Curso Laravel 5.2 com ACL - Aulas 1 a 14 EspecializaTi (Carlos Ferreira)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-AVa6GNpEL8&list=PLVSNL1PHDWvTch1r8uTSluw9SkzSA9cDJ

Resumo do curso feito por Roberto Pinheiro

Aula 01 - Apresentação do curso



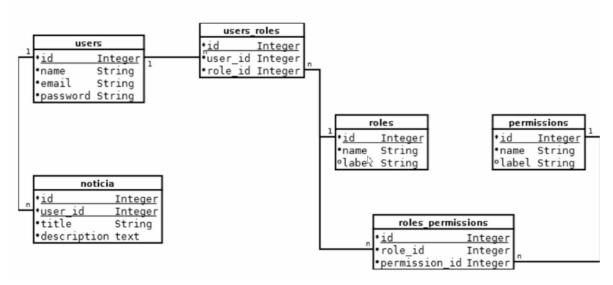
Possui nível de acesso a usuários.



Funções permitidas para cada nível de usuário

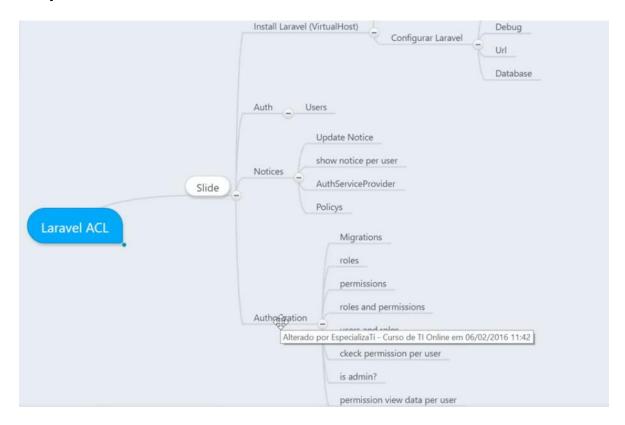


Relacionamento entre as tabelas da aplicação

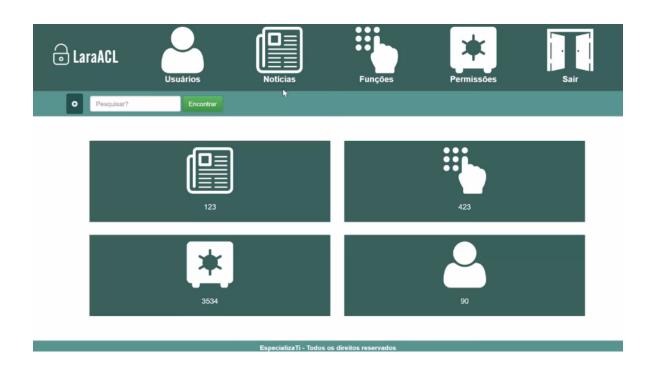


Aula 02 - Organização do Curso Laravel com ACL

Mapa mental







Aula 03 - Instalando Laravel e configurando Virtual Host

Instalando o Laravel e criando o projeto

composer create-project --prefer-dist laravel/laravel laravel-acl

Configurando Virtual Host

c:/Windows/System32/drivers/etc/hosts

```
# Copyright (c) 1993-2009 Microsoft Corp.
# This is a sample HOSTS file used by Microsoft TCP/IP for Windows.
# This file contains the mappings of IP addresses to host names. Each
# entry should be kept on an individual line. The IP address should
# be placed in the first column followed by the corresponding host name.
# The IP address and the host name should be separated by at least one
# space.
# Additionally, comments (such as these) may be inserted on individual
# lines or following the machine name denoted by a '#' symbol.
# For example:
# 102.54.94.97 rhino.acme.com # source server
# 38.25.63.10 x.acme.com # x client host
# localhost name resolution is handled within DNS itself.
#
       127.0.0.1 localhost
       ::1 localhost
127.0.0.1 localhost
::1 localhost
127.0.0.1
           appLogin.test
                             #laragon magic!
127.0.0.1 blog.test
                          #laragon magic!
127.0.0.1 laravel-acl.test #laragon magic!
127.0.0.1 laravel53-basico.test #laragon magic!
127.0.0.1 NewsApp.test
                             #laragon magic!
127.0.0.1
            primeiro.test
                             #laragon magic!
127.0.0.1 rest-larayel.test #laragon magic!
127.0.0.1
            rest api.test
                            #laragon magic!
127.0.0.1
            SistemaUsuarios.test #laragon magic!
```

'timezone' => 'America/Sao_Paulo',

.env

APP_NAME=Laravel
APP_ENV=local
APP_KEY=base64:M29FqBdy1ir30TerdGYjv3YPRsMN+3k8vDvlgM+stTw=
APP_DEBUG=true
APP_URL=http://laravel-acl.test

