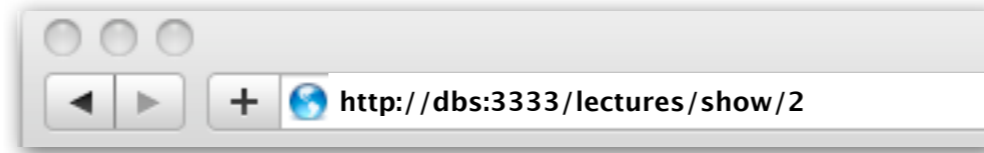


Datenbankapplikationen mit Ruby on Rails, Teil 2

Datenbanksysteme 2011
Universität Osnabrück
Gastvorlesung von Nicolas Neubauer

Views & Templates



Request \updownarrow Response

Controller

Objekte zur
Anzeige

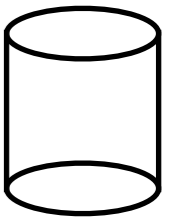
Anfrage

Rails-
Objekte

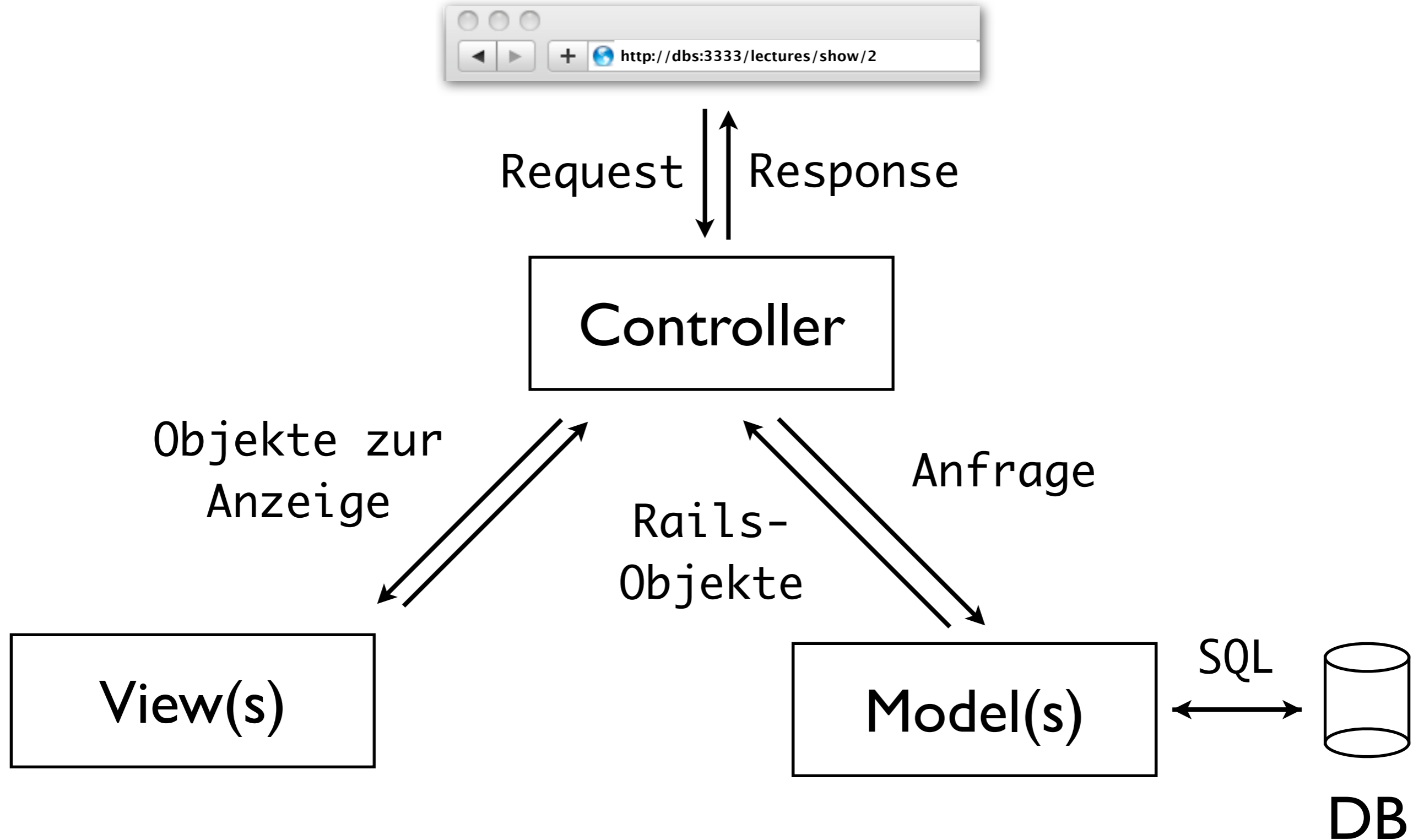
View(s)

