

# Começando a usar Flutter & Dart



# Flutter

Inclui:

- Reactive Framework
- 2D rendering Engine
- Várias ferramentas de desenvolvimento
- Ready-made widgets

# Main Concepts

- Widgets
- States
- Material Design
- User Interaction and gestures
- Packages

# Widget

- Is a description of part of a UI
- Flutter has no separate files for layout or customization, all code relating to the UI element is defined in the corresponding widget
- Every widget has a series of attributes and event-based functions
  - `textTheme`
  - `Color`
  - `onPressed`
  - `Shape`
  - ..
- Widgets have state, which changes as the user interacts with it



# Flutter Dev Tools

- Hot reload
  - Changes in the code are reflected instantaneously on the UI (on device or emulator)
- Flutter Inspector
  - Relates and lets you navigate back and forth: pixel-level UI position – widget tree – source code
- Code auto-formatter (`dartfmt`)
  - Formats your code so that it becomes clearer to maintain

# Dart Code Style

## Identifiers:

- Type names: `MyType`
- Libraries/packages/directories/source files: `lowercase_with_underscores`
- Import prefixes: `lowercase_with_underscores`
- Other identifiers: `lowerCamelCase`
- Constant names: `lowerCamelCase`
- Don't use prefix letters

```
class SliderMenu { ... }  
  
class HttpRequest { ... }  
  
typedef Predicate<T> = bool Function(T value);
```

## Ordering:

- Place “dart:” imports before other imports
- Place “package:” imports before relative imports
- Prefer placing external “package:” imports before other imports
- The exports should go in a separate section after all imports
- Sort all imports and imports alphabetically



# Dart Code Style

## Formatting

- Use the Dart fomatter (`dartfmt`)
- `Dartfmt` cannot work miracles, so consider making your code more formatter-friendly.
  - shorten a local variable name or hoist out an expression into a new local variable
- Avoid lines longer than 80 chars
- Use curly braces for ALL control structures

Avoid dangling else clause:

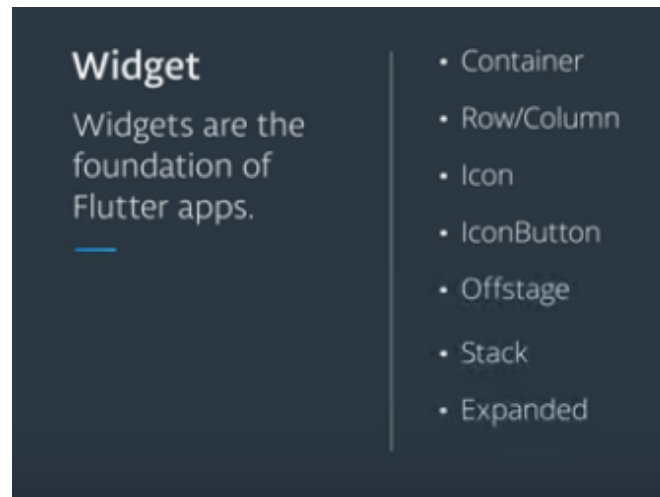
```
if (isWeekDay) {  
  print('Bike to work!');  
} else {  
  print('Go dancing or read a book!');  
}
```

When the “if” wraps to the next line:

```
if (overflowChars != other.overflowChars) {  
  return overflowChars < other.overflowChars;  
}
```

# Widgets

- The entire UI is made of (nested) widgets → widget tree
- Flutter comes with a rich set of predefined widgets



- Stateless widgets → once properties are instantiated they cannot be changed (background-color, height, width)
  - Container widget – for subdividing screen, decorating other widgets, etc.
- Stateful widgets → are the UI elements that embody an interaction

