

FLUTTER

TEMA: WEBSERVICES COM POKEMON

INTRODUÇÃO POKE APP

Crie um novo projeto flutter:

flutter create --org br.com.heiderlopes poke_app



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CRIANDO A ESTRUTURA DOS WIDGETS

MAIN

Crie o widget **PokeApp** e execute ele na **main**.

```
void main() {
 runApp(const PokeApp());
class PokeApp extends StatelessWidget {
 const PokeApp({super.key});
 @override
Widget build(BuildContext context) {
   return MaterialApp(
     title: 'Pokédex',
     theme: ThemeData(primarySwatch: Colors.red),
     home: const HomeScreen(),
   );
```

POKE APP HOME

Crie o widget responsável pela Home.

```
class HomeScreen extends StatelessWidget {
const HomeScreen({super.key});
@override
Widget build(BuildContext context) {
  return Scaffold(
     appBar: AppBar(title: const Text("Pokédex"),
centerTitle: true),
     body: Center(
       child: Padding(
         padding: const EdgeInsets.all(24.0),
         child: Column (
           mainAxisAlignment: MainAxisAlignment.center,
           children: [
             // AQUI SERÃO ADICIONADOS OS CAMPONENTES DA
TELA
         ),
       ),
    ),
   );
```

POKE APP

LISTA DE POKEMONS

Crie o widget responsável por listar os

Pokémons chamado

PokemonListScreen.

```
class PokemonListScreen extends StatefulWidget {
 const PokemonListScreen({super.key});
 @override
 State<PokemonListScreen> createState() =>
PokemonListScreenState();
class PokemonListScreenState extends
State<PokemonListScreen> {
 @override
Widget build(BuildContext context) {
   return Scaffold(
     appBar: AppBar(title: const Text("Lista de
Pokémons")),
    body: const Center(child: Text("Aqui vai a lista
de Pokémons")),
   );
```

POKE APP

BUSCA DE POKEMONS

Crie o widget responsável por pesquisar os Pokémons chamado PokemonSearchScreen.

```
class PokemonSearchScreen extends StatefulWidget {
 const PokemonSearchScreen({super.key});
@override
State<PokemonSearchScreen> createState() =>
PokemonSearchScreenState();
class PokemonSearchScreenState extends
State<PokemonSearchScreen> {
@override
Widget build(BuildContext context) {
  return Scaffold(
    appBar: AppBar(title: const Text("Pesquisar
Pokémon")),
    body: const Center(child: Text("Aqui vai a busca
de Pokémons (")),
  );
```

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CRIANDO A HOME

POKE APP HOME

Dentro do Column criando na estrutura do aplicativo será adicionado o ícone do app.

Abaixo do ícone será adicionado um espaço para o próximo componente utilizando o **SizedBox**.



```
Column (
mainAxisAlignment: MainAxisAlignment.center,
 children: [
   const Icon(
     Icons.catching pokemon,
     size: 100,
     color: Colors.red
  ),
   const SizedBox(height: 40),
 ],
```

HOME

Após o ícone adicione o botão para direcionar para a lista de **Pokémons**.

```
ElevatedButton.icon(
 style: ElevatedButton.styleFrom(
  minimumSize: const Size(double.infinity, 50),
   shape: RoundedRectangleBorder(
     borderRadius: BorderRadius.circular(12),
  ),
 ),
 icon: const Icon(Icons.list),
 label: const Text("Lista de Pokémons"),
 onPressed: () {
  Navigator.push(
     context,
     MaterialPageRoute(
       builder: ( ) => const PokemonListScreen(),
     ),
  );
 },
),
const SizedBox(height: 20),
```

HOME

Após o botão de lista de Pokémons adicione o botão para ir para a busca de Pokémons.



```
ElevatedButton.icon(
 style: ElevatedButton.styleFrom(
  minimumSize: const Size(double.infinity, 50),
   shape: RoundedRectangleBorder(
     borderRadius: BorderRadius.circular(12),
  ),
 ),
 icon: const Icon(Icons.search),
 label: const Text("Pesquisar Pokémon"),
 onPressed: () {
  Navigator.push(
     context,
     MaterialPageRoute(
       builder: ( ) => const PokemonSearchScreen(),
     ),
  );
 },
```

