

MAD

OBE \Rightarrow Outcomes based education

{ new technology }

CLO \rightarrow course learning outcome
 GO \rightarrow graduate outcome

CMD Imp Commands

- flutter devices \Rightarrow showing devices
- flutter doctor \Rightarrow investigate (like network available)
- flutter create first-proj.
- (not capital words, always small alphabets)
- flutter run {run command}

code \Rightarrow only in lib folder

- flutter run -d device name {specific device}

dart \Rightarrow void main() \Rightarrow not int main()

Product \leftrightarrow Selling Database

Bottle name, color, litre, brand, price, quantity

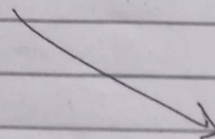
Product
Bottle
brand name
color
litre
quantity
cost per unit

Customer
name
address

Cart
product
quantity
money

Payment
Card

Registration
id name
address



user nai
login aya

User/Reg
<u>u-id</u>
name
pass
bank account

Product
name
<u>p-id</u>
category
price
stock

Cart
<u>u-id</u>
<u>p-id</u>
q quantity

Purchase History
<u>u-id</u>
<u>p-id</u>
price, date
address
payment-mode

Make always Backend first

main dart

↳ main.()

{

runApp (Screen 1 ())

}

Screen

↓

widget

Stateless => Dummy data para hote

Statefull => screen ^{refresh} ~~update~~ karjate

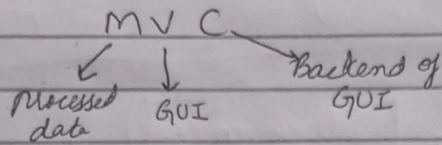
placeholder => datatype widget



(M)₂

MAD

MVC \Rightarrow model view controller



Dart \Rightarrow public, private

public keyword not required

private \Rightarrow _ (use underscore before variable/class)

String? name; ? \Rightarrow null gee
late String name; \Rightarrow thoree desh tak value mileh

Constructor

Student(this.name); \Rightarrow no need for body

Aik se zaddha constructor nahi direct bana sakte
Student.withEmail(this.name, this.email);

Getter \rightarrow get keyword

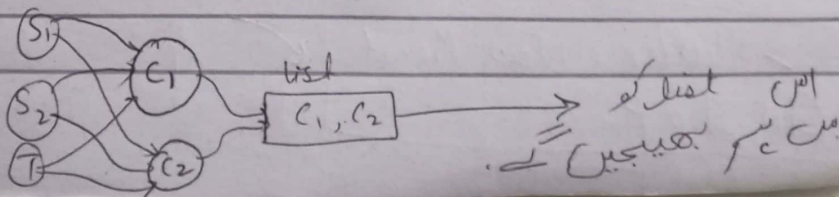
get name \Rightarrow return this.name;

String toString() \rightarrow print("Hello")

Student s1 = new Student("-", "-")

print(s1) \Rightarrow output \rightarrow Hello (because of toString())

List List<Student>? student = []



Class

→ Attributes → صفات
Behaviors → عمل کیا کر رہا class

```
void greet (String name, String msg)
{ print (" $msg $name" ) } → concatenate
```

Optional

```
void greet (String name, [String msg])
{
    print (" $name $msg" )
}
```

optional parameter

Call

```
print ("Mehak", "Hello");
print ("M");
```

Required Parameter

```
void greet ({required String name, required
String message})
{
    — — — } → Call greet (name: "M", email: "M")
```

class a

```
{
    void func() { }
}
```

class b extends a

```
{
    void func() { } → override
}
```

> flutter : New Project
Ctrl Ship P

Creation
of application

datatype of placeholder \Rightarrow widget
widget build ki method ko chalayenge
material App ko call krna hai.

