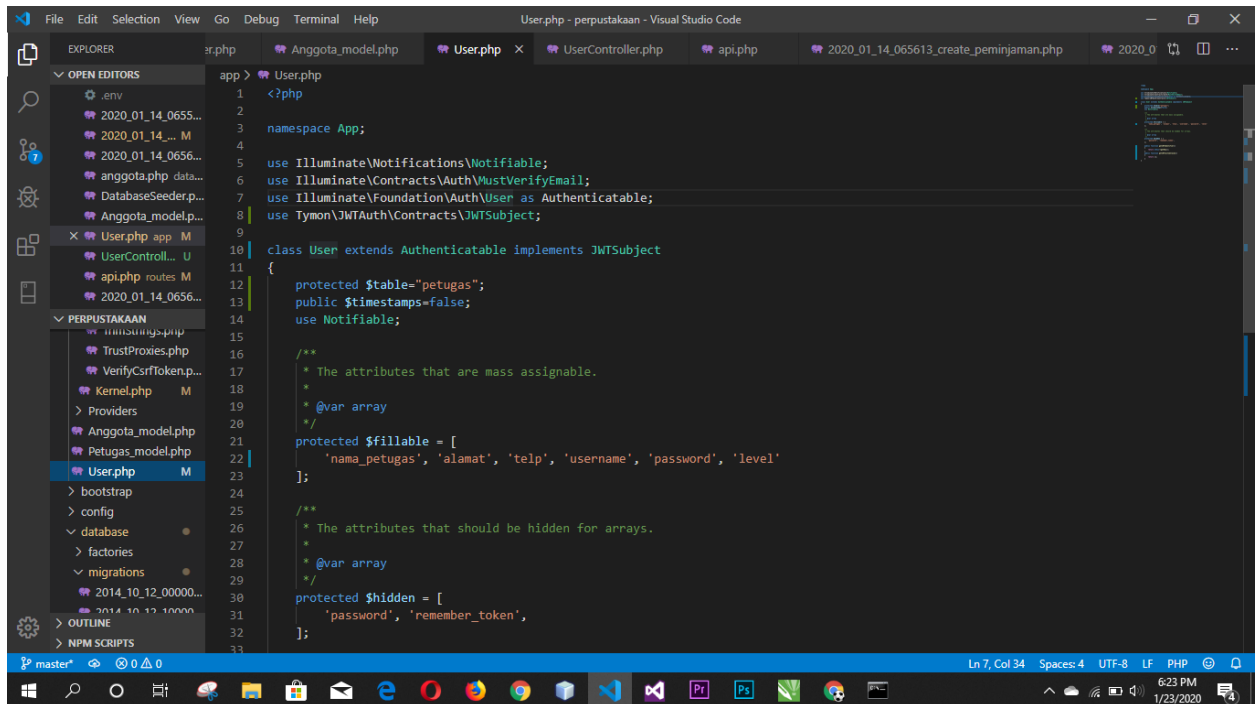


- Script Model



The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface with a PHP file named `User.php` open. The file is part of a project named `perpustakaan`. The code defines a `User` class that extends `Authenticatable` and implements `JWTSubject`. The class has several protected attributes: `$table` (set to 'petugas'), `$timestamps` (set to false), `$fillable` (an array of 'nama\_petugas', 'alamat', 'telp', 'username', 'password', 'level'), and `$hidden` (an array of 'password', 'remember\_token').

```
1 <?php
2
3 namespace App;
4
5 use Illuminate\Notifications\Notifiable;
6 use Illuminate\Contracts\Auth\MustVerifyEmail;
7 use Illuminate\Foundation\Auth\User as Authenticatable;
8 use Tymon\JWTAuth\Contracts\JWTSubject;
9
10 class User extends Authenticatable implements JWTSubject
11 {
12     protected $table="petugas";
13     public $timestamps=false;
14     use Notifiable;
15
16     /**
17      * The attributes that are mass assignable.
18      *
19      * @var array
20      */
21     protected $fillable = [
22         'nama_petugas', 'alamat', 'telp', 'username', 'password', 'level'
23     ];
24
25     /**
26      * The attributes that should be hidden for arrays.
27      *
28      * @var array
29      */
30     protected $hidden = [
31         'password', 'remember_token',
32     ];
33 }
```

- Script Controller

The image displays two screenshots of a Visual Studio Code editor window, showing the implementation of a `UserController` in PHP. The editor is configured with a dark theme and has several tabs open, including `UserController.php`, `api.php`, and `2020_01_14_065613_create_pemii`.

