# HTML5 JavaScript Storage for Structured Data

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# IndexedDB and the mobile web

# Why attend this session?

Have storage needs > 5MBs

Want to store data types other than Strings

Don't want to manually serialize/deserialize

Looking into offline JavaScript

# Agenda

Intro to IndexedDB coding patterns

Fitting IndexedDB into overall application

**Performance** 

Wet your appetite! Can't cover it all

#### Who am I?

Andy Gup, Esri Sr. Developer – JS and native Android



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#### Structured data?

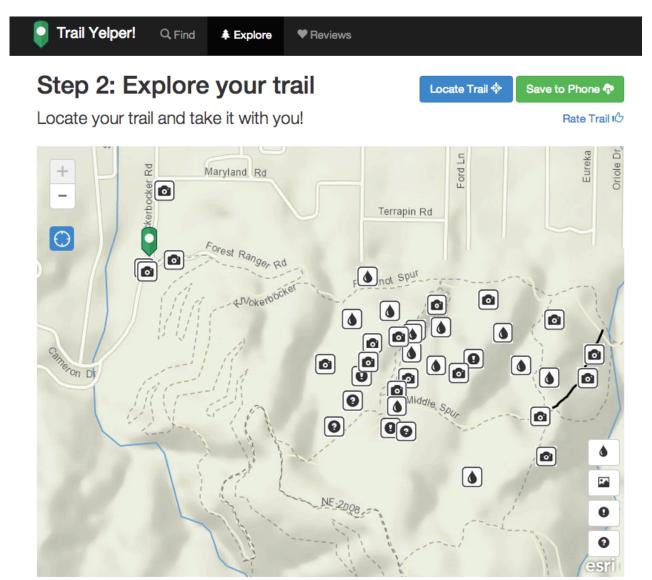
JSON Objects (not serialized)

Complex Objects (difficult serialize/deserialize)

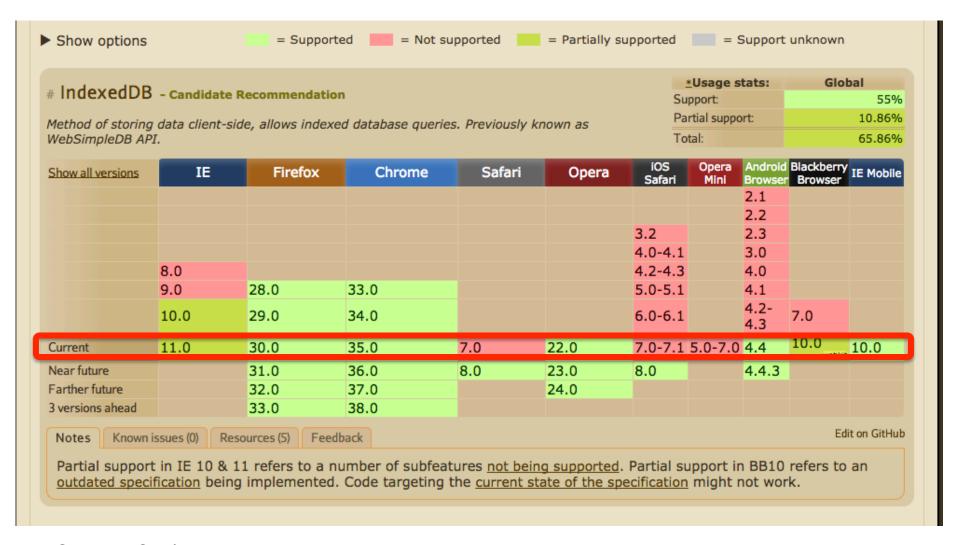
Binary data (e.g. images, files)

**Arrays** 

# Offline JavaScript Demo



# IndexedDB browser support?



Source: Caniuse.com

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#### How does IndexedDB work?

**Key-Value pairs** 

Search Indexes

**NoSQL** 

**Cursors** 

Asynchronous via callbacks

Notifications via DOM events

# Key/Value pairs?

```
Key
   String, Number, Date, Array
Value (incomplete list)
   String
   Object
   Array
   Blob
   ArrayBuffer
   Uint8Array
   File
```

#### Will IndexedDB work offline?

# YES!

Can also be used with Application Cache.

