

MAD Assignment No.1

(A)

DATE: 04

Explain key features and advantages of using flutter for mobile ~~web~~ app development.

- ① Single code base for multiple platforms
- ② Hot Reload : Instantly see changes in the app without restarting making development faster
- ③ Fast performance : uses Dart language and a compiled approach for smooth high performance app
- ④ Open source and strong community support backed by google and a large developer community ensuring continuous improvements & resources
- ⑤ Reduced performance issues : The app runs natively without relying on intermediate bridges like in most native reducing lag
- ⑥ Discuss how the flutter framework differs from traditional approaches & why it has gained popularity in developer's community.
 - ① Single codebase vs Separate codebase
 - Traditional component based code - uses a single dart based code - on platform reducing development

② Rendering Engine vs UI Components

Traditional approach: Developers rely on UI components which can lead to inconsistencies and performance issues.

Flutter: uses the Skia rendering engine to draw everything from scratch for a consistent UI across devices.

Why Flutter has gained popularity:

1. Faster development with hot reload. Can instantly see UI changes without restarting the app, making the iteration process much quicker.
2. Cross-platform inconsistency. Business scale time and resources maintaining a single codebase for multiple platforms.
3. Consistent UI across devices. Using flutter does not rely on native components; the UI looks and behaves the same across different platforms.
4. Improved performance. AOT compilation and direct access to GPU rendering ensure smooth animations and high performance.

Describe the concept of the widget tree in flutter Explain how widget composition is used to build complex user interfaces.

Widget tree in flutter:

In flutter, the widget tree is the fundamental structure that represents the UI of an application. It is a hierarchical arrangement of widgets where each widget defines a part of the user interface.

Flutter UI is entirely built using widgets which can be stateless or stateful. The widget tree determines how the UI is rendered and updated when changes occur.

~~Benefits of Widgets Composition~~

1. Reusability
2. Maintainability
3. Performance

b. Provides Example of Commonly used and their roles in creating a widget tree



1. Structural Widget:
This widget act as the foundation building the UI.
- Material App : The root widgets of an app that provides the essential components. It provides a basic layout structure including an app bar, body floating action button etc.
- Containers : A versatile widget used for padding, margin & background customization.

Ex : Material App (

home : Scaffold (

app Bar : AppBar (Huc-Tool)

body : Container (

padding : Edge Insets (

child : Text ("Hello, flutter")

) ;



Inputs & Interaction Widgets:

Textfield - Accepts text input from user

Elevation Button - A button with elevation

Gesture Detector - Detects like taps, swipes and long press

Ex: Column (

children [

Textfield (decoration : Input Deco)

Elevate Button (

onpressed: () {

print ("Button pressed") ;

child Text (Button sub) ;

) ; });

~~Display & Styling widgets~~

Text - display text on the screen

Image - Shows images from assets network or memory

Icon : Display Icons

Card - A material design card with rounded corners and elevation.

Column (

children [

Text ("Welcome");

Image.network ("url")]);

A.3)

a. Discuss the important of State management in flutter applications.



In flutter State refers to data that change during the lifetime of application. This includes:

User Input

UI changes

Network changes

Animation States

These are two type of States

• Ephemeral state: Small UI specific state

does not affect the whole App.

• App wide status: Data shared across

wedgets,

Importance of state management:

1) Efficient UI updates

2) Code maintainability.

3) Data consistency

4) Synchronization



Compare & contrast the different state management approaches available in flutter such as state provider & riverpod. Provide scenarios where each approach is suitable.



Set state:



Scanned with OKEN Scanner

Scenarios for Each approach

- use useState when managing simple UI elements within a single widget
- use provider when changing state across multiple widget

Explain the process of integrating firebase with flutter application discuss the benefits of using firebase as a backend solution

① Create a firebase project from console

② Register the flutter app with firebase
Enter the android package name and download service

③ Install firebase dependencies

④ configure firebase for android & iOS

⑤ Initialize firebase in flutter

Benefits of using Firebase:

- (1) Easy to setup & scale
- (2) Authentication
Provides Email / password, etc.
- (3) Cloud Storage : Stores Assets on cloud
- (4) Push Notification : Sends real-time Notification

b.

