Name: Ameya M. Angne Roll no.: 01

Class: D15B

# **MAD Experiment 5**

**Aim :** To apply navigation, routing and gestures in Flutter App.

### Theory:

### Flutter Navigation and Routing:

Navigation and routing are some of the core concepts of all mobile application, which allows the user to move between different pages. We know that every mobile application contains several screens for displaying different types of information. For example, an app can have a screen that contains various products. When the user taps on that product, immediately it will display detailed information about that product.

In Flutter, the screens and pages are known as routes, and these routes are just a widget. In Android, a route is similar to an Activity, whereas, in iOS, it is equivalent to a ViewController. In any mobile app, navigating to different pages defines the workflow of the application, and the way to handle the navigation is known as routing. Flutter provides a basic routing class MaterialPageRoute and two methods Navigator.push() and Navigator.pop() that shows how to navigate between two routes. The following steps are required to start navigation in your application.

Step 1: First, you need to create two routes.

Step 2: Then, navigate to one route from another route by using the Navigator.push() method. Step 3: Finally, navigate to the first route by using the Navigator.pop() method.

#### **Gestures:**

Gestures are used to interact with an application. It is generally used in touch-based devices to physically interact with the application. It can be as simple as a single tap on the screen to a more complex physical interaction like swiping in a specific direction to scrolling down an application. It is heavily used in gaming and more or less every application requires it to function as devices turn more touch-based than ever. In this article, we will discuss them in detail.

Some widely used gestures are mentioned here:

- Tap: Touching the surface of the device with the fingertip for a small duration of time period and finally releasing the fingertip.
- Double Tap: Tapping twice in a short time.
- Drag: Touching the surface of the device with the fingertip and then moving the fingertip in a steadily and finally releasing the fingertip.

- Flick: Similar to dragging, but doing it in a speedier way.
- Pinch: Pinching the surface of the device using two fingers.
- Zoom: Opposite of pinching.
- Panning: Touching the device surface with the fingertip and moving it in the desired direction without releasing the fingertip.

The GestureDetector widget in flutter is used to detect physical interaction with the application on the UI. If a widget is supposed to experience a gesture, it is kept inside the GestureDetector widget. The same widget catches the gesture and returns the appropriate action or response.

## Below is the list of gestures and their corresponding events:

### Tap

- onTapDown
- onTapUp
- onTap
- onTapCancel

### Double tap

onDoubleTap

### Long press

onLongPress

### Vertical drag

- onVerticalDragStart
- onVerticalDragUpdate
- onVerticalDragEnd

#### Horizontal drag

- onHorizontalDragStart
- onHorizontalDragUpdate
- onHorizontalDragEnd

#### Pan

- onPanStart
- onPanUpdate
- onPanEnd

#### **Code:**

```
import 'package:flutter/material.dart';
import 'package:zoom clone tutorial/resources/auth methods.dart';
import 'package:zoom clone tutorial/widgets/custom button.dart';
class LoginScreen extends StatefulWidget {
 const LoginScreen({Key? key}) : super(key: key);
 @override
State<LoginScreen> createState() => LoginScreenState();
class LoginScreenState extends State<LoginScreen> {
final AuthMethods authMethods = AuthMethods();
 @override
 Widget build(BuildContext context) {
  return Scaffold(
   body: Column(
    mainAxisAlignment: MainAxisAlignment.center,
    children: [
      const Text(
       'Start or join a meeting',
       style: const TextStyle(
        fontSize: 24,
        fontWeight: FontWeight.bold,
      ),
      ),
      Padding(
      padding: const EdgeInsets.symmetric(vertical: 38.0),
       child: Image.asset('assets/images/onboarding.jpg'),
      ),
      CustomButton(
       text: 'Google Sign In',
       onPressed: () async {
        bool res = await authMethods.signInWithGoogle(context);
        if (res) {
```

