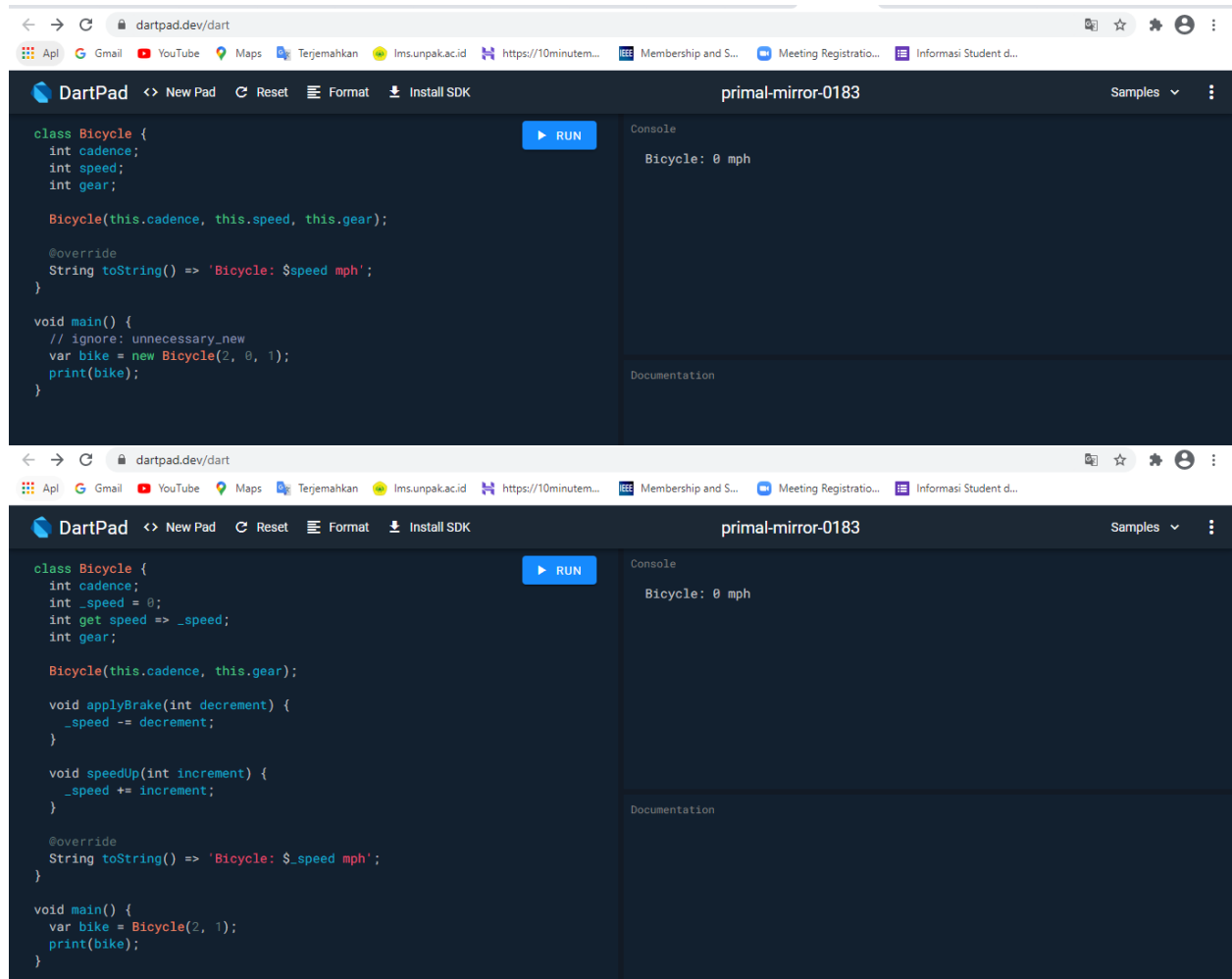


TUGAS 1 – MOBILE PROGRAMMING

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1. Create a simple Dart class – Bicycle.dart



```
class Bicycle {
  int cadence;
  int _speed = 0;
  int get speed => _speed;
  int gear;

  Bicycle(this.cadence, this.gear);

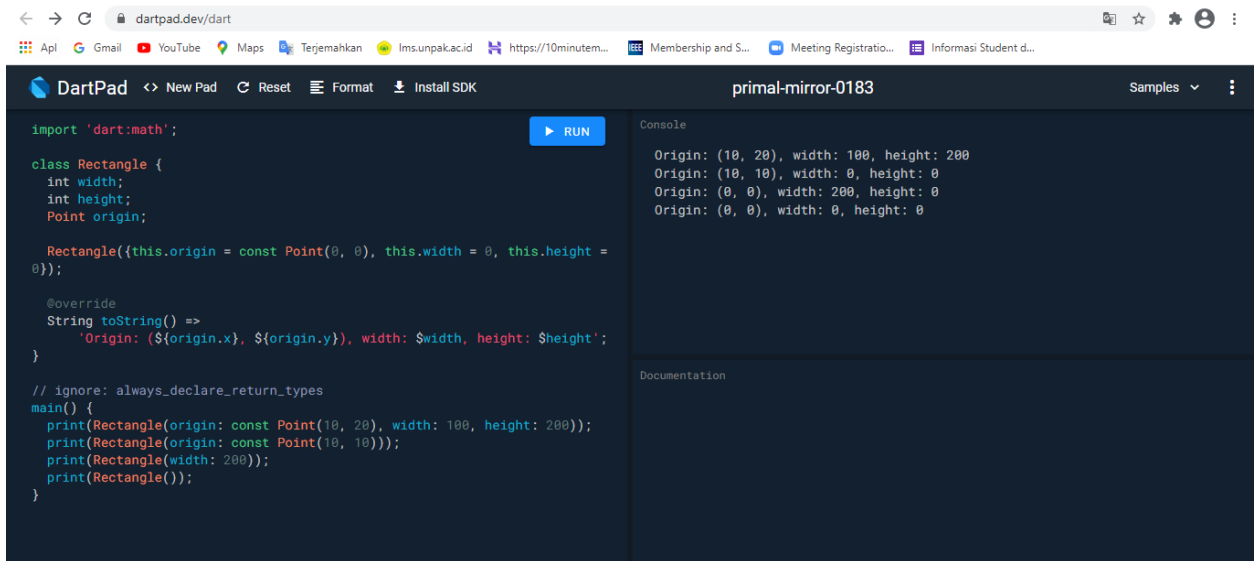
  void applyBrake(int decrement) {
    _speed -= decrement;
  }
```

```
void speedUp(int increment) {
  _speed += increment;
}

@override
String toString() => 'Bicycle: $_speed
mph';
}

void main() {
  var bike = Bicycle(2, 1);
  print(bike);
}
```

2. Gunakan parameter opsional (bukan overloading) - Rectangle.dart



The screenshot shows the DartPad web IDE interface. The top bar includes navigation icons and a search bar. The main editor area displays the following Dart code:

```
import 'dart:math';

class Rectangle {
  int width;
  int height;
  Point origin;

  Rectangle({this.origin = const Point(0, 0), this.width = 0, this.height = 0});

  @override
  String toString() =>
    'Origin: (${origin.x}, ${origin.y}), width: $width, height: $height';
}

// ignore: always_declare_return_types
main() {
  print(Rectangle(origin: const Point(10, 20), width: 100, height: 200));
  print(Rectangle(origin: const Point(10, 10)));
  print(Rectangle(width: 200));
  print(Rectangle());
}
```

