Aim: To Connect Flutter UI with fireBase database.

Theory:

Flutter is an open-source UI toolkit that allows developers to build cross-platform applications using a single codebase. Firebase, a cloud-based Backend-as-a-Service (BaaS) platform by Google, provides authentication, real-time databases, cloud storage, and other backend functionalities to support mobile and web applications. This experiment integrates Firebase Authentication with Flutter for user management.

Implemented in our Code

Firebase Setup: Configured Firebase project, enabled Authentication, and added Firebase dependencies.

Authentication (auth_service.dart):

- Signup: Registers users and sends email verification.
- Login: Allows access only after email verification.
- Password Reset: Sends reset email.
- Google Sign-In: Enables authentication via Google.
- Logout: Signs out users.

UI Screens:

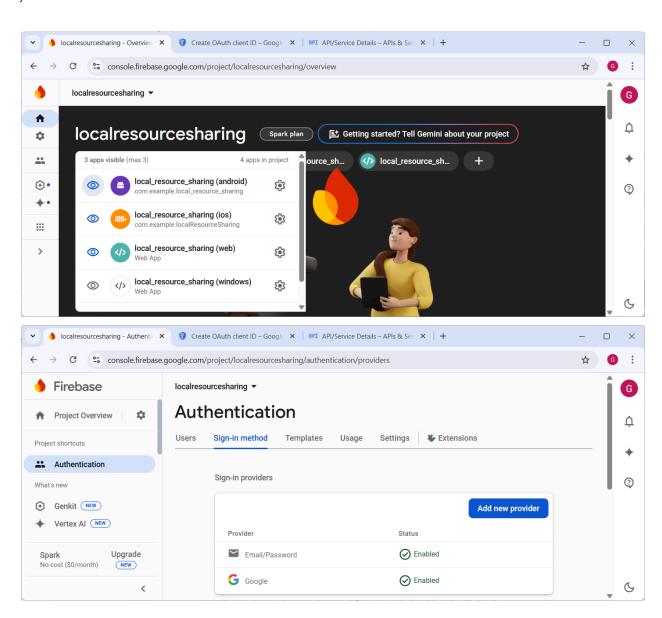
- Signup & Login: User-friendly forms with validation.
- Reset Password: Allows password recovery.
- Auth Checker: Redirects users based on login status.

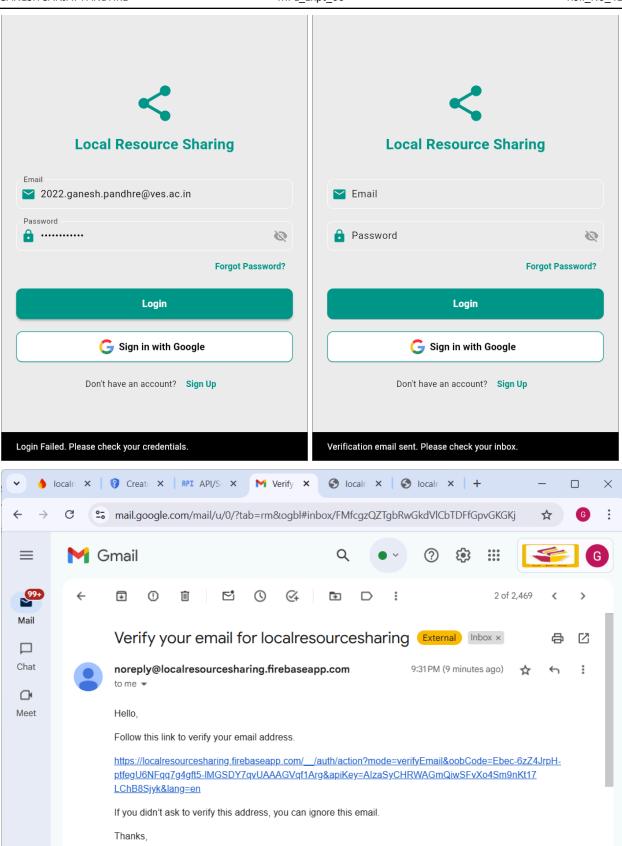
Code

```
User? getCurrentUser() {
 return _auth.currentUser;
}
/// **Signs up a user and sends an email verification**
Future<bool> signUp(String email, String password) async {
 try {
  UserCredential userCredential = await _auth.createUserWithEmailAndPassword(
   email: email,
   password: password,
  );
  // Send email verification
  await userCredential.user!.sendEmailVerification();
  return true;
 } catch (e) {
  print("Sign Up Error: $e");
  return false;
 }
}
/// **Logs in a user only if email is verified**
Future<User?> signIn(String email, String password) async {
 try {
  UserCredential userCredential = await _auth.signInWithEmailAndPassword(
   email: email,
   password: password,
  );
  if (userCredential.user!.emailVerified) {
   return userCredential.user;
  } else {
   await userCredential.user!.sendEmailVerification();
   print("Please verify your email first.");
   return null;
  }
 } catch (e) {
  print("Login Error: $e");
  return null;
 }
}
```

