

PMH 1 –

TP1

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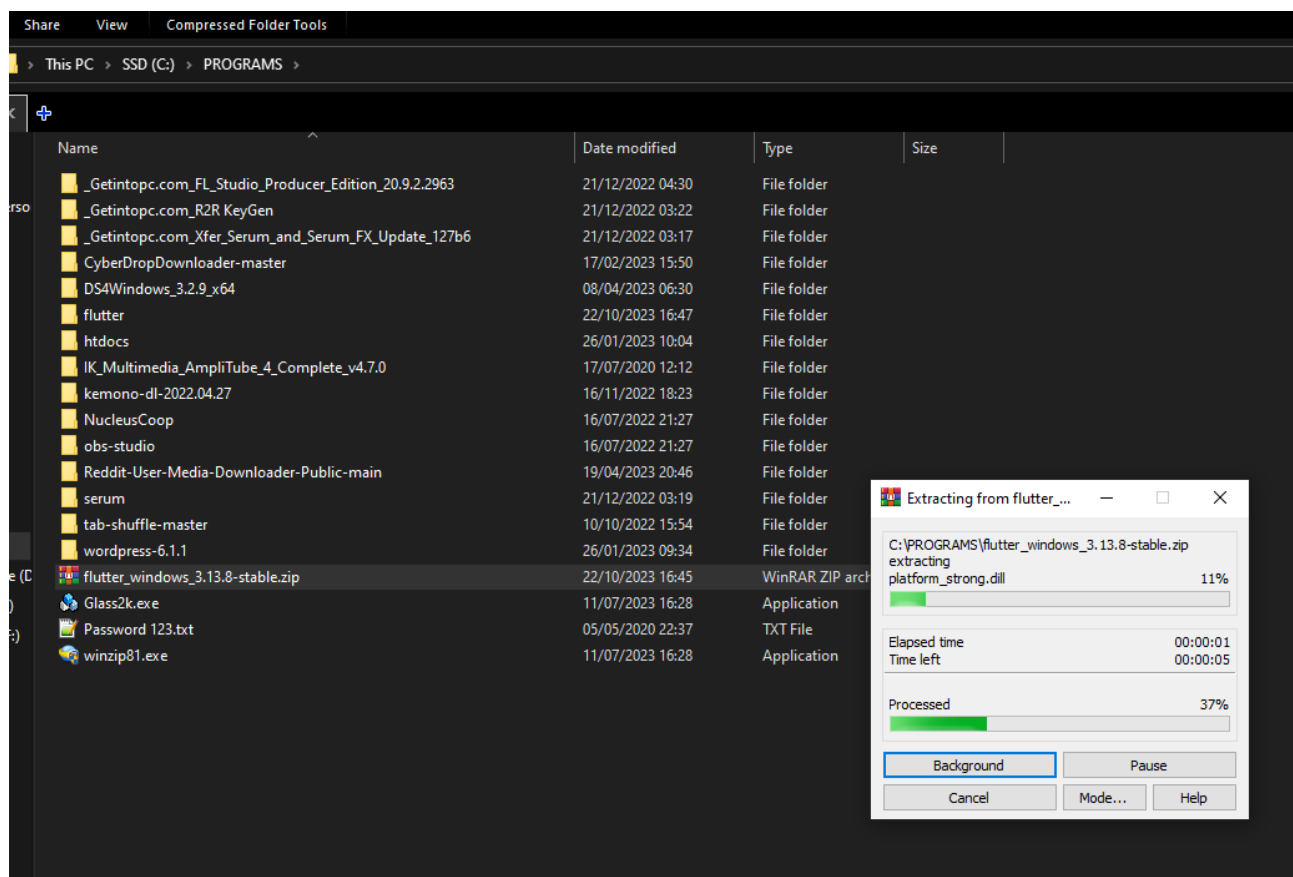
Task 1 -

Flutter environment Installation

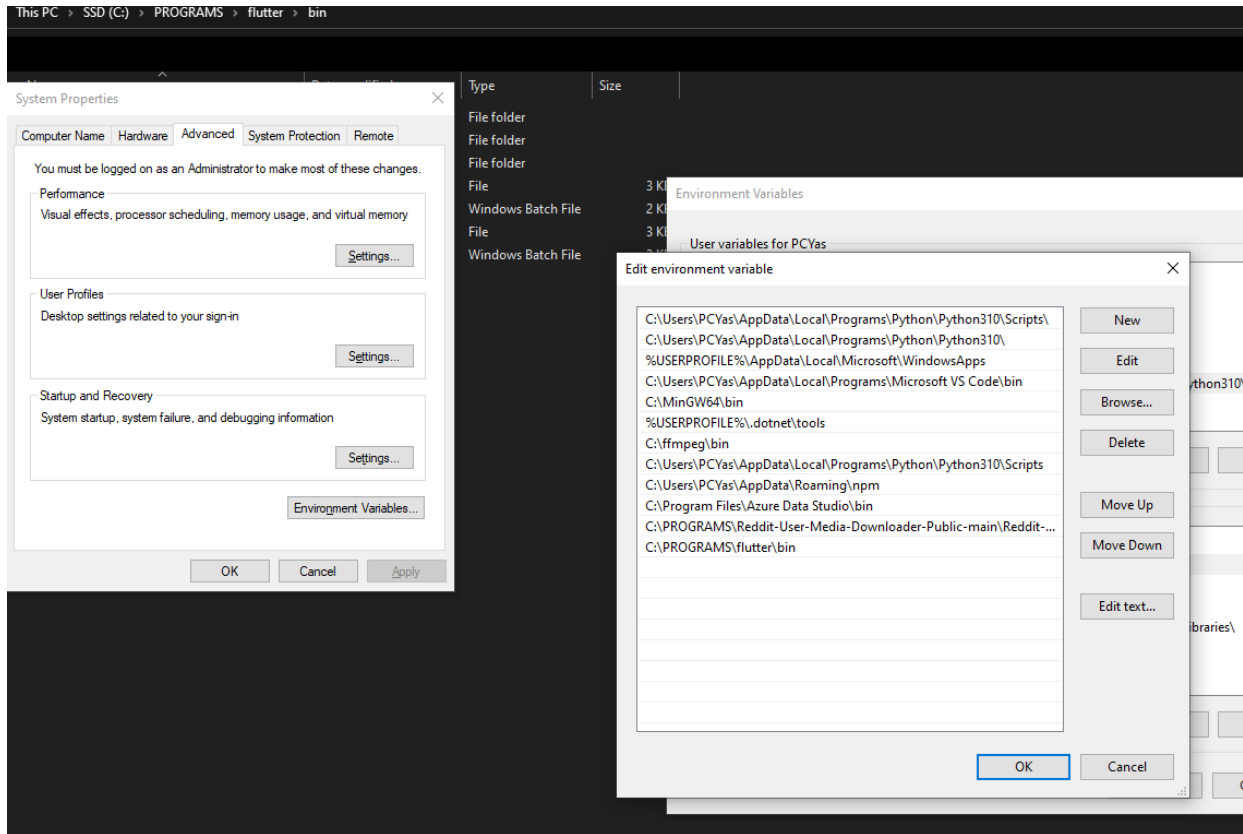
During my internships I happened to work on app development using the react native platform ecosystem. Due to this I happened to already have a lot of the prerequisite software installed, For those reasons this section will only contain the installation of Flutter, I'll however show that everything's working as intended.

Installing Flutter

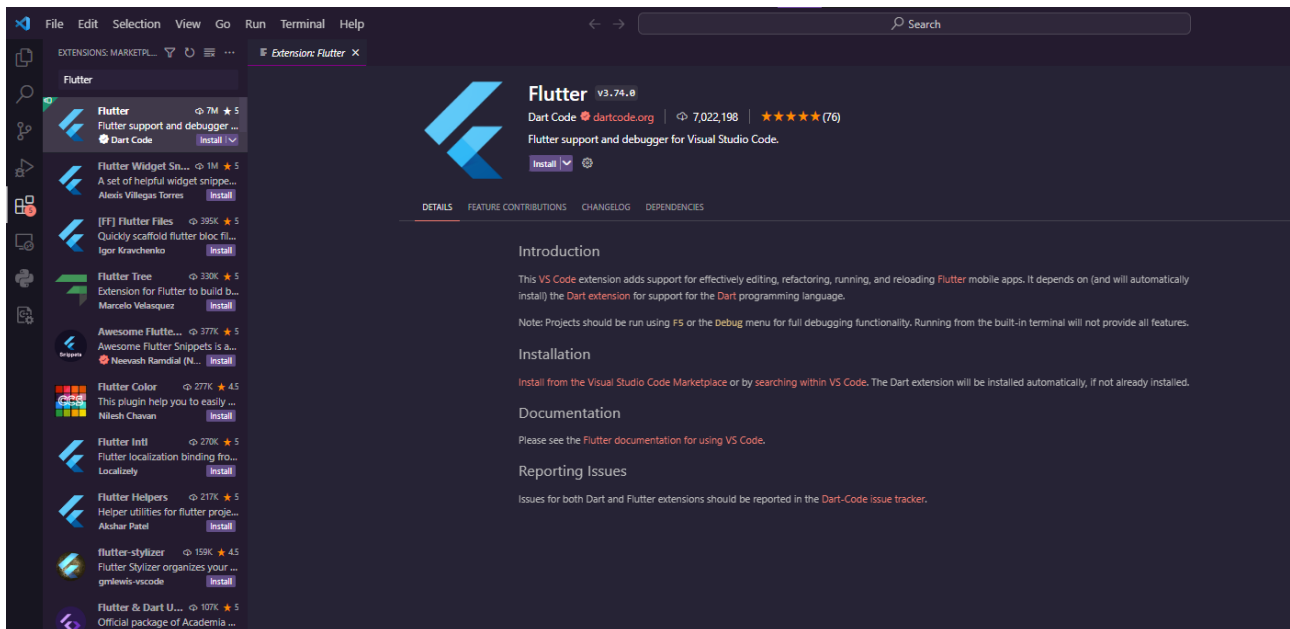
The installation of flutter was relatively straight forward and involved few hiccups.



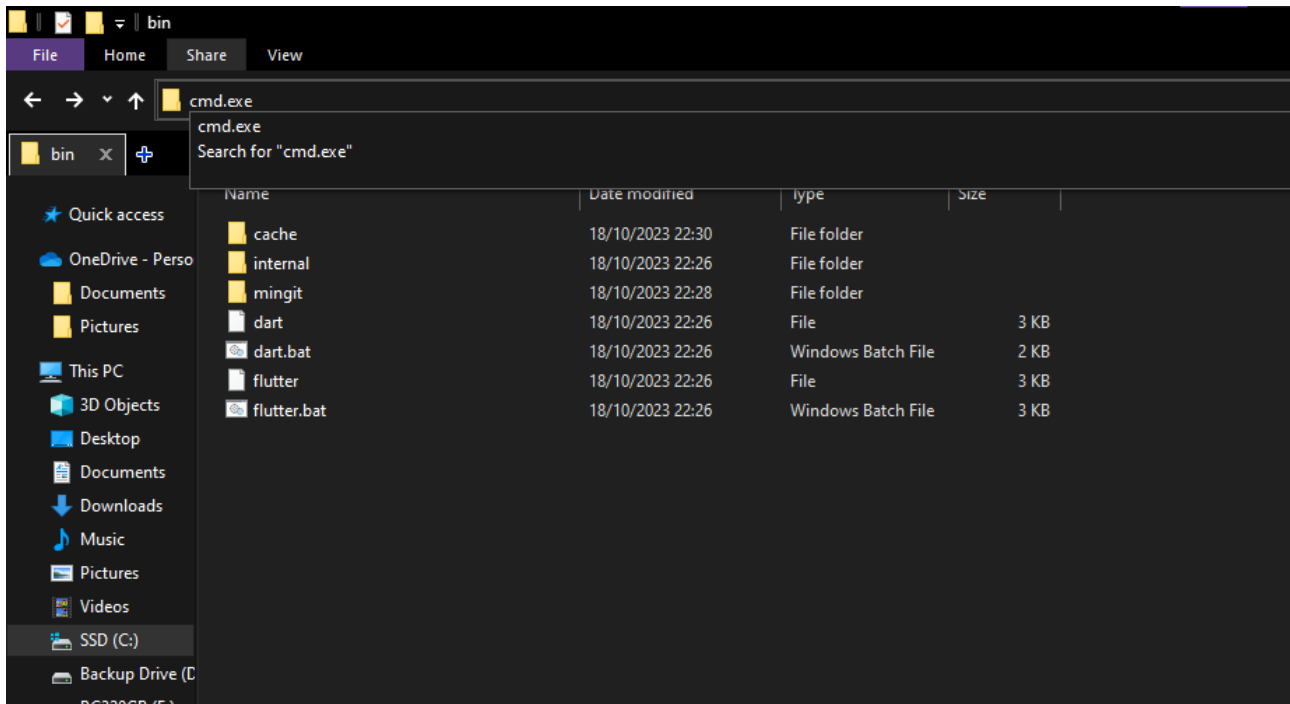
- *Extracting the installer onto my C drive*



