

Handling settings

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As an introduction...



Often necessary

- To remember some preference for your App
 - ▶ Remember the level in «Asteroid»

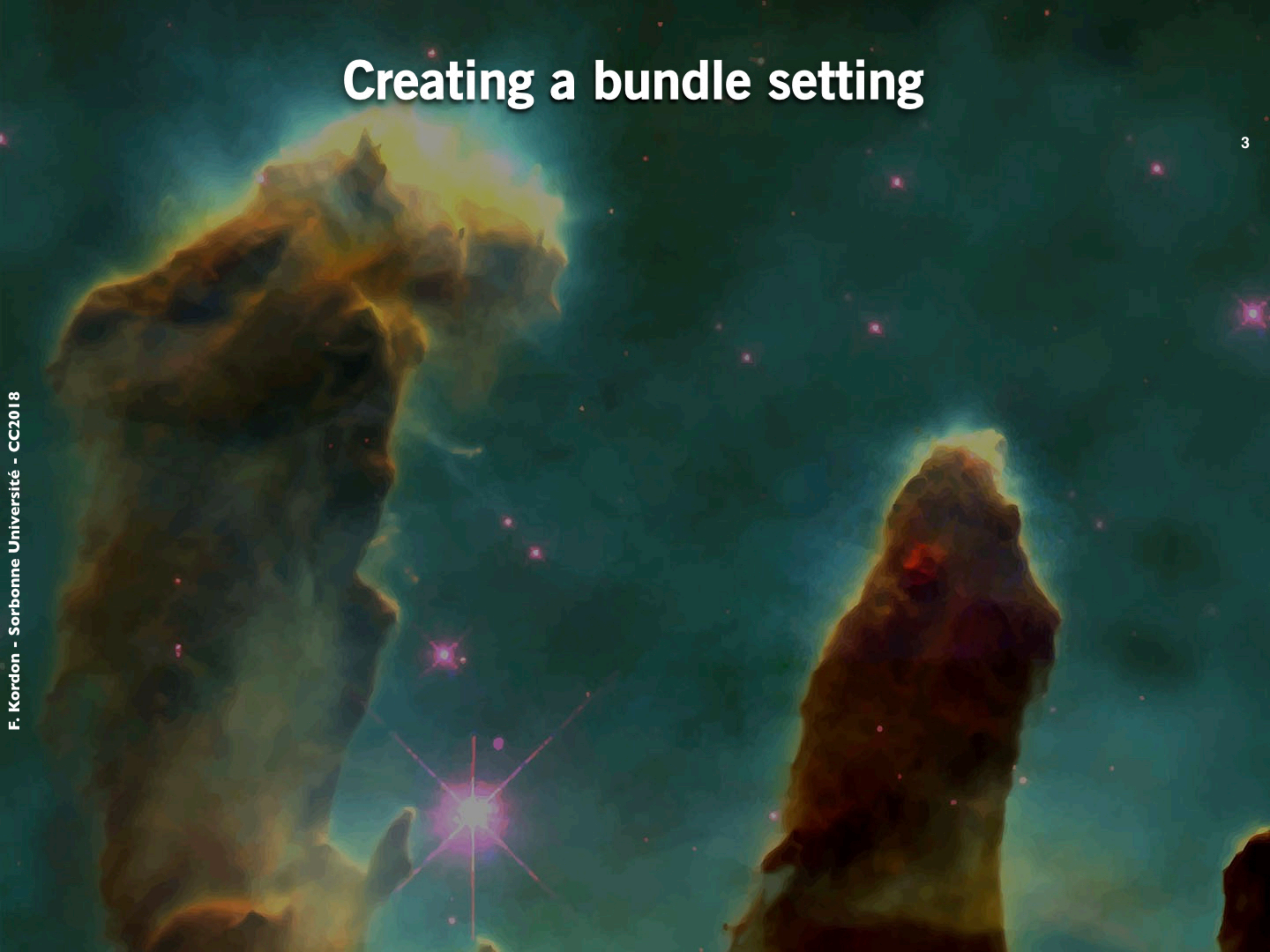


Two possibilities

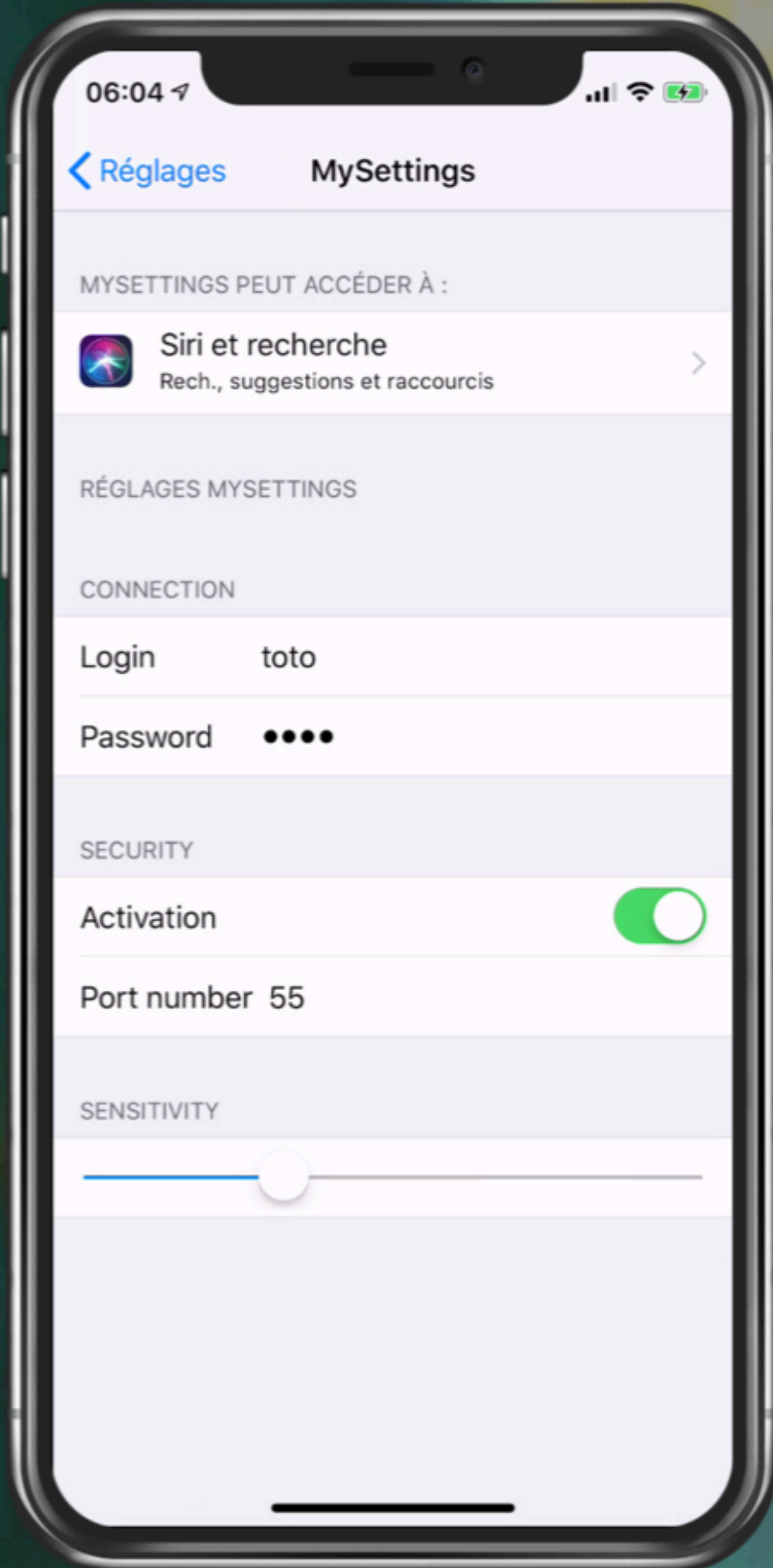
- Handle it at the App level
 - ▶ Stored in a dedicated file
- Use of a «Setting Bundle» (preferences)
 - ▶ Stored in the project as a resource
 - ▶ Setting parameters declared in a .plist file



Creating a bundle setting



Categories in Root.plist



Access to the setting properties

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Tanks to UserDefaults (or UserDefaults)

- Get a reference to the shared object preferences

▶ Property standard

- Manipulation like a dictionary (via functions)

```
func string(forKey defaultName: String) -> String?  
func bool(forKey defaultName: String) -> Bool  
func integer(forKey defaultName: String) -> Int  
func float(forKey defaultName: String) -> Float  
func double(forKey defaultName: String) -> Double  
  
func dictionaryRepresentation() -> [String : Any]
```

First execution

- Programmatically handle default values
- Set such default in the Settings

Write settings/preferences

- «register» a dictionary to UserDefaults.standard

Invoking the Apps's settings

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Similar to the invocation of an external App

- Already show in a previous video
 - ▶ Method `open` in `UIApplication`
- Predefined URL for this
 - ▶ `UIApplication.openSettingsURLString` (Swift)
 - ▶ `UIApplication.UIApplicationOpenSettingsURLString` (Objective-C)



Bonus

- You go directly to the settings of your App
 - ▶ If a bundle is defined in the project

Security concerns

Default storage of data is unsecure

- Stored in a .plist file (XML)
- No encryption
 - ▶ in the simulator data
 - ▶ in the backup space of your device (on your computer)
 - more difficult of backup is encrypted
- Never store critical information in the settings

For critical information, use Keychain

- Simplified variant of the MacOS Keychain
 - ▶ Encrypted data
 - ▶ An application can only access its own informations



