



Data Storage

Dr. Sarah Abraham

University of Texas at Austin

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Model Layer of MVC

- ❖ Contains the data to be displayed
- ❖ Data can be:
 - ❖ Stored on device
 - ❖ Pulled down from a server
- ❖ Data displayed in app should be:
 - ❖ Personalized
 - ❖ Secure

User Defaults and Plists

- ❖ Both provide storage on the device itself
- ❖ User Defaults holds persistent key / value pairs
 - ❖ Good for small amounts of data
 - ❖ Usually related to device user
- ❖ Plists provide XML input
 - ❖ Good for data that is consistent between users

Core Data

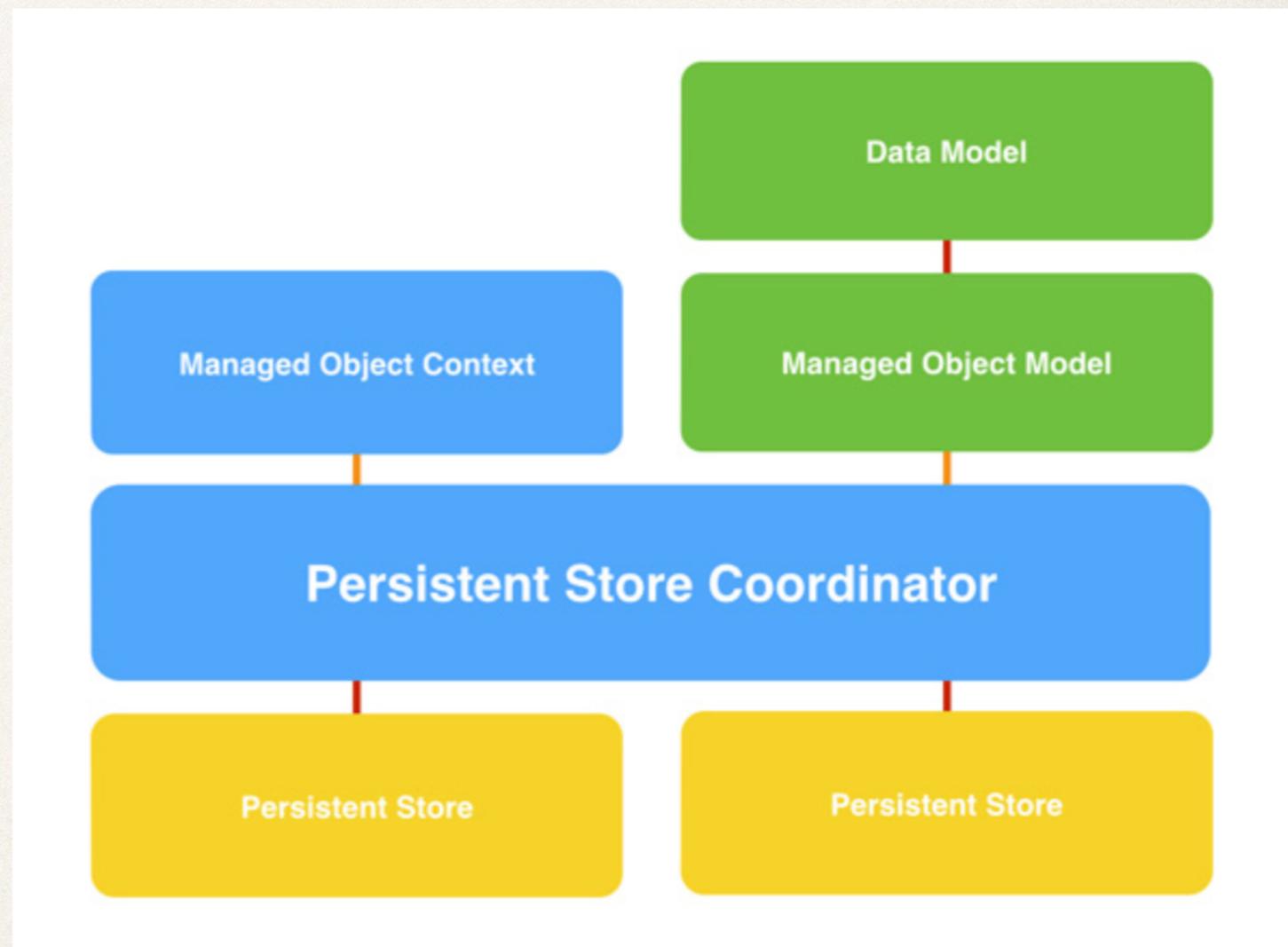
- ❖ Framework for modeling data in object-oriented way
- ❖ Allows for data persistence on device
- ❖ Used for non-trivial storage
- ❖ Not a database in of itself
- ❖ Can be mapped to a true database management system like SQL/SQLite

Core Data Features

- ❖ Models data efficiently
- ❖ Manages data object life cycles
- ❖ Tracks changes to data
- ❖ Supports undo functionality
- ❖ Saves data to disk

