

4. Implementación

En este apartado se describen los componentes más relevantes del proyecto, tanto del **backend en Laravel** como del **frontend en Vue 3**, junto con ejemplos reales de código utilizados.

4.1. Autenticación con Laravel Sanctum

Agatha-api utiliza **Laravel Sanctum** para gestionar autenticación mediante tokens.

El flujo es el siguiente:

1. El usuario inicia sesión desde el frontend.
2. El backend valida las credenciales.
3. Si son correctas, genera un **token con duración de 12 horas**.
4. El token se guarda en LocalStorage y se envía en cada petición con Axios.

Controlador AuthController

```
public function login(Request $request)
{
    $data = $request->validate([
        'email' => 'required|email',
        'password' => 'required',
    ]);

    if (!Auth::attempt($data)) {
        return response()->json(['success' => false, 'message' => 'Incorrecto'], 401);
    }

    $user = $request->user();
    $token = $user->createToken('api-token', ['*'], now()->addHours(12))->plainTextToken;

    return response()->json([
        'success' => true,
        'token' => $token,
        'user' => $user,
    ]);
}
```

4.2. Registro y actualización de usuario

El registro exige contraseñas fuertes (mínimo 8 caracteres, mayúsculas, minúsculas, números y símbolos).

Validación de registro:

```
$data = $request->validate([
    'name' => 'required|string|max:255',
    'email' => 'required|string|email|max:255|unique:users,email',
    'password' => [
        'required',
        'confirmed',
        Password::min(8)->letters()->mixedCase()->numbers()->symbols(),
    ],
]);
```

4.3. Frontend de Autenticación (Vue 3 + Pinia)

El frontend almacena el token en LocalStorage y lo añade automáticamente con un interceptor Axios.

Interceptor en api.js

```
api.interceptors.request.use((config) => {
  const token = localStorage.getItem('token')
  if (token) {
    config.headers.Authorization = `Bearer ${token}`
  }
  return config
})
```

Ejemplo real: vista LoginView.vue

```
async function handleLogin() {
  const data = await login(email.value, password.value)

  if (!data.success) {
    message.value = 'Credenciales incorrectas'
    return
  }

  authStore.setUser(data.user)
  authStore.setToken(data.token)
  router.push(' /home')
}
```

4.4. Rutas API

```
Route::post('/register', [AuthController::class, 'register']);
Route::post('/login', [AuthController::class, 'login']);

Route::middleware('auth:sanctum')->group(function () {
    Route::prefix('story')->group(function () {
        Route::get('/list', [StoryController::class, 'index']);
        Route::post('/store', [StoryController::class, 'store']);
        Route::get('/show', [StoryController::class, 'show']);
        Route::put('/update', [StoryController::class, 'update']);
        Route::delete('/destroy', [StoryController::class, 'destroy']);
        Route::get('/random', [StoryController::class, 'randomWords']);
    });
    Route::post('/logout', [AuthController::class, 'logout']);
    Route::get('/me', [AuthController::class, 'me']);
    Route::put('/user', [AuthController::class, 'update']);
});
```

4.5. Generación de palabra y lugar aleatorios

Agatha usa una única tabla random_words, con dos tipos:

word → palabras

place → lugares

```
$word = RandomWord::where('type', 'word')->inRandomOrder()->value('value');  
$place = RandomWord::where('type', 'place')->inRandomOrder()->value('value');
```

4.6. Validación de historias

Se exige que la historia incluya la palabra y el lugar proporcionados:

```
if (
    stripos($request->content, $word) === false ||
    stripos($request->content, $place) === false
) {
    return response()->json([
        "success" => false,
        "message" => "La historia debe incluir la palabra '{$word}' y el lugar '{$place}'."
    ], 422);
}
```

4.7. Guardado de historias con token único

```
$story = Story::create([
    'story_token' => Str::uuid()->toString(),
    'random_word' => $request->word,
    'random_place' => $request->place,
    'title' => $request->title,
    'content' => $request->content,
    'word_count' => $this->countWords($request->content),
    'user_id' => $request->user_id,
]);
```

4.8. Reset de inactividad al escribir

```
$status = $story->user->inactivity;

if ($status) {
    $status->update([
        'last_story_at' => now(),
        'first_email_sent_at' => null,
        'second_email_sent_at' => null,
    ]);
} else {
    $story->user->inactivity()->create([
        'last_story_at' => now(),
    ]);
}
```

