UX 2 Plant App

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Contents

		Page
A		3
1	Implement project as a mobile only app 1.1 What makes an app mobile first	3 4
2	Manifest file contains the relevant info required by the app	5
3	Use of custom design components that are initially void of user requested data	. 6
4	Third party interactive components used in implementation	7
5	User selectable themes	7
В		8
6	Form validation of all input fields	8
7	AJAX Implemented for at least 4 get and 4 post requests	8
8	Data interchange format between app and RESTful web service using json	9
9	Use of fetch api to implement AJAX communication	10
10	Localstorage demonstrated remembering user actions, and app reload is contextually remembered at least three (3)	t- 10
11	PWA audit complete under audit tab	11
12	Service Worker to cache HTML/CSS/JS objects in-browser, and able to load without the network being present	d 11

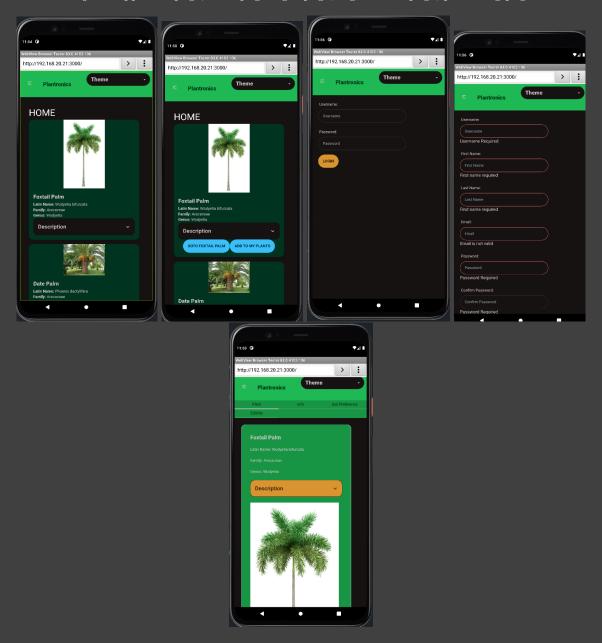
\mathbf{C}	13
13 Icon for app in manifest	13
14 Generous use of glyphs found in layout framework for forms and menus	14
15 Temporary loading screen spinner overlayed on display before JSON objects are rendered from Web Service	15
D	16
16 Screen shot of performance tab in devtools	16
17 Screenshot showing ajax	17
18 Localstorage inside devtools to prove app works	17
19 PWA audit complete under audit tab	18

Part A

1 Implement project as a mobile only app

To showcase that this is infact a mobile first application, it was deemed necessary that a android emulator such as android-studio be used to take screenshots of the app in action.

Fig. 1: App homepage, homepage login page, registration page, plant slug page



1.1 What makes an app mobile first

A mobile first app in my opinion a mobile first application is the interactive parts, such as buttons, links, navbar and tabs are designed in a way that allows for people with large hands to happily and easily use the app, without disadvantaging users with smaller hands, And text should we center where possible for makes sense to allow for smoother scaling

2 Manifest file contains the relevant info required by the app

manifest.json:

```
"name": "Plantronics",
"short_name": "Plant", "theme_color": "#3367d6",
"background_color": "#3367d6",
"display": "standalone",
"orientation": "portrait",
"icons": [
    "src": "images/icons/icon-72x72.png",
    "sizes": "72x72",
    "type": "image/png",
    "purpose": "maskable"
    "src": "images/icons/icon-96x96.png",
    "sizes": "96x96",
    "type": "image/png"
  },
    "src": "images/icons/icon-128x128.png",
    "sizes": "128x128",
    "type": "image/png"
    "src": "images/icons/icon-144x144.png",
    "sizes": "144x144",
    "type": "image/png"
    "src": "images/icons/icon-152x152.png",
    "sizes": "152x152",
    "type": "image/png"
  },
    "src": "images/icons/icon-192x192.png",
    "sizes": "192x192",
    "type": "image/png"
  },
    "src": "images/icons/icon-384x384.png",
    "sizes": "384x384",
```

```
"type": "image/png"
},
{
    "src": "images/icons/icon-512x512.png",
    "sizes": "512x512",
    "type": "image/png"
}
]
```

We meet all the requirements for a pwa and the optional extras.

3 Use of custom design components that are initially void of user requested data

In Plantronics there are a a few components which are initially void of user requested data, They are as follows: edible.svelte, myPlants.svelte, plant_card.svelte and profile.svelte. which are all stored in the src/components.

