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## **Experiment No: 5**

**AIM:** To create an interactive Form using form widget

### **THEORY:**

#### Flutter Form

Apps often require users to enter information into a text field. For example, you might require users to log in with an email address and password combination.

To make apps secure and easy to use, check whether the information the user has provided is valid. If the user has correctly filled out the form, process the information. If the user submits incorrect information, display a friendly error message letting them know what went wrong.

In this example, add validation to a form that has a single text field using the following steps:

1. Create a Form with a GlobalKey.
2. Add a TextFormField with validation logic.
3. Create a button to validate and submit the form.

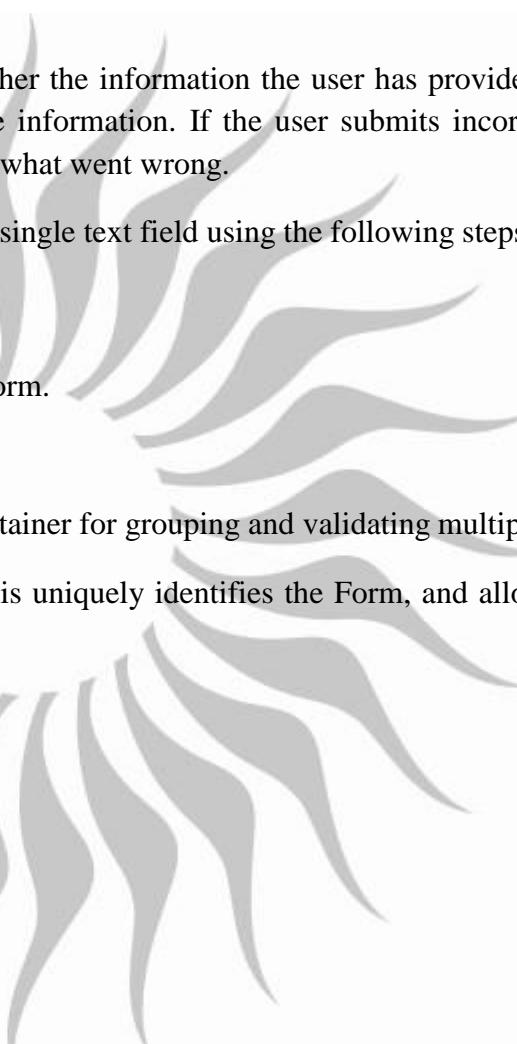
#### 1. Create a Form with a GlobalKey

First, create a Form. The Form widget acts as a container for grouping and validating multiple form fields.

When creating the form, provide a GlobalKey. This uniquely identifies the Form, and allows validation of the form in a later step.

```

1 import 'package:flutter/material.dart';
2
3 Run | Debug | Profile
4 void main() {
5   runApp(const MyApp());
6 }
7
8 class MyApp extends StatelessWidget {
9   const MyApp({Key? key}) : super(key: key);
10
11   // This widget is the root of your application.
12   @override
13   Widget build(BuildContext context) {
14     const appTitle = 'Form Validation';
15     return MaterialApp(
16       title: appTitle,
17       theme: ThemeData(
18         primarySwatch: Colors.indigo,
19       ), // ThemeData
20       home: Scaffold(
21         appBar: AppBar(
22           title: const Text(appTitle),
23         ), // AppBar
24         body: const MyCustomForm(),
25       ), // Scaffold // MaterialApp
26     }
27 }
```



```

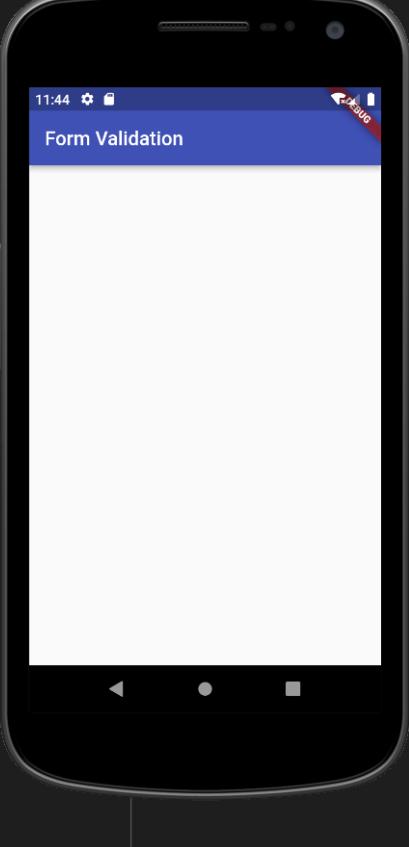
class MyCustomForm extends StatefulWidget {
  const MyCustomForm({Key? key}) : super(key: key);

  @override
  State<MyCustomForm> createState() => _MyCustomFormState();
}

class _MyCustomFormState extends State<MyCustomForm> {
  final GlobalKey<FormState> _formKey = GlobalKey<FormState>();

  @override
  Widget build(BuildContext context) {
    return Form(
      key: _formKey,
      child: Column(
        crossAxisAlignment: CrossAxisAlignment.start,
        children: const [
          // Column
        ],
      ), // Form
    );
  }
}

