NAME:ATHARVA SHINDE **ROLL.NO:54** **CLASS:D15C**

AIM: - To apply navigation, routing, and gestures in Flutter App

Theory:

Flutter is a powerful framework for building cross-platform mobile applications, and it provides efficient mechanisms for:

🔁 1. Navigation & Routing

Navigation allows moving between different screens (also called routes or pages) in a Flutter app. Flutter provides multiple methods to implement navigation:

a) Basic Navigation (Navigator.push and Navigator.pop)

- Navigator.push(context, MaterialPageRoute(builder: (_) => SecondPage())); Pushes a new route onto the stack.

- Navigator.pop(context);
  Pops the top-most route from the stack and returns to the previous screen.

b) Named Routing

- Define routes in MaterialApp's routes property:

c) Navigation Stack

Flutter uses a **stack-based** navigation model where each new screen is "pushed" onto a stack and can be "popped" to return to the previous screen.

✋ 2. Gestures in Flutter

Gestures are used to detect user interaction like taps, swipes, drags, etc.

Flutter uses the GestureDetector widget to handle gestures:

Gesture Type	Widget/Callback Used
Tap	onTap
Double Tap	onDoubleTap
Long Press	onLongPress
Vertical Drag	onVerticalDragUpdate
Horizontal Drag	onHorizontalDragUpdate

GestureDetector is a powerful tool for creating interactive UIs and responding to user inputs like swipe-to-dismiss, tap-to-select, or drag-to-move elements.

InkWell vs GestureDetector:

- GestureDetector: Pure logic-based gesture detection.
- InkWell: Similar, but adds **ripple/touch feedback** when tapped. Ideal for buttons.

Combining Navigation & Gestures

A common real-world example is:

- User **taps a button** → navigates to another screen.
- User **swipes** to dismiss a card or perform an action. These interactions improve the **UX (User Experience)** by making apps feel smooth and intuitive.

Code:

Example: Gesture + Navigation Together

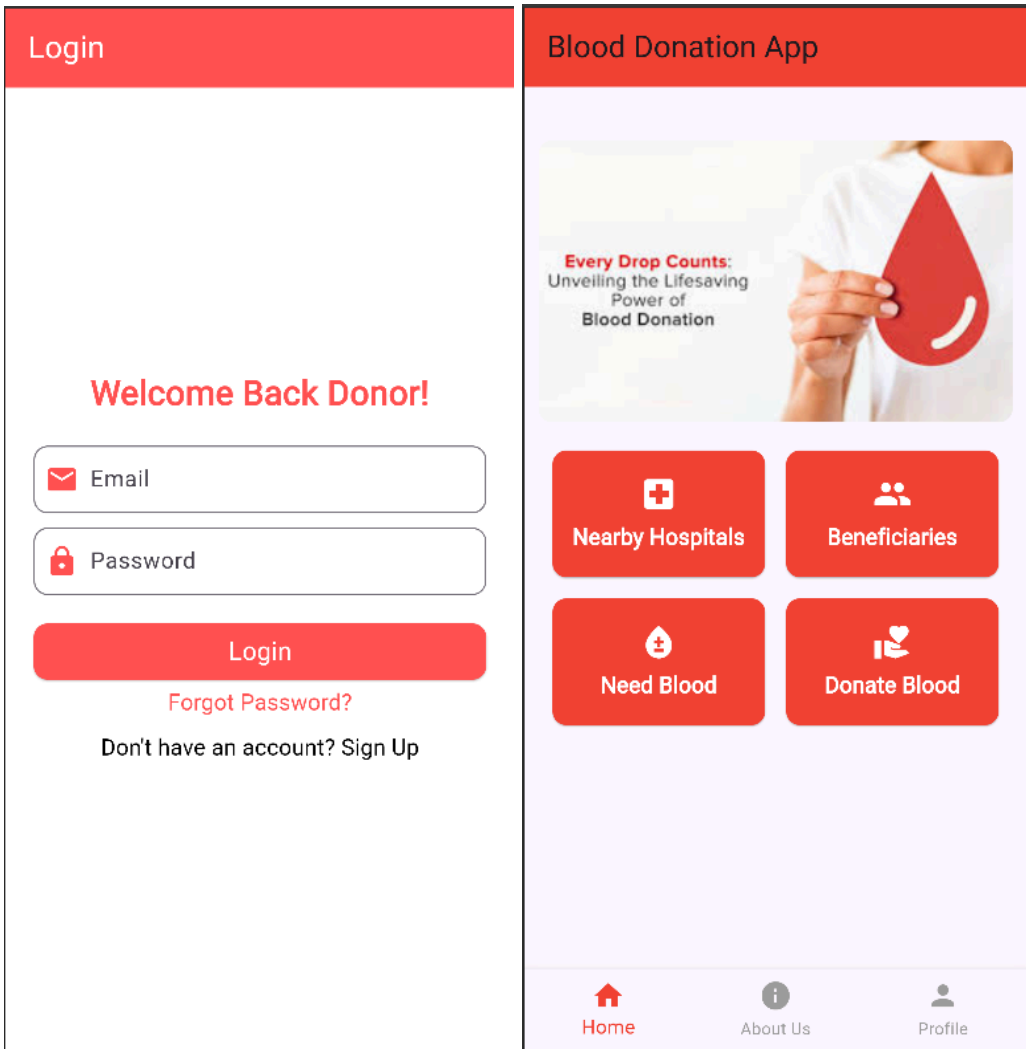
```
GestureDetector(
  onTap: () {
  Navigator.push(
     context,
     MaterialPageRoute(builder: (context) => QRGeneratorScreen()),
   );
  },
  child: Card(
    child: Padding(
     padding: EdgeInsets.all(16),
     child: Text("Tap to Generate QR"),
    ),
  ),
),
```

