# **Experiment No 2**

**<u>Aim</u>**: To design Flutter UI by including common widgets.

### Theory:

### Widgets:

Each element on a screen of the Flutter app is a widget. The view of the screen completely depends upon the choice and sequence of the widgets used to build the apps and the structure of the code of an app is a tree of widgets.

### **Category of Widgets:**

There are mainly 14 categories in which the flutter widgets are divided. They are mainly segregated on the basis of the functionality they provide in a flutter application.

- **1.** Accessibility: These are the set of widgets that make a flutter app more easily accessible.
  - 2. Animation and Motion: These widgets add animation to other widgets.
- **3. Assets, Images, and Icons:** These widgets take charge of assets such as display images and show icons.
  - **4. Async:** These provide async functionality in the flutter application.
- **5. Basics:** These are the bundle of widgets that are absolutely necessary for the development of any flutter application.
  - **6.** Cupertino: These are the iOS designed widgets.
  - **7. Input:** This set of widgets provides input functionality in a flutter application.
- **8. Interaction Models:** These widgets are here to manage touch events and route users to different views in the application.
- **9.** Layout: This bundle of widgets helps in placing the other widgets on the screen as needed.
- **10. Material Components:** This is a set of widgets that mainly follow material design by Google.
- **11. Painting and effects:** This is the set of widgets that apply visual changes to their child widgets without changing their layout or shape.
- **12. Scrolling:** This provides scrollability of to a set of other widgets that are not scrollable by default.
  - **13. Styling:** This deals with the theme, responsiveness, and sizing of the app.
  - **14. Text:** This displays text.

Description of few of the widgets are as follows:

• Scaffold – Implements the basic material design visual layout structure.

- App-Bar- To create a bar at the top of the screen.
- Text- To write anything on the screen.
- Container To contain any widget.
- Center To provide center alignment to other widgets.

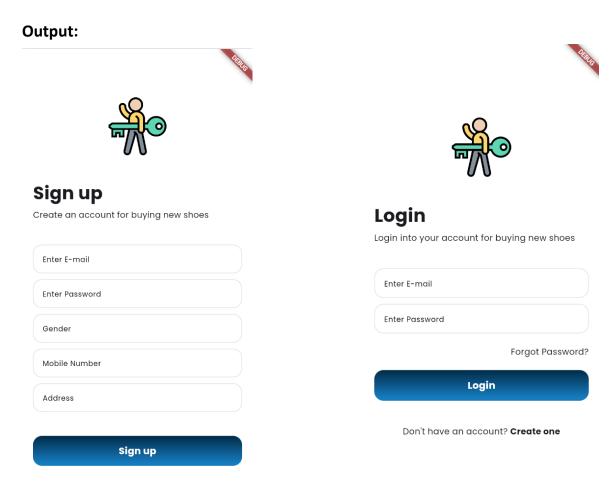
## The code in login.dart:

```
import 'package:flutter/material.dart';
import 'package:google fonts/google fonts.dart';
import 'package:firebase auth/firebase auth.dart';
import 'package:skillxchange/auth/signup.dart';
import 'package:skillxchange/common/button.dart';
import 'package:skillxchange/common/textfield.dart';
import 'package:skillxchange/screens/main_app_screen.dart';
class Login extends StatefulWidget {
 const Login({super.key});
 @override
 State<Login> createState() => _LoginState();
}
class LoginState extends State<Login> {
final TextEditingController emailController = TextEditingController();
final TextEditingController passwordController = TextEditingController();
 bool isLoading = false;
 void loginUser() async {
  setState(() {
   isLoading = true;
  });
  try {
   await FirebaseAuth.instance.signInWithEmailAndPassword(
    email: emailController.text.trim(),
    password: passwordController.text.trim(),
   );
   ScaffoldMessenger.of(context).showSnackBar(
```

```
const SnackBar(content: Text("Login Successful!")),
 );
  Navigator.pushReplacement(
   context,
   MaterialPageRoute(builder: (context) => const MainAppScreen()),
 );
} on FirebaseAuthException catch (e) {
 ScaffoldMessenger.of(context).showSnackBar(
   SnackBar(content: Text(e.message ?? "Login failed")),
 );
}
setState(() {
 isLoading = false;
});
}
@override
Widget build(BuildContext context) {
return Scaffold(
  backgroundColor: Colors.white,
  body: SingleChildScrollView(
   child: Padding(
    padding: const EdgeInsets.all(20.0),
    child: Column(
     crossAxisAlignment: CrossAxisAlignment.start,
     children: [
      const SizedBox(height: 100),
      Row(
       mainAxisAlignment: MainAxisAlignment.center,
       children: [
        SizedBox(
         height: 100,
         width: 100,
         child: Image.asset("assets/key.png"),
        ),
       ],
```

```
),
const SizedBox(height: 40),
Text(
 "Login",
 style: GoogleFonts.poppins(
  fontSize: 30,
  fontWeight: FontWeight.bold,
),
),
const SizedBox(height: 5),
Text(
 "Login into your account for buying new shoes",
 style: GoogleFonts.poppins(),
),
const SizedBox(height: 40),
CustomTextField(
text: "Enter E-mail",
 controller: emailController,
),
const SizedBox(height: 10),
CustomTextField(
text: "Enter Password",
 controller: passwordController,
 obscureText: true,
),
const SizedBox(height: 20),
Row(
 mainAxisAlignment: MainAxisAlignment.end,
 children: [
  Text(
   "Forgot Password?",
   style: GoogleFonts.poppins(),
  ),
],
const SizedBox(height: 20),
isLoading
  ? const Center(child: CircularProgressIndicator())
```

```
: CustomButton(
           onTap: loginUser,
           text: "Login",
          ),
      const SizedBox(height: 40),
       InkWell(
       onTap: () {
         Navigator.pushReplacement(
          context,
          MaterialPageRoute(builder: (context) => const Signup()),
        );
       },
       child: Row(
         mainAxisAlignment: MainAxisAlignment.center,
         children: [
         Text(
           "Don't have an account? ",
           style: GoogleFonts.poppins(),
          ),
          Text(
           "Create one",
           style: GoogleFonts.poppins(fontWeight: FontWeight.bold),
         ),
        ],
       ),
      ),
     ],
    ),
   ),
 );
}
```



## Signup page

### **Login Page**

## **Conclusion:**

This experiment helped in understanding the implementation of Flutter widgets to design user-friendly UI screens. Widgets are the core elements of Flutter, and using them effectively enhances UI/UX.

GitHub Link: <a href="https://github.com/brijeshforcollege/flutter">https://github.com/brijeshforcollege/flutter</a>