Introduction to mobile development using Flutter

Mobile Hive - Palo IT (Thailand)

Meet your instructor

Objective overview

In this course you will learn

- Understand how to use flutter framework
- Understand basic of Dart lang*
- Create your applications with multiple functionalities
- Know how to design mobile architecture
- Put your app into Production
- Know where to find changes of framework

Table of Contents

These are the topic that you are going to train throughout this course

- Chapter 1: Installation and Setup for Flutter Development
- Chapter 2: Creating 1st Flutter app
- Chapter 3: Basic Dart Lang*
- Chapter 4: Why Flutter?
- Chapter 5: Introduction to Widgets
- Chapter 6: Advanced Layout Building
- Chapter 7: Design System

- Chapter 8: Building form application in Flutter
- Chapter 9: Navigation
- Chapter 10: Introduction to State Management
- Chapter 11: E2E testing with Cucumber
- Chapter 12: Software Architecture
- Chapter 13: Working with 3rd party libs
- Chapter 14: Platform Specific Code
- Chapter 15: Running and releasing on physical devices

Chapter 1: Installation and Setup for Flutter Development

Flutter SDK installation

Overview Process

- Go to Official Website -> https://flutter.dev
- Getting Start tab
- Proceed the instruction steps
 - Select your operating system (macOS)
 - Download .zip file
 - Extract the .zip
 - Place in desire location
 - Update system path ~> export PATH="\$PATH:`pwd`/flutter/bin" to ~/.bash_profile or ~/.bash_rc
 - Restart your Terminal

Flutter SDK installation

Overview Process

- In you Terminal type "flutter" to identify is your setup success or not
 - If "Success" it's should prompt out lie this ->

```
Manage your Flutter app development.

Common commands:
   flutter create <output directory>
        Create a new Flutter project in the specified directory.

flutter run [options]
        Run your Flutter application on an attached device or in an emulator.
```

If "No" please check your system variable path

macOS setup

Prerequisites

For developing a mobile application you need 2 IDEs





macOS setup

Prerequisites

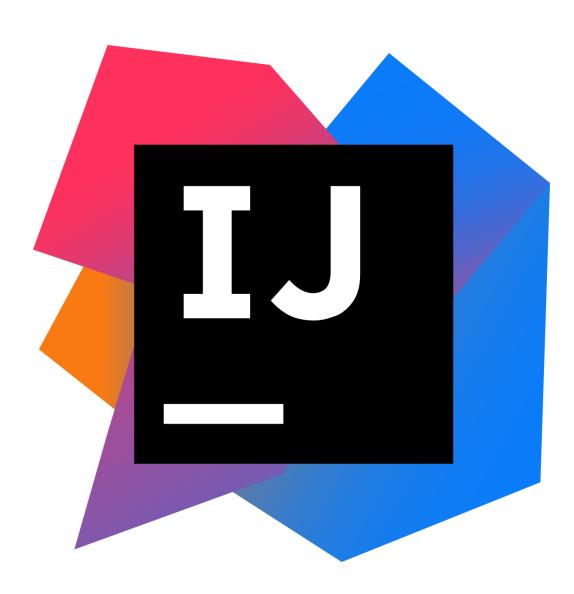
For additional tools you will also need to install Homebrew => <u>The Missing</u>
 <u>Package Manager for macOS (or Linux)</u> — <u>Homebrew</u>



macOS setup Select your IDEs

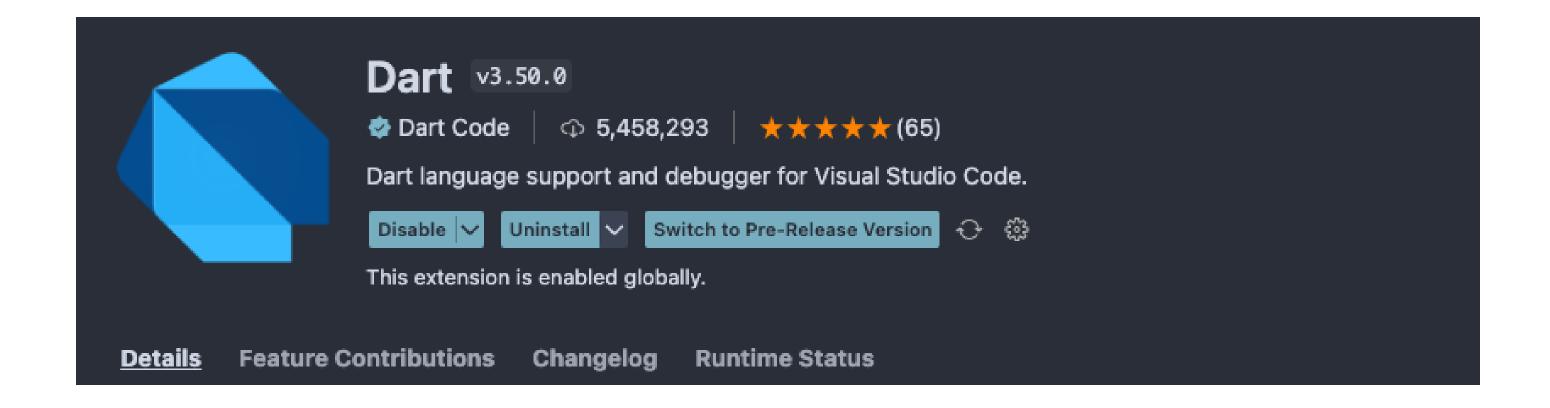
VScode or Intelij

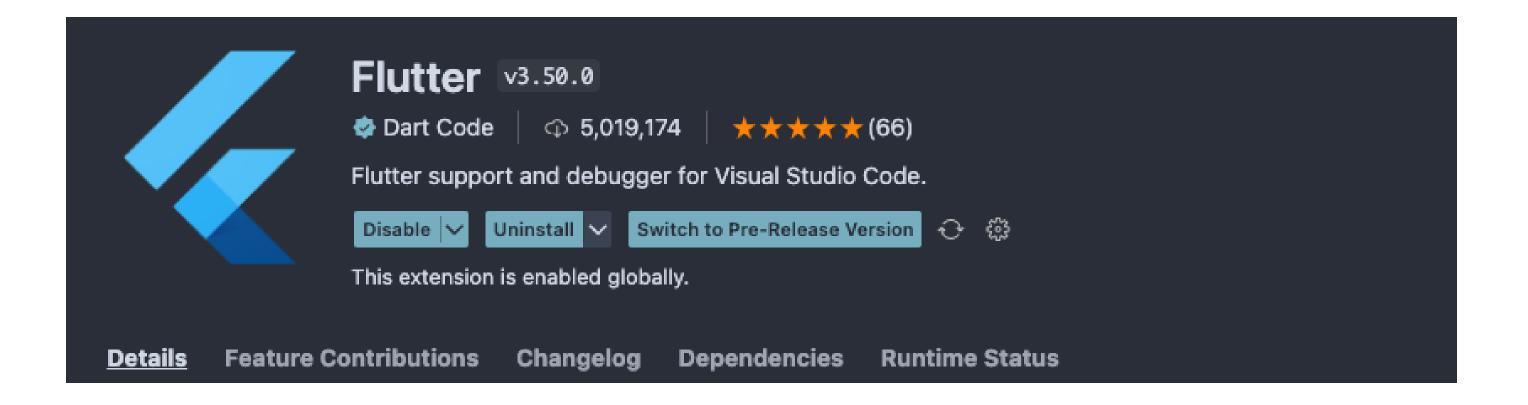




But in this training we will use VScode as a main ide

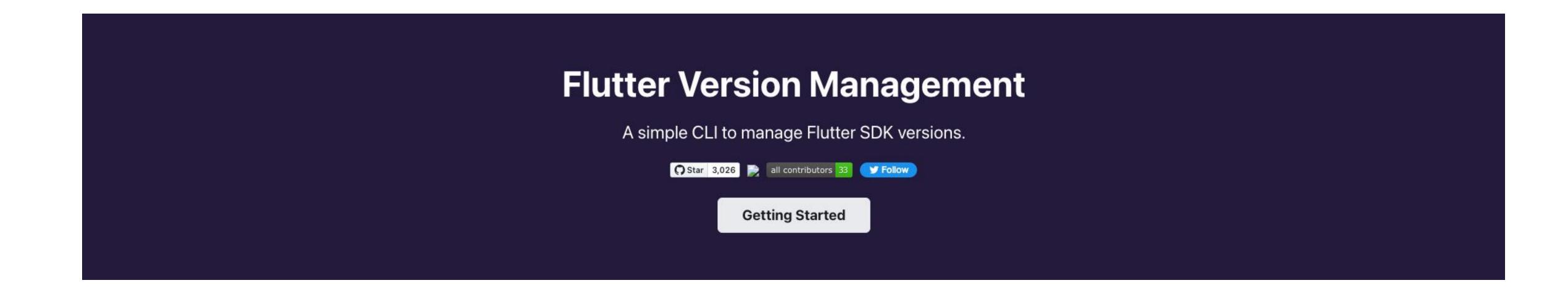
macOS setup Setup an extensions





Can I install more than 1 flutter version?

