

Laboratorio de Computación IV

Clase 10

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Antes de comenzar

- ¿Error de javascript en Rails?

Comandos del día: tree

- tree == Muestra los contenidos de un directorio en forma recursiva

```
$ cd ejemplorails
$ tree
.
├── app
│   ├── assets
│   │   ├── images
│   │   ├── javascripts
│   │   │   └── application.js
│   │   └── stylesheets
│   │       └── application.css
│   └── ...
└── vendor
    ├── assets
    │   ├── javascripts
    │   └── stylesheets
```

Comandos del día: tree

- Usando un path

```
$ tree app/controllers/  
app/controllers/  
├── application_controller.rb  
├── articles_controller.rb  
├── concerns  
└── example_controller.rb
```

```
1 directory, 3 files
```

- -f → todo el path

```
$ tree -f app/controllers/  
$ tree -f | grep controller
```

Comandos del día: tree

- `-i` → sin indentación

```
$ tree -fi | grep controller
./app/controllers
./app/controllers/application_controller.rb
./app/controllers/articles_controller.rb
./app/controllers/concerns
./app/controllers/example_controller.rb
```

- `-P` → Filtra usando un patrón

```
$ tree -P "*.rb"
```

- `--prune` → No mostrar directorio vacíos

```
$ tree -P "*.rb" --prune
```

Repaso

- Llegamos a tener el índice de artículos en <http://localhost:3000/>

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

```
<h1> Indice </h1>
```

- Ahora necesitamos tener un modelo persistente

RoR - Modelos y Persistencia



- Rails utiliza
 - Una BD relacional para persistir datos.
 - Un mecanismo para “mapear” objetos a la BD.
 - Un poco sobre ORMs.
- *ActiveRecord*: Implementación del patrón con el mismo nombre.

An object that wraps a row in a database table or view, encapsulates the database access, and adds domain logic on that data.

ActiveRecord

Cuenta
titular saldo
<u>all()</u> <u>where(filter)</u> ... save() delete() ... depositar(unMonto) ...

titular	saldo
"Juan Perez"	\$1.500,00
"Jose Julio"	\$300.000,00
"Anastacio Ponce"	\$12,50

```
c = Cuenta.new("Pepe")
c.save
c.depositar(100)
c.save
Cuenta.all
Cuenta.where({titular: "Pepe"})
```


ActiveRecord



- *Pros*
 - Muy rápido para lograr prototipos.
 - Conceptualmente simple.
 - Agrega validaciones en forma sencilla.
 - Muy conveniente para modelos basados en CRUDs y con poca lógica de negocios.

ActiveRecord



- *Cons*
 - De los ORMs en general: *Impedance mismatch*.
 - Viola SRP (*Single responsibility principle*).
 - Modelo de dominio atado a la BD
 - Puede ser poco eficiente por accesos a la BD.
 - Ej: loops y relaciones.
 - Complicado/lento para testear.

RoR - *Migrations*



- BD
 - Esquema.
 - Datos.
- Problema para manejar una BD:
 - En desarrollo alguien agrega una tabla.
 - Replicar ese cambio en otros ambientes de desarrollo.
 - Replicar ese cambio en producción.
 - Sin perder datos!

RoR - *Migrations*

- *Migration*: un cambio incremental a la BD.
- Generalmente esquema, pero a veces también datos.
- Ejemplo

```
class CreateProducts < ActiveRecord::Migration
  def change
    create_table :products do |t|
      t.string :name
      t.text :description
    end
  end
end
```

RoR - *Migrations*



- Ventajas
 - No hay que escribir SQL
 - Pero no vivimos en un mundo ideal, a veces hay que hacerlo
 - RoR no aplica dos veces la misma *migration*.
 - Versionamiento de la BD en código.
 - Muchas veces son reversibles automáticamente.

Blog - Modelo

- Crear un modelo con ActiveRecord usando un generador

```
$ bin/rails generate model Article title:string text:text  
  invoke  active_record  
  create   db/migrate/20150418202101_create_articles.rb  
  create   app/models/article.rb
```

```
$ cat app/models/article.rb  
class Article < ActiveRecord::Base  
end
```

Blog - Modelo

```
$ cat db/migrate/20150418202101_create_articles.rb
class CreateArticles < ActiveRecord::Migration
  def change
    create_table :articles do |t|
      t.string :title
      t.text :text

      t.timestamps
    end
  end
end
```

```
$ bin/rake db:migrate
== 20150418202101 CreateArticles: migrating =====
-- create_table(:articles)
   -> 0.0041s
== 20150418202101 CreateArticles: migrated (0.0042s) =====
```

