

Lesson 15

Android Persistency: Files

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Notes are based on:
Android Developers
<http://developer.android.com/index.html>

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Android Files

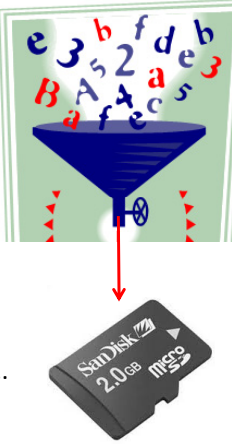
Android's file management is similar to typical Java IO operations.

Files can be stored *internally* in the device's (small) main memory or *externally* in the much larger SD card.

Files stored in the device's memory, share space with other application's resources such as code, icons, pictures, music,

Internal files are called: **Resource Files**.

External files to be attached to the compiled **.apk** could be stored in the folder **res/raw** (*create it if needed!*)



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Android Files

Use the emulator's **File Explorer** to see and manage your device's storage structure.

The screenshot shows the File Explorer interface with the following structure:

- Internal Main Memory:**
 - acct
 - cache
 - config
 - d
 - data (highlighted)
 - default.prop
 - dev
 - etc
 - init
 - init.goldfish.rc
 - init.rc
 - init.trace.rc
 - init.usb.rc
- External SD Card:**
 - mnt (highlighted)
 - asec
 - obb
 - sdcard
 - Amarcord.mp3
 - Android
 - Bailables.mp3
 - Bea-BW-Picture.jpg
 - Besame Mucho.mp3
 - Brazil_Bahia.mp3
 - Cancin India.m4a
 - Cinema Paradiso (Theme).mp3
 - DCIM
 - Download
 - IMG_20101209_154654.jpg
 - IMG_20110110_183452.jpg

Android Files

Your data storage options are usually driven by parameters such as: size (**small/large**), location (**internal/external**), accessibility (**private/public**).

- 1. Shared Preferences** Store private primitive data in key-value pairs.
- 2. Internal Storage** Store private data on the device's memory.
- 3. External Storage** Store public data on the shared external storage.
- 4. SQLite Databases** Store structured data in a private/public database.
- 5. Network Connection** Store data on the web with your own network server.

Android Files

Key	Value

Shared Preferences. Good for a few items saved as <KeyName, Value>

```
private void usingPreferences(){
    // Save data in a SharedPreferences container
    // We need an Editor object to make preference changes.

    SharedPreferences settings = getSharedPreferences("my_preferred_choices",
        Context.MODE_PRIVATE);

    SharedPreferences.Editor editor = settings.edit();
    editor.putString("favorite_color", "#ff0000ff");
    editor.putInt("favorite_number", 101);
    editor.commit();

    // retrieving data from SharedPreferences container
    String favColor = settings.getString("favorite_color", "default black");
    int favNumber = settings.getInt("favorite_number", 0);

    Toast.makeText(this, favColor + " " + favNumber, 1).show();
}
```

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Android Files



Internal Storage. Using Android Resource Files

An Android application may include a number of resources such as those in: **res/drawable**, **res/raw**, **res/menu**, **res/style**, etc.

Resources could be accessed through the **.getResources()** method. For example:

```
InputStream is = this.getResources ()
    .openRawResource (R.drawable.my_text_file);
```

15-1-FileResources

- src
 - cis470.matos.filesources
 - FileResources.java
 - gen [Generated Java Files]
 - Android 4.1
 - Android Dependencies
 - assets
 - bin
 - libs
 - res
 - drawable-hdpi
 - drawable-ldpi
 - drawable-mdpi
 - drawable-xhdpi
 - layout
 - menu
 - raw
 - my_text_file.txt
 - values
 - values-v11
 - values-v14
- AndroidManifest.xml

If needed create the **res/raw** folder.

