

# Vivekanand Education Society's Institute of Technology

An Autonomous Institute Affiliated to University of Mumbai  
Hashu Advani Memorial Complex, Collector Colony, Chembur East, Mumbai - 400074.



## Department of Information Technology

### CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Manav Narain Punjabi of D15A/D15B semester VI, have successfully completed necessary experiments in the MAD & PWA Lab under my supervision in **VES Institute of Technology** during the academic year 2024-2025.

Lab Assistant

Subject Teacher

**Mrs. Kajal Joseph**

Principal

Head of Department

**Dr. Mrs. Shalu Chopra**

**Name of the Course :** MAD & PWA Lab**Course Code :** ITL604**Year/Sem/Class :** D15A/D15B**A.Y.:** 24-25**Faculty Incharge :** Mrs. Kajal Joseph.**Lab Teachers :** Mrs. Kajal Joseph.**Email :** kajal.jewani@ves.ac.in**Programme Outcomes:** The graduate will be able to:

PO1) Basic Engineering knowledge: An ability to apply the fundamental knowledge in mathematics, science and engineering to solve problems in Computer engineering.

PO2) Problem Analysis: Identify, formulate, research literature and analyze computer engineering problems reaching substantiated conclusions using first principles of mathematics, natural sciences and computer engineering and sciences.

PO3) Design/ Development of Solutions: Design solutions for complex computer engineering problems and design system components or processes that meet specified needs with appropriate consideration for public health and safety, cultural, societal and environmental considerations.

PO4) Conduct investigations of complex engineering problems using research-based knowledge and research methods including design of experiments, analysis and interpretation of data and synthesis of information to provide valid conclusions.

PO5) Modern Tool Usage: Create, select and apply appropriate techniques, resources and modern computer engineering and IT tools including prediction and modeling to complex engineering activities with an understanding of the limitations.

PO6) The Engineer and Society: Apply reasoning informed by contextual knowledge to assess societal, health, safety, legal and cultural issues and the consequent responsibilities relevant to computer engineering practice.

PO7) Environment and Sustainability: Understand the impact of professional computer engineering solutions in societal and environmental contexts and demonstrate knowledge of and need for sustainable development.

PO8) Ethics: Apply ethical principles and commit to professional ethics and responsibilities and norms of computer engineering practice.

PO9) Individual and Team Work: Function effectively as an individual, and as a member or leader in diverse teams and in multidisciplinary settings.

PO10) Communication: Communicate effectively on complex engineering activities with the engineering community and with society at large, such as being able to comprehend and write effective reports and design documentation, make effective presentations and give and receive clear instructions.

PO11) Project Management and Finance: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of computer engineering and management principles and apply these to one's own work, as a member and leader in a team, to manage projects and in multidisciplinary environments.

PO12) Life-long Learning: Recognize the need for and have the preparation and ability to engage in independent and lifelong learning in the broadest context of technological change.

**Program specific Outcomes**

**PSO1)** An ability to manage and analyze data / information effectively for making better decisions.

**PSO2)** Demonstrate the ability to use state of the art technologies and tools including Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) tools in developing software.

**Lab Objectives:**

Sr. No.	Lab Objectives
<b>The Lab experiments aims:</b>	
1	Learn the basics of the Flutter framework.
2	Develop the App UI by incorporating widgets, layouts, gestures and animation
3	Create a production ready Flutter App by including files and firebase backend service.
4	Learn the Essential technologies, and Concepts of PWAs to get started as quickly and efficiently as possible
5	Develop responsive web applications by combining AJAX development techniques with the jQuery JavaScript library.
6	Understand how service workers operate and also learn to Test and Deploy PWA.

**Lab Outcomes:**

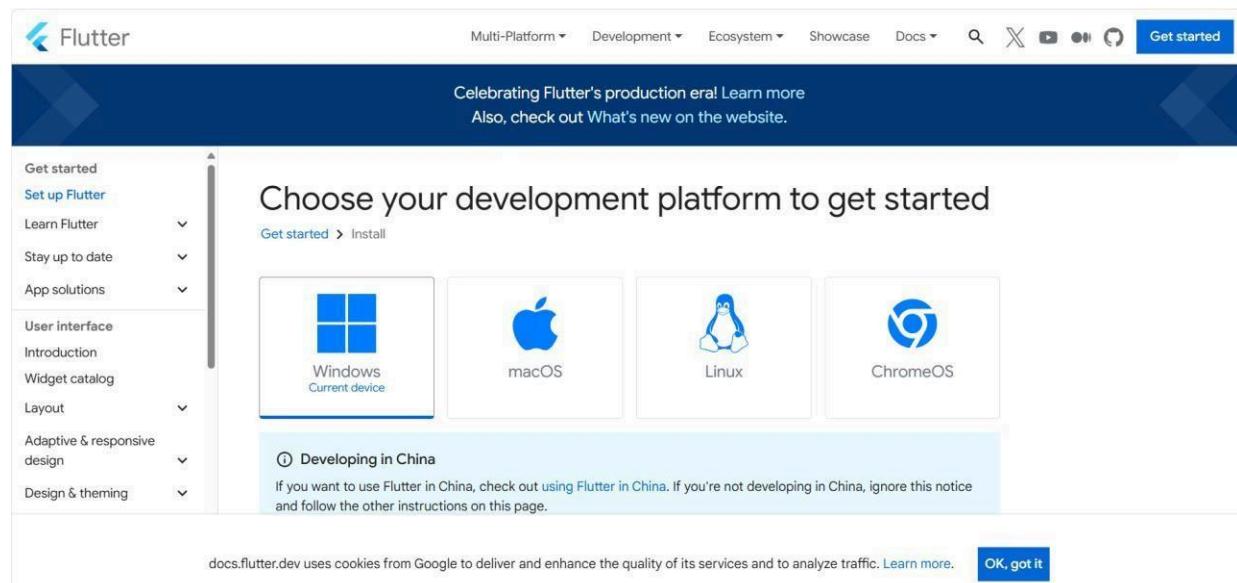
Sr. No.	Lab Outcomes	Cognitive levels of attainment as per Bloom's Taxonomy
<b>On Completion of the course the learner/student should be able to:</b>		
1	Understand cross platform mobile application development using Flutter framework	L1, L2
2	Design and Develop interactive Flutter App by using widgets, layouts, gestures and animation	L3
3	Analyze and Build production ready Flutter App by incorporating backend services and deploying on Android / iOS	L3, L4
4	Understand various PWA frameworks and their requirements	L1, L2
5	Design and Develop a responsive User Interface by applying PWA Design techniques	L3
6	Develop and Analyse PWA Features and deploy it over app hosting solutions	L3, L4

# Index

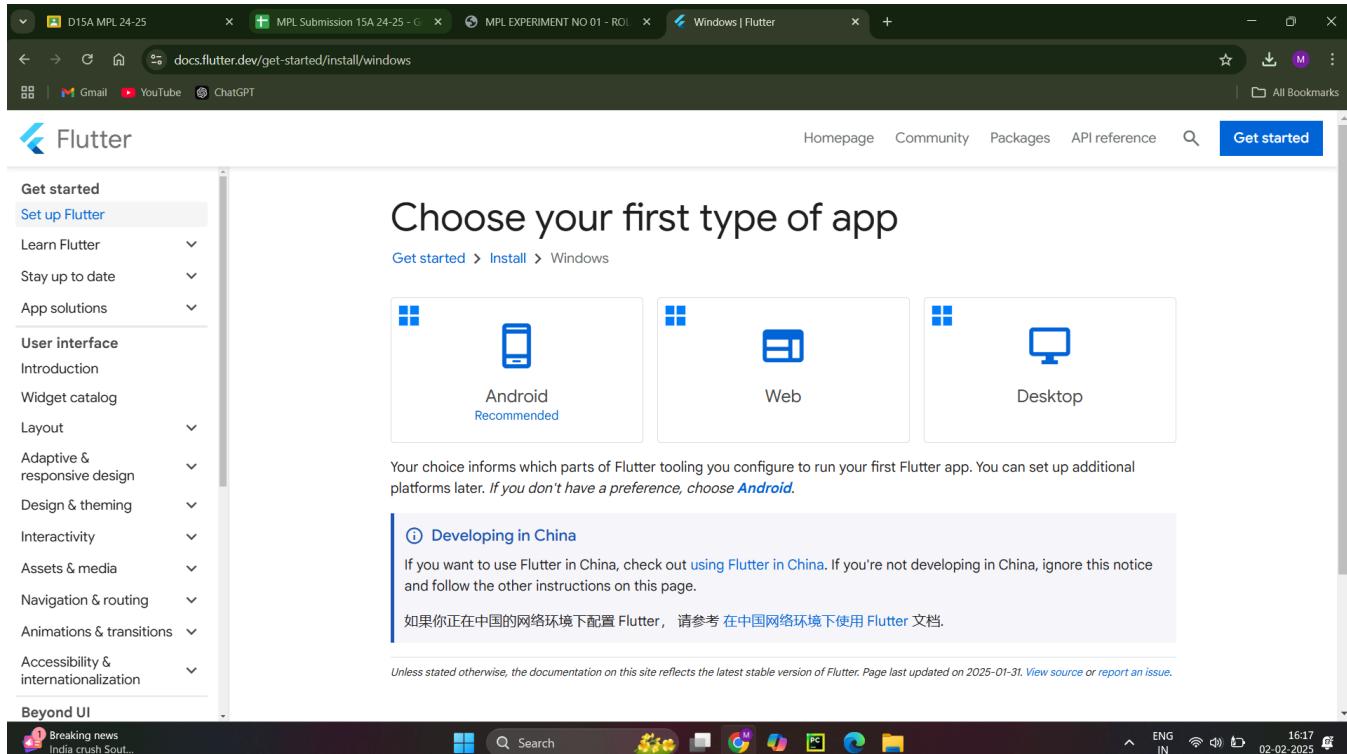
Sr. No	Experiment Title	LO	DOP	DOS	Grade
1.	To install and configure the Flutter Environment	LO1			
2.	To design Flutter UI by including common widgets.	LO2			
3.	To include icons, images, fonts in Flutter app	LO2			
4.	To create an interactive Form using form widget	LO2			
5.	To apply navigation, routing and gestures in Flutter App	LO2			
6.	To Connect Flutter UI with fireBase database	LO3			
7.	To write meta data of your Ecommerce PWA in a Web app manifest file to enable “add to homescreen feature”.	LO4			
8.	To code and register a service worker, and complete the install and activation process for a new service worker for the E-commerce PWA	LO5			
9.	To implement Service worker events like fetch, sync and push for E-commerce PWA	LO5			
10.	To study and implement deployment of Ecommerce PWA to GitHub Pages.	LO5			
11.	To use google Lighthouse PWA Analysis Tool to test the PWA functioning.	LO6			
12.	Assignment-1	LO1,LO2 ,LO3			
13.	Assignment-2	LO4,LO5 ,LO6			

## MAD & PWA Lab Journal

Experiment No.	01
Experiment Title.	To install and configure the Flutter Environment
Roll No.	44
Name	Manav Punjabi
Class	D15A/D15B
Subject	MAD & PWA Lab
Lab Outcome	LO1: Understand cross platform mobile application development using Flutter framework
Grade:	

**EXPERIMENT NO: - 01****Name:-** Manav Punjabi**Class:-** D15A**Roll:No:** - 44**AIM:** - Installation and Configuration of Flutter Environment.**Step 1:** Go to the official Flutter website: <https://docs.flutter.dev/get-started/install>


The screenshot shows the official Flutter documentation website at <https://docs.flutter.dev/get-started/install>. The main heading is "Choose your development platform to get started". Below it, there are four options: Windows (selected), macOS, Linux, and ChromeOS. A note below the Windows icon says "Windows Current device". A "Developing in China" section provides instructions for users in China. At the bottom, a cookie consent message from Google is displayed.

**Step 2:** To download the latest Flutter SDK, click on the Windows icon > Android


The screenshot shows the "Choose your first type of app" section of the Flutter documentation. It offers three choices: Android (Recommended), Web, and Desktop. A note below the Android icon states "Your choice informs which parts of Flutter tooling you configure to run your first Flutter app. You can set up additional platforms later. If you don't have a preference, choose [Android](#)". A "Developing in China" section is also present. At the bottom, a footer note and system status icons are visible.

### **Step 3:** For Windows, download the stable release (a .zip file).

The screenshot shows a web browser with multiple tabs open, including 'D15A MPL 24-25', 'MPL Submission 15A 24-25 - C...', 'MPL EXPERIMENT NO 01 - RO...', 'Make Android apps | Flutter', and the current page 'docs.flutter.dev/get-started/install/windows/mobile'. The main content is titled 'Install the Flutter SDK #'. It provides instructions for installing the Flutter SDK using VS Code or downloading it directly. A blue button labeled 'Download and install' is highlighted. To the left is a sidebar with navigation links like 'Get started', 'Set up Flutter', 'Learn Flutter', etc. On the right, there's a 'Contents' sidebar with links to various setup and configuration guides.

### **Step 4:** Extract the ZIP file to a folder (e.g., C:\flutter).

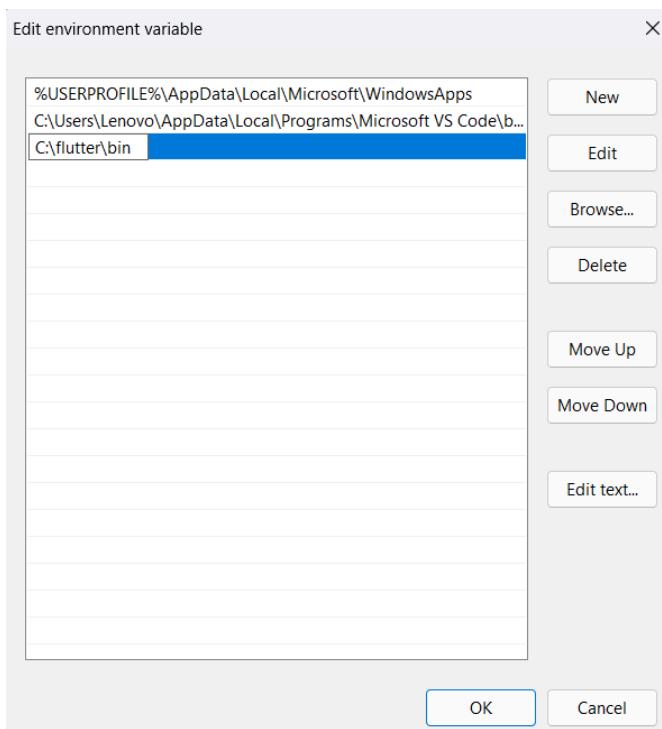
The screenshot shows a 'Extract Compressed (Zipped) Folders' dialog box. It asks to 'Select a Destination and Extract Files'. A text input field shows 'C:\', and a 'Browse...' button is available. A checked checkbox says 'Show extracted files when complete'. At the bottom, there are 'Extract' and 'Cancel' buttons.

### Step 5 :- Add Flutter to System PATH

Right-click on the Start Menu > System > Advanced system settings > Environment Variables.

Under System Variables, find Path and click Edit.

Add the full path to the flutter/bin directory (e.g., C:\flutter\bin).



### Step 6 :- Now, run the \$ flutter command in command prompt.

```
C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe + ~
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22631.4602]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\flutter\src\flutter\bin>flutter
Manage your Flutter app development.

Common commands:
  flutter create <output directory>
    Create a new Flutter project in the specified directory.

  flutter run [options]
    Run your Flutter application on an attached device or in an emulator.

Usage: flutter <command> [arguments]

Global options:
  -h, --help           Print this usage information.
  -v, --verbose        Noisy logging, including all shell commands executed.
  --diagnose          If used with "--help", shows hidden options. If used with "flutter doctor", shows additional
                      diagnostic information. (Use "-vv" to force verbose logging in those cases.)
  -d, --device-id     Target device id or name (prefixes allowed).
  --version           Reports the version of this tool.
  --enable-analytics Enable telemetry reporting each time a flutter or dart command runs.
  --disable-analytics Disable telemetry reporting each time a flutter or dart command runs, until it is
                        re-enabled.
  --suppress-analytics Suppress analytics reporting for the current CLI invocation.

Available commands:
```

**Step 7:-** Run the \$ flutter doctor command. This command checks for all the requirements of Flutter app development and displays a report of the status of your Flutter installation

```
Run "flutter help <command>" for more information about a command.
Run "flutter help -v" for verbose help output, including less commonly used options.
```

```
Welcome to Flutter! - https://flutter.dev

The Flutter tool uses Google Analytics to anonymously report feature usage
statistics and basic crash reports. This data is used to help improve
Flutter tools over time.

Flutter tool analytics are not sent on the very first run. To disable
reporting, type 'flutter config --no-analytics'. To display the current
setting, type 'flutter config'. If you opt out of analytics, an opt-out
event will be sent, and then no further information will be sent by the
Flutter tool.

By downloading the Flutter SDK, you agree to the Google Terms of Service.
The Google Privacy Policy describes how data is handled in this service.

Moreover, Flutter includes the Dart SDK, which may send usage metrics and
crash reports to Google.

Read about data we send with crash reports:
https://flutter.dev/to/crash-reporting

See Google's privacy policy:
https://policies.google.com/privacy

To disable animations in this tool, use
'flutter config --no-cli-animations'.
```

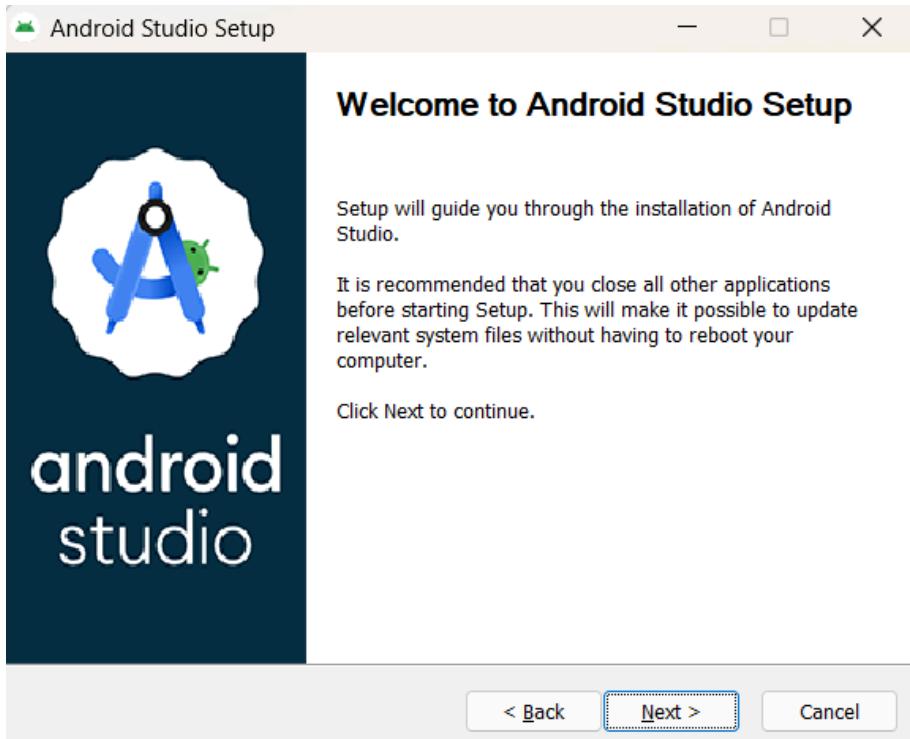
The Flutter CLI developer tool uses Google Analytics to report usage and diagnostic

**Step 8 :-** Go to Android Studio and download the installer.

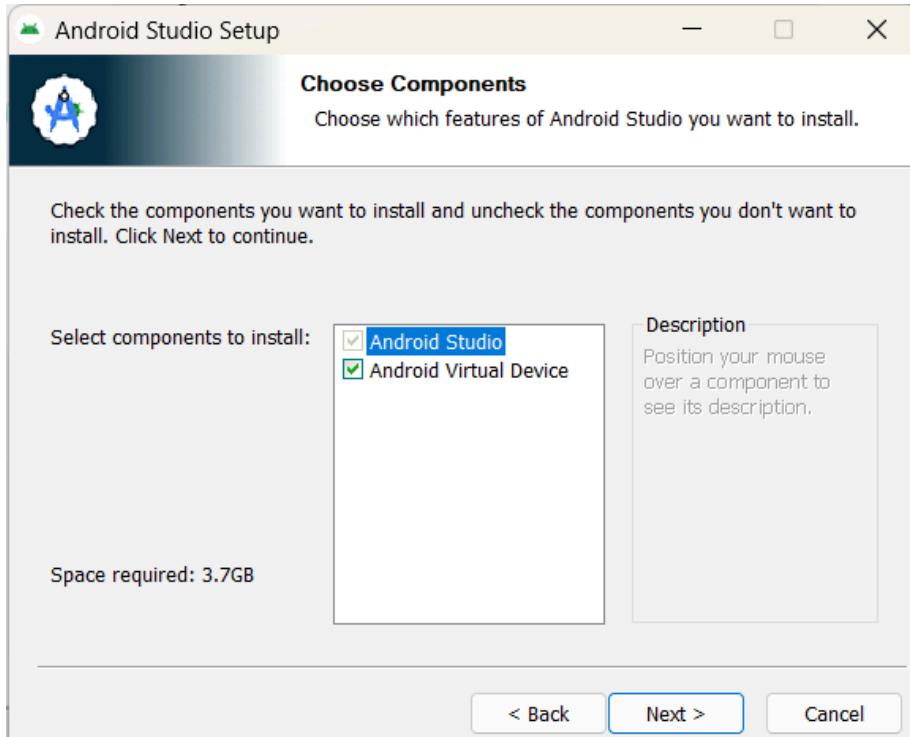
Platform	Android Studio package	Size	SHA-256 checksum
Windows (64-bit)	<a href="#">android-studio-2024.2.2.13-windows.exe</a> Recommended	1.2 GB	7d93dd9bf3539f948f609b1968507b1f502bf6965d2d44bd38a17ff26cb5dd3e
Windows (64-bit)	<a href="#">android-studio-2024.2.2.13-windows.zip</a> No .exe installer	1.2 GB	855945962ff9b84ea49ce39de0bf4189dbf451ae37a6fab7999da013b046b7f7
Mac (64-bit)	<a href="#">android-studio-2024.2.2.13-mac.dmg</a>	1.3 GB	acfbbe54d6ce8cf21f19b43510c7addcb9dde2824282f205fd1331be77d2e613
Mac (64-bit, ARM)	<a href="#">android-studio-2024.2.2.13-mac_arm.dmg</a>	1.3 GB	688f8d007e612f3f0c18f316179079dc4565f93d8dfe6a7dad80c4cfce356df7
Linux (64-bit)	<a href="#">android-studio-2024.2.2.13-linux.tar.gz</a>	1.3 GB	b7fe1ed4a7959bdaca7a8fd57461dbbf9a205eb23cc218ed828ed88e8b998cb5
ChromeOS	<a href="#">android-studio-2024.2.2.13-cros.deb</a>	1.0 GB	51fddc08b74ba205aee75dd1a7a85f7604b88b5a50b6b884125e9ef22a7107e0

More downloads are available in the [download archives](#). For Android Emulator downloads, see the [Emulator download archives](#).

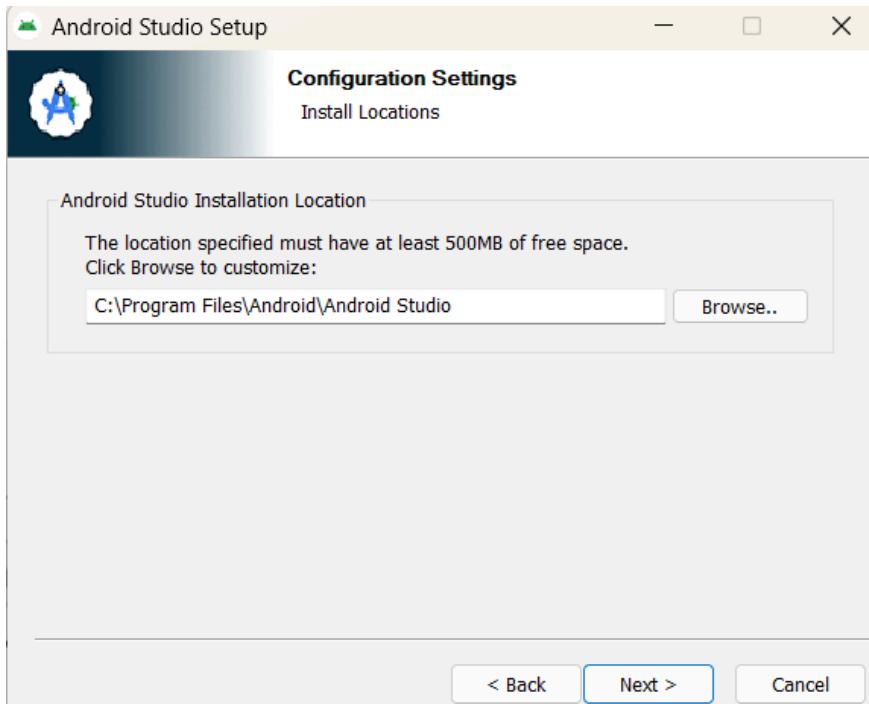
**Step 8.1:** - When the download is complete, open the .exe file and run it. You will get the following dialog box



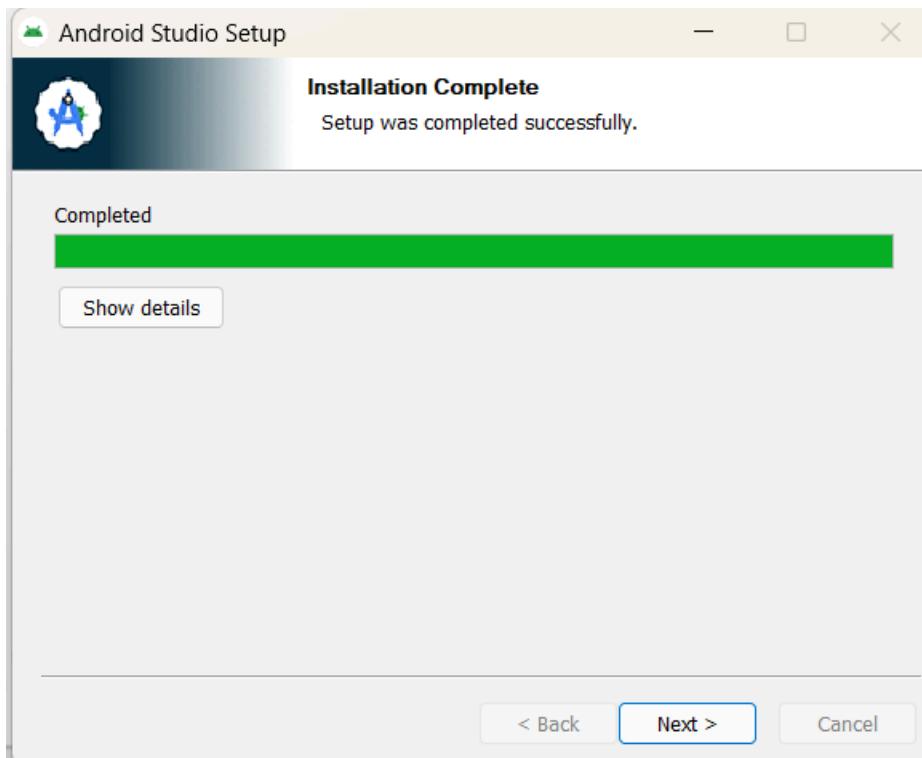
**Step 8.2:** - Select all the Checkboxes and Click on ‘Next’ Button.