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CRIANDO A PESQUISA

Crie o modelo para mapear um **Pokemon** com seus detalhes.

```
class Pokemon {
 final String name;
 final List<String> types;
 final String? mainSprite;
 Pokemon ({required this.name, required this.types, required
this.mainSprite});
 factory Pokemon.fromJson(Map<String, dynamic> json) {
   return Pokemon (
     name: json['name'],
     types:
         (json['types'] as List)
             .map((t) => t['type']['name'] as String)
             .toList(),
     mainSprite:
json['sprites']['other']['official-artwork']['front default'
],
   );
```

Crie o **build** da tela de **busca do Pokémon.**

```
@override
Widget build(BuildContext context) {
   return Scaffold(
     appBar: AppBar(title: const
Text("PokeApp")),
    body: Padding(
       padding: const EdgeInsets.all(16.0),
       child: SingleChildScrollView(
         child: Column(
           children: [
              // Campos dos formularios
           ],
       ),
     ),
   );
```

Adicione o Controller do Input



```
class _PokemonSearchScreenState extends
State<PokemonSearchScreen > {
    final TextEditingController _controller =
TextEditingController();
```

Adicione o **TextInput** dentro do **Column** criado.

```
TextField(
  controller: _controller,
  keyboardType: TextInputType.number,
  decoration: const InputDecoration(
    labelText: "Digite o número do Pokémon",
    border: OutlineInputBorder(),
  ),
  const SizedBox(height: 12),
```

Adicione os **widgets** que irão compor a **tela de busca**.

```
// Botao para realizar a busca
ElevatedButton(
 onPressed: searchPokemon,
 child: const Text("Buscar"),
const SizedBox(height: 20),
// Animacao de carregando quando estiver
pesquisando
if ( loading) const CircularProgressIndicator(),
// Se tiver erro exibe a mensagem
if ( error != null)
Text( error!, style: const TextStyle(color:
Colors.red)),
// Se recuperar o pokemon irá chamar o método
para exibi-lo
if ( pokemon != null)
buildPokemonCard( pokemon!),
```

Adicione as variáveis necessárias para os nosso widgets



```
class PokemonSearchScreenState extends
State<PokemonSearchScreen > {
 final TextEditingController _ controller =
TextEditingController ();
 // Objeto com o Pokemon pesquisado
 Pokemon? pokemon;
// Indica que a tela estará carregando os dados
bool loading = false;
// Armazena a mensagem de erro caso aconteça
algum
String? error;
```

Após o **build** crie a função para montar o widget que irá exibir o **Pokémon**.

```
Widget buildPokemonCard(Pokemon pokemon) {
   return Card(
    elevation: 4,
     child: Padding(
       padding: const EdgeInsets.all(16),
       child: Column(children: [
           // Exibir os dados do Pokemon
Pesquisado
   );
```

Dentro do **Column** do **Card** adicione a imagem do **Pokemon** caso exista.

```
if (pokemon.mainSprite != null)
    Image.network(
        pokemon.mainSprite!,
        height: 300
),
```

Após a **Imagem** adicione um **Text** para exibir o nome do **Pokémon**.

```
Text(
  pokemon.name.toUpperCase(),
  style: const TextStyle(fontSize: 22,
  fontWeight: FontWeight.bold),
),
```

const SizedBox(height: 10),

Após o nome do **Pokémon** adicione uma linha para **exibir os tipos de Pokemons**.



```
Row (
   mainAxisAlignment: MainAxisAlignment.center,
   children:
       pokemon.types
           .map(
             (type) => Padding(
               padding: const
EdgeInsets.symmetric(horizontal: 6),
               child: Chip(label: Text(type)),
           .toList(),
 ),
```

Como será realizada a busca dos dados através da API, abra o pubspec.yaml e adicione a lib http.



dependencies:

flutter:

sdk: flutter

http: ^1.2.2

Adicione o **import** no **início** do arquivo.



```
import 'package:http/http.dart' as http;
```

Crie a função que **irá buscar** o **Pokemon** através da **PokeAPI**.

```
//Funcao que irá realizar a busca
Future<void> _searchPokemon() async {
}
```

Adicione o seguinte código ao método de _searchPokemon.

```
final id = int.tryParse( controller.text);
  if (id == null) {
     setState(() => error = "Digite um número
válido!");
     return;
  // Altera o estado
   setState(() {
    loading = true;
    _error = null;
    pokemon = null;
  });
```

POKE APP

SEARCH POKEMON

Adicione o seguinte código ao método de _searchPokemon.