Aula 04 - Auth Laravel

Criando sistema de autenticação com o Laravel

Login

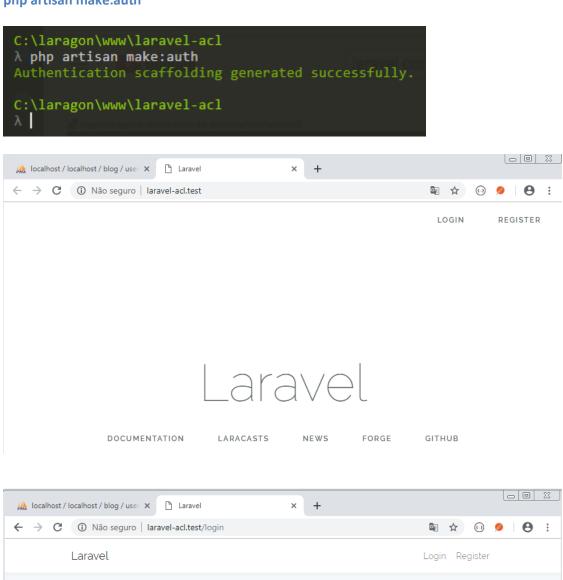
E-Mail Address

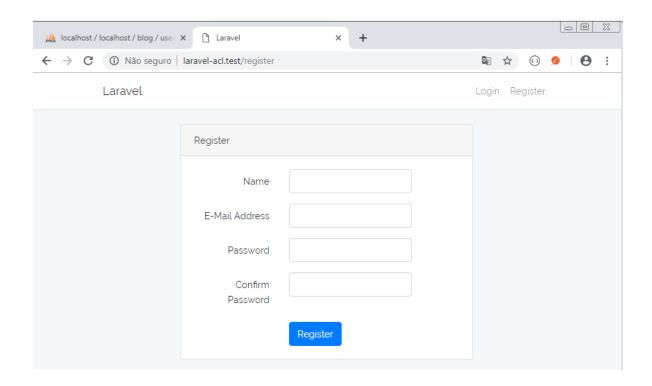
Password

Remember Me

Forgot Your Password?

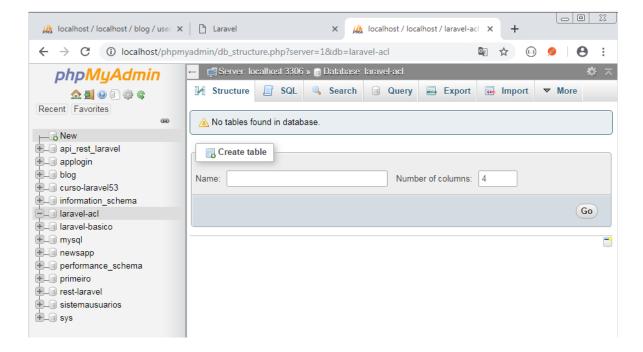
php artisan make:auth





Criando o banco de dados

Crie o banco de dados chamado laravel-acl



Configurando o acesso ao banco de dados

Abrir o arquivo .env e fazer a seguinte configuração:

DB_CONNECTION=mysql
DB_HOST=localhost
DB_PORT=3306
DB_DATABASE=laravel-acl
DB_USERNAME=root
DB_PASSWORD=

Criar model e migration

php artisan make:model Post -m

```
C:\laragon\www\laravel-acl
\( \lambda \) php artisan make:model Post -m

Model created successfully.

Created Migration: 2019_02_24_140124_create_posts_table

C:\laragon\www\laravel-acl
\( \lambda \)
```

database/migrations/2019_02_24_140124_create_posts_table.php

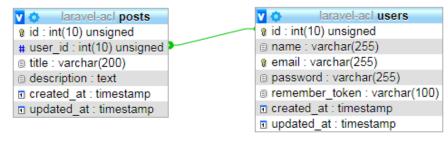
```
<?php
use Illuminate\Database\Schema\Blueprint;
use Illuminate\Database\Migrations\Migration;
class CreatePostsTable extends Migration
  public function up()
    Schema::create('posts', function (Blueprint $table) {
      $table->increments('id');
      $table->integer('user_id')->unsigned();
       $table->foreign('user id')->references('id')->on('users')->onDelete('cascade');
       $table->string('title', 200);
      $table->text('description');
      $table->timestamps();
    });
  }
  public function down()
    Schema::drop('posts');
}
```

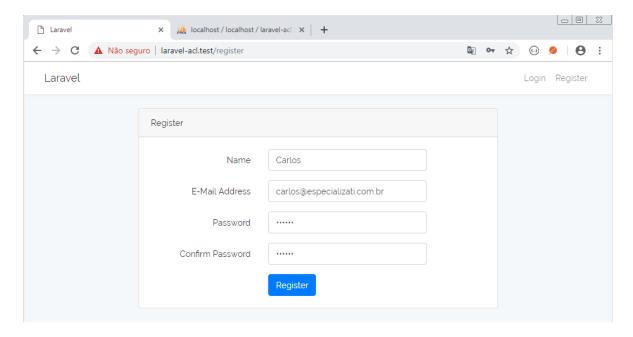
Criando as tabelas

php artisan migrate

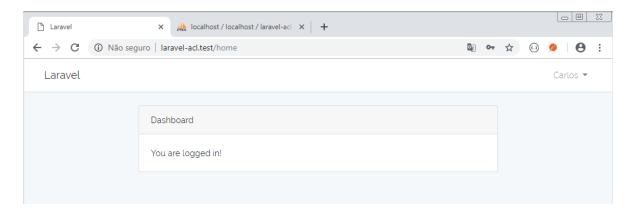
No phpmyadmin clique em Design

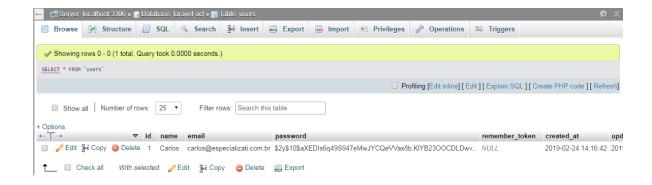




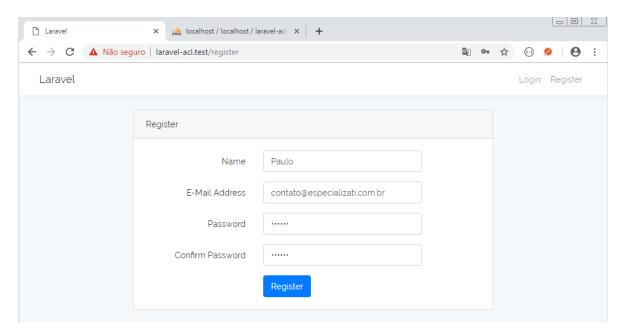


Senha: 123456





Faça logout e cadastre um novo usuário



Senha: 123456



Aula 05 - Cadastrando Posts e listando

```
<?php
namespace App;
use Illuminate\Database\Eloquent\Model;
class Post extends Model
  public function user()
    // Relacionamento de muitos para um
    return $this->belongsTo(User::class);
}
app/http/Controllers/HomeController.php
<?php
namespace App\Http\Controllers;
use Illuminate\Http\Request;
use App\Post;
class HomeController extends Controller
  public function __construct()
    $this->middleware('auth');
  }
  public function index(Post $post)
    $posts = $post->all();
    return view('home', compact('posts'));
  }
}
```