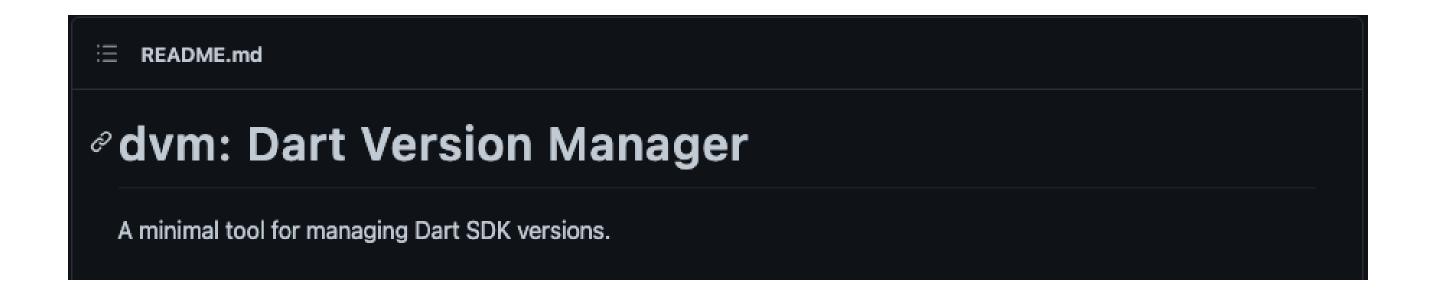
Introduction to FVMs/DVMs



Flutter Learning EP6: Managing Multiple version of Flutter SDK using FVM - YouTube

Introduction to FVMs/DVMs DVMs

cbracken/dvm: Dart Version Manager (github.com)



Chapter 2: Creating 1st flutter app

Introductions

In this chapter we are going to

- Create 1st flutter application via CLI
- Know how to use the basic commands
- Fundamental Structure
- Run 1st Application on an Emulator/Simulator
- Learn other essential dev tools DevTools/Debugger

Flutter Commands

These are basic command you are going to use in this course

- flutter create <application_name> => crate flutter project
- flutter doctor (-v) => command that will give you a prompt about version and additional dependencies that required to develop a flutter application
- flutter pub get => get and install dependencies in your project
- flutter run => run your 1st flutter app
- flutter upgrade

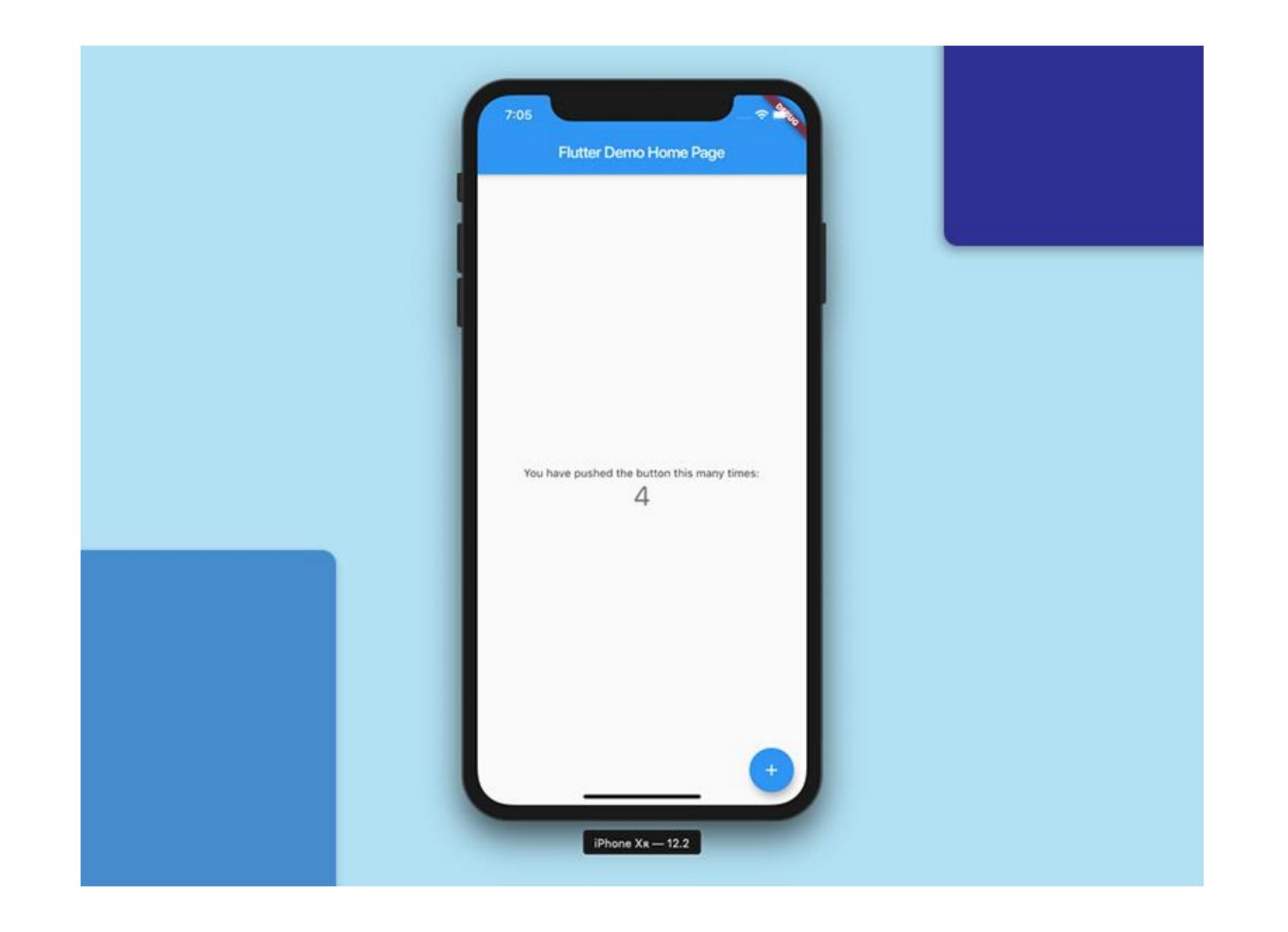
Create 1st flutter application using CLI via command line

- Type "flutter create <application_name>" and lets magic happen
- Open IDE to see the code
- Take a quick look at the code

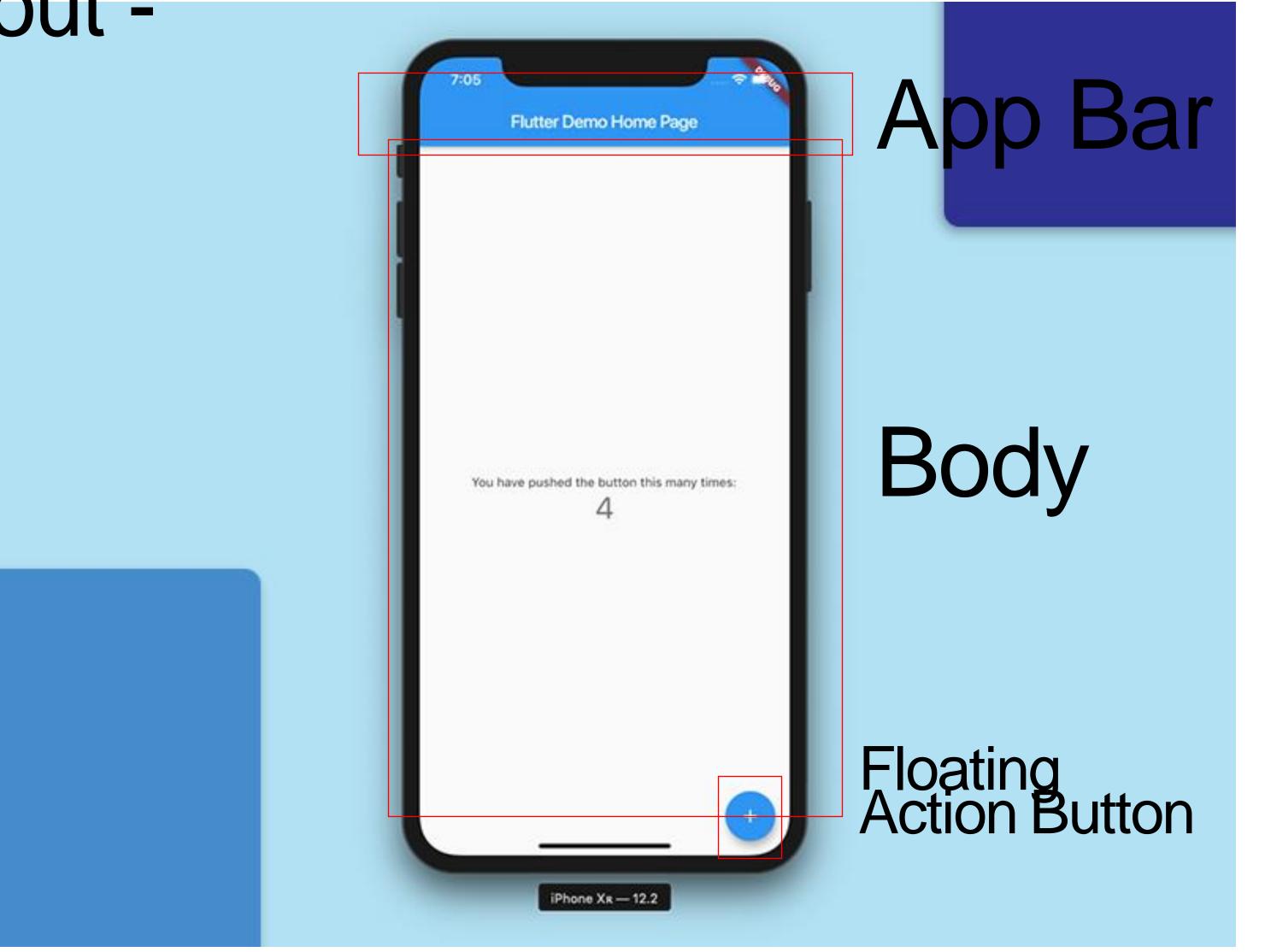
Run your 1st application

1st Checkpoint

- Start iOS Simulator ~> open –a Simulator
- Start Android Emulator ~> open Android Studio
- Type "flutter run" to start your application for the 1st time



Basic Layout - Scaffold



Run your 1st application

1st Checkpoint

 Look at your terminal, you will see additional information that essential to your development

O → flutter run Launching lib/main.dart on iPhone 14 Pro Max in debug mode... Running Xcode build... Compiling, linking and signing... Xcode build done. 20.4s Syncing files to device iPhone 14 Pro Max... Flutter run key commands. r Hot reload. 🤲 🤲 🤚 R Hot restart. h List all available interactive commands. d Detach (terminate "flutter run" but leave application running). **c** Clear the screen q Quit (terminate the application on the device). 🦾 Running with sound null safety 🦾 An Observatory debugger and profiler on iPhone 14 Pro Max