Widget catalog at: <https://flutter.io/docs/development/ui/widgets>

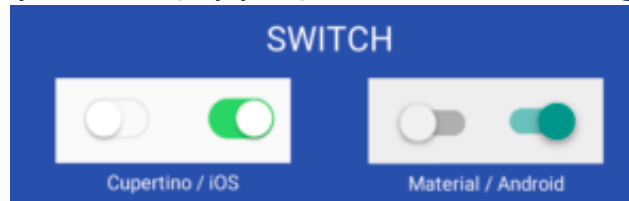


# Widgets – 3 Princípios

Todos os widgets devem obedecer a 3 princípios:

## ■ Aparência

- Devem ser visualmente agradáveis, bonitos, preservem o “Look & Feel” de cada plataforma (se desejado). L&F do Android difere daquele do Cupertino / iOS
- Widgets com estilo Cupertino (Apple) e Material Design (Google) para versões antigas



## ■ Alta performance

- Quando são acionados devem produzir uma reação rápida e suave, incluindo transições e animações

## ■ Extensibilidade e Customização

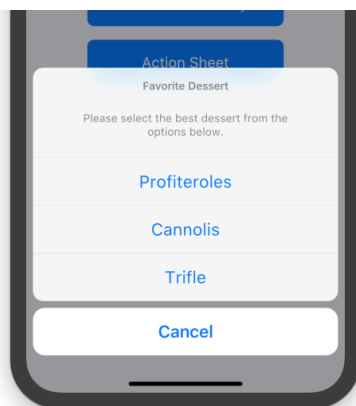
- Possibilidade de customizar/modificar quase tudo no widget para manter o estilo & branding do aplicativo

Isso é possível porque não existe mais tradução/ponte: **os widgets são renderizados pelo próprio aplicativo** e não na plataforma

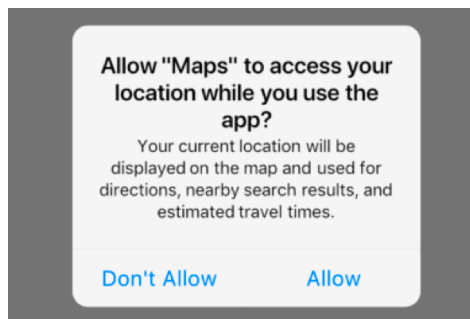
# Widgets - Catálogo

Widget Catalog: <https://flutter.dev/docs/development/ui/widgets>

- Existem widgets para TUDO MESMO, desde estrutura/ layout de uma tela, ícones, buttons, animações, Input, Semântica de widgets, Modelos de Interação, scrolling, display de texto, theme style, etc.
- Cada widget em seu app é uma classe Dart que estende uma classe que vem em um package (exemplo: `package:flutter/material.dart`)
- Exemplos (Cupertino iOS)



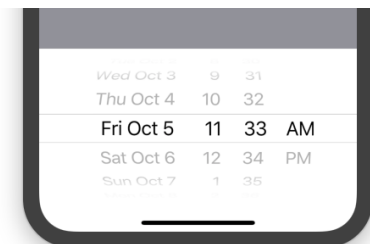
Bottom action sheet



Alert Dialog



Activity Indicator/s

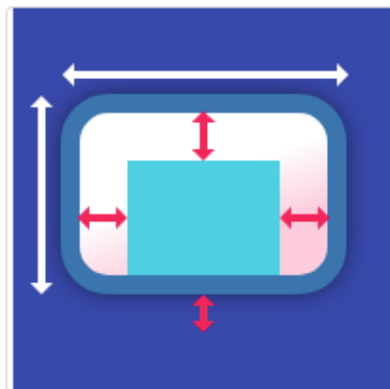


Date Pickers



# Widgets – the essential ones

- Necessários para quase toda app (Basic Widgets)



