Set Up Authorization Using Policies and Gates for a Multi-Role User System

Objective

Learn how to:

- 1. **Use Policies** (for model-based authorization).
- 2. Use Gates (for general actions, like admin access).
- 3. Manage multi-role permissions (e.g., admin, editor, user).

1. Setup User Roles

First, add a role column to users:

```
php artisan make:migration add_role_to_users_table --table=users
```

```
// In the migration file
public function up()
{
    Schema::table('users', function (Blueprint $table) {
        $table->enum('role', ['admin', 'editor', 'user'])-
>default('user');
    });
}
```

Run:

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php artisan migrate

2. Option 1: Using Policies (Model-Based Authorization)

Step 1: Generate a Policy

```
php artisan make:policy PostPolicy --model=Post
```

This creates:

```
// app/Policies/PostPolicy.php
namespace App\Policies;

use App\Models\User;
use App\Models\Post;

class PostPolicy
{
    public function viewAny(User $user) { return true; }
    public function view(User $user, Post $post) { return true; }
    public function create(User $user) { return $user->role === 'admin'
|| $user->role === 'editor'; }
    public function update(User $user, Post $post) { return $user->role === 'admin' || ($user->role === 'editor' && $post->user_id === $user->id); }
    public function delete(User $user, Post $post) { return $user->role === 'admin'; }
}
```

Step 2: Register the Policy

```
// app/Providers/AuthServiceProvider.php
protected $policies = [
    Post::class => PostPolicy::class,
];
```

Step 3: Use in Controllers

Or in Blade views:

```
@can('update', $post)
     <a href="{{ route('posts.edit', $post) }}">Edit</a>
@endcan
```

3. Option 2: Using Gates (General Actions)

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Step 1: Define Gates

```
// app/Providers/AuthServiceProvider.php
public function boot()
{
    $this->registerPolicies();

    // Admin gate
    Gate::define('admin', function (User $user) {
        return $user->role === 'admin';
    });

    // Editor gate
    Gate::define('editor', function (User $user) {
        return $user->role === 'editor' || $user->role === 'admin';
    });
}
```

Step 2: Use in Controllers

```
public function dashboard()
{
   if (Gate::allows('admin')) {
      return view('admin.dashboard');
   }
   abort(403);
}
```

Or in Blade views:

```
@can('admin')
     <a href="/admin">Admin Panel</a>
@endcan
```

4. Combining Policies + Gates for Multi-Role Systems

Example: Allow admins to edit any post, editors only their own

```
// app/Policies/PostPolicy.php
public function update(User $user, Post $post)
{
   return $user->role === 'admin' ||
```

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```
($user->role === 'editor' && $post->user_id === $user->id);
}
```

```
// app/Providers/AuthServiceProvider.php
Gate::define('manage-posts', function (User $user) {
   return $user->role === 'admin' || $user->role === 'editor';
});
```

Now, check in **Blade**:

```
@can('manage-posts')
    @can('update', $post)
        <a href="{{ route('posts.edit', $post) }}">Edit</a>
    @endcan
@endcan
```

5. Testing Authorization

Key Takeaways

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```
    ✓ Policies: Best for model-specific permissions (e.g., Post, User).
    ✓ Gates: Best for general actions (e.g., admin, editor access).
    ✓ Multi-Role Systems: Combine both for granular control.
```

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