

Using Firebase – The CS385 Shipping Company

Firebase is free and mobile-app focused. You don't need to write your own SERVER or backend, because Firebase provides the whole solution. The work is seamlessly with JSON objects, and Firebase provides you with a full C-R-U-D application functionality set.

1. Firebase App Structure

There are 8 files in this App.

```
JS AddPallet.js
JS App.js
JS DisplayPallet.js
JS EditPallet.js
JS fbconfig.js
JS PalletDashboard.js
JS SignIn.js
JS SignOut.js
```

- **Part A:** Consider **the use of Firebase as a means of providing persistent storage for an application** (without any authentication or user management).
- **Part B:** Consider how to use **Google Firebase as an API for providing authentication functionality** for any React application.
- **Part C: Combination:** Use the code in Part B to offer authentication and user data management for the application in Part A.

2. No-SQL database

Firebase allows us to **synchronize data continuously** across all users of our app.

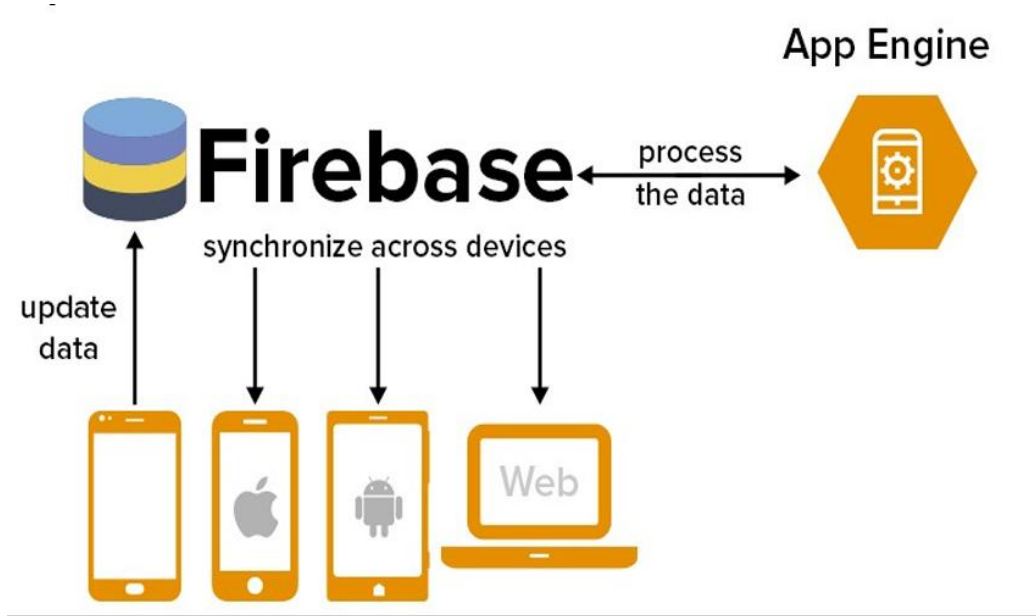
Authentication: Who can use this App?

Authorization: What are you allowed to do?

Firebase is No-SQL, document-oriented database. Unlike a SQL database, there is no tables or rows, instead, you store data (JSON objects) in **documents**, which are organized into **collections**.

Each document (object) contains **a set of key-value pairs**. All documents (objects) must be stored in collections. **Collections and documents** are created **implicitly** in Cloud Firestore.

In No-SQL database, we can insert JSON directly. If we want to add data in SQL database, we must write SQL Language.



3. Firestore Database

Home > pallets > MEIgmmpQstd... More		
(default)	pallets	MEIgmmpQstdQES6jVlwM
+ Start collection	+ Add document	+ Start collection
pallets >	MEIgmmpQstdQES6jVlwM >	+ Add field
	mBNUYUgdGDFMDz3gGC2s	createdAt: 29 November 2023 at 15:00:40 UTC delivered: false description: "Hats" userID: "6v2gut54ROQxbC04WdGcNq9nFz12" weight: "5"

Pallets – Collection of Documents.

