Experiment 02

Aim: To design Flutter UI by including common widgets.

Theory:

<u>Flutter</u> 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 apps is a tree of widgets.

Types of Widgets:

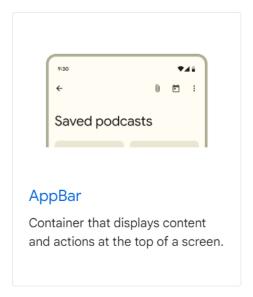
There are broadly two types of widgets in the flutter:

Stateless Widget

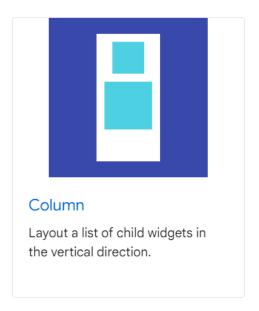
Stateful Widget

Common Widgets in Flutter:

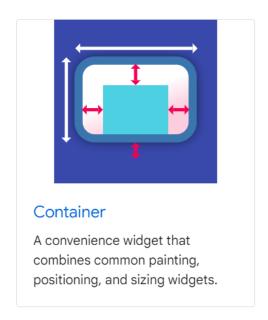
AppBar: AppBar is a material design widget used for representing the top app bar. It typically contains the app's title, leading and trailing widgets, and actions.



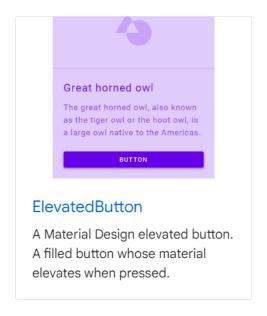
Column: Column is a layout widget that arranges its children vertically in a single column. It is commonly used to create vertical layouts.



Container: Container is a versatile widget used to contain other widgets and apply various styling properties like padding, margin, background color, etc.



ElevatedButton: ElevatedButton is a button widget that displays a material design button with elevation. It's typically used for actions like submitting forms or initiating important actions.



FlutterLogo: FlutterLogo is a widget that displays the Flutter logo. It's commonly used as a placeholder for apps during development or as a decorative element.



FlutterLogo

The Flutter logo, in widget form.
This widget respects the
IconTheme.

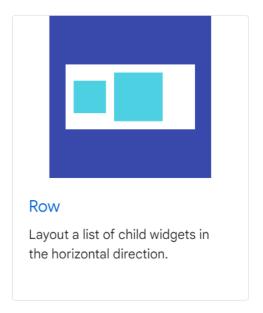
Placeholder: Placeholder is a widget used as a temporary visual placeholder for widgets that are under development or will be replaced later.



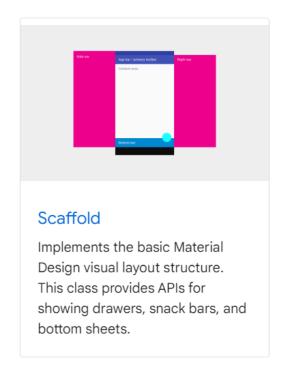
Placeholder

A widget that draws a box that represents where other widgets will one day be added.

Row: Row is a layout widget that arranges its children horizontally in a single row. It's often used to create horizontal layouts.



Scaffold: Scaffold is a layout widget that provides a basic structure for material design apps. It typically contains an app bar, a body, floating action buttons, and other standard app elements.



Code:

```
import 'package:flutter/material.dart';
class MobileLoginPage extends StatelessWidget {
 @override
 Widget build(BuildContext context) {
     appBar: AppBar(
     body: Padding(
       padding: const EdgeInsets.all(20.0),
       child: Column(
         mainAxisAlignment: MainAxisAlignment.center,
         children: [
```

```
SizedBox(height: 20),
 obscureText: true,
SizedBox(height: 20),
SizedBox(height: 10),
 mainAxisAlignment: MainAxisAlignment.center,
```

```
TextButton(
void main() {
 runApp(MaterialApp(
```

Explanation:

We have used <u>Scaffold</u> as the main container for the login page with an AppBar displaying the title "Login".

Inside the body, we have used <u>Padding</u> for adding spacing around the content.

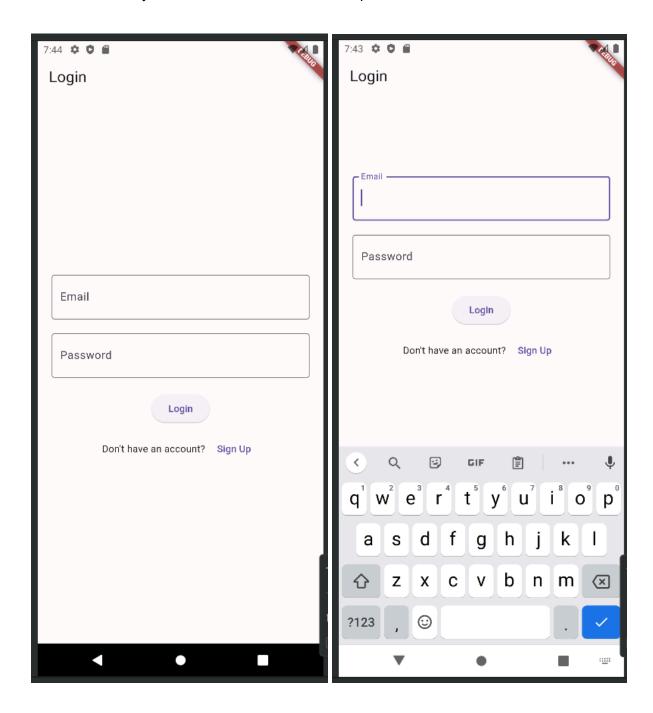
The login form elements (email and password inputs) are contained within <u>Container</u> widgets to add styling.

The <u>TextFormField</u> widget is used to create a text input field for users to enter their email and password.

For the password field, we added the obscureText: true property to obscure the text as the user types for security reasons.

The login button is an **ElevatedButton** with the text "Login".

Below the login button, we have a <u>Row</u> containing text for "Don't have an account?" and a TextButton for "Sign Up".



Conclusion:

We have created a simple Flutter UI. For that we used some common widgets like Saffold, padding, container, TextFormField, ElevatedButton, Row ,etc.