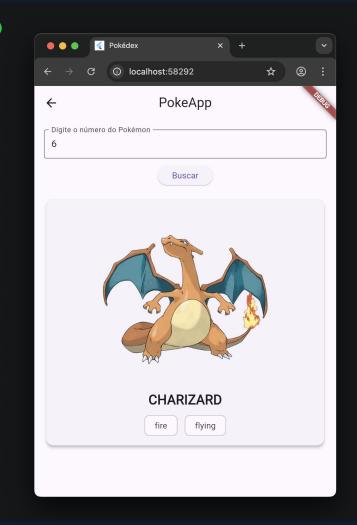
```
try {
 final response = await http.get(
  Uri.parse("https://pokeapi.co/api/v2/pokemon/$id"),
);
 if (response.statusCode == 200) {
   final data = json.decode(response.body);
  setState(() => pokemon = Pokemon.fromJson(data));
 } else {
  setState(() => error = "Pokémon não encontrado!");
} catch (e) {
setState(() => error = "Erro de conexão!");
} finally {
setState(() => loading = false);
```

POKE APP RODANDO O APP

Rode o aplicativo:

flutter run

Faça uma busca de um Pokémon.



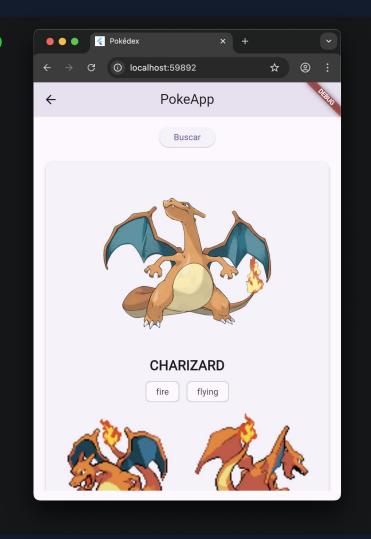
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EXERCÍCIO

EXERCÍCIO

Adicione abaixo dos tipos de **Pokémons** um **Grid** para exibir as **imagens**:

- back_default
- back_shiny
- front_default
- front_shiny



FLUTTEREXERCÍCIO RESOLVIDO

MODELO

Crie um modelo para representar os **Sprites**.



```
class Sprites {
 final String? frontDefault;
 final String? backDefault;
 final String? frontShiny;
 final String? backShiny;
Sprites({
   this.frontDefault,
   this.backDefault,
   this.frontShiny,
   this.backShiny,
});
 factory Sprites.fromJson(Map<String, dynamic> json) {
   return Sprites (
     frontDefault: json['front default'],
    backDefault: json['back default'],
     frontShiny: json['front shiny'],
    backShiny: json['back shiny'],
   );
```

POKE APP MODELO

Após o **factory Sprites.fromJson** adicione o método que irá retornar a lista com as imagens.

```
// Retorna todas as imagens não nulas em uma
lista
List<String> get allImages {
  return [
    frontDefault,
    backDefault,
    frontShiny,
    backShiny,
].whereType<String>().toList();
}
```

MODELO

Adicione a propriedade **sprite** ao modelo do **Pokémon**.

```
class Pokemon {
 final String name;
 final List<String> types;
 final String? mainSprite;
 final Sprites sprites;
Pokemon ({required this.name, required this.types, required
this.mainSprite,
   required this.sprites,
 });
 factory Pokemon.fromJson(Map<String, dynamic> json) {
   return Pokemon (
    name: json['name'],
    types: (json['types'] as List)
             .map((t) => t['type']['name'] as String)
    mainSprite:
json['sprites']['other']['official-artwork']['front default']
      sprites: Sprites.fromJson(json['sprites']),
```

