

Mobile Application Development

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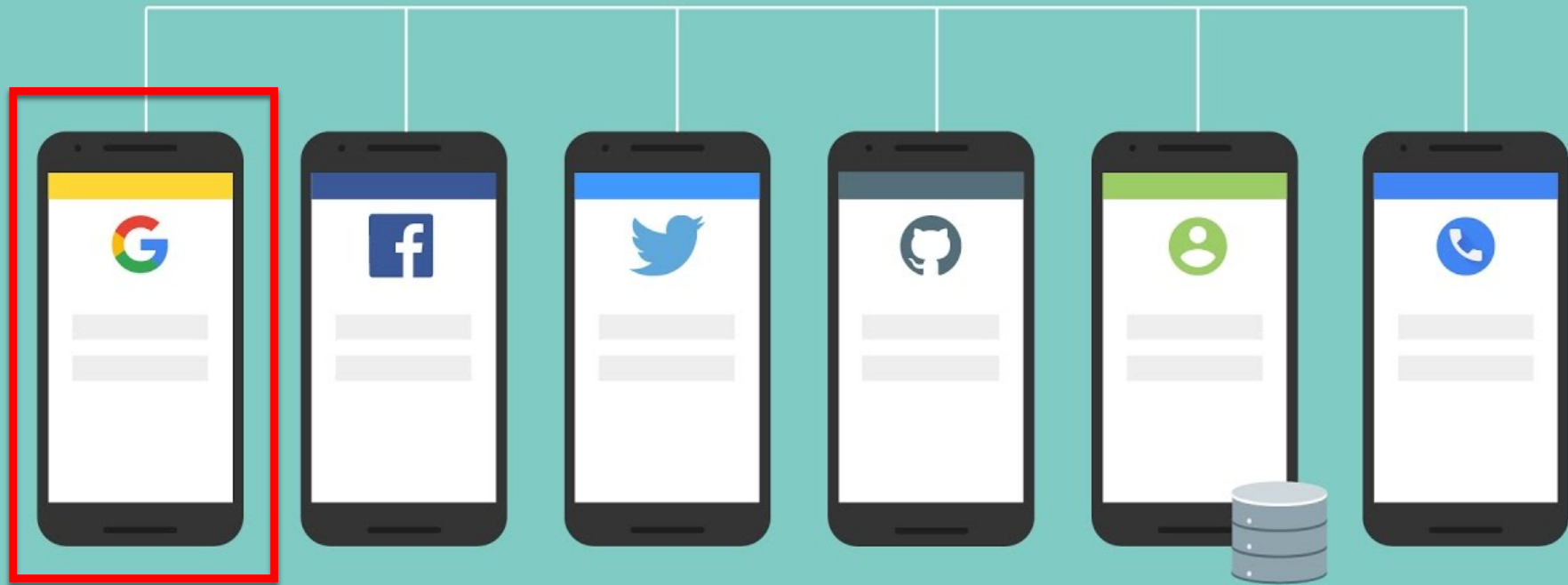
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Authentication



Overview (Recap)

- ❑ Most apps need to know the identity of a user. Knowing a user's identity allows an app to securely save user data in the cloud and provide the same personalized experience across all of the user's devices
- ❑ **Firebase Authentication** provides backend services, easy-to-use SDKs, and ready-made UI libraries to authenticate users to your app. It supports authentication using passwords, phone numbers and popular federated identity providers
- ❑ You can let your users authenticate with Firebase using their **Google Accounts** by integrating **Google Sign-In** into your app.



Overview

- ❑ With the **Google Identity Platform for Android**, you can allow application users to sign in with their existing Google accounts.
- ❑ It helps you in knowing your end users and providing them with a better enriched experience in your application.
- ❑ As soon as you allow the user to use Google Sign In, you can easily get info about that user such as email, display name etc.
- ❑ You can also get (for example) access to the user's Google Drive account, allow them to add an event to Calendar, share with their Google Contacts etc.

Overall, it is a quick and easy way to engage end users in your application.