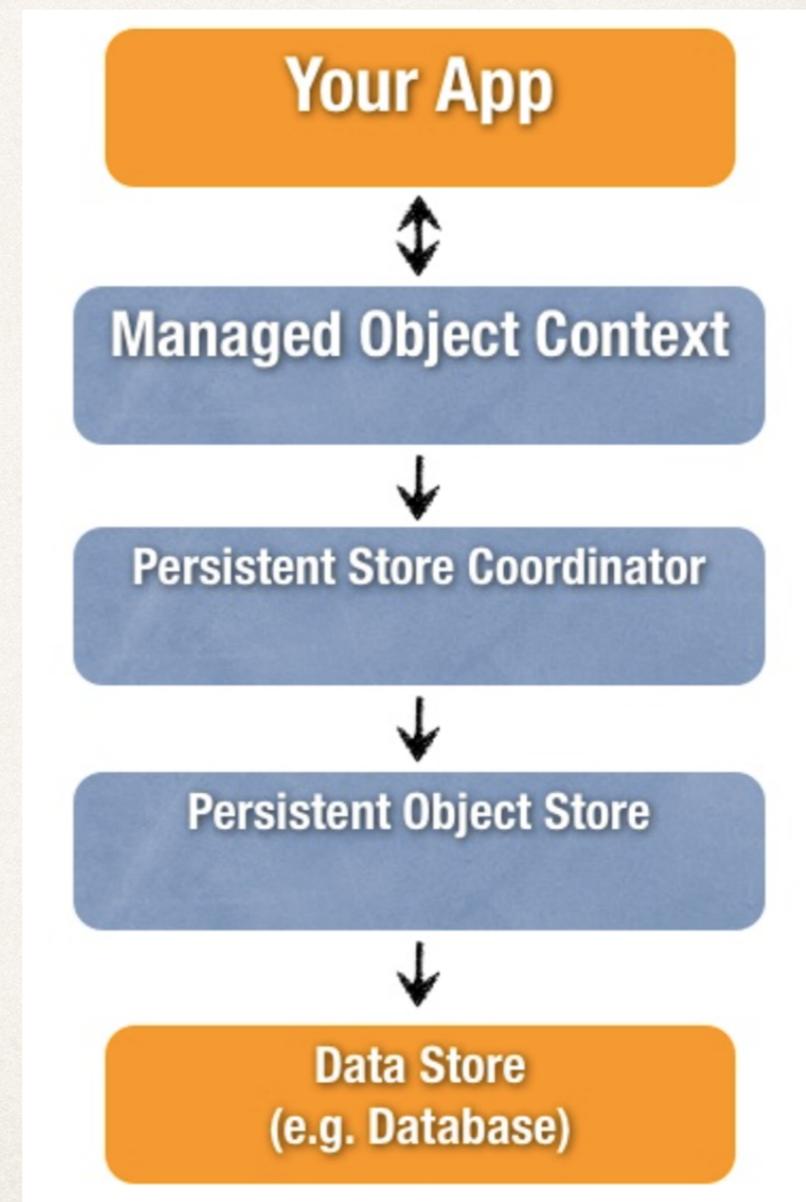
Managed Object Model

- ❖ Defines structure of data
- ❖ Data types
- ❖ Relationships
- ❖ Xcode provides design tools to build object model



Managed Object Context

- ❖ Temporary scratch space in memory
- ❖ Objects fetched from persistent store placed in context for manipulation
- ❖ Monitors for changes to data
- ❖ Can save data back to Persistent Store

