...
  </p>
end %>
```

Blog - Factorizar código

```
/app/views/articles/_form.html.erb
```

```
...
  <%= f.label :title %><br>
  <%= f.text_field :title %>
</p>

<p>
  <%= f.label :text %><br>
  <%= f.text_area :text %>
</p>

<p>
  <%= f.submit %>
</p>
<% end %>
```

Blog - Factorizar código

- Modificamos las vistas

```
/app/views/articles/new.html.erb
```

```
<h1>New article</h1>
```

```
<%= render 'form' %>
```

```
<%= link_to 'Back', articles_path %>
```

```
/app/views/articles/edit.html.erb
```

```
<h1>Editing article</h1>
```

```
<%= render 'form' %>
```

```
<%= link_to 'Back', articles_path %>
```

Blog - Factorizar código

- Y el *controller*

```
/app/controllers/articles_controller.rb
```

```
class ArticlesController < ApplicationController
```

```
  def update
```

```
    @article = Article.find(params[:id])
```

```
    begin
```

```
      @article.update!(article_params)
```

```
      redirect_to @article
```

```
    rescue ActiveRecord::RecordInvalid
```

```
      render 'edit'
```

```
    end
```

```
  end
```

```
end
```

Blog - Factorizar código

```
/app/controllers/articles_controller.rb
```

```
class ArticlesController < ApplicationController
  def new
    @article = Article.new
  end

  def create
    @article = Article.new(article_params)

    begin
      @article.save!
      redirect_to @article
    rescue ActiveRecord::RecordInvalid
      render 'new'
    end
  end
end
```


Rails layouts



- Un layout es una diseño que se aplica a un conjunto de páginas.
- Hay uno creado por Rails que se aplica a todas las vistas
- Se pueden definir múltiples layouts y aplicarse en diferentes casos
 - Ej. por controller.
 - http://guides.rubyonrails.org/layouts_and_rendering.html

Rails layouts

```
/app/views/layouts/application.html.erb
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Ejemplorails</title>
  <%= stylesheet_link_tag      'application', media: 'all',
'data-turbolinks-track' => true %>
  <%= javascript_include_tag 'application', 'data-
turbolinks-track' => true %>
  <%= csrf_meta_tags %>
</head>
<body>

<%= yield %>

</body>
</html>
```

Rails layouts

- Hagan un pequeño cambio

```
/app/views/layouts/application.html.erb
```

```
...  
  <body>  
    <h1> Ejemplo de sitio en Rails </h1>  
    <%= yield %>  
  
  </body>  
</html>
```

- Y naveguen el sitio para verlo aplicado.
- Deshagan el cambio.

Rails flash



- `flash` es un diccionario compartido por los componentes de una acción.
- Es una forma sencilla de pasar información básica.
- Generalmente se utiliza para pasar mensajes del controlador a la vista.

Rails flash

- Varamos a nuestro controller

```
/app/controllers/articles_controller.rb
```

```
class ArticlesController < ApplicationController

  def index
    flash[:notice] = "This is a notice"
    @articles = Article.all
  end

end
```

Rails flash

- Y en nuestra vista

```
/app/views/articles/index.html.erb
```

```
<% if flash[:notice] %>
  <div><%= flash[:notice] %></div>
<% end %>

<h1>Articles</h1>

<% @articles.each do |article| %>
  <h3>
    <%= link_to article.title, article_path(article) %>
  </h3>
<% end %>

<%= link_to 'New article', new_article_path %>
```

Rails flash



- Vayan a <http://localhost:3000/>
- Podemos generalizar esto y llevarlo al layout!
 - Eliminar el cambio del index
 - Llevarlo al layout

Rails flash

```
/app/views/layouts/application.html.erb
```

```
...  
<body>  
  <% if flash[:notice] %>  
    <div><%= flash[:notice] %></div>  
  <% end %>  
  
  <%= yield %>  
  
</body>  
</html>
```

- Vayan a <http://localhost:3000/>

Rails flash

- Una vuelta de rosca

