

Mobile Application Development

Week 6. Using Keys / Team Project

Joon-Woo Lee

School of Computer Science and Engineering
College of Software
Chung-Ang University



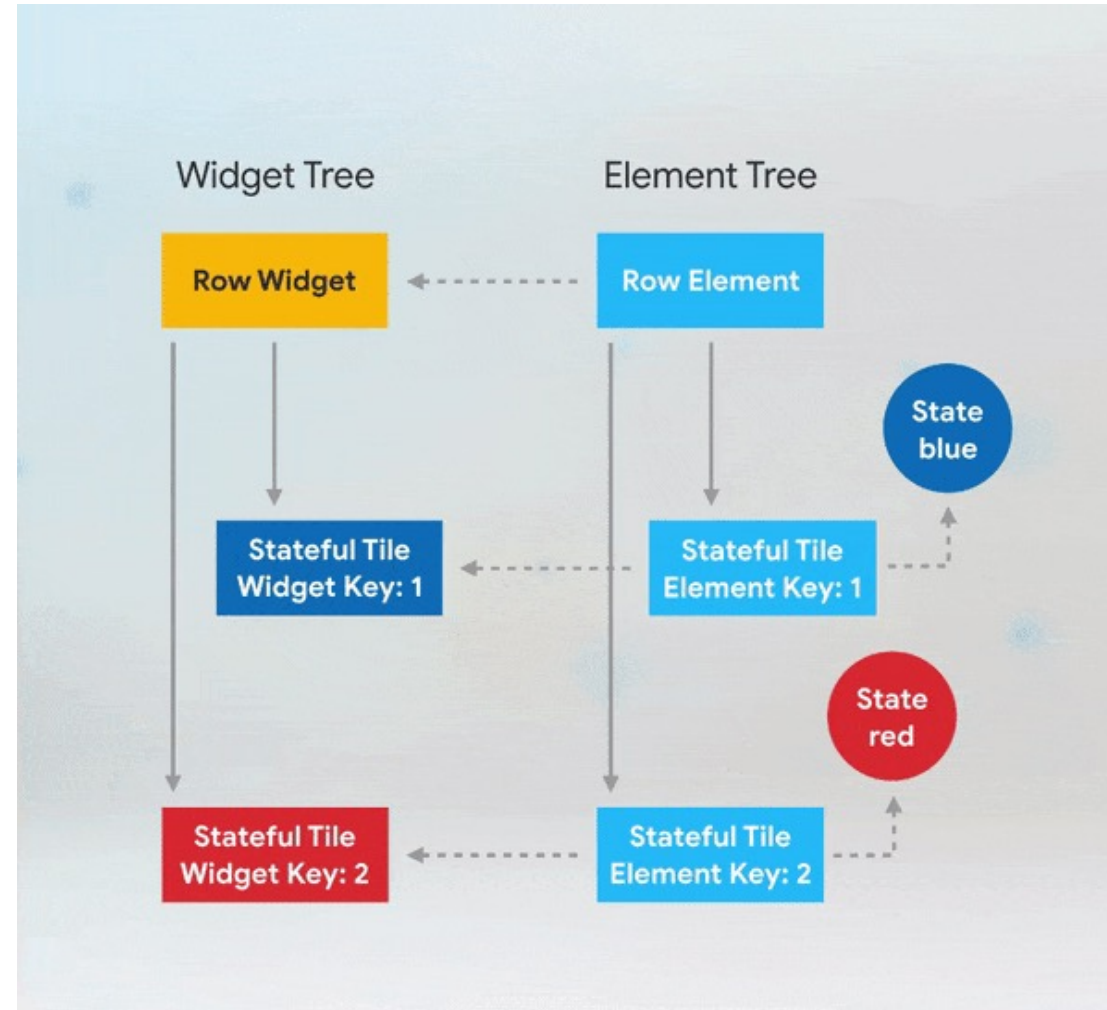
How the Flutter uses keys

- Assume that we have one parent widget (e.g. Row or ListView) and many children widgets with the same type (e.g. Padding with Container or ListTile)
- In the subtree of each child widget, there is at least one stateful widget .
- Then we have given a change to the children widgets (e.g. swapping, inserting, or removing)

How the Flutter uses keys

- Then, the key of some Elements doesn't match the key of the corresponding widget.
- This causes Flutter to deactivate those elements and remove the references to the Tile Elements in the Element Tree, starting with the first one that doesn't match.
- Flutter looks through to non-matched children of the Row for an element with the correct corresponding key.
- It finds a match and updates its reference to the corresponding widget.

