

Regular Dot vs Cascade Operator

Dot (.) = "Do this, then work with the result"
Cascade (..) = "Do this to the same object, then do more"

Problem Statement

```
void main() {  
    List<String> cities = ['New York', 'London', 'Tokyo', 'Paris', 'Sydney'];  
  
    print('\nCombining where and map:');  
    var result1 = cities  
        ..where((city) => city.length > 5) // filter  
        ..map((city) => city.toUpperCase())  
        ..toList();  
  
    print(' $result1'); // [New York, London, Tokyo, Paris, Sydney]  
  
    var result2 = cities  
        .where((city) => city.length > 5) // filter  
        .map((city) => city.toUpperCase())  
        .toList();  
  
    print(' $result2'); // [NEW YORK, LONDON, SYDNEY]  
}
```

Regular Dot Operator (.) - 1/2

What it does:

- **Returns the result** of each method call
- Enables **method chaining** on different objects
- Each method operates on the **return value** of the previous method

Regular Dot Operator (.) - 2/2

Flow:

- `cities.where()` → Returns filtered Iterable
- `.map()` operates on the Iterable (not cities)
- `.toList()` operates on the mapped Iterable



```
List<String> cities = ['New York', 'London', 'Tokyo', 'Paris', 'Sydney'];

var result = cities
    .where((city) => city.length > 5) // Returns: Iterable
    .map((city) => city.toUpperCase()) // Returns: Iterable
    .toList();                      // Returns: List

print(result); // Output: [NEW YORK, SYDNEY]
```

Cascade Operator(..) - 1/2

What it does:

- **Returns the original object**, not the method result
- Allows multiple operations on the **same object**
- Useful for object configuration/initialization

Cascade Operator (...) - 2/2

```
class Button {  
    String? text;  
    String? color;  
    Function? onClick;  
}  
  
// Using cascade operator  
var button = Button()  
    ..text = 'Click me'  
    ..color = 'Blue'  
    ..onClick = () => print('Clicked!');  
  
// Equivalent to:  
var button = Button();  
button.text = 'Click me';  
button.color = 'Blue';  
button.onClick = () => print('Clicked!');
```

What Happens with Wrong Usage? - 1/2

Using Cascade Where Regular Dot is Needed:



```
List<String> cities = ['New York', 'London', 'Tokyo', 'Paris', 'Sydney'];

var result = cities
    ..where((city) => city.length > 5) // Called on cities
    ..map((city) => city.toUpperCase()) // Called on cities
    ..toList();                         // Called on cities

print(result);
// Output: [New York, London, Tokyo, Paris, Sydney]
// The ORIGINAL list! Transformations were ignored!
```

What Happens with Wrong Usage? - 2/2

Why it fails:

1. `cities..where()` → executes but **returns cities**
2. `cities..map()` → executes but **returns cities**
3. `cities..toList()` → tries to call on List (may error)
4. `result` = original cities list (unchanged!)

Quick Reference & Best Practices

Use Regular Dot (.) when:

- Chaining transformations on different return values
- Working with streams, iterables, futures
- Each step produces a new object to work with

Example: `list.where().map().toList()`

Use Cascade Operator (..) when:

- Setting multiple properties on the same object
- Calling multiple methods on the same object
- Building/configuring objects

Example: `object..prop1 = x..prop2 = y..method()`