

FLUTTER TUTORIALS

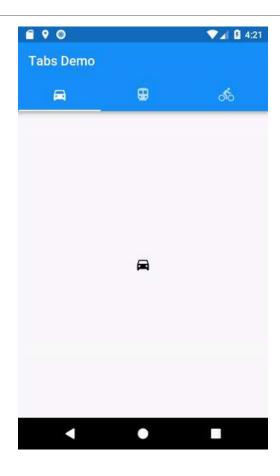
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TECMAN Lesson 13

Work with tabs

Working with tabs is a common pattern in apps that follow the Material Design guidelines. Flutter includes a convenient way to create tab layouts as part of the <u>material library</u>.

What you will build



Work with tabs

This recipe creates a tabbed example using the following steps;

- 1. Create a TabController.
- 2. Create the tabs.
- 3. Create content for each tab

1. Create a TabController

For tabs to work, you need to keep the selected tab and content sections in sync. This is the job of the <u>TabController</u>.

Either create a TabController manually, or automatically by using a DefaultTabController widget.

Using DefaultTabController is the simplest option, since it creates a TabController and makes it available to all descendant widgets.

1. Create a TabController

```
DefaultTabController(
   // The number of tabs / content sections to display.
   length: 3,
   child: // Complete this code in the next step.
);
```

2. Create the tabs

When a tab is selected, it needs to display content. You can create tabs using the <u>TabBar</u> widget. In this example, create a TabBar with three <u>Tab</u> widgets and place it within an <u>AppBar</u>.

2. Create the tabs

```
DefaultTabController(
  length: 3,
  child: Scaffold(
    appBar: AppBar(
      bottom: TabBar(
        tabs: [
          Tab(icon: Icon(Icons.directions_car)),
          Tab(icon: Icon(Icons.directions_transit)),
          Tab(icon: Icon(Icons.directions_bike)),
```

2. Create the tabs

By default, the TabBar looks up the widget tree for the nearest DefaultTabController. If you're manually creating a TabController, pass it to the TabBar.

3. Create content for each tab

Now that you have tabs, display content when a tab is selected. For this purpose, use the <u>TabBarView</u> widget.

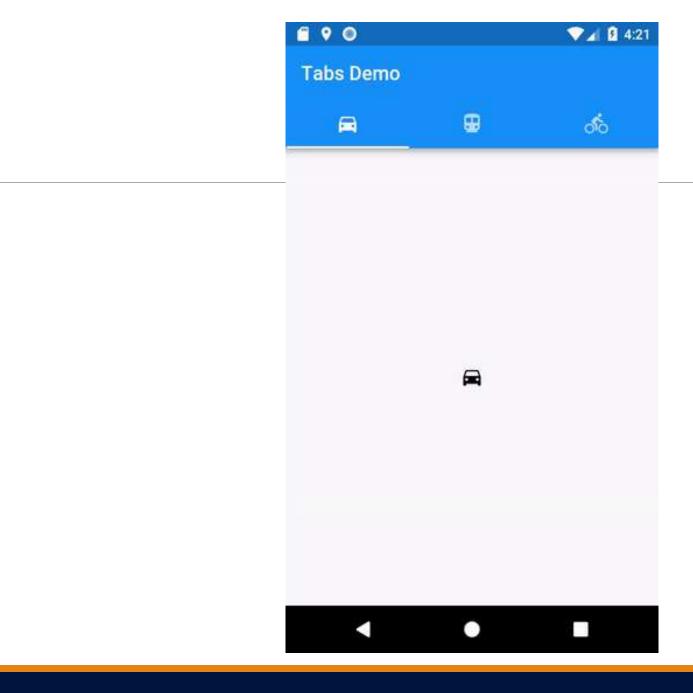
Note: Order is important and must correspond to the order of the tabs in the TabBar.

3. Create content for each tab

```
TabBarView(
  children: [
    Icon(Icons.directions_car),
    Icon(Icons.directions_transit),
    Icon(Icons.directions_bike),
    ],
);
```

Complete example

```
import 'package:flutter/material.dart';
void main() {
  runApp(TabBarDemo());
class TabBarDemo extends StatelessWidget {
  @override
  Widget build(BuildContext context) {
    return MaterialApp(
      home: DefaultTabController(
       length: 3,
       child: Scaffold(
          appBar: AppBar(
            bottom: TabBar(
              tabs: [
                Tab(icon: Icon(Icons.directions_car)),
                Tab(icon: Icon(Icons.directions_transit)),
                Tab(icon: Icon(Icons.directions_bike)),
            title: Text('Tabs Demo'),
          body: TabBarView(
            children: [
             Icon(Icons.directions_car),
              Icon(Icons.directions_transit),
              Icon(Icons.directions_bike),
```



THANK YOU