```



The screenshot shows the main.dart file in a code editor and an Android emulator running the application. The code defines a main application class MyApp that contains a MyCustomForm widget. The MyCustomForm widget is a StatelessWidget that returns a Form with a single Column child.

```

main.dart
form > lib > main.dart > MyApp > build
2   Run | Debug | Profile
3 void main() {
4   runApp(const MyApp());
5 }
6
7 class MyApp extends StatelessWidget {
8   const MyApp({Key? key}) : super(key: key);
9
10  // This widget is the root of your application.
11  @override
12  Widget build(BuildContext context) {
13    const appTitle = 'Form Validation';
14    return MaterialApp(
15      title: appTitle,
16      theme: ThemeData(
17        primarySwatch: Colors.indigo,
18      ), // ThemeData
19      home: Scaffold(
20        appBar: AppBar(
21          title: const Text(appTitle),
22        ), // AppBar
23        body: const MyCustomForm(),
24      ), // Scaffold // MaterialApp
25    );
26  }
27
28 class MyCustomForm extends StatelessWidget {
29   const MyCustomForm({super.key});
30
31   @override
32   State<MyCustomForm> createState() => _MyCustomFormState();
33 }
34
35 class _MyCustomFormState extends State<MyCustomForm> {
36   @override
37   Widget build(BuildContext context) {
38     return Container();
39   }
40 }

```

## 2. Add a TextFormField with validation logic

Although the Form is in place, it doesn't have a way for users to enter text. That's the job of a **TextField**. The **TextField** widget renders a material design text field and can display validation errors when they occur.

