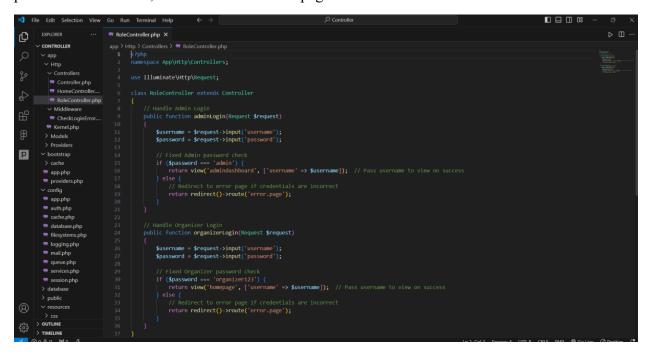
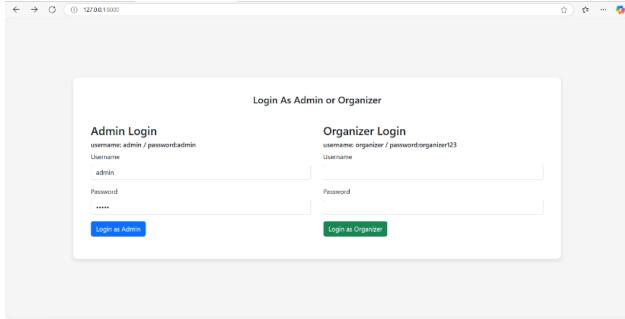
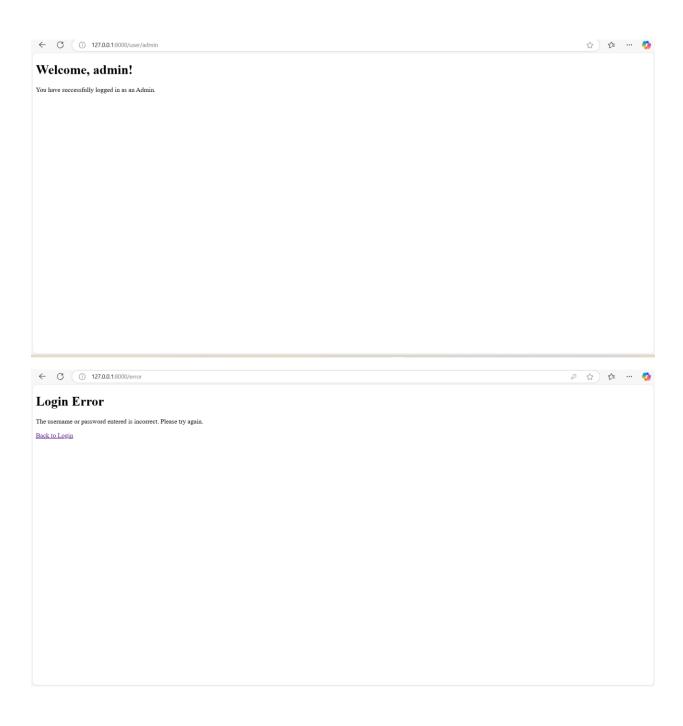
CONTROLLER

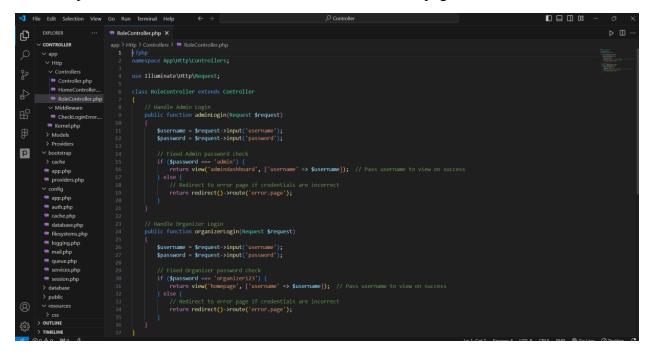
RoleController manages the login request for the two user roles: admin and organizer. It contains two main methods the adminLogin and organizerLogin. The adminLogin method retrieves the username and password from the request. If the password matches the fixed value "admin", the user is redirected to the admindashboard view, with username passed to the view, but if the password is incorrect, it redirects to an error page.