app/Post.php

resources/views/home.blade.php

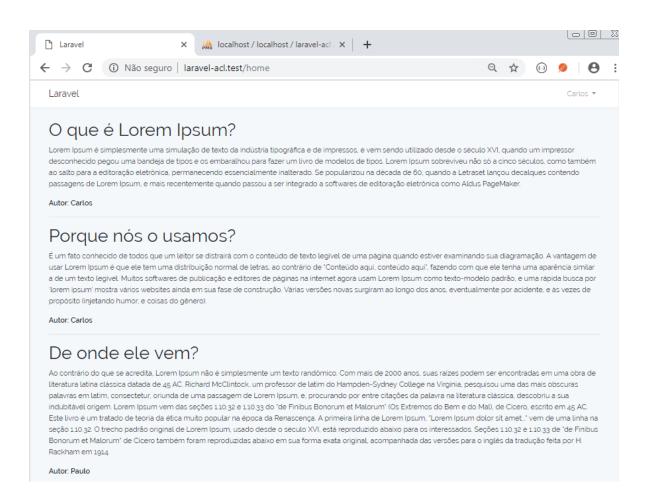
```
@extends('layouts.app')

@section('content')

<div class="container">
    @forelse($posts as $post)
    <h1>{{$post->title}}</h1>
    {{$post->description}}
    ><b>Autor: {{$post->user->name}}</b>
    <hr>
    @empty
    Nenhum post cadastrado
    @endforelse
</div>
@endsection
```

routes/web.php

// Foi inserido automaticamente ao criar auth
Auth::routes();
Route::get('/home', 'HomeController@index')->name('home');



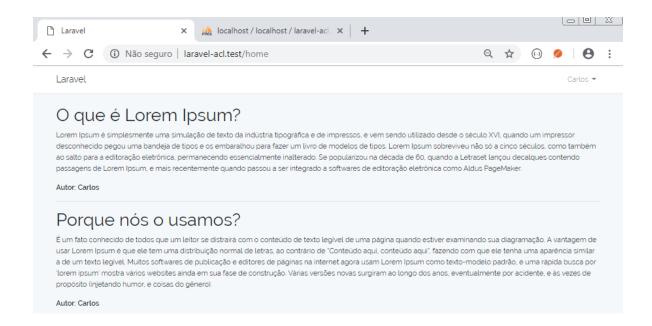
Aula 06 - Iniciando ACL com Laravel

Exibindo apenas os posts do usuário logado

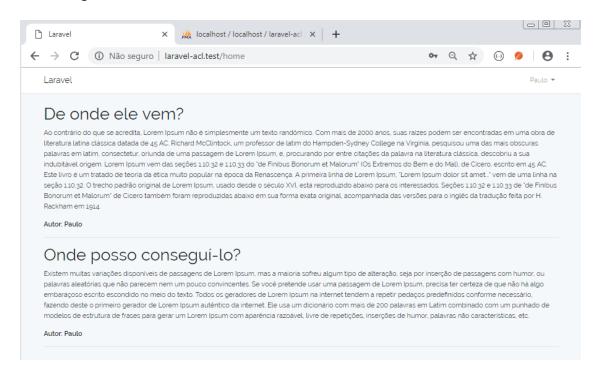
app/http/Controllers/HomeController.php

```
<?php
namespace App\Http\Controllers;
use Illuminate\Http\Request;
use App\Post;
class HomeController extends Controller
{
   public function __construct()
   {
     $this->middleware('auth');
}

   public function index(Post $post)
{
     // Seleciona todos os posts do usuário logado
     $posts = $post->where('user_id', auth()->user()->id)->get();
     return view('home', compact('posts'));
}
```



Usuário logado como Paulo



Preparando edição do post

routes/web.php

```
Auth::routes();
Route::get('/home', 'HomeController@index')->name('home');
Route::get('/post/{id}/update', 'HomeController@update');
```

resources/views/home.blade.php

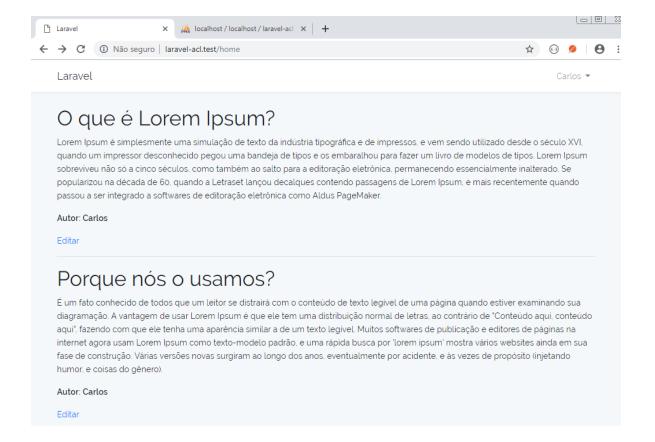
```
@extends('layouts.app')

@section('content')

<div class="container">
    @forelse($posts as $post)
    <h1>{{$post->title}}</h1>
    {{$post->description}}
    <a href="{{url("/post/$post->id/update")}}">Editar</a>
    <hr>
    @empty
    Nenhum post cadastrado
    @endforelse
</div>
@endsection
```

