

Dart Building Blocks Part 2

Key Points	Notes
	<p>1. Lists</p> <p>a. In Dart an array is called a list or ordered group of objects. There are two (2) types of list.</p> <p>b. A fixed list is a list with pre-determined size.</p> <p>//Syntax A</p> <pre>List<int> numbers = [2]; //list with a value of 2 numbers.add(1); numbers[1] = 2; print(numbers); //print the whole list for(int number in numbers){ //print each value in the list print(number); }</pre> <p>//Syntax B</p> <pre>var numbers = [2]; //list with a value of 2 numbers.add(1); numbers[1] = 2; print(numbers); //print the whole list for(var number in numbers){ //print each value in the list print(number); }</pre>
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	<p>c. Growable or Dynamic list is a list with expandable size or NO pre-determined size.</p> <p>//Syntax A <code>List<int> numbers = [];</code> //integer values only</p> <p><code>numbers.add(3);</code> //insert new value at the end of the list <code>numbers.insert(1,4);</code> //insert at position 1, value 4</p> <p><code>print(numbers);</code> //print whole list</p> <p><code>for(int number in numbers){ //print each value in the list <code>print(number);</code> }</code></p> <p>//Syntax B <code>var numbers = [1,2];</code> //value with any data types</p> <p><code>numbers.add(3);</code> //insert new value at the end of the list <code>numbers.insert(1,4);</code> //insert at position 1, value 4</p> <p><code>print(numbers);</code> //print the whole list</p> <p><code>for(var number in numbers){ //print each value in the list <code>print(number);</code> }</code></p> <p>d. Commonly used list properties.</p> <table><thead><tr><th>Property</th><th>Description</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td><code>numbers.first</code></td><td>Returns first element in the list.</td></tr><tr><td><code>numbers.isEmpty</code></td><td>If list is empty returns true.</td></tr><tr><td><code>numbers.isNotEmpty</code></td><td>If list not empty returns true.</td></tr><tr><td><code>numbers.length</code></td><td>Returns size of the list.</td></tr><tr><td><code>numbers.last</code></td><td>Returns the last value in the list.</td></tr><tr><td><code>numbers.reversed</code></td><td>Returns values in reverse order.</td></tr><tr><td><code>numbers.single</code></td><td>If there is only one value and prints it.</td></tr></tbody></table>	Property	Description	<code>numbers.first</code>	Returns first element in the list.	<code>numbers.isEmpty</code>	If list is empty returns true.	<code>numbers.isNotEmpty</code>	If list not empty returns true.	<code>numbers.length</code>	Returns size of the list.	<code>numbers.last</code>	Returns the last value in the list.	<code>numbers.reversed</code>	Returns values in reverse order.	<code>numbers.single</code>	If there is only one value and prints it.
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	<p>2. Sets</p> <p>a. A set is a unique collection of unordered objects or object that can only occur once.</p> <p>//Syntax A</p> <pre>var exotics = {'rambutan', 'durian', 'mangosteen'};</pre> <pre>Set<String> fruits = {};</pre> <pre>fruits.add('apple'); fruits.add('orange'); fruits.add('apple'); fruits.addAll(exotics);</pre> <pre>print(fruits); //print unique values only print(fruits.length) //print size of the set for(String fruit in fruits){ //print each value in the set print(fruit); }</pre> <p>//Syntax B</p> <pre>var exotics = {'rambutan', 'durian', 'mangosteen'};</pre> <pre>var fruits = <String>{}; //var fruits = {}; will create a map not a set</pre> <pre>fruits.add('orange'); fruits.add('pear'); fruits.addAll(exotics);</pre> <pre>print(fruits); //print the whole list print(fruit.length) //print the size of the set for(var fruit in fruits){ //print each value in the set print(fruit); }</pre>
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	<p>b. A set can also contains constant value at compile time.</p> <pre>final exotics = const { //final variable with const values 'rambutan', 'durian', 'mangosteen'};</pre> <pre>exotics.add('starfruit'); //error, can't add to const set print(exotics);</pre> <p>3. Maps</p> <p>a. A map is a key-pair value object storage or an object that contains keys and values.</p> <p>b. The keys are unique but the values can contain duplicate values.</p> <p>//Syntax A</p> <pre>Map<int, String> fruits = { 101: 'apple', 102: 'orange', 103: 'pear', };</pre> <pre>fruits[104] = 'watermelon';</pre> <pre>print(fruits); //print maps fruits.forEach((code,fruit) => print('\$code is \${fruit}'));</pre>
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//Syntax B

```
var fruits = {};  
//var fruits = {101: 'apple', 102: 'orange', 103: 'pear'};
```

```
fruits[101] = 'apple';  
fruits[102] = 'orange';  
fruits[103] = 'pear';  
fruits[104] = 'watermelon';
```

```
print(fruits); //print maps  
fruits.forEach((code,fruit) => print('$code is  
${fruit}'));
```

