Part 1: Create Views using Blades templates

Controllers that loads the dashboard, feed, or equivalent pages.

HomeController

Location:

app/Http/Controllers/HomeController.php

Purpose: The HomeController is responsible for managing the content of the homepage. It fetches dummy event data and displays it to the user, including the username from the session.

Methods:

home(Request \$request):

Fetches the username from the session, or defaults to 'Guest' if the username is not set. Defines a dummy array of events, each containing a title, description, and image path. Returns the homepage view with the username and event data passed to it.

RoleController:

handles user authentication for different roles (admin and organizer)

Methods:

1. organizerLogin

- accepts username and password from the request
- check if the provided password matches a fixed value (organizer123)
- if successful, the user will be redirected to the homepage with the username stored in the **session**

2. adminLogin

- checks the admin credentials (admin password)
- if password is correct, it returns the admindashboard, otherwise, it redirects to the error page



Register controllers in routes to link methods to URLs.

Route Assignments

We define routes for displaying pages and handling login actions. The routes are registered in the routes/web.php file.

```
use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Route;
use App\Http\Controllers\HomeController;
use App\Http\Controllers\RoleController;
// Home page for authenticated organizers
Route::get('/home', [HomeController::class, 'home'])->name('homepage');
Route::get('/user/form', [HomeController::class, 'form'])->name('form');

// Role Routes
Route::get('/', function () {
    return view('user_role');
})->name('role');

// Login actions for admin and organizer
Route::post('/user/admin', [RoleController::class, 'adminLogin'])->name('login.admin');
Route::post('/user/organizer', [RoleController::class, 'organizerLogin'])->name('login.organizer');
// checks credentials provided in the request (username and password). user is redirected to /home w

// Error Page Route
Route::get('/error', function () {
    return view('error');
})->name('error.page');

// Some route with custom middleware for login error
Route::get('/some-route', [SomeController::class, 'someMethod'])->middleware('check.login.error');
```

Key Routes:

- 1. Home Page Route:
- a. **/home** This route is mapped to the **home** method in HomeController, which displays the homepage.
 - 2. Event Form Route:
- a. /user/form This route leads to the event creation form (handled by HomeController).
 - 3. Role Route:
- a. The default route GET / loads the role selection page (user role).
 - 4. Login Routes:
- a. /user/admin and POST /user/organizer These routes handle the login requests for admin and organizer users respectively.
 - 5. Error Route:
- a. /error This route displays an error page when login fails.

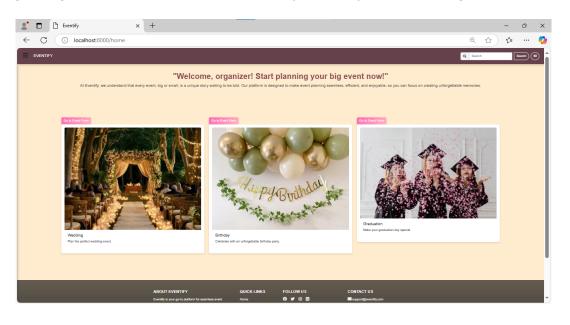
Part 2: Controllers that load the content for each page

Load information such as posts, ratings, comments, pictures, etc.

The information is in the form of an array.

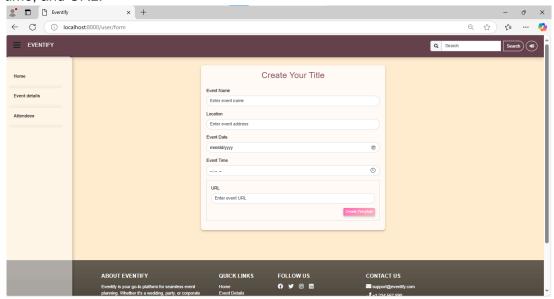
homepage.blade.php

This view displays a welcome message and a list of events. The username is displayed in the greeting, and each event in the events array is displayed with its image, title, and description.



form.blade.php

This view contains a form to create an event. It includes input fields for event name, location, date, time, and URL.



Notes:

I experience creating forms with validation for gathering data.

I understand the use of controllers to handle requests, retrieve data and pass it to view.