Container



Row



Column



Image



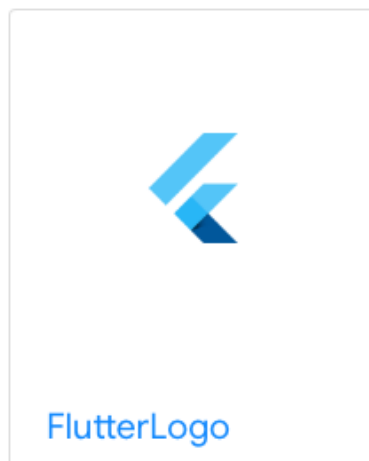
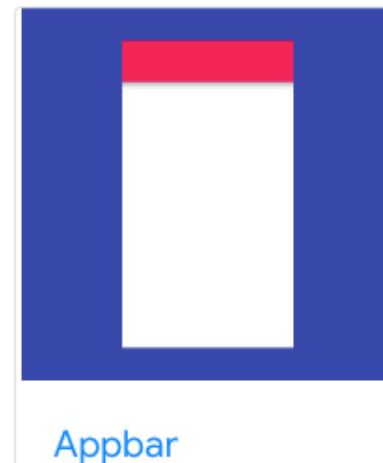
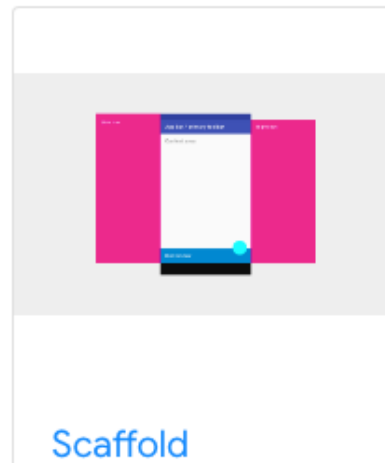
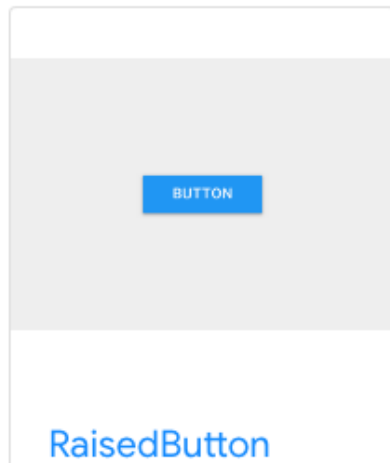
Text



Icon

# Widgets – the essential ones

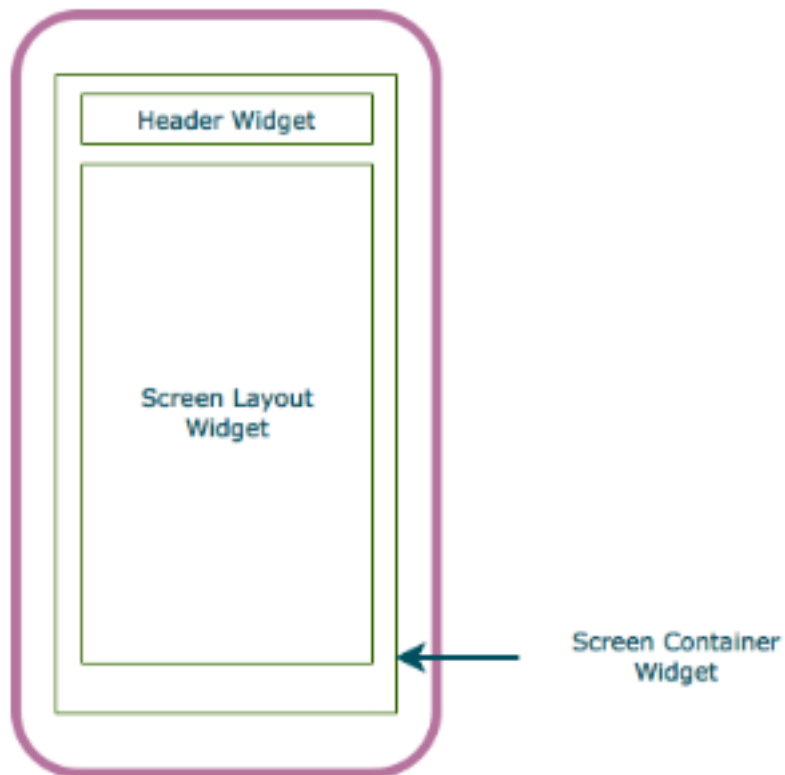
- Necessários para quase toda app (Basic Widgets)



