Dart – Day11

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• Map.fromIterable

Map.fromIterable() creates a map from a single iterable by using functions to generate keys and values.

- You must provide a key function and a value function.
- Each element in the iterable is passed to both.

Example:

```
void main()
{
  var numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4];

var squareMap = Map.fromIterable(
  numbers,
  key: (n) => n,  // keys are numbers
  value: (n) => n * n // values are squares
);

print(squareMap); // {1: 1, 2: 4, 3: 9, 4: 16}
}
```

• Map.fromIterables

Map.fromIterables() creates a map by combining two iterables:

- One for keys
- One for values

Example:

```
void main()
```

```
{
  var names = ["Alice", "Bob", "Charlie"];
  var scores = [90, 85, 88];

  var studentScores = Map.fromIterables(names, scores);
  print(studentScores); // {Alice: 90, Bob: 85, Charlie: 88}
}
```

• Iterating Over a Map

There are multiple ways to iterate through a map in Dart.

1. Iterate Keys Only

```
void main()
{
  var map = {"a": 1, "b": 2, "c": 3};
  for (var key in map.keys) {
    print("Key: $key");
  }
}
```

2. Iterate Values Only

```
void main()
{
  var map = {"a": 1, "b": 2, "c": 3};
  for (var value in map.values) {
    print("Value: $value");
  }
}
```

3. Iterate Key-Value Pairs with for Each

```
void main()
{
  var map = {"a": 1, "b": 2, "c": 3};
```

```
map.forEach((key, value) {
  print("$key → $value");
  });
}
```

4. Iterate Entries (MapEntry)

```
void main()
{
  var map = {"a": 1, "b": 2, "c": 3};
  for (var entry in map.entries) {
    print("${entry.key}: ${entry.value}");
  }
}
```

5. Iterating Map with entries.toList()

```
void main()
{
  var studentScores = {
    "Alice": 90,
    "Bob": 85,
    "Charlie": 88,
  };

  var entriesList = studentScores.entries.toList();

  for (int i = 0; i < entriesList.length; i++) {
    var entry = entriesList[i];
    print("Student: ${entry.key}, Score: ${entry.value}");
    }
}</pre>
```

• Ternary Operator

The ternary operator is like a short form of if-else. Syntax:

condition? expressionIfTrue: expressionIfFalse;

Example:

```
void main()
{
  int age = 20;
  String result = (age >= 18) ? "Adult" : "Minor";
  print(result); // Adult
}
```

• Chaining Ternary Operator

You can chain multiple ternary operators, but be careful with readability.

Example:

• Null Coalescing Operator (??)

The null coalescing operator is used to handle null values safely.

 $?? \rightarrow$ Provides a fallback value if the left side is null.

Example:

```
void greet({String? name, int? age})
{
  print('Hello $name, your age is ${age ?? "Not disclosed"}');
}
void main()
{
  greet(name:"Chandini"); // Hello Chandini, your age is Not disclosed
}
```

• Types of Parameters in Dart

1. Positional Parameters

These are the default parameters that must be passed in order.

```
void greet(String name, int age)
{
  print("Hello $name, you are $age years old");
}
void main() {
  greet("Chandini", 21);
}
```

2. Optional Positional Parameters

```
Use [] to make parameters optional.

void greet(String name, [String? city])
{
    print("Hello $name from ${city ?? "Unknown City"}");
}
```

```
void main() {
  greet("Chandini");  // Without city
  greet("Chandini", "Salem"); // With city
}
```

3. Named Parameters

```
Use {} to pass parameters by name (order doesn't matter).
void greet({required String name, int age = 18})
{
  print("Hello $name, age: $age");
}

void main() {
  greet(name: "Chandini", age: 21);
  greet(name: "Sneha"); // age will take default 18
}
```

4. Mix of Positional and Named

You can combine them.

```
void greet(String role, {required String name, int age = 18})
{
   print("$role: $name, age $age");
}

void main() {
   greet("Student", name: "Chandini", age: 21);
}
```