

# Build your Pokédex

This is your Pokédex now.

It isn't pretty and you can't scroll.

Let's fix that.



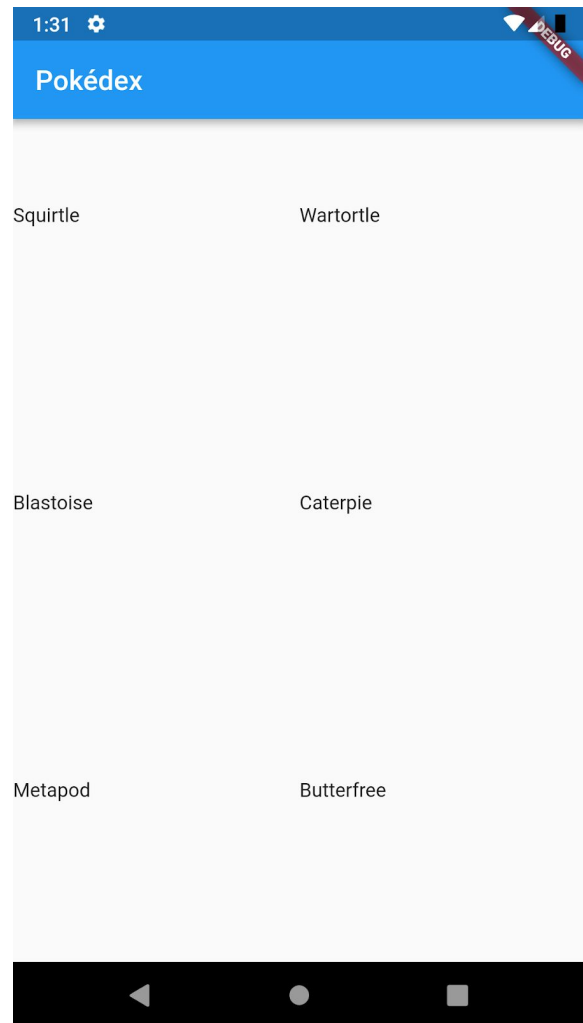
## 1) Using a GridView

Use a GridView to enable scrolling and show the name of the Pokémons in a grid.

Have a look at the [GridView cookbook](#) for inspiration.

You can also have a look at the [API documentation](#), but it is quite extensive.

The final result should look something like what you see on the right.



## 2) Your first widget

We want to show more than just the name of the Pokémon. Let's start by creating a widget for that.

Create a stateless widget called `PokemonGridItem`.

The widget should take a `Pokemon` as a constructor argument and save it in a property on the class.

Use the `Text` widget to show the name of the Pokémon.

Use your `PokemonGridItem` in the `GridView`.

An example of a basic stateless widget:

```
class MyWidget extends StatelessWidget {  
  ...  
  
  @override  
  Widget build(BuildContext context) {  
    return Text(...);  
  }  
}
```

### 3) Showing images

Use the `Column` and `CachedNetworkImage` widgets to show the Pokémon images.

Have a look at the [Image cookbook](#) for inspiration.

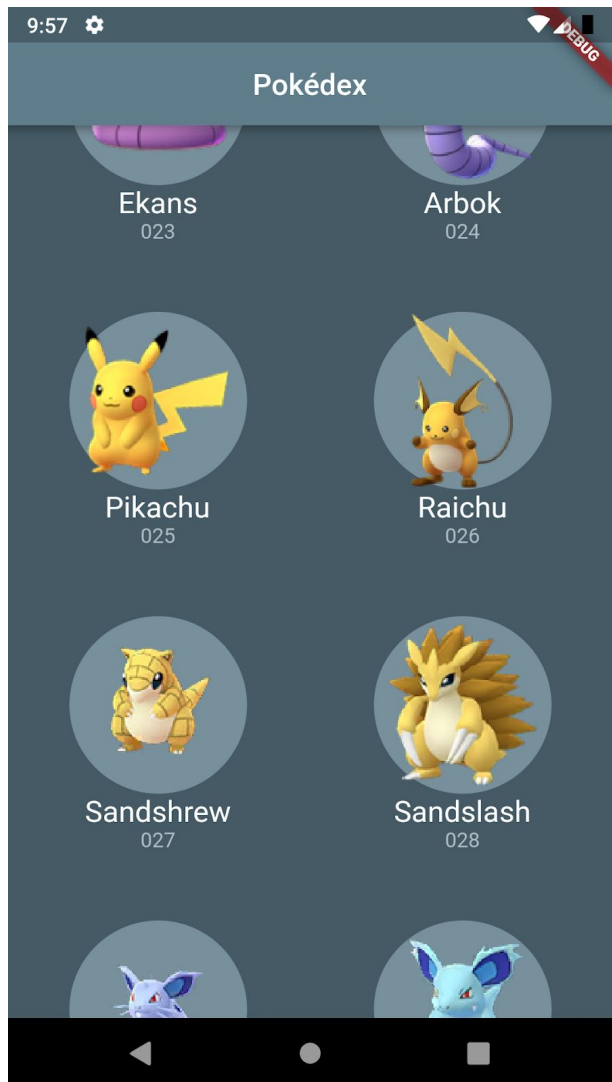
Hint: The `cached_network_image` package is already installed in the project.

