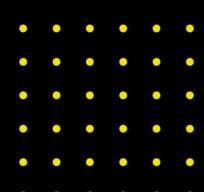
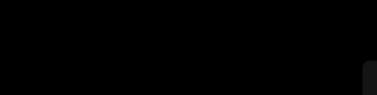




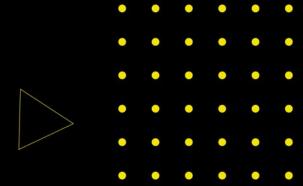
### Flutter intro / Layouting 1







#### Introduction

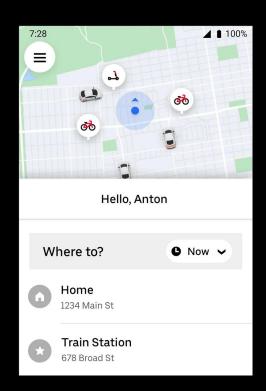


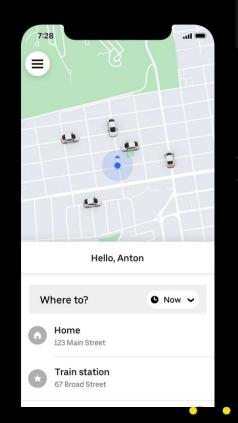


### Choose your destination



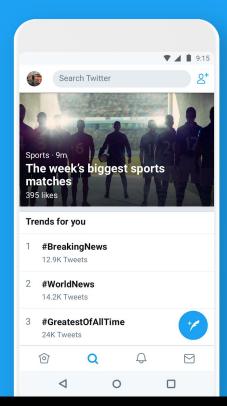
#### Choose your destination





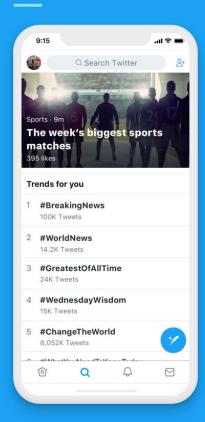


See what's happening.

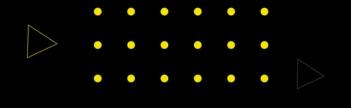




See what's happening.

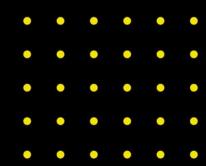






# Design systems are platform-independent







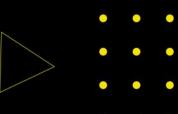
#### Two separate dev teams

...and separate bugs, release cycles, deployments . . .