## How to use? Six basic steps

- 1. Include shim (if necessary)
- 2. Set vendor prefixes
- 3. Validate functionality
- 4. Open (or upgrade)
- 5. Add, update, retrieve or delete data
- 6. Capture events via callbacks

## How to use? IndexedDBShim.js

Required for Safari 7 on iOS and Mac Safari 7 only comes with Web SQL

<script src="IndexedDBShim.js"></script>

#### How to use? Set Prefixes

```
window.indexedDB = window.indexedDB ||
    window.mozIndexedDB ||
    window.webkitIndexedDB ||
    window.msIndexedDB;

var transaction = window.IDBTransaction ||
    window.webkitIDBTransaction;
```

## How to use? Validate functionality

```
this.isSupported = function(){
    if(!window.indexedDB && !window.openDatabase){
        return false;
    }
    return true;
};
```

## How to use? Validate functionality

```
this.isSupported = function(callback){
    if(!window.indexedDB && !window.openDatabase){
       return callback(false);
    else{
      testFunctionality(function(success, result){
            return callback(success,result);
```

## How to use? Validate functionality

```
function testFunctionality(callback){
   var objectStore = transaction.objectStore("table1");
   var request = objectStore.put(myBlob,"test1key");
  request.onsuccess = function(event)
       callback(true, event.target.result);
   };
   request.onerror = function(error)
       callback(false,error);
   };
```

# How to use? Open database

```
var db = null;
var request =
                                                    STEP 1
   indexedDB.open("customerDB", /*version*/ 2);
request.onsuccess = function(eyent){
   db = event.target.result;
                                STEP 2
   callback(true);
request.onerror = function(error){
   callback(false,error);
```

#### How to use? Transactions

Handles ALL reading and writing

```
var transaction =
  db.transaction(["customerDB"], "readwrite");
Provides events
Three modes
  "readonly"
  "readwrite"
  "versionchange"
```

#### How to use? Transaction events

```
var transaction =
  db.transaction(["customerDB"], "readwrite");
transaction.onerror = function(error){ . . . }
//
// Careful! This always returns
//
transaction.oncomplete = function(event){
```

## How to use? Transaction requests

```
var transaction =
   db.transaction(["customerDB"], "readwrite");
var objectStore =
   transaction.objectStore("customerDB");
var request =
   objectStore.put({test:1},"myKey");
// Did transaction request work or not?
request.onerror = function(error){ . . . }
request.onsuccess = function(event){ . . . }
```

#### How to use? Write data

```
add(anyValue, /*optional*/ key)
Write only unique values
```

Duplicate entries fail with error

```
put(anyValue, /*optional*/ key)
```

Overwrites existing entries with same key

#### How to use? Write data

```
request =
objectStore.put({test:1}, "myKey");
request.onsuccess = function(event){
  callback(true, event.target.result);
request.onerror = function(error){
  callback(false,error);
```

#### How to use? Get data

```
request =
  objectStore.get("aUniqueKey");
request.onsuccess = function(event){
  callback(true, event.target.result);
request.onerror = function(error){
  callback(false,error);
```

# Database size – how big??

#### General suggestion (smartphones/tablet):

- Less than 100 MB

#### Why? Depends on:

- Remaining free memory
- How much memory used by browser
- How many tabs are already open
- If other applications already running

# Can I use too much memory?

#### YES!

The device OS will shutdown the browser

Greater potential for data corruption

If shutdown occurs during a 'write' operation

# Read/Write performance

Know thy data!

Not all data types perform equally

Pre- and post-processing is expensive

#### **DEMO**

https://github.com/andygup/indexeddb-typetest-js

# Chrome 35.0.1916 – MacBook 319KB JPEG

Initial Type	Туре	Test	Image	Elapsed Time to get()		
Simple String	string	test7		2.294000005349517ms		
Object	object	test8		38.40400000626687ms		
Array	array	test9		24.017999996431172ms		
Blob	string	test10		9.407999998074956ms		
Uint8Array	uint8array	test11		1.1030000023311004ms		
ArrayBuffer	arraybuffer	test12		2.9829999984940514ms		
Size	318679 bytes					

# Safari 7.0.3 – MacBook (Shim) 319KB JPEG

Initial Type	Туре	Test	Image	Elapsed Ti	me to get()	
Simple String	string	test7		4ms		
Object	object	test8		11ms		
Array	array	test9		7ms		
Blob	blob	test10		10ms		
Uint8Array	arraybuffer	test11		210ms	Whoa!!	
ArrayBuffer	arraybuffer	test12	?	10ms		
Size	318679 byt	es				

# Safari 7.1.1 iPad 3 (Shim) 319KB JPEG

Initial Type	Type	Test	Image	Elapsed Time to get()			
Simple String	string	test7		35ms			
Object	object	test8		18ms			
Array	array	test9		18ms			
Blob	blob	test10		30ms			
Uint8Array	arraybuffer	test11		54ms			
ArrayBuffer	arraybuffer	test12		2ms			
Size	318679 byt	318679 bytes					