app/http/Controllers/HomeController.php

```
<?php
namespace App\Http\Controllers;
use Illuminate\Http\Request;
use App\Post;
class HomeController extends Controller
  public function __construct()
    $this->middleware('auth');
  public function index(Post $post)
    // Seleciona todos os posts
    // $posts = $post->all();
    // Seleciona todos os posts do usuário logado
    $posts = $post->where('user_id', auth()->user()->id)->get();
    return view('home', compact('posts'));
 }
  public function update($idpost){
    $post = Post::find($idpost);
    return view('post-update', compact('post'));
}
resources/views/post-update.blade.php
@extends('layouts.app')
@section('content')
<div class="container">
    <h1>{{$post->title}}</h1>
    {{$post->description}}
    <b>Autor: {{$post->user->name}}</b>
</div>
@endsection
```



Clique no link "Editar" do primeiro post:



Bloqueando edição de posts que não são do usuário

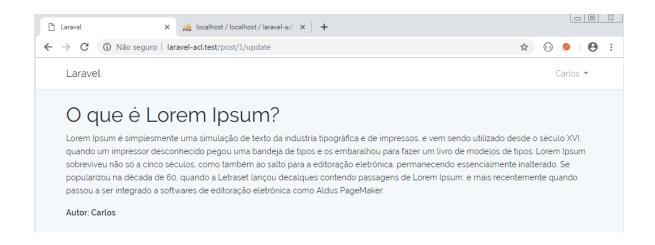
Definindo a primeira ACL

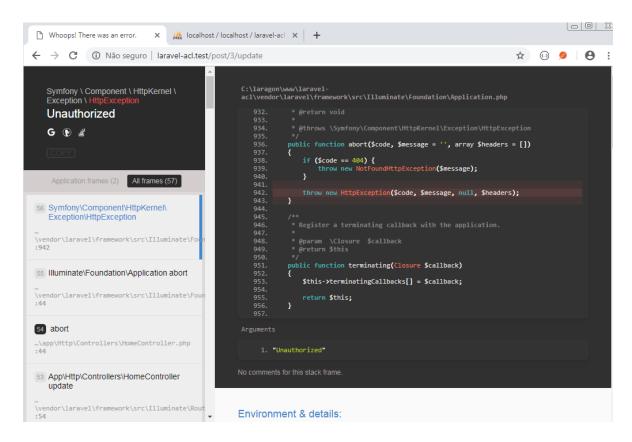
```
app/Providers/AuthServiceProvider.php
```

```
<?php
namespace App\Providers;
// use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Gate;
use Illuminate\Contracts\Auth\Access\Gate as GateContract;
use Illuminate\Foundation\Support\Providers\AuthServiceProvider as ServiceProvider;
use App\Post;
use App\User;
class AuthServiceProvider extends ServiceProvider
  protected $policies = [
    'App\Model' => 'App\Policies\ModelPolicy',
  public function boot(GateContract $gate)
    $this->registerPolicies();
    $gate->define('update-post', function(User $user, Post $post){
      return $user->id == $post->user_id;
    });
  }
}
```

app/http/Controllers/HomeController.php

```
<?php
namespace App\Http\Controllers;
use Illuminate\Http\Request;
use App\Post;
use Gate;
class HomeController extends Controller
  public function __construct()
    $this->middleware('auth');
  }
  public function index(Post $post)
    // Seleciona todos os posts
    // $posts = $post->all();
    // Seleciona todos os posts do usuário logado
    $posts = $post->where('user_id', auth()->user()->id)->get();
    return view('home', compact('posts'));
  }
  public function update($idpost){
    $post = Post::find($idpost);
    // $this->authorize('update-post', $post);
    if( Gate::denies('update-post', $post) )
      abort(403, 'Unauthorized');
    return view('post-update', compact('post'));
  }
}
```





Aula 07 - Laravel ACL na View

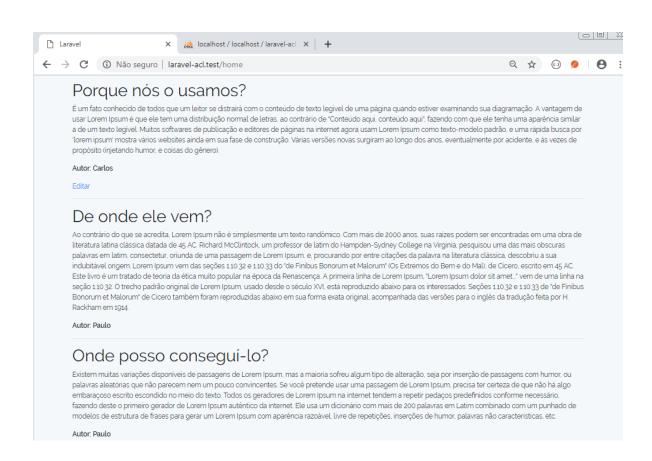
Exibindo todos os posts e permitindo editar apenas os do usuário

app/http/Controllers/HomeController.php

```
<?php
namespace App\Http\Controllers;
use Illuminate\Http\Request;
use App\Post;
use Gate;
class HomeController extends Controller
  public function __construct()
    $this->middleware('auth');
  public function index(Post $post)
    // Seleciona todos os posts
    $posts = $post->all();
    // Seleciona todos os posts do usuário logado
    // $posts = $post->where('user_id', auth()->user()->id)->get();
    return view('home', compact('posts'));
  }
  public function update($idpost){
    $post = Post::find($idpost);
    // $this->authorize('update-post', $post);
    if( Gate::denies('update-post', $post))
      abort(403, 'Unauthorized');
    return view('post-update', compact('post'));
  }
}
```

resources/views/home.blade.php

```
@extends('layouts.app')
@section('content')
<div class="container">
 @forelse($posts as $post)
   <h1>{{$post->title}}</h1>
   {{$post->description}}
   <b>Autor: {{$post->user->name}}</b>
   @can('update-post', $post)
          <a href="{{url("/post/$post->id/update")}}">Editar</a>
   @endcan
   <hr>
  @empty
   Nenhum post cadastrado
 @endforelse
</div>
@endsection
```



