Experiment No -04 Exploring Form Widgets

Aim - To create interactive forms using form widgets. **Theory -**

Obscure Text -the obscure Text property is often used in text input fields like TextFormField to obscure the entered text, typically for password fields or any other sensitive information.

TextField: The TextField widget is used to collect user input via text entry. It supports various input types, such as text, numbers, passwords, and more, and provides options for customization and validation.

HintStyle - The style of the hint text displayed in form fields using the hintStyle property of the InputDecoration class. This property allows you to define the text style for the hint text, including its color, font size, font weight, and more.

TextInputType - This property is used to indicate to the system what type of input is expected from the user, and it adjusts the keyboard layout accordingly.

- **1.TextInputType.text:** The default keyboard type for general text input.
- **2.TextInputType.number:** A keyboard optimized for numeric input. It typically includes digits, a decimal point, and symbols for arithmetic operations.
- **3.TextInputType.phone:** A keyboard optimized for entering phone numbers. It may include digits, plus sign, and symbols commonly used in phone numbers.
- **4.TextInputType.emailAddress:** A keyboard optimized for entering email addresses. It includes characters commonly used in email addresses, such as "@" and ".".

```
Code and Output:
import 'package:flutter/material.dart';
import 'package:firebase auth/firebase auth.dart';
import 'package:food/screen/login page.dart';
import 'package:food/screen/logincheck.dart';
// Assuming this is your home page
class NewPage extends StatefulWidget {
 @override
 _NewPageState createState() => _NewPageState();
class NewPageState extends State<NewPage> {
final TextEditingController _emailController = TextEditingController();
final TextEditingController passwordController = TextEditingController();
 final TextEditingController phoneNumberController = TextEditingController();
 signUp(BuildContext context, String email, String password, String name, String
phoneno) async {
  if (email.isEmpty || password.isEmpty || name.isEmpty || phoneno.isEmpty ) {
   return 'Please enter your email and password';
  } else {
   try {
    final UserCredential userCredential = await
FirebaseAuth.instance.createUserWithEmailAndPassword(email: email,
password: password);
    // Store additional user information if needed
    // For example, you can store the user's name and phone number
    // You can access these values using nameController.text and
phoneNumberController.text
    // Then store them using userCredential.user.updateProfile() or store them
in Firestore, for example
    Navigator.push(context, MaterialPageRoute(builder: (context) =>
LoginPage1()));
   } on FirebaseAuthException catch (ex) {
```

return ex.code.toString();

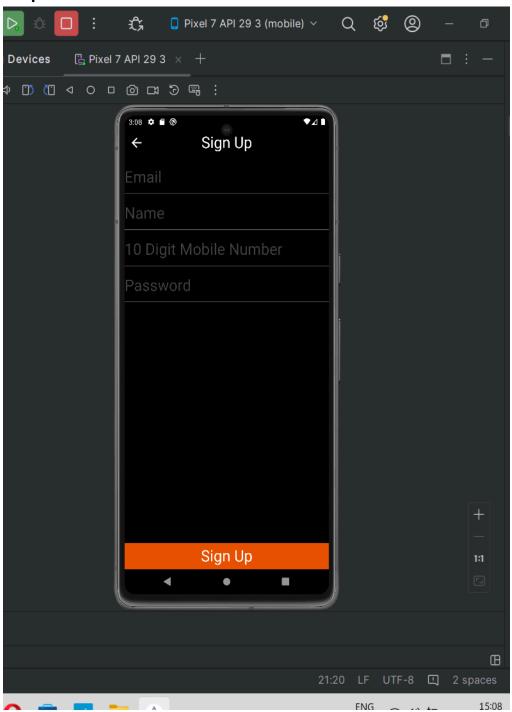
```
}
@override
Widget build(BuildContext context) {
 return Scaffold(
  backgroundColor: Colors.black,
  appBar: AppBar(
   backgroundColor: Colors.black,
   leading: IconButton(
     icon: Icon(Icons.arrow back, size: 30.0, color: Colors.white),
     onPressed: () {
      Navigator.pop(context);
     },
    ),
   title: Text(
     'Sign Up',
     textAlign: TextAlign.center,
     style: TextStyle(color: Colors.white, fontSize: 30),
   ),
   centerTitle: true,
  body: Column(
   children: [
     SizedBox(height: 20),
     buildTextField( emailController, "Email"),
     SizedBox(height: 20),
     buildTextField( nameController, "Name"),
     SizedBox(height: 20),
     buildTextField( phoneNumberController, "10 Digit Mobile Number"),
     SizedBox(height: 20),
     buildTextField( passwordController, "Password", obscureText: true),
     SizedBox(height: 40),
     Expanded(
      child: Align(
```

```
alignment: Alignment.bottomCenter,
         child: GestureDetector(
          onTap: () {
           signUp(context, emailController.text,
passwordController.text, nameController.text, phoneNumberController.text);
          },
          child: Container(
           height: 50,
           color: Colors.orange[900],
           child: Center(
            child: Text(
              'Sign Up',
              style: TextStyle(color: Colors.white, fontSize: 30),
 Widget buildTextField(TextEditingController controller, String hintText, {bool
obscureText = false}) {
  return Padding(
    padding: EdgeInsets.symmetric(horizontal: 5),
    child: TextField(
     controller: controller,
     style: TextStyle(color: Colors.white, fontSize: 20),
     keyboardType: TextInputType.text,
     obscureText: obscureText,
     decoration: InputDecoration(
      hintText: hintText,
      hintStyle: TextStyle(color: Colors.grey[800], fontSize: 20, fontWeight:
FontWeight.w400),
```

```
focusedBorder: UnderlineInputBorder(
       borderSide: BorderSide(color: Colors.white),
      ),
LoginPage.dart
import 'package:flutter/material.dart';
class LoginPage extends StatelessWidget {
 @override
 Widget build(BuildContext context) {
  return MaterialApp(
   home: Scaffold(
    backgroundColor: Colors.black,
    appBar: AppBar(
      backgroundColor: Colors.black,
      leading: Row(
       children: [
        IconButton(
         icon: Icon(Icons.arrow_back, size: 30.0, color: Colors.white,),
onPressed: () {Navigator.pop(context);},
        ),
       ],
      title: Text('Welcome to Fres', style: TextStyle(color: Colors.white ,fontSize:
25),),
    body: Column(
      mainAxisAlignment: MainAxisAlignment.center,
```

```
children: [
SizedBox(height: 15.0), // Add space between text and image Container(
color: Colors.black, // Set your desired background color child: Image.asset(
'assets/images/logo.png', // Replace with your image URL width: 200.0, // Set your desired width height: 200.0, // Set your desired height colorBlendMode: BlendMode.clear,
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```

Output:





Conclusion - I learnt about the form widgets and successfully implemented them.