

PART 1.

Code Implementation

UI Elements

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

class SendMoneyPage extends StatefulWidget {
  @override
  _SendMoneyPageState createState() => _SendMoneyPageState();
}

class _SendMoneyPageState extends State<SendMoneyPage> {
  final _formKey = GlobalKey<FormState>();
  final _recipientController = TextEditingController();
  final _amountController = TextEditingController();

  String? _selectedPaymentMethod;
  bool _isFavorite = false;

  @override
  Widget build(BuildContext context) {
    return Scaffold(
      appBar: AppBar(
        title: Text("Send Money"),
      ),
      body: Padding(
        padding: const EdgeInsets.all(16.0),
        child: Form(
          key: _formKey,
          child: Column(
            crossAxisAlignment: CrossAxisAlignment.start,
            children: [
              // Recipient Name TextField
              TextFormField(
                controller: _recipientController,
                decoration: InputDecoration(
                  labelText: "Recipient Name",
                  border: OutlineInputBorder(),
                ),
                validator: (value) {
                  if (value == null || value.isEmpty) {
                    return "Recipient name cannot be empty.";
                  }
                  return null;
                },
              ),
              SizedBox(height: 16.0),
              // Amount TextField
              TextFormField(
                controller: _amountController,
                keyboardType: TextInputType.number,
                decoration: InputDecoration(
```

```

        labelText: "Amount",
        border: OutlineInputBorder(),
    ),
    validator: (value) {
        if (value == null || value.isEmpty) {
            return "Amount cannot be empty.";
        }
        if (double.tryParse(value) == null || double.parse(value)
<= 0) {
            return "Amount must be a positive number.";
        }
        return null;
    },
),
 SizedBox(height: 16.0),

// Payment Method Dropdown
DropdownButtonFormField<String>(
    value: _selectedPaymentMethod,
    decoration: InputDecoration(
        labelText: "Payment Method",
        border: OutlineInputBorder(),
    ),
    items: ["Credit Card", "Bank Transfer", "Wallet"]
        .map((method) => DropdownMenuItem<String>(
            value: method,
            child: Text(method),
        ))
        .toList(),
    onChanged: (value) {
        setState(() {
            _selectedPaymentMethod = value;
        });
    },
    validator: (value) {
        if (value == null) {
            return "Please select a payment method.";
        }
        return null;
    },
),
 SizedBox(height: 16.0),

// Favorite Switch
Row(
    mainAxisAlignment: MainAxisAlignment.spaceBetween,
    children: [
        Text("Mark as Favorite"),
        Switch(
            value: _isFavorite,
            onChanged: (value) {
                setState(() {
                    _isFavorite = value;
                });
            },
        ),
    ],
),

```

```

    ),
    SizedBox(height: 24.0),

    // Submit Button
    ElevatedButton(
      onPressed: () {
        if (_formKey.currentState!.validate()) {
          // Process the transaction
          ScaffoldMessenger.of(context).showSnackBar(
            SnackBar(content: Text("Transaction Submitted!")),
          );
        }
      },
      child: Text("Send Money"),
    ),
  ],
),
),
),
),
);
}

@override
void dispose() {
  _recipientController.dispose();
  _amountController.dispose();
  super.dispose();
}
}

```

Key Features Implemented

1. **Recipient Name and Amount Fields:**
 - TextFields with proper input validation and error feedback.
 - Ensure the recipient's name is not empty and the amount is a positive number.
 2. **DropDownButton for Payment Method:**
 - Allows users to select a payment method from predefined options.
 - Includes validation to ensure a selection is made.
 3. **Switch for Marking as Favorite:**
 - Toggle to mark the transaction as a favorite, with a default value of `false`.
 4. **Styling:**
 - Used consistent margins, paddings, and styled `OutlineInputBorder` for all input fields.
 - Applied Material Design principles for a clean layout.
-

Validation

1. **TextField Validation:**

- Uses `validator` property in `TextFormField` to display error messages.
- Ensures inputs meet specified conditions before submission.

2. **Dropdown Validation:**

- Ensures the user selects a payment method.

3. **Feedback:**

- Error messages are shown below the corresponding fields for clear guidance.

PART 2.

Reusable Button Widget

Definition:

A reusable widget means it can be called multiple times across the app with minimal customization, maintaining the same design and behavior.

Code Example (Flutter):

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

class SendMoneyButton extends StatelessWidget {
  final String label; // Button label text
  final VoidCallback onPressed; // Callback function for button action

  const SendMoneyButton({
    Key? key,
    required this.label,
    required this.onPressed,
  }) : super(key: key);

  @override
  Widget build(BuildContext context) {
    return ElevatedButton(
      onPressed: onPressed,
```

```

        style: ElevatedButton.styleFrom(
          backgroundColor: Colors.green, // Consistent primary color
          padding: const EdgeInsets.symmetric(horizontal: 20, vertical: 15),
          shape: RoundedRectangleBorder(
            borderRadius: BorderRadius.circular(12), // Consistent corner
radius
          ),
          textStyle: const TextStyle(
            fontSize: 16,
            fontWeight: FontWeight.bold,
            color: Colors.white, // Consistent font and color
          ),
        ),
        child: Text(label),
      );
    }
  }
}