Aula 08 - Definindo políticas de acesso ao sistema

Criando políticas de acesso ao sistema

php artisan make:policy PostPolicy

```
C:\laragon\www\laravel-acl
\( \lambda \) php artisan make:policy PostPolicy
Policy created successfully.

C:\laragon\www\laravel-acl
\( \lambda \)
```

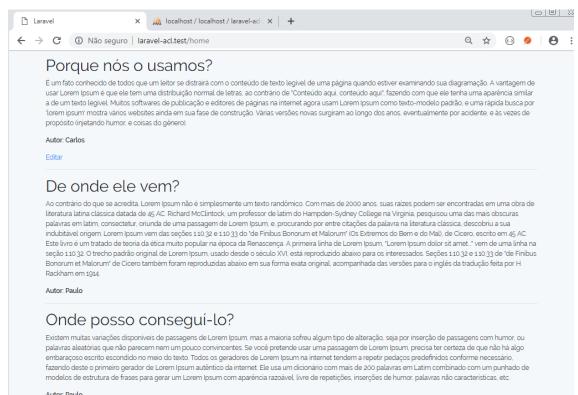
Organizando as políticas de acesso

```
app/Policies/PostPolicy.php
```

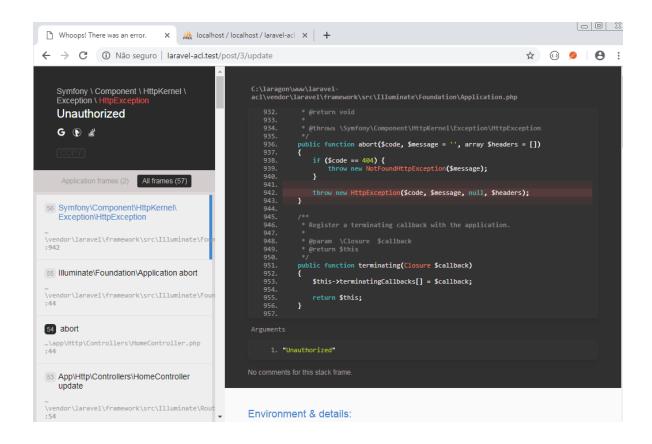
```
<?php
namespace App\Policies;
use Illuminate\Auth\Access\HandlesAuthorization;
use App\User;
use App\Post;
class PostPolicy
{
    use HandlesAuthorization;
    public function __construct()
    {
        //
    }
    public function updatePost(User $user, Post $post)
    {
        return $user->id == $post->user_id;
    }
}
```

app/Providers/AuthServiceProvider.php

```
<?php
namespace App\Providers;
// use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Gate;
use Illuminate\Contracts\Auth\Access\Gate as GateContract;
use Illuminate\Foundation\Support\Providers\AuthServiceProvider as ServiceProvider;
use App\Post;
use App\User;
class AuthServiceProvider extends ServiceProvider
  protected $policies = [
    // 'App\Model' => 'App\Policies\ModelPolicy',
    \App\Post::class => \App\Policies\PostPolicy::class
 ];
  public function boot(GateContract $gate)
    $this->registerPolicies();
    $gate->define('update-post', function(User $user, Post $post){
      return $user->id == $post->user id;
  }
}
```







Aula 09 - Criando migrations ACL FOR LARGE SYSTEMS

Criando model e migration para as funções

php artisan make:model Role -m

```
C:\laragon\www\laravel-acl
λ php artisan make:model Role -m
Model created successfully.
Created Migration: 2019_02_25_005005_create_roles_table
C:\laragon\www\laravel-acl
λ |
```

php artisan make:model Permission -m

```
C:\laragon\www\laravel-acl
λ php artisan make:model Permission -m
Model created successfully.
Created Migration: 2019_02_25_005221_create_permissions_table
C:\laragon\www\laravel-acl
λ |
```

```
<?php
use Illuminate\Database\Schema\Blueprint;
use Illuminate\Database\Migrations\Migration;
class CreateRolesTable extends Migration
  public function up()
    Schema::create('roles', function (Blueprint $table) {
      $table->increments('id');
      $table->string('name', 50);
      $table->string('label', 200);
      $table->timestamps();
    });
    Schema::create('role_user', function (Blueprint $table) {
       $table->increments('id');
      $table->integer('role_id')->unsigned();
       $table->integer('user_id')->unsigned();
       $table->foreign('role_id')
           ->references('id')
           ->on('roles')
           ->onDelete('cascade');
       $table->foreign('user_id')
           ->references('id')
           ->on('users')
           ->onDelete('cascade');
    });
  }
  public function down()
    Schema::drop('role_user');
    Schema::drop('roles');
  }
}
```

database/migrations/2019_02_25_005221_create_permissions_table.php

```
<?php
use Illuminate\Database\Schema\Blueprint;
use Illuminate\Database\Migrations\Migration;
class CreatePermissionsTable extends Migration
  public function up()
    Schema::create('permissions', function (Blueprint $table) {
      $table->increments('id');
      $table->string('name', 50);
      $table->string('label', 200);
      $table->timestamps();
    });
    Schema::create('permission_role', function (Blueprint $table) {
       $table->increments('id');
       $table->integer('permission_id')->unsigned();
      $table->integer('role_id')->unsigned();
       $table->foreign('permission_id')
           ->references('id')
           ->on('permissions')
           ->onDelete('cascade');
      $table->foreign('role_id')
           ->references('id')
           ->on('roles')
           ->onDelete('cascade');
    });
  }
  public function down()
    Schema::drop('permission_role');
    Schema::drop('permissions');
  }
}
```

