# Comp 388/422 - Software Development for Wireless and Mobile Devices

Fall Semester 2015 - Week 11

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- Data considerations
- Data storage and usage
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# **Final Presentation & Report**

- team presentation on 4th December @ 2.45pm
- team report due on 11th December by 5.15pm

### **Final Assessment Outline**

- continue to develop your app concept and prototypes using Apache Cordova
- implement a custom Cordova plugin for either of the following native Mobile OSs
  - Android
  - iOS
  - Windows Phone
- working app
- explain design decisions
  - outline what you chose and why?
  - what else did you consider, and then omit? (again, why?)
- which platform/s did you choose, and why?
- which concepts could you abstract for easy porting to other platform/OS?
- describe patterns used in design of UI and interaction

### Data considerations in mobile apps

- worked our way through Cordova's File plugin
- tested local and remote requests with JSON
- many other options for data storage in mobile applications
- for example
  - I. LocalStorage
    - based upon the Web Storage API specification
    - access local data based upon simple key and value pairs
    - similar concept to Redis

#### 2. WebSQL

- offers a full database using tables, queried using SQL
- rejected by Mozilla and Microsoft's IE team
- still widely supported by Chrome and Safari on mobile
- MSOpenTech division just released a WebSQL plugin for Cordova
- WebSQL support

#### 3. IndexedDB

- supposed winner in the WebDB (WebSQL) and Web Simple DB (IndexedDB) wars
- still struggles to gain widespread developer support
- key/value pairs can often be implemented using LocalStorage
- WebSQL, and Sqlite, still popular technologies

#### app setup

create our initial plugin test shell application

cordova create datatest1 com.example.datatest1 datatest1

- add any required plaforms, eg: Android, iOS, Windows Phone...
  - we'll add iOS as well

#### cordova platform add android

- then update the default www directory
- modify the initial settings in our app's config.xml file
- then run an initial test to ensure the shell application loads correctly
  - run in the Android emulator or
  - run on a connected Android device

cordova emulate android

or

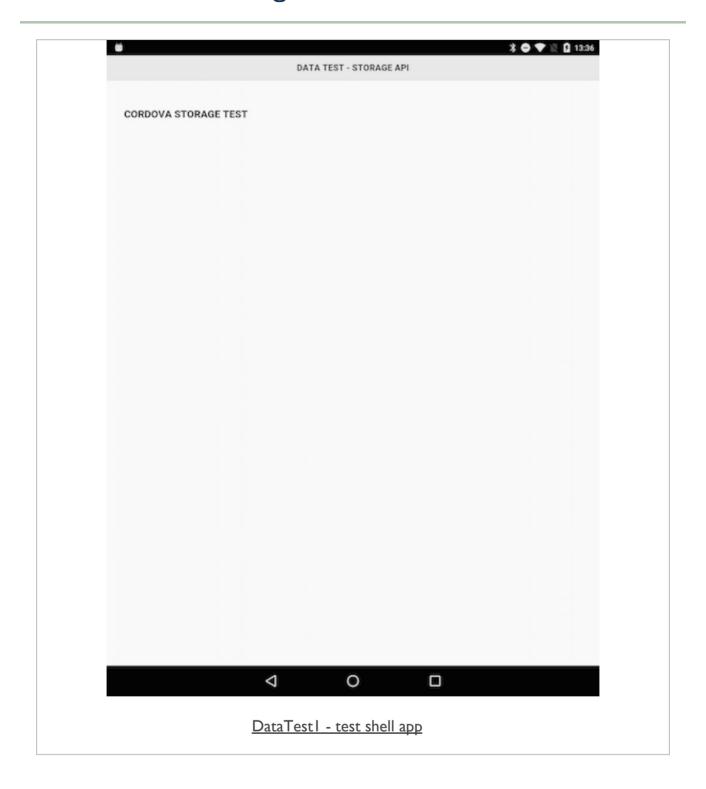
cordova run android

### арр structure

- now updated our initial Cordova template
  - better structure for plugin test application
  - structure is now as follows

```
- hooks
- platforms
  - android
  - platforms.json
|- plugins
  - cordova-plugin-whitelist
  - android.json
  - fetch.json
- resources
  - icon
  - splash
- www
  - assets
     |- images
    - scripts
     - styles
  - index.html
- config.xml
```

