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## **Experiment 5**

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

Theory:

Navigate between screens: Use Navigator methods like push() and pop() to navigate forward and backward through the route stack.

Map route names to their corresponding widgets/screens in the MaterialApp widget using the routes property or use Navigator to push/pop routes dynamically.

#### Gestures:

Gesture detection: Wrap widgets with gesture detectors such as GestureDetector to detect user gestures.

Gesture handling: Implement callback functions like on Tap, on Pan Update, etc., to respond to specific gestures.

**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.

### Code:

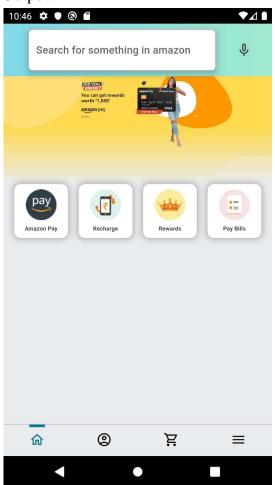
```
Screen layout
import 'package:amazon_clone/utils/color_themes.dart';
import 'package:amazon_clone/utils/constants.dart';
import 'package:flutter/material.dart';

class ScreenLayout extends StatefulWidget {
   const ScreenLayout({Key? key}) : super(key: key);
```

```
@override
 State<ScreenLayout> createState() => _ScreenLayoutState();
class _ScreenLayoutState extends State<ScreenLayout> {
 PageController pageController = PageController();
 int currentPage = 0;
 @override
 void dispose() {
  super.dispose();
  pageController.dispose();
 changePage(int page) {
  pageController.jumpToPage(page);
  setState(() {
   currentPage = page;
  });
 @override
 void initState() {
  super.initState();
  //CloudFirestoreClass().getNameAndAddress();
 }
 @override
 Widget build(BuildContext context) {
 // Provider.of<UserDetailsProvider>(context).getData();
  return DefaultTabController(
   length: 4,
   child: SafeArea(
     child: Scaffold(
```

```
body: PageView(
 physics: NeverScrollableScrollPhysics(),
 controller: pageController,
 children: screens,
),
bottomNavigationBar: Container(
 decoration: BoxDecoration(
  border: Border(
   top: BorderSide(color: Colors.grey[400]!, width: 1),
  ),
 ),
 child: TabBar(
  indicator: const BoxDecoration(
   border: Border(
    top: BorderSide(color: activeCyanColor, width: 4),
   ),
  ),
  onTap: changePage,
  indicatorSize: TabBarIndicatorSize.label,
  tabs: [
   Tab(
    child: Icon(
     Icons.home outlined,
      color: currentPage == 0 ? activeCyanColor : Colors.black,
    ),
   ),
   Tab(
    child: Icon(
      Icons.account circle outlined,
      color: currentPage == 1 ? activeCyanColor : Colors.black,
    ),
   ),
   Tab(
    child: Icon(
     Icons.shopping_cart_outlined,
      color: currentPage == 2 ? activeCyanColor : Colors.black,
    ),
   ),
   Tab(
    child: Icon(
```

## Output:





### Search

import 'package:amazon\_clone/widgets/search\_bar\_widget.dart';
import 'package:flutter/material.dart';

```
class SearchScreen extends StatelessWidget {
  const SearchScreen({Key? key}) : super(key: key);
```

## @override

Widget build(BuildContext context) { return Scaffold(

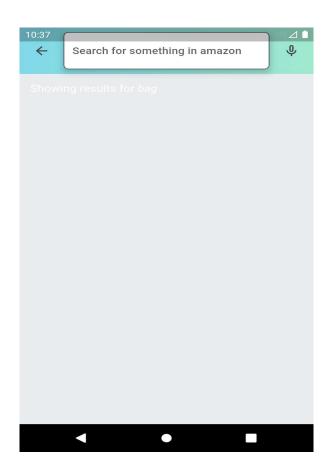
appBar: SearchBarWidget(isReadOnly: false, hasBackButton: true),

```
);
Screen widget
import 'package:amazon clone/screens/results screen.dart';
import 'package:amazon_clone/screens/search_screen.dart';
import 'package:amazon clone/utils/color themes.dart';
import 'package:amazon clone/utils/constants.dart';
import 'package:amazon clone/utils/utils.dart';
import 'package:flutter/material.dart';
class SearchBarWidget extends StatefulWidget implements PreferredSizeWidget {
 final bool isReadOnly;
 final bool hasBackButton;
 SearchBarWidget({
  Key? key,
  required this.isReadOnly,
  required this.hasBackButton,
 }) : preferredSize = const Size.fromHeight(kAppBarHeight),
    super(key: key);
 @override
 final Size preferredSize;
 @override
 State<SearchBarWidget> createState() => _SearchBarWidgetState();
class SearchBarWidgetState extends State<SearchBarWidget> {
```

```
OutlineInputBorder border = OutlineInputBorder(
 borderRadius: BorderRadius.circular(7),
 borderSide: const BorderSide(
  color: Colors.grey,
  width: 1,
 ),
);
@override
Widget build(BuildContext context) {
 Size screenSize = Utils().getScreenSize();
 return Container(
  height: kAppBarHeight,
  decoration: const BoxDecoration(
   gradient: LinearGradient(
     colors: backgroundGradient,
     begin: Alignment.centerLeft,
     end: Alignment.centerRight,
   ),
  ),
  child: Row(
   mainAxisAlignment: MainAxisAlignment.spaceEvenly,
   children: [
     widget.hasBackButton
       ? IconButton(
         onPressed: () {
           Navigator.pop(context);
         icon: const Icon(Icons.arrow back))
       : Container(),
     SizedBox(
      width: screenSize.width * 0.7,
      child: Container(
       decoration: BoxDecoration(
        boxShadow: [
         BoxShadow(
```

```
color: Colors.black.withOpacity(0.2),
      blurRadius: 8,
      spreadRadius: 1,
      offset: const Offset(0, 5),
    ),
   ],
  ),
  child: TextField(
   onSubmitted: (String query) {
     Navigator.push(
      context,
      MaterialPageRoute(
       builder: (context) => ResultsScreen(query: query),
      ),
    );
   readOnly: widget.isReadOnly,
   onTap: () {
    if (widget.isReadOnly) {
      Navigator.push(
        context,
        MaterialPageRoute(
           builder: (context) => const SearchScreen()));
     }
   decoration: InputDecoration(
    hintText: "Search for something in amazon",
     fillColor: Colors.white,
     filled: true,
     border: border,
     focusedBorder: border,
IconButton(
 onPressed: () {},
```

```
icon: const Icon(Icons.mic_none_outlined),
     ),
     ),
    );
}
```



# Conclusion:

Understand the theoretical concept of navigation, routing and gestures and also how to use them in flutter App.