

Curso Laravel 5.2 com ACL

EspecializaTi (Carlos Ferreira)

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

Resumo do curso feito por Roberto Pinheiro

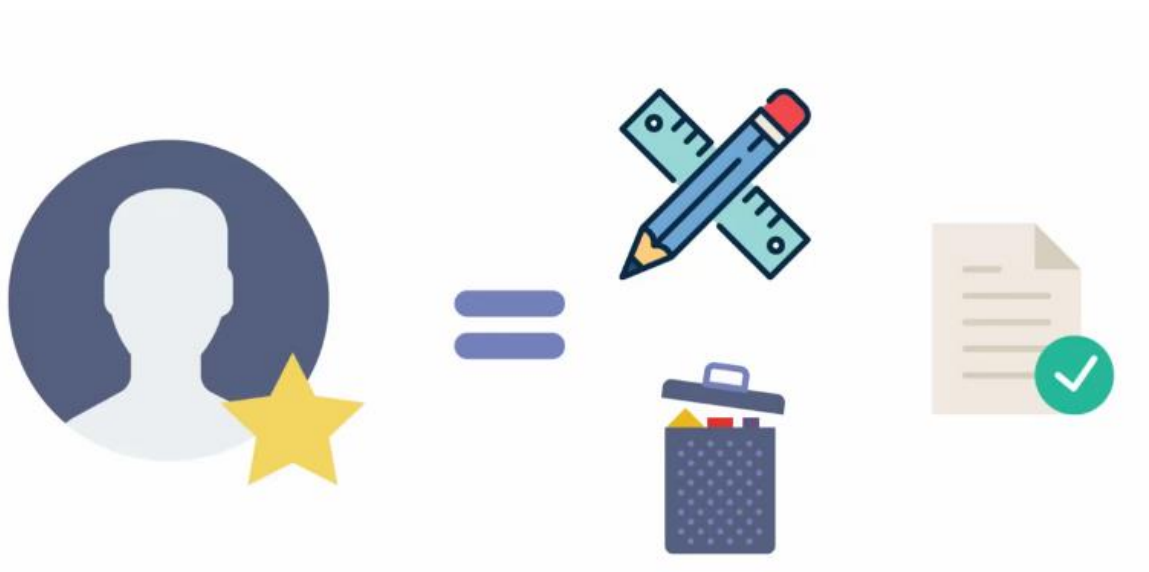
Aula 01 - Apresentação do curso



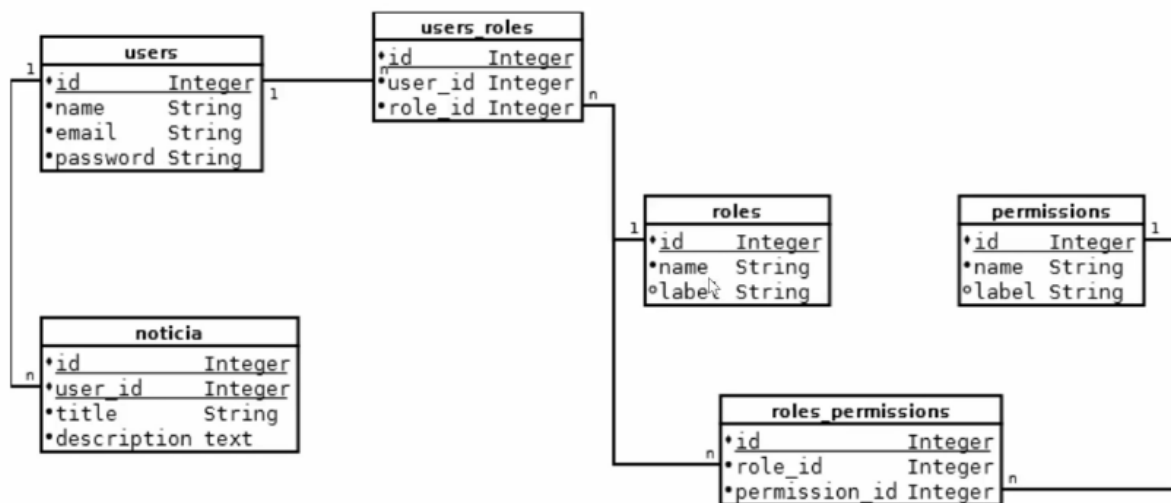
Possui nível de acesso a usuários.



Funções permitidas para cada nível de usuário

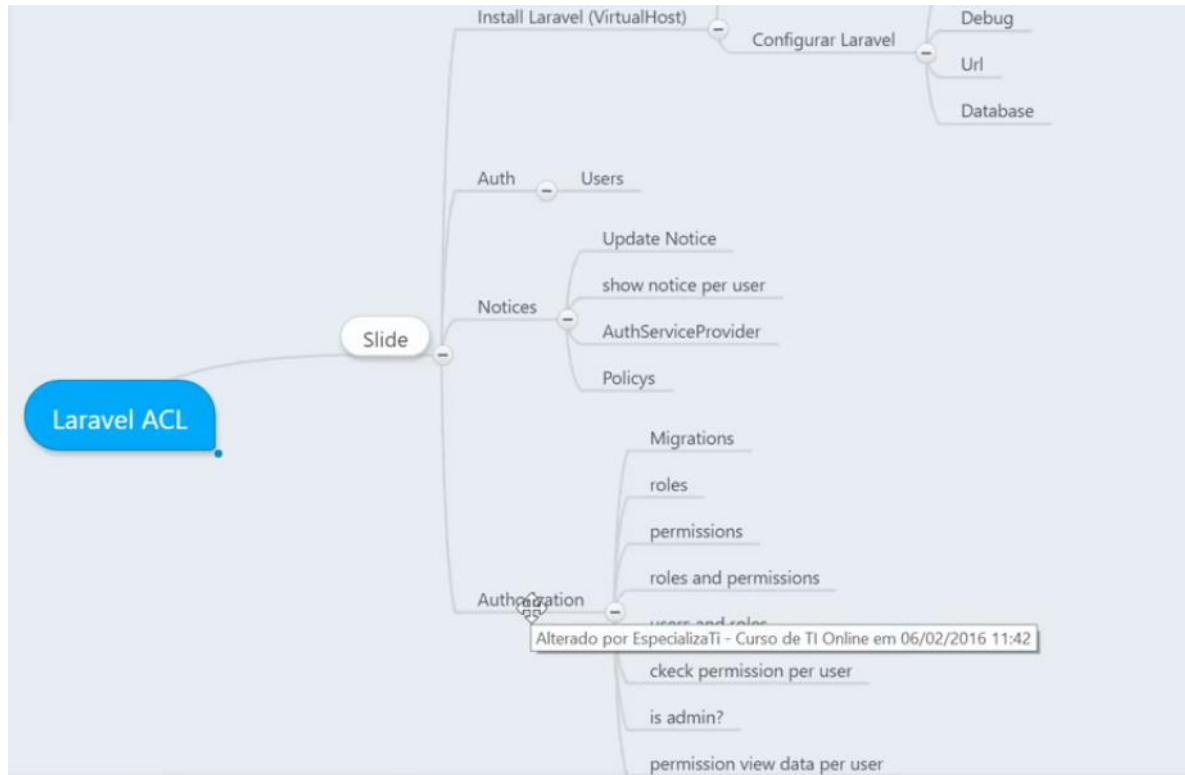


Relacionamento entre as tabelas da aplicação



Aula 02 - Organização do Curso Laravel com ACL

Mapa mental



The image shows a login form for 'LaraACL'. The form has a dark green header with the 'LaraACL' logo. Below the header, there are two input fields: 'Informe o seu e-mail' and 'Informe a sua senha'. A dark green button labeled 'Entrar' is positioned below the input fields. To the right of the 'Entrar' button, there is a link that says 'Recuperar Senha?'. A mouse cursor is pointing at the 'Entrar' button.



