

# Advanced Python Programming

## Flutter Development

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### Guide: Setting Up Visual Studio Code for Flutter Development

This document will guide you through installing and configuring Visual Studio Code (VS Code) to build, run, and debug your Flutter applications.

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#### 1. Installation and Setup

##### Step 1: Install Visual Studio Code

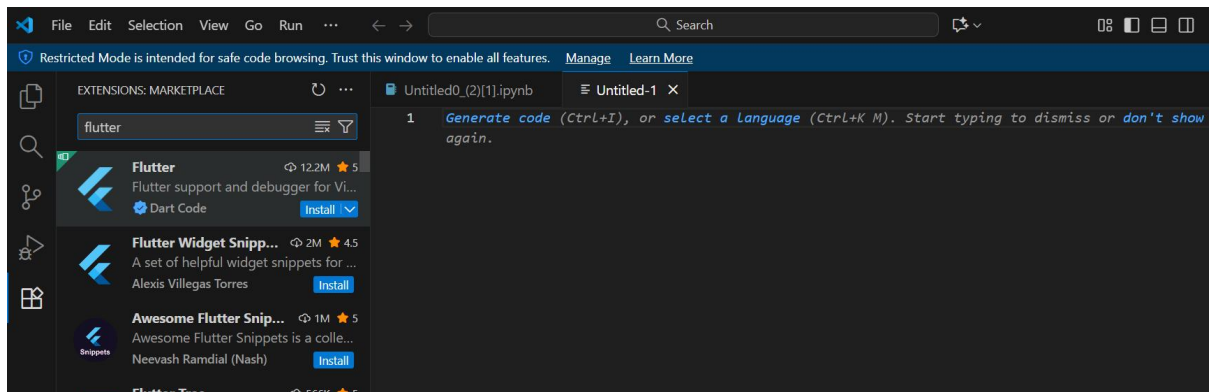
First, ensure you have the latest version of VS Code installed on your system. Follow the official instructions for your operating system:

- [Install on macOS](#)
- [Install on Windows](#)
- [Install on Linux](#)

##### Step 2: Install the Flutter Extension

The Flutter extension provides the necessary tools for Flutter development within VS Code, including syntax highlighting, code completion, and debugging support.

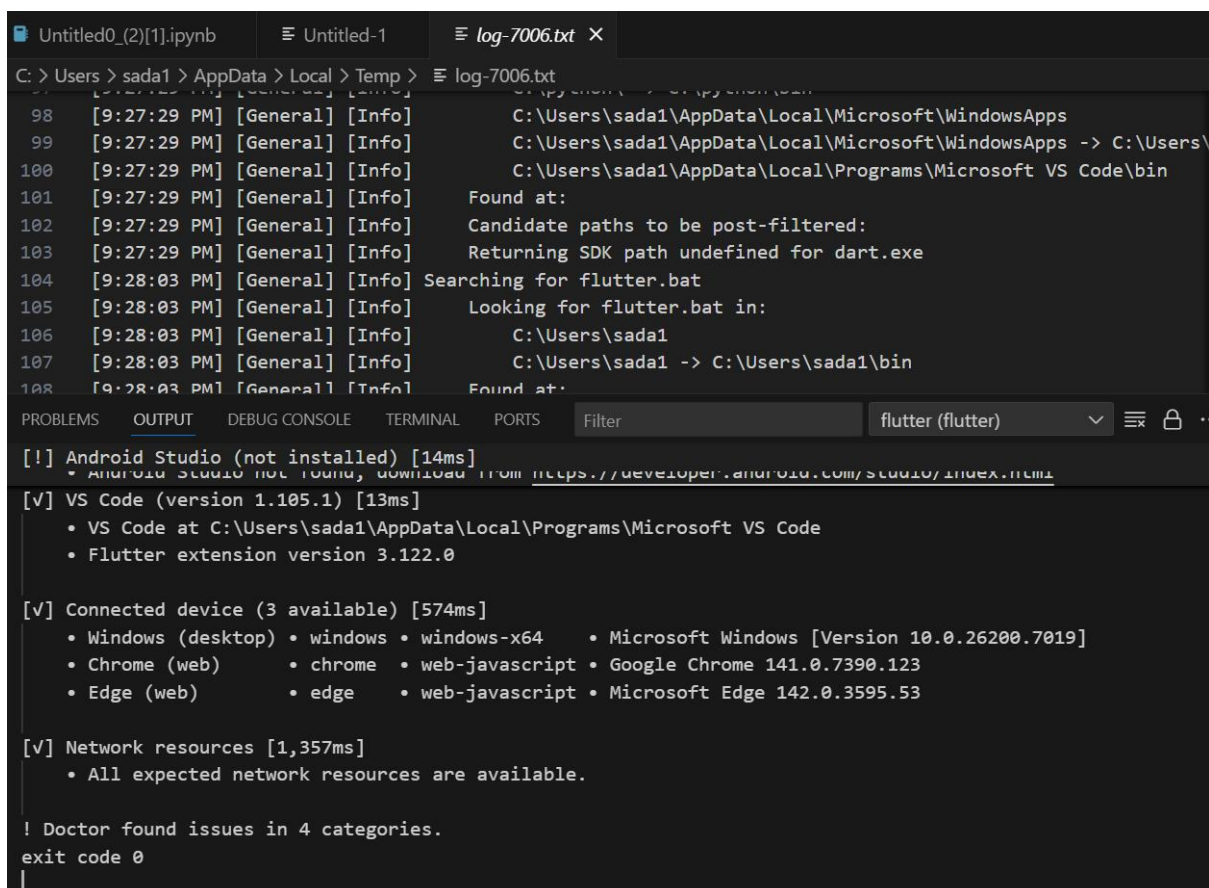
1. Launch **VS Code**.
2. Navigate to the **Extensions** view in the sidebar on the left.
3. Search for Flutter in the marketplace search bar.
4. Find the extension provided by **Dart Code** and click **Install**. This will also automatically install the required **Dart** extension.



