Experiment no. 4

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Aim: To create an interactive Form using a form widget

Theory:

In Flutter, forms are a fundamental part of building user interfaces, allowing users to input data and interact with your application. The TextFormField widget is commonly used to create text input fields within a form. Here's an overview of each component you mentioned:

- 1. Form: A Form widget is a container for a group of form fields (such as TextFormField, Checkbox, Radio, etc.). It manages the form's state, validation, and submission.
- 2. TextFormField: A TextFormField widget is used to create a text input field within a form. It provides several properties for customizing the appearance and behavior of the input field, such as decoration (for styling), validator (for input validation), onSaved (for saving the input value), and more.
- 3. Button: In the context of forms, buttons are used to submit or reset the form. You can use the ElevatedButton, TextButton, OutlinedButton, or IconButton widgets to create buttons in Flutter. Typically, a button's onPressed callback is used to handle form submission or other actions.
- 4. Validator: A validator is a function that determines whether the input provided by the user is valid. It is commonly used with form fields like TextFormField to perform validation before submitting the form. The validator function takes the input value as a parameter and returns an error message if the input is invalid, or null if the input is valid.
- 5. FormKey: The FormKey is a unique key that identifies a Form widget in Flutter. It's used to access and interact with the form's state, including validating and submitting the form. You typically create a GlobalKey<FormState> and assign it to the key property of the Form widget.

Code:

```
Main.dart:
import 'package:flutter/material.dart';
import 'package:sports_tracker/form.dart';
void main()=> runApp(MaterialApp(
home: Home(),
theme: ThemeData(
 fontFamily: 'Teko',
),
));
class Home extends StatefulWidget {
const Home({super.key});
@override
State<Home> createState() => _HomeState();
}
class _HomeState extends State<Home> {
```

```
int selected_index=0;
void _onTap(int index) {
 setState(() {
  selected_index = index;
 });
}
@override
Widget build(BuildContext context) {
 return Scaffold(
   appBar: AppBar(
     title:Text("Footy",
      style: TextStyle(
         fontSize: 25
      ),
     ),
     centerTitle: true,
     backgroundColor: Colors.teal[400],
   ),
   body:
```

```
Container(
 padding: EdgeInsets.all(25),
 child: _getBodyWidget(selected_index),),
bottomNavigationBar: BottomNavigationBar(
 items: [
  BottomNavigationBarItem(
   icon: lcon(lcons.home),
   label: 'Home',
   backgroundColor: Colors.deepOrange,
  ),
  BottomNavigationBarItem(
   icon: lcon(lcons.sports_soccer),
   label: 'Score',
   backgroundColor: Colors.green,
  ),
  BottomNavigationBarItem(
   icon: lcon(lcons.sensor_occupied),
   label: 'Profile',
```

```
backgroundColor: Colors.green,
      ),
    ],
     currentIndex: selected_index,
     selectedItemColor: Colors.teal[600],
    onTap: _onTap,
   ),
  floatingActionButton: selected_index == 0 ? Float() : null,
Widget _getBodyWidget(int index) {
 switch (index) {
  case 0:
   return Home_tab();
  case 1:
```

);

}

```
return Score_tab();
   case 2:
    return Profile_tab();
   default:
    return SizedBox.shrink();
 }
}
class Home_tab extends StatelessWidget {
const Home_tab({super.key});
@override
Widget build(BuildContext context) {
 return Container(
  child: Row(
  mainAxisAlignment: MainAxisAlignment.spaceAround,
  children: [
```

```
onPressed: () {
      // Add your onPressed callback here
     },
     child:Column(
       mainAxisSize: MainAxisSize.min, // Ensure that the column only occupies the
space required by its children
       children: [
        Icon(Icons.person,color: Colors.teal,), // Icon widget
        SizedBox(height: 8), // Spacer between icon and text
        Text('Player',
          style:TextStyle(
            color: Colors.black,
          )),
       // Text widget
      ],
     ),// Specify the label
    ),
```

```
onPressed: () {
      // Add your onPressed callback here
     },
     child:Column(
       mainAxisSize: MainAxisSize.min, // Ensure that the column only occupies the
space required by its children
       children: [
        lcon(lcons.people,color: Colors.teal,), // lcon widget
        SizedBox(height: 8), // Spacer between icon and text
        Text('Squad',
          style:TextStyle(
            color: Colors.black,
          )), // Text widget
      ],
     ),// Specify the label
    ),
    ElevatedButton(//for points table
     onPressed: () {
      // Add your onPressed callback here
     },
     child:Column(
```

