# Building Forms in Flutter

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- Forms enable collecting user input data.
- Essential for applications needing user registration, feedback, data entry, etc.
- Purpose of Forms in Flutter Applications
  - Commonly used in login pages, surveys, payment, and registration.

## Form Widget

- What is Form in Flutter?
  - A container for form elements such as text fields, buttons, checkboxes, etc.
  - Works in conjunction with FormState to validate and save data.
- Key Properties of Form Widget
  - key: Uniquely identifies the form.
  - autovalidateMode: Configures when to validate automatically.

```
final _formKey = GlobalKey<FormState>();
Form(
 key: _formKey,
 child: Column(
  children: [
   TextFormField(),
   ElevatedButton(onPressed: () {
     if (_formKey.currentState.validate()) {
      // Process data
```

### FormState for Managing Form Data

- FormState Class
  - Tracks form state and manages validation.
  - Common methods:
    - .validate(): Validates all fields in the form.
    - .save(): Saves the form's current state.
- Why Use FormState?
- Centralized form handling for efficient data validation and processing.

#### TextFormField Widget

- Most commonly used field for accepting user input.
- Built-in validation, error handling, and decoration options.

#### Properties of TextFormField

- controller: Links the field to a TextEditingController.
- keyboardType: Sets the type of input (e.g., email, phone).
- obscureText: Secures text for passwords.

```
TextFormField(
  controller: _textController,
  decoration: InputDecoration(
    labelText: "Enter your name",
    hintText: "John Doe",
  ),
  validator: (value) {
    if (value.isEmpty) return "Please enter a name";
    return null;
  },
);
```

### Checkboxes and Switches

- Checkbox Widget
  - Represents Boolean values.
  - Properties: value, onChanged, activeColor.
- Switch Widget
  - Alternative to Checkbox, primarily for toggling states.
  - Commonly used for settings and preferences.

```
Checkbox(
 value: isChecked,
 onChanged: (bool newValue) {
  setState(() {
   isChecked = newValue;
  });
Switch(
 value: isSwitched,
 onChanged: (bool newValue) {
  setState(() {
   isSwitched = newValue;
```

### Radio Buttons and Dropdown Menus

- Radio Widget
  - Used for selecting one option from a list.
  - Properties: value, groupValue, onChanged.
- DropdownButton Widget
  - Provides a drop-down list of items for user selection.
  - Properties: value, items, on Changed.

```
Radio(
 value: "option1",
 groupValue: selectedOption,
 onChanged: (value) {
  setState(() {
   selectedOption = value;
DropdownButton<String>(
 value: selectedValue,
 items: <String>['Option 1', 'Option 2', 'Option 3'].map((String
value) {
  return DropdownMenuItem<String>(
   value: value,
   child: Text(value),
 }).toList(),
 onChanged: (newValue) {
  setState(() {
   selectedValue = newValue;
```

### Form Validation Techniques

- Types of Validation
  - Client-side: Validating on the form itself.
  - Server-side: Validation upon submission.
- Flutter Form Validation Methods
  - .validate() on FormState for overall validation.
  - validator property on each TextFormField for field-level validation.

```
validator: (value) {
  if (value == null || value.isEmpty) {
    return 'Please enter some text';
  }
  return null;
}
```

### TextEditingController

- Purpose of TextEditingController
  - Captures, modifies, and clears text field data. Also provides listening for text changes.
- Setting Up TextEditingController

```
final _controller = TextEditingController();

TextFormField(
  controller: _controller,
  decoration: InputDecoration(labelText: 'Username'),
);
```

```
class LoginForm extends StatefulWidget {
 @override
 LoginFormState createState() => LoginFormState();
class LoginFormState extends State<LoginForm> {
 // Form key to uniquely identify the form
 final formKey = GlobalKey<FormState>();
 // TextEditingControllers to manage input fields
 final TextEditingController _emailController = TextEditingController();
 final TextEditingController passwordController = TextEditingController();
 // Function to handle form submission
 void submitForm() {
  if (_formKey.currentState!.validate()) {
   // All validations have passed
   String email = emailController.text;
   String password = passwordController.text;
   // Displaying the entered values
   ScaffoldMessenger.of(context).showSnackBar(
     SnackBar(content: Text('Email: $email, Password: $password')),
   // TODO: Add further form submission logic here (e.g., sending data to
server)
```

```
@override
 Widget build(BuildContext context) {
  return Form(
   key: _formKey,
   child: Column(
     crossAxisAlignment: CrossAxisAlignment.start,
     children: [
      // Email field
      TextFormField(
       controller: _emailController,
       decoration: InputDecoration(
         labelText: 'Email',
        border: OutlineInputBorder(),
       keyboardType: TextInputType.emailAddress,
       validator: (value) {
        if (value == null || value.isEmpty) {
          return 'Please enter your email';
        } else if
(!RegExp(r"^[a-zA-Z0-9._%+-]+@[a-zA-Z0-9.-]+\.[a-zA-Z]{2,}$")
           .hasMatch(value)) {
          return 'Please enter a valid email';
        return null;
      SizedBox(height: 16.0),
```

```
TextFormField(
       controller: _passwordController,
       decoration: InputDecoration(
        labelText: 'Password',
        border: OutlineInputBorder(),
       obscureText: true,
       validator: (value) {
        if (value == null || value.isEmpty) {
         return 'Please enter your password';
        } else if (value.length < 6) {
         return 'Password must be at least 6 characters';
        return null;
      SizedBox(height: 24.0),
     // Submit button
      ElevatedButton(
       onPressed: _submitForm,
       child: Text('Submit'),
@override
void dispose() {
  // Dispose the controllers when the widget is removed
  _emailController.dispose();
  _passwordController.dispose();
  super.dispose();
```

// Password field