## 2. Validate Your Setup with Flutter Doctor

After installation, it's important to verify that everything is configured correctly.

1. Open the Command Palette by pressing **Ctrl + Shift + P** (or **Cmd + Shift + P** on macOS).
2. Type **doctor** into the palette.
3. Select the command **Flutter: Run Flutter Doctor**.
4. The **Output** panel will open and display the results. This will help you identify any missing dependencies or configuration issues.

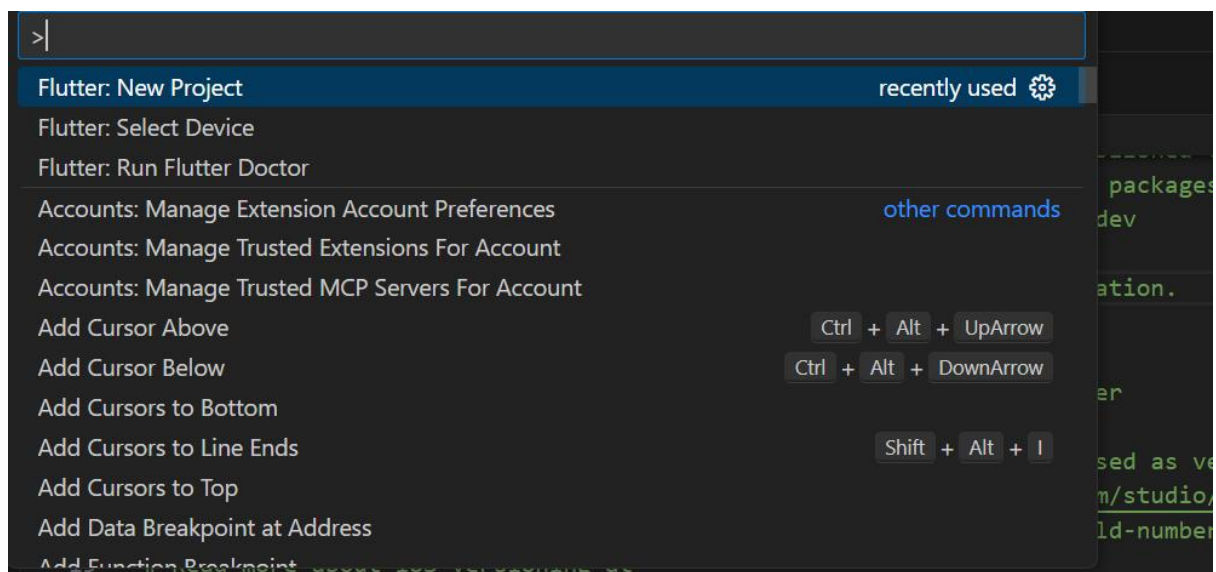


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### 3. Creating or Opening a Flutter Project

