

docs_navigator_app

Un nuevo proyecto de Flutter.

Empezando

Este proyecto es un punto de partida para una aplicación Flutter.

Algunos recursos para ayudarte a comenzar si este es tu primer proyecto de Flutter:

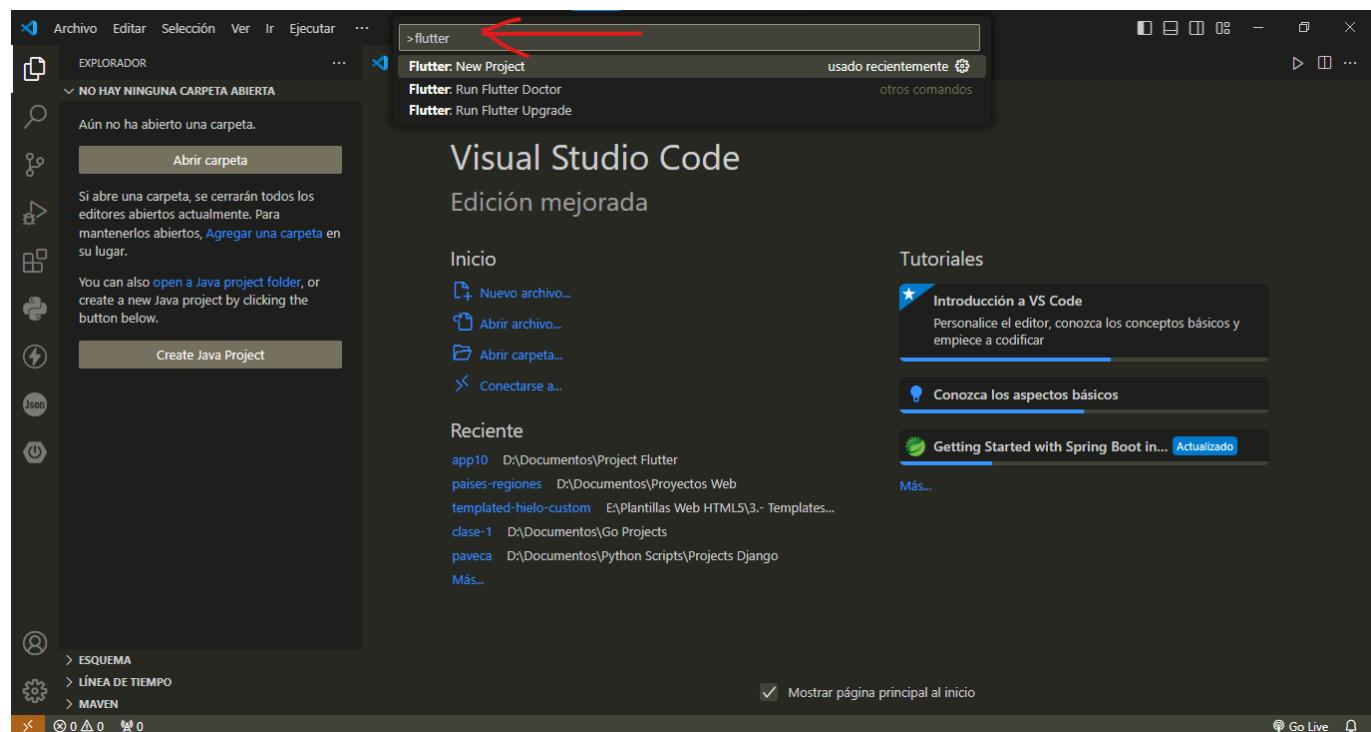
- [Lab: Write your first Flutter app](#)
- [Cookbook: Useful Flutter samples](#)

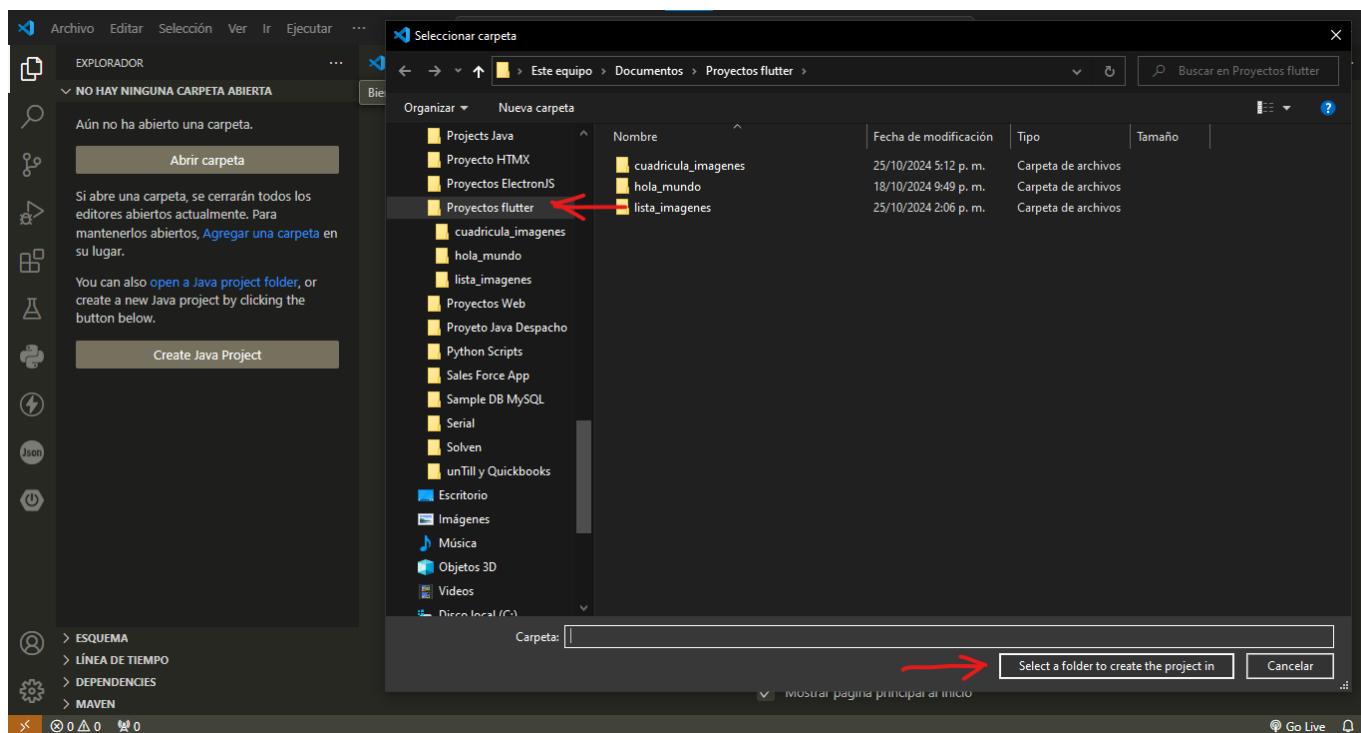
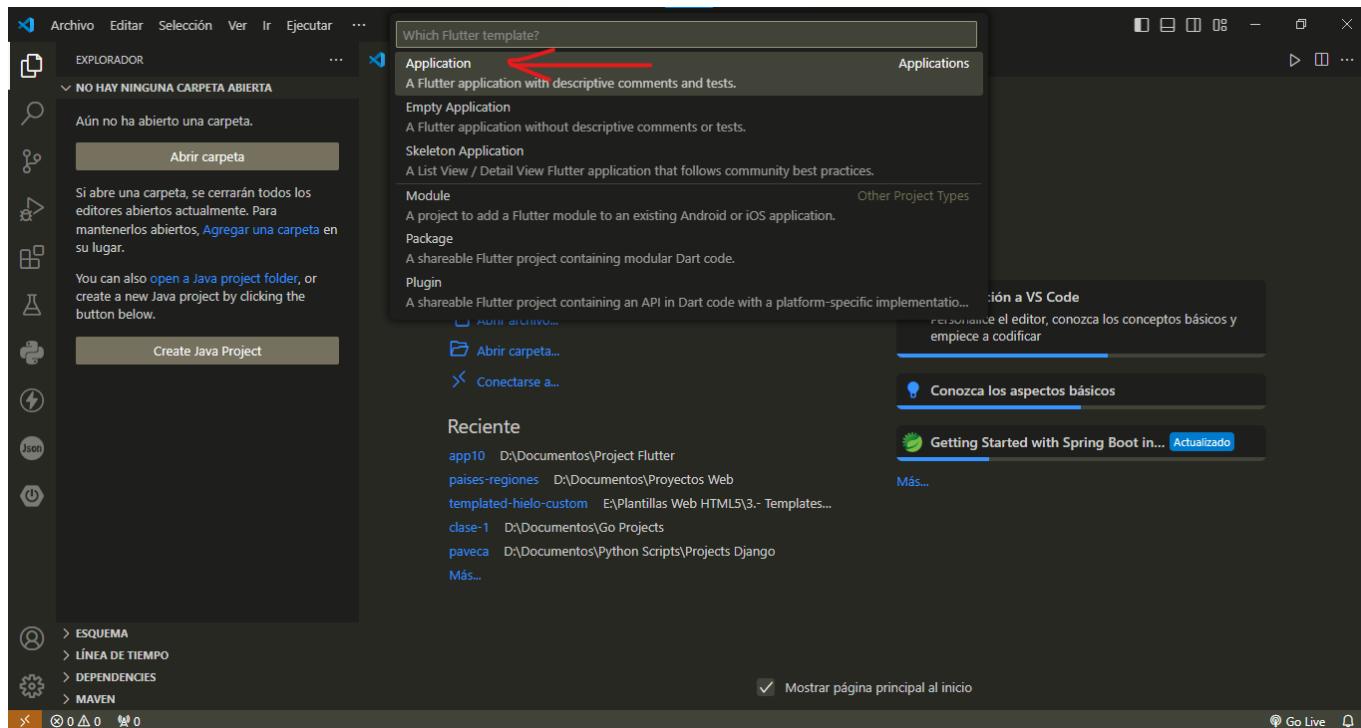
Para obtener ayuda para comenzar con el desarrollo de Flutter, consulte la [online documentation](#), que ofrece tutoriales, ejemplos, orientación sobre desarrollo móvil y una referencia API completa.

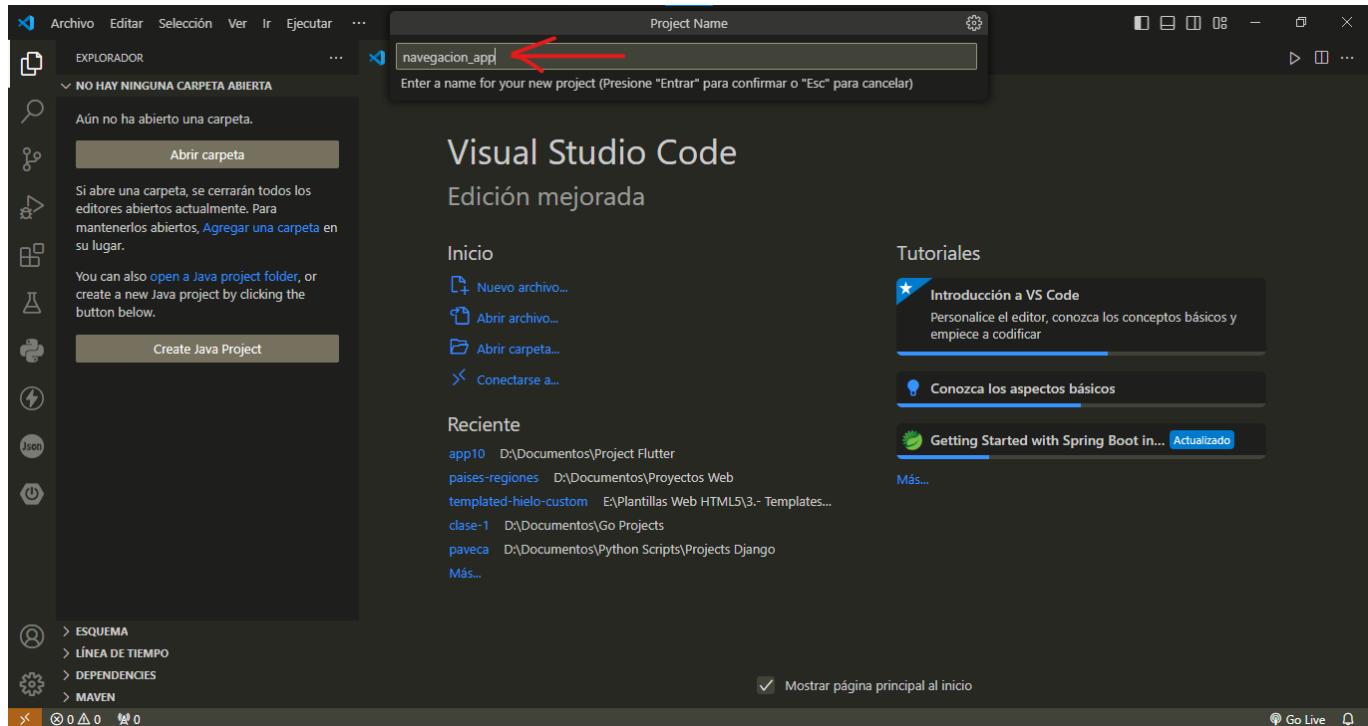
Vista previa de la app Navegación App - Elaborar una aplicación de navegación.

Código de las pantallas

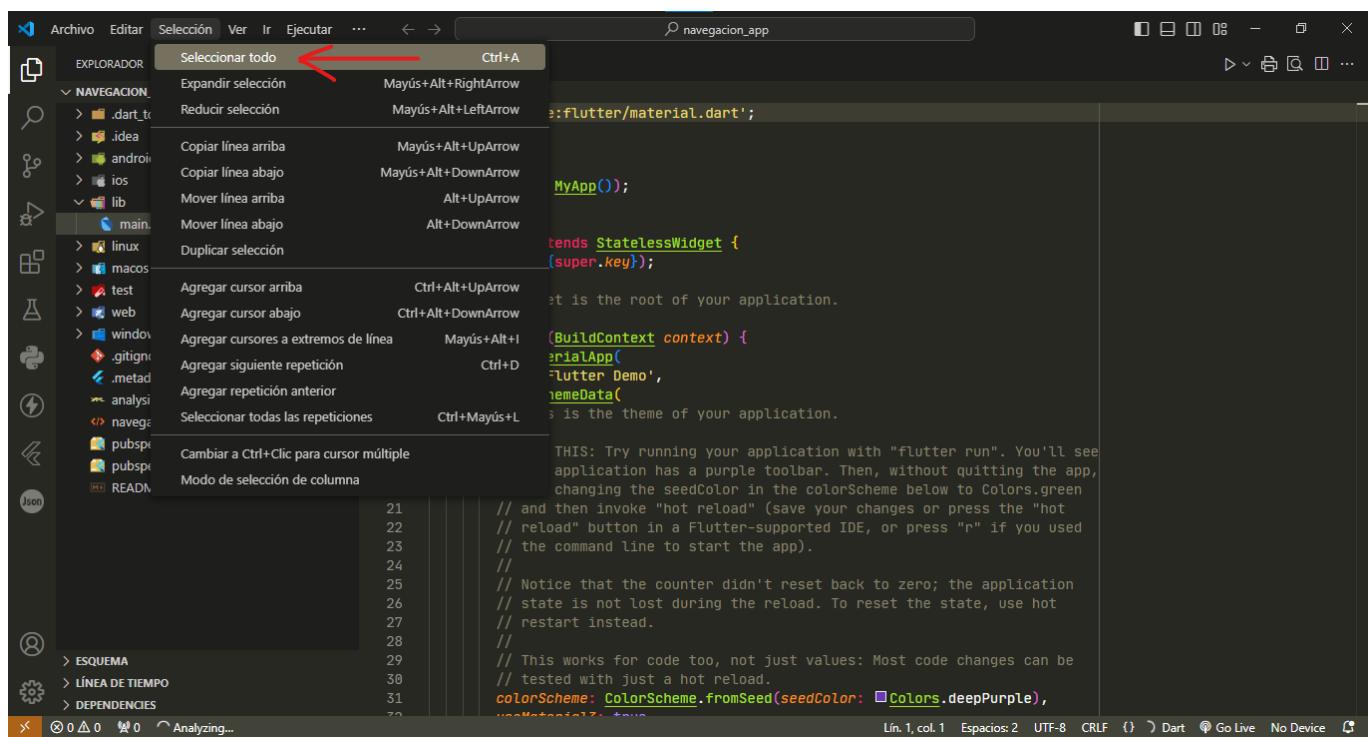
Presionar la combinación de teclas Ctrl + Shift + p



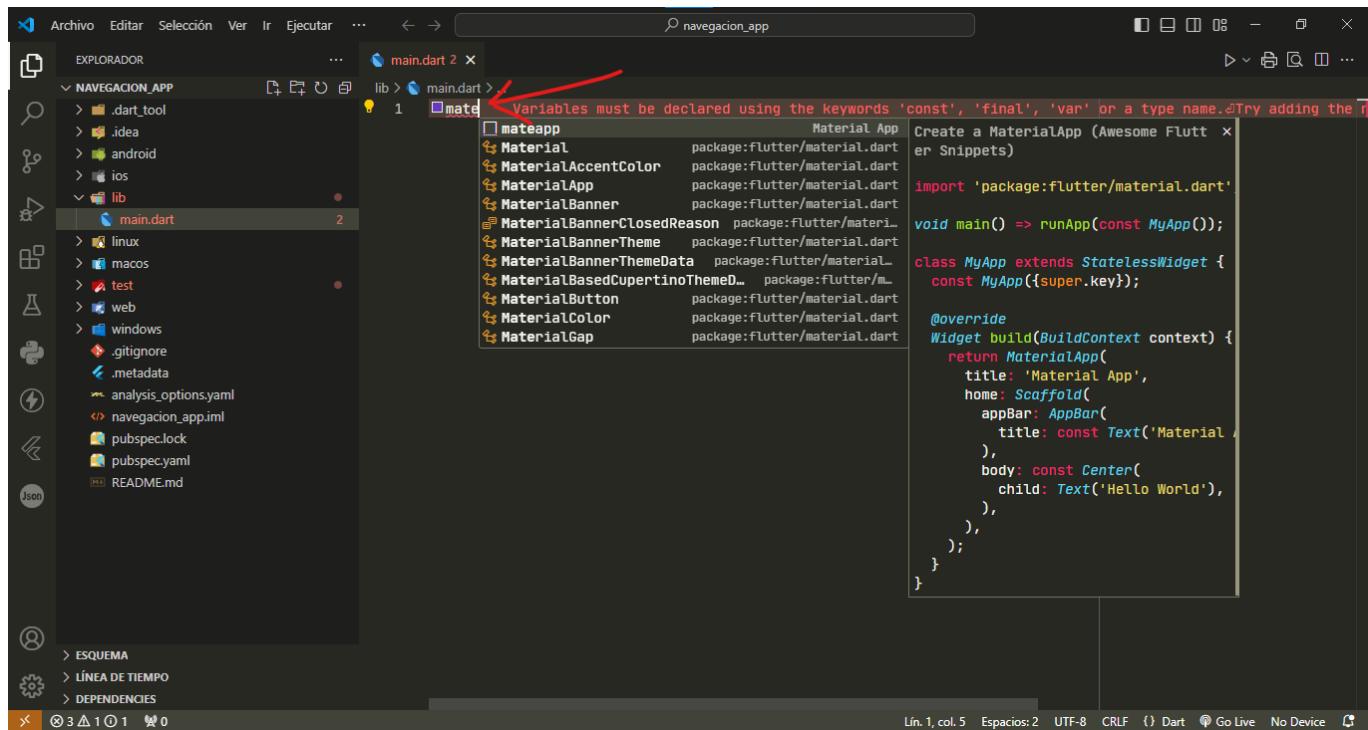




Debemos seleccionar todo el código de ejemplo y pulsar la tecla Supr:



Luego, escribimos la palabra mate y pulsamos la tecla de Enter para autocompletar la plantilla de mateapp.



