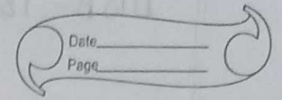


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MAD ASSIGNMENT - 1

Q1 a). Explain the key features and advantages of using Flutter for mobile app development.

- ⇒ 1) Flutter is a free and open-source mobile application development framework created by Google.
- 2) It is used for developing high performance, visually attractive and responsive apps for iOS, Android and web platform.
- 3) Flutter is based on the Dart programming and uses the skia graphics library to render its components.

Key Features & Advantages:-

- 1) Hot reload:- It makes it possible to see the changes in the code instantly ~~ref~~ reflected on the UI, which speeds up the process to work on the outlook of the application.
- 2) Cross-platform developments:- Flutter enables developers to write code that works on different platform. Which means, two different applications on two devices can use the same codebase.
Eg:- Samsung & Iphone have different OS but the same app will work on both devices.
- 3) Widget based Architecture:- UI components in flutter are widgets making the development modular & customizable.
- 4) Open Source:- Flutter is an Open-Source platform, is free of cost & has detailed documentation & communities available online.

Q.1) B) Discuss how the Flutter framework differs from traditional approach and why it ~~is~~ has gained popularity in the developer community.

- ⇒ 1) Instead of maintaining separate codebase for iOS & Android, Flutter allow developer to write a single codebase that works on ~~at~~ both platforms.
- 2) Flutter uses a reactive programming model where the UI automatically updates when the underlying data changes.
- 3) Flutter UI is built using widgets, which are composable and customizable building blocks, which makes it easier to create complex UIs.
- 4) One popular feature which makes flutter standout is hot reload.
- 5) Flutter's performance is commendable due to its use of Dart programming language & a compiled Ahead of time (AOT) execution.
- 6) Flutter is not limited to mobile development; It can be used to build application for desktop, web and embeded systems.

Q.2) a) Describe the concept of the widget tree in flutter Explain how widget composition is used to build complex user interfaces.

- ⇒ 1) In flutter a widget tree is a hieschial structure that represents the user interface of an application. It consists of

individual elements called widgets, which are the building blocks of UI.

2) The widget tree describes the composition and organization of these widgets, defining how they nest and interact with each other.

3) Widgets are objects in Flutter that define the structural & visual elements of the UI. Widgets are either

i) stateless widgets

ii) stateful widgets.

4) The widget tree has a hierarchical structure, similar to DOM in web development. At the root of the tree is the top-level widget, typically a `MaterialApp`. As we go down the tree, widgets encapsulate & compose other widgets, forming a parent-child relationship.

5) This results in composability, to create more complex UI.

Eg:- Row widget can contain multiple children like text, image & Icon widgets.

6) Stateless widgets are immutable and don't change over time, while stateful widgets can hold mutable state, which is crucial for managing dynamic elements in the UI.

7) Stateful widgets have lifecycle that includes methods like `'initstate'`, `'build'`, and `'dispose'`.

Q.2) b) Provide examples of commonly used widgets & their roles in creating a widget tree.

⇒ 1) Container:- It is a versatile box model that can contain other widgets, providing padding, margin & decoration.

Usually a parent component for many children inside it.

2) Row & ~~col~~ columns :- They arrange child widgets in a horizontal or vertical line.

3) List view :-

Create scrollable list of widgets.

Eg:- Listview (

children: [

List Tile (title: Text ('Item 1')):

],

)

4) Stack :- They overlap the widget on top of each other.

Eg:- Stack (

children: [

Positioned (

top: 10, 0,

left: 10, 0,

Child: Text ('Top left')

),

],

)

5) AppBar :- Usually represents the top app bar that typically contains the app's title & navigation.

AppBar (

title: Text ('My App'),

),

],

)

Q3) a) Discuss the importance of state management in Flutter applications.

⇒ State management is a crucial aspect of building robust and efficient Flutter applications. In Flutter, "state" refers to the data that influences the appearance and behavior of widgets. Managing state effectively is essential for creating responsive, dynamic, and scalable applications. Here are some key reasons why state management is important in Flutter.