Model(s)

SQL



DB



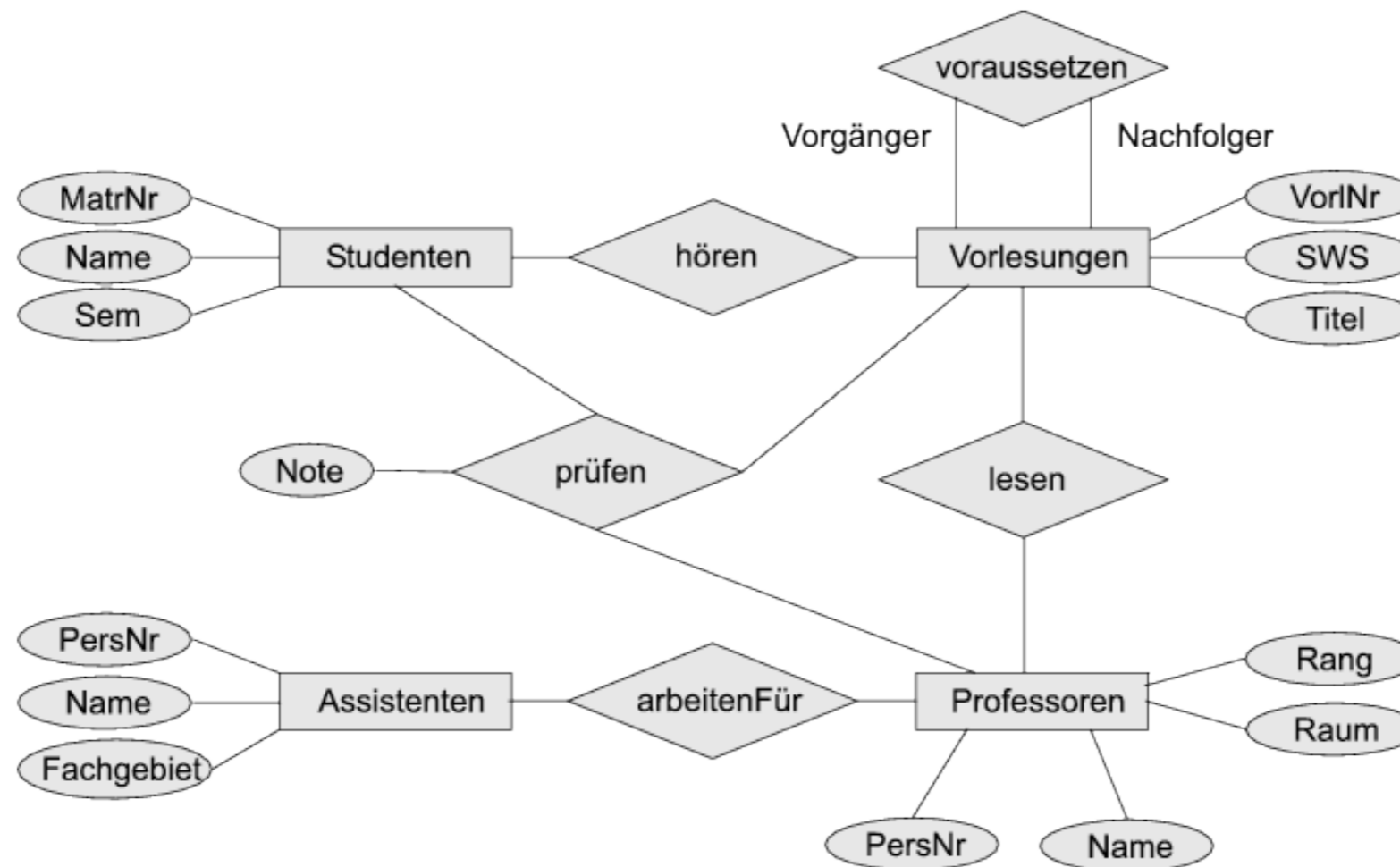
Demo

Wiederholung

- Model-View-Controller
- Don't Repeat Yourself
- Convention over Configuration
- Objektrelationales Mapping
- Browser-Request Verarbeitung
- Templates

Neue Applikation von 0

- Bisher: Vorhandene Datenbank
- Jetzt: Komplette neue Applikation



Scaffolds

- Scaffold = Gerüst
- rails generate scaffold lectures
- erzeugt:
 - Migration
 - Model
 - Controller
 - Views
 - Tests

Migration

- Methode für iterative Datenbankentwicklung

```
class CreateLectures < ActiveRecord::Migration
  def self.up
    create_table :lectures do |t|
      t.string :titel
      t.integer :vorl_nr
    end
  end

  def self.down
    drop_table :lectures
  end
end
```

