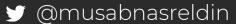


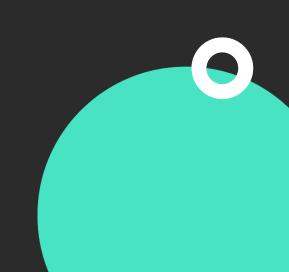
Biometric Authentication in Android



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Overview

- Understanding Biometric Authentication
- Explore authentication types
- Checking Biometric Availability
- Implementing Biometric Authentication with BiometricPrompt
- Handling Authentication Callbacks
- Adding Biometric Fallback





Understanding Biometric Authentication

- Uses unique biological characteristics for user verification
- Examples: fingerprints, facial features, and iris patterns
- Advantages over traditional authentication methods





Explore Authentication Types

- BIOMETRIC_STRONG: Requires strong biometric data and user authentication
- BIOMETRIC_WEAK: Allows weak biometric data and user authentication
- DEVICE_CREDENTIAL: Accepts device PIN or password





Checking Biometric Availability

- Use BiometricManager to check if biometric authentication is available
- Handle different cases (available, not available, not enrolled)





Checking Biometric Availability

```
val biometricManager = BiometricManager.from(this)
when (biometricManager.canAuthenticate(BiometricManager.Authenticators.BIOMETRIC STRONG)) {
    BiometricManager.BIOMETRIC SUCCESS -> {
        // Biometric authentication is available
    BiometricManager.BIOMETRIC ERROR NO HARDWARE -> {
        // Biometric hardware is not available on this device
    BiometricManager.BIOMETRIC ERROR HW UNAVAILABLE -> {
        // Biometric hardware is temporarily unavailable
    BiometricManager.BIOMETRIC ERROR NONE ENROLLED -> {
        // Biometric data not enrolled
```





Biometric Authentication with BiometricPrompt

- Create a BiometricPrompt instance
- Customize the prompt using BiometricPrompt.PromptInfo.Builder
- Handle authentication callbacks





Biometric Authentication with BiometricPrompt

```
val biometricPrompt = BiometricPrompt(this, ContextCompat.getMainExecutor(this),
    object : BiometricPrompt.AuthenticationCallback() {
        override fun onAuthenticationSucceeded(result: BiometricPrompt.AuthenticationResult) {
            super.onAuthenticationSucceeded(result)
            // Handle authentication success
        override fun onAuthenticationError(errorCode: Int, errString: CharSequence) {
            super.onAuthenticationError(errorCode, errString)
            // Handle authentication error
        override fun onAuthenticationFailed() {
           super.onAuthenticationFailed()
           // Handle authentication failure
    })
val promptInfo = BiometricPrompt.PromptInfo.Builder()
    .setTitle("Biometric Authentication")
    .setSubtitle("Log in using your biometric credential")
    .setNegativeButtonText("Cancel")
    .build()
biometricPrompt.authenticate(promptInfo)
```





Adding Biometric Fallback

```
val biometricPrompt = BiometricPrompt(this, ContextCompat.getMainExecutor(this),
   object : BiometricPrompt.AuthenticationCallback() {
  override fun onAuthenticationError(errorCode: Int, errString: CharSequence) {
       if (errorCode == BiometricPrompt.ERROR USER CANCELED)
                    | errorCode == BiometricPrompt.ERROR CANCELED) {
                // User canceled authentication
               // Handle accordingly (e.g., show PIN/password login option)
            } else {
               // Handle other authentication errors
```





Challenge: Determine how the user authenticated

```
override fun onAuthenticationSucceeded(result: BiometricPrompt.AuthenticationResult) {
    super.onAuthenticationSucceeded(result)
   when (result.authenticationType) {
       AUTHENTICATION RESULT TYPE UNKNOWN -> {
       AUTHENTICATION_RESULT_TYPE_DEVICE_CREDENTIAL -> {
       AUTHENTICATION_RESULT_TYPE_BIOMETRIC -> {
```





Summary

- Understanding Biometric Authentication
- Explore authentication types
- Checking Biometric Availability
- Implementing Biometric Authentication with BiometricPrompt
- Handling Authentication Callbacks
- Adding Biometric Fallback