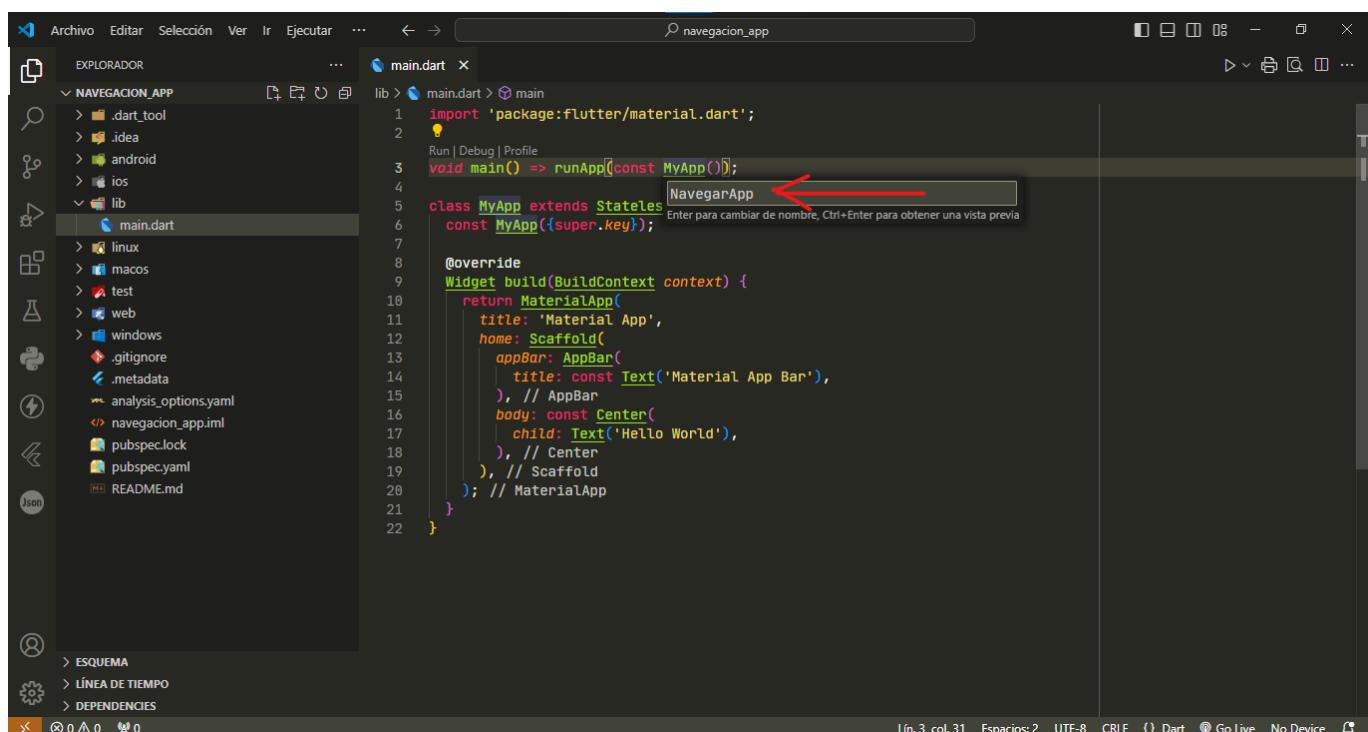
```

lib > main.dart >
1 mate Variables must be declared using the keywords 'const', 'final', 'var' or a type name.<Try adding the r
  mateapp Material App
  Material package:flutter/material.dart
  MaterialAccentColor package:flutter/material.dart
  MaterialApp package:flutter/material.dart
  MaterialBanner package:flutter/material.dart
  MaterialBannerClosedReason package:flutter/material.dart
  MaterialBannerTheme package:flutter/material.dart
  MaterialBannerThemeData package:flutter/material.dart
  MaterialBasedCupertinoThemeD... package:flutter/material.dart
  MaterialButton package:flutter/material.dart
  MaterialColor package:flutter/material.dart
  MaterialGap package:flutter/material.dart

```

Lín. 1, col. 5 Espacios: 2 UTF-8 CRLF {} Dart Go Live No Device

Después hacemos click el MyApp pilsamos la tecla F2 y cambiamos el nombre por NavegarApp.

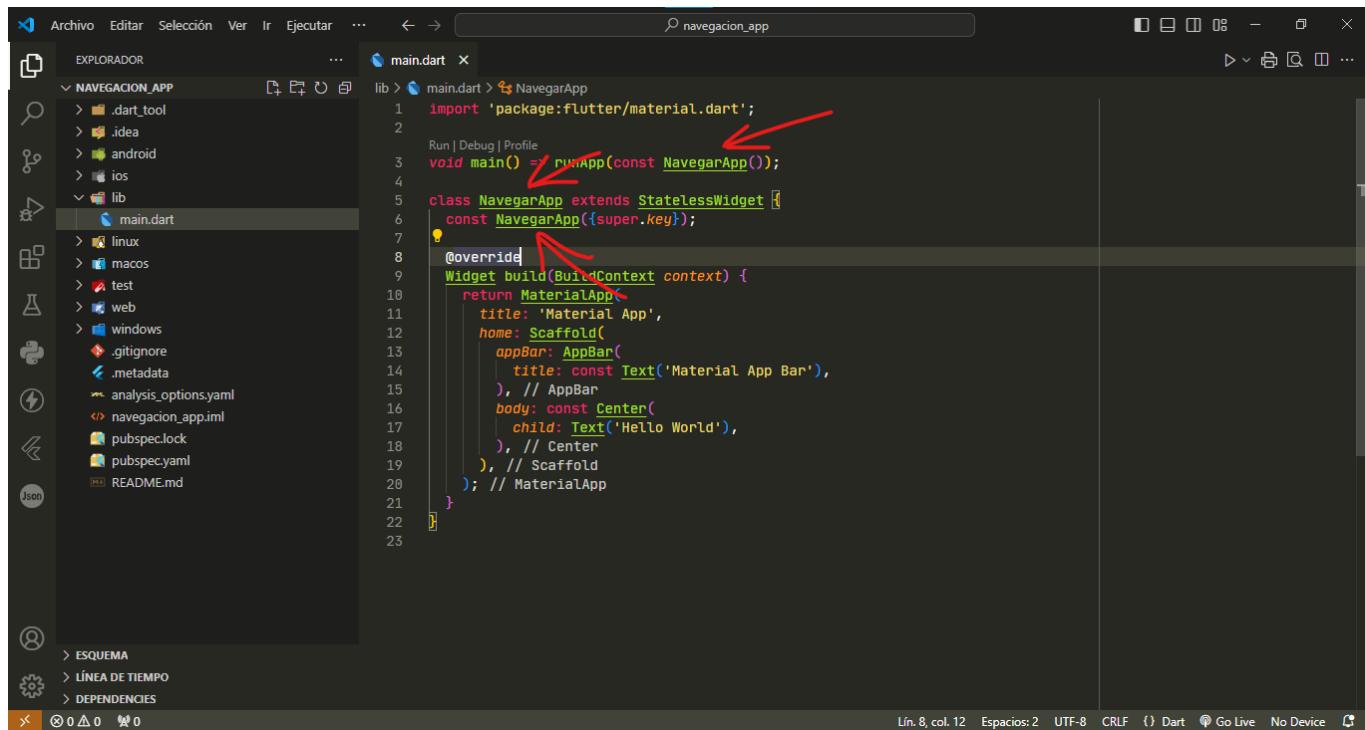


```

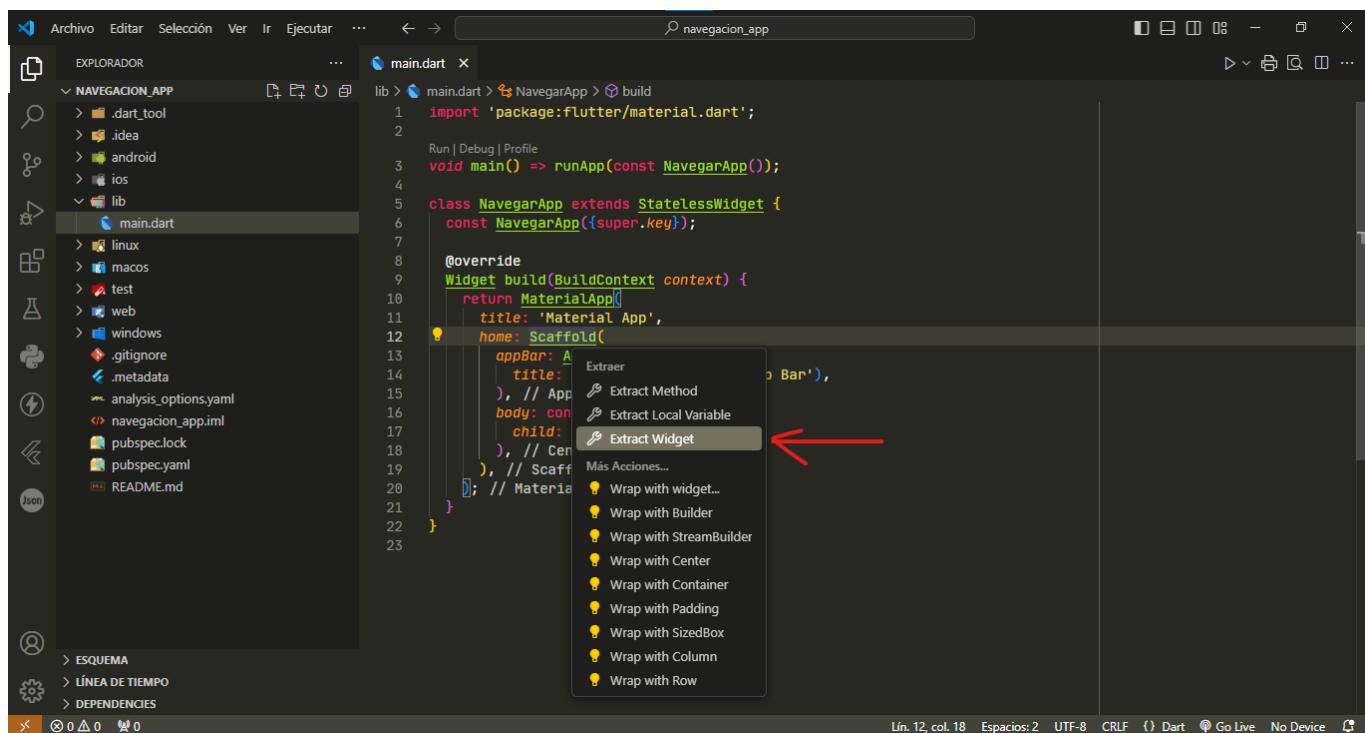
lib > main.dart > main
1 import 'package:flutter/material.dart';
2
3 void main() => runApp(const MyApp());
4
5 class MyApp extends StatelessWidget {
6   const MyApp({super.key});
7
8   @override
9   Widget build(BuildContext context) {
10     return MaterialApp(
11       title: 'Material App',
12       home: Scaffold(
13         appBar: AppBar(
14           title: const Text('Material App Bar'),
15         ), // AppBar
16         body: const Center(
17           child: Text('Hello World'),
18         ), // Center
19       ), // Scaffold
20     ); // MaterialApp
21   }
22 }

```

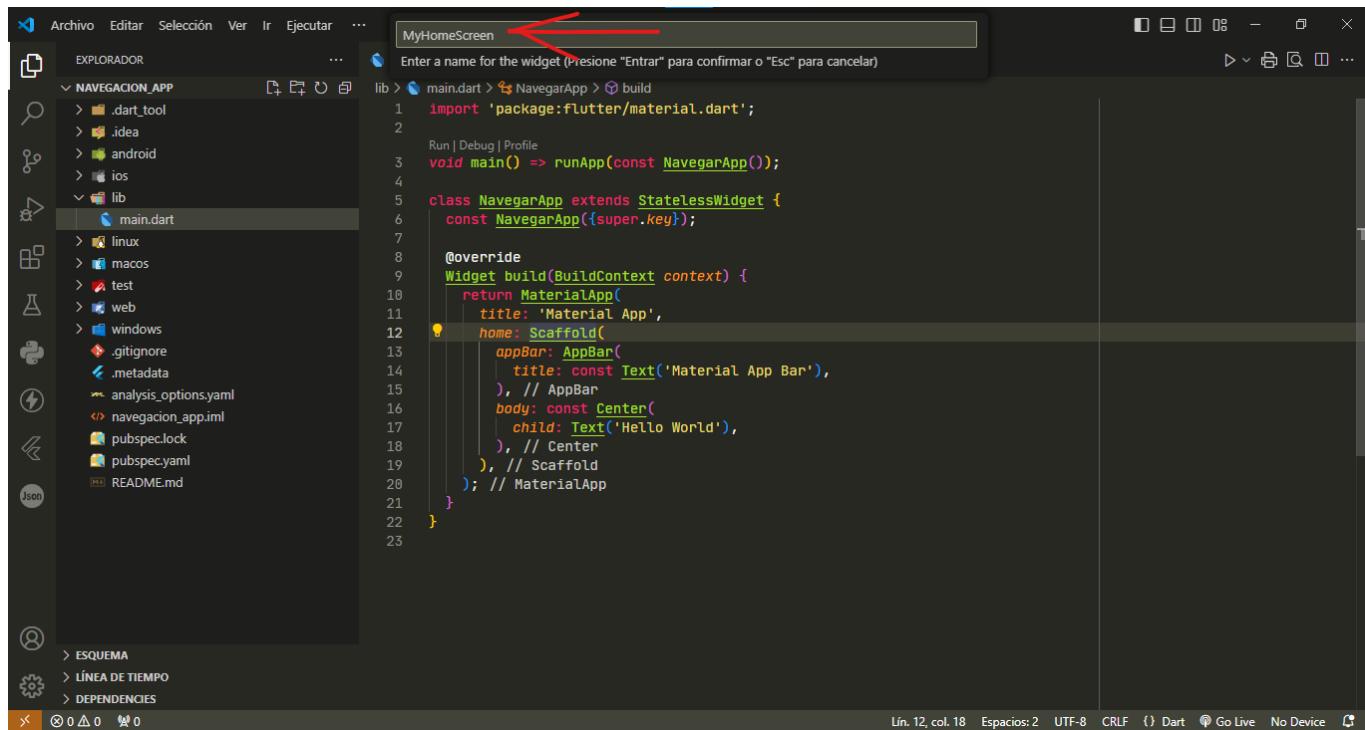
Lín. 3, col. 31 Espacios: 2 UTF-8 CRLF {} Dart Go Live No Device



```
lib > main.dart > runApp(const NavegarApp());  
void main() => runApp(const NavegarApp());  
  
class NavegarApp extends StatelessWidget {  
  const NavegarApp({super.key});  
  
  @override  
  Widget build(BuildContext context) {  
    return MaterialApp(  
      title: 'Material App',  
      home: Scaffold(  
        appBar: AppBar(  
          title: const Text('Material App Bar'),  
        ), // AppBar  
        body: const Center(  
          child: Text('Hello World'),  
        ), // Center  
      ), // Scaffold  
    ); // MaterialApp  
  }  
}
```

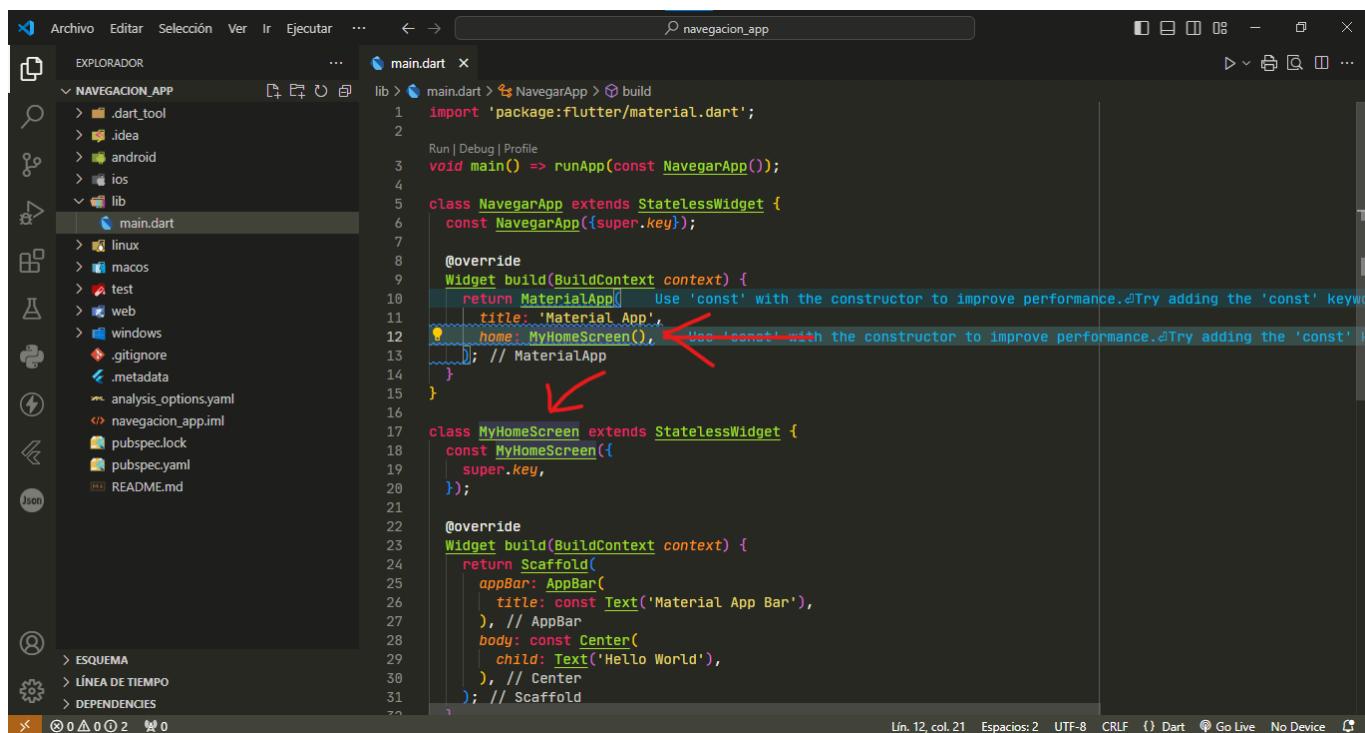


```
lib > main.dart > runApp > build  
void main() => runApp(const NavegarApp());  
  
class NavegarApp extends StatelessWidget {  
  const NavegarApp({super.key});  
  
  @override  
  Widget build(BuildContext context) {  
    return MaterialApp(  
      title: 'Material App',  
      home: Scaffold(  
        appBar: AppBar(  
          title: const Text('Material App Bar'),  
        ), // AppBar  
        body: const Center(  
          child: Text('Hello World'),  
        ), // Center  
      ), // Scaffold  
    ); // MaterialApp  
  }  
}
```



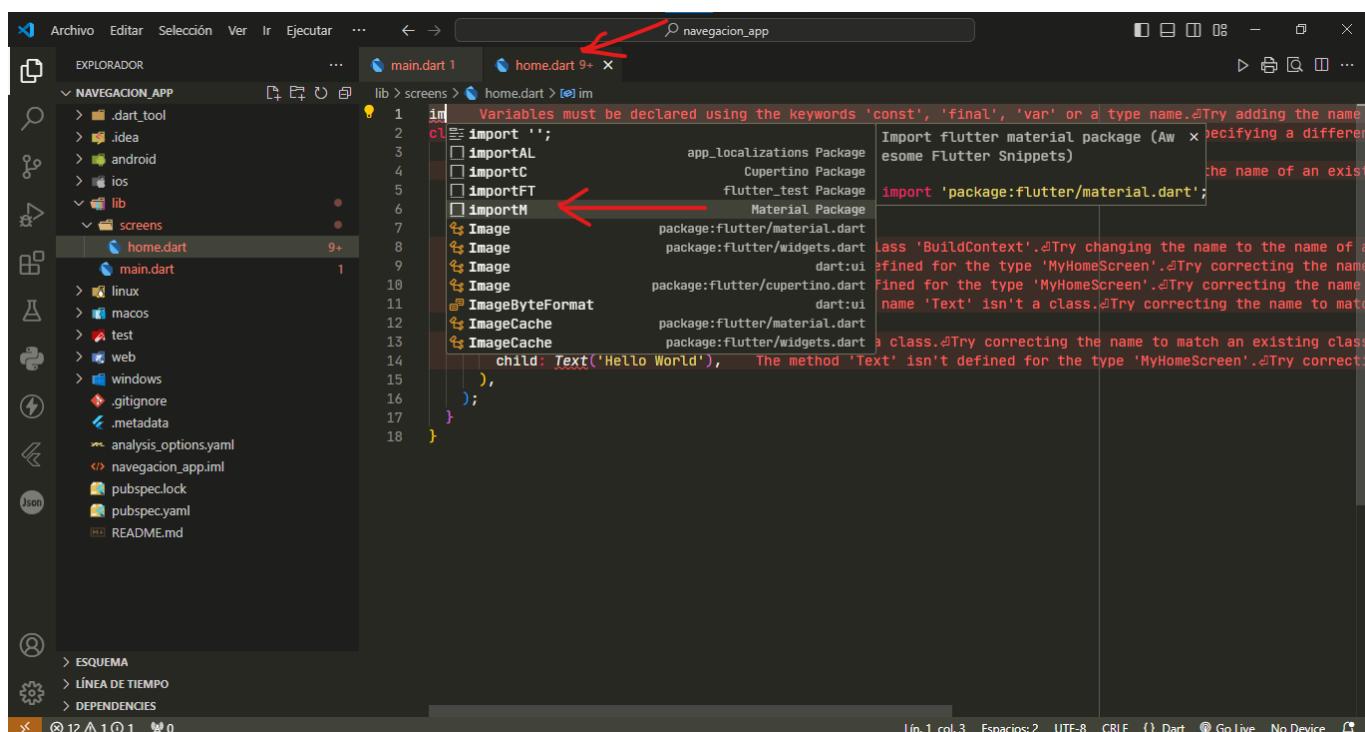
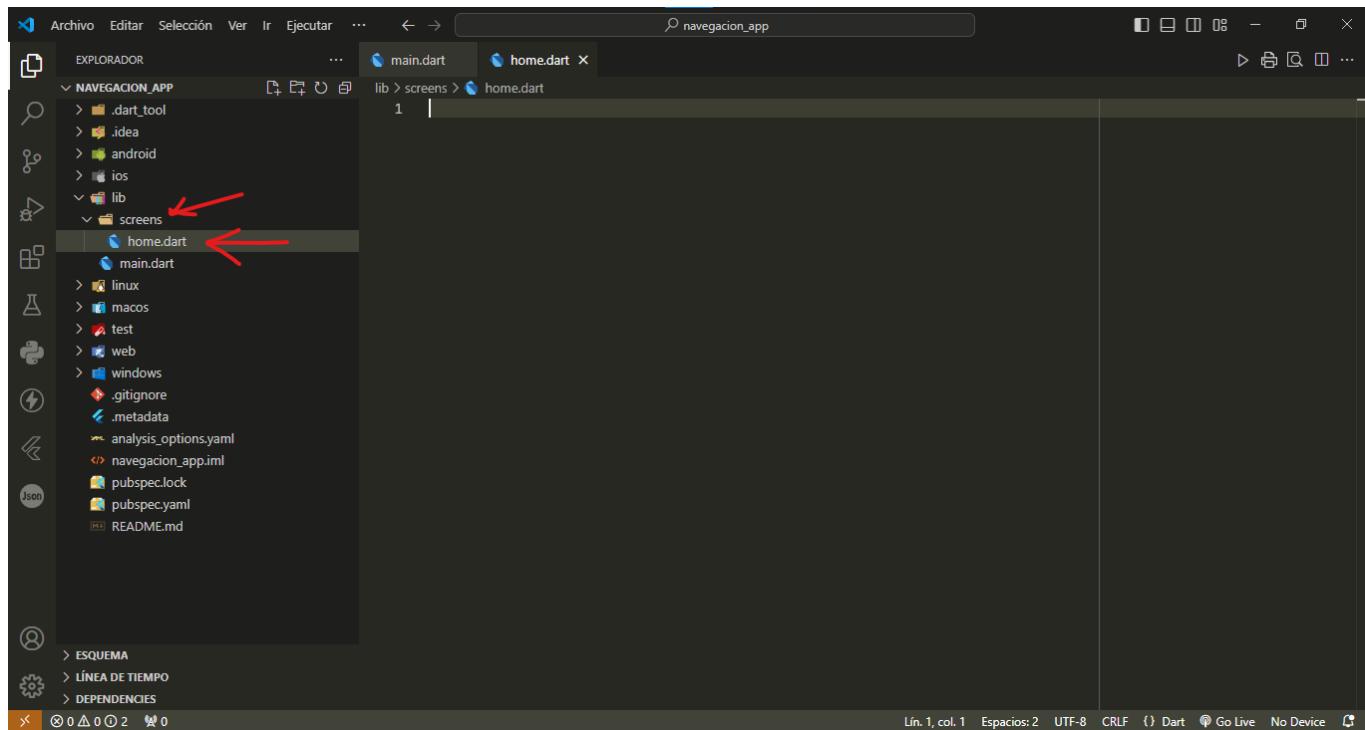
The screenshot shows the Android Studio interface. In the top right, there's a red arrow pointing to the search bar which contains the text "MyHomeScreen". Below the search bar is a message: "Enter a name for the widget (Presione "Entrar" para confirmar o "Esc" para cancelar)". The main code editor window displays the following Dart code:

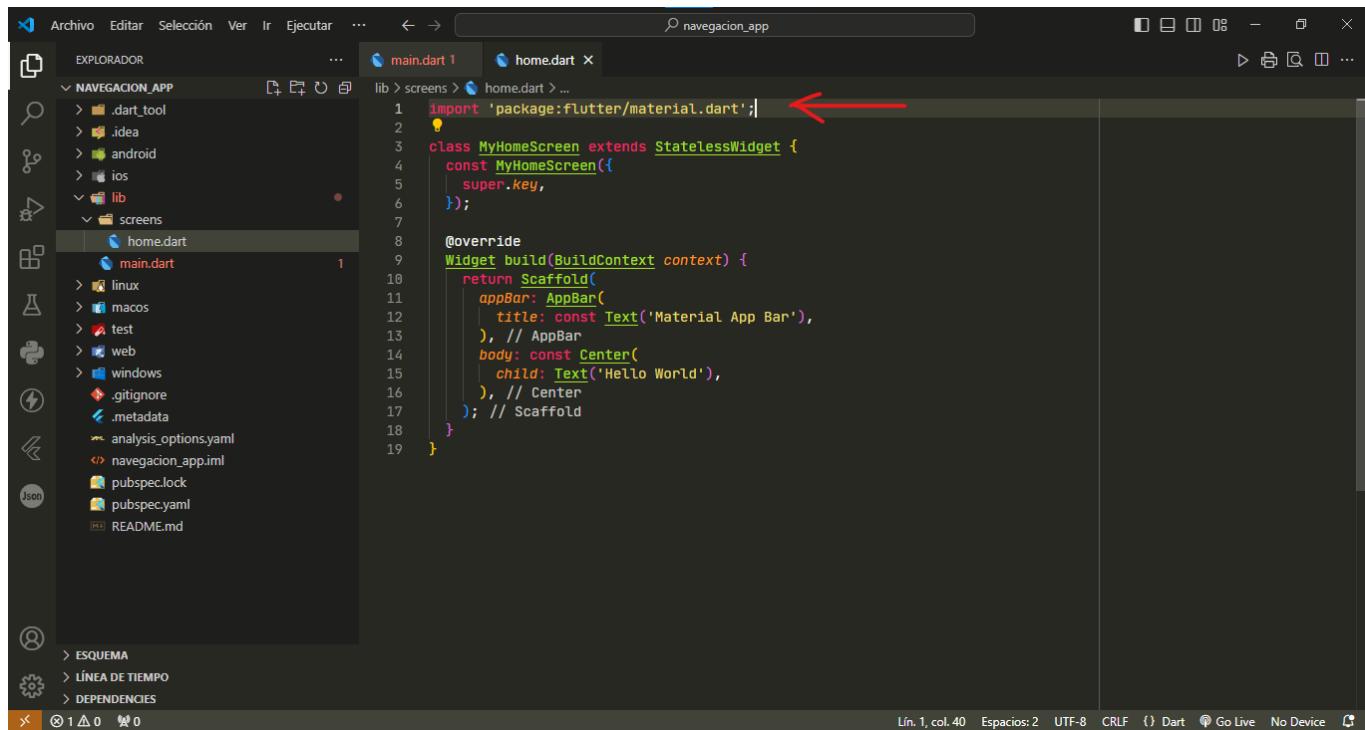
```
lib > main.dart > NavegarApp > build
1 import 'package:flutter/material.dart';
2
3 void main() => runApp(const NavegarApp());
4
5 class NavegarApp extends StatelessWidget {
6   const NavegarApp({super.key});
7
8   @override
9   Widget build(BuildContext context) {
10     return MaterialApp(
11       title: 'Material App',
12       home: Scaffold(
13         appBar: AppBar(
14           title: const Text('Material App Bar'),
15         ), // AppBar
16         body: const Center(
17           child: Text('Hello World'),
18         ), // Center
19       ), // Scaffold
20     ); // MaterialApp
21   }
22 }
```



The screenshot shows the same Android Studio interface. A red arrow points from the previous screenshot to the line of code where "MyHomeScreen" is defined. The code editor now shows:

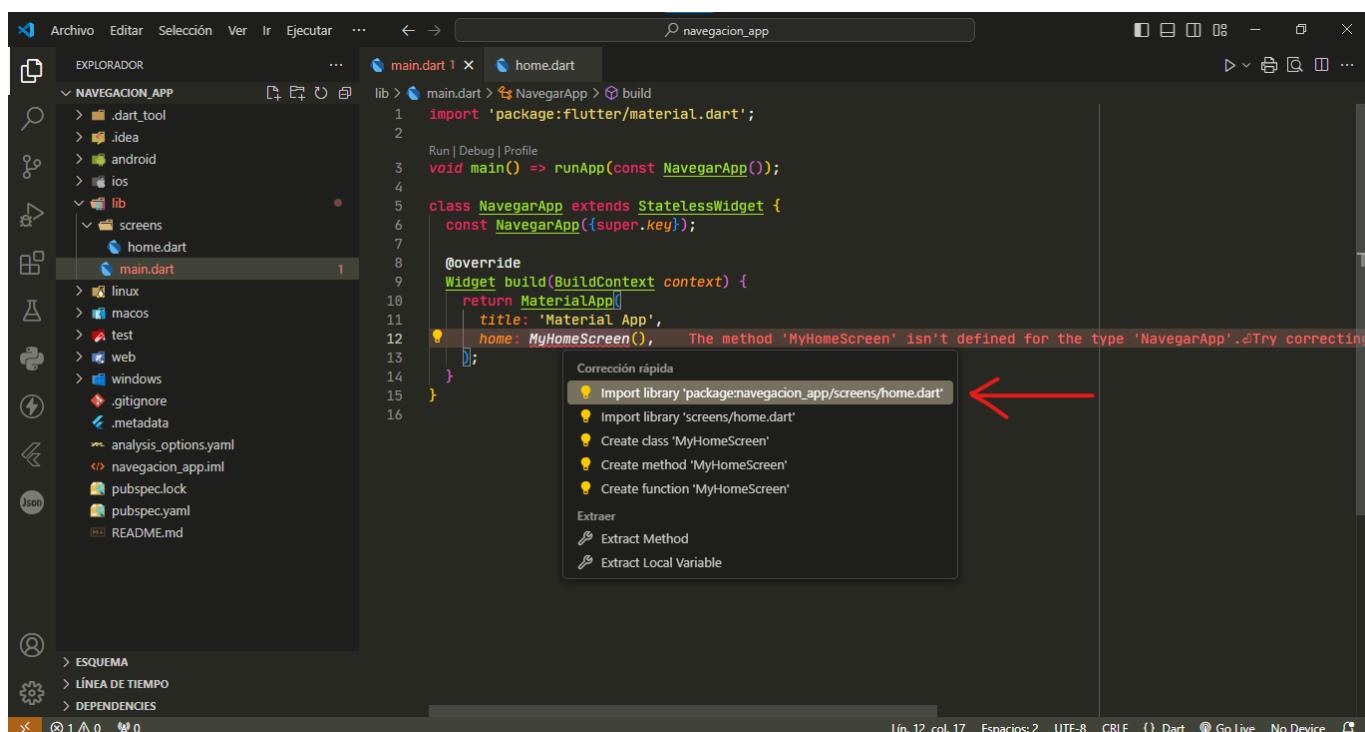
```
lib > main.dart > NavegarApp > build
1 import 'package:flutter/material.dart';
2
3 void main() => runApp(const NavegarApp());
4
5 class NavegarApp extends StatelessWidget {
6   const NavegarApp({super.key});
7
8   @override
9   Widget build(BuildContext context) {
10     return MaterialApp(
11       title: 'Material App',
12       home: MyHomeScreen(), // Red arrow points here
13     ); // MaterialApp
14   }
15 }
16
17 class MyHomeScreen extends StatelessWidget {
18   const MyHomeScreen({
19     super.key,
20   });
21
22   @override
23   Widget build(BuildContext context) {
24     return Scaffold(
25       appBar: AppBar(
26         title: const Text('Material App Bar'),
27       ), // AppBar
28       body: const Center(
29         child: Text('Hello World'),
30       ), // Center
31     ); // Scaffold
32 }
```





Screenshot of the Android Studio IDE showing the project structure and the main.dart file. A red arrow points to the first line of code, which is the import statement:

```
import 'package:flutter/material.dart';
```

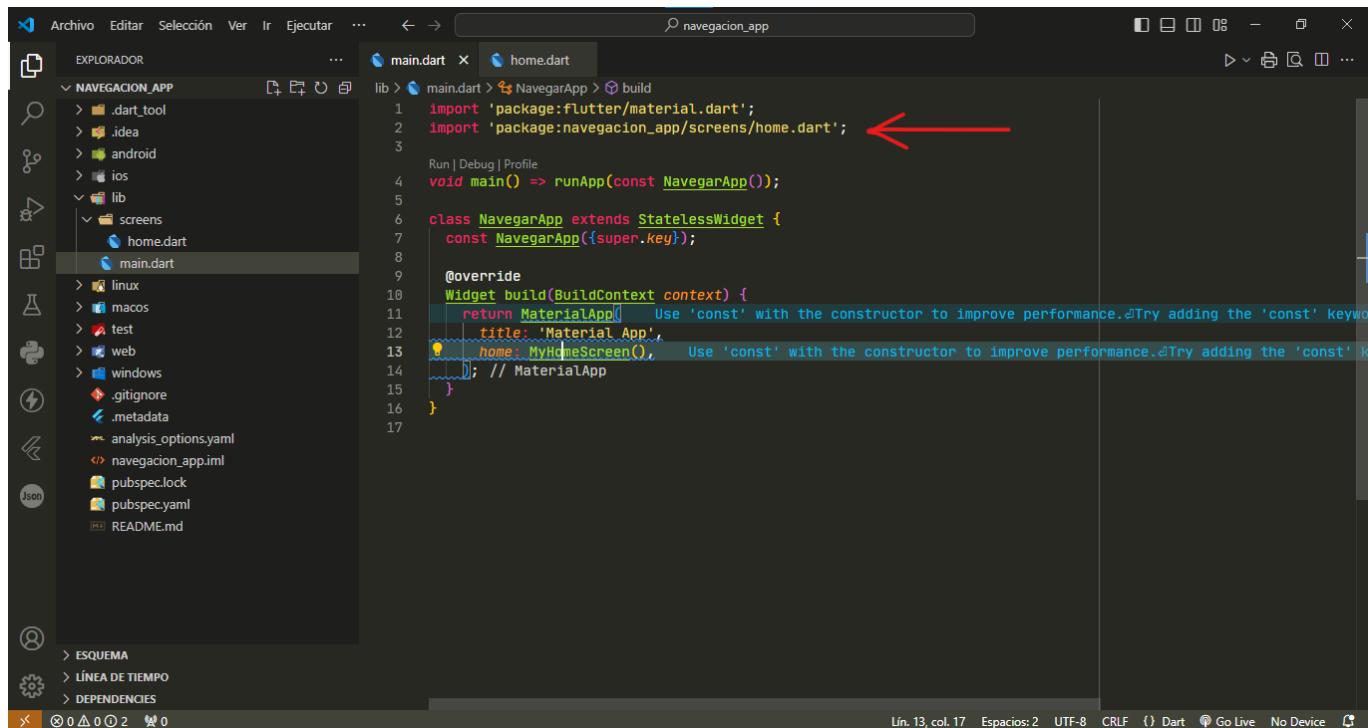


Screenshot of the Android Studio IDE showing the project structure and the main.dart file. A red arrow points to a tooltip in the bottom right corner of the code editor, which suggests importing the 'screens/home.dart' library:

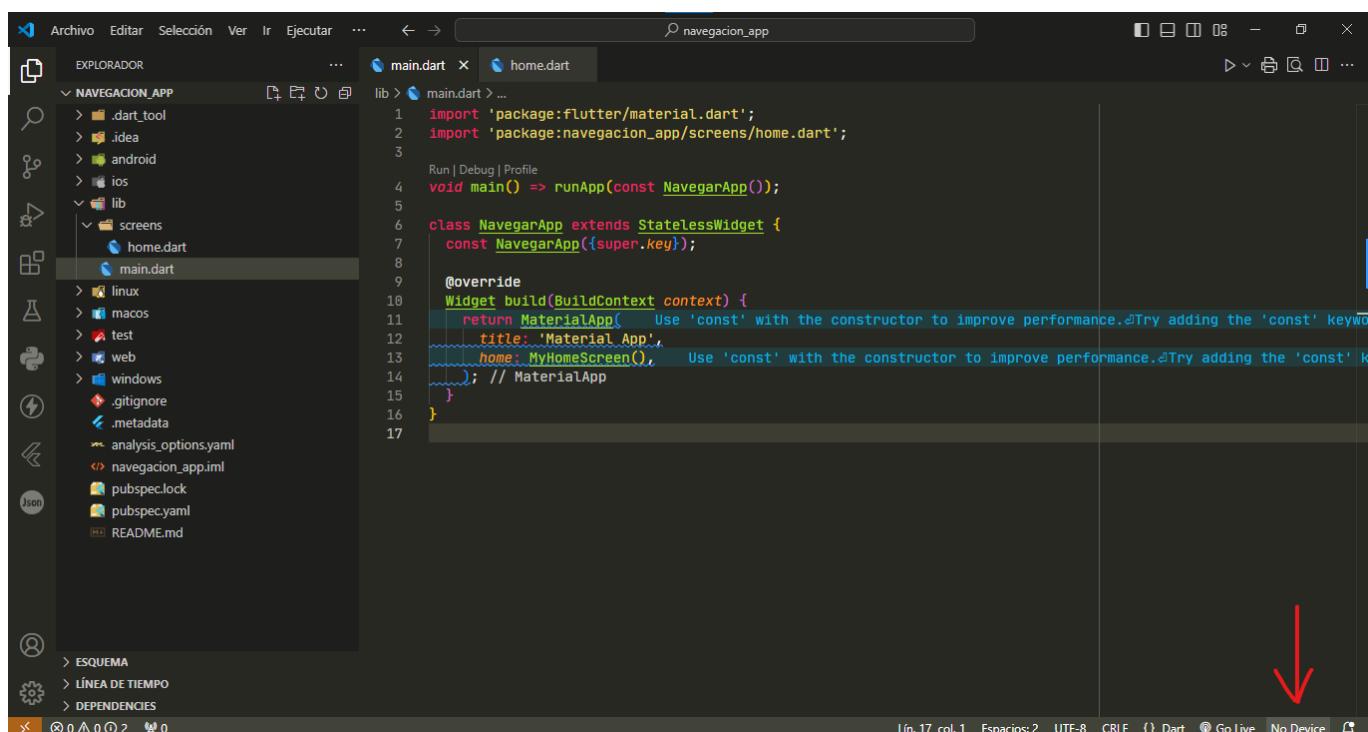
The method 'MyHomeScreen' isn't defined for the type 'NavegarApp'. Try correcting the code.