2 Documents – In the middle column

5 Properties – Document object, **key-value pairs**



4. Part A – Pallet Dashboard

In this part, we need to allow a user to

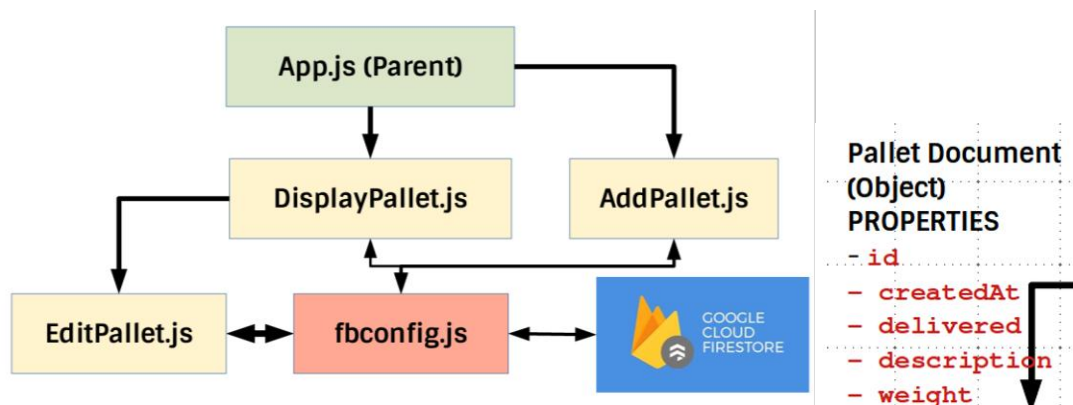
- **Add a pallet for shipping (add to our Firestore database)** – Allow the user to specify the goods on the pallet and the overall weight (KG).
- **Display all pallets** in our warehouse.
- **Delete a pallet** – remove this pallet from our Firestore database
- **Edit a pallet** – allow the user to change the details for an existing pallet in our Firestore database.

At this stage the shipping pallet will have four properties

- **Description** – String – a short description of the contents of the pallet.
- **Weight** – the approximate total weight of the pallet in kilograms.
- **CreatedAt** – this will be timestamp when the pallet document is stored in Firestore.
- **Delivered** – this is a boolean value to indicate if the pallet has been delivered.

Our entire application was developed around **the Pallet document (object)** – see below. The application is essentially driven by the movement of this object in and out of Firestore.

Overall Component Schematic



The **App.js** component is the parent. The other components are all considered as child components. The **fbconfig.js** file provides the configuration information to allow the components to access the Firestore database for this application.

AddPallet.js

In this component, we must

- Obtain the **description** from the user.
- Obtain the **weight (KG)** of the pallet from the user.

When user presses the “App Pallet to shipment” button, the component should insert this document(object) in our firestore database.

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Add a Pallet for Shipping

Contents:

Weight (kg)

PalletDashboard.js

We use this component to display ALL documents in the “pallets” collection.



Description: 1Tb Computer Hard Drives (500)
Shipping Weight(kg): 300kg
Delivery Status: In Progress
Firebase ID: TYvlfFTYMMkWa7dajh9p

```
JS PalletDashboard.js X
PalletDashboard.js > ...
})

{pallets.map((p, index) => (
  <div key={p.id}>
    <DisplayPallet
      palletToDisplay={p}
      handleDeletePallet={handleDeletePallet}
      handlePalletDelivered={handlePalletDelivered}
    />
  </div>
)}
```

Use map function to render each **DisplayPallets.js** one by one.

- **Query** the Firestore database.
- **Retrieve** all of the documents within the “pallets” collection.
- Using a **map function** to display or render each document(object) within this collection

DisplayPallet.js

This component is each Pallets rendered from **PalletDashboard.js**.

Each Pallet has 5 properties:

- **UserID:**
- **Description**
- **Shipping Weight(kg)**
- **Delivery Status**
- **Firebase ID:**

Each Pallet also has 3 functions:

- **Delete Pallet** button.
- **Set as Delivered** button
- **Edit Pallet button** – this will call a child Component (*EditPallet.js*)

EditPallet.js

According to the **PalletID (Document ID)**, keep the **deliveryStatus**, **creationTime** and **userID** as the same, then change the **description** and **weight**.

