

# DATA STORAGE & TECHNIQUES

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## **Data Storage In Android**

- **Shared Preferences:** Stores private primitive data using key-value pairs.
- **Internal Storage:** Stores private data directly on the device's memory.
- **External Storage:** Stores public data on a shared external storage location.
- **SQLite Databases:** Stores structured data in a private database.
- **Network Connection:** Stores data on the web using a network server.

## **Shared Preferences**

- Useful for **storing and retrieving primitive data in key value pairs.**
- **Lightweight usage**, such as saving application settings.
- Typical usage of SharedPreferences is for saving application such as **username and password, auto login flag, remember-user flag etc.**

## Shared Preferences

- The shared preferences **information is stored** in an XML file on the device
  - Typically in `/data/data/<Your Application's package name>/shared_prefs`
- SharedPreferences can be associated with the entire application, or to a specific activity.
- Use the `getSharedPreferences()` method to get access to the preferences

## **Shared Preferences**

- **Example:**
  - `SharedPreferences prefs = this.getSharedPreferences('myPrefs, MODE_PRIVATE')`
- **If the preferences XML file exist, it is opened, otherwise it is created.**
- **To Control access permission to the file:**
  - `MODE_PRIVATE`: private only to the application
  - `MODE_WORLD_READABLE`: all application can read XML file
  - `MODE_WORLD_WRITABLE`: all application can write XML file

