

REST API with Laravel 5.8 using Laravel Passport



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In this article, I will show how we can create REST API using laravel passport package by developing four API signup, login, logout, and getuser.

Laravel makes API authentication using Laravel Passport, which provides a full OAuth2 server implementation for your Laravel application in a matter of minutes.



Step 1: Install Laravel by issuing the Composer create-project command in your terminal.

we can get more details about server requirement and laravel installation on laravel documentation.

```
1 composer create-project --prefer-dist laravel/laravel blog
```

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Step 2: Install Passport via the Composer package manage.

```
1 composer require laravel/passport
```

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Step 3: Run Migration command.

The Passport service provider registers its own database migration directory with the framework, so you should migrate your database after installing the package. The Passport migrations will create the tables your application needs to store clients and access tokens.

```
1 php artisan migrate
```

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Step 4: Run Passport install command.

This command will create the encryption keys needed to generate secure access tokens.

```
1 php artisan passport:install
```

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Step 5: Passport Configuration.

Next we have to configure passport by changing 3 files.

1. add the Laravel\Passport\HasApiTokens trait to your App/User model.

app/user.php

```
1 <?php
2
3 namespace App;
4
5 use Laravel\Passport\HasApiTokens;
6 use Illuminate\Notifications\Notifiable;
7 use Illuminate\Contracts\Auth\MustVerifyEmail;
8 use Illuminate\Foundation\Auth\User as Authenticatable;
9
10 class User extends Authenticatable
11 {
12     use HasApiTokens, Notifiable;
13 }
```

```
14      /**
15       * The attributes that are mass assignable.
16       *
17       * @var array
18       */
19      protected $fillable = [
20          'name', 'email', 'password',
21      ];
22
23      /**
24       * The attributes that should be hidden for arrays.
25       *
26       * @var array
27       */
28      protected $hidden = [
29          'password', 'remember_token',
30      ];
31
32      /**
33       * The attributes that should be cast to native types.
34       *
35       * @var array
36       */
37      protected $casts = [
38          'email_verified_at' => 'datetime',
39      ];
40  }
```

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2. Next, you should call the `Passport::routes()` method within the boot method of your `AuthServiceProvider`.

`app/Providers/AuthServiceProvider.php`

```
1  <?php
2
3  namespace App\Providers;
4  use Laravel\Passport\Passport;
5  use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Gate;
6  use Illuminate\Foundation\Support\Providers\AuthServiceProvider as ServiceProvider;
7
8  class AuthServiceProvider extends ServiceProvider
9  {
10     /**
11      * The policy mappings for the application.
12      *
```

```
13     * @var array
14     */
15     protected $policies = [
16         // 'App\Model' => 'App\Policies\ModelPolicy',
17     ];
18
19     /**
20     * Register any authentication / authorization services.
21     *
22     * @return void
23     */
24     public function boot()
25     {
26         $this->registerPolicies();
27
28         //
29         Passport::routes();
30     }
31 }
```

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3 . Finally, in your config/auth.php configuration file, you should set the driver option of the api authentication guard to passport.

config/auth.php

```
1  <?php
2
3  return [
4
5      'defaults' => [
6          'guard' => 'web',
7          'passwords' => 'users',
8      ],
9
10     'guards' => [
11         'web' => [
12             'driver' => 'session',
13             'provider' => 'users',
14         ],
15
16         'api' => [
17             'driver' => 'passport',
18             'provider' => 'users',
19             'hash' => false,
20         ],
21     ],
22 ];
```

```

21     ],
22
23     'providers' => [
24         'users' => [
25             'driver' => 'eloquent',
26             'model' => App\User::class,
27         ],
28
29         // 'users' => [
30         //     'driver' => 'database',
31         //     'table' => 'users',
32         // ],
33     ],
34
35
36
37     'passwords' => [
38         'users' => [
39             'provider' => 'users',
40             'table' => 'password_resets',
41             'expire' => 60,
42         ],
43     ],
44
45 ];