Blog - Modelo



```
$ bin/rake db:migrate  
$
```


Blog - Modelo

```
$ cat db/schema.rb
# encoding: UTF-8
# This file is auto-generated from the current state of the
# database. Instead
# of editing this file, please use the migrations feature of
Active Record to
# incrementally modify your database, and then regenerate
this schema definition.
...
```

Blog - Modelo

```
...  
# Note that this schema.rb definition is the authoritative  
# source for your  
# database schema. If you need to create the application  
# database on another  
# system, you should be using db:schema:load, not running all  
# the migrations  
# from scratch. The latter is a flawed and unsustainable  
# approach (the more migrations  
# you'll amass, the slower it'll run and the greater  
# likelihood for issues).  
#  
# It's strongly recommended that you check this file into  
# your version control system.  
...
```

Blog - Modelo

```
...
ActiveRecord::Schema.define(version: 20150418202101) do

  create_table "articles", force: true do |t|
    t.string    "title"
    t.text      "text"
    t.datetime  "created_at"
    t.datetime  "updated_at"
  end
end
```

Blog - Modelo

```
$ bin/rails dbconsole
SQLite version 3.8.2 2013-12-06 14:53:30
Enter ".help" for instructions
Enter SQL statements terminated with a ";"

sqlite> .tables
articles                schema_migrations

sqlite> .schema articles
CREATE TABLE "articles" (
  "id" INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT NOT NULL,
  "title" varchar(255),
  "text" text,
  "created_at" datetime,
  "updated_at" datetime);

sqlite> select * from articles;
```

Blog - Modelo

```
sqlite> .schema schema_migrations
CREATE TABLE "schema_migrations"
("version" varchar(255) NOT NULL);
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX "unique_schema_migrations"
ON "schema_migrations" ("version");

sqlite> select * from schema_migrations;
20150418202101
```

Blog - Modelo

- En otra consola

```
$ bin/rails console
Loading development environment (Rails 4.1.8)
2.0.0-p598 :001 > post = Article.new(title: 'First post!',
text: 'Hi there')
=> #<Article id: nil, title: "First post!", text: "Hi
there", created_at: nil, updated_at: nil>
2.0.0-p598 :002 > post.save!
(0.3ms) begin transaction
SQL (1.4ms) INSERT INTO "articles" ("created_at", "text",
"title", "updated_at") VALUES (?, ?, ?, ?)
[["created_at", "2015-04-18 20:42:38.820519"],
["text", "Hi there"],
["title", "First post!"],
["updated_at", "2015-04-18 20:42:38.820519"]]
(203.6ms) commit transaction
=> true
```

Blog - Modelo



- En la consola de la BD

```
sqlite> select * from articles;  
1|First post!|Hi there|2015-04-18 20:42:38.820519|2015-04-18  
20:42:38.820519
```

Blog - Modelo

- En la consola de rails

```
2.0.0-p598 :004 > Article.new(title: 'Second post', text:
'Post body').save!
  (0.1ms)  begin transaction
    SQL (1.1ms)  INSERT INTO "articles" ("created_at", "text",
"title", "updated_at") VALUES (?, ?, ?, ?) [["created_at",
"2015-04-18 20:45:46.491115"], ["text", "Post body"],
["title", "Second post"], ["updated_at", "2015-04-18
20:45:46.491115"]]
    (173.6ms)  commit transaction
=> true
```


Blog - Modelo

- En la consola de rails

```
2.0.0-p598 :005 > Article.all
Article Load (0.4ms)  SELECT "articles".* FROM "articles"
=>
#<ActiveRecord::Relation [#<Article id: 1, title: "First
post!", text: "Hi there", created_at: "2015-04-18 20:42:38",
updated_at: "2015-04-18 20:42:38">,
#<Article id: 2, title: "Second post", text: "Post body",
created_at: "2015-04-18 20:45:46", updated_at: "2015-04-18
20:45:46">]>
```

Blog - Artículos

- Ya tenemos lo necesario para mostrar algo en el índice

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

```
class ArticlesController < ApplicationController
```

```
  def index
```

```
    @articles = Article.all
```

```
  end
```

```
end
```