Use drag/drop to place the file **my_text_file.txt** in **res** folder. It will be stored in the device's memory as part of the .apk

my_text_file - Notepad

```
File Edit Format View Help
A PANGRAM is a sentence
that contains all letters of
a given alphabet.
As an example (in English language)

"The quick brown fox
jumps over a lazy dog"
uses each of the 26 letters of the alphabet
at least once.
```

Example of a Spanish Pamgram
La cigüeña tocaba cada vez mejor el saxofón y el búho pedía kiwi y queso.

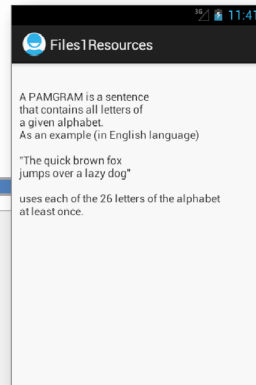
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Android Files

Example 0: Reading a Resource File (see previous figure)

```
//reading an embedded RAW data file
public class File1Resources extends Activity {
    TextView txtMsg;
    @Override
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R.layout.main);

        txtMsg = (TextView) findViewById(R.id.textView1);
        try {
            PlayWithRawFiles();
        } catch (IOException e) {
            txtMsg.setText( "Problems: " + e.getMessage() );
        }
    } // onCreate
}
```



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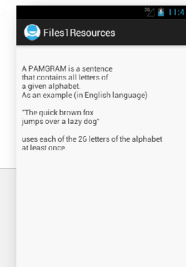
Android Files

Example 1: Reading a Resource File (see previous figure)

```
public void PlayWithRawFiles() throws IOException {
    String str="";
    StringBuffer buf = new StringBuffer();

    int fileResourceId = R.raw.my_text_file;
    InputStream is = this.getResources().openRawResource(fileResourceId);
    BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(is));

    if (is!=null) {
        while ((str = reader.readLine()) != null) {
            buf.append(str + "\n" );
        }
    }
    is.close();
    txtMsg.setText( buf.toString() );
} // PlayWithRawFiles
} // File1Resources
```

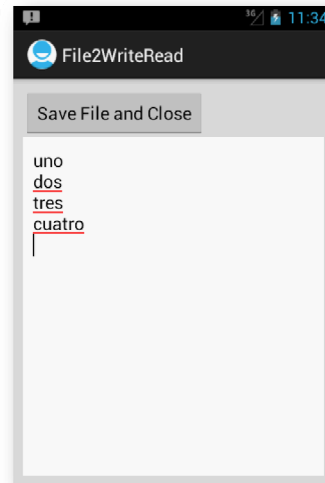


Android Files

Example 2: (Internal Storage) Read/Write an Internal File.

In this example an application collects data from the UI and saves it to a persistent data file into the (limited) internal Android System space area.

Next time the application is executed the *Resource File* will be read and its data shown on the UI

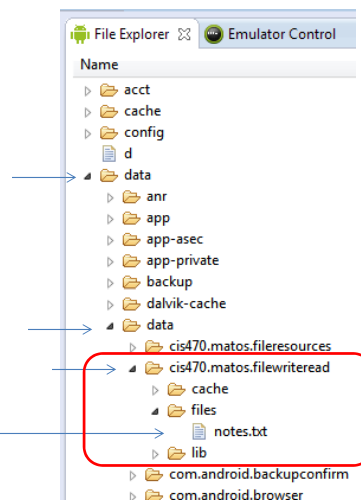
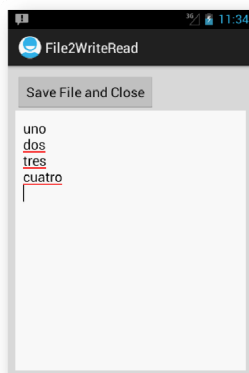


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Android Files

Example 2: (Internal Storage) Read/Write an Internal File.

The *internal resource file* is private and cannot be seen by other apps residing in main memory.