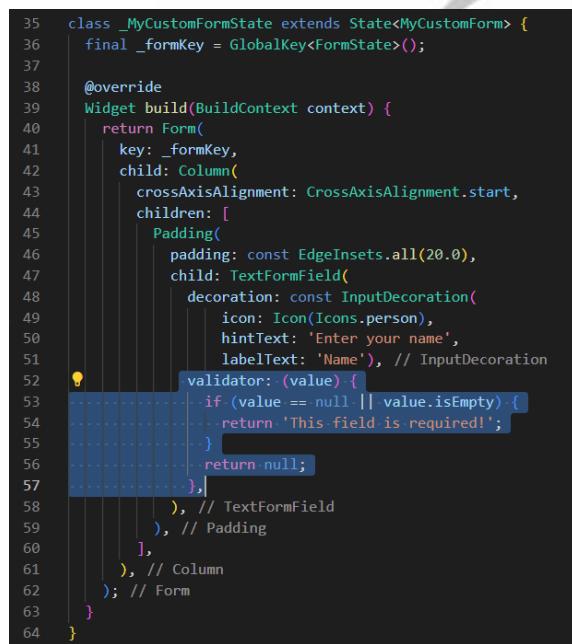
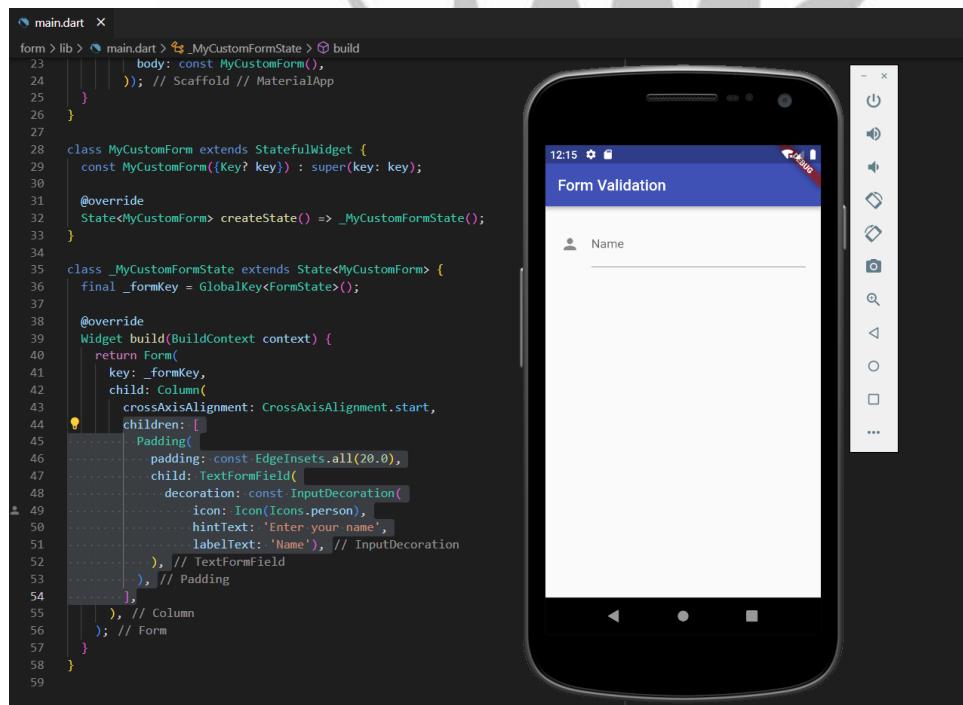
Validate the input by providing a `validator()` function to the `TextField`. If the user's input isn't valid, the validator function returns a String containing an error message. If there are no errors, the validator must return null.

For this example, create a validator that ensures the `TextField` isn't empty. If it is empty, return a friendly error message.

First decorate your `TextField` to display hint text , icon and label text.