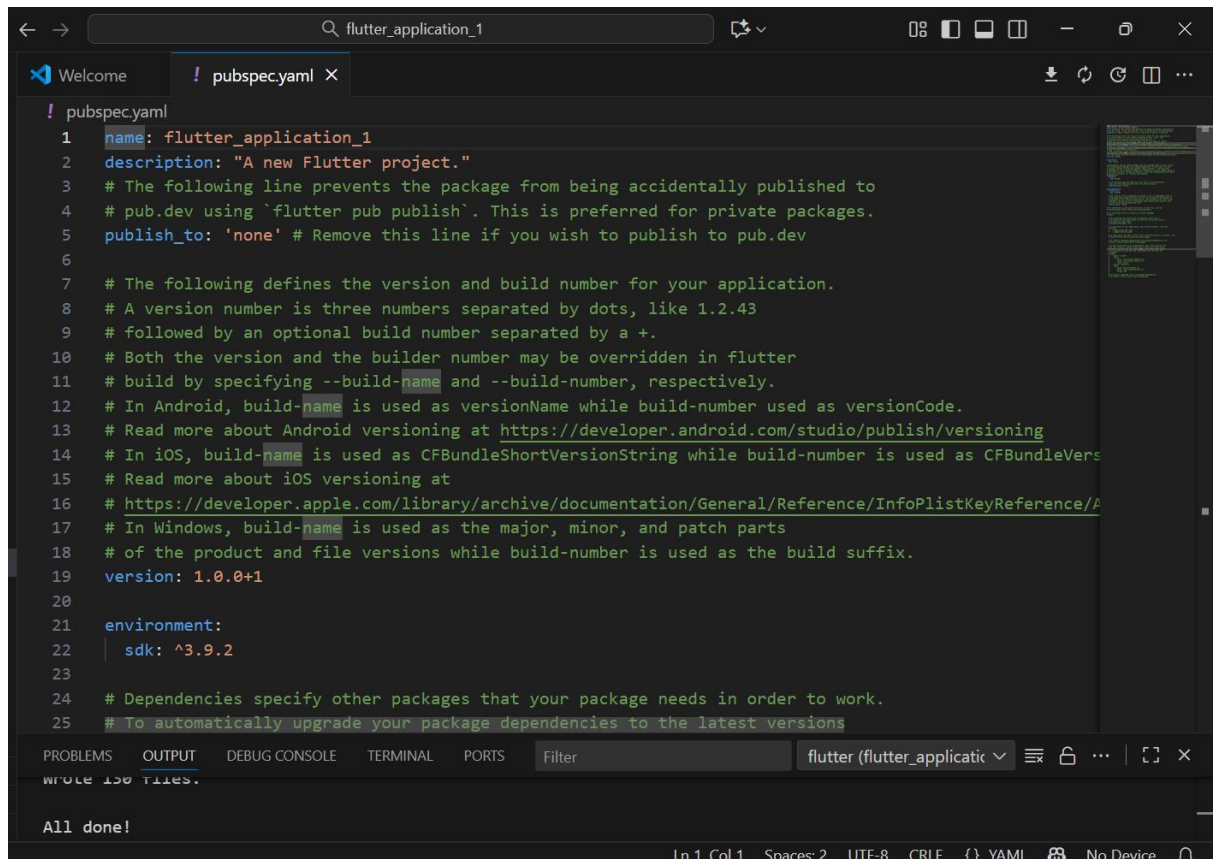
#### To Create a New Project:

1. Open the Command Palette (Ctrl/Cmd + Shift + P).
2. Type flutter and select **Flutter: New Project**.
3. Choose the **Application** template and press Enter.
4. Select a folder on your computer to save the project.
5. Enter a project name (e.g., my\_first\_app) and press Enter. VS Code will create the project and open it in a new window.



#### To Open an Existing Project:

1. Go to **File > Open...**
2. Navigate to the main directory of your existing Flutter project (the folder containing the pubspec.yaml file).
3. Click **Open**.



