Aim: To design a Flutter UI by including common widgets.

#### Introduction

Flutter is an open-source UI software development toolkit created by Google. It allows developers to build natively compiled applications for mobile, web, and desktop from a single codebase. One of Flutter's key strengths is its widget-based architecture, where everything in the UI is a widget, enabling a highly customizable and flexible design.

A Flutter UI is structured using widgets, which can be broadly classified into:

- StatelessWidget: A widget that does not change over time.
- StatefulWidget: A widget that can update dynamically based on user interaction.

Flutter applications typically use a **Scaffold widget**, which provides a structure that includes an AppBar, body, floating action buttons, bottom navigation bars, and other UI elements.

# **Implementation in Our Project**

To achieve the aim of designing a Flutter UI with common widgets, we have implemented the following in our project:

# 1. Scaffold and AppBar

 The Scaffold widget provides the basic structure for our app, including an AppBar to display the title.

# 2. Bottom Navigation Bar

• We have integrated a BottomNavigationBar to allow users to navigate between different sections of the app smoothly.

### 3. ListView and Cards

• The ListView widget is used to display a scrollable list of shared resources, with each item represented using a Card widget for better UI presentation.

# 4. TextFields for Input

• The TextField widget allows users to enter item details such as name and category when adding a resource.

## 5. Buttons and Snackbars

• We have implemented ElevatedButton to submit input, and SnackBar provides instant feedback on user actions.

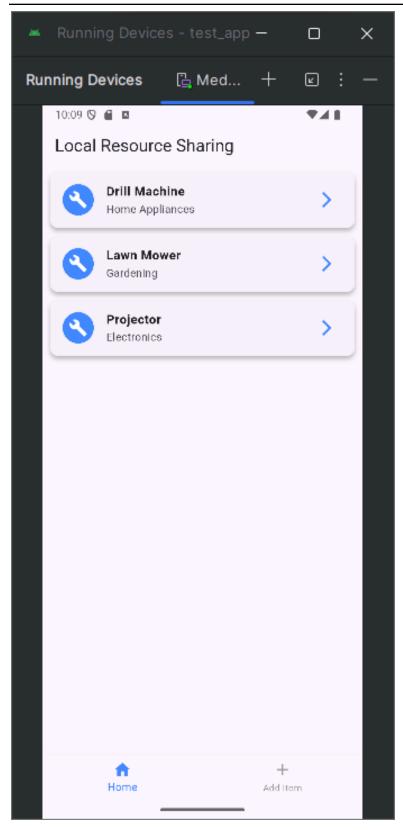
#### 6. State Management

 We use the StatefulWidget to manage dynamic UI elements, such as switching between screens and updating lists.

```
import 'package:flutter/material.dart';
void main() {
runApp(LocalResourceApp());
}
class LocalResourceApp extends StatelessWidget {
 @override
Widget build(BuildContext context) {
  return MaterialApp(
   debugShowCheckedModeBanner: false,
   title: 'Local Resource Sharing',
   theme: ThemeData(primarySwatch: Colors.blue),
   home: HomeScreen(),
 );
}
class HomeScreen extends StatefulWidget {
 @override
 _HomeScreenState createState() => _HomeScreenState();
}
class _HomeScreenState extends State<HomeScreen> {
int selectedIndex = 0;
final List<Widget> _pages = [ResourceList(), AddItemScreen()];
void _onItemTapped(int index) {
  setState(() {
   _selectedIndex = index;
 });
}
 @override
 Widget build(BuildContext context) {
  return Scaffold(
   appBar: AppBar(title: Text('Local Resource Sharing')),
   body: _pages[_selectedIndex],
   bottomNavigationBar: BottomNavigationBar(
    items: [
     BottomNavigationBarItem(icon: Icon(Icons.home), label: 'Home'),
     BottomNavigationBarItem(icon: Icon(Icons.add), label: 'Add Item'),
    ],
    currentIndex: _selectedIndex,
    selectedItemColor: Colors.blueAccent,
    unselectedItemColor: Colors.grey,
```

```
onTap: _onItemTapped,
  ),
 );
class ResourceList extends StatelessWidget {
final List<Map<String, dynamic>> items = [
  {'name': 'Drill Machine', 'category': 'Home Appliances'},
  {'name': 'Lawn Mower', 'category': 'Gardening'},
  {'name': 'Projector', 'category': 'Electronics'},
];
 @override
Widget build(BuildContext context) {
  return ListView.builder(
   itemCount: items.length,
   itemBuilder: (context, index) {
    return Card(
     elevation: 4,
     shape: RoundedRectangleBorder(borderRadius: BorderRadius.circular(10)),
     margin: EdgeInsets.symmetric(horizontal: 10, vertical: 5),
     child: ListTile(
      leading: CircleAvatar(
       backgroundColor: Colors.blueAccent,
       child: Icon(Icons.build, color: Colors.white),
      ),
      title: Text(items[index]['name'], style: TextStyle(fontWeight: FontWeight.bold)),
      subtitle: Text(items[index]['category']),
      trailing: Icon(Icons.arrow_forward_ios, color: Colors.blueAccent),
      onTap: () {
       ScaffoldMessenger.of(context).showSnackBar(
        SnackBar(content: Text('${items[index]['name']} selected')),
       );
      },
     ),
    );
   },
  );
}
}
class AddItemScreen extends StatelessWidget {
final TextEditingController _categoryController = TextEditingController();
```

```
@override
 Widget build(BuildContext context) {
  return Padding(
   padding: EdgeInsets.all(16.0),
   child: Column(
    children: [
     TextField(
      controller: _nameController,
      decoration: InputDecoration(labelText: 'Item Name', border: OutlineInputBorder()),
     ),
     SizedBox(height: 10),
     TextField(
      controller: _categoryController,
      decoration: InputDecoration(labelText: 'Category', border: OutlineInputBorder()),
     ),
     SizedBox(height: 20),
     ElevatedButton(
      onPressed: () {
        if (_nameController.text.isNotEmpty && _categoryController.text.isNotEmpty) {
         ScaffoldMessenger.of(context).showSnackBar(
          SnackBar(content: Text('Item Added: ${_nameController.text}')),
         );
         _nameController.clear();
         _categoryController.clear();
        } else {
         ScaffoldMessenger.of(context).showSnackBar(
          SnackBar(content: Text('Please enter all details')),
         );
        }
       },
       style: ElevatedButton.styleFrom(
        backgroundColor: Colors.blueAccent,
        padding: EdgeInsets.symmetric(horizontal: 30, vertical: 15),
      ),
      child: Text('Add Item', style: TextStyle(color: Colors.white, fontSize: 16)),
    ],
   ),
  );
 }
}
```



# **Conclusion**

In this experiment, we implemented a Flutter UI using common widgets like Scaffold, AppBar, BottomNavigationBar, ListView, TextField, and ElevatedButton to create an interactive interface. During development, we faced issues such as improper widget alignment and navigation errors, which we resolved by adjusting layout constraints and properly managing state changes.