# Safari 8 iPhone 5S (no shim!) 319KB JPEG

Initial Type	Туре	Test	Image	Elapsed Time to get()	
Simple String	string	test7	-	27.638375000606175ms	
Object	object	test8	-	21.705125000153203ms	
Array	array	test9	-	63.42466666683322ms	
Blob	string	test10		8.576708332839189ms	
Uint8Array	uint8array	test11	7	13.27020833377901ms	
ArrayBuffer	arraybuffer	test12	-	15.185874999588123ms	
Size	318679 byt	es			

# Safari 7 iPhone 5 (Shim) 319KB JPEG

Initial Type	Туре	Test	Image	Elapsed Time to get()
Simple String	string	test7	-	24ms
Object	object	test8	+	45ms
Array	array	test9		54ms
Blob	blob	test10		64ms
Uint8Array	arraybuffer	test11		973ms Whoa!!
ArrayBuffer	arraybuffer	test12		56ms
Size	318679 byt	es		

# Firefox 29.0.1 Desktop – MacBook 319KB JPEG

 Initial Type	Туре	Test	Image	Elapsed Time to get()		
Simple String	string	test7		7.04386599999998ms		
Object	object	test8		28.012715000000014ms		
Array	array	test9		14.237759000000096ms		
Blob	blob	test10		10.764188999999874ms		
Uint8Array	uint8array	test11	144	18.19508600000006ms		
ArrayBuffer	arraybuffer	test12		23.284209000000033ms		
Size	318679 bytes					

# Android 4.4.4 – Nexus 4 319KB JPEG

Initial Type	Туре	Test	Image	Elapsed Time to get()	
Simple String	string	test1		72.63899999816203ms	
Object	object	test2	<b>W</b>	53.348999994341284ms	
Array	array	test3		53.89899999863701ms	
Blob					
Uint8Array	uint8array	test5		11.01800000469666ms	
ArrayBuffer	arraybuffer	test6	35	14.100000000325963ms	

# Pre- and Post-processing

What final data type does your app need?

**Pre-process** 

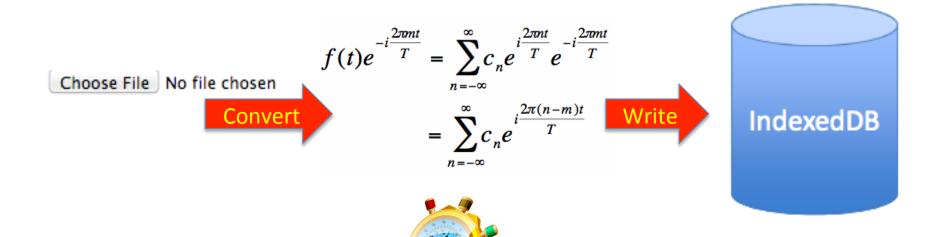
Work done before 'writing' data to DB

Post-process

Work done after 'getting' data from DB

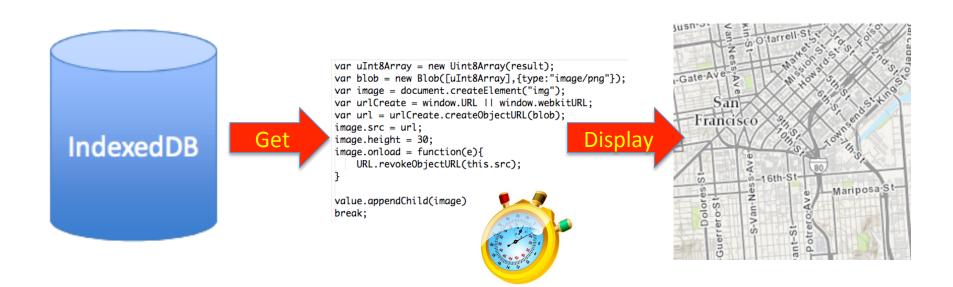
# Pre-processing

- 1. Retrieve data from <input> or server
- 2. Convert data (if needed)
- 3. Write to database



# Post-processing

- 1. Retrieve data from database
- 2. Convert data (if needed)
- 3. Display data



# Pre- and Post-processing

### XMLHTTPRequest response types

Value	Response data type
un	String (Default)
"arraybuffer"	ArrayBuffer
"blob"	Blob
"document"	Document
"json"	Object
"text"	String

