

Biomedical Wearable Technologies for Healthcare and Wellbeing

Dart 101 – Part 1

A.Y. 2021-2022

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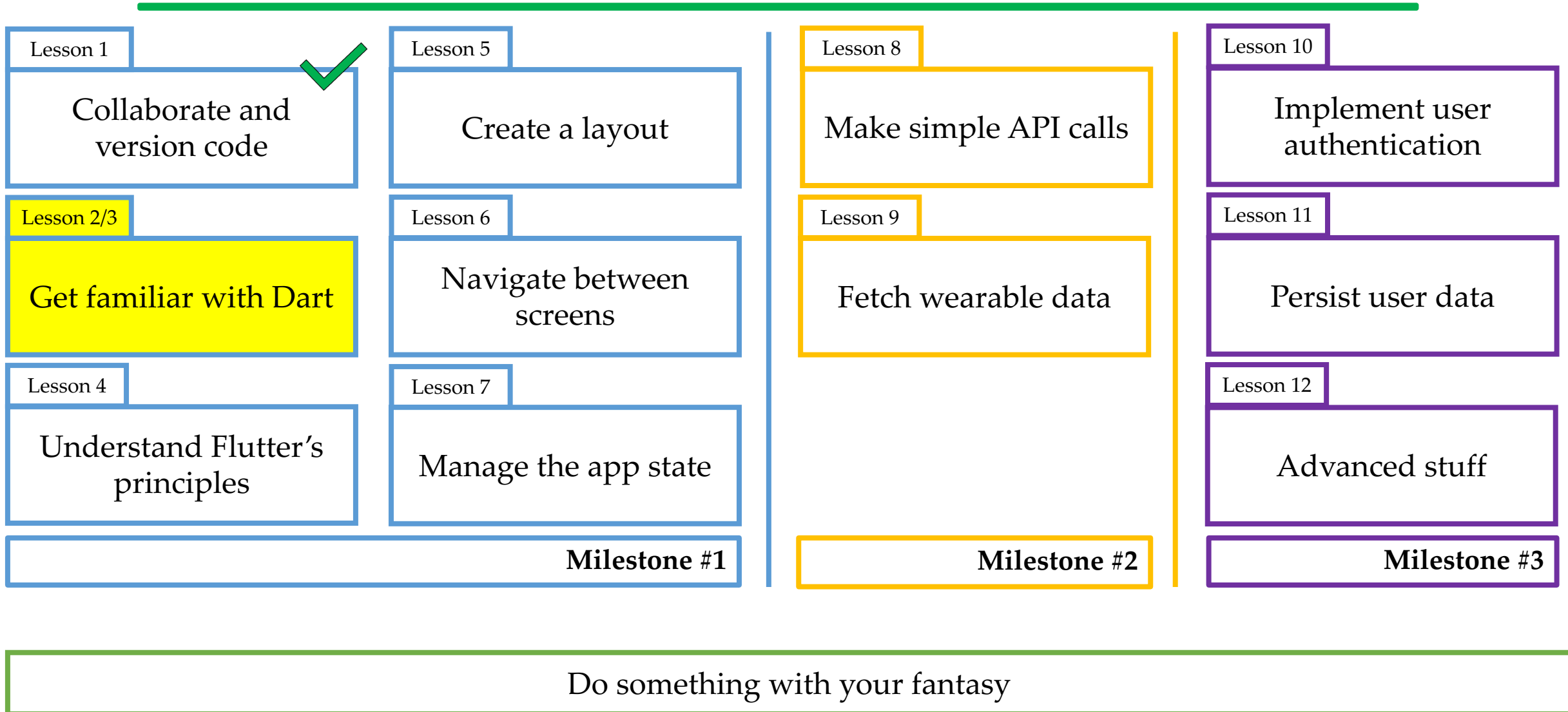


Outline

- **Recap**
- Dart & Hello, world!
- Variables
- Null-safety
- Built-in types
- Functions
- Operators
- Control flow constructs

- Exercises
- Homework
- Resources

Recap



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Dart

➤ What is Dart?