Shown below is the plant_card.svelte component:

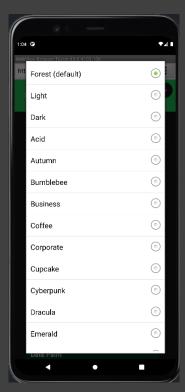
```
| Print | Class | Consult | Consult
```

4 Third party interactive components used in implementation

Originally i was using Sveltestrap a bootstrap component library for svelte/sveltekit but i gave up on it a while back and tried various other component libraries and hated all of them due to mainly the difficulty with dealing with form validation on SvelteStrap components (and the sveltestrap styling is slightly different then the base boostrap styling somehow), i ended up using daisyui and tailwind which doesn't use ui components, i wasn't aware of the UX2 requirement for third party interactive components (my fault for not fully reading the requirements) and as i dont have enough time to find something and implement it without breaking the theme selector, I wont be surprised if you fail me because i don't have any third party interactive components in my project. but i just dont have the time to deal with implementing them.

5 User selectable themes

In the navbar there is a button that by default should be labeled Forest (which is the default theme, although it might be labeled theme which happens sometimes), which when click presents the user with a dropdown with a large amount of available themes (may some minor color issues on some themes), The default themes is full of rich greens/browns and earthy tones, but users are free to pick whichever theme they want. The themes themselves are from daisyui, and the theme selector



is achieved by using a package called theme-select which handles the logic and is recommened by daisyui.

Part B

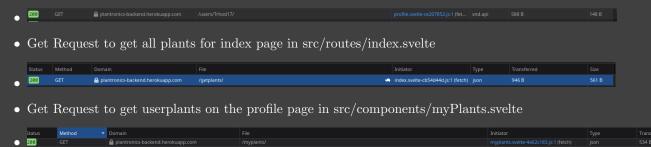
6 Form validation of all input fields

In plantronics at the time of writing this the components that contain input fields are login.svelte, registration.svelte components, they use both html5 and typescript/felte+yup validation

```
else {
             loginMessage = 'Username and Password cannot be blank';
    <title>Login</title>
    <meta name="description" content="Plantronics Login Page" />
        src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.1.3/dist/js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js"
        integrity="sha384-ka75k0Gln4gmtz2MlQn1kT1wXgYsOg+OMhuP+IlRH9sENBOOLRn5q+8nbTov4+1p"
crossorigin="anonymous"></script>
</svelte:head>
<form use:form on:submit|preventDefault={login} class="ml-5 w-3/4">
    <div class="p-2" />
<div class="form-control w-full max-w-xs">
        <label class="label" for="username">
     <span class="label-text">Username:</span>
            bind:value={$data.account.username}
type="text"
            placeholder="Username"
             name="username"
             id="username
             autocomplete="username"
    <span class="label-text">Password:</span>
```

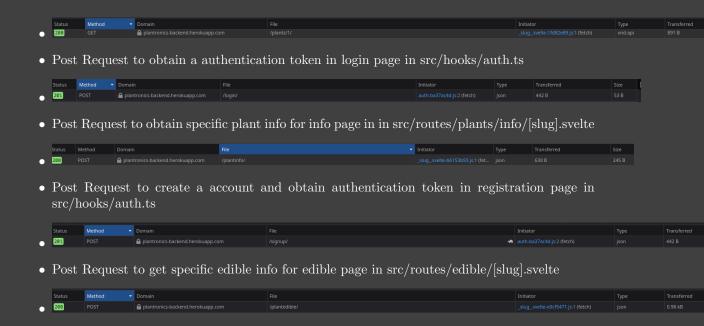
7 AJAX Implemented for at least 4 get and 4 post requests

• Get Request to get user info for profile in src/components/profile.svelte



Version: 1.0 May 18, 2022

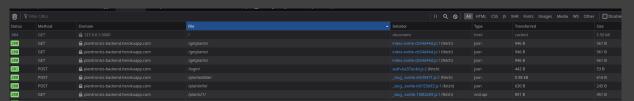
• Get Request to get specific plant for plant page in src/routes/plants/[slug].svelte



8 Data interchange format between app and RESTful web service using json

The communications between the front and back ends utilise Json as means of sending and recieving json, which can be seen in the network tab and in the source code

Fig. 2: App homepage, homepage login page, registration page, plant slug page



In the front end when we are sending data to the server we first have to convert the data into the Json format using JSON.stringify() is used to convert the data into a format which the backend can accept and parse. The backend is built in Django, using the Django Rest Framework package to create the rest functionality, Django uses serializers to take convert the data to and from json in order to handle the various functions its used in.

9 Use of fetch api to implement AJAX communication

This application uses the default Fetch implementation the comes as a part of javascript, to send and recieve requests and data.

