

EXPERIMENT 2

Aim : To design Flutter UI by including common widgets.

To include icons, images, fonts in Flutter app

Theory:

- Flutter is Google's UI toolkit for crafting beautiful, natively compiled iOS and Android apps from a single code base. To build any application we start with widgets – The building block of flutter applications.
- Widgets describe what their view should look like given their current configuration and state. It includes a text widget, row widget, column widget, container widget, and many more.
- 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.

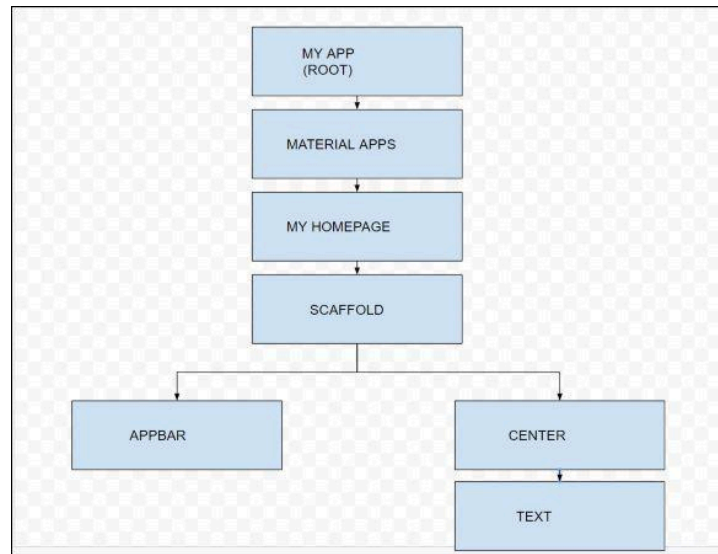
1. *Accessibility*: These are the set of widgets that make a flutter app more easily accessible.
2. *Animation and Motion*: These widgets add animation to other widgets.
3. *Assets, Images, and Icons*: These widgets take charge of assets such as display images and show icons.
4. *Async*: These provide 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 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.

Types of Widgets:

There are broadly two types of widgets in the flutter:

1. Stateless Widget - These are immutable widgets that don't change over time.
 - The UI of a stateless widget is defined based on the configuration information passed to it during its creation.
 - Example: Container, Text, Icon.
2. Stateful Widget - These are mutable widgets that can change dynamically.
 - Stateful widgets maintain a mutable state that might change during the widget's lifetime.
 - Example: TextField, ListView, Form.



WIDGET

Code:

1. Login Page -

```
import 'package:flutter/material.dart';

import 'package:loginagain/components/myText_Field.dart';

import 'package:loginagain/components/my_button.dart';

import 'package:loginagain/components/square_tile.dart';

class LoginPage extends StatelessWidget {

  LoginPage({super.key});

  //text editing controller

  final usernameController = TextEditingController();

  final passwordController = TextEditingController();
```

```
//sign user in method
void signIn() {}

@override
Widget build(BuildContext context) {
  return Scaffold(
    backgroundColor: Colors.grey[300],
    body: SafeArea(
      child: Center(
        child: Column(
          children: [
            const SizedBox(height: 50),
            //logo
            const Icon(
              Icons.lock,
              size: 100,
            ),
            const SizedBox(height: 50),
            //welcome
            Text(
              'Welcome to VESIT\'s grievance system',
              style: TextStyle(
                color: Colors.grey[700],
                fontSize: 16,
              ),
            ),
          ],
        ),
      ),
    ),
  );
}
```

```
const SizedBox(height: 25),

//username
MyTextField(
  controller: usernameController,
  hintText: 'Username',
  obscureText: false,
),

const SizedBox(height: 10),

//password
MyTextField(
  controller: passwordController,
  hintText: 'Password',
  obscureText: true,
),

const SizedBox(height: 10),

//forgot password?
Padding(
  padding: const EdgeInsets.symmetric(horizontal:
25.0),
  child: Row(
    mainAxisAlignment: MainAxisAlignment.end,
```

```
        children: [
          Text(
            'Forgot Password ?',
            style: TextStyle(color: Colors.grey[600]),
          ),
        ],
      ),
    ),

    const SizedBox(height: 25),

    //sign in
    MyButton(
      onTap: signUserIn,
    ),

    const SizedBox(height: 50),

    //or continue with
    Padding(
      padding: const EdgeInsets.symmetric(horizontal:
25.0),
      child: Row(
        children: [
          Expanded(
            child: Divider(
              thickness: 0.5,
```

```
        color: Colors.grey[400],
      ),
    ),
    Padding(
      padding: const
EdgeInsets.symmetric(horizontal: 10.0),
      child: Text(
        'Or continue with',
        style: TextStyle(color: Colors.grey[700]),
      ),
    ),
    Expanded(
      child: Divider(
        thickness: 0.5,
        color: Colors.grey[400],
      ),
    ),
  ],
),
const SizedBox(height: 10),
//google+ apple sign in
Row(
  mainAxisAlignment: MainAxisAlignment.center,
  //google button
  children: const [
    SquareTile(imagePath: 'lib/images/google.jpg'),
```

```
        SizedBox(height: 10),  
        //apple button  
  
        SquareTile(imagePath: 'lib/images/apple.png'),  
      ],  
    ),  
  
    const SizedBox(height: 50),  
  ],  
),  
),  
),  
);  
}  
}
```