# Pre- and Post-processing

Potentially huge performance differences

### **Examples**

- FileReader
- Canvas
- Bitwise conversion
- Blob to objectURL

# Pre- and Post-processing (Example)

```
var uInt8Array = new Uint8Array(arrBuff);
var blob = new Blob(
   [uInt8Array],
   {type:"image/jpeg"});
var image = document.createElement("img");
var urlCreate = window.URL | | window.webkitURL;
var url = urlCreate.createObjectURL(blob);
image.src = url;
image.height = 30;
image.onload = function(e){
                                   OUTPU1
  callback(image);
  URL.revokeObjectURL(this.src);
```

## **DEMO**

https://github.com/andygup/image-parsing-test-js

# Convert ArrayBuffer to Image\*



**GIF** 

Test	FileReader	Canvas	Bitwise
type	image/gif	image/gif	image/gif
Size	402629	402629	402629
Avg. (ms)	5.4146	34.0201	25.9631

**PNG** 

Test	Test FileReader Canvas		Bitwise
Type	image/png	image/png	image/png
Size	409317	409317	409317
Avg. (ms)	5.8122	25.5615	23.3734

**JPG** 

Test	FileReader	Canvas	Bitwise
Type	image/jpeg	image/jpeg	image/jpeg
Size	404699	404699	404699
Avg. (ms)	5.7540	39.6070	27.0127
		<del> </del>	

<sup>\*</sup> Chrome 35

# Convert ArrayBuffer to Image\*



Type	image_3.9mb.jpg	image_2.1mb.jpg	image_1.5mb.jpg	image_800kb.jpg	image_405kb.jpg
Size	3863500	2763687	1532129	796339	404699
FileReader	15.434999993885867	13.084999998682179	8.228999999118969	3.608999992138706	4.256000000168569
Bitwise	266.4130000048317	118.2589999953052	89.66300000611227	42.74499999883119	20.90400000452064
Canvas	370.2860000048531	202.9599999950733	188.9939999964554	114.50199999671895	45.574999996460974
Images					
Type	image_3.9mb.png	image_2.1mb.png	image_1.5mb.png	image_800kb.png	image_405kb.png
Size	3863521	2144014	1460123	799053	409317
FileReader	15.855999998166226	8.312999998452142	7.406999997328967	3.715999991982244	3.6010000039823353
Bitwise	228.63900000811554	141.73300001129974	90.87899999576621	43.76300000876654	23.245999997016042
Canvas	299.7310000064317	94.530999995186	75.66400000359863	49.11300000094343	25.83400000031665
		17:50 TUBER 11: 2009	Carl Carlot		Apr 1

**Images** 

# Convert ArrayBuffer to Image

Type	
Size	10
FileReader	0.
Bitwise	3 1.
Canvas	7.
Images	

	image_100kb.jpg	image_58kb.jpg	image_27kb.jpg
	16984	11603	7332
	0.7210000039776787	0.6870000070193782	1.4530000044032931
3	1.141000000643544	0.5819999933009967	0.5549999914364889
	7.279999990714714	6.057999999029562	7.644999990588985

Type
Size
FileReader
Bitwise
Canvas
Images

image_100kb.png	image_58kb.png	image_27kb.png
98133	57550	27332
1.224999999976717	0.9160000045085326	0.9369999897899106
4.690000001573935	2.7799999952549115	1.3840000028721988
11.365000013029203	9.47699999960605	8.04000000061933

## **DEMO**

https://github.com/Esri/offline-editor-js

#### Min Zoom Level (farthest from ground)

13

#### **Current Zoom Level**

16

Max Zoom Level (closer to ground)

19

4			
	Level	Tile Count	Size Mb (aprox.)
	13	1	0.03 Mb
	14	2	0.05 Mb
	15	4	0.11 Mb
	16	9	0.24 Mb
	17	20	0.53 Mb
	18	72	1.89 Mb
	19	240	6.32 Mb
	Total	348	9.15 Mb



Prepare for Offline

Px Delete All Tiles

S Go Offline

**2** Usage: 4.16 Mb (127 tiles)

**Show Stored Tiles** 

▲ Save to File

Load from File

Using proxy: Yes

♣ 1. Navigate to your area of interest • 2. Click 'Prepare for Offline' button

\$3. Go Offline and enjoy!

# Summary - IndexedDB

Designed to work with complex data.

High performance/Asynchronous

Compatible with many offline workflows

Support continues to improve

## References

https://github.com/andygup/indexeddb-typetest-js

https://github.com/andygup/image-parsing-test-js

https://github.com/Esri/offline-editor-js

https://github.com/axemclion/IndexedDBShim

http://developers.arcgis.com/javascript

## Questions?

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