**Top Screenshot:** The `UserController` class is defined, extending the `Controller` class. The `login` method is implemented, which takes a `Request` object and returns a JSON response. It uses `JWTAuth::attempt` to attempt login and `JWTException` to handle exceptions. The `register` method is also shown, which uses `Validator::make` to validate the input data.

```
class UserController extends Controller
{
    public function login(Request $request)
    {
        $credentials = $request->only('username', 'password');

        try {
            if (! $token = JWTAuth::attempt($credentials)) {
                return response()->json(['error' => 'invalid_credentials'], 400);
            }
        } catch (JWTException $e) {
            return response()->json(['error' => 'could_not_create_token'], 500);
        }

        return response()->json(compact('token'));
    }

    public function register(Request $request)
    {
        $validator = Validator::make($request->all(), [
            'nama_petugas' => 'required|string|max:255',
            'alamat' => 'required|string|max:255',
            'telp' => 'required|string|max:255',
            'username' => 'required|string|max:255',
            'password' => 'required|string|min:6|confirmed',
            'level' => 'required|string|max:255',
        ]);

        if ($validator->fails()) {
            return response()->json($validator->errors()->toJson(), 400);
        }
    }
}
```

**Bottom Screenshot:** The `register` method continues, showing the creation of a new user and the generation of a token. It uses `User::create` to create a new user and `JWTAuth::fromUser` to generate a token. The `update` method is also shown, which uses `User::where` to find a user and `update` to update their information.

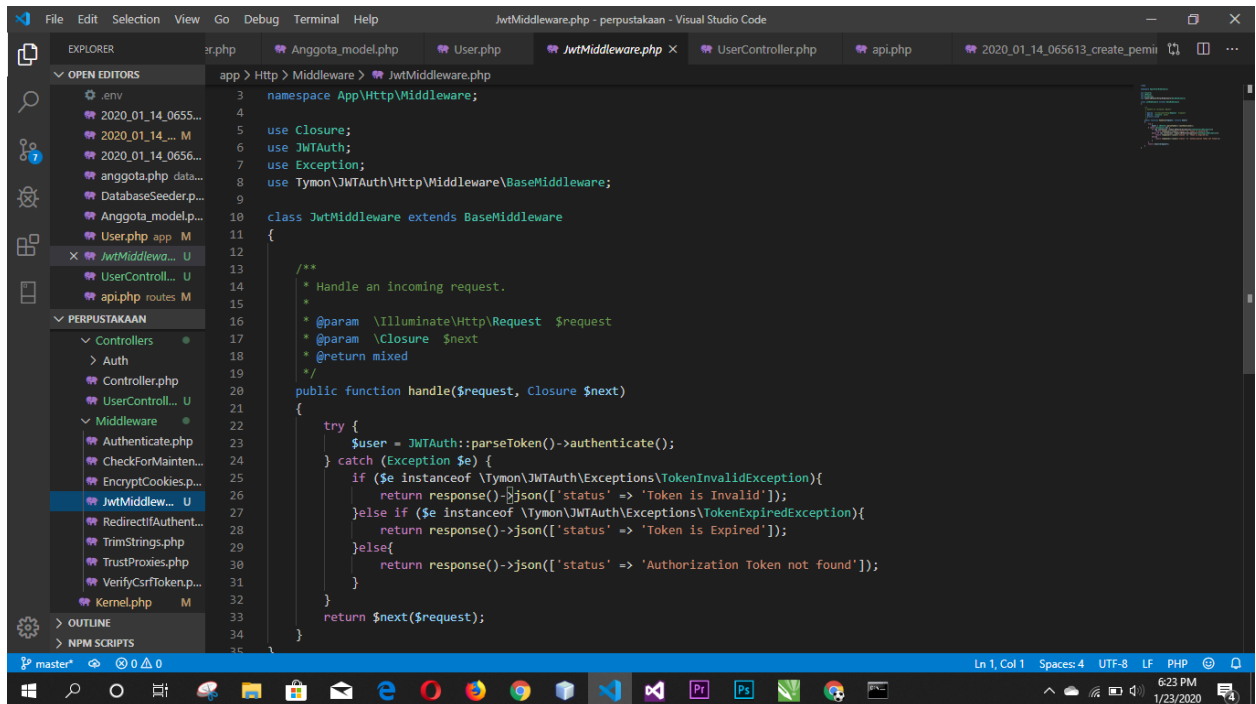
```
$user = User::create([
    'nama_petugas' => $request->get('nama_petugas'),
    'alamat' => $request->get('alamat'),
    'telp' => $request->get('telp'),
    'username' => $request->get('username'),
    'password' => Hash::make($request->get('password')),
    'level' => $request->get('level'),
]);

$token = JWTAuth::fromUser($user);

$update = User::where('nama_petugas', $request->nama_petugas)->update([
    'nama_petugas' => $request->get('nama_petugas'),
    'alamat' => $request->get('alamat'),
    'telp' => $request->get('telp'),
    'username' => $request->get('username'),
    'password' => Hash::make($request->get('password')),
    'level' => $request->get('level'),
]);

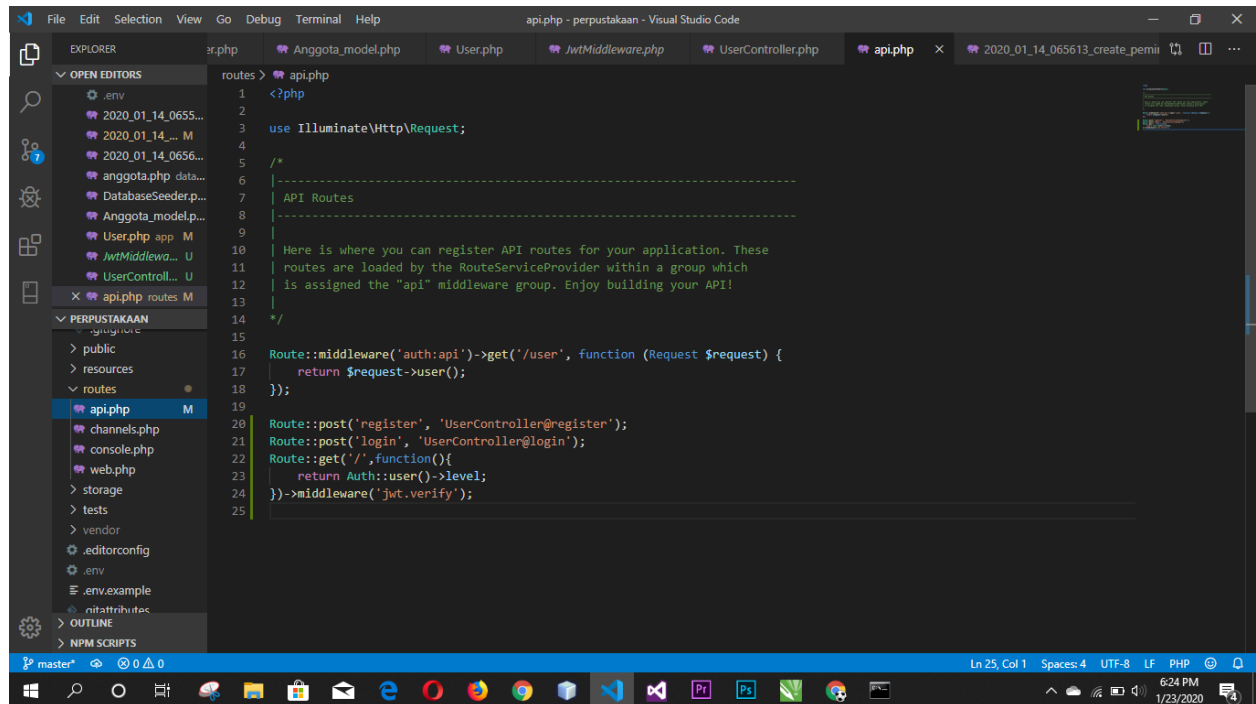
return response()->json(compact('user', 'token'), 201);
}
```

