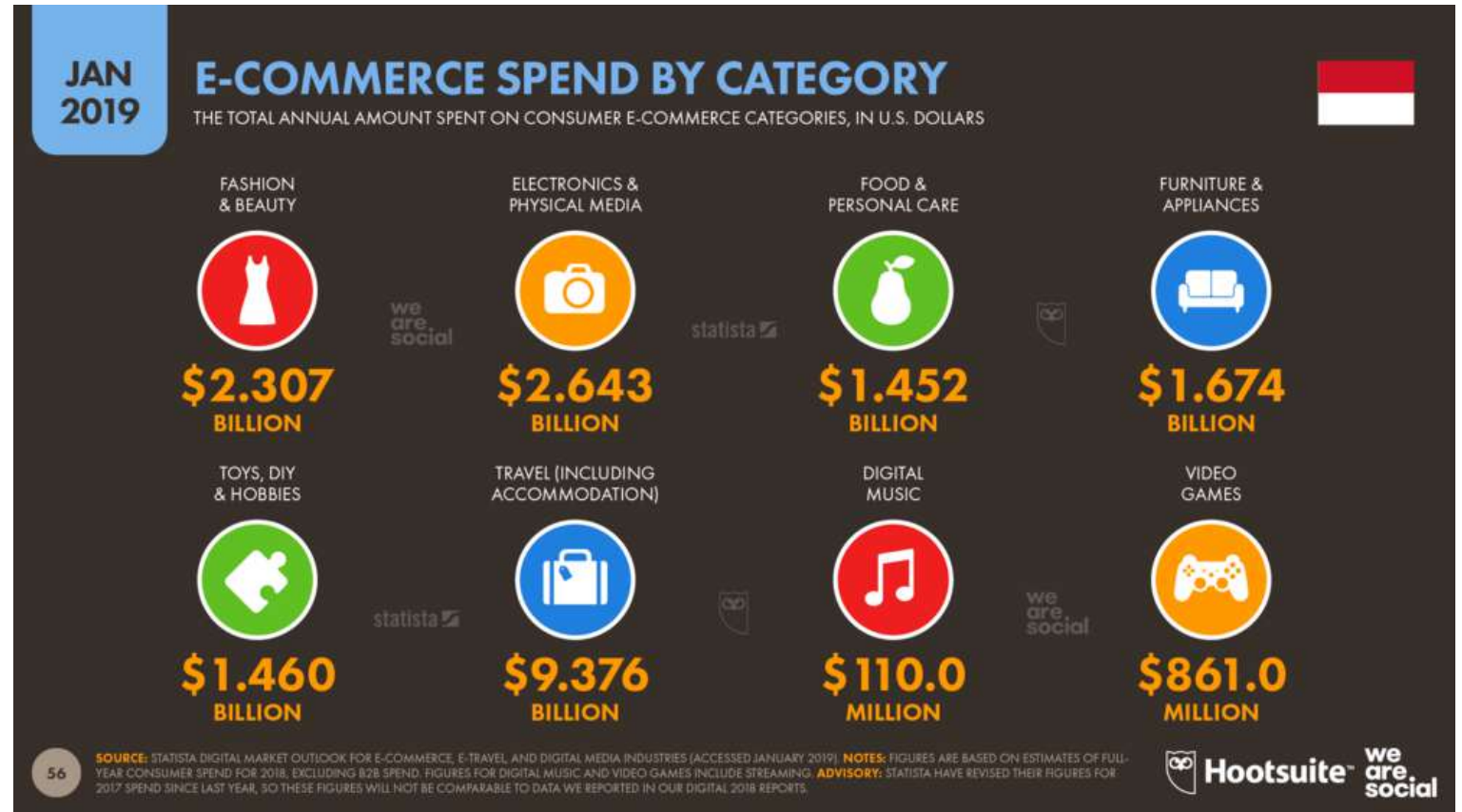




# PEMBUATAN MOBILE APPS DI REACT NATIVE DAN FLUTTER

M. OCTAVIANO PRATAMA, S.KOM., M.KOM

# E-COMMERCE STATISTICS

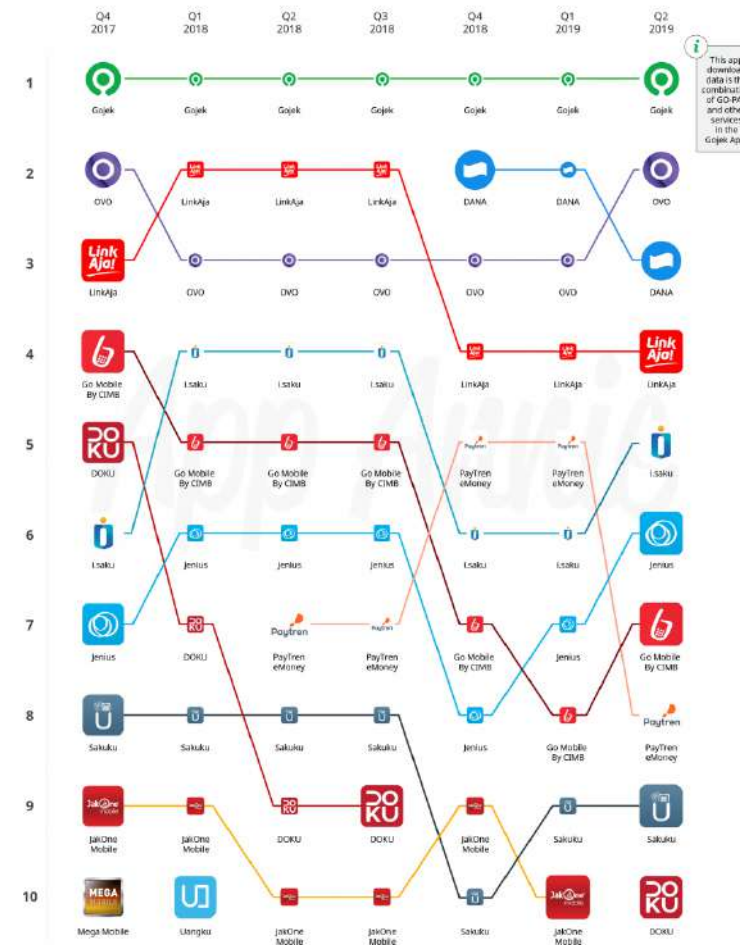




# WALLET APP DOWNLOAD

## The Biggest E-Wallet Apps in Indonesia Based on App Downloads

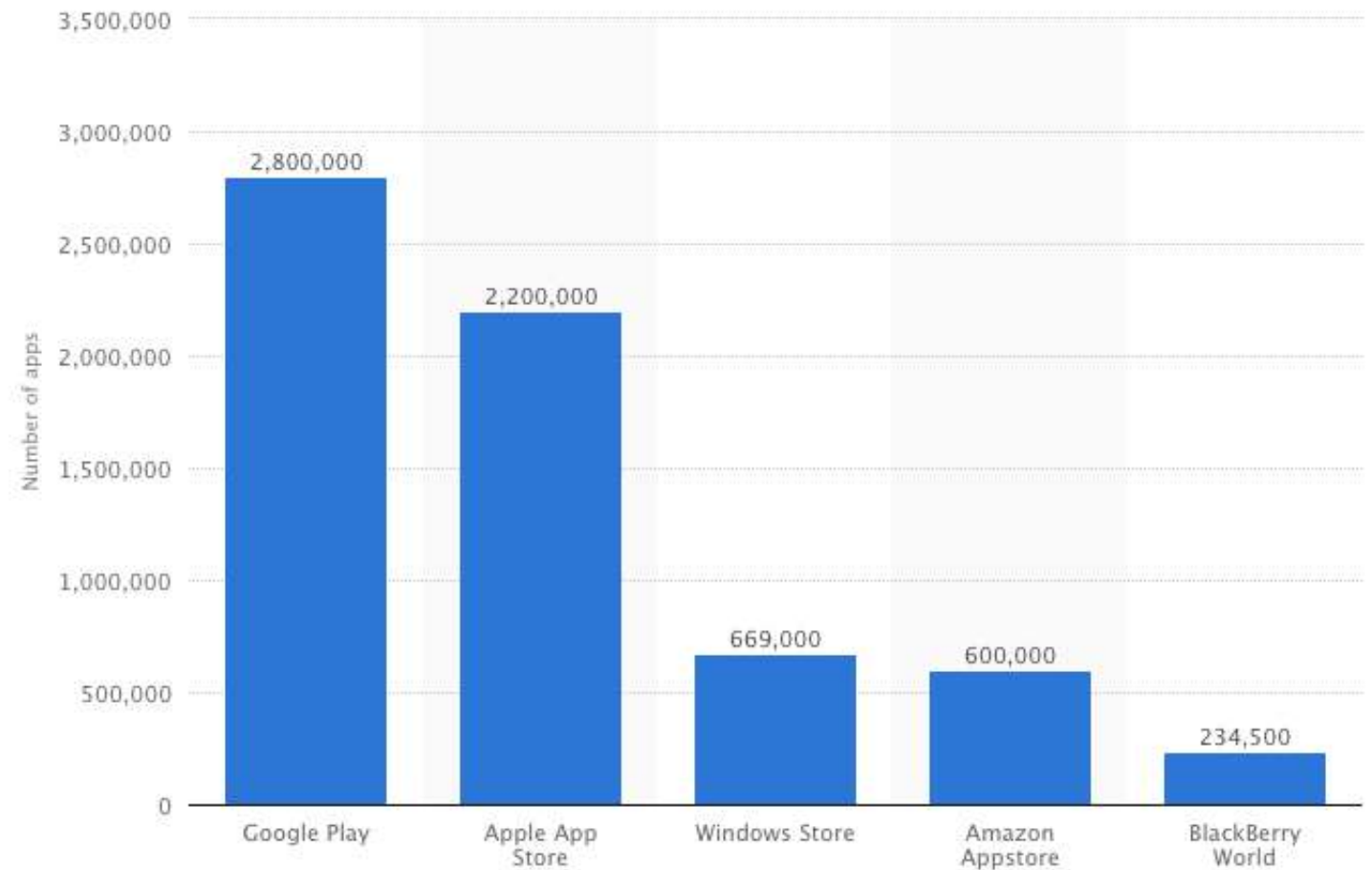
Top 10 e-wallet apps with the highest downloads for the past 7 quarters both from Google Play and iOs.




**Methodology:** Mobile Wallet apps were identified by iPrice and App Annie from the Finance categories on the iOS App Store and Google Play. Mobile Wallet Apps were identified as apps that primarily allow consumers to make payment transactions through their mobile devices, for either online or physical purchases, including apps from organizations that are not classified as banks or financial organizations, as well as commercial banks or other organizations that are primary provider of banking and financial services. Despite not categorized in either Finance categories of iOS and Google Play, we also include Go-jek in our content for the analysis as Go-Pay is one of the most active e-wallet player in Indonesia.