Migration

- Methode für iterative Datenbankentwicklung

```
class AddSWSLectures < ActiveRecord::Migration
  def self.up
    add_column :lectures, :sws, :integer
  end

  def self.down
    remove_column :lectures, :sws
  end
end
```


Migration

- übernimmt später **CREATE/ALTER TABLE**

```
$ rails generate scaffold lectures  
  titel:string sws:integer vorl_nr:integer  
  professor:references
```

DATENFELD: DATENTYP

```
string  
text  
integer  
float  
datetime  
...
```

Migration

- übernimmt später CREATE/ALTER TABLE

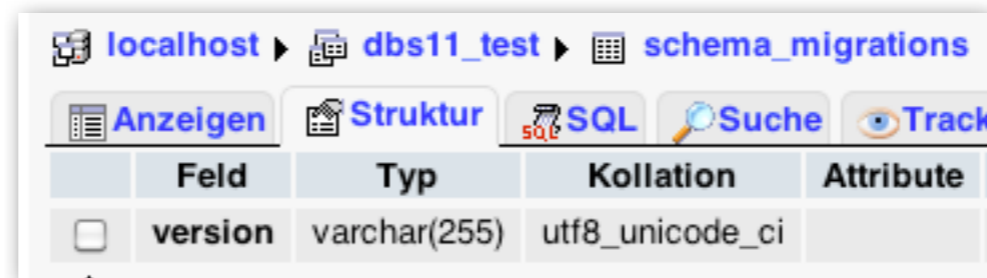
```
$ rails generate scaffold lectures  
  titel:string sws:integer vorl_nr:integer  
professor:references
```

<=>

```
$ rails generate scaffold lectures  
  titel:string sws:integer vorl_nr:integer  
professor_id:integer
```

Migration

- sind eigene Klassen in
meine_applikation/db/migrate
- können automatisiert ausgeführt werden
`rake db:migrate VERSION=123`
- Datenbank kennt aktuelle Version



The screenshot shows a database management interface with the following structure:

	Feld	Typ	Kollation	Attribute
<input type="checkbox"/>	version	varchar(255)	utf8_unicode_ci	

Model

- automatisch generierte Model-Klassen

```
class Lecture < ActiveRecord::Base
  belongs_to :professor
end
```

```
$ rails generate scaffold lectures
  titel:string sws:integer vor_nr:integer
professor:references
```

- **Obacht: Klasse Professor wird nicht angepasst**

Controller & Views

- Controller und Views für CRUD-Operationen
- betrachtet Entität als Ressource
- REST-Operationen

GET

POST

PUT

DELETE

- Bietet HTML- und XML-Zugriffsmöglichkeiten

Controller & Views

```
class LecturesController < ApplicationController

  def show
    @lecture = Lecture.find(params[:id])

    respond_to do |format|
      format.html # show.html.erb
      format.xml  { render :xml => @lecture }
    end
  end

  ...

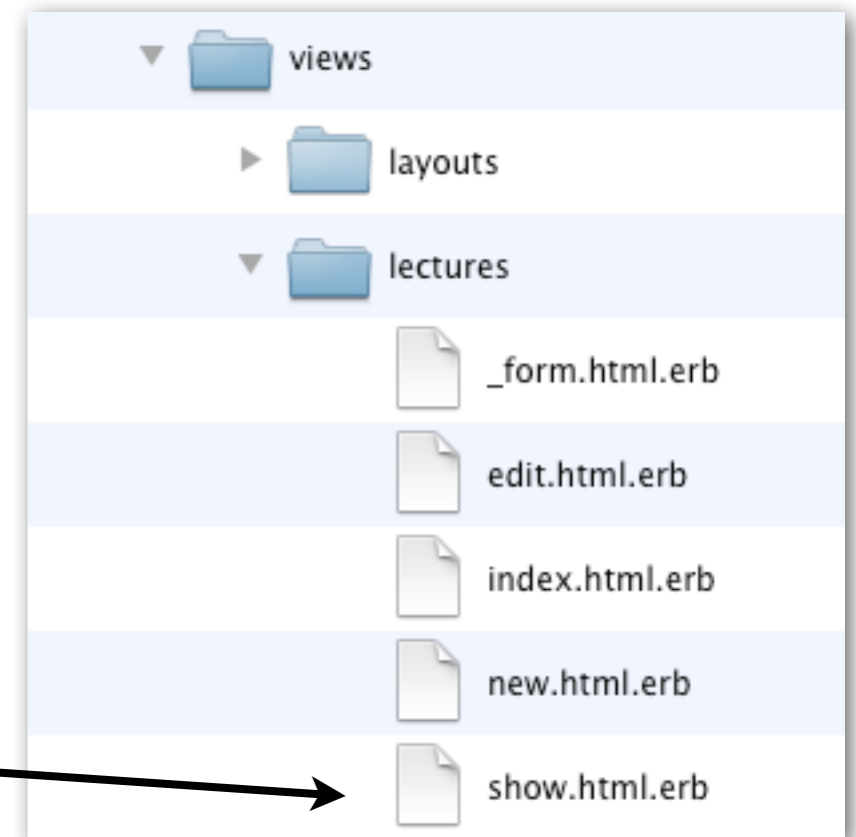
end
```