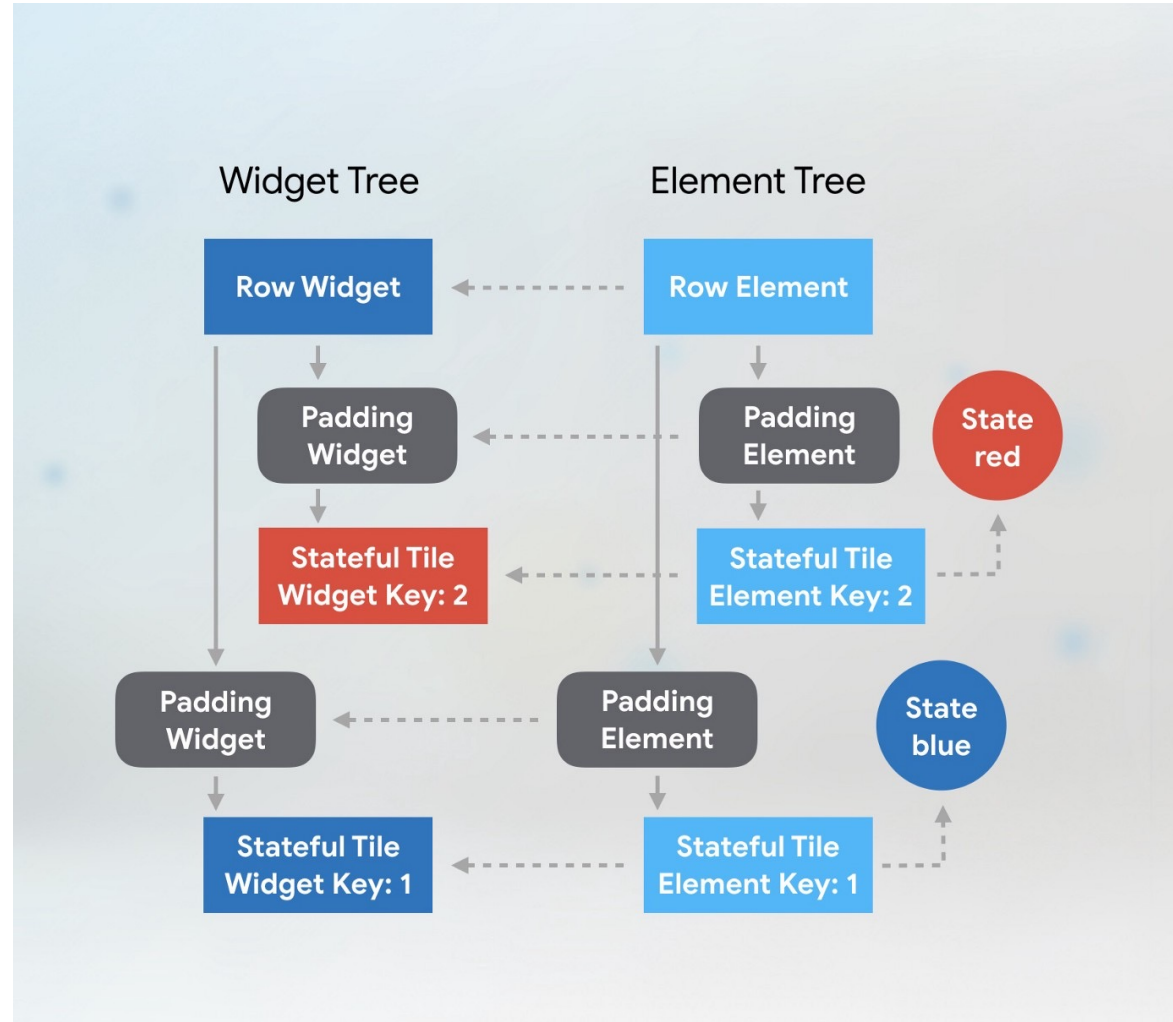
How the Flutter uses keys