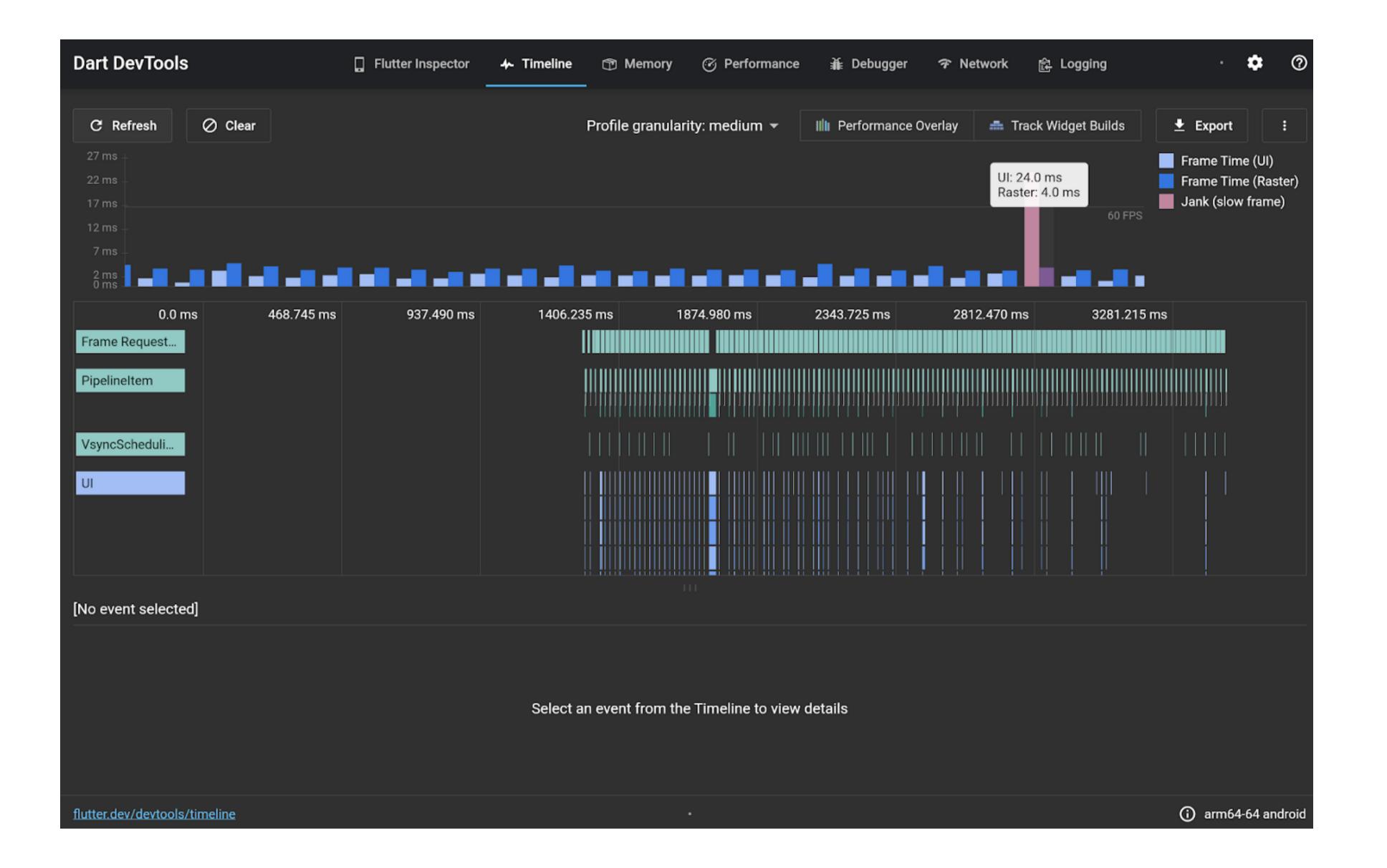
An essential Tools

DevTools

 Built-in tools that helps developer identify certain part of an application such as Uls, performance, memory consumptions

Debugger

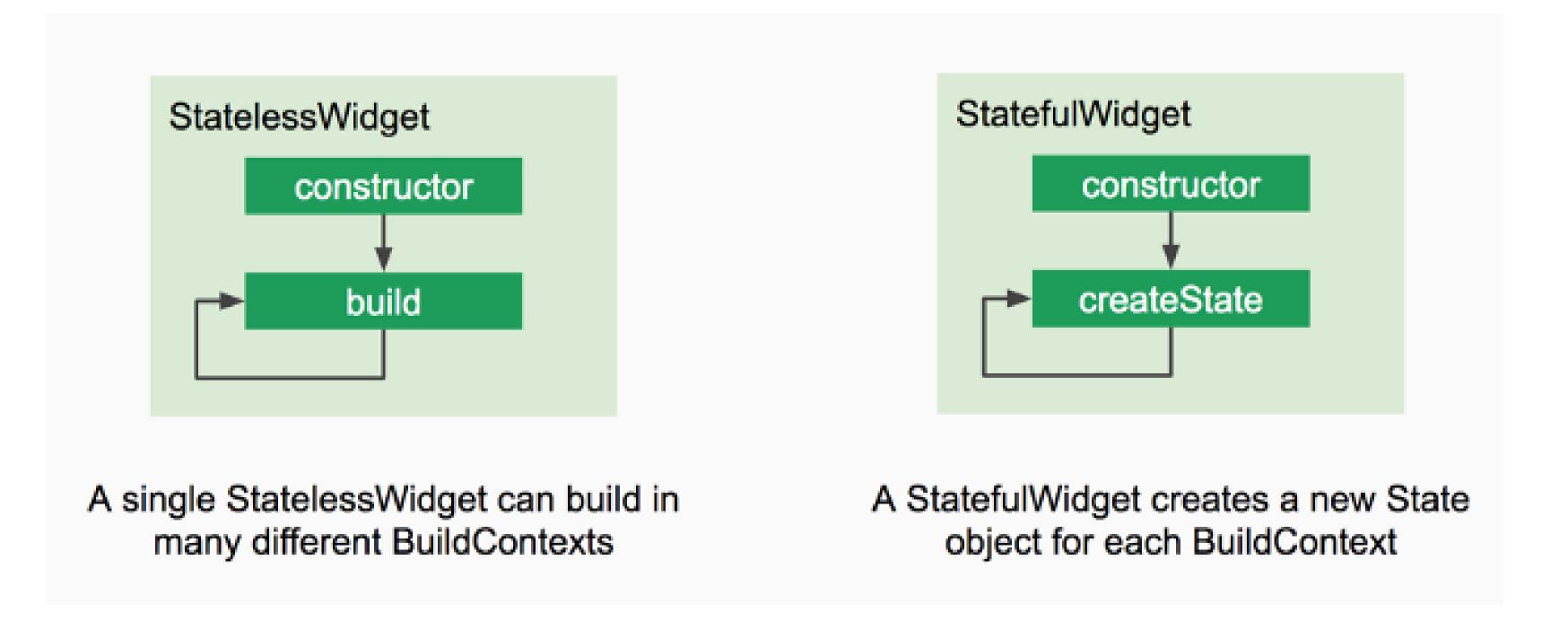
Internal VScode debugger



Fundamental structure

Stateless vs Stateful

- In flutter we have 2 types of core widget
 - Stateless Widget
 - Stateful Widget



Stateful Widget

- Plenty of "state" -> mutable variable's value
- Change within its widget (local state)
- Life Cycle
- Can call setState((){})

 // add example of stateful state less (5 quick question)

```
class MyApp extends StatefulWidget {
 const MyApp({Key? key}) : super(key: key);
 @override
 State<MyApp> createState() => _MyAppState();
class _MyAppState extends State<MyApp> {
 @override
 Widget build(BuildContext context) {
   return Container();
```

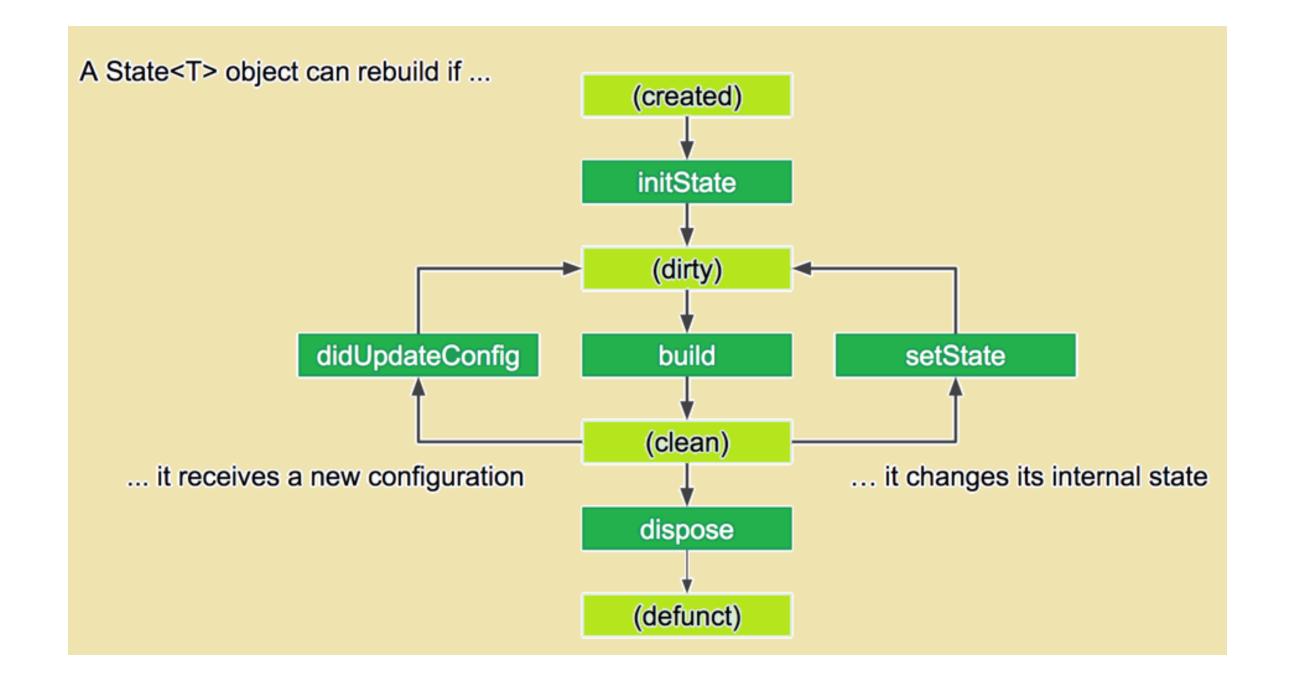
Widget Lifecycle

Born – Live – Die – Repeat

Terminologies in modern frontend framework,

- Manage things need to display not display (UI element)
- Do some task before components appeared

 initState(), dispose(),build(), didChangeDependencies()