# **Image - Data Tester**



#### app structure - update HTML

- update app's initial HTML
- home screen includes
  - basic app headings, app information, and form
  - form used for creating, saving, and loading a note

#### HTML form for notes includes

- "noteForm" our form for storing notes
- "noteName" input text field for title of the note
- "noteContent" input text field for body of note
- "saveNote" button to submit data (persist data in storage)
- "reloadNote" reload the saved note for testing persistence
- "saveResult" render message from storage request (eg: save successfully)

#### арр structure - home screen HTML

# **Image - Data Tester**



#### арр logic - save.js

- create new JavaScript file to store logic for saving to storage
- name this new JS file, save.js
- we can store this in our /assets/scripts/save.js directory

```
|- www
|- assets
|- scripts
|- save.js
```

- add our usual pageinit event handler
  - use to register the event handlers for our buttons
- handlers for Save Note and Reload Note buttons
- need to validate the form to check for errors...
  - ensure it meets minimum requirements for saving notes to storage

#### арр logic - save.js form validation

- use jQuery's validation plugin to help with form validation
  - download the plugin's JS file
  - add it to our HTML after jQuery file
- use plugin to define required validation rules for each form field
- use the plugin's validate() method to help with this setup
- call the associated valid() method to check the passed form

```
$("#noteForm").validate({
  rules: {
    noteName: "required",
    noteContent: "required"
  },
  messages: {
    noteName: "Add title for note",
    noteContent: "Add your note"
  }
});
```

```
if (! $("#noteForm").valid()) {
   return;
}
```

#### арр logic - save.js

- to save the user created notes
- need to handle the tap event for the Save Note button
- initially check that our form is valid
- validate our form using the .valid() method
  - from the jQuery validation plugin
- if our form is valid, then the handler can continue
- input text values for both noteName and noteContent
  - now set as attributes in a JSON object
  - convert this object to a string using JSON.stringify()
- persist this stringified JSON object in the device's local storage
- use the app's main object
  - set a key and a value pair for notes in persistent storage

#### арр logic - save.js - save button handler

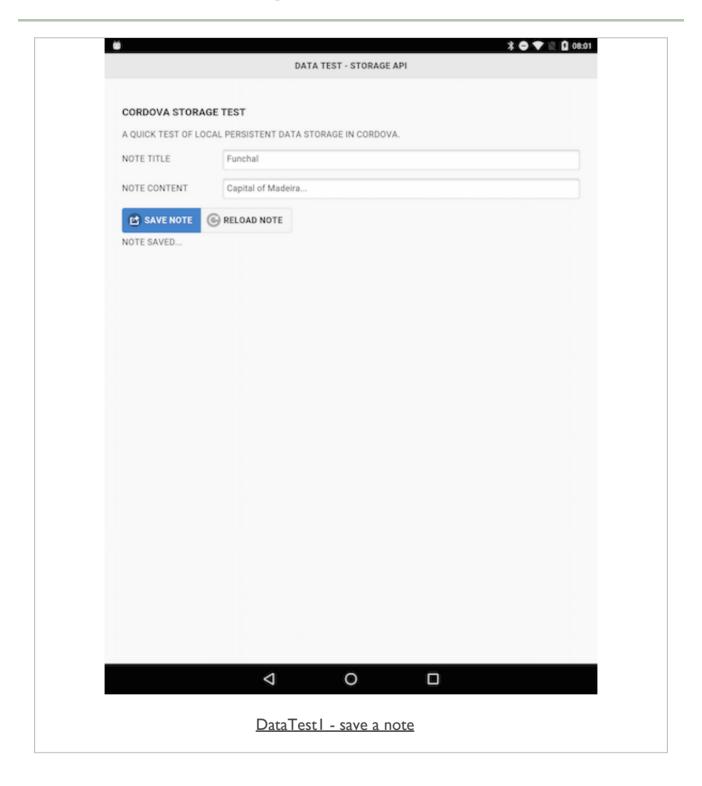
event handler for save button

```
// handler for save note button
$("#saveNote").on("tap", function(e) {
    e.preventDefault();
    //check form is valid
    if (! $("#noteForm").valid()) {
        return;
    }
    //store notes
    storageNotes.set(NOTE_KEY, JSON.stringify({
        noteName: $("#noteName").val(),
        noteContent: $("#noteContent").val()
    })
);
// inform user note saved
$("#saveResult").html("note saved...");
});
```

