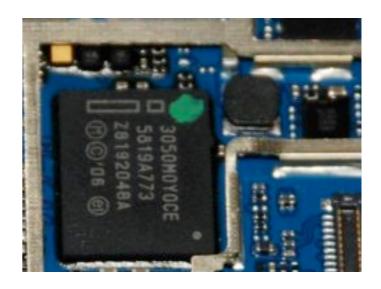
# Advanced Mobile Solution AMS

Cours 3
Persistence sur iPhone



# Sommaire: persitence sur *iPhone*

- Structure des fichiers
- Simple écriture/lecture dans un fichier
- Property list (.plist) + Appli. settings & User Pref.
- Archivage clé-valeur & NSCoding
- SQLite via Core Data
- SQLite via SQL

### Structure des fichiers

/Users/wagen/Library/Application Support/iPhone Simulator/4.1/Applications/A00022C8-2639-43B0-B3F3-3B6E609B4B6C/Documents/me.txt





```
- (NSString *) documentDirectoryPath
{
    NSArray *paths = NSSearchPathForDirectoriesInDomains(NSDocumentDirectory,
    NSUserDomainMask, YES);
    return [paths objectAtIndex: 0];
}
```





## Exemple I

/var/mobile/Applications/6117C930-F5AE-4C9C-8AD0-74D098C1EB0F/Documents/MyFile

## Exemple 2

```
NSString *path2 = [NSHomeDirectory()
stringByAppendingPathComponent:@"Documents/MyFile2.txt"];
```

## write To File: / string With Contents Of File:

```
écriture (NSString *stringToBeSaved = @"Voilà un texte à sauvegarder !")
[stringToBeSaved writeToFile: aFilePath atomically: YES encoding: NSUTF8StringEncoding error: NULL];
lecture
NSString *stringToBeRestored = [NSString stringWithContentsOfFile: aFilePath encoding: NSUTF8StringEncoding error: NULL];
Parfait pour stocker des données "simples" (NSString)
@interface Person : NSObject
  NSString *name;
  NSDate *birthDate;
  float weight;
  BOOL married;
                           ... mais "inventer" votre propre format
             NSString *concatenatedPerson = [NSString stringWithFormat: @"%@|%@|%f|%d",
             name, [[self dateFormatter] stringFromDate: birthDate], weight, married];
```

voir exercice

## Persistence\_File.xcodeproj



### Exercice:

Persistence\_File.xcodeproj

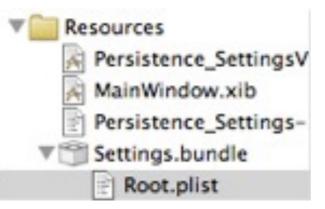
## Property list (.plist)

contient des objets correspondants à des clés. Ces fichiers sont au format XML et sont utilisés pour 2 fonctionnalités différentes :

•Gestion des préférences utilisateur

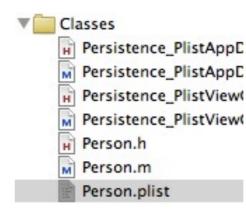
(=Application settings,

user default, ...)





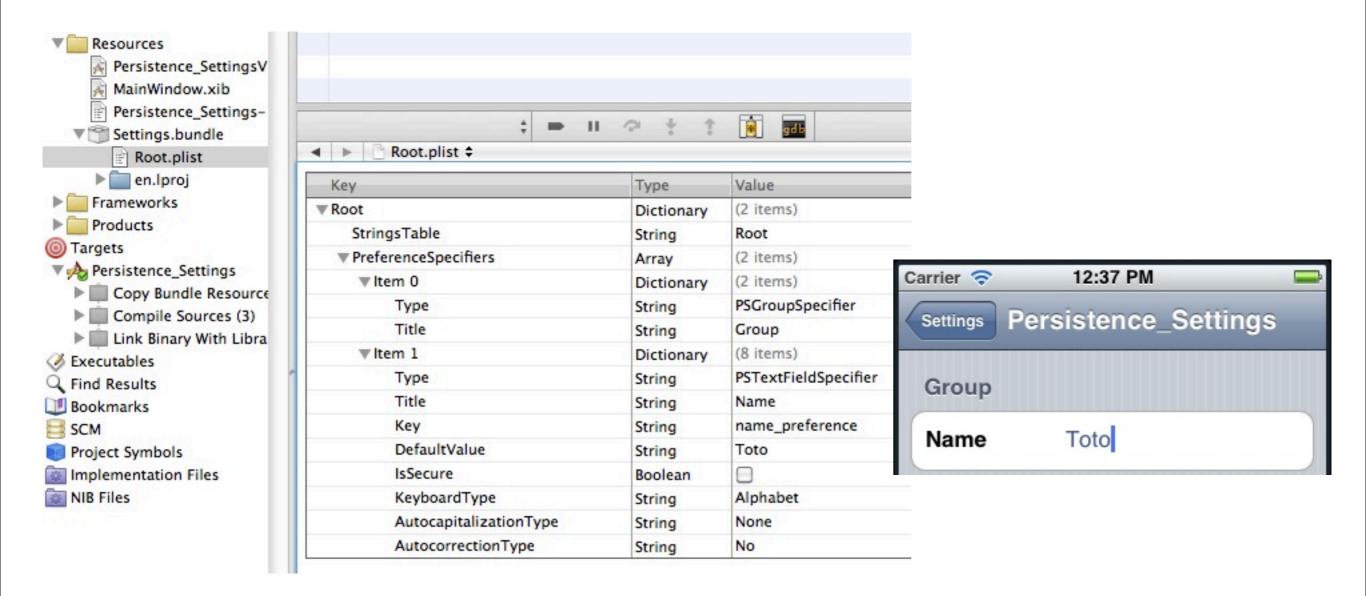
 Stockage d'information dans son propre fichier .plist