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Android Files

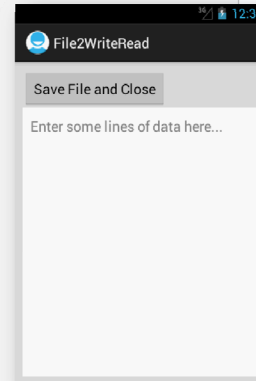
Example2: Grab data from screen, save to file, retrieve from file.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<LinearLayout xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="match_parent"
    android:background="#ffdddd"
    android:padding="10dp"
    android:orientation="vertical" >

    <Button android:id="@+id/btnFinish"
        android:layout_width="wrap_content"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:padding="10dp"
        android:text=" Save File and Close " />

    <EditText
        android:id="@+id/txtMsg"
        android:layout_width="match_parent"
        android:layout_height="match_parent"
        android:padding="10dp"
        android:background="#ffffff"
        android:gravity="top"
        android:hint="Enter some lines of data here..." />

</LinearLayout>
```



Android Files

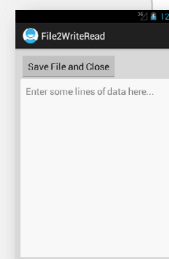
Example 2: Grab data from screen, save to file, retrieve from file 1/4.

```
public class File2WriteRead extends Activity {
    private final static String FILE_NAME = "notes.txt";
    private EditText txtMsg;

    @Override
    public void onCreate(Bundle icle) {
        super.onCreate(icle);
        setContentView(R.layout.main);
        txtMsg = (EditText) findViewById(R.id.txtMsg);

        // deleteFile(); //keep for debugging

        Button btnFinish = (Button) findViewById(R.id.btnFinish);
        btnFinish.setOnClickListener(new Button.OnClickListener() {
            public void onClick(View v) {
                finish();
            }
        });
    }
} // onCreate
```



Android Files

Example 2: Grab data from screen, save to file, retrieve from file

2/4.

```
public void onStart() {
    super.onStart();
    try {
        InputStream inputStream = openFileInput(FILE_NAME);
        if (inputStream != null) {
            InputStreamReader inputStreamReader = new
                InputStreamReader(inputStream);
            BufferedReader reader = new BufferedReader(inputStreamReader);
            String str = "READING FROM EXISTING DISK\n";
            StringBuffer stringBuffer = new StringBuffer();

            while ((str = reader.readLine()) != null) {
                stringBuffer.append(str + "\n");
            }

            inputStream.close();
            txtMsg.setText(stringBuffer.toString());
        }
    } catch (java.io.FileNotFoundException e) {
    } catch (Throwable t) {
        Toast.makeText(this, "Exception: " + t.toString(), 1).show();
    }
} // onStart
```

Android Files

Example 2: Grab data from screen, save to file, retrieve from file

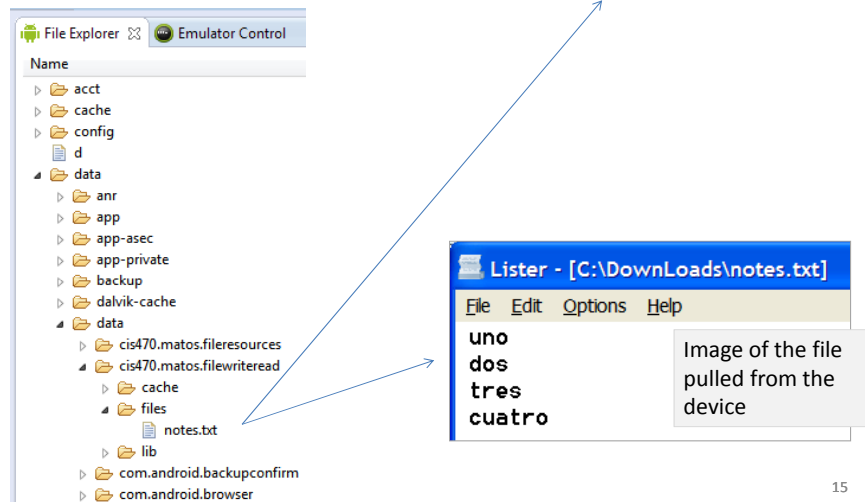
3/4.