- Dart is a object-oriented, open source, and reactive language
- It is pretty new (2011)
- Cross-platform oriented

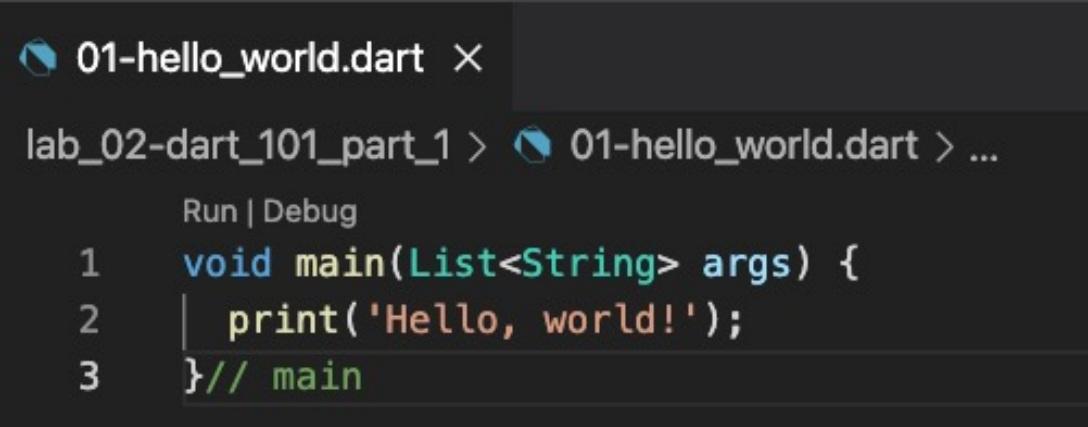


➤ Why this choice?

- State-of-the-art and Google-maintained
- Single codebase for iOS and Android (and Mac, Windows, Web)
- Relatively easy to learn
- Lots of examples
- Fastly growing job market
- Nice hot reload feature

Hello, world!

- Let's start with the classic "Hello, world!" program.
- Preliminary steps:
 - Create a folder
 - Open VS Code and navigate to that folder
 - Create a new file called "01-hello_world.dart"
- Write the snippet of code on the right
- Run it!
 - Option 1: Press the "Run" button
 - Option 2: Open a terminal, cd to the folder containing "01-hello_world.dart", and type `dart 01-hello_world.dart`



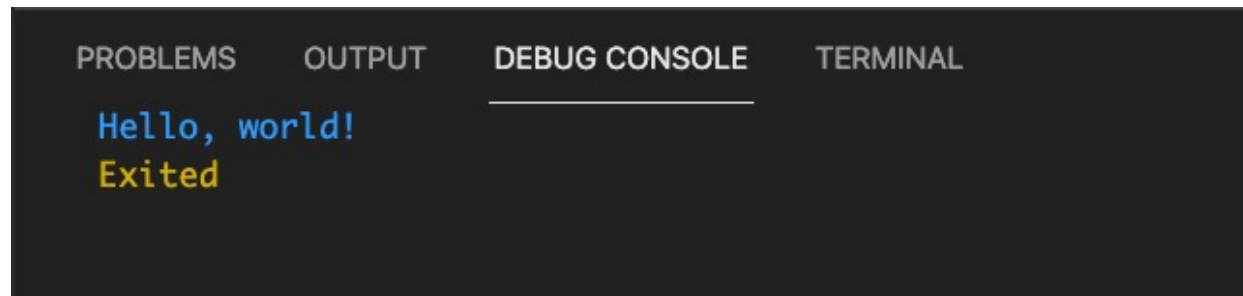
The screenshot shows a code editor window with a tab titled "01-hello_world.dart". The editor content shows the following Dart code:

```
lab_02-dart_101_part_1 > 01-hello_world.dart > ...  
Run | Debug  
1 void main(List<String> args) {  
2   print('Hello, world!');  
3 }// main
```

Hello, world!

