Comp 322/422 - Software Development for Wireless and Mobile Devices

Fall Semester 2019 - Week 4

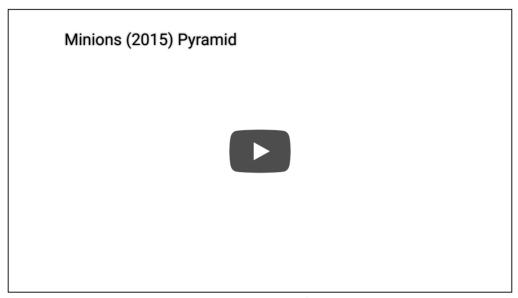
Dr Nick Hayward

Image - Designing our app



Designing our app - fundamentals are important

Video - Pyramid builders



Minions Pyramid Builders - Source: YouTube

Extra notes - mobile considerations

Extra design notes will start to be added to the course website, GitHub...e.g.

- design mockups
- design and interface
- design and data
- ...

& extra notes on JS &c.

Mobile Design & Development - Data Usage and Persistency

Fun Exercise

Four apps, one per group

- Books http://linode4.cs.luc.edu/teaching/cs/demos/422/videos/week4/books/
- Cinema http://linode4.cs.luc.edu/teaching/cs/demos/422/videos/week4/cinema/
- Plants http://linode4.cs.luc.edu/teaching/cs/demos/422/videos/week4/plants/
- Travel http://linode4.cs.luc.edu/teaching/cs/demos/422/videos/week4/travel/

For your assigned app, consider the following

- UI and UX in the app that requires data loading
 - local or remote
 - how to update this data?
- required data persistency in the app
 - local or remote
 - temporary or long-term
 - account or session

~ 10 minutes

plugins - add camera plugin

- now add the camera plugin to our test application
- two ways we can add camera functionality to our application
 - use the camera plugin
 - use the more generic Media Capture API
- main differences include
 - camera plugin focuses on camera capture and functionality
 - media capture includes additional options such as video and audio recording
- add the camera plugin using the following Cordova CLI command

cordova plugin add cordova-plugin-camera

- provides standard navigator object
 - enables taking pictures, and choose images from local image library

Image - API Plugin Tester - Home



Image - API Plugin Tester - Camera



plugins - add camera logic

- basic UI is now in place
- start to add some logic for taking photos with the device's camera
- need to be able to get photos from the device's image gallery
- app's logic in initial plugin.js file
- handlers for the tap events
 - a user tapping on the **takePhoto** button
 - then the options in the **photoSelector**
 - take a photo with the camera
 - get an existing photo from the gallery
- use the onDeviceReady() function
 - add our handlers and processors for both requirements
 - add functionality for camera and gallery components

plugins - add camera logic

- add our handlers for the tap events
- initial handlers for takePhoto, cameraPhoto, and galleryPhoto

e.g.

```
let shutter = document.getElementById('takePhoto');
playButton.addEventListener('touchstart', takePhoto, false);
function takePhoto() {
    // show modal for camera options...
    // different call relative to chosen UI option...
}
```

Image - API Plugin Tester - Camera



plugins - add camera logic

- capture an image using this plugin with the native device's camera hardware
- use the provided navigator object for the camera
 - then call the getPicture function
- also specify required callback functions for the camera
 - and add some required options for quality...

```
//Use from Camera
navigator.camera.getPicture(onSuccess, onFail, {
   quality: 50,
   sourceType: Camera.PictureSourceType.CAMERA,
   destinationType: Camera.DestinationType.FILE_URI
});
```

- quality option has been reduced to 50 for testing
- choose a value between 0 and 100 for our final application
- 100 being original image file from the camera
- option for destinationType now defaults to FILE_URI could be changed to DATA URL
 - **NB:** DATA_URL option can crash an app due to low memory, system resources...
 - returns a base-64 encoded image
 - then render in a chosen format such as a JPEG

