

# Variables

17 September 2023 13:08

```
void main() {  
  double? var1;  
  var var2 = "Hello Astik !";  
  print(var1);  
  print(var2);  
}
```

```
void main() {  
  final String name = "Astik";  
  name = "Joy"; // We can not do this. The variable values can be set only once.  
}
```

```
void main() {  
  late String name;  
  name = "Joy";  
  print(name);  
}
```

1. If we give '?' mark at the end of data type then it will assign NULL by default, so we can use that variable.
2. If we do not give '?' mark and do not initialize the variable then we use that variable then it gives error.
3. 'late' keyword is used to tell the dart that we do not want null by default but I will initialize it before using it.
4. 'final' and 'const' are the keywords which tell that the variables can't be re-initialized.
5. It is better to use 'late' and '?' mark whenever required. It reduces many bugs.

## Data Types :

1. Number
2. String
3. Boolean
4. Map

```
void main() {  
  int num1 = 10; // Correct  
  int num2 = 10.2; // Error  
  double num3 = 20; // Correct  
  double num4 = 10.3; // Correct  
  // String data type  
  // String in Dart has to be defined inside single or double quotes  
  String firstName = "Astik";  
  String lastName = "Gorai";  
  print(firstName + " " + lastName);  
  // Another way to concatenate string  
  String fullName = "$firstName $lastName";  
  print(fullName);  
  // Boolean Data Type  
  // Either True or False  
  bool isTuesday = false;  
  print(isTuesday);  
  // They can work on and, or clause  
  // List  
  // An ordered data type  
  // An array in other programming language  
  List list1 = ['A', 'B', 'C'];  
  var list2 = [1, 2, 3, 'Another Data Type'];  
  // Map  
  Map map1 = {  
    "firstName": 'Astik',  
    "lastName": 'Gorai',  
    "email": 'hereisastik@gmail.com',  
    "id": '5'  
  };  
  print(list1);  
  print(list2);  
  print(map1);  
}
```

```
void main() {  
  // ''' Multi Line String '''  
  var firstName = 'Astik';  
  String lastName = 'Gorai';  
  // String Interpolation  
  print(firstName + " " + lastName);  
  String fullName = firstName + ' ' +  
  lastName;  
  String fullName2 = '$firstName  
$lastName';  
  String val = '${2 + 2} Mr. $firstName  
$lastName';  
  print(val);  
  print(fullName);  
  print(fullName2);  
  print(fullName.length);  
  print(fullName.isEmpty);  
  print(fullName.toLowerCase());  
  print(fullName.toUpperCase());  
  String name3 = ' $firstName  
$lastName';  
  print(name3.trim());  
  print(fullName.substring(3));  
  print(fullName.substring(3, 7));  
  print(fullName.split(' '));  
}
```

## Number Data Type

```
void main() {  
  int num1 = 10;  
  double num2 = 10.56;  
  // There is another data type 'num' , which inherits  
  // from the int and ndouble data type, it has many  
  functionality  
  var num3 = num1 + num2; // +, -, *, / , %,   
  print(num3);  
  var number = num.parse('12'); // Converts  into integer  
  print(number == '12');  
  print(number);  
  double num4 = 0.01;  
  print(num4.isInfinite);  
  print(num4.isNaN);  
  print(num4.isNegative);  
  print(num4.sign);  
  print(num4.toInt());  
  int num5 = 12;  
  print(num5.toDouble());  
  print(num5.toString());  
  print(num5.abs());  
  print(num4.round());  
}
```

# Functions

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15:47

```
void main() {

    printInfo("Charlie"); // Using default values for age and city
    printInfo("David", age: 40); // Providing age using a named argument
    printInfo("Eve", city: "Paris"); // Providing city using a named argument
    printInfo("Astik", clg: "IEST Shibpur", city: "Bankura");

}

void printInfo(String name,
    {int age = 30, String city = "Unknown", String? clg}) {
    print("Name: $name, Age: $age, City: $city, College :$clg");
}
```

## Named Arguments (Optional):

- Named arguments are optional by default. You specify them using curly braces {} in the function definition.
- They allow you to pass arguments to a function in any order, making them optional.

Positional Argument : The Ordinal arguments are positional Argument.

```
// Functions
void main() {
    print(multiply(2, 2));
}
int multiply(int num1, int num2) {
    return num1 * num2;
}
```

# Decision Making

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```
void main(){
    bool flag1 = true;
    bool flag2 = false;

    if(flag1 && flag2){
        print("2X :");
    } else if(flag1 || flag2){
        print("1X :");
    } else{
        print(":(");
    }
}
```

```
void main() {
    var ateBreakfast = "Eggs";
    switch (ateBreakfast) {
        case "Eggs":
            {
                print(":");
            }
            break;
        case "Milk":
            {
                print(":"|");
            }
            break;
        default:
            {
                print(":(");
            }
            break;
    }
}
```

# Loops

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```
// Loops in Dart
void main() {
  for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
    print(i);
  }
  var list1 = ['A', 'B', 'C', 'D'];
  for (var charecter in list1) {
    if (charecter == 'A') continue;
    print(charecter);
    if (charecter == 'C') break;
  }
  var x = 10;
  while (x < 10) {
    print(x);
    x += 1;
  }
  var n = -1;
  do {
    print(n);
    n -= 1;
  } while (n >= 0);
}
```

# Class and Objects

17 September 2023 16:45

```
class Car {
    String engine;
    // Car(String engineVal){
    //     this.engine = engineVal;
    // }
    Car(this.engine) {}
    void display() {
        print(engine);
    }
}
void main() {
    Car c1 = new Car("V6");
    Car c2 = new Car("V8");
    c1.display();
    c2.display();
    print(c1.engine);
}
```

```
class Vehicle {
    String engine;
    Vehicle(this.engine) {}
    void display() {
        print(engine);
    }
}
class SuperCar extends Vehicle {
    SuperCar(String engine) : super(engine); // Here We Tell to call
the constructor of the base class
}
void main() {
    Vehicle c1 = new Vehicle("V6");
    Vehicle c2 = new Vehicle("V8");
    SuperCar s1 = new SuperCar("V16");
    s1.display();
    c1.display();
    c2.display();
    print(c1.engine);
}
```

If we give '\_' before any property or method of a class then it is considered to be a private method or property of that class.

# Maps and Lists

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```
void main() {  
    var cars = {"Tesla": " Electronics", "Totoya": "  
Gasoline", 6: "Six"};  
    print(cars);  
    var fruits = new Map();  
    fruits["Apple"] = "Red";  
    print(fruits);  
    var userAges = {"Astik": 22, "Fahim": 22, "Joy": 18};  
    print(userAges["Astik"]);  
}
```

```
void main(){  
  
    var list1 = ['A','B','C','D'];  
    list1.add('E');  
    print(list1);  
  
    // list1.length  
    // list1.first  
    // list1.isEmpty  
    // list1.last  
    // list[1]  
  
}
```