Mini Checkpoint 1

```
class MyHomePage extends <??> {
  const MyHomePage({super.key, required this.title});
  final String title;
  @override
  State<MyHomePage> createState() => _MyHomePageState();
class _MyHomePageState extends State<MyHomePage> {
  int _counter = 0;
  void _incrementCounter() {
    setState(() {
      _counter++;
    });
  @override
  Widget build(BuildContext context) {
    return Scaffold(
      appBar:
```

```
• • •
class MyApp extends <??> {
  const MyApp({super.key});
  @override
  Widget build(BuildContext context) {
    return MaterialApp(
      title: 'Flutter Demo',
      theme: ThemeData(
        primarySwatch: Colors.blue,
      home: const MyHomePage(title: 'Flutter Demo Home Page'),
```

```
• • •
class SamplePage extends <??> {
  const SamplePage({super.key});
  @override
  State<SamplePage> createState() => _SamplePageState();
class _SamplePageState extends State<SamplePage> {
  @override
  void initState() {
    super.initState();
    /// ...some code
@override
  void dispose() {
   /// ...some code
    super.dispose();
```

```
class MiniCheckpoint15 extends <??>{
 const MiniCheckpoint({Key? key}) : super(key: key);
  @override
  Widget build(BuildContext context) {
    return ScaffoldLayout(
      body: Center(
        child: Image.asset("path_to_image"),
```

Stateless Widget

- "not" retain any variable' value
- Give constructor, Then build
- State may control by it's parent

```
• • •
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(
        // Try running your application with "flutter run". You'll see the
        // or simply save your changes to "hot reload" in a Flutter IDE).
        // Notice that the counter didn't reset back to zero; the application
        primarySwatch: Colors.blue,
      home: const MyHomePage(title: 'Flutter Demo Home Page'),
```

Recap

Stateless Stateful

- To identify which widget type are
 - Pattern
 - initState()
 - SetState

5 mins break

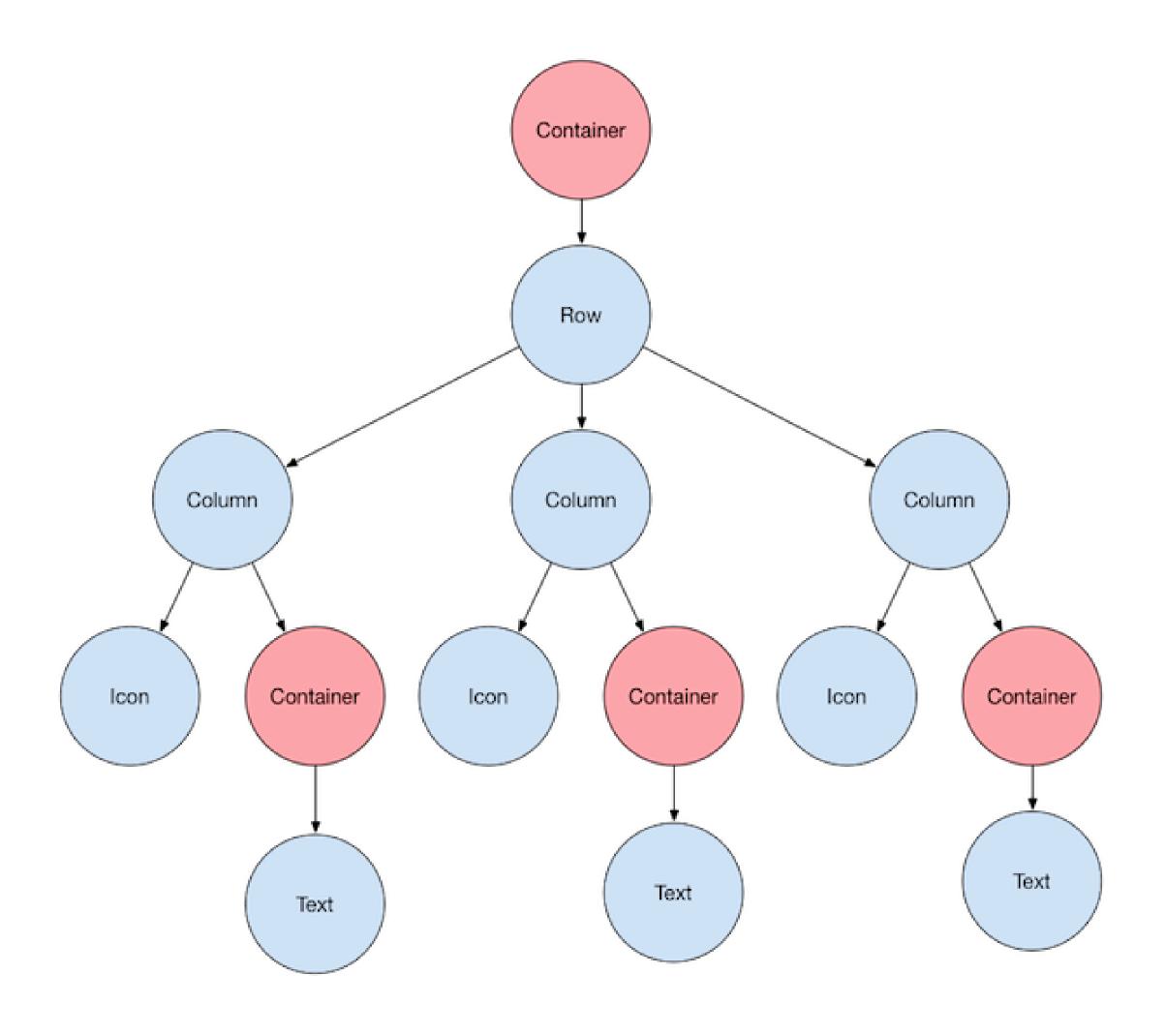
Widget Tree

How your code looks like

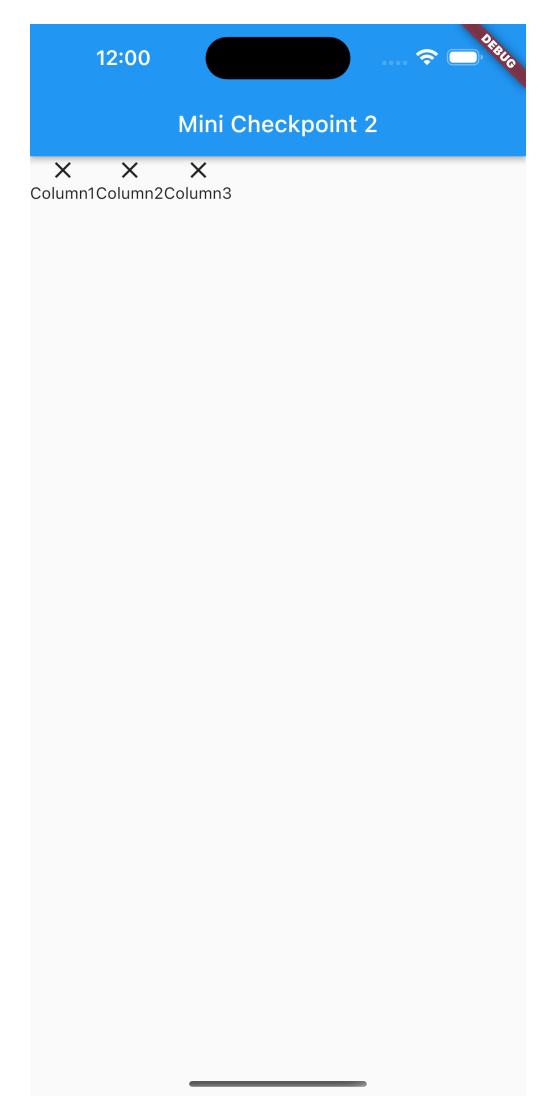
Concept => Layers – Section - branches

- Terminologies
 - Parent
 - Child
 - Children
 - Nested Structure

Performance – D.R.Y not W.E.T



Mini Checkpoint 2



Chapter 4: Why Flutter



TLDR;

Flutter is an open source framework by Google for building beautiful, natively compiled, multi-platform applications from a single codebase.

