

Mobile Computing and the Cloud

Lecture 10
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CLOUD COMPUTING CATEGORIES

- Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)
 - deliver computer infrastructure as a service
- Platform as a Service (PaaS)
 - deliver infrastructure and a software stack as a service
- Software as a Service (SaaS)
 - deliver an application as a service

NEW CATEGORY!

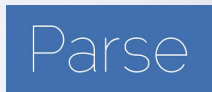
- Mobile Backend as a Service (MBaaS)
 - parse.com
 - kinvey.com
 - firebase.com
 - kii.com

MBAAS

- Takes the complexity out of building a backend platform for a mobile app.
- Really just a subset of PaaS.
- Driven in part by “Mobile First” type deployments

PARSE.COM

- We will focus on parse.com
- Acquired by Facebook in April 2013!
- Provides
 - login / authentication services
 - user management
 - easy to create RESTful APIs
 - push notifications



SETTING UP PARSE (I)

Assumption: Adding to an existing project.

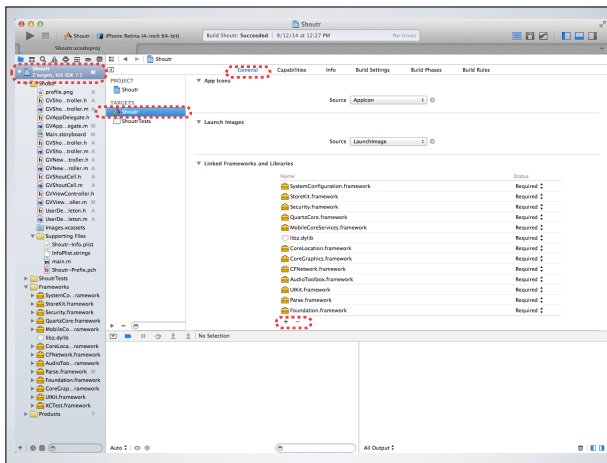
- Step 1: Download the parse.com iOS framework:
 - <https://parse.com/docs/downloads>
- Step 2: Unpack and drag the Parse.framework, ParseUI.framework and Bolts.framework to your project folders in Xcode (copy!)



SETTING UP PARSE(2)

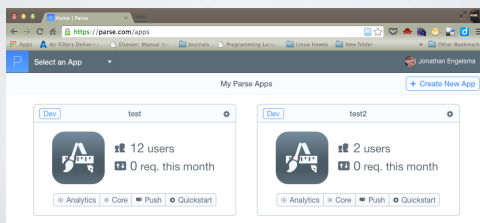
• Step 3: Manually add the following dependencies:

- AudioToolbox.framework
- QuartzCore.framework
- CFNetwork.framework
- Security.framework
- CoreGraphics.framework
- StoreKit.framework
- CoreLocation.framework
- SystemConfiguration.framework
- MobileCoreServices.framework
- Social.framework
- Accounts.framework
- libz.dylib & libsqlite3.dylib



SETTING UP PARSE(3)

• Step 4: Register for a free account on parse.com and establish a new app instance.



SETTING UP PARSE (4)

- Step 5: Point app to appropriate Parse app instance in AppDelegate implementation.

```
import Parse
import Bolts

@UIApplicationMain
class AppDelegate: UIResponder, UIApplicationDelegate {

    func application(application: UIApplication, didFinishLaunchingWithOptions launchOptions: [NSObject: AnyObject]?) -> Bool {
        // [Optional] Power your app with Local Datastore. For more info, go to
        // https://parse.com/docs/ios_guide#localdatastore/ios
        Parse.enableLocalDatastore()

        // Initialize Parse.
        Parse.setApplicationId("MpwgyrP6rsz2NK0r5QLUQTzrBWR00EK7y8oh3U",
            clientKey: "q5vLqz2H5E5iGwVdH1ZrmicJwHq9d9m9m9dy")

        // [Optional] Track statistics around application opens.
        PFAalytics.trackAppOpenedWithLaunchOptions(launchOptions)

        // ...
    }
    // ...
}
```

SETTING UP PARSE (5)

- Step 6: Add code to controller to persist objects:

a) import Parse at the top of your Swift source file

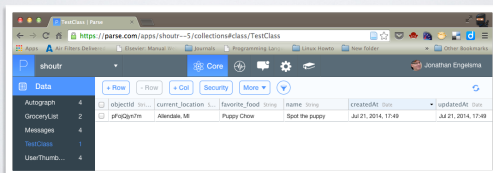
```
import Parse
```

b) add code to persist data from parse where appropriate.

```
let testObject = PFObject(className: "TestObject")
testObject["foo"] = "bar"
testObject.saveInBackgroundWithBlock { (success: Bool, error: NSError?) -> Void in
    println("Object has been saved.")
}
```

SETTING UP PARSE (6)

- Step 7: Validate the data has been persisted on parse.com:



The screenshot shows the Parse.com dashboard for a collection named 'TestClass'. The table lists several objects with their attributes and timestamps.

