

## HW1 Dry Part – Oriel Avraham 315479808

### Exercise 1 Dry part:

1)

The 2 lines of code that make the list infinitely scrolling are:

```
if (index >= _suggestions.length) {  
  _suggestions.addAll(generateWordPairs().take(10));  
}
```

If we remove these lines, and scroll to the end of the screen we get this error:

"RangeError(index): Invalid value: Not in inclusive range 0..9: 10" and that is because at the bottom of the screen the value of index is  $\geq$  to suggestions.length so after deleting these 2 lines we won't add more elements to suggestions and we will try to access suggestions at index but it's not in its bounds.

2)

A different method to construct such a list with dividers is using `ListView.separated`.

In my opinion using `ListView.separated` is better because we don't have to manually place the separators like we did with the indices in our exercise ( $\text{index} = i \sim / 2$  etc), but instead we can comfortably use `separatorBuilder` in order to define our separators. (using `Widgets` only instead of adding extra code).

3)

We need `setState()` inside the `onTap()` handler because in our case this handler needs to change the UI (scroll up or down), and calling `setState()` notifies the framework that the internal state of this object has changed in a way that might impact the UI in this subtree, and this causes the framework to schedule a build for this state object, which draws the UI according to the widget's current state.

## Exercise 2 Dry part:

1)

MaterialApp widget is a convenience widget that wraps a number of widgets that are commonly required for Material Design applications.

**home:** The widget for the default route of the app. This is the route that is displayed first when the application is started normally, unless `initialRoute` is specified.

**theme:** Default visual properties, like colors fonts and shapes, for this app's material widgets.

**routes:** The application's top-level routing table.

2)

In general, state and access the state at different times or maintain it while modifying the widget tree. In our case, the `key` argument is needed because `Dismissibles` are commonly used in lists and removed from the list when dismissed, and that is done with the keys. Without keys, the default behavior is to sync widgets based on their index in the list, which means the item after the dismissed item would be synced with the state of the dismissed item. Using keys causes the widgets to sync according to their keys and avoids this pitfall.

MEME IN THE NEXT PAGE!!!!!!