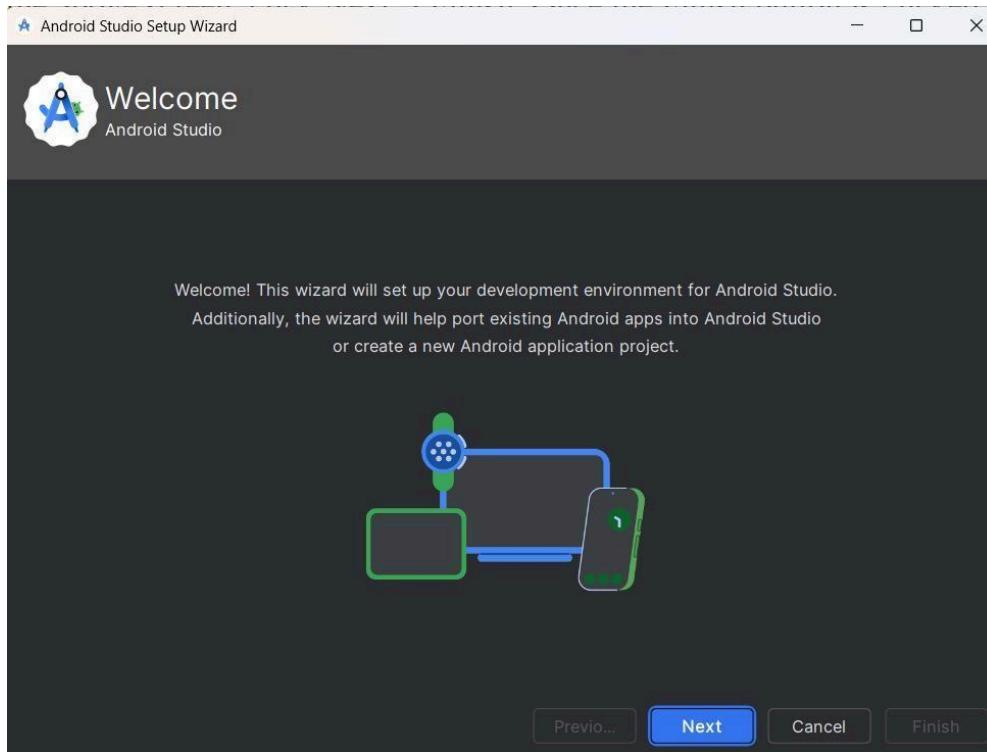


**Step 8.3:** - Change the destination as per your convenience and click on ‘Next’ Button.



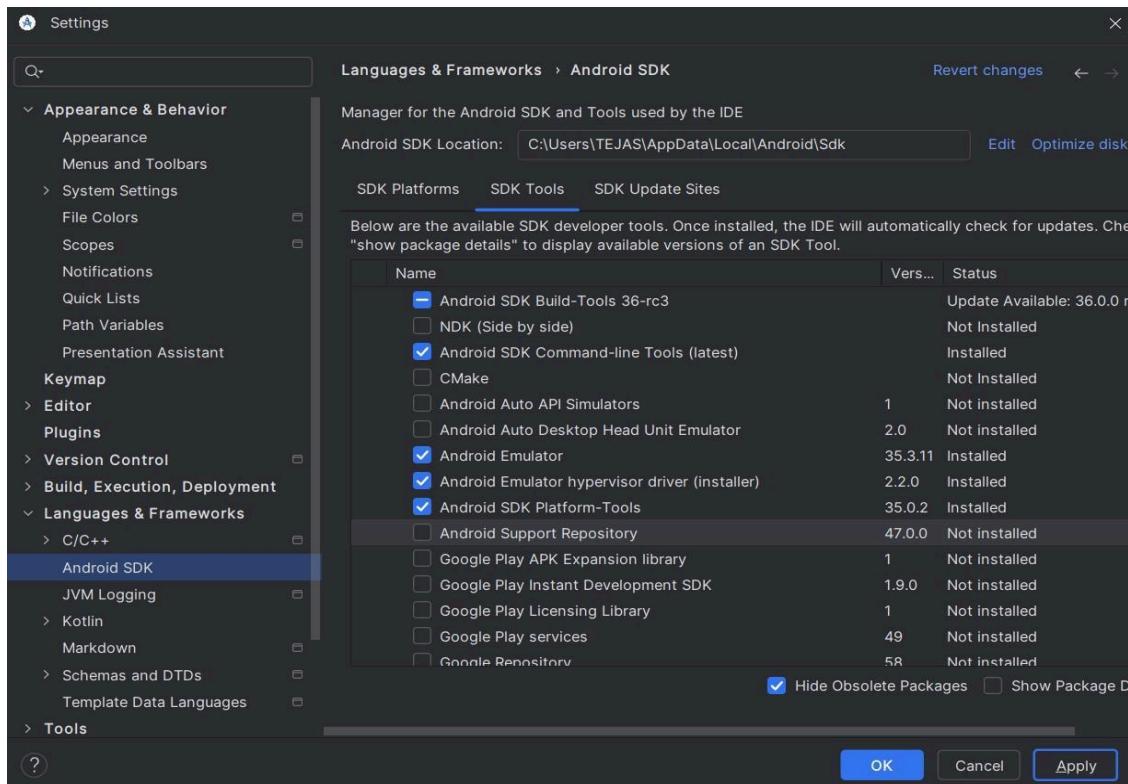
**Step 8.4:** - Follow the steps of the installation wizard. Once the installation wizard completes, you will get the following screen.



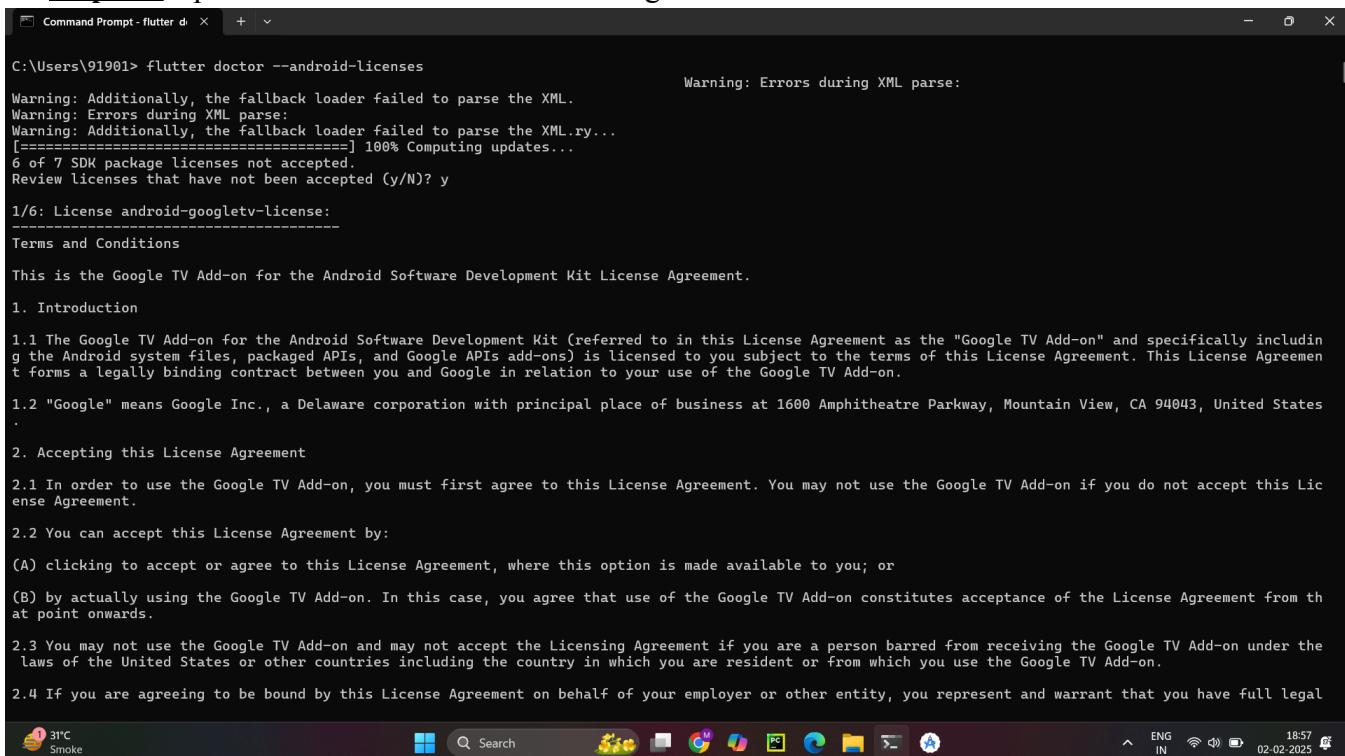


**Step 8.5:** - Go to Preferences > Appearance & Behavior > System Settings > Android SDK.

Select the SDK Tools tab and check Android SDK Command-line Tools and Install it.



### **Step 9:- Open a terminal and run the following command**



```
C:\Users\91901> flutter doctor --android-licenses
Warning: Additionally, the fallback loader failed to parse the XML.
Warning: Errors during XML parse:
Warning: Additionally, the fallback loader failed to parse the XML.ry...
[=====] 100% Computing updates...
6 of 7 SDK package licenses not accepted.
Review licenses that have not been accepted (y/N)? y

1/6: License android-googletv-license:
-----
Terms and Conditions

This is the Google TV Add-on for the Android Software Development Kit License Agreement.

1. Introduction

1.1 The Google TV Add-on for the Android Software Development Kit (referred to in this License Agreement as the "Google TV Add-on" and specifically including the Android system files, packaged APIs, and Google APIs add-ons) is licensed to you subject to the terms of this License Agreement. This License Agreement forms a legally binding contract between you and Google in relation to your use of the Google TV Add-on.

1.2 "Google" means Google Inc., a Delaware corporation with principal place of business at 1600 Amphitheatre Parkway, Mountain View, CA 94043, United States.

2. Accepting this License Agreement

2.1 In order to use the Google TV Add-on, you must first agree to this License Agreement. You may not use the Google TV Add-on if you do not accept this License Agreement.

2.2 You can accept this License Agreement by:

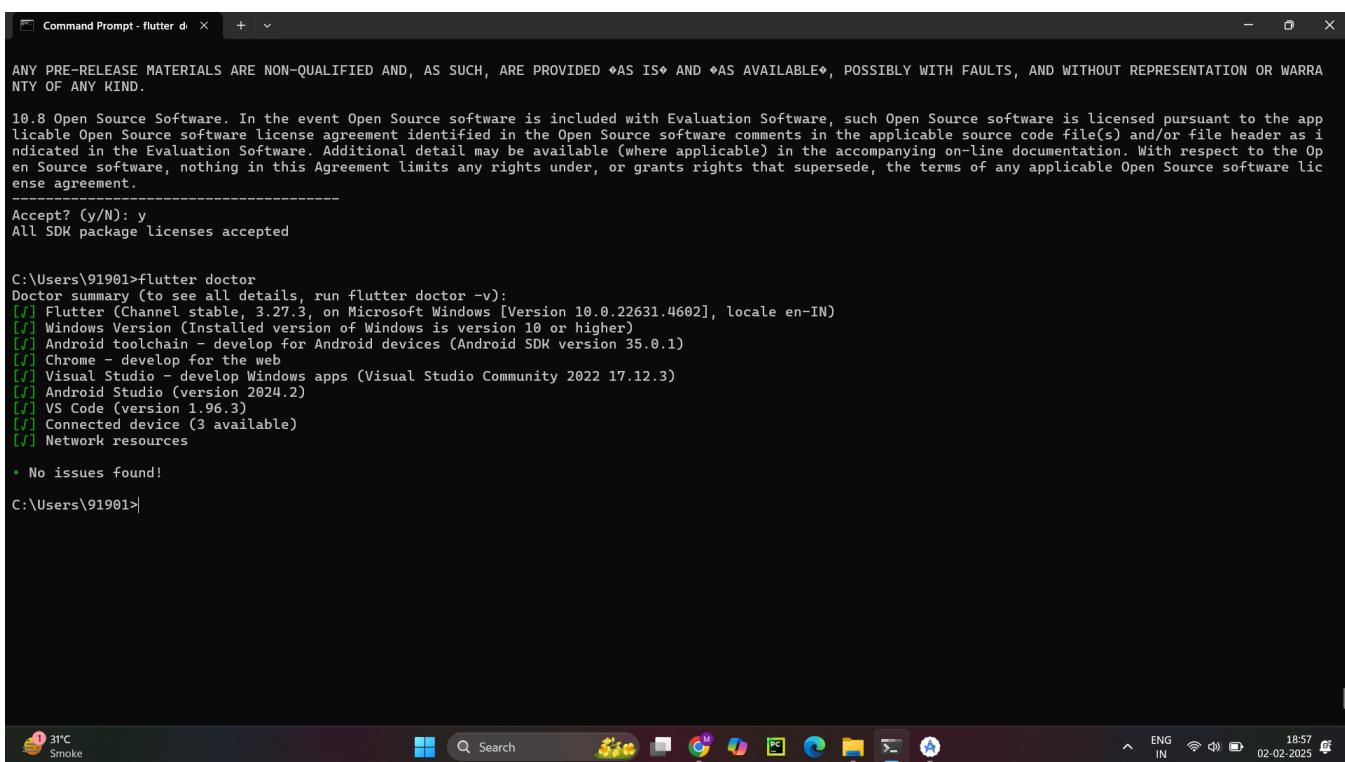
(A) clicking to accept or agree to this License Agreement, where this option is made available to you; or

(B) by actually using the Google TV Add-on. In this case, you agree that use of the Google TV Add-on constitutes acceptance of the License Agreement from that point onwards.

2.3 You may not use the Google TV Add-on and may not accept the Licensing Agreement if you are a person barred from receiving the Google TV Add-on under the laws of the United States or other countries including the country in which you are resident or from which you use the Google TV Add-on.

2.4 If you are agreeing to be bound by this License Agreement on behalf of your employer or other entity, you represent and warrant that you have full legal

-----
```

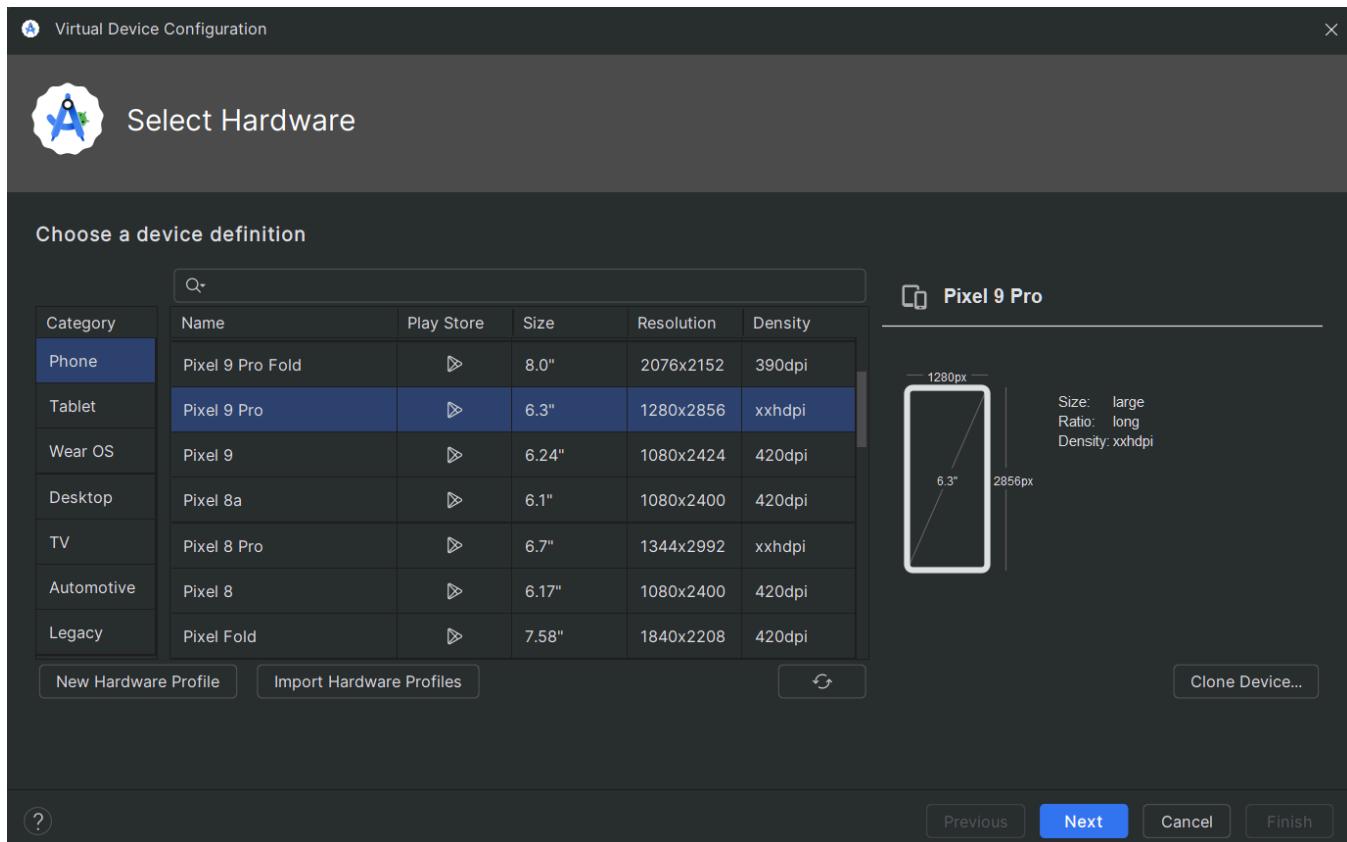


```
C:\Users\91901> flutter doctor
Doctor summary (to see all details, run flutter doctor -v):
[✓] Flutter (Channel stable, 3.27.3, on Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22631.4602], locale en-IN)
[✓] Windows Version (Installed version of Windows is version 10 or higher)
[✓] Android toolchain - develop for Android devices (Android SDK version 35.0.1)
[✓] Chrome - develop for the web
[✓] Visual Studio - develop Windows apps (Visual Studio Community 2022 17.12.3)
[✓] Android Studio (version 2024.2)
[✓] VS Code (version 1.96.3)
[✓] Connected device (3 available)
[✓] Network resources

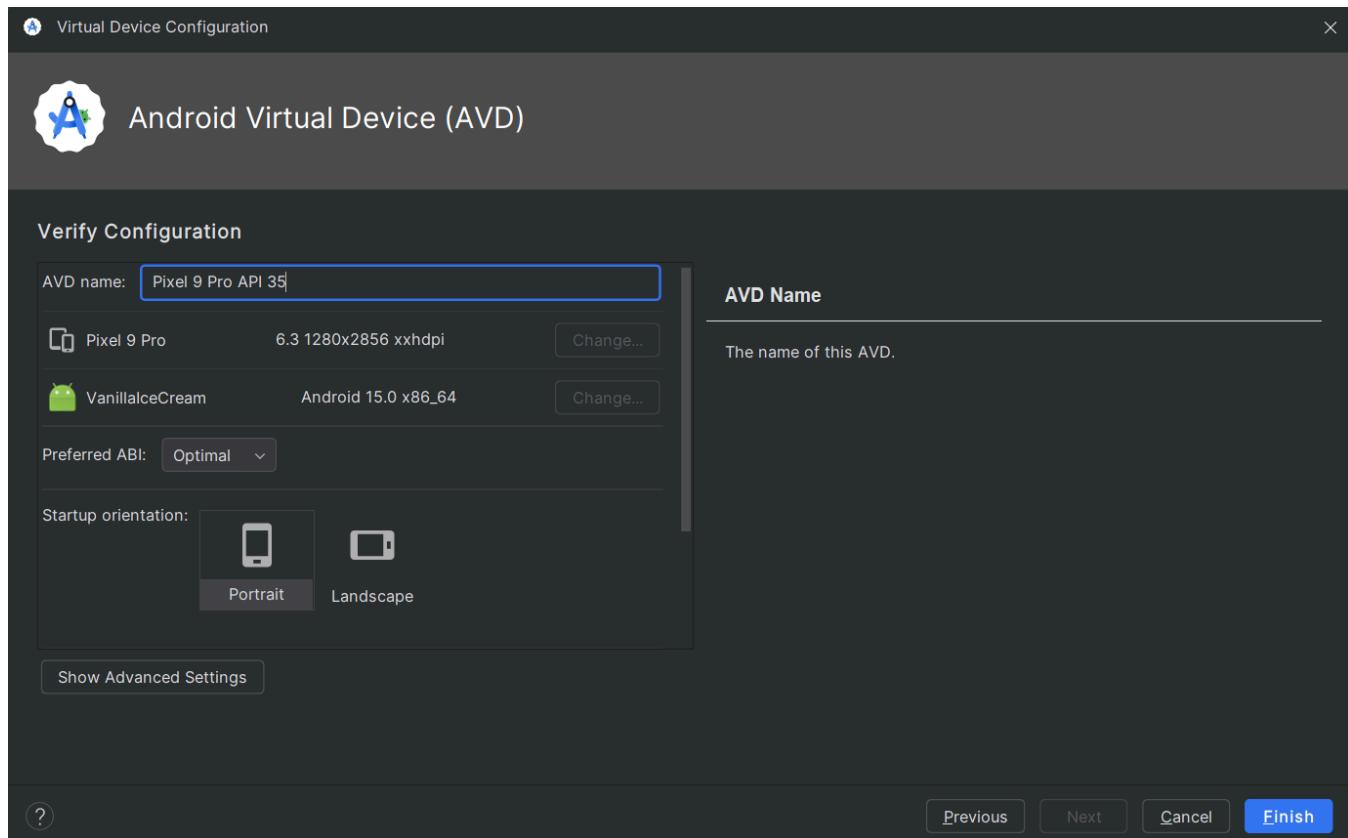
• No issues found!

C:\Users\91901>
```

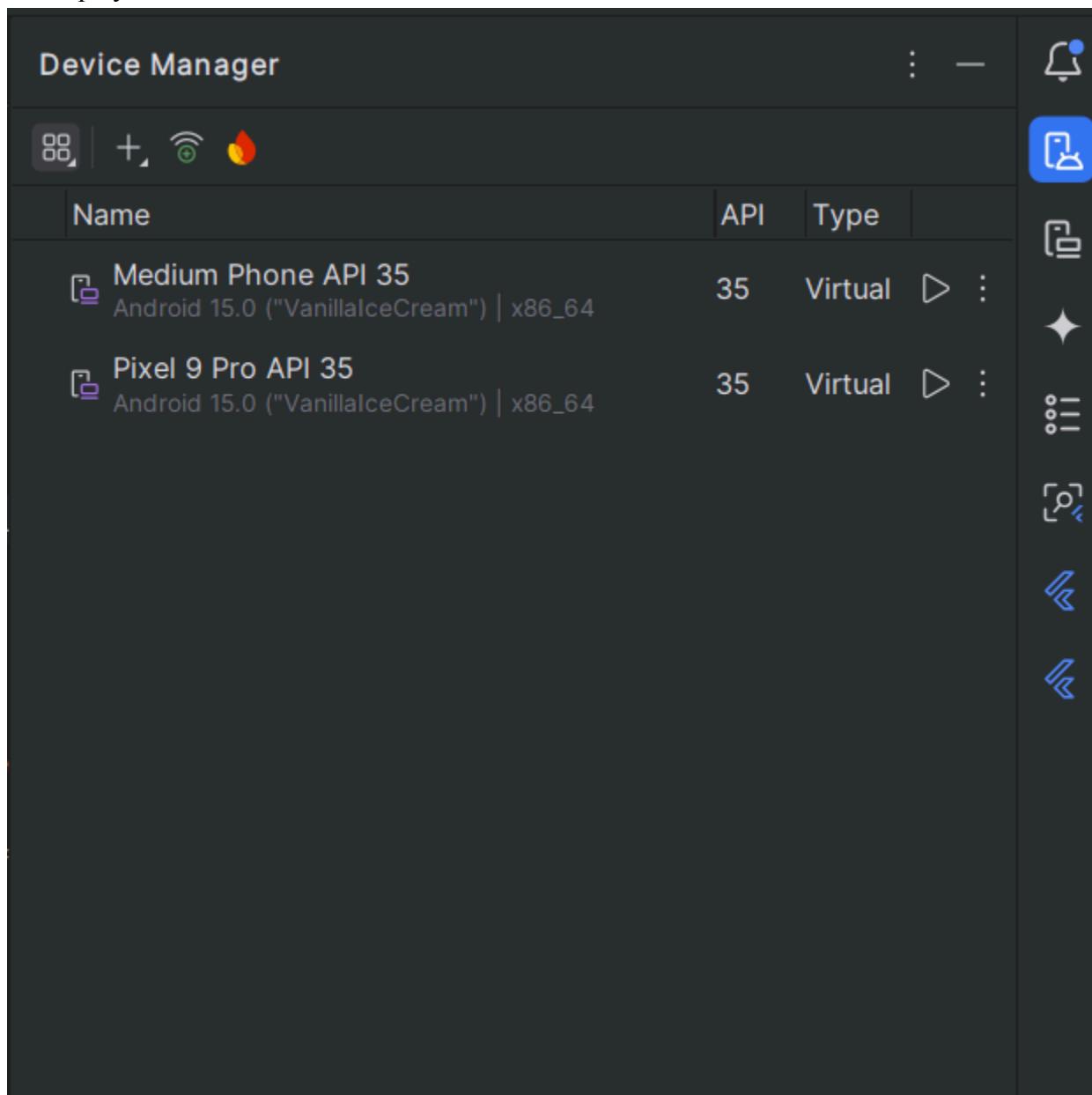
**Step 10:** - Next, you need to set up an Android emulator. It is responsible for running and testing the Flutter application