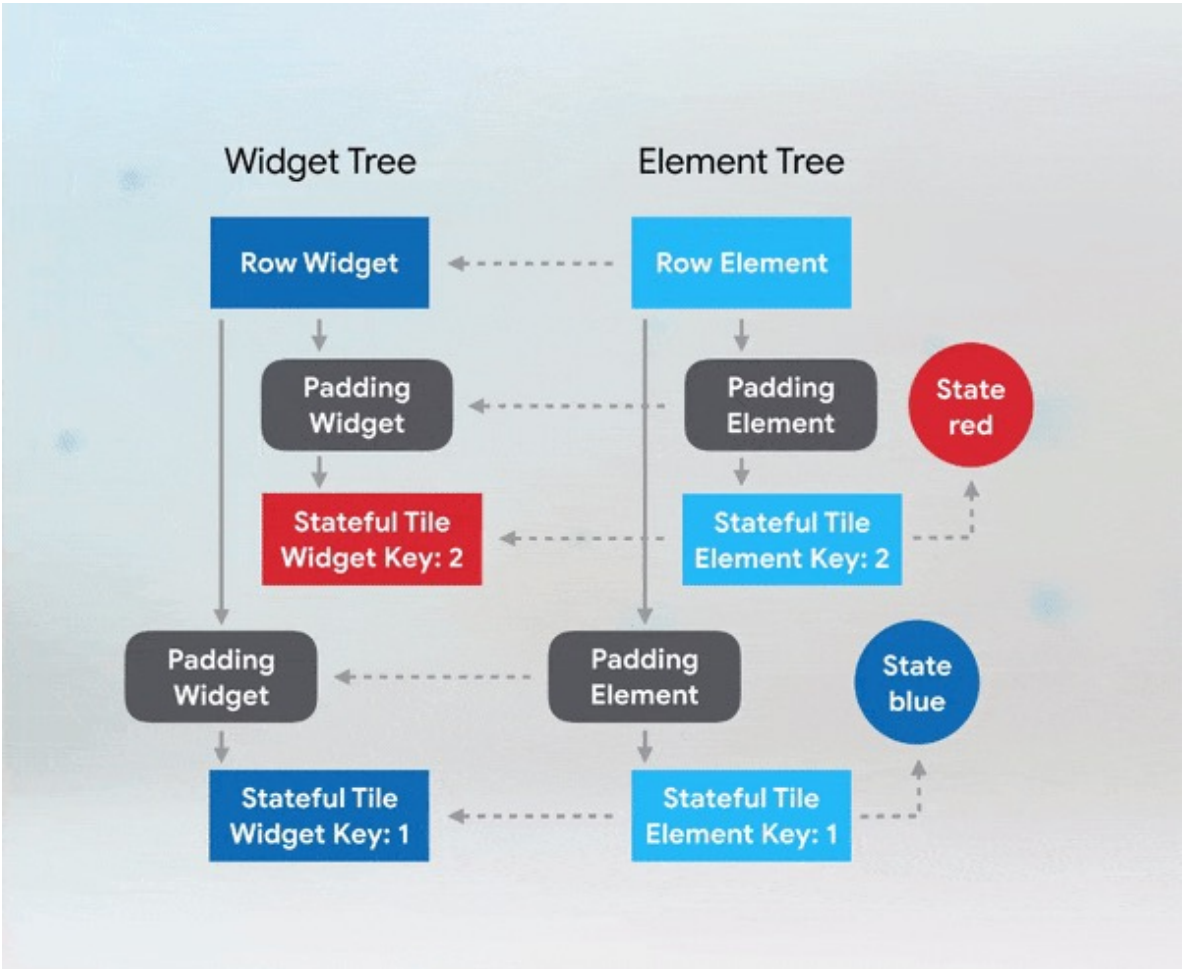
Where we put the keys (Local keys)