**BANYAK TRANSAKSI  
DILAKUKAN MELALUI  
MOBILE DEVICE / APPS**

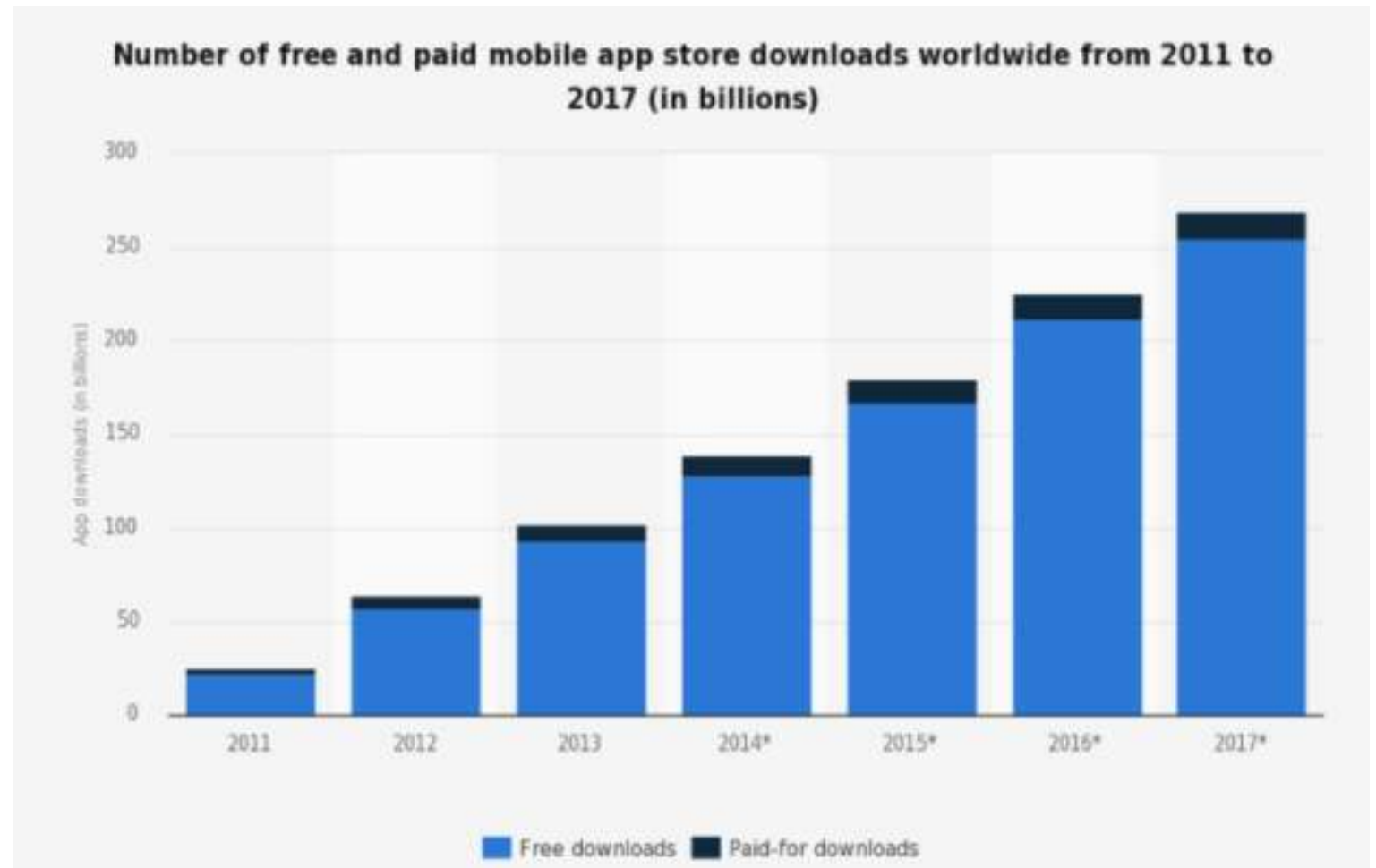
# MENGAPA MENJADI MOBILE APPS DEVELOPER



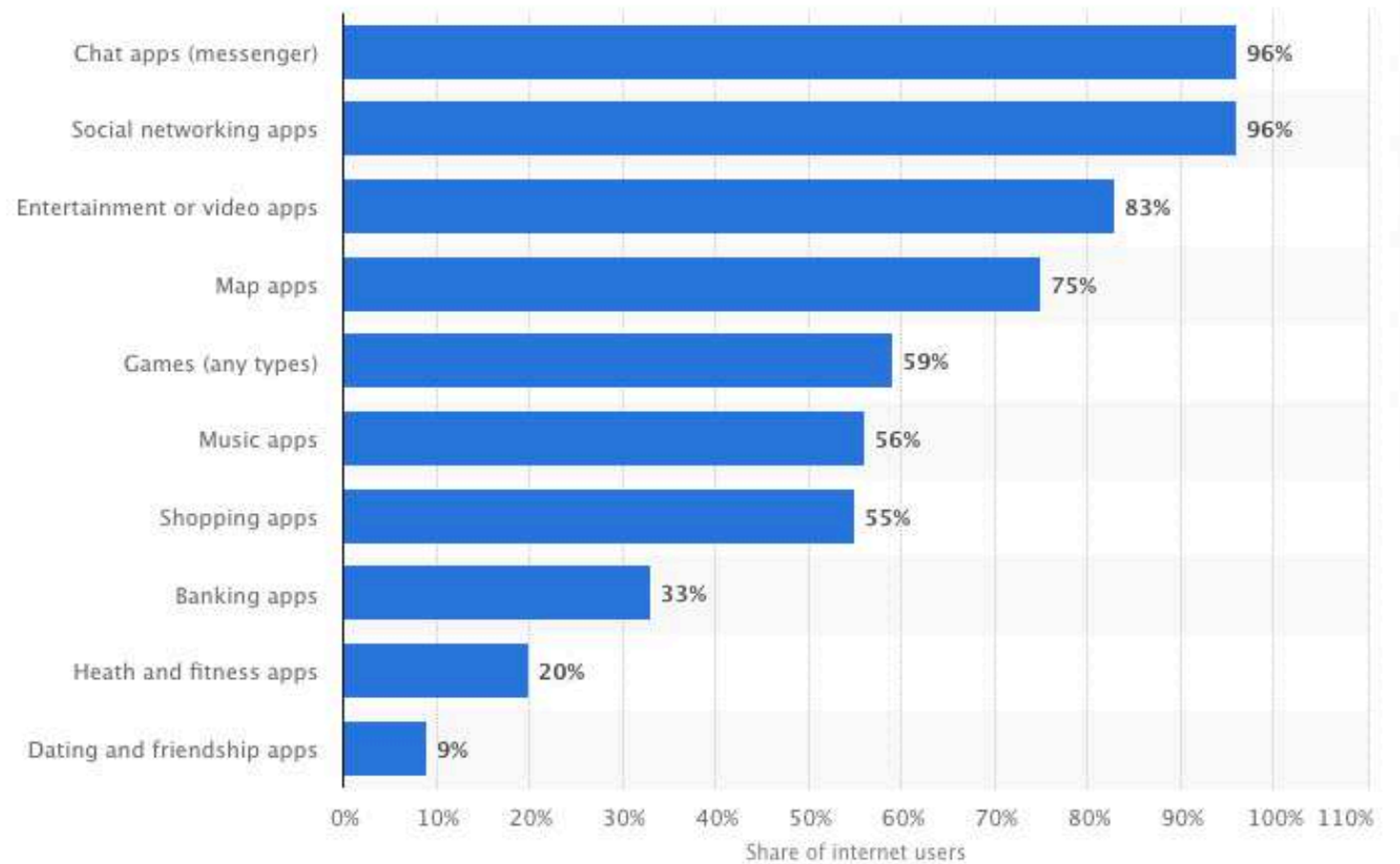
Data visualized by  + a b | e a u

© Statista 2017 

# JUMLAH APLIKASI DIUNDUH

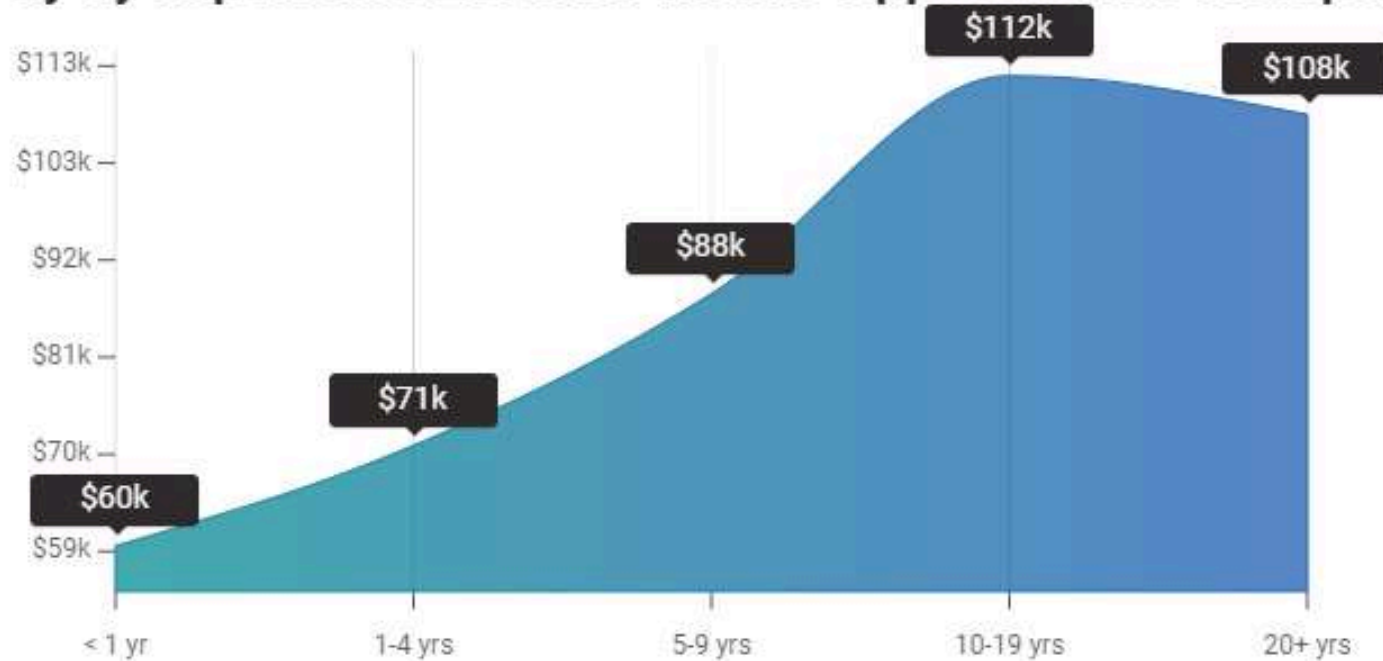


# JENIS APLIKASI



# MOBILE APPS DEVELOPER SALARY

Pay by Experience Level for Mobile Applications Developer





**SUDAH SIAP MEMBANGUN  
MOBILE APPS?**

# FRAMEWORK MEMBANGUN MOBILE APPS



Discovery, Market Research, And Mobile App Development Tech-stack.



Establishing Mobile App Goals and Objectives



Wireframes and Storyboards



Defining the Backend of Your Mobile App



Finalize Your Wireframe and Test Your Prototype



Developing the App



Test and Test Again

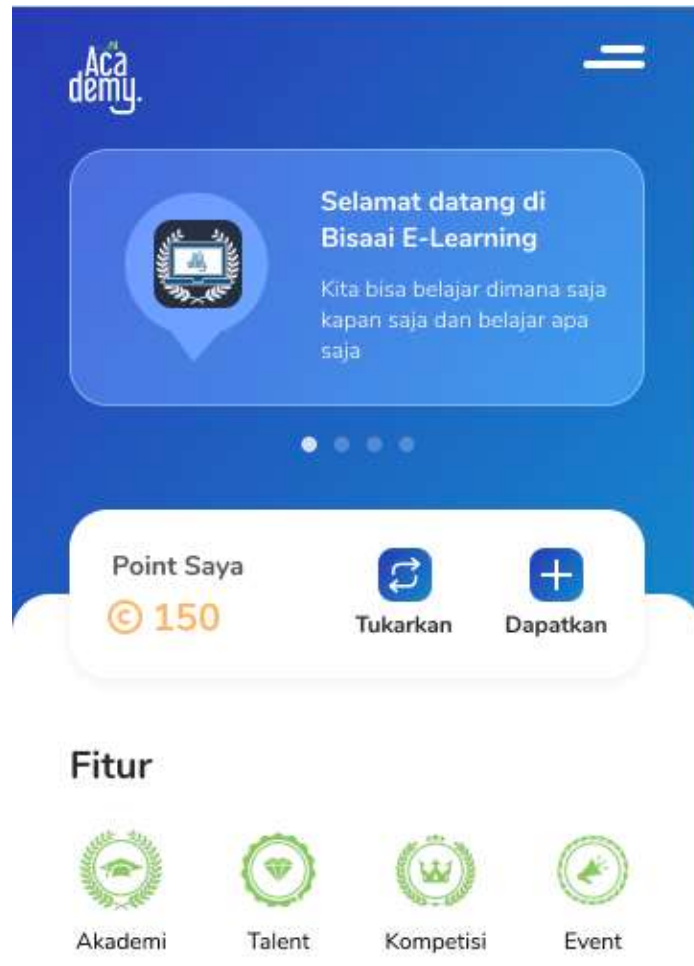


Preparing for Launch

# DISCOVERY, MARKET RESEARCH, AND MOBILE APP DEVELOPMENT TECH-STACK.

- What do you want your mobile app to accomplish? Where does it fit in your mobile marketing plans?
- Who is your target audience?
- How do you want your customers to use your app?
- What platform (or platforms) will you use?
- Which mobile app development language and framework should you use?
- What are your competitors doing? Do they have apps? If so, what features do they offer?
- What is your overall app development budget?
- What is your timeline for development? When will you launch your app?
- How will you market and [promote your app](#)?

