Archiving & & Core Data Relationships



My Core Data Video Part 1

http://bit.ly/2zshMXp



Download & Install Important Tools

- SimSim for opening files on the simulator (SimPholders paid).
- You need a SQLite viewer (can use command line). Here's a free one

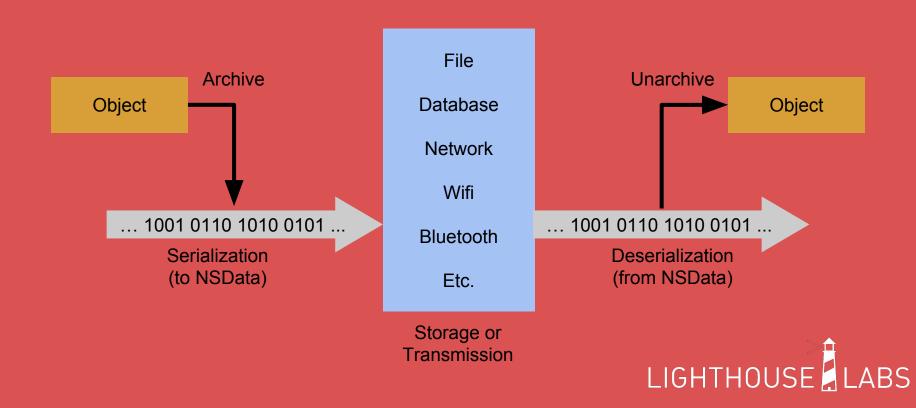
Data Persistence Options on iOS

- Files
- NSUserDefaults
- Keychain
- plist files
- Direct SQL or SQL Wrapper
- Archiving NSCoding
- Core Data



- Store custom objects (including relationships) to disk and then instantiate them again later.
- aka serialization/deserialization.
- IB also uses this technique for storing your view hierarchies.
- Objects are responsible for knowing how to archive/unarchive themselves.
- They must conform to the NSCoding protocol.





```
@interface Person : NSObject <NSCoding>
@property (nonatomic, copy) NSString *firstName;
@property (nonatomic, copy) NSString *lastName;
@property (nonatomic) NSNumber *id;
@end
```



Archiving

```
@implementation Person

-(void)encodeWithCoder:(NSCoder *)aCoder {
    [coder encodeObject:self.firstName forKey:@"firstNameKey"];
    [coder encodeObject:self.lastName forKey:@"lastNameKey"];
    [coder encodeObject:self.id forKey:@"idKey"];
}
@end
```



Unarchiving

```
-(id)initWithCoder: (NSCoder *)aDecoder {
    self = [super init];
    if (self == nil) { return nil };
    _firstName = [aDecoder decodeObjectForKey:@"firstNameKey"];
    _lastName = [aDecoder decodeObjectForKey:@"lastNameKey"];
    _id = [aDecoder decodeObjectForKey:@"idKey"];
    return self;
}
```



- NSCoder is an "abstract" class.
- Apple also provides NSKeyedArchiver (encoding) and NSKeyedUnarchiver (decoding) concrete subclasses.
- Use NSKeyedArchiver to archive objects into NSData objects.
- Write NSData to file, plist, or transmit over a wire.
- Use NSKeyedUnarchiver to convert back to objects.

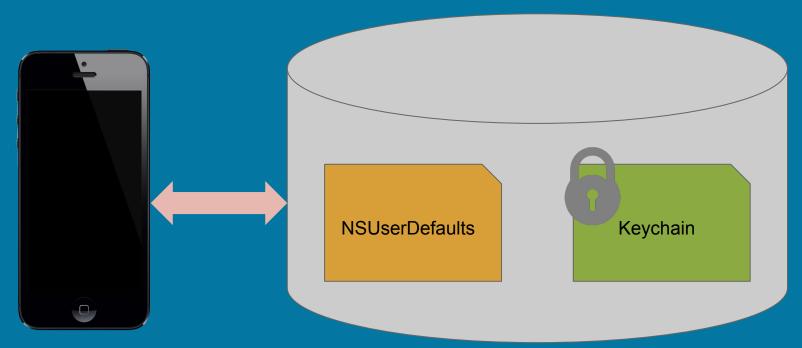


Archiving - 2 Places

```
NSArray<Person *> *persons; // An array of Person objects
// Saving to file
[NSKeyedArchiver archiveRootObject:persons
                            toFile:@"/path/to/archive"];
  NSUserDefaults
NSData *data = [NSKeyedArchiver archivedDataWithRootObject:persons];
[[NSUserDefaults standardUserDefaults] setObject:data
                                          forKey:@"persons"];
```



User Defaults & Keychain





User Defaults

- Not encrypted
- Simpler
- Survives application termination & reboot
- Does not survive application removal
- Stored in app sandbox

Keychain

- Encrypted
- More complex
- Survives application termination & reboot
- Survives application removal
- Only access app's keychain items

LIGHTHOUSE LABS

State Restoration

- UIKit provides functionality to help you preserve the UI of your app and restore it the next time the user enters your app.
- Use this to resume exactly where the user left off.

DEMO (Archiver)



Persistence Recap

- Saving data to files somewhere on disk doesn't scale well.
- Eg. How would you search/filter/query many archived items?
- Requires loading all data into memory and looping.



Persistence Recap

- The solution is using a relational database (SQLite is the only real choice on mobile).
- Permits complex data sets that can be quickly queried in advanced ways.
- But databases work with data, not objects.
- You'd have to write a lot of boilerplate code to ensure the integrity of your data relationships at the object layer.



Archiving/Unarchiving vs Core Data

	Core Data	NSCoding / NSKeyedArchiver
Persists State	Yes	Yes
Entity Modelling	Yes	No
Querying	Yes	No
Speed	Fast	Slow
Serialization Format	SQLite, XML, or NSData	NSData
Migrations	Automatic*	Manual
Undo Manager	Automatic	Manual
Difficult Learning Curve	Maybe	No >

Back to Core Data

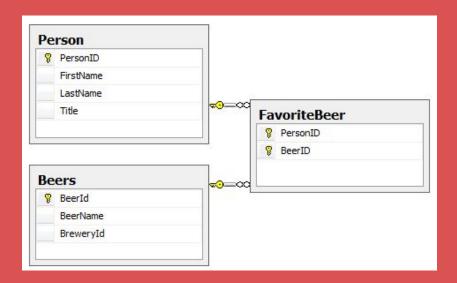
 Core Data is an "Object Graph" and object lifecycle management framework, not a database. It can persist to a database.

What does this mean?

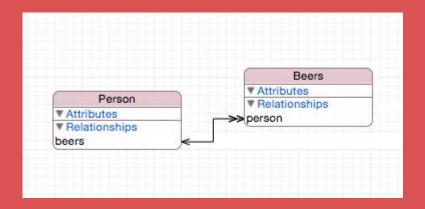


Core Data != Database

SQL Database Join Table



Core Data





Resources

Apple's Serialization Guide:

• Core Data Programming Guide:

Core Data Relationships:



DEMO

