

## **Experiment No.6**

### **MAD & PWA LAB**

- **Aim:** To Connect Flutter UI with firebase database

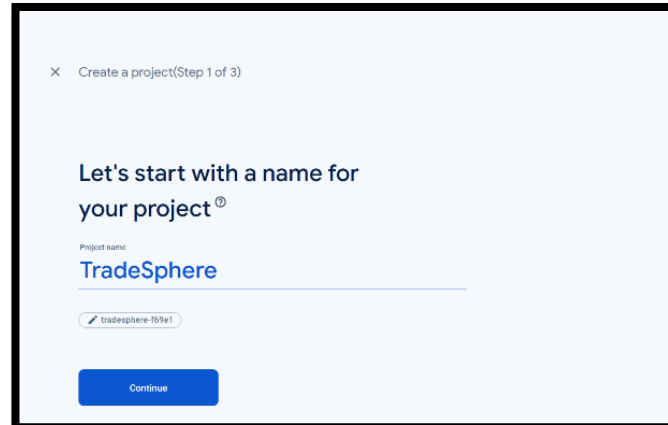
- **Theory:**

→ **Connecting Flutter UI with Firebase–**

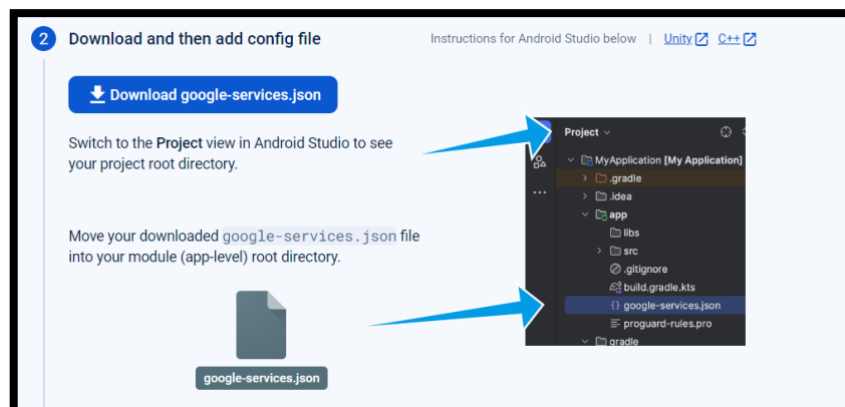
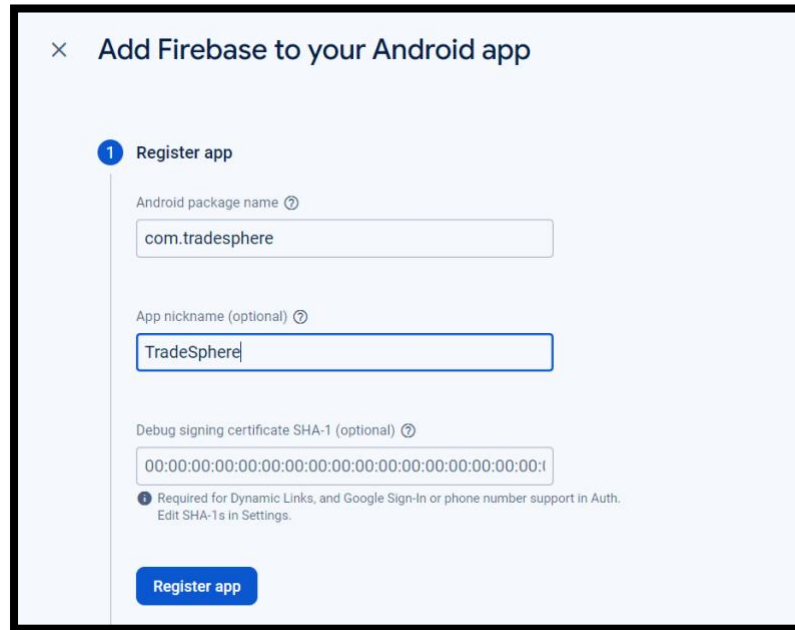
Connecting a Flutter UI with a Firebase database involves several steps, including setting up a Firebase project, configuring your Flutter app, and implementing the necessary code to interact with the Firebase database. Here's a step-by-step guide to help you connect Flutter UI with a Firebase database.

➤ **Step 1: Set up Firebase Project –**

- ✓ Create a Firebase Project:
  - Go to the Firebase Console(<https://console.firebase.google.com/>).
  - Click on “Add Project” and follow the prompts to create a new project.