KeyChain principles in a nutshell



Principles

- Offered in the Security framework
- You manipulate a dictionary
 - The App chooses the keys
 - You may add, update, destroy, compare entries
- Protection levels
 - kSecAttrAccessibleWhenUnlocked
 - kSecAttrAccessibleAfterFirstUnlock
 - kSecAttrAccessibleAlways
 - kSecAttrAccessibleWhenUnlockedThisDeviceOnly
 - kSecAttrAccessibleAfterFirstUnlockThisDeviceOnly
 - kSecAttrAccessibleAlwaysThisDeviceOnly



May migrate to another device

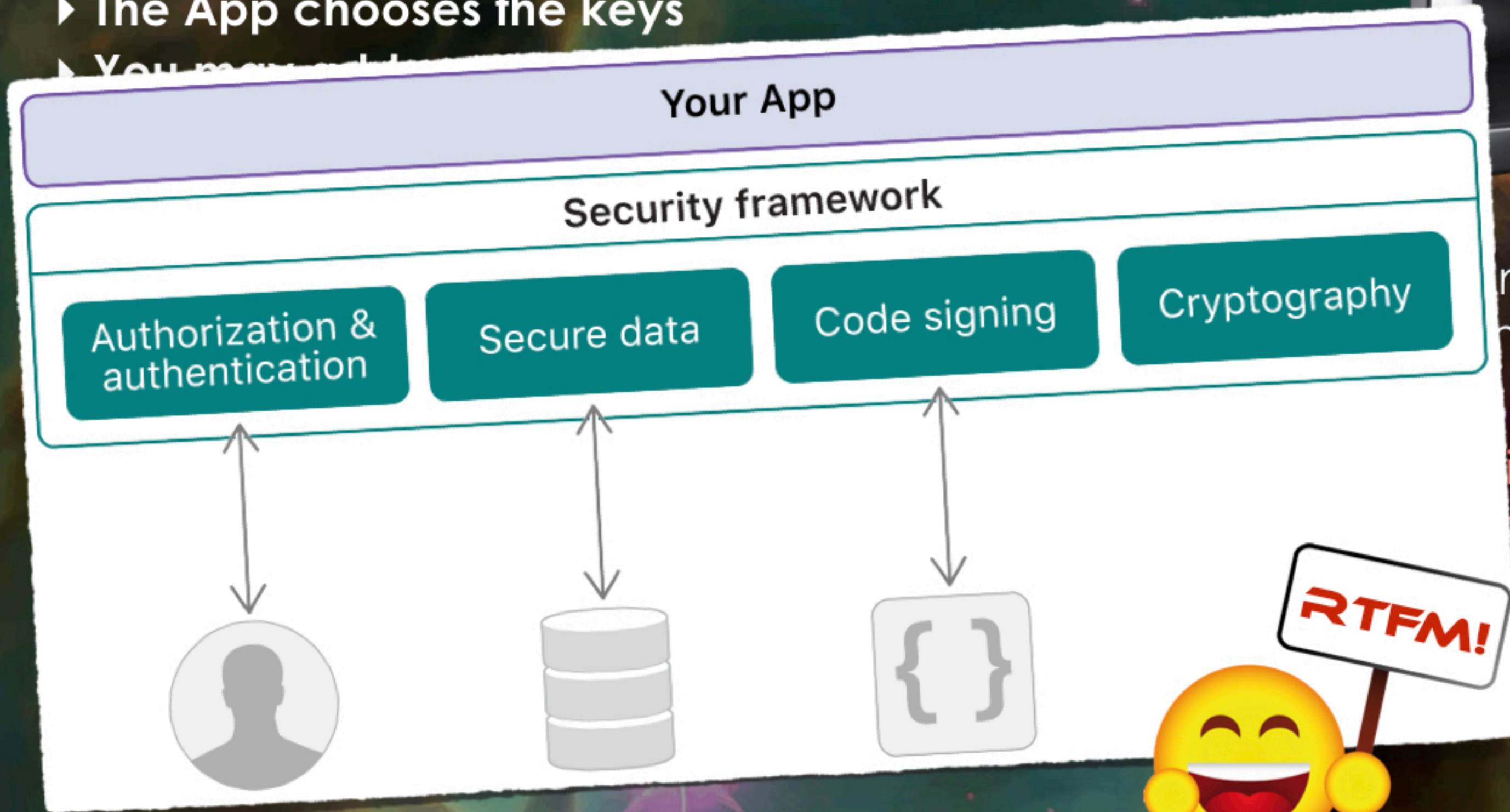
No migration to another device

KeyChain principles in a nutshell



Principles

- Offered in the Security framework
- You manipulate a dictionary
 - ▶ The App chooses the keys
 - ▶ You manipulate the keys



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her device

migration to
her device

As a conclusion...

Settings = standard way to store preferences

- Remember some parameters for your Apps
- The standard way to proceed
- No so complex...



... unless KeyChain is used

