

Ruby Gems

Лекция 3

План

- Gems
- Bundler
- Создание и публикация пакетов
- TDD
- Test::Unit
- Minitest



Search Gems...

rails 6.0.0

Ruby on Rails is a full-stack web framework optimized for programmer happiness and sustainable productivity. It encourages beautiful code by favoring convention over configuration.

VERSIONS:

- 6.0.0** - August 16, 2019 (6.5 KB)
- 6.0.0.rc2** - July 22, 2019 (6.5 KB)
- 6.0.0.rc1** - April 24, 2019 (6.5 KB)
- 6.0.0.beta3** - March 13, 2019 (6.5 KB)
- 6.0.0.beta2** - February 25, 2019 (6.5 KB)

[Show all versions \(358 total\)](#) →

RUNTIME DEPENDENCIES (14):

- actioncable** = 6.0.0
- actionmailbox** = 6.0.0
- actionmailer** = 6.0.0
- actionpack** = 6.0.0
- actiontext** = 6.0.0
- actionview** = 6.0.0
- activejob** = 6.0.0
- activemodel** = 6.0.0
- activerecord** = 6.0.0
- activestorage** = 6.0.0
- activesupport** = 6.0.0
- bundler** >= 1.3.0
- railties** = 6.0.0
- sprockets-rails** >= 2.0.0

OWNERS:



44,076

TOTAL DOWNLOADS
189,550,182

FOR THIS VERSION
225,248

GEMFILE:

```
gem 'rails', '~> 6.0' 
```

INSTALL:

```
gem install rails 
```

LICENSE:

MIT

REQUIRED RUBY VERSION:

>= 2.5.0

REQUIRED RUBYGEMS VERSION:

>= 1.8.11

LINKS:

- [Homepage](#)
- [Source Code](#)

Команды

- `gem search rails`
- `gem search ^rails`
- `gem search ^rails$ -d`

Команды

```
$ gem search ^rails$ -d
```

```
*** REMOTE GEMS ***
```

```
rails (6.0.0)
```

```
  Author: David Heinemeier Hansson
```

```
  Homepage: https://rubyonrails.org
```

```
  Full-stack web application framework.
```

Команды

- `gem install rails`
- `gem install rails -no-doc`

Что с моим ruby?

```
irb -rpp #require + pretty_print  
>> pp $LOAD_PATH
```

```
irb(main):002:0> pp $LOAD_PATH  
["C:/Ruby26-x64/lib/ruby/gems/2.6.0/gems/did_you_mean-1.3.0/lib",  
 "C:/Ruby26-x64/lib/ruby/site_ruby/2.6.0",  
 "C:/Ruby26-x64/lib/ruby/site_ruby/2.6.0/x64-msvcrt",  
 "C:/Ruby26-x64/lib/ruby/site_ruby",  
 "C:/Ruby26-x64/lib/ruby/vendor_ruby/2.6.0",  
 "C:/Ruby26-x64/lib/ruby/vendor_ruby/2.6.0/x64-msvcrt",  
 "C:/Ruby26-x64/lib/ruby/vendor_ruby",  
 "C:/Ruby26-x64/lib/ruby/2.6.0",  
 "C:/Ruby26-x64/lib/ruby/2.6.0/x64-mingw32"]
```

Что с моим ruby?

```
irb -rpp #require + pretty_print
```

```
>> require 'ap'
```

```
=> true
```

```
>> pp $LOAD_PATH
```


Команды

- `gem uninstall rails`
- `gem list`
- `ri puts #имя метода`
- `gem server`



Summary

There are 135 gems installed:

actioncable, actionmailbox, actionmailer, actionpack, actiontext, actionview, activejob, activemodel, activerecord, activestorage, activesupport, addressable, ast, awesome_print, bigdecimal, bindx, bootsnap, builder, bundler, bundler, byebug, capybara, childprocess, cmath, concurrent-ruby, crass, csv, date, dbm, debase, debase, debase-ruby_core_source, did_you_mean, e2mmap, erubi, etc, fcntl, ffi, fiddle, fileutils, forwardable, gdbm, globalid, httparty, i18n, io-console, ipaddr, irb, jaro_winkler, jbuilder, json, logger, loofah, mail, marcel, matrix, method_source, mime-types, mime-types-data, mimemagic, mini_mime, mini_portile2, minitest, msgpack, multi_xml, mutex_m, net-telnet, nio4r, nokogiri, openssl, ostruct, parallel, parser, pg, pik, power_assert, prime, psych, public_suffix, puma, rack, rack-proxy, rack-test, rails, rails-dom-testing, rails-html-sanitizer, railties, rainbow, rake, rake, rb-fsevent, rb-inotify, rdoc, regexp_parser, rexml, rmagick, rss, rubocop, ruby-debug-ide, ruby-progressbar, rubygems, rubyzip, sass, sass-listen, sass-rails, scanf, sdbm, selenium-webdriver, shell, sprockets, sprockets-rails, stringio, strscan, sync, test-unit, thor, thread_safe, thwait, tilt, tracer, turbolinks, turbolinks-source, tinfo, tinfo-data, unicode-display_width, web-console, webdrivers, webpacker, webrick, websocket-driver, websocket-extensions, xmlrpc, xpath, zeitwerk, zlib.

Что внутри у чужих гемов?

- `gem fetch rails`
- `gem unpack rails`

C Extensions

Что внутри у моих гемов?

- Код + тесты
- Документация
- Gemspec

RM New Project



Ruby

+ Empty Project

Gem

Rails

Application

Mountable Engine

Rails API

RailsApps Sample

Web

HTML5 Boilerplate

React App

Bootstrap

Foundation

React Native

Puppet

Puppet Module

Location: C:\Code\equation_solver



Ruby SDK: ruby-2.6.3-p62 (C:\Ruby26-x64\bin\ruby.exe)

Bundler version: 2.0.2

Use minitest Use rspec

Create executable

Add Code of Conduct

Create C extensions boilerplate

Add MIT license

Create

- ▼ **equation_solver** C:\Code\equation_solver
 - ▼ **bin**
 - console
 - setup
 - ▼ **lib**
 - ▼ **equation_solver**
 - version.rb
 - equation_solver.rb
 - ▼ **test**
 - equation_solver_test.rb
 - test_helper.rb
 - .gitignore
 - .travis.yml
 - CODE_OF_CONDUCT.md
 - equation_solver.gemspec
 - Gemfile
 - LICENSE.txt
 - Rakefile
 - README.md

RDoc

- Видит комментарии перед объявлением классов
- Видит комментарии перед функциями
- Выписывает публичные методы
- Диаграммы, разметка,

Bundler

- `bundle install`
- `bundle update`
- `bundle exec rake`

Gemfile

```
source 'https://rubygems.org'  
git_source(:github) { |repo| "https://github.com/#{repo}.git" }  
  
ruby '2.4.4'  
  
# Bundle edge Rails instead: gem 'rails', github: 'rails/rails'  
gem 'rails', '~> 5.2.3'  
# Use mysql as the database for Active Record  
gem 'mysql2', '>= 0.4.4', '< 0.6.0'  
# Use Puma as the app server  
gem 'puma', '~> 3.11'  
# Use SCSS for stylesheets  
gem 'sass-rails', '~> 5.0'
```


Gemfile.lock

GEM

remote: <https://rubygems.org/>

specs:

 actioncable (5.2.3)

 actionpack (= 5.2.3)

 nio4r (~> 2.0)

 websocket-driver (>= 0.6.1)

actionmailer (5.2.3)

 actionpack (= 5.2.3)

 actionview (= 5.2.3)

GEMSPEC

```
Gem::Specification.new do |s|  
  s.name           = 'freewill'  
  s.version        = '1.0.0'  
  s.summary        = "Freewill!"  
  s.description    = "I will choose Freewill!"  
  s.authors        = ["Nick Quaranto"]  
  s.email          = 'nick@quaran.to'  
  s.homepage       = 'http://example.com/freewill'  
  s.files          = ["lib/freewill.rb", ...]  
end
```

Начинаем писать код

```
require "equation_solver/version"
```

```
module EquationSolver
```

```
  class Error < StandardError; end
```

```
end
```

Начинаем писать код

```
require "equation_solver/version"
```

```
module EquationSolver  
  class Error < StandardError;  
  end  
  
  def self.solve(a, b, c)  
  
  end  
  
end
```

Начинаем писать код

```
require "equation_solver/version"  
  
# Solves quadratic equations  
module EquationSolver  
  class Error < StandardError;  
  end  
  
  # equation  $a*x^2+b*x+c=0$   
  # output: [x1, x2], nil if equation has now solutions  
  def self.solve(a, b, c)  
  
  end  
  
end
```

Как решать квадратные уравнения?