Corrección rápida

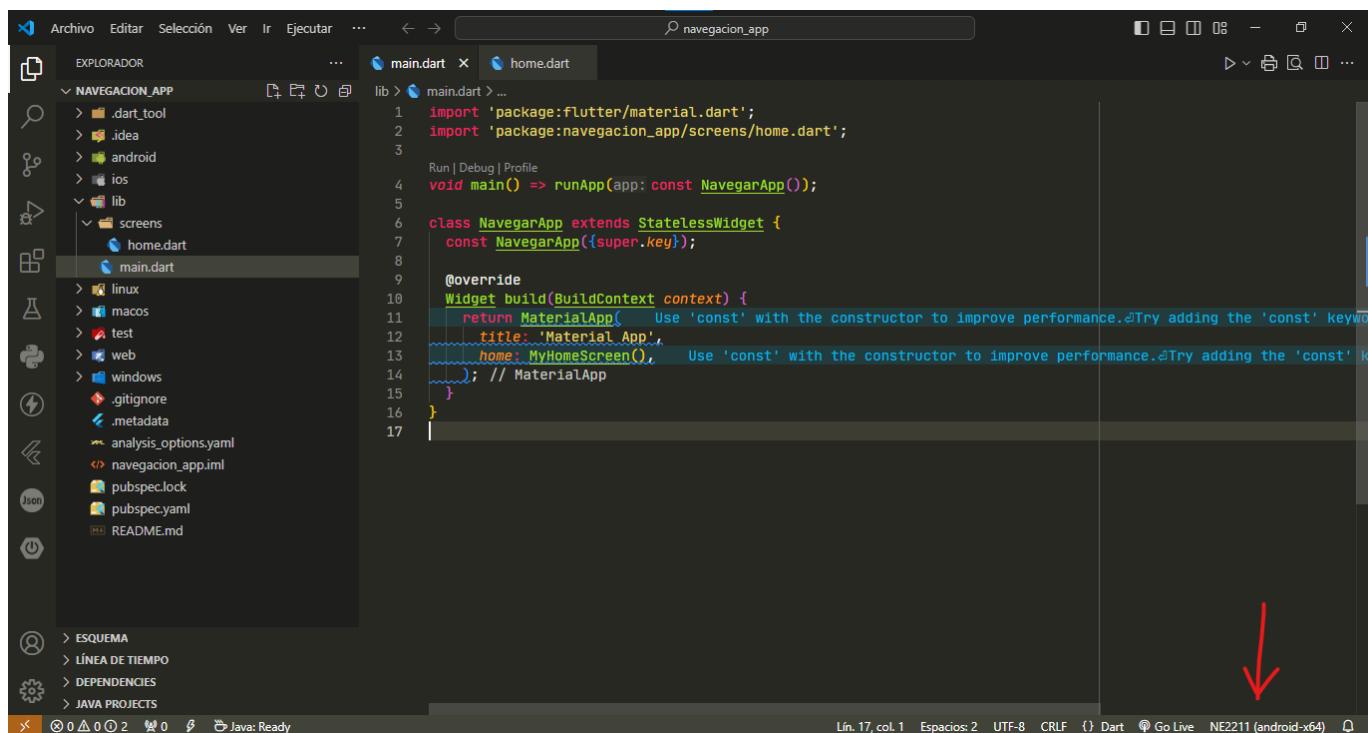
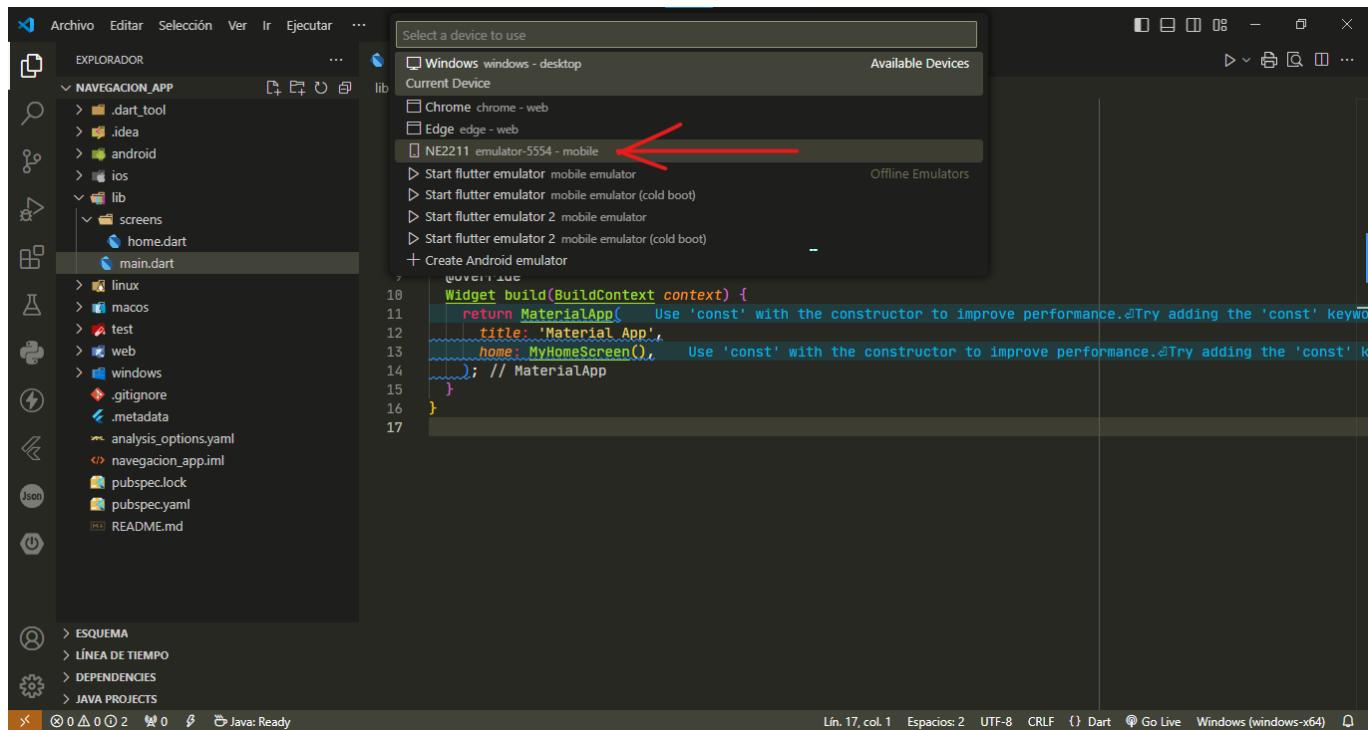
- Import library 'package:navegacion_app/screens/home.dart'
- Import library 'screens/home.dart'
- Create class 'MyHomeScreen'
- Create method 'MyHomeScreen'
- Create function 'MyHomeScreen'

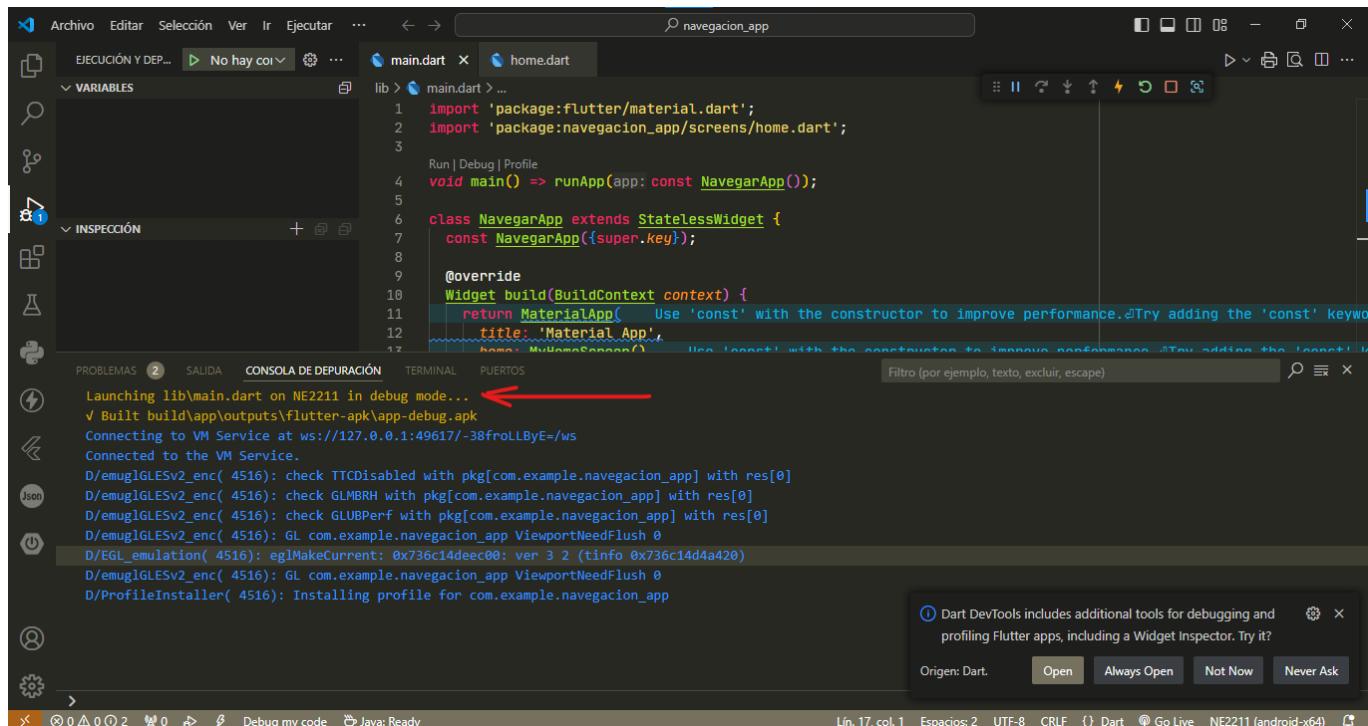


```
lib > main.dart > NavegarApp > build
1 import 'package:flutter/material.dart';
2 import 'package:navegacion_app/screens/home.dart';
3
4 Run | Debug | Profile
5 void main() => runApp(const NavegarApp());
6
7 class NavegarApp extends StatelessWidget {
8   const NavegarApp({super.key});
9
10  @override
11  Widget build(BuildContext context) {
12    return MaterialApp(
13      title: 'Material App',
14      home: MyHomeScreen(),
15    ); // MaterialApp
16  }
17
```



```
lib > main.dart > ...
1 import 'package:flutter/material.dart';
2 import 'package:navegacion_app/screens/home.dart';
3
4 Run | Debug | Profile
5 void main() => runApp(const NavegarApp());
6
7 class NavegarApp extends StatelessWidget {
8   const NavegarApp({super.key});
9
10  @override
11  Widget build(BuildContext context) {
12    return MaterialApp(
13      title: 'Material App',
14      home: MyHomeScreen(),
15    ); // MaterialApp
16  }
17
```





The screenshot shows the Android Studio interface. The main window displays the `main.dart` file with the following code:

```

lib > main.dart > ...
1 import 'package:flutter/material.dart';
2 import 'package:navegacion_app/screens/home.dart';
3
4 void main() => runApp(const NavegarApp());
5
6 class NavegarApp extends StatelessWidget {
7   const NavegarApp({super.key});
8
9   @override
10  Widget build(BuildContext context) {
11    return MaterialApp(
12      title: 'Material App',
13      home: MyHomeScreen(),
14    );
15  }
16}

```

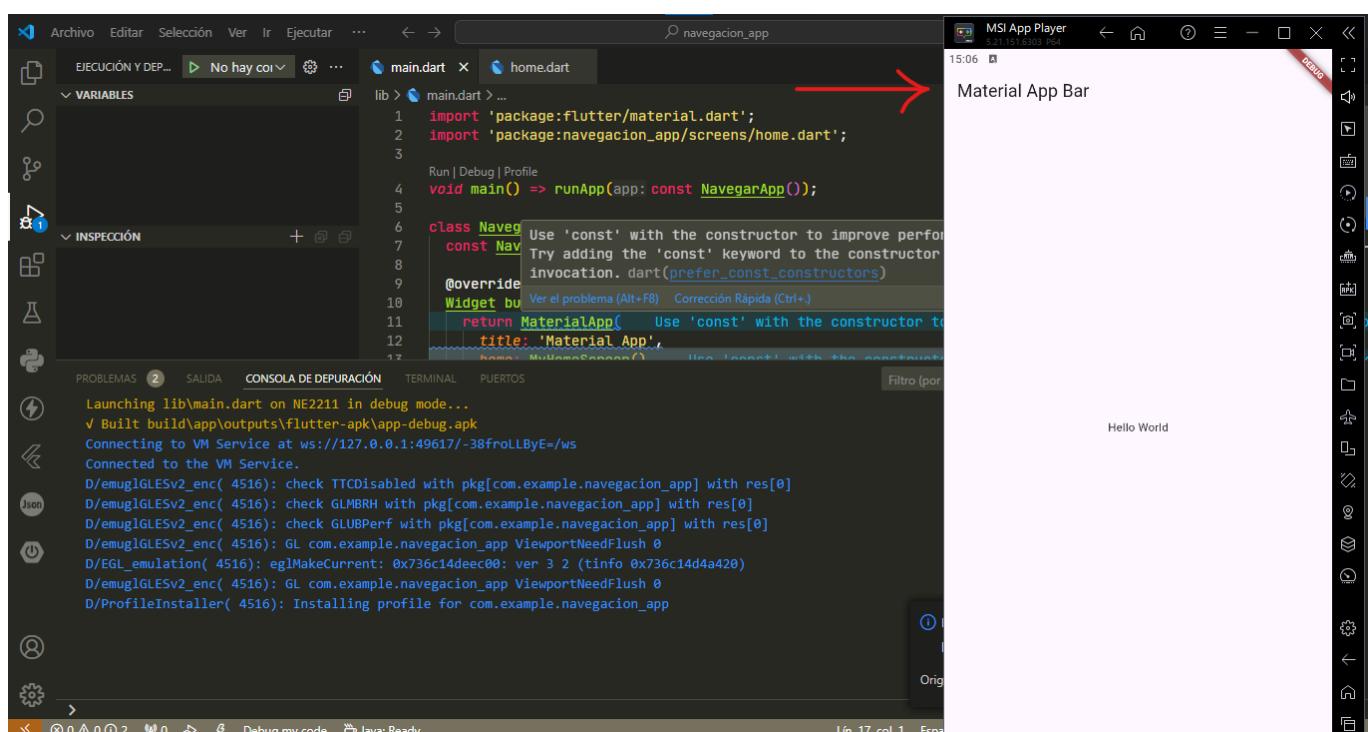
A red arrow points from the terminal output to the line `return MaterialApp(...);`. The terminal output shows the app is launching on the emulator:

```

Launching lib\main.dart on NE2211 in debug mode...
✓ Built build\app\outputs\flutter-apk\app-debug.apk
Connecting to VM Service at ws://127.0.0.1:49617/-38froLLByE=/ws
Connected to the VM Service.
D/eglglev2_enc( 4516): check TTCDisabled with pkg[com.example.navegacion_app] with res[0]
D/eglglev2_enc( 4516): check GLMBRH with pkg[com.example.navegacion_app] with res[0]
D/eglglev2_enc( 4516): check GLUBPerf with pkg[com.example.navegacion_app] with res[0]
D/eglglev2_enc( 4516): GL com.example.navegacion_app ViewportNeedFlush 0
D/EGL_emulation( 4516): eglGetCurrent: 0x736c14dec00: ver 3 2 (tinfo 0x736c14d4a420)
D/eglglev2_enc( 4516): GL com.example.navegacion_app ViewportNeedFlush 0
D/ProfileInstaller( 4516): Installing profile for com.example.navegacion_app

```

The status bar at the bottom indicates "Debug my code" and "Java: Ready".



The screenshot shows the Android Studio interface. The main window displays the `main.dart` file with the same code as the previous screenshot. A red arrow points from the code editor to the `MaterialApp` constructor.

The right side of the screen shows the `MSI App Player` window, which displays the running application titled "Material App Bar". The app's content area shows "Hello World".

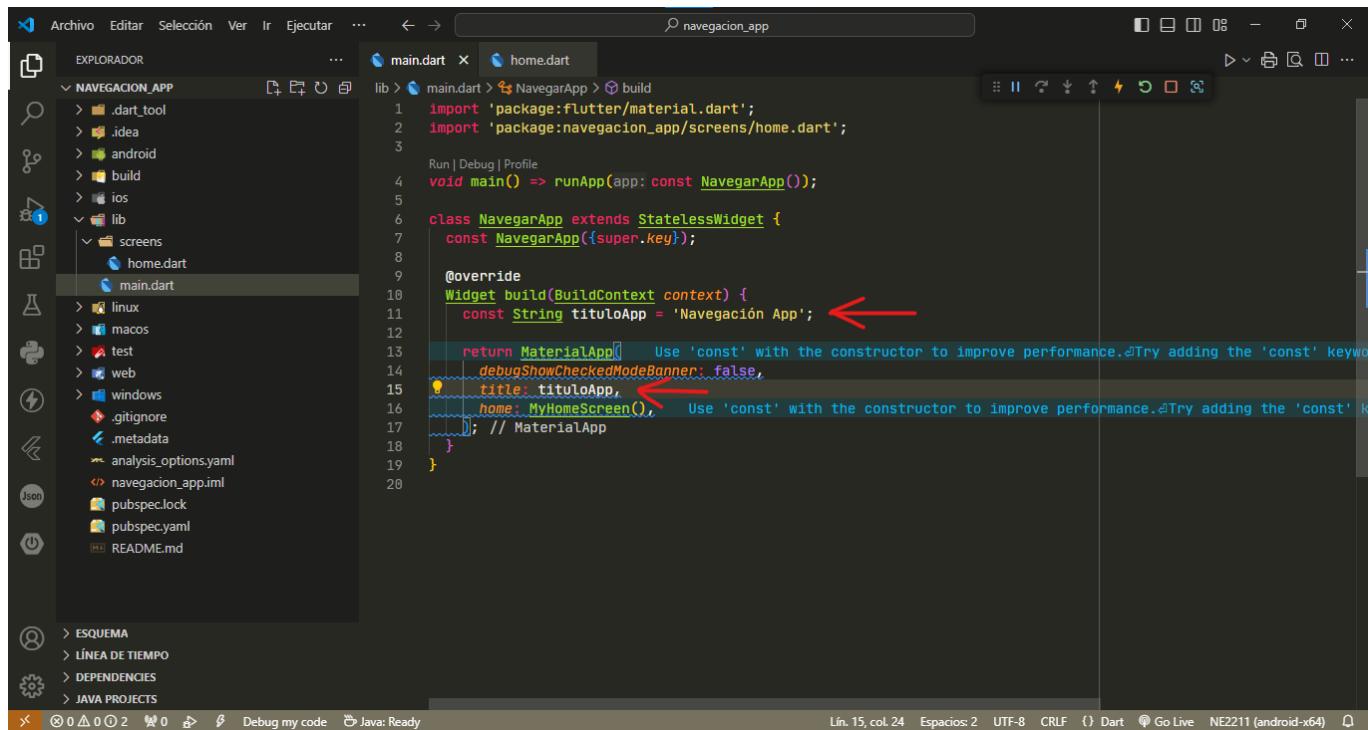
The status bar at the bottom indicates "Debug my code" and "Java: Ready".

The screenshot shows an IDE interface with a code editor and a navigation bar. The code editor displays a Dart file named `main.dart`. A tooltip is open over the line `debugShowCheckedModeBanner: bool`, providing information about the `const` keyword and the banner's purpose. A red arrow points to this tooltip.

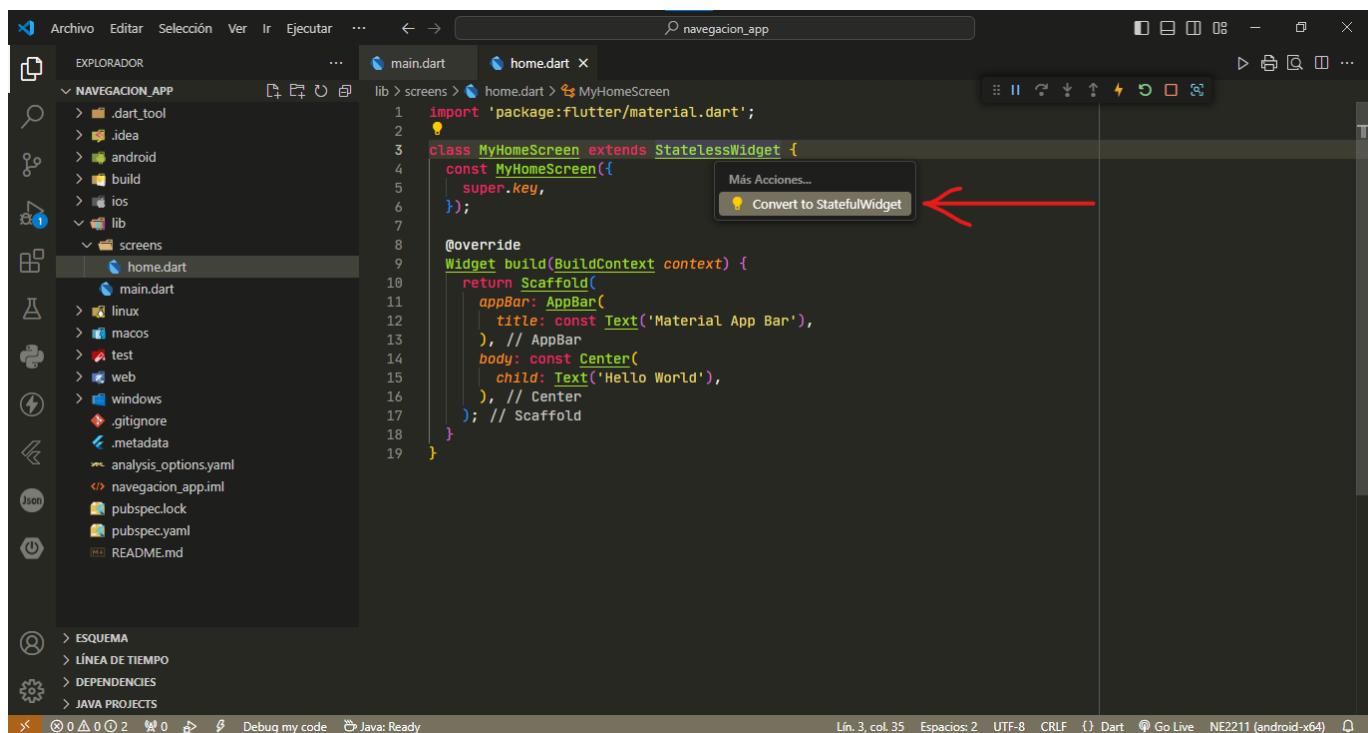
```
lib > main.dart > NavegarApp > build
1 import 'package:flutter/material.dart';
2 import 'package:navegacion_app/screens/home.dart';
3
4 void main() => runApp(app: const NavegarApp());
5
6 class NavegarApp extends StatelessWidget {
7   const NavegarApp({super.key});
8
9   @override
10  Widget build(BuildContext context) {
11    return MaterialApp();
12    // Use 'const' with the constructor to improve performance.
13    // Try adding the 'const' keyword here.
14    // actions: Map<Type, Action<Intent>>?
15    // builder: Widget Function(BuildContext, Widget)?
16    // checkerboardOffscreenLayers: bool
17    // checkerboardRasterCacheImages: bool
18    // color: Color?
19    // darkTheme: ThemeData?
20    // debugShowCheckedModeBanner: bool ←
21    // debugShowMaterialGrid: bool
22    // highContrastDarkTheme: ThemeData?
23    // highContrastTheme: ThemeData?
24    // initialRoute: String?
25    // key: Key?
```

The screenshot shows an IDE interface with a code editor and a navigation bar. The code editor displays the same `main.dart` file. A tooltip is open over the line `debugShowCheckedModeBanner: false`, explaining its effect. A red arrow points to this tooltip. To the right, the `MSI App Player` window shows the running application with the title "Material App Bar".

```
lib > main.dart > NavegarApp > build
1 import 'package:flutter/material.dart';
2 import 'package:navegacion_app/screens/home.dart';
3
4 void main() => runApp(app: const NavegarApp());
5
6 class NavegarApp extends StatelessWidget {
7   const NavegarApp({super.key});
8
9   @override
10  Widget build(BuildContext context) {
11    return MaterialApp();
12    // Use 'const' with the constructor to improve performance.
13    // Try adding the 'const' keyword here.
14    debugShowCheckedModeBanner: false, ←
15    title: 'Material App',
16    home: MyHomeScreen(),
17  } // MaterialApp
18 }
```



```
lib/main.dart lib/home.dart
1 import 'package:flutter/material.dart';
2 import 'package:navegacion_app/screens/home.dart';
3
4 Run | Debug | Profile
5 void main() => runApp(app: const NavegarApp());
6
7 class NavegarApp extends StatelessWidget {
8   const NavegarApp({super.key});
9
10  @override
11  Widget build(BuildContext context) {
12    const String tituloApp = 'Navegación App'; ←
13
14    return MaterialApp(
15      debugShowCheckedModeBanner: false,
16      title: tituloApp, ←
17      home: MyHomeScreen(), ←
18    ); // MaterialApp
19 }
```