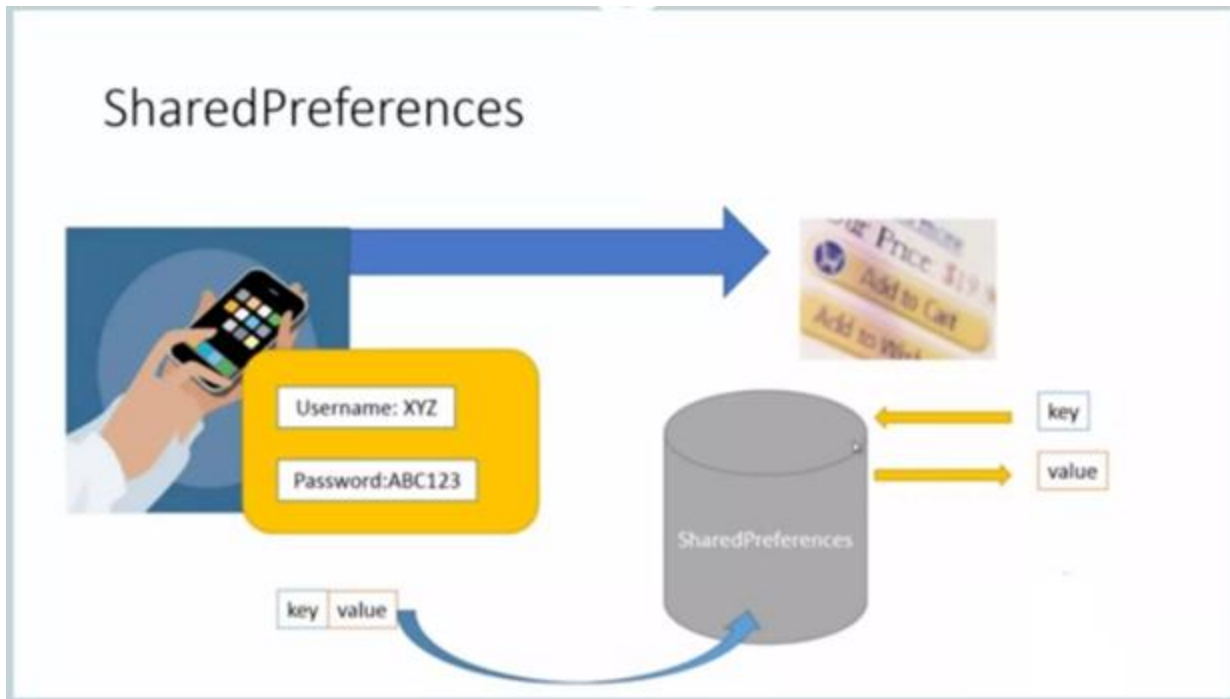
## **Shared Preferences**

- **To add Shared preferences, first an editor object is needed**
  - `Editor prefsEditor = prefs.edit();`
- **Then, use the put() method to add the key-value pairs**
  - `prefsEditor.putString("username", "D-Link");`
  - `prefsEditor.putString("password","vlsi#1@2");`
  - `prefsEditor.putInt("times-login",1);`
  - `prefsEditor.commit();`

## **Shared Preferences**

- **To retrieve shared preferences data:**
  - `String username = prefsEditor.getString("username"." ");`
  - `String password = prefsEditor.getString("password"." ");`
- **If you are using SharedPreferences for specific activity, then use `getPreferences()` method**
  - No need to specify the name of the preferences file

## Example





## **Internal Storage**

- Android can save files **directly to the device internal storage**.
- These files are **private to the application** and will be removed if you uninstall the application.
- We can create a file using **openFileOutput()** with parameter as file name and the operating mode.
- Generally not recommended to use files.

## **Internal Storage**

- Similarly, we can open the file using `openFileInput()` passing the parameter as the filename with extension.
- File are use to store large amount of data
- Use **I/O interfaces** provided by **java.io.\*** libraries to read/write files.
- **Only local files** can be accessed.

## **File Operation(Read)**

- Use **context.openFileInput(string name)** to open a private input file stream related to a program.
- Throw **FileNotFoundException** when file does not exist.
- Syntax:-  

```
fileinputStram.in=this.openfileinput("xyz.txt")
```
- **In.close():**//Close input stream

## **File Operation(Write)**

- Use **context.openFileOutput(string name,int mode)** to open a private output file stream related to a program.
- The file will be created if it does not exist.
- Output stream can be opened in append mode, which means new data will be appended to end of the file.
- **String mystring="Hello World"**

## **File Operation(Write)**

- Syntax:-

```
FileOutputStream outfile = this.openFileOutput("myfile.txt",  
MODE_APPEND)
```

//Open and Write in "myfile.txt", using append mode.

- `Outfile.write(mystring.getBytes());`
- `Outfile.close();`//close output stream

## **External Storage**

- Every Android-compatible device supports a shared "**external storage**" that you can use to save files
  - Removable storage media (such as an SD card)
  - Internal (non-removable) storage
- File saved to the external storage are world readable and can be modified by the user when they enable USB mass storage to transfer files on computer.
- These files are **private to the application** and will be **removed** when the application is uninstalled.

