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Experiment No 2

Aim: To design flutter UI by including common widgets.

Theory: In Flutter, widgets are the building blocks of the user interface, and several common widgets play crucial roles in creating engaging and interactive applications. Here's a brief overview of some fundamental Flutter widgets:

- 1. Container: The most basic building block, a container is a box model that can contain other widgets, allowing you to customize its dimensions, padding, and decoration.
- 2. Row and Column: These widgets help organize children widgets horizontally (Row) or vertically (Column), facilitating the creation of flexible and responsive layouts.
- 3. AppBar: AppBar is a material design widget providing a top app bar that typically includes the app's title, leading and trailing icons, and actions.
- 4. ListView: Used to create scrollable lists of widgets, ListView is versatile for displaying a large number of items efficiently.
- 5. TextField: Enables users to input text, providing a text editing interface with options for validation, styling, and interaction.
- 6. RaisedButton and FlatButton: These button widgets create interactive elements for users to trigger actions, with RaisedButton offering a raised appearance and FlatButton a flat design.
- 7. Image: The Image widget displays images from various sources, supporting both local and network images.
- 8. Scaffold: A top-level container for an app's visual elements, Scaffold provides a structure that includes an AppBar, body, and other optional features like drawers and bottom navigation.
- 9. Card: Representing a material design card, this widget displays information in a compact and visually appealing format, often used for grouping related content.
- 10. GestureDetector: Allows detection of various gestures like taps, drags, and long presses, enabling interactive responses to user input.

- 11. Stack: A widget that allows children widgets to be overlaid, facilitating complex UI designs by layering widgets on top of each other.
- 12. FutureBuilder: Ideal for handling asynchronous operations, FutureBuilder simplifies the management of UI updates based on the completion of a Future, making it valuable for fetching and displaying data.

These are just a few of the many widgets available in Flutter, each serving a unique purpose in crafting dynamic and user-friendly interfaces.

Code:

```
class ChatWidget extends StatelessWidget{
 const ChatWidget({super.key, required this.msg, required
this.chatIndex});
final String msg;
 final int chatIndex;
 @override
 Widget build(BuildContext context) {
     children: [
        color: chatIndex == 0 ? scaffoldBackgroundColor : cardColor,
        child: Padding(
         padding: const EdgeInsets.all(8.0),
         child: Row(
             crossAxisAlignment: CrossAxisAlignment.start,
            children: [
              Image.asset(
                chatIndex == 0
                      ? AssetsManager.userImage
                      : AssetsManager.botImage,
```

```
width: 30,
    label: msg,
  chatIndex == 0
    : Row(
        mainAxisAlignment: MainAxisAlignment.end,
        children: const [
            Icons.thumb up alt outlined,
            width: 5,
              color: Colors.white)
```

```
import 'package:flutter/material.dart';
class TextWidget extends StatelessWidget {
     {Key? key,
     required this.label,
     this.color,
     this.fontWeight})
     : super(key: key);
 final String label;
 final FontWeight? fontWeight;
 @override
 Widget build(BuildContext context) {
     label,
     style: TextStyle(
       fontSize: fontSize,
       fontWeight: fontWeight ?? FontWeight.w500,
```

```
import 'package:chatgpt/services/api service.dart';
class ModelsDrowDownWidget extends StatefulWidget {
 const ModelsDrowDownWidget({super.key});
 @override
 State<ModelsDrowDownWidget> createState() =>
ModelsDrowDownWidgetState();
 @override
 Widget build(BuildContext context) {
     future: ApiService.getModels(),
     builder: (context, snapshot) {
        if (snapshot.hasError) {
         return Center(child: TextWidget(label:
snapshot.error.toString()),);
        return snapshot.data == null || snapshot.data!.isEmpty
        ? const SizedBox.shrink()
          dropdownColor: scaffoldBackgroundColor,
```

```
iconEnabledColor: Colors.white,
   items: List<DropdownMenuItem<String>>.generate(
   snapshot.data!.length,
   (index) => DropdownMenuItem(
        value: snapshot.data![index].id,
        child: TextWidget(
            label: snapshot.data![index].id,
            fontSize: 15,
            ))),
   onChanged: (value) {
        setState(() {
            currentModel=value.toString();
        });
      },
   );
   });
}
```

Output -