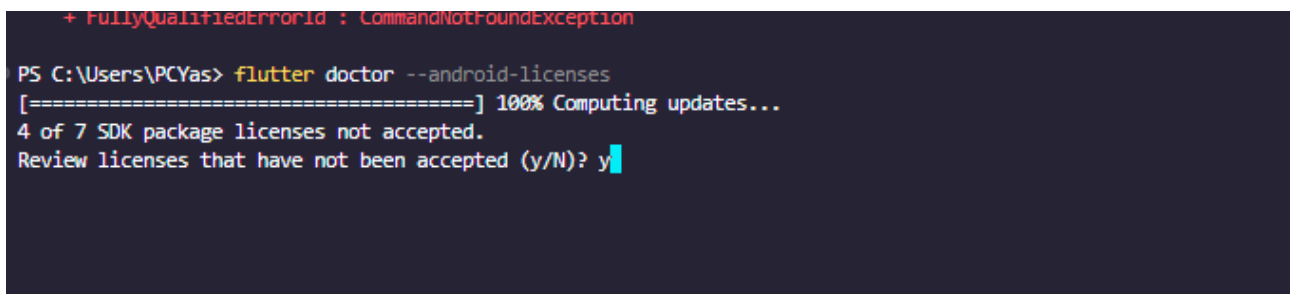
- *Adding flutter to path*



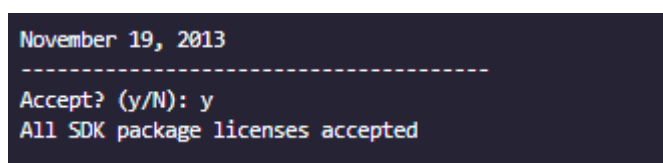
- *Installing the flutter extension on VSC (which includes dart)*



- *opening a prompt on the flutter path*



- *fixing dependencies and android sdk licenses for flutter*



```
PS C:\Users\PCYas> flutter doctor -v
[✓] Flutter (Channel stable, 3.13.8, on Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19045.3570], locale en-MU)
    • Flutter version 3.13.8 on channel stable at C:\PROGRAMS\flutter
    • Upstream repository https://github.com/flutter/flutter.git
    • Framework revision 6c4930c4ac (4 days ago), 2023-10-18 10:57:55 -0500
    • Engine revision 767d8c75e8
    • Dart version 3.1.4
    • DevTools version 2.25.0

[✓] Windows Version (Installed version of Windows is version 10 or higher)

[✓] Android toolchain - develop for Android devices (Android SDK version 34.0.0)
    • Android SDK at C:\Users\PCYas\AppData\Local\Android\sdk
    • Platform android-UpsideDownCakePrivacySandbox, build-tools 34.0.0
    • Java binary at: C:\Program Files\Android\Android Studio\jbr\bin\java
    • Java version OpenJDK Runtime Environment (build 17.0.6+0-b2043.56-10027231)
    • All Android licenses accepted.

[✓] Chrome - develop for the web
    • Chrome at C:\Program Files\Google\Chrome\Application\chrome.exe

[✓] Visual Studio - develop Windows apps (Visual Studio Community 2022 17.3.1)
    • Visual Studio at C:\Program Files\Microsoft Visual Studio\2022\Community
    • Visual Studio Community 2022 version 17.3.32811.315
    • Windows 10 SDK version 10.0.19041.0

[✓] Android Studio (version 2022.3)
    • Android Studio at C:\Program Files\Android\Android Studio
    • Flutter plugin can be installed from:
      https://plugins.jetbrains.com/plugin/9212-flutter
    • Dart plugin can be installed from:
      https://plugins.jetbrains.com/plugin/6351-dart
    • Java version OpenJDK Runtime Environment (build 17.0.6+0-b2043.56-10027231)

[✓] VS Code (version 1.83.1)
    • VS Code at C:\Users\PCYas\AppData\Local\Programs\Microsoft VS Code
    • Flutter extension version 3.74.0

[✓] Connected device (3 available)
    • Windows (desktop) • windows • windows-x64 • Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19045.3570]
    • Chrome (web)      • chrome  • web-javascript • Google Chrome 116.0.5845.188
    • Edge (web)        • edge    • web-javascript • Microsoft Edge 117.0.2045.60

[✓] Network resources
    • All expected network resources are available.

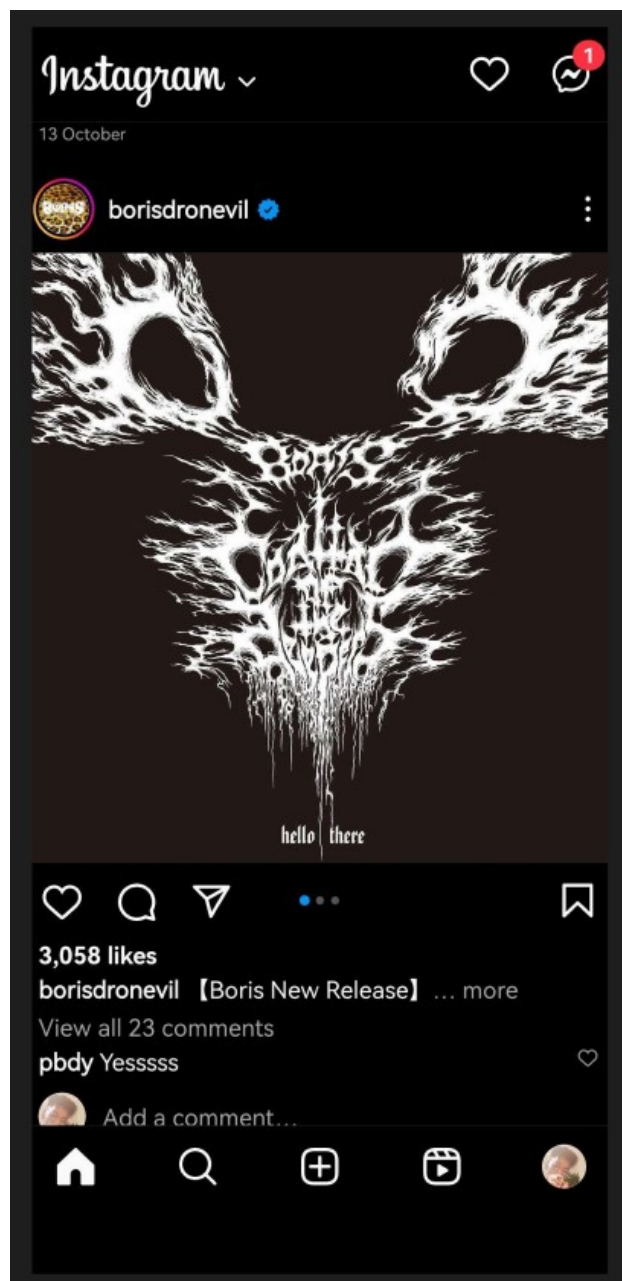
• No issues found!
```

Task 2

Using an appropriate online tool create a wireframe for a Flutter App

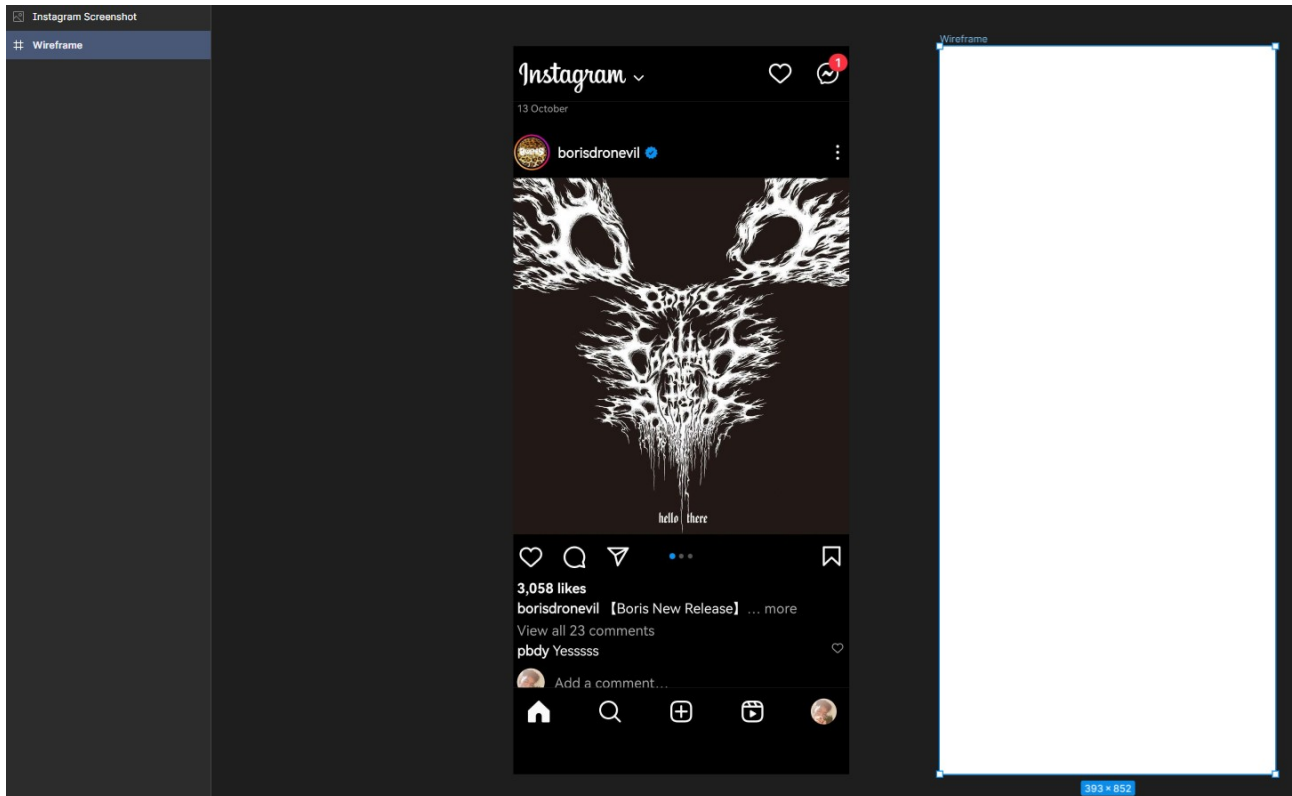
Wireframes are a 2d visual illustration that generally aid us in the form of a visual guide as to how the final application will look like. It does not showcase the entire application's design, but rather, gives insight on the key elements and the UI of the application.

I've decided for this task to recreate a wireframe of the instagram application. I've chosen instagram as it has a lot of tropes in application design and happens to have a lot of shapes that would be a good idea to showcase on a wireframe demo. This is the screenshot we'll be basing the wireframe off of.