Controller & Views

- Erinnerung:

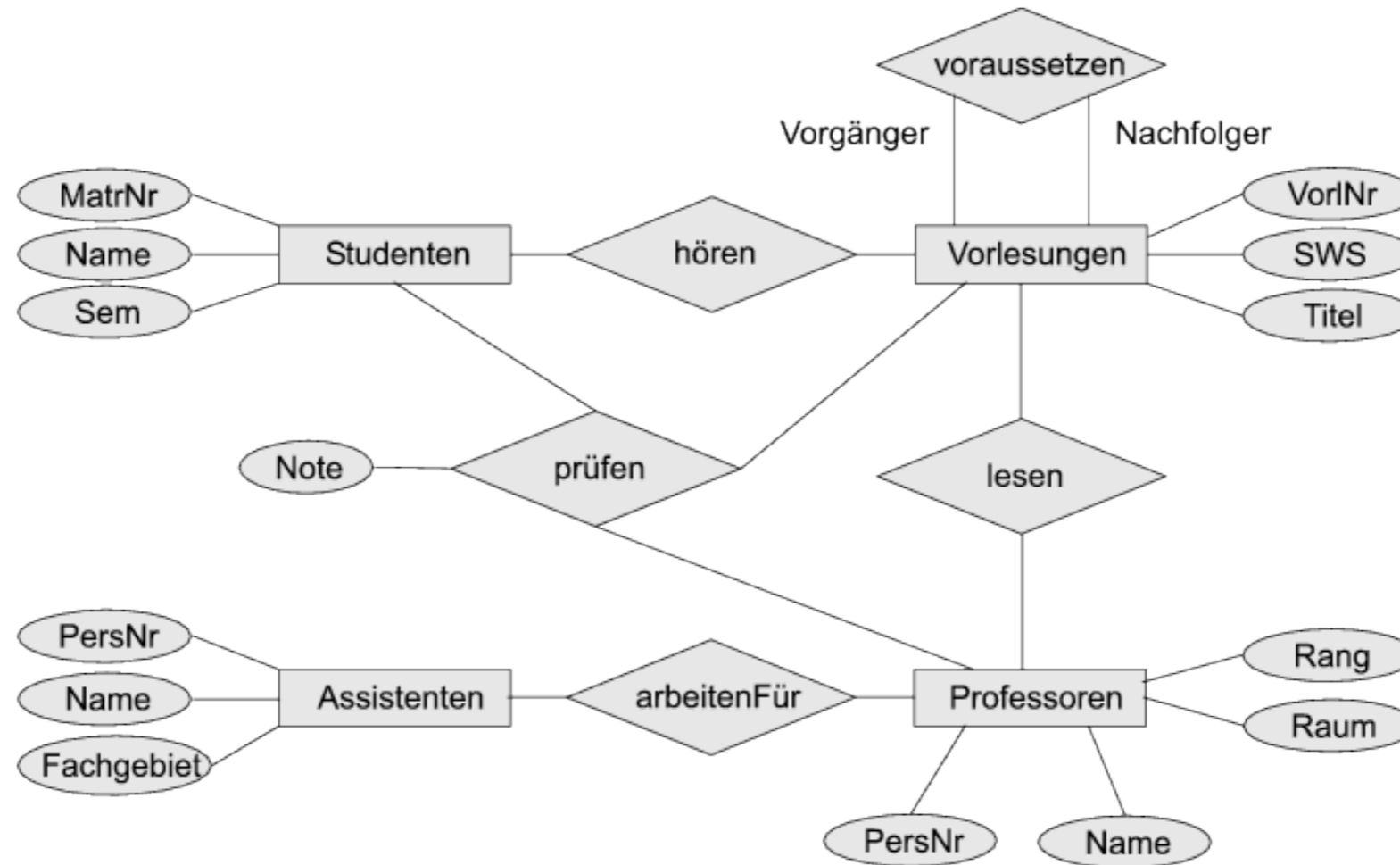
```
def show  
  ...  
end
```

```
render :action => „show“
```



- HTML-Oberflächen für CRUD-Operationen

Neue Applikation von 0



Neue Applikation von 0

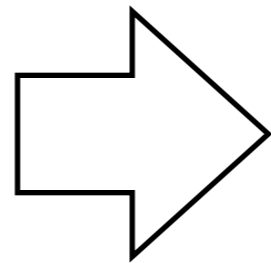
Demo

Scaffolds: Wiederholung

- rails generate scaffold lectures

- erzeugt:

- Migration
- Model
- Controller
- Views
- Tests



CREATE TABLE ...