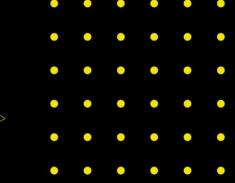




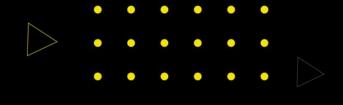




## Xamarin









APACHE

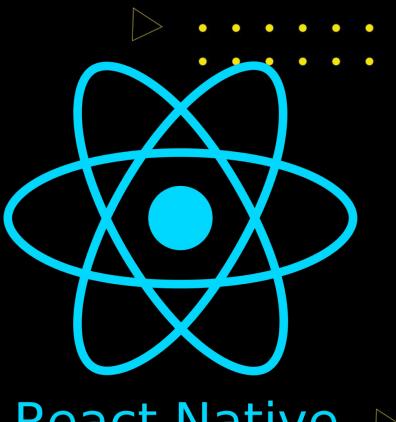
#### CORDOVA



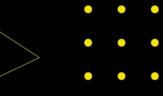






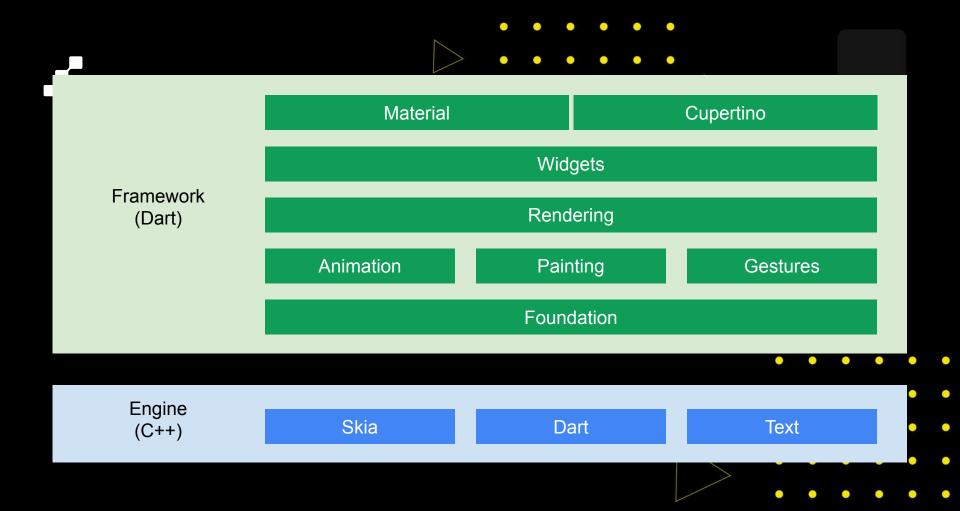


React Native





# Flutter





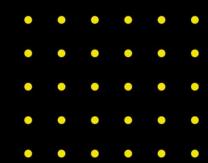




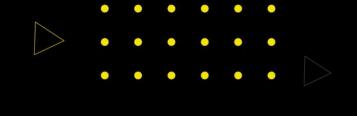


# (Almost) everything is a widget

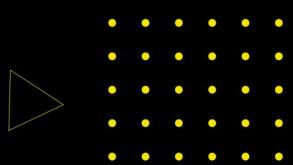




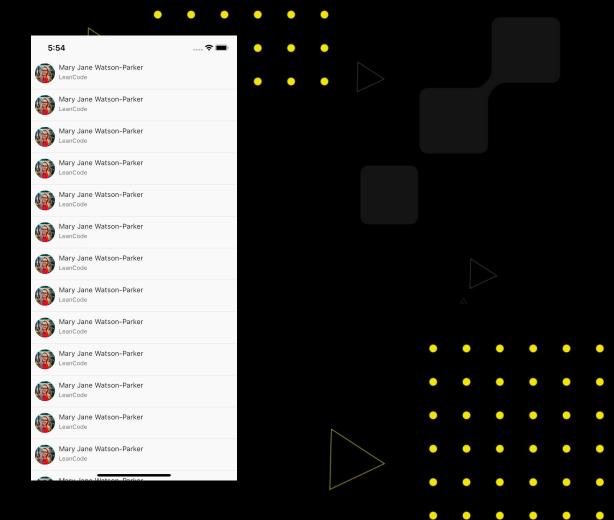


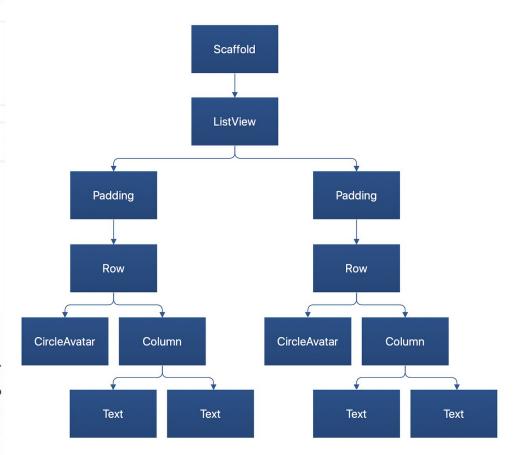


### Widget in a widget

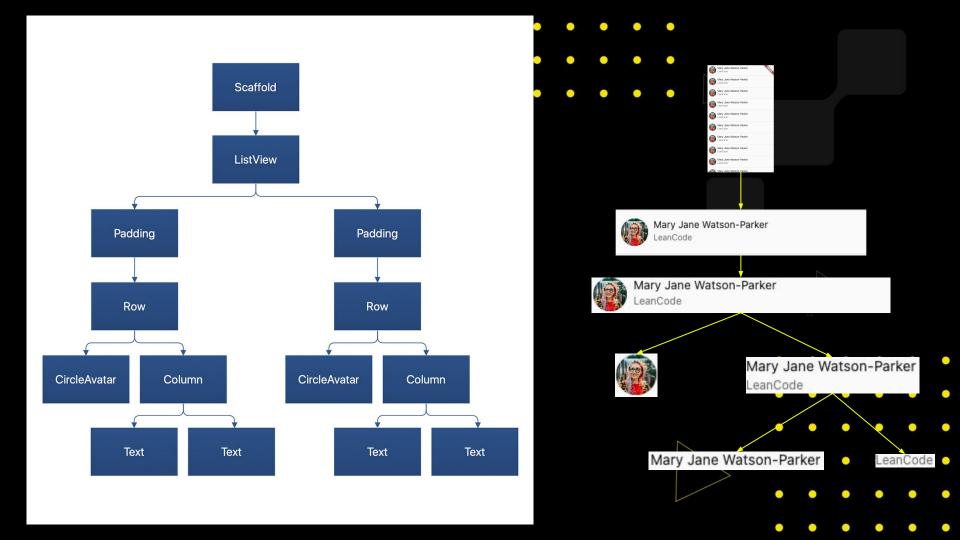










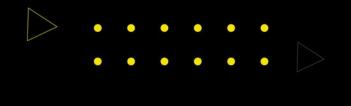




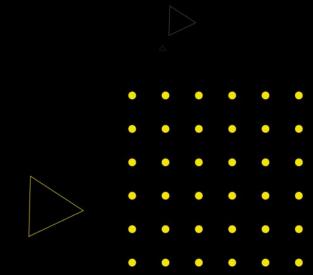


macOS + Windows + Linux

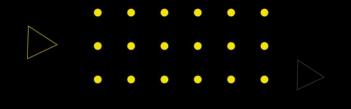




### Flutter Web



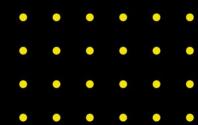




### Flutter Embedded







#### Imperative UI

Windows Forms / Android / iOS / GTK

Add callback which on change does:

- Set color
- Remove child
- Add child
- Set position

#### **Declarative UI**

React / Flutter / Jetpack Compose / SwiftUI For this state return a View with red background color and children consisting of a text message and a button.

```
final title = Text();
title.data = 'Please tap the button to finish';
final button = Button();
button.text = 'Finish';
button.onPressed = () {
  print('Button pressed!');
};
view.backgroundColor = Colors.white;
view.children = [];
view.children.add(title);
view.children.add(button);
```

```
return View(
  children: [
    Text('Please tap the button to finish'),
    Button(
        text: 'Finish',
        onPressed: () {
            print('Button pressed!');
        }
     ),
     ],
    ],
}
```

#### Let's make some Hello World!





```
import 'package:flutter/material.dart';
void main() {
  runApp(
   const Center(
      child: Text(
        'Hello world!',
        textDirection: TextDirection.ltr,
```

# Constraints go down. Sizes go up. Parent sets position.



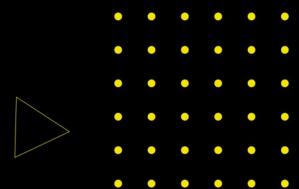




BoxConstraints({double minWidth, double maxWidth, double minHeight, double maxHeight})

Creates box constraints with the given constraints.

const



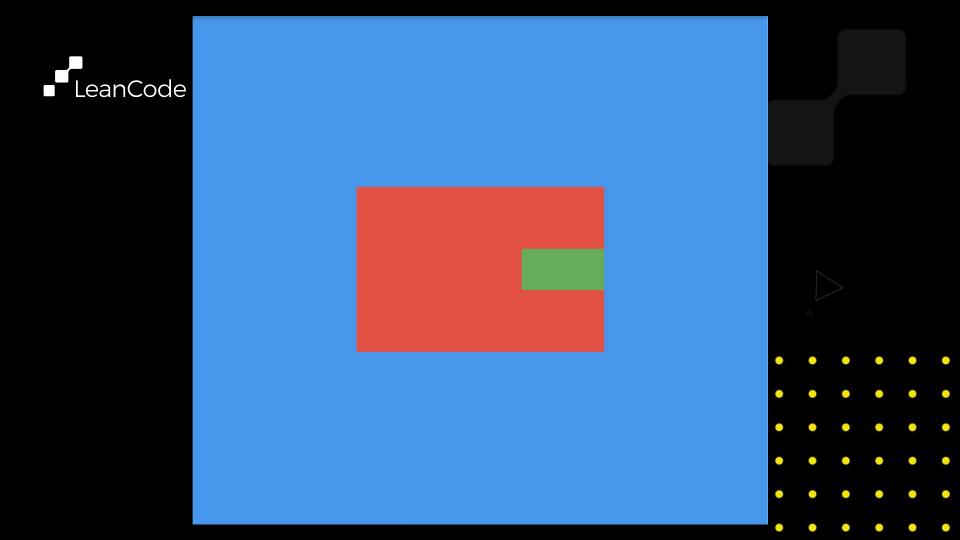
#### Layout algorithm

- 1. Widget gets constraints from its parent
- 2. For every child, it requests its size within given constraints (could be different from the first constraints)
- 3. Knowing children sizes, now the widget positions every of them
- 4. Knowing children sizes and positions, now the widget can pass its own size to its parent





```
child: Container(
  constraints: BoxConstraints.tight(const Size(300, 200)),
  color: Colors.red,
  child: Align(
    alignment: const Alignment(1,0),
    child: Container(
      width: 350,
      height: 50,
      color: Colors.green,
    ),
```



#### LeanC

```
Widget build(BuildContext context) {
    return Scaffold(
      body: Container(
        constraints: const BoxConstraints(minWidth: 400, minHeight: 400),
       color: Colors.blue,
        child: Center(
          child: Container(
            constraints: BoxConstraints.tight(const Size(300, 200)),
           color: Colors.red,
           child: Align(
              alignment: const Alignment(1,0),
              child: Container(
                width: 100,
                height: 50,
                color: Colors.green,
```



```
child: Container(
  constraints: BoxConstraints.tight(const Size(300, 200)),
  color: Colors.red,
  child: Align(
    alignment: const Alignment(1,0),
    child: Container(
      width: 350,
      height: double.infinity,
      color: Colors.green,
    ),
```

### Let's go to the lab



#### source: flutter.dev



#### Thanks!