- highlight the firebase services used in flutter development & provide overview of how data synchronization is achieved
- (1) Firebase Authentication
 - (2) Cloud Firestore
 - (3) Realtime Database
 - (4) Firebase Cloud Messaging
 - (5) Firebase Analytics
 - (6) Firebase Hosting

Data synchronization in Firebase
Firebase ensures real-time data synchronization across multiple devices and platforms using Firebase Realtime Database

Cloud Firestore Sync Mechanism:
 uses real-time listeners to update UI ~~instantly~~
 when data changes
 Ex: Firebase Firestore instances.selection [used].
 snapshots().listen ((snapshot) =>
 for var doc in snapshot.docs {
 print(doc['name']); } });

Real time database Sync Mechanism
 uses Persistent websockets connections for
 live updates.
 Ex Database reference ref = FirebaseDatabase.getInstance()
 ref.ref("messages").
 onValue.listen ((event) {
 print(event.snapshot.value); });

Offline Data Sync

firestore caches data locally & syncs changes
 when the device is online

Cloud functions for automated updates

Integrate backend logic in triggers
 When data changes

APP Assignment - 2

(23) 9.

DATE:

- Define Progressive web App (PWA) and Explain its significance in modern web development. Discuss the key characteristics that differentiate PWA from traditional mobile apps.
 - Significance of PWA in Modern web development
 - Cross platform compatibility
 - Offline support
 - Fast performance
 - No app store required
 - Low development cost
- Key difference between PWA & Traditional mobile Apps

feature	PWA	Traditional mobile app
Installation	Direct from browser	Download from app store
Internet Required	Work offline with caching	Usually requires Internet
Performance	Fast with service workers	Faster but needs installation
Updates	Automated no app store approval	Manual updates needed
Development Cost	Lower	Higher

Q) Define responsive web design and explain
in the context of progressive web apps.
(Extract Responsiveness, fluid and adaptive web
design approach)

- Responsive web design (RWD) is technique that
progress adapt automatically to different screen
and device
- Best Importance of responsive design is PWA
 - Better user experience. PWA work smoothly
device
 - SEO benefit. google ranks responsive sites!

Comparision of web design approaches

Approach	How it works	Pros
Responsive	Use flexible grid and CSS media queries to adjust layout.	Work on all devices (Any device)
Fluid	Use percent based width works well on less code instead of fixed pixels to different screen built charts etc & resize sizes → easy to implement	→ easy to implement
Adaptive	Use fixed layouts that optimized for more change at specific break points known screen required size	design for same size



Key difference

Responsive adapts to all client

- 3) Describe the life cycle of service worker including its registration, installation and activation phase.
- 4) Lifecycle of service workers.

A service worker is a script that runs in the background and helps a web app work offline and faster and send push notifications.

1. Registration phase.

The browser registers the service worker using JavaScript code Eg:-

```
if ('serviceWorker' in navigator) {
  navigator.serviceWorker.register('sw.js')
    .then((c) => console.log('Service worker registered'))
    .catch((err) => console.log('Registration failed', err))
```

2. Installation phase

The service worker downloads necessary (HTML, CSS, JS) and stores them in cache.

Code Ex:-

```
self.addEventListener('fetch', event => {
  const url = event.request.url
```

```
  .cache.open('app-cache').then(cache =>
    cache.add(event.request).then(() =>
      event.respondWith(cache.match(event.request))
    ).catch(() =>
      event.respondWith(fetch(event.request))
    )
  )
})
```

This ensures the app loads even without the internet.

3. Activation phase.

- The old service worker is replaced with the unused cache files from the previous version.
- Decided final step fetch & sync.

Q.4) Explain the use of Indexed DB in the sync worker of data storage.

Use of Indexed DB in service workers for data storage. Indexed DB is a structured database to store large amounts of structured data like returning data efficiently.

- Why use Indexed DB in service workers?
 - Offline support - stores data online, offline and sync later.

Efficient storage - stores data with structure like user settings, last used form inputs.

Opening the database.

let db = await indexedDB.open('My Database');

Request : promise (event) of

db = event.target.result;

Creating a store & adding data.

Request : promise added to promises (event);

let db = event.target.result;

let store = db.createObjectStore('events', {keyPath: 'id'});

store.add({id: 1, name: 'John', age: 28});