plugins - add camera logic

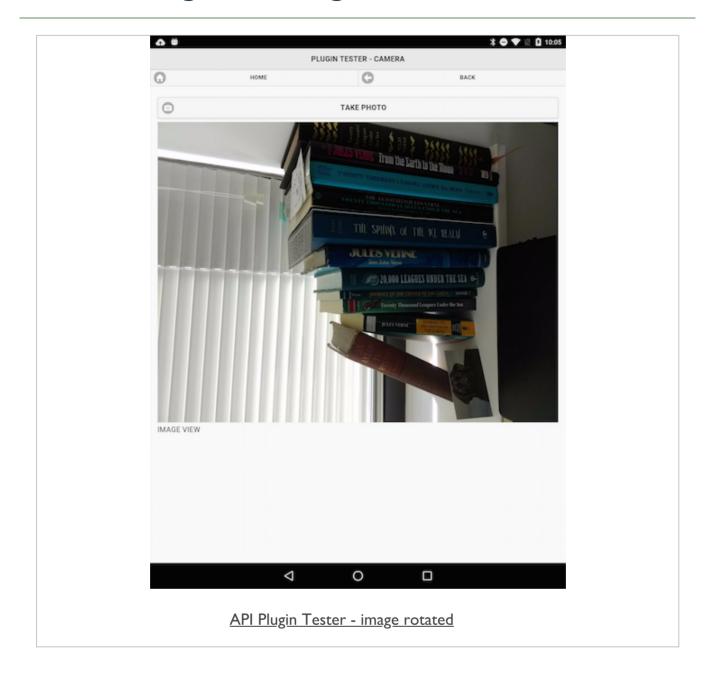
- two callback functions are onSuccess and onFail
 - set logic for returned camera image and any error message

```
function onSuccess(imageData) {
    //JS selector...
    var image = document.getElementById('imageView');
    image.src = imageData;
}

function onFail(message) {
    alert('Failed because: ' + message);
}
```

- onSuccess function accepts a parameter for the returned image data
- using returned image data to output and render our image in the test imageView
- onFail function simply outputting a returned error message
- we can use these two callback functions to perform many different tasks
 - we can pass the returned image data to a save function, or edit option...
 - they act like a bridge between our own logic and the native device's camera

Image - API Plugin Tester - Camera



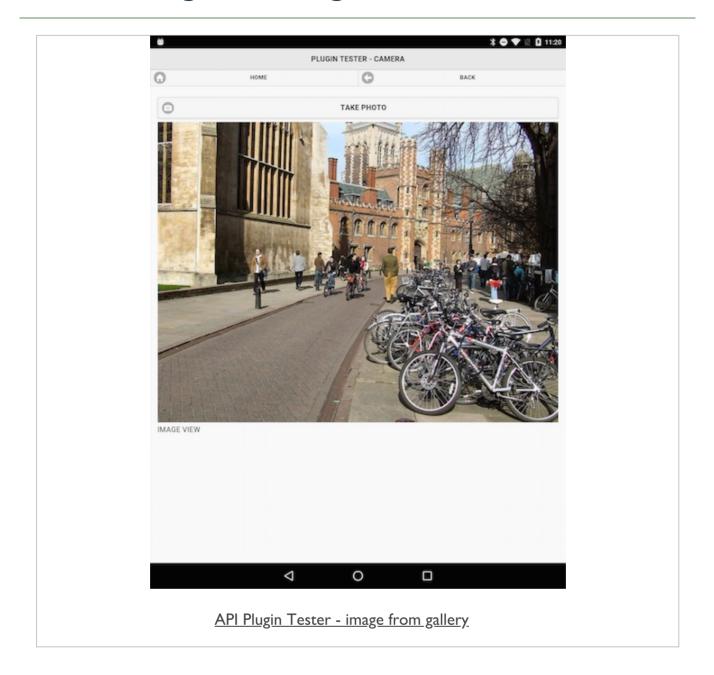
plugins - update camera logic

- returned an image from the camera
- update our application to select an image from gallery application
- add a conditional check to our getPhoto() function
 - allows us to differentiate between a camera or gallery request

```
navigator.camera.getPicture(onSuccess, onFail, {
    sourceType: Camera.PictureSourceType.PHOTOLIBRARY,
    destinationType: Camera.DestinationType.FILE_URI
});
```

- update in the sourceType from CAMERA to PHOTOLIBRARY
- returned image respects original orientation of gallery image

