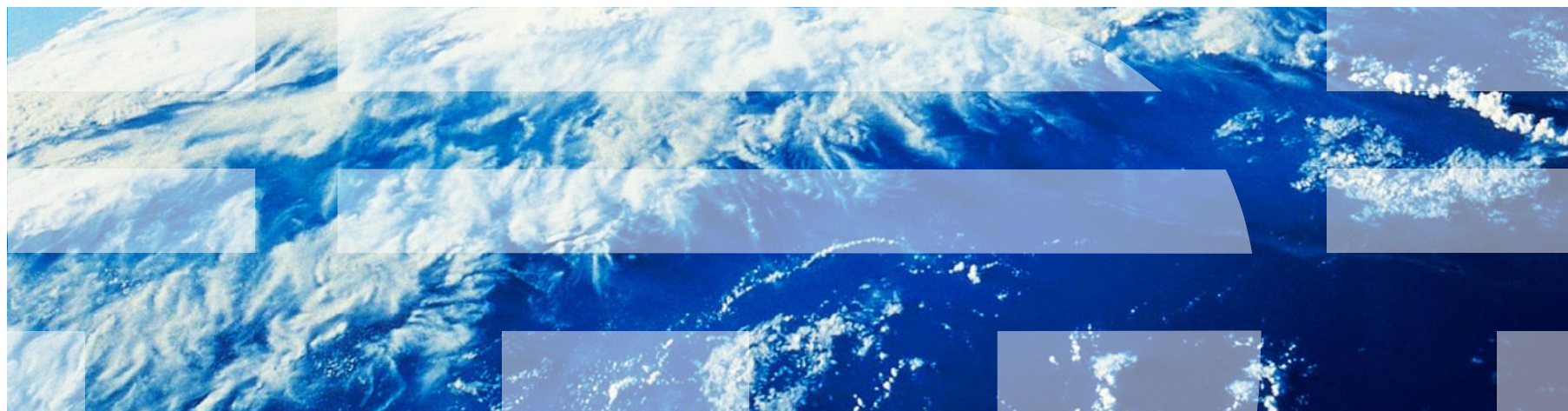


IBM Worklight Foundation V6.2.0 Getting Started

JSONStore – Java API



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Agenda

- What is JSONStore?
- Follow along with the code sample
- Code sample walkthrough
- Expected output
- For more information

What is JSONStore?

- Optional client-side API with the following key features:
 - Data indexing for efficient searching.
 - Data encryption in production environments.
 - Mechanism for tracking local-only changes to the stored data.
 - Support for multiple users.
- Available in the following environments:
 - Native: Android and iOS
 - Hybrid: Android, iOS, Windows Phone 8, and Windows 8
 - Preview Common Resources / Mobile Browser Simulator (not for production use)

Note: This module shows how to get started with the JSONStore API. Some features such as data encryption are beyond the scope of this module. All features are documented in detail in the IBM Worklight® Foundation user documentation.

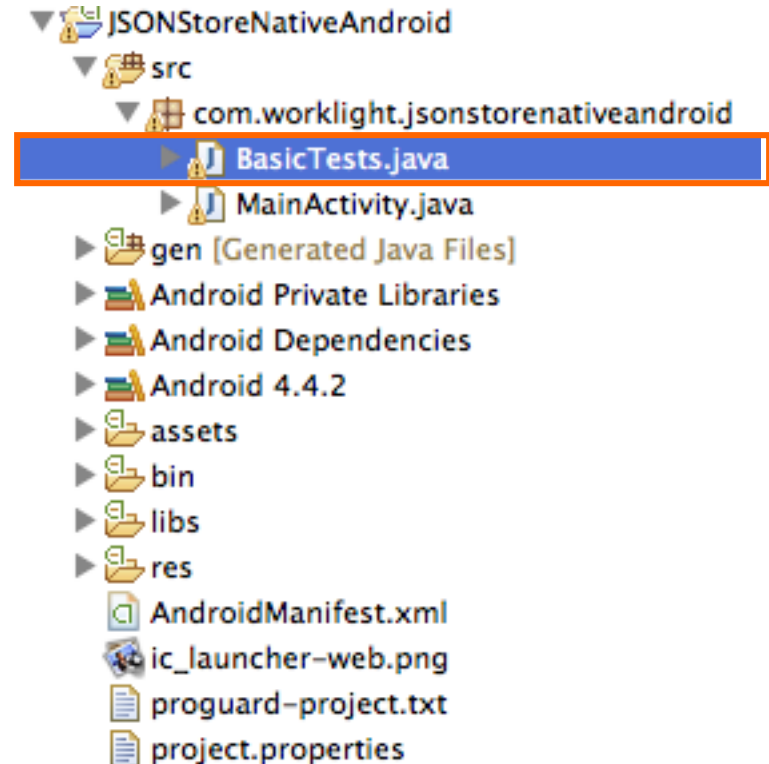
Agenda

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- For more information

Follow along with the code sample

1. Download the compressed file with the code sample that is associated with this module.
2. Open the `BasicTests.java` file. The sample image provides context.
3. Run the application by using Android JUnit. Right-click the application, select **Run As** and then click **Android JUnit Test**.

