

Lecture 6

Data Handling in Mobile Platforms

-
- Mobile Mindset
 - Mobile Platforms and Application Development fundamentals
 - Introduction to Android Operating System
 - Mobile Interface Design Concepts and UI/UX Design Fundamentals
 - Main Components of Android Application
 - **Data Handling in Mobile Platforms**
 - Handling Media in Android Applications
 - Sensors in Android
 - Security Aspects of Mobile Application development
 - Android Services

Learning Outcomes

- At the end of this Lecture, students should be able to
 - ✓ Identify the persistence techniques in Android Applications.
 - ✓ Understand the database handling of mobile technology using SQLite as the database tool.
 - ✓ Develop mobile applications using SQLite as the database.

Persistence techniques in Android Applications

- Android provides several options to save your app data.
- Your solution depends on:
 - How much space your data requires
 - What kind of data you need to store
 - Data should be private to your app or accessible to the other apps



File storage options

1. **Internal file storage** - Store app-private files on the device file system.
2. **External file Storage** - Store files on the shared external file system. This is usually for shared user files, such as photos.
3. **Shared preferences** - Store private primitive data in key-value pairs.
4. **Database** - Store structured data in a private database.

Internal Storage

- By default, files saved to internal storage are private to your app.
- The system provides a private directory on the file system for each file.
- When the user uninstalls your app, the files saved on the internal storage are removed.