Integrating Google Sign-In into Your Android App

<https://developers.google.com/identity/sign-in/android/sign-in>



Google Authentication (in Firebase)





1. Create your Firebase Project (set up in previous labs)

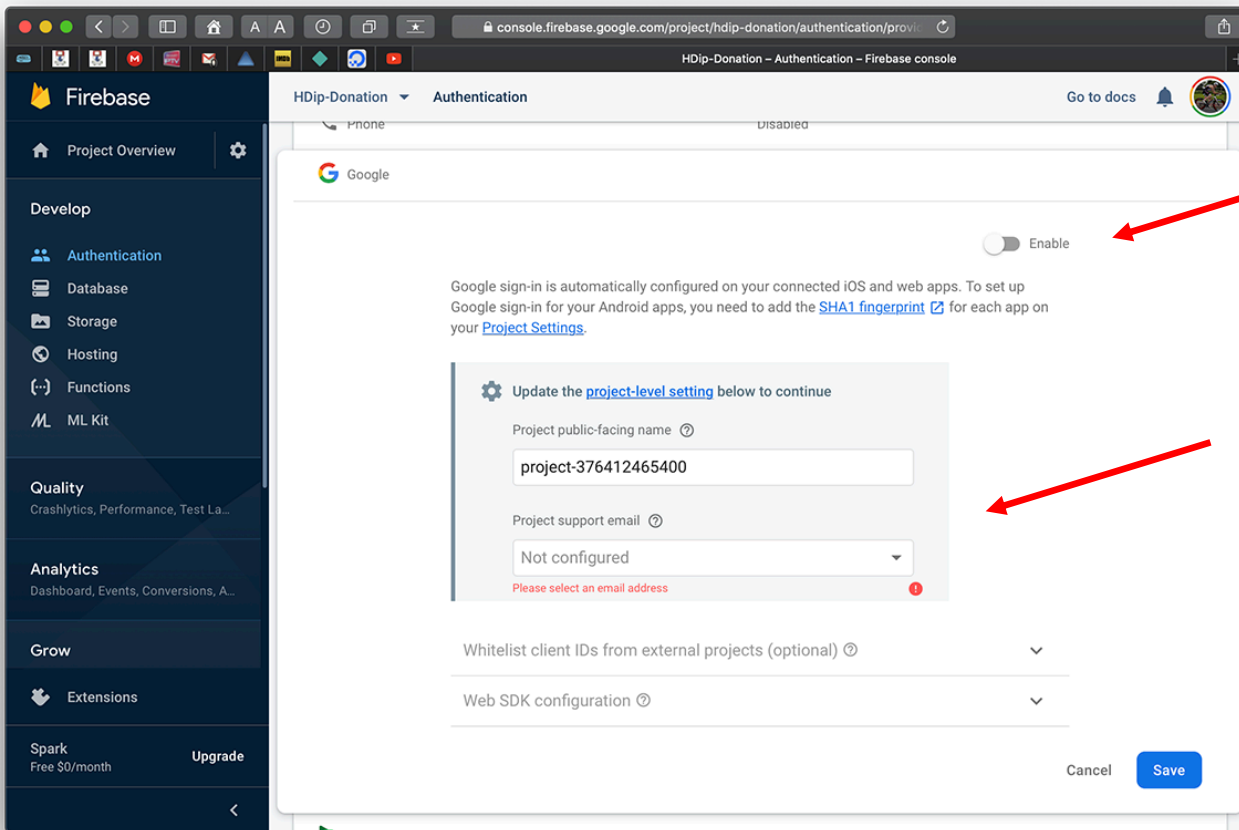


2. Setup your Sign-In Method

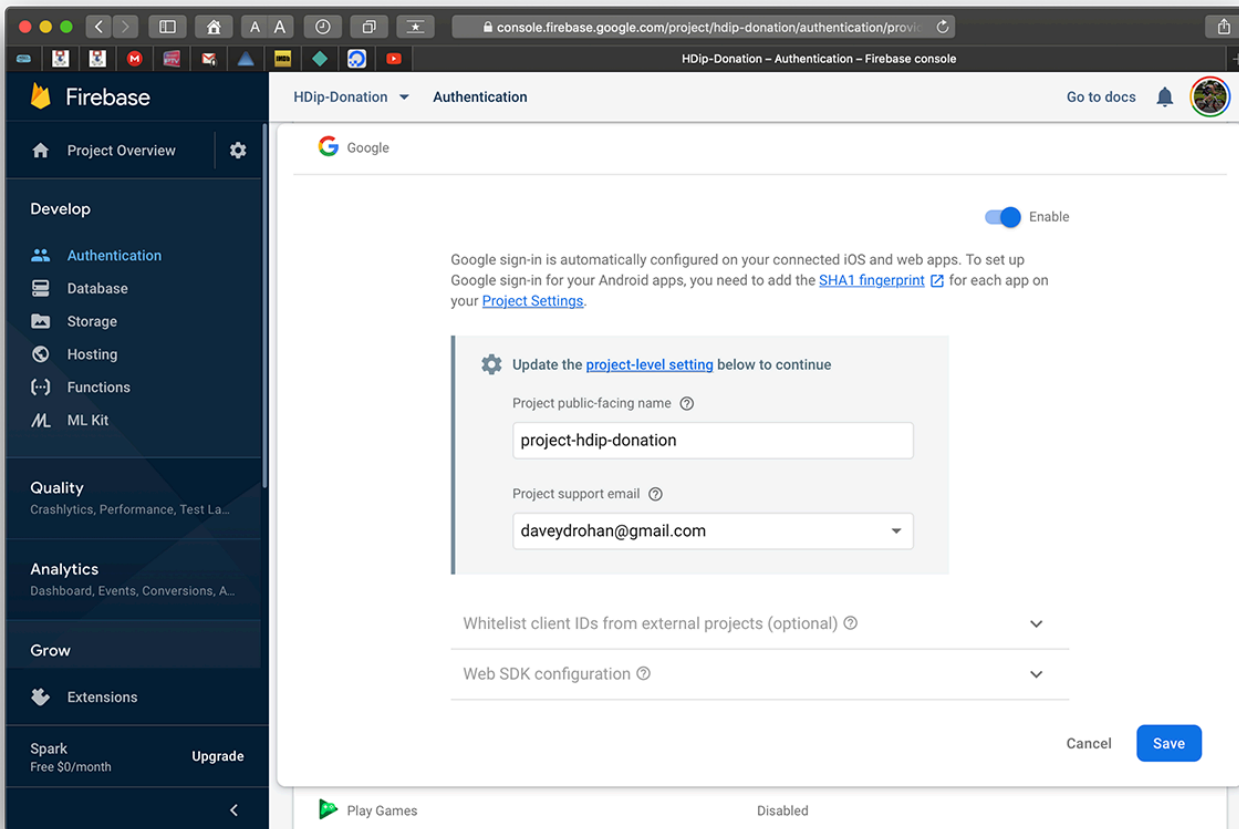
The screenshot shows the Firebase Authentication console for a project named 'HDip-Donation'. The left sidebar contains navigation links for Project Overview, Develop (Authentication, Database, Storage, Hosting, Functions, ML Kit), Quality, Analytics, Grow, Extensions, Spark, and Upgrade. The main content area is titled 'Authentication' and has tabs for Users, Sign-in method (selected), Templates, and Usage. Under 'Sign-in providers', a table lists various providers and their status. A red arrow points to the 'Google' provider row.

Provider	Status
Email/Password	Enabled
Phone	Disabled
Google	Disabled
Play Games	Disabled
Game Center (Beta)	Disabled
Facebook	Disabled
Twitter	Disabled
GitHub	Disabled
Yahoo	Disabled
Microsoft	Disabled

2. Setup your Sign-In Method



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The screenshot shows the Firebase Authentication console for a project named 'HDip-Donation'. The left sidebar contains navigation links for Project Overview, Develop (Authentication, Database, Storage, Hosting, Functions, ML Kit), Quality, Analytics, Grow, and Spark. The main content area is titled 'Authentication' and has tabs for Users, Sign-in method (selected), Templates, and Usage. Under 'Sign-in providers', a table lists various providers and their status. A red arrow points to the 'Google' provider, which is 'Enabled'.

Provider	Status
Email/Password	Enabled
Phone	Disabled
Google	Enabled
Play Games	Disabled
Game Center (Beta)	Disabled
Facebook	Disabled
Twitter	Disabled
GitHub	Disabled
Yahoo	Disabled
Microsoft	Disabled