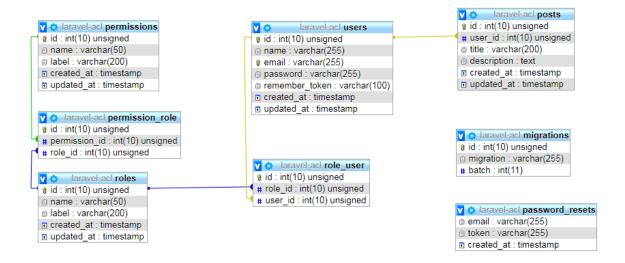
Criando as tabelas

php artisan migrate

```
C:\laragon\www\laravel-acl
λ php artisan migrate
Migrating: 2019_02_25_005005_create_roles_table
Migrated: 2019_02_25_005005_create_roles_table
Migrating: 2019_02_25_005221_create_permissions_table
Migrated: 2019_02_25_005221_create_permissions_table
C:\laragon\www\laravel-acl
λ
```

Design

No phpmyadmin clique em Design



Aula 10 - Definindo permissão dinamicamente

Preencha manualmente as tabelas a seguir:

Tabela roles



Tabela permissions



Tabela role_user



Tabela permission_role



```
app/Permission.php
<?php
namespace App;
use Illuminate\Database\Eloquent\Model;
class Permission extends Model
  public function roles()
    return $this->belongsToMany(\App\Role::class);
}
app/Providers/AuthServiceProvider.php
<?php
namespace App\Providers;
use Illuminate\Contracts\Auth\Access\Gate as GateContract;
use Illuminate\Foundation\Support\Providers\AuthServiceProvider as ServiceProvider;
use App\Post;
use App\User;
use App\Permission;
class AuthServiceProvider extends ServiceProvider
{
  protected $policies = [
    \App\Post::class => \App\Policies\PostPolicy::class,
 ];
  public function boot(GateContract $gate)
    $this->registerPolicies($gate);
    $permissions = Permission::with('roles')->get();
    foreach( $permissions as $permission )
      $gate->define($permission->name, function(User $user) use ($permission){
        return $user->hasPermission($permission);
      });
 }
}
```

Aula 11 - Criando lógica de ACL

#users

Carlos

Paulo

#roles

Manager

Adm

Editor

Publish

#users <-> roles

Paulo -> Manager

#permissions

edit_post

edit

delete_post

edit_fin

view_rel_fin

#roles <-> permissions

Manager -> edit_post, edit, delete_post

@can('edit_post', \$post)

@endcan

app/User.php

```
<?php
namespace App;
use Illuminate\Foundation\Auth\User as Authenticatable;
use App\Permission;
class User extends Authenticatable
  protected $fillable = [
    'name', 'email', 'password',
  protected $hidden = [
    'password', 'remember_token',
  public function roles()
    // Relacionamento de muitos para muitos
    return $this->belongsToMany(\App\Role::class);
  public function hasPermission(Permission $permission)
    return $this->hasAnyRoles($permission->roles);
  public function hasAnyRoles($roles)
    if(is_array($roles) | | is_object($roles) ) {
      foreach($roles as $role){
        return $this->roles->contains('name', $role->name);
      }
    }
    return $this->roles->contains('name', $roles);
}
```

Aula 12 - Mostrar Posts por Perfil

resources/views/home.blade.php

```
@extends('layouts.app')
@section('content')
<div class="container">
 @forelse($posts as $post)
   @can('view_post', $post)
     <h1>{{$post->title}}</h1>
     {{$post->description}}
     <b>Autor: {{$post->user->name}}</b>
     <a href="{{url("/post/$post->id/update")}}">Editar</a>
   @endcan
   <hr>
 @empty
   Nenhum post cadastrado
 @endforelse
</div>
@endsection
```

Na tabela role_user inserir o registro 3:



Laravel Paulo **

O que é Lorem Ipsum?

Lorem Ipsum é simplesmente uma simulação de texto da indústria tipográfica e de impressos, e vem sendo utilizado desde o século XVI, quando um impressor desconhecido pegou uma bandeja de tipos e os embaralhou para fazer um livro de modelos de tipos. Lorem Ipsum sobreviveu não só a cinco séculos, como também ao salto para a editoração eletrônica, permanecendo essencialmente inalterado. Se popularizou na década de 60, quando a Letraset lançou decalques contendo passagens de Lorem Ipsum, e mais recentemente quando passou a ser integrado a softwares de editoração eletrônica como Aldus PageMaker.

Autor Carlos

Editar

Porque nós o usamos?

É um fato conhecido de todos que um leitor se distrairá com o conteúdo de texto legivel de uma página quando estiver examinando sua diagramação. A vantagem de usar Lorem Ipsum é que ele tem uma distribuição normal de letras, ao contrário de "Conteúdo aqui", fazendo com que ele tenha uma aparência similar a de um texto legivel. Muitos softwares de publicação e editores de páginas na internet agora usam Lorem Ipsum como texto-modelo padrão, e uma rápida busca por "lorem ipsum" mostra vários websites ainda em sua fase de construção. Várias versões novas surgiram ao longo dos anos, eventualmente por acidente, e às vezes de propósito (injetando humor, e coisas do gênero).