main app object

```
var storageNotes = NotesManager.getInstance();
```

# **Image - Data Tester**



### арр logic - save.js

- need to handle events for our reloadNote button
- retrieve our notes data
  - loaded by calling the reloadNoteData() function
- uses the main app object, storageNotes
  - gets the defined key for our notes
- use this key to retrieve stored stringified JSON object
- then use JSON.parse() to convert the stringified object to a plain JSON object
  - contains our note information
- use this note information
  - populate form fields
  - output our notes for rendering to the DOM

### app logic - save.js - reload button handler

event handler for reload button

```
// handler for reload note button
$("#reloadNote").on("tap", function(e) {
    e.preventDefault();
    reloadNoteData();
    $("#saveResult").html("note reloaded...");
});
```

reload note data

```
function reloadNoteData() {
  var noteInfo = JSON.parse(storageNotes.get(NOTE_KEY));
  loadFormFields(noteInfo);
  noteOutput(noteInfo);
}
```

load form fields data

```
function loadFormFields(data) {
   if (data) {
        $("#noteName").val(data.noteName);
        $("#noteContent").val(data.noteContent);
   }
}
```

### арр logic - save.js

- pageinit event
  - eg: check and validate the rendered form for our notes
- to validate our form we specify
  - a set of options as a parameter to validate()
  - many different options available
  - eg: add a rules object, messages object...
- in the rules object
  - set both input fields as required
- then reload our note data
  - update the application accordingly

### арр logic - save.js - pageshow event

```
$("#noteForm").validate({
    rules: {
        noteName: "required",
        noteContent: "required"
    },
    messages: {
        noteName: "Add title for note",
        noteContent: "Add your note"
    }
});
```