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-laravel.test #laragon magic!
127.0.0.1 rest_api.test #laragon magic!
127.0.0.1 SistemaUsuarios.test #laragon magic!
```

config/app.php

'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>

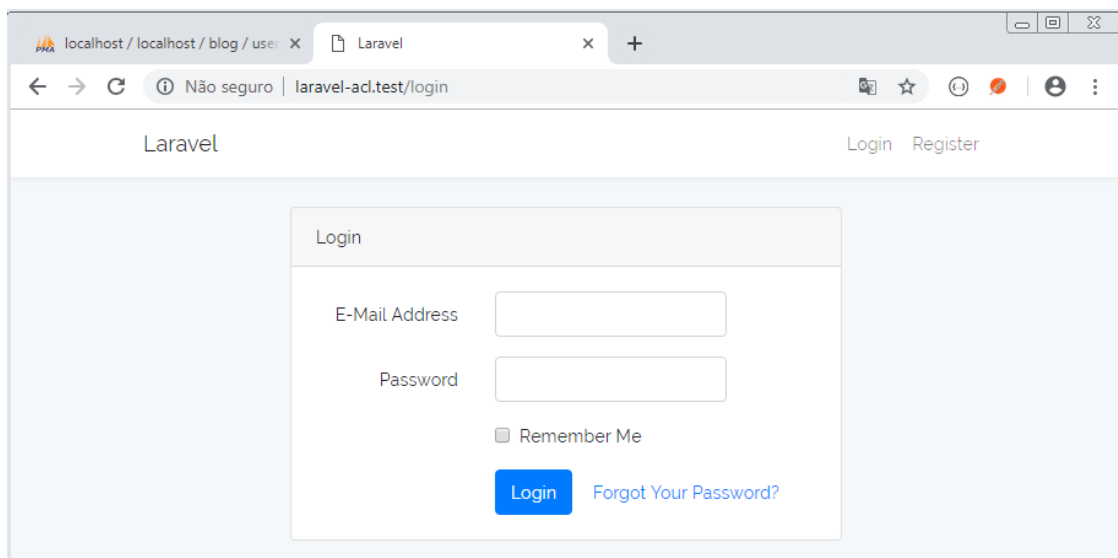
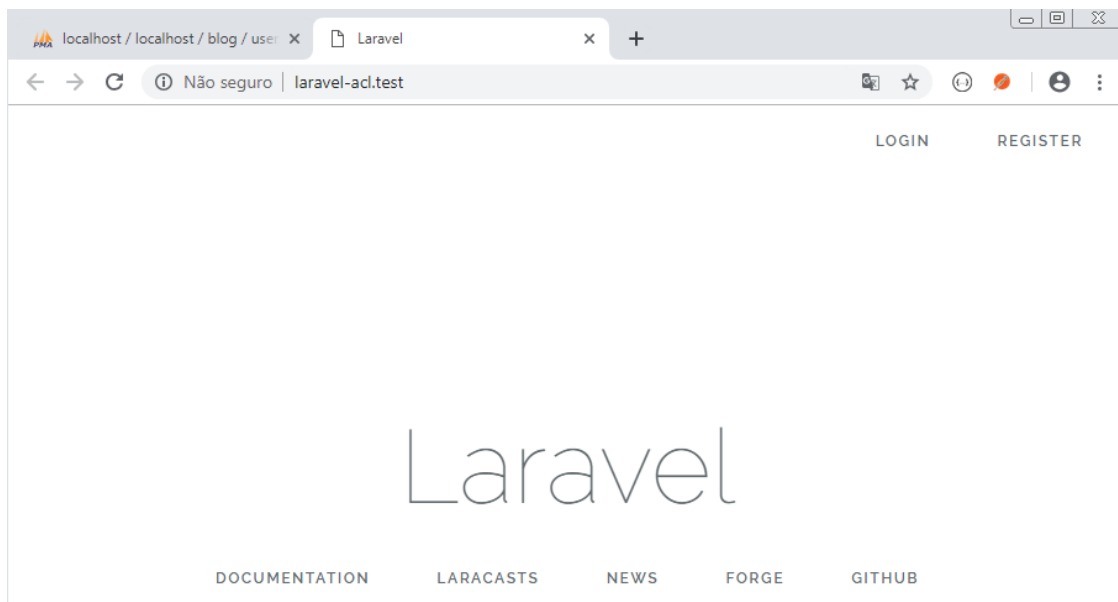
Aula 04 - Auth Laravel

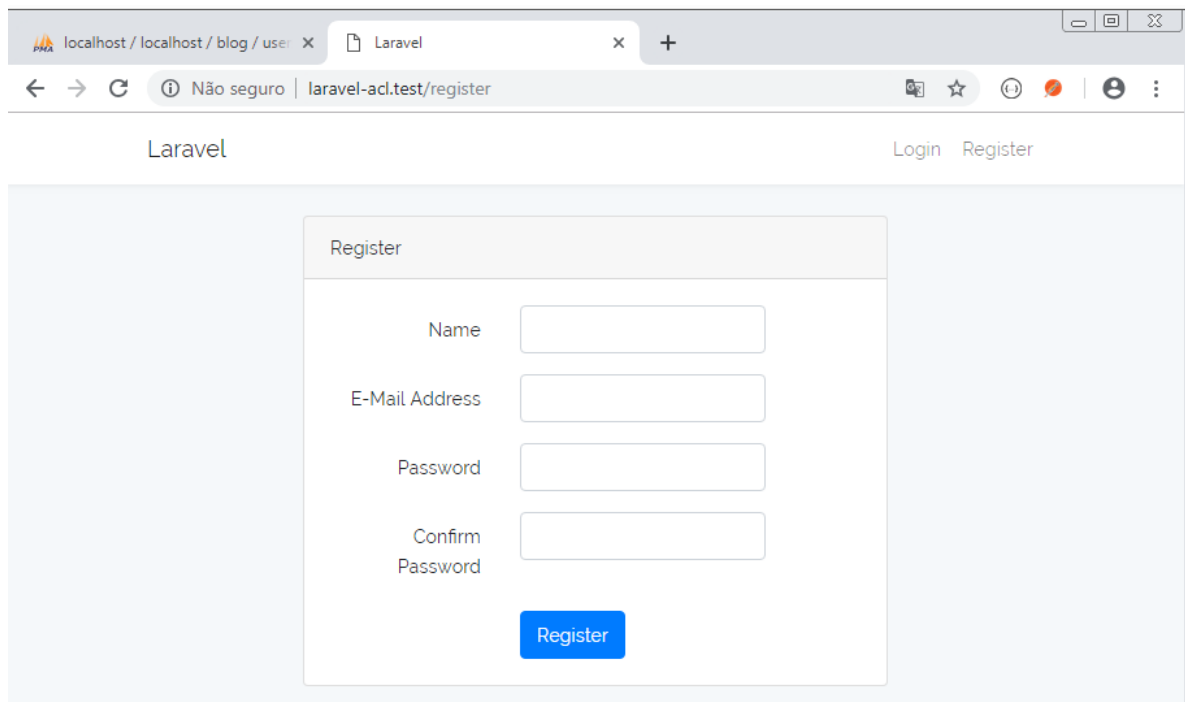
Criando sistema de autenticação com o Laravel

php artisan make:auth

```
C:\laragon\www\laravel-acl
λ php artisan make:auth
Authentication scaffolding generated successfully.

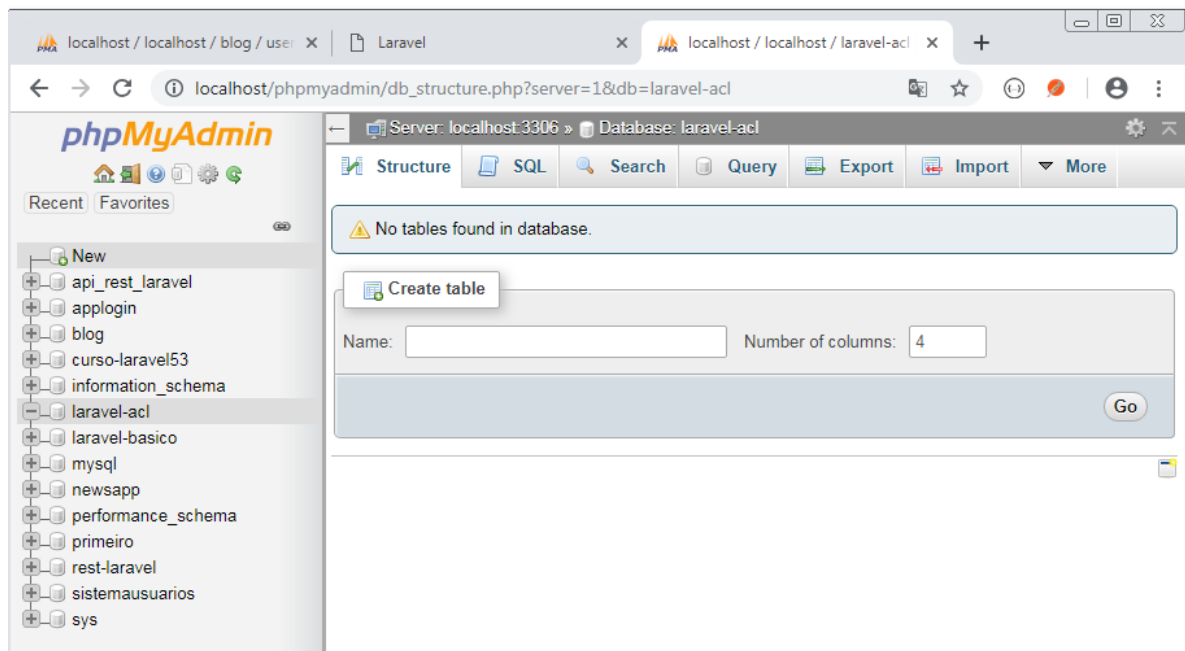
C:\laragon\www\laravel-acl
λ |
```





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
λ php artisan make:model Post -m
Model created successfully.
Created Migration: 2019_02_24_140124_create_posts_table

C:\laragon\www\laravel-acl
λ |
```

database/migrations/2019_02_24_140124_create_posts_table.php

<?php

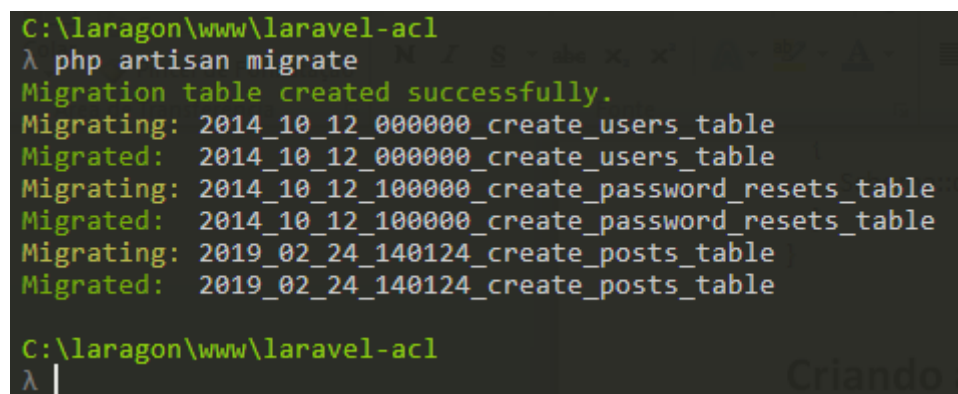
```
use Illuminate\Database\Schema\Blueprint;
use Illuminate\Database\Migrations\Migration;
```

```
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



A terminal window showing the execution of the 'php artisan migrate' command. The output indicates that the migration table was created successfully and that several migrations were applied, including the one for creating the 'posts' table. The terminal text is as follows:

```
C:\laragon\www\laravel-acl
λ php artisan migrate
Migration table created successfully.
Migrating: 2014_10_12_000000_create_users_table
Migrated: 2014_10_12_000000_create_users_table
Migrating: 2014_10_12_100000_create_password_resets_table
Migrated: 2014_10_12_100000_create_password_resets_table
Migrating: 2019_02_24_140124_create_posts_table
Migrated: 2019_02_24_140124_create_posts_table

C:\laragon\www\laravel-acl
λ |
```

No phpmyadmin clique em **Design**

| laravel-acl migrations |
|--------------------------|
| id : int(10) unsigned |
| migration : varchar(255) |
| batch : int(11) |

| laravel-acl password_resets |
|-----------------------------|
| email : varchar(255) |
| token : varchar(255) |
| created_at : timestamp |

| laravel-acl posts |
|----------------------------|
| id : int(10) unsigned |
| user_id : int(10) unsigned |
| title : varchar(200) |
| description : text |
| created_at : timestamp |
| updated_at : timestamp |

| laravel-acl users |
|-------------------------------|
| id : int(10) unsigned |
| name : varchar(255) |
| email : varchar(255) |
| password : varchar(255) |
| remember_token : varchar(100) |
| created_at : timestamp |
| updated_at : timestamp |

Laravel

localhost / localhost / laravel-acl

Não seguro | laravel-acl.test/register

Login Register

Register

Name

E-Mail Address

Password

Confirm Password

Register

Senha: 123456

Laravel

localhost / localhost / laravel-acl

Não seguro | laravel-acl.test/home

Carlos

Dashboard

You are logged in!

Server: localhost:3306 » Database: laravel-acl » Table: users

Showing rows 0 - 0 (1 total, Query took 0.0000 seconds.)

SELECT * FROM `users`

Profiling [Edit inline] [Edit] [Explain SQL] [Create PHP code] [Refresh]

Show all | Number of rows: 25 | Filter rows: Search this table

+ Options

| | id | name | email | password | remember_token | created_at | updated_at |
|---|----|--------|-----------------------------|---|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Edit <input type="checkbox"/> Copy <input type="checkbox"/> Delete | 1 | Carlos | carlos@especializati.com.br | \$2y\$10\$aXEDIs6q49S947eMwJYCQeVvax8b KIYB23OOCdLDw... | NULL | 2019-02-24 14:16:42 | 2019-02-24 14:16:42 |

Check all | With selected: ☐ Edit ☐ Copy ☐ Delete ☐ Export

Faça logout e cadastre um novo usuário

Laravel

login register

Register

Name Paulo

E-Mail Address contato@especializati.com.br

Password

Confirm Password

Register

Senha: 123456

Laravel

Paulo

Dashboard

You are logged in!

Aula 05 - Cadastrando Posts e listando

app/Post.php

```
<?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'));
    }
}
```

resources/views/home.blade.php

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

```
@section('content')
```

```
<div class="container">
```

```
    @forelse($posts as $post)
```

```
        <h1>{{ $post->title }}</h1>
```

```
        <p>{{ $post->description }}</p>
```

```
        <p><b>Autor: {{ $post->user->name }}</b></p>
```

```
        <hr>
```

```
    @empty
```

```
        <p>Nenhum post cadastrado</p>
```

```
    @endforelse
```

```
</div>
```

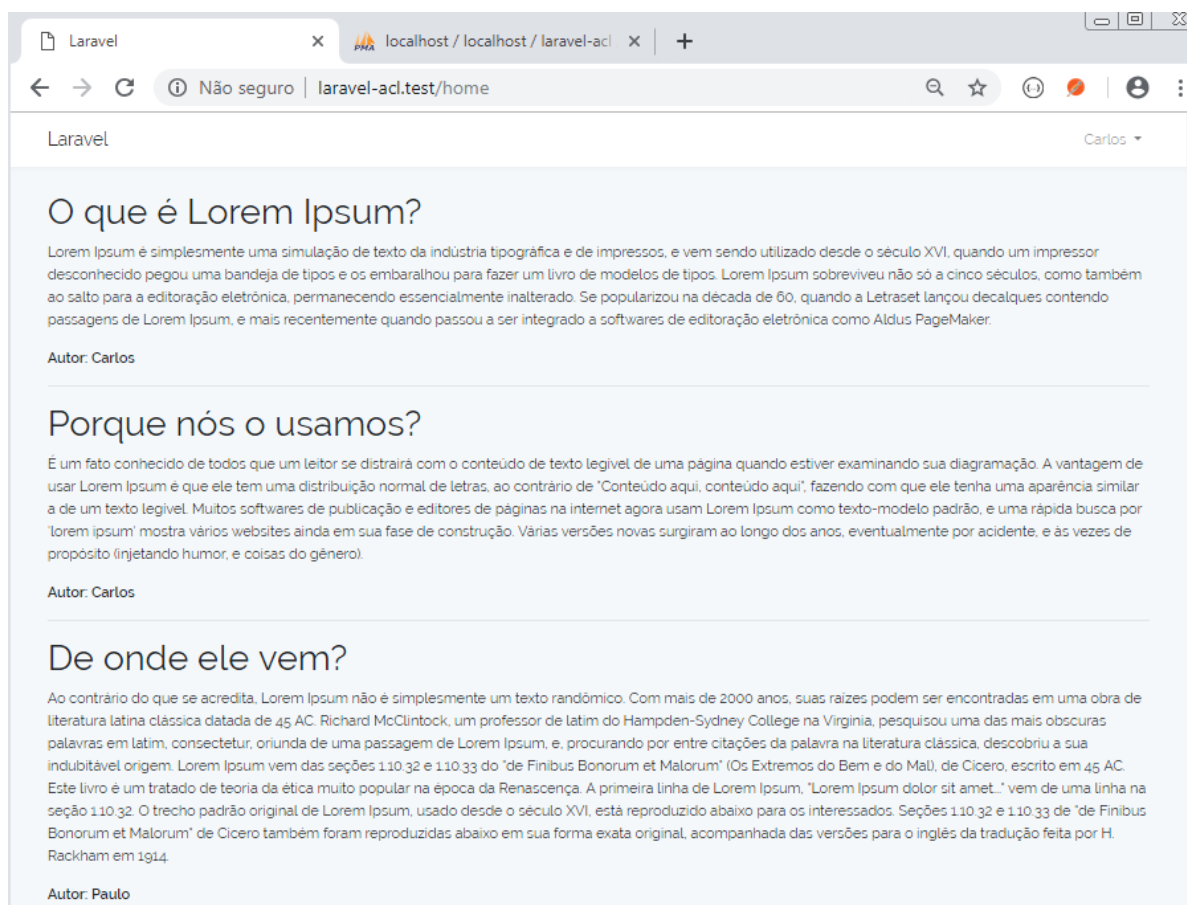
```
@endsection
```

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
```

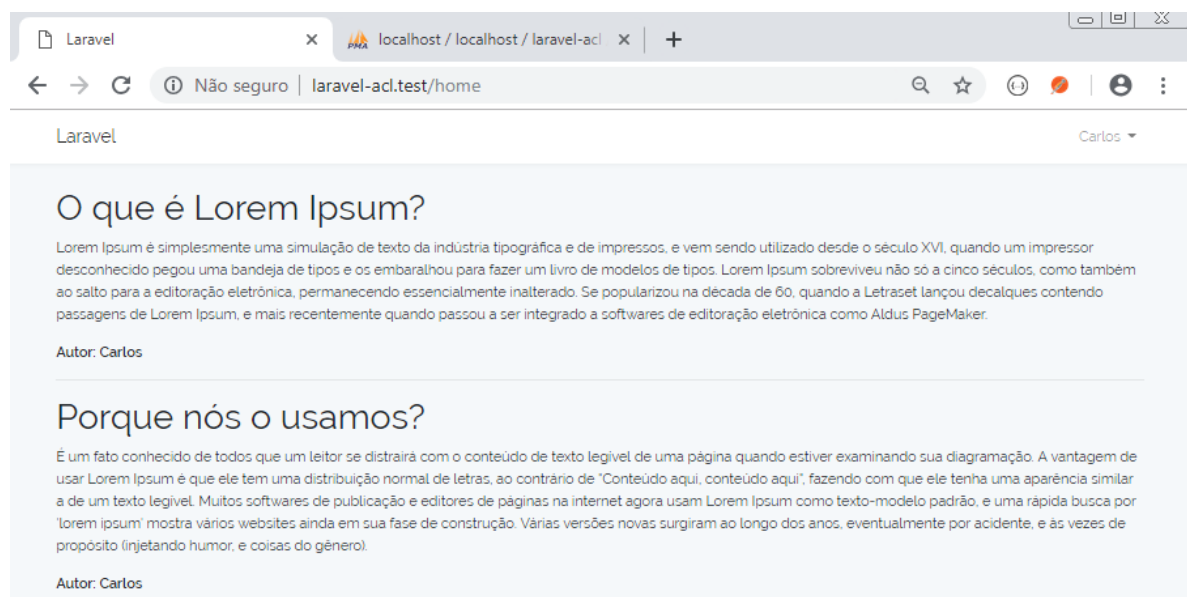
```
namespace App\Http\Controllers;
```

```
use Illuminate\Http\Request;  
use App\Post;
```