Lecture.new

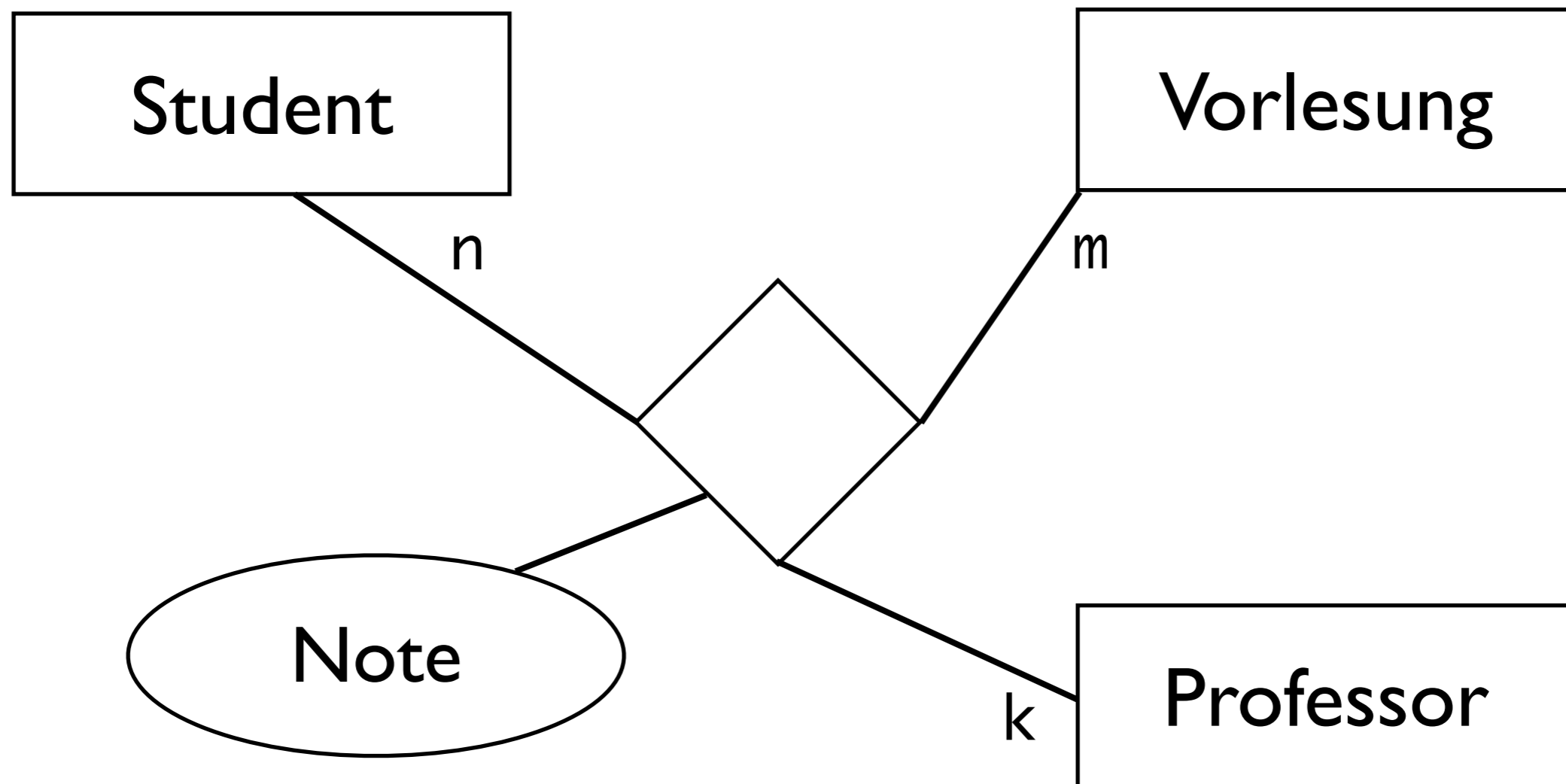
http://.../lecture/show

show.html.erb

...

