# Login Screen Flutter Viva

### Overview

You're building a Login UI using Flutter's widget tree.

Flutter apps are made by **nesting widgets** — meaning widgets are children of other widgets. You use these to define UI components like buttons, textboxes, etc.



# main() function

```
void main() {
  runApp(MaterialApp(
    home: Demo(),
    debugShowCheckedModeBanner: false,
  ));
}
```

# What is it doing?

- main() is the entry point of your Flutter app.
- runApp() launches your app and tells Flutter what widget to load first.
- MaterialApp is the root widget that gives your app Material Design look (buttons, text fields, etc.).
- home: Demo() loads the Demo class as the first screen.
- debugShowCheckedModeBanner: false removes the red DEBUG label.

# 

- runApp() takes a child = MaterialApp
- MaterialApp has a child = Demo() (your main screen widget)



### class Demo extends StatelessWidget

This is your **screen widget**.

#### class Demo extends StatelessWidget {

- StatelessWidget means the UI won't change unless the entire widget is rebuilt.
- If we needed dynamic change (like form state), we'd use StatefulWidget.

# Controllers

final TextEditingController userNameController = TextEditingController(); final TextEditingController passwordController = TextEditingController();

These controllers are used to read the input entered in the TextFormFields.



# Scaffold

return Scaffold(

scaffold gives you the basic page layout — app bar, body, floating buttons, etc.

# AppBar

```
appBar: AppBar(
 title: Text("Login Page"),
),
```

- AppBar is a **child** of Scaffold.
- Inside AppBar, Text("Login Page") is its **child** the title shown at the top of the screen.

# Padding Widget

body: Padding( padding: const EdgeInsets.all(16.0),

#### child: Column(

- Padding adds space around its child widget.
- child: is a Column.
- EdgeInsets.all(16.0) gives 16 pixels space from all 4 sides.

# 🌺 Column

```
child: Column(
 children: [
```

- **Column** arranges widgets **vertically**, one below another.
- Its children are stored in a children: [] list.
- All widgets inside the list are children of column.

# 📏 TextFormField (Username)

```
TextFormField(
 controller: userNameController,
 decoration: InputDecoration(
  labelText: "Enter Username",
  prefixIcon: Icon(Icons.person),
  border: OutlineInputBorder(),
 ),
),
```

### ✓ What it does?

- It's an input field for the username.
- controller connects this field with userNameController so we can access its text.
- InputDecoration is used to style the field.

### **88** Widget Hierarchy

• TextFormField is a child of Column.

 Inside it, InputDecoration is not a widget, but a parameter used to decorate the TextFormField.



# **TextFormField (Password)**

Same as above but:

obscureText: true,

• This hides the input using dots for passwords.

# SizedBox

SizedBox(height: 16),

- Adds vertical space between widgets.
- It's a **child** of Column.

# ElevatedButton

```
ElevatedButton(
 onPressed: () {
  // logic
 },
 child: Text("Login"),
),
```

### What it does?

- · It's a clickable button.
- onPressed is the function that runs when the button is tapped.

# **8** Widget Hierarchy

- It is a **child** of **Column**.
- Inside it, Text("Login") is the **child** of ElevatedButton.

# Logic Inside onPressed

```
String username = userNameController.text;
String password = passwordController.text;
```

- Get input text using the controller.
- Simple condition to check:

```
if (username == "admin" && password == "1234") {
// show success
} else {
 // show failure
}
```

# SnackBar

```
ScaffoldMessenger.of(context).showSnackBar(
 SnackBar(content: Text("Login Successful")),
);
```

- Shows a small message popup at the bottom of the screen.
- ScaffoldMessenger.of(context) is required to show it within this screen.

# Final Widget Tree Summary

```
runApp

    □ Demo (StatelessWidget)

     └─ Scaffold

— AppBar

         └─ Text
        Padding
        └─ Column
            TextFormField (username)
            SizedBox
```

— TextF	ormField (password)
├─ Sized	Box
└─ Eleva	tedButton
└─ Tex	ct

# How to Explain in Viva:

You can say:

"I used a Scaffold to give the page structure. Inside the body, I added a Padding widget so that the content doesn't touch the screen edge. Then I used a Column to arrange the username field, password field, and login button vertically. Each field is a TextFormField with a controller to access the typed data. The login button uses an ElevatedButton and shows a SnackBar if the login is successful or not. All widgets are kept basic without any external libraries or styling."

#### Let me know if you want:

- Register page
- Forgot password? text
- Show/hide password toggle
- Navigation to another page after login

All basic - no fancy Flutter packages needed.