The console output on the right shows the following results:

```
Origin: (10, 20), width: 100, height: 200
Origin: (10, 10), width: 0, height: 0
Origin: (0, 0), width: 200, height: 0
Origin: (0, 0), width: 0, height: 0
```

```
import 'dart:math';
```

```
class Rectangle {
```

```
  int width;
```

```
  int height;
```

```
  Point origin;
```

```
  Rectangle({this.origin = const Point(0, 0), this.width = 0, this.height = 0});
```

```
  @override
```

```
  String toString() =>
```

```
    'Origin: (${origin.x}, ${origin.y}), width: $width, height: $height'; }
```

```
// ignore: always_declare_return_types
```

```
main() {
```

```
  print(Rectangle(origin: const Point(10, 20), width: 100, height: 200));
```

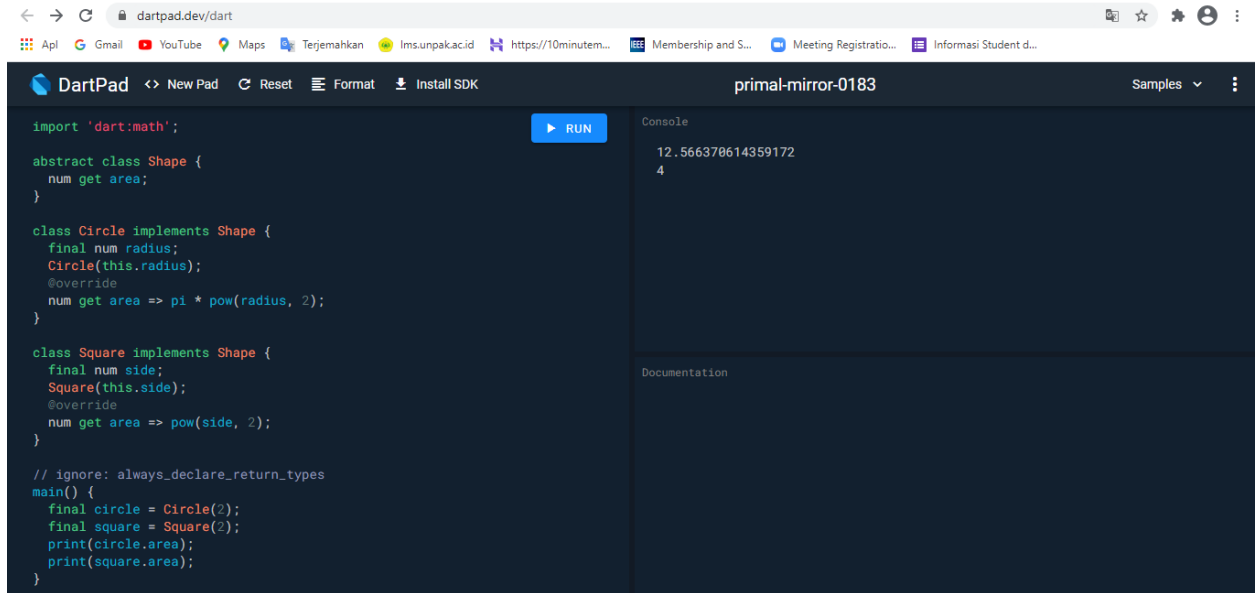
```
  print(Rectangle(origin: const Point(10, 10)));
```

```
  print(Rectangle(width: 200));
```

```
  print(Rectangle());}
```

3. Create a factory

Shape.dart



The screenshot shows the DartPad web interface. The browser address bar displays 'dartpad.dev/dart'. The interface includes a top bar with navigation links (New Pad, Reset, Format, Install SDK) and a user profile icon. The main editor area contains the following Dart code:

```
import 'dart:math';

abstract class Shape {
  num get area;
}

class Circle implements Shape {
  final num radius;
  Circle(this.radius);
  @override
  num get area => pi * pow(radius, 2);
}

class Square implements Shape {
  final num side;
  Square(this.side);
  @override
  num get area => pow(side, 2);
}

// ignore: always_declare_return_types
main() {
  final circle = Circle(2);
  final square = Square(2);
  print(circle.area);
  print(square.area);
}
```