# DISCOVERY, MARKET RESEARCH, AND MOBILE APP DEVELOPMENT TECH-STACK.



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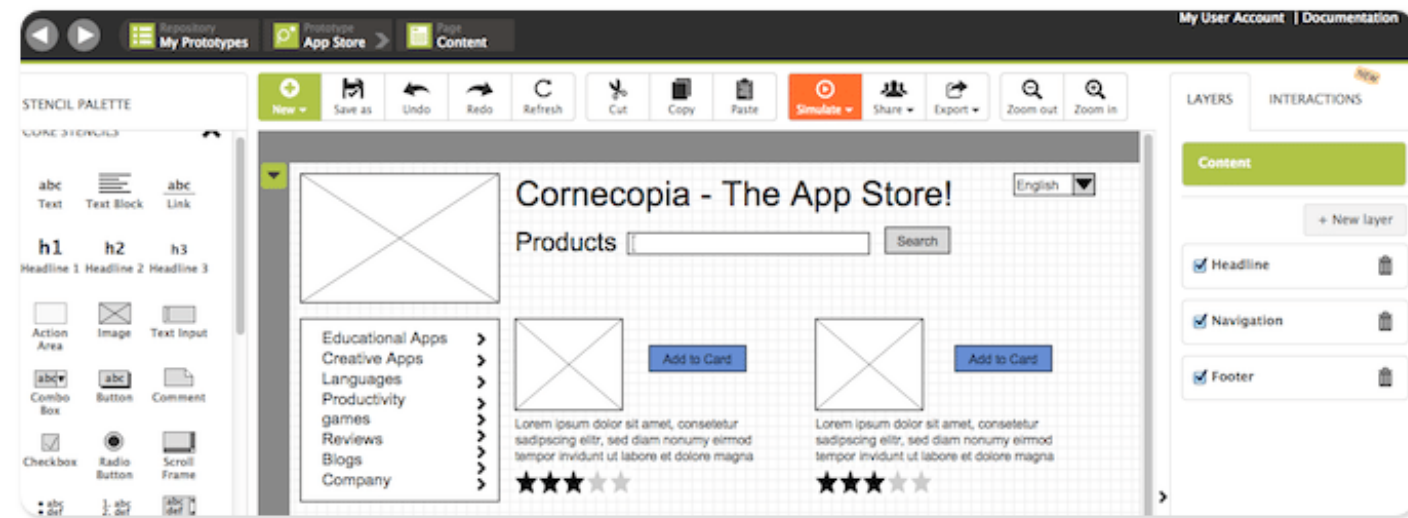


# ESTABLISHING MOBILE APP GOALS AND OBJECTIVES



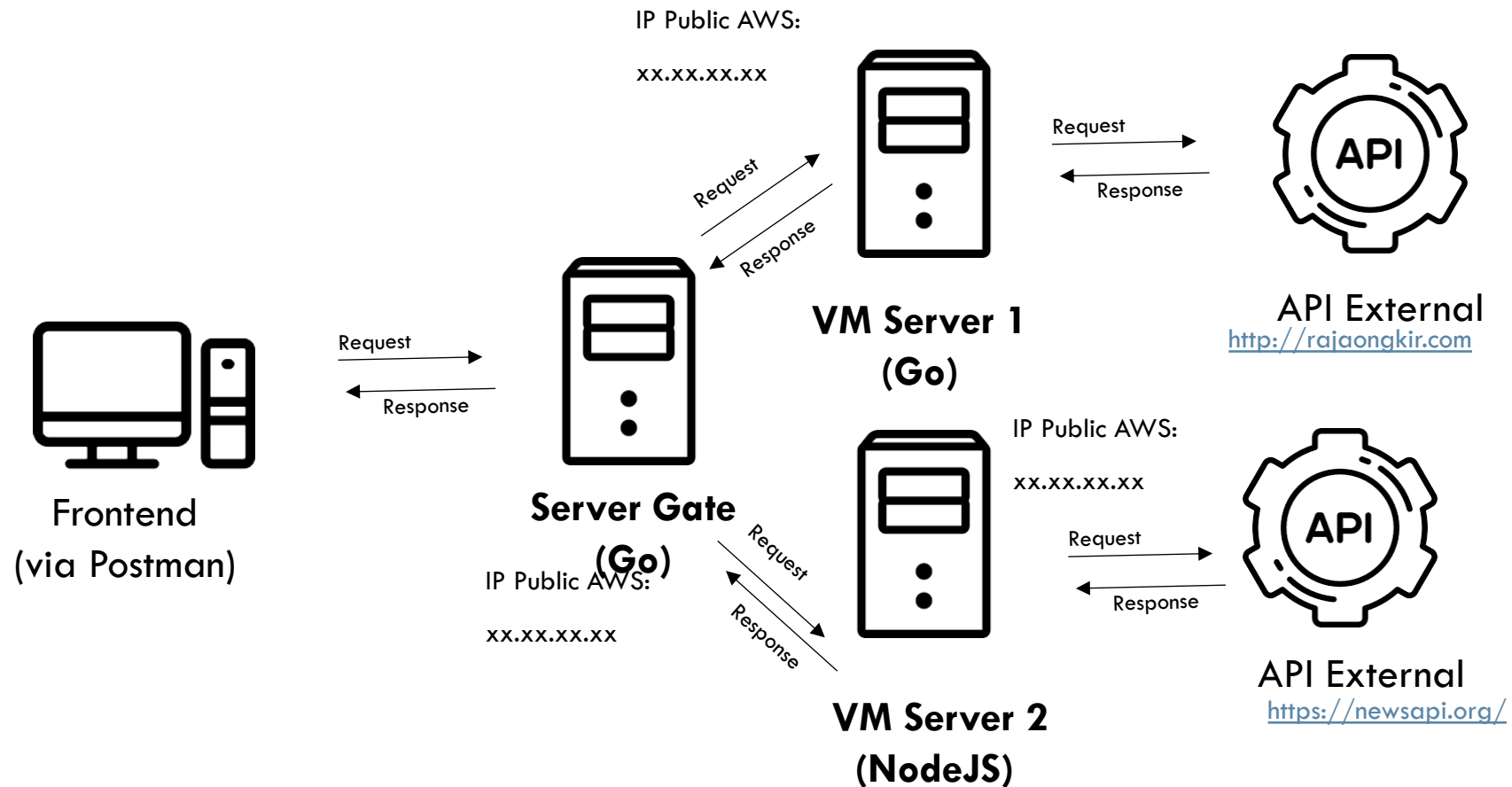
- What problem (or problems) will your app solve for your customers?
- What features will it include?
- What is your app's core appeal?

# WIREFRAMES AND STORYBOARDS

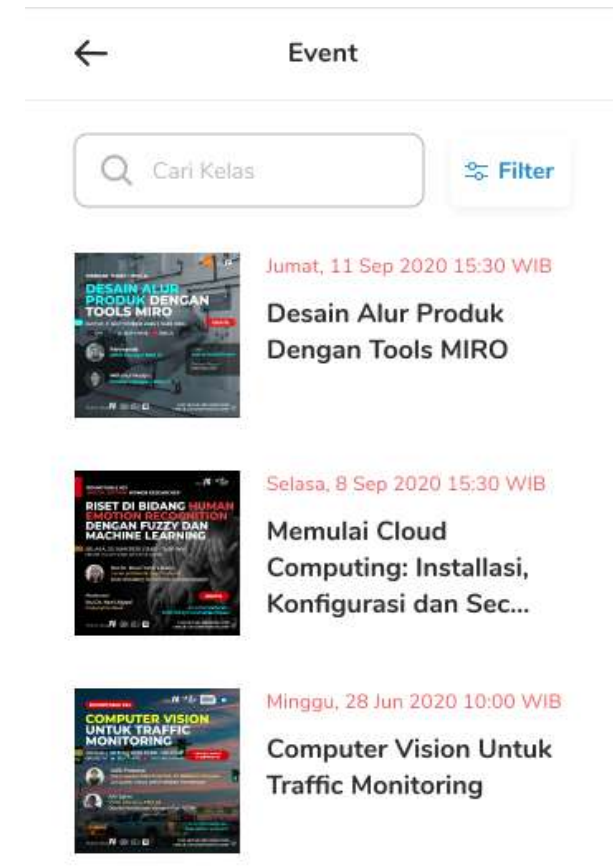
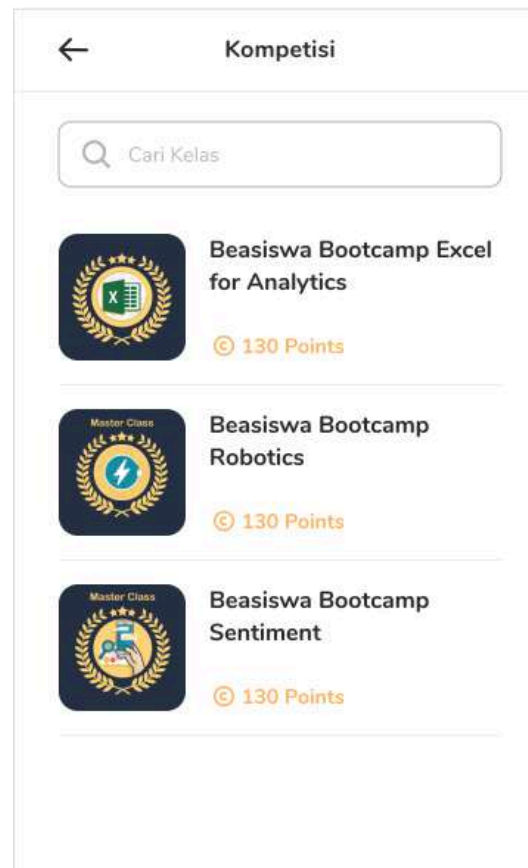
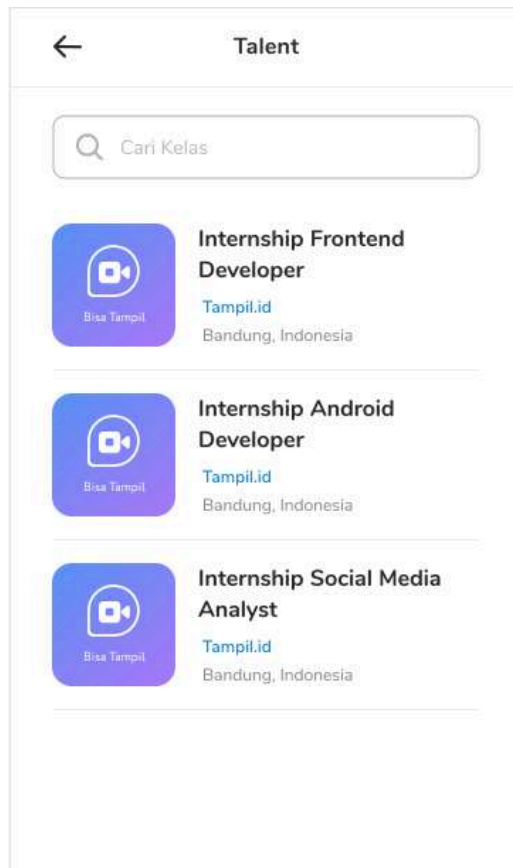
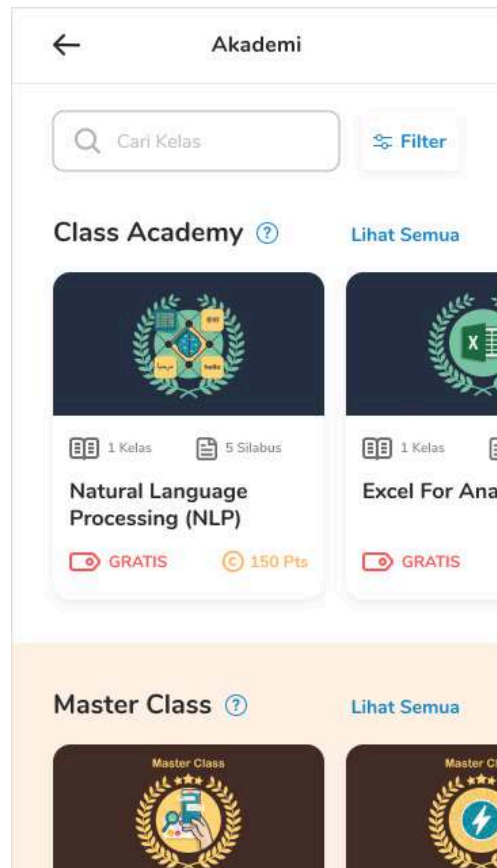


- Look for opportunities to incorporate your brand.
- Focus on the user experience.
- Consider the differences in the way people use a mobile app versus a mobile website.

