## **TP NUMERO 1**

```
import 'package:flutter/material.dart';
void main() {
  runApp(const MyApp());
class MyApp extends StatelessWidget {
  const MyApp({super.key});
 // This widget is the root of your application.
  @override
 Widget build(BuildContext context) {
    return MaterialApp(
      title: 'Flutter Demo',
      theme: ThemeData(
        // This is the theme of your application.
        // Try running your application with "flutter run". You'll see the
        // application has a blue toolbar. Then, without quitting the app, try
        // changing the primarySwatch below to Colors.green and then invoke
        // "hot reload" (press "r" in the console where you ran "flutter run",
        // or simply save your changes to "hot reload" in a Flutter IDE).
        // Notice that the counter didn't reset back to zero; the application
        // is not restarted.
        primarySwatch: Colors.blue,
      home: const MyHomePage(title: 'Flutter Demo Home Page'),
    );
class MyHomePage extends StatefulWidget {
  const MyHomePage({super.key, required this.title});
 // This widget is the home page of your application. It is stateful, meaning
 // that it has a State object (defined below) that contains fields that affect
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// how it looks.
 // This class is the configuration for the state. It holds the values (in this
 // case the title) provided by the parent (in this case the App widget) and
 // used by the build method of the State. Fields in a Widget subclass are
  // always marked "final".
  final String title;
 @override
  State<MyHomePage> createState() => _MyHomePageState();
class MyHomePageState extends State<MyHomePage> {
 int _counter = 0;
 void _incrementCounter() {
    setState(() {
      // This call to setState tells the Flutter framework that something has
      // changed in this State, which causes it to rerun the build method below
     // so that the display can reflect the updated values. If we changed
     // _counter without calling setState(), then the build method would not be
     // called again, and so nothing would appear to happen.
      counter++;
   });
 @override
 Widget build(BuildContext context) {
    // This method is rerun every time setState is called, for instance as done
   // by the incrementCounter method above.
   // The Flutter framework has been optimized to make rerunning build methods
    // fast, so that you can just rebuild anything that needs updating rather
    // than having to individually change instances of widgets.
    return Scaffold(
      appBar: AppBar(
       // Here we take the value from the MyHomePage object that was created by
       // the App.build method, and use it to set our appbar title.
       title: Text(widget.title),
      ),
      body: Center(
       // Center is a layout widget. It takes a single child and positions it
       child: Column(
```

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// Column is also a layout widget. It takes a list of children and
     // arranges them vertically. By default, it sizes itself to fit its
      // children horizontally, and tries to be as tall as its parent.
     // Invoke "debug painting" (press "p" in the console, choose the
      // "Toggle Debug Paint" action from the Flutter Inspector in Android
     // Studio, or the "Toggle Debug Paint" command in Visual Studio Code)
     // to see the wireframe for each widget.
     // Column has various properties to control how it sizes itself and
     // how it positions its children. Here we use mainAxisAlignment to
      // center the children vertically; the main axis here is the vertical
     // axis because Columns are vertical (the cross axis would be
     // horizontal).
     mainAxisAlignment: MainAxisAlignment.center,
      children: <Widget>[
        const Text(
          'You have pushed the button this many times:',
        ),
        Text(
          '$ counter',
         style: Theme.of(context).textTheme.headlineMedium,
        ),
     ],
   ),
 floatingActionButton: FloatingActionButton(
   onPressed: _incrementCounter,
   tooltip: 'Increment',
   child: const Icon(Icons.add),
 ), // This trailing comma makes auto-formatting nicer for build methods.
);
```