A blue 'RUN' button is located to the right of the code editor. The right sidebar is divided into two sections: 'Console' and 'Documentation'. The Console section displays the output of the program:

```
12.566370614359172
4
```

```
import 'dart:math';
```

```
abstract class Shape {  
  num get area; }  

```

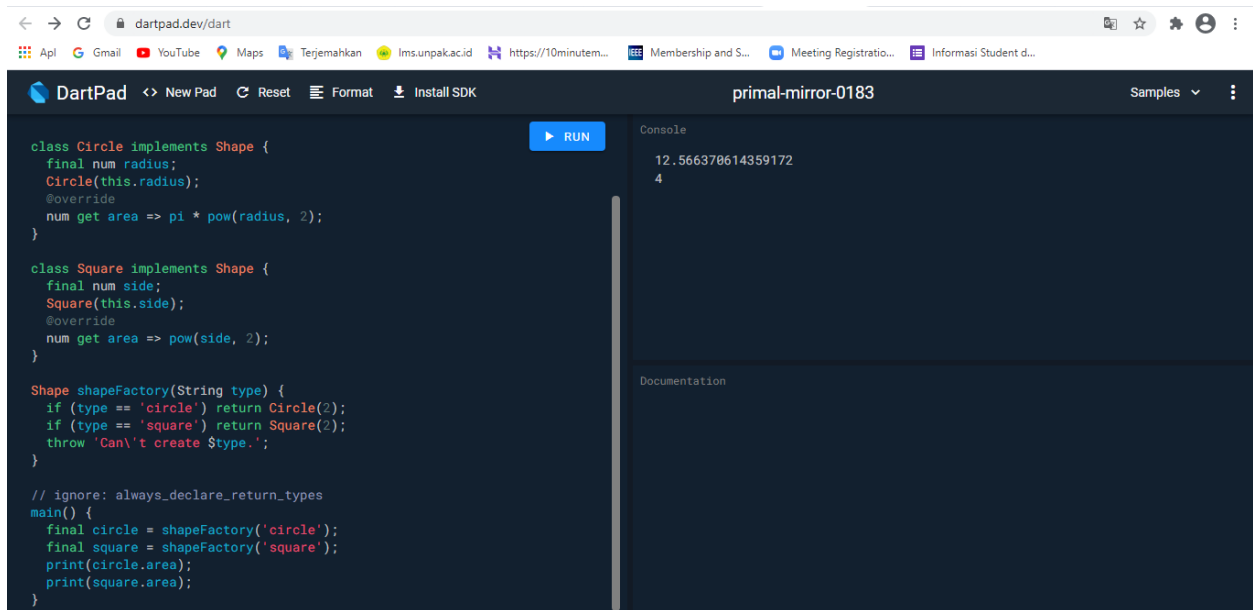
```
class Circle implements Shape {  
  final num radius;  
  Circle(this.radius);  
  num get area => pi * pow(radius, 2);  
}
```

```
class Square implements Shape {  
  final num side;  
  Square(this.side);  
  num get area => pow(side, 2); }  

```

```
main() {  
  final circle = Circle(2);  
  final square = Square(2);  
  print(circle.area);  
  print(square.area);  
}
```

Top-level.dart



The screenshot shows the DartPad web IDE interface. The top bar includes navigation icons and the URL `dartpad.dev/dart`. The main editor displays the following Dart code:

```
class Circle implements Shape {
  final num radius;
  Circle(this.radius);
  @override
  num get area => pi * pow(radius, 2);
}

class Square implements Shape {
  final num side;
  Square(this.side);
  @override
  num get area => pow(side, 2);
}

Shape shapeFactory(String type) {
  if (type == 'circle') return Circle(2);
  if (type == 'square') return Square(2);
  throw 'Can\'t create $type.';
}

// ignore: always_declare_return_types
main() {
  final circle = shapeFactory('circle');
  final square = shapeFactory('square');
  print(circle.area);
  print(square.area);
}
```