The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code editor with a file named `pubspec.yaml` open. The file contains the following content:

```
! pubspec.yaml
1 name: flutter_application_1
2 description: "A new Flutter project."
3 # The following line prevents the package from being accidentally published to
4 # pub.dev using `flutter pub publish`. This is preferred for private packages.
5 publish_to: 'none' # Remove this line if you wish to publish to pub.dev
6
7 # The following defines the version and build number for your application.
8 # A version number is three numbers separated by dots, like 1.2.43
9 # followed by an optional build number separated by a +.
10 # Both the version and the builder number may be overridden in flutter
11 # build by specifying --build-name and --build-number, respectively.
12 # In Android, build-name is used as versionName while build-number used as versionCode.
13 # Read more about Android versioning at https://developer.android.com/studio/publish/versioning
14 # In iOS, build-name is used as CFBundleShortVersionString while build-number is used as CFBundleVersion
15 # Read more about iOS versioning at
16 # https://developer.apple.com/library/archive/documentation/General/Reference/InfoPlistKeyReference/Articles/AboutInfoPlistKeys.html
17 # In Windows, build-name is used as the major, minor, and patch parts
18 # of the product and file versions while build-number is used as the build suffix.
19 version: 1.0.0+1
20
21 environment:
22   sdk: ^3.9.2
23
24 # Dependencies specify other packages that your package needs in order to work.
25 # To automatically upgrade your package dependencies to the latest versions
```

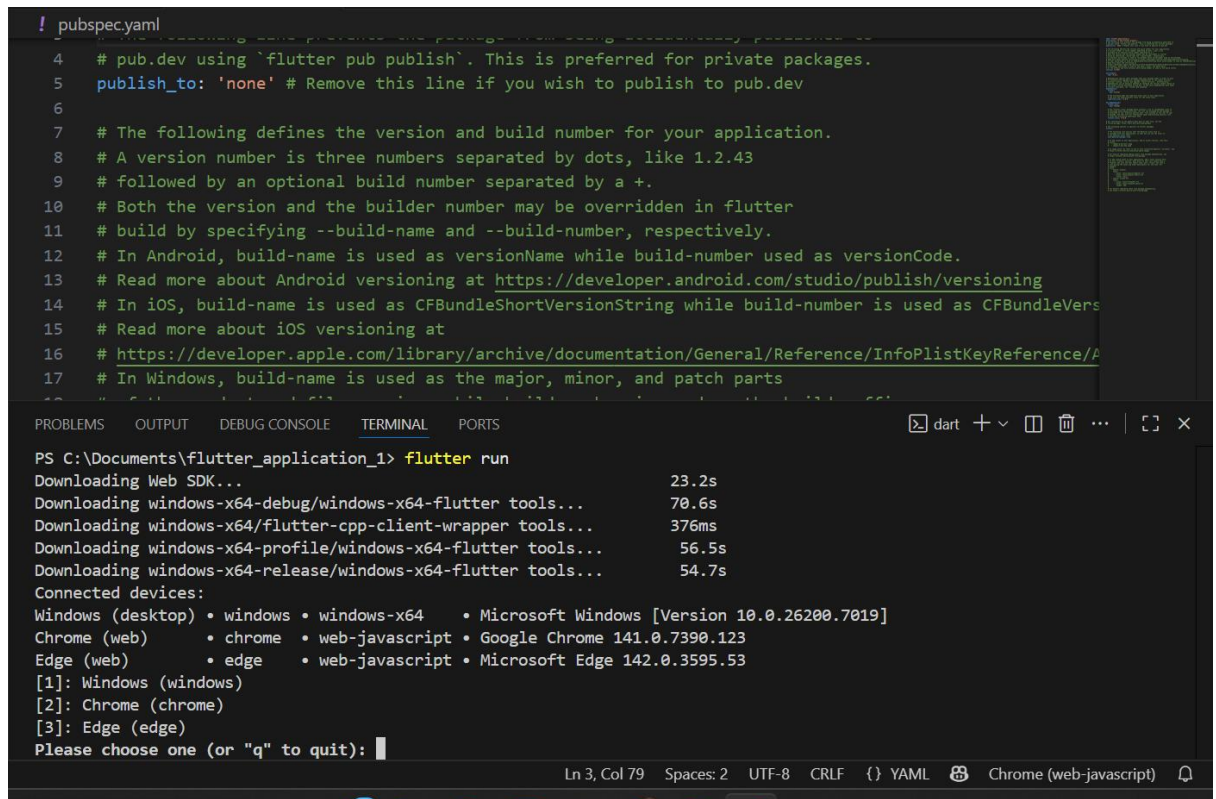
The status bar at the bottom of the editor shows "All done!" and "flutter (flutter\_applicat)" as the selected device. The bottom right corner of the status bar indicates "No Device" is currently selected.