# DEFINING THE BACKEND OF YOUR MOBILE APP

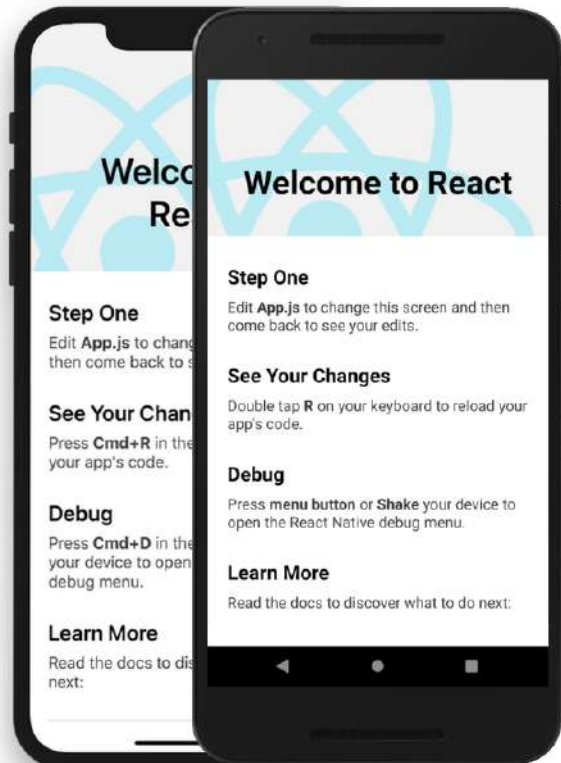


# FINALIZE YOUR WIREFRAME AND TEST YOUR PROTOTYPE

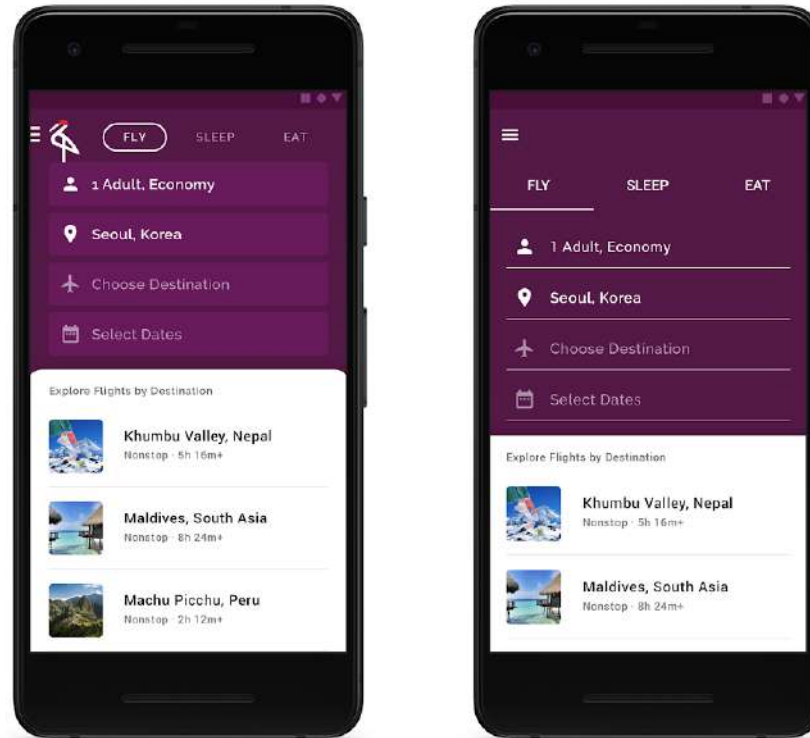




# DEVELOPING THE APP



React Native



Flutter

**Lainnya:**

- Android Java dan Kotlin
- iOS Objective C
- Ionic
- Xamarin
- etc

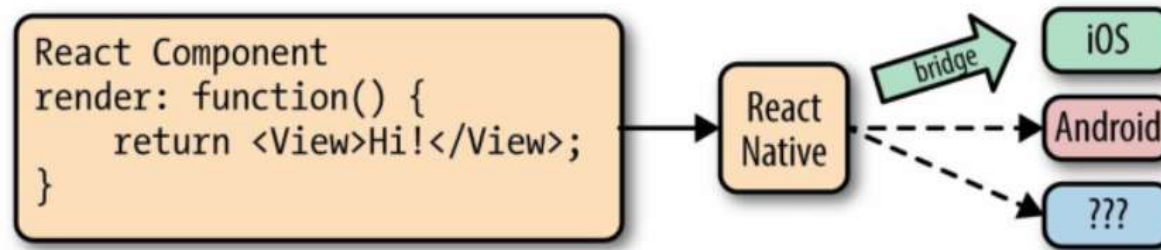
# PREPARING FOR LAUNCH

- your app's name and icon
- badges and names of the stores where your app can be downloaded
- screenshots and your promotional video
- a mailing list/subscription form (pre-launch) and download links (post launch)
- contact and support information
- links to your social media accounts
- a press kit
- testimonials and user reviews (post launch)

**MEMULAI REACT NATIVE**

# REACT NATIVE

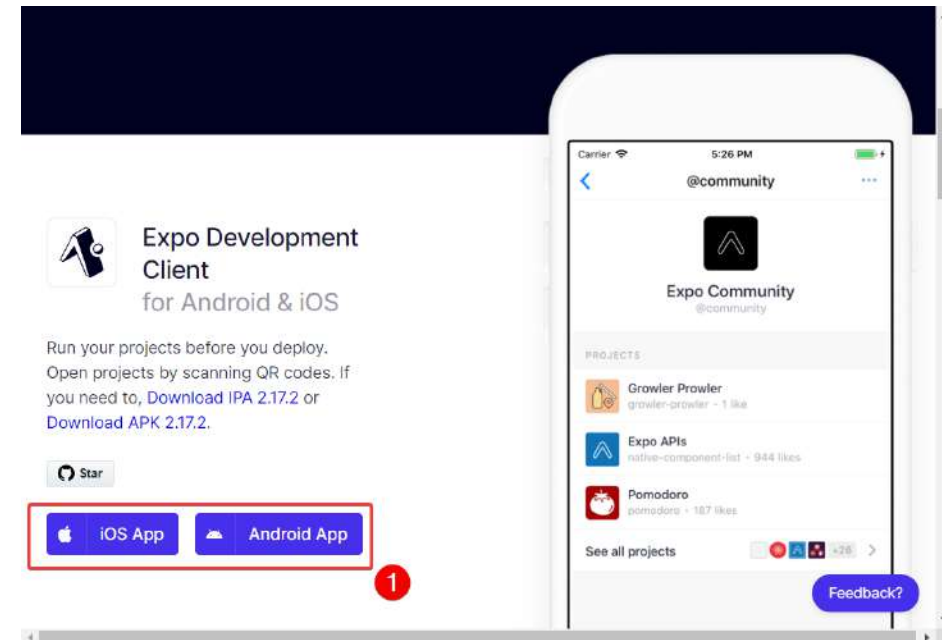
- Framework Javascript berbasis ReactJS yang dikembangkan oleh Facebook untuk membuat aplikasi Andrid dan IOS
- Mengkompilasi kode program javascript menjadi native kode Android dan IOS
- Digunakan oleh beberapa perusahaan besar di dunia seperti Facebook, Tesla, Walmart, hingga Instagram, Airbnb, Baidu, Gyroscope \*



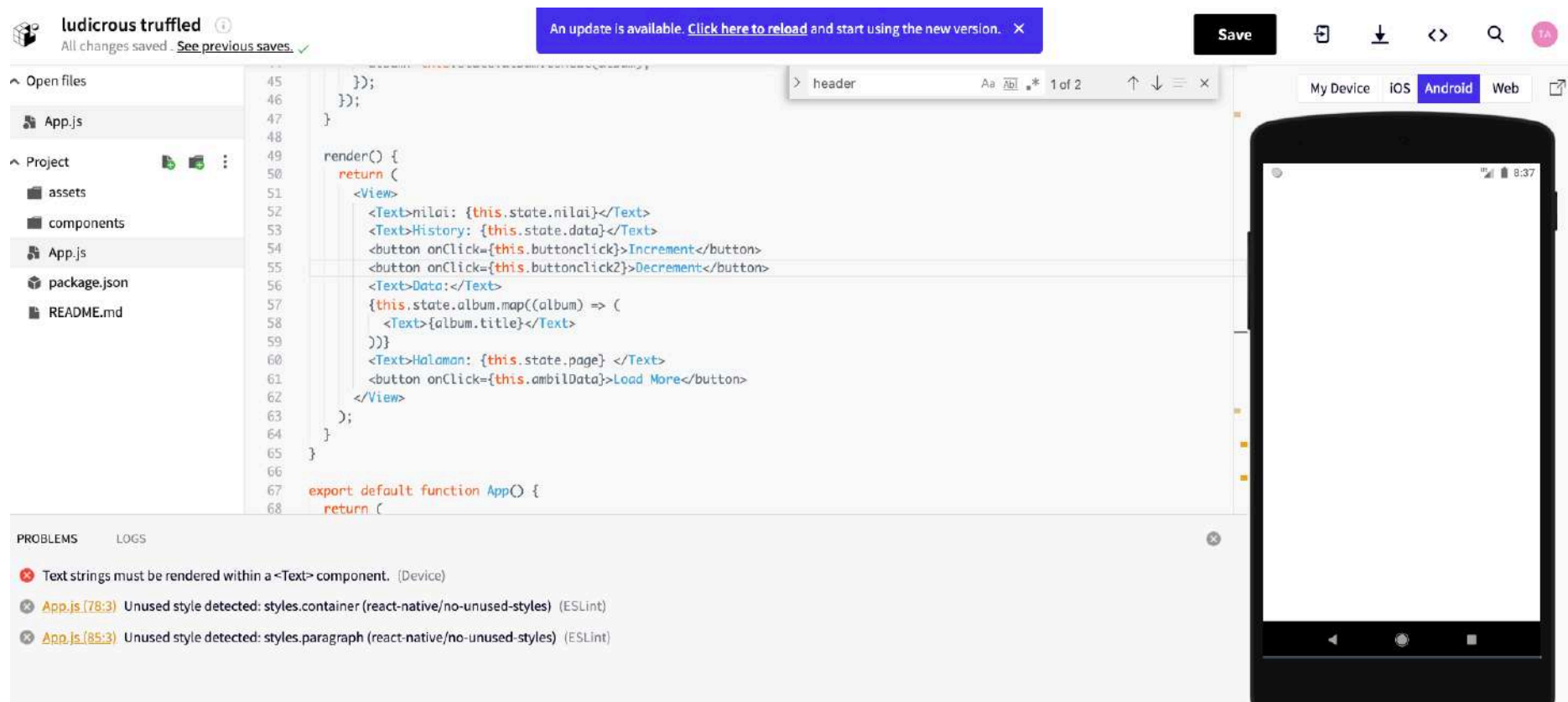


# INSTALL

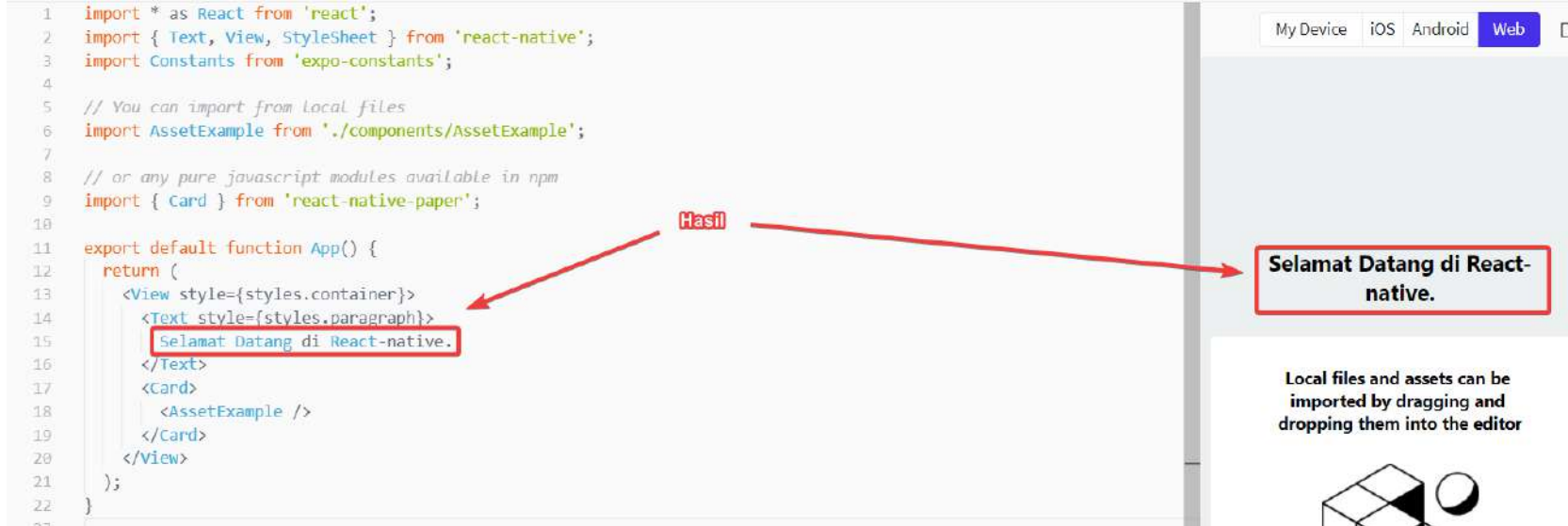
- Install Expo <https://expo.io/tools>
- Install Sublime  
<https://www.sublimetext.com/3>
- Atau buat aplikasi Online di  
<https://snack.expo.io/>



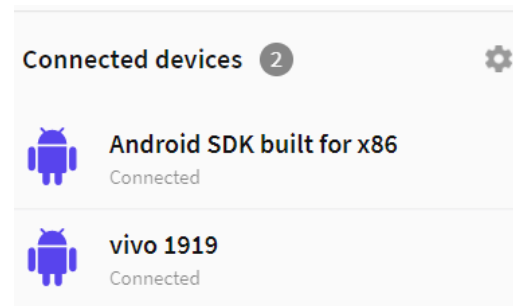
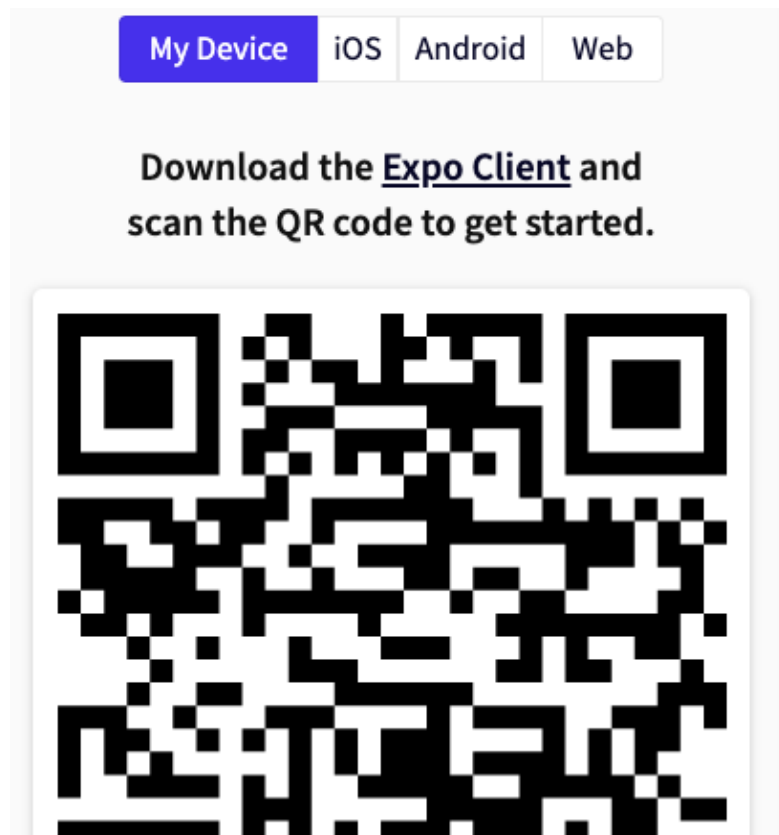
# REACT NATIVE WORKSPACE



# PROJECT PERTAMA



# JALANKAN DI DEVICE





# MATERI INTI DI REACT NATIVE

- Component
- State dan Props
- Styling
- Flexbox
- UI Component: Text, View, etc
- Button and Action
- Http

# LIVE CODING SESSION

[HTTPS://WWW.TUTORIALSPOINT.COM/REACT\\_NATIVE/](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/react-native/)

**MEMULAI FLUTTER**

# FLUTTER BASIC

- Flutter adalah **Cross-Platform Mobile App SDK** (Software Development Kit) untuk membuat aplikasi Android dan iOS dari satu codebase (shared) **dengan performa tinggi**.
- Saat ini flutter dapat digunakan untuk mengembangkan aplikasi Web, Linux dan MacOS. Namun fitur ini masih dalam tahap beta.
- Flutter dikembangkan oleh google dengan tujuan utama mempermudah pengembangan aplikasi mobile.
- Penggunaan flutter 100% gratis (Open Source).
- Dart merupakan bahasa pemrograman yang digunakan untuk mengembangkan aplikasi Flutter.