The console on the right shows the output of the program:

```
12.566370614359172
4
```

```
import 'dart:math';
```

```
num get area => pow(side, 2); }
```

```
abstract class Shape {
```

```
  num get area; }
```

```
Shape shapeFactory(String type) {
```

```
  if (type == 'circle') return Circle(2);
```

```
  if (type == 'square') return Square(2);
```

```
  throw 'Can\'t create $type.'; }
```

```
class Circle implements Shape {
```

```
  final num radius;
```

```
  Circle(this.radius);
```

```
  num get area => pi * pow(radius, 2); }
```

```
main() {
```

```
  final circle = shapeFactory('circle');
```

```
  final square = shapeFactory('square');
```

```
  print(circle.area);
```

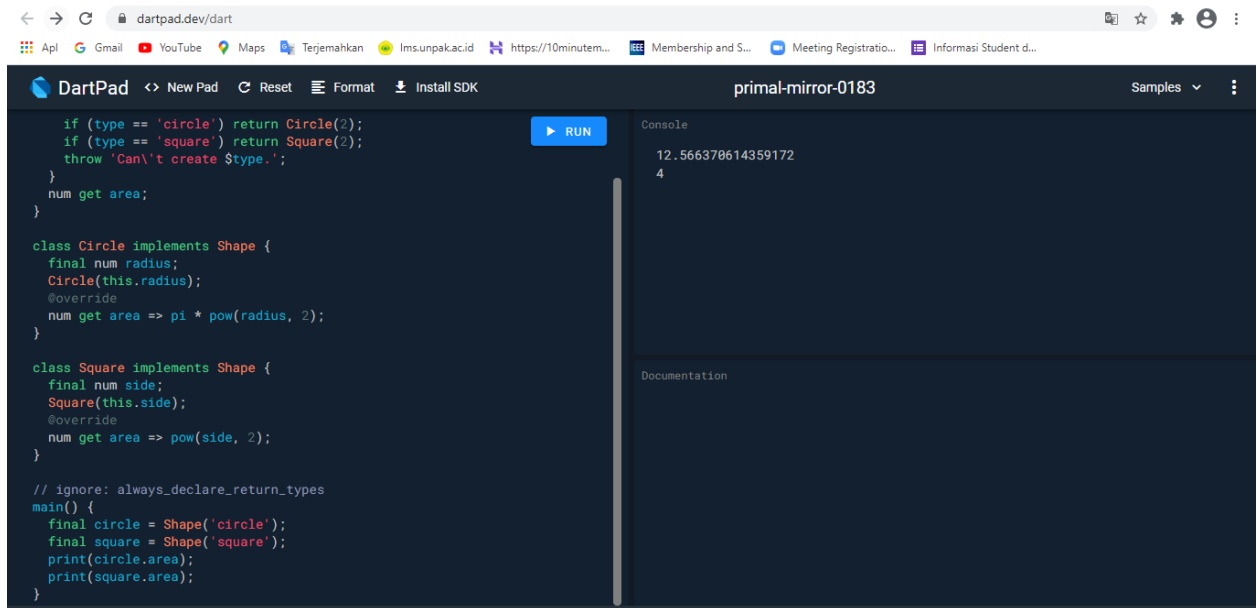
```
  print(square.area); }
```

```
class Square implements Shape {
```

```
  final num side;
```

```
  Square(this.side);
```

FactoryConstructor.dart



```
import 'dart:math';
```

```
abstract class Shape {
```

```
  factory Shape(String type) {
```

```
    if (type == 'circle') return Circle(2);
```

```
    if (type == 'square') return Square(2);
```

```
    throw 'Can\'t create $type.'; }
```

```
  num get area; }
```

```
class Circle implements Shape {
```

```
  final num radius;
```

```
  Circle(this.radius);
```

```
  num get area => pi * pow(radius, 2); }
```

```
class Square implements Shape {
```

```
  final num side;
```

```
  Square(this.side);
```

```
  num get area => pow(side, 2); }
```

```
main() {
```