## 4. Running and Debugging Your App

### Step 1: Select a Target Device

Before running the app, you need to select a device.

1. Look at the status bar at the bottom right of the VS Code window.
2. If it says "No Devices," you need to either connect a physical device or start an emulator (Android) or simulator (iOS).
3. Once a device is available, its name will appear in the status bar. Click on the device name to switch between multiple connected devices.



The screenshot shows an IDE with a dark theme. The top pane displays a `pubspec.yaml` file with the following content:

```
! pubspec.yaml
4 # pub.dev using 'flutter pub publish'. This is preferred for private packages.
5 publish_to: 'none' # Remove this line if you wish to publish to pub.dev
6
7 # The following defines the version and build number for your application.
8 # A version number is three numbers separated by dots, like 1.2.43
9 # followed by an optional build number separated by a +.
10 # Both the version and the builder number may be overridden in flutter
11 # build by specifying --build-name and --build-number, respectively.
12 # In Android, build-name is used as versionName while build-number used as versionCode.
13 # Read more about Android versioning at https://developer.android.com/studio/publish/versioning
14 # In iOS, build-name is used as CFBundleShortVersionString while build-number is used as CFBundleVers
15 # Read more about iOS versioning at
16 # https://developer.apple.com/library/archive/documentation/General/Reference/InfoPlistKeyReference/P
17 # In Windows, build-name is used as the major, minor, and patch parts
```

The bottom pane shows the **TERMINAL** tab with the following output:

```
PS C:\Documents\flutter_application_1> flutter run
Downloading Web SDK... 23.2s
Downloading windows-x64-debug/windows-x64-flutter tools... 70.6s
Downloading windows-x64/flutter-cpp-client-wrapper tools... 376ms
Downloading windows-x64-profile/windows-x64-flutter tools... 56.5s
Downloading windows-x64-release/windows-x64-flutter tools... 54.7s
Connected devices:
Windows (desktop) • windows • windows-x64 • Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.26200.7019]
Chrome (web) • chrome • web-javascript • Google Chrome 141.0.7390.123
Edge (web) • edge • web-javascript • Microsoft Edge 142.0.3595.53
[1]: Windows (windows)
[2]: Chrome (chrome)
[3]: Edge (edge)
Please choose one (or "q" to quit):
```