# INSTALLASI

1.    ii. Download Flutter SDK Stable channel (Windows) versi terbaru:
  - a. **Link:** <https://flutter.dev/docs/development/tools/sdk/releases>
  - b. **Extract, dan simpan folder Flutter di tempat yang diinginkan. (Disarankan untuk menyimpan di C:/Flutter agar mudah ditemukan)**
2.    **Update path agar dapat mengeksekusi perintah-perintah flutter pada command prompt**
4.    Install Android Studio: <https://developer.android.com/studio>
5.    Install Android Emulator:  
Ikuti Langkah-Langkah di link berikut: <https://developer.android.com/studio/run/managing-avds>
6.    Cek instalasi flutter
  - **Pada CMD, input command Flutter Doctor.**
  - **Cek apakah semua persyaratan sudah dipenuhi (ceklis).**
  - **Ikuti perintah yang tertera agar tanda "X" atau "!" menjadi ceklis.**



# INSTALLASI

## 7. Install aplikasi text editor

Untuk mengembangkan aplikasi, tentunya dibutuhkan text editor. Text Editor yang paling umum digunakan untuk mengembangkan aplikasi dengan Flutter adalah VSCode.

- i. **Download dan install VSCode melalui link berikut:** <https://code.visualstudio.com/docs?dv=win>
- ii. **Install Flutter plugin di VSCode:**
  - **Buka VSCode**
  - **Klik menu extension atau tekan ctrl+shift+x pada keyboard**
  - **Pada menu search, ketik Dart & Flutter. Install kedua plugin tersebut**

# BUAT APLIKASI FLUTTER

1. Pada windows explorer, buatlah folder untuk menyimpan Flutter project
2. Pada folder tersebut, klik kanan sambil menekan tombol shift
3. Pada dialog yang muncul, klik “Open Windows PowerShell here”
4. Masukkan Perintah: `flutter create nama_aplikasi`  
**\*nama aplikasi harus menggunakan huruf kecil, setiap kata dipisahkan oleh underscore, dan dimulai dengan huruf**
5. Pindah ke directory flutter yang telah dibuat dengan perintah:  
`cd nama_aplikasi`
6. Masukkan perintah `code .`  
→ VSCode akan otomatis terbuka

# DART PROGRAMMING

## Dart Programming: Basic

```
void main() {  
    final a = 12;  
    const pi = 3.14;  
    print(a);  
    print(pi);  
}
```

```
void main() {  
    var mapping = {'id': 1, 'name': 'Dart'};  
    print(mapping);  
}
```

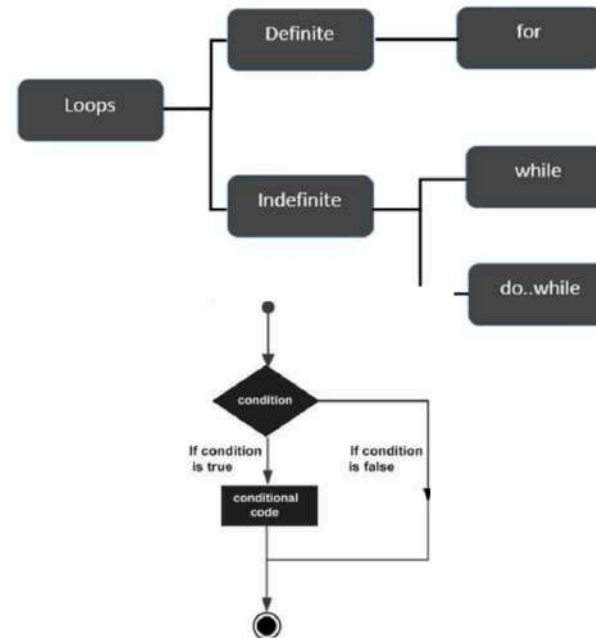
```
void main() {  
    dynamic name = "Dart";  
    print(name);  
}
```

```
void main() {  
    var list = [1,2,3,4,5];  
    print(list);  
}
```

# DART PROGRAMMING

## Dart Programming: Kondisi dan Perulangan

```
void main() {  
  for( var i = 1 ; i <= 10; i++ ) {  
    if(i%2==0) {  
      print(i);  
    }  
  }  
}
```



# DART PROGRAMMING

## Dart Programming: OOP

```
class Employee {  
    String name;  
  
    //getter method  
    String get emp_name {  
        return name;  
    }  
    //setter method  
    void set emp_name(String name) {  
        this.name = name;  
    }  
    //function definition  
    void result() {  
        print(name);  
    }  
}  
void main() {  
    //object creation  
    Employee emp = new Employee();  
    emp.name = "employee1";  
    emp.result(); //function call  
}
```












```
class Student {  
    String name;  
    int age;  
  
    String get stud_name {  
        return name;  
    }  
  
    void set stud_name(String name) {  
        this.name = name;  
    }  
  
    void set stud_age(int age) {  
        if(age<= 0) {  
            print("Age should be greater than 5");  
        } else {  
            this.age = age;  
        }  
    }  
  
    int get stud_age {  
        return age;  
    }  
}  
void main() {  
    Student s1 = new Student();  
    s1.stud_name = 'MARK';  
    s1.stud_age = 0;  
    print(s1.stud_name);  
    print(s1.stud_age);  
}
```



# MENJALANKAN EMULATOR

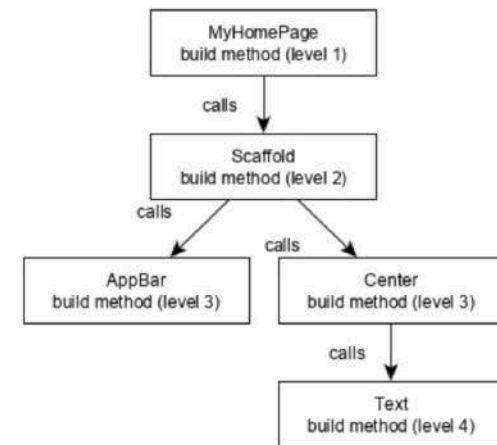
1. Pastikan Sistem Operasi HP anda Android
2. Pastikan HP ada sudah masuk ke dalam Developer Mode, jika belum silahkan baca artikel [ini](#)
3. Pastikan komputer yang anda pakai sudah terinstall driver Android Debug Bridge (adb), jika belum silahkan baca artikel [ini](#)
4. Jika ketiga poin tersebut sudah terpenuhi, silahkan lanjut ke slide berikut

# STRUKTUR FLUTTER

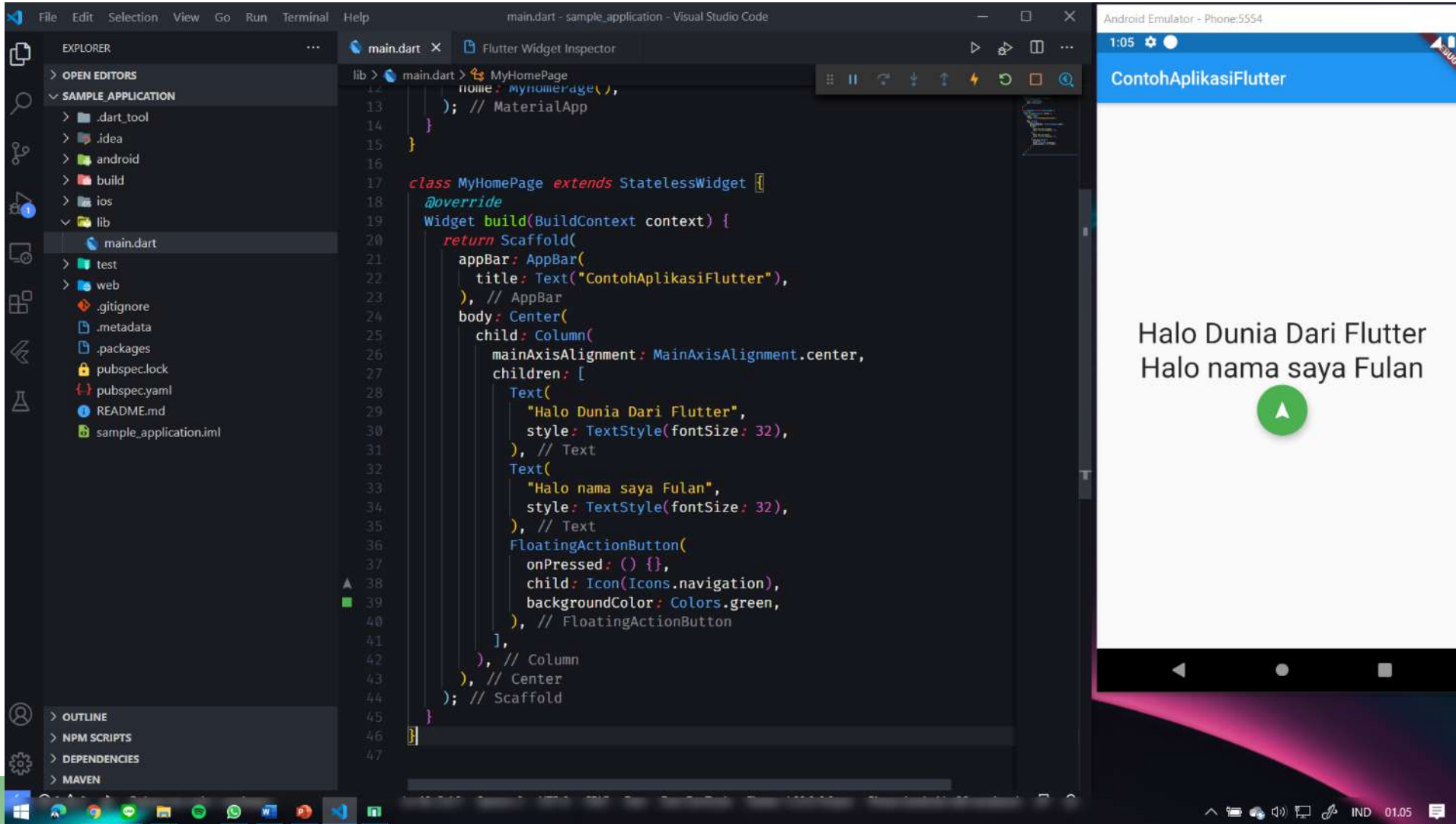
-  **android** berisi source code untuk aplikasi android;
-  **ios** berisi source code untuk aplikasi iOS;
-  **lib** berisi source code Dart, di sini kita akan menulis kode aplikasi;
-  **test** berisi source code Dart untuk testing aplikasi;
-  **.gitignore** adalah file Git;
-  **.metadata** merupakan file yang berisi metadata project yang di-generate otomatis;
-  **.packages** merupakan file yang berisi alamat path package yang dibuat oleh pub;
-  **flutter\_app.iml** merupakan file XML yang berisi keterangan project;
-  **pubspec.lock** merupakan file yang berisi versi-versi library atau package. File ini dibuat oleh pub. Fungsinya untuk mengunci versi package.
-  **pubspec.yaml** merupakan file yang berisi informasi tentang project dan library yang dibutuhkan;
-  **README.md** merupakan file markdown yang berisi penjelasan tentang source code.