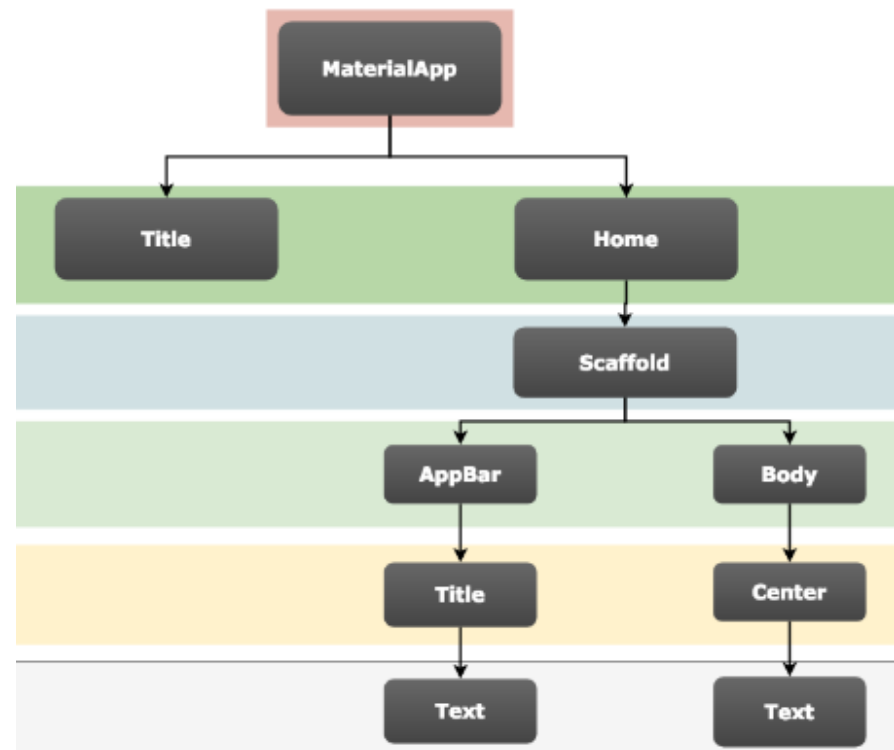
**Scaffold:** Implementa a estrutura básica de layout do Material Design.  
Com APIs para posicionar e mostrar drawers, bottom sheets, snackbars, etc.

