Limiting Controller Access:

```
class ApplicationController < ActionController::Base

#Functions for the application controller.
protect_from_forgery with: :exception

#Include SessionsHelpers. Allows helpers to be executed.
include SessionsHelper

private
def logged_in_user

def logged_in_user

unless logged_in;
store_location
flash[:danger] = "Please log in."
redirect_to login_url
end

def correct_user

@user = User.find(params[:id])
redirect_to(root_url) unless current_user?(@user)
end

def admin_user
redirect_to(root_url) unless current_user.admin == true
end

def teacher_user

def teacher_user

redirect_to(root_url) unless current_user.teacher?
end

def student_user
redirect_to(root_url) unless current_user.teacher?
end

def student_user
redirect_to(root_url) unless | current_user.teacher? && | current_user.admin?
end

def student_user
redirect_to(root_url) unless | current_user.teacher? && | current_user.admin?
end

def student_user
redirect_to(root_url) unless | current_user.teacher? && | current_user.admin?
end
```

Figure 1. Definition of functions used to determine before actions

```
1
  class FreePlayRoomsController < ApplicationController</pre>
2
3
     before_action :logged_in_user
4
     before_action :student_user, :except => [:index]
5
    Figure 2. Before actions for Free Play Rooms Controller
1 class InterviewsController < ApplicationController</pre>
 3
      before_action :logged_in_user
      before_action :admin_user
       Figure 3. Before actions for Interviews Controller
1 class SkillsController < ApplicationController
 2
 3
       before_action :logged_in_user
 4
       before_action :teacher_user
```

Figure 4. Before actions for skills Controller

Limiting controller access is a fundamental aspect of the project. As defined in our users' stories: confidentiality and integrity of users' information are three major security assets that we strive to maintain. In order to insure the confidentiality of students, we want to limit who is able to view certain information. As seen in figure 2, logged in users are unable to view any aspect of the free play room. Unlogged in users are unable to view the times and dates of when students will be in the room. Additionally, teacher and admins are only able to view the index of the free play room. Thus, are unable to edit or delete student bookings – ensuring user integrity of their information. If an unlogged in user attempts to view the free play room controller, or in fact any controller except static pages and new user page, they will be redirected to the login page. Just like with the free play room, any logged in user who attempts to view information not relevant to themselves (unauthorised) will be redirected to the home page. This functions responsible for redirecting certain users are found in the application controller as seen in Figure 1, therefore all controllers in the project inherit these functions.

In addition to the control above, I have implemented other additional control methods to prevent information about users being disclosed to unauthorised users. An example of this is the show page of users. If the correct users is logged in they can see personal information such as email, parent name, etc. However, users are only able to see name, birth date and Facebook address of other users.

Test fixtures and Helpers:

Figure 5. Test fixture for users

Figure 8. Test Helper

```
availability_test.r × test_helper.rb • availabilities.yml × 

1 one:
2 user_id: 2
3 user_emmil: teachernum1@example.gov
4 doy: Monday
5 time: 09:30
6 duration: 2
7
8 two:
9 user_id: 3
10 user_emmil: techteacher@teacher.org
11 doy: Friday
12 time: 09:30
13 duration: 5
```

Figure 6. Test fixture for availabilities

```
availability_test.r × test_helper.rb • av

1 one:
2 user_id: 4
3 user_email: student@example.gov
4 preferred_day: Monday
5 preferred_time: 12:30
6 instrument: Guitar
7 preferred_teacher_language: English
8 preferred_teacher_gender: Male
9
10 two:
11 user_id: 5
12 user_email: num2@student.gov
13 preferred_day: Friday
14 preferred_time: 30:11
15 instrument: Drums
16 preferred_teacher_language: English
17 preferred_teacher_gender: None
```

Figure 7. Test fixture for preferences

Above are some examples of test fixtures used for this project. As seen in Figure 5 compared to artefact 5, the user fixtures have been significantly modified and updated to reflect plans for release 2. The admin user has been named as Mika and her test credentials have been updated to reflect her. There are two fixtures for teachers, each with slightly different, yet both valid, credentials. This is the same two student fixtures.