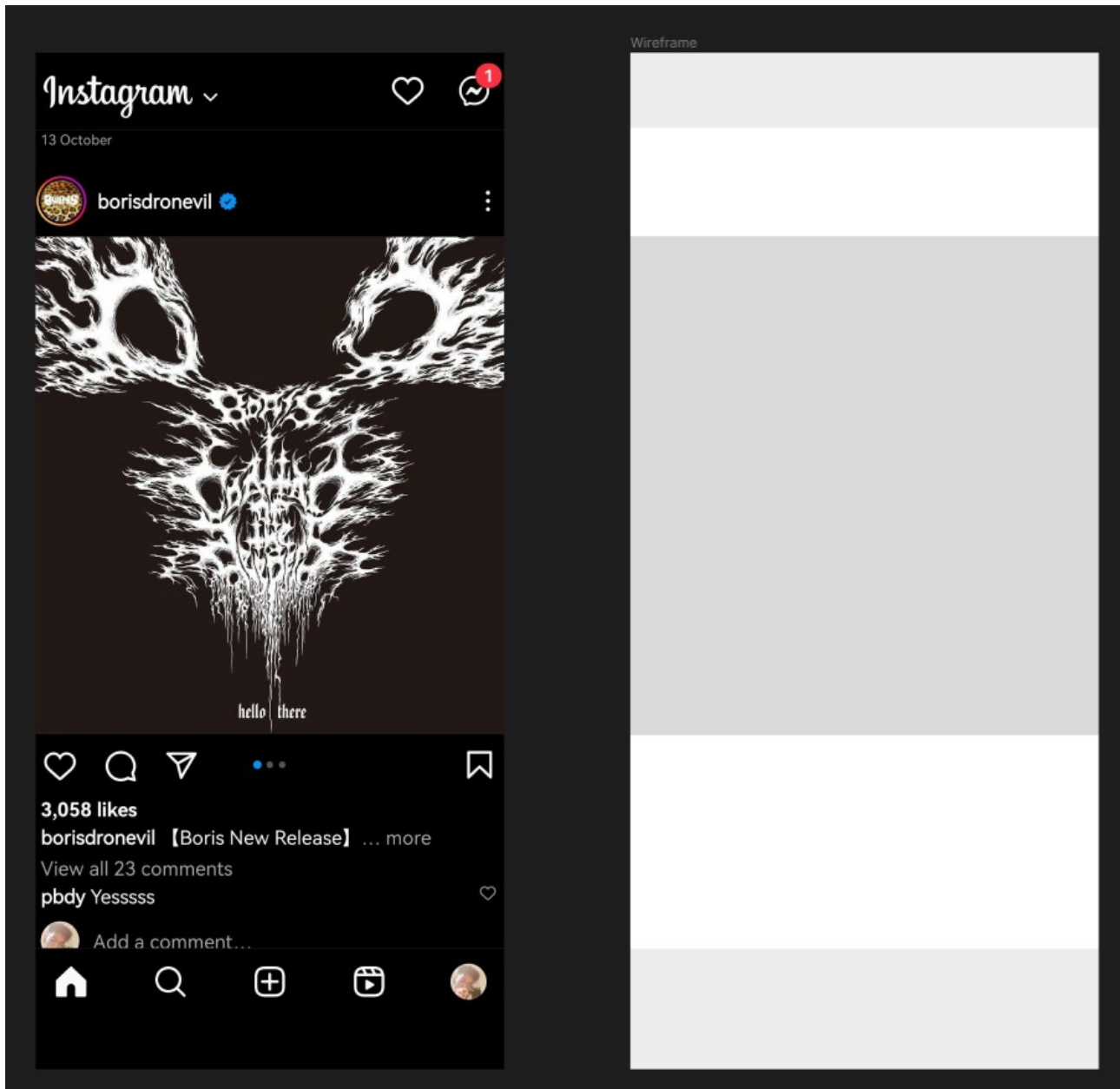


Using Figma

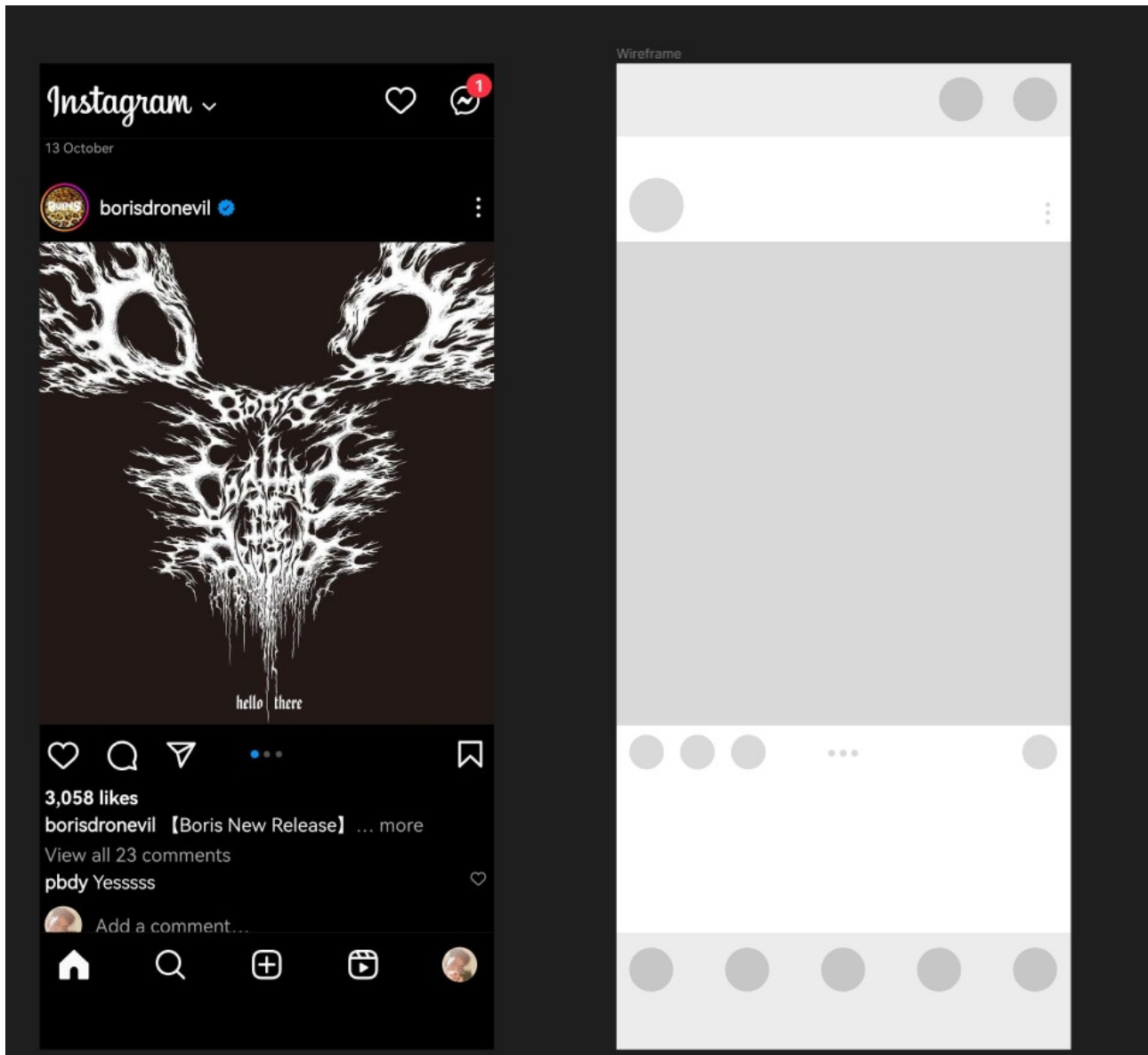
To make our wireframe I've chosen to Figma. Figma is a design application commonly used in industry for the making of desktop and mobile applications. I happened to have worked with figma previously during my internship so I was familiar with the application. As a result I decided to go with that for the creation of this wireframe.



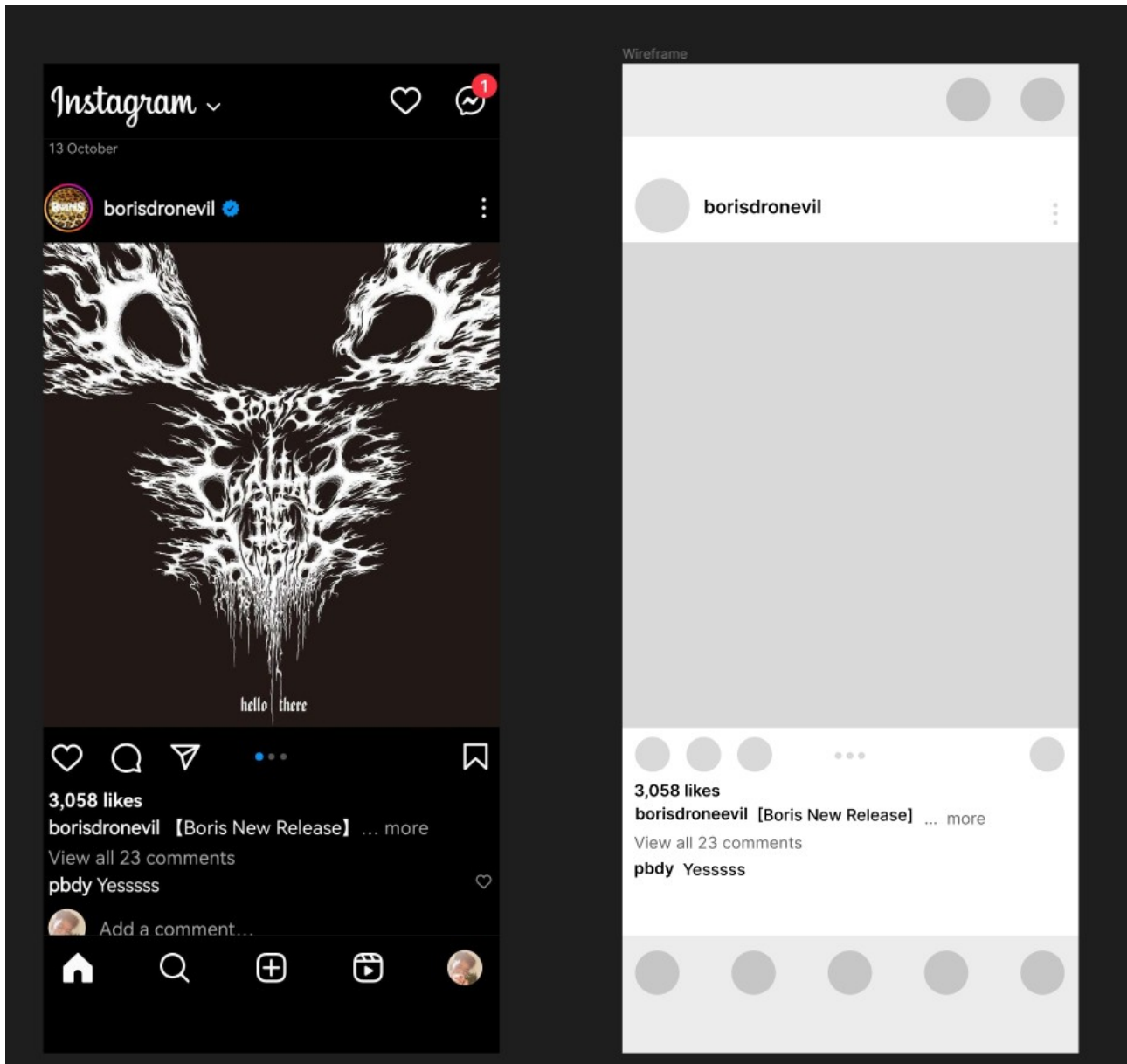
As a start I made a wireframe layer using a phone screen for reference, this will be the base for our wireframe of the screenshot. Keep in mind that we won't be making a dark mode of the wireframe; after all a wireframe is just there to give an outlook of the design elements, not necessarily the design choices – so a dark mode would be redundant here.



We begin to add elements in importance, creating the post box and the header and footer of the application firsthand.