Image - API Plugin Tester - Camera



plugins - fix camera logic

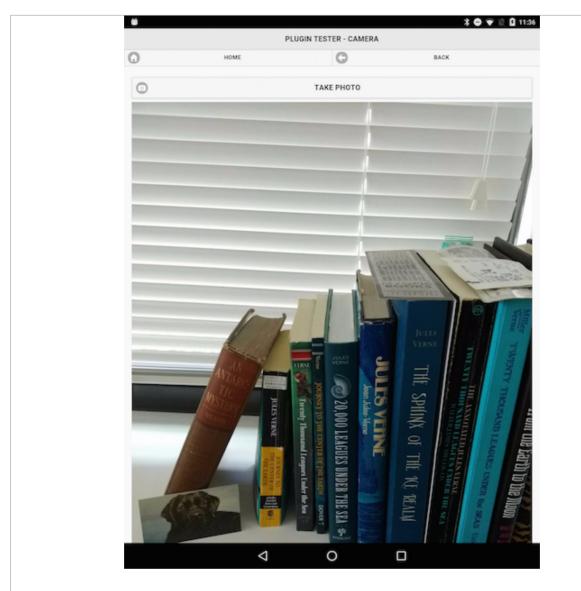
- need to fix the orientation issue with the returned image from the camera
- options for this plugin make it simple to update our logic for this requirement
 - add a new option for the camera

```
correctOrientation: true
```

- ensures that the original orientation of the camera is enforced
- updated logic is as follows

```
//Use from Camera
navigator.camera.getPicture(onSuccess, onFail, {
   quality: 50,
   correctOrientation: true,
   sourceType: Camera.PictureSourceType.CAMERA,
   destinationType: Camera.DestinationType.FILE_URI
});
```

Image - API Plugin Tester - Camera



API Plugin Tester - correct image orientation

plugins - camera updates

- continue to add many other useful options
 - specifying front or back cameras on a device
 - type of media to allow
 - scaling of returned images
 - edit options...
- in the app logic, also need to abstract the code further
 - too much repetition in calls to the navigator object for the camera
- then add more options and features
 - save, delete, edit options
 - organise our images into albums
 - add some metadata for titles etc
 - add location tags for coordinates...

Data considerations in mobile apps

- worked our way through Cordova's File plugin
- tested local and remote requests with JSON
- initial considerations for working with LocalStorage
- many other options for data storage in mobile applications
 - IndexedDB
 - hosted NoSQL options, such as Redis and MongoDB
 - Firebase
 - query hosted remote SQL databases
 - and so on...

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 webview/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

setup and test - part I

- testing our IndexedDB example with Cordova and Android
- perform our standard test for the deviceready event
 - going to add a check for IndexedDB support and usage
- in onDeviceReady() function
 - add a quick check for IndexedDB support in the application's webview

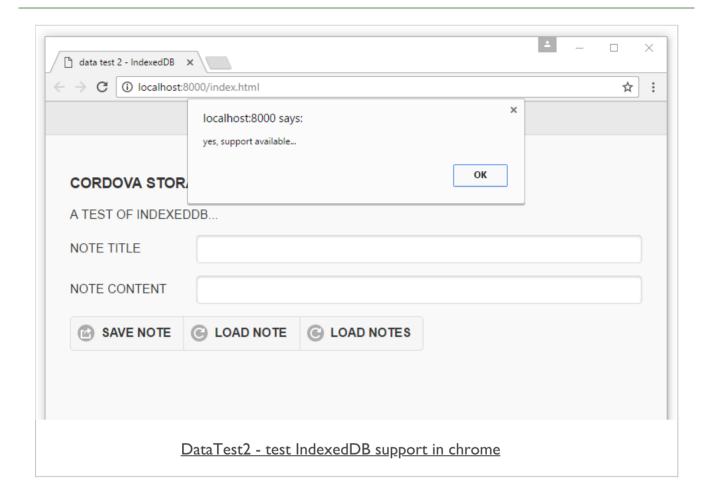
```
if("indexedDB" in window) {
  console.log("IndexedDB supported...");
} else {
  console.log("No support...");
}
```

Android support is available...

Image - IndexedDB Support



Image - IndexedDB Support



setup and test - part 2

update this check to ensure we have a quick reference later

```
//set variable for IndexedDB support
var indexedDBSupport = false;
//check IndexedDB support
if("indexedDB" in window) {
   indexedDBSupport = true;
   console.log("IndexedDB supported...");
} else {
   console.log("No support...");
}
```

- create initial variable to store the boolean result
- check variable after deviceready event has fired and returned successfully

database - part I - getting started

- start to build our IndexedDB database
- database is local to the browser.
 - only available to users of the local, native app
- IndexedDB databases follow familiar pattern of read and write privileges
 - eg: browser-based storage options, including localstorage
- create databases with the same name, and then deploy them to different apps
 - remain domain specific as well
- first thing we need to do is create an opening to our database

```
var openDB = indexedDB.open("422test", 1);
```