```
public void onPause() {
    super.onPause();
    try {
        OutputStreamWriter out = new OutputStreamWriter(
            openFileOutput(FILE_NAME, 0));
        out.write(txtMsg.getText().toString());
        out.close();
    } catch (Throwable t) {
        txtMsg.setText( t.getMessage() );
    }
} // onPause
```

```
private void deleteFile() {
    String path = "/data/data/cis470.matos.filewriteread/files/" + FILE_NAME;
    File f1 = new File(path);
    Toast.makeText(getApplicationContext(), "Exists " + f1.exists() , 1).show();
    boolean success = f1.delete();
    if (!success){
        Toast.makeText(getApplicationContext(), "Deletion failed.", 1).show();
    }else{
        Toast.makeText(getApplicationContext(), "OK. File deleted.", 1).show();
    }
}
}
```

Android Files

In our example the **notes.txt** file is stored in the phone's internal memory under the name: **/data/data/cis470.matos.fileresources/files/notes.txt**



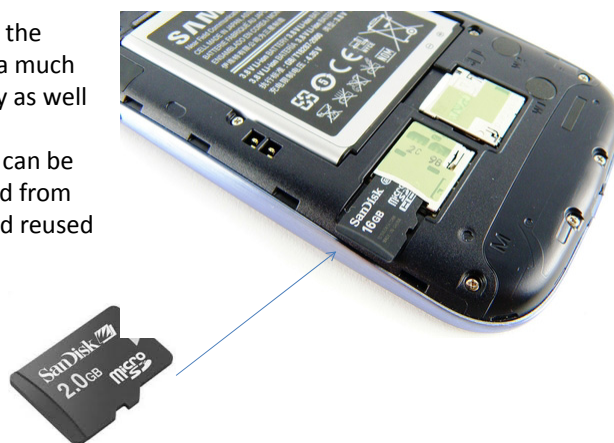
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Android Files

Example 3: (External Storage)

Reading/Writing to the External Device's **SD card**.

SD cards offer the advantage of a much larger capacity as well as portability (usually cards can be easily removed from one device and reused in another)



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Android Files

Example 3: (External Storage)

Reading/Writing to the External Device's **SD card**.

Use **File Explorer** tool to locate files in your device (or emulator)



Name	Size
acct	
cache	
config	
d	
data	
default.prop	116
dev	
etc	105204
init	2344
init.goldfish.rc	17048
init.rc	1637
init.trace.rc	3915
init.usb.rc	
mnt	
asec	
obb	
sdcard	
Amarcord.mp3	5239976
Android	
Bailables.mp3	4948579
Bea-BW-Picture.jpg	206452
Besame Mucho.mp3	3904513
Brazil_Bahia.mp3	7372782
Cancin India.m4a	3077249
Cinema Paradiso (Theme).mp3	6522671
DCIM	
Download	
IMG_20101209_154654.jpg	960788
IMG_20110110_183452.jpg	909172
IMG_20110119_090100.jpg	882637
IMG_20110301_105811.jpg	1307534
IMG_20110301_114431.jpg	1483910

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Android Files



WARNING: Reading/Writing to the Device's **SD card**.

When you deal with external files you need to request permission to read and write to the SD card. Add the following clauses to your AndroidManifest.xml

```
<uses-permission
    android:name="android.permission.READ_EXTERNAL_STORAGE"/>