Object ID	Attributes	Created At	Updated At
1	objectid: 1, current_location: 1, favorite_food: 1, name: 1	Jul 21, 2014, 17:49	Jul 21, 2014, 17:49
2	objectid: 2, current_location: 1, favorite_food: 1, name: 1	Jul 21, 2014, 17:49	Jul 21, 2014, 17:49
3	objectid: 3, current_location: 1, favorite_food: 1, name: 1	Jul 21, 2014, 17:49	Jul 21, 2014, 17:49
4	objectid: 4, current_location: 1, favorite_food: 1, name: 1	Jul 21, 2014, 17:49	Jul 21, 2014, 17:49

SETTING UP PARSE (7)

- Step 8: Add code that queries for previously persisted objects!

```
PFQuery *query = [PFQuery queryWithClassName:@"GameScore"];
[query whereKey:@"playerName" equalTo:@"Jon Stewinski"];
[query findObjectsInBackgroundWithBlock:^(NSArray *objects, NSError *error) {
    if (error) {
        // The find succeeded.
        NSLog(@"Successfully retrieved %d scores.", objects.count);
        // Do something with the found objects
        for (PFObject *object in objects) {
            NSLog(@"id", object.objectID);
        }
    } else {
        // Log details of the failure
        NSLog(@"Error: %@" error, [error userInfo]);
    }
}
```

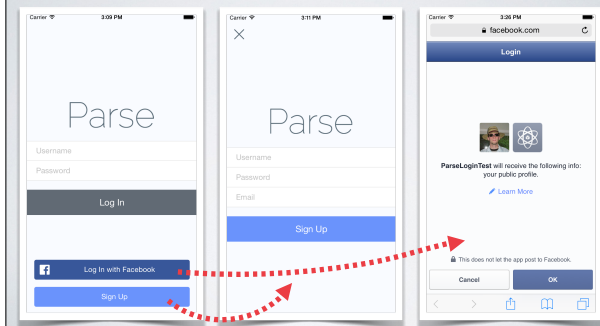
Objective-C Swift

SAVING/RETRIEVING DATA FROM PARSE.COM



Demo!

MANAGING USERS WITH PARSE.COM



MANAGING USERS (1)

- Preliminaries:
 - Add parse.com ParseUI.framework and ParseFacebookUtilsV4.framework to Xcode.
 - Download FB iOS SDK and add framework and dependencies to your Xcode project.
 - Add FB SDK headers to your bridging header in order to have visibility in Swift.

MANAGING USERS (2)

- On the network side:
 - Make sure you have a parse app instance created for your iOS app.
 - Make sure you have created a Facebook app instances created for your iOS app.

MANAGING USERS (3)

- AppDelegate mods

```
func application(application: UIApplication, didFinishLaunchingWithOptions launchOptions: [NSObject: AnyObject]?) -> Bool {  
    Parse.enableLocalDatastore()  
    Parse.setApplicationId("3C8ekwGUL5CM1PPEqX7Tnehm4s)lRgrDUtzITuec", clientKey:  
        "rIC3fyow66ak7ApYx7Hwvz0B9OK18nnZmZwhy12?")  
    PFAnalytics.trackAppOpenedWithLaunchOptionsInBackground(launchOptions, blocks: nil)  
    PFFacebookUtils.initializeFacebookWithApplicationLaunchOptions(launchOptions)  
    return true  
}
```

```
func applicationDidBecomeActive(application: UIApplication) {  
    FBSDKAppEvents.activateApp()  
}  
  
func application(application: UIApplication, openURL url: NSURL, sourceApplication: String?,  
    annotation: AnyObject?) -> Bool  
{  
    return FBSDKAppDelegate.sharedInstance().application(application, openURL: url,  
        sourceApplication: sourceApplication, annotation: annotation)  
}
```


MANAGE USERS (4)

- ViewController mods:

```
override func viewDidLoad(animated: Bool) {
    super.viewDidLoad(animated)
    if PFUser.currentUser() == nil {
        var loginCtrl = PFLogInViewController()
        loginCtrl.fields = PFLogInFields.UsernameAndPassword | PFLogInFields.LoginButton |
            PFLogInFields.Facebook | PFLogInFields.SignUpButton
        loginCtrl.facebookPermissions = ["friends_about_me"]
        loginCtrl.delegate = self

        var signupCtrl = PFSignUpViewController()
        signupCtrl.delegate = self
        loginCtrl.signupController = signupCtrl

        self.presentViewController(loginCtrl, animated: true, completion: nil)
    } else {
        self.loginMessage.text = PFUser.currentUser()?.username
    }
}
```

MANAGING USERS (5)

- View Controller implements the delegates for PFLogInViewController and PFSignUpViewController:

```
class ViewController: UIViewController,
    PFLogInViewControllerDelegate, PFSignUpViewControllerDelegate
```

- methods for
 - logging in, canceling, errors, validation, etc.

MANAGING USERS WITH PARSE.COM



Demo!