

Introduction to Datarobot for Android

SDJUG 2014

A lightweight persistence framework

At a glance

- Open Source lightweight persistence framework
=> "Non-invasive"
- No dealing with Android SQLite database
=> But you can!
- Annotation based approach

Find it on github:



<https://github.com/arconsis/datarobot>

Main Features

- Annotation based implementation
- No hardcoded Strings in your code
- Code generation for the repeating tasks
- Compile time protection when renaming fields or tables
- Fall back to Android default API is always possible

Simple to setup for ...

- Eclipse
- IntelliJ IDEA
- Maven / Gradle
- Android Studio with Gradle

Example setup for Android Studio w/ Gradle (**build.gradle**)

```
buildscript {
    repositories {
        mavenCentral()
        mavenLocal() // Only if you want to use your local maven repo
    }
    dependencies { // Add annotation processor and android tools dependencies
        classpath 'com.android.tools.build:gradle:0.13.3'
        classpath 'com.neenbedankt.gradle.plugins:android-apt:1.4'
    }
}
allprojects {
    ...
}
```

Configure the annotation processing (`app/build.gradle`)

```
apply plugin: 'android' //add the apt plugin
apply plugin: 'android-apt' // the normal android section
android { ... }

// configuration for the annotation processor
apt {
    arguments {
        manifest '/path/to/AndroidManifest.xml'
    }
}
dependencies { // add datarobot dependencies
    apt 'com.arconsis:datarobot.processor:0.1.3-SNAPSHOT'
    compile 'com.arconsis:datarobot.api:0.1.3-SNAPSHOT'
    // ... more dependencies
}
```

Generated sources are under:

/app/build/source/apt/debug/your/package/
generated/

First steps...

Creating a database

```
@Create
@Update
@Persistence(dbName = "sdjug.db", dbVersion = 1)
public class PersistenceConfig implements DbCreate, DbUpdate {

    @Override
    public void onCreate(SQLiteDatabase db) {
    }

    @Override
    public void onUpdate(SQLiteDatabase db, int oldVersion, int newVersion) {
    }
}
```

Creating an entity

```
@Entity
public class Event {
    @PrimaryKey
    @AutoIncrement
    @Column
    private Integer _id;
    @Column
    private String name;

    public Event() {
    }

    ...
}
```

Creating an entity

```
@Entity (authority = "com.arconsis.datarobotsdjg.event.provider", contentProvider = true, exported = false)
public class Event {
    @PrimaryKey
    @AutoIncrement
    @Column
    private Integer _id;
    @Column
    private String name;

    public Event() {
    }

    ...
}
```

Storing an entity

```
// Create an event POJO
```

```
Event event = new Event();
```

```
event.setName("Event #1");
```

```
// Use EntityService to store event POJO
```

```
EntityService<Event> entityService = new EntityService<Event>(this, Event.class);
```

```
entityService.save(event);
```

Loading all entities

```
// Use EntityService to load all events  
EntityService<Event> entityService = new EntityService<Event>(this, Event.class);  
List<Event> events = entityService.get();
```

Query entities

→ Use standard Android ContentResolver

```
Cursor cursor = contentResolver.query(  
    BaseContentProvider.uri(DB.EventTable.TABLE_NAME), null,  
    DB.EventTable.NAME + "= ?", new String[]{"Event #1"},  
    null  
);
```

Convert to ObjectCursor

→ Use CursorUtil to map cursor to POJO

```
Cursor cursor = contentResolver.query( ... );  
ObjectCursor<Event> objects = CursorUtil.getObjectCursor(cursor);
```

```
objects.moveToLast();  
objects.moveToPrevious();
```

```
Event event = objects.getCurrent();
```


Convert to collection

```
Cursor cursor = contentResolver.query( ... );  
ObjectCursor<Event> objects = CursorUtil.getObjectCursor(cursor);  
  
Collection<Event> events = objects.getAll();
```

Resolve Associations 1:1

```
// Add relationship to Event
```

```
@Relationship
```

```
private Place place;
```

Resolve Associations 1:1

```
Event event = new Event();  
event.setName("SDJUG Meeting");
```

```
Place place = new Place();  
place.setPlaceName("Mira Mesa");  
event.setPlace(place);
```

```
EntityService<Event> entityService = new EntityService<Event>(this, Event.class);  
entityService.save(event);
```

```
for (Event e : entityService.get()) {  
    entityService.resolveAssociations(e, 2);  
    String placeName = e.getPlace().getPlaceName();  
}
```

Resolve Associations n:m

```
// Add 1:n relationship to Event
```

```
@Relationship
```

```
private Collection<Participant> participants = new LinkedList<Participant>();
```

Resolve Associations n:m

```
Event event = new Event(); event.setName("SDJUG Meeting");

Participant p1 = new Participant(); p1.setName("Paul");
Participant p2 = new Participant(); p2.setName("Steve");

event.addParticipant(p1);
event.addParticipant(p2);

(new EntityService<Event>(this, Event.class)).save(event);

for (Event e : entityService.get()) {
    entityService.resolveAssociations(e);
    int numberOfParticipants = e.getParticipants().size();
}
```

Let's see how using
Datarobot impacts
existing apps?!

Live-Demo the steps to transform the
Notes app to Datarobot...

Roadmap

- Named relations
- Bidirectional association
- Fluent query api
- Constraints for @Columns (e.g. not-null, unique)
- Broadcast intents
- Projection Support

Thank you!

github.com/arconsis/datarobot

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