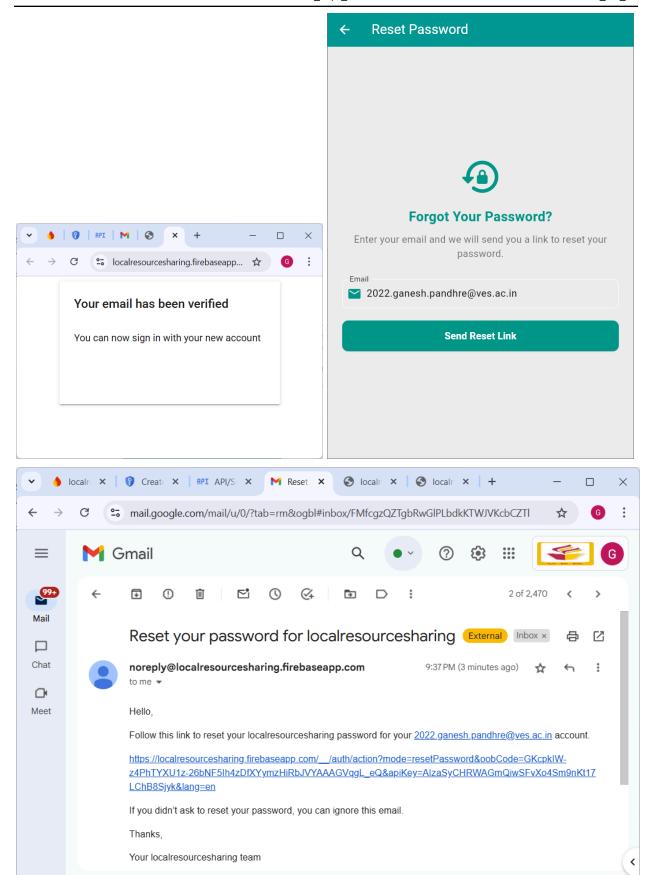
```
/// **Logs out the user (Google & Email)**
Future<void> signOut() async {
 await _auth.signOut();
 await googleSignIn.signOut();
}
/// **Reset Password via Email**
Future<bool> resetPassword(String email) async {
 try {
  await _auth.sendPasswordResetEmail(email: email);
  return true; // Email sent successfully
 } catch (e) {
  print("Password Reset Error: $e");
  return false; // Failed to send email
 }
}
/// **Google Sign-In Authentication**
Future<User?> signInWithGoogle() async {
 try {
  final GoogleSignInAccount? googleUser = await googleSignIn.signIn();
  if (googleUser == null) return null; // User canceled
  final GoogleSignInAuthentication googleAuth = await googleUser.authentication;
  final AuthCredential credential = GoogleAuthProvider.credential(
   accessToken: googleAuth.accessToken,
   idToken: googleAuth.idToken,
  );
  UserCredential userCredential = await _auth.signInWithCredential(credential);
  if (userCredential.user!.emailVerified) {
   return userCredential.user;
  } else {
   print("Please verify your email first.");
   return null;
  }
 } catch (e) {
  print("Google Sign-In Error: $e");
  return null;
 }
```

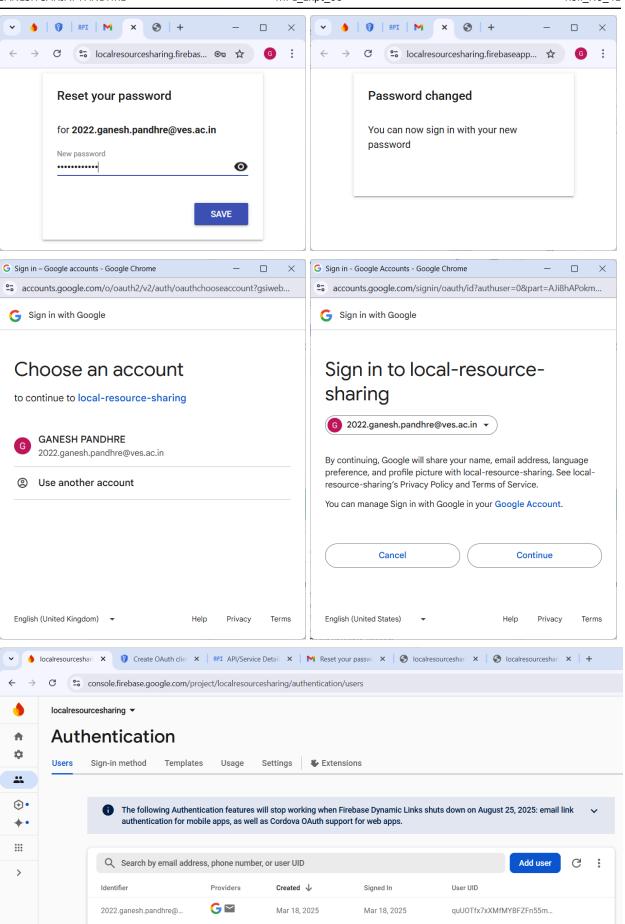
}





Your localresourcesharing team





Conclusion

In this experiment, we successfully implemented Firebase Authentication in the Local Resource Sharing app, enabling user signup, login, password reset, and Google authentication with email verification. We encountered issues like Firebase email verification delays, Google Sign-In Client ID errors, and incorrect return types in authentication functions, which we resolved by correctly configuring Firebase settings, updating authentication logic, and handling API responses properly.