- If you need to add keys to your app, you should add them at the ***top*** of the widget subtree with the state you need to preserve.
- A common mistake: Putting a key on the first stateful widget.
- Flutter's element-to-widget-matching algorithm looks at one level in the tree at a time.
- When matching up widget to elements, Flutter only looks for key matches within a particular level in the tree.

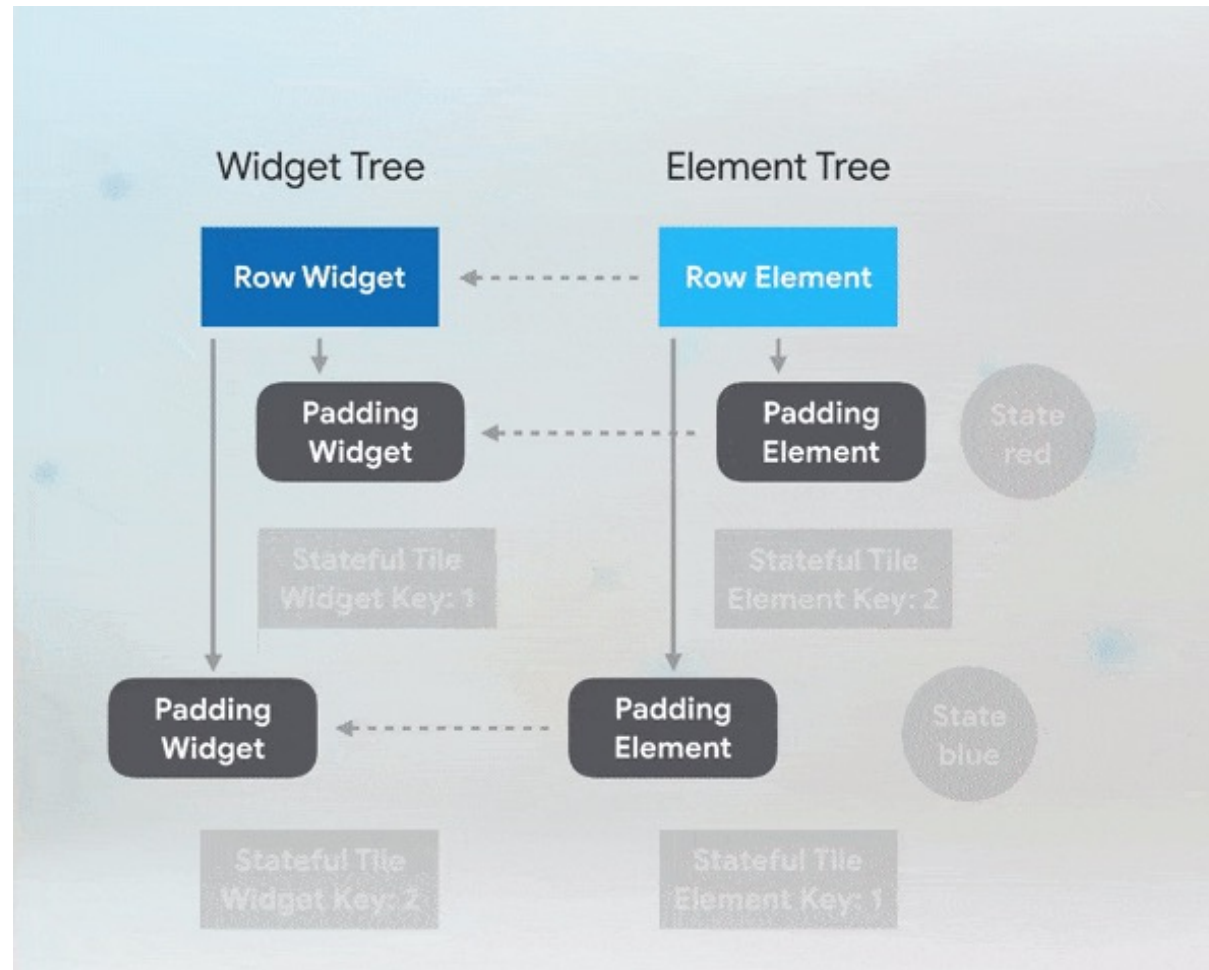
Where we put the keys



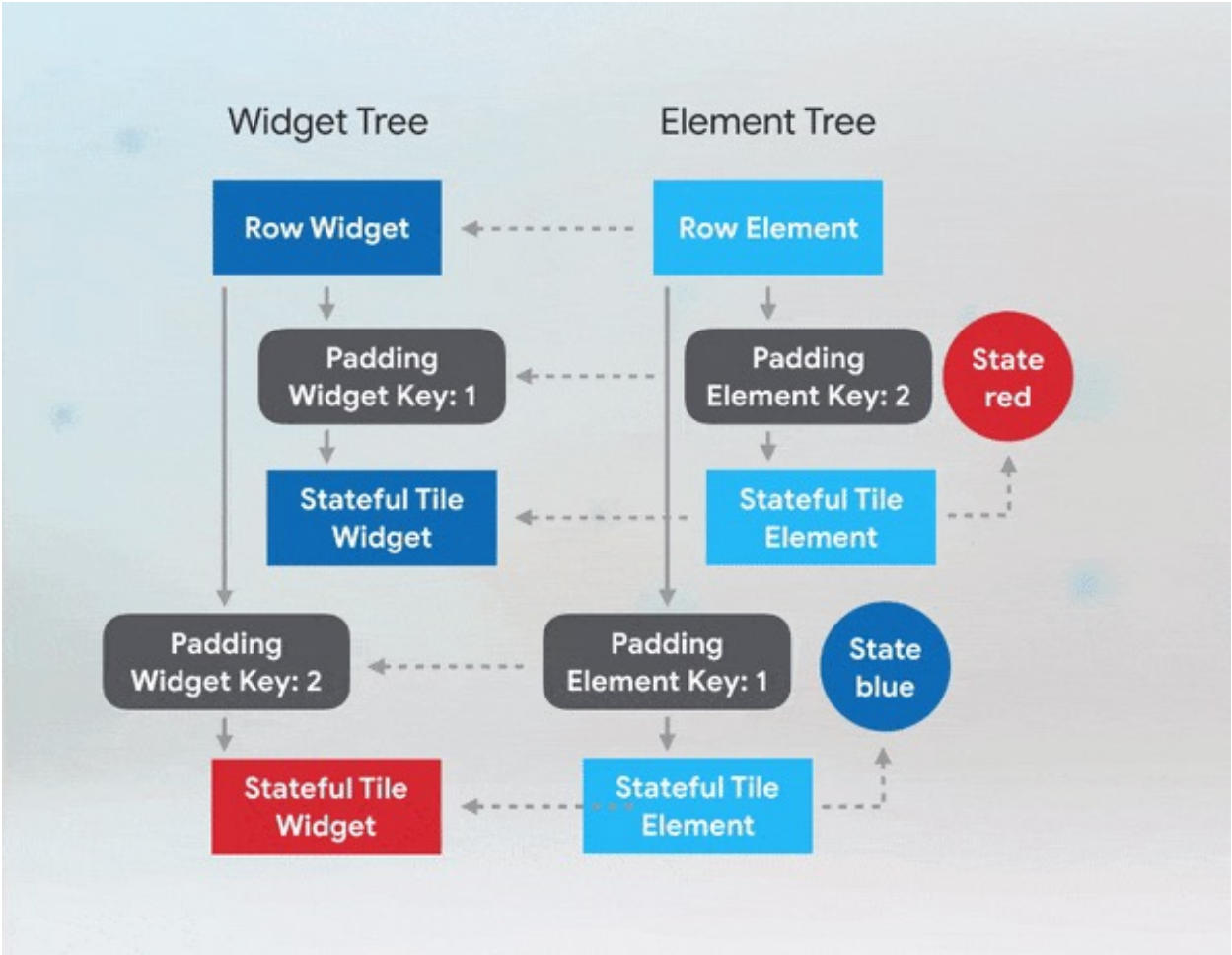
Where we put the keys



Where we put the keys



Where we put the keys



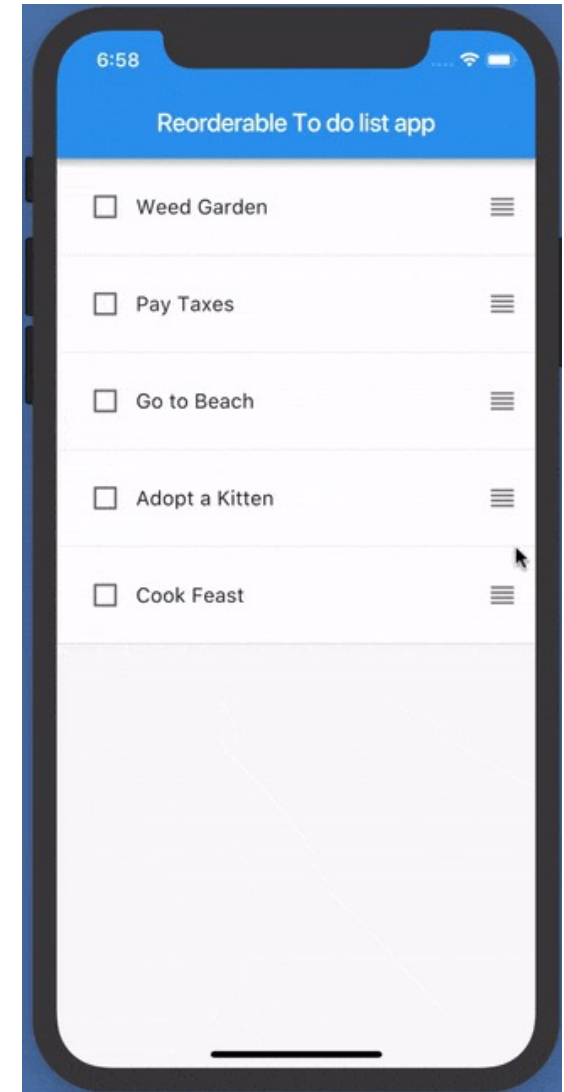
The types of keys we can use

- There are several **local keys** and the **global key**
- Local keys:
 - ValueKey
 - ObjectKey
 - UniqueKey
 - PageStorageKey
- Global key: GlobalKey

Value Key