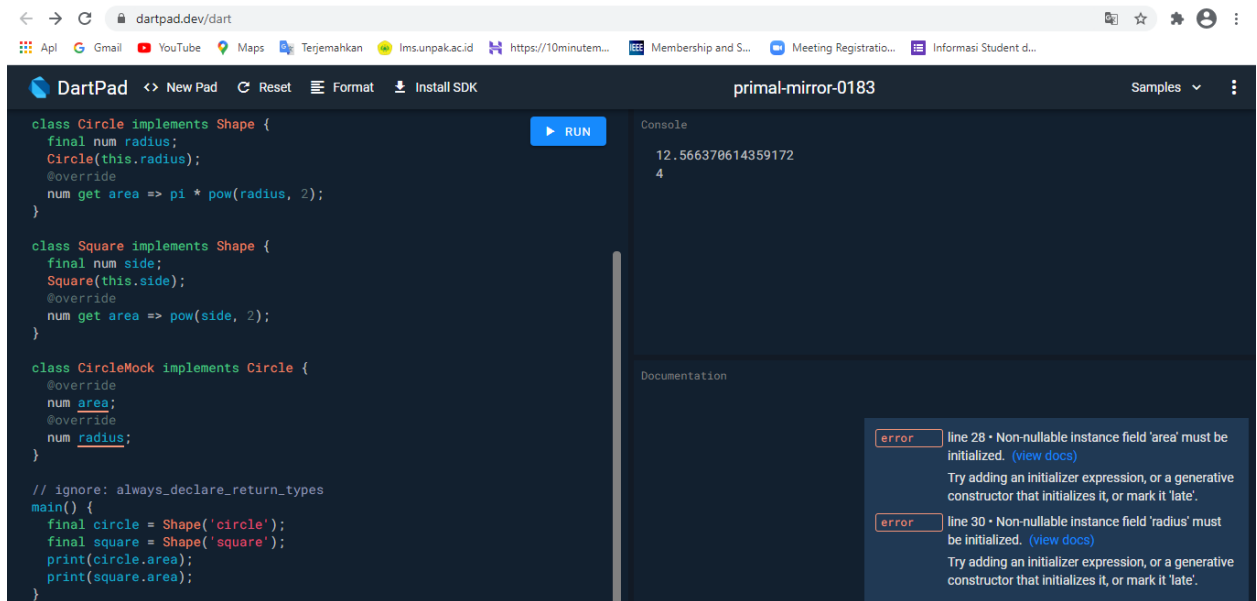
```
  final circle = Shape('circle');
```

```
  final square = Shape('square');
```

```
  print(circle.area);
```

```
  print(square.area); }
```

4. Implement an interface – CircleMock.dart



```
import 'dart:math';
```

```
abstract class Shape {
```

```
  factory Shape(String type) {
```

```
    if (type == 'circle') return Circle(2);
```

```
    if (type == 'square') return Square(2);
```

```
    throw 'Can\'t create $type.'; }
```

```
  num get area; }
```

```
class Circle implements Shape {
```

```
  final num radius;
```

```
  Circle(this.radius);
```

```
  num get area => pi * pow(radius, 2); }
```

```
class Square implements Shape {
```

```
  final num side;
```

```
  Square(this.side);
```

```
  num get area => pow(side, 2); }
```

```
class CircleMock implements Circle {
```

```
  num area;
```

```
  num radius; }
```

```
  main() {
```

```
    final circle = Shape('circle');
```