```
/app/views/layouts/application.html.erb
```

```
...  
  <body>  
    <% flash.each do |name, msg| %>  
      <%= content_tag  
        :div,  
        msg,  
        :class => "flash_#{name}" %>  
    <% end %>  
  
    <%= yield %>  
  
  </body>  
</html>
```

Rails flash

- Volver al index
- Eliminar “This is a notice” del controller.

Blog - Autenticación

- Agreguemos la gema

```
/Gemfile
```

```
..  
gem 'devise', '~> 3.4.1'  
...
```

```
$ bundle install
```

```
$ rails generate devise:install  
  create  config/initializers/devise.rb  
  create  config/locales/devise.en.yml  
  ...
```

Blog - Autenticación

- Agregar configuración para el mailer

```
config/environments/development.rb
```

```
...
```

```
config.action_mailer.default_url_options = { host:  
'localhost', port: 3000 }
```

```
...
```

```
$ rails generate devise User  
  invoke  active_record  
  create  db/migrate/20150503182243_devise_create_users.rb  
  create  app/models/user.rb  
  insert  app/models/user.rb  
  route   devise_for :users
```

Blog - Autenticación

```
$ bin/rake db:migrate
== 20150503182243 DeviseCreateUsers: migrating =====
-- create_table(:users)
   -> 0.0171s
-- add_index(:users, :email, {:unique=>true})
   -> 0.0007s
-- add_index(:users, :reset_password_token, {:unique=>true})
   -> 0.0008s
== 20150503182243 DeviseCreateUsers: migrated (0.0189s) =====
```

Blog - Autenticación

```
$ cat db/schema.rb
ActiveRecord::Schema.define(version: 20150503182243) do
  create_table "articles", force: true do |t|
    ...
  end
  create_table "users", force: true do |t|
    t.string      "email",                default: "", null: false
    t.string      "encrypted_password", default: "", null: false
    t.string      "reset_password_token"
    t.datetime    "reset_password_sent_at"
    t.datetime    "remember_created_at"
    t.integer     "sign_in_count",         default: 0,  null: false
    t.datetime    "current_sign_in_at"
    t.datetime    "last_sign_in_at"
    t.string      "current_sign_in_ip"
    t.string      "last_sign_in_ip"
    t.datetime    "created_at"
    t.datetime    "updated_at"
  end
  ...
end
```

Blog - Autenticación



- Reinicien el servidor.
- Vayan al índice.
 - ¡No cambió nada!
- Debemos indicar explícitamente que páginas queremos proteger
- Recordemos que nuestro controller es (y en general todos los que creemos serán) subclase de *ApplicationController*.

Blog - Autenticación

- Agreguemos autenticación

```
/app/controllers/application_controller.rb
```

```
class ApplicationController < ActionController::Base
  # Prevent CSRF attacks by raising an exception.
  # For APIs, you may want to use :null_session instead.
  protect_from_forgery with: :exception

  before_action :authenticate_user!
end
```

- Vayan nuevamente al home

Tarea para el hogar



- Agregar una validación para el texto.
- Sacar los errores del form de edición/creación y hacer que use flash.
- Definir una página root que no sea el índice de artículos. Colocar el texto “Welcome to my amazing blog”.
- Dar acceso a usuarios no logueados al índice.

Tarea para el hogar

- Modificar el layout para que muestre
 - Usuario logueado: <mail> [Link logout]
 - Usuario no logueado: [Link login]

Links



- http://guides.rubyonrails.org/v4.1.8/active_record_validations.html
- <http://guides.rubyonrails.org/v4.1.8/routing.html>
- <http://api.rubyonrails.org/classes/ActionDispatch/Flash.html>
- http://guides.rubyonrails.org/layouts_and_rendering.html

Links



- <https://github.com/plataformatec/devise>
- http://apidock.com/rails/v4.0.2/AbstractController/Callbacks/ClassMethods/skip_before_action
- <http://stackoverflow.com/questions/26268351/how-to-make-a-public-page-in-an-app-that-uses-devise>