3. Setup your Sign-In Method (via Web Link)

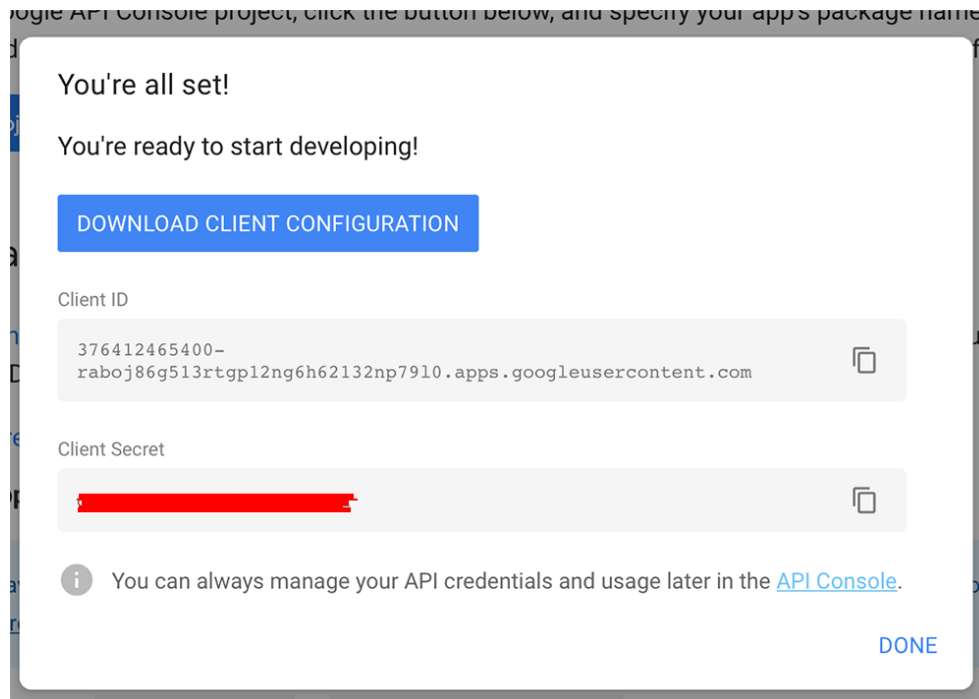
Configure a Google API Console project

To configure a Google API Console project, click the button below, and specify your app's package name when prompted. You will also need to provide the SHA-1 hash of your signing certificate. See [Authenticating Your Client](#) for information.

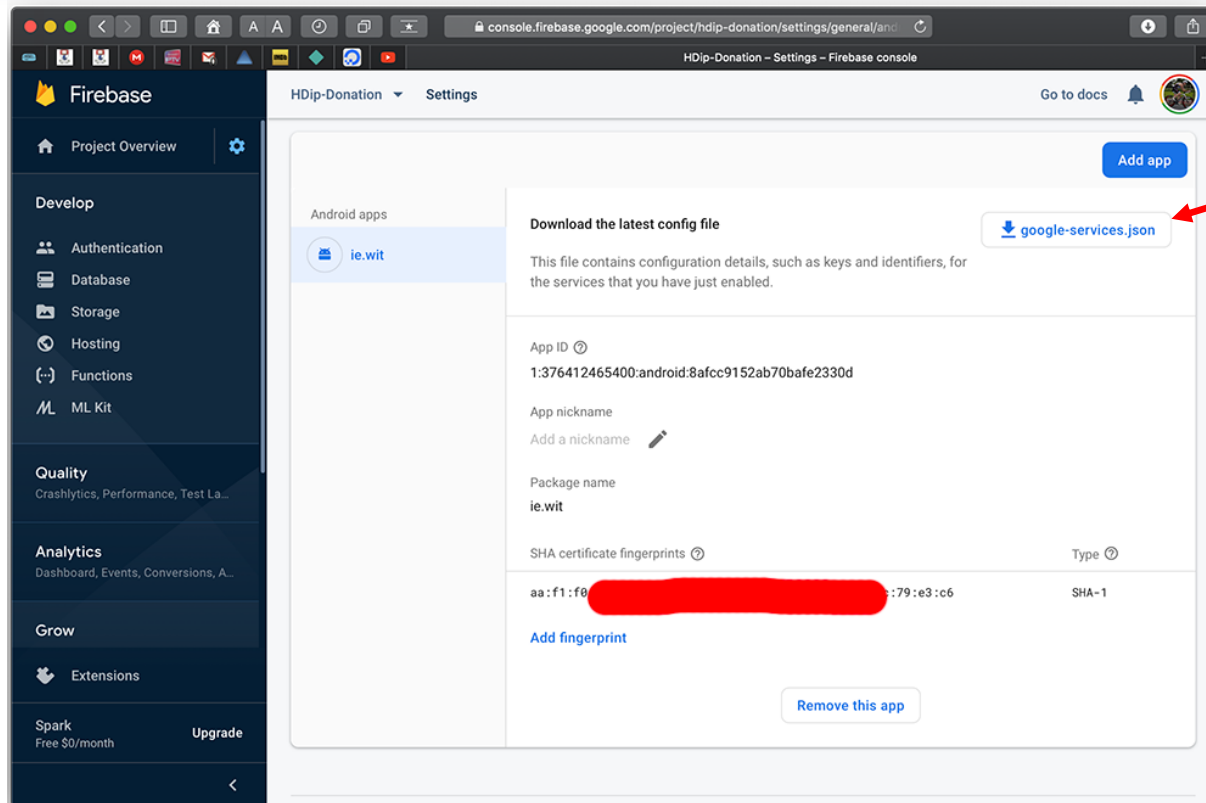
Configure a project

(Detailed Instructions in the Lab)