POKE APP EXIBINDO NO GRID

No _buildPokemonCard após a Row referente aos tipos de Pokémons adicione o Grid para exibir as imagens.



```
GridView.builder(
 shrinkWrap: true,
physics: const NeverScrollableScrollPhysics(),
gridDelegate: const
SliverGridDelegateWithFixedCrossAxisCount(
   crossAxisCount: 2, // duas imagens por linha
  mainAxisSpacing: 8,
   crossAxisSpacing: 8,
 itemCount: pokemon.sprites.allImages.length,
 itemBuilder: (context, index) {
   final url = pokemon.sprites.allImages[index];
   return Image.network(url, fit: BoxFit.contain);
 },
),
```

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EXTRA: LISTA DE POKEMONS COM SCROLL INFINITO

POKE APP MODELO

Crie o modelo do item da lista:



```
class PokemonItemList {
final String name;
final String url;
PokemonItemList({required this.name, required this.url});
factory PokemonItemList.fromJson(Map<String, dynamic> json)
   return PokemonItemList(name: json['name'], url:
json['url']);
String get imageUrl {
   final id = url.split("/") [url.split("/").length - 2];
   return
"https://raw.githubusercontent.com/PokeAPI/sprites/master/spr
ites/pokemon/$id.png";
```

TELA DE LISTAGEM

Adicione as variáveis que serão utilizadas pelos widgets da tela de listagem de **Pokemons**

```
class _PokemonListScreenState extends
State<PokemonListScreen > {
    final ScrollController _scrollController =
    ScrollController();
    final List<PokemonItemList> _pokemons = [];
    int _offset = 0;
    bool _loading = false;
    bool hasMore = true;
```

POKE APP

TELA DE LISTAGEM

Configure o initState



```
@override
 void initState() {
   super.initState();
  fetchPokemons();
   scrollController.addListener(() {
     if ( scrollController.position.pixels >=
scrollController.position.maxScrollExtent - 200
&&
         ! loading &&
         hasMore) {
       fetchPokemons();
   });
```

MÉTODO DE BUSCA

Crie o método para buscar a lista de

Pokémons

```
Future<void> fetchPokemons() async {
  setState(() => loading = true);
   const int limit = 20;
  final response = await http.get(
    Uri.parse(
"https://pokeapi.co/api/v2/pokemon?limit=$limit&o
ffset=$ offset",
     ),
  );
  if (response.statusCode == 200) {
     final data = json.decode(response.body);
     final List results = data['results'];
```

MÉTODO DE BUSCA

Crie o método para buscar a lista de

Pokémons

```
final List<PokemonItemList> newPokemons =
         results.map((json) =>
PokemonItemList.fromJson(json)).toList();
     setState(() {
      offset += limit;
      _pokemons.addAll(newPokemons);
      hasMore = newPokemons.isNotEmpty;
      loading = false;
     });
   } else {
     setState(() => loading = false);
```

MOSTRAR POKEMON

Crie o método para buscar a lista de

Pokémons

```
@override
Widget build(BuildContext context) {
return Scaffold(
   appBar: AppBar(title: const Text("Pokédex")),
   body: ListView.builder(
     controller: scrollController,
     itemCount: pokemons.length + 1,
     itemBuilder: (context, index) {
       if (index < pokemons.length) {</pre>
         final pokemon = pokemons[index];
         return ListTile(
           leading: Image.network(pokemon.imageUrl),
           title: Text(pokemon.name.toUpperCase()),
        );
       } else {
         return Padding (
           padding: const EdgeInsets.all(16),
           child: Center(
             child: hasMore ? const CircularProgressIndicator() : const
Text("Todos os Pokémons carregados"),
         );
```

FLUTTER EXERCÍCIO 2

RICKANDMORTY

EXERCÍCIO DE FIXAÇÃO

Faça um aplicativo que contenha as seguintes telas.

Home

Lista de Personagens

Busca de Personagens

Utilizar a api:

https://rickandmortyapi.com/

* Segue ao lado uma sugestão dos campos para serem exibidos.



Beth Smith

Alive - Human

Last known location:

Earth (Replacement Dimension)

OBRIGADO



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