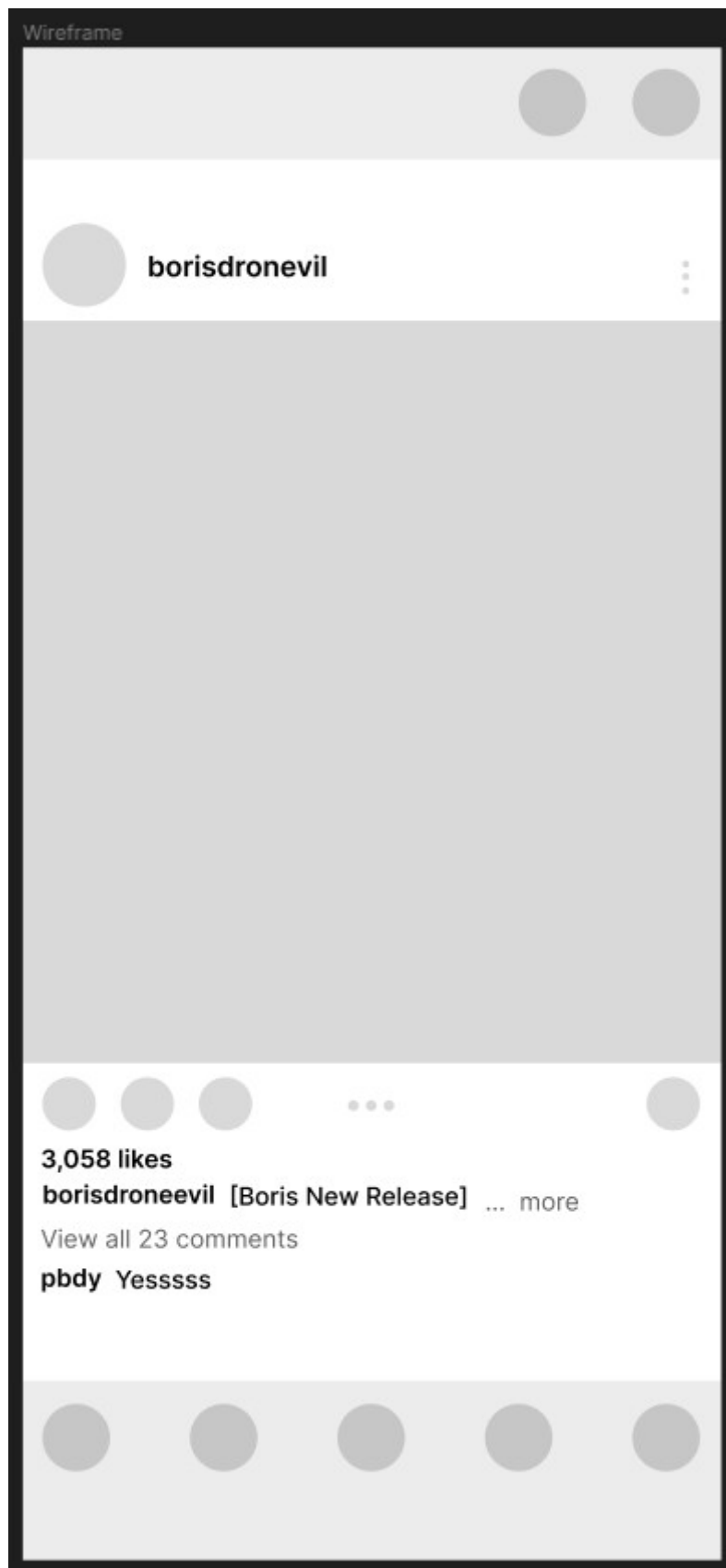


I've gone ahead and added all circular details to the wireframe. This is done by imposing a rectangle and then applying a strong corner radius to it.



Finally we have to add the text – We place it in the general correct position and properly apply colour and boldness to recreate the UI as best as we can.

From there we have completed our wireframe for the application. In the next page you can see the full wireframe.



Task 3

Using an appropriate online tool create a wireflow for a Flutter App

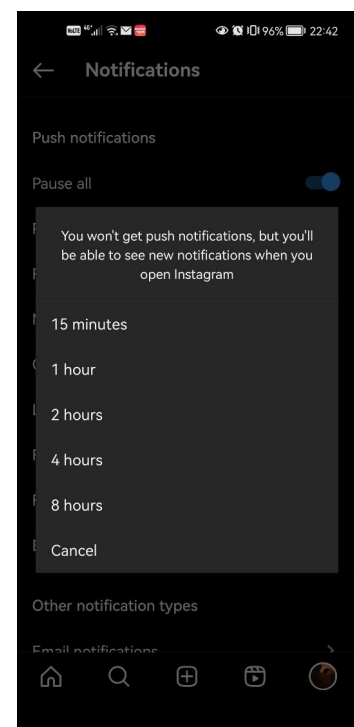
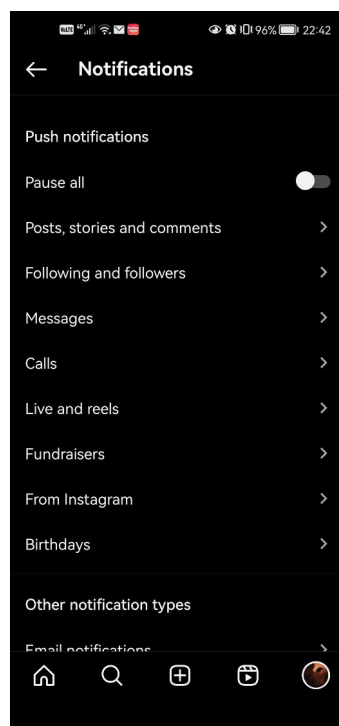
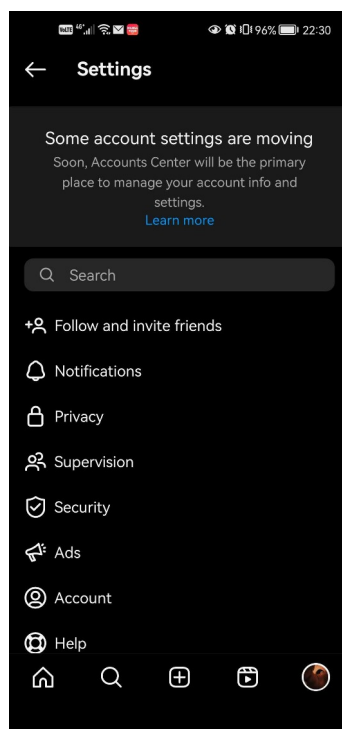
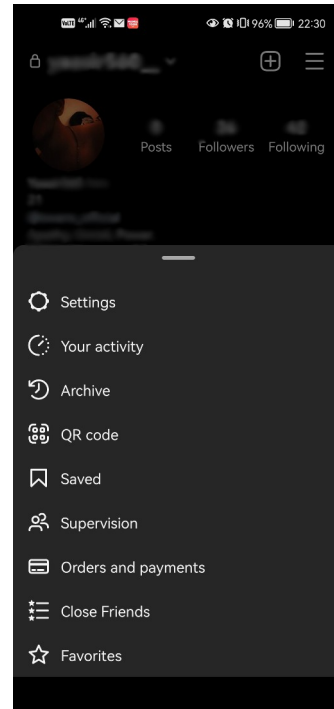
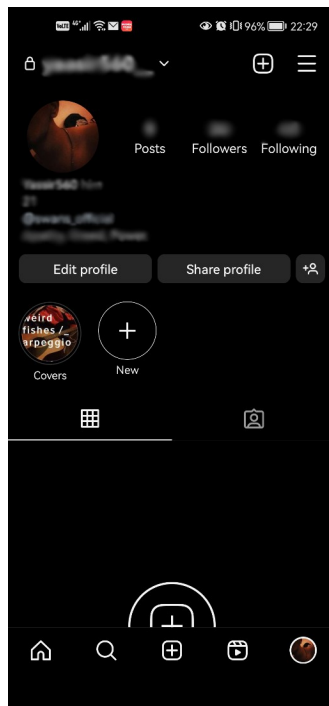
We'll be using figma again for this as it comes with all the tools to create a wireflow. We'll also be sticking with Instagram since we already have the first wireframe for the flow.

A wireflow helps us visualize design changes and transitions from one screen of the UI to another. For this we must create wireframes of the other elements of the flow.

For most actions that an actor (user) would want to do, the flow is actually rather short on mobile applications. This has 2 rather convenient advantages.

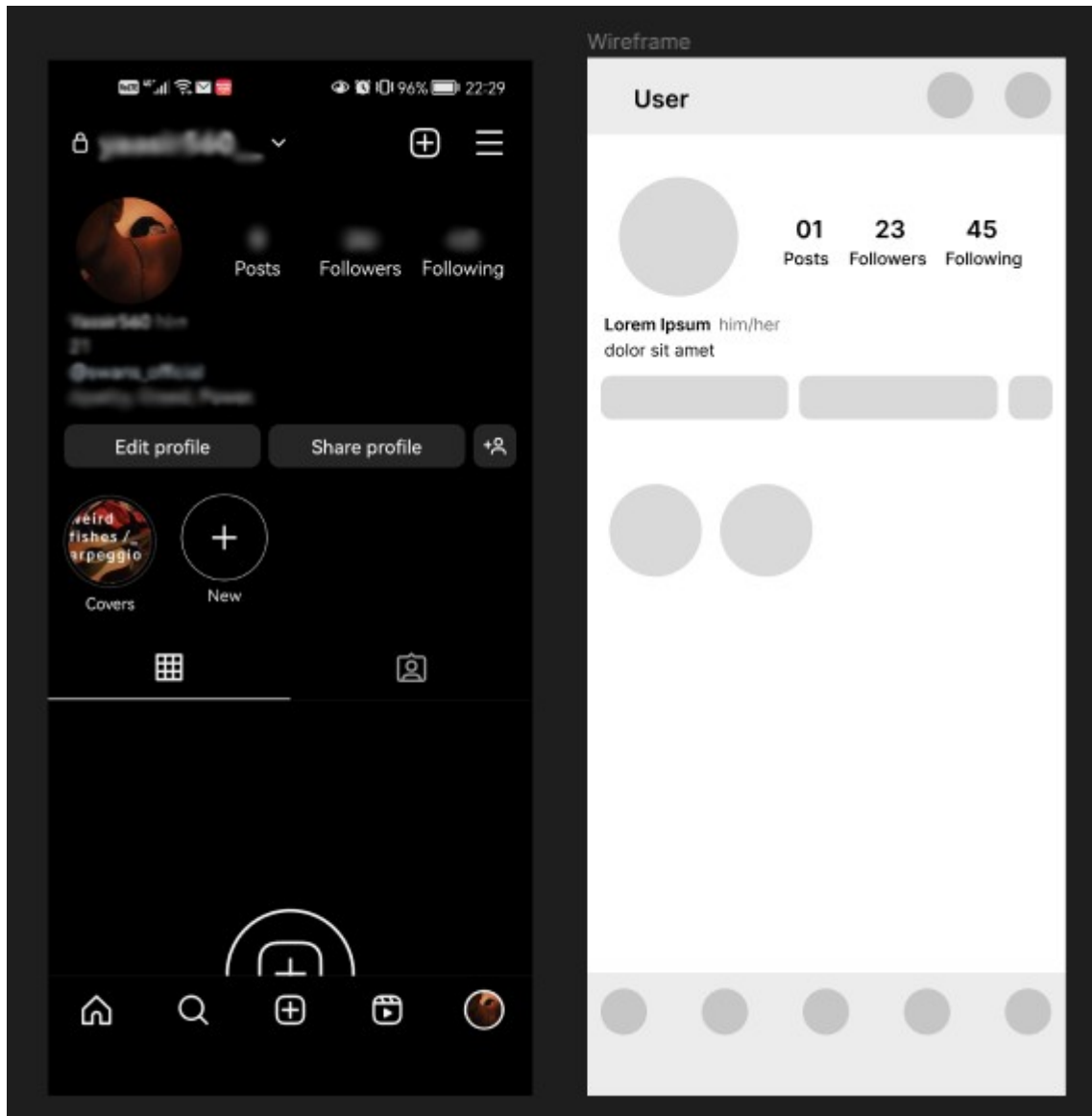
- The application is simpler to navigate. This makes the application easier to use, and as a result prevents users from having any confusion when using the application.
- Short flows mean less screens for the designers to make, less UI elements to implement and helps simplify the application's development in general. This might seem trivial if we're making an application once, but as the saying goes, everything that can be broken will be broken. Applications break all the time, and more elements means more complexity- so more that can go wrong. And for a constantly updating and changing application (which is the industry norm these days) Less is more.