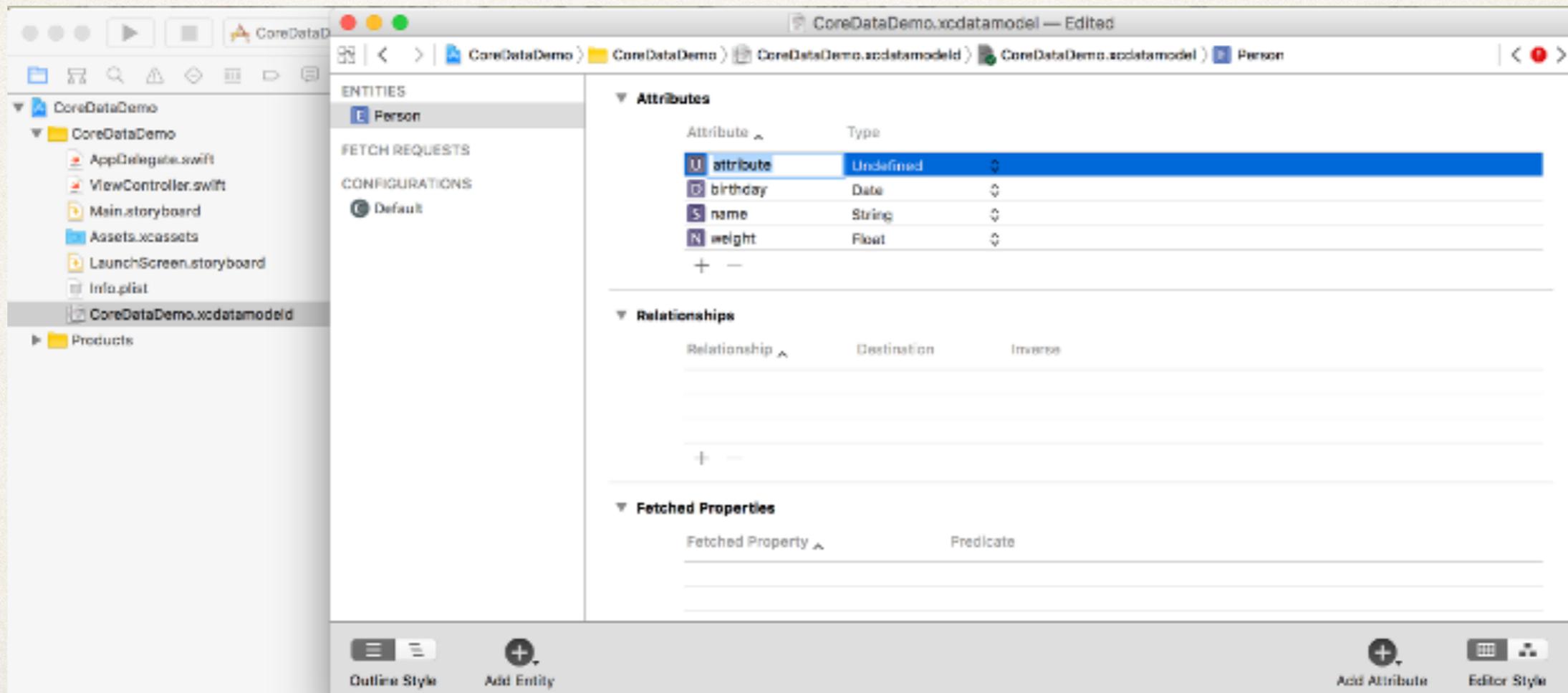


Entities, Attributes and Relationships

- ❖ Entities are data model instances in Core Data
 - ❖ Table in relational database
 - ❖ Example: Employee entity defines a company employee
- ❖ Attributes are properties stored in entities
 - ❖ A column in a relationship database table
 - ❖ Example: Employee entity has attributes name, position, salary
- ❖ Relationships are connections between entities
 - ❖ One-to-One (Country to Capital; Capital to Country)
 - ❖ One-to-Many (Manager to Employee)
 - ❖ Many-to-One (Employee to Manager)

Using Core Data

- ❖ Select “Use Core Data” as option for new project
- ❖ .xcdatamodeld file defines entities, attributes and relationships



Displaying Core Data

- ❖ Create variable to hold instances of managed objects:
 - ❖ `var managedObjects = [NSManagedObjects]()`
- ❖ Allows other objects in program to access and display managed objects

Writing to Core Data

```
func addPerson(name: String, occupation: String, age: Int) {
    let appDelegate = UIApplication.shared.delegate as! AppDelegate
    let managedContext = appDelegate.managedObjectContext
    let entity = NSEntityDescription.entity(forEntityName: "Person", in:
managedContext)

    let person = NSManagedObject(entity: entity!, insertInto: managedContext)

    person.setValue(name, forKey: "name")
    person.setValue(age, forKey: "age")
    person.setValue(occupation, forKey: "occupation")

    do {
        try managedContext.save()
    } catch {
        let nserror = error as NSError
        NSLog("Unable to save \(nserror), \(nserror.userInfo)")
        abort()
    }

    people.append(person) //people contains NSManagedObjects
}
```

KVC

- ❖ Key Value Coding
- ❖ Ability to read and set a property using its name
- ❖ NSObject contains default methods:
 - ❖ `setValue(AnyObject?, forKey: String)`
 - ❖ `value(forKey: String)`
- ❖ Any class derived from NSObject can use KVC
- ❖ Managed Objects must be accessed with key-value coding

Reading from Core Data

```
let appDelegate = UIApplication.shared.delegate as! AppDelegate
let managedContext = appDelegate.managedObjectContext
let fetchRequest =
NSFetchRequest<NSFetchRequestResult>(entityName: "Person")
var fetchedResults:[NSManagedObject]? = nil

do {
    try fetchedResults = managedContext.fetch(fetchRequest) as?
[NSManagedObject]
} catch {
    let nerror = error as NSError
    NSLog("Unable to fetch \(nerror), \(nerror.userInfo)")
    abort()
}

if let results = fetchedResults {
    people = results
}
```

Core Data Demo

Quiz Question!

- ❖ What part of the Core Data system saves data back to persistent storage?
 - Managed Object Model
 - Managed Object Context
 - Key-value Coding