Fig. 3: Here is a screenshot of the getUserDetail method is src/hooks/auth.ts

```
export const getUserDetails = async (user: string, pass: string) => {
    //let data = JSON.stringify((username: user, password: pass));
    //console.log(user + ' ' + pass);

let headersList = {
        "Accept": "*/*",
        "Content-Type": "application/api.vnd+json"
    }

let bodyContent = JSON.stringify({
        "username": user,
        "password": pass
));

return fetch("https://plantronics-backend.herokuapp.com/login/", {
        method: "POST",
        body: bodyContent,
        headers: headersList
)).then(function (response) {
        if (response.status != 201) {
            return 'error'
        } else {
            | return response.text();
        }
        )).then(function (data) {
            return data;
        })
}
```

We can see the code to send the user credidentials to the backend to validate whether they are correct.

10 Localstorage demonstrated remembering user actions, and app reload is contextually remembered at least three (3)

Because i used svelte stores to store the username and token to local storage, there is only 1 entry for the token and username rather then two seperate ones.

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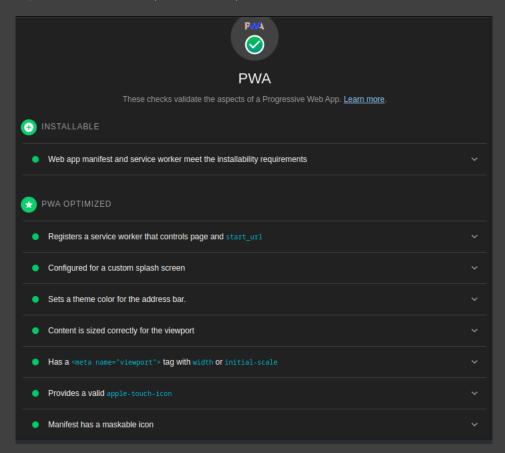
Fig. 4: Vivaldi (chrome based)

Fig. 5: Firefox



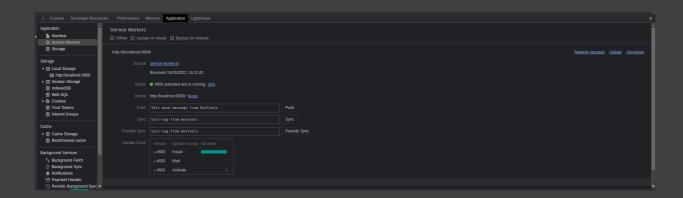
11 PWA audit complete under audit tab

Successful pwa audit in Vivaldi (chrome based)

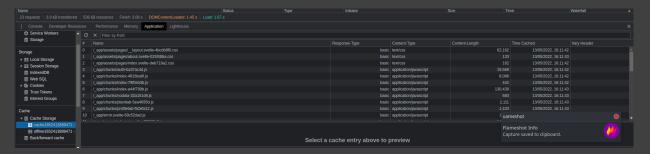


12 Service Worker to cache HTML/CSS/JS objects in-browser, and able to load without the network being present

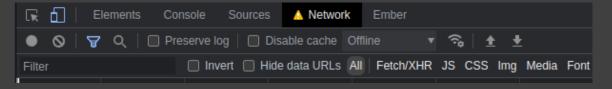
The service is currently caching css/html/js and also image files i believe, Below shows confirmation that the service worker is working.



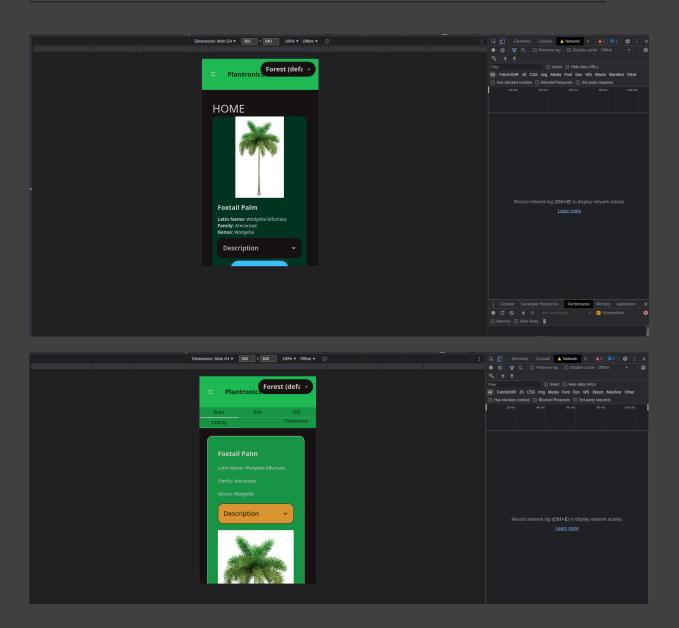
And here is the cache



Using the throttling feature in the network tab we can make the website run offline



If we go to the home page and it loads with no issues including the images. and the plant page for the foxtail palm also loads with no issues.