3. Setup your Sign-In Method (via Web Link)



3. Setup your Sign-In Method (via Web Link)





4. Setup Authentication Flow & UI

<https://github.com/firebase/quickstart-android>



4. Configure Google Sign-in & GoogleSignInClient

In your sign-in activity's `onCreate` method, configure Google Sign-In to request the user data required by your app. For example, to configure Google Sign-In to request users' ID and basic profile information, create a `GoogleSignInOptions` object with the `DEFAULT_SIGN_IN` parameter. To request users' email addresses as well, create the `GoogleSignInOptions` object with the `requestEmail` option.

```
// Configure Google Sign In
val gso = GoogleSignInOptions.Builder(GoogleSignInOptions.DEFAULT_SIGN_IN)
→ .requestIdToken(getString(R.string.default_web_client_id))
   .requestEmail()
   .build()
```




4. Configure Google Sign-in & GoogleSignInClient

If you need to request additional scopes to access Google APIs, specify them with `requestScopes`. For the best user experience, on sign-in, only request the scopes that are required for your app to minimally function. Request any additional scopes only when you need them, so that your users see the consent screen in the context of an action they performed. See [Requesting Additional Scopes](#).

Then, also in your sign-in activity's `onCreate` method, create a `GoogleSignInClient` object with the options you specified.

```
// Build a GoogleSignInClient with the options specified by gso.  
mGoogleSignInClient = GoogleSignIn.getClient(this, gso);
```





4. Get Firebase Auth Shared Instance

In your sign-in activity's `onCreate` method, get the shared instance of the `FirebaseAuth` object:

Java
Android

Kotlin
Android

```
private lateinit var auth: FirebaseAuth
// ...
// Initialize Firebase Auth
auth = FirebaseAuth.getInstance()
```

GoogleSignInActivity.kt [↗](#)

4. Check for Existing Signed In User

When initializing your Activity, check to see if the user is currently signed in:

Java
Android

Kotlin
Android

```
public override fun onStart() {  
    super.onStart()  
    // Check if user is signed in (non-null) and update UI accordingly.  
    val currentUser = auth.currentUser  
    updateUI(currentUser)  
}
```

[GoogleSignInActivity.kt](#) 



4. Add the Google Sign-in button to your app

1. Add the `SignInButton` in your application's layout:



```
<com.google.android.gms.common.SignInButton
    android:id="@+id/sign_in_button"
    android:layout_width="wrap_content"
    android:layout_height="wrap_content" />
```

2. **Optional:** If you are using the default sign-in button graphic instead of providing your own sign-in button assets, you can customize the button's size with the `setSize` method.

```
// Set the dimensions of the sign-in button.
SignInButton signInButton = findViewById(R.id.sign_in_button);
signInButton.setSize(SignInButton.SIZE_STANDARD);
```

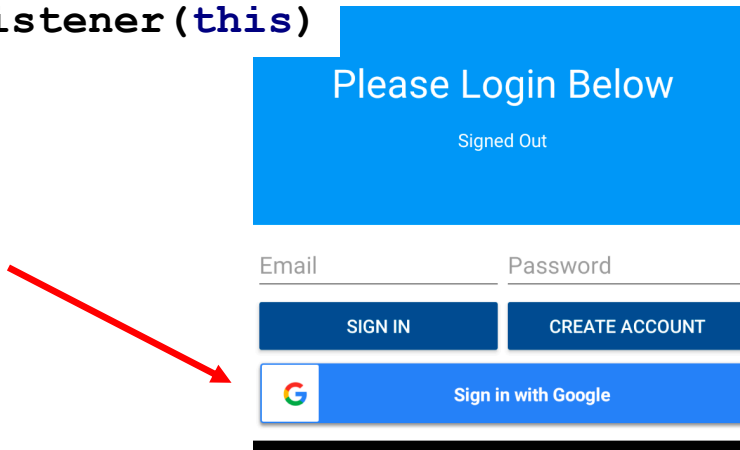


4. Add the Google Sign-in button to your app

3. In the Android activity (for example, in the `onCreate` method), register your button's `onClick` listener to sign in the user when clicked:

```
findViewById(R.id.sign_in_button).setOnClickListener(this);
```

```
sign_in_button.setOnClickListener(this)
```





4. Start the Sign-in Flow

1. In the activity's `onClick` method, handle sign-in button taps by creating a sign-in intent with the `getSignInIntent` method, and starting the intent with `startActivityForResult`.