child: `TextField`(

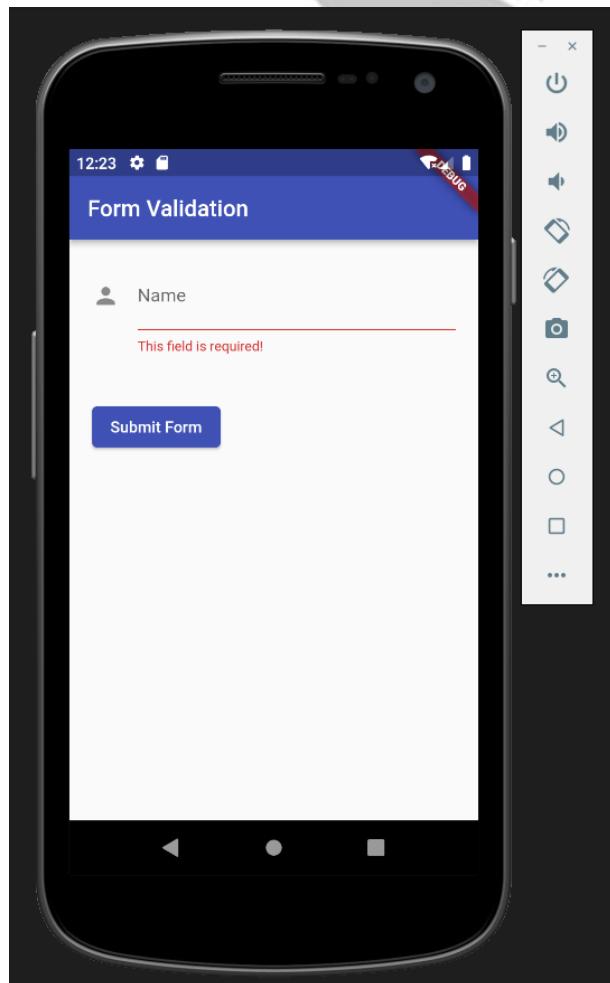
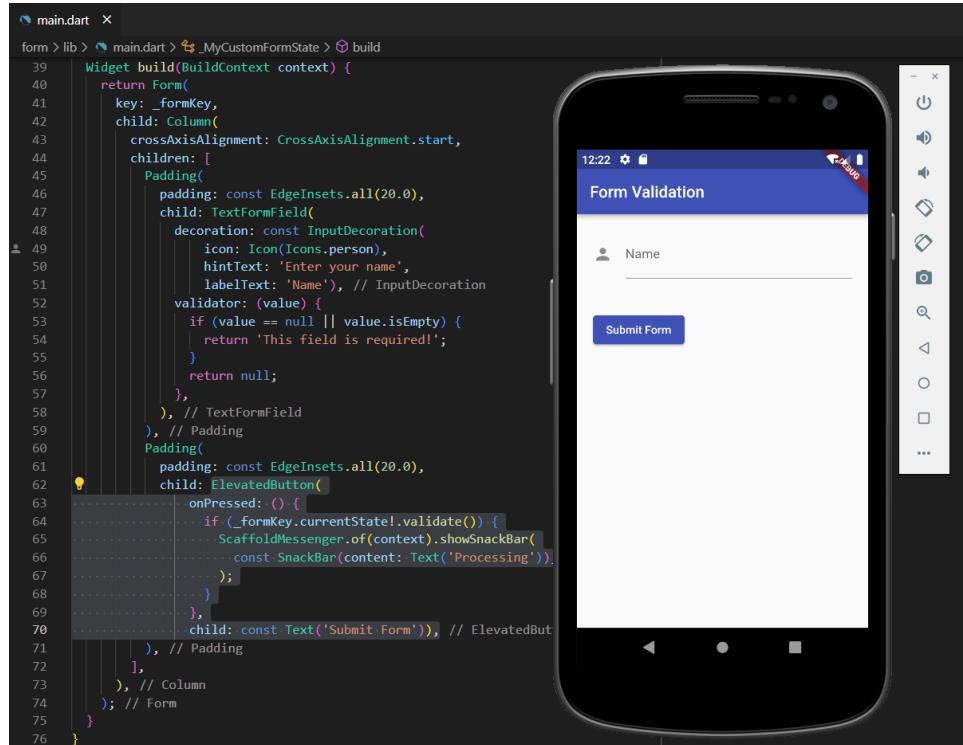
```
decoration: const InputDecoration(
  border: UnderlineInputBorder(),
  labelText: 'Enter your username',
),
```



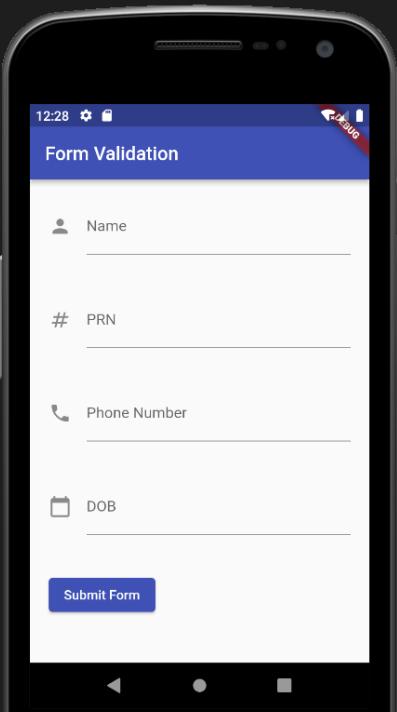
### 3. Create a button to validate and submit the form

Now that you have a form with a text field, provide a button that the user can tap to submit the information.

