

IS 543 Fall 2023

Mobile Platform Development

Project 2 Q&A

SwiftData Relationships

MVVM with SwiftData

Dr. Stephen W. Liddle

782 TNRB, office hours Tu 9:30–10:30am, Th 2–3pm

is543@byu.edu

801-422-8792 (rings on my cell)

Zoom: <https://bit.ly/liddlezoom>



Today

- Project 2 Q&A

- SwiftData

 - Relationships:

 - One-to-many with existence dependency

 - Many-to-many without existence dependency (independent)

 - How to adopt an MVVM pattern when using SwiftData

Tuesday's Devotional

- Elder Matthew L. Carpenter
"We Believe in Being Honest"



Feeling Weary?

Wherefore, be not weary in well-doing, for ye are laying the foundation of a great work. And out of small things proceedeth that which is great.

— Doctrine and Covenants 64:33

Project 2 Q&A

- Any questions you'd like to discuss together as a class?
(If we end early, I'll stick around and answer individual questions too)

SwiftData Relationships

- There are multiple types of relationships in a typical database

One-to-one

One model, A, references another, B

Could be optional (or not)

Could be existence-dependent (or not)

If B is existence-dependent on A, if you delete A, you must delete B

Likewise, if A is existence-dependent on B, it works in reverse

Could be symmetric (or not)

Symmetric means you can access B from A and A from B; they both have references to each other

One-to-many

A references many B instances (A has an array of B instances)

Same optionality, existence dependency, and symmetry issues as above

Many-to-many

A references many B instances and B references many A instances

Same optionality, existence dependency, and symmetry issues as above

SwiftData Relationships

• Typical examples

One-to-one

Student may have at most one Loan

(Optional, Loan has existence dependency on Student, symmetric)

One-to-many

Recipe may have many Ingredients

(Optional, Ingredient has existence dependency on Recipe, not symmetric)

Many-to-many

Movie may have many Actors (the Cast) and an Actor may appear in many Movies

(Optional, no existence dependency, symmetric)

SwiftData Relationships

- We use the `@Relationship` macro to declare relationships in SwiftData

```
macro Relationship(  
    _ options: Schema.Relationship.Option...,           // Currently only .unique  
    deleteRule: Schema.Relationship.DeleteRule = .nullify, // Default is .nullify  
    ...  
    inverse: AnyKeyPath? = nil, ...  
)
```

There are other parameters, but these are the only three we're interested in

You can indicate that the property must be unique by writing `@Relationship(.unique)`

There are four choices for `deleteRule`:

- `.nullify`: nullify the related model's reference to the deleted model (the default behavior)
- `.cascade`: delete any related models
- `.deny`: prevent deletion if the deleted model references a related model
- `.noAction`: the programmer assumes responsibility for managing references

The `inverse` parameter lets you specify a symmetric relationship

E.g. if `Movie` has an `actors` array, then `Actor` could specify

```
@Relationship(inverse: \Movie.actors) var movies = [Movie]()
```


SwiftData Relationships

- I will show you a working example of one-to-many and many-to-many
If you haven't already, download the demo project from Learning Suite

MVVM with SwiftData

- Some people say SwiftData kills MVVM

From the previous examples we've used, you can see why that is

Get the `ModelContext` from the environment

Use `@Query` expressions for model access

The `ModelContext` acts kind of like the ViewModel because it has the CRUD capabilities

- But we actually still want MVVM

`@Query` is fine, but placing business logic in the View is just not a great idea

MVVM with SwiftData

- The key to the pattern is to pass the `ModelContext` to the View
Then the View can build the ViewModel
If other Views need access to the ViewModel, we can pass it to them
- We will also need to build queries slightly differently in the ViewModel
- And we will need to work harder to prepare our `#Previews` too
Because we need to build a `ModelContainer` and pass the corresponding `ModelContext` into the View being previewed

Let's go look at some code...

Coming Up...

- Just one more week of classes!
- More Project 2 Q&A, plus miscellaneous topics as we have time
There is much we haven't talked about yet
Let me know if there are topics you're especially interested in