Part 1: Create and Register Controllers

✓ Create HomeController (loads home page) and DashboardController (loads dashboard, feed, or equivalent pages).

Part 3: Controllers with Parameters

- ✓ Modify DashboardController to accept dynamic parameters (e.g., user ID).
- In our activity we have created two controller we have, HomeController and RoleController.
- **HomeController**, the **home**() method is responsible for displaying the 'homepage' view. This view contains the main content or landing page of our event management application. The form() method renders the 'form' view.
- RoleController, This controller handles user role-specific login operations, we have here adminLogin() method
 processes admin login requests. It checks if the provided password matches the fixed admin string. If its correct,

it renders the 'admindashboard' view with the username passed as data. If incorrect, it redirects to the error page. The other one is the organizerLogin() method same as the adminLogin it checks if the provided password matches the fixed **organizer123** string, if correct it renders the 'homepage' and if not it redirects to the error page.

- P1& P3: This controller is already modified to accept parameter which is the username and pass it to the view and display it. Completing the PART 3 Requirements which is Modify DashboardController in our case RoleController to accept dynamic parameters which is the username.

```
class RoleController extends Controller
{
    // Handle Admin Login
    public function adminLogin(Request $request)
    {
        $username = $request->input('username');
        $password = $request->input('password');

        // Fixed Admin password check
        if ($password === 'admin') {
            return view('admindashboard', ['username' => $username]);
        } else {
            return redirect()->route('error.page');
        }

        // Handle Organizer Login
        public function organizerLogin(Request $request)
        {
            $username = $request->input('username');
            $password = $request->input('password');
            if ($password === 'organizer123') {
                return view('homepage', ['username' => $username]);
            } else {
                return redirect()->route('error.page');
            }
}
```

```
<div class="row">
> 🥛 js

✓ Image: Views

 > Fragments
                                       <div class="col-md-10 mt-4">
   👺 admindashboa...
                                            <div class="row g-4 justify-content-center"</pre>
   light error.blade.php
                                            <h1>Welcome, {{ $username }}!</h1>
   👺 form.blade.php
   👺 homepage.bla...
                                                <div class="col-md-6 col-sm-12 mb-4">
   👺 rsvp_output.bl...
                                                     <a href="form">
   👺 user role.blade...
                                                         <div class="card-container">
```

- ✓ Register controllers in <u>routes</u> to link methods to URLs.
- ✓ You may create and register more controllers if needed.

Part 2: Assign Controllers to Routes

- ✓ Use middleware (e.g., authentication) to protect specific routes and controllers.
- ✓ Test routes (e.g. /, /dashboard) to ensure proper page loading.
- Registering controllers to route. (refer to image below)
- Admin Login (/user/admin) Passes data to RoleController::adminLogin() for admin authentication.
- Organizer Login (/user/organizer) Passes data to RoleController::organizerLogin() for organizer authentication.
- Error Page (/error): When an error occurs, this page is displayed.
- Some Route (/some-route) executes SomeController::someMethod(), which is protected by the check.login.error middleware.

```
Route::get('/home', [HomeController::class, 'home'] )->name('homepage');
Route::get('/user/form', [HomeController::class, 'form'] )->name('form');
Route::get('/', function () {
    return view('user_role');
})->name('role');
Route::post('/user/admin', [RoleController::class, 'adminLogin'])->name('login.admin');
Route::post('/user/organizer', [RoleController::class, 'organizerLogin'])->name('login.organizer');
// Error page route
Route::get('/error', function () {
    return view('error'); // Error view
})->name('error.page');
Route::get('/some-route', [SomeController::class, 'someMethod'])->middleware('check.login.error');
```

Part 2: Assign Controllers to Routes

✓ Test routes (e.g. /, /dashboard) to ensure proper page loading.

Part 3: Controllers with Parameters

✓ Test parameterized <u>routes</u> to load user-specific data.

SAMPLE RUN FOR THE **ADMIN**:

Successful Login as ADMIN:

Login	As Admin or Organizer	← → C © 127.0.0.1:8000/user/admin
Admin Login	Organizer Login	Welcome, Janine!
username: admin / password:admin	username: organizer / password:organizer123	Von have anaccefully lagged in as an Admin
Username	Username	You have successfully logged in as an Admin.
Janine		
Password	Password	
Login as Admin	Login as Organizer	

Prepared by: Janine Ishe M. Matamorosa

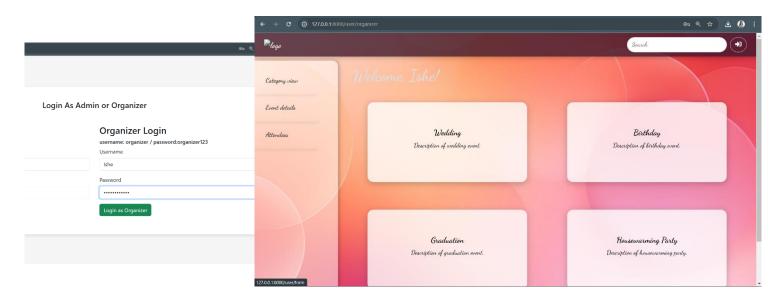
BSIT 3C

Unsuccessful Login as Admin (wrong hardcoded password):

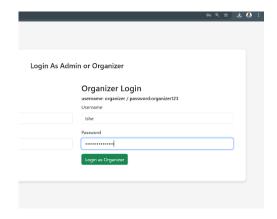
< → C	0 127.0.0.18000		∞ ९ ☆ と ② :	
			← → C ① 127.0.0.1:8000/error	
	Login As Admin or Organizer			
·	Admin Login username: admin / password:admin Username	Organizer Login username: organizer / password:org Username	Login Error	
	Password	Password	The username or password entered is incorrect. Please try again.	
	Login as Admin	Login as Organizer	Back to Login	

SAMPLE RUN FOR THE **ORGANIZER**:

Successful Login as ORGANIZER:



Unsuccessful Login as ORGANIZER (wrong hardcoded password):



← → ♂ ③ 127.0.0.1:8000/error				
Login Error				
The username or password entered is incorrect. Please try again.				
Back to Login				