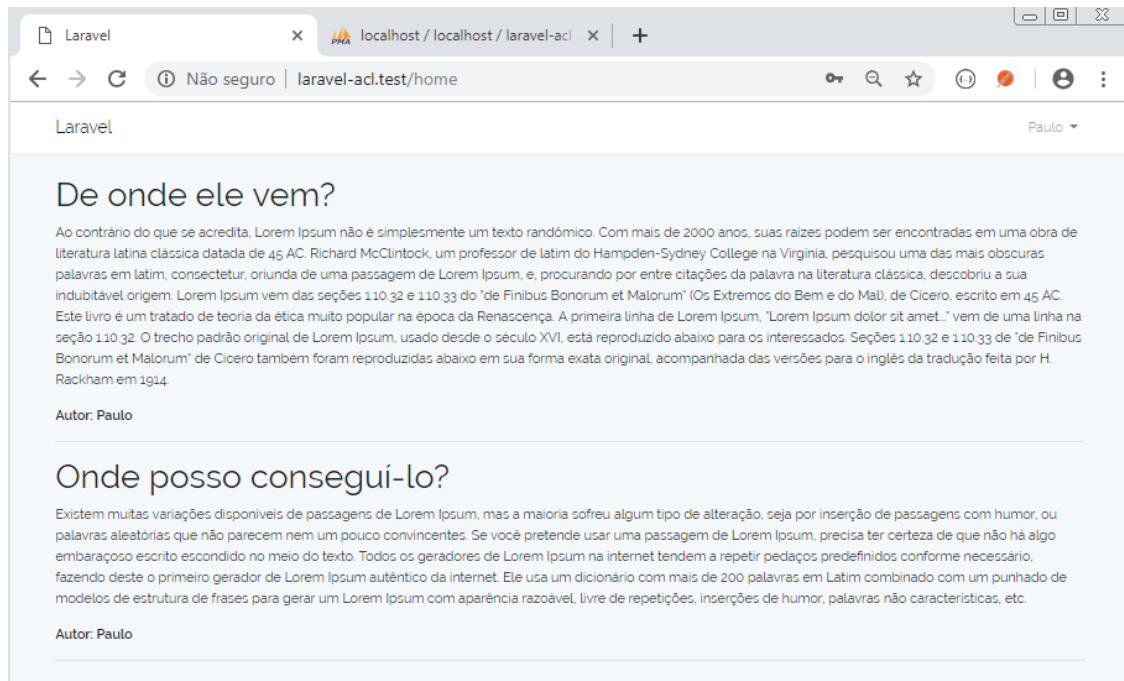
```
class HomeController extends Controller
```

```
{  
    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>
        <p>{{ $post->description }}</p>
        <p><b>Autor: {{ $post->user->name }}</b></p>
        <p><a href="{{ url('/post/$post->id/update') }}">Editar</a></p>
        <hr>
    @empty
        <p>Nenhum post cadastrado</p>
    @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();

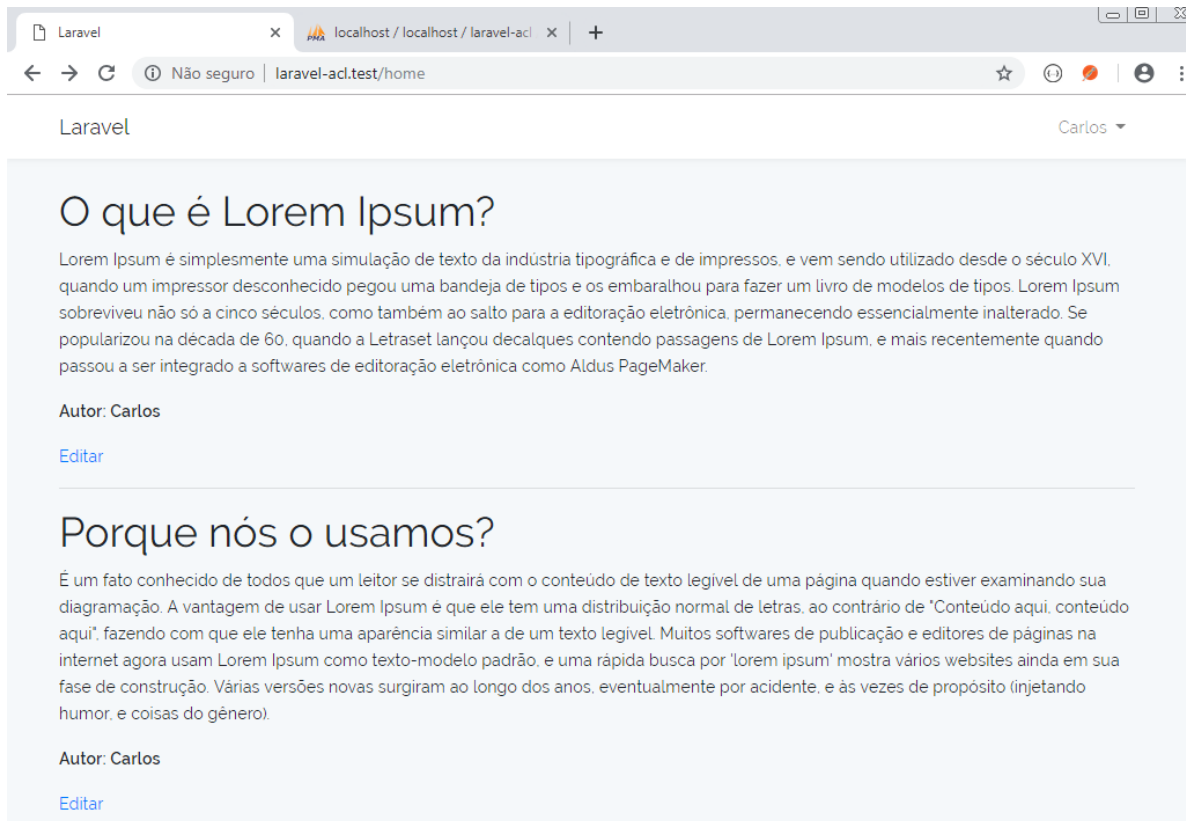
        return view('home', compact('posts'));
    }

    public function update($idpost){
        $post = Post::find($idpost);
        return view('post-update', compact('post'));
    }
}
```

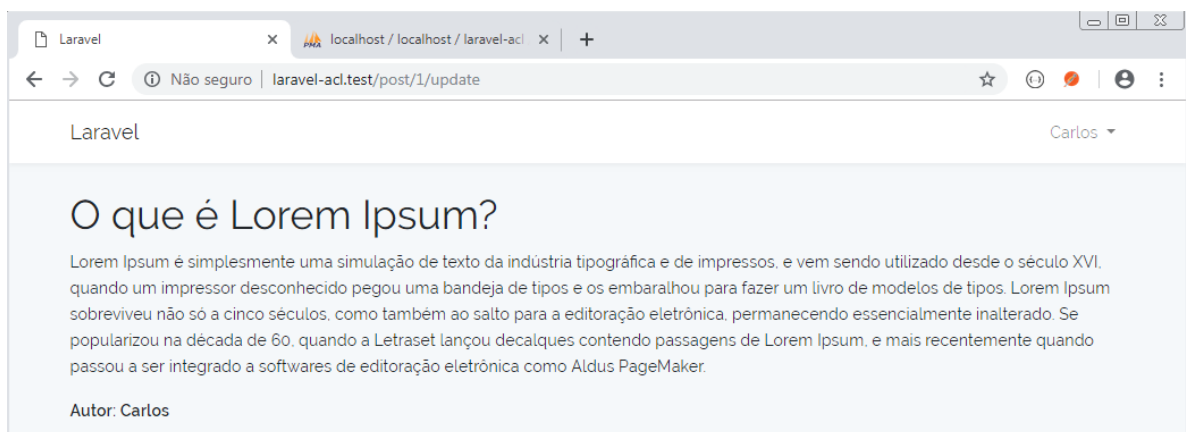
resources/views/post-update.blade.php

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

@section('content')
<div class="container">
    <h1>{{ $post->title }}</h1>
    <p>{{ $post->description }}</p>
    <p><b>Autor: {{ $post->user->name }}</b></p>
</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)
```