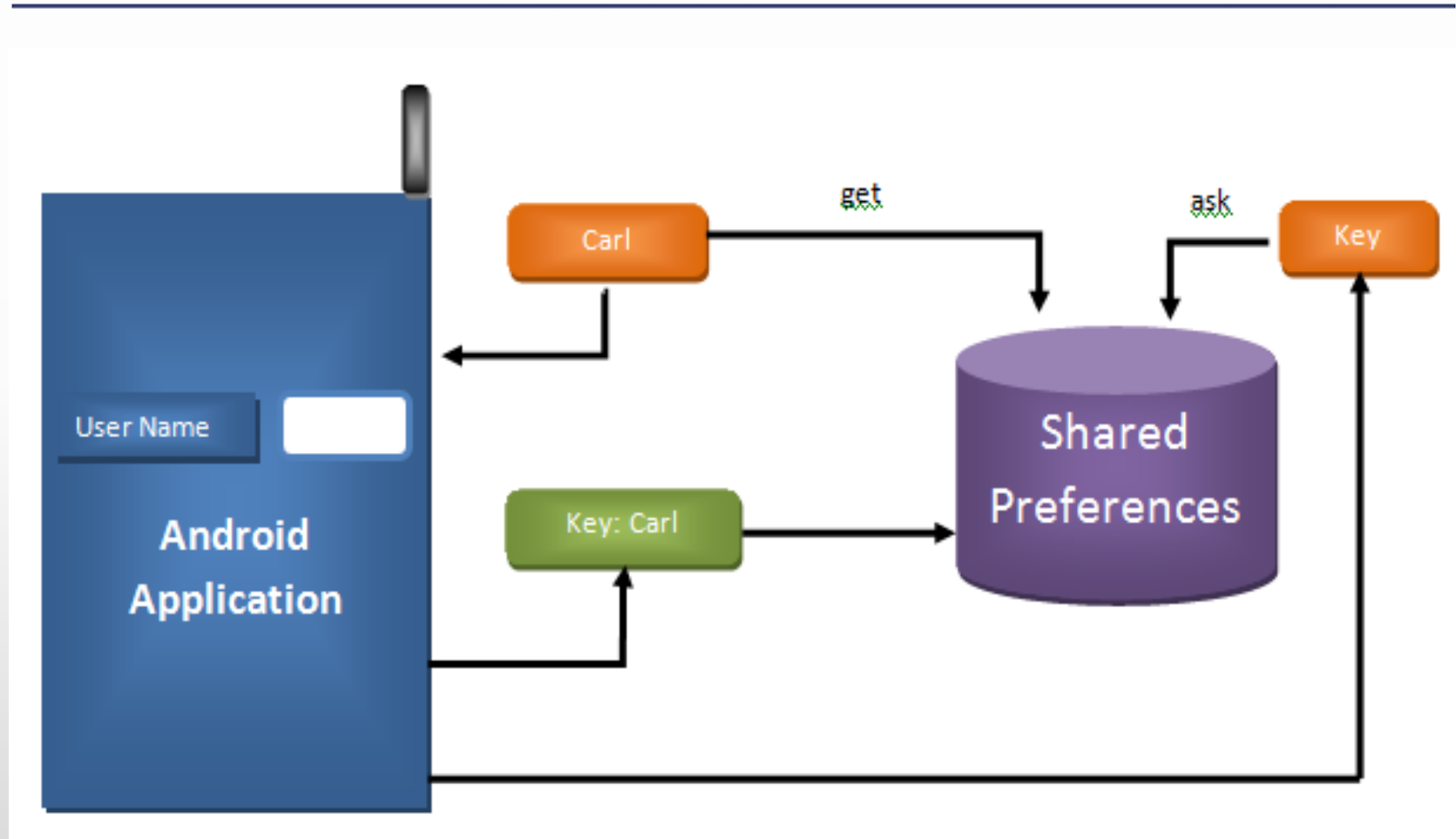
External Storage

- A storage space that users can mount to a computer as an external storage device.
- Physically removable.
Eg: SD card
- Can be modified by the user when they enable USB mass storage to transfer files on a computer.

Shared preferences

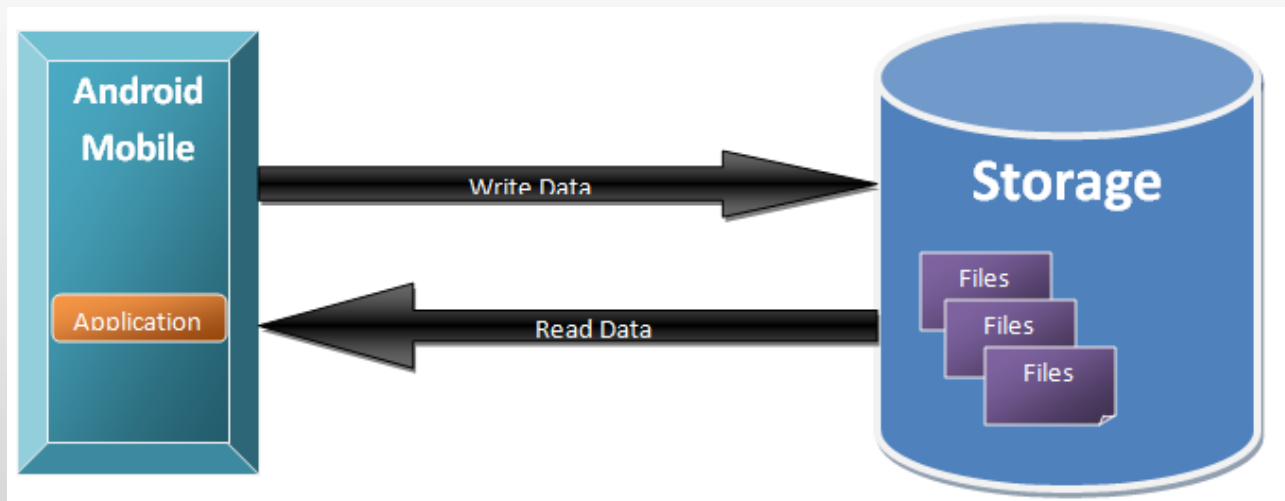
- If you don't need to store a lot of data and it doesn't require structure, you can use Shared preferences.
- The APIs allow you to read and write persistent key-value pairs of primitive data types such as Booleans, floats, ints, longs, and strings.
- The key-value pairs are written to XML files that persist across user sessions, even if your app is killed. You can manually specify a name for the file or use per-activity files to save your data.