Autor: Carlos

Editar

De onde ele vem?

Ao contrário do que se acredita, Lorem Ipsum não é simplesmente um texto randômico. Com mais de 2000 anos, suas raizes podem ser encontradas em uma obra de literatura latina clássica datada de 45 AC. Richard McClintock, um professor de latim do Hampden-Sydney College na Virginia, pesquisou uma das mais obscuras palavras em latim, consectetur, oriunda de uma passagem de Lorem Ipsum, e, procurando por entre citações da palavra na literatura clássica, descobriu a sua indubitavel origem. Lorem Ipsum vem das seções 110 32 e 110 33 do "de Finibus Bonorum et Malorum" (Os Extremos do Bem e do Mal), de Cicero, escrito em 45 AC. Este livro é um tratado de teoria da ética muito popular na época da Renascença. A primeira linha de Lorem Ipsum, "Lorem Ipsum dolor sit amet," vem de uma linha na seção 110 32. O trecho padrão original de Lorem Ipsum, usado desde o século XVI, está reproduzido abaixo para os interessados. Seções 110 32 e 110 33 de "de Finibus Bonorum et Malorum" de Cicero também foram reproduzidas abaixo em sua forma exata original, acompanhada das versões para o inglês da tradução feita por H. Rackham em 1914.

Autor: Paulo

Editar

Aula 13 - Debug perfis e melhorar código

routes/web.php

Auth::routes();

Route::get('/home', 'HomeController@index')->name('home');

Route::get('/post/{id}/update', 'HomeController@update');

Route::get('/roles-permissions', 'HomeController@rolesPermissions');

app/http/Controllers/HomeController.php

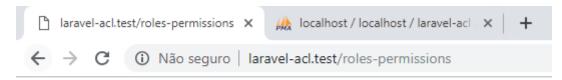
```
<?php
namespace App\Http\Controllers;
use Illuminate\Http\Request;
use App\Post;
use Gate;
class HomeController extends Controller
  public function __construct()
    $this->middleware('auth');
  public function index(Post $post)
    // Seleciona todos os posts
    $posts = $post->all();
    // Seleciona todos os posts do usuário logado
    // $posts = $post->where('user_id', auth()->user()->id)->get();
    return view('home', compact('posts'));
  }
  public function update($idpost){
    $post = Post::find($idpost);
    // $this->authorize('update-post', $post);
    if( Gate::denies('update-post', $post) )
      abort(403, 'Unauthorized');
    return view('post-update', compact('post'));
  }
  public function rolesPermissions(){
    // return 'Roles e Permissions to users';
    $nameUser = auth()->user()->name;
    echo "<h1>{$nameUser}</h1>";
    foreach(auth()->user()->roles as $role){
      echo "<b>$role->name</b> -> ";
      $permissions = $role->permissions;
      foreach($permissions as $permission){
        echo " $permission->name , ";
      echo "<hr>";
 }
}
```

app/Role.php

```
<?php
namespace App;
use Illuminate\Database\Eloquent\Model;
class Role extends Model
{
   public function permissions()
   {
     return $this->belongsToMany(\App\Permission::class);
   }
}
```

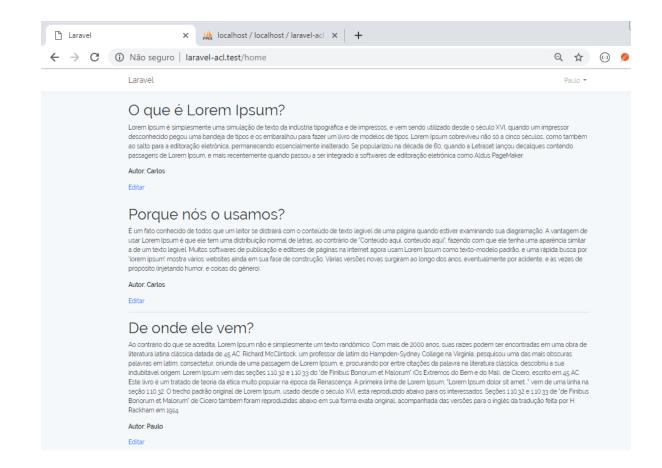
app/User.php

```
<?php
namespace App;
use Illuminate\Foundation\Auth\User as Authenticatable;
use App\Permission;
class User extends Authenticatable
  protected $fillable = [
    'name', 'email', 'password',
  ];
  protected $hidden = [
    'password', 'remember_token',
  ];
  public function roles()
    // Relacionamento de muitos para muitos
    return $this->belongsToMany(\App\Role::class);
  public function hasPermission(Permission $permission)
    return $this->hasAnyRoles($permission->roles);
  public function hasAnyRoles($roles)
    if(is_array($roles) || is_object($roles) ) {
      // foreach($roles as $role){
      // return $this->roles->contains('name', $role->name);
      return !! $roles->intersect($this->roles)->count();
    }
    return $this->roles->contains('name', $roles);
  }
}
```



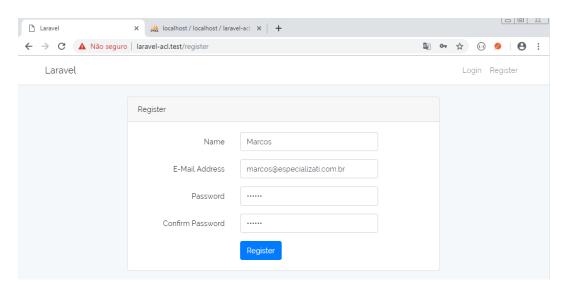
Paulo

manager -> view_post ,
editor -> view_post , edit_post ,



Aula 14 - Definindo Super Admin Sistema

Insira um novo usuário:



Senha: 123456

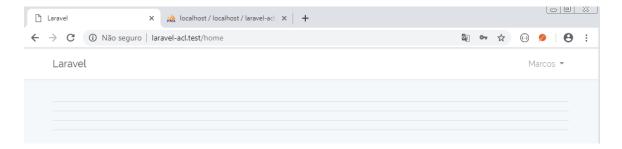
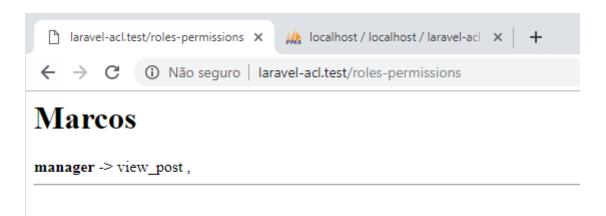
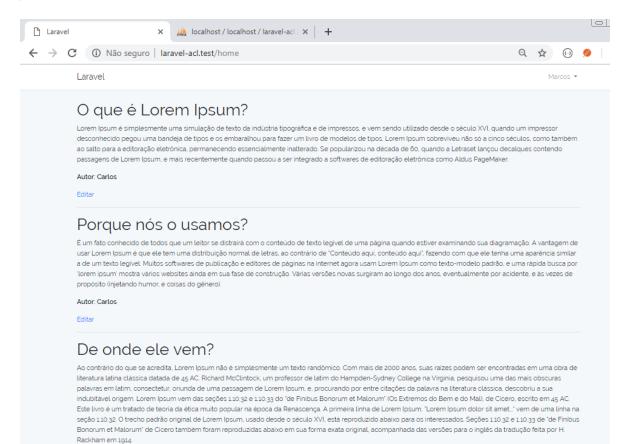


tabela role_user

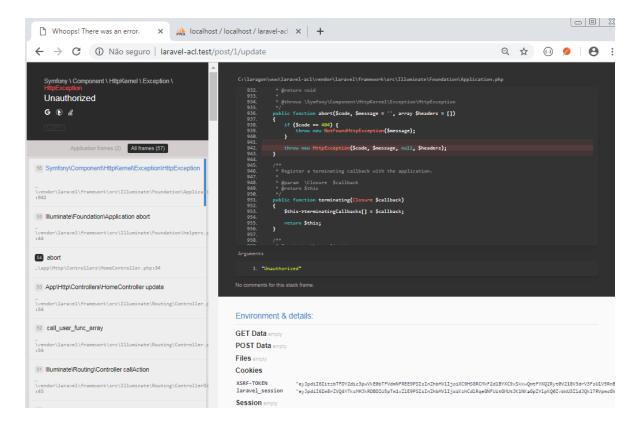
Insira o registro 4:







Ao tentar editar o post 1



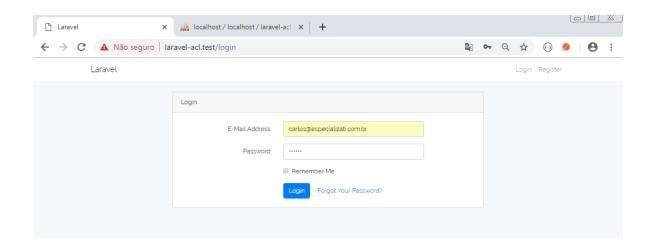
app/Providers/AuthServiceProvider.php

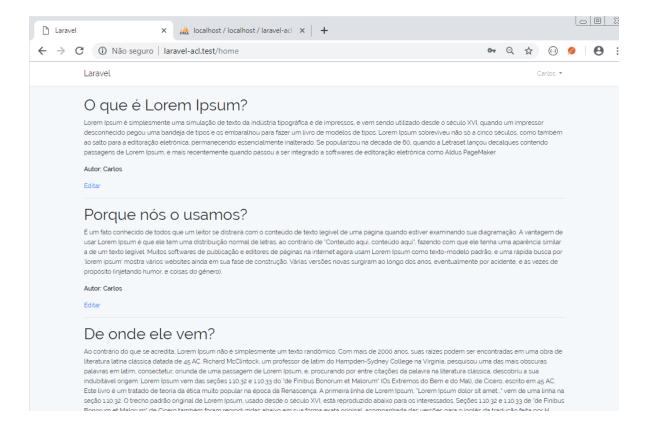
```
<?php
namespace App\Providers;
use Illuminate\Contracts\Auth\Access\Gate as GateContract;
use Illuminate\Foundation\Support\Providers\AuthServiceProvider as ServiceProvider;
use App\Post;
use App\User;
use App\Permission;
class AuthServiceProvider extends ServiceProvider
  protected $policies = [
     \App\Post::class => \App\Policies\PostPolicy::class,
  ];
  public function boot(GateContract $gate)
    $this->registerPolicies($gate);
    $gate->define('update-post', function(User $user, Post $post){
      return $user->id == $post->user_id;
    });
     */
    $permissions = Permission::with('roles')->get();
    foreach( $permissions as $permission )
      $gate->define($permission->name, function(User $user) use ($permission){
        return $user->hasPermission($permission);
      });
    }
    $gate->before(function(User $user, $ability){
      if ( $user->hasAnyRoles('adm') )
        return true;
    });
  }
}
```

app/Policies/PostPolicy.php

```
<?php
namespace App\Policies;
use Illuminate\Auth\Access\HandlesAuthorization;
use App\User;
use App\Post;
class PostPolicy
{
    use HandlesAuthorization;
    public function __construct()
    {
        //
    }
    public function updatePost(User $user, Post $post)
    {
        return $user->id == $post->user_id;
    }
    public function before(User $user)
    {
        return $user->name == 'Carlos';
    }
}
```

Logando como um administrador do sistema





Clique no link Editar do terceiro post