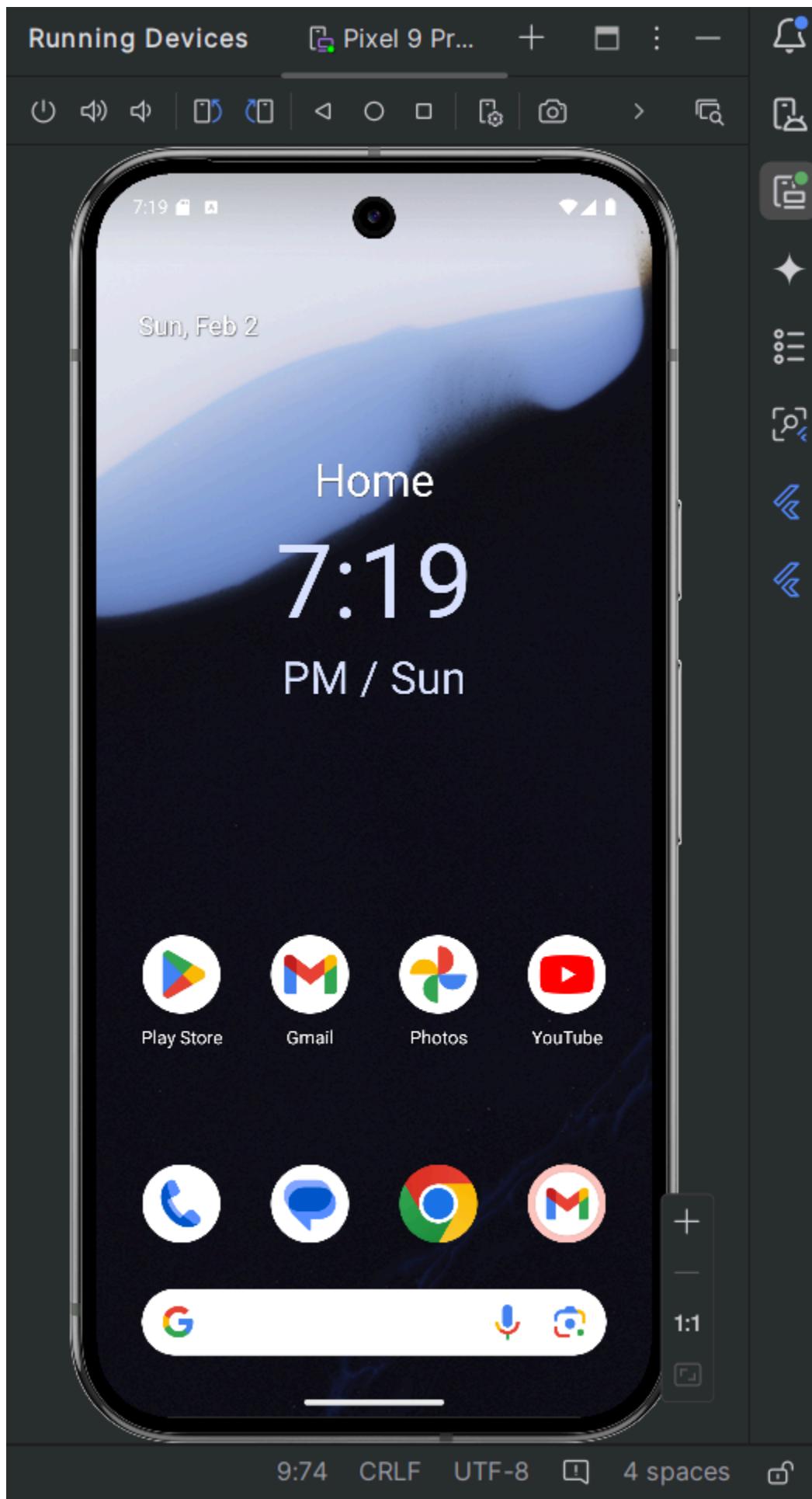


**Step 10.1:** - Open Android Studio and go to Tools > AVD Manager. Create a new virtual device.



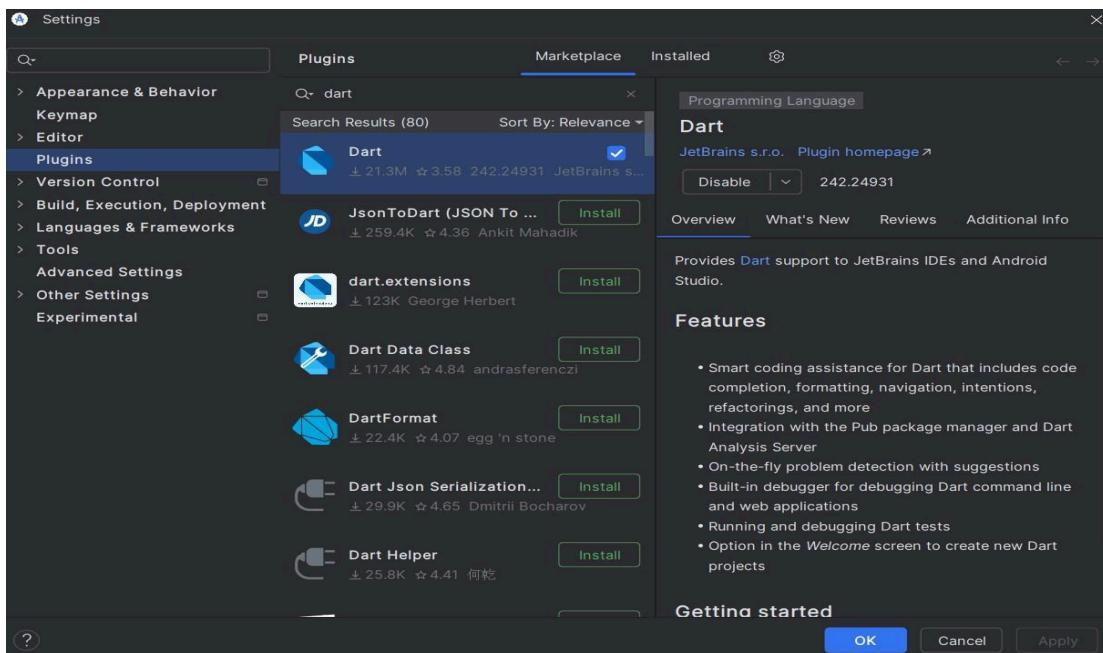
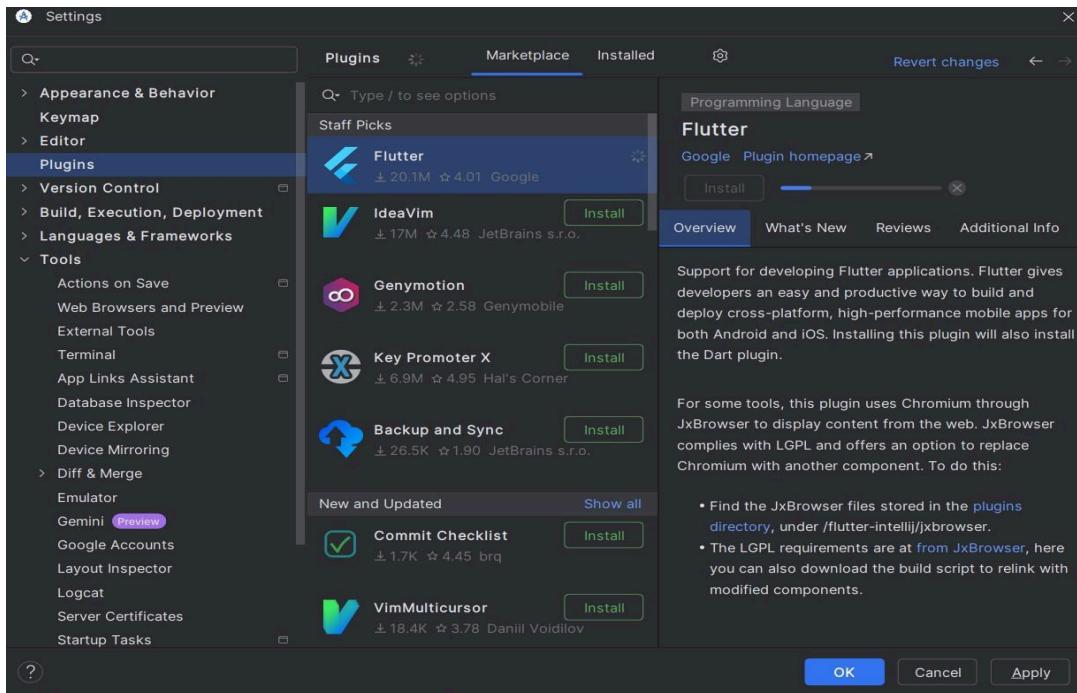
**Step 10.2:** Click on the icon pointed into the red color rectangle. The Android emulator displayed as below screen





**Step 11:-** Now, install Flutter and Dart plugin for building Flutter application in Android Studio. These plugins provide a template to create a Flutter application, give an option to run and debug Flutter application in the Android Studio itself

**Step 11.1:-** Open the Android Studio and then go to File->Settings->Plugins. Now, search the Flutter plugin. If found, select Flutter plugin and click install



**Step 11.2:-** Restart the Android Studio

**Step 12:-** Go to File > New Project > Create Flutter Project, then select the project name and location, and click Next to proceed.

The screenshot shows the Android Studio interface. On the left, the code editor displays the `main.dart` file with the following code:

```
1 import 'package:flutter/material.dart';
2
3 void main() {
4     runApp(MyApp());
5 }
6
7 class MyApp extends StatelessWidget {
8     const MyApp({super.key});
9
10    @override
11    Widget build(BuildContext context) {
12        return MaterialApp(
13            home: Scaffold(
14                appBar: AppBar(
15                    title: Text('Hello Manav App'),
16                ), // AppBar
17                body: Center(
18                    child: Text(
19                        'Hello Manav!',
20                        style: TextStyle(fontSize: 24),
21                    ), // Text
22                ), // Center
23            ), // Scaffold
24        ); // MaterialApp
25    }
26}
27
```

On the right, the "Running Devices" tab is selected, showing a Pixel 9 Pro API 35 (mobile) emulator. The app's title bar says "Hello Manav App" and the screen displays the text "Hello Manav!". The bottom status bar shows the time as 19:19, date as 02-02-2025, and battery level at 20:29.

## MAD & PWA Lab Journal

Experiment No.	02
Experiment Title.	To design Flutter UI by including common widgets.
Roll No.	44
Name	Manav punjabi
Class	D15A/D15B
Subject	MAD & PWA Lab
Lab Outcome	LO2: Design and Develop interactive Flutter App by using widgets, layouts, gestures and animation
Grade:	

## **EXPERIMENT NO: - 02**

**Name:-** Manav Punjabi

**Class:-** D15A

**Roll:No:** - 44

**AIM:** - To design Flutter UI by including common widgets.

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### **Theory:** -

Each element on the screen of the Flutter app is a widget. The view of the screen completely depends upon the choice and sequence of the widgets used to build the apps. And the structure of the code of apps is a tree of widgets.

When you made any alteration in the code, the widget rebuilds its description by calculating the difference of previous and current widget to determine the minimal changes for rendering in UI of the app. Widgets are nested with each other to build the app. It means the root of your app is itself a widget, and all the way down is a widget also. For example, a widget can display something, can define design, can handle interaction, etc.

The single child layout widget is a type of widget, which can have only **one child widget** inside the parent layout widget. These widgets can also contain special layout functionality. Flutter provides us many single child widgets to make the app UI attractive. If we use these widgets appropriately, it can save our time and makes the app code more readable.

The multiple child widgets are a type of widget, which contains **more than one child widget**, and the layout of these widgets are **unique**. For example, Row widget laying out of its child widget in a horizontal direction, and Column widget laying out of its child widget in a vertical direction. If we combine the Row and Column widget, then it can build any level of the complex widget.

### **Type of Widgets**

#### **□ StatefulWidget**

A StatefulWidget has state information. It contains mainly two classes: the state object and the widget. It is dynamic because it can change the inner data during the widget lifetime. This widget does not have a build() method. It has createState() method, which returns a class that extends the Flutters State Class. The examples of the StatefulWidget are Checkbox, Radio, Slider, InkWell, Form, and TextField.

## □ StatelessWidget

The StatelessWidget does not have any state information. It remains static throughout its lifecycle. The examples of the StatelessWidget are Text, Row, Column, Container, etc.

### Some of the commonly used widgets

Container – A box widget used for styling with padding, margins, colors, borders, and constraints. It helps in layout structuring and positioning.

Row & Column – Used to arrange widgets in horizontal (Row) or vertical (Column) orientation. They manage spacing, alignment, and distribution of child widgets.

Stack – Overlaps widgets on top of each other, useful for creating layered UIs like banners, tooltips, or floating elements.

Text – Displays text on the screen with customizable font size, color, alignment, and styling options

Image – Loads and displays images from assets, network, or memory with scaling, fit, properties.

Scaffold – Provides a basic layout structure with an app bar, body, floating action button, and bottom navigation.

ListView – A scrollable list widget that efficiently renders large amounts of dynamic content. Supports both vertical and horizontal scrolling.

GridView – Displays widgets in a grid format, useful for galleries, product listings, or dashboards. It supports dynamic column adjustments.

SizedBox – Used to create space between widgets or define fixed width and height for layout adjustments.

ElevatedButton – A button with elevation that provides a raised effect, customizable with color, shape, and click actions.

TextField – A user input field that supports text entry, keyboard configurations, validation.

AppBar – A top navigation bar that includes a title, actions, and menu icons, commonly used in Scaffold.

BottomNavigationBar – A bar at the bottom of the screen used for navigation between different app sections with icons and labels.

Drawer – A side navigation panel that slides out from the left, typically used for app menus and quick navigation.

Card – A material design component that displays content inside a box with elevation.

## Code: - home\_page.dart

```
import 'package:flutter/material.dart';
import 'chat_screen.dart';
import 'profile_screen.dart';
import 'search_screen.dart';

class HomeScreen extends StatefulWidget {
  const HomeScreen({super.key});

  @override
  State<HomeScreen> createState() =>
  _HomeScreenState();
}

class _HomeScreenState extends
State<HomeScreen> {
  int _currentIndex = 0;

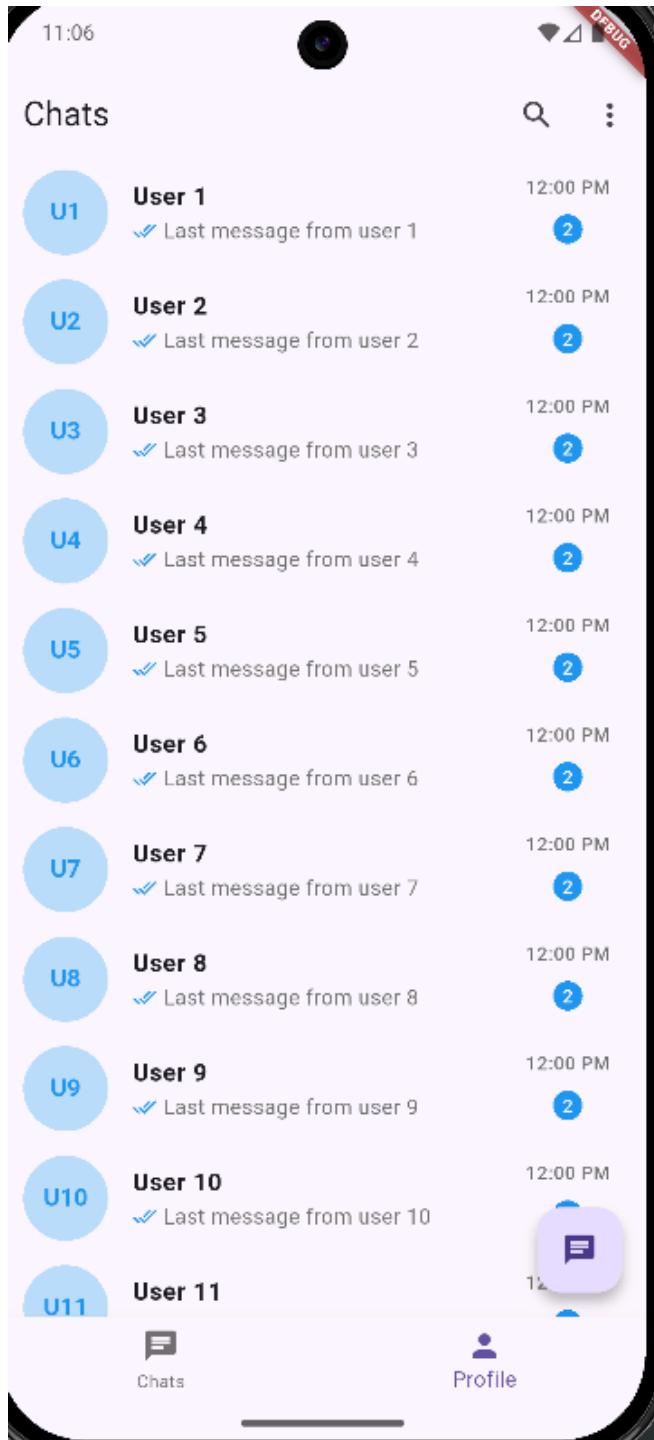
  @override
  Widget build(BuildContext context) {
    return Scaffold(
      appBar: AppBar(
        title: const Text('Chats'),
        actions: [
          IconButton(
            icon: const Icon(Icons.search),
            onPressed: () {
              Navigator.push(
                context,
                MaterialPageRoute(builder:
(context) => const SearchScreen()),
              );
            },
          ),
          IconButton(
            icon: const Icon(Icons.more_vert),
            onPressed: () {
              // Show more options
            },
          ),
        ],
      ),
      body: ListView.builder(
        itemCount: 15, // Dummy data
        itemBuilder: (context, index) {
          return ListTile(
            leading: CircleAvatar(
              radius: 28,
              backgroundColor: Colors.blue[100],
              child: Text(
                'U${index + 1}',
```

```
                style: const TextStyle(
                  fontSize: 16,
                  fontWeight: FontWeight.bold,
                  color: Colors.blue,
                ),
              ),
            ),
            title: Text(
              'User ${index + 1}',
              style: const TextStyle(
                fontWeight: FontWeight.bold,
              ),
            ),
            subtitle: Row(
              children: [
                const Icon(
                  Icons.done_all,
                  size: 16,
                  color: Colors.blue,
                ),
                const SizedBox(width: 4),
                Text(
                  'Last message from user ${index
+ 1}',
```

```
                  style: TextStyle(
                    color: Colors.grey[600],
                  ),
                ),
              ],
            ),
            trailing: Column(
              mainAxisAlignment:
MainAxisAlignment.spaceAround,
              children: [
                Text(
                  '12:00 PM',
                  style: TextStyle(
                    fontSize: 12,
                    color: Colors.grey[600],
                  ),
                ),
                Container(
                  padding: const EdgeInsets.all(6),
                  decoration: const BoxDecoration(
                    color: Colors.blue,
                    shape: BoxShape.circle,
                  ),
                  child: const Text(
                    '2',
                    style: TextStyle(
                      color: Colors.white,
                      fontSize: 12,
```

```
        ),
        ),
        ],
),
onTap: () {
    Navigator.push(
        context,
        MaterialPageRoute(builder:
(context) => const ChatScreen())),
);
},
),
),
floatingActionButton:
FloatingActionButton(
    onPressed: () {
        // New chat
    },
    child: const Icon(Icons.chat),
),
bottomNavigationBar:
BottomNavigationBar(
    currentIndex: _currentIndex,
    onTap: (index) {
        setState(() {
            _currentIndex = index;
        });
        if(index == 1) {
            Navigator.push(
                context,
                MaterialPageRoute(builder:
(context) => const ProfileScreen())),
            );
        }
    },
    items: const [
        BottomNavigationBarItem(
            icon: Icon(Icons.chat),
            label: 'Chats',
        ),
        BottomNavigationBarItem(
            icon: Icon(Icons.person),
            label: 'Profile',
        ),
    ],
),
});
```

**OUTPUT: -**









## MAD & PWA Lab Journal

Experiment No.	03
Experiment Title.	To include icons, images, fonts in Flutter app
Roll No.	44
Name	Manav punjabi
Class	D15A/D15B
Subject	MAD & PWA Lab
Lab Outcome	LO2: Design and Develop interactive Flutter App by using widgets, layouts, gestures and animation
Grade:	

## **EXPERIMENT NO: - 03**

**Name:- Manav Punjabi**

**Class:- D15A**

**Roll:No: - 44**

**AIM:** - To include icons, images, fonts in Flutter app.

---

### **Theory: -**

Flutter is a versatile open-source UI framework , which allows developers to build natively compiled applications for mobile, web, and desktop platforms from a single codebase. One of the key strengths of Flutter is its flexibility in creating highly customizable UIs. This practical focuses on incorporating essential visual elements—icons, images, and custom fonts—into a Flutter application. These elements enhance the visual appeal and usability of the app, providing an engaging experience for users.

A flutter app when built has both assets (resources) and code. Assets are available and deployed during runtime. The asset is a file that can include static data, configuration files, icons, and images. The Flutter app supports many image formats, such as JPEG, WebP, PNG, GIF, animated WebP/GIF, BMP, and WBMP.

Visual elements play a significant role in app development.

- **Enhanced User Experience:** Images and icons make your app visually appealing and user- friendly.
- **Information Conveyance:** They convey information quickly and intuitively. A well-chosen icon can replace lengthy text.
- **Branding:** Custom icons and images reinforce your app's branding, making it memorable.

### **□ Adding Icons in Flutter**

Flutter provides built-in material design icons through the Icons class. Custom icons can also be added using third-party packages such as flutter\_launcher\_icons and font\_awesome\_flutter.

```
Icon(  
  Icons.home,  
  size: 40,  
);
```

## □ **Adding Images in Flutter**

Flutter supports images from three sources:

### 1. **Assets** (Stored locally in the project)

- Place the image inside the assets/images folder in the project.
- Declare the image in pubspec.yaml

```
flutter:  
  assets:  
    - assets/images/sample.png
```

- Display the image in the app

```
Image.asset('assets/images/sample.png');
```

### 2. **Network** (Fetched from the internet)

Displaying images from the internet or network is very simple. Flutter provides a built-in method `Image.network` to work with images from a URL. The `Image.network` method also allows you to use some optional properties, such as height, width, color, fit, and many more.

```
Image.network('https://example.com/sample.jpg');
```

### 3. **Memory or File** (Stored on the device)

## □ **Adding Custom Fonts in Flutter**

By default, Flutter uses the Roboto font, but custom fonts can be added for a unique UI.