DELETE PALLET SHOW/HIDE EDIT SET AS DELIVERED

Delete Pallet Show/Hide Edit Set as delivered

Edit this pallet

Trousers

12

Edit Pallet

When you click this button “**Show/Hide Edit**”, you will see a popup under the Pallet. The default value is the previous value of that Pallet, you can **edit the description and weight** of that Pallet, then send it back to firebase.

However, after you click “**Set as delivered**”, you cannot edit the Pallet anymore, that button has been disabled.

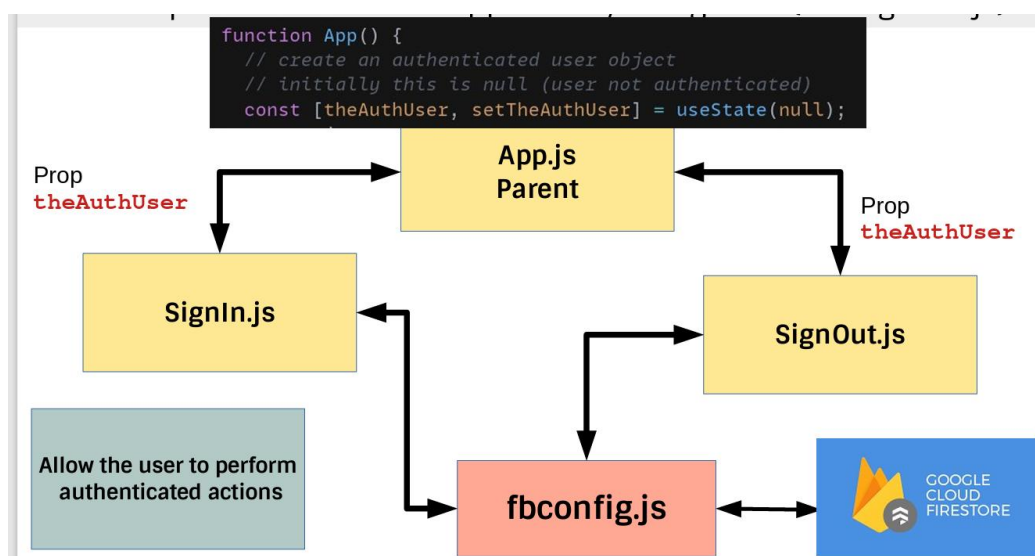
5. Part B - Authentication

When a user authenticates in an application, your application software code has access to a special object containing authentication details about the user. This is the **authenticated user**.

By using prop **theAuthUser** your software code can **determine if the user is authenticated (logged in)** or not. **When the user has logged out (not authenticated)** then this object is null.

The complication (solved by Firebase) is to provide a way to establish if a user is authenticated or not.

Overall Component Schematic



The App component (Parent) can offer the user the **opportunity to authenticate (via SignIn.js)**.

When the user is authenticated they can then be presented with the opportunity to **sign out (via SignOut.js)** . We use this Part to realize the function of **Log in and Log out** this application.

App.js

The first Page when the Program runs. It will show the Login Page first.

This app used conditional rendering by the props **theAuthUser**.

If the user is authenticated, then App.js will show PalletDashboard.js and signOut.js.

SignIn.js

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Customer Sign In

Email

password

Submit

If the user fails to authenticate, the App.js will keep showing SignIn.js.

The props **theAuthUser** must have value if we want to go to the Dashboard home page.

SignOut.js

Delete Pallet

Str

Logout

After the user click **“Log Out”** button. The prop **theAuthUser** will be set to null, then **App.js** will render **Signin.js** again.

Further job to do:

Implement a function to allow users to sign up for an account or to have their password reset.

6. Part C – Combination

The App component (Parent) can offer the user the **opportunity to authenticate (via SignIn.js)**.

When the user is authenticated they can then be presented with the opportunity to **sign out (via SignOut.js)**

After we finished Part A and Part B, we need to use the **Authentication from Part B** to control access to **Pallet Dashboard from Part A**.