```

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Step 6: Create API Routes

routes/api.php

```

1  <?php
2
3  use Illuminate\Http\Request;
4
5  /*
6  |-----
7  | API Routes
8  |-----
9  |
10 | Here is where you can register API routes for your application. These
11 | routes are loaded by the RouteServiceProvider within a group which
12 | is assigned the "api" middleware group. Enjoy building your API!
13 |
14 */
15
16 Route::group(['prefix' => 'auth'], function () {

```

```
16 Route::group(['prefix' => 'api'], function () {
17     Route::group(['middleware' => ['guest:api']], function () {
18         Route::post('login', 'API\AuthController@login');
19         Route::post('signup', 'API\AuthController@signup');
20     });
21     Route::group(['middleware' => 'auth:api'], function() {
22         Route::get('logout', 'API\AuthController@logout');
23         Route::get('getuser', 'API\AuthController@getUser');
24     });
25 });
```

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Step 7: Create a Common Response Controller to return response.

app/Http/Controllers/API/ResponseController.php

```
1 <?php
2
3 namespace App\Http\Controllers\API;
4
5
6 use Illuminate\Http\Request;
7 use App\Http\Controllers\Controller as Controller;
8 use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Auth;
9 use App\User;
10
11 class ResponseController extends Controller
12 {
13     public function sendResponse($response)
14     {
15         return response()->json($response, 200);
16     }
17
18
19     public function sendError($error, $code = 404)
20     {
21         $response = [
22             'error' => $error,
23         ];
24         return response()->json($response, $code);
25     }
26 }
```

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Step 8: Create a Auth Controller.

app/Http/Controllers/API/AuthController.php

```
1  <?php
2
3  namespace App\Http\Controllers\API;
4
5
6  use Illuminate\Http\Request;
7  use App\Http\Controllers\API\ResponseController as ResponseController;
8  use Illuminate\Support\Facades\DB;
9  use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Auth;
10 use App\User;
11 use Validator;
12
13 class AuthController extends ResponseController
14 {
15     //create user
16     public function signup(Request $request)
17     {
18         $validator = Validator::make($request->all(), [
19             'name' => 'required|string|',
20             'email' => 'required|string|email|unique:users',
21             'password' => 'required',
22             'confirm_password' => 'required|same:password'
23         ]);
24
25         if($validator->fails()){
26             return $this->sendError($validator->errors());
27         }
28
29         $input = $request->all();
30         $input['password'] = bcrypt($input['password']);
31         $user = User::create($input);
32         if($user){
33             $success['token'] = $user->createToken('token')->accessToken;
34             $success['message'] = "Registration successfull..";
35             return $this->sendResponse($success);
36         }
37         else{
38             $error = "Sorry! Registration is not successfull..";
39             return $this->sendError($error, 401);
40         }
41
42     }
43
44     //login
45     public function login(Request $request)
```

```
46     {
47         $validator = Validator::make($request->all(), [
48             'email' => 'required|string|email',
49             'password' => 'required'
50         ]);
51
52         if($validator->fails()){
53             return $this->sendError($validator->errors());
54         }
55
56         $credentials = request(['email', 'password']);
57         if(!Auth::attempt($credentials)){
58             $error = "Unauthorized";
59             return $this->sendError($error, 401);
60         }
61         $user = $request->user();
62         $success['token'] = $user->createToken('token')->accessToken;
63         return $this->sendResponse($success);
64     }
65
66     //logout
67     public function logout(Request $request)
68     {
69
70         $isUser = $request->user()->token()->revoke();
71         if($isUser){
72             $success['message'] = "Successfully logged out.";
73             return $this->sendResponse($success);
74         }
75         else{
76             $error = "Something went wrong.";
77             return $this->sendResponse($error);
78         }
79
80     }
81
82     //getuser
83     public function getUser(Request $request)
84     {
85
86         //$id = $request->user()->id;
87         $user = $request->user();
88         if($user){
89             return $this->sendResponse($user);
90         }
91         else{
92             $error = "user not found";
93         }
94     }
95 }
```


| PATCH | Add user to hospital |
|-------------|----------------------------|
| POST | Forgotpassword |
| POST | Forgotpassword |
| POST | updatepassword |
| POST | Reset Password |
| | Graphql 3 requests |
| | laravel test 4 requests |
| POST | signup |
| POST | Login |
| GET | Logout |
| GET | get user |

3. Logout

The screenshot displays the Postman application interface. At the top, there's a dark header with the 'Postman' logo and navigation tabs: 'Builder' (active), 'Team Library', and a sync status 'IN SYNC'. On the right of the header, there's a user profile 'Sadam Ba...' and several notification icons.