Note: The code sample uses the built-in JUnit Test framework of Android. Explaining how it works is beyond the scope of this module.



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Code sample walkthrough (1 of 9)

The `destroy` API removes all JSONStore content from the application. It is used here to start with no data. Doing it this way ensures that the output is predictable in the code sample.

Note: Explaining Context (`ctx`) is beyond the scope of this module. For more information about that object, see the Android API documentation.

```
try {
    Context ctx = getContext();
    WLJSONStore.getInstance(ctx).destroy();

    List<JSONStoreCollection> collections =
        new LinkedList<JSONStoreCollection>();
    JSONStoreCollection people = new JSONStoreCollection("people");
    people.setSearchField("name", SearchFieldType.STRING);
    people.setSearchField("age", SearchFieldType.INTEGER);
    collections.add(people);

    WLJSONStore.getInstance(ctx).openCollections(collections);

    JSONObject data1 = new JSONObject("{age: 20, name: 'carlos'}");
    JSONObject data2 = new JSONObject("{age: 30, name: 'mike'}");

    people.addData(data1);
    people.addData(data2);

    List<JSONObject> results = people.findAllDocuments();

    assertEquals(
        new JSONObject("{_id: 1, "
            + "json: {'name' : 'carlos', 'age' : 20}}")
            .toString(),
        results.get(0)
            .toString());

    assertEquals(
        new JSONObject("{_id: 2, "
            + "json: {name: 'mike', age: 30}}")
            .toString(),
        results.get(1)
            .toString());
}
catch (JSONStoreException ex) {
    throw ex;
}
```


Code sample walkthrough (2 of 9)

To persist data, you must first define at least one collection. These collections are entities that hold data. You can see here the definition of a collection that is called `people`.

```
try {
    Context ctx = getContext();

    WLJSONStore.getInstance(ctx).destroy();

    List<JSONStoreCollection> collections =
        new LinkedList<JSONStoreCollection>();
    JSONStoreCollection people = new JSONStoreCollection("people");
    people.setSearchField("name", SearchFieldType.STRING);
    people.setSearchField("age", SearchFieldType.INTEGER);
    collections.add(people);

    WLJSONStore.getInstance(ctx).openCollections(collections);

    JSONObject data1 = new JSONObject("{\"age: 20, name: 'carlos'"});
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    people.addData(data1);
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    List<JSONObject> results = people.findAllDocuments();

    assertEquals(
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            .toString(),
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            .toString());

    assertEquals(
        new JSONObject("{\"_id: 2, "
            + "json: {name: 'mike', age: 30}}")
            .toString(),
        results.get(1)
            .toString());
}
catch (JSONStoreException ex) {
    throw ex;
}
```

Code sample walkthrough (3 of 9)

Search fields are fields that are indexed inside a collection. You can use those fields when you search for data that is inside a collection.

You can see here the definition of two search fields:

- name (string)
- age (integer)

The data types, such as string, integer, number, Boolean, are used to better store input data.

```
try {
    Context ctx = getContext();

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    List<JSONStoreCollection> collections =
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    JSONStoreCollection people = new JSONStoreCollection("people");
    people.setSearchField("name", SearchFieldType.STRING);
    people.setSearchField("age", SearchFieldType.INTEGER);
    collections.add(people);

    WLJSONStore.getInstance(ctx).openCollections(collections);

    JSONObject data1 = new JSONObject("{\"age: 20, name: 'carlos'\"");
    JSONObject data2 = new JSONObject("{\"age: 30, name: 'mike'\"");

    people.addData(data1);
    people.addData(data2);

    List<JSONObject> results = people.findAllDocuments();

    assertEquals(
        new JSONObject("{\"_id: 1, "
            + "json: {'name' : 'carlos', 'age' : 20}}")
            .toString(),
        results.get(0)
            .toString());

    assertEquals(
        new JSONObject("{\"_id: 2, "
            + "json: {name: 'mike', age: 30}}")
            .toString(),
        results.get(1)
            .toString());
}
catch (JSONStoreException ex) {
    throw ex;
}
```

Code sample walkthrough (4 of 9)

The `open` API is used to open one or more collections. If the collection was never opened before, a file is created on the file system to persist data inside the collection. Before the operation finishes, an accessor to that file is created.