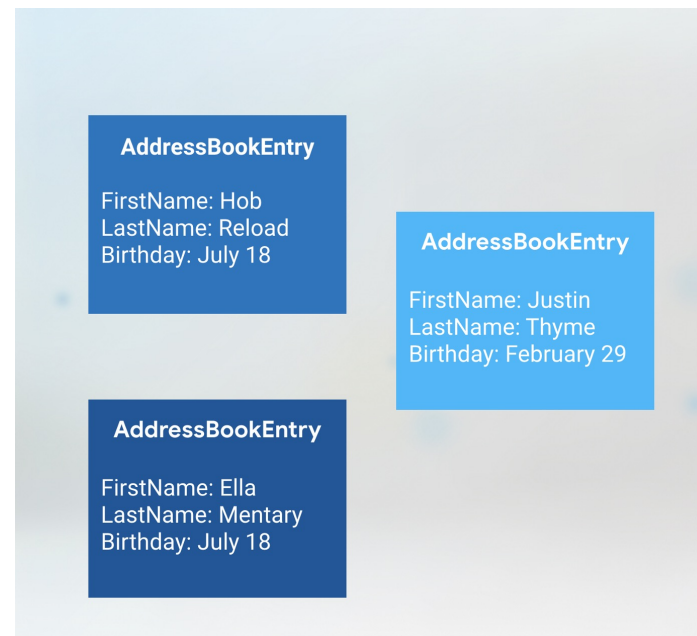
- If you expect some value in the widget to be constant and unique, then you can use **ValueKey** with this unique value.
- For example, you might expect the text of a To-do item to be constant and unique in To-do list app.

```
return TodoItem(  
  key: ValueKey(todo.task),  
  todo: todo,  
  onDismissed: (direction) => _removeTodo(context, todo),  
);
```