Choose account for
Instacart



Nikhil Corlett
nikcorlett@gmail.com

Add account

```
@Override
public void onClick(View v) {
    switch (v.getId()) {
        case R.id.sign_in_button:
            signIn();
            break;
        // ...
    }
}
```

4. Start the Sign-in Flow

1. In the activity's `onClick` method, handle sign-in button taps by creating a sign-in intent with the `getSignInIntent` method, and starting the intent with `startActivityForResult`.

Choose account for
Instacart



Nikhil Corlett
nikcorlett@gmail.com

Add account

```
private void signIn() {  
    Intent signInIntent = mGoogleSignInClient.getSignInIntent();  
    startActivityForResult(signInIntent, RC_SIGN_IN);  
}
```

Starting the intent prompts the user to select a Google account to sign in with. If you requested scopes beyond `profile`, `email`, and `openid`, the user is also prompted to grant access to the requested resources.

4. Start the Sign-in Flow

2. After the user signs in, you can get a `GoogleSignInAccount` object for the user in the activity's `onActivityResult` method.

```
public override fun onActivityResult(requestCode: Int, resultCode: Int, data: Intent?) {  
    super.onActivityResult(requestCode, resultCode, data)  
  
    // Result returned from launching the Intent from GoogleSignInApi.getSignInIntent(...);  
    if (requestCode == RC_SIGN_IN) {  
        val task = GoogleSignIn.getSignedInAccountFromIntent(data)  
        try {  
            // Google Sign In was successful, authenticate with Firebase  
            val account = task.getResult(ApiException::class.java)  
            firebaseAuthWithGoogle(account!!)  
        } catch (e: ApiException) {  
            // Google Sign In failed, update UI appropriately  
            Log.w(TAG, "Google sign in failed", e)  
            // ...  
        }  
    }  
}
```




4. Start the Sign-in Flow

The `GoogleSignInAccount` object contains information about the signed-in user, such as the user's name.

```
private fun firebaseAuthWithGoogle(acct: GoogleSignInAccount) {
    Log.d(TAG, "firebaseAuthWithGoogle:" + acct.id!!)

    val credential = GoogleAuthProvider.getCredential(acct.idToken, null)
    auth.signInWithCredential(credential)
        .addOnCompleteListener(this) { task ->
            if (task.isSuccessful) {
                // Sign in success, update UI with the signed-in user's information
                Log.d(TAG, "signInWithCredential:success")
                val user = auth.currentUser
                updateUI(user)
            } else {
                // If sign in fails, display a message to the user.
                Log.w(TAG, "signInWithCredential:failure", task.exception)
                Snackbar.make(main_layout, "Authentication Failed.", Snackbar.LENGTH_SHORT).
                updateUI(null)
            }

            // ...
        }
}
```



4. Start the Sign-in Flow (Extra bits)

- ❑ You can also get the user's email address with **getEmail()**,
- ❑ The user's Google ID (for client-side use) with **getId()**, and
- ❑ An ID token for the user with **getIdToken()**
- ❑ If you need to pass the currently signed-in user to a backend server, send the ID token to your backend server and validate the token on the server



4. Start the Sign-in Flow (Extra bits)

```
GoogleSignInAccount acct = GoogleSignIn.getLastSignedInAccount(getActivity());
if (acct != null) {
    String personName = acct.getDisplayName();
    String personGivenName = acct.getGivenName();
    String personFamilyName = acct.getFamilyName();
    String personEmail = acct.getEmail();
    String personId = acct.getId();
    Uri personPhoto = acct.getPhotoUrl();
}
```

We'll look at what we do with the Google authenticated user in the Code walkthrough and the Lab



References

<https://console.firebase.google.com/>

<https://firebase.google.com/>

<https://github.com/firebase/quickstart-android>

<https://firebase.google.com/docs/auth/android/google-signin>

<https://developers.google.com/identity>