Informally, when a **user** logs on to our CS385 Shipping Company Ltd application, they can **CRUD Pallet** documents (objects) AKA Shipments. **Users will be only able to see their own documents (objects).**

Users will be able to **AddPallet, EditPallet, DeletePallet** and **SetAsDelivered** – but **only for the Pallet documents that they own.**

STEPS

- 1) Change App.js in Part A into PalletDashboard.js

```
<p>customer signed in {theAuthUser.uid}</p>
<PalletDashboard currentUser={theAuthUser} />
<SignOut setTheAuthUser={setTheAuthUser} />
```

- 2) Select Collection by **userID**.

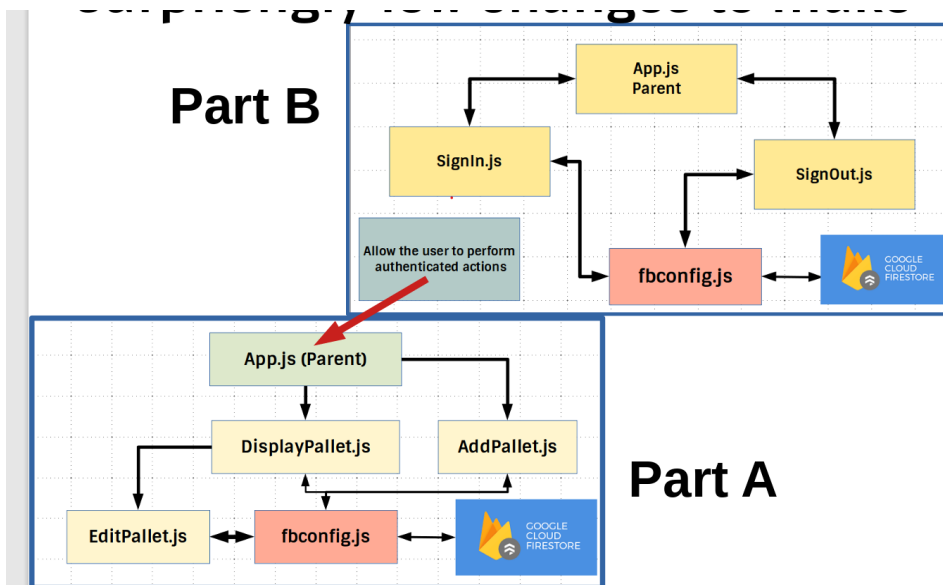
```
useEffect(() => {
  const q = query(
    collection(db, "pallets"),
    where("userID", "==", currentUser.uid)
  );
});
```

- 3) When adding / editing Pallets, add the **userID** as well.

```
await addDoc(collection(db, "pallets"), {
  description,
  weight,
  createdAt: new Date(),
  delivered,
  userID: currentUser.uid
});

await updateDoc(doc(db, "pallets", palletToEdit.id), {
  description,
  weight,
  delivered: palletToEdit.delivered,
  createdAt: palletToEdit.createdAt,
  userID: palletToEdit.userID
});
```

- 4) Done!



fbconfig.js

In the firebase website, copy the String in **firebaseConfig**, and then paste it into the correspondent place in the JS file **fbconfig.js**

```
// Import the functions you need from the SDKs you need
import { initializeApp } from "firebase/app";
import { getAnalytics } from "firebase/analytics";
// TODO: Add SDKs for Firebase products that you want to use
// https://firebase.google.com/docs/web/setup#available-libraries

// Your web app's Firebase configuration
// For Firebase JS SDK v7.20.0 and later, measurementId is optional
const firebaseConfig = {
  apiKey: "AIzaSyCxxbCOI7ADmDISsIBWMB2AbXx61glYsP4",
  authDomain: "topic10-1877e.firebaseio.com",
  projectId: "topic10-1877e",
  storageBucket: "topic10-1877e.appspot.com",
  messagingSenderId: "1061157216215",
  appId: "1:1061157216215:web:85d4f870719f1c2971f592",
  measurementId: "G-8XK51TBZDT"
};

// Initialize Firebase
```

```
JS fbconfig.js X
src > JS fbconfig.js > ...
1 // Import the functions you need from the SDKs you need
2 import { initializeApp, getApp } from "firebase/app";
3 import { getFirestore, initializeFirestore } from "firebase/firestore";
4
5
6 const firebaseConfig = {
7   // you will need to generate this within Firebase yourself.
8 };
9
10
11
12 let firebaseApp;
13 try {
```


7. Overall Schematic