Two test fixtures were created for each table/controller created. An example of this can be seen in Figure 6 and 7. Both fixtures for each table/controller are valid however, each fixture belongs to a separate individual. This is so it can be tested whether or not a user can manipulate an entry that does not belong to themselves. The test helper then assigns each of these fixtures to an object, thus allowing each test controller to access these objects without repetitive code.

Test controllers:

```
class InterviewsControllerTest < ActionDispatch::IntegrationTest
            test "admin should get index" do
                  assert_response :success
assert_select "title", "My Interviews | #{@base_title}"
             test "admin should get new" do
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                  assert_response :success
assert_select "title", "Book Interview | #{@base_title}"
             test "admin should get edit" do
                log_in_os(@domin)
get_edit_interview_poth(@interview1)
assert_response :success
assert_select "title", "Edit Interview | #{@base_title}"
             end
test "admin should get delete" do
log_in_as(@admin)
get delete_interview_path(@interview1)
                assert_response :success
assert_select "title", "Delete Interview | #{@base_title}"
             test "teacher should not get index" do log_in_as(@teacher1)
                get my_interviews_path
assert_redirected_to root_url
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52
             test "teacher should not get new" do
                log_in_as(@teacher1)
get new_interview_path
assert_redirected_to root_url
             test "teacher should not get edit" do
                get edit_interview_path(@interview1)
assert_redirected_to root_url
             end
test "teacher should not get delete" do
log_in_as(@teacher1)
get delete_interview_path(@interview1)
assert_redirected_to root_url
             test "student should not get index" do log_in_as(@student1)
                get my_interviews_path
assert_redirected_to root_url
```

Figure 9. Test Controller for Interviews part 1

```
test "student should not get index" do

log_in_os(Estudent)

get my_interviews_path

sosert_redirected_to root_url

log_in_os(Estudent)

get me_interview_path

sosert_redirected_to root_url

log_in_os(Estudent)

get new_interview.path

sosert_redirected_to root_url

log_in_os(Estudent)

get edit_interview_path(einterview)

assert_redirected_to root_url

log_in_os(Estudent)

get edit_interview_path(einterview)

assert_redirected_to root_url

log_in_os(Estudent)

log_i
```

Figure 10. Test Controller for Interviews part 2

```
1 require 'test_helper'
     class AvailabilitiesControllerTest < ActionDispatch::IntegrationTest
          log_in_as(@teacher1)
          get my_availabilities_path
          assert_select "title", "My Availabilities | #{@base_title}"
10
11
          log_in_as(@teacher1)
          get new_availability_path
assert_response :success
          assert select "title", "Add New Availability | #{@base title}"
          log_in_as(@teacher1)
          get edit_availability_path(@availability1)
          assert_select "title", "Edit Availability | #{@base_title}"
20
21
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24
25
          log_in_as(@teacher1)
          get delete_availability_path(@availability1)
          assert_response :success
assert_select "title", "Delete Availability | #{@base_title}"
26
27
28
29
       test "should redirect student to home page on index attempt" \emph{do}
30
31
          log in as(@student1)
          get my_availabilities_path
assert_redirected_to root_url
33
34
35
        test "should redirect student to home page on new attempt" do
          log_in_as(@student1)
          get new_availability_path
36
37
          assert_redirected_to
        test "should redirect student to home page on edit attempt" do
          log_in_as(@student1)
get edit_availability_path(@availability1)
          assert_redirected_to root_ur
```

Figure 11. Test Controller for Availabilities

As displayed in Figures 9 and 10, the test controller for Interviews has 16 tests and 20 assertions. The first four tests check to make sure that the admin is able to access all intended pages of the interview controller – on successful access then tests to make sure that the title is correctly displaying the appropriate information. There are then eight tests to test if both teachers and students are unable to access the interview controller and are redirected to the root url. Lastly are four tests, testing if un logged users are redirected to the sign up page.

This pattern is used almost identically for all test controllers, only changing the users that should be able to access that specific controller.