mainAxisSize: MainAxisSize.min, // Ensure that the column only occupies the space required by its children

```
children: [
        lcon(lcons.table_rows_outlined,color: Colors.teal,), // lcon widget
        SizedBox(height: 8), // Spacer between icon and text
        Text('Points table',
           style:TextStyle(
            color: Colors.black,
           )), // Text widget
      ],
     ),// Specify the label
    ),
   ],
   ),
 );
}
}
class Score_tab extends StatelessWidget {
const Score_tab({super.key});
```

```
@override
Widget build(BuildContext context) {
 return Text(
    'Score',
    style: TextStyle(
     fontSize: 40,
    )
 );
}
}
class Profile_tab extends StatelessWidget {
const Profile_tab({super.key});
@override
Widget build(BuildContext context) {
  return Login_form();
}
}
```

```
class Float extends StatelessWidget {
const Float({super.key});
@override
Widget build(BuildContext context) {
 return FloatingActionButton(
   onPressed: () {},
   child:Text("Add team",
    textAlign: TextAlign.center,
    style: TextStyle(
     color: Colors.black,
     fontSize: 15,
     fontFamily: 'Teko',
    ),),
   backgroundColor: Colors.teal[400],
```

```
);
}
}
Login_form.dart:
import 'package:flutter/material.dart';
class Login_form extends StatefulWidget {
const Login_form({super.key});
@override
State<Login_form> createState() => _Login_formState();
}
class _Login_formState extends State<Login_form> {
final formKey = GlobalKey<FormState>();
@override
Widget build(BuildContext context) {
 return Center(
  child:Form(
   key: _formKey,
  child: Column(
```

```
children: [
 SizedBox(height:150),
 TextFormField(
  decoration: InputDecoration(
   labelText: 'Username',
   prefixIcon: Icon(Icons.person),
  ),
  validator: (value) {
   if (value == null || value.isEmpty) {
     return 'Please enter Username';
   }
   return null;
  },
 ),
 SizedBox(height: 8,),
 TextFormField(
  obscureText: true,
```

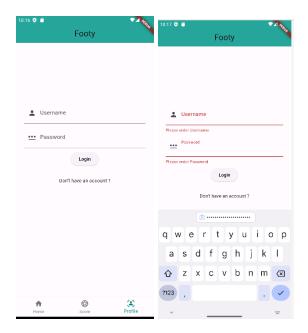
```
decoration: InputDecoration(
  labelText: 'Password',
  prefixIcon: Icon(Icons.password),
 ),
 validator: (value) {
  if (value == null || value.isEmpty) {
   return 'Please enter Password';
  }
  return null;
 },
),
SizedBox(height: 8,),
ElevatedButton(
 onPressed: (){
  if (_formKey.currentState!.validate()) {
   // If the form is valid, display a snackbar. In the real world,
   // you'd often call a server or save the information in a database.
   ScaffoldMessenger.of(context).showSnackBar(
```

```
const SnackBar(content: Text('Processing Data')),
       );
      }
     },
     child: Text("Login",
      style: TextStyle(
       color: Colors.black,
      ),
     ),
   ),
   SizedBox(height: 30,),
   Text("Don't have an account ?")
  ],
 ),
),
```

);

}

}





Conclusion: Hence, we have successfully created a login form where validation is working with the help of validator and formkey.