## **External Storage**

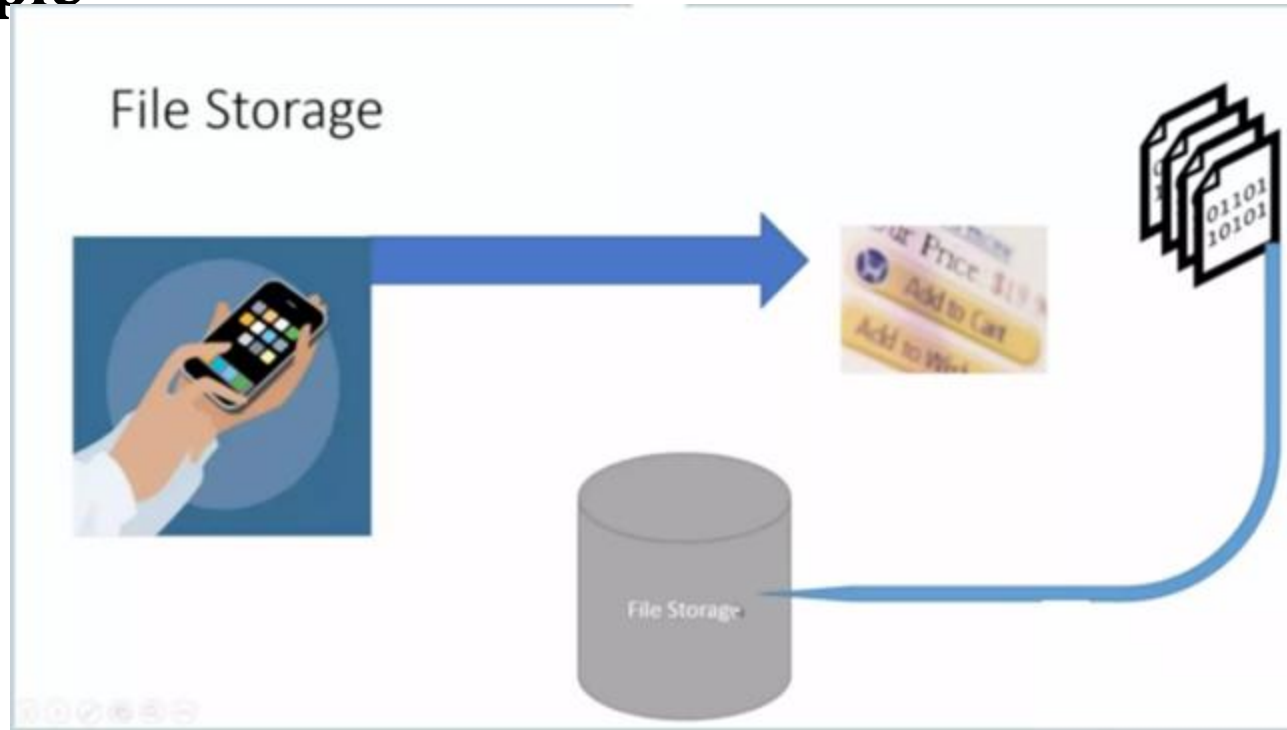
- Must check whether external storage is available first by calling **getExternalStorageState()**
  - Also check whether it allows read/write before reading/writing on it
- `getExternalFilesDir()` takes a parameter such as `DIRECTORY_MUSIC`, `DIRECTORY_RINGTONE` etc, to open specific type of subdirectories.
- For **public** shared directories, use **getExternalStoragePublicDirectory()**

## **External Storage**

- For **cache files**, use **getExternalCacheDir()**
- All these are applicable for **API level 8 or above**
- For API level 7 or below, use the method;
  - `getExternalStorageDirectory()`
  - Private files stored in `//Android/data/<package_name>/files/`
  - Cache files stored in `//Android/data/<package_name>/cache/`



## Example



## **SQLite Databases**

- **android.database.sqlite** Contains the SQLite database management classes that an application would use to manage its own private database.
- **android.database.sqlite.SQLiteDatabase** Contains the methods for: creating, opening, closing, inserting, updating, deleting and querying an SQLite database.

# Android.database.sqlite - classes

- SQLiteCloseable - An object created from a SQLiteDatabase that can be closed.
- SQLiteCursor - A Cursor implementation that exposes results from a query on a SQLiteDatabase.
- SQLiteDatabase - Exposes methods to manage a SQLite database.
- SQLiteOpenHelper - A helper class to manage database creation and version management.
- SQLite Program - A base class for compiled SQLite programs.
- SQLiteQuery - A SQLite program that represents a query that reads the resulting rows into a CursorWindow.
- SQLiteQueryBuilder - a convenience class that helps build SQL queries to be sent to SQLiteDatabase objects.
- SQLiteStatement - A pre-compiled statement against a SQLiteDatabase that can be reused.