Blog - Artículos

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

```
<h1>Articles</h1>
```

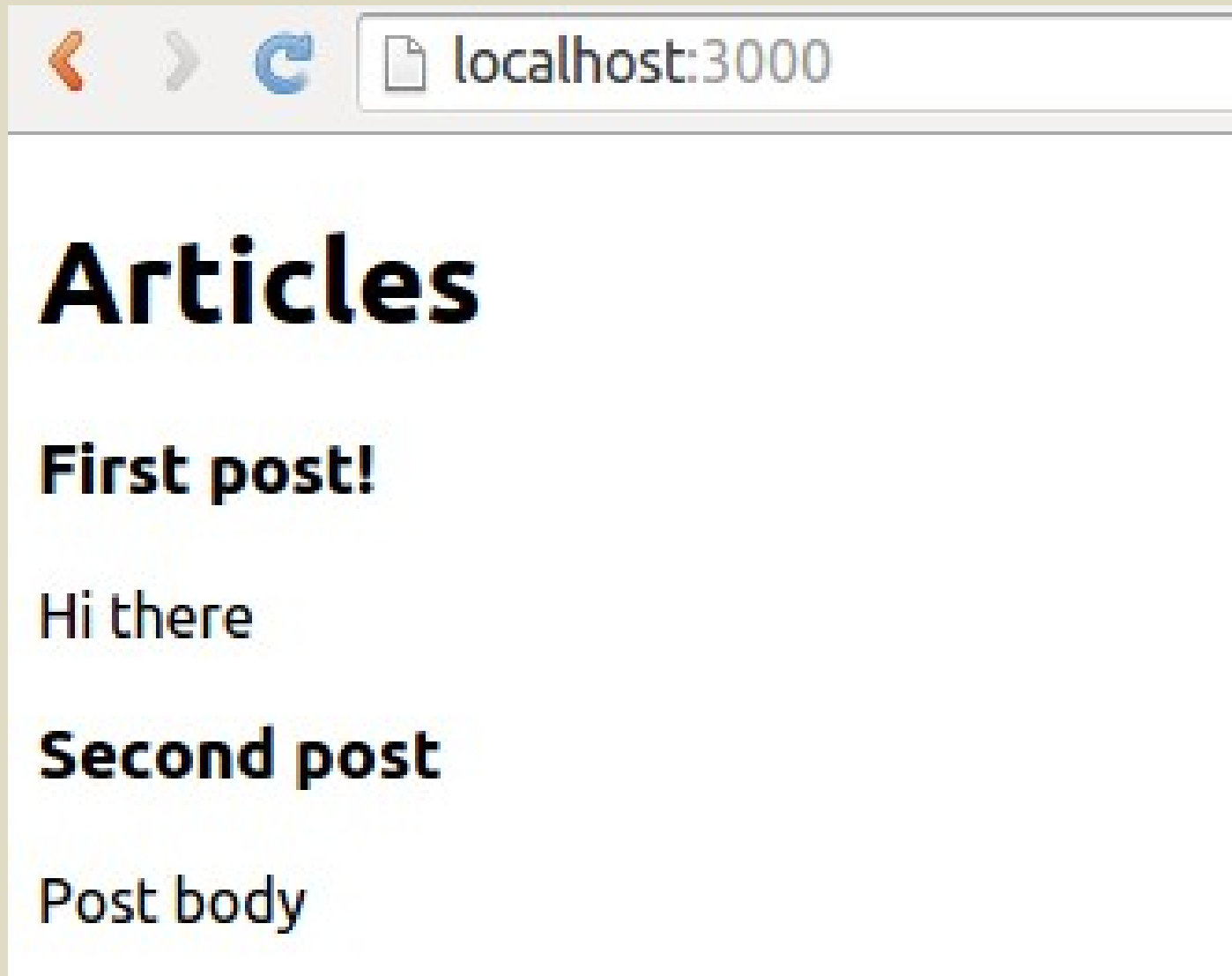
```
<% @articles.each do |article| %>
```

```
  <h3><%= article.title %></h3>
```

```
  <p> <%= article.text %> </p>
```

```
<% end %>
```

Blog - Artículos



Blog - Artículos

- Veamos ahora como linkear y ver un artículo.
 - Necesitamos una nueva ruta con un identificador.

```
config/routes.rb
```

```
Rails.application.routes.draw do
  root 'articles#index'

  get '/articles' => 'articles#index'
  get '/articles/:id' => 'articles#show'

  get 'hello' => 'example#hello'
end
```

Blog - Artículos

- En el controller

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

```
class ArticlesController < ApplicationController
```

```
  ...
```

```
  def show
```

```
    @id = params[:id]
```

```
  end
```

```
end
```

Blog - Artículos



- En la vista

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

```
<h1><%= @id %></h1>
```

Blog - Artículos

- En la vista

```
/app/views/articles/show.erb
```

```
<h1><%= @id %></h1>
```

1

pepe

Blog - Artículos

- Volvamos al controller

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

```
class ArticlesController < ApplicationController
```

```
  ...
```

```
  def show
```

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

```
  end
```

```
end
```

Blog - Artículos

- Volvamos a la vista

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

```
<h1>
  <%= @article.title %>
</h1>

<p>
  <strong>Text:</strong>
  <%= @article.text %>
</p>
```

Blog - Artículos



Blog - Artículos

localhost:3000/articles/pepe

ActiveRecord::RecordNotFound in ArticlesController#show

Couldn't find Article with 'id'=pepe

Extracted source (around line #8):

```
6
7   def show
8     @article = Article.find(params[:id])
9   end
10
11 end
```