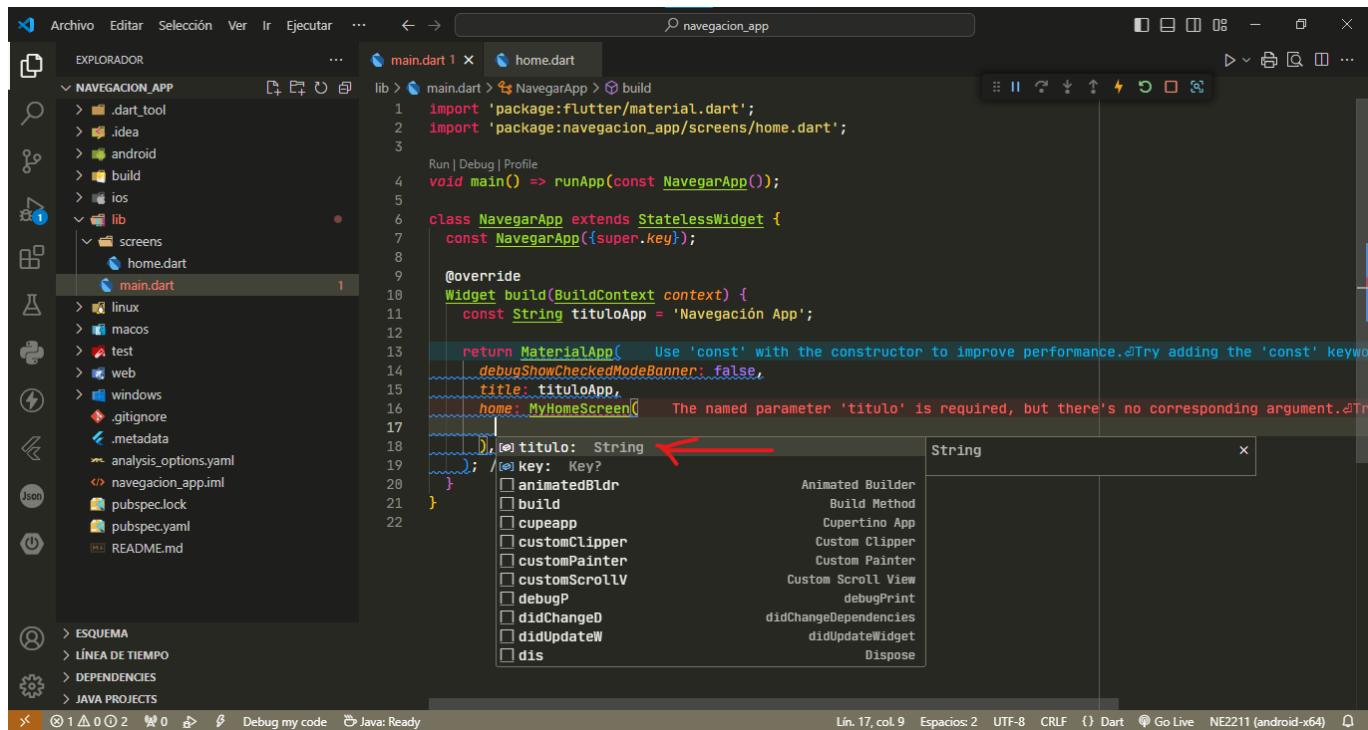
```
lib/screens/home.dart
1 import 'package:flutter/material.dart';
2
3 class MyHomeScreen extends StatelessWidget {
4   const MyHomeScreen({
5     super.key,
6   });
7
8   @override
9   Widget build(BuildContext context) {
10
11     return Scaffold(
12       appBar: AppBar(
13         title: const Text('Material App Bar'),
14       ), // AppBar
15       body: const Center(
16         child: Text('Hello World'),
17       ), // Center
18     ); // Scaffold
19 }
```

The screenshot shows the Android Studio interface with the main.dart file open. The code defines a `MyHomeScreen` class that extends `StatefulWidget`. The `build` method returns a `Scaffold` with an `AppBar` containing the title "Material App Bar" and a `body` containing the text "Hello World". Red arrows point from the annotations to the `MyHomeScreen` class definition and the `_MyHomeScreenState` class definition.

```
lib > screens > home.dart > MyHomeScreen
1 import 'package:flutter/material.dart';
2
3 class MyHomeScreen extends StatefulWidget {
4   const MyHomeScreen({
5     super.key,
6   });
7
8   @override
9   State<MyHomeScreen> createState() => _MyHomeScreenState();
10 }
11
12 class _MyHomeScreenState extends State<MyHomeScreen> {
13   @override
14   Widget build(BuildContext context) {
15     return Scaffold(
16       appBar: AppBar(
17         title: const Text('Material App Bar'),
18       ),
19       body: const Center(
20         child: Text('Hello World'),
21       ),
22     );
23   }
24 }
```

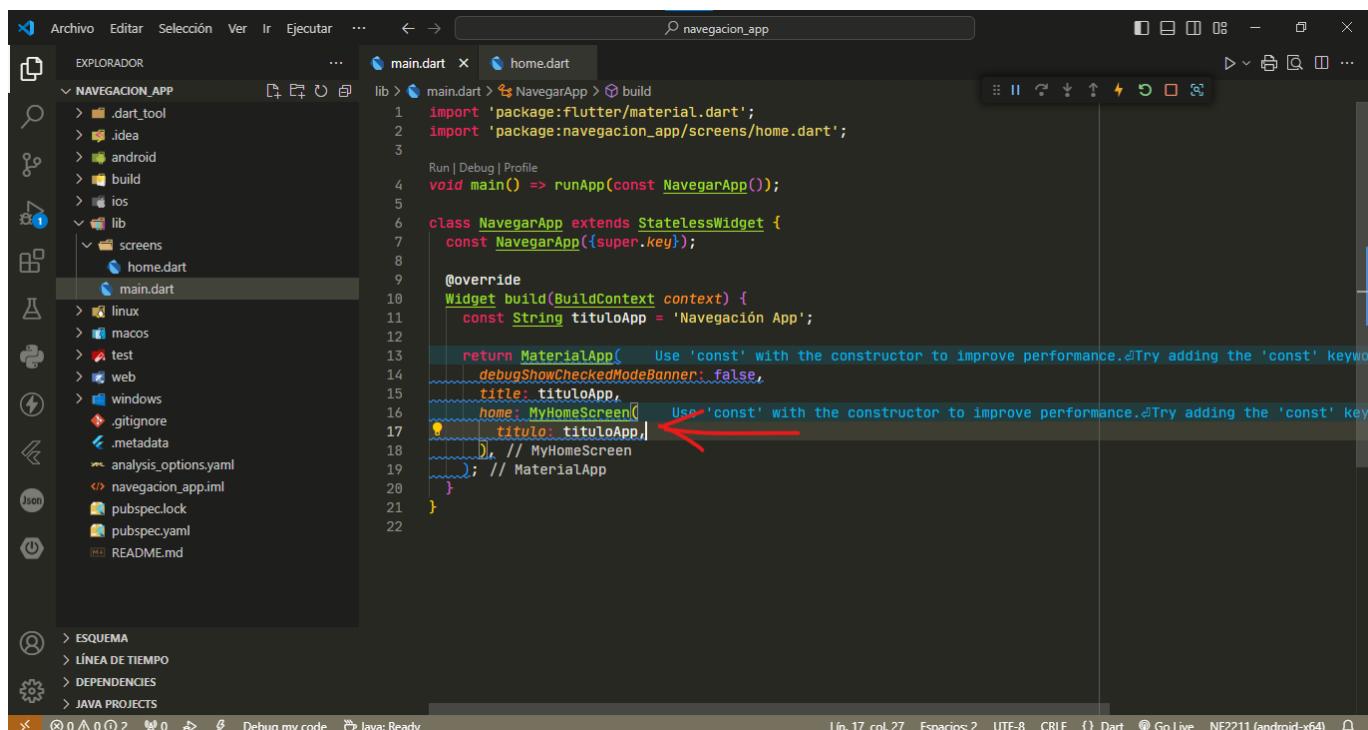
The screenshot shows the Android Studio interface with the main.dart 1 file open. The code defines a `MyHomeScreen` class that extends `StatefulWidget`. It has a `final String titulo;` field and a `required this.titulo` constructor parameter. The `_MyHomeScreenState` class overrides the `build` method to set the `title` of the `AppBar` to `widget.titulo`. Red arrows point from the annotations to the `titulo` field, the `this.titulo` parameter, and the `widget.titulo` usage in the `build` method.

```
lib > screens > home.dart > _MyHomeScreenState > build
1 import 'package:flutter/material.dart';
2
3 class MyHomeScreen extends StatefulWidget {
4   final String titulo;
5
6   const MyHomeScreen({
7     super.key,
8     required this.titulo,
9   });
10
11   @override
12   State<MyHomeScreen> createState() => _MyHomeScreenState();
13 }
14
15 class _MyHomeScreenState extends State<MyHomeScreen> {
16   @override
17   Widget build(BuildContext context) {
18     return Scaffold(
19       appBar: AppBar(
20         title: Text(widget.titulo),
21       ),
22       body: const Center(
23         child: Text('Hello World'),
24       ),
25     );
26   }
27 }
```



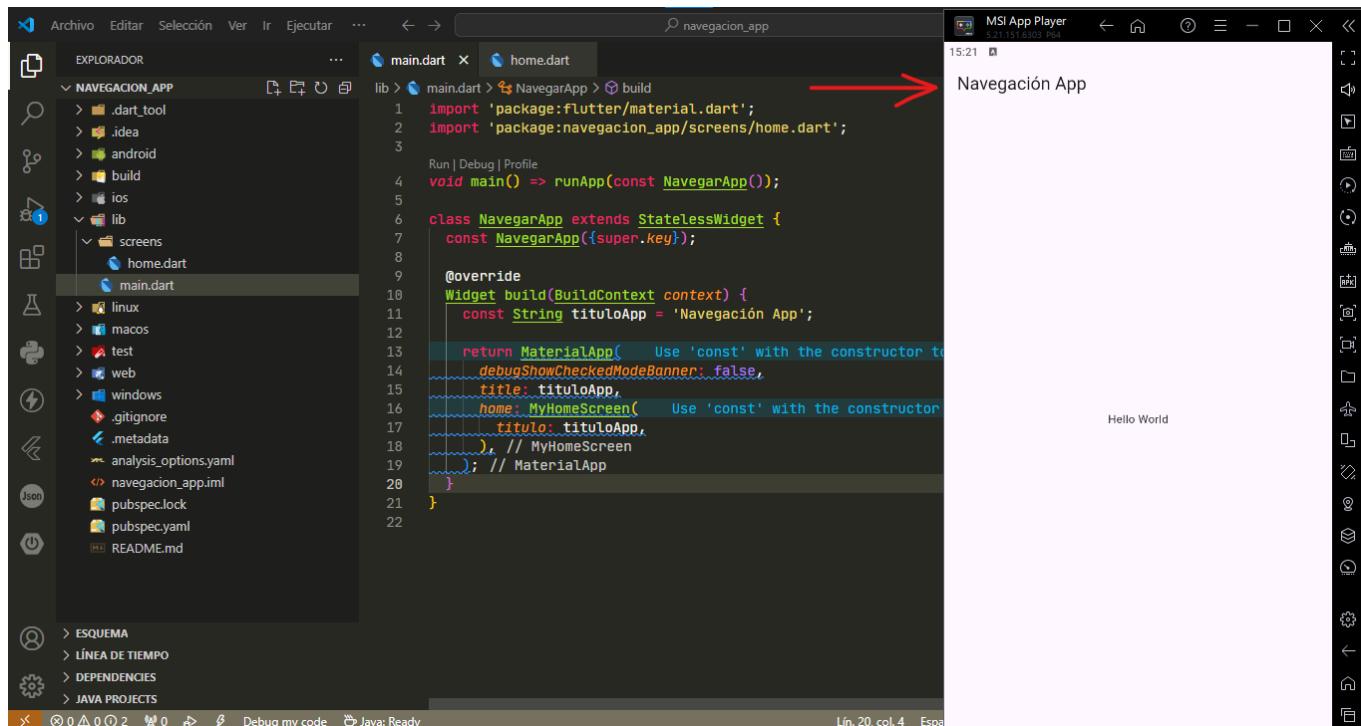
The screenshot shows an IDE interface with a code editor displaying Dart code. The code defines a `NavegarApp` class that extends `StatelessWidget`. The `build` method returns a `MaterialApp` widget. The `title` parameter of the `MaterialApp` constructor is highlighted in red, indicating it is required. A code completion dropdown is open over this parameter, listing various options such as `key`, `animatedBldr`, `build`, etc. A red arrow points from the text "The named parameter 'titulo' is required, but there's no corresponding argument." to the start of the `title` parameter in the code.

```
lib > main.dart > NavegarApp > build
1 import 'package:flutter/material.dart';
2 import 'package:navegacion_app/screens/home.dart';
3
4 void main() => runApp(const NavegarApp());
5
6 class NavegarApp extends StatelessWidget {
7   const NavegarApp({super.key});
8
9   @override
10  Widget build(BuildContext context) {
11    const String tituloApp = 'Navegación App';
12
13    return MaterialApp( Use 'const' with the constructor to improve performance. Try adding the 'const' keyword.
14      debugShowCheckedModeBanner: false,
15      title: tituloApp,
16      home: MyHomeScreen( The named parameter 'titulo' is required, but there's no corresponding argument. Try adding the 'const' keyword.
17        ), // MyHomeScreen
18      ), // MaterialApp
19    ); // MaterialApp
20  }
21}
```



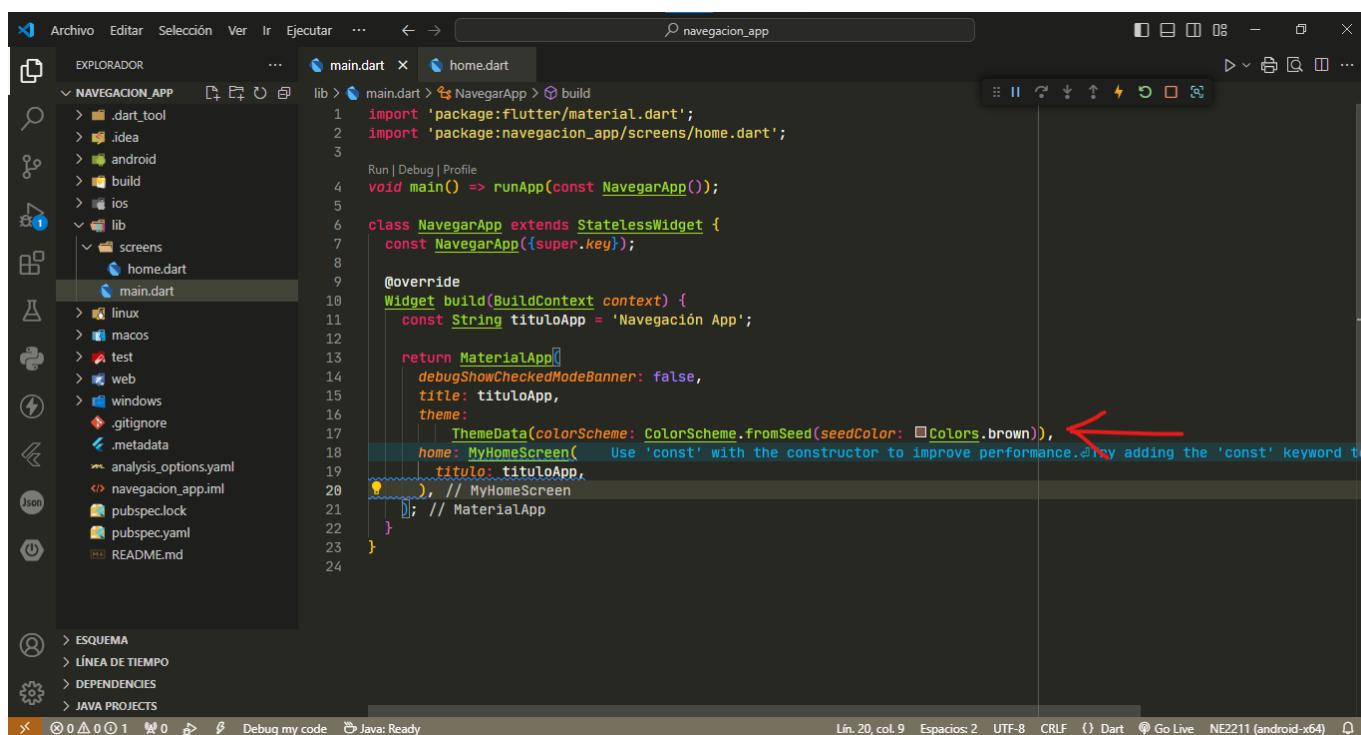
The screenshot shows the same IDE interface after the `const` keyword has been added to the `title` parameter. The code completion dropdown is still visible, and the error message about the required `titulo` parameter is no longer present. Red arrows point to the `const` keyword and the corrected `title: tituloApp,` line.

```
lib > main.dart > NavegarApp > build
1 import 'package:flutter/material.dart';
2 import 'package:navegacion_app/screens/home.dart';
3
4 void main() => runApp(const NavegarApp());
5
6 class NavegarApp extends StatelessWidget {
7   const NavegarApp({super.key});
8
9   @override
10  Widget build(BuildContext context) {
11    const String tituloApp = 'Navegación App';
12
13    return MaterialApp( Use 'const' with the constructor to improve performance. Try adding the 'const' keyword.
14      debugShowCheckedModeBanner: false,
15      title: const tituloApp, Use 'const' with the constructor to improve performance. Try adding the 'const' keyword.
16      home: MyHomeScreen(
17        ), // MyHomeScreen
18      ), // MaterialApp
19    ); // MaterialApp
20  }
21}
```



Screenshot of Android Studio showing the code editor with the main.dart file open. The code defines a StatelessWidget named NavegarApp that runs a MaterialApp with a title of 'Navegación App'. A red arrow points to the title: 'Navegación App'.

```
lib > main.dart > NavegarApp > build
1 import 'package:flutter/material.dart';
2 import 'package:navegacion_app/screens/home.dart';
3
4 Run | Debug | Profile
5 void main() => runApp(const NavegarApp());
6
7 class NavegarApp extends StatelessWidget {
8   const NavegarApp({super.key});
9
10  @override
11  Widget build(BuildContext context) {
12    const String tituloApp = 'Navegación App';
13
14    return MaterialApp(
15      debugShowCheckedModeBanner: false,
16      title: tituloApp,
17      home: MyHomeScreen(
18        title: tituloApp,
19      ), // MyHomeScreen
20    ); // MaterialApp
21  }
22}
```



Screenshot of Android Studio showing the code editor with the main.dart file open. The code defines a StatelessWidget named NavegarApp that runs a MaterialApp with a title of 'Navegación App' and a theme of ThemeData(colorScheme: Colors.brown). A red arrow points to the theme: ThemeData(colorScheme: Colors.brown).

```
lib > main.dart > NavegarApp > build
1 import 'package:flutter/material.dart';
2 import 'package:navegacion_app/screens/home.dart';
3
4 Run | Debug | Profile
5 void main() => runApp(const NavegarApp());
6
7 class NavegarApp extends StatelessWidget {
8   const NavegarApp({super.key});
9
10  @override
11  Widget build(BuildContext context) {
12    const String tituloApp = 'Navegación App';
13
14    return MaterialApp(
15      debugShowCheckedModeBanner: false,
16      title: tituloApp,
17      theme:
18        ThemeData(colorScheme: ColorScheme.fromSeed(seedColor: Colors.brown)),
19      home: MyHomeScreen(
20        title: tituloApp,
21      ), // MyHomeScreen
22    ); // MaterialApp
23  }
24}
```

The screenshot shows an IDE interface with a tooltip for the word 'Theme'. The tooltip contains the following text:

Applies a theme to descendant widgets.
A theme describes the colors and typographic choices of an application.
www.youtube.com/watch?v=oTvQDJOBXmM
Descendant widgets obtain the current theme's [ThemeData] object using [Theme.of]. When a widget uses [Theme.of], it is automatically rebuilt if the theme later changes, so that the changes can be applied.
The [Theme] widget implies an [IconTheme] widget, set to the value of the [ThemeData.iconTheme] of the [data] for the [Theme].
See also:

- [ThemeData], which describes the actual configuration of a theme.
- [AnimatedTheme], which animates the [ThemeData] when it changes rather than changing the theme all at once.
- [MaterialApp], which includes an [AnimatedTheme] widget configured via the [MaterialApp.theme] argument.