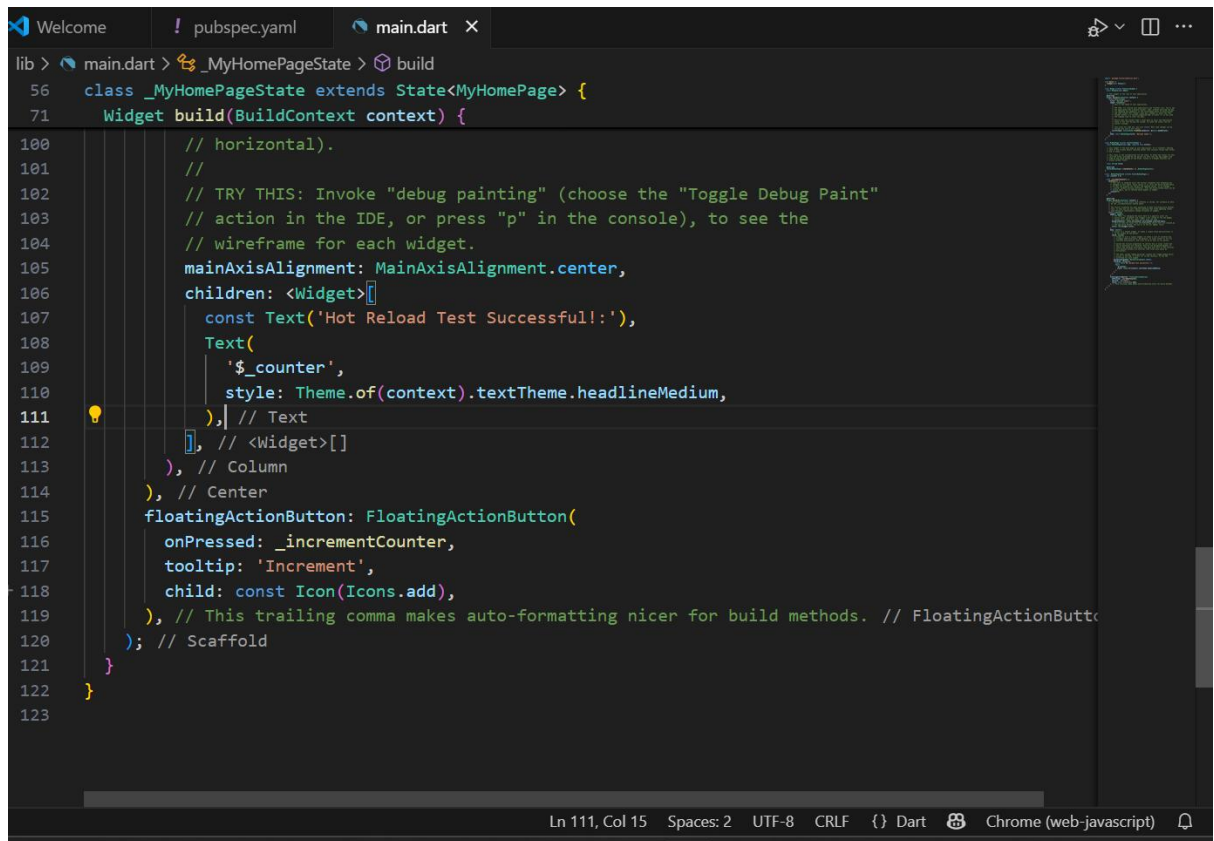
The status bar at the bottom indicates the current file is `Ln 3, Col 79`, using `Spaces: 2`, `UTF-8` encoding, `CRLF` line endings, and is a `YAML` file. The active editor is `Chrome (web-javascript)`.

## Step 2: Run the App

You have two primary options for running your application:

- **Run without Breakpoints (for faster startup):**
  - Go to **Run > Start Without Debugging**.
  - Or, press the shortcut **Ctrl + F5**.
- **Run with Breakpoints (for debugging):**
  - Set breakpoints by clicking in the gutter to the left of the line numbers in your code.
  - Go to **Run > Start Debugging**.
  - Or, press the shortcut **F5**.
  - The status bar will turn orange, and the **Debug Console** will show logs and output.





```
lib > main.dart > _MyHomePageState > build
56 class _MyHomePageState extends State<MyHomePage> {
71   Widget build(BuildContext context) {
100     // horizontal).
101     //
102     // TRY THIS: Invoke "debug painting" (choose the "Toggle Debug Paint"
103     // action in the IDE, or press "p" in the console), to see the
104     // wireframe for each widget.
105     mainAxisAlignment: MainAxisAlignment.center,
106     children: <Widget>[
107       const Text('Hot Reload Test Successful!'),
108       Text(
109         '$_counter',
110         style: Theme.of(context).textTheme.headlineMedium,
111       ), // Text
112     ], // <Widget>[]
113   ), // Column
114 ), // Center
115 floatingActionButton: FloatingActionButton(
116   onPressed: _incrementCounter,
117   tooltip: 'Increment',
118   child: const Icon(Icons.add),
119 ), // This trailing comma makes auto-formatting nicer for build methods. // FloatingActionButton
120 ); // Scaffold
121 }
122 }
123 }
```

## 5. Key Development Features

### Hot Reload and Hot Restart

Flutter's hot reload feature allows you to see your code changes almost instantly without losing the app's state.

