

# Integrating BMI Tracking with User Authentication in a Flutter & .NET Core Application

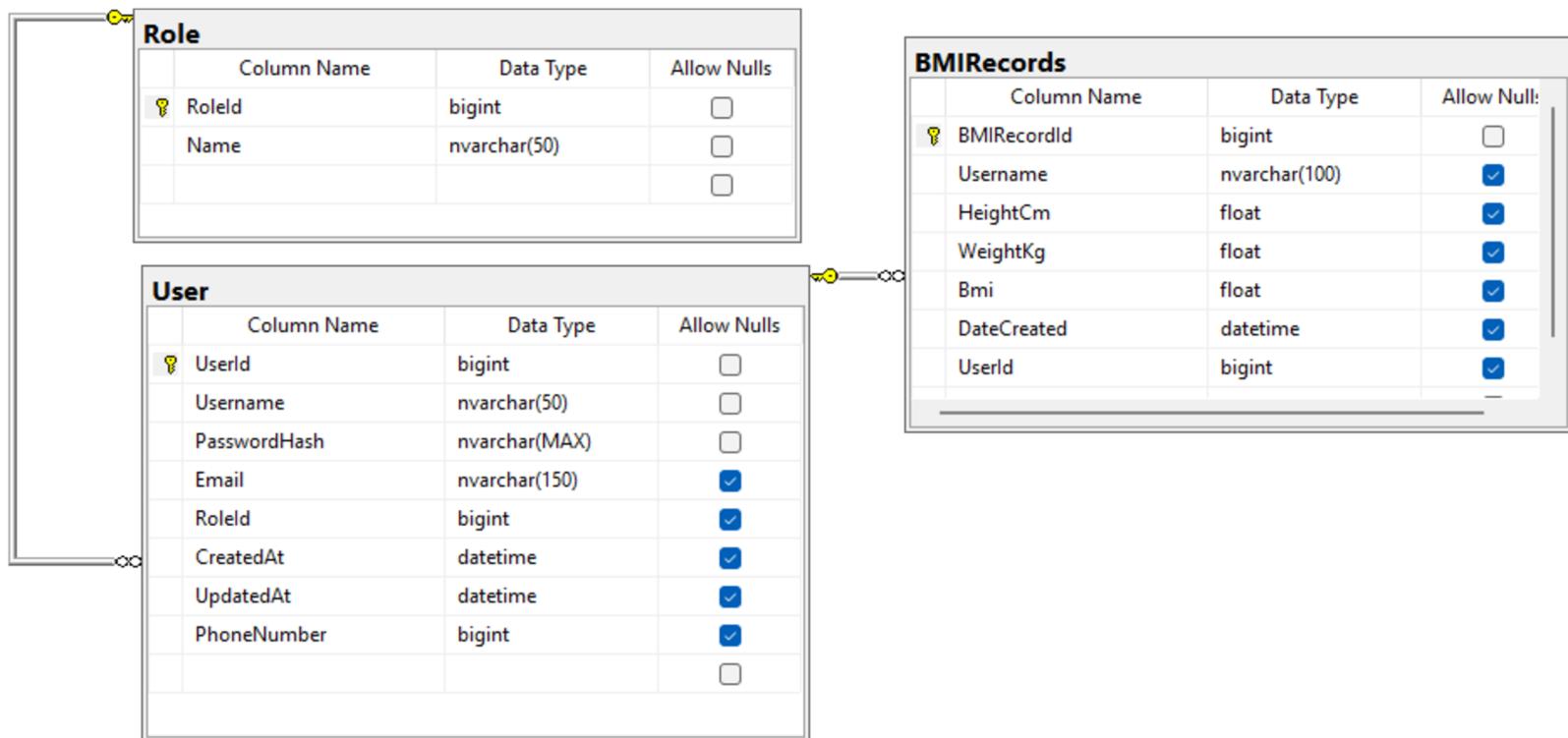
# Project Overview

- Brief introduction to the BMI tracking application.
- Technologies used: Flutter (Frontend), .NET Core (Backend), SQL Server (Database).
- Objective: Demonstrate how BMI records are securely linked to authenticated users.

