# LABORATORY EXERCISE 5

# ADMIN, TEACHER, AND STUDENT DASHBOARDS

**Learning Objectives**

By the end of this laboratory exercise, students should be able to:

* Differentiate user roles and implement role-based access control (RBAC).
* Create distinct, role-specific dashboards within a single application.
* Develop dynamic navigation bars that change based on user role.
* Utilize CodeIgniter's Session library to manage user state and permissions across pages.
* Apply Bootstrap components and layout techniques to create informative and user-friendly dashboard interfaces.
* Implement authorization checks to restrict access to specific functionalities.

**Prerequisite student experiences and knowledge**

Before starting this exercise, students should have:

* Completed Laboratory Exercise 4 (User Authentication).
* A functioning login/registration system with a `users` table containing a `role` field.
* Understanding of CodeIgniter controllers, views, and session management.
* Basic proficiency in HTML, PHP, and Bootstrap grid system & components.
* Ability to write simple SQL queries and use the CodeIgniter Model.

**Background**

Most real-world applications serve different types of users, each with unique privileges and needs. A Learning Management System (LMS) is a prime example, typically involving Administrators (manage system, users, courses), Teachers (create content, manage grades), and Students (view courses, submit work).

This exercise focuses on building upon the authentication system from Lab 4. After a user logs in, they must be redirected to a dashboard tailored to their role. The application must also protect these dashboards, ensuring users cannot access areas reserved for other roles, a concept known as Role-Based Access Control (RBAC).

**Materials/Resources**

* Personal Computer with Internet Access
* XAMPP/WAMP/LAMP server installed
* CodeIgniter Framework (latest version)
* Visual Studio Code or any code editor
* Git and GitHub Account
* Web Browser (Chrome, Firefox, etc.)
* Pass the user's role and relevant data to the view.

**Step 4: Create a Unified Dashboard View with Conditional Content**

1. Create or modify the dashboard view at **app/Views/auth/dashboard.php**.
2. Use PHP c onditional statements to display different content based on the user's role.

**Step 5: Create a Dynamic Navigation Bar**

1. Modify your header template (**app/Views/templates/header.php**) to include role-specific navigation items accessible from anywhere in the application.

**Step 6: Configure RoutesLaboratory Activity**

**Step 1: Project Setup**

1. Open your existing ITE311-LASTNAME CodeIgniter project.
2. Ensure your database has a **users** table with a **role** column: **admin, teacher, student**.
   * If not, create a new migration to alter the table.
3. Verify that the login process from Lab 4 correctly stores the user's **role** in the session data.
4. Open your previously created CodeIgniter project **ITE311-LASTNAME**.
5. Ensure your local server and database are running.
6. Open a terminal/command prompt in your project root.

**Step 2: Modify the Login Process for Unified Dashboard**

1. Navigate to your **Auth.php** controller.
2. Locate the **login()** method where user credentials are verified.
3. After a successful login, redirect everyone to a generic **dashboard** and implement a conditional check on the user's **role** from the session.

**Step 3: Enhance the Dashboard Method in the Auth Controller**

1. In your **Auth.php** controller, locate the **dashboard()** method.
2. Enhance this method to:
3. Perform authorization check (ensure user is logged in).
4. Fetch role-specific data from the database.
5. Ensure your **app/Config/Routes.php** has the correct route for the dashboard:
   * $routes->get('/dashboard', 'Auth::dashboard');

**Step 4: Create a Unified Dashboard View with Conditional Content**

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2. Use PHP c onditional statements to display different content based on the user's role.

**Step 5: Create a Dynamic Navigation Bar**

1. Modify your header template (**app/Views/templates/header.php**) to include role-specific navigation items accessible from anywhere in the application.

**Step 7: Test the Application Thoroughly**

1. Register or manually create users in your database with different roles (**admin, teacher, student**).
2. Log in with each user and verify:

* All users are redirected to the same **dashboard** URL.
* The dashboard displays different content based on the user's role.
* The navigation bar shows appropriate menu items for each role.
* Users can only see and access functionality intended for their role.

1. Test the logout functionality and access control.

**Step 8: Push to GitHub**

1. Commit your changes with a descriptive message.
   * At least five commits and it should be 4 days before submission are required to identify the progress of version control of the code or syntax.
   * Commit: "ROLE BASE Implementation"
2. Push the changes to your GitHub repository.

**Step 9: Vulnerable Checking**

1. Secure the **students** login and registration process so there is no vulnerability in the login procedures.

Output / Results

* Screenshot 1: The **user's table shows** users with different roles.
* Screenshot 2: When logged in as an admin, the dashboard view shows admin-specific content.
* Screenshot 3: When logged in as a teacher, the dashboard view shows teacher-specific content.
* Screenshot 4: When logged in as a student, the dashboard view shows student-specific content.
* Screenshot 5: The navigation bar displays different menu items for admin vs student users.
* Screenshot 6: The GitHub repository shows the latest commits.

**QUESTIONS:**

1. Authorization vs. Authentication: Based on your implementation, explain the difference between authentication from Lab 4 and authorization from Lab 5. Where in your code did you implement authorization?

-Authentication is about verifying who a user is. In Lab 4, when a user logs in, the system checks their email/username and password. If the credentials match, the system knows the user is real and allows them to enter the site. Authorization is about what a user is allowed to do. In Lab 5, after login, the system checks the user’s role (admin, teacher, or student) stored in the session. Depending on the role, it shows different content or menu options.

I implement authorization in my session code, **In my Login Security, and in my Login & Dashboard Checks too.** This is to make sure that users only see the features they are allowed to access.

1. How does the dashboard view determine which content to display? Explain the role of the session variable in this process.

- When a user logs in to the website, the system remembers who they are by using something called a session. This session stores important information about the user, such as their name and role, while they are logged in.

The dashboard then checks the user’s role from the session to decide what content to display. For example, an admin will see admin-only options, a teacher will see teacher-related content, and a student will see student-specific features. The session acts like the website’s memory, keeping track of the user so that they only see the things they are allowed to access while using the site.

1. If we wanted to add a new user role, what changes would be required in the current implementation to support this new role?

-A lot. If we wanted to add a new user role in the system, there are a few changes we would need to make. First, we would add the new role to the database so that users can be assigned to it. Next, we would update the registration process to allow users to choose or be given this new role. After that, the system would need to store the role in the session when the user logs in, just like it does for admins, teachers, and students. Finally, we would make changes to the dashboard and navigation bar so that the new role sees the right content and menu items.

**Output / Results**

Screenshot 1

A screenshot of a computer

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

Screenshot 2

A screenshot of a computer

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

Screenshot 3

A screenshot of a computer

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

Screenshot 4

A screenshot of a computer

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

Screenshot 5

**STUDENT**

A screenshot of a computer

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

**ADMIN**

A screenshot of a computer

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

Screenshot 6

A screenshot of a computer

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

A screenshot of a computer

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

**Conclusion**

In this laboratory exercise, I learned how to make a system that shows different content for different users. By using roles like admin, teacher, and student, the dashboard and navigation menu change depending on who is logged in. I also learned how sessions help the system remember users and control what they can see. This makes the website safer and easier to use because each user only sees what they are allowed to.