After setting up dependencies

2. Database Helper Class (exists in the directory as this doc)

**Storing Images in SQLite**

There are several approaches to storing images with SQLite:

**1. BLOB Storage (Direct in Database)**

Store images as binary data directly in the database using the BLOB data type. This is what I've implemented in the helper above.

**Pros:**

* Simple to implement
* Data integrity (images are part of database transactions)
* No file path management needed

**Cons:**

* Increases database size significantly
* Can slow down database operations
* Not recommended for large images or many images

### 2. ****File Path Storage (Recommended)****

Store images as files in the device storage and save only the file path in the database.

**Key Considerations**

**When to use BLOB vs File Path:**

**Use BLOB when:**

* Images are small (< 1MB)
* You need database transactions to include images
* You have few images
* You need to ensure data integrity

**Use File Path when:**

* Images are large or numerous
* You want better database performance
* You need to share images with other apps
* You want to reduce database size

**Important Notes:**

1. **Image Compression**: Always compress images before storing to reduce size
2. **Error Handling**: Implement proper error handling for file operations
3. **Permissions**: Add necessary permissions in android/app/src/main/AndroidManifest.xml for image picker
4. **Memory Management**: Be careful with large images to avoid memory issues