4.9. Frontend de historias (Vue)

Obtener historias

```
export async function getStories() {  
  const { data } = await api.get('/story/list')  
  return data  
}
```

Crear historia

```
export async function createStory(story) {
  return api.post('/story/store', {
    title: story.title,
    word: story.word,
    place: story.place,
    content: story.content,
    user_id: story.user_id,
  })
}
```

4.10. Formateo de fechas (frontend)

```
function formatDate(dateString) {
  return new Date(dateString).toLocaleDateString('es-ES', {
    year: 'numeric',
    month: 'numeric',
    day: 'numeric'
  })
}
```

4.11. Sistema de avisos automáticos por inactividad

El comando `users:check-inactive` recorre todos los usuarios y:

- Calcula días sin escribir.
- Envía primer aviso.
- Envía segundo aviso.
- Registra fechas en la tabla `inactivities`.

Código real del comando:

```
$lastStory = $user->stories()->latest()->first();
$days = $lastStory->created_at->diffInDays(now());

$status = $user->inactivity ?: $user->inactivity()->create([
    'last_story_at' => $lastStory->created_at
]);
```

Primer aviso:

```
if ($days >= 1 && $days < 5) {
    if (!$status->first_email_sent_at) {
        Mail::to($user->email)->send(new FirstInactiveUserMail($user));
        $status->update(['first_email_sent_at' => now()]);
    }
}
```

Segundo aviso:

```
if ($days >= 5) {
    if (!$status->second_email_sent_at) {
        Mail::to($user->email)->send(new SecondInactiveUserMail($user));
        $status->update(['second_email_sent_at' => now()]);
    }
}
```

4.12. Mailable real

```
class FirstInactiveUserMail extends Mailable
{
    use Queueable, SerializesModels;

    public function __construct(public $user) {}

    public function content(): Content
    {
        return new Content(
            markdown: 'emails.inactive_first',
            with: ['user' => $this->user]
        );
    }
}
```

4.13. Plantilla Markdown del email

```
@component('mail::message')
# ;Te echamos de menos, {{ $user->name }}!
```

Hace más de una semana que no escribes una historia.

```
@component('mail::button', ['url' => config('app.url').'/home'])
Volver a escribir
@endcomponent
```

Gracias,
El equipo de Agatha
@endcomponent

4.14. Estructura de carpetas del backend (Laravel)

app/	database/
--- Actions/Fortify	--- factories/UserFactory.php
--- Console/Commands	--- migrations/
--- Http/Controllers/	--- 0001_01_01_000000_create_users_table.php
--- Controller.php	--- 2025_10_10_095825_create_stories_table.php
--- StoryController.php	--- 2025_10_19_162629_add_two_factor_columns...
\--- Api/	--- 2025_11_12_132255_create_random_words_table.php
--- Controller.php	\--- 2025_11_26_184153_create_user_inactivity_status_table.php
--- Http/Resources	--- seeders/
--- Mail/	--- DatabaseSeeder.php
--- FirstInactiveUserMail.php	--- RandomWordSeeder.php
--- InactiveUserMail.php	\--- StorySeeder.php
\--- SecondInactiveUserMail.php	
--- Models/	resources/views/emails/
--- RandomWord.php	--- inactive_first.blade.php
--- Story.php	\--- inactive_second.blade.php
--- User.php	
\--- UserInactivityStatus.php	routes/
--- Providers/	--- api.php
\--- Traits/WordCountTrait.php	--- web.php
	\--- console.php

storage/	tests/ y resto
--- app/private + public	--- tests/Feature/
--- framework/	--- tests/Unit/
--- cache/data	--- public/
--- sessions	--- docs/ (esta documentación)

4.16. Estructura de carpetas del frontend (Vue)

Raíz del proyecto	src / (código principal)
--- node_modules/	--- App.vue
--- public/	--- main.js
--- .gitignore	--- assets/style.css
--- index.html	--- components/Sidebar.vue
--- jsconfig.json	--- router/index.js
--- package.json	--- services/api.js
--- package-lock.json	--- stores/
--- postcss.config.js	--- auth.js
--- tailwind.config.js	--- stories.js
--- vite.config.js	--- views/
--- README.md	--- DashboardView.vue
	--- LoginView.vue
	--- MainLayout.vue
	--- MainView.vue
	--- RegisterView.vue
	--- StoriesView.vue
	--- StoryDetailView.vue