- creating a variable for our database connection
 - specifying the name of the DB and a version
- open request to the DB is an asynchronous operation

database - part 2 - getting started

- open request to the DB is an asynchronous operation
 - add some useful event listeners to help with our application
 - success, error, upgradeneeded, `blocked
- upgradeneeded
 - event will fire when the DB is first opened within our application
 - also if and when we update the version number for the DB
- blocked
 - fires when a previous or defunct connection to the DB has not been closed

database - part 3 - create

- test creating a new DB
 - then checking persistence during application loading and usage

```
if(indexedDBSupport) {
  var openDB = indexedDB.open("422test",1);
  openDB.onupgradeneeded = function(e) {
     console.log("DB upgrade...");
  }
  openDB.onsuccess = function(e) {
     console.log("DB success...");
     db = e.target.result;
  }
  openDB.onerror = function(e) {
     console.log("DB error...");
     console.dir(e);
  }
}
```

- console.log() outputs a string representation
- console.dir() prints a navigable tree

Image - IndexedDB Support

s:25
s:29
s:2

database - part 4 - success

- performed a check to ensure that IndexedDB is supported
 - if yes, open a connection to the DB
 - also added checks for three events, including upgrade, onsuccess, and errors
- now ready to test the success event
 - event is passed a handler via target.result

```
openDB.onsuccess = function(e) {
    console.log("DB success...");
    db = e.target.result;
}
...
```

- handler is being stored in our global variable db
- run this test and check log output
- outputs initial connection and upgrade status
- then the success output for subsequent loading of the application

Image - IndexedDB Support

IndexedDB supported... plugin.js:15
DB success... plugin.js:29

DataTest2 - test IndexedDB open - after first app load

database - part 5 - data stores

- now start building our data stores in IndexedDB
- IndexedDB has a general concept for storing data
 - known as **Object Stores**
 - conceptually at least, known as (very) loose database tables
- within our object stores
 - add some data, plus a **keypath**, and an optional set of indices (indexes)
- a **keypath** is a unique identifier for the data
- Indices help us index and retrieve the data
- object stores created during upgradeneeded event for the current version
 - created when the app first loads
 - create object stores as part of this upgradeneeded event
- if we want to upgrade our object stores
 - update version
 - upgrade the object store using the upgradeneeded event

database - part 6 - data stores

 update our upgrade event to include the creation of our required object stores

```
openDB.onupgradeneeded = function(e) {
   console.log("DB upgrade...");
   //local var for db upgrade
   var upgradeDB = e.target.result;
   if (!upgradeDB.objectStoreNames.contains("422os")) {
      upgradeDB.createObjectStore("422os");
      console.log("new object store created...");
   }
}
```

- check a list of existing object stores
 - list of existing object stores available in the property objectStoreNames
- check this property for our required object store using the contains method
- if required object store unavailable we can create our new object store
 - listen for result from this synchronous method
- as a user opens our app for the first time
 - the upgradeneeded event is run
 - code checks for an existing object store
 - if unavailable, create a new one
 - then run the success handler

Image - IndexedDB Support

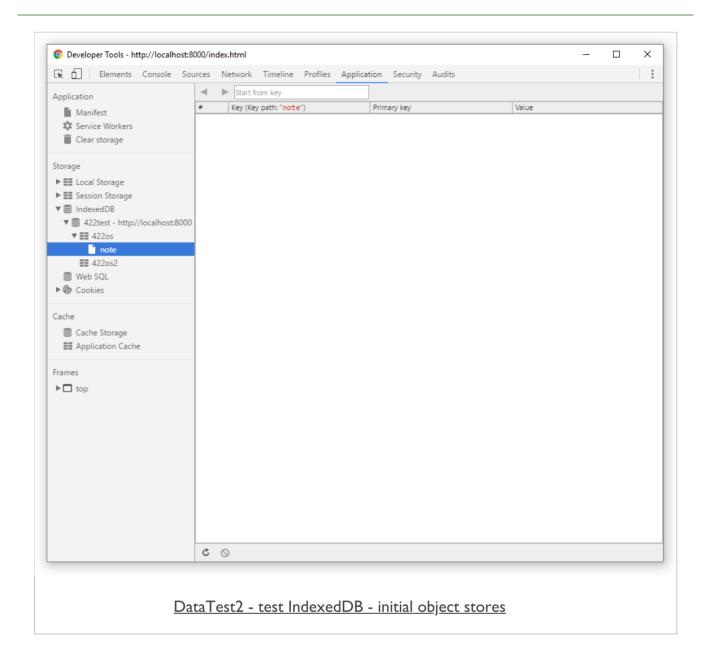
IndexedDB supported	plugin.js:17
DB upgrade	plugin.js:26
new object store created	plugin.js:31
DB success	plugin.js:35
DataTest2 - test IndexedDB - create object store	