Part C

13 Icon for app in manifest

In the manifest json there are 8 icons ranging from 72x72 to 512x512, including 192x192 for apple devices.

```
"icons": [
     {
         "src": "images/icons/icon-72x72.png",
```

```
"sizes": "72x72",
    "type": "image/png",
    "purpose": "maskable"
    "src": "images/icons/icon-96x96.png",
    "sizes": "96x96",
    "type": "image/png"
 },
    "src": "images/icons/icon-128x128.png",
    "sizes": "128x128",
    "type": "image/png"
 },
    "src": "images/icons/icon-144x144.png",
    "sizes": "144x144",
    "type": "image/png"
    "src": "images/icons/icon-152x152.png",
    "sizes": "152x152",
    "type": "image/png"
    "src": "images/icons/icon-192x192.png",
    "sizes": "192x192",
    "type": "image/png"
 },
    "src": "images/icons/icon-384x384.png",
    "sizes": "384x384",
    "type": "image/png"
 },
    "src": "images/icons/icon-512x512.png",
    "sizes": "512x512",
    "type": "image/png"
]
```

14 Generous use of glyphs found in layout framework for forms and menus

The navbar and profile page have glyphs but i wasnt able to get them to position correctly with daisyui on the login and registration pages so ive not included them in those pages

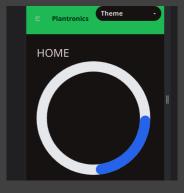
font awesome was used for the glyphs





15 Temporary loading screen spinner overlayed on display before JSON objects are rendered from Web Service

Currently only the index page has a loading spinner but i didnt have time to implement it the rest of them



15 of 19

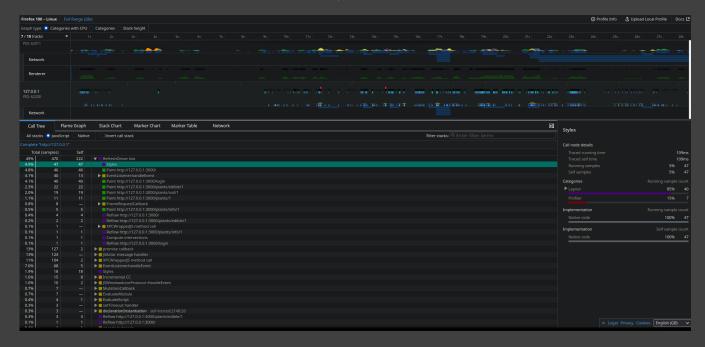
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Part D

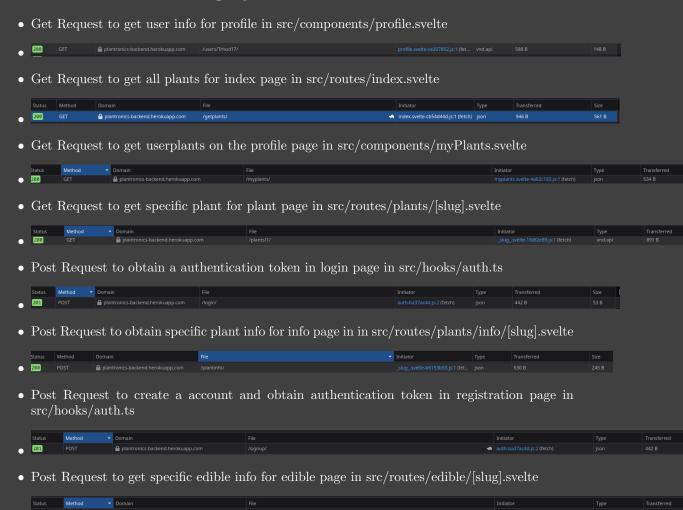
16 Screen shot of performance tab in devtools

My internet was playing up a bit and the backend is currently hosted on heroku in america so some response times may be a tad slow.

Fig. 6: The site sending and recieving data to/from the server from various pages



17 Screenshot showing ajax



18 Localstorage inside devtools to prove app works

Localstorage in both chrome and firefox

Fig. 7: Vivaldi (chrome based)

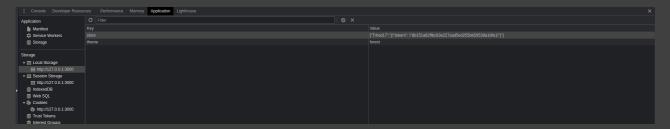


Fig. 8: Firefox



19 PWA audit complete under audit tab

Successful pwa audit in Vivaldi (chrome based)