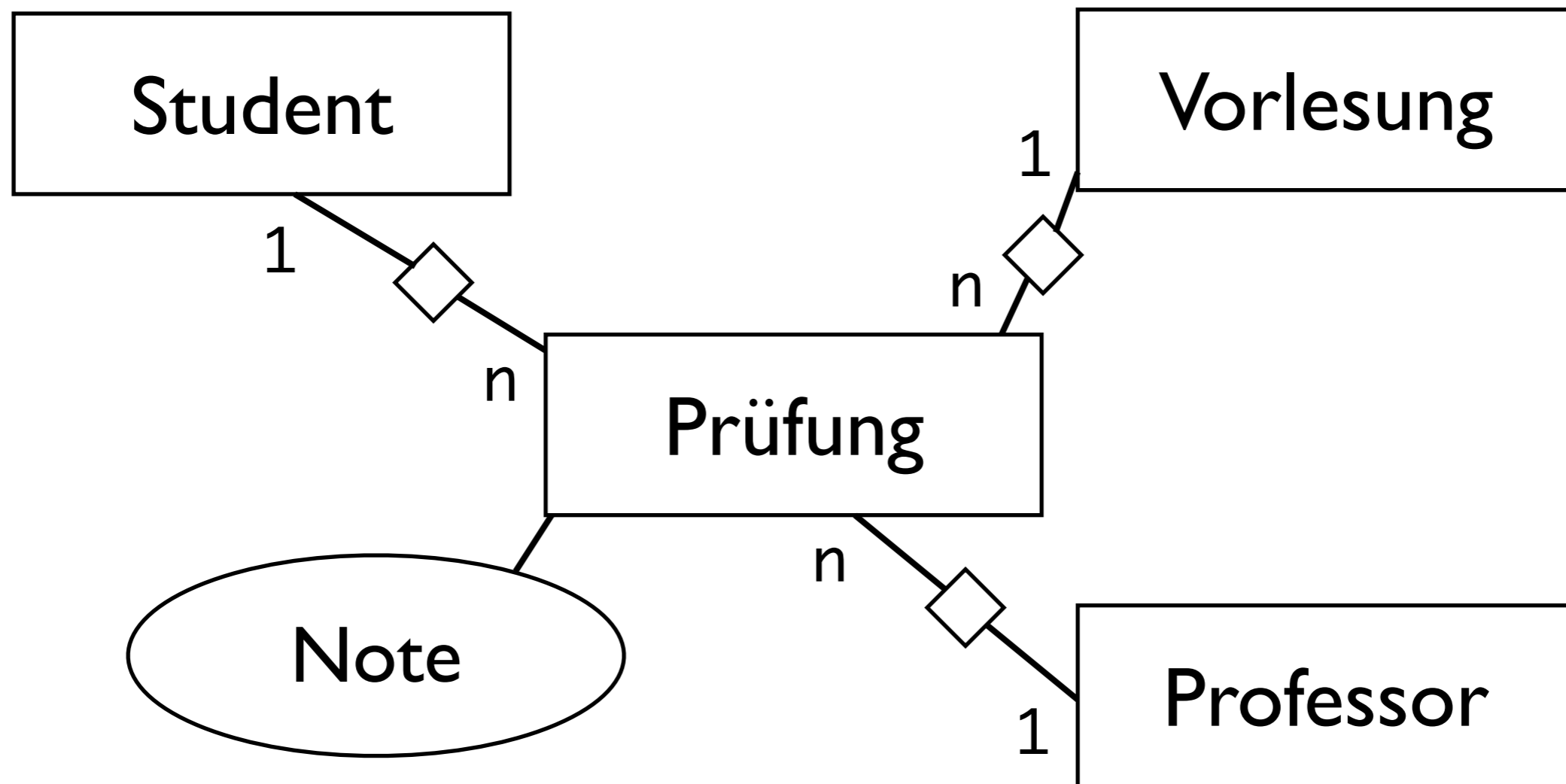
Fortgeschrittene ORM-Techniken

- mehrwertige Relationen und Relationen mit Attributen



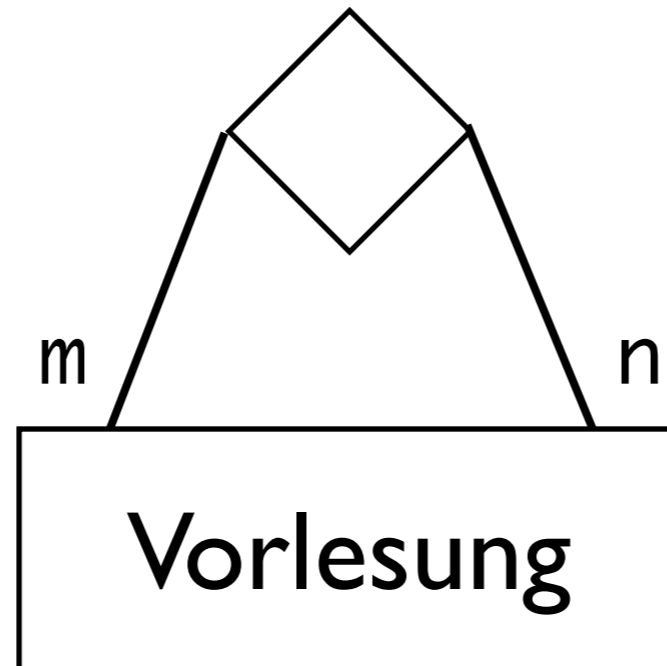
Fortgeschrittene ORM-Techniken

- mehrwertige Relationen und Relationen mit Attributen



Fortgeschrittene ORM-Techniken

- Entitäten mit N:M-Selbstreferenz



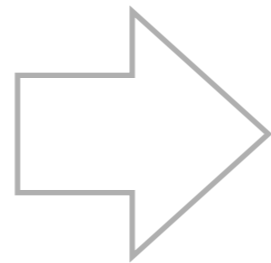
```
has_and_belongs_to_many :vorgaenger,  
:class_name => "Lecture", :join_table =>  
"lectures_lectures", :foreign_key =>  
"nachfolger_id", :association_foreign_key =>  
"vorgaenger_id"
```

Scaffolds: Wiederholung

- rails generate scaffold lectures

- erzeugt:

- Migration
- Model
- Controller
- Views
- **Tests**



CREATE TABLE ...

Lecture.new

http://.../lecture/show

show.html.erb

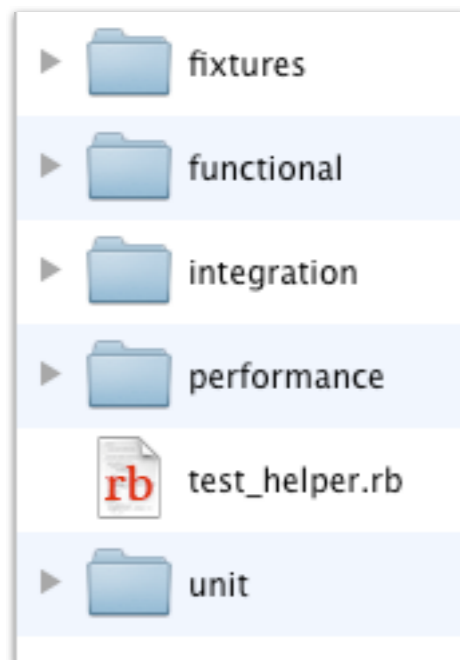
...

Testen in Rails

- Test-Driven-Development
- Kernidee von Rails
- integrierte Tests für
 - Models (Unit-Tests)
 - Controller (Functional Tests)
 - Views (Functional Tests)
 - Controller-Interaktion (Integration Tests)

Testen in Rails

- Verzeichnis test



← Testdaten
← Tests für Controller/Views
← Tests für Controller-Interaktion

← Tests für Models

Einfacher Unit-Test

- `unit/student_test.yml`

```
require 'test_helper'
```

```
class StudentTest < ActiveSupport::TestCase
  # Replace this with your real tests.
  test "the truth" do
    assert true
  end
end
```

Einfacher Unit-Test