Below the header is an orange banner with a warning icon and text: 'There's a newer version of Postman which has free teams and many requested features! Download'.

The main interface is divided into three sections:

- Left Sidebar:** Contains a search bar labeled 'Filter', a 'History' tab, and a 'Collections' tab (which is active). Under 'Collections', there's a list of requests:
 - POST Hospital - Report Usage
 - GET Get Answers
 - POST Get Hospitals By Location
 - PATCH Add user to hospital
 - POST Forgotpassword
 - POST Forgotpassword
 - POST updatepassword
 - POST Reset Password
 - GraphQL (3 requests)
 - laravel test (4 requests)
- Top Section:** Shows a sequence of request steps: 'signup', 'Login', 'Logout' (selected), 'active code', and 'get user'. There are also buttons for '+', '...', and a 'No Environment' dropdown.
- Main Panel:**
 - Method and URL:** 'GET' method selected, URL is 'http://localhost:8000/api/auth/logout'. There are 'Params', 'Send', and 'Save' buttons.
 - Tabs:** 'Authorization', 'Headers (1)', 'Body', 'Pre-request Script', and 'Tests'. 'Headers (1)' is active.
 - Header Table:**

| Key | Value | Description |
|---------------|---|-------------|
| Authorization | Bearer eyJ0eXAiOiJKV1QiLCJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsImdpO... | |
| New key | Value | Description |
 - Body Section:**
 - Tabs: 'Body' (active), 'Cookies', 'Headers (8)', 'Test Results'.
 - Status: '200 OK', Time: '333 ms'.
 - Format: 'Pretty' (selected), 'Raw', 'Preview', 'JSON'.
 - Response body (JSON):

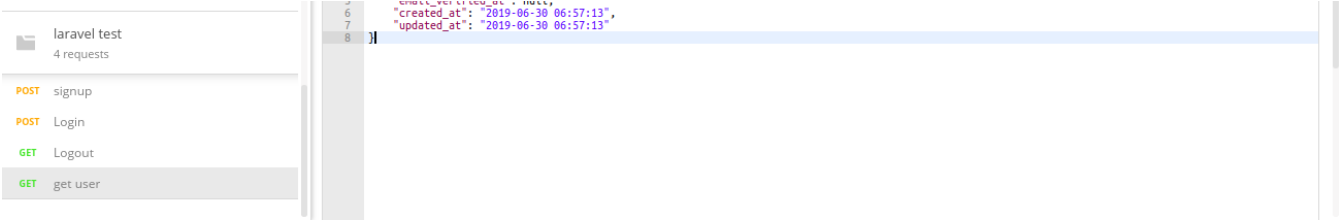

```
{
  "message": "Successfully logged out."
}
```

4. get user

The screenshot displays the Postman application interface. At the top, the 'Postman' logo and 'Builder' tab are visible. A yellow notification banner at the top right states: "There's a newer version of Postman which has free teams and many requested features! Download". The left sidebar shows the 'Collections' tab selected, listing various API collections such as "Hospital - Report Usage", "Get Answers", "Get Hospitals By Location", "Add user to hospital", "Forgotpassword", "Forgotpassword", "updatepassword", "Reset Password", and "GraphQL". The main workspace shows a "get user" collection with a "GET" request to "http://localhost:8000/api/auth/getuser". The "Headers" tab is active, displaying an "Authorization" header with a Bearer token. The "Body" tab is also visible, showing a JSON response:

```
{
  "id": 18,
  "name": "test123",
  "email": "test123@gmail.com",
}
```

. The status bar at the bottom indicates "Status: 200 OK" and "Time: 83 ms".



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