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EXPERIME NT-2

Aim : To design Flutter UI by including common widgets.

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.

necessary for the development of any flutter application.

Basics: These are the bundle of widgets that are absolutely

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- 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.
- *Scrolling:* This provides scrollability of 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.

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```
child: Icon(
        size: Dimensions.iconSize24,
        color: Theme.of(context).primaryColor,
      ),
    ),
    SizedBox(width: Dimensions.width30 * 5),
   const RentoHeading(),
SizedBox(height: Dimensions.height30),
TextFormField(
  key: const ValueKey('email'),
  validator: (value) {
    if (value!.isEmpty) {
    } else if (!value.contains('@')) {
    } else if (value.contains('.com.com')) {
  onSaved: (value) {
   userEmail = value!;
  keyboardType: TextInputType.emailAddress,
  cursorColor: Theme.of(context).primaryColor,
  style: TextStyle(
    color: Theme.of(context).primaryColor,
    fontSize: Dimensions.font16,
    labelText: 'email',
    labelStyle: TextStyle(
```

```
fontSize: Dimensions.font15,
      color: Theme.of(context).primaryColor,
    ),
    border: inputBorder,
    focusedBorder: inputBorder,
SizedBox(height: Dimensions.height20),
TextFormField(
  key: const ValueKey('password'),
 validator: (value) {
    if (value!.isEmpty) {
  cursorColor: Theme.of(context).primaryColor,
  style: TextStyle(
    color: Theme.of(context).primaryColor,
    fontSize: Dimensions.font16,
  ),
  decoration: InputDecoration(
    labelStyle: TextStyle(
     color: Theme.of(context).primaryColor,
    labelText: 'password',
    border: inputBorder,
    suffixIcon: GestureDetector(
     onTap: toggleObscured,
     child: Icon(
          obscured
              : Icons.visibility rounded,
          size: Dimensions.iconSize24,
          color: greyColor),
    focusedBorder: inputBorder,
```

```
),
                    keyboardType: TextInputType.visiblePassword,
                    obscureText: obscured,
                    focusNode: textFieldFocusNode,
                  SizedBox(height: Dimensions.height20),
                    onTap: trySubmit,
                    child: Container(
                      width: double.infinity,
                      alignment: Alignment.center,
                      padding:
                          EdgeInsets.symmetric(vertical:
                                         decoration:
Dimensions.height15),
                                           on ( shape:
                                             borderRadius:
                                               BorderRadius.all(
                                               Radius.circular(
                          ),
                        color: purpleColor,
                      child: isLoading
                          ? SizedBox(
                              height: Dimensions.height20,
                              child: const CircularProgressIndicator(
                                color: whiteColor,
                              color: whiteColor,
                            ),
```

// LOGIN BUTTON

```
margin: EdgeInsets.only(
  top: Dimensions.height10,
),
child: Row(
 mainAxisAlignment: MainAxisAlignment.spaceBetween,
  children: [
      onTap: () {
        Navigator.push(
          MaterialPageRoute(
            builder: (ctx) {
      child: Container(
        decoration: BoxDecoration(
          border: Border(
            bottom: BorderSide(
              color: Theme.of(context).primaryColor,
              width: 0.5,
        ),
        child: SmallText(
          color: Theme.of(context).primaryColor,
      onTap: () {
        Navigator.push(
          context,
            builder: (ctx) {
```

```
return const SignUpBy();
                          child: Row(
                            children: [
                              SmallText(
                               color: greyColor,
                              SizedBox(width: Dimensions.width10 / 2),
                              Container(
                                decoration: BoxDecoration(
                                  border: Border(
                                    bottom: BorderSide(
                                      color:
Theme.of(context).primaryColor,
                    ),
                  SizedBox(height: Dimensions.height30 * 2),
                  Row (
                    children: [
                        child: Divider(
                          color: isDark ? whiteColor : greyColor,
                        ),
                      ),
                      SizedBox(width: Dimensions.width8 / 2),
```

```
size: Dimensions.font16,
    SizedBox(width: Dimensions.width8 / 2),
      child: Divider(
        color: isDark ? whiteColor : greyColor,
SizedBox(height: Dimensions.height20),
 onTap: () {},
  child: const ContinueWith(
),
SizedBox(height: Dimensions.height20),
GestureDetector(
 onTap: () {},
  child: const ContinueWith(
SizedBox(height: Dimensions.height20),
  onTap: () {},
  child: ContinueWith(
```

Output-



CONCLUSION: Hence we have successfully understood the implementation of basic widgets in flutter and created a login page with it