The tooltip also lists several related symbols, with 'Theme' and 'ThemeData' highlighted with red arrows:

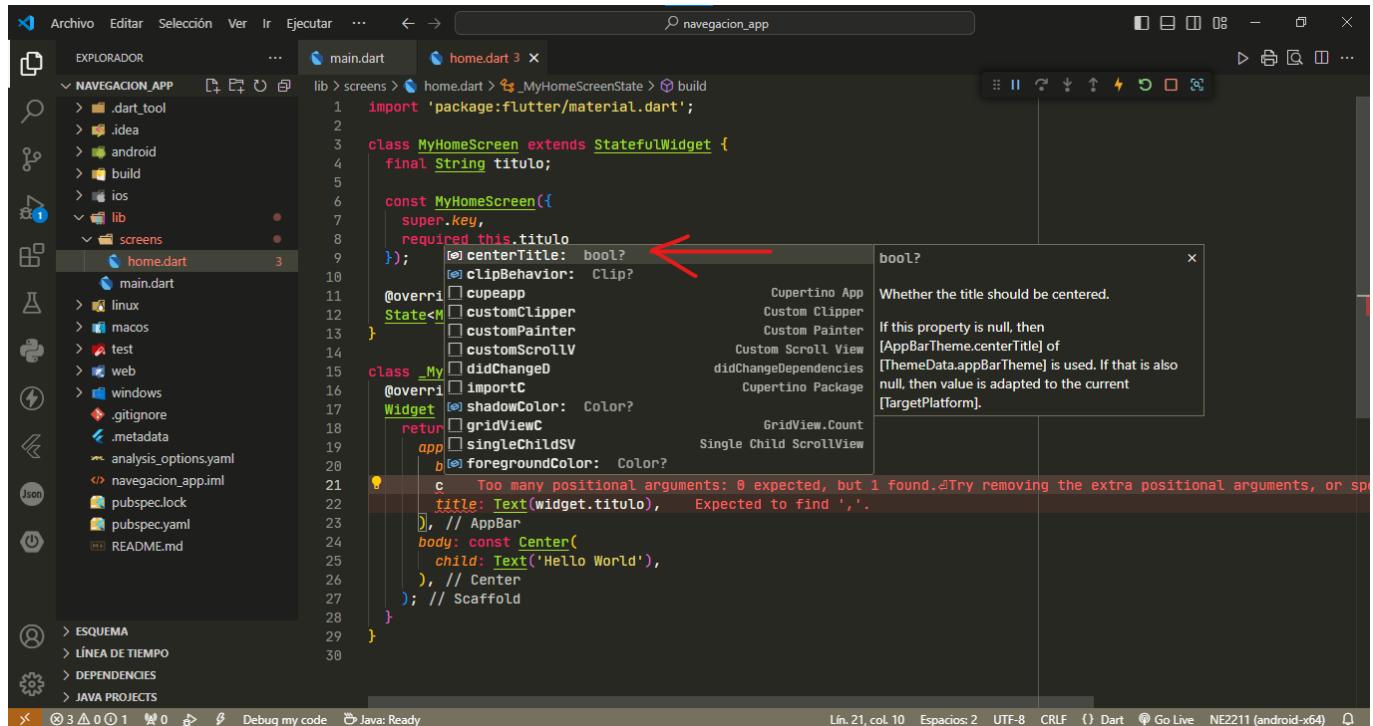
- Theme(...)
- ThemeData(...)
- ThemeData.dark(...)
- ThemeData.fallback(...)
- ThemeData.from(...)
- ThemeData.light(...)
- ThemeData.raw(...)
- ThemeDataTween(...)
- Theme
- ThemeData
- ThemeDataTween
- ThemeExtension

The screenshot shows an IDE interface with a tooltip for the variable 'primaryColor'. The tooltip contains the following text:

AppBar({Key? key, Widget? leading, bool automaticallyImpliesLeading = true, Widget? title, List<Widget> actions, Widget? flexibleSpace, PreferredSizeWidget? bottom, double? elevation, double? scrolledUnderElevation, bool Function(ScrollNotification) notificationPredicate = defaultScrollNotificationPredicate, Color? shadowColor, Color? surfaceTintColor, ShapeBorder? shape, Color? backgroundColor, Color? foregroundColor, IconThemeData? iconTheme, IconThemeData? actionsIconTheme, bool primary = true, bool? centerTitle, bool excludeHeaderSemantics = false, double?

The tooltip also lists several related symbols, with 'primaryColor' highlighted with a red arrow:

- Color
- canvasColor
- cardColor
- dialogBackgroundColor
- disabledColor
- dividerColor
- focusColor
- highlightColor
- hintColor
- hoverColor
- indicatorColor
- primaryColor
- primaryColorDark



The screenshot shows an IDE interface with a tooltip for the `centerTitle` property of the `Scaffold` widget. The tooltip defines it as a `bool?` and states: "Whether the title should be centered. If this property is null, then `[AppBarTheme.centerTitle]` or `[ThemeData.appBarTheme]` is used. If that is also null, then value is adapted to the current `[TargetPlatform]`". A red arrow points to the `centerTitle: bool?` line in the code.

```

import 'package:flutter/material.dart';

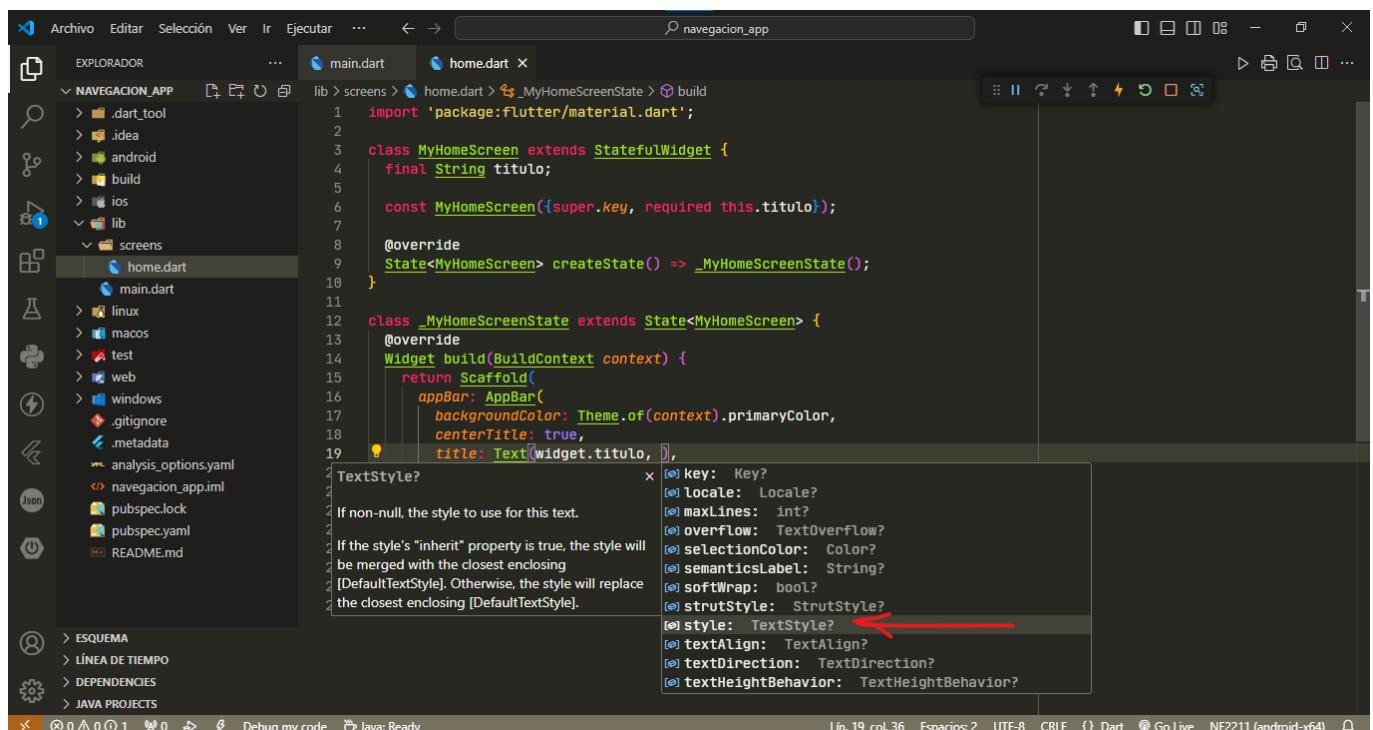
class MyHomeScreen extends StatefulWidget {
  final String titulo;

  const MyHomeScreen({
    super.key,
    required this.titulo
  });

  @override
  State<MyHomeScreen> createState() => _MyHomeScreenState();
}

class _MyHomeScreenState extends State<MyHomeScreen> {
  @override
  Widget build(BuildContext context) {
    return Scaffold(
      appBar: AppBar(
        backgroundColor: Theme.of(context).primaryColor,
        centerTitle: true,
        title: Text(widget.titulo),
      ),
      // Center
      body: const Center(
        child: Text('Hello World'),
      ),
      // Center
    );
  }
}

```



The screenshot shows an IDE interface with a tooltip for the `title` property of the `Text` widget. It describes the `TextStyle` parameter: "If non-null, the style to use for this text. If the style's "inherit" property is true, the style will be merged with the closest enclosing `[DefaultTextStyle]`. Otherwise, the style will replace the closest enclosing `[DefaultTextStyle]`". A red arrow points to the `title: TextStyle?` line in the code.

```

import 'package:flutter/material.dart';

class MyHomeScreen extends StatefulWidget {
  final String titulo;

  const MyHomeScreen({
    super.key,
    required this.titulo
  });

  @override
  State<MyHomeScreen> createState() => _MyHomeScreenState();
}

class _MyHomeScreenState extends State<MyHomeScreen> {
  @override
  Widget build(BuildContext context) {
    return Scaffold(
      appBar: AppBar(
        backgroundColor: Theme.of(context).primaryColor,
        centerTitle: true,
        title: Text(widget.titulo),
      ),
      // Center
      body: const Center(
        child: Text('Hello World'),
      ),
      // Center
    );
  }
}

```

The screenshot shows the Android Studio interface. On the left is the 'EXPLORADOR' sidebar with project files like 'main.dart', 'home.dart', and 'lib'. The main editor window displays the 'home.dart' file:

```

1 import 'package:flutter/material.dart';
2
3 class MyHomeScreen extends StatefulWidget {
4   final String titulo;
5
6   const MyHomeScreen({super.key, required this.titulo});
7
8   @override
9   State<MyHomeScreen> createState() => _MyHomeScreenState();
10 }
11
12 class _MyHomeScreenState extends State<MyHomeScreen> {
13   @override
14   Widget build(BuildContext context) {
15     return Scaffold(
16       appBar: AppBar(
17         backgroundColor: Theme.of(context).primaryColor,
18         centerTitle: true,
19         title: Text(
20           widget.titulo,
21           style: const TextStyle(
22             color: Color(0xffffffff),
23           ), // TextStyle
24         ), // Text
25       ), // AppBar
26       body: const Center(
27         child: Text('Hello World'),
28       ), // Center
29     ); // Scaffold
30   }
31 }
32 
```

Two red arrows point to the line 'color: Color(0xffffffff),'. The first arrow points to the 'color' keyword, and the second points to the color value itself. The right side of the screen shows the 'MSI App Player' window displaying the app with a brown header bar and white text.

The screenshot shows the Android Studio interface with the 'home.dart' file open. A code completion dropdown is displayed over the line 'backgroundColor: Colors.':

- Colors.amber[50]
- Colors.amber.shade50
- Colors.amber[100]
- Colors.amber.shade100
- Colors.amber[200]
- Colors.amber.shade200
- Colors.amber[300]
- Colors.amber.shade300
- Colors.amber[400]
- Colors.amber.shade400
- Colors.amber**
- Colors.amber[600]
- Colors.amber.shade600

A red arrow points to the 'Colors.amber' item in the dropdown. The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Lín. 29, col. 31'.

```

class MyHomeScreen extends StatefulWidget {
  final String titulo;

  const MyHomeScreen({super.key, required this.titulo});

  @override
  State<MyHomeScreenState> createState() => _MyHomeScreenState();
}

class _MyHomeScreenState extends State<MyHomeScreen> {
  @override
  Widget build(BuildContext context) {
    return Scaffold(
      appBar: AppBar(
        backgroundColor: Theme.of(context).primaryColor,
        centerTitle: true,
        title: Text(
          widget.titulo,
          style: const TextStyle(
            color: Colors.white,
          ),
        ),
      ),
      body: const Center(
        child: Text('Hello World'),
      ),
    );
  }
}

```

Extraer

- Extract Method
- Extract Local Variable
- Extract Widget
- Más Acciones...
- Wrap with widget...
- Wrap with Builder
- Wrap with StreamBuilder
- Wrap with Container
- Wrap with Padding
- Wrap with SizedBox
- Wrap with Column**
- Wrap with Row
- Swap with parent
- Remove this widget

The screenshot shows the Android Studio interface with the code editor open. The file is `lib/screens/home.dart` and the class is `MyHomeScreenState`. The code defines a `Column` widget with a single child, which is a `Text` widget. The `Text` widget has a `style` property set to `const TextStyle(color: Color(0xffffffff), fontSize: 25.0,)`. A red arrow points from the end of the line to the preview window on the right, which displays the text "Primera página...". Another red arrow points to the line number 32, indicating the current cursor position.

```
class _MyHomeScreenState extends State<MyHomeScreen> {
    @override
    Widget build(BuildContext context) {
        return Scaffold(
            backgroundColor: Theme.of(context).primaryColor,
            centerTitle: true,
            title: Text(
                widget.titulo,
                style: const TextStyle(
                    color: Color(0xffffffff),
                    fontSize: 25.0,
                ),
            ),
            body: Column(
                children: [
                    Center(
                        child: Text(
                            'Primera página...',
                            style: TextStyle(
                                color: Color(0xffffffff),
                                fontSize: 25.0,
                            ),
                        ),
                    ),
                ],
            ),
        );
    }
}
```

The screenshot shows the Android Studio interface with the code editor open. The file is `lib/screens/home.dart` and the class is `MyHomeScreenState`. The code defines a `Column` widget with a single child, which is another `Column` widget. The inner `Column` has a `mainAxisAlignment` property set to `MainAxisAlignment`. A red arrow points from the end of the line to the preview window on the right, which displays the text "Primera página...". A tooltip is visible over the `mainAxisAlignment` line, showing options like `CrossAxisAlignment`, `Key?`, and `MainAxisAlignment`.

```
body: Column(
    mainAxisAlignment: MainAxisAlignment,
)
```

The screenshot shows an IDE interface with the file `home.dart` open. A tooltip is displayed over the code at line 27, showing the available options for `mainAxisAlignment`. The tooltip includes `MainAxisAlignment`, `MainAxisAlignment.end`, `MainAxisAlignment.spaceAround`, `MainAxisAlignment.spaceBetween`, `MainAxisAlignment.spaceEvenly`, and `MainAxisAlignment.start`. A red arrow points from the right side of the tooltip towards the code.

```

12 class _MyHomeScreenState extends State<MyHomeScreen> {
13   Widget build(BuildContext context) {
14     // ...
15     backgroundColor: Theme.of(context).primaryColor,
16     centerTitle: true,
17     title: Text(
18       widget.titulo,
19       style: const TextStyle(
20         color: Color(0xffffffff),
21       ), // TextStyle
22     ), // Text
23     ), // AppBar
24     body: Column(
25       mainAxisAlignment: mai, // Undefined name 'mai'. Try correcting the name to one that is defined, or defining the 'table' classes. Try adding 'const' before the identifier.
26       children: [
27         MainAxisSizeAlignment // MainAxisSizeAlignment
28           .center // MainAxisSizeAlignment.center MainAxisSizeAlignment
29           .end // MainAxisSizeAlignment.end MainAxisSizeAlignment
30           .spaceAround // MainAxisSizeAlignment.spaceAround MainAxisSizeAlignment
31           .spaceBetween // MainAxisSizeAlignment.spaceBetween MainAxisSizeAlignment
32           .spaceEvenly // MainAxisSizeAlignment.spaceEvenly MainAxisSizeAlignment
33           .start // MainAxisSizeAlignment.start MainAxisSizeAlignment
34         MainAxisSize // MainAxisSize
35         .identity() // Map<K, V>
36         .fromIterable( // Map<K, V>
37           Iterable<T> // Map<K, V>
38         ) // Map<K, V>
39         .fromIterables( // Map<K, V>
40           Iterable<Iterable<T>> // Map<K, V>
41         ) // Matrix4
42       ],
43     );
  
```

The screenshot shows the same IDE environment. A tooltip is now displayed over the code at line 27, showing the available options for `mainAxisAlignment`. A red arrow points from the right side of the tooltip towards the code. To the right of the IDE, a mobile application window titled "Navegación App" is visible, showing the text "Primera página...".

MSI App Player
5.21.151.6303 PE4
15:47

Navegación App

Primera página...

```

12 class _MyHomeScreenState extends State<MyHomeScreen> {
13   Widget build(BuildContext context) {
14     // ...
15     backgroundColor: Theme.of(context).primaryColor,
16     centerTitle: true,
17     title: Text(
18       widget.titulo,
19       style: const TextStyle(
20         color: Color(0xffffffff),
21       ), // TextStyle
22     ), // Text
23     ), // AppBar
24     body: Column(
25       mainAxisAlignment: MainAxisSizeAlignment // Use 'const' with the constructor to improve performance.
26       .center // Use 'const' literals as arguments to constructors.
27       .end // Use 'const' literals as arguments to constructors.
28       .spaceAround // Use 'const' literals as arguments to constructors.
29       .spaceBetween // Use 'const' literals as arguments to constructors.
30       .spaceEvenly // Use 'const' literals as arguments to constructors.
31       .start // Use 'const' literals as arguments to constructors.
32       const Center(
33         child: Text(
34           'Primera página...',
35           style: TextStyle(
36             fontSize: 25.0,
37           ), // TextStyle
38         ), // Center
39       ),
40       children: [
41         MainAxisSize // MainAxisSize
42         .identity() // Map<K, V>
43         .fromIterable( // Map<K, V>
44           Iterable<T> // Map<K, V>
45         ) // Map<K, V>
46         .fromIterables( // Map<K, V>
47           Iterable<Iterable<T>> // Map<K, V>
48         ) // Matrix4
49       ],
50     );
  
```

The screenshot shows an IDE interface with a code editor displaying Dart code for a mobile application. The code defines a class `_MyHomeScreenState` that extends `State<MyHomeScreen>`. The `Widget build(BuildContext context)` method contains the following snippet:

```

    ...
    body: ElevatedButton.icon(
      mainAxisSize: MainAxisSize.min,
      mainAxisAlignment: MainAxisAlignment.spaceEvenly,
      ...
    ),
  );
}

```

A tooltip is displayed over the `ElevatedButton.icon` call, providing documentation for the `icon` parameter:

`([required void Function()? onPressed], required Widget label, Key? key, void Function(bool)? onFocusChange, ButtonStyle? style, FocusNode? focusNode, bool? autofocus, Clip? clipBehavior, WidgetStatesController? statesController, Widget? icon, IconAlignment? iconAlignment) → ElevatedButton`

The tooltip also includes a note about alignment:

Create an elevated button from a pair of widgets that serve as the button's [icon] and [label]. The icon and label are arranged in a row and padded by 12 logical pixels at the start, and 16 at the end, with an 8 pixel gap in between.

If [icon] is null, will create an [ElevatedButton] instead.

Determines the alignment of the icon within the widgets such as:

- [ElevatedButton.icon],
- [FilledButton.icon],

Line 37, column 14. Espacios: 2 UTF-8 CRLF Dart Go Live NE2211 (android-x64)

The screenshot shows an IDE interface with a code editor displaying Dart code for a mobile application. The code defines a class `_MyHomeScreenState` that extends `State<MyHomeScreen>`. The `Widget build(BuildContext context)` method contains the following snippet:

```

    ...
    body: Column(
      mainAxisSize: MainAxisSize.min,
      mainAxisAlignment: MainAxisAlignment.spaceEvenly,
      ...
    ),
  );
}

```

A tooltip is displayed over the `Column` constructor, providing documentation for the `children` parameter:

`([Widget child]) → Column`

The tooltip also includes a note about alignment:

Creates a vertical stack of children. The children are arranged in a column and padded by 12 logical pixels at the top and bottom, with an 8 pixel gap in between.

Line 37, column 42. Espacios: 2 UTF-8 CRLF Dart Go Live NE2211 (android-x64)

The screenshot shows an IDE interface with a code editor. The file being edited is `home.dart`. A tooltip is displayed over the `text` parameter of the `ElevatedButton.icon` widget. The tooltip contains the following text:

```
(String data, {Key? key, TextStyle? style, StrutStyle? strutStyle, TextAlign? textAlign, TextDirection? textDirection, Locale? locale, bool? softWrap, TextOverflow? overflow, double? textScaleFactor, TextScaler? textScaler, int? maxLines, String? semanticsLabel, TextWidthBasis? textWidthBasis, TextHeightBehavior? textHeightBehavior, Color? selectionColor}) > Text
```

Creates a text widget.

If the [style] argument is null, the text will use the style from the closest enclosing [DefaultTextStyle].