Shared preferences



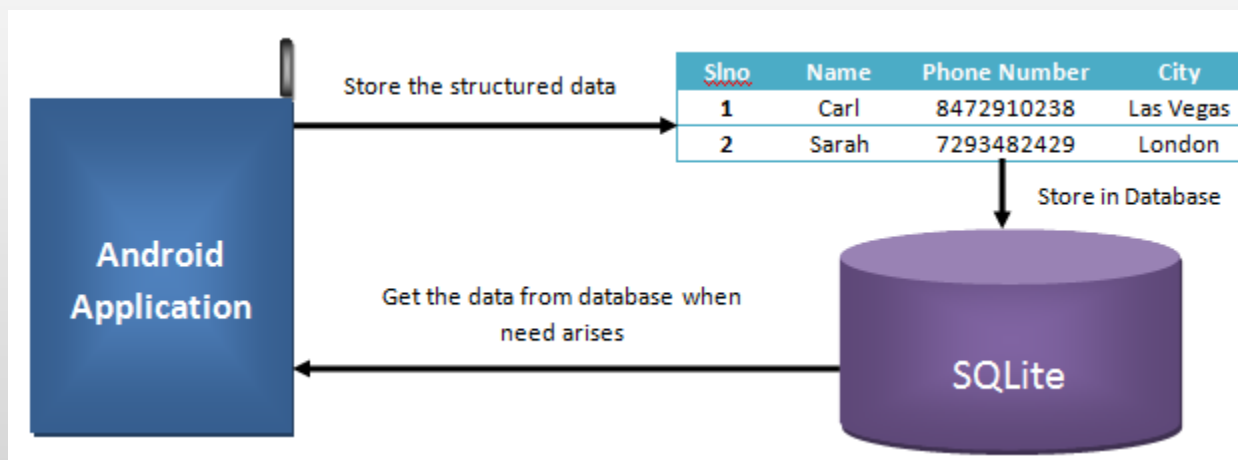
Databases

- Android provides full support for SQLite databases.
- Any database you create is accessible only by your app.



SQLite

- A SQL database engine which is developed using C that accesses its storage files directly.
- A software library that implements a self-contained, server less, zero-configuration, transactional SQL database engine.



Why SQLite?

- Serverless (does not require a separate server / ODBC or JDBC queries or system to operate). So. It's a local database.
- Zero-configuration (no setup or administration needed).
- Stored in a single cross-platform disk file.
- Very small and light-weight (250 KB- 400KB).
- Self-contained (no external dependencies and embeddable).
- Includes all basic functionalities.

Advantages of SQLite

- **Portable** – Uses only ANSI-standard C and VFS, file format is cross platform (little vs big endian, 32 vs 64 bit)
- **Reliable** – Has 100% test coverage, open source code and bug database, transactions are ACID even if power fails
- **Small** – 300kb library, runs in 16kb stack and 100kb heap

Disadvantages of SQLite

- **High concurrency** – Reader / writer locks on the entire file
- **Huge database** – Db file can't exceed file system limit or 2TB
- **Access control** – there isn't any

Create Database

- The SQLiteDatabase and SQLiteOpenHelper libraries are required.
- They include necessary information for the Db handling.

```
import android.database.sqlite.SQLiteDatabase;  
import android.database.sqlite.SQLiteOpenHelper;
```

- Create a java class with above two imports and extend the SQLiteOpenHelper class. Implement the necessary constructors and required onCreate() and onUpgrade() methods.

Create Columns for a Table

- Create a final class to define all tables for the database.
- Create an inner class to define columns.

```
import android.provider.BaseColumns;

public final class UsersMaster {
    private UsersMaster() {}

    /* Inner class that defines the table contents */
    public static class Users implements BaseColumns {
        public static final String TABLE_NAME = "users";
        public static final String COLUMN_NAME_USERNAME = "username";
        public static final String COLUMN_NAME_PASSWORD = "password";
    }
}
```