- c. A map can also contains constant key-value pair at compile time.

```
final fruits = const {  
  101: 'apple',  
  102: 'orange',  
  103: 'pear'  
};
```

```
fruits[104] = 'watermelon'; //error, can't add to the map
```

```
print(fruits); //print maps  
fruits.forEach((code,fruit) => print('$code is  
${fruit}'));
```

- d. Commonly used map properties.

Property	Description
fruits.keys	Returns all keys in the map.
fruits.values	Returns all values in the map.
fruits.isNotEmpty	If map not empty returns true.
fruits.length	Returns size of the map.
fruits.isEmpty	If map is empty returns true.

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	<p>e. Commonly used map functions.</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Function</th><th style="text-align: center;">Description</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>fruits.addAll()</td><td>Add additional key-value pairs in the map.</td></tr> <tr> <td>fruits.clear()</td><td>Removes all values in the map.</td></tr> <tr> <td>fruits.remove()</td><td>Removes specific key and its value.</td></tr> <tr> <td>fruits.forEach()</td><td>Applies specific function on each key-value pair.</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>4. Functions</p> <p>a. A function allows developer to implement modular approach, which each task is coded into a reusable function and called when it is needed.</p> <p>b. A standard function in dart must consist the following elements:</p> <pre style="margin-left: 40px;">Data_Type Function_Name (parameters){ //Operation on the given parameter; //Optional Return of the operation's result; }</pre> <p>c. Optional Parameters (Parameter with [..])</p> <pre style="margin-left: 40px;">String fullName(String first, String last, [String? middle]) { return "\$first \${middle == null ? "" : "\$middle "} \$last"; } print(fullName("Ali","Abu"));</pre> <p>d. Optional Named Arguments (Parameter with {...})</p> <pre style="margin-left: 40px;">bool threshold({int? value, int? min, int? max}) { return min! <= value! && value <= max!; } print(threshold(min:1, max:10, value:11));</pre>	Function	Description	fruits.addAll()	Add additional key-value pairs in the map.	fruits.clear()	Removes all values in the map.	fruits.remove()	Removes specific key and its value.	fruits.forEach()	Applies specific function on each key-value pair.
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	<p>e. Default Values (Parameter with =)</p> <pre>bool threshold({required int value, int min = 0, int max = 10}) { return min <= value && value <= max; }</pre> <pre>print(threshold(value:5));</pre> <p>f. First-Class Functions (Function as parameter)</p> <pre>int applyTo(int value, int Function(int) op) { return op(value); }</pre> <p>g. Anonymous Functions and Closures (No function name)</p> <pre>var multiply = (int a, int b) { return a * b; };</pre> <p>h. Lambda or Arrow Functions (Function with =>).</p> <pre>var multiply = (int a, int b) => a * b;</pre> <p>5. References</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">f. A tour of the Dart Language. Retrieved on October 2nd, 2020 from https://dart.dev/guides/language/language-tourg. Howard, J. (2019). Dart Basics. Retrieved from https://www.raywenderlich.com/4482551-dart-basics#toc-anchor-014h. Dart Programming Tutorial. Retrieved on October 2nd, 2020 from https://www.tutorialspoint.com/dart_programming/index.htm
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