```
require 'test_helper'

class StudentTest < ActiveSupport::TestCase

  test "valid semester" do

    s = Student.new
    s.name = "Willi"
    s.matr_nr = 123
    s.semester = -1 #fehlerhafte daten
    assert !s.save, "Neg. Semester erlaubt"

  end

end
```

Einfacher Unit-Test

- Test ausführen

```
$ ruby -Itest test/unit/student_test.rb
```

für test_helper.rb Test(s)

The diagram consists of two vertical arrows pointing upwards. The left arrow starts from the text 'für test_helper.rb' and points to the '-Itest' flag in the command '\$ ruby -Itest test/unit/student_test.rb'. The right arrow starts from the text 'Test(s)' and points to the 'test/unit/student_test.rb' file path in the same command.

- Lädt Testdaten in Datenbank
- Führt alle Tests aus

Einfacher Unit-Test

- Ergebnis:

```
Loaded suite test/unit/student_test
```

```
Started
```

```
F
```

```
Finished in 0.105289 seconds.
```

```
  1) Failure:
```

```
test_valid_semester(StudentTest)
```

```
[test/unit/student_test.rb:11]:
```

```
Neg. Semester erlaubt
```

```
1 tests, 1 assertions, 1 failures,  
0 errors, 0 skips
```

Test-Driven-Development

- Erst Test schreiben, dann Funktionalität entwickeln
- Beispiel: Validierung von Daten eines Models
- `app/models/student.rb`

```
validates :semester,  
          :presence => true,  
          :inclusion => 1..25
```

- Obacht: Niemand verhindert INSERT INTO ...

