Aim: To design flutter UI using commonly used widgets

Theory:

1. Container:

- Purpose: The Container widget serves as a flexible box model, allowing the creation of customizable boxes within the UI.
- Usage: It is extensively employed for layout and styling, offering options to set background color, padding, margin, alignment, and more.
- Example: Utilize a Container to define a specific section of the UI, providing it with a distinctive background color and padding for visual separation.

2. Text:

- Purpose: The Text widget is a fundamental element for displaying text with various styling options within the app.
- Usage: Customization options include font size, weight, color, and other text-related properties. It's essential for presenting textual information in a visually appealing manner.
- Example: Employ a Text widget to exhibit dynamic textual content or display a welcoming message with customizable styling.

3. Card:

- Purpose: Card is a material design widget used to visually group related information, enhancing the aesthetic appeal of the UI.
- Usage: Frequently encapsulating other widgets, it provides a consistent look for grouped elements, commonly used in lists or as standalone UI elements.
- Example: Implement a Card to present detailed information about specific items in the app, offering a visually cohesive and structured display.

4. ListTile:

- Purpose: ListTile is a convenient widget for displaying a single fixed-height row in a list, often containing text and an optional icon.
- Usage: Ideal for representing information in a list format with support for tap interactions. Useful for settings lists or displaying categorized data.

- Example: Utilize a ListTile to represent items in a settings list, incorporating icons to convey the type of setting alongside descriptive text.

5. Buttons:

- Purpose: Flutter provides various button widgets such as ElevatedButton, TextButton, and OutlinedButton, each catering to different button styles.
- Usage: Essential for user interactions, buttons trigger actions, navigate between screens, or submit forms. They are highly customizable in appearance and behavior.
- Example: Apply an ElevatedButton for form submission, a TextButton for a simple action, and an OutlinedButton for a less prominent action within the UI.

6. Row & Column:

- Purpose: Row and Column are layout widgets facilitating the arrangement of child widgets horizontally (Row) or vertically (Column).
- Usage: Essential for organizing UI elements side by side or vertically stacked. Allows for flexibility in sizing and proportions among child widgets.
- Example: Utilize a Row to align an icon and text horizontally or a Column to stack multiple widgets vertically, creating structured layouts within the app.

7. Scaffold:

- Purpose: The Scaffold widget forms the basic structural element in a Flutter app, providing a visual canvas for the entire screen.
- Usage: Typically houses major visual components like AppBar, Body, Drawer, BottomNavigationBar, defining the app's overall layout structure.
- Example: Employ a Scaffold to structure the main screen of the app, incorporating an AppBar for navigation, a central Body for content, and potentially a BottomNavigationBar for intuitive navigation.

8. AppBar:

- Purpose: The AppBar is a specialized widget designed for displaying a material design app bar at the top of the screen.
- Usage: Contains elements like title, leading/trailing widgets, and actions, offering a consistent navigation and branding area for the app.

- Example: Utilize an AppBar to showcase the title of the current screen along with navigation buttons, actions, or settings, contributing to the overall navigation and user experience.

```
import 'package:flutter/material.dart';
void main() {
 runApp(const MyApp());
class MyApp extends StatelessWidget {
 const MyApp({Key? key}) : super(key: key);
 @override
 Widget build(BuildContext context) {
  return MaterialApp(
   title: 'Flutter Example',
   theme: ThemeData(
    primarySwatch: Colors.blue,
   ),
   home: const MyHomePage(),
  );
class MyHomePage extends StatelessWidget {
 const MyHomePage({Key? key}) : super(key: key);
 @override
 Widget build(BuildContext context) {
  return Scaffold(
   appBar: AppBar(
    title: const Text(
      'Flutter Example App',
```

```
style: TextStyle(
   color: Colors.white,
  ),
 ),
 backgroundColor: Colors.blue,
 centerTitle: true,
),
body: Padding(
 padding: const EdgeInsets.all(16.0),
 child: Center(
  child: Column(
   mainAxisAlignment: MainAxisAlignment.center,
   children: [
     const Text(
      'Welcome to Flutter!',
      style: TextStyle(
       fontSize: 24,
       fontWeight: FontWeight.bold,
      ),
     ),
     const SizedBox(height: 20),
     ElevatedButton(
      onPressed: () {
       // Add your logic here
      },
      style: ElevatedButton.styleFrom(
       primary: Colors.blue,
       onPrimary: Colors.white,
      child: const Text('Press Me'),
     ),
     const SizedBox(height: 20),
     Container(
      decoration: BoxDecoration(
       color: Colors.greenAccent,
```

```
borderRadius: BorderRadius.circular(10),
padding: const EdgeInsets.all(16),
child: Column(
 crossAxisAlignment: CrossAxisAlignment.start,
 children: [
  const Text(
   'Details',
   style: TextStyle(
     fontSize: 20,
     fontWeight: FontWeight.bold,
   ),
  ),
  const SizedBox(height: 10),
  Text(
   'Developer: John Doe',
   style: TextStyle(
     fontSize: 16,
     fontWeight: FontWeight.bold,
   ),
  ),
  Text(
   'Email: john.doe@example.com',
   style: TextStyle(
     fontSize: 16,
     fontWeight: FontWeight.bold,
```

```
);
}
}
```

