Progress report 3

Week 5

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Authorization

We created the Authorizations class, and then opened a new page for this functionality. Function handles GET and POST requests to the "/authorize" endpoint. If the request method is GET, it renders the "registration.html" template.

```
func authorizationHandler(w http.ResponseWriter, r *http.Request) {
   if r.Method == "GET" {
      tmpl, err := template.ParseFiles("registration.html")
      if err != nil {
         http.Error(w, err.Error(), http.StatusInternalServerError)
         return
    }
   err = tmpl.Execute(w, nil)
   if err != nil {
      http.Error(w, err.Error(), http.StatusInternalServerError)
      return
   }
}
```

If the request method is POST, it extracts the form data (username and password) and checks the user's credentials against the database or other authentication service. If the authentication is successful, it redirects the user to the "/dashboard" endpoint. If the authentication fails, it renders the "authorization-error.html" template.

AuthorizationHandler is responsible for serving an authorization form to the user when the user visits the "/authorize" URL using a GET request. When the user submits the form using a POST request, the handler checks the user's credentials against a database or other authentication service. If the credentials are correct, the handler redirects the user to the dashboard page. If the credentials are incorrect, the handler serves an error page.

DashboardHandler: This function handles GET requests to the "/dashboard" endpoint. It renders the "dashboard.html" template.

```
func dashboardHandler(w http.ResponseWriter, r *http.Request) {
   tmpl, err := template.ParseFiles("dashboard.html")
   if err != nil {
      http.Error(w, err.Error(), http.StatusInternalServerError)
      return
   }
   err = tmpl.Execute(w, nil)
   if err != nil {
      http.Error(w, err.Error(), http.StatusInternalServerError)
      return
   }
}
```