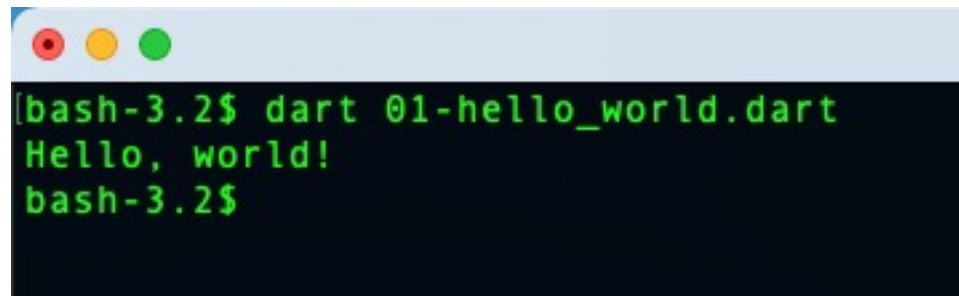
➤ You will see something like

➤ Option 1:



A screenshot of an IDE's Debug Console. At the top, there are four tabs: 'PROBLEMS', 'OUTPUT', 'DEBUG CONSOLE' (which is selected and underlined), and 'TERMINAL'. Below the tabs, the text 'Hello, world!' is displayed in blue, and 'Exited' is displayed in yellow below it.

➤ Option 2:

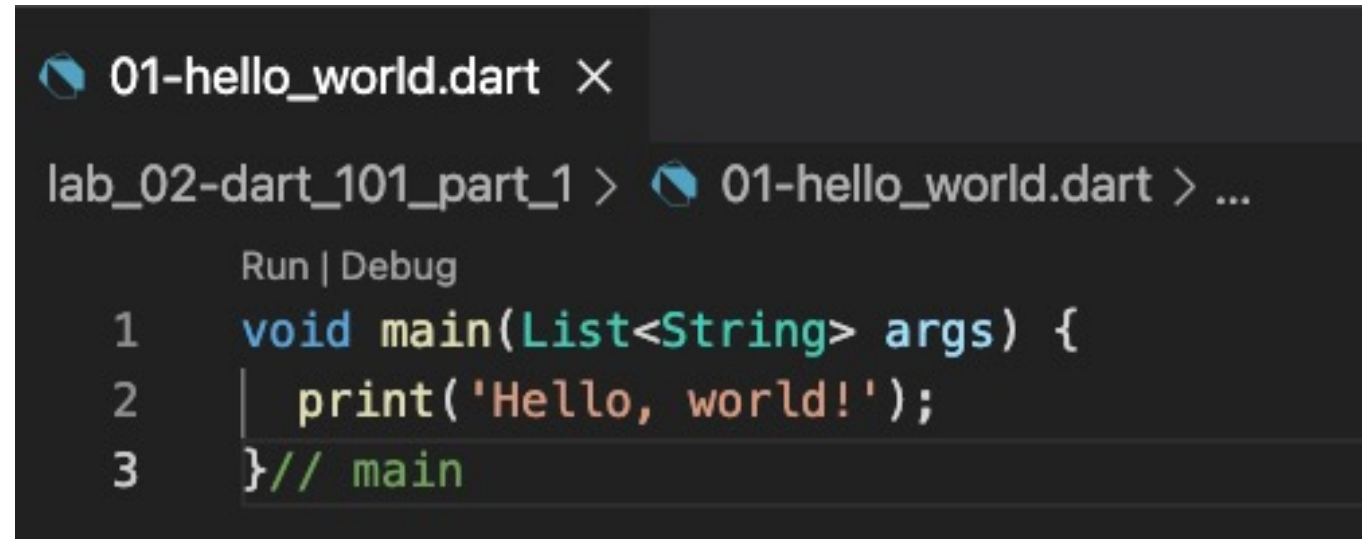


A screenshot of a terminal window with a light blue title bar and three window control buttons (red, yellow, green). The terminal shows the following text in green: '[bash-3.2\$ dart 01-hello_world.dart', 'Hello, world!', and 'bash-3.2\$'.

Hello, world!

➤ Let's break it down:

- Very JAVA-like
- ; is necessary at the EOL
- It all starts from a `main`
- `main` accepts a `List` of strings
- `print()` is an handy function to display output
- `// This is a comment`



```
01-hello_world.dart ×  
lab_02-dart_101_part_1 > 01-hello_world.dart > ...  
Run | Debug  
1 void main(List<String> args) {  
2   print('Hello, world!');  
3 } // main
```


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Variables

- **var** can be used to create and initialize a variable:
 - `var number = 42; // number contains a reference to a number object with value 42`
- **final** can be used to create and initialize a constant (run-time level):
 - `final name = 'Bob';`
- **const** can be used to create and initialize a constant (compile level):
 - `const pi = 3.14;`
- Note that, the **type** of variables was inferred!
- Of course, type can be also specified:
 - `final String anotherName = 'Jack'; //This will be a constant String`

