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# Improving App Performance using Constant Object

Google Developer Groups
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# Good User Experience → Longer Engagement Time

- 1. Fast paced lifestyle → impatient users
- 2. One of UX elements: how much and quick your app helps your users.
- 3. Users want to finish their task easily and quickly  $\rightarrow$  optimize app performance is important.
  - a. Removing unnecessary process.
  - b. Removing unnecessary memory usages.



Using constant object





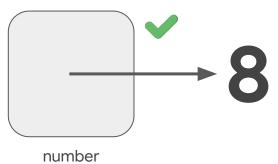
# Variable refers to an object



A variable doesn't contain a value / object.



A variable do refer to a value / object.

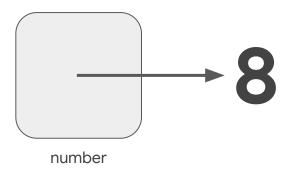


# **Final Variables**

- 1. It can only be set once.
- 2. It refers to the same value/object FOREVER.

```
final int number = 8;
number = 7; // This statement will make an error
```

Number keep refers to 8 as long as the app is running.

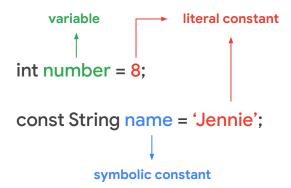




# Constants

### Two type of constants:

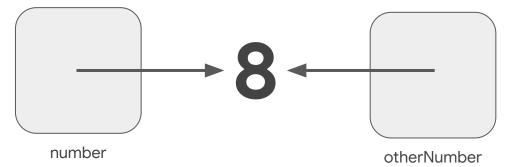
- 1. Literal constant: A constant written literally. Example: 1, 5.12, 'Jennie'.
- 2. Symbolic constant: A constant written using symbol. Example: Pl which represents 3.14.



# Constants

- 1. A constant represents an object in memory FOREVER  $\rightarrow$  memory efficient.
- Constants are evaluated and created at the compile time → reduce run-time operation → time
  efficient.

```
int number = 8;
const int eightNumber = 8;
int otherNumber = 2 + 6;
```



The value/object **8** is represented by:

- Literal constant: 8
- 2. Symbolic constant: eightNumber
- 3. Expression: 2 + 6

# Class with const constructor

- All of the field must be final.
- All of the field must be initialized directly or via constructor.

```
class Person {
  final String name;
  final int age;
  final int favoriteNumber = 8;

const Person(this.name, {this.age = 18});
}
```

# Creating const object

Create an object of a class which has const constructor using const keyword.

```
void main(List<String> arguments) {
  Person person = const Person('John');
}

Property of
Erico Darmawan Handoyo
```

```
void main(List<String> arguments) {
  Person person1 = Person('John');
  Person person2 = Person('John');
}
```

```
void main(List<String> arguments) {
  Person person1 = const Person('John');
  Person person2 = Person('John');
}
```

```
void main(List<String> arguments) {
  Person person1 = const Person('John');
  Person person2 = const Person('John');
}
```

Refer to two different Person objects whose name is 'John' → takes 2 spaces in memory.

Refer to only one Person object → takes 1 space in memory.



## **Const Related Dart Linter**

- These object can be created at the compile-time because all the value they need are known from the beginning.
- 2. There is a high possibility that we will use the object of SizedBox with height of 20.



# Thank you



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