# Widgets - Hierarchy

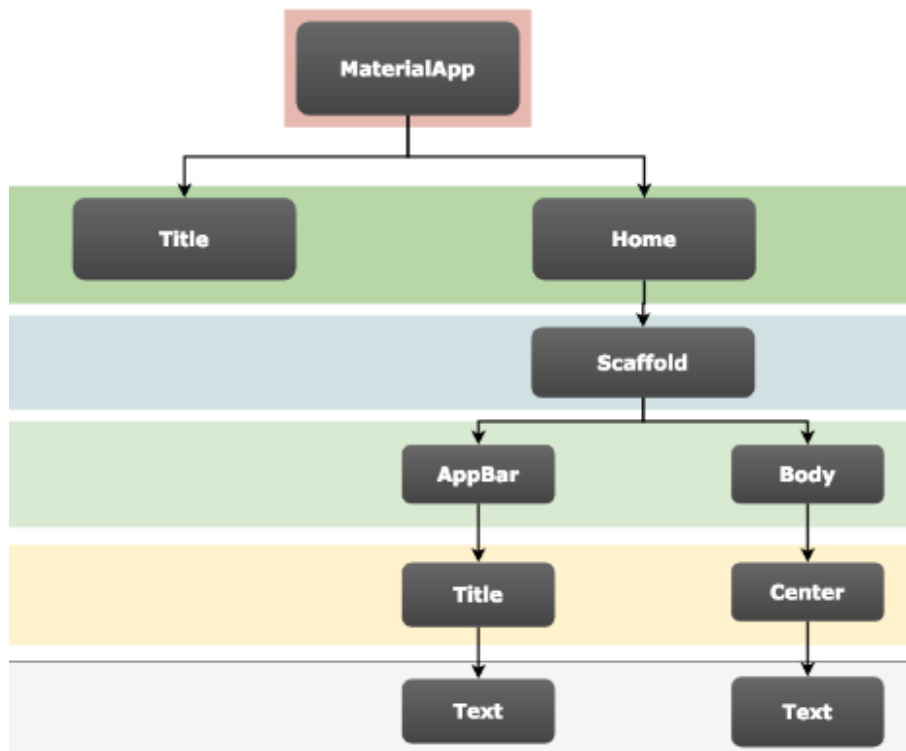
A very basic app



The widget hierarchy



# Widgets - Hierarchy



```
class MyApp extends StatelessWidget {  
  @override  
  Widget build(BuildContext ctx) {  
    return new MaterialApp(  
      title: "MySampleApplication",  
      home: new Scaffold(  
        appBar: new AppBar(  
          title: new Text("Hello Flutter App"),  
        ),  
        body: new Center(  
          child: new Text("Hello Flutter"),  
        ),  
      ),  
    );  
  }  
}
```

# Hello Flutter

- Usaremos um Container Widget chamado Directionality e um Text Widget
- Precisamos importar o pacote material design (pois é ele que contém os widgets)

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

void main() => runApp(new MyApp());

