Code:

1)App.tsx(main route file)

```
function AppRoutes() {
  return (
                 <Route path="/" element={<LandingPage />} />
<Route path="/signup" element={<SignupPage />} />
<Route path="/login" element={<LoginPage />} />
                   <Route
                     <ProtectedRoute>
                   <Route path="/admin-issues" element={<issuesPage />} />
<Route path="/admin-departments" element={<DepartmentsPage />} />
                   Route
                      <ProtectedRoute>
                      element={
    <ProtectedRoute>
                    path="/my-profile"
                     element={
    <ProtectedRoute>
    <MyProfilePage />
    </ProtectedRoute>
                   <Route path="/unauthorized" element={<UnauthorizedPage />} />
<Route path=""" element={<Navigate to="/" replace />} />
           export default AppRoutes;
```

Fig 1. Routing logic for roles

2)Auth controller

```
JS auth.controller.js X
backend > controllers > J5 auth.controller.js > ♥ loginUser
        import User from "../models/user.model.js";
import bcrypt from "bcrypt";
import generateTokenAndSetCookie from "../utils/generateTokens.js";
        import nodemail from "nodemailer";
         export async function signupUser(req, res) {
                 .status(400)
                   .json({ success: false, message: "All fields are required" });
             // Email regex validation
const emailRegex = /^[\s@]+@[^\s@]+\.[^\s@]+$/;
               return res
.status(404)
                   .json({ success: false, message: "Invalid email format" });
              // Check if email already exists
const existingUserByEmail = await User.findOne({ email: email });
                return res
.status(400)
                   .json({ success: false, message: "Email already exists" });
              if (password.length < 6)
                return res.status(400).json({
                success: false,
message: "Password should be at least 6 characters",
              if (role !== "citizen" && role !== "municipal_admin") {
                  .status(400)
                  .json({ success: false, message: "Invalid role ID" });
             // Hashing the password
const salt = await bcrypt.genSalt(10);
const hashedPassword = await bcrypt.hash(password, salt);
              const newUser - new User({
                email: email,
                role: role,
              // Generating token and setting cookie
generateTokenAndSetCookie(newUser._id, res);
              await newUser.save();
              success: true,
message: "Account has been successfully created",
           } catch (error) {
  console.log("Error in signup controller:", error.message);
  res.status(500).json({ success: false, message: "Internal server error" });
```

Fig 2. Logic of role based authentication

3)JWT token generation

```
JS generateTokens.js X
backend > utils > JS generateTokens.js > ...
       import jwt from "jsonwebtoken";
       import dotenv from "dotenv";
       dotenv.config();
       const generateTokenAndSetCookie = (userId, res) => {
         const token = jwt.sign({ userId }, process.env.JWT_SECRET);
         res.cookie("token", token, {
           httpOnly: true,
           sameSite: "Lax", // works for localhost:5173 -> localhost:5000
           secure: false, // set to true when using HTTPS
           path: "/",
           maxAge: 7 * 24 * 60 * 60 * 1000, // 7 days
        return token;
       export default generateTokenAndSetCookie;
 21
```

Fig 3. generation of jwt

Output:

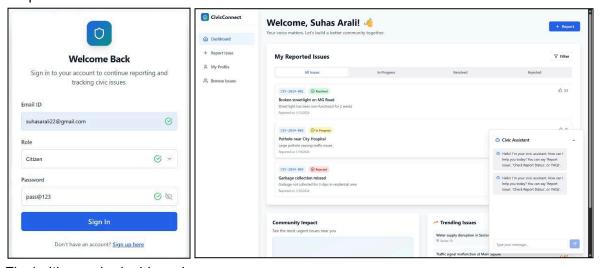


Fig 1.citizen role dashboard

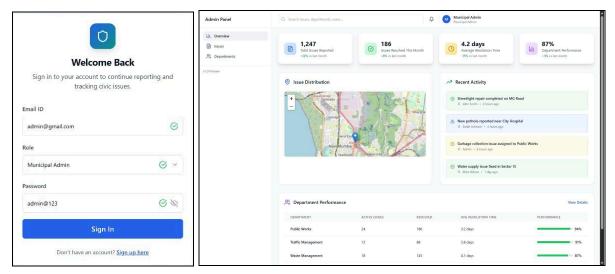


Fig 2. Admin role dashboard

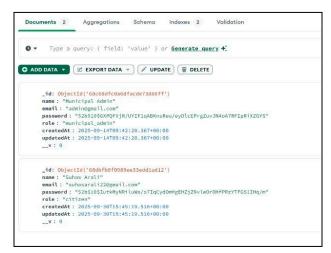


Fig 3.authentication data