EXPERIMENT NO.5

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

Theory:

Navigation:

- Navigation refers to the process of moving between different screens or "routes" within the app.
- Flutter provides the Navigator class, which manages a stack of routes and facilitates navigation between them.
- You can push new routes onto the stack using Navigator.push() and remove routes using Navigator.pop().
- Named routes can be pre-defined in the app's route table, making it easier to navigate to specific screens by providing their names.
- Nested navigation allows for hierarchical navigation structures, such as tab-based navigation or modal dialogs.

Routing:

- Routing involves defining and managing the routes or paths that users can take through the app.
- Routes are logical representations of screens or pages within the app and are associated with unique identifiers (route names or route keys).
- Route management includes defining routes, specifying transitions between routes, passing data between routes, and handling route navigation events.

Gestures:

- Gestures enable users to interact with the app's UI elements through touch-based interactions.
- Flutter provides a wide range of gesture recognizers, such as GestureDetector, InkWell, Draggable, LongPressGestureDetector, etc., to detect and respond to user gestures.
- Gesture recognizers can detect taps, swipes, drags, pinches, and other touch-based actions, allowing for rich and intuitive user interactions.
- You can customize gesture behaviors, such as sensitivity, velocity, and directionality, to meet specific app requirements.

By implementing navigation, routing, and gestures effectively in your Flutter app, you can create a smooth and engaging user experience, enabling users to navigate between screens, interact with UI elements, and perform actions with ease

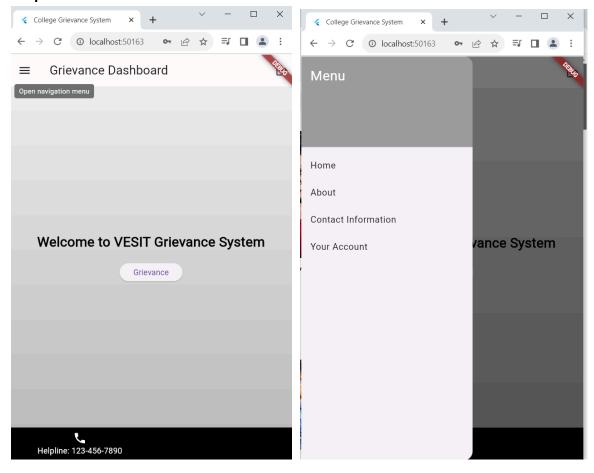
Code:

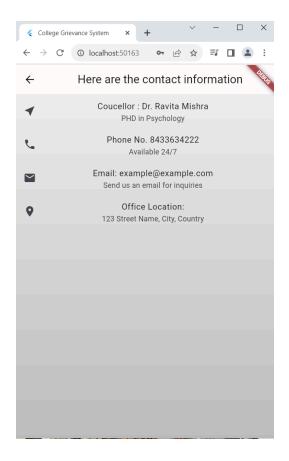
```
import 'package:flutter/material.dart';
import 'package:firebase auth/firebase auth.dart';
import 'package:firebase core/firebase core.dart';
import 'package:loginagain/firebase options.dart';
import 'package:loginagain/pages/about.dart';
void main() async {
 WidgetsFlutterBinding.ensureInitialized();
 await Firebase.initializeApp(
    options: DefaultFirebaseOptions.currentPlatform,
 );
  runApp (GrievanceDashboard());
  @override
 Widget build(BuildContext context) {
     theme: ThemeData(
        primarySwatch: Colors.blue,
      home: DashboardScreen(),
 void signUserOut() {
    FirebaseAuth.instance.signOut();
```

```
void showAboutDialog(BuildContext context) {
   showDialog(
     builder: (BuildContext context) {
       return AlertDialog(
college."),
             onPressed: () {
               Navigator.of(context).pop();
             child: Text("Close"),
 @override
 Widget build(BuildContext context) {
   return Scaffold(
     appBar: AppBar(
       actions: [
         IconButton(onPressed: signUserOut, icon: Icon(Icons.logout)),
       title: Text('Grievance Dashboard'),
     ),
     drawer: Drawer(
       child: ListView(
         padding: EdgeInsets.zero,
         children: <Widget>[
             decoration: BoxDecoration(
               color: Colors.grey,
```

```
child: Text(
               style: TextStyle(
                 fontSize: 24,
             onTap: () {
               Navigator.pop(context); // Close the drawer
               Navigator.pushReplacement(
                 context,
                 MaterialPageRoute(builder: (context) =>
GrievanceDashboard()),
               );
             onTap: () {
               Navigator.push (
                 MaterialPageRoute(builder: (context) => AboutPage()),
 bottomNavigationBar: BottomNavigationBar(
       backgroundColor: Colors.black,
       selectedItemColor: Colors.white,
       items: [
           icon: Icon(Icons.phone),
           label: 'Helpline: 123-456-7890',
           icon: Icon(Icons.email),
```

Output:





Conclusion: Thus we have implemented navigation and routing in our app.