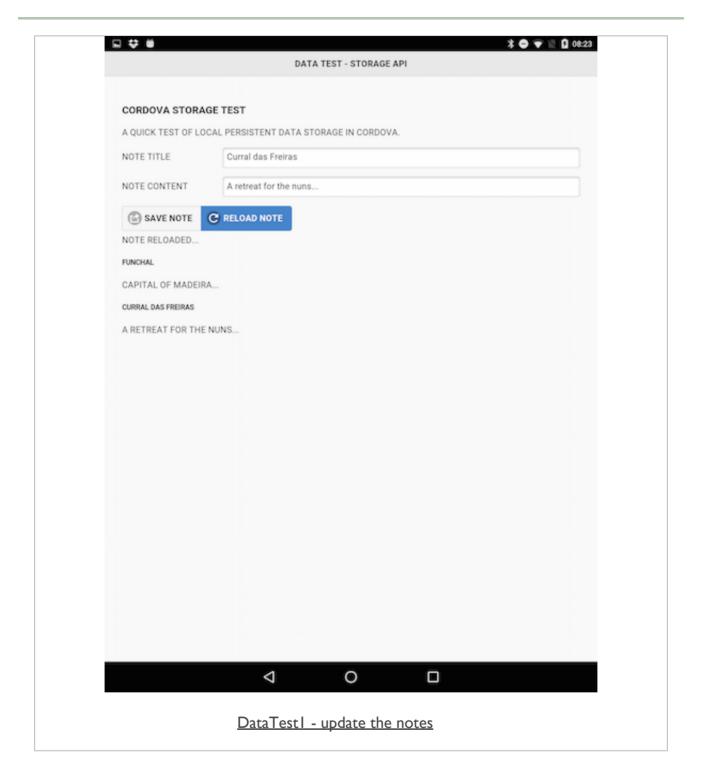
#### app logic - storagenotes.js

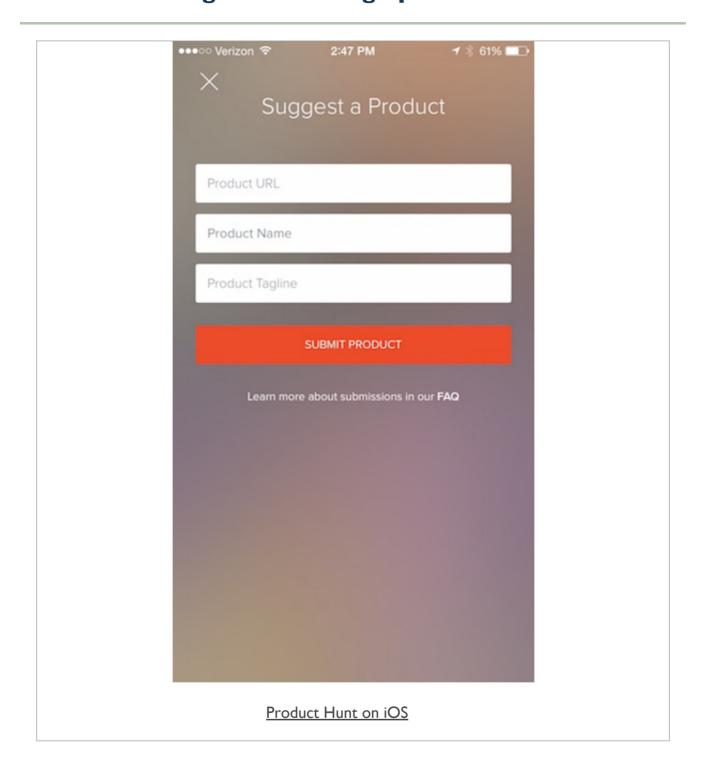
- add another new JS file, storagenotes.js
  - store the logic for getting and setting of data with localStorage
- start by creating a singleton object for this instance
- creating this object to ensure that we only have one instance
- create this object by calling the getInstance() function
  - in effect, the guardian to the instance object for the application
- function also highlights a pattern known as Lazy Load
  - checks to see if an instance has already been created
- if not, create one and then store for future reference
- all subsequent calls will now received this stored reference
- this pattern is particularly useful for mobile development
- helps us save CPU and memory usage within an application
  - an object is only created when it is actually needed
- gives us a single object with getters and setters for the local storage

