

# DART

By: GSS





# What is Dart

- Developed by Google
- Object oriented language
- Runs on multiple environment



# Installation and Set up

[Details](#)



# First Program

Dart extension - .dart

Run file - command - dart filename



# Fundamentals

1. Static-type
2. Compiled - AOT, JIT
3. Print and read
4. Comments - Inline, block, Documentation
5. Null Safe



# Data Types

**EVERYTHING IN DART IS AN OBJECT**

- Strongly typed and dynamic typed
  - a. Int,
  - b. double,
  - c. String,
  - d. bool,
  - e. dynamic



# Data Types

**EVERYTHING IN DART IS AN OBJECT**

- a. String
- b. Type Conversion
- c. null
- d. Constant



# Defining Constants

```
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void main() {
  final city="Mumbai";
  final int wheels=4;
  print(city);
  print(wheels);
  const pi=3.14;
  const gravity=9.8;
  print(pi);
  print(gravity);
}
```

Mumbai  
4  
3.14  
9.8



# Control flow statements/conditional statements

```
void main() {  
  //var marks=50;  
  var marks=290;  
  if(marks>90&&  
    print("Your g  
}else if(marks>  
  print("Your g  
  else if(marks:  
    print("Your  
  else if(marks:  
    print("Your  
  else if(marks:  
    print("Work  
  else  
    print("Inva  
}  
}
```

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```
void main() {  
  //conditional expression  
  var a=10,b=50;  
  int small;  
  //exp?true:false  
  a>b?print("$a is greater") :print("$b is greater");  
  small=a<b?a:b;  
  print("$small is smaller");  
  //exp1??exp2  
  String name="Anjali",printName;  
  printName=name??"Guest User";  
  print(printName);  
}
```

► Run

50 is greater  
10 is smaller  
Guest User

# Loops



- for
- while

```
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void main() {

    // WAP to find the even numbers between 1 to 10

    for (int i = 1; i <= 10; i++) {

        if ( i % 2 == 0) {
            print(i);
        }
    }

    // for ..in loop
    List planetList = ["Mercury", "Venus", "Earth", "Mars"];

    for (String planet in planetList) {
        print(planet);
    }
}
```

2  
4  
6  
8  
10  
Mercury  
Venus  
Earth  
Mars



# Collections

- List
- Set
- Map



# Function Expression

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```
//Function expression
void main() {

    findPerimeter(4, 2);

    int rectArea = getArea(10, 5);
    print("The area is $rectArea");
}
void findPerimeter(int length, int breadth) => print("The perimeter is ${2 * (length + breadth)}");

int getArea(int length, int breadth) {
    int area = length * breadth;
    return area;
}
/*
int getArea(int length, int breadth) => length * breadth;*/
```

The perimeter is 12  
The area is 50



# Lambda Expression

- Short manner to represent function
- It is used when function returns single expression

## Syntax -

```
return_type function_name(arguments) =>  
expression;
```

# Parameters - Required and optional parameters

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```
void main() {  
  
    printCities("New York", "New Delhi", "Sydney");  
    print("");  
  
    printCountries("USA"); // You can skip the Optional Positional Parameters  
  
}  
  
// Required Parameters  
void printCities(String name1, String name2, String name3) {  
  
    print("Name 1 is $name1");  
    print("Name 2 is $name2");  
    print("Name 3 is $name3");  
  
}  
  
// Optional Positional Parameters  
void printCountries(String name1, [String name2, String name3]) {  
  
    print("Name 1 is $name1");  
    print("Name 2 is $name2");  
    print("Name 3 is $name3");  
  
}
```

Name 1 is New York  
Name 2 is New Delhi  
Name 3 is Sydney  
  
Name 1 is USA  
Name 2 is null  
Name 3 is null

# Named parameters

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```
void main() {  
  findVolume(10, breadth: 5, height: 20);  
  print("");  
  
  findVolume(10, height: 20, breadth: 5);    //  
  Sequence doesn't matter in Named Parameter  
}  
  
int findVolume(int length, {int breadth, int height}) {  
  
  print("Length is $length");  
  print("Breadth is $breadth");  
  print("Height is $height");  
  
  print("Volume is ${length * breadth * height}");  
}
```