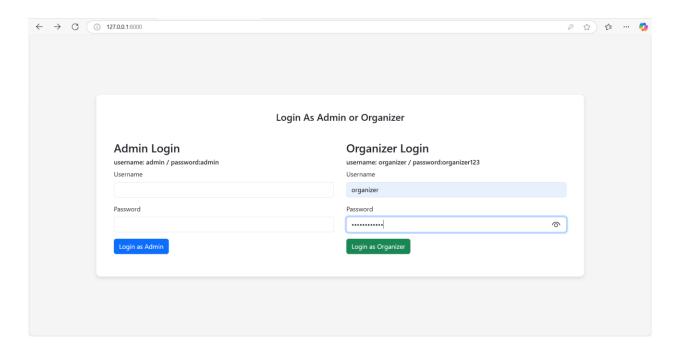




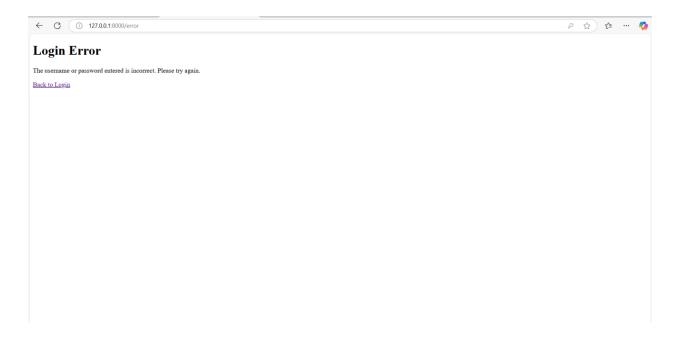


The **organizerLogin** method retrieves the **username** and **password** from the request. If the password matches "**organizer123**" it will be redirected to the **homepage** view, with username, but if the password is incorrect, it will be redirected to the error page.









PARAMETERS

The RoleController manages parameters from form submissions, specifically username and password, which are extracted from the Request object for the POST routes /user/admin and /user/organizer. Within each login method (adminLogin and organizerLogin), the username and password are retrieved using \$request->input(), allowing conditional logic to verify credentials against fixed values. If the password matches, the username is passed to the respective views (admindashboard or homepage) as an associative array, making the username accessible for display within the view. The CheckLoginError middleware also plays a role in parameter handling, focusing on session data to manage access based on login status. It checks for specific session parameters (error_admin or error_organizer) to determine if a login error has occurred. If either of these parameters exists in the session, the middleware redirects the user to the error page; otherwise, it allows the request to proceed.

MIDDLEWARE

The CheckLoginError middleware checks if there is an error in the session indicating a failed login attempt for either admin or organizer role. It looks for specific session keys, error_admin or error_organizer, which would indicate a login error. If either of these keys exist, the middleware redirects the user to the error.page route. If no errors are found, the middleware allows the request to proceed to the next stage.

```
| DEPTIONER | WHO ChecktoginError.php | Management | Controller.php | Management | Managem
```

ROUTES

The web.php file defines the routes for various parts of the application.

The "/home" route uses HomeController's home method, which displays the homepage view while the "/form" route also uses HomeController, mapping to a form view.

```
Route::get('/home', [HomeController::class, 'home'] )->name('homepage');
//calling controller HomeController para ma view yung function na home na maga call sa view na homepage
Route::get('/form', [HomeController::class, 'form'] )->name('form');
```

The "/" route loads the user_role view directly without a controller. The "/user/admin" and "/user/organizer" routes handle login requests through RoleController's adminLogin and organizerLogin methods, respectively.

```
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');
```

The "/error" route displays an error view if there's an issue with login. The "/some-route" applies "check.login.error" middleware, which checks the session for login requests through RoleController's adminLogin and organizerLogin methods, respectively

```
// 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');
```