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Null safety

- In Dart, every variable has a nullable type
 - `int a; //Non-nullable int type`
 - `int? b; //Nullable int type`
- Un-initialized non-nullable typed variables must be assigned before they can be used.
- On the other hand, un-initialized nullable typed variables can (they have **null value by default**).
- This system, known as **null-safety** allows to be 100% sure whether an expression can be null or not at some point of the code.
- If you want to assign a value to a non-nullable variable using a nullable expression (that you know for sure that it is not null in that specific moment), you can add a **!** to assert that it is not null. Runtime will throw an exception if you are wrong.

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Built-in types - Numbers

➤ Integer numbers (64-bit):

- `int anInteger = 3;`

➤ Floating point numbers (64-bit floating point - IEEE 754 standard):

- `double aDouble = 3.0;`

- `print(double.nan); //Special constant 1: not-a-number`

- `print(double.negativeInfinity); //Special constant 2: -inf`

- `print(double.infinity); //Special constant 3: inf`

- `print(double.minPositive); //Special constant 4: minimum representable number`

- `print(double.maxFinite); //Special constant 5: maximum representable positive number`

Note: No need to memorize these numbers!

Built-in types - Numbers

- Useful thing to know: how to **parse** numbers to strings and viceversa
- Parse a String to an int
 - `var one = int.parse('1');`
- Parse a String to a double
 - `var onePointOne = double.parse('1.1');`
- Parse an int to a String
 - `String anIntegerAsString = anInteger.toString();`
- Parse double to a String
 - `String aDoubleAsString = aDouble.toString();`

Built-in types - Strings

- `var s1 = 'Single quotes work well for string literals.';`
- `var s2 = "Double quotes work just as well.";`
- `var s3 = 'It\'s easy to escape the string delimiter.';`
- `var s4 = "It's even easier to use the other delimiter.";`
- As we saw, it is possible to interpolate an expression inside a String using `${expression}`
 - `int a = 4;`
`int b = 3;`
`print('a + b = ${a+b}');`

Built-in types - Strings

- Strings can be concatenated using +

- ```
final hello = 'Hello';
final world = 'world';
print(hello + ' ' + world + '!');
```

- As you imagine, the String class has many handy methods and variables. Here's some examples:

- ```
final str = 'test string';  
print(str.length); //Gets the length of a  
string  
print(str.toUpperCase()); //Converts the whole  
string to upper case  
print(str.contains('str')); //Checks if a  
string contains a pattern  
print(str.indexOf('str')); //Tells where a  
pattern is within a string
```

- There's a lot more...

Built-in types - Booleans

- To represent booleans, Dart uses the `bool` type
 - `bool flag = true; //or false`

Built-in types - Lists

- Arrays, in Dart, are represented as List objects.
 - `var listInferred = [1,2,3]; //Type inferred`
`List<int> listNotInferred = [1,2,3]; //Type explicit`
`assert(listInferred == listNotInferred);`
- List elements can be accessed by index (they start from 0):
 - `print(listInferred[1]); //This will print '2'`
- Length of a list can be accessed via the length instance variable
 - `print(listInferred.length); //This will print '3'`
- As strings, Dart comes with handy features for lists
 - `print(listInferred.reversed); //This will obtain the list in reversed order`
 - `listInferred.add(4); //This will add a 4 to the tail of the list`
 - `listInferred = [0, ...listInferred]; //This will add a 0 to the head of the list (using the spread operator ...)`
 - `print(listInferred);`
- There's a lot more...

Built-in types - Maps

- A useful collection type in Dart is the Map type. A Map is an object that associates keys and values.
- Each key occurs only once, values can occur multiple times.
 - `var mapInferred = {2: 'helium', 10: 'neon', 18: 'argon'}; //Type inferred`
 - `Map<int, String> mapNotInferred = {2: 'helium', 10: 'neon', 18: 'argon'};`
`//Type not inferred`
 - `assert(mapInferred == mapNotInferred);`
- Elements of a Map can be accessed via the key.
 - `print(mapInferred[2]); //This will print 'helium'`
- It is possible to add key-value pairs to the Map by simply
 - `mapInferred[1] = 'hydrogen';`
- Values of a Map can be overwritten
 - `mapInferred[1] = 'H';`
- Handy features are also present for Maps
- `print(mapInferred.length); //This will print the length of the Map`
- `print(mapInferred.containsKey(2)); //This will check if a key exists in the Map`
- There's a lot more...