# WIDGET

```
class MyHomePage extends StatelessWidget {  
  MyHomePage({Key key, this.title}) : super(key: key);  
  
  final String title;  
  @override  
  Widget build(BuildContext context) {  
    return Scaffold(  
      appBar: AppBar(title: Text(this.title), ),  
      body: Center(child: Text( 'Hello World',)),  
    );  
  }  
}
```



# WIDGET



# LAYOUT WIDGET

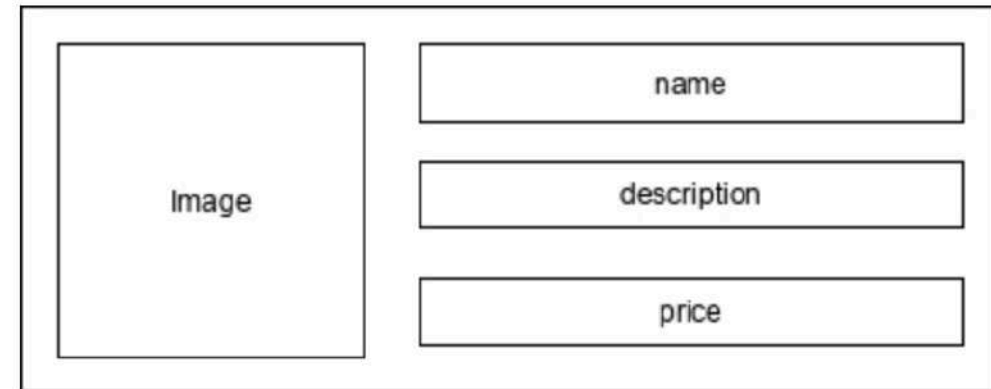
```
class ProductBox extends StatelessWidget {
  ProductBox({Key key, this.name, this.description, this.price, this.image})
    : super(key: key);
  final String name;
  final String description;
  final int price;
  final String image;

  Widget build(BuildContext context) {
    return Container(
      padding: EdgeInsets.all(2), height: 120, child: Card(
        child: Row(
          mainAxisAlignment: MainAxisAlignment.spaceEvenly, children: <Wid
            Image.asset("assets/appimages/" + image), Expanded(
              child: Container(
                padding: EdgeInsets.all(5), child: Column(
                  mainAxisAlignment: MainAxisAlignment.spaceEvenly,
                  children: <Widget>[

                    Text(this.name, style: TextStyle(fontWeight:
                      FontWeight.bold)), Text(this.description),
                    Text("Price: " + this.price.toString()),

                  ],

                ),
              ),
            ),
          ),
        ),
      );
  }
}
```



# LAYOUT WIDGET

## Building Layout

- **Step 0: Create the app base code**
- **Step 1: Diagram the layout**
- **Step 2: Implement the title row**
- **Step 3: Implement the button row**
- **Step 4: Implement the text section**
- **Step 5: Implement the image section**
- **Step 6: Final touch**



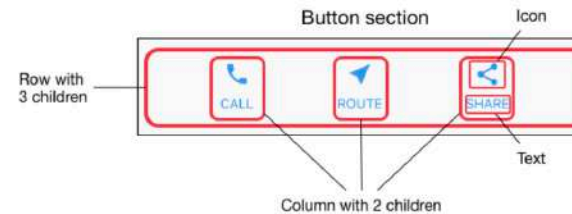
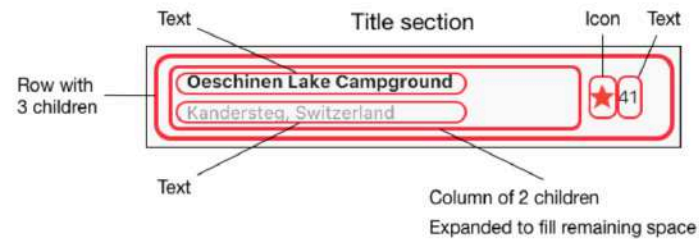
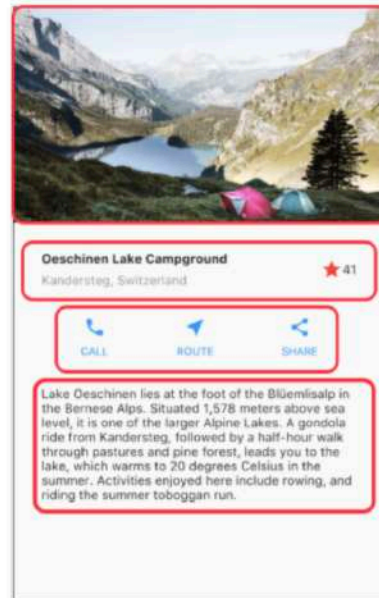
# LAYOUT WIDGET

## Building Layout: Create the app base code

```
@override
Widget build(BuildContext context) {
  return MaterialApp(
    - title: 'Welcome to Flutter',
    + title: 'Flutter layout demo',
    home: Scaffold(
      appBar: AppBar(
        - title: Text('Welcome to Flutter'),
        + title: Text('Flutter layout demo'),
      ),
      body: Center(
        child: Text('Hello World'),
      ),
    ),
  );
}
```

# LAYOUT WIDGET

## Building Layout: Diagram the layout



# LAYOUT WIDGET

## Building Layout: Implement the title row

```
Widget titleSection = Container(  
  padding: const EdgeInsets.all(32),  
  child: Row(  
    children: [  
      Expanded(  
        /*1*/  
        child: Column(  
          crossAxisAlignment: CrossAxisAlignment.start,  
          children: [  
            /*2*/  
            Container(  
              padding: const EdgeInsets.only(bottom: 8),  
              child: Text(  
                'Oeschinen Lake Campground',  
                style: TextStyle(  
                  fontWeight: FontWeight.bold,  
                ),  
              ),  
            ),  
            Text(  
              'Kandersteg, Switzerland',  
              style: TextStyle(  
                color: Colors.grey[500],  
              ),  
            ),  
          ],  
        ),  
      ),  
      /*3*/  
      Icon(  
        Icons.star,  
        color: Colors.red[500],  
      ),  
      Text('41'),  
    ],  
  ),  
);
```

```
return MaterialApp(  
  title: 'Flutter layout demo',  
  home: Scaffold(  
    appBar: AppBar(  
      title: Text('Flutter layout demo'),  
    ),  
    - body: Center(  
    -   child: Text('Hello World'),  
    + body: Column(  
    +   children: [  
    +     titleSection,  
    +   ],  
  ),  
),  
);
```

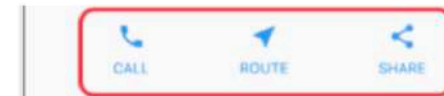


# LAYOUT WIDGET

## Building Layout: Implement the button row

```
class MyApp extends StatelessWidget {  
  @override  
  Widget build(BuildContext context) {  
    // ...  
  }  
  
  Column _buildButtonColumn(Color color, IconData icon, String label) {  
    return Column(  
      mainAxisAlignment: MainAxisAlignment.min,  
      mainAxisAlignment: MainAxisAlignment.center,  
      children: [  
        Icon(icon, color: color),  
        Container(  
          margin: const EdgeInsets.only(top: 8),  
          child: Text(  
            label,  
            style: TextStyle(  
              fontSize: 12,  
              fontWeight: FontWeight.w400,  
              color: color,  
            ),  
          ),  
        ),  
      ],  
    );  
  }  
}
```

```
Color color = Theme.of(context).primaryColor;  
  
Widget buttonSection = Container(  
  child: Row(  
    mainAxisAlignment: MainAxisAlignment.spaceEvenly,  
    children: [  
      _buildButtonColumn(color, Icons.call, 'CALL'),  
      _buildButtonColumn(color, Icons.near_me, 'ROUTE'),  
      _buildButtonColumn(color, Icons.share, 'SHARE'),  
    ],  
  ),  
);  
  
return MaterialApp(  
  title: 'Flutter layout demo',  
  home: Scaffold(  
    @[-52,8 +65,9 @@  
    body: Column(  
      children: [  
        titleSection,  
        + buttonSection,  
      ],  
    ),  
  ),  
);  
}
```



# LAYOUT WIDGET

## Building Layout: Implement the text section

```
Widget textSection = Container(  
  padding: const EdgeInsets.all(32),  
  child: Text(  
    'Lake Oeschinen lies at the foot of the Blüemlisalp in the Bernese  
    Alps. Situated 1,578 meters above sea level, it is one of the  
    larger Alpine lakes. A gondola ride from Kandersteg, followed by a  
    half-hour walk through pastures and pine forest, leads you to the  
    lake, which warms to 20 degrees Celsius in the summer. Activities  
    enjoyed here include rowing, and riding the summer toboggan run.',  
    softWrap: true,  
  ),  
);
```

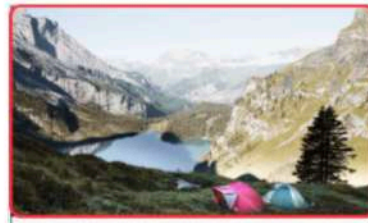
```
@@ -59,3 +72,3 @@  
    return MaterialApp(  
      title: 'Flutter layout demo',  
      home: Scaffold(  
        @@ -66,6 +79,7 @@  
          children: [  
            titleSection,  
            buttonSection,  
            + textSection,  
          ],  
        ),  
      ),  
    ),
```

Lake Oeschinen lies at the foot of the Blüemlisalp in the Bernese Alps. Situated 1,578 meters above sea level, it is one of the larger Alpine Lakes. A gondola ride from Kandersteg, followed by a half-hour walk through pastures and pine forest, leads you to the lake, which warms to 20 degrees Celsius in the summer. Activities enjoyed here include rowing, and riding the summer toboggan run.

# LAYOUT WIDGET

## Building Layout: Implement the image section

```
flutter:  
  uses-material-design: true  
+  assets:  
+    - images/lake.jpg  
  
),  
body: Column(  
  children: [  
+    Image.asset(  
+      'images/lake.jpg',  
+      width: 600,  
+      height: 240,  
+      fit: BoxFit.cover,  
+    ),  
    titleSection,  
    buttonSection,  
    textSection,  
  ],  
)
```

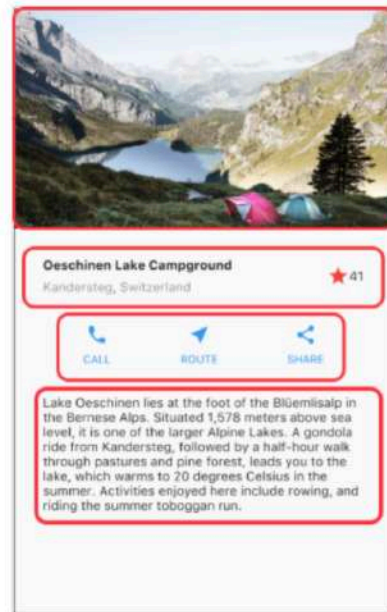




# LAYOUT WIDGET

## Building Layout: Final Touch

```
return MaterialApp(  
  title: 'Flutter layout demo',  
  home: Scaffold(  
    appBar: AppBar(  
      title: Text('Flutter layout demo'),  
    ),  
    body: Column(  
      children: [  
        Image.asset(  
          'images/lake.jpg',  
          width: 600,  
          height: 240,  
          fit: BoxFit.cover,  
        ),  
      ],  
    ),  
  ),  
);
```



# LAYOUT WIDGET



[https://www.tutorialspoint.com/flutter/flutter\\_introduction\\_to\\_layouts.htm](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/flutter/flutter_introduction_to_layouts.htm)

# GESTURE

## Gesture

- **Gesture digunakan untuk berinteraksi dengan mobile (Touch)**
- **Beberapa Gesture yang dapat digunakan diantaranya: Tap, Double Tap, Drag, Pinch, dll**

- ▣ Tap
  - ▣ onTapDown
  - ▣ onTapUp
  - ▣ onTap
  - ▣ onTapCancel
- ▣ Double tap
  - ▣ onDoubleTap
- ▣ Long press
  - ▣ onLongPress
- ▣ Vertical drag
  - ▣ onVerticalDragStart
  - ▣ onVerticalDragUpdate
  - ▣ onVerticalDragEnd
- ▣ Horizontal drag
  - ▣ onHorizontalDragStart
  - ▣ onHorizontalDragUpdate
  - ▣ onHorizontalDragEnd
- ▣ Pan
  - ▣ onPanStart
  - ▣ onPanUpdate
  - ▣ onPanEnd

# GESTURE

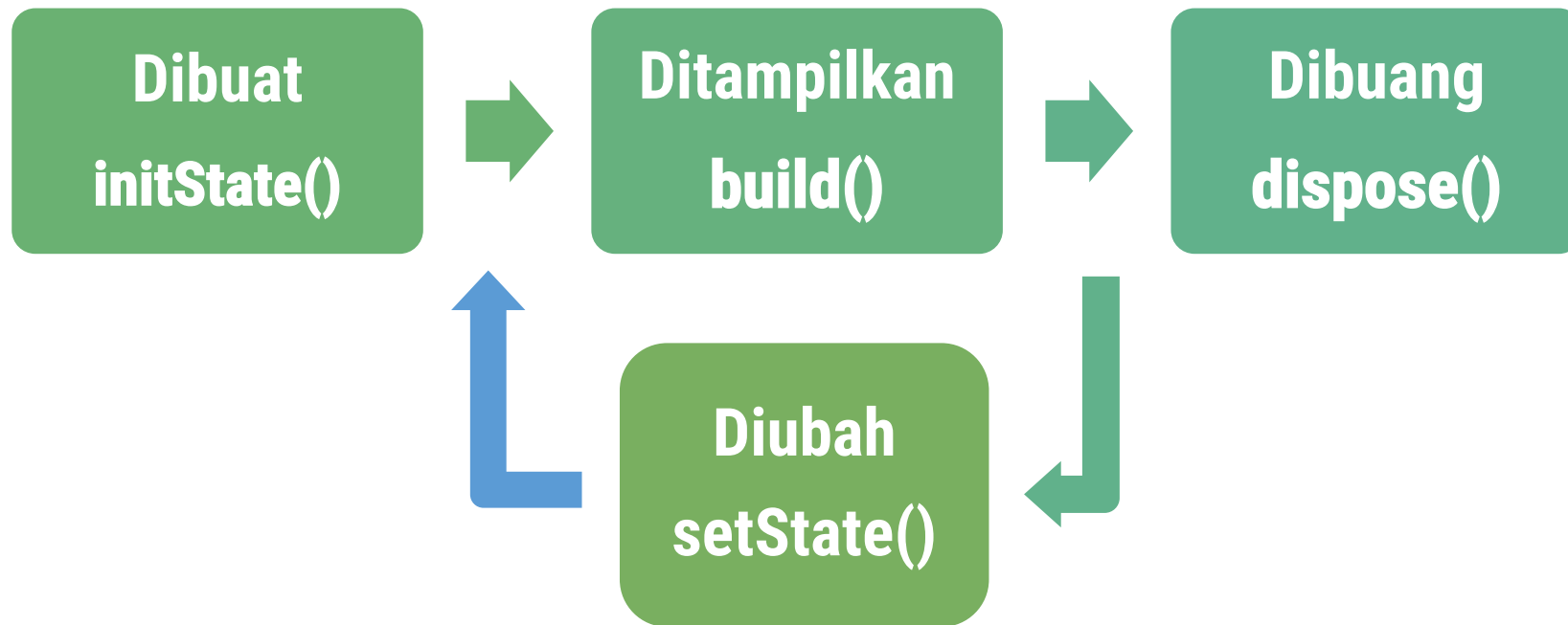
## Gesture

---

```
body: Center(  
  child: GestureDetector(  
    onTap: () {  
      _showDialog(context);  
    },  
    child: Text( 'Hello World', )  
  ),  
)
```

```
showDialog(  
  context: context, builder: (BuildContext context) {  
    // return object of type Dialog  
    return AlertDialog(  
      title: new Text("Message"),  
      content: new Text("Hello World"),  
      actions: <Widget>[  
        new FlatButton(  
          child: new Text("Close"),  
          onPressed: () {  
            Navigator.of(context).pop();  
          },  
        ),  
      ],  
    );  
  },  
)
```