Text ("CUI", style: Text Style (font - - -)

Material App

Home

Screen 1

Build

Text()

Press
Ctrl + Space

Container

Text

\rightarrow height width khud krsktte
widget \rightarrow child hota hai
container mai

final \Rightarrow Is ke value change nahi hogee

{ } \Rightarrow positional parameters \Rightarrow constructor mai kisi
bhi jagah dekh sktte final id

Employee (this.id, { this.name, this.age })

e1 \Rightarrow Employee ('123', age: 19)

Text t1 = new Text ("Hello")

runApp()

=> material impail kee khud he

runApp(name of screen)

2. types of screen

~~Statefull~~ => data static prah hai change nah ho

Stateless => whatsapp -> screen se dusri screen dikhata

Statefull => change hojata (screen refresh hote)

main () {

Stateless - Ctrl + space

↳ class MyWidget extends StatelessWidget

{

widget build (BuildContext content)

}

return Text ("m");

}

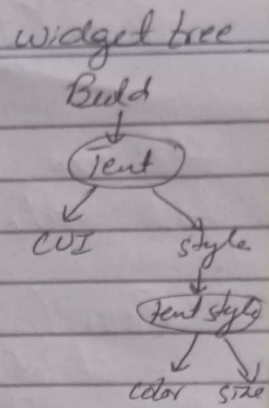
=> material اس سے جو Tensor لیا تو یہ اس میں inherit کر آئے

runApp(materialApp (home: screen1()));

Text Indentation => Ctrl + Shift + i

MAD

```
Widget build ()
{
    return Text (-----);
}
```



text^{soft}wrap] => lambi string ko short
sa ki dehta { Hello ... see more }

```

    // 3 text ko container me rakhte hai
    return Container ( height: 200, width: 200;
    child: Text (
        ) // text
    ); // conta
  
```

→ Container ka yeh rukhsan hoga k woh aik child ko rakhta, agar hum container ka size den bhi dete toh woh puri screen khat. Is liye hum Column use krte

```

    Column (
      children: [
        Text ()
      ] // children
    ); // column
  
```

Column children lela hai to array [] jaise

Run app(
debugBar: file;

Icon (Icons.alarm)

Atk row mai agar hum dek icons dalna
chak rahi th row() ko widget lagayenge.

```
Row (
  children: [
    Icon ( --- ),
    Icon ( --- ),
    Text ( --- ),
  ],
);
```

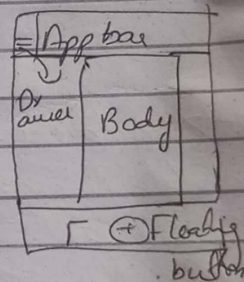
output
XX min

ca Scaffold → pillar khare kiye chat dala

```
return Scaffold (
  appBar: AppBar(),
  body: Column( --- )
);
```

import 'Screen.dart';

leaving AppBar Action



Jis chz per padding apply krna
ga us ko container/column mai
dalna hai toh us ko select
kr h EP bulb per dabana hai.

MAD

Scaffold() → app ka structure mil jata
joh hamare screen per components aye

elevation: double

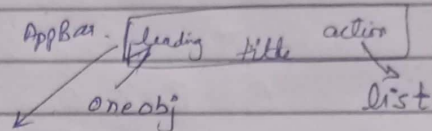
↓
shadow

centerTitle: true → center mai aaye ga

return Scaffold(

appBar: AppBar(

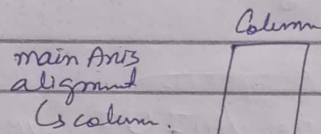
body: Stack(



these three are widgets

^{main}Column (Axis Alignment: MainAxisAlignment.center)

↳ I b I type center ← contains column →



Column ka yeh nuzuan k ush

pura column leta sahi se kuteeb nahilaga prate

Stack aik dusre k ooper rakh rahi

widget → position → only for stack, manually
size bata sakte → wrap krna hai

Positioned → is ka aik he child hota

[?] → left, right,
top, bottom

} Positioned bss stack
ke liye kaam krta hai

~~decoration: Decoration.BoxDecoration (eg rounded)~~

→ ~~yeh stack ka pehla wala dek rahi or phr
hum color = red kr rahi~~

~~Box.radius~~

```

Container ( // color yellow → comment   aik he color
           height : 300;
           width : 300;
           decoration : Box Decoration (
               Box Radius : — (25),
               color : red;
               Shape : Box Shape : Circle
           )
       )

```

⇒ Mobile Per Set krna

```

sudo pacman -S android-tools
scrcpy

```

① ~~Developer options~~

② OS version / MIUI version ⇒ 7 times tap

③ developer mode

④ USB debugging enable

⑤ android studio install / or / intelliJ

جب screen skat ہو تو content load ہو گا

double w = Media Query of (content).screen.width;
double h = " " " " " " height;