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Functions

- To implement a function you can use the syntax
returnType functionName(typeParam1 nameParam1, typeParam2 nameParam2,...){functionBody}:
 - ```
double sumTwoNumbers(double a, double b){
 return a + b;
} //sumTwoNumbers

void main(List<String> args) {
 print(sumTwoNumbers(3,4)); //This will print '7.0'
} //main
```
- Dart is truly object-oriented: even functions are objects of type Functions. This means that they can be an input of another function:
  - ```
double doSomethingWithNumbers(Function foo, double a, double b){  
    return foo(a,b);  
} //doSomethingWithNumbers  
void main(List<String> args) {  
    print(doSomethingWithNumbers(sumTwoNumbers, 3, 4)); //This will print '7.0'  
} //main
```
- For functions that contain just one expression, you can use the 'arrow syntax':
 - ```
double doSomethingWithNumbersArrow(Function foo, double a, double b) => foo(a,b);
void main(List<String> args) {
 print(doSomethingWithNumbersArrow(sumTwoNumbers, 3, 4)); //This will print '7.0'
} //main
```

# Functions – Parameters

---

- A function can have any number of *required positional* parameters.
- These can be followed either by *named* parameters or by *optional positional* parameters (but not both).
- Named parameters can be specified using **braces** {}:  

```
returnType functionName(typeParam1 nameParam1,
typeParam2 nameParam2,...,{typeNamedParam1
nameNamedParam1,...}) {functionBody}
```
- Optional positional parameters can be specified using **brackets** []:  

```
returnType functionName(typeParam1 nameParam1,
typeParam2 nameParam2,...,[typeOptPosParam1
nameOptPosParam1,...]) {functionBody}
```

# Functions – Named parameters

---

## ➤ Example of function with named parameters

```
■ double doSomethingWithNumbersNamed(Function foo, {double? a,
double? b}) => foo(a,b);
void main(List<String> args) {
 print(doSomethingWithNumbersNamed(sumTwoNumbers,a:3, b:4)); //
 This will print '7.0'
} //main
```

## ➤ Note that the parameters are nullable because they are optional. So, if not specified, their default value is null. This means that the following will fail:

```
■ void main(List<String> args) {
 try{
 print(doSomethingWithNumbersNamed(sumTwoNumbers,a:3)); //
 This fails
 }catch(e){
 print('This fails because the default value of b is
null.');
```



# Functions – Named parameters

---

- Named parameters can be marked as required to avoid them to be optional.

- ```
double sumTwoNumbersNamed({required double a, required double b}) => a+b;
void main(List<String> args) {
    print(sumTwoNumbersNamed(a:3, b:4)); // This will print '7.0'
} //main
```

- Note that we can remove the nullable type now.

- We can specify default values for named parameters:

- ```
double sumTwoNumbersDefaultNamed({required double a, double b = 0}) => a+b;
void main(List<String> args) {
 print(sumTwoNumbersDefaultNamed(a:3)); // This will print '3.0'
} //main
```

# Functions – Optional positional parameters

---

- As anticipated, it is possible to specify optional positional parameters:

```
String sayHi([String? name]){
 if(name != null){
 return 'Hi ' + name + '!';
 }
 return 'Hi!';
}

void main(List<String> args) {
 print(sayHi()); //This will print 'Hi!'
 print(sayHi('Paul')); //This will print 'Hi Paul!'
}
```

- We can specify default values for optional positional parameters:

```
String sayHiDefault([String name = '']) => 'Hi ' + name;

void main(List<String> args) {
 print(sayHiDefault()); //This will print 'Hi'
 print(sayHiDefault('Paul')); //This will print 'Hi Paul'
}
```

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# Operators

---

- As any programming language, Dart has a set of operators:
  - Arithmetic
  - Prefix, postfix
  - Relational
  - Logical
  - Type tester
  - Many others...