```
    {
```

```
        // Selecciona todos os posts
```

```
        // $posts = $post->all();
```

```
        // Selecciona 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);
```

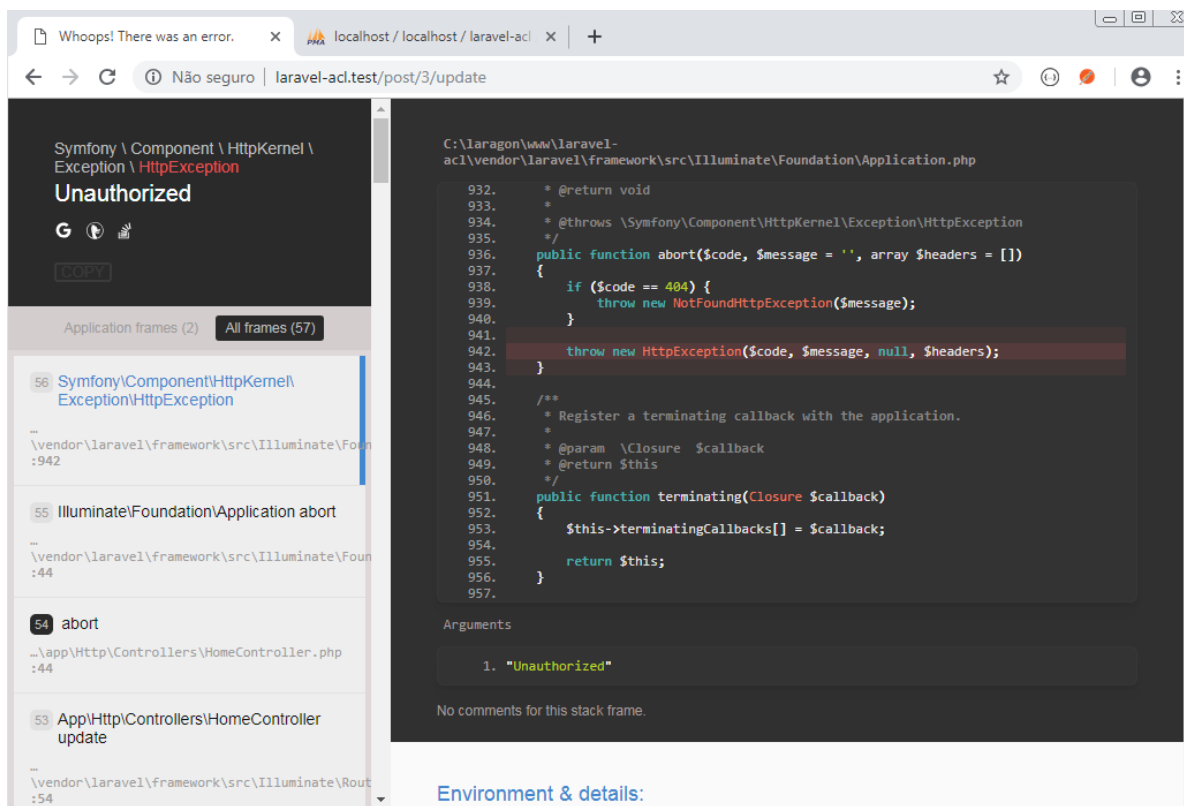
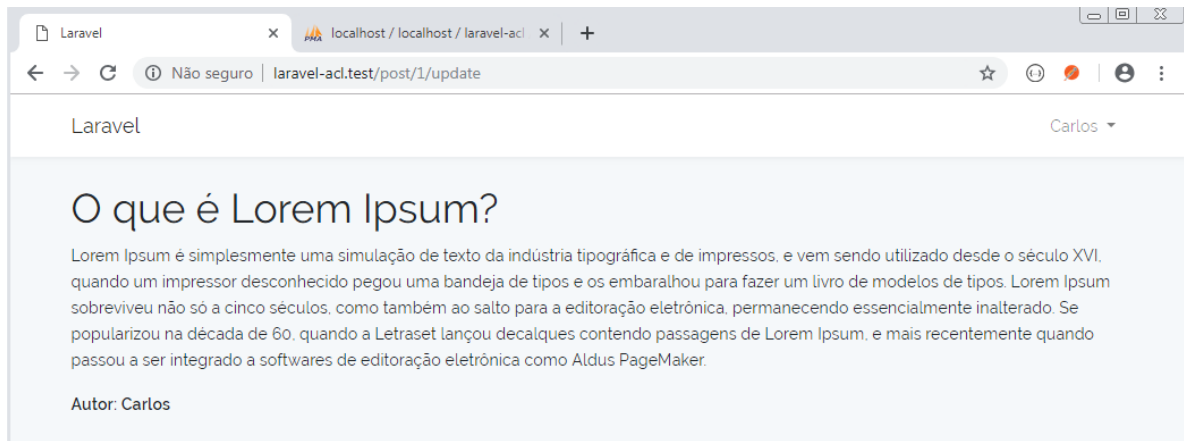
```
        if( Gate::denies('update-post', $post) )
```

```
            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>
```

```
        <p>{{ $post->description }}</p>
```

```
        <p><b>Autor: {{ $post->user->name }}</b></p>
```

```
        @can('update-post', $post)
```

```
            <p><a href="{{url('/post/$post->id/update')}}">Editar</a></p>
```

```
        @endcan
```

```
        <hr>
```

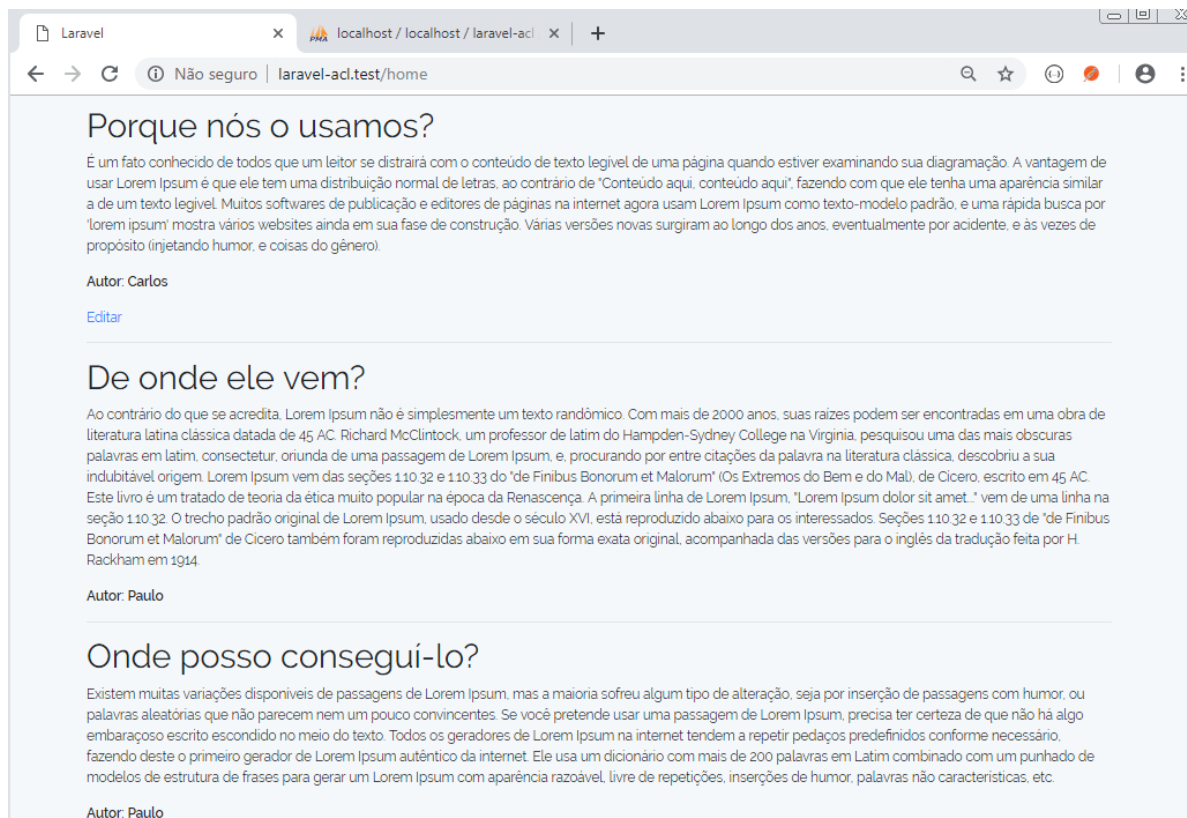
```
    @empty
```

```
        <p>Nenhum post cadastrado</p>
```

```
    @endforelse
```

```
</div>
```

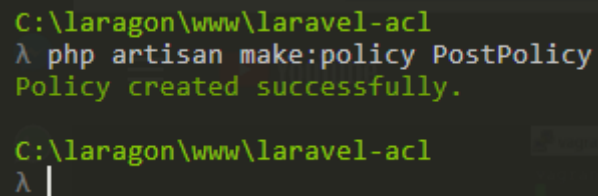
```
@endsection
```



Aula 08 - Definindo políticas de acesso ao sistema

Criando políticas de acesso ao sistema

php artisan make:policy PostPolicy



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

C:\laragon\www\laravel-acl
λ |
```

