Laravel Authentication Middleware

PHP WebDevelopment 2020-2021

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Learn to Search in Internet



- The course assignments require to search in Internet
 - This is an important part of the learning process
 - Some exercises intentionally have no hints
- Learn to find solutions!
 - Software development includes everyday searching and learning
 - No excuses, just learn to study!









Frontend Scaffolding

While Laravel does not dictate which JavaScript or CSS pre-processors you use,

it does provide a basic starting point using <u>Bootstrap</u>, <u>React</u>, and / or <u>Vue</u> that will be helpful for many applications.



- The Bootstrap and Vue are located in the laravel/ui
 Composer package
 - which may be installed by

composer require laravel/ui:^2.4



 then you may install the frontend scaffolding of your choice using the ui Artisan command

```
// Generate basic scaffolding...

php artisan ui bootstrap

php artisan ui vue

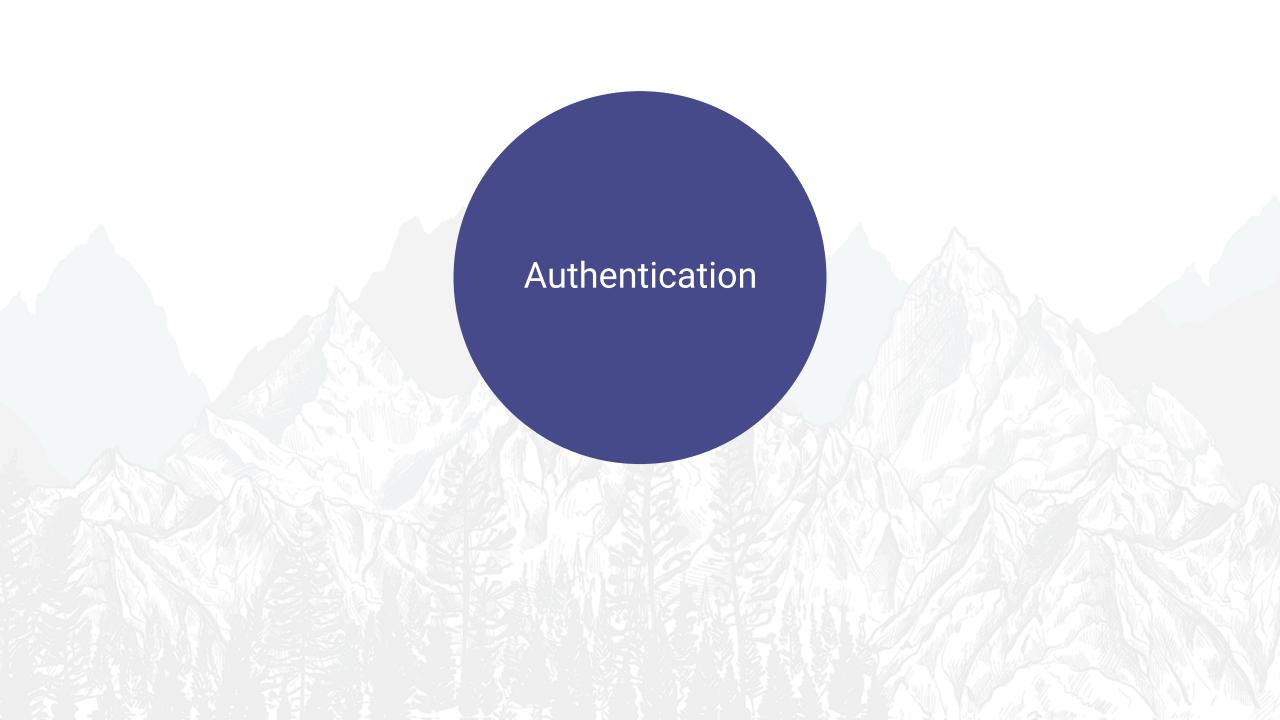
php artisan ui react
```

- run npm install and npm run dev



to generate Laravel Auth scaffolding

```
// Generate login / registration scaffolding...
php artisan ui bootstrap --auth
php artisan ui vue --auth
php artisan ui react --auth
```



Authentication

Laravel makes implementing authentication very simple.

In fact, almost everything is configured for you out of the box.

