## **EXPERIMENT 6**

**AIM:**To Connect Flutter UI with fireBase database

## Theory:

- **Flutter Forms Overview:** Flutter provides Form and TextFormField widgets to handle user input efficiently in structured formats like login, signup, or feedback forms.
- **Creating a Form:** Use the Form widget with a GlobalKey<FormState> to group and manage multiple form fields. This allows you to control validation and form state.
- Input Fields (TextFormField): TextFormField is commonly used for capturing text input. It can be paired with a TextEditingController to manage text and a validator for validation rules.
- **Validation Mechanism:** Use the validator property in TextFormField to define logic such as checking for empty inputs, valid email formats, or password strength.
- Form Submission: When the user presses a submit button (e.g., ElevatedButton), use \_formKey.currentState!.validate() to check validation, and \_formKey.currentState!.save() to save the data.
- **State Management:** Use controllers and stateful widgets to dynamically manage input values and control form UI behavior.

## CODE:

```
import 'package:firebase_auth/firebase_auth.dart';

class AuthService {
    final FirebaseAuth _auth = FirebaseAuth.instance;

// Sign Up Method
Future<User?> signUpWithEmail(String email, String password) async {
    try {
        UserCredential userCredential = await _auth.createUserWithEmailAndPassword(
        email: email,
        password: password,
        );
    return userCredential.user;
```

```
} catch (e) {
   print("Error: $e");
   return null;
  }
 }
 // Sign In Method
 Future<User?> signInWithEmail(String email, String password) async {
  try {
   UserCredential userCredential = await _auth.signInWithEmailAndPassword(
    email: email,
    password: password,
   return userCredential.user;
  } catch (e) {
   print("Error: $e");
   return null;
  }
 }
 // Sign Out Method
 Future<void> signOut() async {
  await _auth.signOut();
}
```

## **OUTPUT:**