- Download the font and place it in the assets/fonts/ folder.
- Declare the font in pubspec.yaml
- Use the font in the  
app Text(  
 'Custom Font Example',  
 style: TextStyle(fontFamily: 'CustomFont', fontSize: 24),  
)

Code: -

```
profile_customization_screen.dart:-
import 'package:flutter/material.dart';
import 'package:image_picker/image_picker.dart';
import 'dart:io';

class ProfileCustomizationScreen extends StatelessWidget {
  const ProfileCustomizationScreen({super.key});

  @override
  State<ProfileCustomizationScreen> createState() =>
  ProfileCustomizationScreenState();
}

class _ProfileCustomizationScreenState extends State<ProfileCustomizationScreen> {
  File? _imageFile;
  final _nameController = TextEditingController();
  final _bioController = TextEditingController();
  String _selectedTheme = 'Light';
  String _selectedStatus = 'Available';

  @override
  Widget build(BuildContext context) {
    return Scaffold(
      appBar: AppBar(
        title: const Text('Edit Profile'),
        actions: [
          IconButton(
            icon: const Icon(Icons.check),
            onPressed: _saveProfile,
          ),
        ],
      ),
      body: SingleChildScrollView(
        padding: const EdgeInsets.all(16),
        child: Column(
          children: [
            // Profile Picture Section
            Center(
              child: Stack(
                children: [
                  CircleAvatar(
                    radius: 60,
                    backgroundColor:
                      Theme.of(context).colorScheme.primary.withOpacity(0.3),
                  ),
                  backgroundImage: _imageFile != null
                    ? FileImage(_imageFile!)
                    : null,
                  child: _imageFile == null
                    ? const Icon(Icons.person, size: 60)
                    : null,
                ],
              ),
            ),
          ],
        ),
      ),
    );
  }

  void _saveProfile() {
    if (_nameController.text.isNotEmpty && _bioController.text.isNotEmpty) {
      // Save profile logic here
    }
  }
}
```

```
),
Positioned(
  bottom: 0,
  right: 0,
  child: CircleAvatar(
    backgroundColor:
      Theme.of(context).colorScheme.primary,
    radius: 20,
    child: IconButton(
      icon: const Icon(Icons.camera_alt),
      color: Colors.white,
      onPressed: _showImagePickerOptions,
    ),
  ),
),
],
),
const SizedBox(height: 24),

// Name Field
TextField(
  controller: _nameController,
  decoration: InputDecoration(
    labelText: 'Name',
    prefixIcon: const Icon(Icons.person_outline),
    border: OutlineInputBorder(
      borderRadius: BorderRadius.circular(12),
    ),
  ),
),
const SizedBox(height: 16),

// Bio Field
TextField(
  controller: _bioController,
  maxLines: 3,
  decoration: InputDecoration(
    labelText: 'Bio',
    prefixIcon: const Icon(Icons.edit_note),
    border: OutlineInputBorder(
      borderRadius: BorderRadius.circular(12),
    ),
  ),
),
const SizedBox(height: 24),

// Theme Selection
ListTile(
  leading: const Icon(Icons.palette_outlined),
  title: const Text('Theme'),
  subtitle: Text(_selectedTheme),
  trailing: const Icon(Icons.arrow_forward_ios),
  size: 16,
  onTap: _showThemeOptions,
),
```

```

const Divider(),

// Status Selection
ListTile(
  leading: const Icon(Icons.mood),
  title: const Text('Status'),
  subtitle: Text(_selectedStatus),
  trailing: const Icon(Icons.arrow_forward_ios,
size: 16),
  onTap: _showStatusOptions,
),
const Divider(),

// Additional Options
ListTile(
  leading: const
Icon(Icons.notifications_outlined),
  title: const Text('Notifications'),
  trailing: Switch(
    value: true,
    onChanged: (value) {},
),
),
const Divider(),

ListTile(
  leading: const Icon(Icons.lock_outline),
  title: const Text('Privacy'),
  trailing: const Icon(Icons.arrow_forward_ios,
size: 16),
  onTap: () {},
),
),
),
),
);
}

void _showImagePickerOptions() {
showModalBottomSheet(
  context: context,
  builder: (context) => Container(
    padding: const EdgeInsets.all(20),
    height: 180,
    child: Column(
      children: [
        ListTile(
          leading: const Icon(Icons.camera),
          title: const Text('Take a photo'),
          onTap: () {
            Navigator.pop(context);
            _pickImage(ImageSource.camera);
          },
),
        ListTile(
          leading: const Icon(Icons.photo_library),
        ),
      ],
    ),
  ),
)
}

title: const Text('Choose from gallery'),
onTap: () {
  Navigator.pop(context);
  _pickImage(ImageSource.gallery);
},
),
],
),
),
);
}

Future<void> _pickImage(ImageSource source) async
{
  final picker = ImagePicker();
  final pickedFile = await picker.pickImage(source:
source);

  if (pickedFile != null) {
    setState(() {
      _imageFile = File(pickedFile.path);
    });
  }
}

void _showThemeOptions() {
showModalBottomSheet(
  context: context,
  builder: (context) => Container(
    padding: const EdgeInsets.all(20),
    child: Column(
      mainAxisSize: MainAxisSize.min,
      children: [
        ListTile(
          title: const Text('Light'),
          leading: Radio(
            value: 'Light',
            groupValue: _selectedTheme,
            onChanged: (value) {
              setState(() {
                _selectedTheme = value.toString();
                Navigator.pop(context);
              });
            },
),
        ),
        ListTile(
          title: const Text('Dark'),
          leading: Radio(
            value: 'Dark',
            groupValue: _selectedTheme,
            onChanged: (value) {
              setState(() {
                _selectedTheme = value.toString();
                Navigator.pop(context);
              });
            },
),
        ),
      ],
    ),
  ),
)
}

```

```

        },
        ),
        ],
        ),
        );
    }

void _showStatusOptions() {
    showModalBottomSheet(
        context: context,
        builder: (context) => Container(
            padding: const EdgeInsets.all(20),
            child: Column(
                mainAxisSize: MainAxisSize.min,
                children: [
                    ListTile(
                        title: const Text('Available'),
                        leading: Radio(
                            value: 'Available',
                            groupValue: _selectedStatus,
                            onChanged: (value) {
                                setState(() {
                                    _selectedStatus = value.toString();
                                    Navigator.pop(context);
                                });
                            },
                        ),
                    ),
                    ListTile(
                        title: const Text('Busy'),
                        leading: Radio(
                            value: 'Busy',
                            groupValue: _selectedStatus,
                            onChanged: (value) {
                                setState(() {
                                    _selectedStatus = value.toString();
                                    Navigator.pop(context);
                                });
                            },
                        ),
                    ),
                    ListTile(
                        title: const Text('Away'),
                        leading: Radio(
                            value: 'Away',
                            groupValue: _selectedStatus,
                            onChanged: (value) {
                                setState(() {
                                    _selectedStatus = value.toString();
                                    Navigator.pop(context);
                                });
                            },
                        ),
                    );
                ],
            ),
        ),
    );
}

void _saveProfile() {
    // Save profile data
    Navigator.pop(context);
}

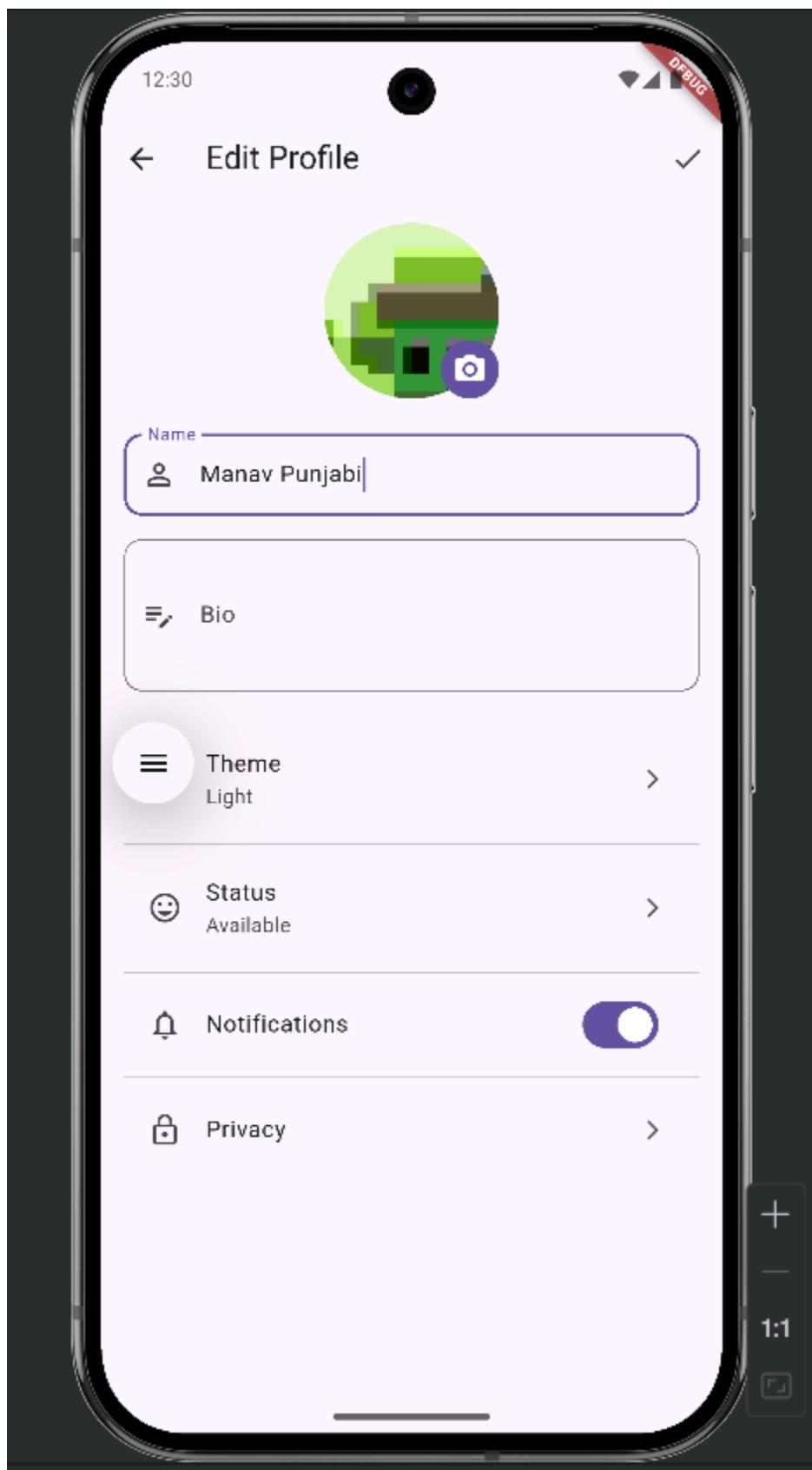
@Override
void dispose() {
    _nameController.dispose();
    _bioController.dispose();
    super.dispose();
}
}

```

### **pubspec.yaml**

```
- name: chatapp
- description: A new Flutter project.
-
- # Specify SDK version
- environment:
  - sdk: '>=3.0.0 <4.0.0'
  - flutter: ">=3.0.0"
-
- dependencies:
  - flutter:
  - sdk: flutter
  - image_picker: ^1.0.7
  - cupertino_icons: ^1.0.2
-
- dev_dependencies:
  - flutter_test:
  - sdk: flutter
  - flutter_lints: ^2.0.0
-
- flutter:
  - uses-material-design: true
```

**OUTPUT:-**





## MAD & PWA Lab Journal

Experiment No.	04
Experiment Title.	To create an interactive Form using form widget
Roll No.	44
Name	Manav Punjabi
Class	D15A/D15B
Subject	MAD & PWA Lab
Lab Outcome	LO2: Design and Develop interactive Flutter App by using widgets, layouts, gestures and animation
Grade:	

**EXPERIMENT NO: - 04**

Name:- Manav Punjabi

Class:- D15A

Roll:No: - 44

**AIM:** - To create an interactive Form using form widget.**Theory:** -

A form in Flutter is a structured container that collects user input through various fields like text fields, dropdowns, checkboxes, and buttons. It plays a crucial role in applications that require user data entry, such as login pages, registration forms, and feedback submissions. Flutter provides the **Form** widget, which works alongside **TextField** and other input elements to manage validation, state handling, and error messages efficiently. By using form validation techniques, developers can ensure data accuracy and enhance user experience.

When you create a form, it is necessary to provide the  **GlobalKey**. This key uniquely identifies the form and allows you to do any validation in the form fields. The form widget uses child widget **TextField** to provide the users to enter the text field. This widget renders a material design text field and also allows us to display validation errors when they occur.

**Creation of a Form**

- While creating a form in Flutter, the **Form widget** is essential as it acts as a container for grouping multiple form fields and managing validation.
- A  **GlobalKey<FormState>** is required to uniquely identify the form and enable validation or data retrieval from the form fields.
- The  **TextField widget** is used to provide input fields where users can enter data such as names, phone numbers, or email addresses.
- To enhance the appearance and usability of input fields, **InputDecoration** is used, allowing customization of labels, icons, borders, and hint text.
- Validation plays a crucial role in forms, and the  **validator property** within **TextField** ensures user input meets specific criteria before submission.

- Different types of input require appropriate **keyboard types**, such as TextInputType.number for numeric fields or TextInputType.emailAddress for email fields.
- Proper **state management** is needed to store and retrieve user input, ensuring the form data is processed correctly.
- A **submit button** is necessary to trigger form validation and submit the collected data for further processing.

### Some Properties of Form Widget

- **key:** A GlobalKey that uniquely identifies the Form. You can use this key to interact with the form, such as validating, resetting, or saving its state.
- **child:** The child widget that contains the form fields. Typically, this is a Column, ListView, or another widget that allows you to arrange the form fields vertically.
- **autovalidateMode:** An enum that specifies when the form should automatically validate its fields.

### Some Methods of Form Widget

- **validate():** This method is used to trigger the validation of all the form fields within the Form. It returns true if all fields are valid, otherwise false. You can use it to check the overall validity of the form before submitting it.
- **save():** This method is used to save the current values of all form fields. It invokes the onSaved callback for each field. Typically, this method is called after validation succeeds.
- **reset():** Resets the form to its initial state, clearing any user-entered data.
- **currentState:** A getter that returns the current FormState associated with the Form.

**Code: -****login\_page.dart**

```

import 'package:flutter/material.dart';
import 'home_screen.dart';

class LoginScreen extends StatefulWidget {
  const LoginScreen({super.key});

  @override
  State<LoginScreen> createState() =>
  _LoginScreenState();
}

class _LoginScreenState extends
State<LoginScreen> {
  bool isLogin = true;
  final _emailController =
  TextEditingController();
  final _passwordController =
  TextEditingController();

  @override
  void dispose() {
    _emailController.dispose();
    _passwordController.dispose();
    super.dispose();
  }

  @override
  Widget build(BuildContext context) {
    return Scaffold(
      body: SafeArea(
        child: SingleChildScrollView(
          child: Padding(
            padding: const EdgeInsets.all(16.0),
            child: Column(
              mainAxisAlignment:
MainAxisAlignment.center,
              children: [
                const SizedBox(height: 50),
                // App Logo
                Container(
                  height: 100,
                  width: 100,
                  decoration: BoxDecoration(
                    color: Colors.blue,
                    borderRadius:
BorderRadius.circular(20),
                  ),
                  child: const Icon(
Icons.chat,
size: 60,
color: Colors.white,
),
                ),
                const SizedBox(height: 30),
                // Welcome Text
                Text(
                  isLogin ? 'Welcome Back' : 'Create
Account',
                  style: const TextStyle(
                    fontSize: 28,
                    fontWeight: FontWeight.bold,
),
                ),
                const SizedBox(height: 10),
                Text(
                  isLogin ? 'Login to continue' : 'Sign
up to get started',
                  style: TextStyle(
                    fontSize: 16,
                    color: Colors.grey[600],
),
                ),
                const SizedBox(height: 30),
                // Email Field
                TextField(
                  controller: _emailController,
                  decoration: InputDecoration(
                    labelText: 'Email',
                    prefixIcon: const Icon(Icons.email),
                    border: OutlineInputBorder(
                      borderRadius:
BorderRadius.circular(12),
),
                    enabledBorder: OutlineInputBorder(
                      borderRadius:
BorderRadius.circular(12),
),
                    borderSide: const
BorderSide(color: Colors.grey),
),
                  focusedBorder: OutlineInputBorder(
                    borderRadius:
BorderRadius.circular(12),
),
                  borderSide: const
BorderSide(color: Colors.blue),
),
                ),
                const SizedBox(height: 30),
                // Password Field
                TextField(
                  controller: _passwordController,
                  decoration: InputDecoration(
                    labelText: 'Password',
                    prefixIcon: const Icon(Icons.lock),
                    border: OutlineInputBorder(
                      borderRadius:
BorderRadius.circular(12),
),
                    enabledBorder: OutlineInputBorder(
                      borderRadius:
BorderRadius.circular(12),
),
                    borderSide: const
BorderSide(color: Colors.grey),
),
                  focusedBorder: OutlineInputBorder(
                    borderRadius:
BorderRadius.circular(12),
),
                  borderSide: const
BorderSide(color: Colors.blue),
),
                ),
                const SizedBox(height: 30),
                // Sign In Button
                ElevatedButton(
                  onPressed: () {
                    if (isLogin) {
                      // Handle login logic
                    } else {
                      // Handle sign up logic
                    }
                  },
                  style: ElevatedButton.styleFrom(
                    primary: Colors.blue,
                    padding: const EdgeInsets.all(12),
                    shape: RoundedRectangleBorder(
                      borderRadius:
BorderRadius.circular(12),
),
                  ),
                ),
                const SizedBox(height: 10),
                // Footer Text
                Text(
                  'Forgot Password? | Create
Account',
                  style: const TextStyle(
                    color: Colors.grey[600],
),
                ),
              ],
            ),
          ),
        ),
      ),
    );
  }
}

```



}

**signup\_screen.dart**

```

import 'package:flutter/material.dart';

class SignupScreen extends StatefulWidget {
  const SignupScreen({super.key});

  @override
  State<SignupScreen> createState() => _SignupScreenState();
}

class _SignupScreenState extends State<SignupScreen> {
  final _formKey = GlobalKey<FormState>();
  final _nameController = TextEditingController();
  final _emailController = TextEditingController();
  final _phoneController = TextEditingController();
  final _passwordController = TextEditingController();
  String? _selectedGender;
  DateTime? _selectedDate;
  String? _profileImage;

  @override
  Widget build(BuildContext context) {
    return Scaffold(
      appBar: AppBar(
        title: const Text('Create Account'),
      ),
      body: SingleChildScrollView(
        padding: const EdgeInsets.all(16),
        child: Form(
          key: _formKey,
          child: Column(
            crossAxisAlignment: CrossAxisAlignment.start,
            children: [
              Center(
                child: Stack(
                  children: [
                    CircleAvatar(
                      radius: 50,
                      backgroundColor: Theme.of(context).colorScheme.primary.withOpacity(0.3),
                      backgroundImage: _profileImage != null
                        ? NetworkImage(_profileImage!)
                        : null,
                    ),
                    child: _profileImage == null
                      ? const Icon(Icons.person, size: 50)
                      : null,
                  ],
                ),
              ),
              Positioned(
                bottom: 0,
                right: 0,
                child: CircleAvatar(

```

```
backgroundColor: Theme.of(context).colorScheme.primary,  
radius: 18,  
child: IconButton(  
    icon: const Icon(Icons.camera_alt, size: 18),  
    color: Colors.white,  
    onPressed: _pickImage,  
,  
,  
,  
],  
,  
),  
const SizedBox(height: 24),  
 TextFormField(  
    controller: _nameController,  
    decoration: const InputDecoration(  
        labelText: 'Full Name',  
        prefixIcon: Icon(Icons.person_outline),  
,  
        validator: (value) {  
            if (value == null || value.isEmpty) {  
                return 'Please enter your name';  
            }  
            return null;  
        },  
    ),  
const SizedBox(height: 16),  
 TextFormField(  
    controller: _emailController,  
    decoration: const InputDecoration(  
        labelText: 'Email',  
        prefixIcon: Icon(Icons.email_outlined),  
,  
        validator: (value) {  
            if (value == null || value.isEmpty) {  
                return 'Please enter your email';  
            }  
            if (!value.contains('@')) {  
                return 'Please enter a valid email';  
            }  
            return null;  
        },  
    ),  
const SizedBox(height: 16),  
 TextFormField(  
    controller: _phoneController,  
    decoration: const InputDecoration(  
        labelText: 'Phone Number',  
        prefixIcon: Icon(Icons.phone_outlined),  
,  
        keyboardType: TextInputType.phone,
```

```

validator: (value) {
  if (value == null || value.isEmpty) {
    return 'Please enter your phone number';
  }
  if (value.length < 10) {
    return 'Please enter a valid phone number';
  }
  return null;
},
),
const SizedBox(height: 16),
TextField(
  controller: _passwordController,
  decoration: const InputDecoration(
    labelText: 'Password',
    prefixIcon: Icon(Icons.lock_outline),
  ),
  obscureText: true,
  validator: (value) {
    if (value == null || value.isEmpty) {
      return 'Please enter a password';
    }
    if (value.length < 6) {
      return 'Password must be at least 6 characters';
    }
    return null;
  },
),
const SizedBox(height: 16),
DropdownButtonFormField<String>(
  value: _selectedGender,
  decoration: const InputDecoration(
    labelText: 'Gender',
    prefixIcon: Icon(Icons.people_outline),
  ),
  items: ['Male', 'Female', 'Other'].map((gender) {
    return DropdownMenuItem(
      value: gender,
      child: Text(gender),
    );
  }).toList(),
  onChanged: (value) {
    setState(() {
      _selectedGender = value;
    });
  },
  validator: (value) {
    if (value == null) {
      return 'Please select your gender';
    }
    return null;
  },
)
);

```

```

        },
    ),
    const SizedBox(height: 16),
    InkWell(
        onTap: _selectDate,
        child: InputDecorator(
            decoration: const InputDecoration(
                labelText: 'Date of Birth',
                prefixIcon: Icon(Icons.calendar_today_outlined),
            ),
            child: Text(
                _selectedDate != null
                    ? '${_selectedDate!.day}/${_selectedDate!.month}/${_selectedDate!.year}'
                    : 'Select Date',
            ),
        ),
    ),
    const SizedBox(height: 24),
    SizedBox(
        width: double.infinity,
        height: 48,
        child: ElevatedButton(
            onPressed: _submitForm,
            child: const Text('Create Account'),
        ),
    ),
],
),
),
),
),
);
}
}

Future<void> _pickImage() async {
    // Implement image picker
}

Future<void> _selectDate() async {
    final DateTime? picked = await showDatePicker(
        context: context,
        initialDate: DateTime.now(),
        firstDate: DateTime(1900),
        lastDate: DateTime.now(),
    );
    if (picked != null) {
        setState(() {
            _selectedDate = picked;
        });
    }
}

```

```
void _submitForm() {
    if (_formKey.currentState!.validate()) {
        // Create user object
        final user = {
            'name': _nameController.text,
            'email': _emailController.text,
            'phone': _phoneController.text,
            'gender': _selectedGender,
            'dateOfBirth': _selectedDate?.toIso8601String(),
            'profileImage': _profileImage,
        };
    }

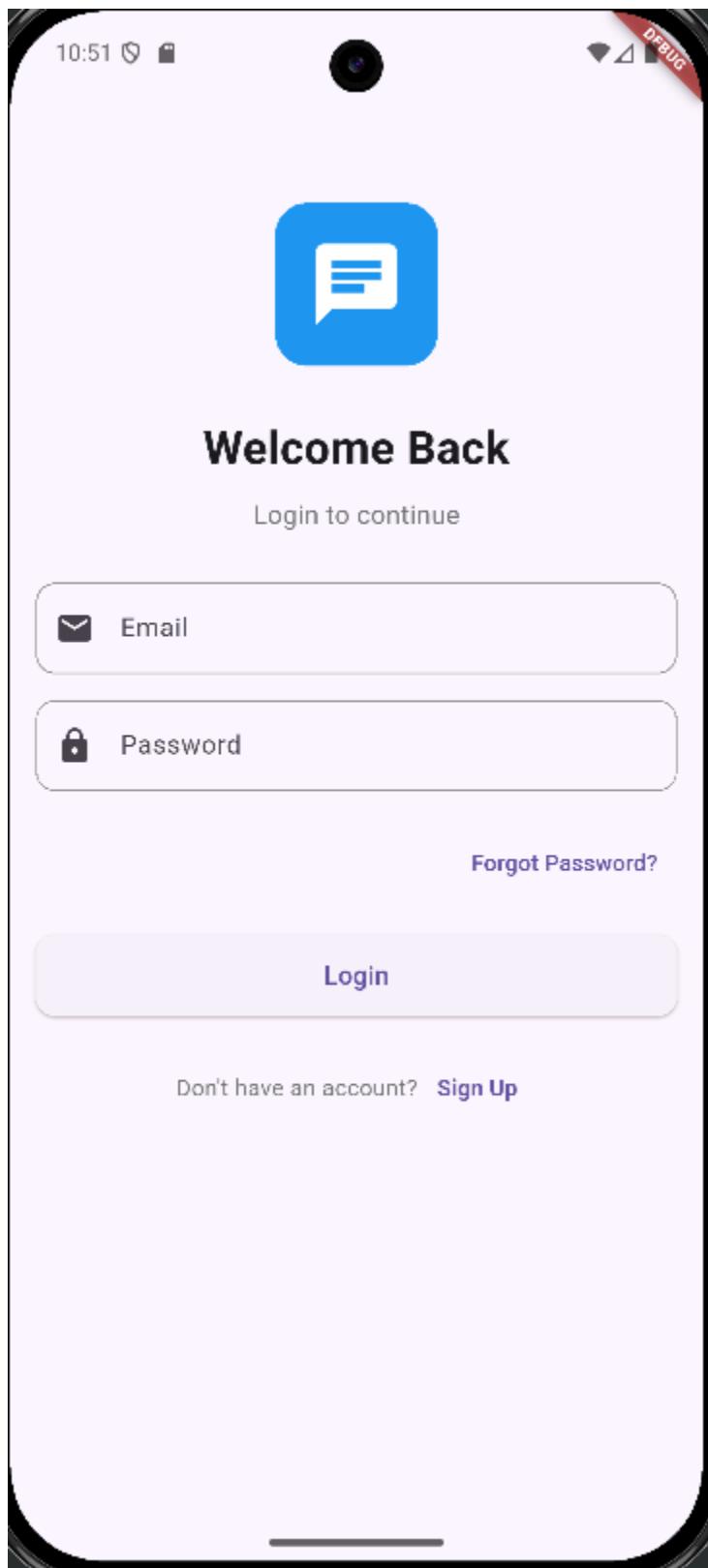
    // Save user data and navigate
    print(user); // Replace with actual API call
    Navigator.pushReplacementNamed(context, '/home');
}

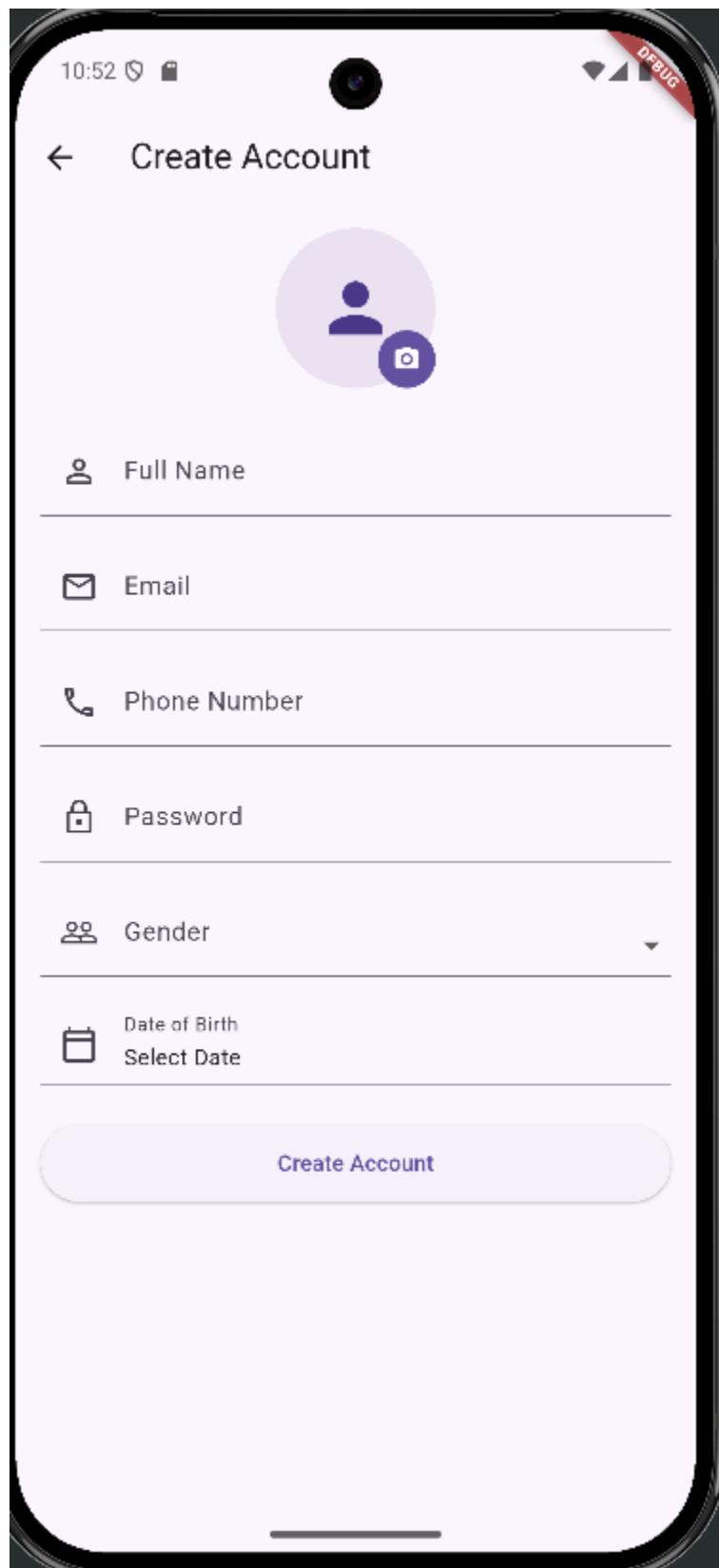
@Override
void dispose() {
    _nameController.dispose();
    _emailController.dispose();
    _phoneController.dispose();
    _passwordController.dispose();
    super.dispose();
}
}

TextStyle(fontSize: 18)), Column(
    children: myCrops.map((crop) => Text(crop)).toList(),
),
],
),
);
}
}

Widget _buildTextField({ required String label, required String initialValue,
    required Function(String?) onSave,
}) {
    return TextFormField( initialValue: initialValue, decoration: InputDecoration(
        labelText: label,
        border: OutlineInputBorder(),
    ),
    onSave: onSave,
);
}
}
```

**OUTPUT:-**







## MAD & PWA Lab Journal

Experiment No.	05
Experiment Title.	To apply navigation, routing and gestures in Flutter App
Roll No.	44
Name	Manav Punjabi
Class	D15A/D15B
Subject	MAD & PWA Lab
Lab Outcome	LO2: Design and Develop interactive Flutter App by using widgets, layouts, gestures and animation
Grade:	

## **EXPERIMENT NO: - 05**

**Name:-** Manav Punjabi

**Class:-** D15A

**Roll:No:** - 44

**AIM:** - To apply navigation, routing and gestures in Flutter App.

---

### **Theory:** -

In Flutter, the screens and pages are known as routes, and these routes are just a widget. In Android, a route is similar to an Activity.