Advantages

- Native feeling
- Single code base for Multiple platform (Universal)
- Rich Animations 60FPS smoothness
- Beautiful Uls Material Design

Limitations

- Single Code base => if else conditions
- Multiple platform -> knowledge in multiple platform to implement additional native functionalities
- Rich Animations 60FPS smoothness => performance / battery life/ memory consumption management
- iOS -> any new feature need to wait for 3rd party (open-source community) to develop and maintain
- iOS -> most of the patch focus on iOS improvement and optimization
- Flutter try to be jack of all trades

Common Pits Fall

- Using Flutter for only single platform
 - Alternatives Jetpack Compose, SwiftUl
- Code once, you need to choose which platform that can goes together
- Replacing -> co-exists

Take A Break 15 mins

Chapter 5: Introduction to Widgets

Introduction to Widgets

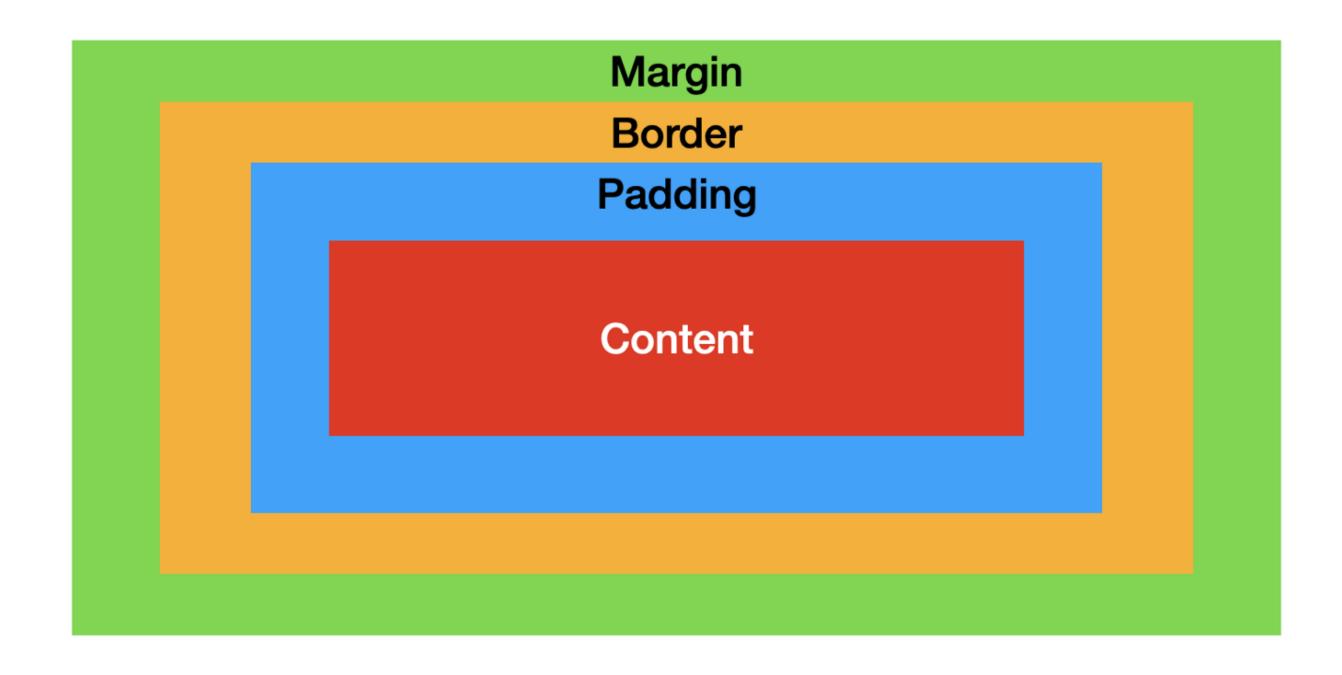
Any UI components in flutter, either small or large are called "Widgets"

Basic widget - Container

- Multiple Properties
- BoxModel (CSS)
 - Padding
 - Margin
- Alternative
 - SizedBox()

```
Container(
  constraints: BoxConstraints.expand(
    height: Theme.of(context).textTheme.headline4!.fontSize! * 1.1 + 200.0,
  padding: const EdgeInsets.all(8.0),
  color: Colors.blue[600],
  alignment: Alignment.center,
  transform: Matrix4.rotationZ(0.1),
  child: Text('Hello World',
    style: Theme.of(context)
        .textTheme
        .headline4!
        .copyWith(color: Colors.white)),
```

Box Model



Mini Checkpoint 3

Fill colors and spaces to your container

Basic widget - Text

```
Text(
   'Hello, $_name! How are you?',
   textAlign: TextAlign.center,
   overflow: TextOverflow.ellipsis,
   style: const TextStyle(fontWeight: FontWeight.bold),
)
```

we call this typography

Mini Checkpoint 4

Playing with Text

Basic widget - Image

To display image inside you application

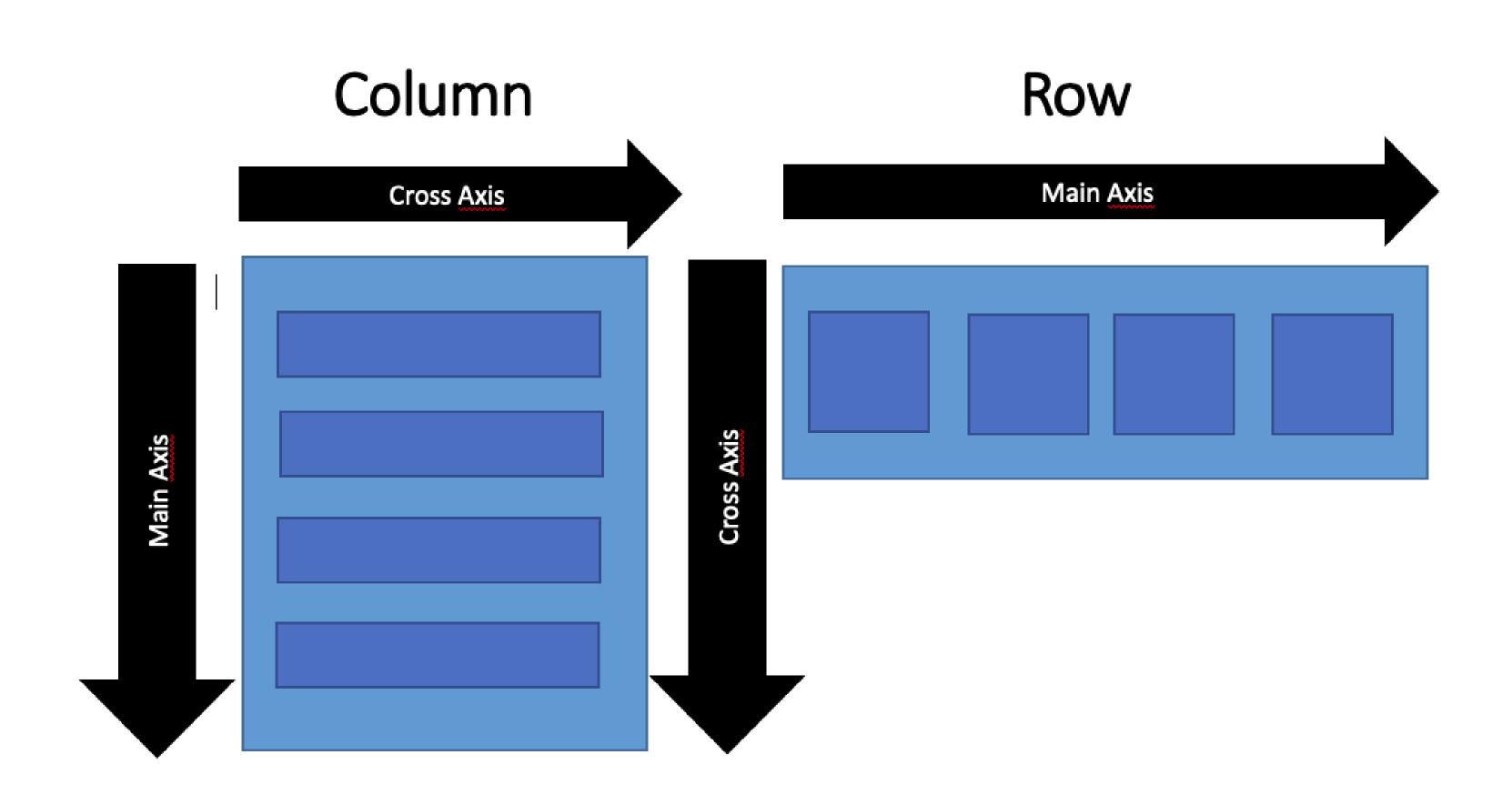
- Image.assets -> Load image from local
 - Create "assets" folder
 - Add path to pubspec.yaml
- Image.network -> Load image from network

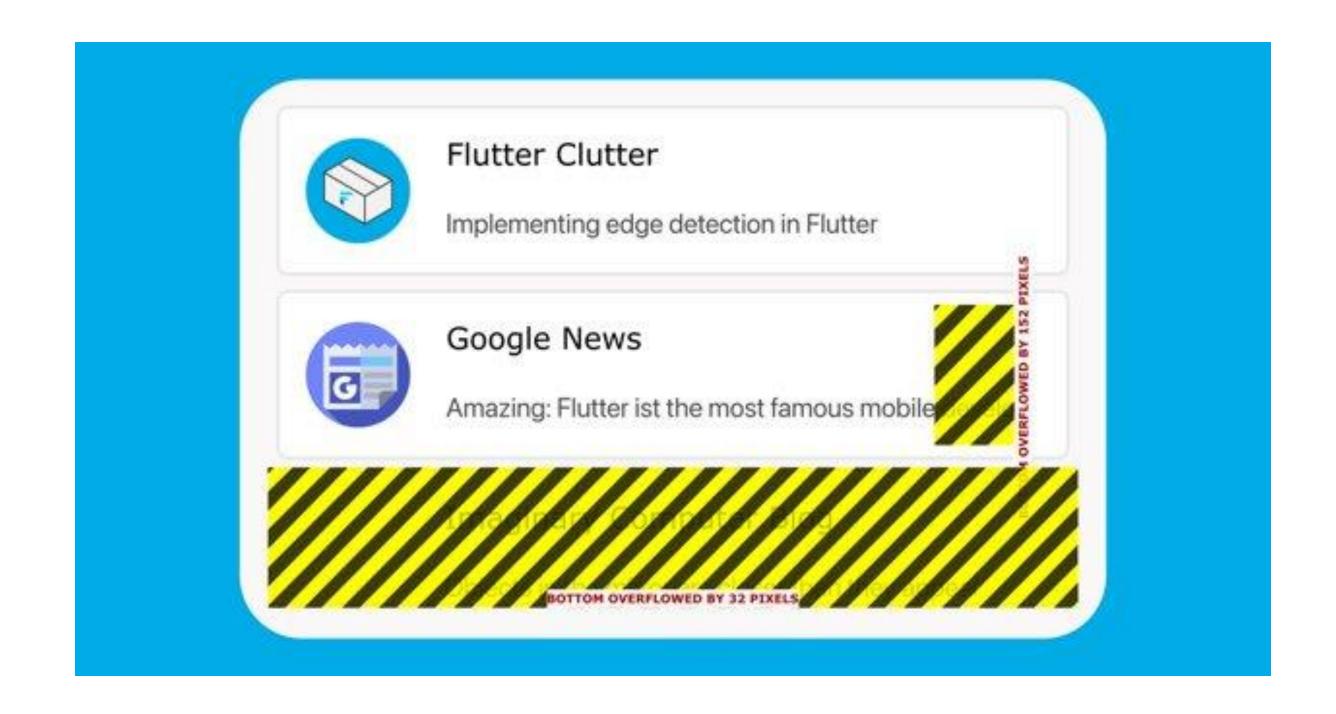
```
const Image(
  image: NetworkImage('https://flutter.github.io/assets-for-api-docs/assets/widgets/owl.jpg'),
)
```