- Script Middleware



```
1 namespace App\Http\Middleware;
2
3 use Closure;
4 use JWTAuth;
5 use Exception;
6 use Tymon\JWTAuth\Http\Middleware\BaseMiddleware;
7
8 class JwtMiddleware extends BaseMiddleware
9 {
10     /**
11      * Handle an incoming request.
12      *
13      * @param \Illuminate\Http\Request $request
14      * @param \Closure $next
15      * @return mixed
16      */
17     public function handle($request, Closure $next)
18     {
19         try {
20             $user = JWTAuth::parseToken()->authenticate();
21         } catch (Exception $e) {
22             if ($e instanceof \Tymon\JWTAuth\Exceptions\TokenInvalidException){
23                 return response()->json(['status' => 'Token is Invalid']);
24             } else if ($e instanceof \Tymon\JWTAuth\Exceptions\TokenExpiredException){
25                 return response()->json(['status' => 'Token is Expired']);
26             } else{
27                 return response()->json(['status' => 'Authorization Token not found']);
28             }
29         }
30         return $next($request);
31     }
32 }
```

- **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::middleware('auth:api')->get('/user', function (Request $request) {
17     return $request->user();
18 });
19
20 Route::post('register', 'UserController@register');
21 Route::post('login', 'UserController@login');
22 Route::get('/', function() {
23     return Auth::user()->level;
24 })->middleware('jwt.verify');
```

- Hasil Postman Register dan Login