# Operators - Arithmetic

---

```
import 'dart:math';

void main(List<String> args) {

 double a = 4;
 double b = 5;

 // --- Arithmetic operators
 print(a+b); //Add: this will print '9.0'
 print(a-b); //Subtract: this will print '-1.0'
 print(a*b); //Multiply: this will print '20.0'
 print(a/b); //Divide: this will print '0.8'
 print(a~/b); //Integer division: this will print '0'
 print(a%b); //Remainder of the division: this will print '4.0'

 // --- Arithmetic operations using the dart:math library
 print(pow(a,b)); //Elevate: this will print '1024.0'
 print(log(a)); //Logarithm: this will print '1.38...'
 print(pi); //This will print the PI constant

} //main
```

# Operators – Prefix, postfix

---

```
void main(List<String> args) {

 int m = 0;
 int n = 0;
 n = m++; //First assigns to n the value of m, then it increments m
 print(m); //This will print '1'
 print(n); //This will print '0'

 n = ++m; //First increments the value of m, then assigns to n the
 value of m
 print(m); //This will print '2'
 print(n); //This will print '2'

} //main
```

# Operators – Relational

---

```
void main(List<String> args) {

 int x = 0;
 int y = 1;
 print(x == y); //This will print 'false'
 print(x != y); //This will print 'true'
 print(x > y); //This will print 'false'
 print(x < y); //This will print 'true'
 print(x >= y); //This will print 'false'
 print(x <= y); //This will print 'true'

} //main
```

# Operators – Relational

---

```
void main(List<String> args) {

 bool flag1 = true;
 bool flag2 = false;
 print(flag1 && flag2); //AND: This will print 'false'
 print(flag1 || flag2); //OR: This will print 'true'
 print(!flag1); //NOT: This will print 'false'
 print(flag1 ? 'Hello' : 'World'); //Ternary operator:
 This will print 'Hello'

} //main
```



# Operators – Type tester

---

```
void main(List<String> args) {

 double c = 0;
 print(c is double); //This will print 'false'
 print(c is! double); //This will print 'true'

} //main
```

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# Control flow

---

- As any programming language, Dart has a set of constructs to control the program flow:
  - If-Else
  - For
  - While
  - Do-While
  - Break
  - Continue
  - Switch-Case
  - Try-Catch-Finally

# Control flow – If-Else

---

```
void main(List<String> args) {
```

```
 //The following will print
 //a has 0 value.
 int a = 0;
 if(a == 0){
 print('a has 0 value.'); } else if(a < 0){
 print('a is negative.'); } else {
 print('a is positive.'); }//if-else
```

```
}//main
```

```
if(c1){
 run this if c1 is true;
} else if(c2){
 run this if c2 is true;
} else {
 run this otherwise;
}
```

# Control flow – For

---

```
void main(List<String> args) {

 //The following will print
 //1
 //2
 //3
 var list = [1,2,3];
 for (var i = 0; i < list.length; i++) {
 print(list[i]);
 }//for

 //The following will print
 //1
 //2
 //3
 for (var item in list) {
 print(item);
 }//for

}//main
```

# Control flow – While

---

```
void main(List<String> args) {

 //The following will print
 //3
 //2
 //1
 var n = 3;
 while(n>0){
 print(n);
 n--;
 }//while

}//main
```

**Note:** Use for over while when you know how many iterations are needed!

# Control flow – Do-While

---

```
void main(List<String> args) {
```

```
 //The following will print
```

```
 //3
```

```
 //2
```

```
 //1
```

```
 var m = 3;
```

```
 do{
```

```
 print(m);
```

```
 m--;
```

```
 }while(m>0);
```

```
} //main
```

**Note:** Use for over do-while when you know how many iterations are needed!

# Control flow – Break

---

```
void main(List<String> args) {

 //The following will print
 //5
 //4
 var x = 5;
 while(x>0){
 print(x);
 x--;
 if(x == 3){
 break;
 }//if
 }//while

}//main
```



# Control flow – Continue

---

```
void main(List<String> args) {
 //The following will print
 //5
 //3
 //1
 int y = 6;
 while(y>0){
 y--;

 if(y % 2 == 0){
 continue;
 }else{
 print(y);
 }//if-else
 }//while

} //main
```