Create Database

```
public class DBHelper extends SQLiteOpenHelper {

    public static final String DATABASE_NAME = "UserInfo.db";

    public DBHelper(Context context) { super(context, DATABASE_NAME, factory: null, version: 1); }

    @Override
    public void onCreate(SQLiteDatabase db) {
        String SQL_CREATE_ENTRIES =
            "CREATE TABLE " + UsersMaster.Users.TABLE_NAME + " (" +
            UsersMaster.Users._ID + " INTEGER PRIMARY KEY," +
            UsersMaster.Users.COLUMN_NAME_USERNAME + " TEXT," +
            UsersMaster.Users.COLUMN_NAME_PASSWORD + " TEXT)";

        // Use the details from the UsersMaster and Users classes we created. Specify the primary key from the BaseColumns

        db.execSQL(SQL_CREATE_ENTRIES); // This will execute the contents of SQL_CREATE_ENTRIES
    }

    @Override
    public void onUpgrade(SQLiteDatabase db, int oldVersion, int newVersion) {

    }
}
```

Insert Data

```
public void addInfo(String userName, String password) {  
    // Gets the data repository in write mode  
    SQLiteDatabase db = getWritableDatabase();  
  
    // Create a new map of values, where column names the keys  
    ContentValues values = new ContentValues();  
    values.put(Users.COLUMN_NAME_USERNAME, userName);  
    values.put(Users.COLUMN_NAME_PASSWORD, password);  
  
    // Insert the new row, returning the primary key value of the new row  
    long newRowId = db.insert(Users.TABLE_NAME, nullColumnHack: null, values);  
}
```

Read data from the Database

```
public List readAllInfo()
{
    SQLiteDatabase db = getReadableDatabase();

    // define a projection that specifies which columns from the database
    // you will actually use after this query
    String[] projection = {
        Users._ID,
        Users.COLUMN_NAME_USERNAME,
        Users.COLUMN_NAME_PASSWORD
    };

    // Filter results WHERE "userName" = 'SLIIT USER'
    // String selection = Users.COLUMN_NAME_USERNAME + " = ?";
    // String[] selectionArgs = {" "};

    // How you want the results sorted in the resulting cursor
    String sortOrder = Users.COLUMN_NAME_USERNAME + " DESC";

    Cursor cursor = db.query(
        Users.TABLE_NAME,           // the table to query
        projection,                  // the columns to return
        selection: null,             // the columns for the WHERE clause
        selectionArgs: null,         // the values for the WHERE clause
        groupBy: null,              // don't group the rows
        having: null,               // don't filter by row groups
        sortOrder                    // the sort order
    );
}
```

Read data from the Database cont..

```
List userNames = new ArrayList<>();  
List passwords = new ArrayList<>();  
  
while(cursor.moveToNext()) {  
    String username = cursor.getString( cursor.getColumnIndexOrThrow(Users.COLUMN_NAME_USERNAME));  
    String password = cursor.getString( cursor.getColumnIndexOrThrow(Users.COLUMN_NAME_PASSWORD));  
    userNames.add(username);  
    passwords.add(password);  
}  
cursor.close();  
return userNames;  
}
```

Update a record

```
public void updateInfo(String userName, String password) {  
    SQLiteDatabase db = getReadableDatabase();  
  
    //New value for one column  
    ContentValues values = new ContentValues();  
    values.put(Users.COLUMN_NAME_PASSWORD, password);  
  
    //Which row to update, based on the title  
    String selection = Users.COLUMN_NAME_USERNAME + " LIKE ?";  
    String[] selectionArgs = {userName};  
  
    int count = db.update(  
        Users.TABLE_NAME,  
        values,  
        selection,  
        selectionArgs  
    );  
}
```

Delete a record

```
//This will delete a particular user from the table
public void deleteInfo(String userName) {
    SQLiteDatabase db = getReadableDatabase();
    //Define 'where' part of query
    String selection = Users.COLUMN_NAME_USERNAME + " LIKE ?";
    //Specify arguments n placeholder order
    String[] selectionArgs = { userName };
    //Issue SQL statement
    db.delete(Users.TABLE_NAME, selection, selectionArgs);
}
```