database - part 7 - extra data stores

- start to add further object stores
- can't simply create a new object store due to the upgradeneeded event
- increment the version number for the current database
 - thereby invoking the upgradeneeded event
- reate our new object store using the same pattern

```
var openDB = indexedDB.open("422test",2);
openDB.onupgradeneeded = function(e) {
  console.log("DB upgrade...");
  //local var for db upgrade
  var upgradeDB = e.target.result;
  if (!upgradeDB.objectStoreNames.contains("422os")) {
    upgradeDB.createObjectStore("422os");
    console.log("new object store created...");
  }
  if (!upgradeDB.objectStoreNames.contains("422os2")) {
    upgradeDB.createObjectStore("422os2");
    console.log("new object store 2 created...");
  }
}
```

Image - IndexedDB Support



database - part 8 - add data

- our database currently has two object stores
 - now start adding some data for our application
- IndexedDB allows us to simply store our objects in their default structure
 - simply store JavaScript objects directly in our IndexedDB database
- use transactions when working with data and IndexedDB
- transactions help us create a bridge between our app and the current database
 - allowing us to add our data to the specified object store
- a transaction includes two arguments
 - first for the object store
 - second is the type of transaction
 - choose either readonly or readwrite

```
var dbTransaction = db.transaction(["422os"],"readwrite");
```

database - part 9 - add data

- use transaction to retrieve object store for our data
 - requesting the 4220s in this example

```
var dataStore = dbTransaction.objectStore("422os");
```

add some data using the new datastore

```
// note
var note = {
  title:title,
  note:note
}
// add note
var addRequest = dataStore.add(note,key);
```

- for each object we can define the underlying naming schema
 - best fit our applications
- then add our object, with an associated key, to our dataStore

database - part 10 - add data

- now added an object to our object store
- request is asynchronous
 - attach additional handlers for returned result
 - add a success and error handler

```
// success handler
addRequest.onsuccess = function(e) {
   console.log("data stored...");
   // do something...
}
// error handler
addRequest.onerror = function(e) {
   console.log(e.target.error.name);
// handle error...
}
```

database - part II - add data

- add a form for the note content and title
- set a save button to add the note date to the IndexedDB

- bind event handler to save button for click
 - submit add request to IndexedDB
 - store object data

database - part 12 - add data handlers

- now add our event handler for the save button
- handler gets note input from note form
- passes the data to the saveNote() function

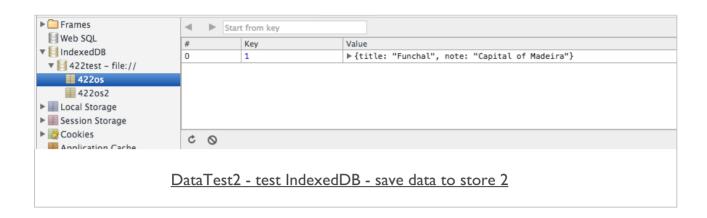
```
// handler for save button
$("#saveNote").on("tap", function(e) {
    e.preventDefault();
    var noteTitle = $("#noteName").val();
    var noteContent = $("#noteContent").val();
    saveNote(noteTitle, noteContent);
});
```