Object Key

- If you expect that any of the individual fields might be the same as another entry but the combination is unique, then you can use **ObjectKey** with these combination.
- For example, in an address book app, any of the individual fields like a first name or birthday might be the same as another entry, but the combination is unique.

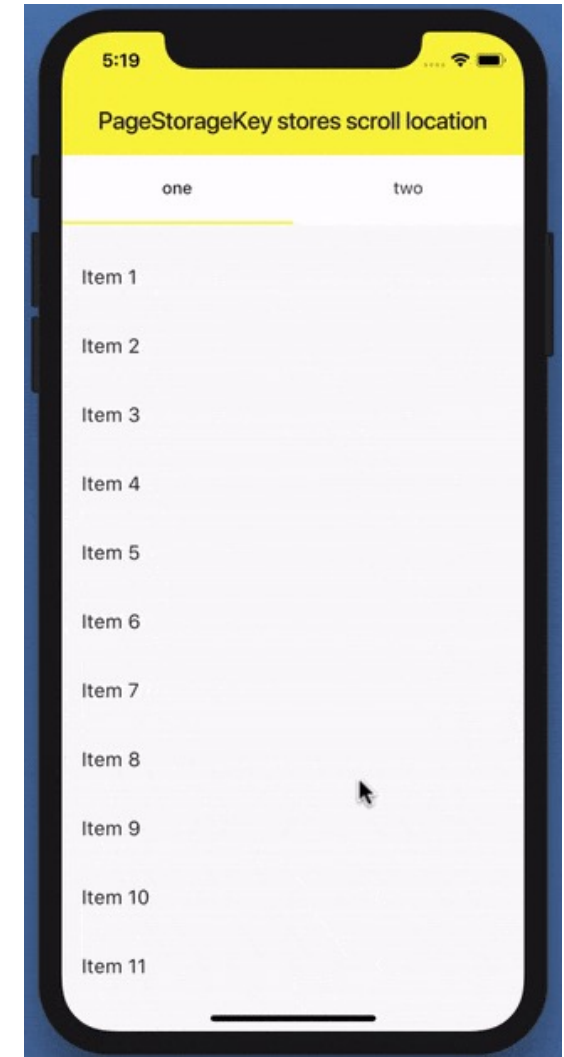


Unique Key

- If you have multiple widgets in your collection with the same value or if you want to really ensure each widget is distinct from *all* others, you can use the **UniqueKey**.
- In the swapping tile example, we didn't have any other constant data that we're storing in our tiles, which is the reason we use the unique key.
- If you construct a new UniqueKey inside a build method, the widget using that key will get a different, *unique* key every time you the build method re-executes.
 - This will eliminate any benefits of using keys.