<uses-permission
    android:name="android.permission.WRITE_EXTERNAL_STORAGE"/>
```

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Android Files

Example 3: Reading/Writing to the Device's SD card.

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<LinearLayout
  xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
  android:id="@+id/widget28"
  android:padding="10dp"
  android:layout_width="match_parent"
  android:layout_height="match_parent"
  android:orientation="vertical" >

  <EditText
    android:id="@+id/txtData"
    android:layout_width="match_parent"
    android:layout_height="180dp"
    android:layout_margin="10dp"
    android:background="#555555"
    android:padding="10dp"
    android:gravity="top"
    android:hint="Enter some lines of data here..."
    android:textSize="18sp" />

  <Button
    android:id="@+id/btnWriteSDFile"
    android:layout_width="160dp"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content"
    android:text="1. Write SD File" />

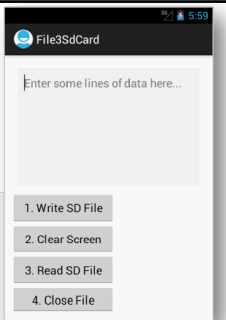
    <Button
      android:id="@+id/btnClearScreen"
      android:layout_width="160dp"
      android:layout_height="wrap_content"
      android:text="2. Clear Screen" />

    <Button
      android:id="@+id/btnReadSDFile"
      android:layout_width="160dp"
      android:layout_height="wrap_content"
      android:text="3. Read SD File" />

    <Button
      android:id="@+id/btnFinish"
      android:layout_width="160dp"
      android:layout_height="wrap_content"
      android:text="4. Finish App" />

</LinearLayout>

```



Android Files

Example 3: Reading/Writing to the Device's SD card.

Android Files

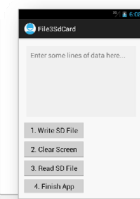
Example 3: Reading/Writing to the Device's SD card.

```
public class File3SdCard extends Activity {
    // GUI controls
    EditText txtData;
    Button btnWriteSDFile;
    Button btnReadSDFile;
    Button btnClearScreen;
    Button btnFinish;

    @Override
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R.layout.main);

        // bind GUI elements with local controls
        txtData = (EditText) findViewById(R.id.txtData);
        txtData.setHint("Enter some lines of data here...");
    }
}
```

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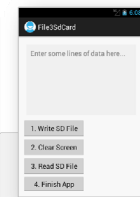
Android Files

Example 3: Reading/Writing to the Device's SD card.

```
btnWriteSDFile = (Button) findViewById(R.id.btnWriteSDFile);

btnWriteSDFile.setOnClickListener(new OnClickListener() {
    @Override
    public void onClick(View v) {
        // write on SD card file data from the text box
        try {
            File myFile = new File("mnt/sdcard/mysdfile.txt");
            myFile.createNewFile();
            FileOutputStream fOut = new FileOutputStream(myFile);
            OutputStreamWriter myOutWriter = new OutputStreamWriter(fOut);

            myOutWriter.append(txtData.getText());
            myOutWriter.close();
            fOut.close();
            Toast.makeText(getApplicationContext(),
                "Done writing SD 'mysdfile.txt'",
                Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
        } catch (Exception e) {
            Toast.makeText(getApplicationContext(),
                e.getMessage(), Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
        }
    } // onClick
}); // btnWriteSDFile
```



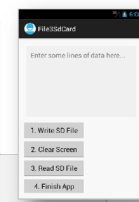
Android Files

Example 3: Reading/Writing to the Device's SD card.

```

btnReadSDFile = (Button) findViewById(R.id.btnReadSDFile);
btnReadSDFile.setOnClickListener(new OnClickListener() {
    @Override
    public void onClick(View v) {
        // write on SD card file data from the text box
        try {
            File myFile = new File("mnt/sdcard/mysdfile.txt");
            FileInputStream fIn = new FileInputStream(myFile);
            BufferedReader myReader = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(fIn));
            String aDataRow = "";
            String aBuffer = "";
            while ((aDataRow = myReader.readLine()) != null) {
                aBuffer += aDataRow + "\n";
            }
            txtData.setText(aBuffer);
            myReader.close();
            Toast.makeText(getApplicationContext(),
                "Done reading SD 'mysdfile.txt'", 1).show();
        } catch (Exception e) {
            Toast.makeText(getApplicationContext(), e.getMessage(), 1).show();
        }
    } // onClick
}); // btnReadSDFile