## **OpenOrCreateDatabase**

- **This method will open an existing database or create one in the application data area**
  - `import android.database.sqlite.SQLiteDatabase;`
  - `SQLiteDatabase myDatabase;`
  - `myDatabase = openOrCreateDatabase ("my_sqlite_database.db",`
  - `SQLiteDatabase.CREATE_IF_NECESSARY, null);`

## Creating Tables

- **Create a static string containing the SQLite CREATE statement, use the `execSQL()` method to execute it.**
  - `String createAuthor = "CREAT TABLE authors (  
id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT,  
fname TEXT,  
lname TEXT);  
myDatabase.execSQL(createAuthor);`

## Insert(), Delete()

- **long insert(String table, String nullColumnHack, ContentValues values)**

```
import android.content.ContentValues;
ContentValues values = new ContentValues();
values.put("firstname", "J.K.");
values.put("lastname", "Rowling");
long newAuthorID = myDatabase.insert("tbl_authors", "" values);
```

- **int delete(String table, String whereClause, String[] whereArgs)**

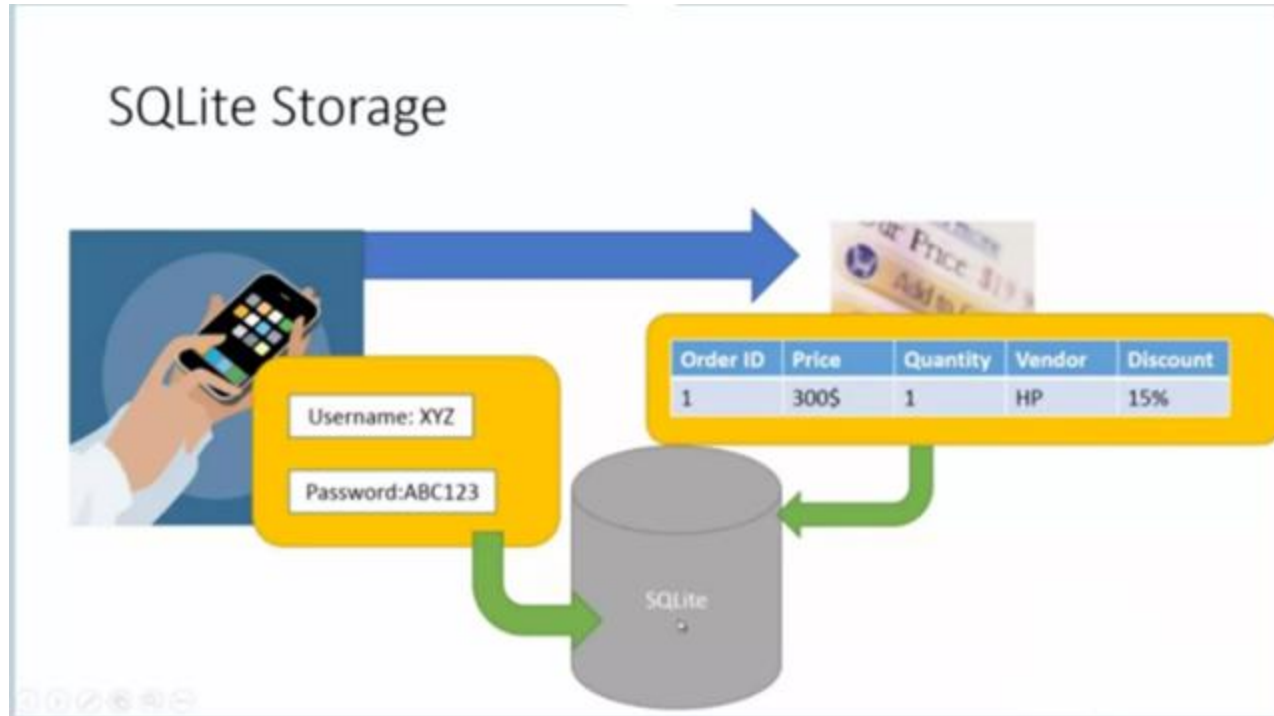
```
public void deleteBook(Integer bookId) {
myDatabase.delete("tbl_books", "id=?",
new String[] {bookId.toString()});
```

