EXPERIMENT 4

AIM:To create an interactive form using from widgets THEORY:

Creating an interactive form using Flutter involves using various form-related widgets and handling user input. Below is a theoretical guide on creating an interactive form using form widgets in Flutter:

1. Form Widget:

• The foundation of a Flutter form is the Form widget. It provides a container for form fields and manages their state.

```
Form(
key: _formKey,
child: Column(
children: [
// Form fields go here
],
),
```

2. TextFormField:

 The TextFormField widget is used for text input. It includes features like validation, auto-correction, and input masking.

```
TextFormField(
decoration: InputDecoration(
labelText: 'Username',
),
validator: (value) {
if (value?.isEmpty ?? true) {
return 'Please enter your username';
}
return null;
},
onSaved: (value) {
// Handle the input value
},
```

3. DropdownButtonFormField:

 For dropdown menus, use DropdownButtonFormField. It allows users to select from a list of items.

```
DropdownButtonFormField(
  value: _selectedOption,
  items: _options.map((option) {
  return DropdownMenuItem(
  value: option,
  child: Text(option),
  );
  }).toList(),
  onChanged: (value) {
  setState(() {
   _selectedOption = value.toString();
  });
  },
  )
}
```

4. Checkbox and Radio Button:

• For binary choices, use Checkbox or Radio widgets.

```
Checkbox(
value: _isChecked,
onChanged: (value) {
  setState(() {
  _isChecked = value ?? false;
  });
  },
)
```

5. Submit Button:

• Implement a submit button that triggers form validation and submission.

```
ElevatedButton(
  onPressed: () {
  if (_formKey.currentState?.validate() ?? false) {
    _formKey.currentState?.save();
// Handle form submission
}
```

```
},
child: Text('Submit'),
)
```

6. Form Validation:

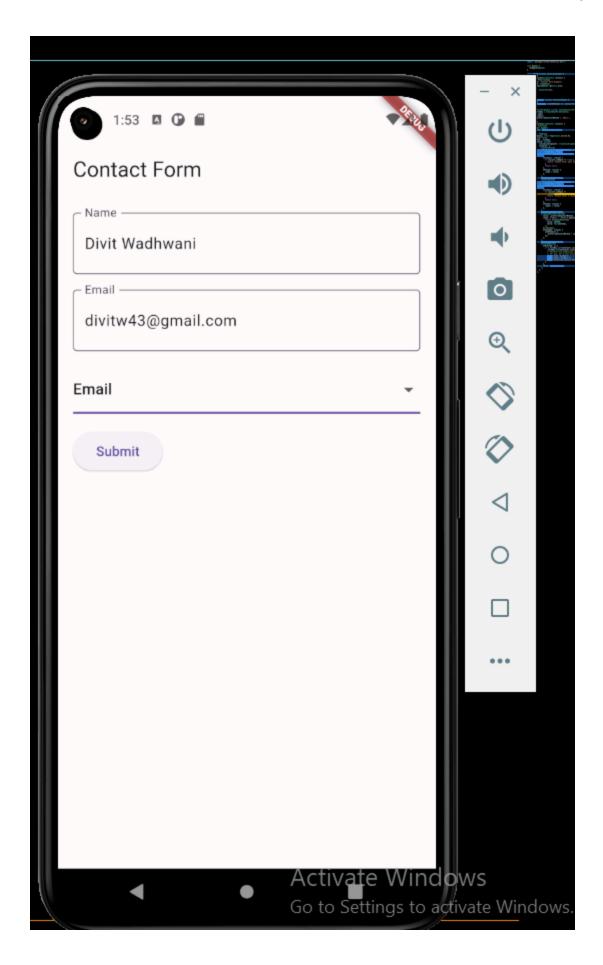
Use the validator property in form fields to implement validation logic.

```
validator: (value) {
 if (value?.isEmpty ?? true) {
 return 'Field cannot be empty';
 }
 return null;
}
```

```
Terminal Help
                                                           main.dart 1 X
  lib > 🦠 main.dart >
         import 'package:flutter/material.dart';
         Run | Debug | Profile
void main() {
         runApp(MyApp());
     4
     6
         class MyApp extends StatelessWidget {
           @override
          Widget build(BuildContext context) {
    9
    10
             return MaterialApp(
               title: 'Flutter Form Example',
               theme: ThemeData(
| primarySwatch: ■Colors.blue,
    12
    13
               ), // ThemeData
    14
               home: ContactForm(),
    15
             ); // MaterialApp
    16
    17
    18
    19
         class ContactForm extends StatefulWidget {
    20
           @override
    21
            ContactFormState createState() => _ContactFormState();
    22
    23
    24
         class _ContactFormState extends State<ContactForm> {
    25
          final _formKey = GlobalKey<FormState>();
    26
    27
           String? _name;
           String? _email;
    28
           String _preferredContactMethod = 'Email';
    29
    30
    31
           @override
           Widget build(BuildContext context) {
    32
    33
             return Scaffold(
               appBar: AppBar(
    34
    35
                title: Text('Contact Form'),
), // AppBar
```

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```
ody: Padding(
padding: const EdgeInsets.all(16.0),
    39
40
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42
                         key: _formKey,
child: Column(
                            crossAxisAlignment: CrossAxisAlignment.start,
                            children: [
TextFormField(
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            | decoration: InputDecoration( | labelText: Name', | border: OutlineInputBorder(), | ), // InputDecoration | validator: (value) {
                                    if (value?.isEmpty ?? true) {
    return 'Please enter your name';
                                  },
onSaved: (value) {
                                   _name = value;
                                ), // TextFormField
           63
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                                                                                                                                                                               Activate Windows
                                  },
onSaved: (value) {
                                   _email = value;
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lib > 🐧 main.dart
                              SizedBox(height: 16.0),
DropdownButtonFormField(
  76
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                                 ropdownButtonFormField(
value: _preferredContactMethod,
items: ['tmail', 'Phone'].map((method) {
    return DropdownMenuItem(
    value: method,
   79
  80
81
  82
                                      child: Text(method),
                                 ); // DropdownMenuItem
}).toList(),
onChanged: (value) {
setState(() {
  84
  85
   86
                                    _preferredContactMethod = value.toString();
 87
88
  89
                              },
), // DropdownButtonFormField
SizedBox(height: 16.0),
ElevatedButton(
 90
91
92
                                    95
96
  98
  99
 100
 101
102
                              child: Text('Submit'),
), // ElevatedButton
 103
 104
                       ), // Column
), // Form
// Padding
 105
 106
 107
 108
                     // Scaffold
 109
```



CONCLUSION:

In summary, building an interactive form in Flutter requires thoughtful consideration of user interactions, data validation, and visual design. By combining the right form widgets and adhering to best practices, you can create a seamless and user-friendly form for your Flutter application.