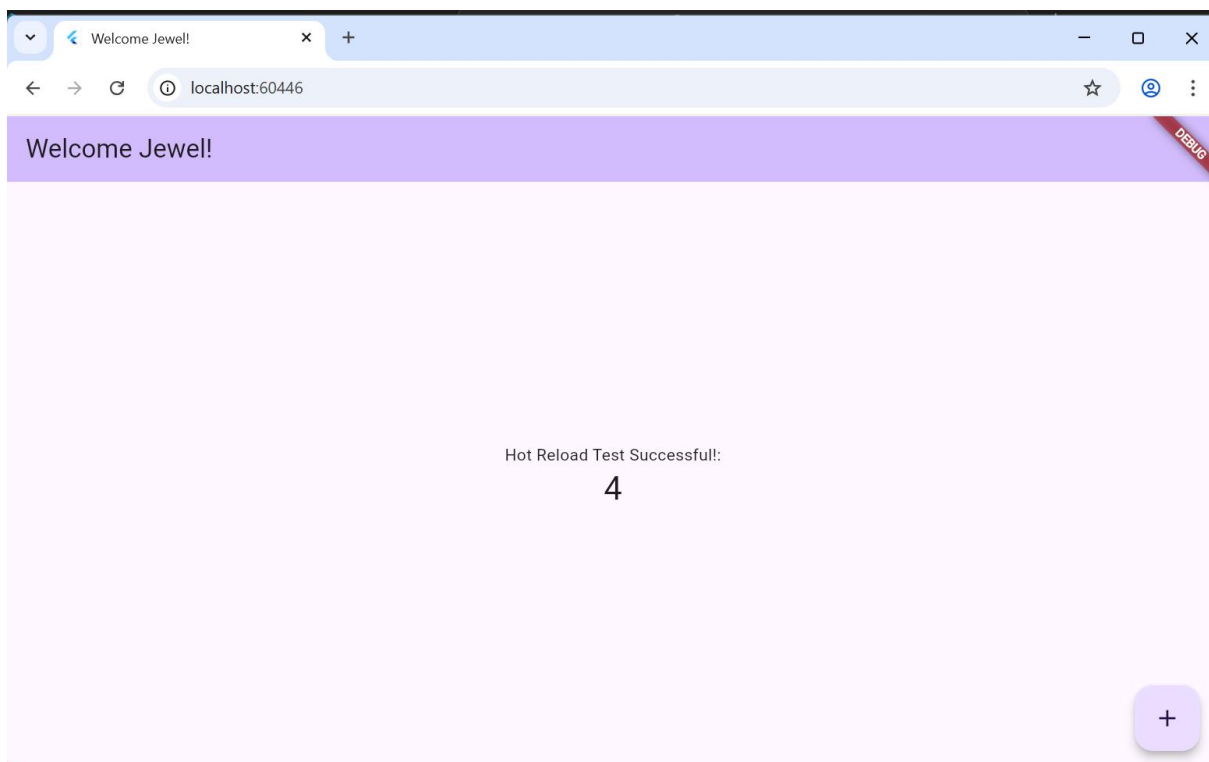
- **Hot Reload:** Injects code changes into the running app.
  - **Shortcut:** Ctrl + F5 (or Cmd + F5 on macOS).
  - **Button:** Click the lightning bolt icon (**Hot Reload**) on the Debug Toolbar.
- **Hot Restart:** Reloads the entire app state. Use this for changes that cannot be hot reloaded, like modifications to the main() method.
  - **Shortcut:** Ctrl + Shift + F5 (or Cmd + Shift + F5 on macOS).
  - **Command Palette:** Run Flutter: Hot Restart.

### Code Assists and Snippets

VS Code provides tools to help you write code faster.

- **Assists & Quick Fixes:** When you see a yellow lightbulb icon, click it (or press Ctrl + .) for contextual actions, such as:

- Wrapping a widget with another widget (e.g., Column, Row, Padding).
- Converting a StatelessWidget to a StatefulWidget.
- **Snippets:** Type a prefix to quickly generate boilerplate code. Common snippets include:
  - stless: Creates a StatelessWidget.
  - stful: Creates a StatefulWidget.
  - stanim: Creates a StatefulWidget with an AnimationController.



## 6. Troubleshooting

If you encounter issues, check the official issue tracker to see if the problem is already known or to file a new issue.

- **GitHub Issue Tracker:** [Dart and Flutter extensions issues](#)

When reporting a new issue, always include the output from flutter doctor.