یہ اس لیے ہوتا کیونکہ ہم نے mobil میں brightness & eye protection کی ہوتی font بڑا چھوٹا کیا ہوتا ہے تو یہ ہم content کو use کر کے کر رہے ہیں۔ یہ اندازہ app میں ہم اپنے colour ڈالتے

Element x value (%)

10 x 0.5 \Rightarrow 5

Dynamically

left : w * 0.2 , right : w * 0.2 ; } \Rightarrow اس میں left میں 20% سے بچ گیا۔

کسی کے اوپر سے کٹا ہونے والی کسی کا side سے کٹا ہونے والی کا اوپر سے کٹا ہونے والی کا نیچے سے کٹا ہونے والی کا return Safe Area (باقی سامنے)

سب سے اوپر Safe Area اس کے اندر راجی چیزیں add کرنے۔

M

fluttersy \Rightarrow VS
entense

function
call
دفعه شماره

↳ many less

\Leftarrow one line

() { "abc" button is pressed }



with

Pinet

Free space

containers (height: 15, width: double.infinity)

→ Not Recommended

→ Sized Box (height: 12 ~~px~~)

Text Button

Tent Button (onPressed: ---, child: Tent(---))

The 66 ± 0.9 properties for $g_{\text{int}}^{\text{tent}}$

Elevated Button → container dalna hai
 ek text/image

Inklud

double tap, hold, ~~tap~~ tap

```

Inklibell ( onTap: () { } — }
           doubleTap: () { } }

```


اس میں زیادہ features
gestureDetector (on Tap: —)

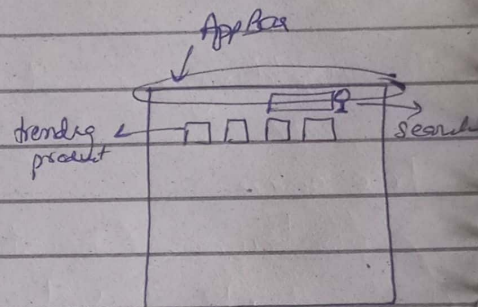
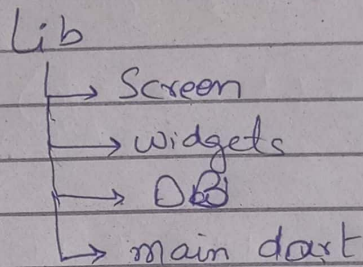
splash → hover

Container ka function ham len

Container cont ()

{ return Container; }

اب جان پر جس پر نے ایسا container کا تیار تو ہم
call کر لیں۔ یہ نہیں کر لیں بار بار، مگر container
properties



ہم code کو ایک جگہ پر لکھتے ہیں۔ وہی file میں رکھتے
ہیں اور اس کو widget کہتے ہیں

Code aise he jagah per hum pehle
lekhle jao rahi thi. ab hum in ko
alag pieces mai convert ki rahi
padding ya koi bhi chiz ko select
karna → us ko extract krna. phr
is ka koi bhi name deh dena ho.

پھر اس code میں وہ object call کرنا
کا اس جگہ اور وہ extract code کرنا
وہ خود ہی اس کی file میں آگاہی کا
تو ہم اس کو new file میں رکھیں گے۔ اور یہ
file میں جائے ہم اس میں import file کر دیں گے

⇒ Extract ⇒ small chiz ko nahi krta

naming achar tarceke se karee sections kee
ان کو ایک widget کے folder میں رکھنا ہے۔

Card => stateless

کیونکہ اس کو click کرنے

سے جاتی چیزیں اس سے اگلی screen پر نہیں

Image • Network (Internet) • Mobile

• Network Image ('url') => net se

containers

↳ decoration

↳ image decoration

↳ image

↳ network image

} → image ka
name khati hai isse
khol ke dekh sakte
hain isse container
se nikal sakte

Column => height define hoti hai, screen agar 150

height hai or hum image 200 height dekh deta

hain toh woh humari adhe bhi image nahi show

hoga. Is liye hum list view use krte

ListView => yeh phir scrollable bana deta