# Siklus hidup sebuah widget



# STATEFULL WIDGET

```
import 'package:flutter/material.dart';

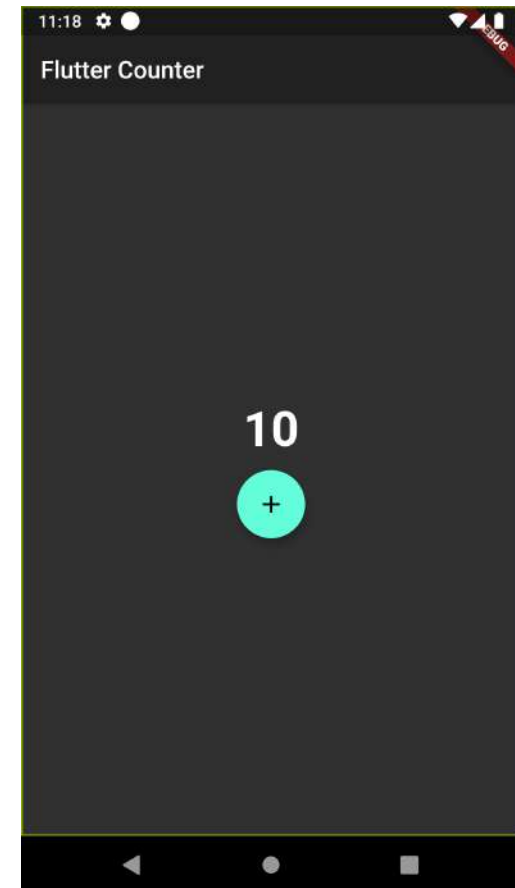
Run | Debug
void main() {
  runApp(MyApp());
}

class MyApp extends StatelessWidget {
  @override
  Widget build(BuildContext context) {
    return MaterialApp(
      title: 'Flutter Demo',
      theme: ThemeData(
        brightness: Brightness.dark,
      ), // ThemeData
      home: MyHomePage(),
    ); // MaterialApp
  }
}
```

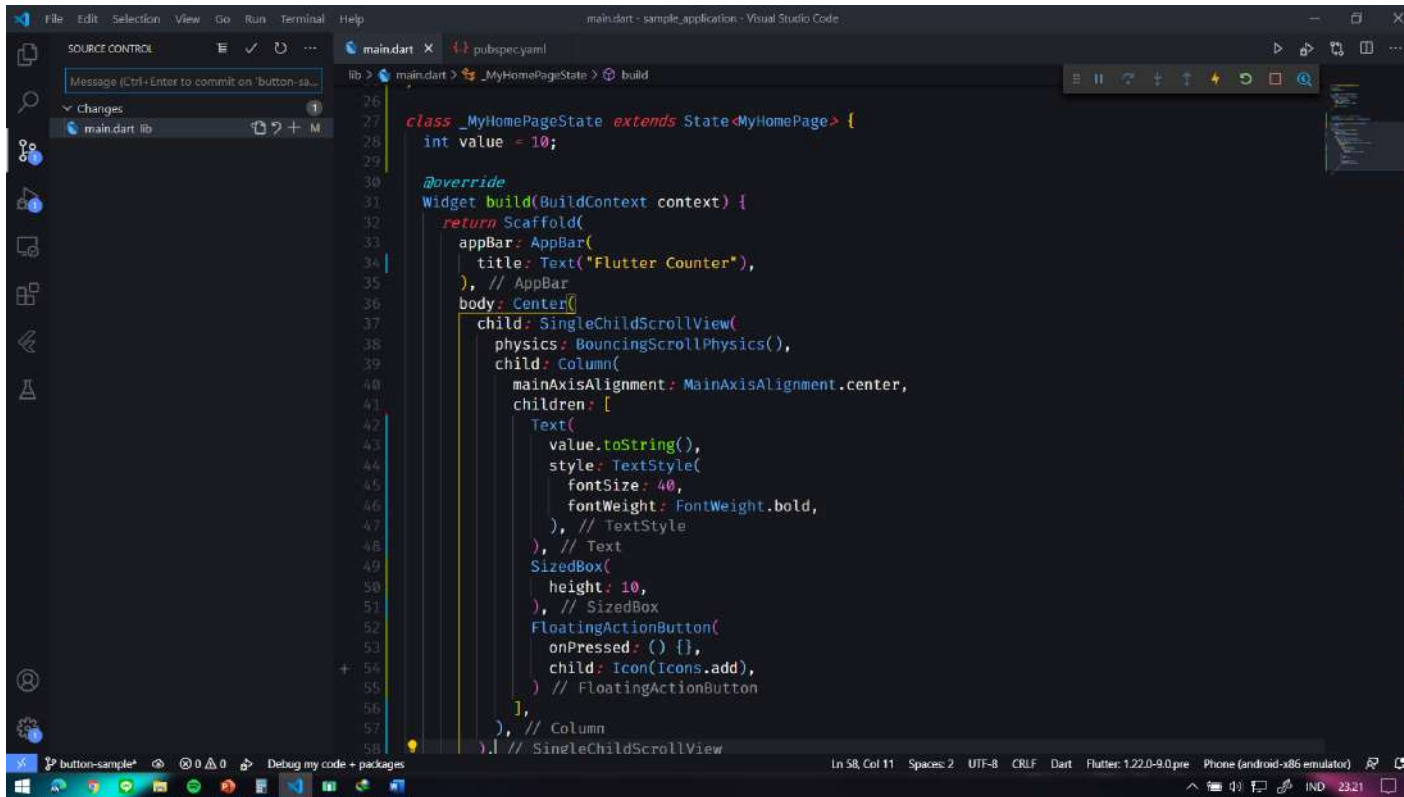
```
class MyApp extends StatelessWidget {
  @override
  Widget build(BuildContext context) {
    return MaterialApp(
      title: 'Flutter Demo',
      theme: ThemeData(
        brightness: Brightness.dark,
      ), // ThemeData
      home: MyHomePage(),
    ); // MaterialApp
  }
}

class MyHomePage extends StatefulWidget {
  @override
  _MyHomePageState createState() => _MyHomePageState();
}

class _MyHomePageState extends State<MyHomePage> {
  @override
  Widget build(BuildContext context) {
    return Container(
  );
}
}
```



# STATEFULL WIDGET

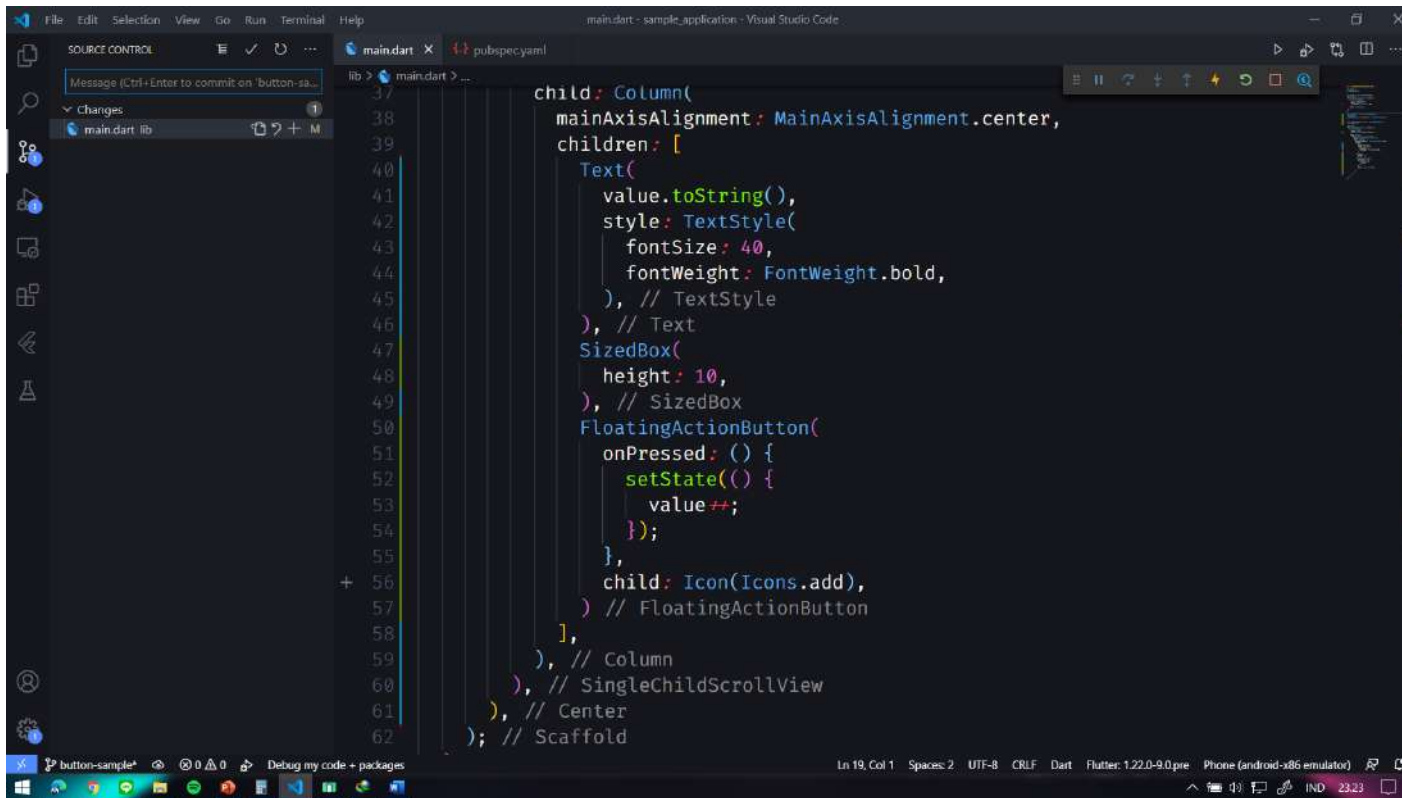


The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code editor with a Dart file named `main.dart` open. The code defines a `class _MyHomePageState` that extends `State<MyHomePage>`. It includes an `int value = 10;` and an `@override` `Widget build(BuildContext context)` method. The build method returns a `Scaffold` widget with an `AppBar` titled "Flutter Counter" and a `body` containing a `Center` widget. Inside the `Center` is a `SingleChildScrollView` with a `BouncingScrollPhysics()` and a `Column` of children. The first child is a `Text` widget displaying `value.toString()` in a bold font of size 40. The second child is a `FloatActionButton` with a height of 10, containing an `Icon` from the `icons.add` set. The status bar at the bottom indicates the file is at line 58, column 11, using UTF-8 encoding with CRLF line endings, and is running on a Flutter 1.22.0-9.0.pre version on a Phone (android-x86 emulator) target.

```
26
27
28 class _MyHomePageState extends State<MyHomePage> {
29   int value = 10;
30
31   @override
32   Widget build(BuildContext context) {
33     return Scaffold(
34       appBar: AppBar(
35         title: Text("Flutter Counter"),
36       ), // AppBar
37       body: Center(
38         child: SingleChildScrollView(
39           physics: BouncingScrollPhysics(),
40           child: Column(
41             mainAxisAlignment: MainAxisAlignment.center,
42             children: [
43               Text(
44                 value.toString(),
45                 style: TextStyle(
46                   fontSize: 40,
47                   fontWeight: FontWeight.bold,
48                 ), // TextStyle
49               ), // Text
50               SizedBox(
51                 height: 10,
52               ), // SizedBox
53               FloatActionButton(
54                 onPressed: () {},
55                 child: Icon(Icons.add),
56               ) // FloatActionButton
57             ],
58           ), // Column
59         ), // SingleChildScrollView
```



