Options for storing application data permanently

- Shared preferences
 - Key-Value -pairs, use specific API (see http://developer.android.com/reference/android/content/SharedPreferences.html)
- Internal and external storage
 - Read/write files using normal Java file I/O into either device memory or external memory (memory card). (Note permission needed for the latter option)
- Network
 - http requests
- SQLite
- See http://developer.android.com/guide/topics/data/data-storage.html for overview of the options

SQLite

- Open source (at least almost) industry-standard SQL database for mobile and embedded environments
 - Lightweight
 - Robust
- Implemented as a library no separate database management process(es)
 - Database is not shared between applications

SQLiteOpenHelper

Inherit from this class to create an application-specific database helper

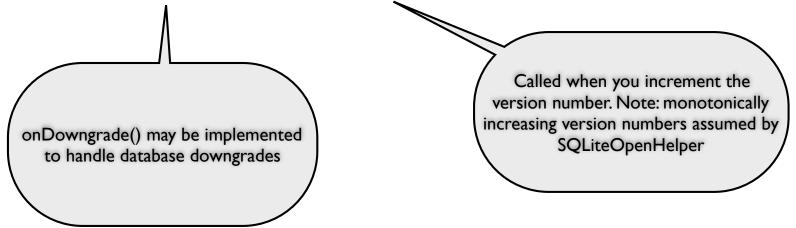
Database creation, initialization, upgrade, downgrade support

```
public class CitiesOpenHelper extends SQLiteOpenHelper {
    static final String DATABASE NAME = "cityDB";
                                                                         used by onUpgrade()
    static final int DATABASE VERSION = 5;
    static final String CITIES TABLE NAME = "cities";
    static final String KEY CITYNAME = "name";
    static final String KEY_CITYWWW = "www";
    static final String KEY CITYSTARS = "stars";
    private static final String CITIES TABLE CREATE =
                 "create table " + CITIES TABLE NAME + " (" +
                                                                      id autoincremented primary key
                 "_id integer primary key autoincrement,
                                                                      recommended, obligatory if you
                KEY CITYNAME + " text not null," +
                                                                    implement content provider for the
                KEY CITYWWW + " text, " +
                                                                                data
                KEY CITYSTARS + " integer" +
                 ");":
    public CitiesOpenHelper(Context context) {
         super(context, DATABASE NAME, null, DATABASE VERSION);
         Log.d("CitiesOpenHelper", "CitiesOpenHelper()");
```

Example - onCreate()

```
Create database
public void onCreate(SQLiteDatabase db)
    db.execSQL(CITIES TABLE CREATE);
                                                                                  Initialization
                                                                                 combined with
    Log.d("CitiesOpenHelper", "onCreate");
                                                                                    creation
    ContentValues values = new ContentValues():
    values.put(KEY CITYNAME, "Hamina");
    values.put(KEY_CITYWWW, "www.hamina.fi");
                                                                              Insert
    values.put(KEY CITYSTARS, 1);
                                                                          ContentValues
                                                                         objects to database
    db.insert(CITIES TABLE NAME, null, values);
    values.clear():
    values.put(KEY_CITYNAME, "Hong Kong");
values.put(KEY_CITYWWW, "www.gov.hk/en");
    values.put(KEY CITYSTARS, 5);
    db.insert(CITIES TABLE NAME, null, values);
    values.clear():
```

Example - onUpgrade()



 Note that normally you would do something more complicated (and application data -specific) in case of upgrade!

Content Providers

- Way to provide access to data across separate applications
 - remember applications are separate, no shared memory etc.
 - another way is IPC mechanism with services
- Provider takes care of storing its data in a way it likes
 - data is exposed as a simple table
 - ... and often DB is used for implementing data storage
- With some convenience classes (CursorLoader) using content provider inside a single application can be easiest option, too

Creating a Content Provider

Subclass ContentProvider and implement

```
• query() - mandatory
  insert()
  update()
  delete()
  getType() - mandatory
  onCreate() - mandatory
```

- interface exposed is SQL like
- Declare your provider in manifest!

Example - provide cities database in cityview app

```
public class MyProvider extends ContentProvider {
  SQLiteDatabase thisDB;
  public static final String PROVIDER NAME = "com.example.cities";
 public static final Uri CONTENT URI = Uri.parse("content://" + PROVIDER NAME + "/cities");
 public static final String ID = " id";
 public static final String CITY = "name":
  private static final int CITIES = 1;
 private static final int CITY ID = 2;
  private static final UriMatcher uriMatcher;
    static {
       uriMatcher = new UriMatcher(UriMatcher.NO MATCH);
       uriMatcher.addURI(PROVIDER NAME, "cities", CITIES):
       uriMatcher.addURI(PROVIDER NAME, "cities/#", CITY ID);
   }
  public int delete(Uri uri, String selection, String[] selectionArgs) {
    return 0;
 public String getType(Uri uri) {
    switch (uriMatcher.match(uri)) {
      case CITIES:
        return "vnd.android.cursor.dir/vnd.example.cities ";
      case CITY ID:
        return "vnd.android.cursor.item/vnd.example.cities ";
      default:
       throw new IllegalArgumentException("Unsupported URI: " + uri);
```

Provider Example cont.

```
public Uri insert(Uri uri, ContentValues values) {
 return null:
public boolean onCreate() {
 Context c = getContext();
 CitiesOpenHelper dbHelper = new CitiesOpenHelper(c);
 thisDB = dbHelper.getReadableDatabase();
 if (thisDB == null)
   return false:
 else
   return true:
public Cursor query(Uri uri, String[] projection, String selection,
                    String[] selectionArgs, String sortOrder) {
 SQLiteOueryBuilder sqlBuilder = new SQLiteOueryBuilder();
 sqlBuilder.setTables(CitiesOpenHelper.CITIES TABLE NAME);
 if (uriMatcher.match(uri) == CITY ID)
   sqlBuilder.appendWhere( ID + " = " + uri.getPathSegments().get(1));
 Cursor cur = sqlBuilder.query(thisDB, projection, selection, selectionArgs, null, null, sortOrder);
 cur.setNotificationUri(getContext().getContentResolver(), uri);
 return cur;
public int update(Uri uri, ContentValues values, String selection, String[] selectionArgs) {
 return 0;
```

Reading list

- http://developer.android.com/training/basics/data-storage/ databases.html
- http://developer.android.com/guide/topics/providers/contentproviders.html
 - including Content Provider Basics, Creating a Content Provider,
 Calendar Provider, Contacts Provider