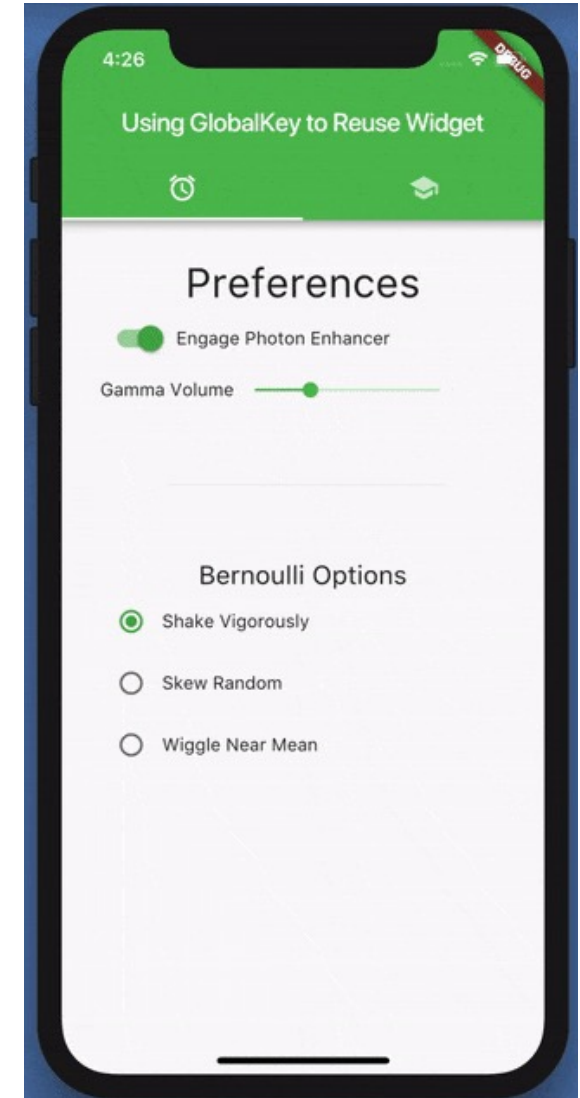
Page Storage Key

- **PageStorageKeys** are specialized keys that store a user's scroll location so that the app can preserve it for later.



Global Key

- **GlobalKeys** have two uses:
 - They allow widgets to change parents anywhere in your app without losing state.
 - They can be used to access information about another widget in a completely different part of the widget tree.
- The Form widget uses the GlobalKey, and this is the only one recommended case using GlobalKey.



Team Project

Main goal of team project

- To have an experience of making a complete app with your team members!
 - It does not need to be a creative and unique app that does not exist before.
 - A specialized app for a specific target is enough for novelty in this team project, even if this app is very similar to other apps in terms of functions.

What you can

- Referring to other existing apps for designs or functions.
- Use some parts of Flutter codes in the documentation or other sources for **general use** in the Web.
 - e.g., Blog post explaining some widgets or concepts or Stack exchange
- Using other advanced widgets not dealt with in the class. (Recommended!)
- Using other frameworks as a database or a server.
 - The main framework should be Flutter.
- Submitting the output app to some other competitions **after the mid-term exam**.

What you cannot

- Use other Flutter codes for development of some apps.
- Use other SDK for mobile development as the main framework.
- Use your pre-developed code used in other classes or in other external competitions.

Assessment

- Assessment in this class
 - Attendance (10%)
 - Mid-term exam (30%)
 - Final exam (30%)
 - Assignment (30%)
 - Assignments in the class (5%)
 - Team project (25%)
- There are two area for assessment for team project.
 - Assessment for minimum requirements (10%)
 - Peer Review (15%)

Assessment

- Minimum Requirement (10%)
 - Submission of proposal (2%)
 - Presentations (4%)
 - Meeting the minimum specifications (4%)
 - Whether the app uses the core widgets dealt with in this class.
- Peer Review (15%)
 - Novelty(3%): Whether this app is new. (to some specific targets)
 - Completeness(4%): Whether each function works well.
 - Variety(4%): Whether the app includes various functions related to the main goal.
 - Convenience(4%): Whether the app is convenient to use. (Documentation may be important.)

Proposal Presentation

- The presentation material must be in English, but you may give a presentation in any language.
- The proposal presentation is important in many cases of development.
- Each team will have 5 minutes for the presentation, and the presentation will be in the class of 10/27.
- Main goal: Introduce your plans to your classmates and make a good impression!