Go crazy with styling.

Try using the `Container` widget to add some padding and colors.

Have a look at the [widget catalog](#) for inspiration.

The final result could look something like what you see on the right.



## 4) Showing details

The `Pokemon` class contains more information than we can show in the grid view.

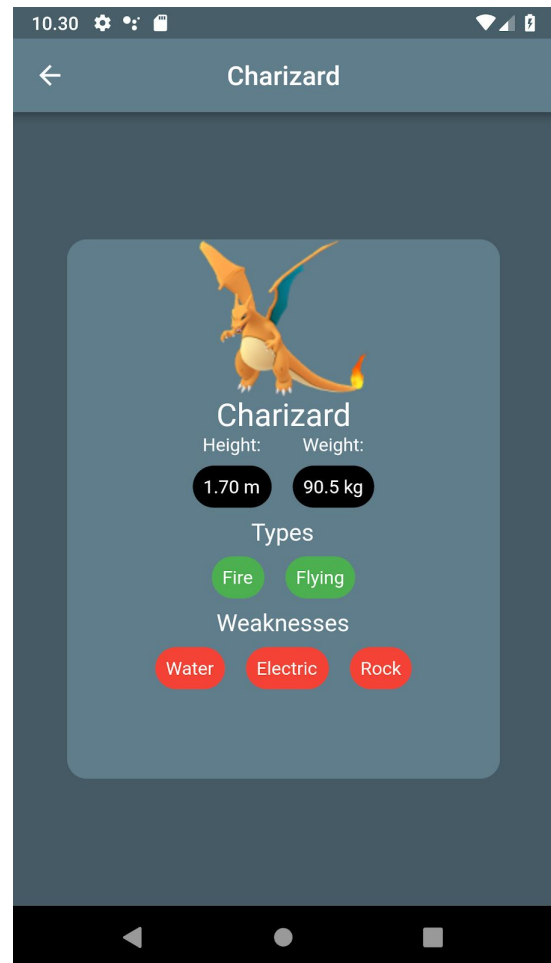
Let's create a screen where we can show more details such as the height, weight and weaknesses of the Pokémon.

Create a stateless widget called `DetailsScreen`. It should get a `Pokemon` just like the `PokemonGridItem` and show all its details.

The Pokédex should open this screen when you tap on a Pokémon in the grid view.

Use the `GestureDetector` widget for detecting taps. Have a look at the [GestureDetector cookbook](#) for inspiration.

Use the `Navigator` to navigate to the details screen on tap. Have a look at the [Navigator cookbook step 2](#) for inspiration.



## 5) Animations

To add a hero animation to your pokémon images, wrap the images in a `Hero` widget.

Give the `Hero` widget a unique tag, like the pokémon's name or number.

```
Hero(
  child: CachedNetworkImage(imageUrl: pokemon.image),
  tag: pokemon.number,
),
```

## Extra improvements

### Show evolutions

The API also exposes evolutions. Update the [DetailsScreen](#) to support evolutions by showing both name and image of the evolutions. You will need to update your model.

An example from the API:

```
"prev_evolution": [  
  {  
    "number": "001",  
    "name": "Bulbasaur"  
  }  
],  
"next_evolution": [  
  {  
    "number": "003",  
    "name": "Venusaur"  
  }  
]
```

### Catch Pokémons

Make it possible to mark which pokémons you have caught.

You could implement this by adding a “onLongPress” callback to the [GestureDetector](#), and use a stateful widget to store the list.

The [PokemonGridItem](#) should also be edited, so it reflects the changes by showing some kind of icon on the caught pokémons.

### Search field

There are a lot of pokémons in the list. A useful feature would be to search for names. Implement a search feature on the homepage.

You could also implement filtering by type or sorting by height.

## Use the Provider package

Before using the [Provider](#) package we need to add it to the `pubspec.yaml` file. This is done by opening the `pubspec.yaml` file, and adding provider to the dependencies. Adding the dependency should end up with a `pubspec.yaml` looking like this:

```
# ...  
dependencies:  
  flutter:  
    sdk: flutter  
  http: ^0.12.0+1  
  cached_network_image: ^2.0.0  
  provider: ^4.0.4  
# ...
```

Saving the file will install the package. If this does not happen, run `flutter pub get` from the terminal.

Having installed the package, you are now ready to use [Provider](#). If you managed to solve the “Catch Pokémon” assignment, you now have a list in a `StatefulWidget` containing caught pokémons. This is not ideal, since it can be hard to reach that list from other widgets. So let’s move the list to a `ChangeNotifier`.

Make a class that extends `ChangeNotifier` and move the list to the new class. In that class implement functions to modify the list.

Hint: Remember to provide the `ChangeNotifier` in the root of the app using the `MultiProvider` widget, and use a `Consumer` to access the class.

## Draw a Pokéball

Use the [CustomPaint](#) widget and a [CustomPainter](#) to draw a Pokéball behind each caught pokemon.