When the user attempts to submit the form, check if the form is valid. If it is, display a success message. If it isn't (the text field has no content) display the error message.



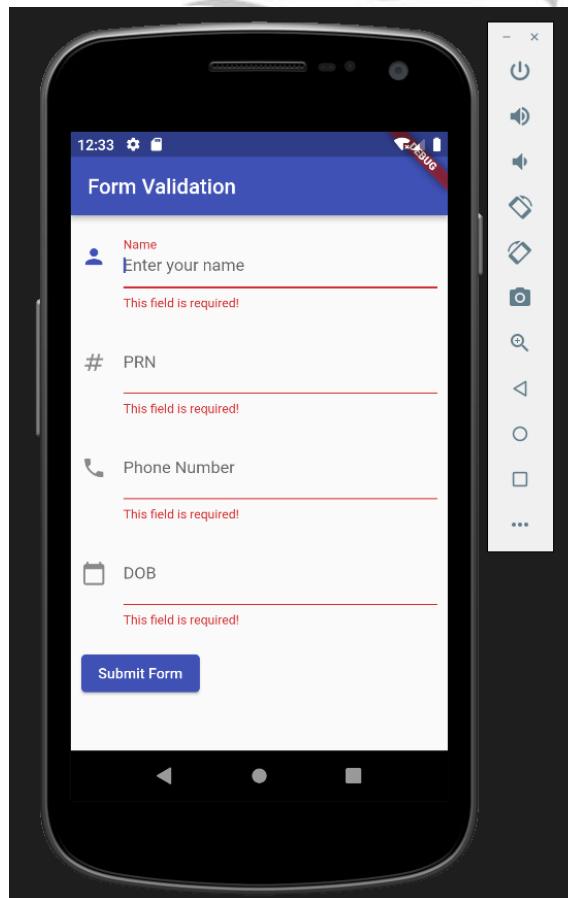
Add two more textfields to accept phone and dob respectively as shown below:



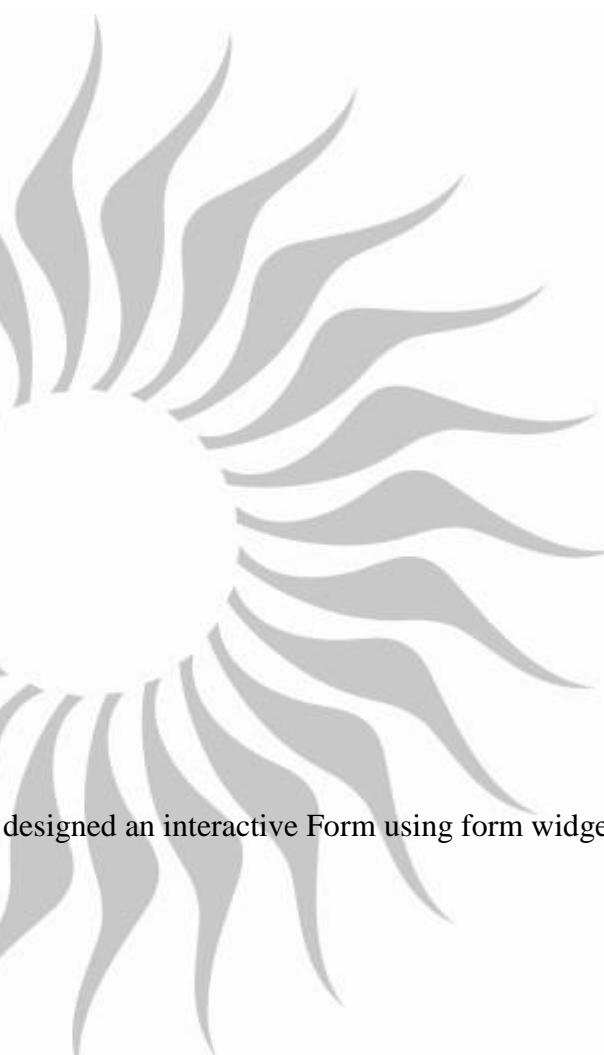
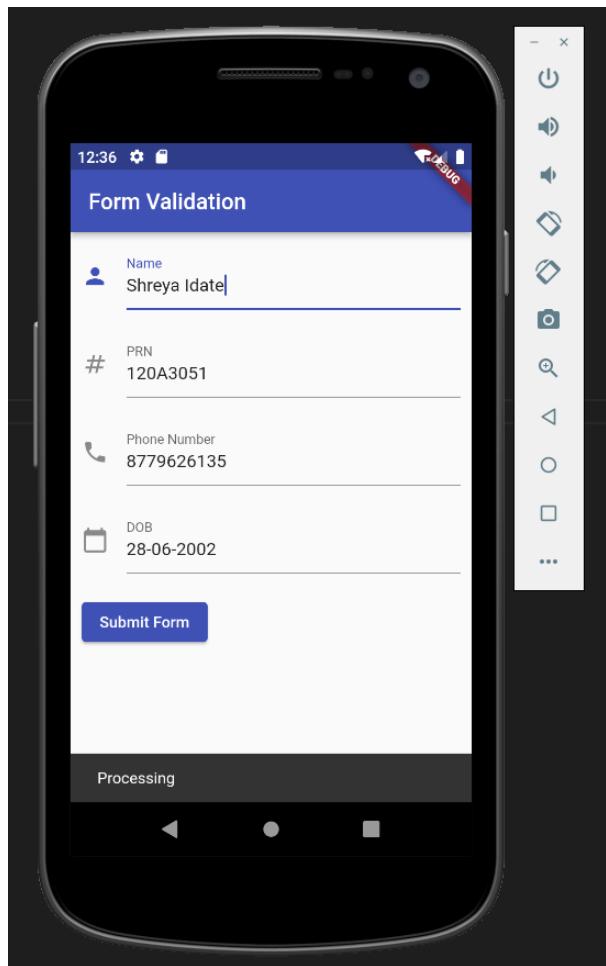
main.dart

```

83     if (value == null || value.isEmpty) {
84         return 'This field is required!';
85     }
86     return null;
87 },
88 ), // TextFormField
89 ), // Padding
90 Padding(
91     padding: const EdgeInsets.all(20.0),
92     child: TextFormField(
93         decoration: const InputDecoration(
94             icon: Icon(Icons.calendar_today),
95             hintText: 'Enter your DOB',
96             labelText: 'DOB'), // InputDecoration
97         validator: (value) {
98             if (value == null || value.isEmpty) {
99                 return 'This field is required!';
100            }
101            return null;
102        },
103        ), // TextFormField
104    ), // Padding
105 Padding(
106    padding: const EdgeInsets.all(20.0),
107    child: ElevatedButton(
108        onPressed: () {
109            if (_formKey.currentState!.validate()) {
110                ScaffoldMessenger.of(context).showSnackBar(
111                    const SnackBar(content: Text('Processing')));
112            }
113        },
114        child: const Text('Submit Form'), // ElevatedButton
115    ), // Padding
116 ),
117 ],
118 ), // Column
119 ); // Form
120 }
121 }
122 }
```



Snackbar message text



**CONCLUSION:** Hence we have successfully designed an interactive Form using form widget.