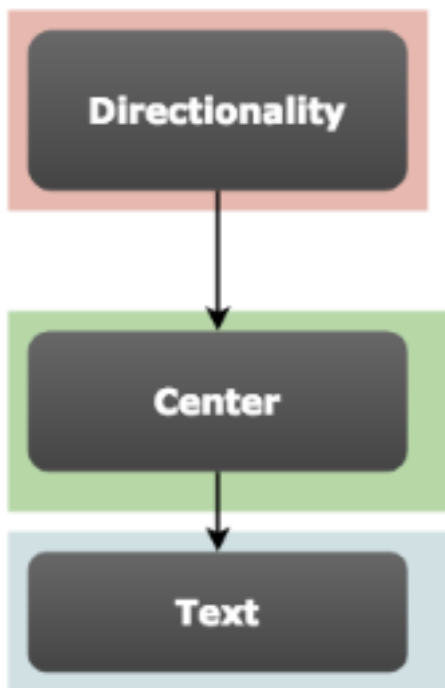
class MyApp extends StatelessWidget {
  @override
  Widget build(BuildContext ctxt) {
    return new Directionality(
      textDirection: TextDirection.ltr,
      child: new Text("Hello Flutter")
    );
  }
}
```

- MyApp é uma widget que vai criar o layout da tela.
- Criamos um container Directionality que terá um sub-widget chamado 'Text'
- Cada widget tem um método "build" e retorna um widget.



# Hello Flutter

- Se quisermos centralizar o texto, criamos um sub-widget filho de Directionality, e pai do widgetText.



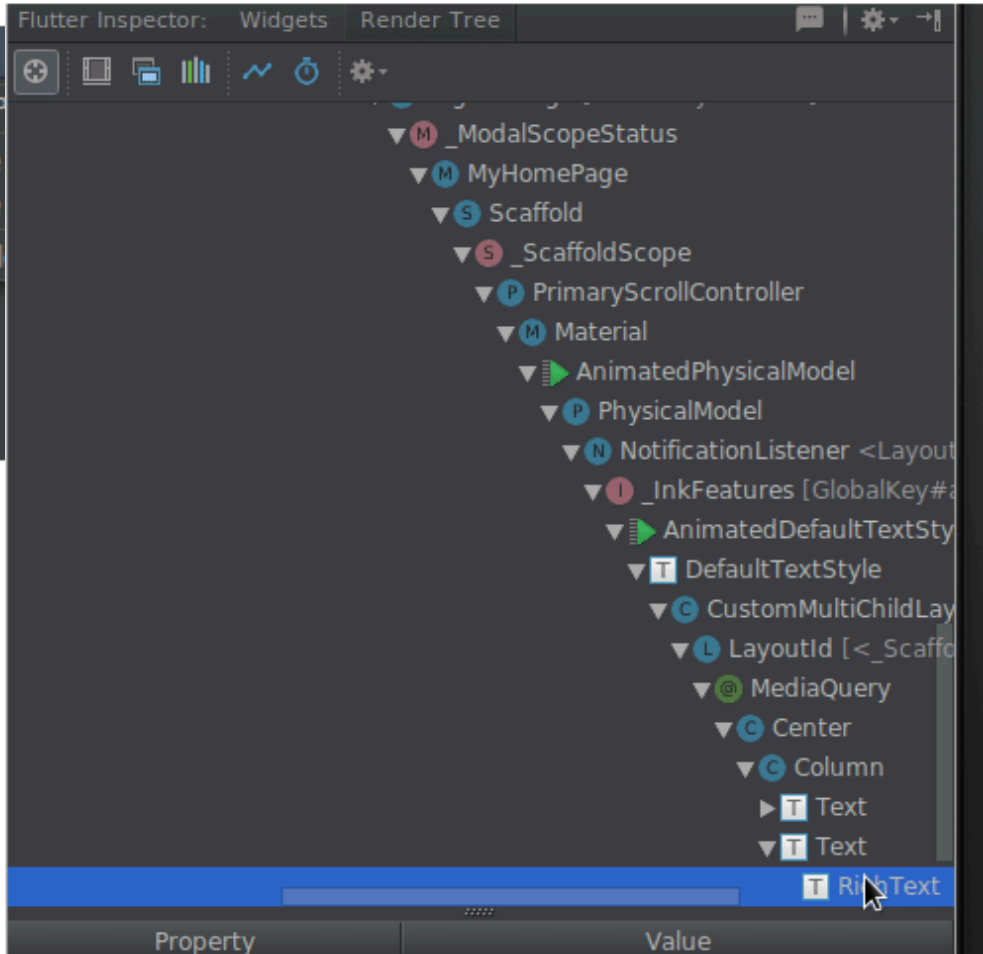
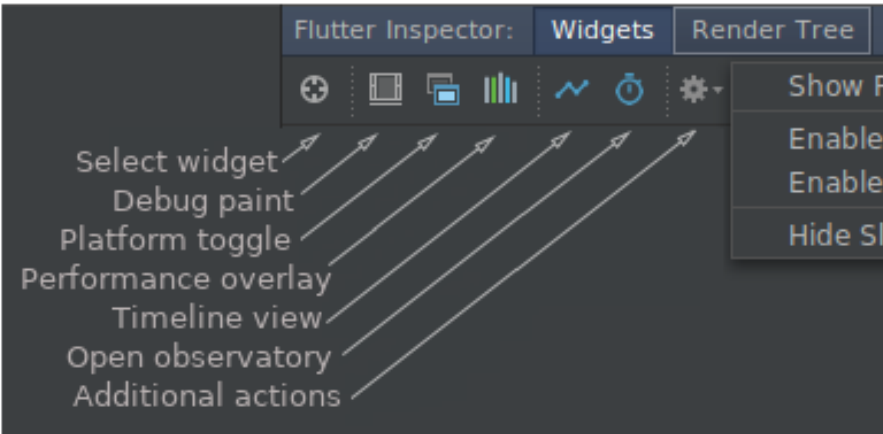
```
class MyApp extends StatelessWidget {  
  @override  
  Widget build(BuildContext ctx) {  
    return new Directionality(  