- ✓ Add your Flutter app to Firebase:
  - After creating the project, click on “Add App” and select the Flutter icon.
  - Follow the setup instructions to add the necessary configuration files to your Flutter project.



- ✓ Enable Firebase services:

- In the Firebase Console, navigate to your project and click on “Develop” > “Database.”
- Create a Firestore database or a Realtime Database, depending on your needs.

➤ **Step 2: Set up Flutter Project –**

✓ Add Dependencies:

- Open your 'pubspec.yaml' file and add the following dependencies.

Dependencies:

Firebase\_core: ^latest\_version

Cloud\_firestore: ^latest\_version

- Run `flutter pub get` in the terminal to install the dependencies.

✓ Initialize Firebase in your Flutter App:

- In your main Dart file (usually `main.dart`), initialize Firebase by adding the following code:

```
import 'package:firebase_core/firebase_core.dart';  
void main() async {  
  WidgetsFlutterBinding.ensureInitialized();  
  await Firebase.initializeApp();  
  runApp(MyApp());  
}
```

**3 Add Firebase SDK** Instructions for Gradle | [Unity](#) [C++](#)

★ Are you still using the `buildscript` syntax to manage plug-ins? [Learn how to add Firebase plug-ins](#) using that syntax.

1. To make the `google-services.json` config values accessible to Firebase SDKs, you need the Google services Gradle plug-in.

☐ Kotlin DSL (`build.gradle.kts`) ☒ Groovy (`build.gradle`)

Add the plug-in as a dependency to your **project-level** `build.gradle` file:

Root-level (project-level) Gradle file (`<project>/build.gradle`):

```
plugins {  
  // ...  
  
  // Add the dependency for the Google services Gradle plugin  
  id 'com.google.gms.google-services' version '4.4.1' apply false  
}
```

2. Then, in your **module (app-level)** `build.gradle` file, add both the `google-services` plug-in and any Firebase SDKs that you want to use in your app:

Module (app-level) Gradle file (<project>/<app-module>/build.gradle):

```
plugins {  
    id 'com.android.application'  
    // Add the Google services Gradle plugin  
    id 'com.google.gms.google-services'  
    ...  
}  
  
dependencies {  
    // Import the Firebase BoM  
    implementation platform('com.google.firebase:firebase-bom:32.7.3')  
  
    // TODO: Add the dependencies for Firebase products you want to use  
    // When using the BoM, don't specify versions in Firebase dependencies  
    implementation 'com.google.firebase:firebase-analytics'  
  
    // Add the dependencies for any other desired Firebase products  
    // https://firebase.google.com/docs/android/setup#available-libraries  
}
```

By using the Firebase Android BoM, your app will always use compatible Firebase library versions. [Learn more](#)

### ➤ Step 3: Connect Flutter UI with Firebase –

#### ✓ Firestore Database Example:

- If you are using Firestore, you can use the following example to read and write data.

```
import 'package:cloud_firestore/cloud_firestore.dart';  
Future<void> addData() async {  
    await FirebaseFirestore.instance.collection('your_collection').add({  
        'field1': 'value1',  
        'field2': 'value2',  
    });  
}  
  
StreamBuilder(  
    stream: FirebaseFirestore.instance.collection('your_collection').snapshots(),  
    builder: (context, snapshot) {  
        if (!snapshot.hasData) {  
            return CircularProgressIndicator();  
        }  
        var documents = snapshot.data.docs; },);
```

✓ Realtime Database Example:

- If you are using the Realtime Database, you can use the following example:

```
import 'package:firebase_database/firebase_database.dart';  
DatabaseReference databaseReference =  
  FirebaseDatabase.instance.reference();  
databaseReference.child('your_collection').push().set({  
  'field1': 'value1',  
  'field2': 'value2',  
});
```

```
DatabaseReference databaseReference =  
  FirebaseDatabase.instance.reference();  
databaseReference.child('your_collection').once().then((DataSnapshot  
  snapshot) {  
  });
```

```
# The following adds the Cupertino Icons font to your application.  
# Use with the CupertinoIcons class for iOS style icons.  
cupertino_icons: ^1.0.2  
firebase_core: ^2.15.1  
firebase_auth: ^4.7.3  
loading_overlay: ^0.3.0  
rflutter_alert: ^2.0.7
```

```
class SignUpScreen extends StatefulWidget {  
  const SignUpScreen({super.key});  
  static String id = 'signup_screen';  
  
  @override  
  State<SignUpScreen> createState() => _SignUpScreenState();  
  
  class _SignUpScreenState extends State<SignUpScreen> {  
    final _auth = FirebaseAuth.instance;  
    late String _email;  
    late String _password;  
    late String _confirmPass;  
    bool _saving = false;
```

```
CustomBottomScreen(  
  textButton: 'Sign Up',  
  heroTag: 'signup_btn',  
  question: 'Have an account?',  
  buttonPressed: () async {  
    FocusManager.instance.primaryFocus?.unfocus();  
    setState(() {  
      _saving = true;  
    });  
    if (_confirmPass == _password) {  
      try {  
        await _auth.createUserWithEmailAndPassword(  
          email: _email, password: _password);  
  
        if (context.mounted) {  
          signUpAlert(  
            context: context,  
            title: 'GOOD JOB',  
            desc: 'Go login now',  
            btnText: 'Login Now',  
            onPressed: () {  
              setState(() {  
                _saving = false;  
                Navigator.popAndPushNamed(  
                  context, SignUpScreen.id);  
                });  
            }  
          );  
        }  
      } catch (e) {  
        print(e);  
      }  
    }  
  }  
);
```