```

2. Applying UI Consistency

Consistency is vital for maintaining a professional and user-friendly interface. Here's how to ensure uniformity across the app:

Design Tokens

- **Colors:** Define a primary color palette in a separate constants file.

```

dart
Copy code
class AppColors {
  static const Color primary = Colors.green;
  static const Color textColor = Colors.white;
  static const Color borderColor = Colors.grey;
}

```

- **Fonts:** Define a consistent typography style using `TextTheme`.

```

dart
Copy code
class AppTypography {
  static const TextStyle buttonText = TextStyle(
    fontSize: 16,
    fontWeight: FontWeight.bold,
    color: AppColors.textColor,
  );
}

```

- **Spacing:** Use consistent padding and margins throughout the app.

```

dart
Copy code

```

```

class AppSpacing {
  static const double buttonHorizontal = 20.0;
  static const double buttonVertical = 15.0;
}

```

Example of Using the Button in Screens

dart

Copy code

```

import 'package:flutter/material.dart';
import 'send_money_button.dart'; // Import custom button

class HomeScreen extends StatelessWidget {
  const HomeScreen({Key? key}) : super(key: key);

  @override
  Widget build(BuildContext context) {
    return Scaffold(
      appBar: AppBar(
        title: const Text('Home Screen'),
      ),
      body: Center(
        child: SendMoneyButton(
          label: 'Send Money',
          onPressed: () {
            // Navigate to send money screen
            Navigator.push(
              context,
              MaterialPageRoute(builder: (context) => const
SendMoneyScreen()),
            );
          },
        ),
      ),
    );
  }
}

```

3. Ensuring Reusability

- **Parameterization:** Add parameters like `color`, `icon`, or `isDisabled` to increase flexibility.
- **Theming:** Integrate with app themes for centralized updates.

Extended Button Example

dart

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```

class SendMoneyButton extends StatelessWidget {
  final String label;
  final VoidCallback onPressed;
  final Color? backgroundColor;
  final Widget? icon;

  const SendMoneyButton({

```

```

    Key? key,
    required this.label,
    required this.onPressed,
    this.backgroundColor,
    this.icon,
  }) : super(key: key);

  @override
  Widget build(BuildContext context) {
    return ElevatedButton.icon(
      onPressed: onPressed,
      style: ElevatedButton.styleFrom(
        backgroundColor: backgroundColor ?? AppColors.primary,
        padding: const EdgeInsets.symmetric(
          horizontal: AppSpacing.buttonHorizontal,
          vertical: AppSpacing.buttonVertical,
        ),
        shape: RoundedRectangleBorder(
          borderRadius: BorderRadius.circular(12),
        ),
        textStyle: AppTypography.buttonText,
      ),
      icon: icon ?? const SizedBox.shrink(),
      label: Text(label),
    );
  }
}

```

PART 3.

Smooth UI Animations

Using AnimatedContainer

AnimatedContainer is ideal for animating size, color, or shape transitions smoothly.

Example: Success Message After Transaction

Dart

Copy code

Import 'package:flutter/material.dart';

```

Class SuccessMessage extends StatefulWidget {
  Const SuccessMessage({Key? Key}) : super(key: key);

  @override
  State<SuccessMessage> createState() => _SuccessMessageState();
}

```

```

Class _SuccessMessageState extends State<SuccessMessage> {
  Bool _isVisible = false;

  @override
  Void initState() {
    Super.initState();

    // Show the success message after a delay
    Future.delayed(const Duration(seconds: 1), () {
      setState(() {
        _isVisible = true;
      });
    });
  }
}

```

```

@override
Widget build(BuildContext context) {
  Return Scaffold(
    Body: Center(

```