Rails.root: /home/andres/Docencia/UTN/2015/Laboratorio 4/ejemplorails

[Application Trace](#) | [Framework Trace](#) | [Full Trace](#)

app/controllers/articles_controller.rb:8:in `show'

Request

Parameters:

{"id"=>"pepe"}

[Toggle session dump](#)

[Toggle env dump](#)

Blog - Artículos

- Linkeemos desde el index

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

```
<h1>Articles</h1>
```

```
<% @articles.each do |article| %>
```

```
  <h3>
```

```
    <a href="articles/<%= article.id %>">
```

```
      <%= article.title %>
```

```
    </a>
```

```
  </h3>
```

```
<% end %>
```

Blog - Artículos

- Rails provee helpers para las vistas
 - Pero previamente tenemos que darle un nombre a la ruta. Modifiquemos la definición de rutas:

```
config/routes.rb
Rails.application.routes.draw do

  root 'articles#index'

  get '/articles',
      to: 'articles#index',
      as: 'articles'
  get '/articles/:id',
      to: 'articles#show',
      as: 'article'

end
```

Blog - Artículos

- Veamos las rutas

```
$ bin/rake routes
```

Prefix	Verb	URI Pattern	Controller#Action
root	GET	/	articles#index
articles	GET	/articles(.:format)	articles#index
article	GET	/articles/:id(.:format)	articles#show

Blog - Artículos

- Ahora podemos modificar nuestra vista

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

```
<h1>Articles</h1>
```

```
<% @articles.each do |article| %>
```

```
  <h3>
```

```
    <%= link_to article.title, article_path(article) %>
```

```
  </h3>
```

```
<% end %>
```


Blog - Artículos

- Y en la vista individual

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

```
<h1>
  <%= @article.title %>
</h1>

<p>
  <strong>Text:</strong>
  <%= @article.text %>
</p>

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

Blog - Artículos

- Veamos como crear un artículo

```
config/routes.rb
```

```
Rails.application.routes.draw do
```

```
  get  '/articles',  
        to: 'articles#index',  
        as: 'articles'
```

```
  post '/articles',  
        to: 'articles#create'
```

```
  get  '/articles/new',  
        to: 'articles#new',  
        as: 'new_article'
```

```
  get  '/articles/:id',  
        to: 'articles#show',  
        as: 'article'
```

```
end
```

El orden importa



Blog - Artículos

- Veamos las rutas

```
$ bin/rake routes
```

Prefix	Verb	URI Pattern	Controller#Action
root	GET	/	articles#index
articles	GET	/articles(.:format)	articles#index
	POST	/articles(.:format)	articles#create
new_article	GET	/articles/new(.:format)	articles#new
article	GET	/articles/:id(.:format)	articles#show

Blog - Artículos

- Comencemos por el índice

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

```
<h1>Articles</h1>
```

```
<% @articles.each do |article| %>
```

```
  <h3>
```

```
    <%= link_to article.title, article_path(article) %>
```

```
  </h3>
```

```
<% end %>
```

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

Blog - Artículos

- En el controller

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

```
class ArticlesController < ApplicationController
```

```
  ...
```

```
  def new
```

```
  end
```

```
end
```

Blog - Artículos

- Y la nueva vista

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

```
<h1>New Article</h1>
```

```
<%= form_for :article, url: articles_path do |form| %>
```

```
  <p>
```

```
    <%= form.label :title %><br>
```

```
    <%= form.text_field :title %>
```

```
  </p>
```

```
  <p>
```

```
    <%= form.label :text %><br>
```

```
    <%= form.text_area :text %>
```

```
  </p>
```

```
  <p>
```

```
    <%= form.submit %>
```

```
  </p>
```

```
<% end %>
```

Blog - Artículos

- Nos falta definir el método en el controller para crear un nuevo artículo

Blog - Artículos

```
/app/controllers/articles_controller.rb
class ArticlesController < ApplicationController

  ...

  def create
    @article = Article.new(article_params)
    @article.save
    redirect_to @article
  end

  private

  def article_params
    params.require(:article).permit(:title, :text)
  end

end
```


Pasos siguientes

- Investigar el uso de ``resources :articles`` en el archivo ``routes.rb`` en lugar de especificar las rutas en forma individual.
 - ¿Cómo podemos restringir las rutas que crea?
- Implementar
 - Borrar post
 - Editar post
- http://guides.rubyonrails.org/v4.1.8/getting_started.html

Links



- http://edgeguides.rubyonrails.org/active_record_migrations.html
- <http://www.martinfowler.com/eaCatalog/activeRecord.html>
- http://guides.rubyonrails.org/active_record_basics.html
- http://guides.rubyonrails.org/command_line.html