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Flutter Tutorial: Dart Class and Objects

In this tutorial, we will explore Dart's fundamental concepts: classes and objects. We will cover what they are, their roles in programming, and how to implement them in Dart. By the end of this tutorial, you will understand how to create and use classes and objects in Dart, particularly within the context of a Flutter application.

What Are Classes and Objects?

1. Understanding Classes

A **class** in Dart is a blueprint or template for creating objects. It defines the properties and behaviors that the objects created from the class will have. You can think of a class as a set of instructions for creating an object.

Example:

Consider a class **Human** that defines common traits shared by all humans.

```
class Human {  
  String name;  
  int age;  
  
  // Constructor  
  Human(this.name, this.age);  
  
  // Method  
  void introduce() {  
    print('Hi, I am $name and I am $age years old.');  }  
}
```

2. What Are Objects?

An **object** is an instance of a class. When you create an object, you use the class as a blueprint to create a specific instance with its own unique data.

Example:

Using the **Human** class to create an object.

```
void main() {  
  // Creating an object of the Human class  
  Human raman = Human('Raman', 30);  
  
  // Calling a method on the object  
  raman.introduce();  
}
```

3. Role of Classes and Objects

Classes and objects are central to Object-Oriented Programming (OOP). They help to organize and manage code in a structured way. By defining classes, you encapsulate data and functions related to that data, making it easier to manage and reuse.

4. Creating a Class in Dart

To create a class in Dart:

- Use the `class` keyword.
- Define the class name.
- Specify the properties and methods inside curly braces `{}`.

Example:

Creating a simple class named `Human`.

```
class Human {  
    String name;  
    int age;  
  
    // Constructor  
    Human(this.name, this.age);  
  
    // Method  
    void introduce() {  
        print('Hi, I am $name and I am $age years old.');    }  
}
```

5. Constructors

A **constructor** is a special function that is called when an object is created. It initializes the object's properties.

Example:

Default constructor is provided if not explicitly defined. A parameterized constructor initializes properties based on passed values.

```
// Default Constructor  
class Human {  
    String name;  
    int age;  
  
    // Parameterized Constructor  
    Human(this.name, this.age);  
}
```

6. Creating an Object

To create an object of a class, use the **new** keyword followed by the class name and parentheses. Dart allows creating objects without the **new** keyword in more recent versions.

Example:

Creating and using an object of the **Human** class.

```
void main() {  
  // Create an object using the new keyword (optional in Dart 2.0+)  
  var raman = Human('Raman', 30);  
  
  // Use the object's method  
  raman.introduce();  
}
```

7. Using Classes and Objects in Flutter

In Flutter, classes are used to define various widgets and their behaviors. Each widget is an object of a class that can be customized and manipulated.

Example:

Creating a simple Flutter widget class.

```
import 'package:flutter/material.dart';  
  
void main() {  
  runApp(MyApp());  
}  
  
class MyApp extends StatelessWidget {  
  @override  
  Widget build(BuildContext context) {  
    return MaterialApp(  
      home: Scaffold(  
        appBar: AppBar(title: Text('Flutter App')),  
        body: Center(child: Text('Hello, Flutter!')),  
      ),  
    );  
  }  
}
```

In this example, `MyApp` is a class that extends `StatelessWidget`, defining the structure and behavior of the Flutter application.

Summary

- **Classes** are blueprints for creating objects and defining their properties and behaviors.
- **Objects** are instances of classes created based on the blueprint.
- **Constructors** initialize objects and their properties.
- **Dart** allows creating and using classes and objects efficiently.
- **Flutter** applications utilize classes and objects to manage widgets and their states.

In the next tutorial, we will dive deeper into variables, data types, and their role in Dart programming. Stay tuned for more insights into Dart and Flutter development!

Thank you for reading!