# STATEFULL WIDGET



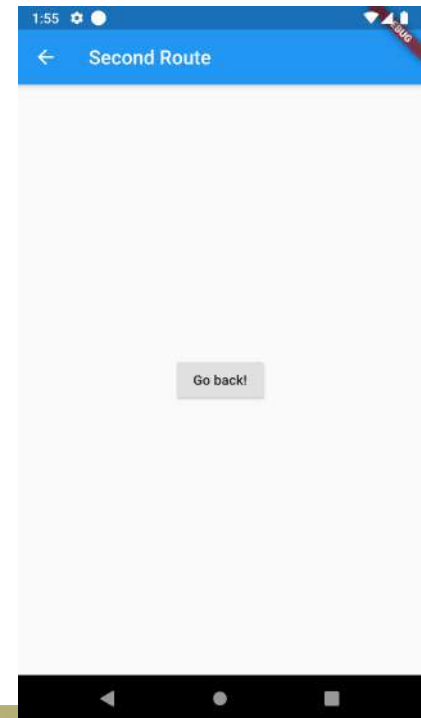
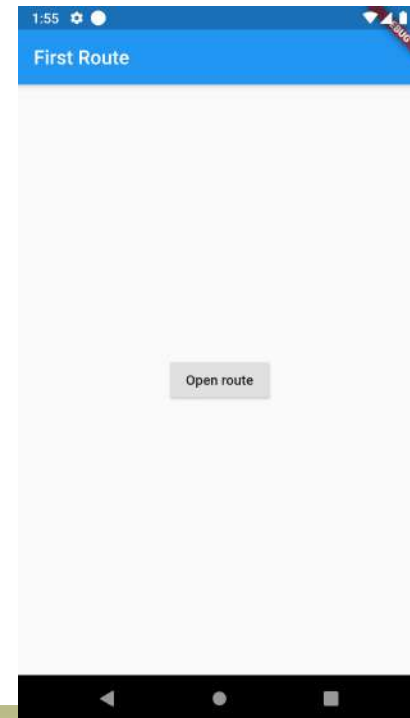
```
37
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child: Column(
  mainAxisAlignment: MainAxisAlignment.center,
  children: [
    Text(
      value.toString(),
      style: TextStyle(
        fontSize: 40,
        fontWeight: FontWeight.bold,
      ), // TextStyle
    ), // Text
    SizedBox(
      height: 10,
    ), // SizedBox
    FloatingActionButton(
      onPressed: () {
        setState(() {
          value++;
        });
      },
      child: Icon(Icons.add),
    ) // FloatingActionButton
  ],
), // Column
), // SingleChildScrollView
), // Center
); // Scaffold
```

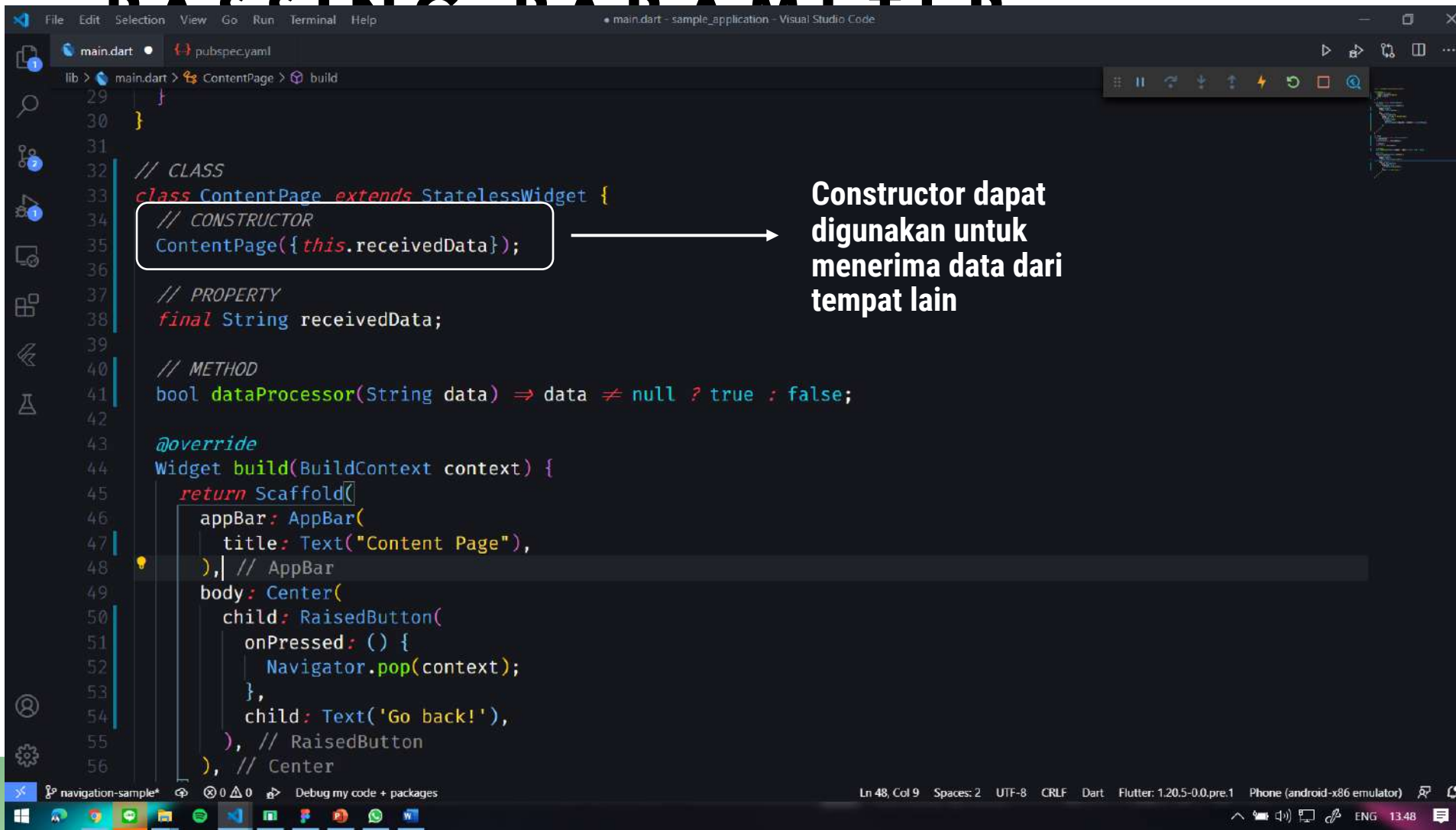
# NAVIGATOR PUSH DAN POP

```
Navigator.push(  
  context,  
  MaterialPageRoute(builder: (context) => SecondRoute()),
```

```
onPressed: () {  
  Navigator.pop(context);  
}
```



# PASSING PARAMETER



The screenshot shows a Visual Studio Code editor with a Dart file named `main.dart`. The code defines a `ContentPage` class that extends `StatelessWidget`. A box highlights the constructor `ContentPage({this.receiveData});`, with an arrow pointing to the text: "Constructor dapat digunakan untuk menerima data dari tempat lain".

```
lib > main.dart > ContentPage > build
29 | }
30 | }
31 |
32 | // CLASS
33 | class ContentPage extends StatelessWidget {
34 |   // CONSTRUCTOR
35 |   ContentPage({this.receiveData});
36 |
37 |   // PROPERTY
38 |   final String receiveData;
39 |
40 |   // METHOD
41 |   bool dataProcessor(String data) => data != null ? true : false;
42 |
43 |   @override
44 |   Widget build(BuildContext context) {
45 |     return Scaffold(
46 |       appBar: AppBar(
47 |         title: Text("Content Page"),
48 |       ), // AppBar
49 |       body: Center(
50 |         child: RaisedButton(
51 |           onPressed: () {
52 |             Navigator.pop(context);
53 |           },
54 |           child: Text('Go back!'),
55 |         ), // RaisedButton
56 |       ), // Center
```

Ln 48, Col 9 Spaces: 2 UTF-8 CRLF Dart Flutter: 1.20.5-0.0.pre.1 Phone (android-x86 emulator) ENG 13:48

# PASSING PARAMETER

```
Navigator.push(  
  context,  
  MaterialPageRoute(  
    builder: (context) => ContentPage(  
      receivedData: "Button 1",  
    ), // ContentPage  
  ), // MaterialPageRoute  
);
```



**Data yang ingin  
dikirim**

# CONNECT KE API

```
List<Product> parseProducts(String responseBody) {  
    final parsed = json.decode(responseBody).cast<Map<String, dynamic>>();  
    return parsed.map<Product>((json) =>Product.fromJson(json)).toList();  
}  
  
Future<List<Product>> fetchProducts() async {  
    final response = await http.get('http://192.168.1.2:8000/products.json');  
    if (response.statusCode == 200) {  
        return parseProducts(response.body);  
    } else {  
        throw Exception('Unable to fetch products from the REST API');  
    }  
}
```

# CONNECT

## Access API

---

- **Add the http package**
- **Make a network request**
- **Convert the response into a custom Dart object**
- **Fetch the data**

# CONNECT

## Access API: Add the http package

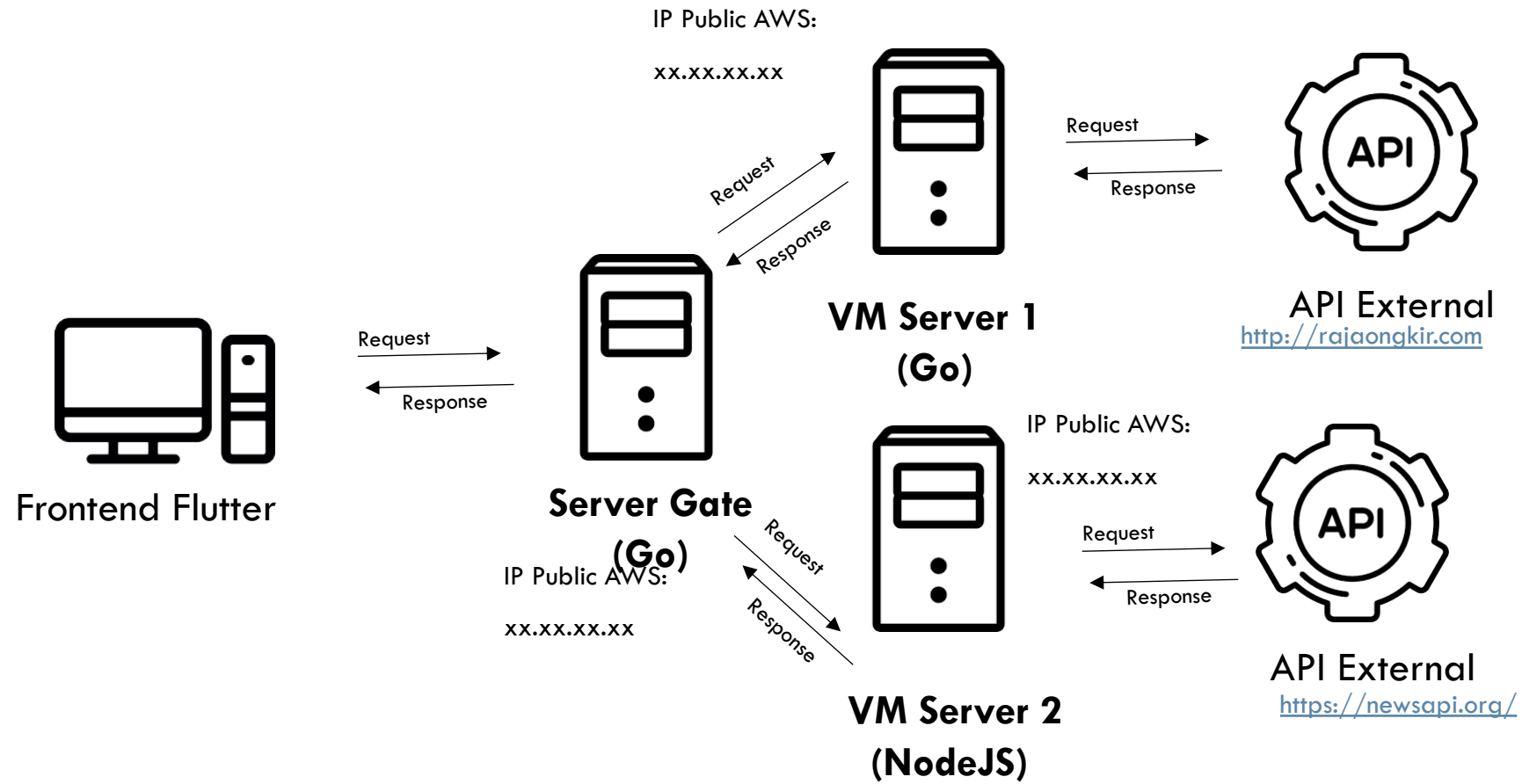
---

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

Pada AndroidManifest.xml:

```
<uses-permission android:name="android.permission.INTERNET" />
```

# Deploy





# REFERENCES

- <https://buildfire.com/understanding-mobile-app-development-lifecycle/>
- <https://medium.com/wripolinema/yuk-kenalan-dengan-data-science-dalam-pengolahan-suatu-data-aa1141c10a43>
- [Bisa.ai](https://Bisa.ai)
- [scv.bu.edu](https://scv.bu.edu)
- Digitalent Scholarship Kominfo course Artificial Intelligence 2019