2. myText_Field :

```
import 'package:flutter/material.dart';  
  
class MyTextField extends StatelessWidget {  
  final controller;  
  final String hintText;  
  final bool obscureText;  
  
  const MyTextField({  
    super.key,  
  })  
}
```



```
required this.controller,  
required this.hintText,  
required this.obscureText,  
});  
  
@override  
Widget build(BuildContext context) {  
  return Padding(  
    padding: const EdgeInsets.symmetric(horizontal: 25.0),  
    child: TextField(  
      controller: controller,  
      obscureText: obscureText,  
      decoration: InputDecoration(  
        enabledBorder: const OutlineInputBorder(  
          borderSide: BorderSide(color: Colors.white),  
        ),  
        focusedBorder: OutlineInputBorder(  
          borderSide: BorderSide(color: Colors.grey.shade400),  
        ),  
        fillColor: Colors.grey.shade200,  
        filled: true,  
        hintText: hintText,  
        hintStyle: TextStyle(color: Colors.grey[500])  
      ),  
    ),  
  );  
}
```

```
}
```

3. My_button -

```
import 'package:flutter/material.dart';

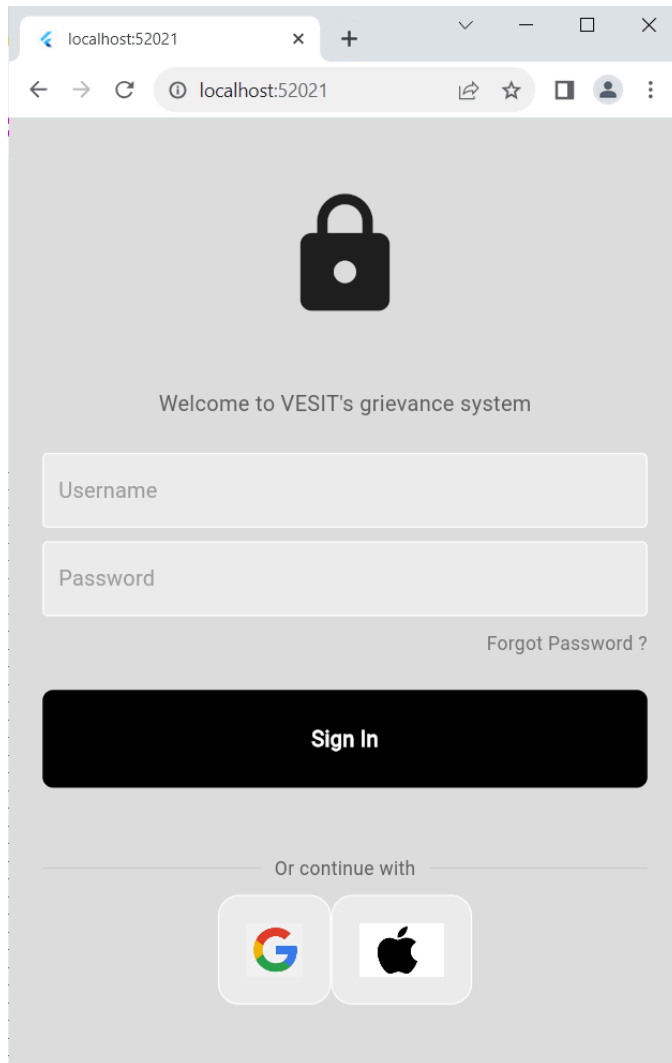
class MyButton extends StatelessWidget {
  final Function()? onTap;

  const MyButton({super.key, required this.onTap});

  @override
  Widget build(BuildContext context) {
    return GestureDetector(
      onTap: onTap,
      child: Container(
        padding: const EdgeInsets.all(25),
        margin: const EdgeInsets.symmetric(horizontal: 25),
        decoration: BoxDecoration(
          color: Colors.black, borderRadius:
BorderRadius.circular(8)),
        child: const Center(
          child: Text(
            "Sign In",
            style: TextStyle(
              color: Colors.white,
              fontWeight: FontWeight.bold,
              fontSize: 16,
            ),
          ),
        ),
      ),
    );
  }
}
```

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

Output :



Conclusion : Hence we have understood and studied about the basic widgets in flutter and made use of image, icons and fonts in flutter. With the help of this we have designed a simple login page.