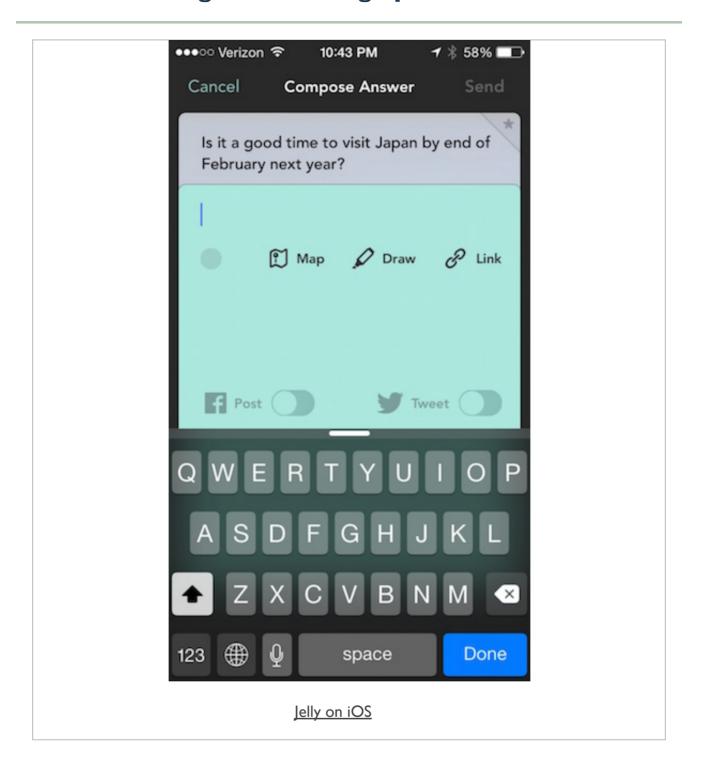
### app logic - storagenotes.js

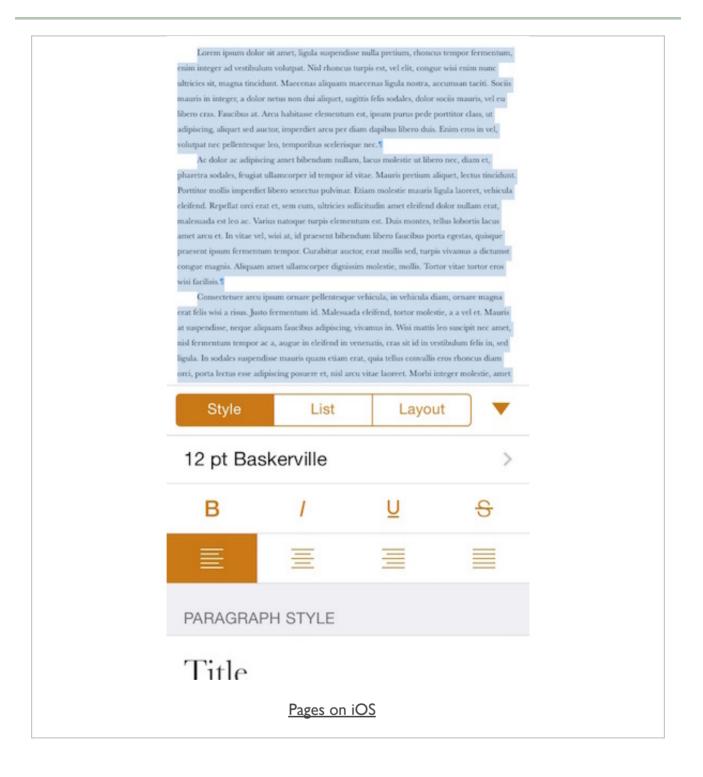
```
var NotesManager = (function () {
 var instance;
  function createNoteObject() {
     return {
        set: function (key, value) {
         window.localStorage.setItem(key, value);
        get: function (key) {
          return window.localStorage.getItem(key);
      };
  };
  return {
   getInstance: function () {
     if (!instance) {
        instance = createNoteObject();
     return instance;
    }
  };
})();
```