      textDirection: TextDirection.ltr,  
      child: new Center(  
        child: new Text("Hello Flutter"),  
      )  
    );  
  }  
}
```



# Widget Inspector

- Flutter framework uses widgets as the core building block for anything from controls (text, buttons, toggles, etc.) to layout (centering, padding, rows, columns, etc.).
- **Widget inspector** is powerful tool for visualizing and exploring Flutter widget trees.
- It can be helpful when:
  - Understanding existing layouts
  - Diagnosing layout issues
- The inspector is currently available in the Flutter plugin for Android Studio, or IntelliJ IDEA.

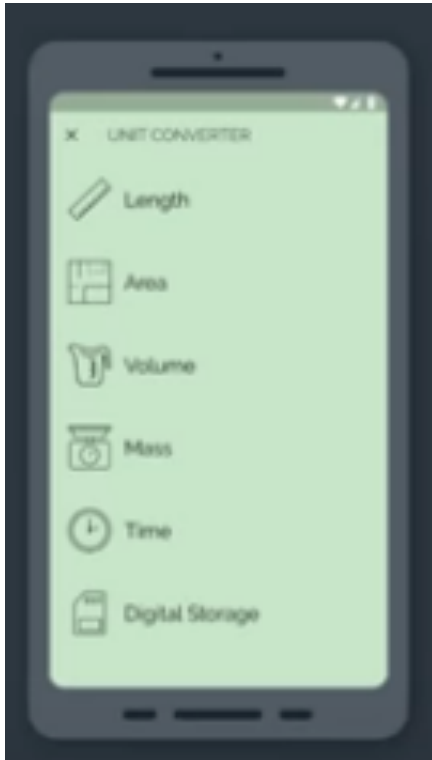
# Widget Inspector



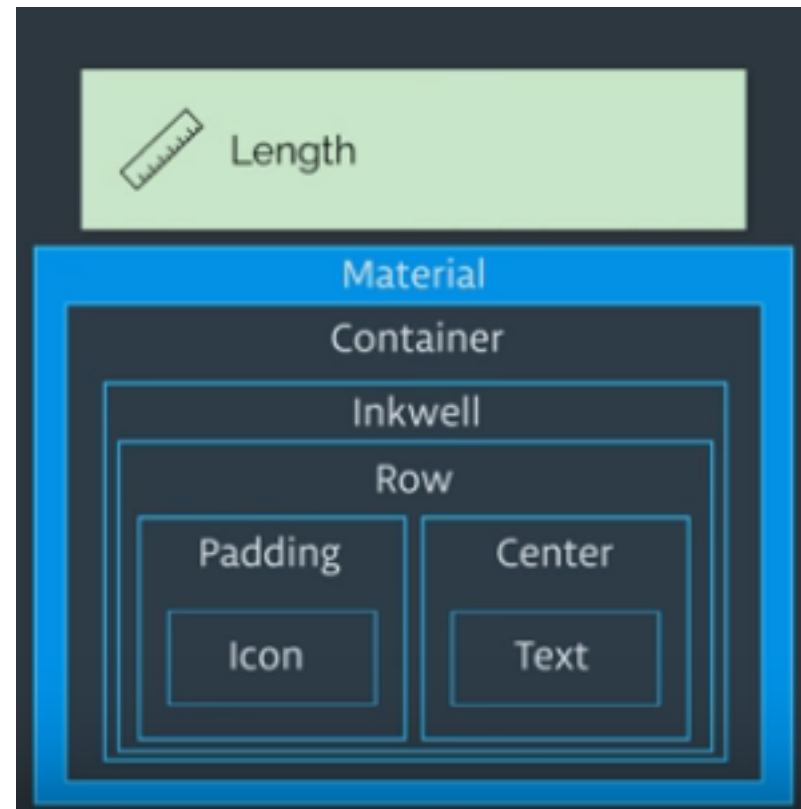
<https://flutter.io/docs/development/tools/inspector>