In any mobile app, navigating to different pages defines the workflow of the application, and the way to handle the navigation is known as routing. Flutter provides a basic routing class MaterialPageRoute and two methods Navigator.push() and Navigator.pop() that shows how to navigate between two routes. The following steps are required to start navigation in your application.

Gestures enable the app to respond to user interactions, making the application more dynamic and responsive.

### **□ Navigation and Routing in Flutter**

Navigation is the process of moving between different screens or pages in an app. Flutter provides a simple and effective way to handle this through the use of the Navigator widget and routes.

#### **1. Using Navigator Widget**

The Navigator widget manages a stack of routes, allowing for pushing and popping routes on the stack.

- **Pushing a Route:** To navigate to a new screen, use Navigator.push().
- **Popping a Route:** To go back to the previous screen, use Navigator.pop().

```
ElevatedButton(  
    onPressed: () {  
        Navigator.push(  
            context,  
            MaterialPageRoute(  
                builder: (context) =>  
                    SecondScreen(),  
            ),  
        );  
    },  
    child: Text("Go to Second Screen"),  
);
```

```
context,
MaterialPageRoute(builder: (context) => SecondScreen()),
);
);
```

## 2. Named Routes

Flutter also allows the use of named routes to navigate, which can make the routing process cleaner, especially in larger applications.

```
MaterialApp(
initialRoute: '/',
routes: {
  '/': (context) => HomeScreen(),
  '/second': (context) => SecondScreen(),
},
);
);
```

Navigate to the route using Navigator.pushNamed()

```
Navigator.pushNamed(context, '/second');
```

## Handling Gestures in Flutter

Gestures refer to user interactions with the app, such as taps, swipes, pinches, and drags. Flutter provides several widgets and gesture detectors to handle these interactions.

### Tap Gestures

The most common gesture is the tap, which can be handled using the GestureDetector widget or specific buttons like InkWell or ElevatedButton.

### Long Press Gesture

For long press gestures, Flutter provides the onLongPress callback in GestureDetector or InkWell.

### Swipe and Drag Gestures

Flutter also provides swipe and drag gesture handling. The onHorizontalDragUpdate and onVerticalDragUpdate callbacks are used for dragging gestures.

**Code: -**

**main.dart**

```
import 'package:flutter/material.dart';
import 'screens/login_screen.dart';

void main() {
  runApp(const MyApp());
}

class MyApp extends StatelessWidget {
  const MyApp({super.key});

  @override
  Widget build(BuildContext context) {
    return MaterialApp(
      title: 'Chat App',
      theme: ThemeData(
        primarySwatch: Colors.blue,
        visualDensity: VisualDensity.adaptivePlatformDensity,
      ),
      home: const LoginScreen(),
    );
  }
}
```

## **Login\_page.dart:-**

```
import 'package:flutter/material.dart';
import 'home_screen.dart';
import 'signup_screen.dart'; // Added this import

class LoginScreen extends StatefulWidget {
  const LoginScreen({super.key});

  @override
  State<LoginScreen> createState() =>
  _LoginScreenState();
}

class _LoginScreenState extends State<LoginScreen> {
  bool isLogin = true;
  final _emailController = TextEditingController();
  final _passwordController = TextEditingController();

  @override
  void dispose() {
    _emailController.dispose();
    _passwordController.dispose();
    super.dispose();
  }

  @override
  Widget build(BuildContext context) {
    return Scaffold(
      body: SafeArea(
        child: SingleChildScrollView(
          child: Padding(
            padding: const EdgeInsets.all(16.0),
            child: Column(
              mainAxisAlignment:
MainAxisAlignment.center,
              children: [
                const SizedBox(height: 50),
                // App Logo
                Container(
                  height: 100,
                  width: 100,
                  decoration: BoxDecoration(
                    color: Colors.blue,
                    borderRadius: BorderRadius.circular(20),
                  ),
                  child: const Icon(
                    Icons.chat,
                    size: 60,
                    color: Colors.white,
                  ),
                ),
                const SizedBox(height: 30),
              ],
            ),
          ),
        ),
      ),
    );
  }
}
```

```
// Welcome Text
Text(
  isLogin ? 'Welcome Back' : 'Create
Account',
  style: const TextStyle(
    fontSize: 28,
    fontWeight: FontWeight.bold,
  ),
),
const SizedBox(height: 10),
Text(
  isLogin ? 'Login to continue' : 'Sign up to
get started',
  style: TextStyle(
    fontSize: 16,
    color: Colors.grey[600],
  ),
),
const SizedBox(height: 30),

// Email Field
TextField(
  controller: _emailController,
  decoration: InputDecoration(
    labelText: 'Email',
    prefixIcon: const Icon(Icons.email),
    border: OutlineInputBorder(
      borderRadius:
BorderRadius.circular(12),
    ),
    enabledBorder: OutlineInputBorder(
      borderRadius:
BorderRadius.circular(12),
      borderSide: const BorderSide(color:
Colors.grey),
    ),
    focusedBorder: OutlineInputBorder(
      borderRadius:
BorderRadius.circular(12),
      borderSide: const BorderSide(color:
Colors.blue),
    ),
  ),
  keyboardType:
TextInputType emailAddress,
),
const SizedBox(height: 16),

// Password Field
TextField(
  controller: _passwordController,
  decoration: InputDecoration(
    labelText: 'Password',
    prefixIcon: const Icon(Icons.lock),
    border: OutlineInputBorder(

```

```
        borderRadius:  
        BorderRadius.circular(12),  
    ),  
    enabledBorder: OutlineInputBorder(  
        borderRadius:  
        BorderRadius.circular(12),  
        borderSide: const BorderSide(color:  
            Colors.grey),  
    ),  
    focusedBorder: OutlineInputBorder(  
        borderRadius:  
        BorderRadius.circular(12),  
        borderSide: const BorderSide(color:  
            Colors.blue),  
    ),  
    ),  
    obscureText: true,  
),  
const SizedBox(height: 20),  
  
// Forgot Password Button  
if (isLogin)  
    Align(  
        alignment: Alignment.centerRight,  
        child: TextButton(  
            onPressed: () {  
                // Forgot password logic  
            },  
            child: const Text('Forgot Password?'),  
        ),  
    ),  
const SizedBox(height: 20),  
  
// Login/Signup Button  
SizedBox(  
    width: double.infinity,  
    height: 50,  
    child: ElevatedButton(  
        onPressed: () {  
            // Login/Signup logic ke baad  
            Navigator.pushReplacement(  
                context,  
                MaterialPageRoute(builder: (context)  
=> const HomeScreen(),  
            );  
        },  
        style: ElevatedButton.styleFrom(  
            shape: RoundedRectangleBorder(  
                borderRadius:  
                BorderRadius.circular(12),  
            ),  
            child: Text(  
                isLogin ? 'Login' : 'Sign Up',  
                style: const TextStyle(fontSize: 16),  
            ),  
        ),  
    ),  
),  
const SizedBox(height: 20),  
  
// Toggle Login/Signup  
Row(  
    mainAxisAlignment:  
    MainAxisAlignment.center,  
    children: [  
        Text(  
            isLogin ? 'Don\'t have an account?' :  
            'Already have an account?',  
            style: TextStyle(color:  
                Colors.grey[600]),  
        ),  
        TextButton(  
            onPressed: () {  
                if (isLogin) {  
                    // If on login, go to signup screen  
                    Navigator.push(  
                        context,  
                        MaterialPageRoute(builder:  
                            (context) => const SignupScreen()),  
                    );  
                } else {  
                    // If seeing signup text, toggle back to  
                    login  
                    setState(() {  
                        isLogin = !isLogin;  
                    });  
                }  
            },  
            child: Text(  
                isLogin ? 'Sign Up' : 'Login',  
                style: const TextStyle(fontWeight:  
                    FontWeight.bold),  
            ),  
        ),  
    ],  
),  
),  
),  
);  
});  
})  
);  
});
```

## profile\_screen.dart

```
import 'package:flutter/material.dart';
import 'home_screen.dart';
import 'signup_screen.dart'; // Added
this import

class LoginScreen extends StatelessWidget {
  const LoginScreen({super.key});

  @override
  State<LoginScreen> createState() =>
  _LoginScreenState();
}

class _LoginScreenState extends State<LoginScreen> {
  bool isLoggedIn = true;

  final _emailController = TextEditingController();
  final _passwordController = TextEditingController();

  @override
  void dispose() {
    _emailController.dispose();
    _passwordController.dispose();
    super.dispose();
  }

  @override
  Widget build(BuildContext context) {
    return Scaffold(
      body: SafeArea(
        child: SingleChildScrollView(
          child: Padding(
            padding: const EdgeInsets.all(16.0),
            child: Column(
              mainAxisAlignment: MainAxisAlignment.center,
              children: [
                const SizedBox(height: 50),
                // App Logo
                Container(
                  height: 100,
                  width: 100,
                  decoration: BoxDecoration(
                    color: Colors.blue,
                    borderRadius: BorderRadius.circular(20),
                  ),
                  child: const Icon(
                    Icons.chat,
                    size: 60,
                    color: Colors.white,
                  ),
                ),
                const SizedBox(height: 30),
                // Welcome Text
                Text(
                  isLoggedIn ? 'Welcome Back' :
                  'Create Account',
                  style: const TextStyle(
                    fontSize: 28,
```

```
        fontWeight: FontWeight.bold,
        ),
      ),
    const SizedBox(height: 10),
    Text(
      isLogin ? 'Login to continue' : 'Sign up to get started',
      style: TextStyle(
        fontSize: 16,
        color: Colors.grey[600],
      ),
    ),
    const SizedBox(height: 30),
    // Password Field
    TextField(
      controller: _passwordController,
      decoration: InputDecoration(
        labelText: 'Password',
        prefixIcon: const Icon(Icons.lock),
      ),
      border: OutlineInputBorder(
        borderRadius: BorderRadius.circular(12),
      ),
      enabledBorder: OutlineInputBorder(
        borderRadius: BorderRadius.circular(12),
        borderSide: BorderSide(color: Colors.grey),
      ),
      focusedBorder: OutlineInputBorder(
        borderRadius: BorderRadius.circular(12),
        borderSide: BorderSide(color: Colors.blue),
      ),
    ),
    const SizedBox(height: 16),
  ),
  // Email Field
  TextField(
    controller: _emailController,
    decoration: InputDecoration(
      labelText: 'Email',
      prefixIcon: const Icon(Icons.email),
    ),
    border: OutlineInputBorder(
      borderRadius: BorderRadius.circular(12),
    ),
    enabledBorder: OutlineInputBorder(
      borderRadius: BorderRadius.circular(12),
      borderSide: BorderSide(color: Colors.grey),
    ),
    focusedBorder: OutlineInputBorder(
      borderRadius: BorderRadius.circular(12),
      borderSide: BorderSide(color: Colors.blue),
    ),
  ),
)
```

```
OutlineInputBorder(  
    borderRadius:  
    BorderRadius.circular(12),  
    borderSide: const  
    BorderSide(color: Colors.blue),  
,  
,  
    obscureText: true,  
,  
    const SizedBox(height: 20),  
  
    // Forgot Password Button  
    if (isLogin)  
        Align(  
            alignment:  
            Alignment.centerRight,  
            child: TextButton(  
                onPressed: () {  
                    // Forgot password logic  
                },  
                child: const Text('Forgot  
Password?'),  
            ),  
            ),  
            const SizedBox(height: 20),  
  
    // Login/Signup Button  
    SizedBox(  
        width: double.infinity,  
        height: 50,  
        child: ElevatedButton(  
            onPressed: () {  
                // Login/Signup logic ke  
                baad  
                Navigator.pushReplacement(  
                    context,  
                    MaterialPageRoute(builder: (context)  
                        => const HomeScreen()),  
                );  
            },  
            style:  
            ElevatedButton.styleFrom(  
                shape:  
                RoundedRectangleBorder(  
                    borderRadius:  
                    BorderRadius.circular(12),  
                ),  
                ),  
                child: Text(  
                    isLogin ? 'Login' : 'Sign  
Up',  
                    style: const  
                    TextStyle(fontSize: 16),  
                ),  
                ),  
                ),  
                const SizedBox(height: 20),  
  
                // Toggle Login/Signup  
                Row(  
                    mainAxisAlignment:  
                    MainAxisAlignment.center,  
                    children: [  
                        Text(  
                            isLogin ? 'Don\'t have an  
account?' : 'Already have an account?',  
                        ),  
                    ],  
                ),  
            ),  
        ),  
    ),  
);
```

```
        style: TextStyle(color: ),
Colors.grey[600]),
),
),
),
),
),
),
);
onPressed: () {
}
if (isLogin) {
}
// If on login, go to
signup screen
Navigator.push(
context,
MaterialPageRoute(builder: (context)
=> const SignupScreen()),
);
} else {
// If seeing signup text,
toggle back to login
setState(() {
isLogin = !isLogin;
});
},
),
child: Text(
isLogin ? 'Sign Up' :
'Login',
style: const
TextStyle(fontWeight:
FontWeight.bold),
),
),
],
),
],
),
);
```

## search\_screen.dart

```
import 'package:flutter/material.dart';
import 'chat_screen.dart';

class SearchScreen extends StatefulWidget {
  const SearchScreen({super.key});

  @override
  State<SearchScreen> createState() =>
      _SearchScreenState();
}

class _SearchScreenState extends State<SearchScreen> {
  final TextEditingController _searchController =
      TextEditingController();
  bool _isSearching = false;

  // Dummy data for demonstration
  final List<Map<String, String>> _recentSearches = [
    {'name': 'John Doe', 'status': 'Online'},
    {'name': 'Jane Smith', 'status': 'Last seen 2h ago'},
    {'name': 'Mike Johnson', 'status': 'Online'},
  ];
  final List<Map<String, String>> _suggestedUsers = [
    {'name': 'Alice Brown', 'status': 'Online'},
    {'name': 'Bob Wilson', 'status': 'Last seen yesterday'},
  ];
}
```

```
{'name': 'Carol White', 'status': 'Online'},
{'name': 'David Black', 'status': 'Last seen 30m ago'},
];

@Override
Widget build(BuildContext context) {
  return Scaffold(
    appBar: AppBar(
      title: _isSearching
          ? _buildSearchField()
          : const Text('Search'),
      actions: [
        IconButton(
          icon: Icon(_isSearching
              ? Icons.close
              : Icons.search),
          onPressed: () {
            setState(() {
              _isSearching = !_isSearching;
              if (!_isSearching) {
                _searchController.clear();
              }
            });
          },
        ),
      ],
    ),
    body: Column(
      crossAxisAlignment: CrossAxisAlignment.start,
      children: [
        if (!_isSearching) ...[
```

```

// Recent Searches
const Padding(
  padding: EdgeInsets.all(16),
  child: Text(
    'Recent Searches',
    style: TextStyle(
      fontSize: 18,
      fontWeight: FontWeight.bold,
    ),
  ),
),
ListView.builder(
  shrinkWrap: true,
  itemCount: _recentSearches.length,
  itemBuilder: (context, index) {
    return _buildUserTile(
      _recentSearches[index]['name']!,
      _recentSearches[index]['status']!,
      isRecent: true,
    );
  },
),
// Suggested Users
const Padding(
  padding: EdgeInsets.all(16),
  child: Text(
    'Suggested Users',
    style: TextStyle(
      fontSize: 18,
      fontWeight: FontWeight.bold,
    ),
  ),
),
Expanded(
  child: ListView.builder(
    itemCount: _suggestedUsers.length,
    itemBuilder: (context, index) {
      return _buildUserTile(
        _suggestedUsers[index]['name']!,
        _suggestedUsers[index]['status']!,
      );
    },
  ),
),
floatingActionButton: FloatingActionButton(
  onPressed: () {
    _showAddContactDialog();
  },
  child: const Icon(Icons.person_add),
),

```

```

    );
}

Widget _buildSearchField() {
    return TextField(
        controller: _searchController,
        autofocus: true,
        decoration: const InputDecoration(
            hintText: 'Search users...',
            border: InputBorder.none,
            hintStyle: TextStyle(color: Colors.white70),
        ),
        style: const TextStyle(color: Colors.white),
        onChanged: (value) {
            setState(() {});
        },
    );
}

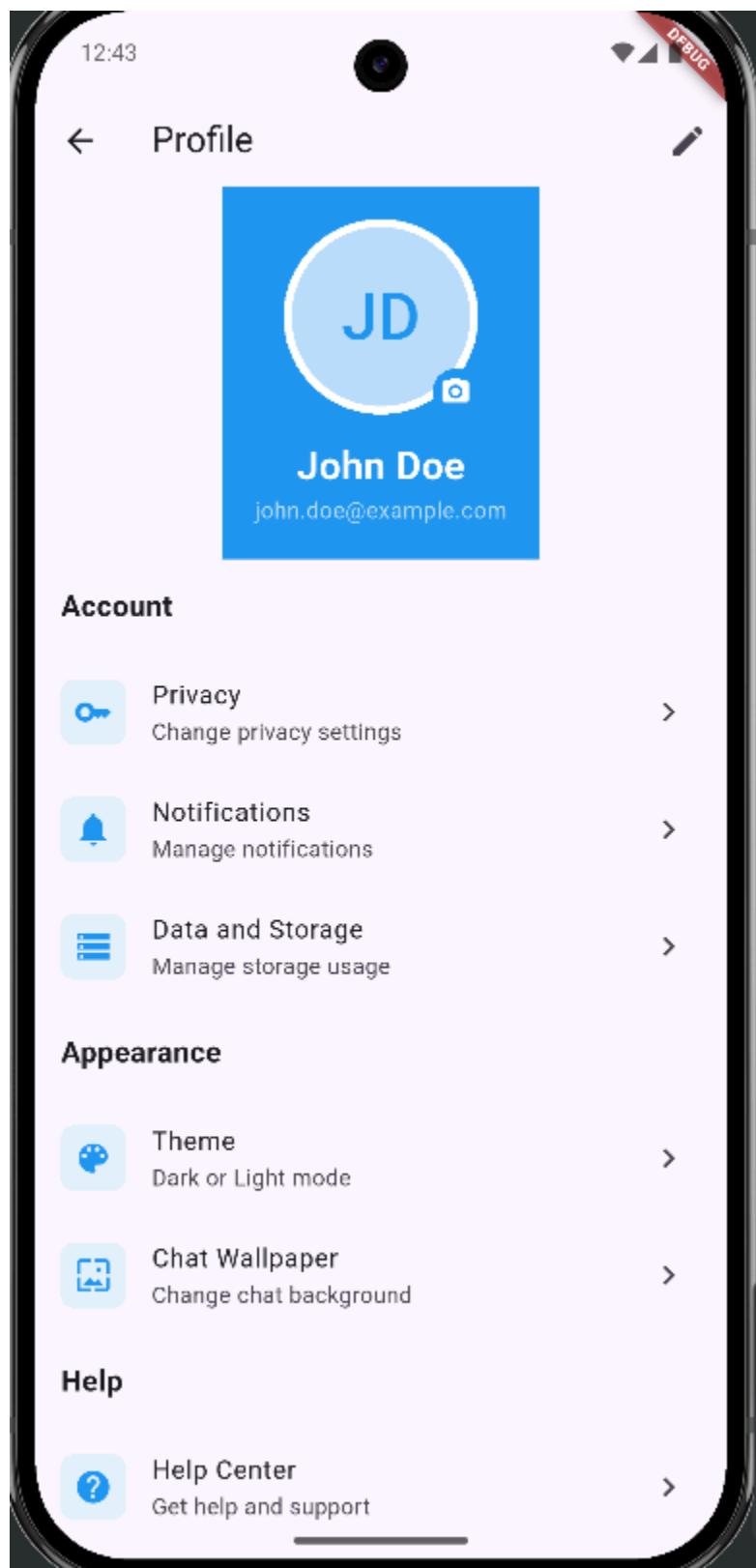
Widget _buildSearchResults() {
    // Filter users based on search query
    final searchQuery = _searchController.text.toLowerCase();
    final searchResults = [..._recentSearches,
    ..._suggestedUsers]
        .where((user) =>
    user['name']!.toLowerCase().contains(searchQuery))
        .toList();
    return ListView.builder(
        itemCount: searchResults.length,
        itemBuilder: (context, index) {
            return _buildUserTile(
                searchResults[index]['name']!,
                searchResults[index]['status']!,
            );
        },
    );
}

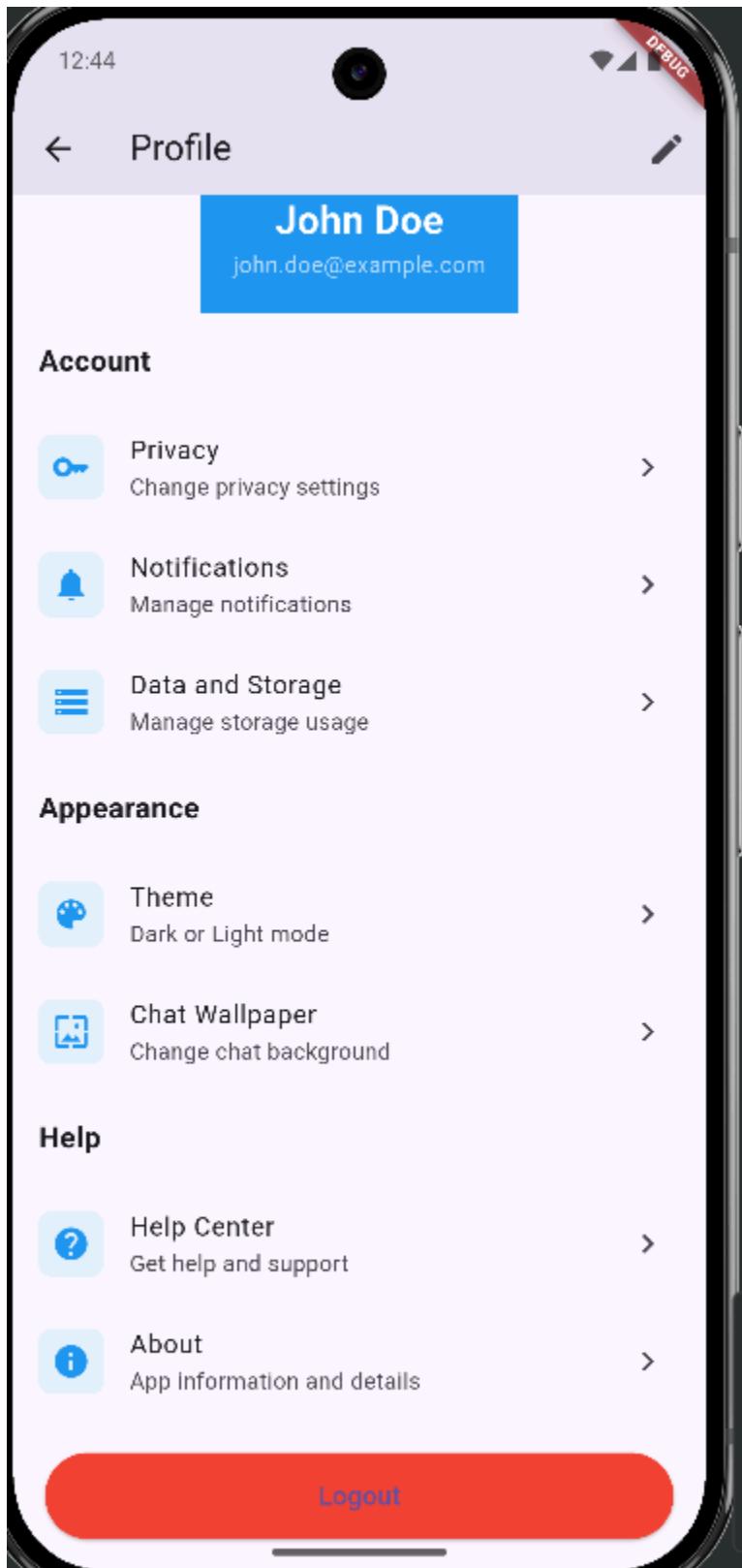
Widget _buildUserTile(String name,
String status, {bool isRecent = false}) {
    return ListTile(
        leading: CircleAvatar(
            backgroundColor: Colors.blue[100],
            child: Text(
                name[0],
                style: const TextStyle(
                    color: Colors.blue,
                    fontWeight: FontWeight.bold,
                ),
            ),
        ),
        title: Text(name),
        subtitle: Text(
            status,
            style: TextStyle(color: Colors.grey[600]),
        ),
        trailing: isRecent
            ? IconButton(
                icon: const Icon(Icons.close),
            )
            : null,
    );
}

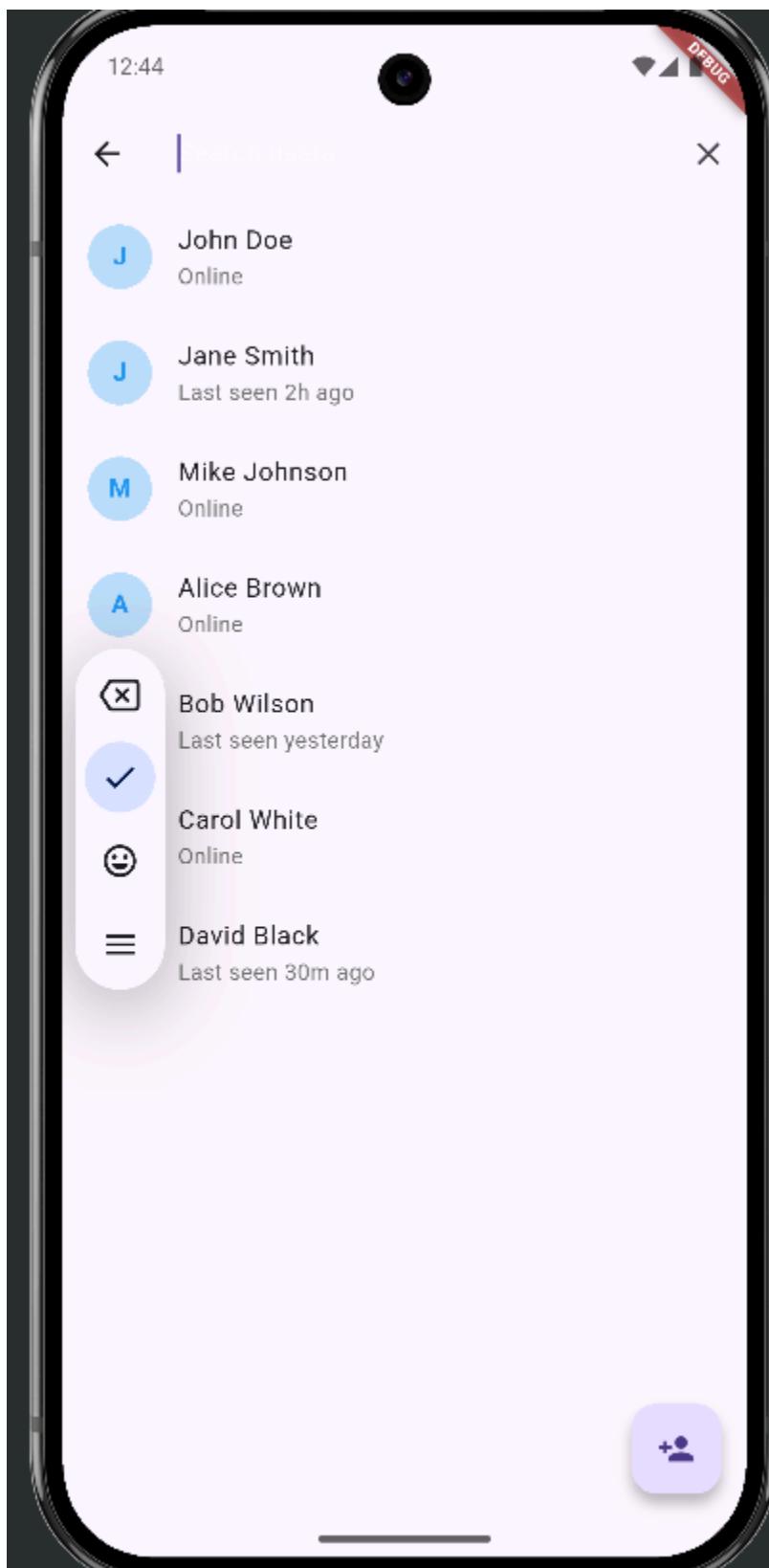
```

```
 onPressed: () {
    // Remove from recent searches
},
),
: null,
onTap: () {
    Navigator.push(
        context,
        MaterialPageRoute(builder: (context)
=> const ChatScreen()),
    );
},
),
),
void _showAddContactDialog() {
    showDialog(
        context: context,
        builder: (context) => AlertDialog(
            title: const Text('Add New Contact'),
            content: Column(
                mainAxisAlignment: MainAxisAlignment.min,
                children: [
                    TextField(
                        decoration: const InputDecoration(
                            labelText: 'Name',
                            prefixIcon: Icon(Icons.person),
                    ),
                    ),
                    const SizedBox(height: 16),
                    TextField(
                        decoration: const InputDecoration(
                            labelText: 'Email or Phone',
                            prefixIcon: Icon(Icons.email),
                    ),
                    ),
                ],
            ),
            actions: [
                TextButton(
                    onPressed: () {
                        Navigator.pop(context);
                    },
                    child: const Text('Cancel'),
                ),
                ElevatedButton(
                    onPressed: () {
                        // Add contact logic
                        Navigator.pop(context);
                    },
                    child: const Text('Add'),
                ),
            ],
        );
    );
}
```