#### Ajouter un Settings Bundle



#### Ajouter un Settings.bundle



## Ecriture/lecture Settings

Ref: Property List Programming Guide

#### écriture



A defaults database is created automatically for each user by standardUserDefaults.

#### lecture

[[NSUserDefaults standardUserDefaults] stringForKey: @"Name"]

```
- (void) manageUserDefaults
  NSString *pathStr = [[NSBundle mainBundle] bundlePath];
  NSString *settingsBundlePath = [pathStr stringByAppendingPathComponent:
@"Settings.bundle"];
  NSString *finalPath = [settingsBundlePath stringByAppendingPathComponent:
@"Root.plist"];
  NSDictionary *settingsDict = [NSDictionary dictionaryWithContentsOfFile: finalPath];
  NSArray *prefSpecifierArray = [settingsDict objectForKey: @"PreferenceSpecifiers"];
  NSMutableDictionary *appDefaults = [NSMutableDictionary dictionary];
  NSString *nameDefaultValue;
  NSDictionary *prefItem;
  for (prefItem in prefSpecifierArray)
      NSString *keyValueStr = [prefItem objectForKey: @"Key"];
      id defaultValue = [prefItem objectForKey: @"DefaultValue"];
          // Retrieve the default value for name_preference (only at first launch)
      if ([keyValueStr isEqualToString: @"name_preference"] &&
      ([[NSUserDefaults standardUserDefaults] stringForKey: @"name_preference"] == nil))
          nameDefaultValue = defaultValue;
          [appDefaults setObject: nameDefaultValue forKey: @"name_preference"];
      }
      // Set the settings in the UserDefaults and synchronize
  [[NSUserDefaults standardUserDefaults] registerDefaults: appDefaults];
  [[NSUserDefaults standardUserDefaults] synchronize];
```

# Persistence pour des objets

 Archivage "Model Objects", ou "NSCoding" ou "clé-valeur"

### Archivage clé-valeur & NSCoding

Pour archiver NSKeyedArchiver

```
[NSKeyedArchiver archiveRootObject: objetAArchiver toFile: [self filePath]];
```

Pour restorer NSKeyedUnarchiver

```
objetARestorer = (NSObject *)[NSKeyedUnarchiver unarchiveObjectWithFile: [self filePath]];
```

Seule contrainte : objetAArchiver et objetARestorer doivent être conforme à NSCoding

@interface objetAArchiver : NSObject <NSCoding>

#### Déclaration de l'objet Person (fichier Person.h)

```
// Person.h
#import <Foundation/Foundation.h>
@interface Person : NSObject <NSCoding>
  NSString *name;
  NSDate *birthDate;
  float weight;
  BOOL married;
@property (nonatomic, retain) NSString *name;
@property (nonatomic, retain) NSDate *birthDate;
@property (nonatomic) float weight;
@property (nonatomic) BOOL married;
- (id) initWithName: (NSString *)aName
       birthDate: (NSDate *)aBirthDate
         weight: (float)aWeight
        isMarried: (BOOL)aStatus;
@end
```

```
Implémentation de l'objet Person
// Person<sub>m</sub>
#import "Person.h"
                                               (fichier Person.m)
@implementation Person
@synthesize name, birthDate, weight, married;
- (void) encodeWithCoder: (NSCoder *)encoder
   [encoder encodeObject: name forKey: @"clename"];
   [encoder encodeObject: birthDate forKey: @"clebirthDate"];
   [encoder encodeFloat: weight forKey: @"cleweigth"];
   [encoder encodeBool: married forKey: @"clemarried"];
}
- (id) initWithCoder: (NSCoder *)decoder
   self = [super init];
   [self setName: [decoder decodeObjectForKey: @"clename"]];
   [self setBirthDate: [decoder decodeObjectForKey: @"clebirthDate"]];
   [self setWeight: [decoder decodeFloatForKey: @"cleweigth"]];
   [self setMarried: [decoder decodeBoolForKey: @"clemarried"]];
   return self;
}
// Constructeur
- (id) initWithName: (NSString *)aName birthDate: (NSDate *)aBirthDate weight: (float)aWeight isMarried: (BOOL)
aStatus
   self = [super init];
   [self setName: aName];
   [self setBirthDate: aBirthDate];
   [self setWeight: aWeight];
   [self setMarried: aStatus];
   return self;
```

@end

## Exercices

## fichier output.plist

#### écriture

[array writeToFile:@"a\_valid\_path/output.plist" atomically:YES];