# Widgets to set UI characteristics



Screen is list of container widgets

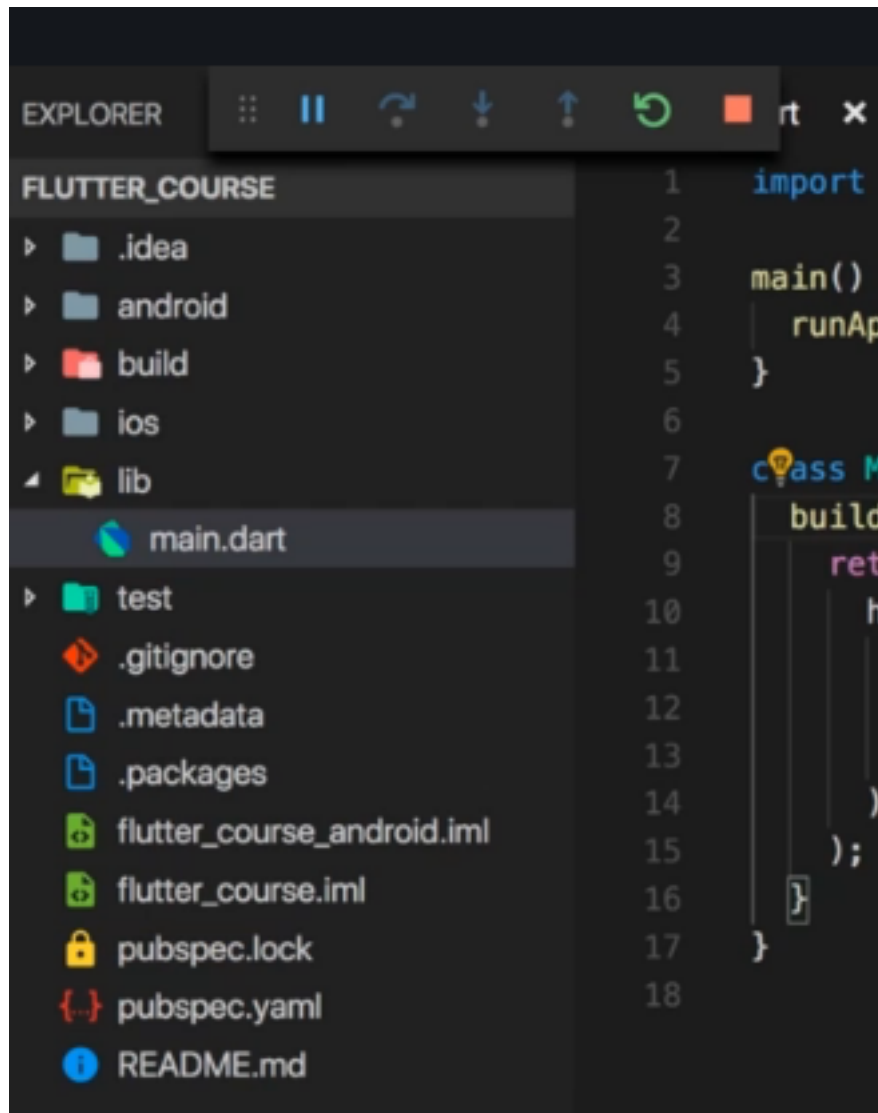


## **Nested/ hierarchy of widgets:**

Inkwell:: animation when one taps on it  
Each widget may has its own padding (those are defined through edge inserts)



# Um projeto de App Flutter



- lib/main.dart é onde é colocado o seu código dart
- .idea: usados pelo VS Code ou outras IDEs (não alterar)
- android e ios: código nativo gerado a partir do dart (não alterar)
- build: arquivos gerados no processo de build multi-plataforma (não alterar)
- test: pode ser usado para criar testes automatizados
  - .gitignore: para controle de versão no git
  - .metadata, .packages, etc.: arquivos de configuração
  - pubspec.yaml: descrição das dependências de módulos de código nativos