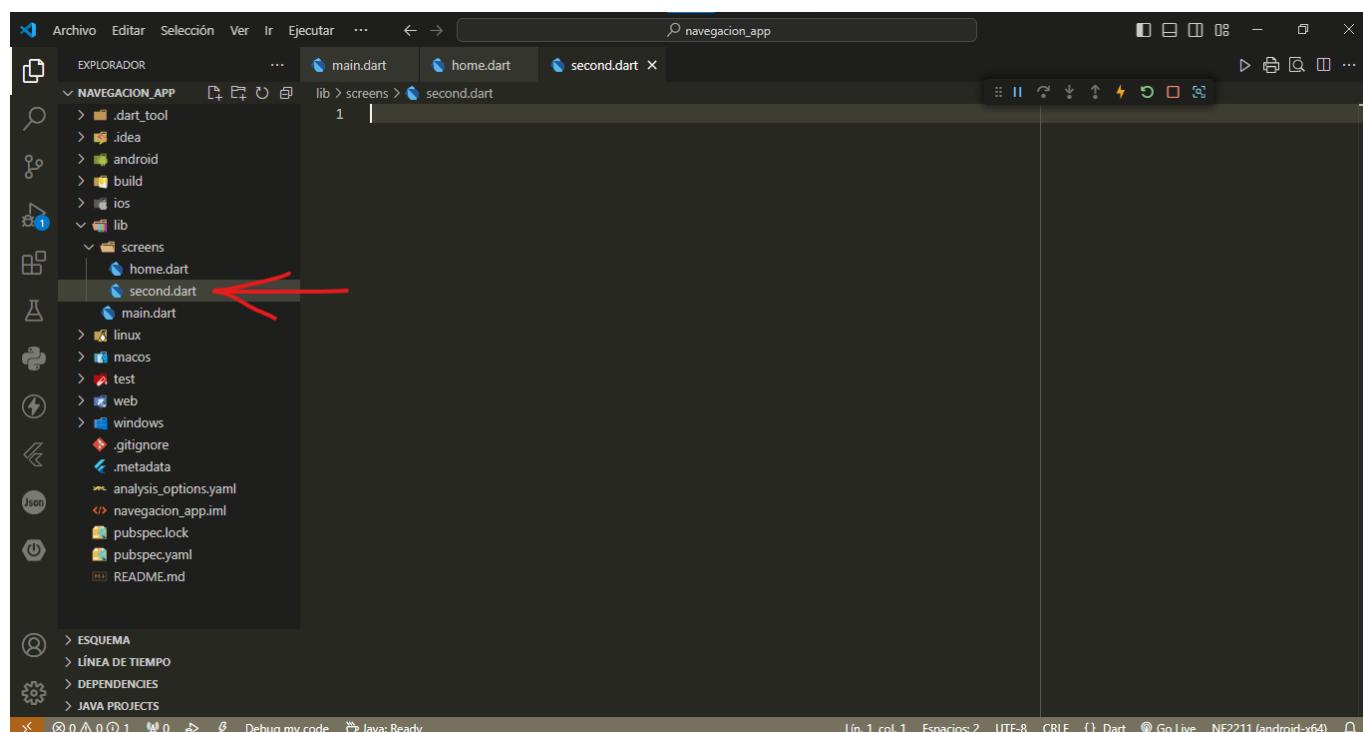
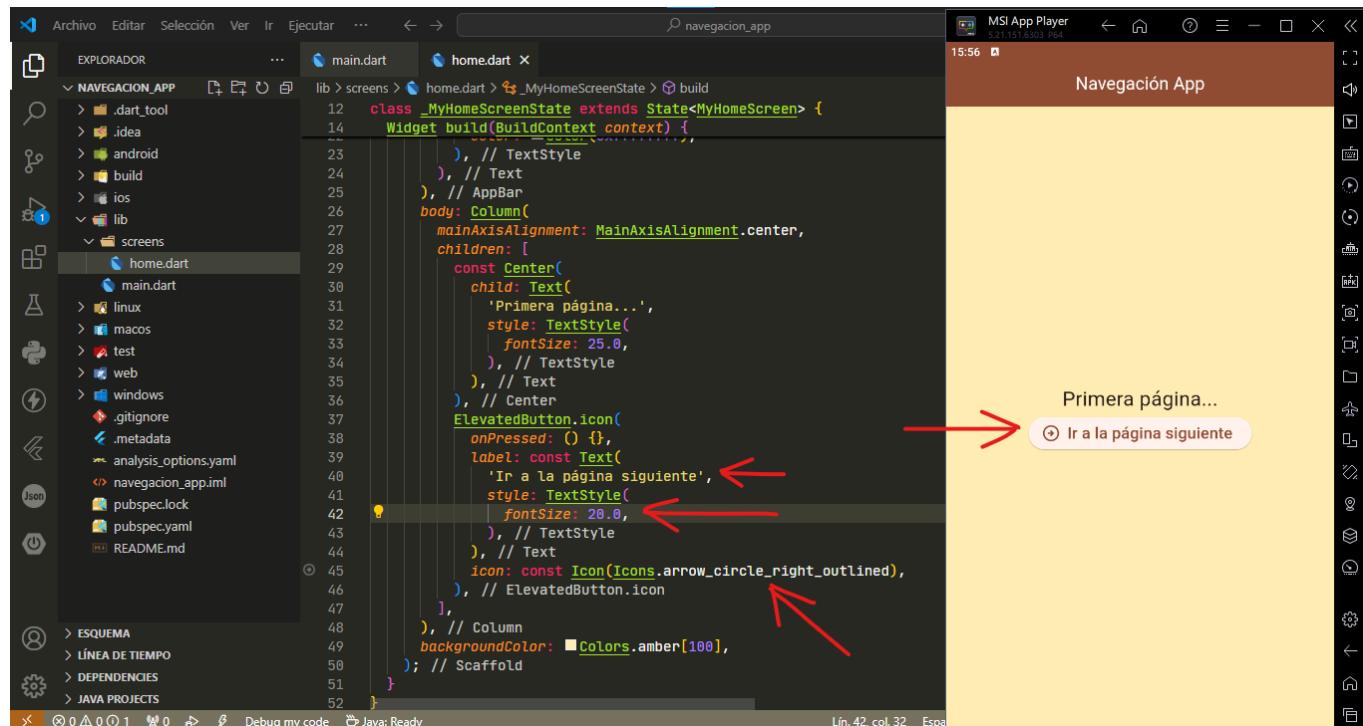
The [overflow] property's behavior is affected by the [softWrap] argument. If the [softWrap] is true or null, the glyph causing overflow, and those that follow, will not be rendered. Otherwise, it will be shown with the given overflow option.

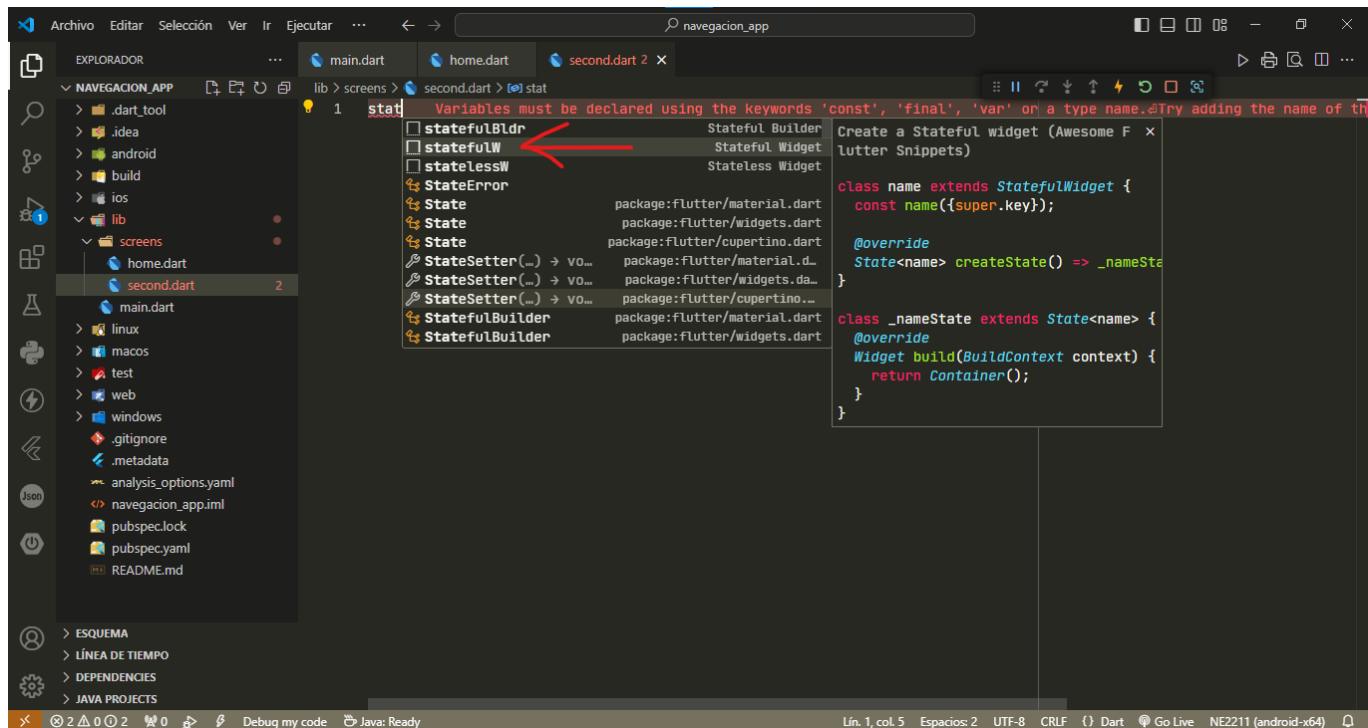
Try correcting the name 'tex'.² Try correcting the name 'tex'.² Try correcting the name 'tex'.² Try correcting the name 'tex'.²

The screenshot shows an IDE interface with a code editor. The file being edited is `home.dart`. A tooltip is displayed over the `icon` parameter of the `ElevatedButton.icon` widget. The tooltip contains the following text:

```
[autofocus: bool?, clipBehavior: Clip?, focusNode: FocusNode?, icon: Widget?, iconAlignment: IconAlignment, key: Key?, onFocusChange: void Function(bool)?, onHover: void Function(bool)?, onLongPress: void Function(), statesController: WidgetStatesController?, style: ButtonStyle?, animatedBldr]
```

Use 'const' with the constructor to i

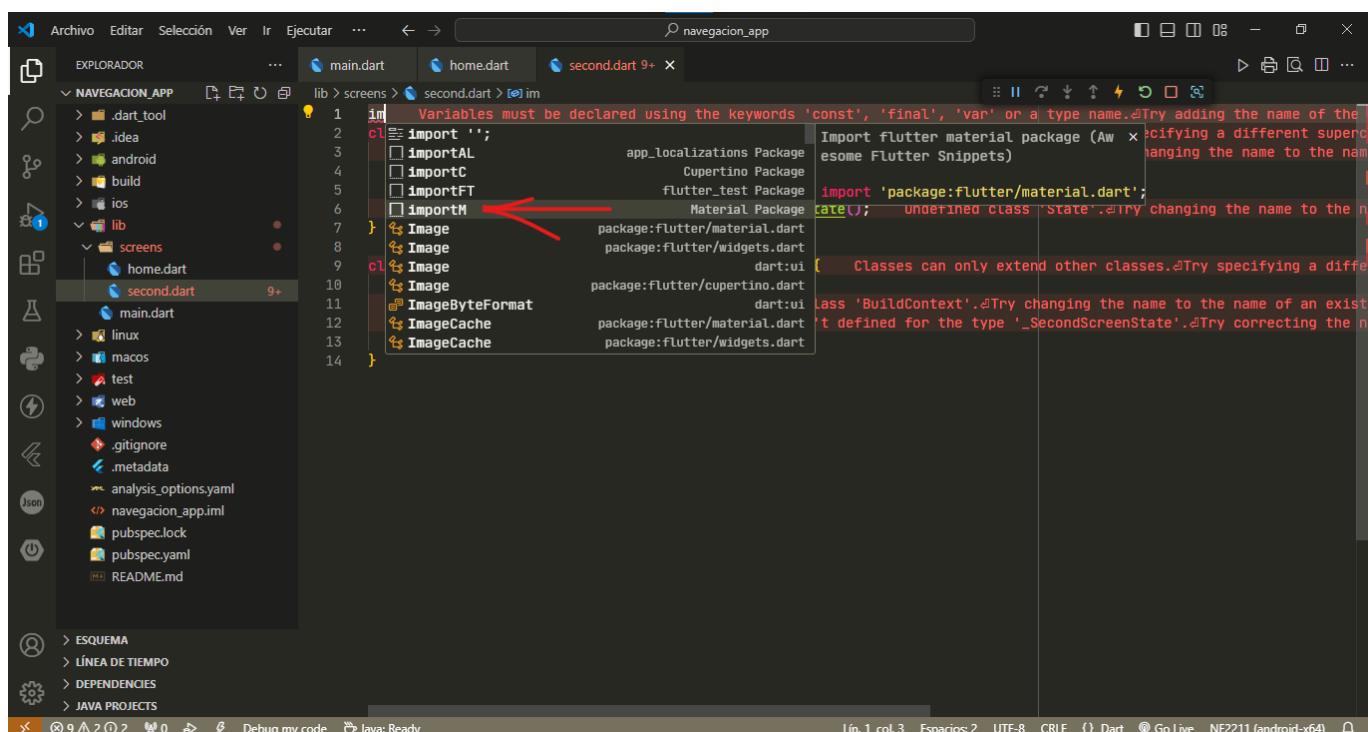




The screenshot shows an IDE interface with the project 'navegacion_app' open. The code editor displays the file 'second.dart'. A red arrow points to the suggestion 'statefulWidget' in the completion dropdown, which is described as 'Create a StatefulWidget (Awesome Flutter Snippets)'.

```
Variables must be declared using the keywords 'const', 'final', 'var' or a type name. Try adding the name of the class you want to extend.
```

```
class State<name> extends StatefulWidget {  
    const State({super.key});  
  
    @override  
    State<name> createState() => _State<name>;  
}  
  
class _State<name> extends State<name> {  
    @override  
    Widget build(BuildContext context) {  
        return Container();  
    }  
}
```



The screenshot shows an IDE interface with the project 'navegacion_app' open. The code editor displays the file 'second.dart'. A red arrow points to the suggestion 'Image' in the completion dropdown, which is described as 'Import flutter material package (Awesome Flutter Snippets)'.

```
Variables must be declared using the keywords 'const', 'final', 'var' or a type name. Try adding the name of the class you want to extend.
```

```
import 'package:flutter/material.dart';  
import 'dart:ui';  
  
class _Image extends StatelessWidget {  
    final String url;  
  
    _Image({required this.url});  
  
    @override  
    Widget build(BuildContext context) {  
        return Image.network(url);  
    }  
}
```

The screenshot shows the Android Studio interface with the project 'navegacion_app' open. The left sidebar displays the project structure under 'NAVEGACION_APP'. The main editor window shows the file 'second.dart' containing the following code:

```
import 'package:flutter/material.dart';

class SecondScreen extends StatefulWidget {
  const SecondScreen({super.key});

  @override
  State<SecondScreen> createState() => _SecondScreenState();
}

class _SecondScreenState extends State<SecondScreen> {
  @override
  Widget build(BuildContext context) {
    return Container();
  }
}
```

A red arrow points from the top of the code area to the line 'import 'package:flutter/material.dart''.

The screenshot shows the Android Studio interface with the project 'navegacion_app' open. The left sidebar displays the project structure under 'NAVEGACION_APP'. The main editor window shows the file 'second.dart' containing the following code:

```
import 'package:flutter/material.dart';

class SecondScreen extends StatefulWidget {
  const SecondScreen({super.key});

  @override
  State<SecondScreen> createState() => _SecondScreenState();
}

class _SecondScreenState extends State<SecondScreen> {
  @override
  Widget build(BuildContext context) {
    return Scaffold(
      appBar: AppBar(),
      body: Column(),
    );
  }
}
```

Two red arrows point from the bottom of the code area to the 'Scaffold' constructor and its children 'appBar' and 'body'.

```
class SecondScreen extends StatefulWidget {
  const SecondScreen({super.key});

  @override
  State<SecondScreen> createState() => _SecondScreenState();
}

class _SecondScreenState extends State<SecondScreen> {
  @override
  Widget build(BuildContext context) {
    return Scaffold(
      appBar: AppBar(
        backgroundColor: Theme.of(context).primaryColor,
        centerTitle: true,
        title: Text('data'),
      ), // AppBar
      body: Column(
        children: [
          Center(
            child: Text('data'),
          ), // Center
        ],
      ), // Column
    ); // Scaffold
}
```

```
class SecondScreen extends StatefulWidget {
  final String titulo;
  const SecondScreen({
    super.key,
    required this.titulo,
  });

  @override
  State<SecondScreen> createState() => _SecondScreenState();
}

class _SecondScreenState extends State<SecondScreen> {
  @override
  Widget build(BuildContext context) {
    return Scaffold(
      appBar: AppBar(
        backgroundColor: Theme.of(context).primaryColor,
        centerTitle: true,
        title: Text(widget.titulo),
      ), // AppBar
      body: Column(
        children: [
          Center(
            child: Text('data'),
          ), // Center
        ],
      ), // Column
    ); // Scaffold
}
```

The screenshot shows the Android Studio interface with the code editor open. The code is as follows:

```

3 class SecondScreen extends StatelessWidget {
11   @override
12     State<SecondScreen> createState() => _SecondScreenState();
13 }
15 class _SecondScreenState extends State<SecondScreen> {
16   @override
17     Widget build(BuildContext context) {
18       return Scaffold(
19         appBar: AppBar(
20           backgroundColor: Theme.of(context).primaryColor,
21           centerTitle: true,
22           title: Text(
23             widget.title,
24             style: TextStyle(
25               color: Color(0xffffffff), // This line has a red arrow pointing to it
26             ), // TextStyle
27           ), // AppBar
28         body: Column( // This line has a red arrow pointing to it
29           children: [
30             Center(
31               child: Text(
32                 'Segunda página...',
33                 style: TextStyle(
34                   fontSize: 25.0, // This line has a red arrow pointing to it
35                 ), // TextStyle
36               ), // Text
37             ],
38           ), // Column
39         ), // Scaffold
40       );
41     }

```

The code editor highlights several parts of the code in green, indicating they are valid or recommended. Red arrows point to the line `color: Color(0xffffffff),` in the `Text` widget's `style` and the line `fontSize: 25.0,` in the `Column`'s `children` list.

The screenshot shows the Android Studio interface with the code editor open. The code is as follows:

```

12 class _MyHomeScreenState extends State<MyHomeScreen> {
13   @override
14     Widget build(BuildContext context) {
15       return Scaffold(
16         appBar: AppBar(
17           title: Text(
18             'Primera página...',
19             style: TextStyle(
20               color: Color(0xffffffff),
21             ), // TextStyle
22           ), // Text
23         ), // AppBar
24         body: Column(
25           mainAxisAlignment: MainAxisAlignment.center,
26           children: [
27             Center(
28               child: Text(
29                 'Primera página...',
30                 style: TextStyle(
31                   color: Color(0xffffffff),
32                   fontSize: 25.0,
33                 ), // TextStyle
34               ), // Text
35             ),
36           ],
37         ), // Column
38       );
39     }
40 }

```

A tooltip is displayed over the word `Size` in the `children` list of the `Column` widget. The tooltip contains the following text:

Size The element type 'Type' can't be assigned to the list type 'Widget'.

Below the tooltip, a list of constructor suggestions for the `Size` class is shown, with a red arrow pointing to the first suggestion, `Size(...)`.

```

class _MyHomeScreenState extends State<MyHomeScreen> {
  @override
  Widget build(BuildContext context) {
    return Scaffold(
      appBar: AppBar(),
      body: Column(
        mainAxisAlignment: MainAxisAlignment.center,
        children: [
          Center(
            child: Text(
              'Primera página...',
              style: TextStyle(
                fontSize: 25.0,
              ),
            ),
          ),
          const SizedBox(
            height: 20.0,
          ),
          ElevatedButton.icon(
            onPressed: () {},
            label: const Text(
              'Ir a la página siguiente',
              style: TextStyle(
                fontSize: 20.0,
              ),
            ),
            icon: const Icon(Icons.arrow_circle_right_outlined),
          ),
        ],
      ),
    );
  }
}

```

Primera página...

```

class _MyHomeScreenState extends State<MyHomeScreen> {
  @override
  Widget build(BuildContext context) {
    return Scaffold(
      appBar: AppBar(),
      body: Column(
        mainAxisAlignment: MainAxisAlignment.center,
        children: [
          Center(
            child: Text(
              'Primera página...',
              style: TextStyle(
                fontSize: 25.0,
              ),
            ),
          ),
          const SizedBox(
            height: 20.0,
          ),
          ElevatedButton.icon(
            onPressed: () {
              Navigator.pushUntil(<T>);
            },
            label: const Text(
              'Ir a la página siguiente',
              style: TextStyle(
                fontSize: 20.0,
              ),
            ),
            icon: const Icon(Icons.arrow_circle_right_outlined),
          ),
        ],
      ),
    );
  }
}

```

(BuildContext context, Route<T> route) → Future<T>?
Push the given route onto the navigator that most tightly encloses the given context.