Mini Checkpoint 5

Playing with Image

Basic widget – Row and Column





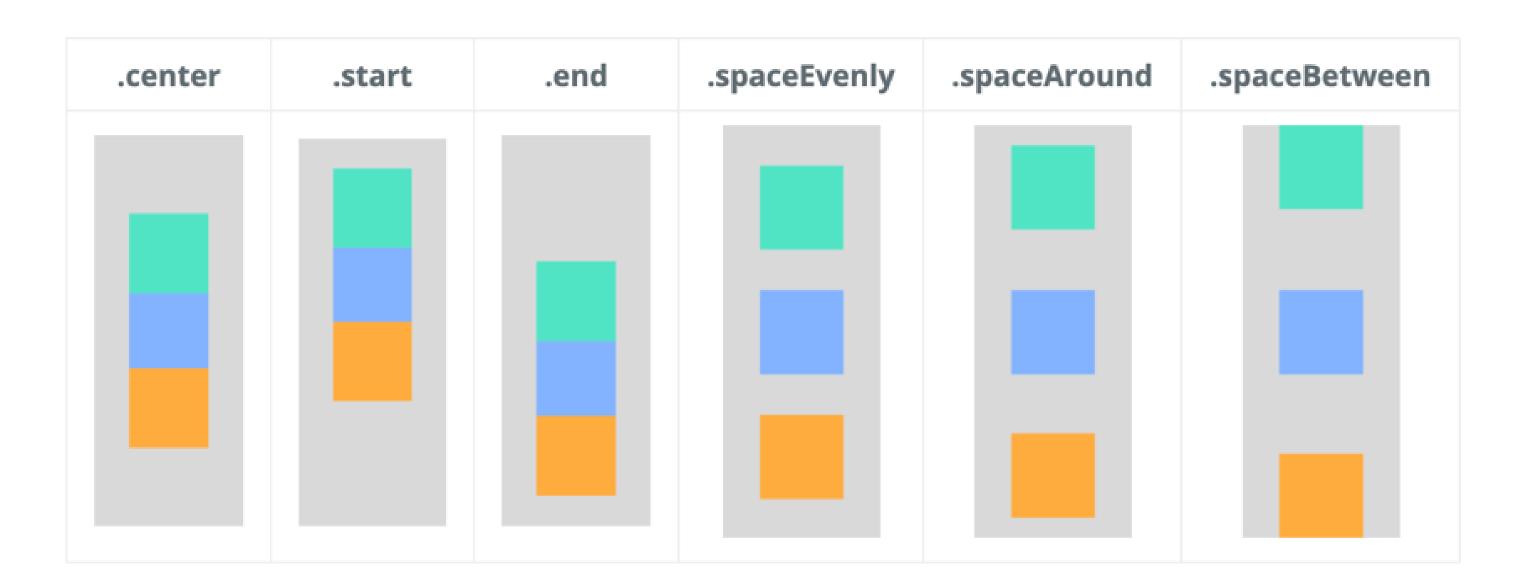
Mini Checkpoint 6

Adding scroll functionality to your column/row

- You encounter an overflow
- Wrap SingleChildScrollView
- Tell the direction of scroll
 - Axis.horizontal
 - Axis.vertocal

Introduction to Alignments

- 2 main properties for both row and column
 - MainAxisAlignment
 - CrossAxisAlignment



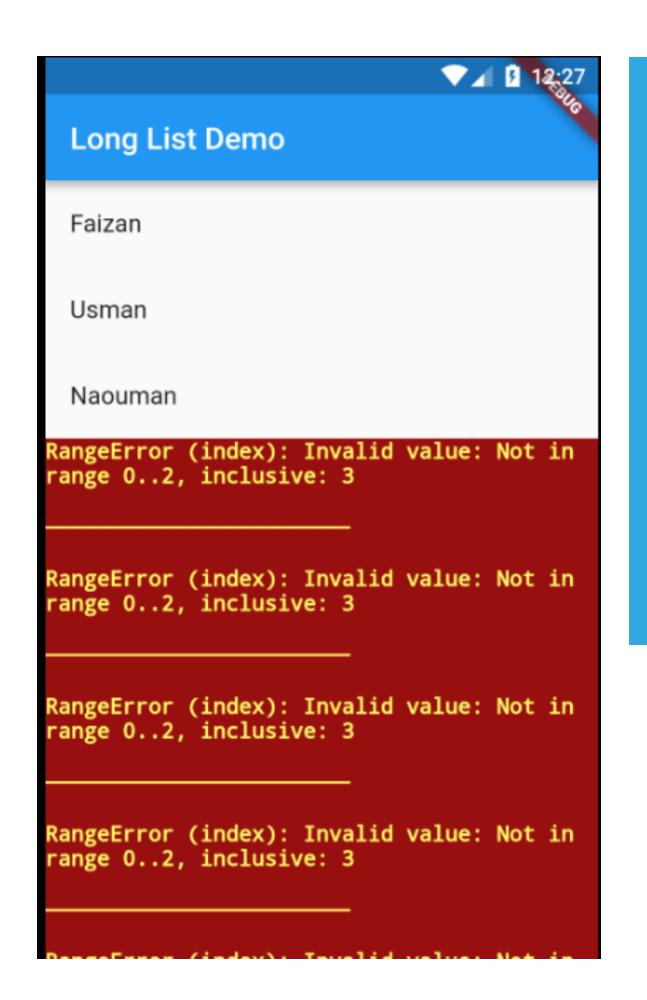
Mini Checkpoint 7

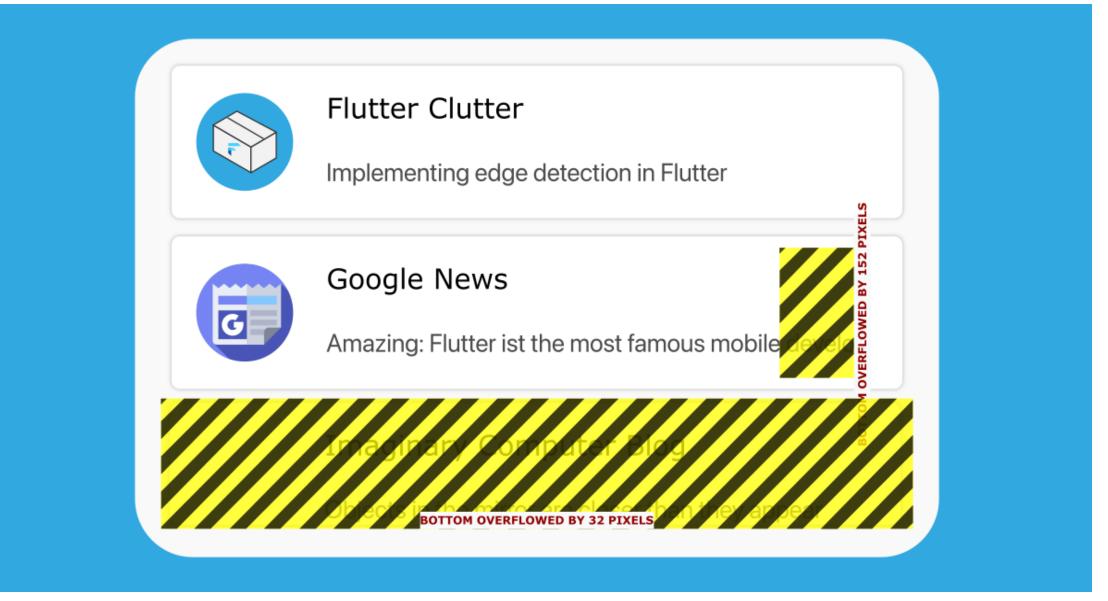
Align you widgets

Further Study

Flutter Layout Cheat Sheet. Do you need simple layout samples for... | by
 Tomek Polański | Flutter Community