**OUTPUT: -**









## MAD & PWA Lab Journal

Experiment No.	06
Experiment Title.	To Connect Flutter UI with fireBase database
Roll No.	44
Name	Manav Punjabi
Class	D15A/D15B
Subject	MAD & PWA Lab
Lab Outcome	LO3: Analyze and Build production ready Flutter App by incorporating backend services and deploying on Android / iOS
Grade:	

## EXPERIMENT NO: - 06

Name:- Manav Punjabi

Class:- D15A

Roll:No: - 44

**AIM:** - To connect Flutter UI with Firebase database.

### Theory:

Flutter is an open-source UI toolkit developed by Google for building natively compiled applications for mobile, web, and desktop from a single codebase.

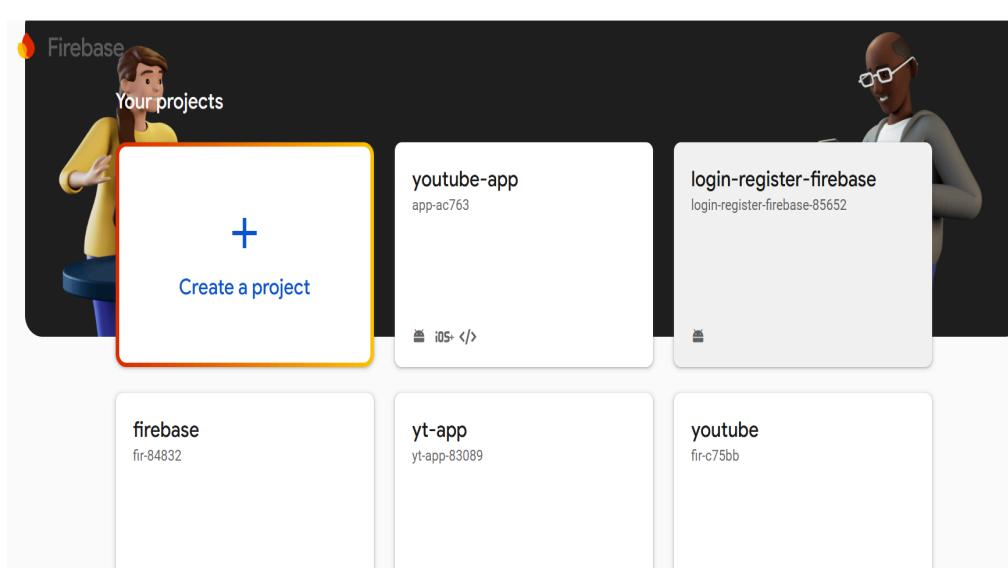
Firebase, a Backend-as-aService (BaaS) platform, provides real-time database, authentication, and cloud storage services, making it a powerful backend solution for Flutter applications. By integrating Firebase with Flutter, developers can store and retrieve data in real time, authenticate users, and manage cloud-based data efficiently.

This is particularly useful for applications requiring dynamic content updates and user interactions.

### ➤ Steps to Connect Flutter UI with Firebase Database

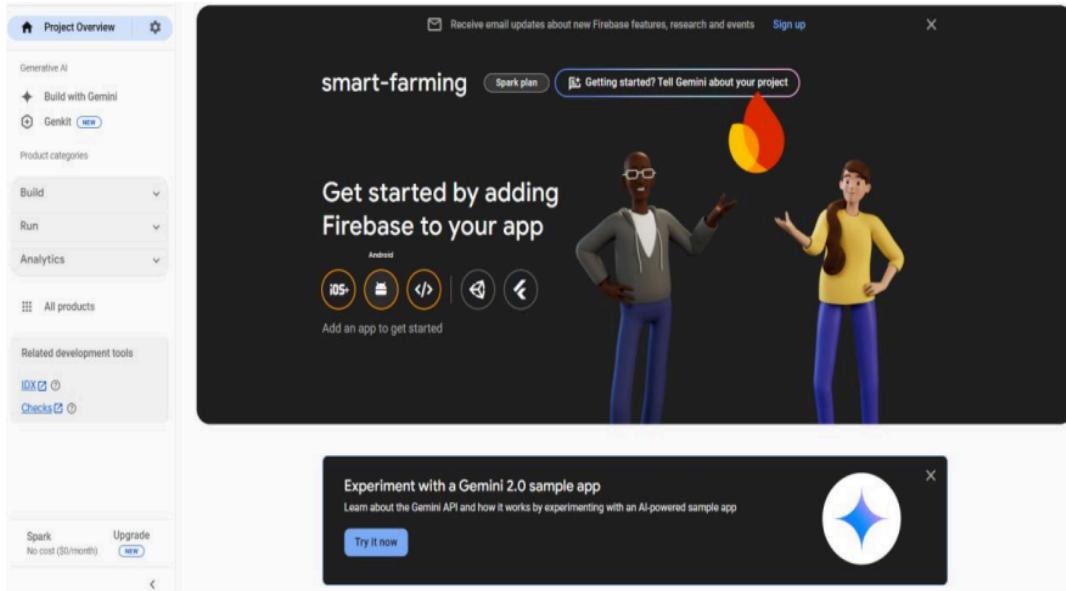
#### Step 1:

1.1) Go to Firebase Console and Create a Firebase Project



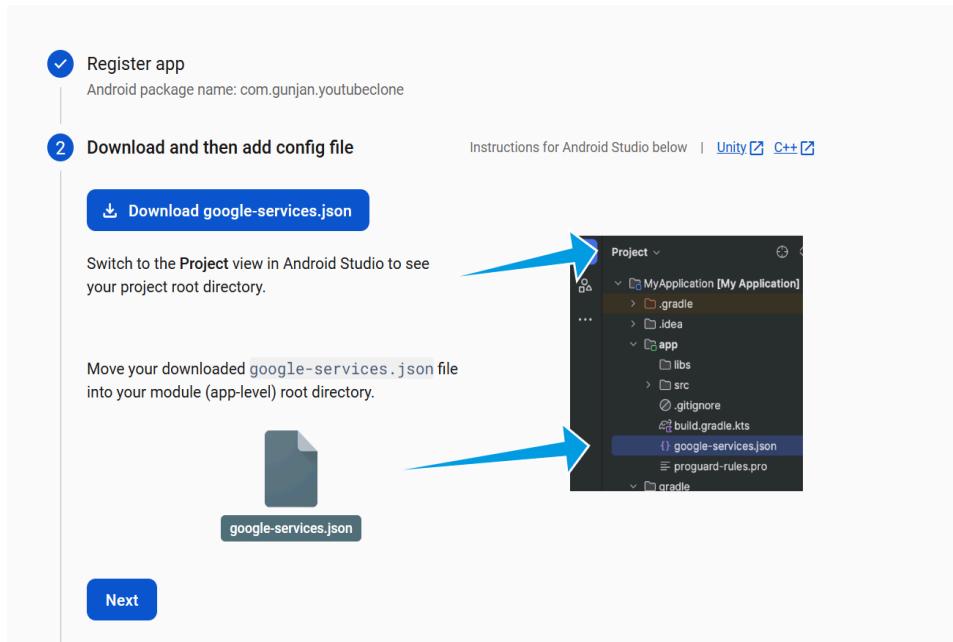
## Step 2:- Add Firebase to Your Flutter App

2.1) Click on Android/iOS/Web based on your Flutter application



2.2) Register your app with a unique package name (found in android/app/build.gradle for Android)

2.3) Download the google-services.json (for Android) & place the JSON file inside android/app/ directory.



Register app  
Android package name: com.gunjan.youtubeclone

2 Download and then add config file

Download google-services.json

Switch to the Project view in Android Studio to see your project root directory.

Move your downloaded `google-services.json` file into your module (app-level) root directory.

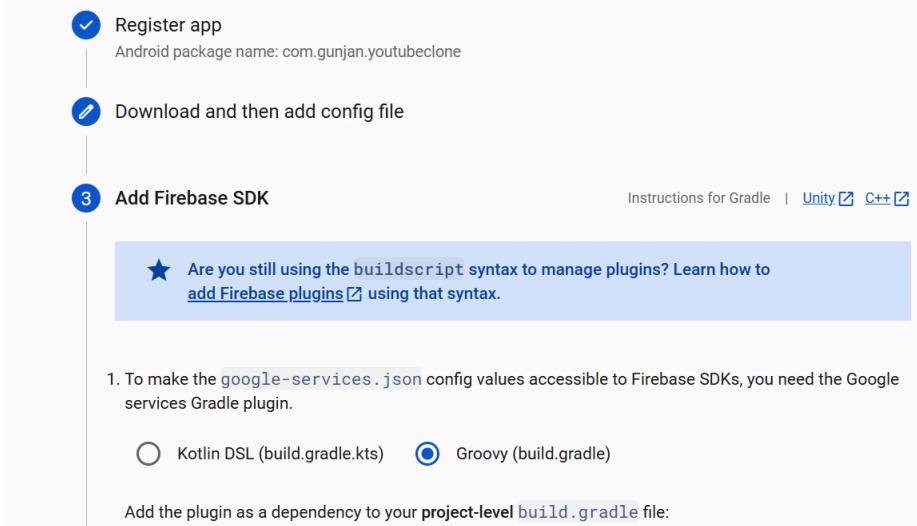
Next

The screenshot shows the Android Studio Project view with the following structure:

- MyApplication [My Application]
- .gradle
- idea
- app
  - libs
  - src
  - .gitignore
  - build.gradle.kts
  - google-services.json** (highlighted)
  - proguard-rules.pro
- gradle

2.4) Add Firebase SDK dependencies to android/build.gradle

× Add Firebase to your Android app



Register app  
Android package name: com.gunjan.youtubeclone

Download and then add config file

3 Add Firebase SDK

Are you still using the `buildscript` syntax to manage plugins? Learn how to [add Firebase plugins](#) using that syntax.

1. To make the `google-services.json` config values accessible to Firebase SDKs, you need the Google services Gradle plugin.

Kotlin DSL (`build.gradle.kts`)     Groovy (`build.gradle`)

Add the plugin as a dependency to your **project-level** `build.gradle` file:

```
Project ▾ main.dart app\build.gradle .gitignore android\build.gradle login_page.dart AndroidManifest.xml
> main
> profile
build.gradle
build.gradle.kts
google-services.json
gradle
wrapper
gradle-wrapper.jar
gradle-wrapper.properties
.gitignore
build.gradle
build.gradle.kts
gradle.properties
gradlew
gradlew.bat
```

```
plugins {
    id 'com.android.application'
}

android {
    compileSdkVersion 33
    defaultConfig {
        applicationId "com.gunjan.youtubeclone"
        minSdkVersion 21
        targetSdkVersion 33
        versionCode 1
        versionName "1.0"
    }
}
```

```
Project ▾ main.dart app\build.gradle .gitignore android\build.gradle
> main
> profile
build.gradle
build.gradle.kts
google-services.json
gradle
wrapper
gradle-wrapper.jar
gradle-wrapper.properties
.gitignore
build.gradle
build.gradle.kts
gradle.properties
gradlew
gradlew.bat
local.properties
settings.gradle
settings.gradle.kts
youtube_clone_android.iml
assets
build
ios
```

```
buildscript {
    ext.kotlin_version = '1.7.10'
    repositories {
        google()
        mavenCentral()
    }

    dependencies {
        classpath 'com.android.tools.build:gradle:7.3.0'
        classpath "org.jetbrains.kotlin:kotlin-gradle-plugin:$kotlin_v
        // Add Firebase Google Services classpath
        classpath 'com.google.gms:google-services:4.3.15'
    }
}

allprojects {
    repositories {
        google()
        mavenCentral()
    }
}

rootProject.buildDir = '../build'
```

## Step 3: - Add Firebase Authentication to Your App

### 3.1) Add Firebase Authentication Dependencies

```
dependencies:
  flutter:
    sdk: flutter
  firebase_core: ^3.11.0
  firebase_auth: ^5.4.2 # For authentication
  cloud_firestore: ^5.6.3 # For Firestore, if you need it
  firebase_messaging: ^15.2.2
  http: ^0.13.3
  image_picker: ^1.0.4
  tflite_flutter: ^0.11.0
  image: ^3.2.0
  url_launcher: ^6.1.14
```

### 3.2) Enable Authentication in **Firebase Console**

Go to Firebase Console → **Authentication**.

Click on **Sign-in method** and enable **Email/Password** (or any other method like Google).

Click Save

The screenshot shows the Firebase Authentication console. On the left, there's a sidebar with 'Project Overview', 'Generative AI', 'Build with Gemini', 'Genkit', 'Project shortcuts', and 'Authentication' (which is highlighted). Below that are 'Product categories' for 'Build', 'Run', 'Analytics', and 'All products'. Under 'Related development tools' are 'Spark' (No cost (\$0/month)) and 'Upgrade' (button). The main area is titled 'Authentication' and has tabs for 'Users', 'Sign-in method' (which is selected), 'Templates', 'Usage', 'Settings', and 'Extensions'. The 'Sign-in providers' section contains three columns: 'Native providers' (Email/Password, Phone, Anonymous), 'Additional providers' (Google, Facebook, Game Center, Microsoft, Play Games, Twitter, Apple, GitHub, Yahoo), and 'Custom providers' (OpenID Connect, SAML). At the bottom, there's a section for 'SMS multi-factor authentication' with a note about enabling it for two-step verification.

### 3.3) Implement Authentication in **Flutter** Modify `main.dart`

```
import 'package:firebase_core/firebase_core.dart';
import 'package:firebase_auth/firebase_auth.dart';
```

```
void main() async
{
  WidgetsFlutterBinding.ensureInitialized();
  await Firebase.initializeApp();
  runApp(MyApp());
}
```

### Step 4: -Configure Firebase Realtime Database

4.1) Go to Firebase Console → Realtime Database.

4.2) Click Create Database → Choose location → Set rules (for development, set read/write to true).

4.3) Click Publish

**Code:**

login\_page.dart

```
import 'package:flutter/material.dart';
import 'package:flutter_riverpod/flutter_riverpod.dart';
import 'package:youtube_clone/features/auth/repository/auth_service.dart';

class LoginPage extends ConsumerWidget {
  const LoginPage({super.key});

  @override
  Widget build(BuildContext context, WidgetRef ref) {
    return Scaffold(
      body: SafeArea(
        child: Center(
          child: Column(
            children: [
              Padding(
                padding: const EdgeInsets.only(
                  top: 20,
                  bottom: 25,
                ),
                child: Image.asset(
                  "assets/images/youtube-signin.jpg",
                  height: 150,
                ),
              ),
              const Text(
                "Welcome To Youtube",
                style: TextStyle(
                  fontSize: 30,
                  fontWeight: FontWeight.bold,
                  color: Colors.blueGrey,
                ),
              ),
              const Spacer(),
              Padding(
                padding: const EdgeInsets.only(bottom: 55),
                child: GestureDetector(
                  onTap: () async {
                    await ref.read(authServiceProvider).signInWithGoogle();
                  },
                  child: Image.asset(
                    "assets/images/signinwithgoogle.png",
                    height: 60,
                  ),
                ),
              ),
            ],
          ),
        ),
      ),
    );
  }
}
```

**firebase\_option.dart:**

```
// File generated by FlutterFire CLI.  
// ignore_for_file: lines_longer_than_80_chars,  
// avoid_classes_with_only_static_members  
import 'package:firebase_core/firebase_core.dart' show FirebaseOptions;  
import 'package:flutter/foundation.dart'  
    show defaultTargetPlatform, kIsWeb, TargetPlatform;  
  
/// Default [FirebaseOptions] for use with your Firebase apps.  
///  
/// Example:  
/// ``dart  
/// import 'firebase_options.dart';  
/// // ...  
/// await Firebase.initializeApp(  
///   options: DefaultFirebaseOptions.currentPlatform,  
/// );  
/// ``  
class DefaultFirebaseOptions {  
  static FirebaseOptions get currentPlatform {  
    if (kIsWeb) {  
      return web;  
    }  
    switch (defaultTargetPlatform) {  
      case TargetPlatform.android:  
        return android;  
      case TargetPlatform.iOS:  
        return ios;  
      case TargetPlatform.macOS:  
        return macos;  
      case TargetPlatform.windows:  
        return windows;  
      case TargetPlatform.linux:  
        throw UnsupportedError(  
          'DefaultFirebaseOptions have not been configured for linux - '  
          'you can reconfigure this by running the FlutterFire CLI again.',  
        );  
      default:  
        throw UnsupportedError(  
          'DefaultFirebaseOptions are not supported for this platform.',  
        );  
    }  
  }  
  
  static const FirebaseOptions android = FirebaseOptions(  
    apiKey: 'AIzaSyDc-JOUuH78RpTHXObsa0RDVmia8cRBsjQ',  
    appId: '1:188407165111:android:b564cebc78ad2e861edd32',  
    messagingSenderId: '188407165111',  
    projectId: 'app-ac763',
```

```
        storageBucket: 'app-ac763.firebaseio.storage.app',
    );

    static const FirebaseOptions ios = FirebaseOptions(
        apiKey: 'AIzaSyB_FXM7S3pqeGvJE0e6DTmAL-Uyfd16agc',
        appId: '1:188407165111:ios:404e3cf1890c2b481edd32',
        messagingSenderId: '188407165111',
        projectId: 'app-ac763',
        storageBucket: 'app-ac763.firebaseio.storage.app',
        iosBundleId: 'com.example.youtubeClone',
    );

    static const FirebaseOptions web = FirebaseOptions(
        apiKey: 'AIzaSyBSVAuYp50tr_S8-O60E7o5dKNKW-1Ejew',
        appId: '1:188407165111:web:4daa739182e168b11edd32',
        messagingSenderId: '188407165111',
        projectId: 'app-ac763',
        authDomain: 'app-ac763.firebaseio.com',
        storageBucket: 'app-ac763.firebaseio.storage.app',
        measurementId: 'G-LVMQ4SZ270',
    );

    static const FirebaseOptions macos = FirebaseOptions(
        apiKey: 'AIzaSyB_FXM7S3pqeGvJE0e6DTmAL-Uyfd16agc',
        appId: '1:188407165111:ios:404e3cf1890c2b481edd32',
        messagingSenderId: '188407165111',
        projectId: 'app-ac763',
        storageBucket: 'app-ac763.firebaseio.storage.app',
        iosBundleId: 'com.example.youtubeClone',
    );

    static const FirebaseOptions windows = FirebaseOptions(
        apiKey: 'AIzaSyBSVAuYp50tr_S8-O60E7o5dKNKW-1Ejew',
        appId: '1:188407165111:web:0e4eb752f4c3873e1edd32',
        messagingSenderId: '188407165111',
        projectId: 'app-ac763',
        authDomain: 'app-ac763.firebaseio.com',
        storageBucket: 'app-ac763.firebaseio.storage.app',
        measurementId: 'G-86VN7VQZJX',
    );
}
```

### home\_page.dart:

```
// ignore_for_file: invalid_use_of_visible_for_testing_member

import 'package:cached_network_image/cached_network_image.dart';
import 'package:flutter/material.dart';
import 'package:flutter_riverpod/flutter_riverpod.dart';
import 'package:path/path.dart';
import 'package:youtube_clone/cores/screens/error_page.dart';
import 'package:youtube_clone/cores/screens/loader.dart';
import 'package:youtube_clone/cores/widgets/image_button.dart';
import 'package:youtube_clone/features/account/account_page.dart';
import 'package:youtube_clone/features/auth/provider/user_provider.dart';
import 'package:youtube_clone/features/content/bottom_navigation.dart';
import 'package:youtube_clone/features/upload/upload_bottom_sheet.dart';
import 'package:youtube_clone/pages_list.dart';

class HomePage extends StatefulWidget {
  const HomePage({super.key});

  @override
  State<HomePage> createState() => _HomePageState();
}

class _HomePageState extends State<HomePage> {
  int currentIndex = 0;
  @override
  Widget build(BuildContext context) {
    return Scaffold(
      backgroundColor: const Color(0xffffffff),
      body: SafeArea(
        child: Column(
          children: [
            Row(
              children: [
                Image.asset(
                  "assets/images/youtube.jpg",
                  height: 36,
                ),
                const SizedBox(width: 4),
                const Spacer(),
                Padding(
                  padding: const EdgeInsets.only(right: 12),
                  child: SizedBox(
                    height: 42,
                    child: IconButton(
                      image: "cast.png",
                      onPressed: () {},
                      haveColor: false,
                    ),
                ),
```

```
) ,  
) ,  
SizedBox(  
    height: 38,  
    child: IconButton(  
        image: "notification.png",  
        onPressed: () {},  
        haveColor: false,  
) ,  
) ,  
Padding(  
    padding: const EdgeInsets.only(left: 12, right: 15),  
    child: SizedBox(  
        height: 41.5,  
        child: IconButton(  
            image: "search.png",  
            onPressed: () {},  
            haveColor: false,  
) ,  
) ,  
) ,  
Consumer(  
    builder: (context, ref, child) {  
        return ref.watch(currentUserProvider).when(  
            data: (currentUser) => Padding(  
                padding: const EdgeInsets.only(right: 12),  
                child: GestureDetector(  
                    onTap: () {  
                        Navigator.push(  
                            context,  
                            MaterialPageRoute(  
                                builder: (context) => AccountPage(  
                                    user: currentUser,  
) ,  
) ,  
) ;  
                },  
                child: CircleAvatar(  
                    radius: 14,  
                    backgroundColor: Colors.grey,  
                    backgroundImage: CachedNetworkImageProvider(  
                        currentUser.profilePic,  
) ,  
) ,  
) ,  
) ,  
            error: (error, stackTrace) => const ErrorPage(),  
            loading: () => const Loader(),  
        );  
    };
```

```
        } ,
    ) ,
],
),
Expanded(
    child: pages[currentIndex] ,
),
],
),
),
),
bottomNavigationBar: BottomNavigation(
    onPressed: (index) {
        if (index != 2) {
            currentIndex = index;
            setState(() {});
        } else {
            showModalBottomSheet(
                context: context,
                builder: (context) => const CreateBottomSheet() ,
            );
        }
    },
);
}
}
```

The screenshot shows the Firebase Firestore interface. At the top, there are buttons for "Panel view", "Query builder", and a three-dot menu. Below this, the navigation path is shown as "Home > user > gunjan06". On the right, there's a "More in Google Cloud" dropdown and another three-dot menu. The main area displays a table with three columns: "user" (with a "Start collection" button), "user" (with a "Add document" button), and "gunjan06" (with a "Start collection" button). The "gunjan06" row is expanded, showing fields: "email: manavpunjab14@gmail.com" and "name: Manav Punjabi".

