Experiment No 2

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Aim : To design Flutter UI by including common widgets.

Material Design: Flutter encourages the use of Material Design principles for creating visually appealing and consistent UIs. Utilize Material widgets such as AppBar, BottomNavigationBar, Card, TextField, Button, and ListView to maintain a cohesive look and feel throughout your app.

Navigation: Implement navigation between different screens using widgets like Navigator and PageRouteBuilder. You can also use the BottomNavigationBar or Drawer for navigation options.

Layouts: Experiment with different layout widgets like Container, Row, Column, Stack, GridView, and Flex to arrange your UI elements efficiently and responsively.

Typography: Use the Text widget to display text content, and customize it with various properties such as style, textAlign, and overflow to ensure readability and visual hierarchy.

Images: Incorporate images using the Image widget, and consider using AssetImage or NetworkImage for loading images from local assets or the web respectively.

Forms and Input: Implement forms and input fields using widgets like TextField, Checkbox, Radio, Switch, and DropdownButton to capture user input for tracking fitness data or setting preferences.

State Management: Depending on the complexity of your app, you may need to manage state using widgets like StatefulWidget, Provider, Bloc, or GetX to handle data changes and UI updates effectively.

Theming: Define and apply a consistent theme across your app using the Theme widget to customize colors, typography, and other visual aspects to match your brand or design preferences.

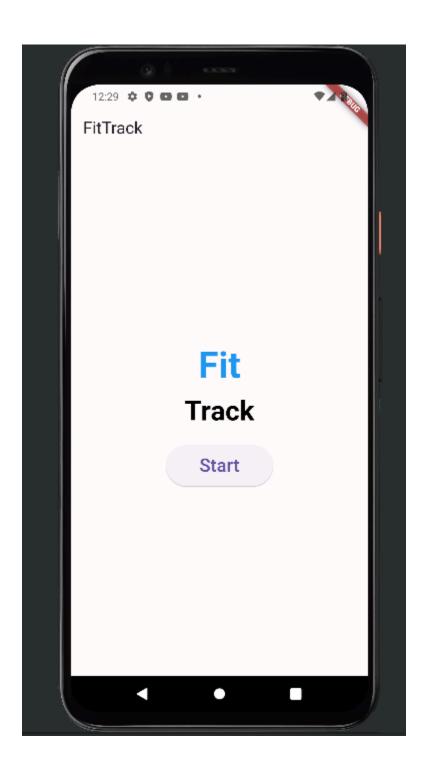
Code:

```
import 'package:flutter/material.dart';
import 'third page.dart';
class SecondPage extends StatelessWidget {
@override
Widget build(BuildContext context) {
  return Scaffold(
    appBar: AppBar(
      title: Text('FitTrack'),
     ),
    body: Column (
       crossAxisAlignment: CrossAxisAlignment.stretch,
       children: <Widget>[
         Expanded (
           child: Container(
             width: double.infinity,
             child: Image.asset(
               fit: BoxFit.cover,
           ),
         SizedBox (height: 20.0),
         Container (
           margin: EdgeInsets.symmetric(horizontal: 20.0,
vertical: 20.0),
```

```
child: ElevatedButton(
             onPressed: () {
             },
             child: Padding(
               padding: EdgeInsets.all(15.0),
               child: Text('Register', style:
TextStyle(fontSize: 20.0)),
             ),
         SizedBox (height: 20.0),
         Padding(
           padding: EdgeInsets.symmetric(horizontal: 20.0),
           child: Row(
             mainAxisAlignment: MainAxisAlignment.spaceEvenly,
             children: <Widget>[
               IconButton(
                 onPressed: () {
               ),
               IconButton(
                 onPressed: () {
                 icon: Icon(Icons.directions run),
               ),
               IconButton (
                 onPressed: () {
                 },
                 icon: Icon(Icons.fitness center),
             ],
         SizedBox (height: 20.0),
```

```
),
);
}
}
```

Output:



<u>Conclusion</u>: In summary, the provided code outlines the construction of a fitness tracking app using Flutter. It includes a second page with an AppBar, an image related to fitness, a registration button, and navigation options for Home, Track, and Work Out functionalities, although the actual navigation logic is not detailed in this snippet.