Widget Error Handling

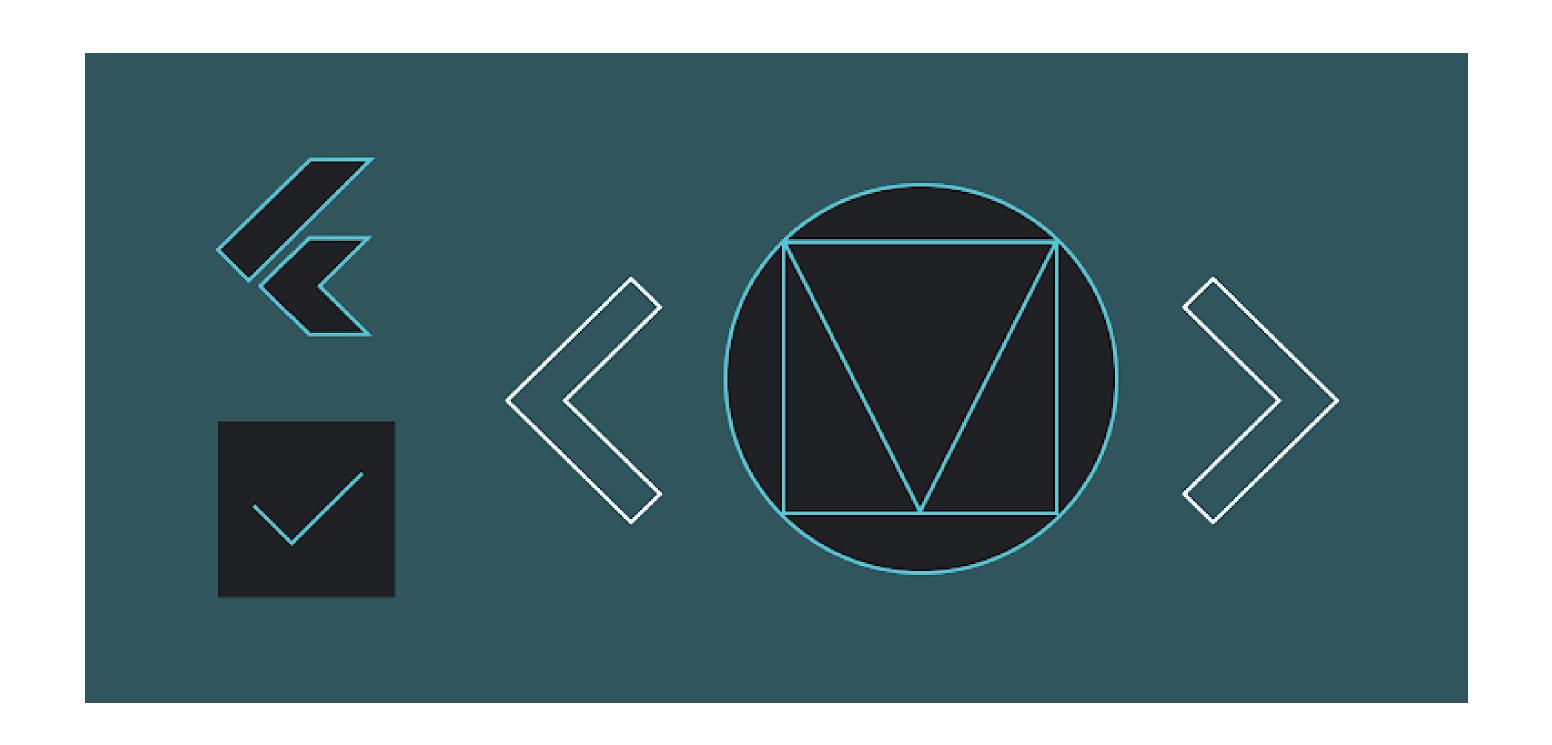




The following assertion was thrown during layout: A RenderFlex overflowed by 61 pixels on the right.	
The relevant error-causing widget was Row The overflowing RenderFlex has an orientation of Axis.horizontal. The edge of the RenderFlex that is overflowing has been marked in the rendering	150_\Social@wolutionemics\socialmovolutionamies.dart:119 with a yellow and black striped pattern. This is usually c
aused by the contents being too big for the RenderFlex. Consider applying a flex factor (e.g. using an Expanded widget) to force the children of the RenderFlex to fit within the available space instead of being sized to their natural size. This is considered an error condition because it indicates that there is content that cannot be seen. If the content is legitimately bigge	
r than the available space, consider clipping it with a ClipRect widget before putting it in the flex, or using a scrollable container rat her than a Flex, like a ListView. The specific RenderFlex in question is: RenderFlex#7e7b0 relayoutBoundary=up14 OVERFLOWING	

Take A Break 10 mins

Chapter 7: Design System



Material Design

is an adaptable system of guidelines, components, and tools that support the best practices of user interface design

- Focus Platform
 - Mobile
 - Android (Native)
 - iOS (native) -> m3 not transition to iOS
 - Cross platform -> Flutter
 - Web
- Responsiveness
- Surface/ Shadows/ Reflection/ Ripple effect/ Transitions
- All the example in this section will refer to material design v2

Material Design Typography

- Concept like CSS property
- Fonts
 - Size
 - Family
 - Weight Bold, Regular,
 - Color
 - Etc.

Material Design Iconography

- Refers to icons in material design
- Built-in to flutter framework
- Mostly 1:1 Ratio
- Multiple style outlined, fill

Material Design

Components – buttons – show example

```
. .
TextButton(
  style: ButtonStyle(
    foregroundColor: MaterialStateProperty.all<Color>
(Colorerbaye) or: Material State Property. resolve With < Color > (
      (Set<MaterialState> states) {
        if (states.contains(MaterialState.hovered))
          return Colors.blue.withOpacity(0.04);
        if (states.contains(MaterialState.focused) ||
            states.contains(MaterialState.pressed))
          return Colors.blue.withOpacity(0.12);
        return null; // Defer to the widget's default.
  onPressed: () {},
  child: Text('TextButton')
```

```
ElevatedButton(
  style: ElevatedButton.styleFrom(
    onPrimary: Colors.black87,
    primary: Colors.grey[300],
    minimumSize: Size(88, 36),
    padding: EdgeInsets.symmetric(horizontal: 16),
    shape: const RoundedRectangleBorder(
      borderRadius:
Border, Radius.all(Radius.circular(2)),
  onPressed: () {},
  child: Text('Looks like a RaisedButton'),
```

- Migrating to the New Material Buttons and their Themes Google Docs
- V1 V2

Mini Checkpoint 8

Add Buttons

Material Design

Theme

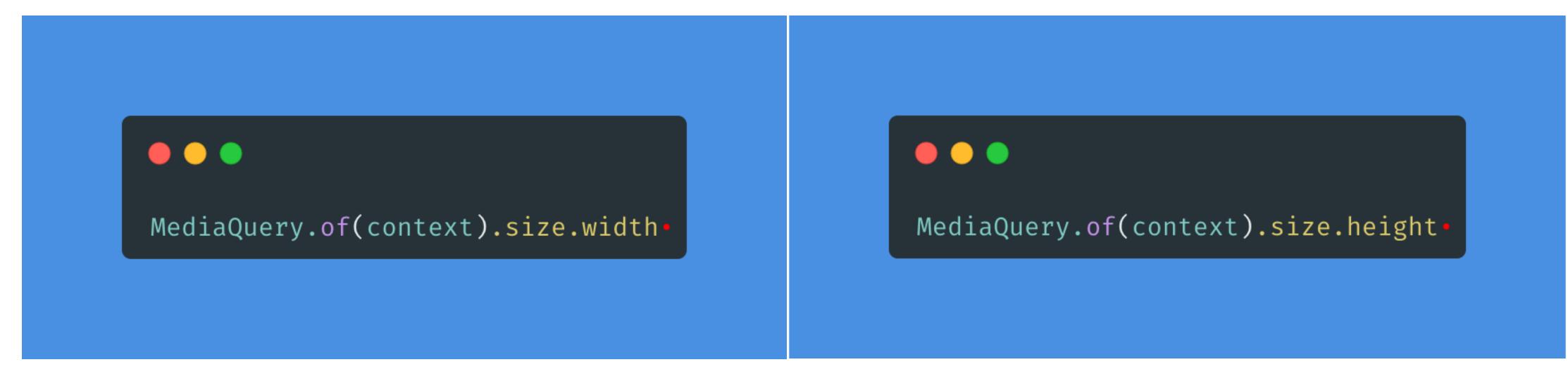
Default theme for any modern platform – light / dark

```
MaterialApp(
    theme: ThemeData.light(), // or ThemeData.dark()
);
```