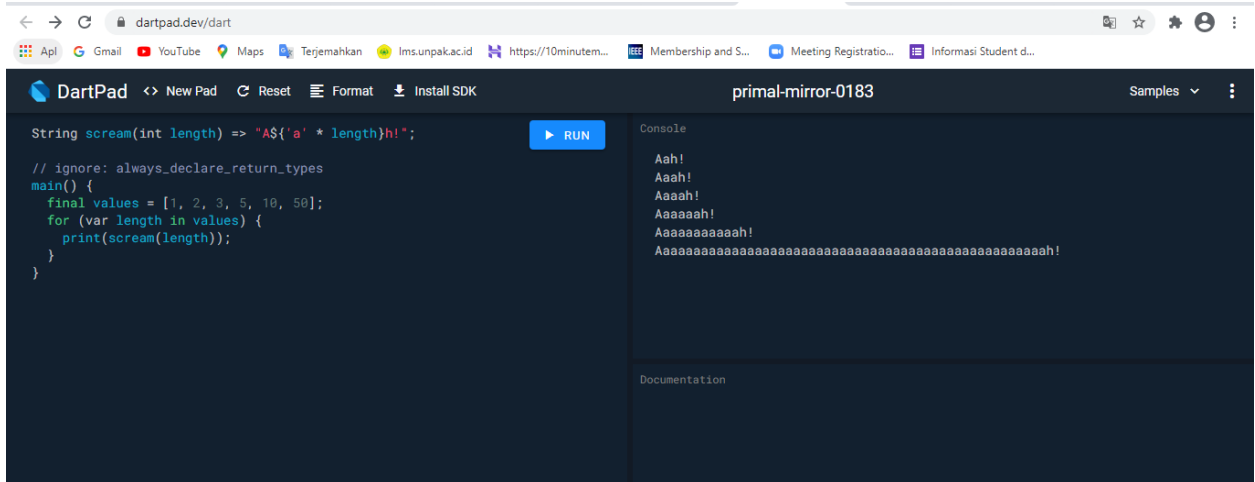
```
    final square = Shape('square');
```

```
    print(circle.area);
```

```
    print(square.area); }
```

5. Use Dart for functional programming

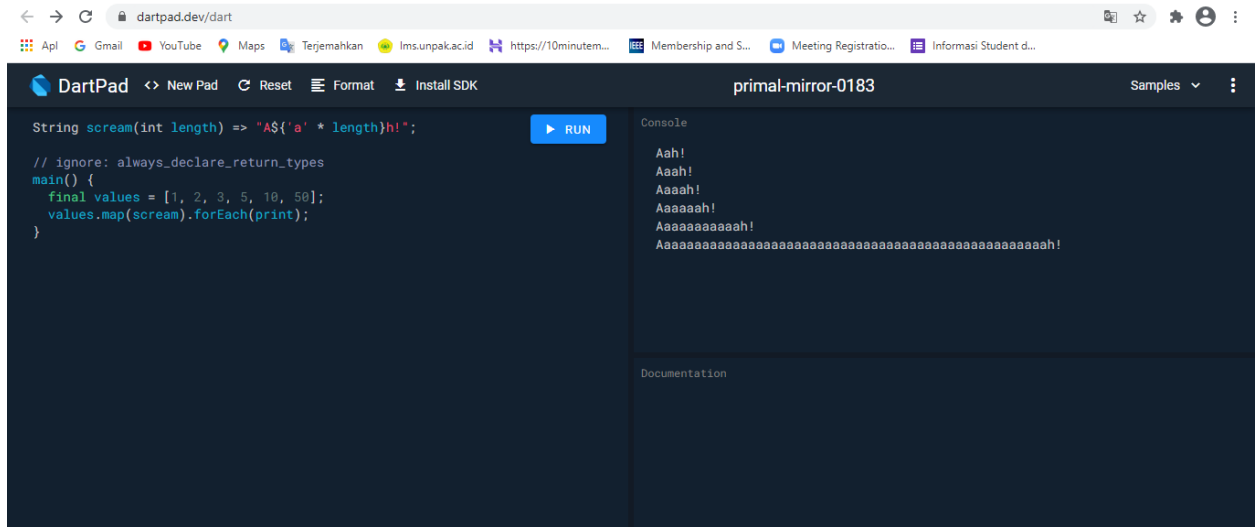
Scream1.dart



String scream(int length) => "A\${'a' * length}h!";

```
main() {
  final values = [1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 50];
  for (var length in values) {
    print(scream(length));
  }
}
```

