

Università degli Studi di Padova

FLUTTER

Mobile Programming and Multimedia Final examination

M.S. in Computer Science



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- Open source framework by Google
- Cross compiled
- Applications written in DART



- Difficult to distinguish between a native and a Flutter App
- Very good compiler



- ❖ Unique codebase → Android, iOS, web, embedded deployment
- Last version: 3.10.2 released on 24/05/2023
 - > better web/mobile integration, better graphics performances, ...
- Developed and used by big companies around the world









The New York Times

Performances

- Very similar to native applications performances
- OS features (icons, scrolling, fonts, etc...) are all incorporated inside widgets

User interface

- Native look and feel according to the platform
- Expressive and flexible:
 - low level frameworks: create your personal UI

Fast development

- reuse widgets and library provided by Google & community
- Hot reload:
 - > no need to rebuild from scratch after small modifications (e.g. moving a button)
 - state "preservations" for widgets
 - > useful to test just some parts of a complex interaction (e.g.: buying steps in an ecommerce app)
- Code forking: allowed to gain data from sensors or use a specific API
- webapp deployment useful for quick tests

Pros

- Native performances
- Single codebase
- Hot reload
- Accessibility (big fonts, contrasts, screen reader)
- Documentation
- Community
- FOSS
- Firebase

Cons





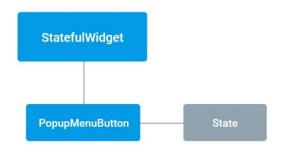
Flutter's architecture



Widgets

- Everything is a widget: button, fonts, padding
- Hierarchical organization (in a tree)
- build() method
- They can be stateful and stateless

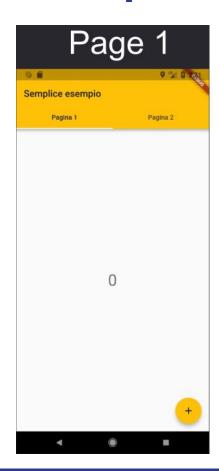
- Engine: runtime environment which runs the application
- Framework: divided in levels
- Dart:ui allow communications with the flutter engine (e.g.: render the shape of a button and its behavior)

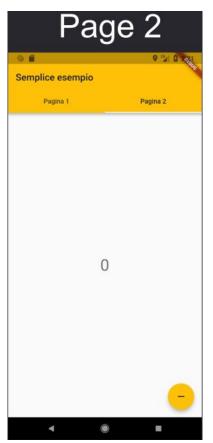


Dart

- OOP by Google
- Every dart app is a library
- Lazy library loading
- variables like Java: store references, null as default
- Compilation:
 - Ahead Of Time (AOT)
 - compile a component only when it is actually needed at runtime (like Hot reload)
 - Just In Time (JIT)
 - used for deploy. Makes cross compilation possible

Example





```
class MyApp extends StatelessWidget {...}
class FirstPage extends StatefulWidget {...}
class SecondPage extends StatefulWidget {...}
class _FirstPageState extends State<FirstPage> {...}
class _SecondPageState extends State<SecondPage> {...}
```

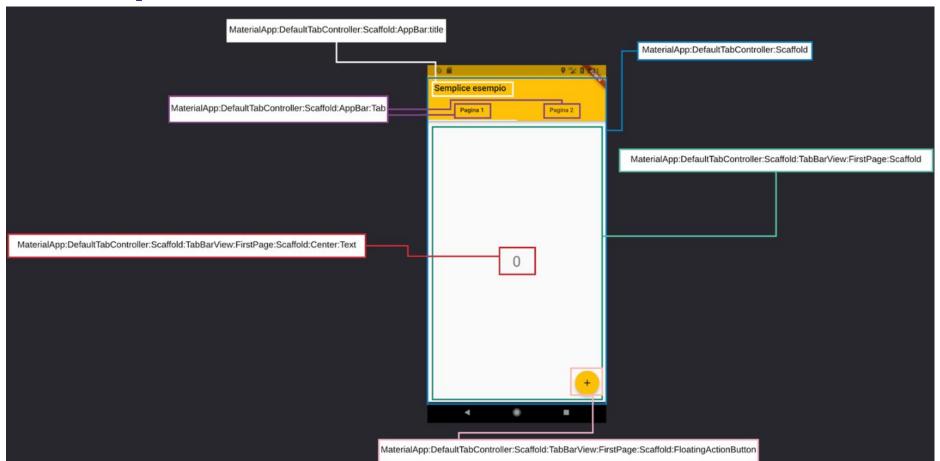
Example - Application

```
class MyApp extends StatelessWidget {
                                                  child: Scaffold(
                                                                              Tab(text: "Page 2")]
  return MaterialApp(
      primarySwatch: Colors.amber;
                                                        body: TabBarView(
    home: DefaultTabController(
                                                                FirstPage(title: "First page"),
                                                                SecondPage(title: "Second page")
```

Example - State of first page

```
class _FirstPageState extends State<FirstPage> {
  int _counter1 = 0;
  void _incrementCounter() {
    setState(() {
    _counter1++;
    });
}
```

Example - Interface schema



References

- https://medium.com/flutter/whats-new-in-flutter-3-10-b21db2c38c73
- https://repository.tudelft.nl/islandora/object/uuid:8708c82f-1100-4607-ba28-eaebae8b03ce/datastream/OBJ/download
- https://dev.to/sudarasach/intro-to-flutter-2odk
- Slides from the lectures