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

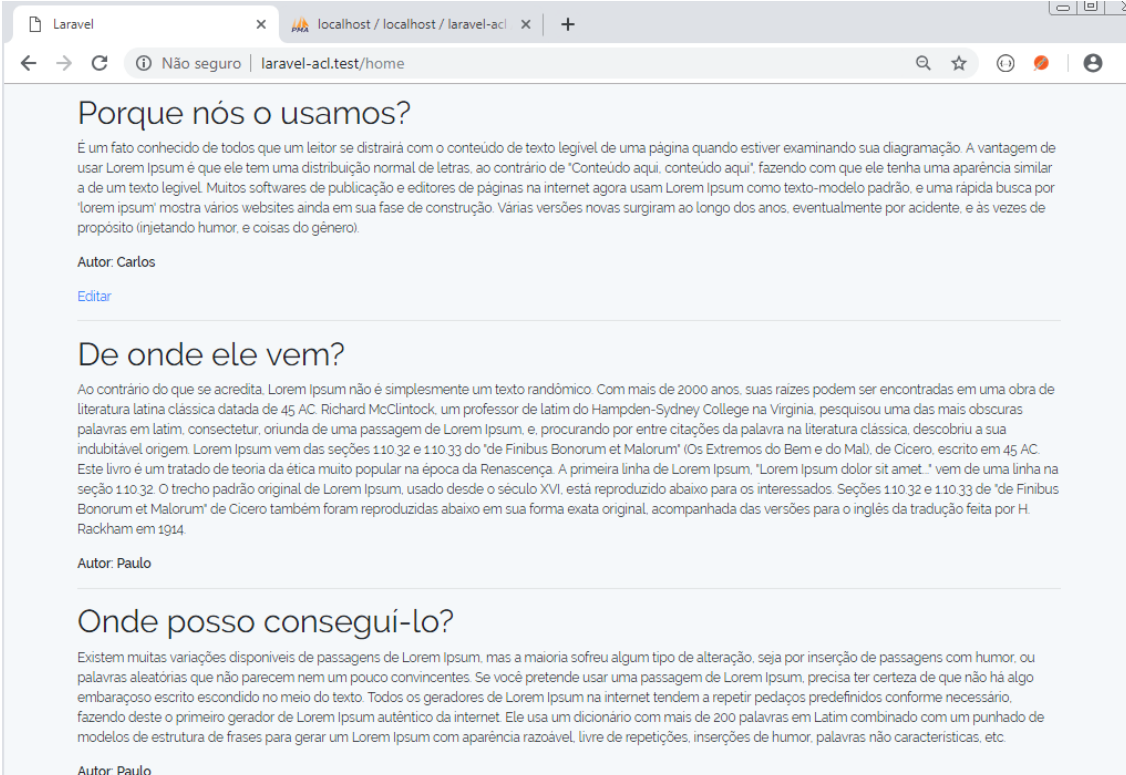
```
<?php
```

```
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;
        });
        */
    }
}
```



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying 'laravel-ad.test/home'. The page content includes three sections, each with a title and a paragraph of Lorem Ipsum text. The first section is titled 'Porque nós o usamos?' and has an author 'Carlos' with an 'Editar' link. The second section is titled 'De onde ele vem?' and has an author 'Paulo'. The third section is titled 'Onde posso consegui-lo?' and also has an author 'Paulo'. The browser's developer tools are visible at the bottom.

Porque nós o usamos?

É um fato conhecido de todos que um leitor se distrairá com o conteúdo de texto legível 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, conteúdo aqui", fazendo com que ele tenha uma aparência similar a de um texto legível. 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?

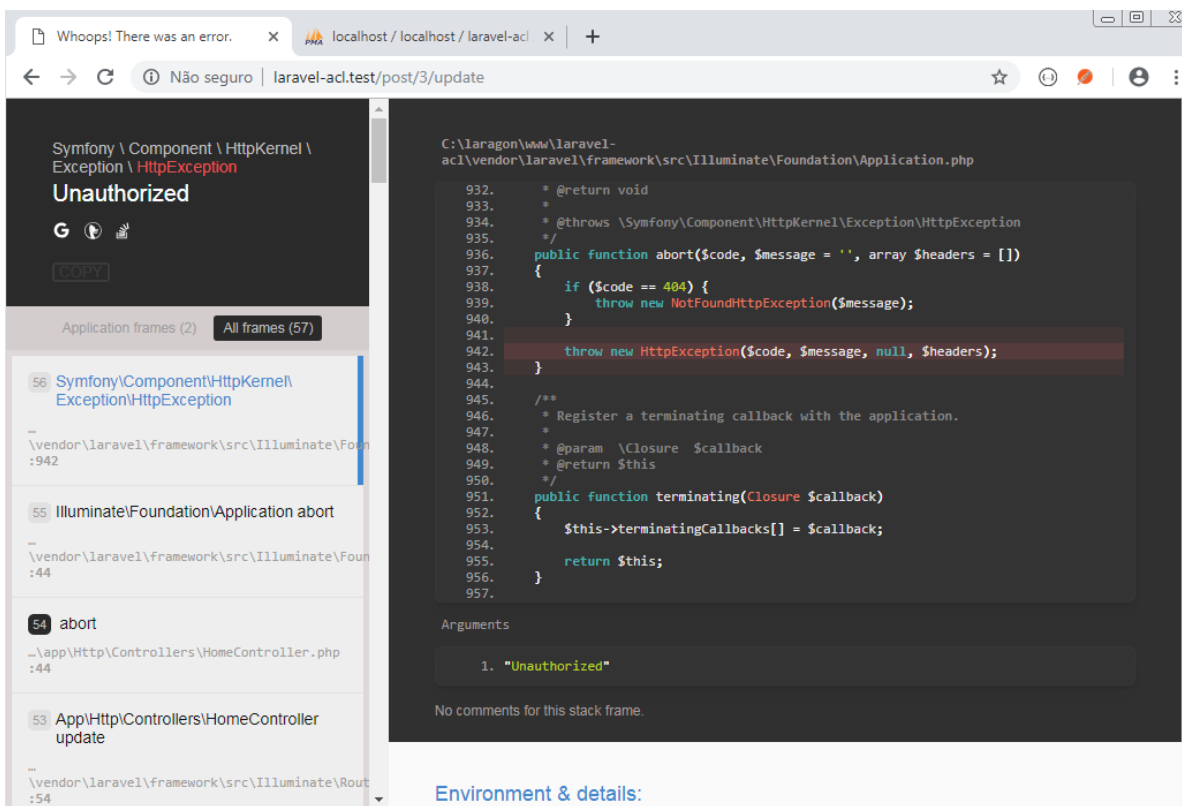
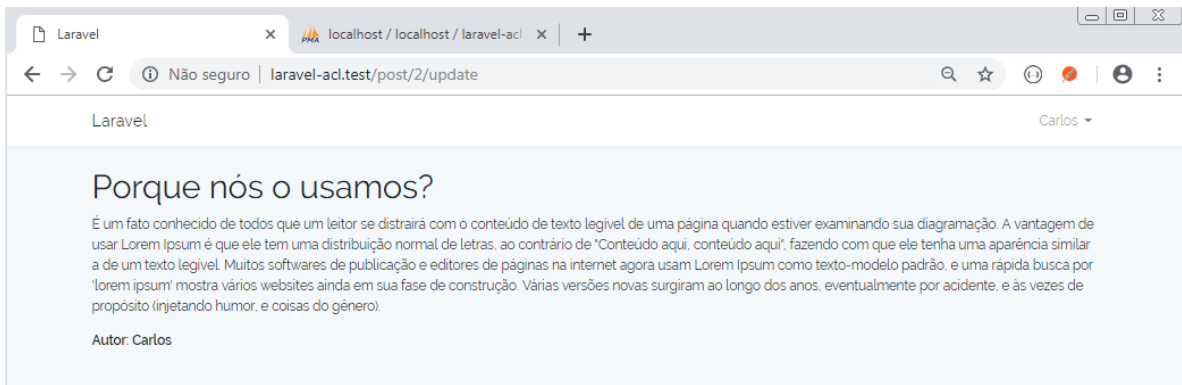
Ao contrário do que se acredita, Lorem Ipsum não é simplesmente um texto randômico. Com mais de 2000 anos, suas raízes podem ser encontradas em uma obra de literatura latina clássica datada de 45 AC. Richard McClintock, um professor de latim do Hampden-Sydney College na Virgínia, pesquisou uma das mais 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 indubitável origem. Lorem Ipsum vem das seções 1.10.32 e 1.10.33 do "de Finibus Bonorum et Malorum" (Os Extremos do Bem e do Mal), de Cícero, 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 1.10.32. O trecho padrão original de Lorem Ipsum, usado desde o século XVI, está reproduzido abaixo para os interessados. Seções 1.10.32 e 1.10.33 de "de Finibus Bonorum et Malorum" de Cícero 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

Onde posso consegui-lo?

Existem muitas variações disponíveis de passagens de Lorem Ipsum, mas a maioria sofreu algum tipo de alteração, seja por inserção de passagens com humor, ou palavras aleatórias que não parecem nem um pouco convincentes. Se você pretende usar uma passagem de Lorem Ipsum, precisa ter certeza de que não há algo embaraçoso escrito escondido no meio do texto. Todos os geradores de Lorem Ipsum na internet tendem a repetir pedaços predefinidos conforme necessário, fazendo deste o primeiro gerador de Lorem Ipsum autêntico da internet. Ele usa um dicionário com mais de 200 palavras em Latim combinado com um punhado de modelos de estrutura de frases para gerar um Lorem Ipsum com aparência razoável, livre de repetições, inserções de humor, palavras não características, etc.