Einfacher Unit-Test

- Ergebnis:

```
Loaded suite test/unit/student_test
```

```
Started
```

```
.
```

```
Finished in 0.028667 seconds.
```

```
1 tests, 1 assertions, 0 failures,  
0 errors, 0 skips
```

Fixtures

- Nicht auf Produktivdaten testen
- Fixtures = Testdaten
- YAML oder CSV
- Test-Datenbank in `database.yml` konfigurieren
- ggf. mit `rake db:test:prepare` initialisieren
- vor dem Testen automatisch in die Testdatenbank geladen

Fixtures

- `fixtures/students.yml`

one:

```
matr_nr: 1  
name: MyString  
semester: 1
```

two:

```
matr_nr: 1  
name: MyString  
semester: 1
```


Fixtures

- `fixtures/students.yml`

```
willi:
```

```
  matr_nr: 123
```

```
  name: Willi Wacker
```

```
  semester: 5
```

```
  lectures: infob
```

Fixtures

- `fixtures/lectures.yml`

```
infoa:
```

```
  titel: Info A
```

```
  vorl_nr: 1
```

```
  sws: 9
```

```
infob:
```

```
  titel: Info B
```

```
  vorl_nr: 2
```

```
  sws: 9
```

```
  vorgaenger: infoa
```

Unit-Test mit Testdaten

- `models/student.rb`

```
def fehlende_vl
```

```
  erg = []
```

```
  self.lectures.each do |l|
```

```
    erg = erg + (l.vorgaenger - self.lectures)
```

```
  end
```

```
  return erg.uniq
```

```
end
```

Unit-Test mit Testdaten

```
require 'test_helper'

class StudentTest < ActiveSupport::TestCase

  test "vl_ohne_vorgaenger funktion" do

    s = students(:willi)
    assert s.fehlende_vl.include?(
      lectures(:infoa)),
      "Willi sollte Info A fehlen"

  end

end
```

Unit-Test mit Testdaten

- Ergebnis:

```
Loaded suite test/unit/student_test
```

```
Started
```

```
..
```

```
Finished in 0.097540 seconds.
```

```
2 tests, 2 assertions, 0 failures,  
0 errors, 0 skips
```

Weitere Informationen

- Mehr zum Thema *Testen mit Rails*
- Übungsblatt und Übung
- <http://guides.rubyonrails.org/testing.html>

Ein „echtes“ Beispiel

- Was fehlt eigentlich noch?
- „echte“ Queries
- Datenbank-Performance ausnutzen
- IMDB-Datenbank:
 $O(n * \log n)$ bei 60 Millionen Einträgen...
- ActiveRecord-Query-Interface

ActiveRecord

- Datenabfragen mit eigenem Query-Interface

```
Movie.first
```

```
Movie.find(123)
```

```
Movie.where(:name => „abc“).where(:year => 1942)
```

```
Movie.where(„name = ?“, @name)
```

```
Movie.order(„name“)
```

```
offset, limit, group, having, ...
```

- Benötigt passende Model-Klasse

ActiveRecord

- **Direkte Anfragen an die Datenbank**

`ActiveRecord::Base.connection.`

```
select_all(„SELECT * FROM movies ...“)
```

```
select_one(„SELECT * FROM movies ...“)
```

...

- **Liefert einen Array mit Hashes oder Hashes**

```
h = [{:title => „Casablanca“, :id => 1}, {...}]
```

```
h[0][:title]
```

Erinnerung

- `models/student.rb`

```
def fehlende_vl
```

```
  erg = []
```

```
  self.lectures.each do |l|
```

```
    erg = erg + (l.vorgaenger - self.lectures)
```

```
  end
```

```
  return erg.uniq
```

```
end
```

Erinnerung

- `models/student.rb`

```
def fehlende_vl
  Lecture.find_by_sql("SELECT l.* FROM lectures
l, lectures_students ls, lectures_lectures ll
WHERE ls.lecture_id = ll.nachfolger_id and
ls.student_id = " + self.id.to_s + " and
ll.vorgaenger_id = l.id and ll.vorgaenger_id
not in (SELECT ls2.lecture_id FROM
lectures_students ls2 WHERE ls2.student_id =
" + self.id.to_s + ")")
end
```

Erinnerung

- Ergebnis:

```
Loaded suite test/unit/student_test
```

```
Started
```

```
..
```

```
Finished in 0.097540 seconds.
```

```
2 tests, 2 assertions, 0 failures,  
0 errors, 0 skips
```

Zusammenfassung

- Datenbankabstraktion mit ORM und ActiveRecord
- Applikationsdesign mit Model-View-Controller
- Don't Repeat Yourself
- Convention over Configuration
- Scaffolds & Migrations
- Bestehende Datenbanken und neue Applikationen
- Tests

Literatur und weitere Informationen

- **Agile Web Development with Rails.**
Thomas, Dave; Heinemeier Hansson, David.
(Obacht: Fourth Edition für Rails 3, Rest veraltet!)
- **Rails API:**
<http://api.rubyonrails.org/>
- **Ruby-Dokumentation:**
<http://corelib.rubyonrails.org/>
- **Rails Guides:**
<http://guides.rubyonrails.org/>