## Authentication

Users Sign-in method Templates Usage Settings Extensions

**i** The following Authentication features will stop working when Firebase Dynamic Links shuts down on August 25, 2025: email link authentication for mobile apps, as well as Cordova OAuth support for web apps.

Search by email address, phone number, or user UID					Add user	...
Identifier ↓	Providers	Created	Signed In	User UID		
manavbpunjab14@g...	✉	Mar 5, 2025		DifPPKhH6xPaLLpq2oDrI8xc2...		

Rows per page: 50 1 – 1 of 1 < >

## MAD & PWA Lab

### Journal

Experiment No.	07
Experiment Title.	To write meta data of your Ecommerce PWA in a Web app manifest file to enable “add to homescreen feature”.
Roll No.	44
Name	Manav Punjabi
Class	D15A/D15B
Subject	MAD & PWA Lab
Lab Outcome	LO4: Understand various PWA frameworks and their requirements
Grade:	

# PWA Experiment -7

Class : D15A

Devansh Wadhwani - 64

Kunal Punjabi - 43

Manav Punjabi - 44

Hitesh Rohra - 46

## ❖ AIM

To write meta data of your Food App PWA in a Web app manifest file to enable “add to homescreen feature”.

## ❖ Theory:-

### Regular Web Application

A regular web application is a website designed to be accessible on various devices, ensuring that content adjusts dynamically to different screen sizes. Built using web technologies such as HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and Ruby, these applications function through a browser. While they can leverage some native device features, their functionality is dependent on browser compatibility. For instance, a feature may work on Google Chrome but not on Safari or Mozilla Firefox due to browser limitations.

### Progressive Web Application (PWA)

A Progressive Web Application (PWA) is an advanced version of a regular web app, integrating additional features to enhance the user experience. PWAs combine the best elements of desktop and mobile applications, delivering a seamless experience across platforms.

## ❖ Key Differences Between PWAs and Regular Web Apps

### 1. Native-Like Experience

While both PWAs and regular web apps utilize standard web technologies like HTML, CSS, and JavaScript, PWAs offer a user experience similar to native mobile applications. PWAs can access device-specific features such as push notifications without relying on a particular browser, creating a smoother, more integrated experience.

## **2. Ease of Access**

Unlike traditional mobile apps that require time-consuming downloads and storage space, PWAs can be installed directly via a URL. Users can add a PWA to their home screen with a simple link, eliminating installation complexities and ensuring easy access while keeping brand presence strong.

## **3. Enhanced Performance**

PWAs utilize caching mechanisms to pre-load content, such as text, stylesheets, and images, allowing for faster loading times. This significantly improves user engagement and retention by reducing waiting periods, ultimately benefiting businesses by increasing interaction rates.

## **4. Improved User Engagement**

PWAs efficiently leverage push notifications and native device features to keep users engaged. Unlike regular web apps, their functionality is not restricted by browser dependencies, enabling businesses to notify users about updates, offers, and promotions without disruptions.

## **5. Real-Time Updates**

A major advantage of PWAs is their ability to update automatically without requiring users to download new versions from an app store. Developers can push updates directly from the server, ensuring that users always access the latest features and improvements instantly.

## **6. Search Engine Optimization (SEO) Benefits**

Since PWAs function within web browsers, they can be indexed by search engines, improving their visibility in search results. This gives them a strategic advantage over native apps, which are limited to app store searches.

## **7. Cost-Effective Development**

Unlike native mobile apps, PWAs do not require approval or submission to app stores, reducing development and maintenance costs.

## ❖ Advantages and Limitations of PWAs

### ➤ Advantages:

- **Progressive:** Compatible with all browsers and devices, following the principle of progressive enhancement.
- **Responsive:** Adapts to different screen sizes, including desktops, tablets, and smartphones.
- **App-Like Feel:** Mimics the experience of native applications in navigation and interaction.
- **Always Updated:** Service workers ensure real-time updates without requiring user intervention.
- **Secure:** Delivered over HTTPS, ensuring secure data transfer and protection against cyber threats.
- **SEO-Friendly:** Can be indexed by search engines, enhancing discoverability.
- **Re-Engagement:** Enables push notifications to encourage continued user interaction.
- **Installable:** Allows users to add the app to their home screen without app store downloads.
- **Offline Functionality:** Can function in low or no connectivity conditions using cached content.

### ➤ Limitations:

- **Higher Battery Consumption:** PWAs tend to consume more battery due to constant background processes.
- **Limited Hardware Access:** Some device features, such as advanced sensors and Bluetooth, may not be fully accessible.
- **Offline Mode Constraints:** Some offline capabilities remain limited, depending on browser support.
- **No App Store Presence:** PWAs cannot generate traffic from app store searches.
- **Lack of Centralized Control:** Unlike native apps, PWAs do not undergo an official approval process, potentially affecting credibility.

## CODE:

### Index.html :

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8" />
    <link rel="icon" href="%PUBLIC_URL%/favicon.ico" />
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1" />
    <meta name="theme-color" content="#000000" />
    <meta name="description" content="Web site created using create-react-app" />

    <link rel="manifest" href="%PUBLIC_URL%/manifest.json" />

    <link rel="apple-touch-icon" href="%PUBLIC_URL%/apple-touch-icon.png">
    <link rel="apple-touch-icon" sizes="192x192" href="%PUBLIC_URL%/logo.png">
    <link rel="apple-touch-icon" sizes="512x512" href="%PUBLIC_URL%/logo.png">

    <link rel="shortcut icon" href="%PUBLIC_URL%/favicon.ico" type="image/x-icon"
  />

    <link rel="stylesheet" href="https://use.fontawesome.com/releases/v5.15.4/css/all.css"
      integrity="sha384-
DyZ88mC6Up2uqS4h/KRgHuoeGwBcD4Ng9SiP4dIRy0EXTlnuz47vAwmeGwVChigm
"
      crossorigin="anonymous" />

    <title>Delicia Food App</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <noscript>You need to enable JavaScript to run this app.</noscript>
    <div id="root"></div>
  </body>
</html>
```

## Manifest.json

```
"name": "Delice Food App",
"short_name": "Delice",
"start_url": "./index.html",
"scope": "./",
"icons": [
  {
    "src": "icon-192x192.png",
    "sizes": "192x192",
    "type": "image/png"
  },
  {
    "src": "icon-512x512.png",
    "sizes": "512x512",
    "type": "image/png"
  }
],
"theme_color": "#ffd31d",
"background_color": "#333",
"display": "standalone"
}
```

## Icons

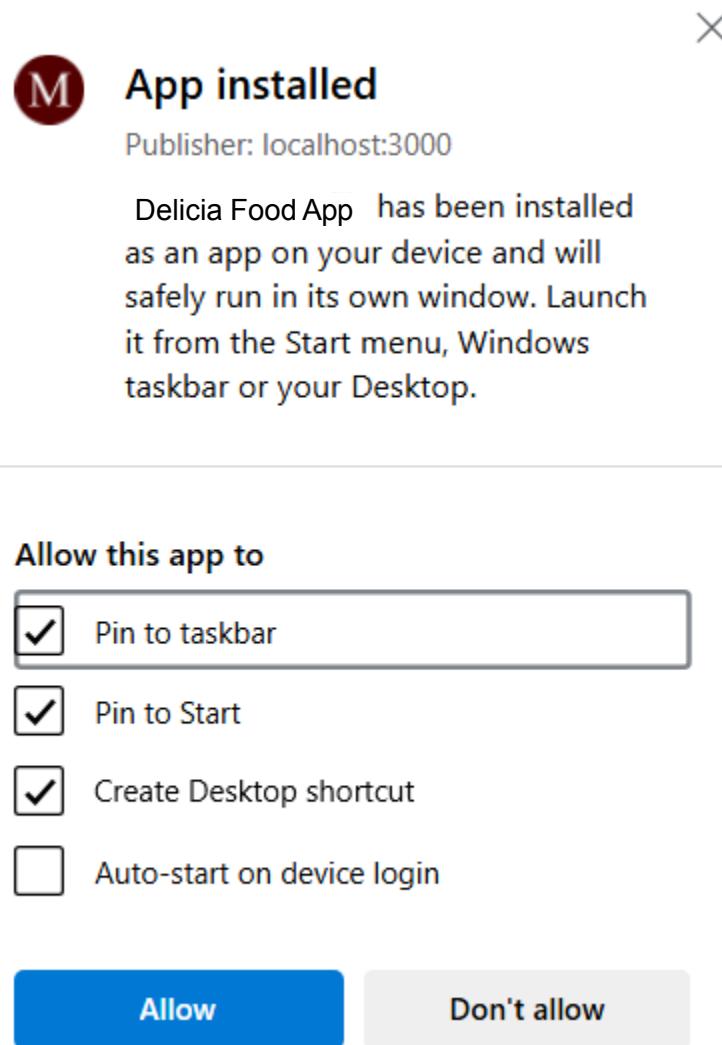
- ✓ PWA-PROJECT
  - ✓ pwa-project
    - icon-192x192.png
    - icon-512x512.png

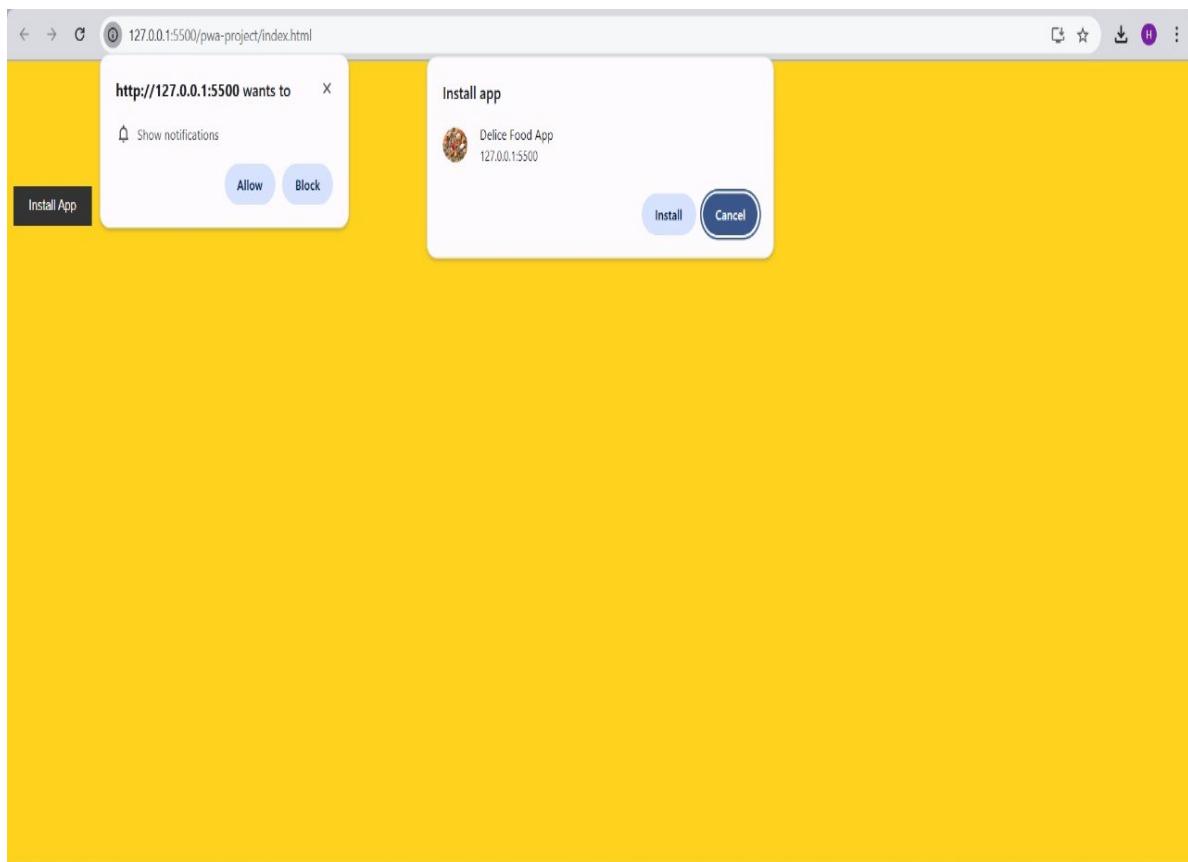
## Google Dev

The screenshot shows the Google Dev Tools Application panel with the following sections:

- Application**:
  - Manifest
  - Service workers (selected)
  - Storage
- Service workers**:
  - Offline
  - Update on reload
  - Bypass for network
- Service workers from other origins**:
  - [See all registrations](#)
- Storage**:
  - Local storage
  - Session storage
  - Extension storage
  - IndexedDB
  - Cookies
  - Private state tokens
  - Interest groups
  - Shared storage
  - Cache storage
  - Storage buckets
- Background services**:
  - Back/forward cache
  - Background fetch
  - Background sync
  - Bounce tracking mitigati...
  - Notifications
  - Payment handler
  - Periodic background sync
  - Speculative loads
  - Push messaging
  - Reporting API
- Frames**:
  - top

## ❖ Output:-





**Project Title:**

**Roll No.**

## MAD & PWA Lab Journal

Experiment No.	08
Experiment Title.	To code and register a service worker, and complete the install and activation process for a new service worker for the E-commerce PWA
Roll No.	
Name	
Class	D15A/D15B
Subject	MAD & PWA Lab
Lab Outcome	LO5: Design and Develop a responsive User Interface by applying PWA Design techniques
Grade:	

## MPL Experiment 8 (PWA)

**Name:** Devansh Wadhwani - 64  
Kunal Punjabi - 43  
Manav Punjabi - 44  
Hitesh Rohra - 46

**Class:** D15A

**Aim:** To code and register a service worker, and complete the install and activation process for a new service worker for the Food App PWA.

### **Theory:**

#### **Service Worker**

Service Worker is a script that works on browser background without user interaction independently. Also, It resembles a proxy that works on the user side. With this script, you can track network traffic of the page, manage push notifications and develop “offline first” web applications with Cache API.

#### **Things to note about Service Worker:**

- A service worker is a programmable network proxy that lets you control how network requests from your page are handled.
- Service workers only run over HTTPS. Because service workers can intercept network requests and modify responses, "man-in-the-middle" attacks could be very bad.
- The service worker becomes idle when not in use and restarts when it's next needed. You cannot rely on a global state persisting between events. If there is information that you need to persist and reuse across restarts, you can use IndexedDB databases.

#### **What can we do with Service Workers?**

- You can manage all network traffic of the page and do any manipulations. For example, when the page requests a CSS file, you can send plain text as a response or when the page requests an HTML file, you can send a png file as a response. You can also send a true response too.
- You can Cache  
You can cache any request/response pair with Service Worker and Cache API and you can access these offline content anytime.
- You can manage Push Notifications  
You can manage push notifications with Service Worker and show any information message to the user.
- You can Continue  
Although Internet connection is broken, you can start any process with Background Sync of Service Worker.

#### **What can't we do with Service Workers?**

- You can't access the Window  
You can't access the window, therefore, You can't manipulate DOM elements. But, you can communicate to the window through post Message and manage processes that you want.
- You can't work it on 80 Port  
Service Worker just can work on HTTPS protocol. But you can work on localhost during development.

### **Codes:**

```
//Serviceworker.js

const CACHE_NAME = 'delice-cache-v1';
const urlsToCache = [
    './',
    './index.html',
    './styles.css',
    './script.js',
    './icon-192x192.png',
    './icon-512x512.png'
];

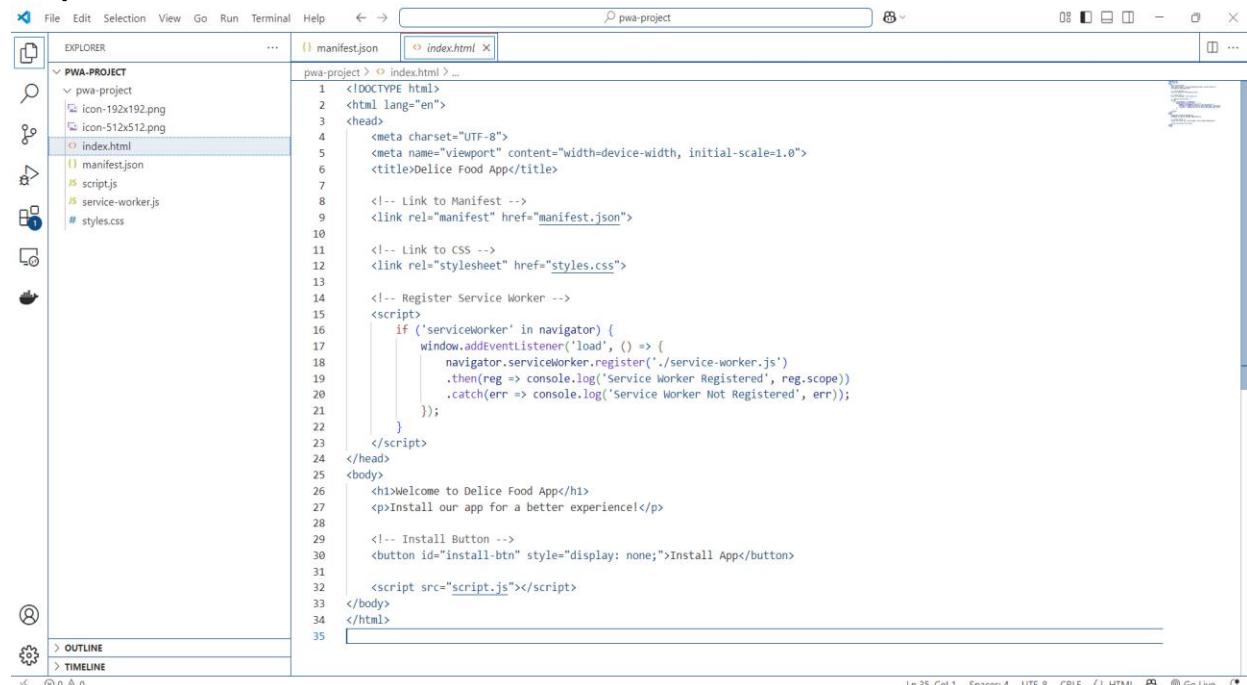
// Install Service Worker
self.addEventListener('install', event => {
    event.waitUntil(
        caches.open(CACHE_NAME).then(cache => {
            console.log('Opened cache');
            return cache.addAll(urlsToCache);
        })
    );
});

// Activate Service Worker (Old cache cleanup)
self.addEventListener('activate', event => {
    event.waitUntil(
        caches.keys().then(cacheNames => {
            return Promise.all(
                cacheNames.filter(cache => cache !==
CACHE_NAME).map(cache => caches.delete(cache))
            );
        })
    );
});

// Fetch Requests with Network Fallback
self.addEventListener('fetch', event => {
    event.respondWith(
        caches.match(event.request).then(response => {
            return response || fetch(event.request)
                .then(networkResponse => {
                    return caches.open(CACHE_NAME).then(cache => {
                        cache.put(event.request,
networkResponse.clone());
                    });
                })
        })
    );
});
```

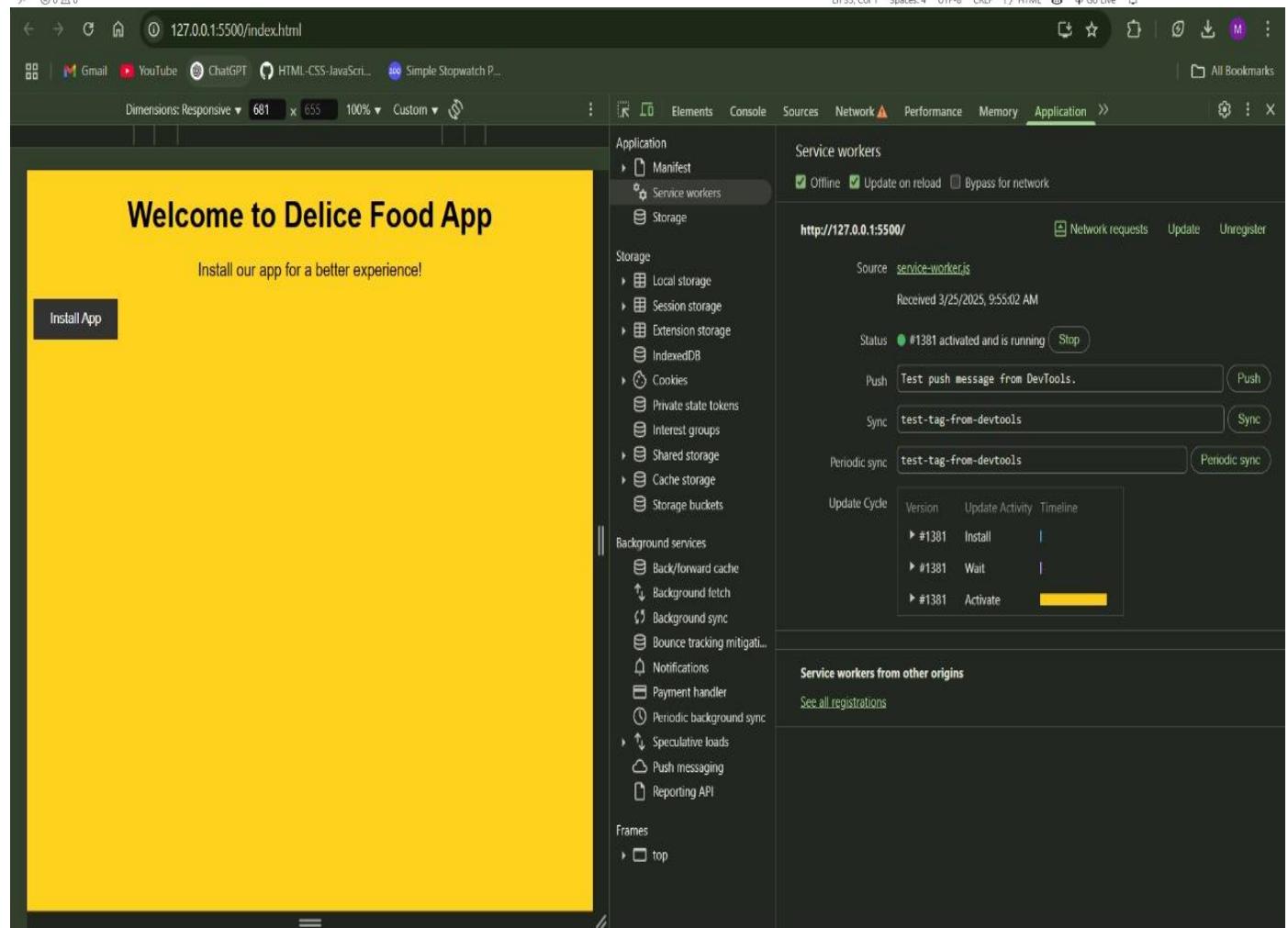
```
        return networkResponse;
    }) ;
})
).catch(() => {
    return caches.match('./index.html'); // Offline fallback
})
);
}
);
```

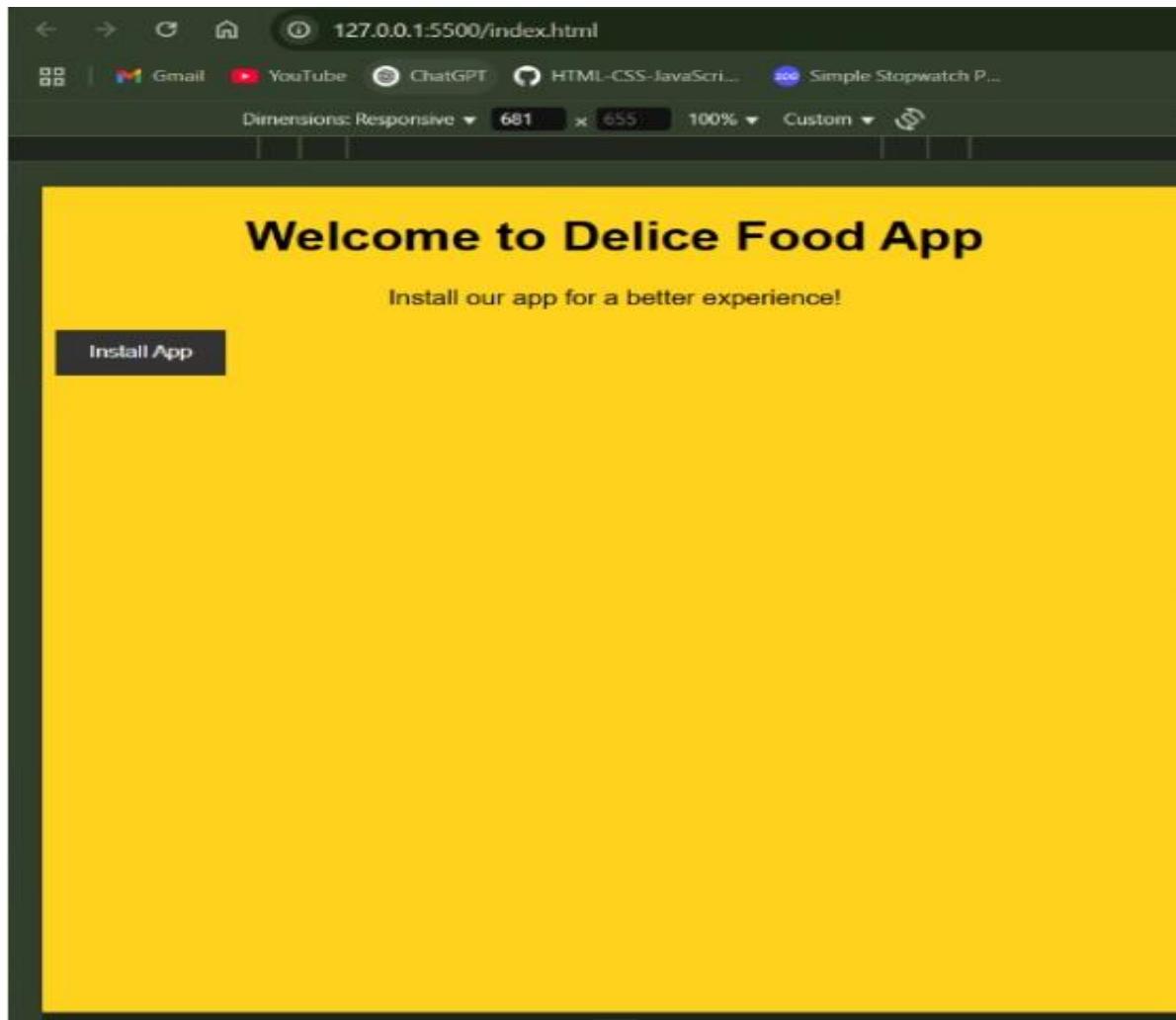
## Output:



```
manifest.json
index.html
```

```
pwa-project > index.html > ...
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="UTF-8">
5   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6   <title>Delice Food App</title>
7
8   <!-- Link to Manifest -->
9   <link rel="manifest" href="manifest.json">
10
11  <!-- Link to CSS -->
12  <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">
13
14  <!-- Register Service Worker -->
15  <script>
16    if ('serviceWorker' in navigator) {
17      window.addEventListener('load', () => {
18        navigator.serviceWorker.register('./service-worker.js')
19          .then(reg => console.log('Service Worker Registered', reg.scope))
20          .catch(err => console.log('Service Worker Not Registered', err));
21    });
22  </script>
23 </head>
24 <body>
25   <h1>Welcome to Delice Food App</h1>
26   <p>Install our app for a better experience!</p>
27
28   <!-- Install Button -->
29   <button id="install-btn" style="display: none;">Install App</button>
30
31   <script src="script.js"></script>
32 </body>
33 </html>
34
35
```





## MAD & PWA Lab Journal

Experiment No.	09
Experiment Title.	To implement Service worker events like fetch, sync and push for E-commerce PWA
Roll No.	44
Name	Manav Punjabi
Class	D15A/D15B
Subject	MAD & PWA Lab
Lab Outcome	LO5: Design and Develop a responsive User Interface by applying PWA Design techniques
Grade:	

## MPL Experiment 9 (PWA)

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**Class:** D15A

**Aim:** To implement Service worker events like fetch, sync and push for E-commerce PWA.

### **Theory:**

#### **Service Worker**

Service Worker is a script that works on browser background without user interaction independently. Also, It resembles a proxy that works on the user side. With this script, you can track network traffic of the page, manage push notifications and develop “offline first” web applications with Cache API.

#### **Things to note about Service Worker:**

- A service worker is a programmable network proxy that lets you control how network requests from your page are handled.
- Service workers only run over HTTPS. Because service workers can intercept network requests and modify responses, "man-in-the-middle" attacks could be very bad.
- The service worker becomes idle when not in use and restarts when it's next needed. You cannot rely on a global state persisting between events. If there is information that you need to persist and reuse across restarts, you can use IndexedDB databases.
- Service workers make extensive use of promises, so if you're new to promises, then you should stop reading this and check out Promises, an introduction.

#### **Fetch Event**

You can track and manage page network traffic with this event. You can check existing cache, manage “cache first” and “network first” requests and return a response that you want.

Of course, you can use many different methods but you can find in the following example a “cache first” and “network first” approach. In this example, if the request's and current location's origin are the same (Static content is requested.), this is called “cacheFirst” but if you request a targeted external URL, this is called “networkFirst”.

- **CacheFirst** - In this function, if the received request has cached before, the cached response is returned to the page. But if not, a new response requested from the network.

- **NetworkFirst** - In this function, firstly we can try getting an updated response from the network, if this process completed successfully, the new response will be cached and returned. But if this process fails, we check whether the request has been cached before or not. If a cache exists, it is returned to the page, but if not, this is up to you. You can return dummy content or information messages to the page.

## Sync Event

Background Sync is a Web API that is used to delay a process until the Internet connection is stable. We can adapt this definition to the real world; there is an e-mail client application that works on the browser and we want to send an email with this tool. Internet connection is broken while we are writing e-mail content and we didn't realize it. When completing the writing, we click the send button.

## Push Event

This is the event that handles push notifications that are received from the server. You can apply any method with received data.

We can check in the following example.

“Notification.requestPermission();” is the necessary line to show notification to the user. If you don’t want to show any notification, you don’t need this line.

In the following code block is in sw.js file. You can handle push notifications with this event. In this example, I kept it simple. We send an object that has “method” and “message” properties. If the method value is “pushMessage”, we open the information notification with the “message” property.

**Code:**

Serviceworker.js

```
const CACHE_NAME = 'delice-cache-v1';
const urlsToCache = [
  '/',
  './index.html',
  './styles.css',
  './script.js',
  './icon-192x192.png',
  './icon-512x512.png'
];

// Install Service Worker
self.addEventListener('install', event => {
  event.waitUntil(
    caches.open(CACHE_NAME).then(cache => {
      console.log('Opened cache');
      return cache.addAll(urlsToCache);
    })
  );
});

// Activate Service Worker (Old cache cleanup)
self.addEventListener('activate', event => {
  event.waitUntil(
    caches.keys().then(cacheNames => {
      return Promise.all(
        cacheNames.filter(cache => cache !== CACHE_NAME).map(cache =>
          caches.delete(cache))
      );
    })
  );
});

// Fetch Requests with Network Fallback
self.addEventListener('fetch', event => {
  event.respondWith(
    caches.match(event.request).then(response => {
      return response || fetch(event.request)
        .then(networkResponse => {
          return caches.open(CACHE_NAME).then(cache => {
            cache.put(event.request, networkResponse.clone());
            return networkResponse;
          });
        })
    }).catch(() => {
      return caches.match('./index.html'); // Offline fallback
    })
  );
});
```

```
});
```

### **Push Notification Code:**

#### **1. Push Notification code:**

```
// Push Notification Handling
self.addEventListener("push", (event) => {
    console.log("Push notification received:", event);

    let data = { title: "New Notification", body: "Hello, this is a default message!" };

    if (event.data) {
        try {
            data = event.data.json();
        } catch (error) {
            console.warn("Push message is not JSON, using text instead.");
            data.body = event.data.text();
        }
    }

    const options = {
        body: data.body || "You have a new update!",
        icon: "./assets/images/logo_tourly_192.png",
        badge: "./assets/images/logo_tourly_192.png",
        vibrate: [200, 100, 200],
    };

    event.waitUntil(
        self.registration.showNotification(data.title || "Hello Sannidhi", options)
    );
});

// Click Event for Push Notifications
self.addEventListener("notificationclick", (event) => {
    event.notification.close();
    event.waitUntil(
        clients.openWindow("http://localhost:5500/")
    );
});
```

## Fetch Code :

```
self.addEventListener("fetch", (event) => {
    console.log("[Service Worker] Fetching:", event.request.url);

    if (event.request.method !== "GET") return; // Skip non-GET requests

    event.respondWith(
        caches.match(event.request).then((response) => {
            return response || fetch(event.request).then((networkResponse) => {
                return networkResponse;
            });
        }).catch(() => console.warn("[Service Worker] Network request failed:",
        event.request.url))
    );
});

// Sync Event - Send Stored Data When Online
self.addEventListener("sync", (event) => {
    if (event.tag === SYNC_TAG) {
        console.log("[Service Worker] Sync event triggered:", SYNC_TAG);
        event.waitUntil(syncOfflineData());
    }
});

// Function to Sync Offline Data & Save to JSON
async function syncOfflineData() {
    const storedData = await getFromLocalStorage();
    if (!storedData.length) {
        console.log("[Service Worker] No offline data to sync.");
        return;
    }

    console.log("[Service Worker] Attempting to sync offline data...", storedData);

    try {
        const response = await fetch("http://localhost:3000/saveData", {
            method: "POST",
            headers: { "Content-Type": "application/json" },
            body: JSON.stringify(storedData)
        });

        if (response.ok) {
            console.log("[Service Worker] Successfully synced data:", storedData);
            await saveDataToJson(storedData); // Save data to JSON file
            clearLocalStorage(); // Clear after successful sync
        } else {
            console.warn("[Service Worker] Sync failed. Server response not OK.");
        }
    } catch (error) {
        console.error("[Service Worker] Sync failed:", error);
    }
}

// Function to Retrieve Data from Local Storage
function getFromLocalStorage() {
```

```
return new Promise((resolve) => {
  const data = localStorage.getItem("offlineData");
  resolve(data ? JSON.parse(data) : []);
});
}

// Function to Clear Local Storage after Sync
function clearLocalStorage() {
  localStorage.removeItem("offlineData");
  console.log("[Service Worker] Local storage cleared after sync.");
}

// Save Synced Data to a JSON File
async function saveDataToJson(data) {
  try {
    const response = await fetch(JSON_FILE_URL, {
      method: "PUT", // Use PUT or POST based on server support
      headers: { "Content-Type": "application/json" },
      body: JSON.stringify(data)
    });

    if (response.ok) {
      console.log("[Service Worker] Data saved to JSON file:", JSON_FILE_URL);
    } else {
      console.error("[Service Worker] Failed to save data to JSON.");
    }
  } catch (error) {
    console.error("[Service Worker] Error saving to JSON:", error);
  }
}
```

## Output:

The screenshot shows the Chrome DevTools interface with the Application tab selected. On the left, the Storage section is expanded, showing Local storage, Session storage, Extension storage, IndexedDB, Cookies, Private state tokens, Interest groups, Shared storage, Cache storage, and Storage buckets. Under Background services, Back/forward cache, Background fetch, Background sync, Bounce tracking mitigations, Notifications, Payment handler, and Periodic background sync are listed.

In the main pane, the Service workers section is active. It shows a registration for `http://127.0.0.1:5500/`. The Source is `service-worker.js`, Version is #2983, and it was Received on 3/25/2025, 10:06:56 PM. The Status is green, indicating it is activated and running. There are buttons for Stop, Push (with message "Test push message from DevTools."), Sync (with message "test-tag-from-devtools"), and Periodic sync (with message "test-tag-from-devtools").

The Update Cycle table shows three entries:

Version	Update Activity	Timeline
#2983	Install	Green bar
#2983	Wait	Yellow bar
#2983	Activate	Yellow bar

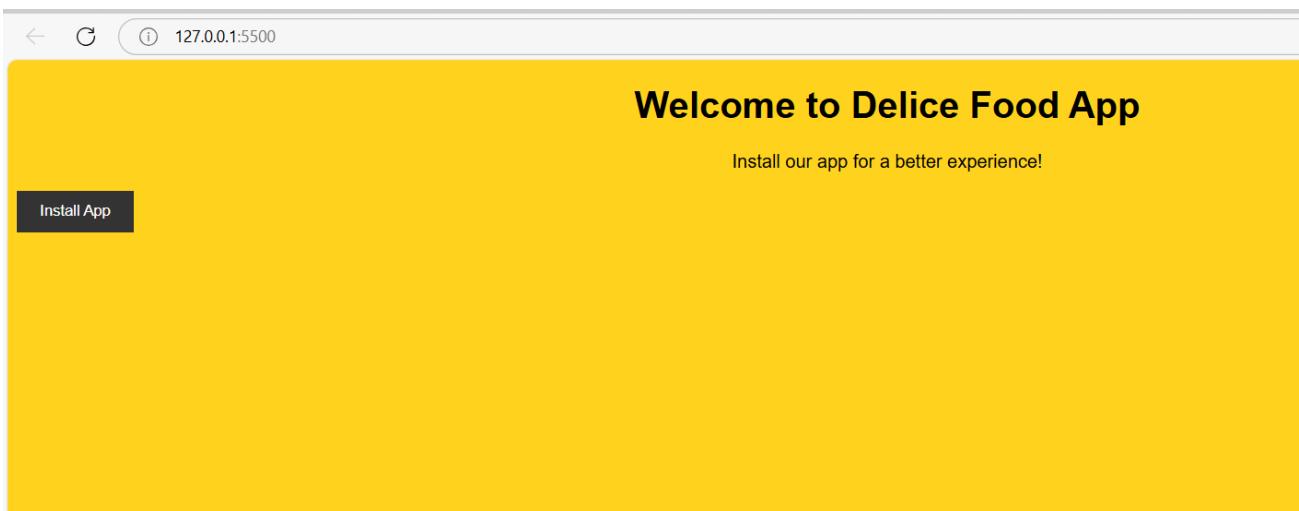
Below the timeline, there is a section for "Service workers from other origins" with a link to "See all registrations".

## Sync Event

```
[Service Worker] Fetching: http://localhost:3000/saveData          service-worker.js:113
✖ ▶ POST http://localhost:3000/saveData net::ERR_INTERNET_DISCONNECTED      script.js:62 ⚡
✖ ▶ Error: TypeError: Failed to fetch
    at HTMLFormElement.<anonymous> (script.js:62:32)
Back Online: Attempting Cart Sync...          (index):809
Cart Sync Registered          (index):813
>
```

## Push event

```
Push notification received:          service-worker.js:93
  ▶ PushEvent {isTrusted: true, data: PushMessageData, type: 'push', target: ServiceWorkerGlob
    alScope, currentTarget: ServiceWorkerGlobalScope, ...} ⓘ
    isTrusted: true
    bubbles: false
    cancelBubble: false
    cancelable: false
    composed: false
  ▶ currentTarget: ServiceWorkerGlobalScope {clients: Clients, registration: ServiceWorkerRegi
    stration}
  ▶ data: PushMessageData {}
    defaultPrevented: false
    eventPhase: 0
    returnValue: true
  ▶ srcElement: ServiceWorkerGlobalScope {clients: Clients, registration: ServiceWorkerRegistrat
    ion}
  ▶ target: ServiceWorkerGlobalScope {clients: Clients, registration: ServiceWorkerRegistration}
    timeStamp: 2785.800000011921
    type: "push"
  ▶ [[Prototype]]: PushEvent
>
```



## MAD & PWA Lab Journal

Experiment No.	10
Experiment Title.	To study and implement deployment of Ecommerce PWA to GitHub Pages.
Roll No.	44
Name	Manav Punjabi
Class	D15A/D15B
Subject	MAD & PWA Lab
Lab Outcome	LO5: Design and Develop a responsive User Interface by applying PWA Design techniques
Grade:	

## MPL Experiment 10 (PWA)

**Class:** D15A

**Name:**

Devansh Wadhwani – 64

Kunal Punjabi – 43

Manav Punjabi – 44

Hitesh Rohra - 46

**Aim:** To study and implement deployment of Food App PWA to GitHub Page.

**Theory:**

### **GitHub Pages**

Public web pages are freely hosted and easily published. Public webpages hosted directly from your GitHub repository. Just edit, push, and your changes are live.

**GitHub Pages provides the following key features:**

- Blogging with Jekyll
- Custom URL
- Automatic Page Generator

**Reasons for favoring this over Firebase:**

- Free to use
- Right out of github
- Quick to set up

GitHub Pages is used by Lyft, CircleCI, and HubSpot.

GitHub Pages is listed in 775 company stacks and 4401 developer stacks.

### **Pros**

- Very familiar interface if you are already using GitHub for your projects.
- Easy to set up. Just push your static website to the gh-pages branch and your website is ready.
- Supports Jekyll out of the box.
- Supports custom domains. Just add a file called CNAME to the root of your site, add an

A record in the site's DNS configuration, and you are done.

## Cons

- The code of your website will be public, unless you pay for a private repository.
- Currently, there is no support for HTTPS for custom domains. It's probably coming soon though.
- Although Jekyll is supported, plug-in support is rather spotty.
- Firebase

The Realtime App Platform. Firebase is a cloud service designed to power real-time, collaborative applications. Simply add the Firebase library to your application to gain access to a shared data structure; any changes you make to that data are automatically synchronized with the Firebase cloud and with other clients within milliseconds.

### **Some of the features offered by Firebase are:**

- Add the Firebase library to your app and get access to a shared data structure. Any changes made to that data are automatically synchronized with the Firebase cloud and with other clients within milliseconds.
- Firebase apps can be written entirely with client-side code, update in real-time out-of-the-box, interoperate well with existing services, scale automatically, and provide strong data security.
- Data Accessibility- Data is stored as JSON in Firebase. Every piece of data has its own URL which can be used in Firebase's client libraries and as a REST endpoint. These URLs can also be entered into a browser to view the data and watch it update in real-time.

### **Reasons for favoring over GitHub Pages:**

- Realtime backend made easy
- Fast and responsive

Instacart, 9GAG, and Twitch are some of the popular companies that use Firebase. Firebase has a broader approval, being mentioned in 1215 company stacks & 4651 developer stacks

### **Pros**

- Hosted by Google. Enough said.
- Authentication, Cloud Messaging, and a whole lot of other handy services will be available to you.
- A real-time database will be available to you, which can store 1 GB of data.
- You'll also have access to a blob store, which can store another 1 GB of data.
- Support for HTTPS. A free certificate will be provisioned for your custom domain within 24 hours.

### **Cons**

- Only 10 GB of data transfer is allowed per month. But this is not really a big problem, if you use a CDN or AMP.
- Command-line interface only.
- No in-built support for any static site generator.

**Link to our GitHub repository:**

<https://devanshwadhwani2004/Delicia-App-PWA/>

**Link to our Hosted website:**

<https://devanshwadhwani2004/Delicia-App-PWA/>

**Github Screenshot:**

The screenshot shows a GitHub repository page for 'Delicia-App-PWA'. The repository is public and has one branch ('main') and zero tags. The last commit was made 17 minutes ago by user 'devanshwadhwani2004'. The commit message is 'Add files via upload'. The commit details show the addition of several files: README.md, icon-192x192.png, icon-512x512.png, index.html, manifest.json, script.js, service-worker.js, and styles.css. All files were added via upload 17 minutes ago. The repository has 6 commits in total.

File	Description	Time Ago
README.md	Initial commit	19 minutes ago
icon-192x192.png	Add files via upload	18 minutes ago
icon-512x512.png	Add files via upload	18 minutes ago
index.html	Add files via upload	18 minutes ago
manifest.json	Add files via upload	17 minutes ago
script.js	Add files via upload	17 minutes ago
service-worker.js	Add files via upload	17 minutes ago
styles.css	Add files via upload	17 minutes ago

devanshwadhwani2004 / Delicia-App-PWA

Type  to search

Code Issues Pull requests Actions Projects Wiki Security Insights Settings

**General**

Access

Collaborators

Moderation options

Code and automation

Branches

Tags

Rules

Actions

Webhooks

Environments

Codespaces

**Pages**

Security

Advanced Security

Deploy keys

Secrets and variables

## GitHub Pages

GitHub Pages is designed to host your personal, organization, or project pages from a GitHub repository.

### Build and deployment

Source

Deploy from a branch

Branch

GitHub Pages is currently disabled. Select a source below to enable GitHub Pages for this repository. [Learn more about configuring the publishing source for your site.](#)

None

Visibility (GitHub Enterprise)

With a GitHub Enterprise account, you can restrict access to your GitHub Pages site by publishing it privately. You can use privately published sites to share your internal documentation or knowledge base with members of your enterprise. You can try GitHub Enterprise risk-free for 30 days. [Learn more about the visibility of your GitHub Pages site.](#)

## MAD & PWA Lab Journal

Experiment No.	11
Experiment Title.	To use google Lighthouse PWA Analysis Tool to test the PWA functioning.
Roll No.	44
Name	Manav Punjabi
Class	D15A/D15B
Subject	MAD & PWA Lab
Lab Outcome	LO6: Develop and Analyze PWA Features and deploy it over app hosting solution
Grade:	

## MPL Experiment 11 (PWA)

**Name:** Devansh Wadhwani – 64

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Hitesh Rohra - 46

**Class:** D15A

**Aim:** To use google Lighthouse PWA Analysis Tool to test the PWA functioning.

### **Theory:**

#### **Google Lighthouse :**

Google Lighthouse is a tool that lets you audit your web application based on a number of parameters including (but not limited to) performance, based on a number of metrics, mobile compatibility, Progressive Web App (PWA) implementations, etc. All you have to do is run it on a page or pass it a URL, sit back for a couple of minutes and get a very elaborate report, not much short of one that a professional auditor would have compiled in about a week.

The best part is that you have to set up almost nothing to get started. Let's begin by looking at some of the top features and audit criteria used by Lighthouse.

### **Key Features and Audit Metrics**

Google Lighthouse has the option of running the Audit for Desktop as well as mobile version of your page(s). The top metrics that will be measured in the Audit are:

- **Performance:**

This score is an aggregation of how the page fared in aspects such as (but not limited to) loading speed, time taken for loading for basic frame(s), displaying meaningful content to the user, etc. To a layman, this score is indicative of how decently the site performs, with a score of 100 meaning that you figure in the 98th percentile, 50 meaning that you figure in the 75th percentile and so on.

- **PWA Score (Mobile):**

Thanks to the rise of Service Workers, app manifests, etc., a lot of modern web applications are moving towards the PWA paradigm, where the objective is to make the application behave as close as possible to native mobile

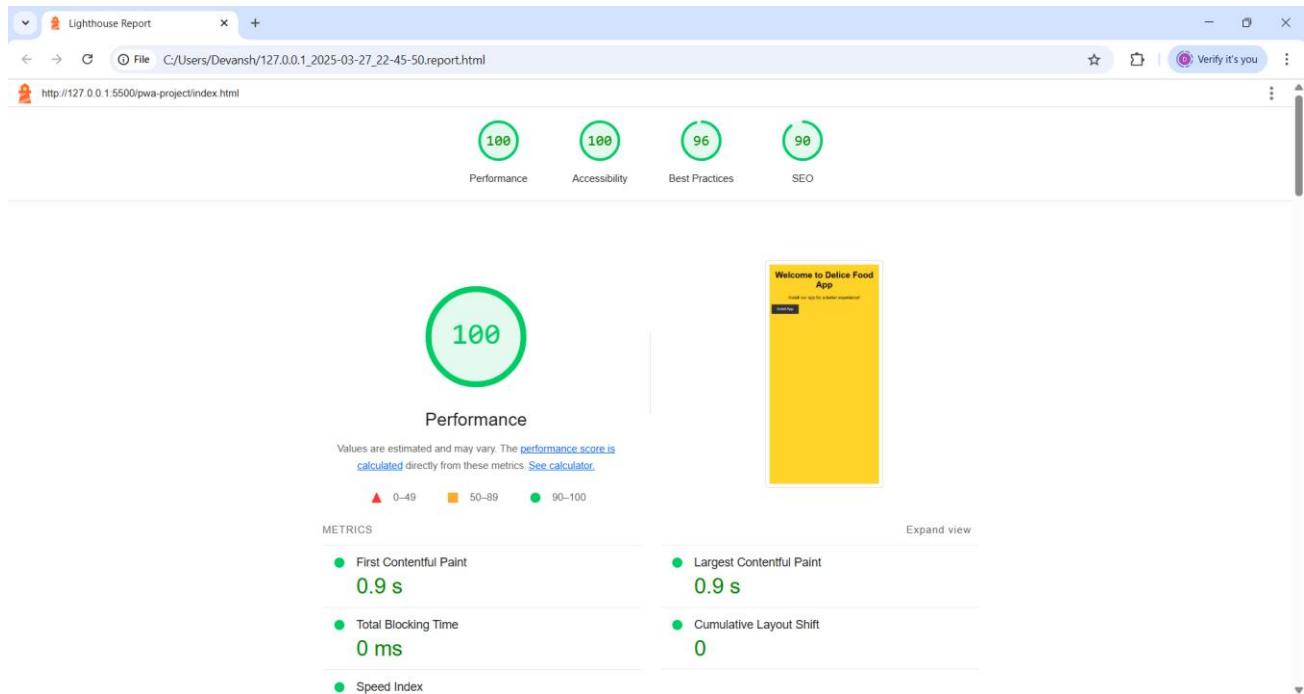
applications. Scoring points are based on the Baseline PWA checklist laid down by Google which includes Service Worker implementation(s), viewport handling, offline functionality, performance in script-disabled environments, etc.

- **Accessibility:**

As you might have guessed, this metric is a measure of how accessible your website is, across a plethora of accessibility features that can be implemented in your page (such as the ‘aria-’ attributes like aria-required, audio captions, button names, etc.). Unlike the other metrics though, Accessibility metrics score on a pass/fail basis i.e. if all possible elements of the page are not screen-reader friendly (HTML5 introduced features that would make pages easy to interpret for screen readers used by visually challenged people like tag names, tags such as <section>, <article>, etc.), you get a 0 on that score. The aggregate of these scores is your Accessibility metric score.

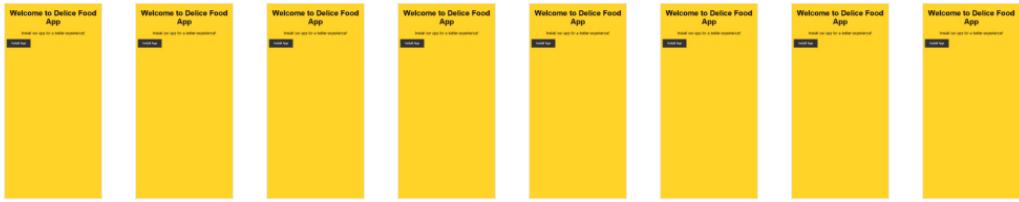
Best Practices: As any developer would know, there are a number of practices that have been deemed ‘best’ based on empirical data. This metric is an aggregation of many such points, including but not limited to: Use of HTTPS

## Output:



0.9 s

 View Treemap



Show audits relevant to: [All](#) [FCP](#) [LCP](#)

#### DIAGNOSTICS

▲ Eliminate render-blocking resources — Potential savings of 290 ms



▲ Page prevented back/forward cache restoration — 1 failure reason



○ Avoid chaining critical requests — 2 chains found



○ Largest Contentful Paint element — 910 ms



More information about the performance of your application. These numbers don't [directly affect](#) the Performance score.



### Accessibility

These checks highlight opportunities to [improve the accessibility of your web app](#). Automatic detection can only detect a subset of issues and does not guarantee the accessibility of your web app, so [manual testing](#) is also encouraged.

#### ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (10)

Hide

- Interactive controls are keyboard focusable ▼
- Interactive elements indicate their purpose and state ▼
- The page has a logical tab order ▼
- Visual order on the page follows DOM order ▼
- User focus is not accidentally trapped in a region ▼
- The user's focus is directed to new content added to the page ▼



### Best Practices

#### GENERAL

- ⚠ Browser errors were logged to the console

▼

#### TRUST AND SAFETY

- Ensure CSP is effective against XSS attacks
- Use a strong HSTS policy
- Ensure proper origin isolation with COOP
- Mitigate clickjacking with XFO or CSP

▼

▼

▼

▼



## SEO

These checks ensure that your page is following basic search engine optimization advice. There are many additional factors Lighthouse does not score here that may affect your search ranking, including performance on

[Core Web Vitals](#). [Learn more about Google Search Essentials](#).

### CONTENT BEST PRACTICES

#### ⚠ Document does not have a meta description

Format your HTML in a way that enables crawlers to better understand your app's content.

### ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MANUALLY CHECK (1)

Show

Run these additional validators on your site to check additional SEO best practices.

## Conclusion:

Thus we successfully used google Lighthouse PWA Analysis Tool for testing the PWA functioning.