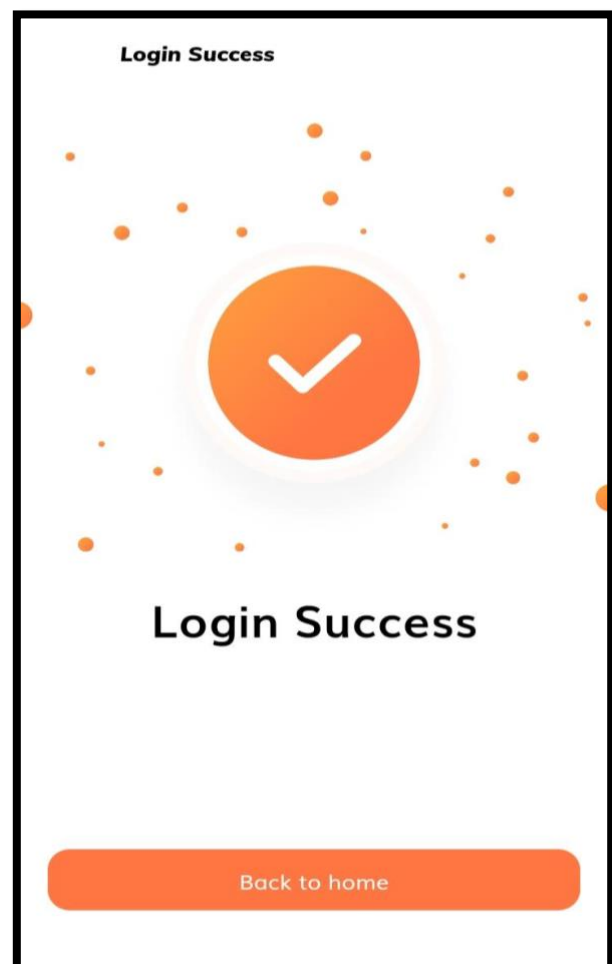
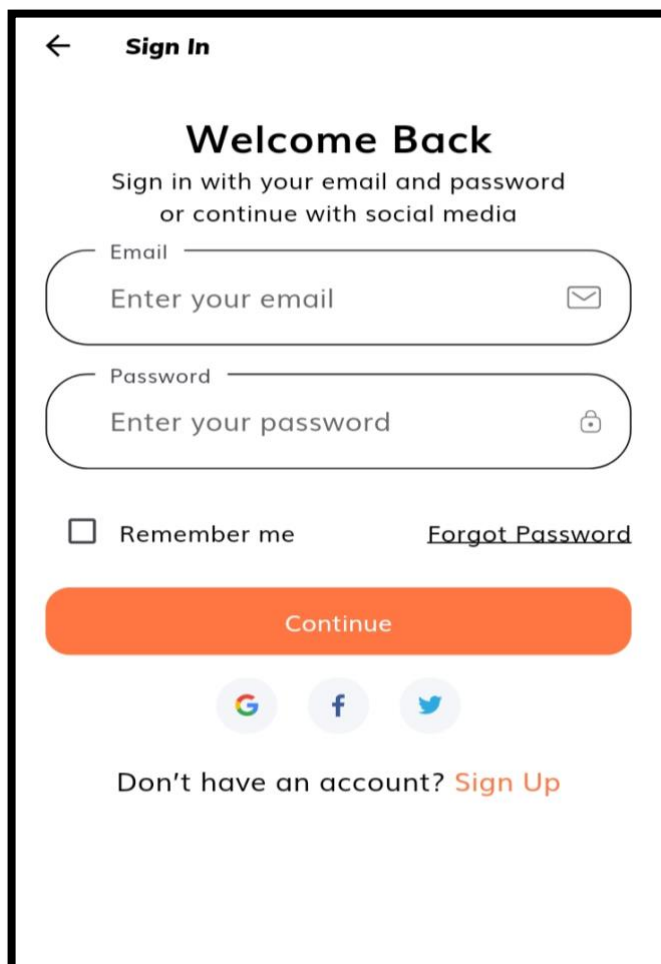
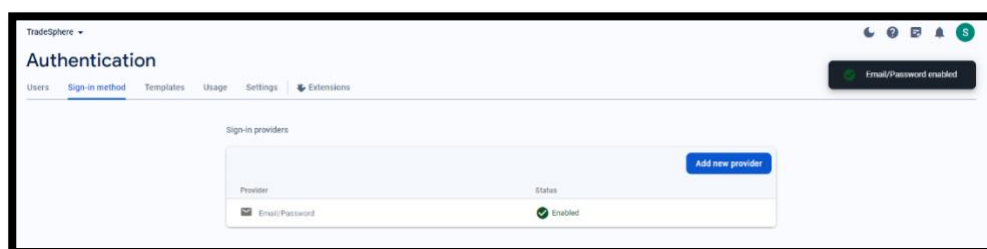
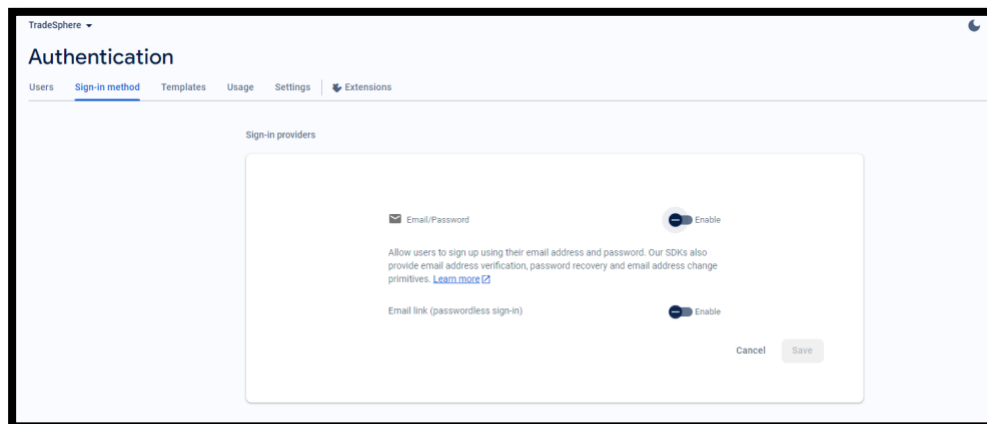
#### ➤ Step 4: Authentication –