## Update()

- **int update(String table, ContentValues values, String whereClause, String[] whereArgs)**

```
public void updateBookTitle(Integer bookId, String  
newTitle) {  
    ContentValues values = new ContentValues();  
    values.put("title", newTitle);  
    myDatabase.update("tbl_books", values,  
"id=?", new String[] {bookId.toString() }));}
```

## SQLite Storage

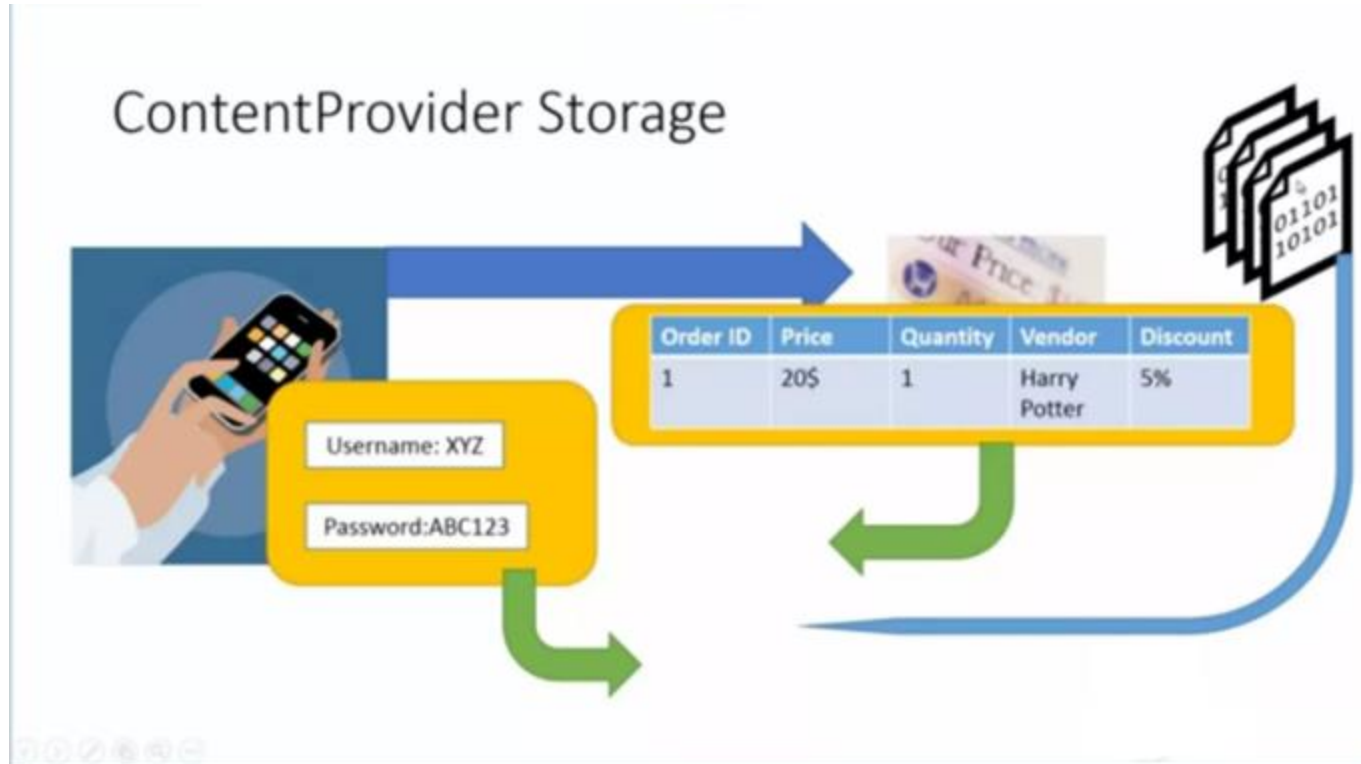




## **Content Provider**

- **Content Provider Storage:** This section shows a user interacting with an application on a phone. The application accesses and modifies data, such as an order table, which is stored using a Content Provider.

