Authentication & Authorization

Overview

The Event Booking System API enforces authentication for event management while allowing attendee registration without authentication.

Authentication Use Case Summary

- Event Management (CRUD): Requires authentication.
- Attendee Registration: Open to the public; does not require authentication.

Laravel Passport Integration Guide

Step 1: Install Passport

composer require laravel/passport

Step 2: Migrate and Install

```
php artisan migrate
php artisan passport:install
```

This generates encryption keys and client secrets.

Step 3: Add Passport Service in App\Models\User

```
use Laravel\Passport\HasApiTokens;

class User extends Authenticatable
{
    use HasApiTokens, HasFactory, Notifiable;
}
```

Step 4: Register Passport Routes in AuthServiceProvider

```
use Laravel\Passport\Passport;
public function boot()
{
    Passport::routes();
}
```

Step 5: Configure Auth Guard in config/auth.php

```
'guards' => [
    'api' => [
        'driver' => 'passport',
        'provider' => 'users',
    ],
],
```

Protected vs Public Routes

Protected Routes Example (Authenticated Users Only)

```
Route::middleware('auth:api')->group(function () {
    Route::apiResource('events', EventController::class);
});
```

Public Routes (No Auth Required)

```
Route::post('attendees', [AttendeeController::class, 'store']);
```

Token-Based Authentication Flow

- 1. User Registers/Login:
 - POST /api/register or /api/login
 - o Returns a bearer token.

2. Authenticated Request:

Include token in headers:

Authorization: Bearer {token}

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3. Token Expiry & Refresh:

o Optionally set up token refresh logic.

Security Tips

- Use HTTPS in production.
- Expire tokens after reasonable periods.
- Use scopes for fine-grained access control.

Optional Enhancements

- Rate Limiting: Throttle event creation.
- Role-based Access Control (RBAC): Admins vs Managers.
- Social Login Integration: Google/Facebook OAuth via Passport bridges.