1. User Interface Updates
2. Performance Optimization
3. Code Maintainability
4. Reusability and Modularity
5. Persistence and Navigation
6. Stateful Widget Limitations
7. Concurrency and Asynchronous Operations

b) Compare and contrast the different state management approaches available in Flutter, such as setState, Provider, and Riverpod. Provide scenarios where each approach is suitable.

⇒ 1. setState:-

Pros:

- Simplicity: 'setState' is the most straightforward way to manage state in Flutter. It is built into the framework and is easy to understand for beginners.
- Appropriate for Simple UIs: for small to moderately

complex UIs where the state changes are localized and the widget tree is not deeply nested, 'setState' can be sufficient.

Cons:

- Limited to the Widget Tree:
'setState' is limited to the widget where it is called and its descendants.
- Over-rebuilding Widgets :- It triggers a rebuild of the entire widget and its subtree potentially causing performance issues for larger applications.

Suitable Scenarios:

- Small to moderately sized applications
- Simple UIs with limited interactivity.
- Learning and prototyping purposes.

2. Provider:

Pros:

- Scoped State Management:
Provider allows for scoped and localized state management reducing the need for prop drilling.
- Easy Integration: It is easy to integrate into Flutter applications and offers a good balance between simplicity and flexibility.
- Large Community Support:
Provider is widely used and has good community support.

Cons:

- Learning Curve

- Global Scope: In some cases global state might be unintentionally created.

Suitable Scenarios:

- Applications of varying sizes with moderate to complex UIs
- Situations where a centralized state management solution is needed but without the complexity of other solutions.

3. Riverpod:

Pros

- Scoped and Flexible:
- Provider Inheritance:
- Immutable and Reactive

Cons:

- Learning Curve: Similar to 'Provider', 'Riverpod'.
- Advanced Features: Some of the advanced features may not be necessary for simpler applications, adding unnecessary complexity.

Suitable Scenarios:

- Large and complex applications.
- Situation where a more sophisticated, scalable and reactive state management solution is required.
- Projects where dependency injection is a crucial consideration.

Q4) a) Explain the process of integrating Firebase with a flutter application. Discuss the benefits of using Firebase as a backend solution.

- ⇒ 1. Create a Firebase Project
- Go to the Firebase Console and create a new project.
 - Follow the setup instructions.
2. Add Firebase to Flutter project
- In your flutter project, add the Firebase SDK dependencies to the 'pubspec.yaml' file.
3. Initialize Firebase
- Import the Firebase packages and initialize Firebase in the 'main.dart' file.
4. Configure Firebase Services:
- Depending on the services you want to use (Authentication, Firestore, etc), configure them by following the specific setup instructions provided by Firebase.
5. Use Firebase Services in the App:
- Implement Firebase services in your app code.

Benefits of Using Firebase.

1. Real-time Database
2. Authentication
3. Cloud Functions
4. Cloud Firestore
5. Firebase Storage
6. Hosting and Analytics
7. Authentication State Management
8. Secure and Scalable
9. Easy Setup and Integration

b) Highlight the Firebase services commonly used in Flutter development and provide a brief overview of how data synchronization is achieved.

⇒ Common Firebase Services in Flutter Development are:

1. Authentication: Firebase Authentication for user sign-in
2. Firestore: A NoSQL database for real-time data synchronization
3. Firebase Cloud Messaging (FCM): Push notifications for engaging users.

* Data Synchronization

1. Listeners and streams: Firebase services use listeners and streams extensively. Flutter developers can use stream-based APIs to listen for changes in data whether it's in Firestore, the Realtime Database or other Firebase services.
2. Reactively Updating UI: Flutter's 'Stream Builder' widget is commonly used to reactively update UI components based on the changes in data streams. When data changes on the server, the stream emits new data, triggering a rebuild of the associated UI.
3. Offline Support: Firebase services provide built-in offline support. Flutter apps can work seamlessly offline and when connectivity is restored, changes made offline are automatically synchronized with the server.