



Die Esda Scaffolding Extension für Ruby on Rails

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Demo

Das Aussehen der Arbeitsoberfläche und deren Verhalten anpassen, Hilfe erhalten oder abmelden

localhost:3000/product

Home Addresses Countries Customers Orders Orderitems Products Productgroups Users

List Products

Links	Name	Description	Product group.name
Suchen			
	T-Shirt 2015		CLT Merchandizing
	Girlie-Shirt 2015		CLT Merchandizing
	Kinder-Shirts		CLT Merchandizing
	Schlauchschal 2014		CLT Merchandizing
	Schlüsselanhänger Plüsch		CLT Merchandizing
	Schlüsselanhänger Chip		CLT Merchandizing
	Schlüsselband		CLT Merchandizing
	Ansteck-Pin Tux/BSD-		CLT Merchandizing
	Plüsch-Tux/-BSD-Daemon		CLT Merchandizing
	Plüsch-Gnu/-KDE-		CLT Merchandizing
	Plüsch-PostgreSQL-		CLT Merchandizing
	Plüsch-Tux/-BSD-Daemon		CLT Merchandizing
	Plüsch-SuSE-Geeko		CLT Merchandizing
	Keramik Pinguin		CLT Merchandizing
	Mauspad		CLT Merchandizing
	Handysocke		CLT Merchandizing
	PVC-Aufkleberbogen		CLT Merchandizing
	Anti-Stress-Tux		CLT Merchandizing

Firefox sendet automatisch einige Daten an Mozilla, damit die Benutzerzufriedenheit verbessert werden kann.

Zu übermittelnde Daten festlegen



Hintergrund

- ▶ Entstanden aus Esda Warenwirtschaft (ab 2006)
- ▶ Ziel: Standardoberfläche für Stammdatentabellen
 - ▶ Wenig Code pro Tabelle
 - ▶ Standardverhalten sinnvoll, aber anpassbar
 - ▶ Performant für große Datenmengen
- ▶ GPLv3
- ▶ Rails 3.2/4.1



Ruby on Rails - Kurz und knapp

- ▶ MVC-Framework für Webanwendungen
 - ▶ Models: Tabelle = Klasse, Record = Instanz
 - ▶ Controller: Logik hinter den URIs
 - ▶ View: rendert Template für Client
 - ▶ Router: mappt URIs auf Controllermethoden
- ▶ Designprinipien:
 - ▶ DRY - Don't repeat yourself
 - ▶ Convention over configuration
 - ▶ opinionated software
- ▶ Ausgefeilte Introspection-Möglichkeiten
- ▶ Voreinstellungen für Dateisystemlayout, Klasse- und Methodennamen



ActiveRecord - Rails' ORM

- ▶ Philosophie: die Datenbank ist dumm
- ▶ SQLite, PostgreSQL, MySQL/MariaDB
- ▶ Felder aus DB auslesen
- ▶ Beziehungen im Model angeben
- ▶ Datenvalidierung im Model, nicht in DB
- ▶ Trigger
 - ▶ before_*/after_*
 - ▶ save, update, create
 - ▶ validate
 - ▶ destroy
 - ▶ after_commit, after_rollback
- ▶ unterstützt Transaktionen – auch verschachtelt



ActionPack

- ▶ ActionController – Anwendungslogik
 - ▶ HTTP Parameter verarbeiten
 - ▶ Daten aus Datenbank lesen/schreiben
 - ▶ Daten für Template zusammensammeln
 - ▶ Template angeben
 - ▶ i18n, content negotiation, CSRF Schutz
- ▶ ActionView – Templates rendern
 - ▶ verschiedene Templatesysteme: ERB, Builder, weitere aus gems
 - ▶ Partial
 - ▶ XSS Schutz per default
- ▶ Helper – Hilfen für Formulare, Links, Bilder etc



Beispielanwendung

```
git clone https://gitorious.org/scaffold_example_app/  
    scaffold_example_app.git  
cd scaffold_example_app  
bundle install  
rake db:migrate  
rails server
```

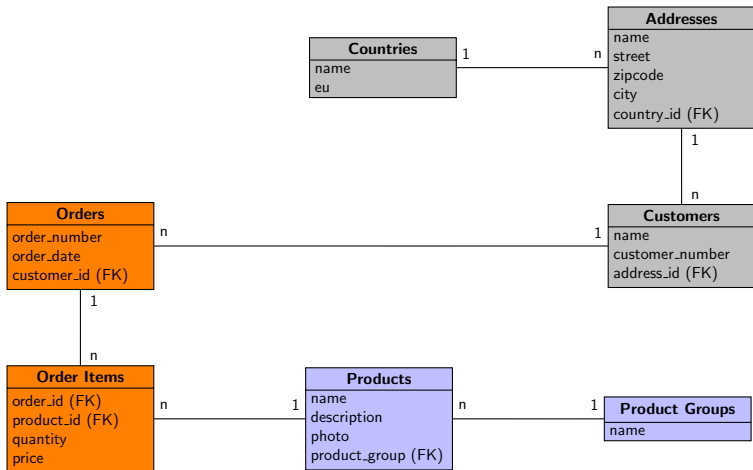


Eine eigene Anwendung

```
rails new webshop -m "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/schrd/scaffolding_esda/master/app_template/scaffolding_app_template.rb"  
cd webshop  
bundle install  
rake db:migrate  
rake db:seed  
# Models erstellen  
# Controller generieren
```




Datenstrukturen





Datenmodell in Rails

```
rails g model country name:string eu:boolean
rails g model address name:text street:string city:
  string "zipcode:string{10}" country:references:
  index
rails g model customer name:string customer_number:
  integer address:references:index

rails g model product_group "name:string{30}"
rails g model product name:string description:text
  photo:binary product_group:references:index
```