# Overview

The whole idea is that when someone logs in and adds a BMI, it's saved to their account. No random data is floating around. Just personalized, trackable info.

This diagram shows how everything is connected — each BMI record has a UserId that links to the User table, and users have a RoleId too. |



# Registering a New User

When someone registers, we're not just storing a password directly — we hash it using BCrypt. That means even if someone broke into the database, they wouldn't get plain passwords. I also chose to return a JWT right away after registration so the user is instantly logged in and doesn't need to sign in again. That keeps the UX smooth.

```
Future<bool> register(String username, String password, String role) async {
  final response = await http.post(
    Uri.parse('$baseUrl/register'),
    headers: {'Content-Type': 'application/json'},
    body: jsonEncode({
      "username": username,
      "passwordHash": password,
      "role": role,
    }),
  );
  return response.statusCode == 200;
}
```

# Logging In + Getting the Token

This login system uses the same logic — we check if the user exists, and then verify the password using BCrypt again. If it works, we build a JWT. The cool part is the token contains their UserId in the claims — that's how we later figure out whose data is whose. Flutter stores this JWT in SharedPreferences, which is like a little local drawer where I stash user info for future requests

```
final response = await http.post(  
  Uri.parse('$baseUrl/login'),  
  headers: {'Content-Type': 'application/json'},|  
  body: jsonEncode({  
    "username": username,  
    "passwordHash": password,  
  }),  
);
```

```
final prefs = await SharedPreferences.getInstance();  
print('userId in prefs: ${prefs.getInt('userId')}');  
  
await prefs.setString('jwt', body['token']);  
  
await prefs.setInt('userId', int.parse(body['userId'].toString()));  
  
await prefs.setString('username', body['username']);
```

In Flutter, we make a POST request to /api/BMIRecords. I send that JSON payload from the Flutter frontend, but in the .NET backend, it gets mapped to the BMIRecord class.

```
public class BMIRecord
{
    1 reference
    public long BMIRecordId { get; set; }
    0 references
    public string? Username { get; set; }
    2 references
    public double HeightCm { get; set; }
    1 reference
    public double WeightKg { get; set; }
    1 reference
    public double? Bmi { get; set; }
    2 references
    public long UserId { get; set; }
    0 references
    public User? User { get; set; }
    0 references
    public DateTime? DateCreated { get; set; } = DateTime.Now;
}
```

This shows how the app sends the login request and stores the token + user info for later use.

```
var user = _context.User.FirstOrDefault(u => u.Username == loginData.Username);

if (user == null || loginData.PasswordHash == null || !BCrypt.Net.BCrypt.Verify(loginData.PasswordHash, user.PasswordHash))
    return Unauthorized("Invalid email or password.");

var key = Encoding.UTF8.GetBytes(_config["JwtKey"] ?? "this is a secsadfh;adfhlkasdhfluashdf;iuhfiasduasdfukret key for jwt");
```

The token proves “this is me” every time the user wants to save or view data. Without it, the backend wouldn’t know who’s asking.

Program.cs:

```
builder.Services.AddDbContext<BmiContext>(options =>
    options.UseSqlServer(builder.Configuration.GetConnectionString("DefaultConnection")));
```

This connects your app to the SQL Server database using the connection string from appsettings.json.

```
"ConnectionStrings": {
    "DefaultConnection": "Data Source=CS-10\\SQLEXPRESS1;Initial Catalog=BMIDb;Integrated Security=True;Connect Timeout=30;Encrypt=True;Trust Server Certificate=True;Application Name=MyApp"
}
```

Inside bmi\_submit\_button.dart, the code grabs the values from the bmiController, builds a JSON object, and makes a POST request to the backend:

```
final url = Uri.parse('https://localhost:7144/api/BMIRecords/PostRecords');

try {
  final response = await http.post(
    url,
    headers: {
      'Content-Type': 'application/json',
      'Authorization': 'Bearer ${prefs.getString('jwt') ?? ''}',
    },
    body: jsonEncode({
      'userId': userId,
      'username': username,
      'heightCm': bmi.height,
      'weightKg': bmi.weight,
    }),
  );
}
```

Thank you!

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