All that being said, I've decided to create a wireflow for a user wanting to pause the notifications from their instagram. Below are all the screens involved in this flow;

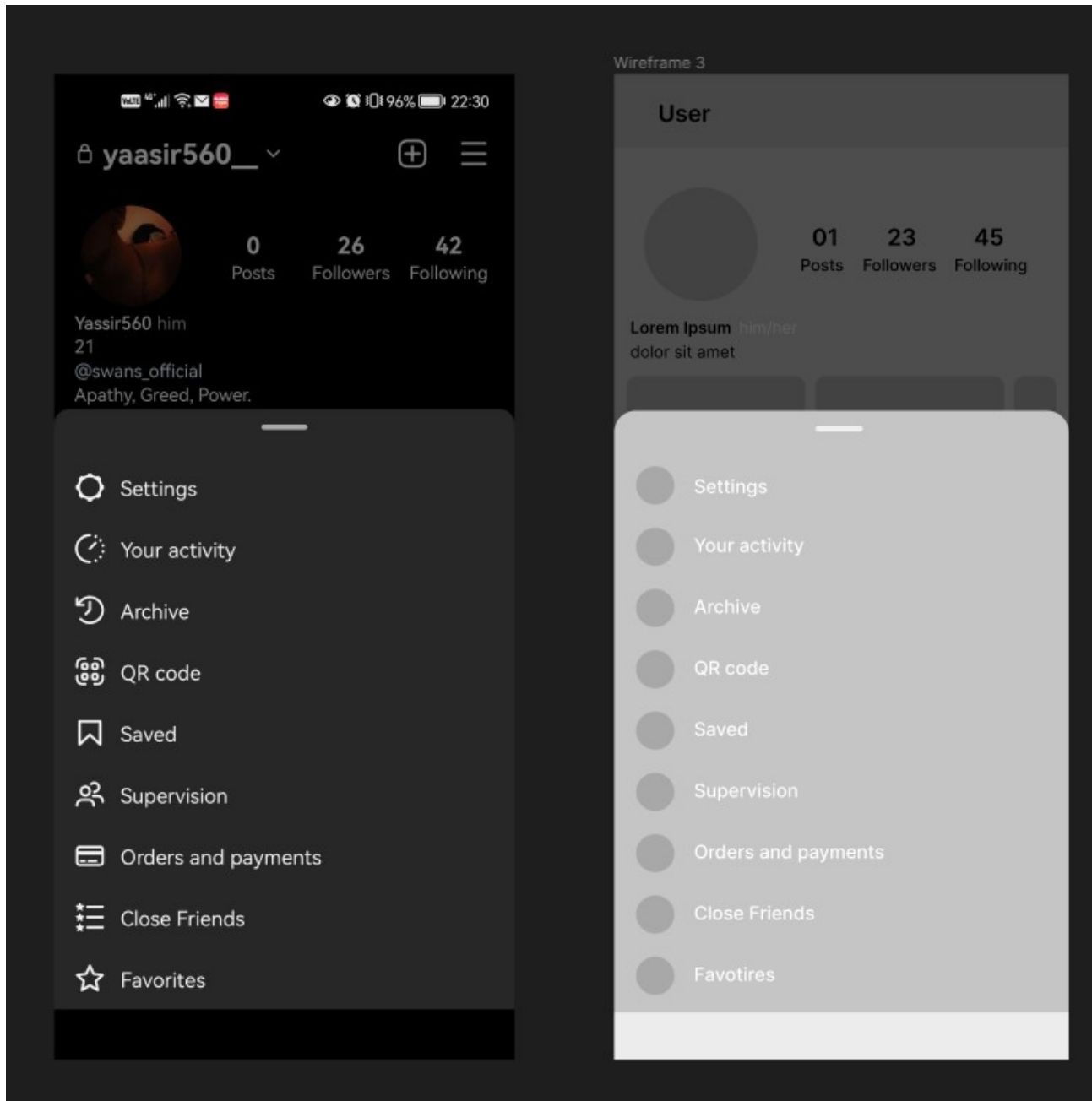


To start, we'll create the wireframes for each screen. Some are rather similar to each other, luckily, so this won't take too long.

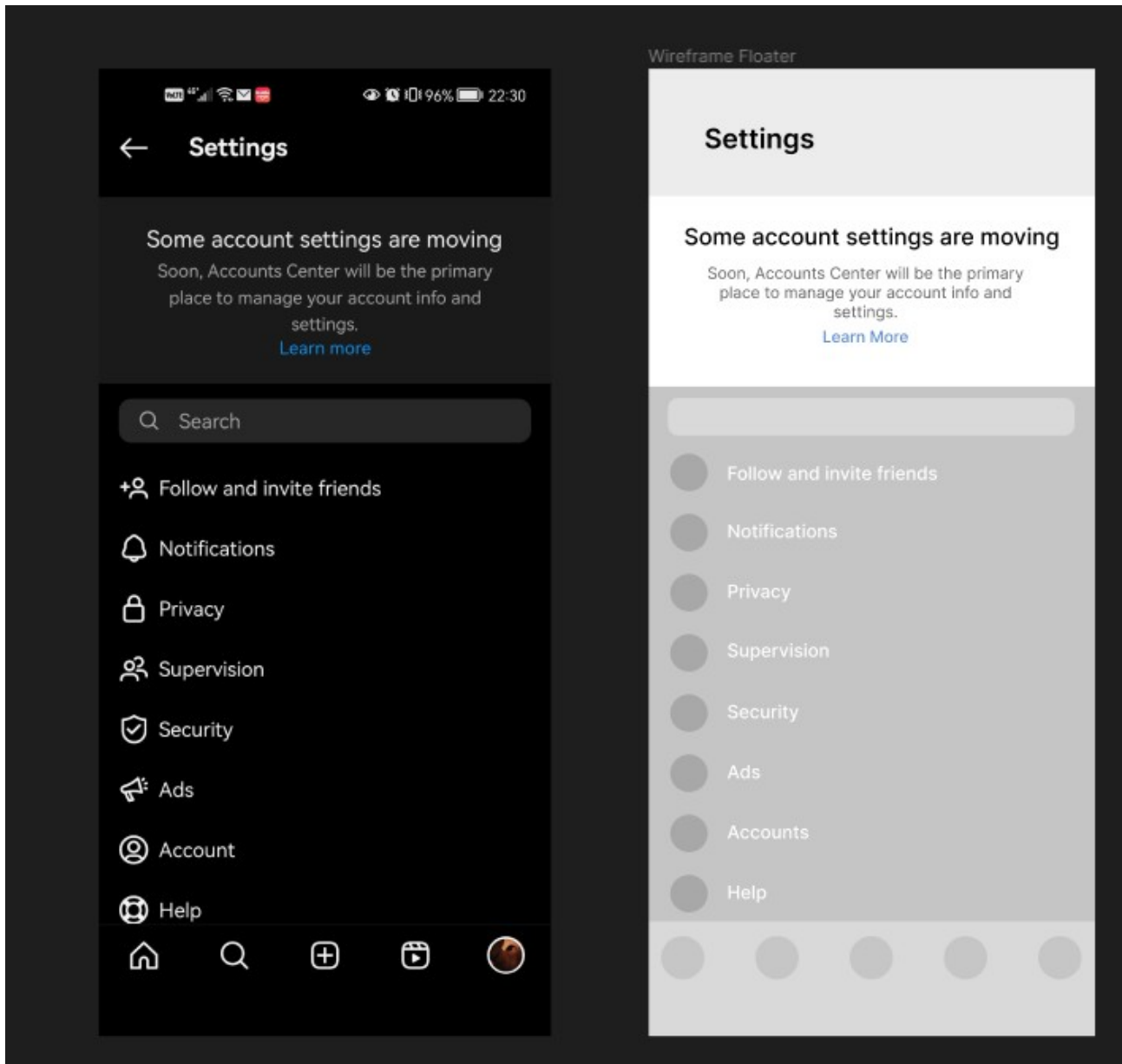
Here is the profile screen:



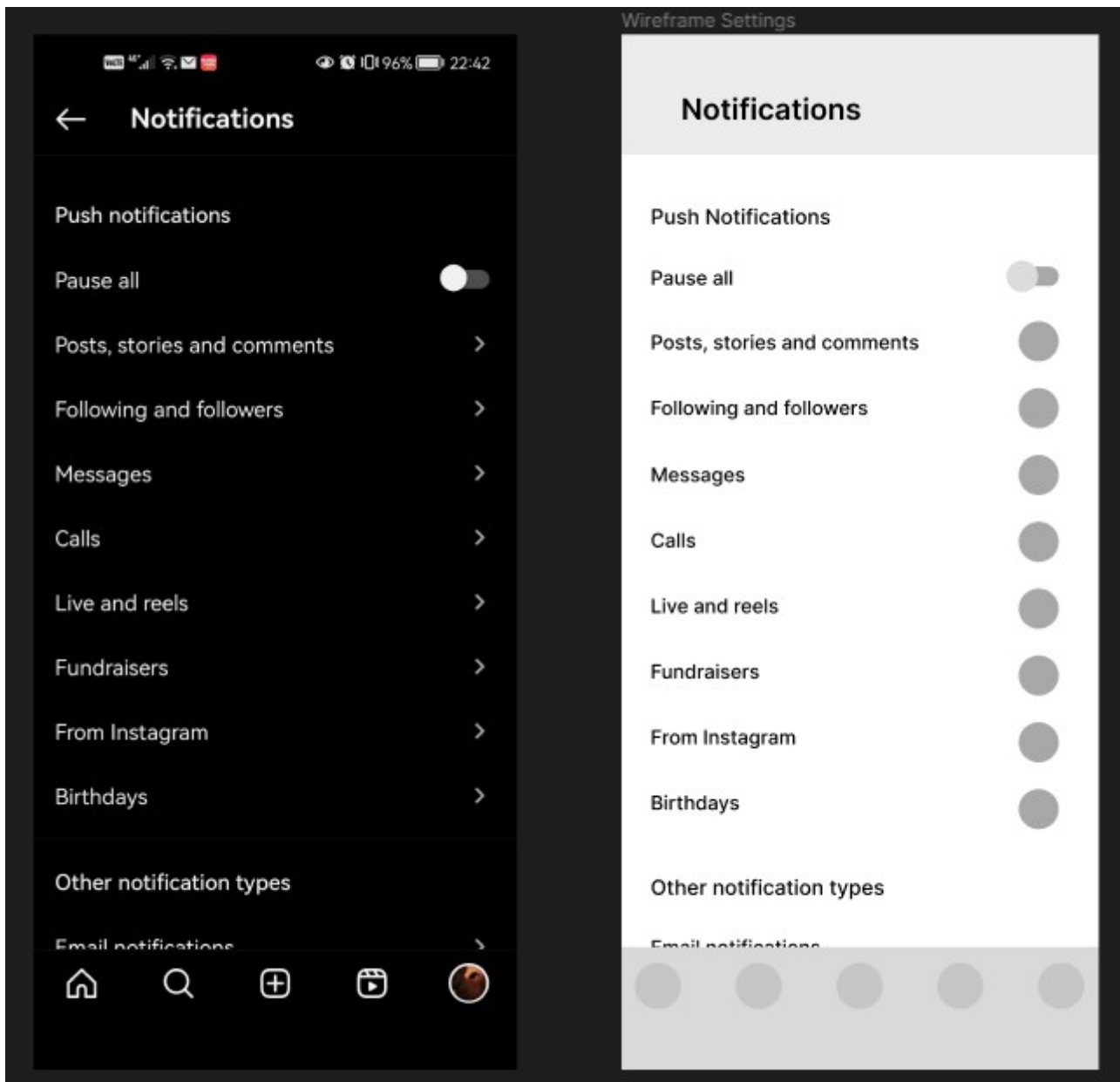
The floater dialogue:



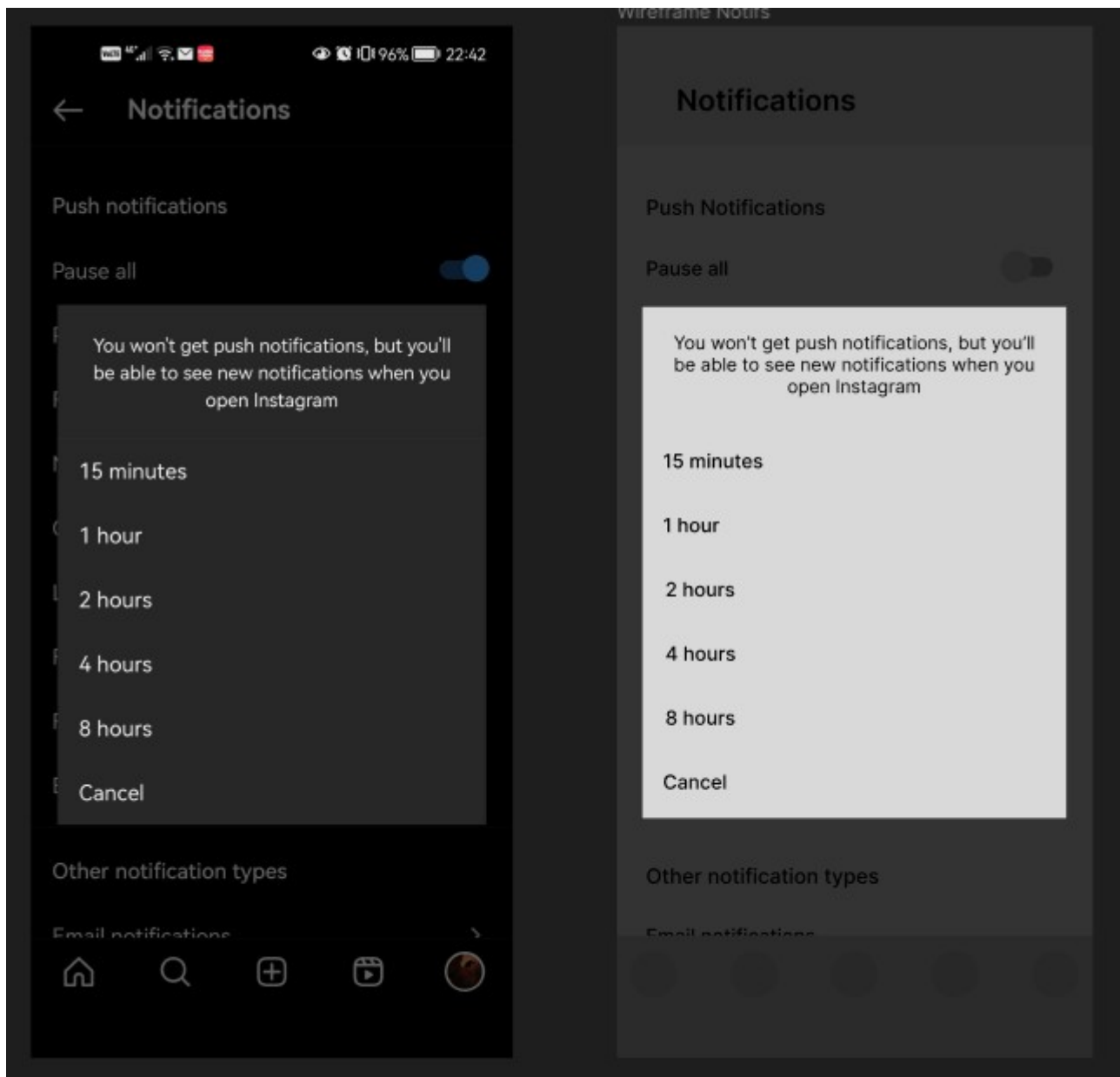
The settings screen:



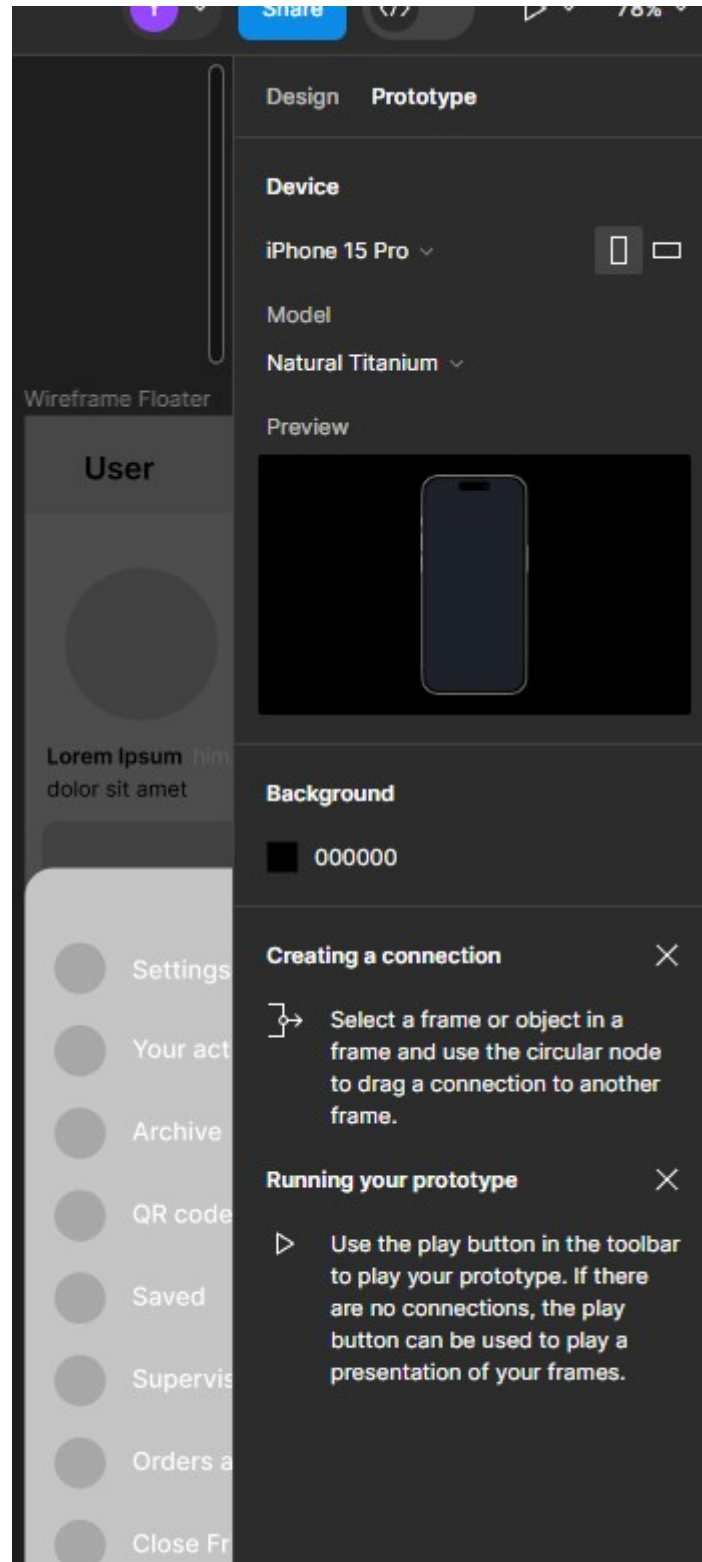
The notification screen:



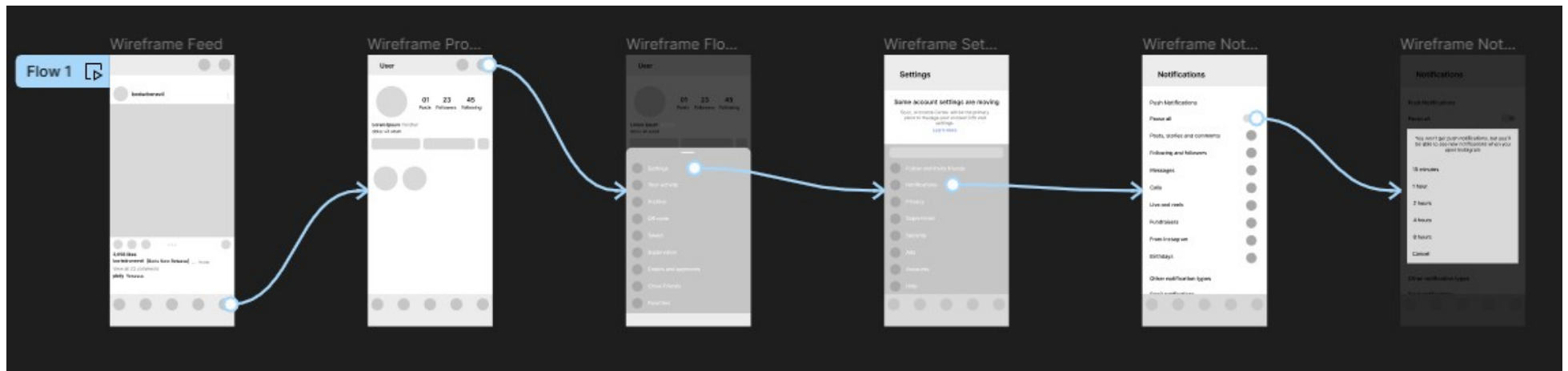
And finally the pause all screen:



To create our flow, we must enter the prototype section of figma, this is done via the righthand-side panel. From there, we can start creating our flow.



Here is the complete wireflow for our action; pausing notifications for the app;



I have linked the figma project to the lab 1 repository, so you'll be able to view the flow fully there.

Task 4

Using an appropriate online tool create a prototype for a Flutter App

Figma simplifies our work for this task, as we can simply use the present option to prototype our application, you can try this out by opening the figma project link found in the GitHub repository.