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

ГОТОВО?

```
def self.solve(a, b, c)
  d = Math.sqrt(b**2 - 4 * a * c)
  [(-b - d) / (2 * a), (-b + d) / (2 * a)]
end
```

```
$ gem build equation\_solver.gemspec
Successfully built RubyGem
Name: equation_solver
Version: 0.1.0
File: equation\_solver-0.1.0.gem
```

Проверяем

```
$ irb
```

```
irb(main):001:0> require 'equation_solver'
```

```
=> true
```

```
irb(main):002:0> EquationSolver.solve(1,4,0)
```

```
=> [-4.0, 0.0]
```

```
irb(main):003:0> EquationSolver.solve(0,4,0)
```

```
=> [-Infinity, NaN]
```

```
irb(main):004:0> █
```


Публикация

- `gem push equation_solver-0.1.0.gem`
- `gem yank equation_solver -v 0.1.0`

Minitest vs RSpec vs Test::Unit

🔍 minitest vs r

🔍 minitest vs r — Поиск через Google

🔍 minitest vs rspec

🔍 minitest vs rspec 2019

🔍 minitest vs rspec 2018

🔍 minitest vs rspec 2017

`rspec is a testing DSL. minitest is ruby.`

`-- Adam Hawkins, "Bow Before MiniTest"`

TDD

- Написать тесты
- Выполнить тесты и убедиться, что они не проходят
- Написать минимальный код, который пройдет тесты
- Выполнить тесты и убедиться, что они проходят
- Выполнить рефакторинг

Шаги выполнения теста

- Подготовка UUT (unit under test)
- Выполнение кода
- Валидация результатов
- Очистка

Хорошие практики TDD

- Короткие итерации
- Маленькие модули
- Самодокументируемые тесты
- Отделяйте общую настройку окружения от частной для теста

Хорошие практики TDD

- Отдельные наборы тестов должны тестировать отдельные модули
- Учитывайте ошибочные негативные срабатывания при тестировании долгих операций
- Проводите code review
- Пишите красивый и качественный тестовый код

Плохие практики

- Тесты, зависящие от состояния, созданного другими тестами
- Зависимости между тестами
- Точное тестирование производительности или времени выполнения
- Проектирование всезнающих "оракулов"
- Тестирование реализации
- Медленные тесты

```
Test::Unit
```

```
require "test/unit"
```

```
class TestSequence < Test::Unit::TestCase
```

```
  def test_normal
```

```
    assert_equal(1, sequence(0, 1, 3))
```

```
  end
```

```
  def test_small_value
```

```
    assert_equal(1, sequence(1, 2, 1))
```

```
  end
```

```
end
```


Test::Unit

```
assert(false, "This was expected to be true")
```

```
assert_equal(expected, actual, text)
```

```
assert_block do
```

```
  [1, 2, 3].any? { |num| num < 1 }
```

```
end
```

```
assert_nothing_raised RuntimeError do
```

```
  raise Exception #Assertion passes, Exception is not a RuntimeError
```

```
end
```

```
assert_nothing_raised do
```

```
  raise Exception #Assertion fails
```

```
end
```

Test::Unit

```
assert_respond_to("hello", :reverse) #Succeeds  
assert_respond_to("hello", :does_not_exist) #Fails
```

```
assert_send(["Hello world", :include?, "Hello"]) #-> pass  
assert_send(["Hello world", :include?, "Goodbye"]) # -> fail
```

TDD vs BDD

- Модульные тесты VS Specs
- Описываем
- TDD для тестирования модулей
- BDD для тестирования сценариев =>
интеграционные тесты
- ATDD = BDD + TDD

Терминология BDD

Story/ Feature	История
As a	Как (в роли)
In order to	Чтобы достичь
I want to	Я хочу, чтобы

Scenario	Сценарий
Given	Дано/Пусть
When	Когда
Then	Тогда
And	И
But	Но

Пример истории

Feature: User Authentication Background:

Given the user is already registered to the website

Scenario: Given the user is on the login page

When the user inputs the correct email address

And the user inputs the correct password

And the user clicks the Login button

Then the user should be authenticated

And the user should be redirected to their dashboard

And the user should be presented with a success message

Пример истории

Feature: User Authentication Background:

Given the user is already registered to the website

Scenario: Given the user is on the login page

When the user inputs the `'test@example.org'` in `'email'`

And the user inputs the `'strong_pass'` in `'password'`

And the user clicks the `'login'` button

Then the user should be authenticated

And the user should be redirected to their dashboard

And the user should be presented with a success message

Терминология Test Double

- **Dummy** – объекты, которые используются в качестве формальных параметров для передачи в функции.
- **Fake** – объекты, у которых есть реализация каких-то методов, но она упрощена по сравнению с той реализацией, которая будет использоваться в ПО.
- **Stubs** – сущности, которые предоставляют результаты для определённых обращений (вызовов методов, запросов).
- **Spies** – stubs + статистика обращений.
- **Mocks** – stubs + верификация полученных вызовов: исключение, если вызов не ожидался, подсчет полученных вызовов

Пишем тесты

```
#test_helper.rb
$LOAD_PATH.unshift File.expand_path("../lib", __dir__)
require "equation_solver"

require "minitest/autorun"
```


Пишем тесты

```
test/equation_solver_test.rb
```

```
require "test_helper"
```

```
class EquationSolverTest < Minitest::Test
  def test_that_it_has_a_version_number
    refute_nil ::EquationSolver::VERSION
  end

  def test_it_does_something_useful
    assert false
  end
end
```

ВЫПОЛНЯЕМ ТЕСТЫ

```
$ ruby -Ilib:test test/equation\_solver\_test.rb
```

```
Run options: --seed 32402
```

```
# Running:
```

```
.F
```

```
Failure:
```

```
EquationSolverTest#test_it_does_something_useful [test/equation\_solver\_test.rb:9]:
```

```
Expected false to be truthy.
```

```
rails test test/equation\_solver\_test.rb:8
```

Сначала пишем тесты

```
def test_that_it_handles_wrong_input
  assert_nil ::EquationSolver.solve(0, 1, 'test')
end

def test_that_it_handles_linear_equation
  assert_equal [1, nil], ::EquationSolver.solve(0, 1, -1)
end
```

ПОТОМ КОД

```
def self.solve(a, b, c)
  return nil unless valid_params? a, b, c
  return [-c / b, nil] if a.zero?
  return [- Math.sqrt(a), Math.sqrt(a) ]
  if b.zero? && c.zero?

  d = Math.sqrt(b**2 - 4 * a * c)
  [(-b - d) / (2 * a), (-b + d) / (2 * a)]
end
```

Тесты проходят, но код не очень

```
10 def self.solve(a, b, c)
```

RuboCop: Assignment Branch Condition size for solve is too high. [17.15/15] [Metrics/AbcSize]

```
12 return [-c / b, nil] if a.zero?
```

```
13
```

```
14 d = Math.sqrt(b**2 - 4 * a * c)
```

```
15 [(-b - d) / (2 * a), (-b + d) / (2 * a)]
```

```
16 end
```

Рефакторинг

```
# equation a*x^2+b*x+c=0
# @return [Numeric, Numeric] or nil if equation has no solutions
def self.solve(a, b, c)
  return nil unless valid_params? a, b, c
  return [solve_linear(b, c), nil] if a.zero?
  return pair(Math.sqrt(a)) if b.zero? && c.zero?

  pair(discriminant(a, b, c)).map{ |x| (x - b) / (2 * a) }.sort
end

# equation k*x+b=0
# @return Numeric, nil if equation has no solutions
def self.solve_linear(k, b)
  return nil if k.zero?

  -b / k
end
```

Рефакторинг

```
def self.discriminant(a, b, c)
  Math.sqrt(b**2 - 4 * a * c)
end
```

```
def self.valid_params?(a, b, c)
  [a, b, c].all? { |x| x.is_a? Numeric }
end
```

```
def self.pair(x)
  [-x, x]
end
```

```
private_class_method :valid_params?
private_class_method :solve_linear
private_class_method :discriminant
private_class_method :pair
```

ССЫЛКИ

- rubygems.org
- <http://rdoc.sourceforge.net/doc/>
- <https://www.martinfowler.com/bliki/TestDouble.html>
- <https://github.com/rubocop-hq/ruby-style-guide>