flutter 学习

1. 课前复习

2. 课堂目标

- 列表下拉刷新和上拉加载更多
- app配置
- 三方分享
- app打包

3. 知识点

1.自带的下拉刷新RefreshIndicator

```
@override
 Widget build(BuildContext context) {
    return new Scaffold(
      backgroundColor: Color.fromARGB(255, 242, 242, 245),
      appBar: new AppBar(
        elevation: 0.0,
        title: new Text('大前端',
          style: TextStyle(
            fontSize: 20.0, color: Colors.white
          ),
        ),
      ),
      body: RefreshIndicator(
        onRefresh: _onRefresh,
        child: new ListView.builder(
        itemCount: _jobs.length,
        itemBuilder: buildJobItem,
      ),
   );
 Future<void> _onRefresh() async {
    await Future.delayed(Duration(seconds: 3), () {
      print('refresh');
    });
```

效果如下所示:



2.上拉加载更多

对于加载更多的组件在Flutter中是没有提供的,但是在ListView中有一个ScrollController属性,它就是专门来控制ListView滑动事件,在这里我们可以根据ListView的位置来判断是否滑动到了底部来做加载更多的处理

```
ScrollController _scrollCtrl = ScrollController();

@override
void initState() {
    super.initState();

    //监听
    _scrollCtrl.addListener((){
        if(_scrollCtrl.position.pixels == _scrollCtrl.position.maxScrollExtent)

{
        print('滑动到最下面了');
      }
    });
}

@override
Widget build(BuildContext context) {

    return new Scaffold(
        backgroundColor: Color.fromARGB(255, 242, 242, 245),

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```

```
appBar: new AppBar(
      elevation: 0.0,
      title: new Text('大前端',
        style: TextStyle(
          fontSize: 20.0, color: Colors.white
        ),
      ),
    ),
    body: RefreshIndicator(
      onRefresh: onRefresh,
      child: new ListView.builder(
      itemCount: _jobs.length,
      itemBuilder: buildJobItem,
      controller: _scrollCtrl,
    ),
  );
}
```

另外在加载更多的时候设置最后一行显示加载更多相关的样式即可。

上面的这套上拉下拉的方案有点事使用简单方便,但是缺点是UI可定制性差,无法满足公司的需要

3.pull_to_refresh上下拉刷新控件

- 使用方式
 - 第一步:在pubspec.yaml文件配置

```
dependencies:
   pull_to_refresh: ^1.5.6
```

• 使用的时候

```
import 'package:pull_to_refresh/pull_to_refresh.dart';
```

使用点击我

4.app配置

- 包名(不建议修改,一般是项目创建初决定)
 - o Android:
 - android ▶ app ▶ src ▶ main ▶ AndroidManifest.xml 中修 改 package="xxx.xxx.xxx"
 - 以及在 android ▶ app ▶ src ▶ build.gradle 中修改 applicationId "xxx.xxx.xxx";
 - 需要修改 android ▶ app ▶ src ▶ main ▶ ... ▶ MainActivity.java 对应的包路径 开课吧web全栈架构师

- iOS: ios → Runner → Info.plist 中修改 CFBundleIdentifier 对应的 Value
- 应用名称
 - o Android 是在 android ▶ app ▶ src ▶ main ▶ AndroidManifest.xml 中修 改 android:label="XXX"
 - iOS 在 ios ▶ Runner ▶ Info.plist 中修改 CFBundleName 对应的 Value
- 图标
 - Android 在 android ▶ app ▶ src ▶ res ▶ mipmap-... 文件夹中替换相应图片
 - o iOS 在 ios ▶ Runner ▶ Assets.xcassets ▶ AppIcon.appiconset 文件夹中替换相应尺寸的图片,如果使用不同的文件名,那还必须更新同一目录中的 Contents.json 文件。
- 启动图片
 - Android 在 android ▶ app ▶ src ▶ res ▶ drawable ▶ launch_background.xml 通过 自定义drawable来实现自定义启动界面。
 - iOS 在 ios ▶ Runner ▶ Assets.xcassets ▶ LaunchImage.imageset 文件夹中替换相应 尺寸的图片,如果使用不同的文件名,那还必须更新同一目录中的 Contents.json 文件。

5.三方分享

Git传送门

• 引入需要使用的share

```
dependencies:
fluwx: ^1.1.0
```

• 在使用Fluwx之前需要初始化

```
import 'package:fluwx/fluwx.dart' as fluwx;
fluwx.register(appId:"wxd930ea5d5a258f4f",universalLink:"https://your.univeral
.link.com/placeholder/");
```

• 分享文本

```
fluwx.share(fluwx.WeChatShareTextModel(
    text: "text from fluwx",
    transaction: "transaction}",//仅在android上有效,下同。
    scene: scene
));
```

6.打包

- Android:
 - 生成key

在命令行中输入 keytool -genkey -v -keystore D:/key.jks -keyalg RSA -keysize 2048 -validity 10000 -alias key, 后面需要设置一系列信息,记住设置的密码,后面需要使用

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- o 创建key.properties
 - 在android目录下创建 key.properties, 在文件中写入以下信息

```
storePassword=创建密钥库时的密码
keyPassword=创建密钥的密码
keyAlias=key
storeFile=key.jks的路径
```

- o 配置app的build.gradle
 - 在"android{"上面添加以下内容

```
def keystorePropertiesFile = rootProject.file("key.properties")
def keystoreProperties = new Properties()
keystoreProperties.load(new
FileInputStream(keystorePropertiesFile))
```

■ 在"buildTypes {"上面添加release配置信息

```
signingConfigs {
    release {
        keyAlias keystoreProperties['keyAlias']
        keyPassword keystoreProperties['keyPassword']
        storeFile file(keystoreProperties['storeFile'])
        storePassword keystoreProperties['storePassword']
    }
}
```

注: buildTypes中从debugger改成release

```
signingConfigs {
    release {
        keyAlias keystoreProperties['keyAlias']
        keyPassword keystoreProperties['keyPassword']
        storeFile file(keystoreProperties['storeFile'])
        storePassword keystoreProperties['storePassword']
    }

buildTypes {
    release {
        signingConfig signingConfigs.release
    }
}

eflutter {
        source '../..'

https://blog.csdn.net/u011272795
```

- o 在命令行中输入 flutter build apk
- 生成的app-release.apk 就在项目的output/apk/release目录下

o 安装 生成的apk包到手机 adb install app-release.apk 成功后有如下log

```
You are building a fat APK that includes binaries for android-arm, android-arm64.

If you are deploying the app to the Play Store, it's recommended to use app bundles or split the APK to reduce the APK size.

To generate an app bundle, run:
    flutter build appbundle --target-platform android-arm, android-arm64
        Learn more on: https://developer.android.com/guide/app-bundle

To split the APKs per ABI, run:
    flutter build apk --target-platform android-arm, android-arm64 --split-per-abi
        Learn more on: https://developer.android.com/studio/build/configure-apk-splits#configure-abi-split

Initializing gradle...

Resolving dependencies...

1.3s

Running Gradle task 'assembleRelease'...

Running Gradle task 'assembleRelease'... Done

Built build/app/outputs/apk/release/app-release.apk (13.1MB).
```

o 安装apk则将真机通过usb连接在电脑上(且打开开发者模式)执行flutter install

注意: 如果打包过程中报错误 Error: Execution failed for task ':app:lintVitalRelease'.

则需要在gradle中添加内容

```
android {
....
lintOptions {
      checkReleaseBuilds false
      abortOnError false
    }
...
}
```

- iOS:
 - o cd到项目目录下
 - o flutter build ios --release
 - o 进行iOS原生侧打包