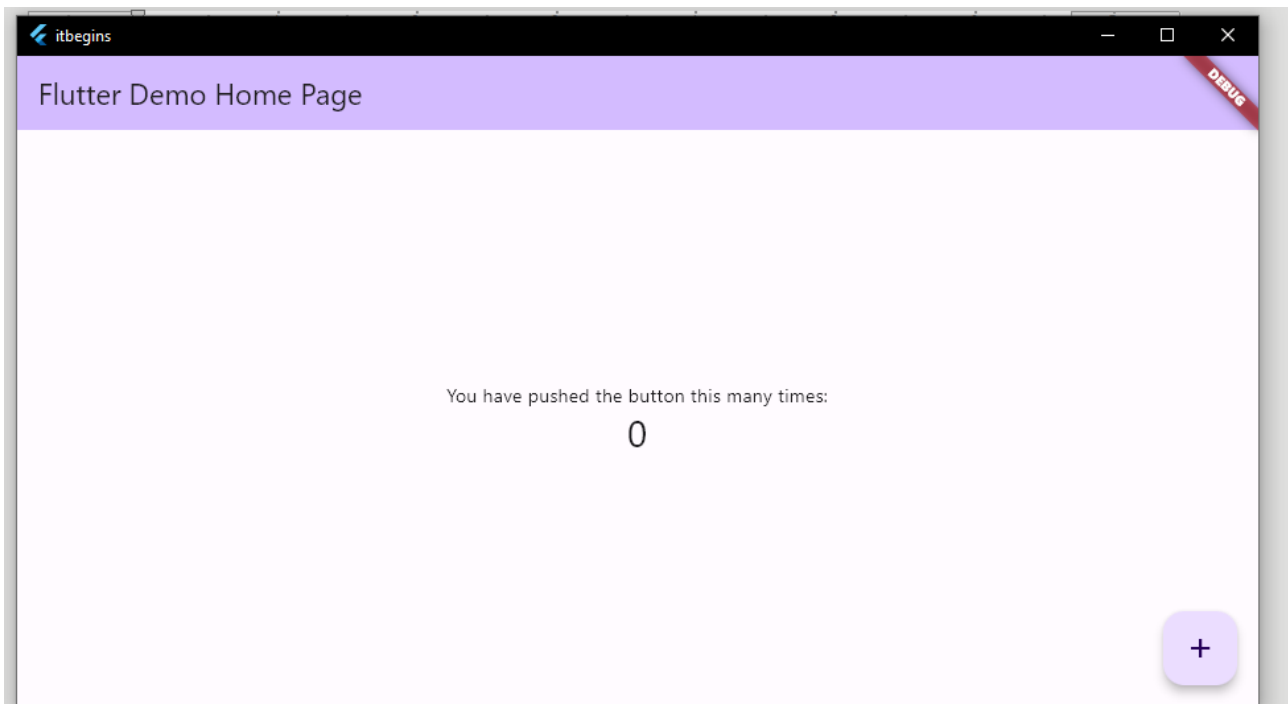
Task 5

Create your first Flutter App in VSCode or Android Studio

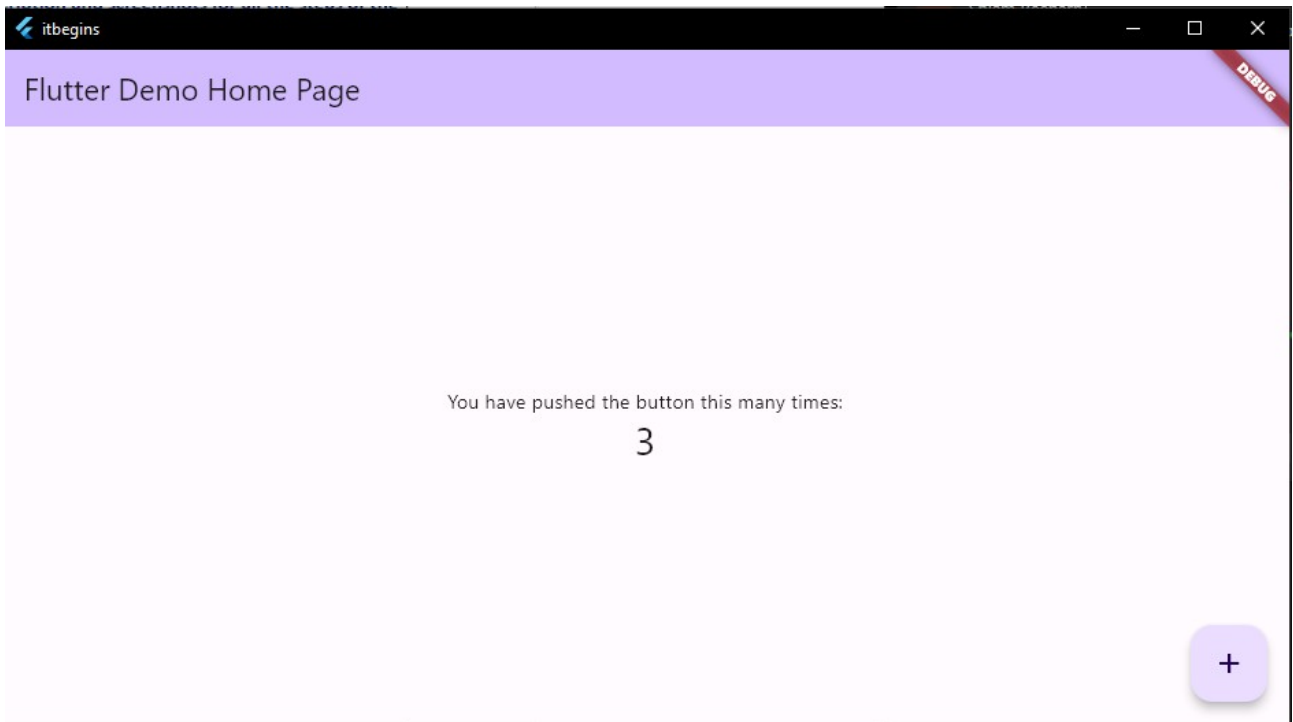
Creating our first flutter app is a rather straightforward task. To achieve this we can simply deploy the flutter app in VSCode and run the application using the flutter run command.

```
PS C:\Users\PCYas\Documents\GitHub\PMH\PMH_ShiamBeehary\itbegins> flutter run
Connected devices:
Windows (desktop) • windows • windows-x64 • Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19045.3803]
Chrome (web) • chrome • web-javascript • Google Chrome 119.0.6045.200
Edge (web) • edge • web-javascript • Microsoft Edge 120.0.2210.61
[1]: Windows (windows)
[2]: Chrome (chrome)
[3]: Edge (edge)
Please choose one (or "q" to quit): 1
Launching lib\main.dart on Windows in debug mode...
Building Windows application...
```

For my first execution of the program I've decided to run it as a windows application.



As we can see the application runs successfully and works as intended (pressing the button brings about an update to the interface, showcasing the functionality of all components of



the application.

Task 6

Visualizing Dynamic Color in App Using Codelab

In this task we'll be trying out a codelab to get dynamic colours into our application.

The codelab happens to use figma;

How Dynamic color works

[Learn More](#)

Dynamic color is a key feature of Material You in which an algorithm derives custom colors from a user's wallpaper to be applied to their apps and system UI.

Tone

Dynamic color is built to work across unpredictable contexts. To manage contrast ratios in various viewing contexts, luminance levels are the key attribute that allow colors to combine successfully even without the product team testing each specific color combination. Elements with similar luminance will not have appropriate contrast for legibility, while elements with different luminance values will be more distinguishable.

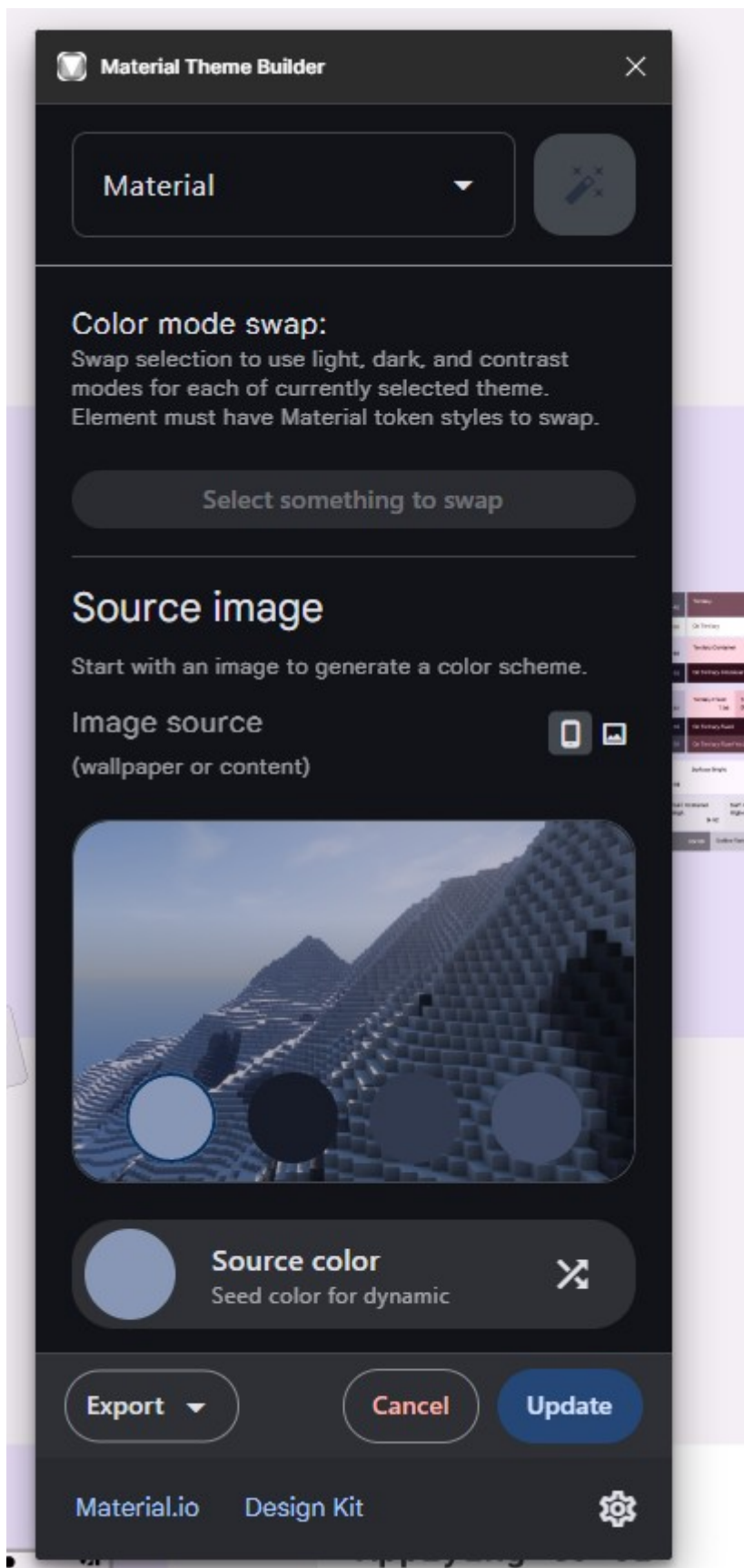


Tonal palette

A tonal palette is a translation of one hue (a dynamic extracted color) into a spectrum of related tones. The translation of a color into thirteen tones enables a group of tonal ranges, called a tonal palette, to be applied in different contexts, from individual elements inside a component to entire app themes.

[Begin exercise](#)

1143 x Hug



4. Extracting colors

Seed to scheme

Let's see how dynamic color works with the Material Theme Builder.

1. Open the Material Theme Builder. With **dynamic** selected, drop in an image or select one from the file browser. Notice the seed color will update based on the image.
2. Color values are extracted from a wallpaper and assigned a "type" which determines how the color will relate to other colors in a scheme. These "key colors" (to the right) have been updated to reflect these values.

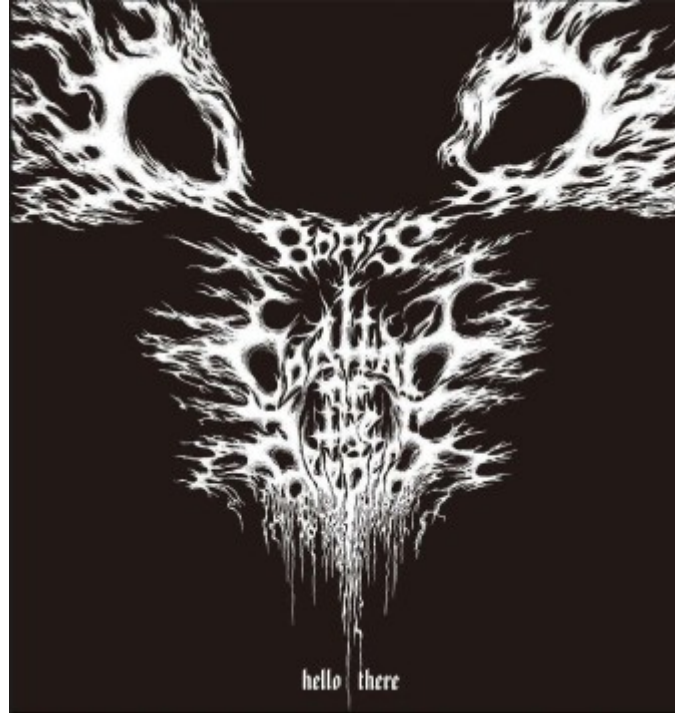


3. They are then translated into luminance-based tonal palettes, generating five color ranges with tones from light to dark. The tonal palettes are labeled as such in the color output.
4. From the five tonal ranges, specific tones (based on luminance) are slotted into the predefined roles that comprise a scheme. Colors are mapped to a scheme through design tokens.

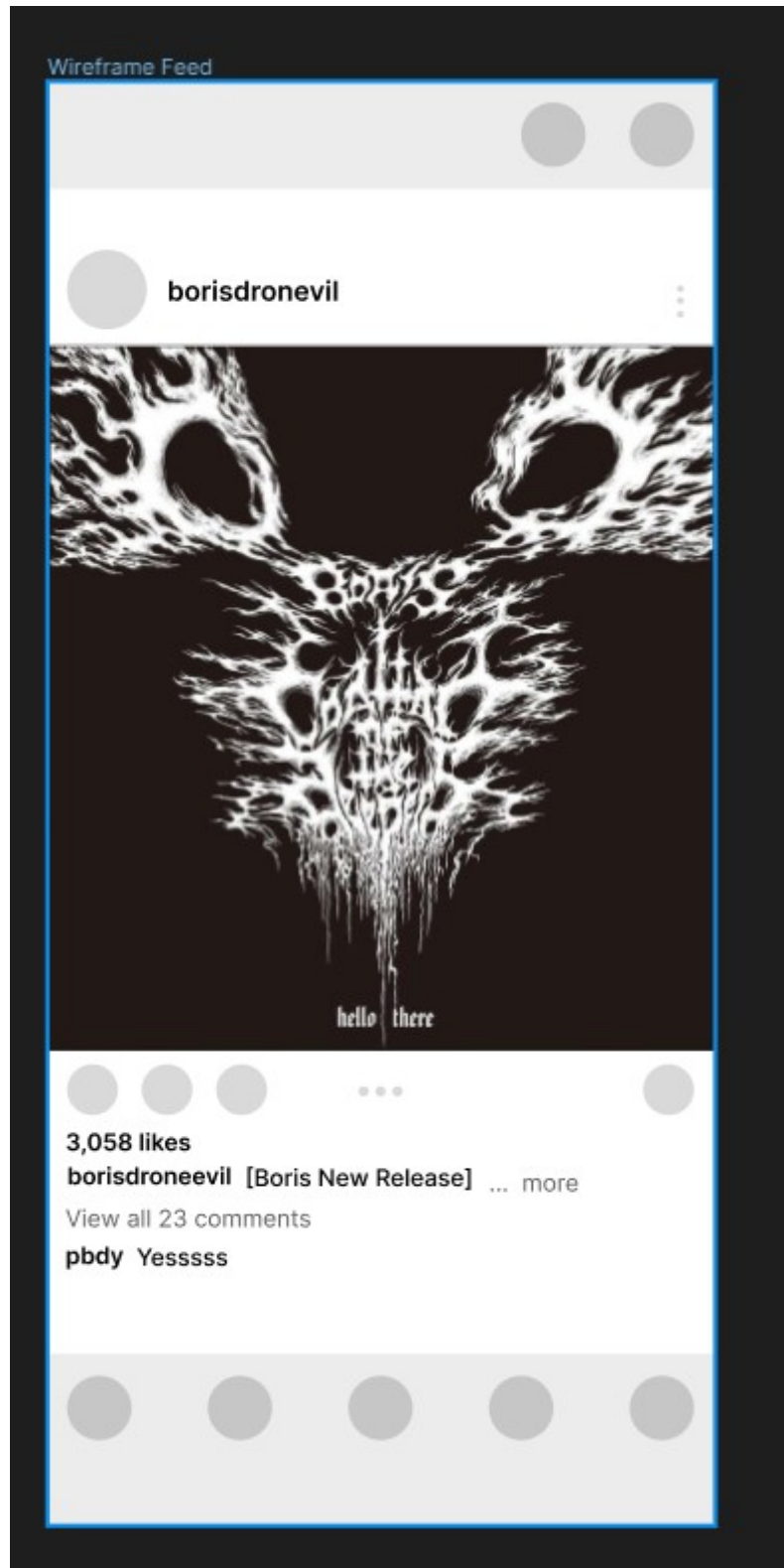


We'll now be trying out some of these concepts onto our instagram UI prototype that we made earlier on figma, we'll be sticking to the lighter theme of the application for this.