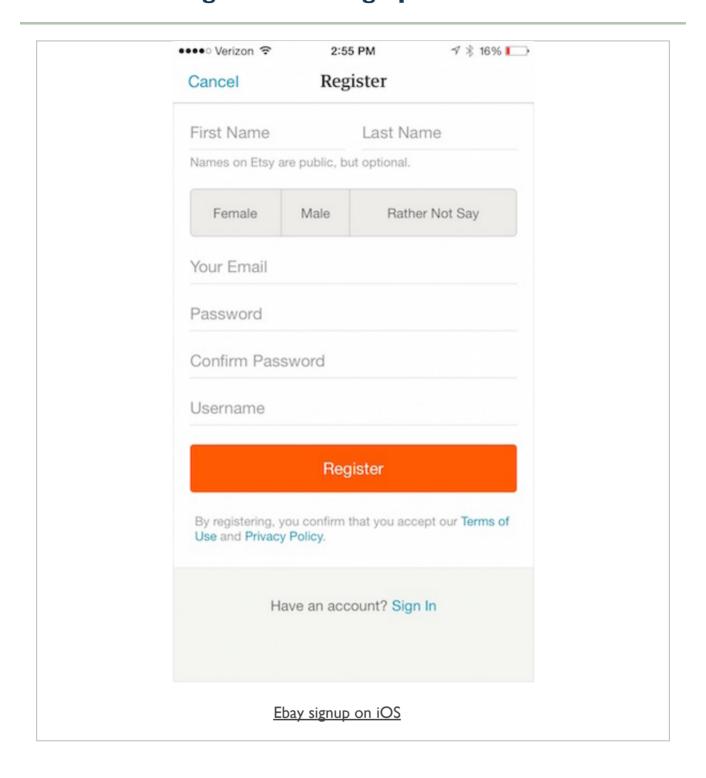
# **Image - Data Tester**

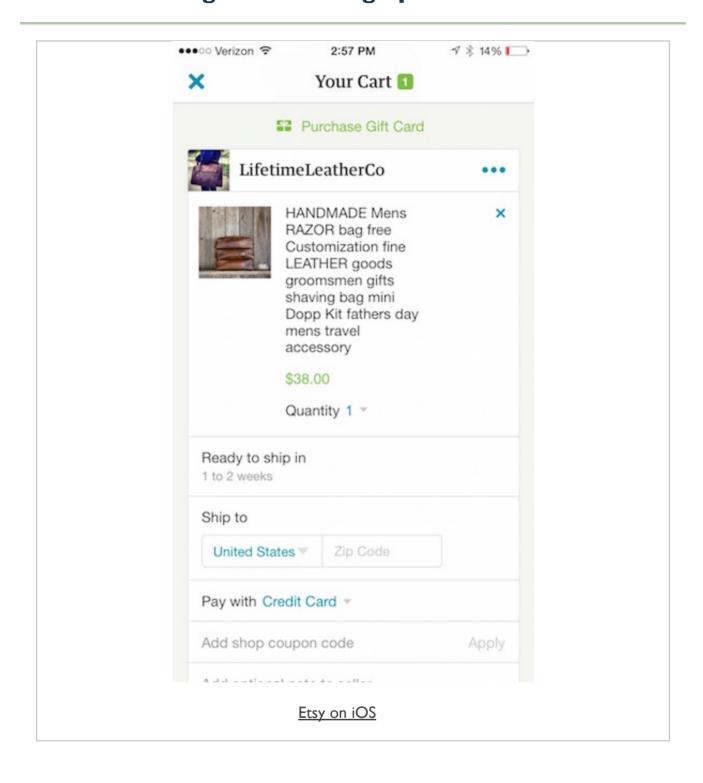


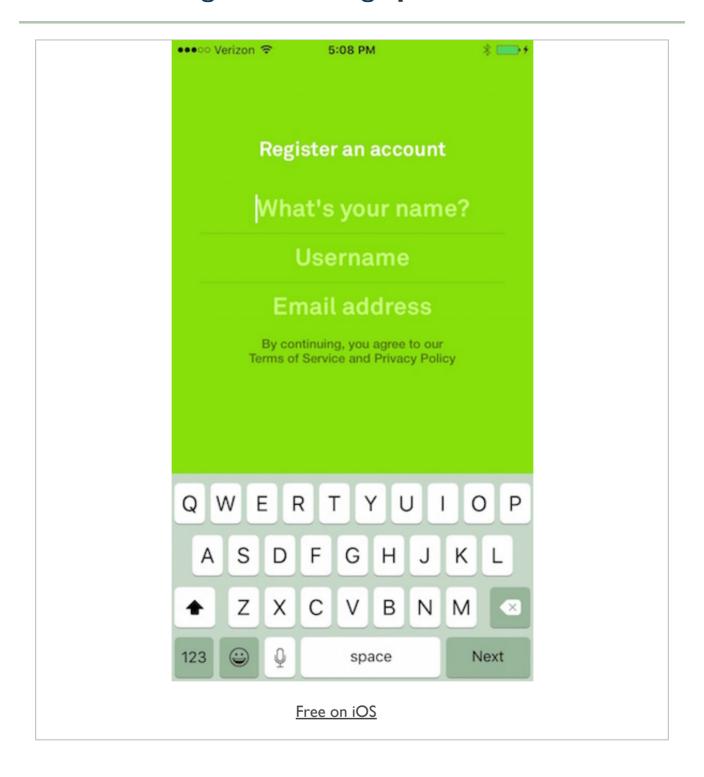


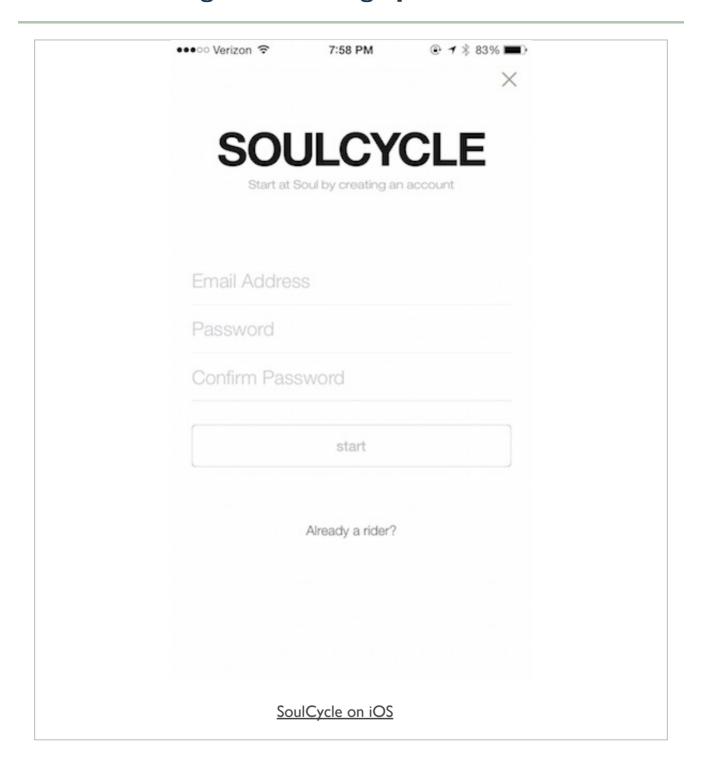












### Cordova app - IndexedDB

#### intro

- browser storage wars of recent years
  - IndexedDB was crowned the winner over WebSQL
- what do we gain with IndexedDB?
  - useful option for developers to store relatively large amounts of client-side data
  - effectively stores data within the user's browser
  - useful storage option for network apps
  - a powerful, and particularly useful, indexed based search API
- IndexedDB differs from other local browser-based storage options
- localStorage is generally well supported
  - limited in terms of the total amount of storage
  - no native search API
- different solutions for different problems
  - no universal best fit for storage...
- browser support for mobile and desktop
  - Can I use\_\_\_\_?
- Cordova plugin to help with IndexedDB support
  - MSOpenTech cordova-plugin-indexeddb

### **Demos**

data test I

### References

- Cordova
  - Cordova Storage
- GitHub
  - cordova-plugin-indexeddb
- HTML5
  - HTML5 File API
- MDN
  - IndexedDB
- **W**3
  - Web storage specification