The authentication configuration file is located at config/auth.php, which contains several well documented options for tweaking the behavior of the authentication services.



to generate Laravel Auth scaffolding

```
// Generate login / registration scaffolding...
php artisan ui bootstrap --auth
php artisan ui vue --auth
php artisan ui react --auth
```



This command creates -

auth routes

```
19
20 Auth::routes();
21
```

auth controllers





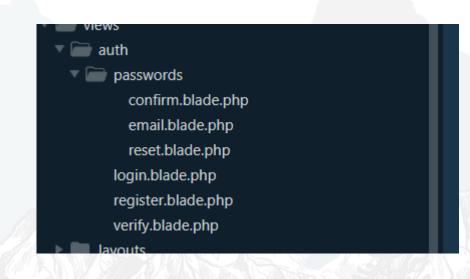


REGISTER

LOGIN

auth views - backend

frontend



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frontend auth views

E-Mail Address		Name	
Password		E-Mail Address	
	☐ Remember Me	E-Mail Address	
	Login Forgot Your Password?	Password	
		Confirm Password	



Authentication

The auth system is fully customisable.

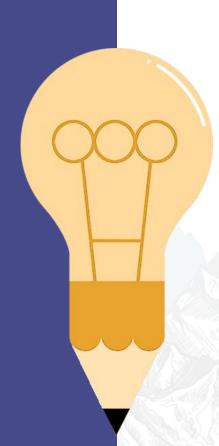
You can change -

- the user login/registration
- auth driver
- design

auth customisations

Customising auth logic flow





If you need to change customisation logic you do not change the methods in AuthenticatesUsers trait.

You redefine auth properties and methods in the appropriate controllers as shown in the documentation

Authentication

Retrieving the authenticated user

You may access the authenticated user via the Auth facade - always place on top of the file, holding the class definition -

use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Auth;



in the controller or model -

```
// Get the currently authenticated user...
$user = Auth::user();

// Get the currently authenticated user's ID...
$id = Auth::id();
```



- Once a user is authenticated, you may access the authenticated user
 - via an Illuminate\Http\Request instance.
 - Remember, type-hinted classes will automatically be injected into your controller methods:

```
public function update(Request $request)
{
    // $request->user() returns an instance of the authenticated user...
}
```



To determine if the user is already logged into your application -

```
if( Auth::check() ) {
    // The user is logged in...
}
```

Determining If The Current User Is Authenticated





Even though it is possible to determine if a user is authenticated using the check method, you will typically use a middleware to verify that the user is authenticated before allowing the user access to certain routes / controllers.



- To allow only authenticated users to access a given route.

```
Route::get('profile', function () {
    // Only authenticated users may enter...
})->middleware('auth');
```



 Protect all controller methods by calling a middleware in controller's constructor

```
public function __construct()
{
    $this->middleware('auth');
}
```



Laravel ships with an auth middleware, which is defined at Illuminate\Auth\Middleware\Authenticate.
Since this middleware is already registered in your HTTP kernel, all you need to do is attach the middleware to a route definition(s)



Redirect unauthenticated users to named route

```
protected function redirectTo($request)
{
    return route('login');
}
```

modify this behavior by updating the redirectTo function in your app/Http/Middleware/Authenticate.php file

Authentication

For more on Laravel authentication, please read the <u>documentation</u>



Middleware

- Middleware provide a convenient mechanism for filtering HTTP requests entering your application for protecting the routes of the application.
- For example, Laravel includes a middleware that verifies the user of your application is authenticated.
- If the user is not authenticated, the middleware will redirect the user to the login screen.
- However, if the user is authenticated, the middleware will allow the request to proceed further into the application. documentation

Middleware

Additional middleware can be written to perform a variety of tasks besides authentication.

Let's build a middleware that will protect the admin routes - the routes for reading, adding, editing, deleting users.



- create a new middleware

php artisan make:middleware CheckIsAdmin

This command will place a new ChecklsAdmin class within your app/Http/Middleware directory.



- In this middleware, we will only allow access to the route if the user role is admin. Otherwise, we will redirect the users back to the home URI.

```
public function handle($request, Closure $next)
        if ($request->user()->role->name != 'admin') {
            return redirect('home');
        return $next($request);
```



- The middleware runs before the request is handled by the app

```
public function handle($request, Closure $next)
        if ($request->user()->role->name != 'admin') {
            return redirect('home');
        return $next($request);
```



- The middleware runs after the request is handled by the app

```
public function handle($request, Closure $next)
        $response = $next($request);
       // Perform middleware check action
        return $response;
```



- Register the middleware in app/Http/Kernel.php if you want to run during every HTTP request to your application in the \$middleware property.
- If you want to assign the middleware to specific routes
 - follow the steps in the documentation.



- To assign multiple middlewares -

```
Route::resource('/demo', 'demoController')->middleware(['auth', 'admin']);
```

See the documentation for available ways of grouping routes.

Questions?



Partners















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