Life Span

The ***life of data*** (where and how it is ***stored/managed***) in these systems is as follows:

1. SQLite

- **Data Location**: Stored locally on the user's device as a file (`.db` file).
- **Persistence**: Fully offline; data remains on the device even after app closure or loss of internet.
- **Lifespan**: Tied to the app's storage; if the app is deleted, the data is deleted unless explicitly backed up.

2. Sqflite

- **Data Location**: Same as SQLite, as it's a Flutter plugin for SQLite.
- **Persistence**: Offline storage; persists locally within the app.
- **Lifespan**: Depends on the app lifecycle and user actions, similar to SQLite.

3. Hive

- **Data Location**: Stored locally in binary files managed by Hive.
- **Persistence**: Offline; data remains on the device unless deleted explicitly.
- **Lifespan**: High speed and simplicity make it ideal for long-term storage if the app is not uninstalled.

4. Moor (Drift)

- **Data Location**: Similar to SQLite; stored locally as a `.db` file.
- **Persistence**: Data is managed through the app and stored offline.
- **Lifespan**: Long-lived and follows SQLite's behavior unless explicitly cleared.

5. Firestore

- **Data Location**:
  - **Primary**: Stored in Google's Firebase cloud servers.
  - **Secondary** (optional): Cached locally for offline use.
- **Persistence**: Offline caching is temporary; data syncs back to the cloud when online.
- **Lifespan**: Cloud data is persistent and tied to the user's Firebase account, allowing access across devices.

Key Takeaway for Your Use Case (Disease History)

- If the app's data should **always stay on the user's device** and not rely on the internet, use **Hive** or **Sqflite/Moor**.
- If you want **optional cloud backup** or multi-device synchronization, consider adding **Firestore** alongside local storage