# Control flow – Switch-Case

---

```
void main(List<String> args) {

 //The following will print
 //Open the gate!
 var command = 'OPEN';
 switch (command) {
 case 'OPEN':
 print('Open the gate!');
 break;
 case 'CLOSE':
 print('Close the gate!');
 break;
 }//switch-case

}//main
```

# Control flow – Try-Catch-Finally

---

```
void main(List<String> args) {

 // --- Exceptions, try-catch-finally
 //The following will print
 //Impossible to parse!
 //Try to correct the code.

 String s = 'A string.';
 try{
 var n = int.parse(s);
 } on FormatException catch (e) {
 print('Impossible to parse!');
 } catch (e) {
 // No specified type, handles all other than FormatException
 print('Something really unknown: $e');
 } finally {
 //This is run no matter what.
 print('Bye!');
 } //try-catch-finally

} //main
```

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# Exercises

---

- Exercise 01.01
  - In the main function, given a number  $n$ , for all non-negative integers  $i < n$ , print  $i^4$ . Do it using a for loop and a while loop.
- Exercise 01.02
  - In the main function, given an integer number  $n$ , instantiate a list of  $n$  random integers, with possible maximum value 10. Then, for each element of the list, print it multiplied by 2. (Big hint: <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/11674820/how-do-i-generate-random-numbers-in-dart>)
- Exercise 01.03
  - Write a function that given a string, provided by the main function, returns the same text with swapped cases. Then print the result in the main function.
- Exercise 01.04
  - Write a function with an optional named parameter *up*, that, for a given string, provided by the main function, make it upper case if *up* is true, lower case otherwise. By default, *up* is false. Then print the result in the main function.
- Exercise 01.05
  - Given an integer,  $n$ , perform the following conditional actions:
    - If  $n$  is odd, print 'Odd'
    - If  $n$  is even and in the inclusive range of 2 to 5, print 'Small even'
    - If  $n$  is even and in the inclusive range of 6 to 20, print 'Medium even'
    - If  $n$  is even and greater than 20, print 'Big even'

# Exercises

---

## ➤ Exercise 01.06

- Write a function that given a string provided by the main function, returns a boolean that is true if the string is palindrome. Then print the result in the main function.

## ➤ Exercise 01.07

- Given a number  $n > 0$ , print the first  $n$  numbers of the Fibonacci series. Bonus: do it recursively.

## ➤ Exercise 01.08

- An Armstrong number is a number that is the sum of its own digits each raised to the power of the number of digits. For example:
  - 9 is an Armstrong number, because  $9 = 9^1 = 9$
  - 10 is not an Armstrong number, because  $10 \neq 1^2 + 0^2 = 1$
  - 153 is an Armstrong number, because:  $153 = 1^3 + 5^3 + 3^3 = 1 + 125 + 27 = 153$
  - 154 is not an Armstrong number, because:  $154 \neq 1^3 + 5^3 + 4^3 = 1 + 125 + 64 = 190$

In the main function, write some code to determine whether a given number  $n$  is an Armstrong number.

## ➤ Exercise 01.09

- Write a function that given a string provided by the main function, converts that string to its acronym. Then print the result in the main function.
  - For example: Portable Network Graphics will generate PNG.

# Exercises

---

## ➤ Exercise 01.10

- Write a function that given a string provided by the main function containing brackets [], braces {}, parentheses (), or any combination thereof that follows the math expression rules, returns a boolean that is true if any and all pairs are matched and nested correctly. Suppose that only one pair of parentheses can be present for each type. Then print the result in the main function. For example:
  - This is ok: {this[is(o)]}k
  - This is not ok: T{hi[(sis)not}ok]
  - This is not ok: {{this[is(notok)]}}

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# Homework

---

- (Try to) Do all the exercises
- Get familiar with Dart 101 part 1
- **Aim:** to be able to do the exercise without too much effort

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# Resources

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- Code repository of today's lesson and exercises solution
  - [https://github.com/gcappon/bwthw/tree/master/lab\\_02-dart\\_101\\_part\\_1](https://github.com/gcappon/bwthw/tree/master/lab_02-dart_101_part_1)
- Dart language tour
  - <https://dart.dev/guides/language/language-tour>
- Dart samples
  - <https://dart.dev/samples>