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Experiment No: 03

Aim: To include icons, images, fonts in Flutter app Theory:

Flutter allows developers to enhance their app's UI by incorporating icons, images, and custom fonts. These elements help in improving the app's aesthetics and user experience.

1. Including Icons:

Flutter provides built-in Material Icons and supports custom icon sets.

Using Material Icons:

Icon(Icons.home, size: 30, color: Colors.blue);

Using Custom Icons (from packages like FontAwesome): import 'package:font_awesome_flutter/font_awesome_flutter.dart';

lcon(FontAwesomelcons.heart, size: 30, color: Colors.red);

2. Adding Images:

Images can be added from local assets or loaded from a network.

Adding Local Images:

Place images in the assets folder.

Define them in pubspec.yaml:

yaml flutter:

assets:

- assets/images/logo.png

Use Image.asset in the app:

Image.asset('assets/images/logo.png', width: 100, height: 100);

Using Network Images:

Image.network('https://example.com/image.png', width: 100, height: 100);

3. Adding Custom Fonts:

Flutter allows integrating custom fonts for a unique design.

Steps to add a custom font:

Place font files in the assets/fonts folder.

Define them in pubspec.yaml:

```
yaml flutter:
fonts:
       - family: CustomFont
   fonts:
       - asset: assets/fonts/CustomFont-Regular.ttf
Use the custom font in your app:
Text(
 "Hello Flutter", style: TextStyle(fontFamily:
"CustomFont", fontSize: 20),
);
Code:
import 'package:flutter/material.dart';
import 'package:styleme/images/create.dart';
import 'WelcomePage.dart'; // Import WelcomePage
import 'Create.dart'; // Import CreatePage
import 'package:flutter/gestures.dart';
void main() {
 runApp(MyApp());
}
class MyApp extends StatelessWidget {
 @override
 Widget build(BuildContext context) {
  return MaterialApp(
   debugShowCheckedModeBanner: false,
   home: LoginPage(),
  );
```

```
}
}
class LoginPage extends StatefulWidget {
 @override
 _LoginPageState createState() => _LoginPageState();
}
class LoginPageState extends State<LoginPage> {
 final TextEditingController usernameController = TextEditingController();
 final TextEditingController passwordController = TextEditingController();
 void _login() {
  String username = _usernameController.text;
  String password = passwordController.text;
  if (username == 'shrusti' && password == '123') {
   Navigator.push(
     context,
     MaterialPageRoute(builder: (context) => WelcomePage()),
   );
  } else {
    ScaffoldMessenger.of(context).showSnackBar(
     SnackBar(content: Text('Invalid Username or Password')),
   );
  }
 }
```

@override Widget build(BuildContext context) { return Scaffold(body: Row(children: [// Left Side - Illustration with Background Image Expanded(child: Container(decoration: BoxDecoration(image: DecorationImage(image: AssetImage('lib/assets/Fashion.jpg'), fit: BoxFit.cover,),),),), // Right Side - Login Form Expanded(child: Padding(padding: const EdgeInsets.all(32.0), child: Column(mainAxisAlignment: MainAxisAlignment.center, crossAxisAlignment: CrossAxisAlignment.start, children: [

Text(

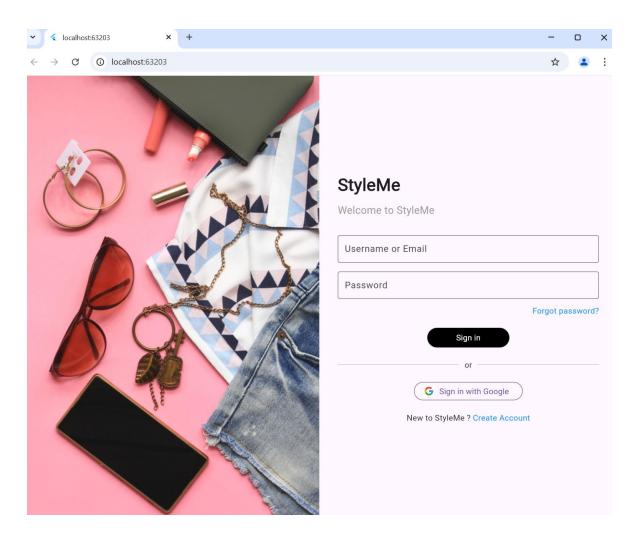
```
'StyleMe',
 style: TextStyle(
  fontSize: 30,
  fontWeight: FontWeight.bold,
 ),
),
SizedBox(height: 10),
Text(
 'Welcome to StyleMe',
 style: TextStyle(fontSize: 18, color: Colors.grey),
),
SizedBox(height: 30),
TextField(
 controller: _usernameController,
 decoration: InputDecoration(
  labelText: 'Username or Email',
  border: OutlineInputBorder(),
 ),
),
SizedBox(height: 15),
TextField(
 controller: _passwordController,
 obscureText: true,
 decoration: InputDecoration(
  labelText: 'Password',
  border: OutlineInputBorder(),
 ),
```

```
),
SizedBox(height: 10),
Align(
 alignment: Alignment.centerRight,
 child: Text(
  'Forgot password?',
  style: TextStyle(color: Colors.blue),
 ),
),
SizedBox(height: 20),
Center(
 child: ElevatedButton(
  onPressed: _login,
  style: ElevatedButton.styleFrom(
    padding: EdgeInsets.symmetric(horizontal: 50, vertical: 15),
    backgroundColor: Colors.black,
  ),
  child: Text(
    'Sign in',
    style: TextStyle(color: Colors.white),
  ),
 ),
),
SizedBox(height: 20),
Row(
 children: [
   Expanded(child: Divider()),
```

```
Padding(
    padding: const EdgeInsets.symmetric(horizontal: 10),
   child: Text('or'),
  ),
  Expanded(child: Divider()),
],
),
SizedBox(height: 20),
Center(
 child: OutlinedButton.icon(
  onPressed: () {},
  icon: Image.asset(
   'lib/assets/google.jpg',
   height: 20,
  ),
  label: Text('Sign in with Google'),
),
),
SizedBox(height: 20),
Center(
 child: Text.rich(
  TextSpan(
   text: 'New to StyleMe?',
    children: [
     TextSpan(
      text: 'Create Account',
      style: TextStyle(color: Colors.blue),
```

```
recognizer: TapGestureRecognizer()
                   ..onTap = () {
                    Navigator.push(
                     context,
                     MaterialPageRoute(builder: (context) => Create()),
                    );
                   },
                ),
               ],
             ),
            ),
           ),
          ],
         ),
       ),
      ),
    ],
   ),
  );
 }
}
```

Output:



Conclusion:

By including icons, images, and fonts, we can enhance the visual appeal and usability of a Flutter app. Using built-in Material icons, external icon libraries, asset images, and custom fonts ensures a polished and professional UI. This experiment highlights the flexibility of Flutter in supporting various multimedia elements, making it a powerful tool for mobile app development.