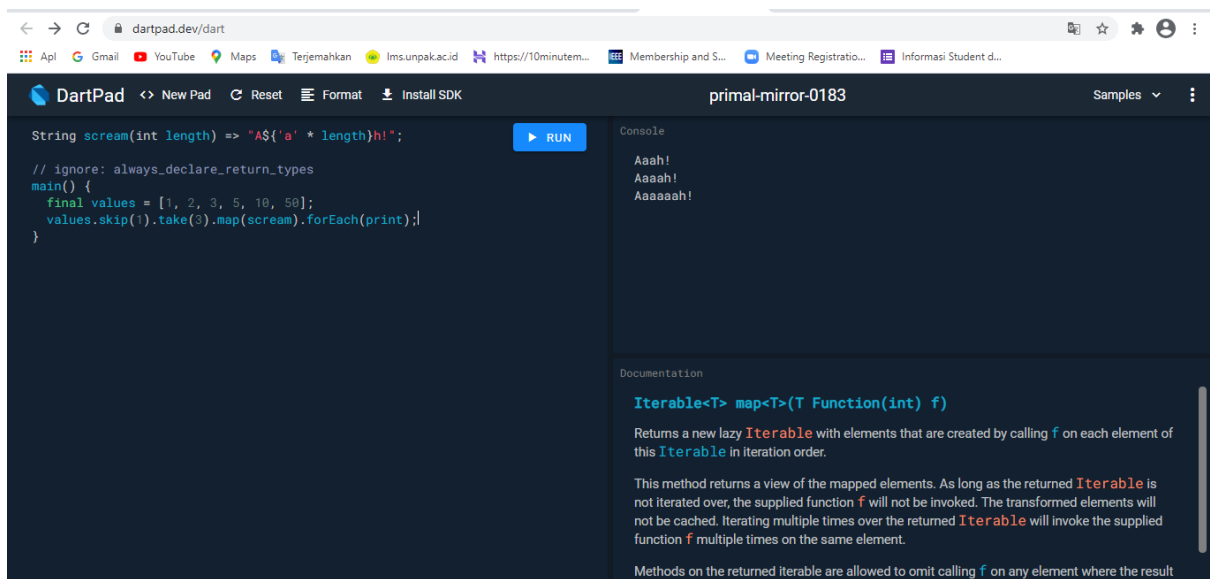
Scream2.dart



```
String scream(int length) => "A${'a' * length}h!";
```

```
main() {
  final values = [1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 50];
  values.map(scream).forEach(print);
}
```


Scream3.dart



The screenshot shows the DartPad web interface. The top bar includes navigation icons and a list of open tabs. The main editor area displays the following Dart code:

```
String scream(int length) => "A${'a' * length}h!";

// ignore: always_declare_return_types
main() {
  final values = [1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 50];
  values.skip(1).take(3).map(scream).forEach(print);
}
```

A blue "RUN" button is located to the right of the code. The right sidebar contains two panels: "Console" and "Documentation". The "Console" panel shows the output of the program:

```
Aaah!
Aaaah!
Aaaaaah!
```

The "Documentation" panel shows the documentation for the `Iterable.map` method, including its signature `Iterable<T> map<T>(T Function(int) f)` and a description of its behavior.

```
String scream(int length) => "A${'a' * length}h!";
```

```
main() {
  final values = [1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 50];
  values.skip(1).take(3).map(scream).forEach(print);
}
```