When looking into the database, the password for users is already a hashed value. Unsure of whether phpMyAdmin does this on it's own or is a function that is taken care of in our laravel environment somewhere.

Only logged in users can create events, companies, tech groups, etc.

Laravel uses CSRF tokens, preventing the generation of fake requests. This is saved in the user's session.

Laravel automatically covers against Cross-Site Scripting attacks (XSS), not allowing anyone to paste in malicious javascript code into a form field, for instance.

Laravel uses Eloquent, which protects against SQL injections as well. It does this using PDO bindings.

Possible Ideas for Security Enhancement:
- Hashing password in user register and login forms
- Replace any raw SQL with Eloquent statements
- Change to HTTPS to avoid anyone stealing information from the transmissions
- Use this format ({{ $variable }}) rather than {!! $variable !!} whenever possible to help prevent XSS attacks
- Consider adding Laravel Purifier to our project to clean up HTML
- Adding any additional Laravel security packages

Reference:
https://www.cloudways.com/blog/best-laravel-security-practices/