The accessor allows the caller to call collection-level APIs such as `add` and `findAll`, which are shown later in this code sample walkthrough.

```
try {
    Context ctx = getContext();

    WLJSONStore.getInstance(ctx).destroy();

    List<JSONStoreCollection> collections =
        new LinkedList<JSONStoreCollection>();
    JSONStoreCollection people = new JSONStoreCollection("people");
    people.setSearchField("name", SearchFieldType.STRING);
    people.setSearchField("age", SearchFieldType.INTEGER);
    collections.add(people);

    WLJSONStore.getInstance(ctx).openCollections(collections);

    JSONObject data1 = new JSONObject("{\"age: 20, name: 'carlos'"});
    JSONObject data2 = new JSONObject("{\"age: 30, name: 'mike'"});

    people.addData(data1);
    people.addData(data2);

    List<JSONObject> results = people.findAllDocuments();

    assertEquals(
        new JSONObject("{\"_id: 1, "
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            .toString(),
        results.get(0)
            .toString());

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        new JSONObject("{\"_id: 2, "
            + "json: {name: 'mike', age: 30}}")
            .toString(),
        results.get(1)
            .toString());
}
catch (JSONStoreException ex) {
    throw ex;
}
```

Code sample walkthrough (5 of 9)

The data that is stored inside the `people` collection is defined here. Notice that the data is a hardcoded array of two JSON objects with key value pairs for `name` and `age`. This data can be acquired from multiple sources (for example: Network Request, File I/O, User Input).

```
try {
    Context ctx = getContext();

    WLJSONStore.getInstance(ctx).destroy();

    List<JSONStoreCollection> collections =
        new LinkedList<JSONStoreCollection>();
    JSONStoreCollection people = new JSONStoreCollection("people");
    people.setSearchField("name", SearchFieldType.STRING);
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    collections.add(people);

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    JSONObject data1 = new JSONObject("{age: 20, name: 'carlos'}");
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    people.addData(data1);
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    assertEquals(
        new JSONObject("{_id: 1, "
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        new JSONObject("{_id: 2, "
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            .toString(),
        results.get(1)
            .toString());
}
catch (JSONStoreException ex) {
    throw ex;
}
```

Code sample walkthrough (6 of 9)

The collection accessor provides access to store data inside the people collection. The input data must be in JSON format.

```
try {
    Context ctx = getContext();

    WLJSONStore.getInstance(ctx).destroy();

    List<JSONStoreCollection> collections =
        new LinkedList<JSONStoreCollection>();
    JSONStoreCollection people = new JSONStoreCollection("people");
    people.setSearchField("name", SearchFieldType.STRING);
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    collections.add(people);

    WLJSONStore.getInstance(ctx).openCollections(collections);

    JSONObject data1 = new JSONObject("{age: 20, name: 'carlos'}");
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    people.addData(data1);
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    List<JSONObject> results = people.findAllDocuments();

    assertEquals(
        new JSONObject("{_id: 1, "
            + "json: {'name' : 'carlos', 'age' : 20}}")
            .toString(),
        results.get(0)
            .toString());

    assertEquals(
        new JSONObject("{_id: 2, "
            + "json: {name: 'mike', age: 30}}")
            .toString(),
        results.get(1)
            .toString());
}
catch (JSONStoreException ex) {
    throw ex;
}
```

Code sample walkthrough (7 of 9)

There are a couple of different ways to find documents inside a JSONStore collection (for example: `find`, `findById`).

The easiest way, and the way that is shown here, is by using the `findAll` API. This method returns all the data that is stored inside a collection.

```
try {
    Context ctx = getContext();

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    List<JSONStoreCollection> collections =
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    JSONStoreCollection people = new JSONStoreCollection("people");
    people.setSearchField("name", SearchFieldType.STRING);
    people.setSearchField("age", SearchFieldType.INTEGER);
    collections.add(people);

    WLJSONStore.getInstance(ctx).openCollections(collections);

    JSONObject data1 = new JSONObject("{age: 20, name: 'carlos'}");
    JSONObject data2 = new JSONObject("{age: 30, name: 'mike'}");

    people.addData(data1);
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    List<JSONObject> results = people.findAllDocuments();

    assertEquals(
        new JSONObject("{_id: 1, "
            + "json: {'name' : 'carlos', 'age' : 20}}")
            .toString(),
        results.get(0)
            .toString());

    assertEquals(
        new JSONObject("{_id: 2, "
            + "json: {name: 'mike', age: 30}}")
            .toString(),
        results.get(1)
            .toString());
}
catch (JSONStoreException ex) {
    throw ex;
}
```

Code sample walkthrough (8 of 9)

Data that is stored inside a collection is called a document.

