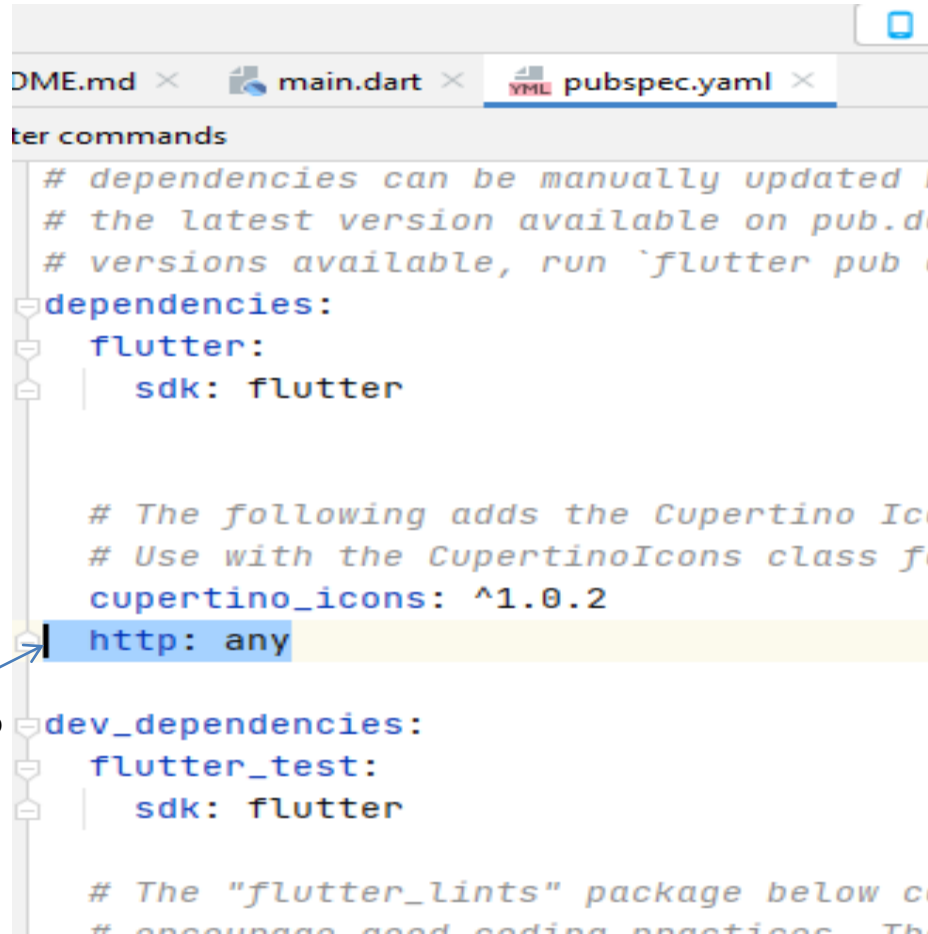


Flutter and Rest api

Access the REST API in the Flutter app

- Flutter provides **http package** to use http resources.
- The http package uses **await** and **async** features and provides many high-level methods such as read, get, post, put, head, and delete methods for sending and receiving data from remote locations.
- These methods simplify the development of REST-based mobile applications.
- **Note: To install the http package, open the `pubspec.yaml` file in your project folder and add http package in the `dependency` section.**



The screenshot shows an IDE with three tabs: DME.md, main.dart, and pubspec.yaml. The pubspec.yaml file is open, showing a list of dependencies. A new dependency, 'http', is being added to the list. The text 'http: any' is highlighted in yellow, and a blue arrow points to it from the left. The text 'Add this dependency to pubspec.yaml' is written to the left of the arrow.

```
# dependencies can be manually updated  
# the latest version available on pub.d  
# versions available, run `flutter pub  
dependencies:  
  flutter:  
    sdk: flutter  
  
# The following adds the Cupertino Icons  
# Use with the CupertinoIcons class fo  
cupertino_icons: ^1.0.2  
http: any  
dev_dependencies:  
  flutter_test:  
    sdk: flutter  
  
# The "flutter_lints" package below co  
# encourage good coding practices. Th
```

Add this dependency to
pubspec.yaml

- Async means that this **function is asynchronous** and you might need to wait a bit to get its result.
- Await literally means - wait here until this function is finished and you will get its return value.

Future<T> class

- The result of an asynchronous computation.
- An *asynchronous computation* cannot provide a result immediately when it is started, unlike a synchronous computation which does compute a result immediately by either returning a value or by throwing.
- An asynchronous computation may need to wait for something external to the program (reading a file, querying a database, fetching a web page) which takes time.
- Instead of blocking all computation until the result is available, the asynchronous computation immediately returns a Future which will *eventually* "complete" with the result.

Asynchronous programming

- To perform an asynchronous computation, you use an async function which always produces a future.
- Inside such an asynchronous function, you can use the await operation to delay execution until another asynchronous computation has a result.
- While execution of the awaiting function is delayed, the program is not blocked, and can continue doing other things.

Listview.builder

- **Listview.builder** creates a scrollable, linear array of widgets.
- Listview.builder by default does not support child reordering.

- initState()
 - The framework will call this method exactly once for each State object it creates.

Flutter Card

- A card is a sheet used to represent the information related to each other, such as an album, a geographical location, contact details, etc.
- ***A card in Flutter is in rounded corner shape and has a shadow.***
- We mainly use it to store the content and action of a single object.

- **Write a Flutter program based on RestAPI.**

main.dart

```
import 'dart:async';
import 'dart:convert';
import 'package:flutter/material.dart';
import 'package:http/http.dart' as http;

void main() {
  runApp(const MaterialApp(
    home: HomePage()
  ));
}

class HomePage extends StatefulWidget {
  const HomePage({Key? key}) : super(key: key);

  @override
  HomePageState createState() => HomePageState();
}
```

```
class HomePageState extends State<HomePage> {  
  late final List data;  
  Future<String> getData() async {  
    var response = await http.get(  
      Uri.parse("https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/posts"),  
      headers: {  
        "Accept": "application/json"  
      }  
    );  
    setState(() {  
      data = json.decode(response.body);  
    });  
    // ignore: avoid_print  
    // print(data[1]["title"]);  
    return "Success!";  
  }  
}
```

@override

// ignore: must_call_super

void initState(){

 getData();

}

@override

Widget build(BuildContext context){

return Scaffold(

 appBar: **AppBar**(title: **const Text**("Listview"), backgroundColor: Colors.*blue*),

 body: **ListView.builder**(

// ignore: unnecessary_null_comparison

 itemCount: *data.length*,

 itemBuilder: (BuildContext context, int index){

return Card(

 child: **Text**(*data[index]["title"]*),

);

 },

),

);

}

}