Datenmodell in Rails

```
rails g model order order_number:integer order_date:  
  date customer:references:index  
rails g model order_item order:references:index  
  product:references:index quantity:integer price:  
  decimal
```

- ▶ Migrations anpassen: NOT NULL angeben



Controller generieren

```
for controller in country address customer product  
  product_group order order_item; do  
  rails g esda:scaffold_controller $controller  
done
```

```
rake db:migrate  
rake db:seed  
rails s &  
sleep 2  
firefox http://localhost:3000
```



Reihenfolge der Felder in Formularen

- ▶ Standard: alle Datenbankfelder alphabetisch, Fremdschlüssel dereferenzieren
- ▶ Anpassung über `@scaffold_fields` Variable oder `scaffold_fields` Klassenmethode

```
class Address < ActiveRecord::Base
  belongs_to :country
  has_many :customers

  @scaffold_fields = %w(name street city zipcode
    country)
end
```



Felder in Auflistung ändern

- ▶ Standard: wie in Formularen
- ▶ Anpassung über @scaffold_browse_fields Variable

```
class Address < ActiveRecord::Base
  belongs_to :country
  has_many :customers

  @scaffold_fields = %w(name street city zipcode
    country)
  @scaffold_browse_fields = %w(name street city
    zipcode country.name)
end
```



Darstellung von Fremdschlüsselwerten

- ▶ Standard: Wert des Feldes name, wenn nicht vorhanden, dann to_s
- ▶ Überschreiben durch implementieren der scaffold_name Methode

```
class Address < ActiveRecord::Base
  belongs_to :country
  has_many :customers

  @scaffold_fields = %w(name street city zipcode
    country)
  @scaffold_browse_fields = %w(name street city
    zipcode country.name)

  def scaffold_name
    "#{self.name}_aus_#{self.city}"
  end
end
```



Änderbarkeit von Feldern

- ▶ Standard: alle Felder änderbar
- ▶ Überschreiben durch implementieren der `fieldname_immutable?` Methode

```
class Order < ActiveRecord::Base
  belongs_to :customer
  has_many :order_items

  def order_number_immutable?
    not self.new_record?
  end
end
```




Extra Spalten in Auflistung

- ▶ Jede Modelfunktion kann als Spalte verwendet werden
- ▶ Hinzufügen zu `scaffold_browse_fields`

```
class Order < ActiveRecord::Base
  belongs_to :customer
  has_many :order_items
  @scaffold_browse_fields = self.scaffold_fields + ["
    value"]

  def value
    self.order_items.sum("quantity*price")
  end
end
```



Suche in Auflistung

- ▶ Berechnete Spalten können durchsucht werden
- ▶ Klassenmethode `build_conditions_for_spaltenname` implementieren
- ▶ Widget für Suchemaske erstellen

```
class Order < ActiveRecord::Base
  def self.build_conditions_for_value(table, params_part, param_name)
    p_ge = params_part[param_name].try(:[], :from)
    p_le = params_part[param_name].try(:[], :to)

    conditions, condition_params = [], []
    unless p_ge.blank?
      conditions << "sum(quantity_<_>price)<_>=<_>?"
      condition_params << BigDecimal.new(p_ge)
    end
    unless p_le.blank?
      conditions << "sum(quantity_<_>price)<_><=<_>?"
      condition_params << BigDecimal.new(p_le)
    end
    return [], [] if conditions.size == 0
    subselect = "#{table}.id_<_>IN_<_>(SELECT_<_>order_id_<_>from_<_>order_items_<_>group_<_>by_<_>order_id_<_>HAVING_<_>#{conditions.
      join('_<_>AND_<_>')})"
    return [subselect], condition_params
  end
end
```



Widget für Suchmaske

```
module OrderHelper
  def input_search_for_order_value(record_name ,
    param_column_name, prefix, value, options)

    to_number_search_field_tag(record_name ,
      param_column_name, prefix, value, options)
  end
end
```



Inline Association

- ▶ **eine** has_many Association kann inline dargestellt werden

```
class Order < ActiveRecord::Base
  def self.inline_association
    self.reflect_on_association(:order_items)
  end
end
```



Controller

- ▶ Parameter für scaffold Aufruf
- ▶ überschreiben einzelner Methoden
- ▶ before/after/around-Filter
- ▶ Für Scaffolding Templates: @instance-Variable passend befüllen



Nutzbare Helpermethoden

- ▶ Eigenes View Template im Standardpfad ablegen, z.B.
`app/views/order/edit.html.erb`
- ▶ `record_show(@instance)`
- ▶ `record_form(@instance)`
- ▶ `scaffold_field_name(@instance, feldname)`
- ▶ `scaffold_value(@instance, feldname)`
- ▶ `editable_scaffold_value(@instance, feldname)`
- ▶ `scaffold_field(@instance, feldname)`



Eigenes Widget für Feld

- ▶ Helper implementieren

```
module ProductHelper
  def product_photo_field(record, field, name_prefix)
    file_field_tag(html_name(record.class, field,
      name_prefix)) +
    unless record.new_record?
      image_tag(download_url_for(record, :photo))
    else
      ""
    end
  end
end
```



TODO

- ▶ Dokumentation verbessern
- ▶ Auf Rails 4.2 Kompatibilität prüfen
- ▶ Responsive Design
- ▶ Design anpassbarer
- ▶ i18n verbessern
- ▶ Code aus Rails 2.x/3.x Zeiten aufräumen



Fragen, Anmerkungen, Wünsche, Bugs ...

... bitte an ...

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`https://github.com/schr/scaffolding_esda`