Autor: Paulo



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 |
```

database/migrations/2019_02_25_005005_create_roles_table.php

```
<?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**

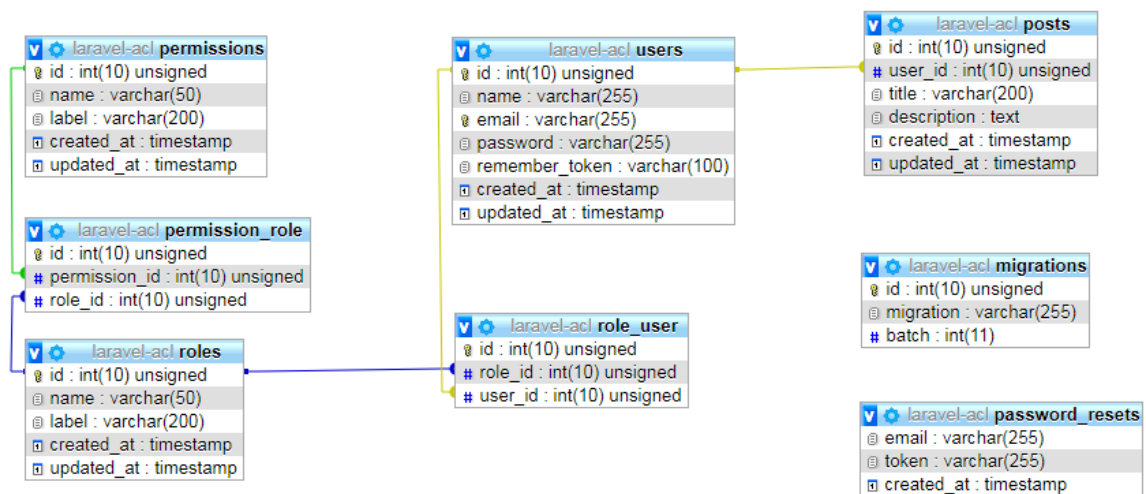












Tabela permission_role

+ Options

|  | | | | | id | permission_id | role_id |
|---|---|------|---|------|---|---------------|---------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> |  | Edit |  | Copy |  | Delete | 1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> |  | Edit |  | Copy |  | Delete | 2 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> |  | Edit |  | Copy |  | Delete | 3 |

 ☐ Check all With selected:  Edit  Copy  Delete  Export

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>
```

```
            <p>{{ $post->description }}</p>
```

```
            <p><b>Autor: {{ $post->user->name }}</b></p>
```

```
            <p><a href="{{ url('/post/$post->id/update') }}">Editar</a></p>
```

```
        @endcan
```

```
    <hr>
```

```
    @empty
```

```
        <p>Nenhum post cadastrado</p>
```










```
    @endforelse
```






```
</div>
```

```
@endsection
```

Na tabela role_user inserir o registro 3:

+ Options

| | | | | | id | role_id | user_id |
|--------------------------|--|--|--|--|----|---------|---------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> |  Edit |  Copy |  Delete | | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> |  Edit |  Copy |  Delete | | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> |  Edit |  Copy |  Delete | | 3 | 1 | 2 |

 ☐ Check all With selected:  Edit  Copy  Delete  Export

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 legível 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, conteúdo aqui", fazendo com que ele tenha uma aparência similar a de um texto legível. 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 raízes 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 indubitável 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 Cícero, 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 Cícero 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',
    ];

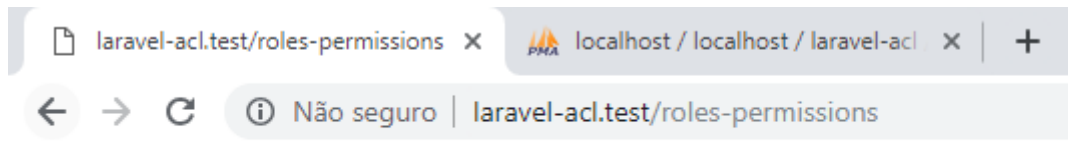
    protected $hidden = [
        'password', 'remember_token',
    ];

    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();
            }

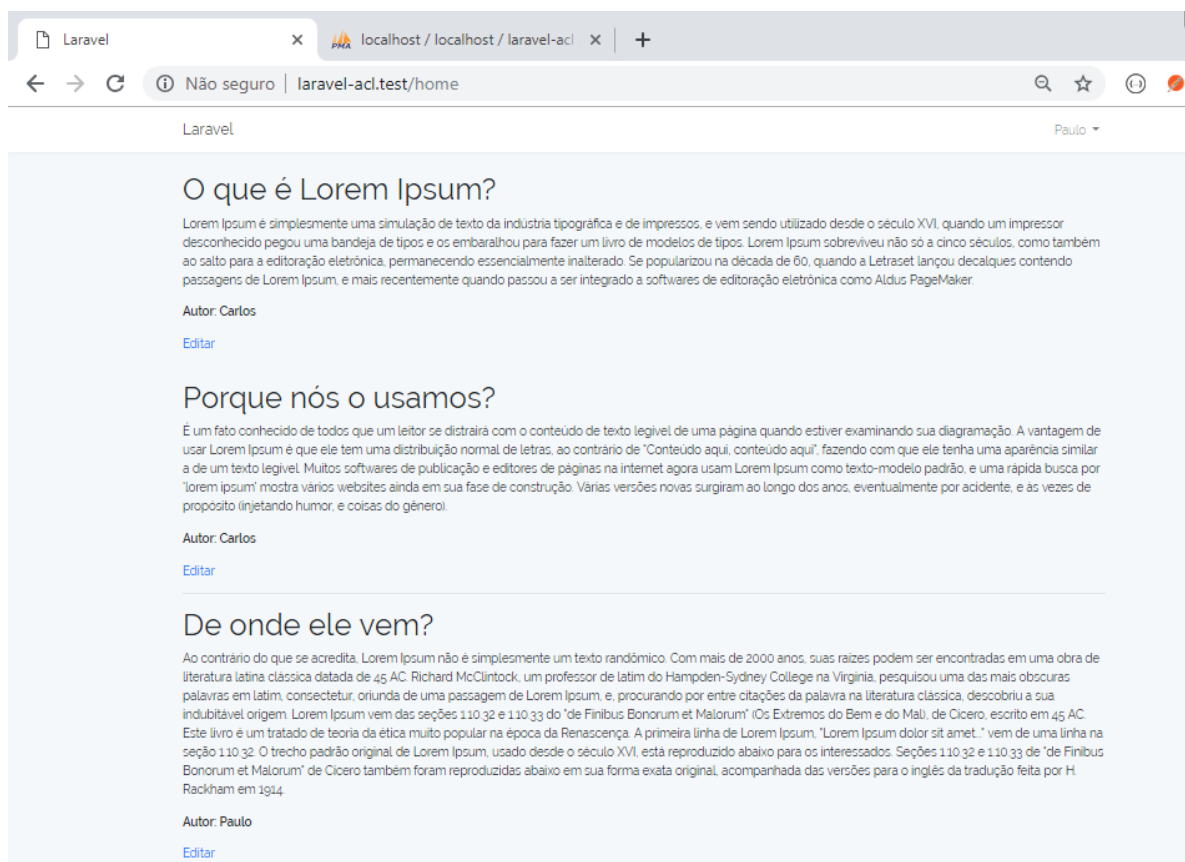
            return $this->roles->contains('name', $roles);
        }
    }
}
```



Paulo

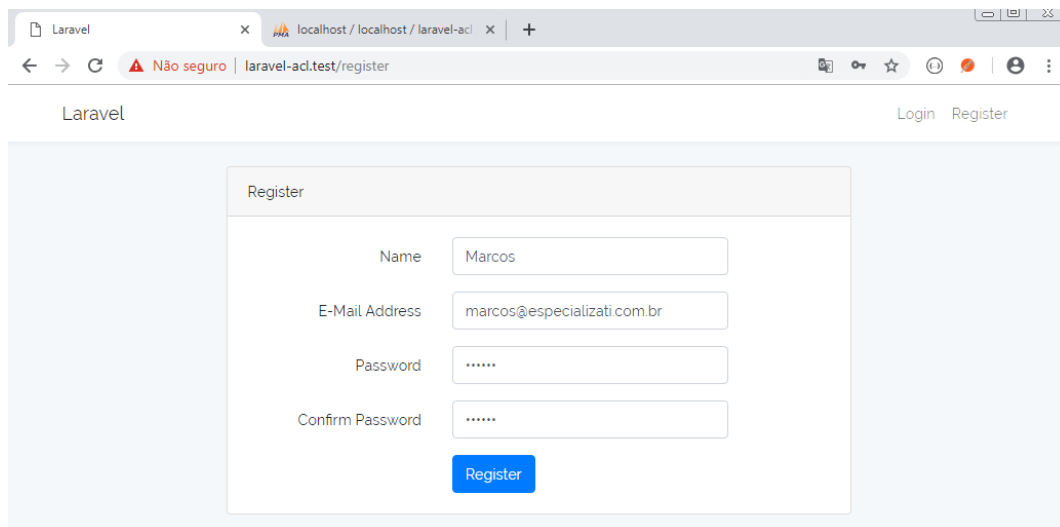
manager -> view_post ,

editor -> view_post , edit_post ,



Aula 14 - Definindo Super Admin Sistema

Insira um novo usuário:



Laravel Login Register

Register

Name Marcos

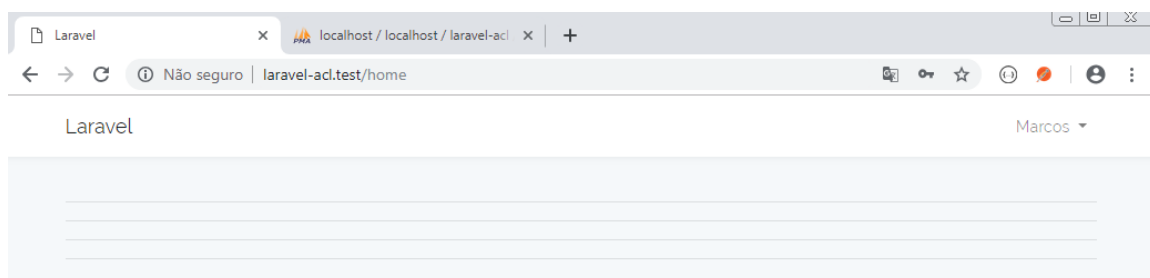
E-Mail Address marcos@especializati.com.br