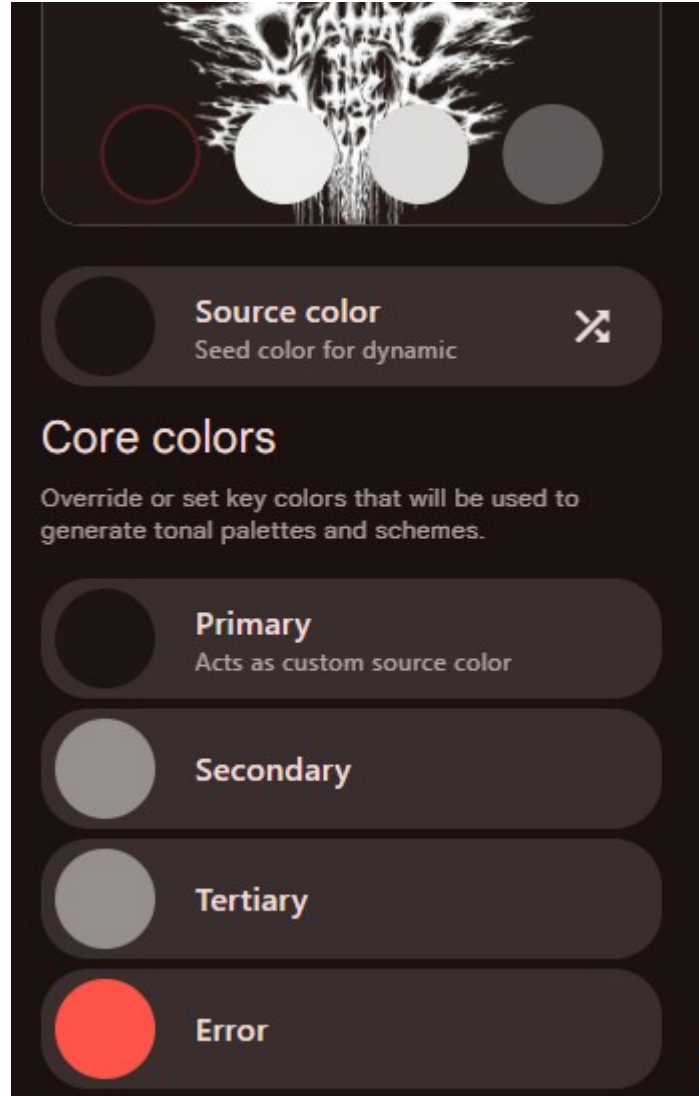
We will be using the image in our post for the palette.



First we'll add the image to our prototype

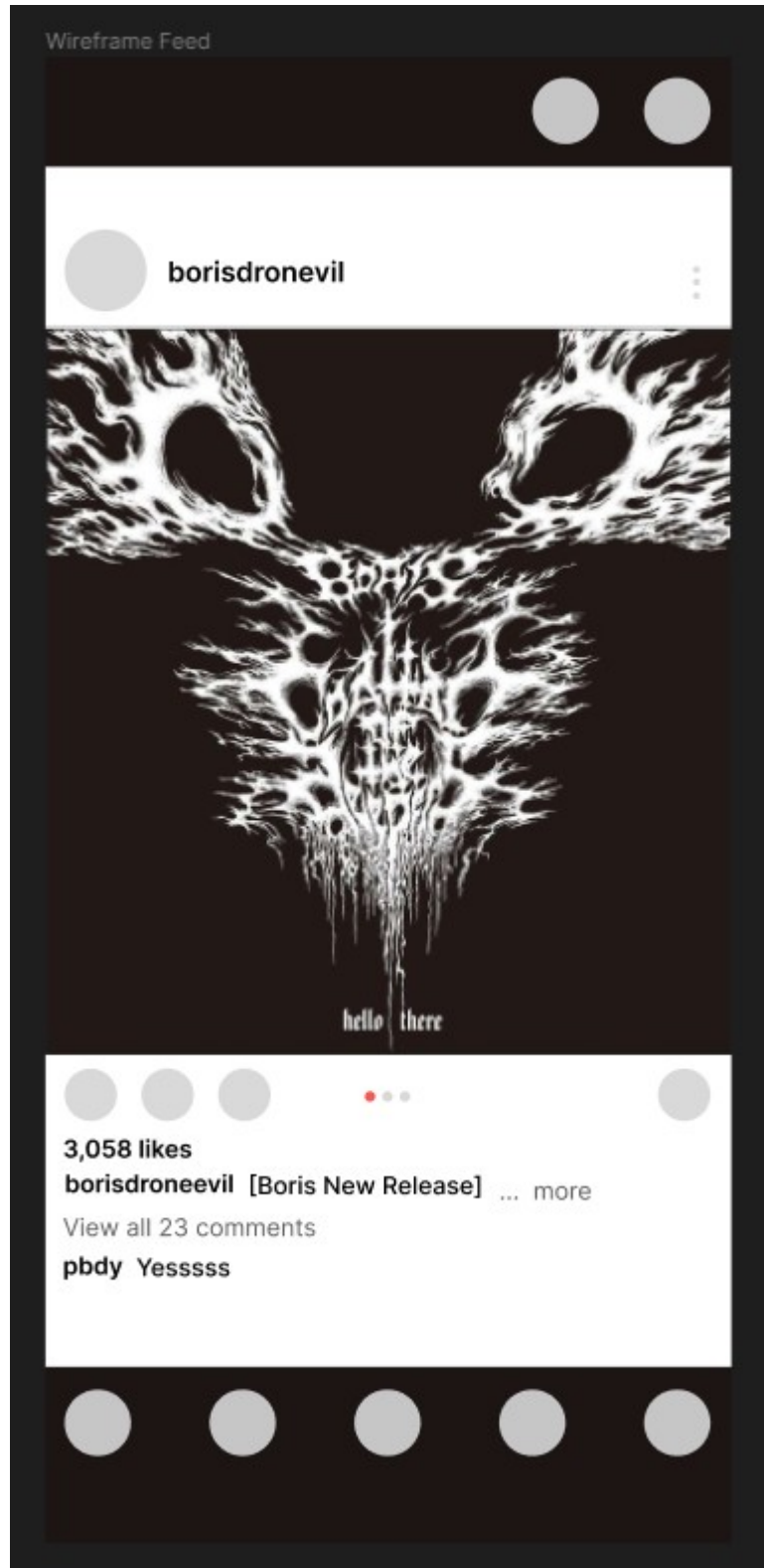


For the components that we'll be changing the colour of I have landed on 3, the sliding dots, the bottom island and masthead of the application, We'll be using 2 colours from google's pastel material theme for this.



We've obtained 3 main colours from this, I will be using the Primary and Error colours.

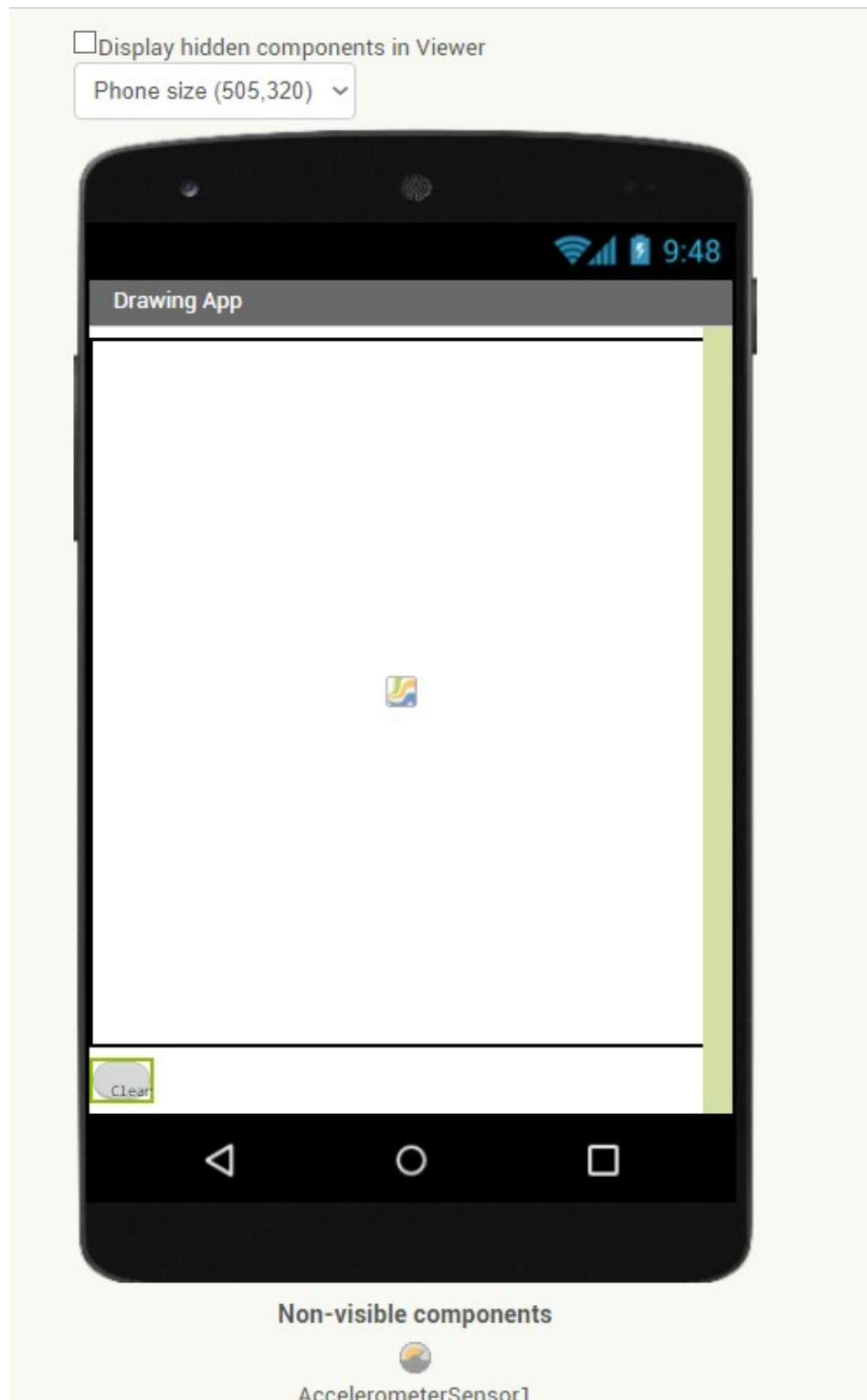
Here is what the UI looks like after implementing these colour changes

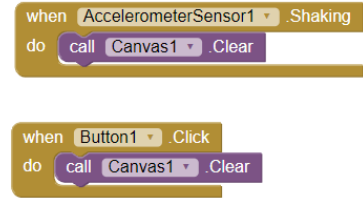
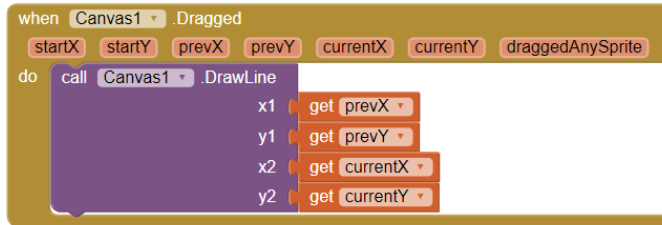


Task 7

Create your first App using MIT AppInventor

For my first MIT Appinventor app I decided to make something simple. This app is a basic paint application that lets you draw on the screen. It is inspired by an etch-a-sketch toy, where upon shaking the screen the drawing disappears. Including a clear button.





Here are the blocks that make sure the application works as intended

The first block on the right has to do with drawing. When the screen (Canvas1) is dragged we can draw on it, provided that we use the appropriate coordinates whilst using the DrawLine method.

The right topmost block implements the shaking mechanism that we discussed; where shaking the screen causes the canvas to be cleared. This uses the AccelerometerSensor component

And finally we have the clear button, which simply does the same call as the accelerometer sensor shaking. The apk of the application is included in the github repository of the project.