## Content Provider



## **Cloud Storage**

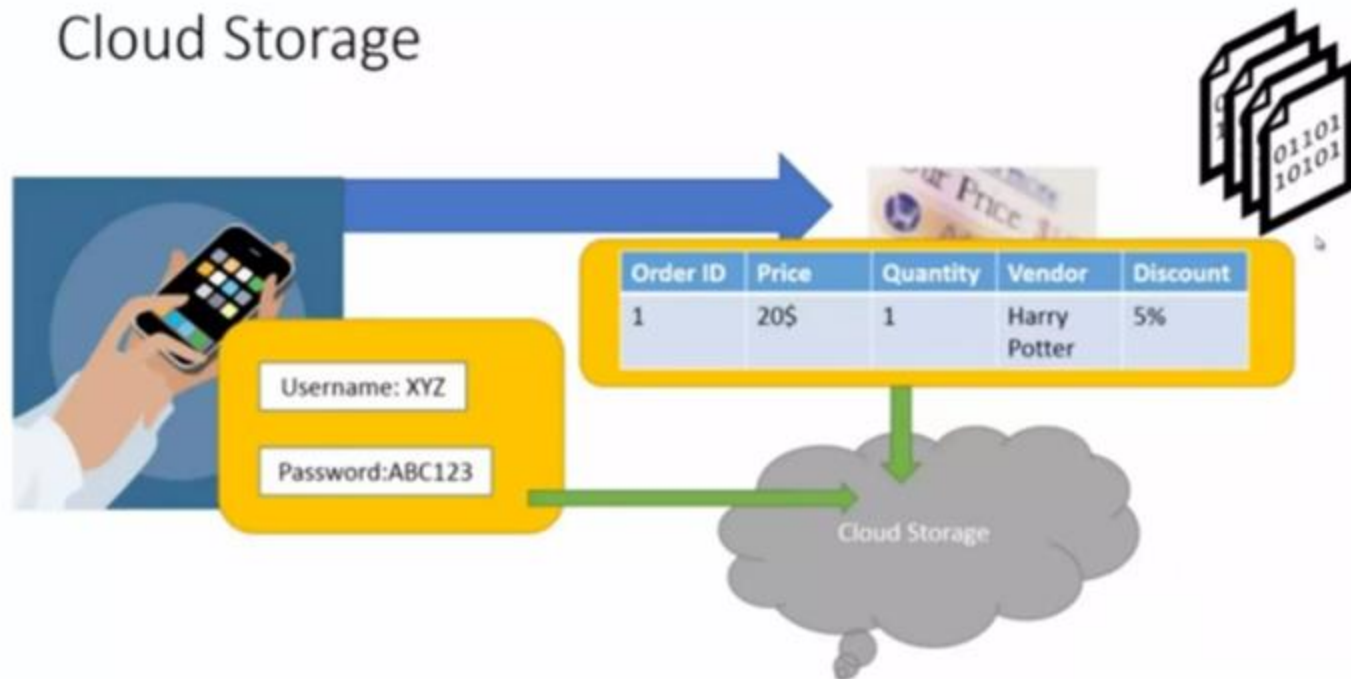
- Online file storage centres or cloud storage providers allow you to safely upload your files to the Internet.



## **Cloud Storage**

- **There are various providers of cloud storage**
- **Examples:**
  - **Apple iCloud**(Gives 5GB of free storage)
  - **Dropbox**(Gives 2GB of free storage)
  - **Google Drive**(Gives 15GB of free storage)
  - **Amazon Cloud Drive**(Gives 5GB of free storage)
  - **Microsoft SkyDrive**(Gives 7GB of free storage)

## Cloud Storage



**Thank you!**