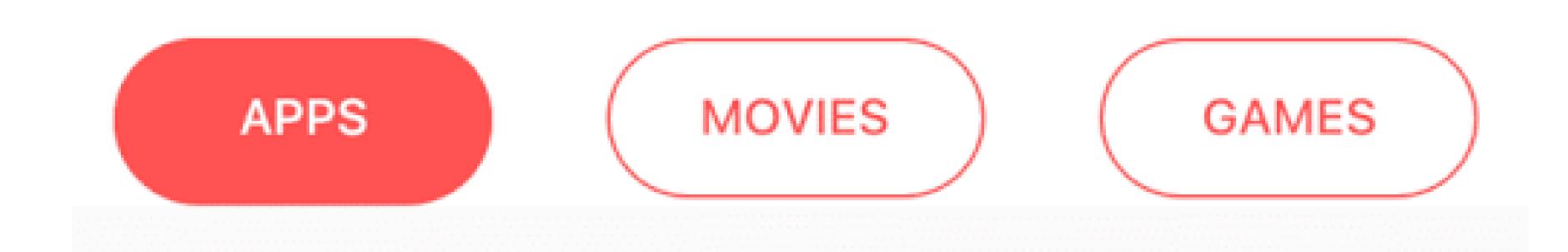
Material Design

Responsiveness

Basic -> MediaQuery.of(context).size -> Apply example with button



Mini Checkpoint 9

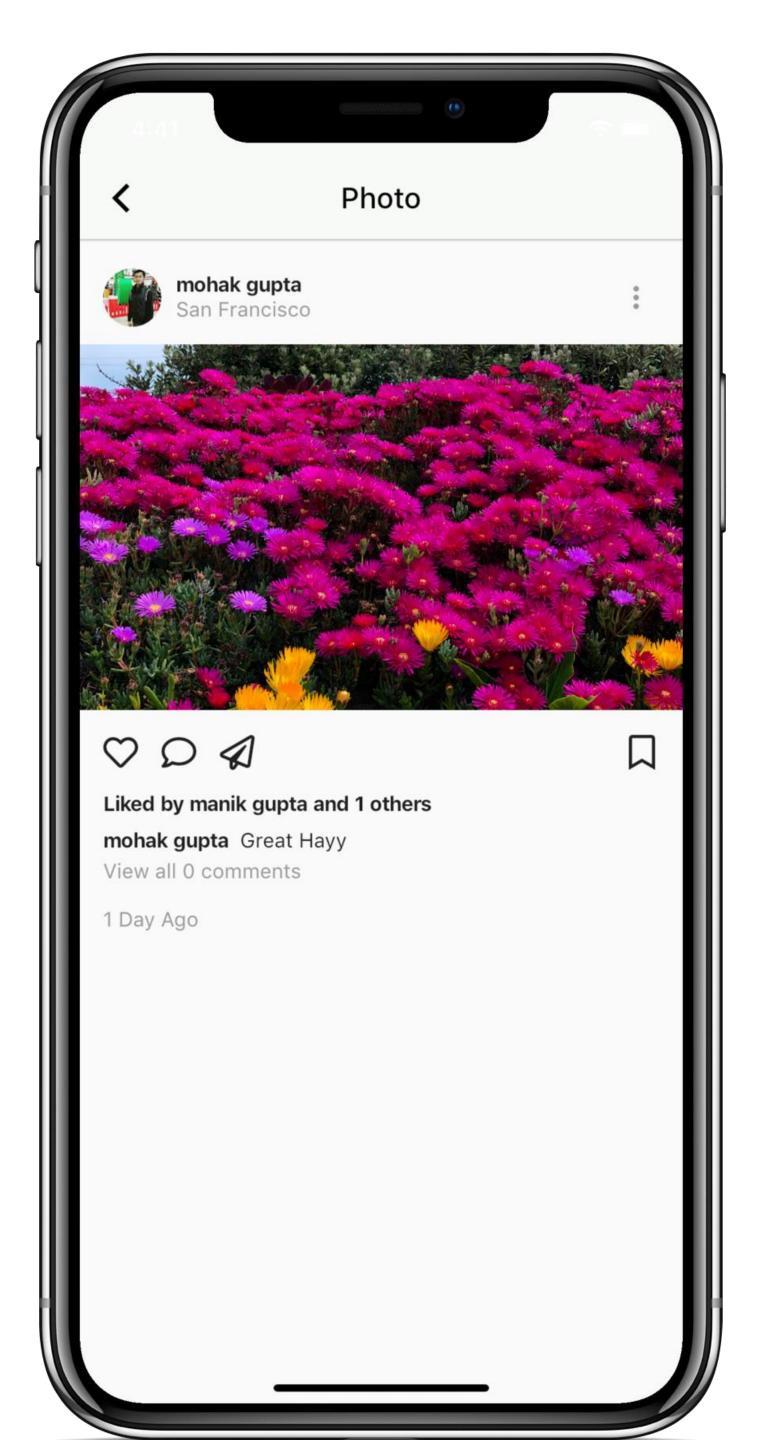


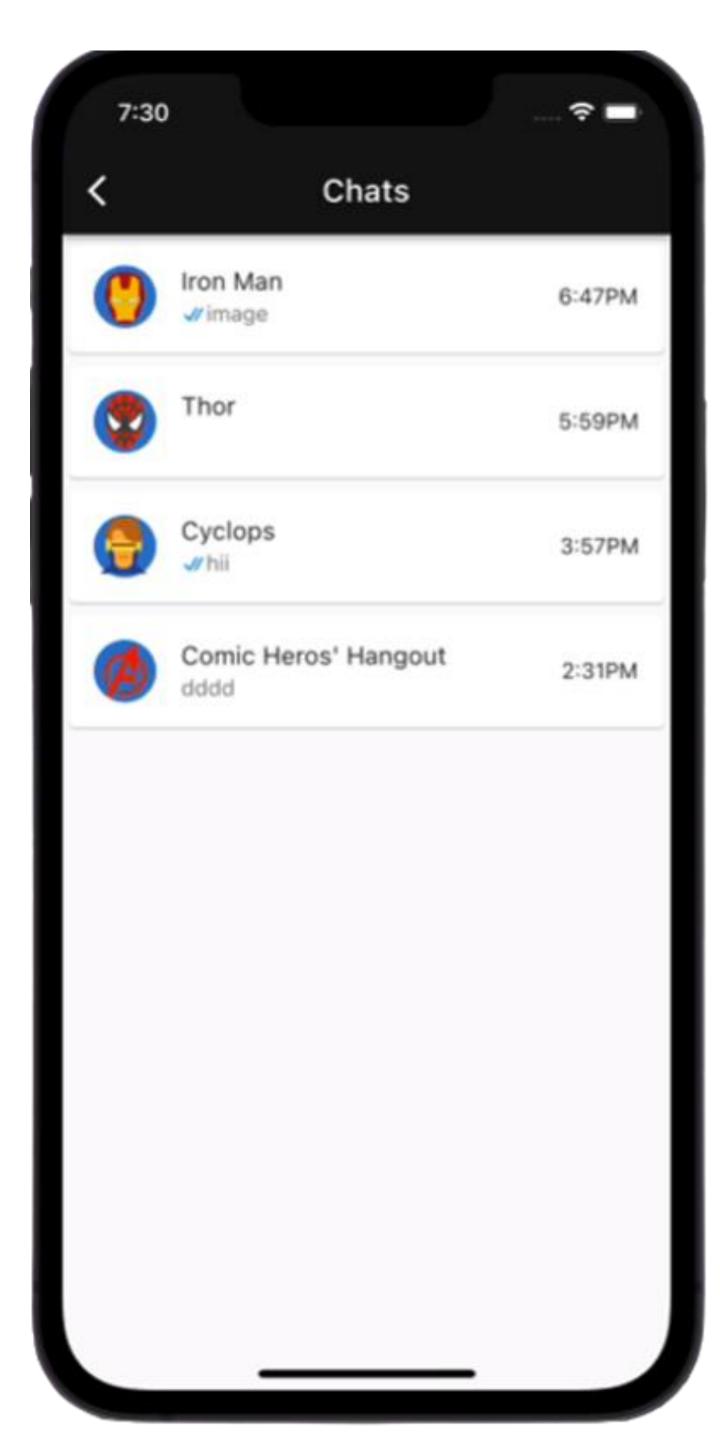
Take A Break 10 mins

2nd Checkpoint – Creating UI from given image

aka Code in the dark

- Choose reference Uls 5 min
- Think/discuss about how this will build using flutter (in terms of layout/ widgets)
 - 5 min
- Explain your plan 5 min each
- 15 mins for coding
- Let discuss key take away 5 mins each
- Q/A





Hints - Helpers

Scope down

- Static
- Standard Fonts
- Image -> fill with any color
- Internet is Allow

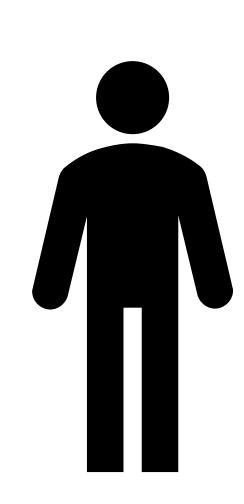


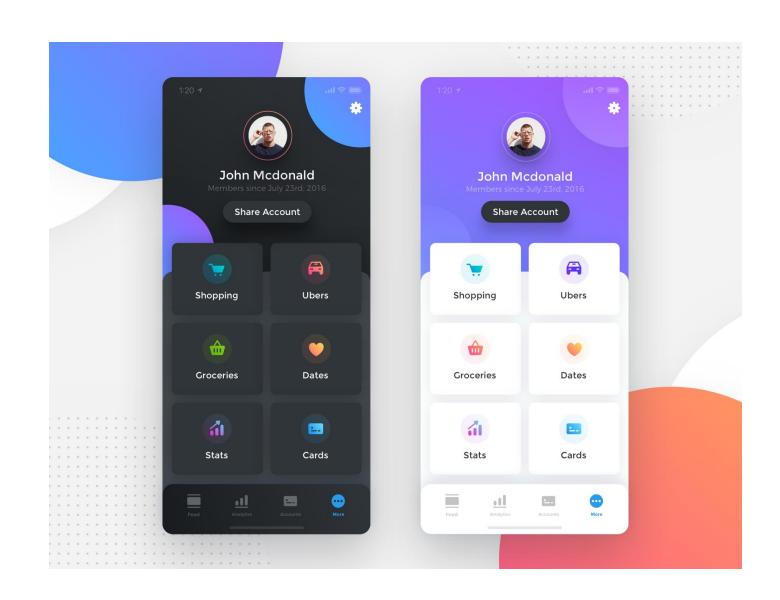
Hints - Helpers

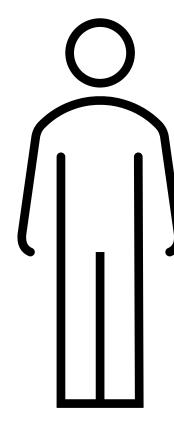
Scope down

- Static
- Standard Fonts
- Image -> fill with any color
- Internet is Allow

Key take away from this checkpoint







Further Study

- https://m3.material.io
- <u>Atomic Design | Brad Frost</u>

Summaries

Now you know

- How to install/setup flutter SDK in your local machine
- Basic flutter command
- Fundamental of flutter components
- Dart Lang*
- Flutter Widgets
- Design system in general/flutter/atomic design

Homework

- Create GitHub account individual -> studentID_groupName
- And upload all the checkpoint code to GitHub
 - mini_checkpoint_x
 - checkpoint_x
- And submit git username -> I'll post the form in Discord Channel
- I'll upload the code within this Friday -> so everyone can review
- I'll send the additional information -> in Discord Channel