## Dialogs in Flutter

In Flutter, dialogs are used to display a modal window that requires user interaction. Flutter provides several built-in dialogs like AlertDialog, SimpleDialog, and Dialog, as well as the ability to create custom dialogs.

## 1. AlertDialog

An AlertDialog is a simple dialog with an optional title, content, and actions. It's typically used to alert the user or confirm an action.

```
Example:
showDialog(
 context: context,
 builder: (BuildContext context) {
  return AlertDialog(
    title: Text('Alert'),
    content: Text('This is an alert dialog.'),
    actions: <Widget>[
     TextButton(
      child: Text('Cancel'),
      onPressed: () {
        Navigator.of(context).pop(); // Dismiss the dialog
      },
     ),
     TextButton(
      child: Text('OK'),
      onPressed: () {
```

```
// Do something on OK pressed
Navigator.of(context).pop(); // Dismiss the dialog
},
),
),
],
);
},
```

## 2. SimpleDialog

A SimpleDialog is a less customizable dialog that allows for a list of options, each represented by a SimpleDialogOption. It is typically used for presenting a list of choices.

```
Example:
showDialog(
context: context,

builder: (BuildContext context) {
  return SimpleDialog(
    title: Text('Select an option'),
    children: <Widget>[
        SimpleDialogOption(
        onPressed: () {
            // Do something when the option is selected
            Navigator.of(context).pop();
        },
        child: Text('Option 1'),
        ),
```

```
SimpleDialogOption(
      onPressed: () {
       // Do something when the option is selected
       Navigator.of(context).pop();
      },
      child: Text('Option 2'),
    ),
   ],
  );
 },
);
3. Custom Dialog
If you need more customization, you can create your own dialog by using the Dialog widget.
Example:
showDialog(
 context: context,
 builder: (BuildContext context) {
  return Dialog(
   shape: RoundedRectangleBorder(
    borderRadius: BorderRadius.circular(20.0),
   ),
   child: Container(
    height: 200,
     child: Padding(
      padding: const EdgeInsets.all(12.0),
```

```
child: Column(
  mainAxisAlignment: MainAxisAlignment.center,
  crossAxisAlignment: CrossAxisAlignment.start,
  children: [
    Text('Custom Dialog'),
    SizedBox(height: 24),
    Row(
     mainAxisAlignment: MainAxisAlignment.end,
     children: [
      TextButton(
       onPressed: () {
        Navigator.of(context).pop(); // Dismiss the dialog
       },
       child: Text('Close'),
      ),
     ],
   ),
  ],
 ),
),
```

## 4. Bottom Sheet Dialog

),

);

},

);

For a dialog that slides up from the bottom of the screen, you can use a BottomSheet.

```
Example:
showModalBottomSheet(
 context: context,
 builder: (BuildContext context) {
  return Container(
   height: 200,
    child: Center(
     child: Text('This is a bottom sheet'),
   ),
  );
 },
);
Handling Dialog Results
You can also handle the result returned by the dialog using Navigator.pop.
Example:
Future<void> _showMyDialog() async {
 final result = await showDialog(
  context: context,
  builder: (BuildContext context) {
    return AlertDialog(
     title: Text('Confirm'),
     content: Text('Are you sure?'),
     actions: <Widget>[
      TextButton(
```

```
child: Text('No'),
      onPressed: () {
       Navigator.of(context).pop(false); // Return false
      },
     ),
     TextButton(
      child: Text('Yes'),
      onPressed: () {
       Navigator.of(context).pop(true); // Return true
      },
     ),
   ],
  );
},
);
if (result == true) {
// Do something if Yes is selected
} else {
 // Do something if No is selected
}
```

}

These are the basics of using dialogs in Flutter. You can customize them further based on your app's requirements.