```

Child: AnimatedContainer(
  Duration: const Duration(seconds: 1),
  Curve: Curves.easeInOut,
  Height: _isVisible ? 100 : 0,
  Width: _isVisible ? 300 : 0,
  Decoration: BoxDecoration(
    Color: Colors.green,
    borderRadius: BorderRadius.circular(12),
  ),
  Alignment: Alignment.center,
  Child: _isVisible
    ? const Text(
      'Transaction Successful!',
      Style: TextStyle(
        Color: Colors.white,
        fontSize: 18,
        fontWeight: FontWeight.bold,
      ),
    )
    : null,
),
),
);
}
}

```

Using AnimatedOpacity

AnimatedOpacity is great for fade-in or fade-out effects.

Example: Fade-in Success Message

Dart

Copy code

Import 'package:flutter/material.dart';

Class FadeInMessage extends StatefulWidget {

 Const FadeInMessage({Key? Key}) : super(key: key);

 @override

 State<FadeInMessage> createState() => _FadeInMessageState();

}

Class _FadeInMessageState extends State<FadeInMessage> {

 Bool _isVisible = false;

 @override

 Void initState() {

 Super.initState();

 Future.delayed(const Duration(seconds: 1), () {

 setState(() {

 _isVisible = true;

 });

 });

```
}
```

```
@override
```

```
Widget build(BuildContext context) {
```

```
  Return Scaffold(
```

```
    Body: Center(
```

```
      Child: AnimatedOpacity(
```

```
        Duration: const Duration(seconds: 1),
```

```
        Opacity: _isVisible ? 1.0 : 0.0,
```

```
        Child: Container(
```

```
          Padding: const EdgeInsets.all(16),
```

```
          Decoration: BoxDecoration(
```

```
            Color: Colors.green,
```

```
            borderRadius: BorderRadius.circular(12),
```

```
          ),
```

```
          Child: const Text(
```

```
            'Transaction Successful!',
```

```
            Style: TextStyle(
```

```
              Color: Colors.white,
```

```
              fontSize: 18,
```

```
              fontWeight: FontWeight.bold,
```

```
            ),
```

```
          ),
```

```
        ),
```

```
      ),
```

```
    ),
```

```
);  
}  
}
```

2. Page Transitions

Flutter provides the `PageRouteBuilder` class to create custom page transitions. Combine it with animations for a polished experience.

Custom Slide Transition

Dart

Copy code

Import 'package:flutter/material.dart';

```
Class LoginPage extends StatelessWidget {  
  Const LoginPage({Key? Key}) : super(key: key);  
  
  @override  
  Widget build(BuildContext context) {  
    Return Scaffold(  
      Body: Center(  
        Child: ElevatedButton(  
          onPressed: () {  
            Navigator.of(context).push(_createRoute());  
          },  
          Child: const Text('Go to Dashboard'),  
        ),  
      ),  
    ),  
  ),  
}
```

```
);  
}  
}
```

```
Route _createRoute() {  
  Return PageRouteBuilder(  
    pageBuilder: (context, animation, secondaryAnimation) => const DashboardPage(),  
    transitionsBuilder: (context, animation, secondaryAnimation, child) {  
      const begin = Offset(1.0, 0.0); // Start from the right  
      const end = Offset.zero; // End at the current position  
      const curve = Curves.easeInOut;  
  
      var tween = Tween(begin: begin, end: end).chain(CurveTween(curve: curve));  
      var offsetAnimation = animation.drive(tween);  
  
      return SlideTransition(  
        position: offsetAnimation,  
        child: child,  
      );  
    },  
  );  
}
```

```
Class DashboardPage extends StatelessWidget {  
  Const DashboardPage({Key? Key}) : super(key: key);
```

@override

Widget build(BuildContext context) {

Return Scaffold(

appBar: AppBar(title: const Text('Dashboard')),

body: const Center(child: Text('Welcome to the Dashboard!')),

);

}

}

Custom Fade Transition

Dart

Copy code

Route _createFadeRoute() {

Return PageRouteBuilder(

pageBuilder: (context, animation, secondaryAnimation) => const DashboardPage(),

transitionsBuilder: (context, animation, secondaryAnimation, child) {

return FadeTransition(

opacity: animation,

child: child,

);

},

);

}

Tips for Effective Animations

Duration: Keep transitions short (e.g., 300ms to 1s) to maintain responsiveness.

Curves: Use easing curves like Curves.easeInOut or Curves.decelerate for natural motion.

Consistency: Apply similar animations across the app for a cohesive look.