```



Android Files

Example 3: Reading/Writing to the Device's SD card.

```

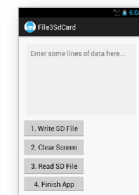
btnClearScreen = (Button) findViewById(R.id.btnClearScreen);
btnClearScreen.setOnClickListener(new OnClickListener() {
    @Override
    public void onClick(View v) {
        // clear text box
        txtData.setText("");
    }
}); // btnClearScreen

btnFinish = (Button) findViewById(R.id.btnFinish);
btnFinish.setOnClickListener(new OnClickListener() {
    @Override
    public void onClick(View v) {
        finish();
    }
}); // btnFinish

} // onCreate

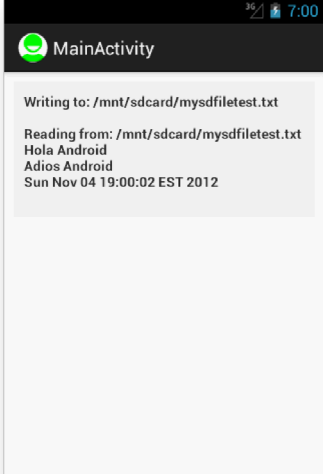
} // class

```



Android Files

Example 4: Reading/Writing to the Device's SD card through the Scanner and PrintWriter classes. 1/4



```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<LinearLayout
xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    android:orientation="vertical"
    android:layout_width="fill_parent"
    android:layout_height="fill_parent"
    android:layout_margin="10dp"
    >
    <TextView
        android:layout_width="fill_parent"
        android:layout_height="wrap_content"
        android:padding="10dp"
        android:id="@+id/txtMsg"
        android:textStyle="bold"
        android:background="#77eaeae"
        />
</LinearLayout>
```

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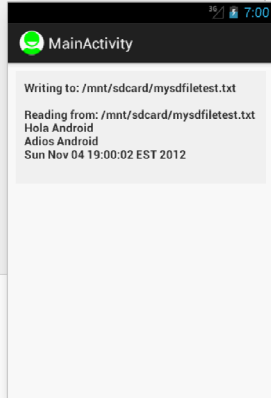
Android Files

Example 4: Reading/Writing to the Device's SD card through the Scanner and PrintWriter classes. 2/4

```
public class File4Scanner extends Activity {
    TextView txtMsg;

    @Override
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R.layout.main);
        txtMsg = (TextView) findViewById(R.id.txtMsg);

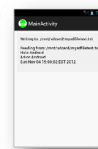
        testScannerFiles();
    } //onCreate
```



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Android Files

Example 4: Reading/Writing to the Device's SD card through the Scanner and PrintWriter classes. 3/4



```
private void testScannerFiles(){
// Add to manifest the following permission request
// <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.WRITE_EXTERNAL_STORAGE" />
try {
String SDcardPath = Environment.getExternalStorageDirectory().getPath();
String mySDFileName = SDcardPath + "/" + "mysdfiletest.txt";

txtMsg.setText("Writing to: " + mySDFileName);

PrintWriter outfile= new PrintWriter( new FileWriter(mySDFileName) );

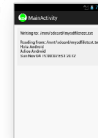
outfile.println("Hola Android");
outfile.println("Adios Android");
outfile.println(new Date().toString());

outfile.close();
}
```

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Android Files

Example 4: Reading/Writing to the Device's SD card through the Scanner and PrintWriter classes. 4/4



```
// read SD-file, show records.
// <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.READ_EXTERNAL_STORAGE" />

Scanner infile= new Scanner(new FileReader(mySDFileName));
String inString= "\n\nReading from: " + mySDFileName + "\n";

while(infile.hasNextLine()) {
inString += infile.nextLine() + "\n";
}

txtMsg.append(inString);
infile.close();

} catch (FileNotFoundException e) {
txtMsg.setText( "Error: " + e.getMessage());
} catch (IOException e) {
txtMsg.setText( "Error: " + e.getMessage());
}

} //testScannerFiles

} //class
```

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Files

Questions ?



Icon obtained from: <http://www.iconseeker.com>

Files



Appendix A. Accessing a file in the SD card

```
String stringPath = Environment
    .getExternalStorageDirectory()
    .getAbsolutePath()
    + "/myFileNameGoesHere.txt";
```