The new route and the previous route (if any) are notified (see [Route.didPush] and [Route.didChangeNext]). If the [Navigator] has any [Navigator.observers], they will be notified as well (see [NavigatorObserver.didPush]).

Ongoing gestures within the current route are canceled when a new route is pushed.

The T type argument is the type of the return value of the route.

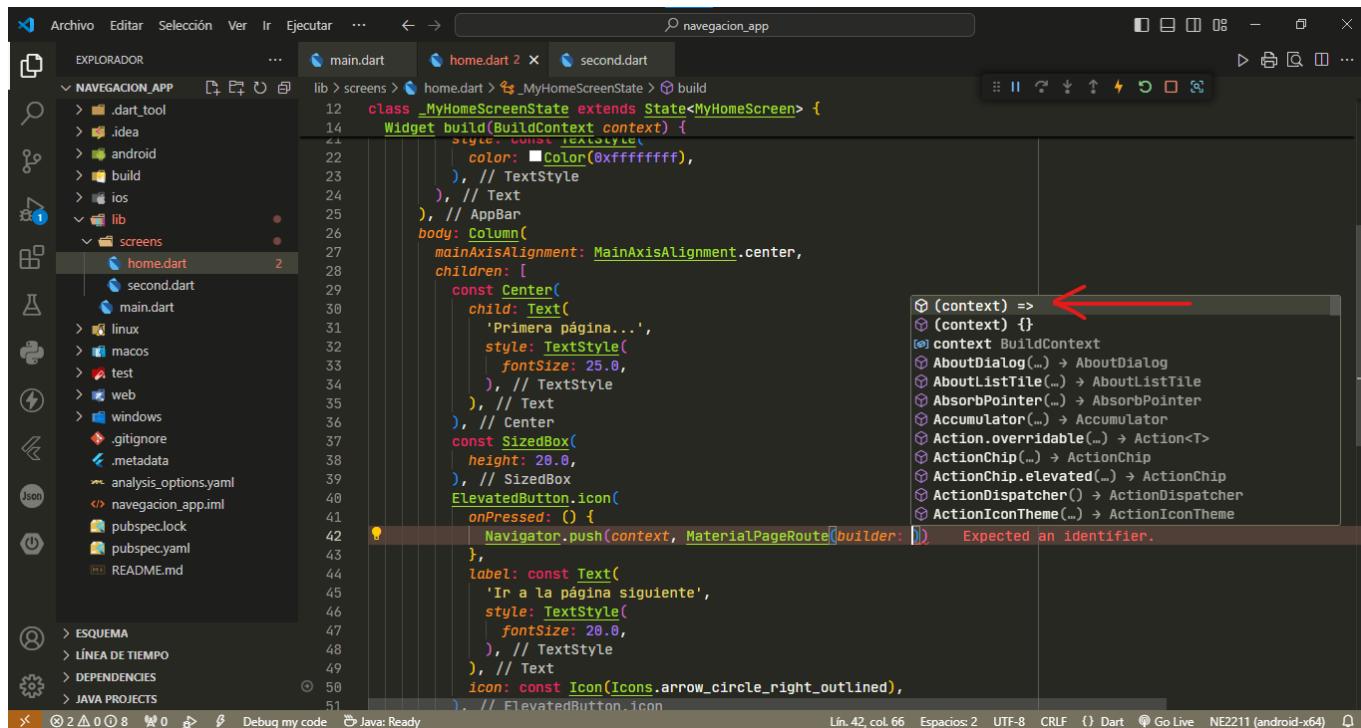
Returns a [Future] that completes to the result value passed to [pop] when the pushed route is popped off the navigator.

Typical usage is as follows:

```

void _openMyPage() {
  Navigator.push<void>(context,
    MaterialPageRoute(builder: (context) {
      ...
    }));
}

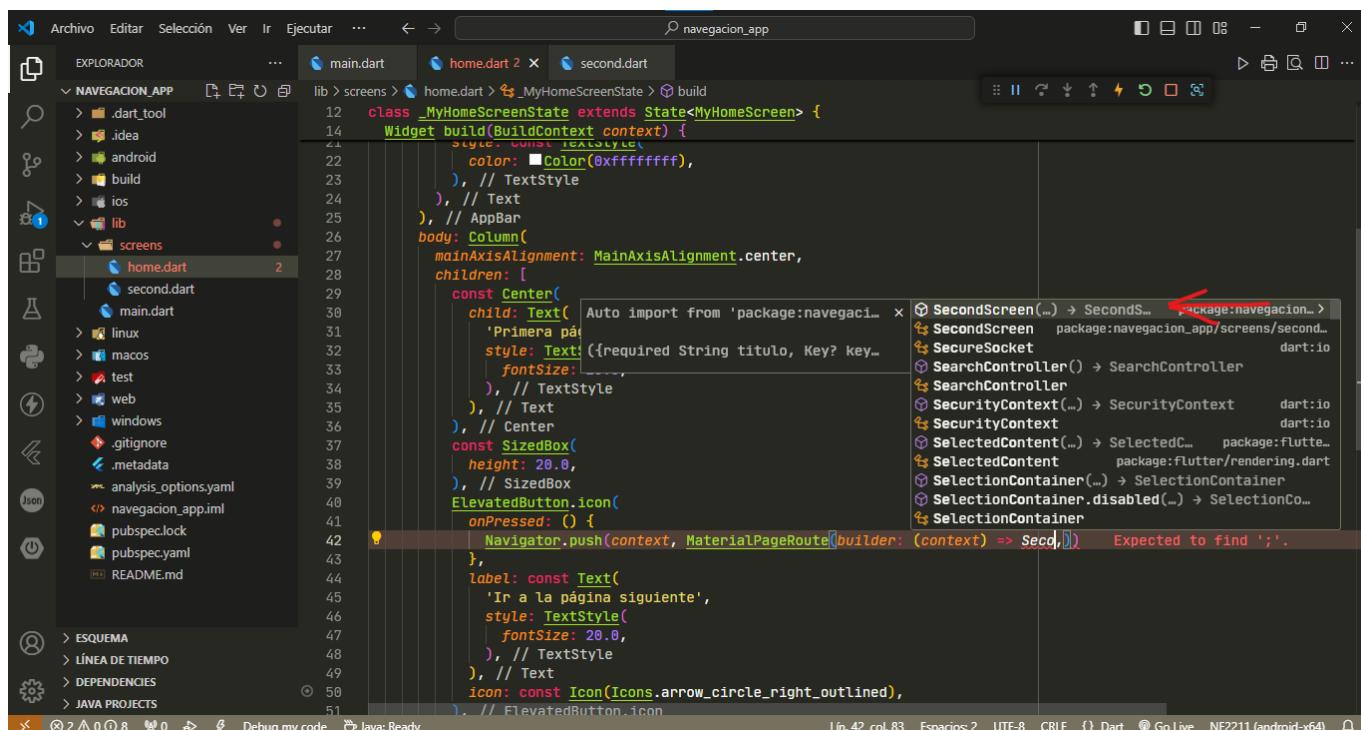
```



The screenshot shows an IDE interface with a dark theme. The left sidebar contains project files like .idea, android, build, ios, lib, screens, home.dart, second.dart, main.dart, and various configuration files. The main editor window displays Dart code for a class `_MyHomeScreenState`. The cursor is at line 42, column 66, where the code is:

```
onPressed: () {
    Navigator.push(context, MaterialPageRoute(builder: () =>
```

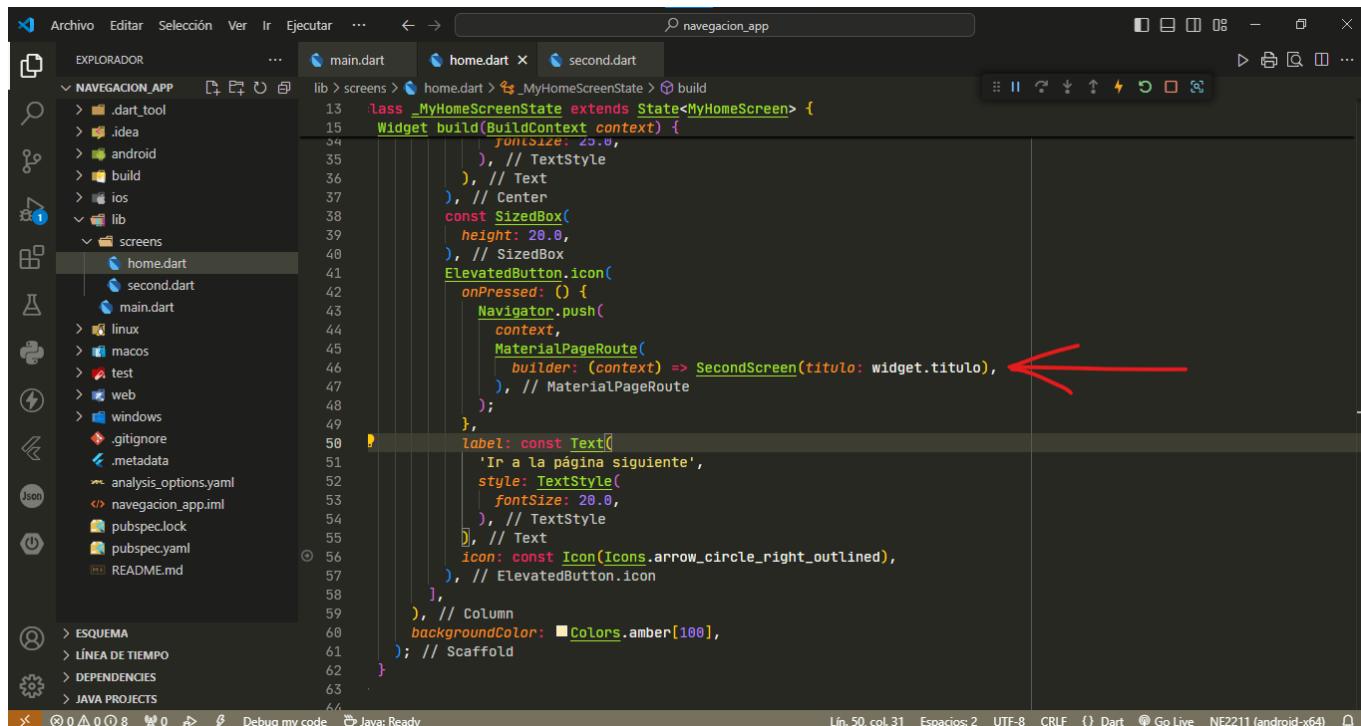
A red arrow points from the text `(context) =>` to the completion dropdown. The dropdown lists several context-related functions and classes, such as `context BuildContext`, `AboutDialog`, `AboutListTile`, `AbsorbPointer`, `Accumulator`, `Action`, `ActionChip`, `ActionDispatcher`, and `ActionIconTheme`.



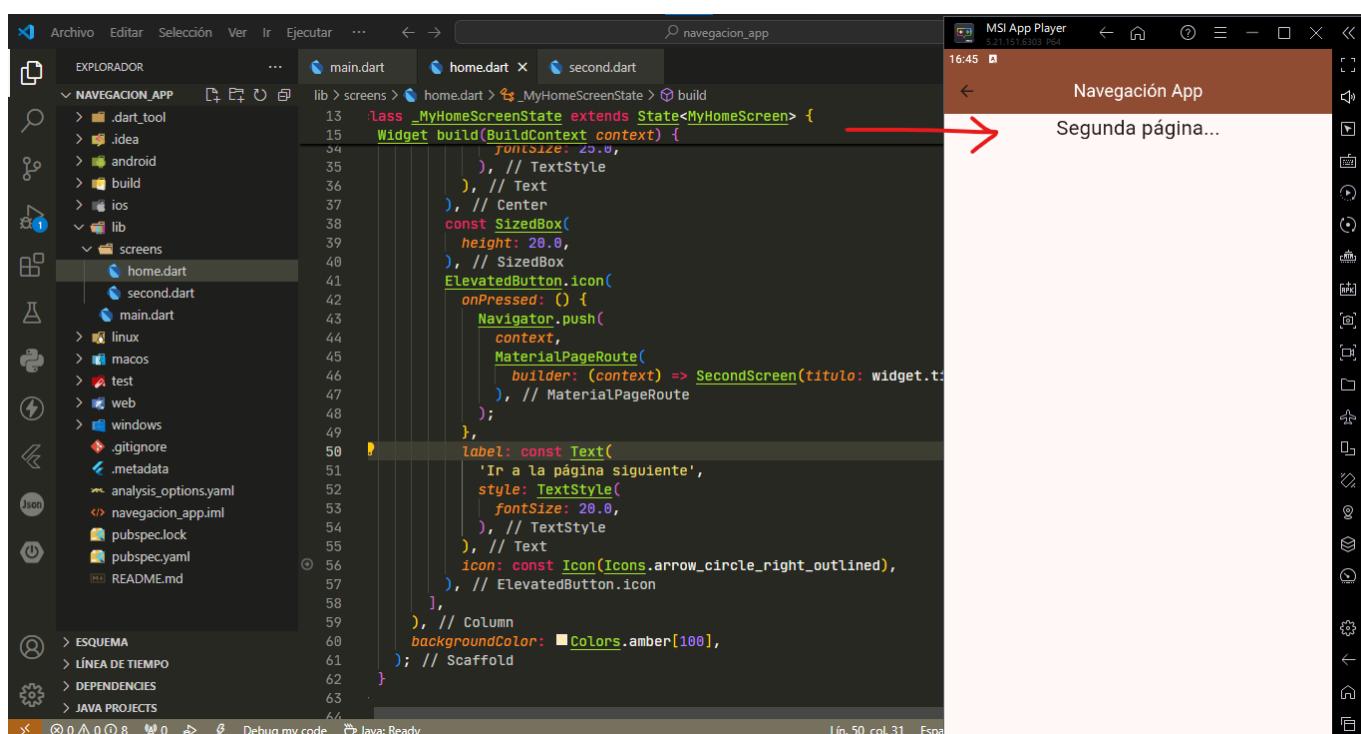
This screenshot is similar to the previous one but shows a different part of the code. The cursor is now at line 42, column 83, where the code is:

```
onPressed: () {
    Navigator.push(context, MaterialPageRoute(builder: (context) => Seco,))
```

A red arrow points from the opening parenthesis `(` to the completion dropdown. The dropdown lists several context-related functions and classes, such as `SecondScreen`, `SecureSocket`, `SearchController`, `SecurityContext`, `SelectedContent`, `SelectionContainer`, and `SelectionContainer.disabled`.



```
lib > screens > home.dart > _MyHomeScreenState > build
13   class _MyHomeScreenState extends State<MyHomeScreen> {
14     Widget build(BuildContext context) {
15       return Scaffold(
16         body: Center(
17           child: Column(
18             mainAxisAlignment: MainAxisAlignment.center,
19             children: [
20               const Text('¡Bienvenido!'),
21               const Text('Aprende a programar en Dart'),
22               ElevatedButton.icon(
23                 onPressed: () {
24                   Navigator.push(
25                     context,
26                     MaterialPageRoute(
27                       builder: (context) => SecondScreen(titulo: widget.titulo),
28                     ),
29                   );
30                 },
31                 label: const Text(
32                   'Ir a la página siguiente',
33                   style: TextStyle(
34                     fontSize: 20.0,
35                   ),
36                 ),
37                 icon: const Icon(Icons.arrow_circle_right_outlined),
38               ),
39             ],
40           ),
41         ),
42       );
43     }
44   }
45 }
```



```
lib > screens > home.dart > _MyHomeScreenState > build
13   class _MyHomeScreenState extends State<MyHomeScreen> {
14     Widget build(BuildContext context) {
15       return Scaffold(
16         body: Center(
17           child: Column(
18             mainAxisAlignment: MainAxisAlignment.center,
19             children: [
20               const Text('¡Bienvenido!'),
21               const Text('Aprende a programar en Dart'),
22               ElevatedButton.icon(
23                 onPressed: () {
24                   Navigator.push(
25                     context,
26                     MaterialPageRoute(
27                       builder: (context) => SecondScreen(titulo: widget.titulo),
28                     ),
29                   );
30                 },
31                 label: const Text(
32                   'Ir a la página siguiente',
33                   style: TextStyle(
34                     fontSize: 20.0,
35                   ),
36                 ),
37                 icon: const Icon(Icons.arrow_circle_right_outlined),
38               ),
39             ],
40           ),
41         ),
42       );
43     }
44   }
45 }
```

Code completion tooltip for `MainAxisAlignment`:

```

class _SecondScreenState extends State<SecondScreen> {
  @override
  Widget build(BuildContext context) {
    return Scaffold(
      appBar: AppBar(
        backgroundColor: Theme.of(context).primaryColor,
        centerTitle: true,
        title: Text(
          widget.titulo,
          style: TextStyle(
            color: Color(0xffffffff),
            fontSize: 25.0,
          ),
        ),
      ),
      body: Column(
        mainAxisAlignment: MainAxisAlignment.center, // Expected an identifier.
        children: [
          Center(
            child: Text('Segunda página...'),
            style: TextStyle(
              color: Colors.amber[100],
              fontSize: 25.0,
            ),
          ),
        ],
      ),
    );
  }
}

```

Running app on MSI App Player:

Navegación App

Segunda página...

Code snippet (second.dart):

```

class _SecondScreenState extends State<SecondScreen> {
  @override
  Widget build(BuildContext context) {
    return Scaffold(
      appBar: AppBar(
        backgroundColor: Theme.of(context).primaryColor,
        centerTitle: true,
        title: Text(
          widget.titulo,
          style: TextStyle(
            color: Color(0xffffffff),
            fontSize: 25.0,
          ),
        ),
      ),
      body: Column(
        mainAxisAlignment: MainAxisAlignment.center, // Use 'const' with the constructor to improve performance.
        children: [
          Center(
            child: Text('Segunda página...'),
            style: TextStyle(
              color: Colors.amber[100],
              fontSize: 25.0,
            ),
          ),
        ],
      ),
    );
  }
}

```

```

15 class _SecondScreenState extends State<SecondScreen> {
16   Widget build(BuildContext context) {
17     ...
18     appBar: AppBar(
19       ...
20       title: Text(
21         ...
22       ),
23       style: TextStyle(
24         ...
25         color: Color(0xffffffff),
26       ),
27     ),
28     body: Column(
29       ...
30       mainAxisSize: MainAxisSize.center,
31       children: [
32         Center(
33           ...
34           child: Text(
35             ...
36             style: TextStyle(
37               ...
38               fontSize: 25.0,
39             ),
40           ),
41           ...
42           SizedBox(
43             ...
44             height: 20.0,
45           ),
46         ),
47       ],
48     ),
49   ),
50 }
51 
```

Lín. 43, col. 42 Espacios: 2 UTF-8 CRLF { Dart Go Live NE2211 (android-x64) }

```

15 class _SecondScreenState extends State<SecondScreen> {
16   Widget build(BuildContext context) {
17     ...
18     body: Column(
19       ...
20       mainAxisSize: MainAxisSize.center,
21       children: [
22         Center(
23           ...
24           child: Text(
25             ...
26             style: TextStyle(
27               ...
28               fontSize: 25.0,
29             ),
30           ),
31           ...
32           SizedBox(
33             ...
34             height: 20.0,
35           ),
36         ),
37         ElevatedButton.icon(
38           ...
39           onPressed: () {},
40           label: Text(
41             ...
42             style: TextStyle(
43               ...
44               fontSize: 20.0,
45             ),
46           ),
47           ...
48           icon: Icon(
49             ...
50             Icons.arrow_circle_left_outlined,
51           ),
52         ),
53       ],
54     ),
55   ),
56 }
57 
```

MSI App Player
17:08 Navegación App
Segunda página...
Retorno

Lín. 51, col. 24 Espacios: 2 UTF-8 CRLF { Dart Go Live NE2211 (android-x64) }

The screenshot shows the Android Studio interface with the project 'NAVEGACION_APP' open. The code editor displays the file 'second.dart'. The preview window shows a yellow screen titled 'Navegación App' with the text 'Segunda página...' and a 'Retorno' button. Red arrows point to the following code snippets:

```

    body: Column(
      mainAxisAlignment: MainAxisAlignment.center,
      children: [
        const Center(
          child: Text(
            'Segunda página...',
            style: TextStyle(
              fontSize: 25.0,
            ),
          ),
        ),
        const SizedBox(
          height: 20.0,
        ),
        ElevatedButton.icon(
          onPressed: () {
            Navigator.pop(context);
          },
          label: const Text(
            'Retorno',
            style: TextStyle(
              fontSize: 20.0,
            ),
          ),
          icon: const Icon(
            Icons.arrow_circle_left_outlined,
          ),
        ),
      ],
    ),
  
```

The screenshot shows the Android Studio interface with the project 'NAVEGACION_APP' open. The code editor displays the file 'second.dart'. The preview window shows a yellow screen titled 'Navegación App' with the text 'Segunda página...' and a 'Retorno' button. A red arrow points to the following code snippet:

```

    appBar: AppBar(
      automaticallyImpliesLeading: false,
      backgroundColor: Theme.of(context).primaryColor,
      centerTitle: true,
      title: Text(
        widget.titulo,
        style: TextStyle(
          color: Colors.white,
        ),
      ),
    ),
  
```