Length is 10  
Breadth is 5  
Height is 20  
Volume is 1000

Length is 10  
Breadth is 5  
Height is 20  
Volume is 1000

# Default parameters

DART

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```
void main() {  
  
    findVolume(10);    // Default value comes into action  
    print("");  
  
    findVolume(10, breadth: 5, height: 30);    // Overrides the old  
    value with new one  
    print("");  
  
    findVolume(10, height: 30, breadth: 5);    // Making use of Named  
    Parameters with Default values  
}
```

```
void findVolume(int length, {int breadth = 2, int height = 20}) {  
  
    print("Lenght is $length");  
    print("Breadth is $breadth");  
    print("Height is $height");  
    print("Volume is ${length * breadth * height}");  
}
```

Lenght is 10  
Breadth is 2  
Height is 20  
Volume is 400

Lenght is 10  
Breadth is 5  
Height is 30  
Volume is 1500

Lenght is 10  
Breadth is 5  
Height is 30  
Volume is 1500



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```
void main() {
```

```
    // Example One: Passing Function to Higher-Order Function
```

```
    Function addNumbers = (a, b) => print(a + b);  
    someOtherFunction("Hello", addNumbers);  
}
```

```
    // Example Two: Receiving Function from Higher-Order Function
```

```
    var myFunc = taskToPerform();  
    print(myFunc(10)); // multiplyFour(10) // number * 4 // 10 * 4 // OUTPUT: 40  
}
```

```
    // Example one: Accepts function as parameter
```

```
void someOtherFunction(String message, Function myFunction) { // Higher-Order Function
```


```
    print(message);  
    myFunction(2, 4); // addNumbers(2, 4) // print(a + b); // print(2 + 4) // OUTPUT: 6  
}
```

```
    // Example two: Returns a function
```

```
Function taskToPerform() { // Higher-Order Function
```

```
    Function multiplyFour = (int number) => number * 4;  
    return multiplyFour;  
}
```

Hello  
6  
40

 abstract

The base

A function  
type, and

[Open libra](#)

## DART

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```
doSomething(List values, Function func) {  
  for (var v in values) {  
    var r = func(v);  
    print("Input: $v Output: $r");  
  }  
}
```

```
double_num(n) {  
  return 2*n;  
}
```

```
main() {  
  doSomething([1, 2, 3], (n) => n*n);  
  
  doSomething([4, 5], double_num);  
}
```

Input: 1 Output: 1  
Input: 2 Output: 4  
Input: 3 Output: 9  
Input: 4 Output: 8  
Input: 5 Output: 10



# Closures

A closure is a function wrapped inside an outer/parent function. It has access to the variables in the outer/parent function.

**A function can modify** variables defined in the parent scopes.

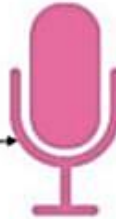


# OOPS

## Classes and Objects



The blueprint = Class



The Object - actual Mic

Classes - a template (blueprint) for creating objects (the real *thing*).



# Class

Syntax -

```
class class_name {  
    // Properties (Instance Variables)  
    // Constructor  
    // Methods (Functions)  
    // Getters and Setters  
}
```

Example -

```
class Mobile {  
    String color;  
    String brandName;  
    String calling() {  
        return "Mobile can do calling";  
    }  
    String musicPlay() {  
        return "Mobile can play Music";  
    }  
}
```



# Object

Syntax of creating object

```
var object_name = new class_name (arguments);
```

```
var myMobile = new Mobile();
```



# Assessing properties and methods of class

## Syntax -

```
// Accessing Properties  
object_name.property_name;  
  
// Accessing Methods  
object_name.method_name;
```

## Example -

```
// Accessing properties  
myMobile.color;  
myMobile.brandName;  
  
// Accessing methods  
myMobile.calling();  
myMobile.musicPlay();
```



# Constructors

- Default, Parameterised - Refer Github





# Encapsulation and Inheritance

- Refer Github



# Inheritance

- Single level
- Multilevel



# Abstract Class

Refer Github



# Interface

Refer Github



# Mixin

**Mixin** is a class that contains methods for use by other classes without having to be the parent class of those other classes.

```
class B { //B is not allowed to extend any other
class other than object

    method() {

        ....
    }
}

class A with B {

    ....
    .....
}

void main() {

    A a = A();

    a.method(); //we got the method without inheriting
B
}
```