Navigate to Scanner from Your Signup/ Login

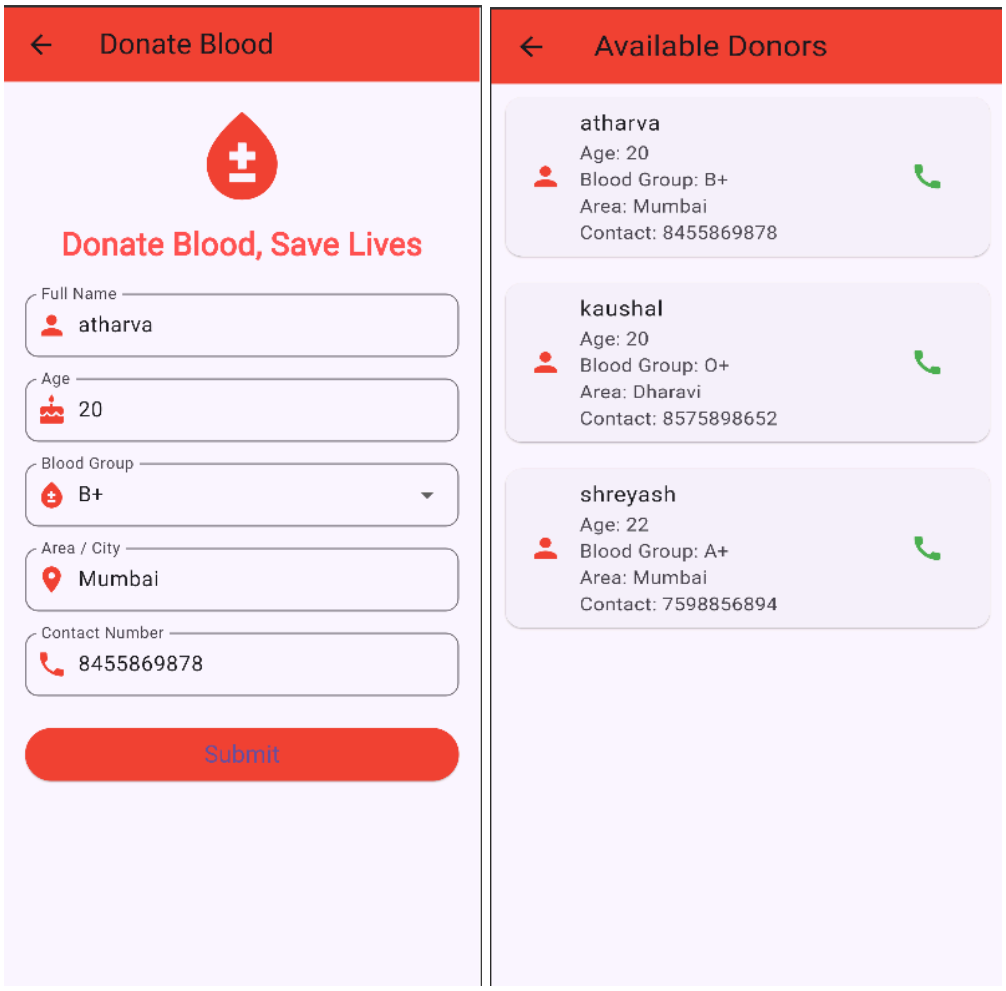
```
   ElevatedButton(
                onPressed: signUp,
                child: Text("Sign Up", style: TextStyle(fontSize: 18)),
                style: ElevatedButton.styleFrom(minimumSize: Size(double.infinity, 50)),
              ),
              TextButton(
                onPressed: () {
                  Navigator.pushReplacement(context, MaterialPageRoute(builder: (context) =>
   LoginPage()));
                },
                child: Text("Already have an account? Login", style: TextStyle(fontSize: 16)),
              ),
```

NAME:ATHARVA SHINDE ROLL.NO:54 CLASS:D15C

Output:



NAME:ATHARVA SHINDE **ROLL.NO:54** **CLASS:D15C**



Conclusion:

In this experiment, we successfully learned and implemented the concepts of **navigation**, **routing**, and **gesture detection** in Flutter. We used the Navigator class to move between screens, understood the difference between **basic and named routing**, and applied GestureDetector to handle various user interactions. This enhances the overall user experience by making the app more dynamic and interactive.