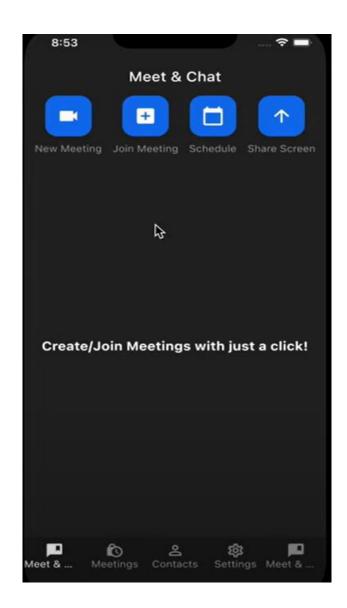
```
Navigator.pushNamed(context, '/home');
        }
   ),
import 'package:flutter/material.dart';
import 'package:jitsi_meet/jitsi_meet.dart';
import 'package:zoom clone tutorial/resources/auth methods.dart';
import 'package:zoom clone tutorial/resources/jitsi meet methods.dart';
import 'package:zoom clone tutorial/utils/colors.dart';
import 'package:zoom clone tutorial/widgets/meeting option.dart';
class VideoCallScreen extends StatefulWidget {
 const VideoCallScreen({Key? key}) : super(key: key);
 @override
 State<VideoCallScreen> createState() => _VideoCallScreenState();
class VideoCallScreenState extends State<VideoCallScreen> {
 final AuthMethods authMethods = AuthMethods();
late TextEditingController meetingIdController;
 late TextEditingController nameController;
 final JitsiMeetMethods jitsiMeetMethods = JitsiMeetMethods();
bool isAudioMuted = true;
 bool isVideoMuted = true;
 @override
 void initState() {
  meetingIdController = TextEditingController();
  nameController = TextEditingController(
   text: authMethods.user.displayName,
  );
  super.initState();
```

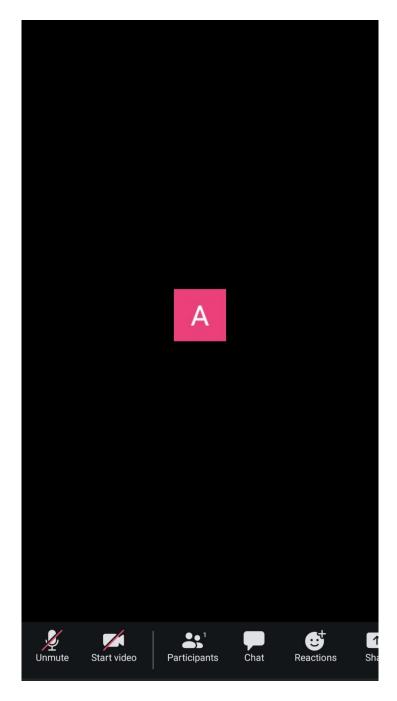
```
@override
void dispose() {
 super.dispose();
 meetingIdController.dispose();
 nameController.dispose();
 JitsiMeet.removeAllListeners();
_joinMeeting() {
 _jitsiMeetMethods.createMeeting(
  roomName: meetingIdController.text,
  isAudioMuted: isAudioMuted,
  isVideoMuted: isVideoMuted,
  username: nameController.text,
 );
@override
Widget build(BuildContext context) {
 return Scaffold(
  appBar: AppBar(
   elevation: 0,
   backgroundColor: backgroundColor,
   title: const Text(
    'Join a Meeting',
    style: TextStyle(
      fontSize: 18,
    ),
   ),
   centerTitle: true,
  ),
  body: Column(
   children: [
     SizedBox(
      height: 60,
      child: TextField(
       controller: meetingIdController,
       maxLines: 1,
```

```
textAlign: TextAlign.center,
  keyboardType: TextInputType.number,
  decoration: const InputDecoration(
   fillColor: secondaryBackgroundColor,
   filled: true,
   border: InputBorder.none,
   hintText: 'Room ID',
   contentPadding: EdgeInsets.fromLTRB(16, 8, 0, 0),
  ),
),
),
SizedBox(
height: 60,
 child: TextField(
  controller: nameController,
  maxLines: 1,
  textAlign: TextAlign.center,
  keyboardType: TextInputType.number,
  decoration: const InputDecoration(
   fillColor: secondaryBackgroundColor,
   filled: true,
   border: InputBorder.none,
   hintText: 'Name',
   contentPadding: EdgeInsets.fromLTRB(16, 8, 0, 0),
  ),
),
),
const SizedBox(height: 20),
InkWell(
 onTap: _joinMeeting,
 child: const Padding(
  padding: EdgeInsets.all(8),
  child: Text(
   'Join',
   style: TextStyle(
    fontSize: 16,
   ),
  ),
),
```

```
),
    const SizedBox(height: 20),
    MeetingOption(
     text: 'Mute Audio',
     isMute: isAudioMuted,
     onChange: onAudioMuted,
    ),
    MeetingOption(
     text: 'Turn Off My Video',
     isMute: isVideoMuted,
     onChange: onVideoMuted,
    ),
   ],
 );
onAudioMuted(bool val) {
 setState(() {
  isAudioMuted = val;
 });
onVideoMuted(bool val) {
 setState(() {
  isVideoMuted = val;
 });
```

## Output:





Here as we can see a routing is provided between the home screen and the meeting screen, this is done so as the user can easily navigate in between the meeting and perform any other tasks(for eg. Scheduling a new meeting while a meeting is going on)

Conclusion: We have understood the concept of gestures, their use and implemented it in our flutter app as a search bar. Also, we created two pages and routed them in our app and further enabled navigation. The flow is smooth for our app.