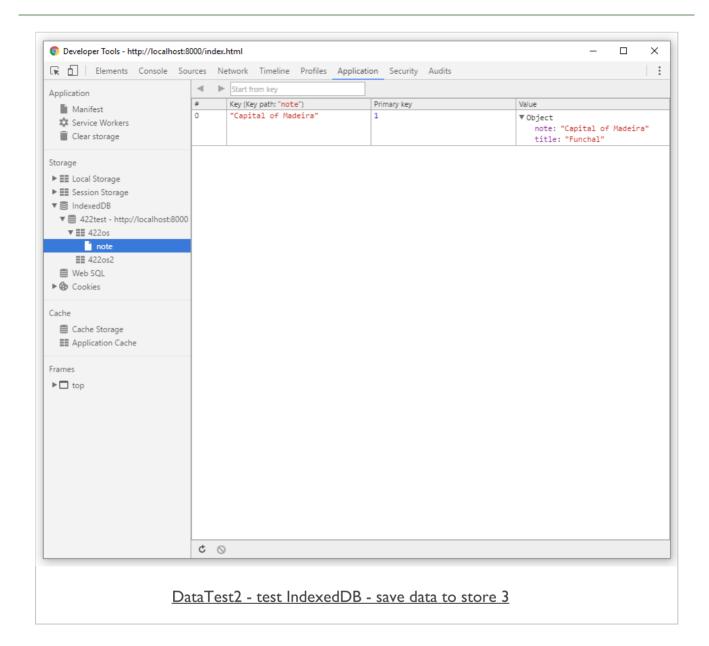
database - part 13 - add data handlers

```
//save note data to indexeddb
function saveNote(title, content){
 //define a note
 var note = {
   title:title,
   note:content
 // create transaction
 var dbTransaction = db.transaction(["422os"],"readwrite");
 // define data object store
 var dataStore = dbTransaction.objectStore("422os");
 // add data to store
 var addRequest = dataStore.add(note,1);
 // success handler
 addRequest.onsuccess = function(e) {
   console.log("data stored...");
    // do something...
 // error handler
 addRequest.onerror = function(e) {
 console.log(e.target.error.name);
  // handle error...
```

	IndexedDB supported	plugin.js:17
	DB upgrade	plugin.js:26
	new object store created	plugin.js:31
	new object store 2 created	plugin.js:35
	DB success	plugin.js:39
	data stored	plugin.js:66

DataTest2 - test IndexedDB - save data to store





database - part 14 - multiple notes

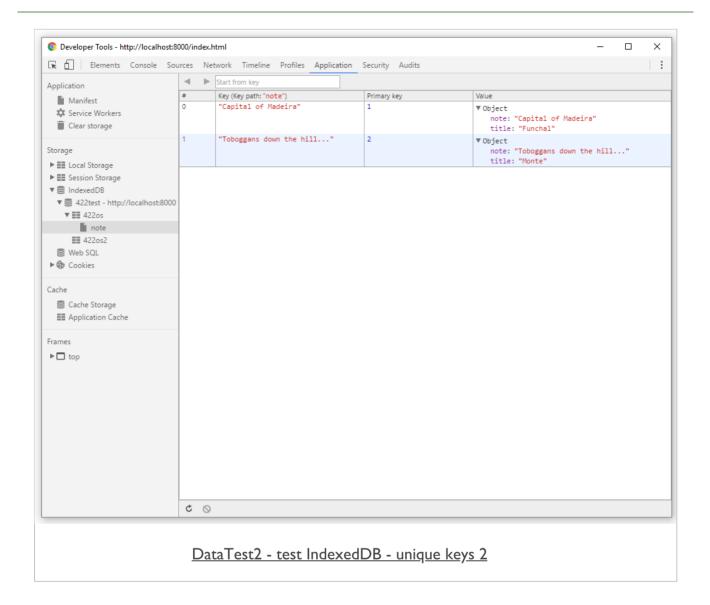
- now created our IndexedDB
- created the object store
- setup the app's HTML and form
- and saved some data to the database...
- update our application to allow a user to add multiple notes to the database
- currently setting our key for a note in the saveNote() function
 - add another note, we get a constraint error output to the console
 - we're trying to add a note to an existing key in the database
- need to update our logic for the app
 - to allow us to work more effectively with keys

database - part 15 - keys

- keys in IndexedDB often considered similar to primary keys in SQL...
 - a unique reference for our data objects
- traditional databases can include tables without such keys
 - NB: every object store in IndexedDB needs to have a key
 - able to use different types of keys for such stores
- first option for a key is simply to create and add a key ourselves
 - · could programatically create and update these keys
 - helps maintain unique ID for keys
- could also provide a keypath for such keys
 - often based on a given property of the passed data...
 - still need to ensure our key is unique
- other option is to use a key generator within our code
 - similar concept to SQL auto-increment

```
db.createObjectStore("422os", { autoIncrement: true });
```





References

- Aaron, Marcus. Graphic Design for Electronic Documents and User Interfaces.
 ACM Press. 1992.
- Cordova API
 - plugin camera
- GitHub
 - cordova-plugin-indexeddb
- MDN
 - IndexedDB