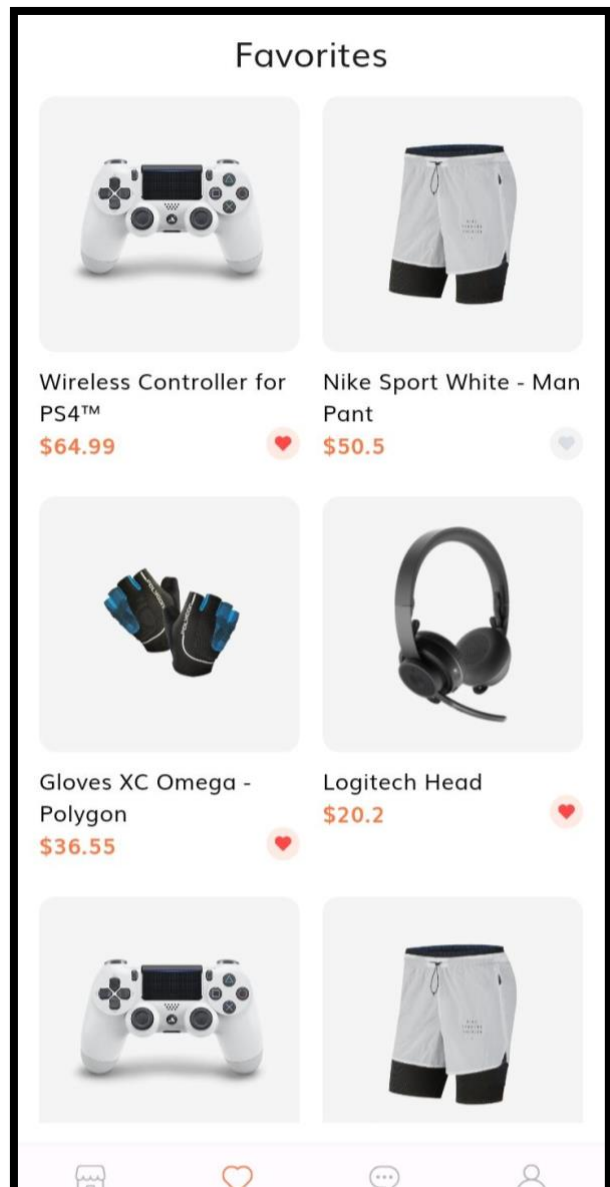
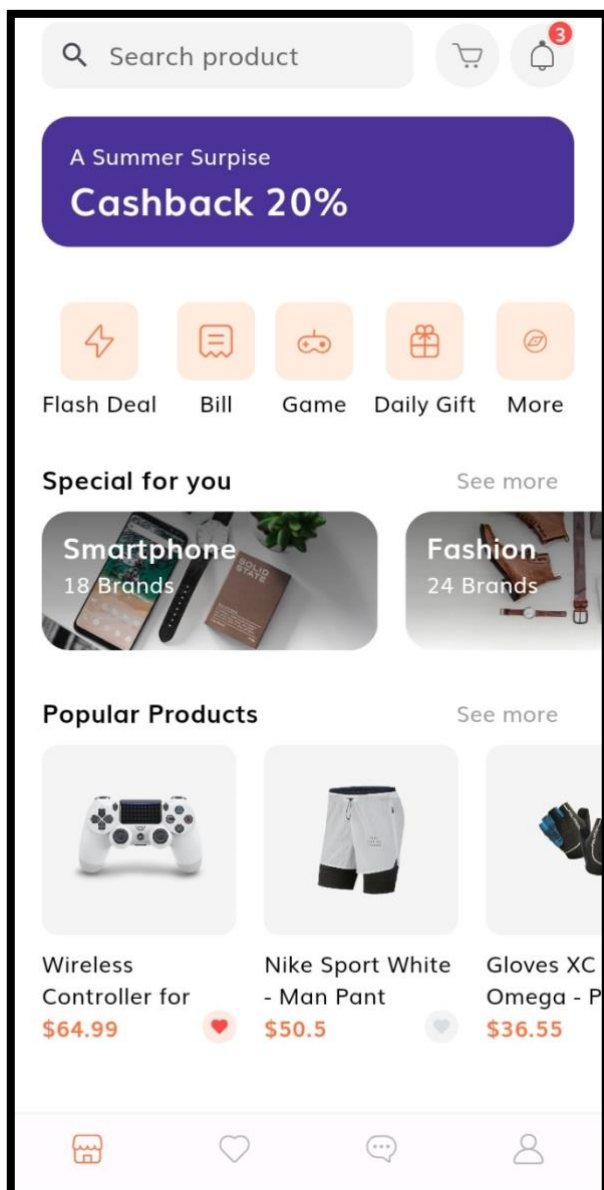
If we need user authentication, Firebase provides authentication services. We can integrate Firebase Authentication to secure your app.

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

```
Future<void> signIn(String email, String password) async {  
  try {  
    await FirebaseAuth.instance.signInWithEmailAndPassword(  
      email: email,  
      password: password,  
    );  
  } catch (e) {  
    print(e);  
  }  
}
```

Remember to replace placeholder values like “your\_collection”, “field1”, “value1”, etc., with your actual database collection and field names.





- **Conclusion:**

So, in summary, we've learned how to link our Flutter user interface with a Firebase database. Connecting the visual part of our app with the storage and retrieval of data is a crucial step, and understanding this connection allows us to create dynamic and interactive mobile applications.