Documents have `_id` and `json` key value pairs. The `_id` pair is an internal identifier that is added automatically when data is added. The `json` pair contains all the data that was added.

```
try {
    Context ctx = getContext();

    WLJSONStore.getInstance(ctx).destroy();

    List<JSONStoreCollection> collections =
        new LinkedList<JSONStoreCollection>();
    JSONStoreCollection people = new JSONStoreCollection("people");
    people.setSearchField("name", SearchFieldType.STRING);
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    collections.add(people);

    WLJSONStore.getInstance(ctx).openCollections(collections);

    JSONObject data1 = new JSONObject("{\"age: 20, name: 'carlos'"});
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    people.addData(data1);
    people.addData(data2);

    List<JSONObject> results = people.findAllDocuments();

    assertEquals(
        new JSONObject("{\"_id: 1, "
            + "json: {'name' : 'carlos', 'age' : 20}}")
            .toString(),
        results.get(0)
            .toString());

    assertEquals(
        new JSONObject("{\"_id: 2, "
            + "json: {name: 'mike', age: 30}}")
            .toString(),
        results.get(1)
            .toString());
}
catch (JSONStoreException ex) {
    throw ex;
}
```

Code sample walkthrough (9 of 9)

If an error occurs, a `JSONStoreException` object is thrown. The exception contains information about the error.

```
try {
    Context ctx = getContext();

    WLJSONStore.getInstance(ctx).destroy();

    List<JSONStoreCollection> collections =
        new LinkedList<JSONStoreCollection>();
    JSONStoreCollection people = new JSONStoreCollection("people");
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            + "json: {name: 'mike', age: 30}}")
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        results.get(1)
            .toString());
}
catch (JSONStoreException ex) {
    throw ex;
}
```


Agenda

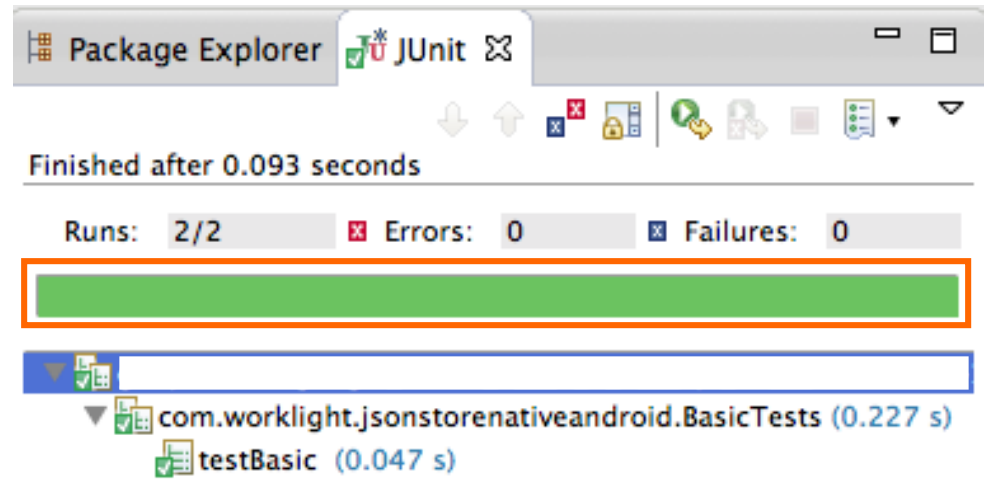
- What is JSONStore?
- Follow along with the code sample
- Code sample walkthrough
- **Expected output**
- For more information

Expected Output

To execute the tests, right-click **Project > Run As > Android JUnit Test**.

When the tests are executed, the output looks similar to the sample image.

The green bar above the tests indicates that everything is working as expected.



Agenda

- What is JSONStore?
- Follow along with the code sample
- Code sample walkthrough
- Expected output
- **For more information**

For more information

- For more information about JSONStore, see [JSONStore](#) in the product user documentation.
- For more information about JSONStore performance and best practices, see [JSONStore performance](#) in the product user documentation.

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