Password

Confirm Password

Register

Senha: 123456



Laravel Marcos ▾

tabela role_user

Insira o registro 4:

✓ Showing rows 0 - 3 (4 total, Query took 0.0010 seconds.)

```
SELECT * FROM `role_user`
```

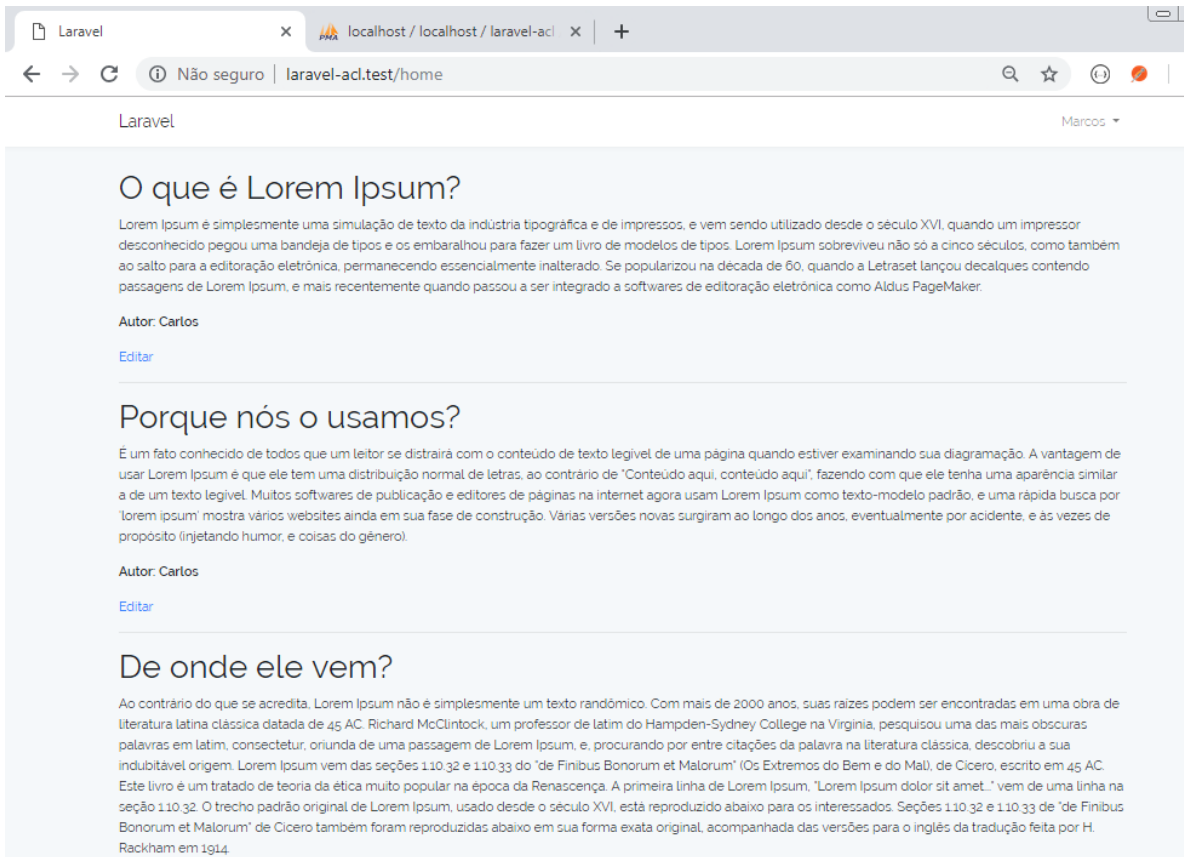
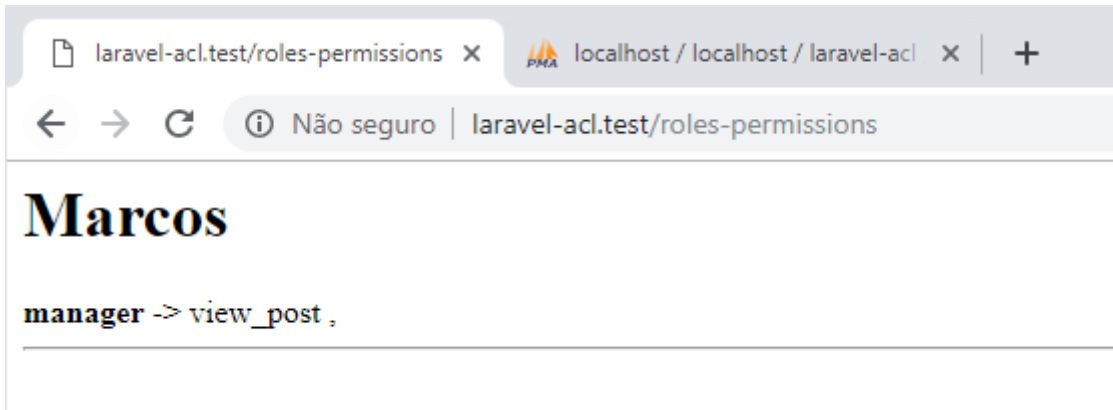
☐ Profiling [Edit inline] [Edit] [Explain S

☐ Show all | Number of rows: 25 ▾ | Filter rows: Search this table

+ Options

| | | | | id | role_id | user_id |
|--------------------------|------|------|--------|----|---------|---------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Edit | Copy | Delete | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Edit | Copy | Delete | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Edit | Copy | Delete | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Edit | Copy | Delete | 4 | 1 | 3 |

↑ ☐ Check all | With selected: Edit Copy Delete Export



Ao tentar editar o post 1

[illegible]

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()
    {
        //
    }

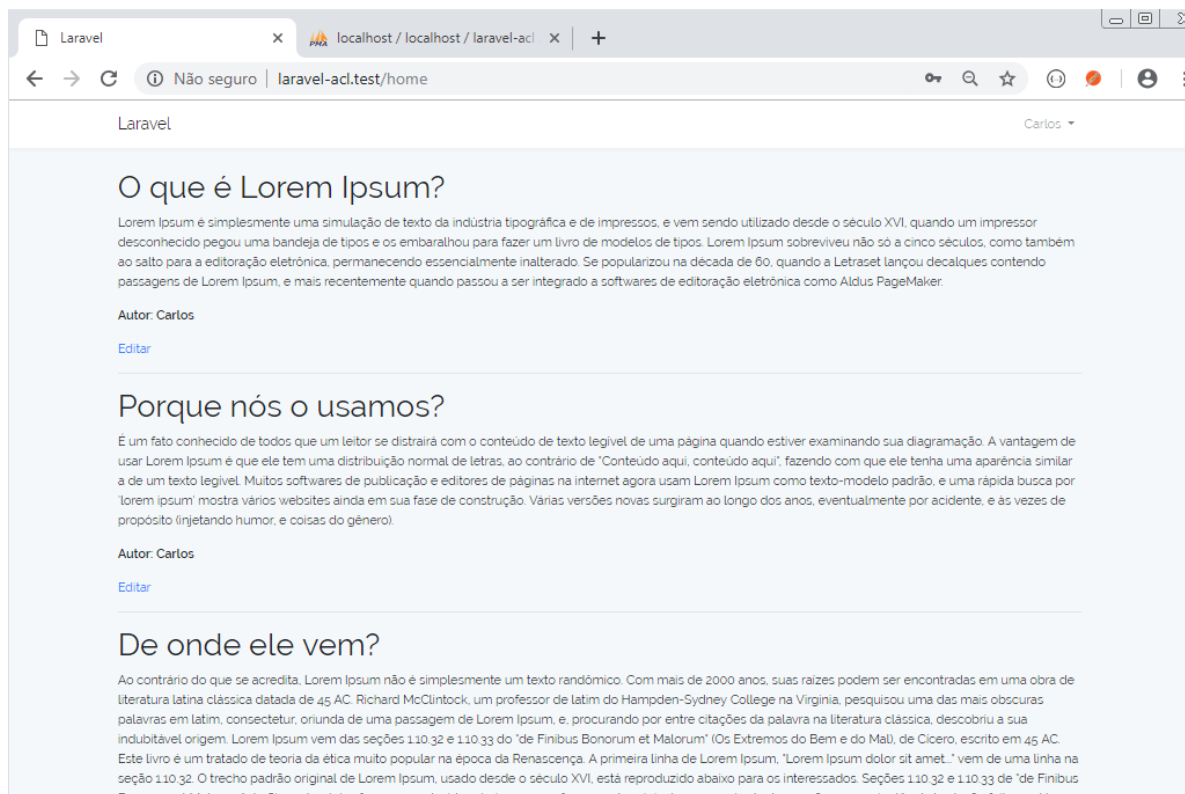
    public function updatePost(User $user, Post $post)
    {
        return $user->id == $post->user_id;
    }

    public function before(User $user)
    {
        return $user->name == 'Carlos';
    }
}
```

Logando como um administrador do sistema

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the following details:

- Browser tabs: "Laravel" and "localhost / localhost / laravel-acl"
- Address bar: "laravel-acl.test/login" (marked as "Não seguro")
- Page title: "Laravel"
- Navigation links: "Login" and "Register"
- Form title: "Login"
- Form fields:
 - "E-Mail Address": "carlos@especializati.com.br"
 - "Password": "*****"
- Form controls:
 - "Remember Me" checkbox (unchecked)
 - "Login" button (blue)
 - "Forgot Your Password?" link (blue text)



Clique no link Editar do terceiro post

