

This is the homepage of the website where you can find the username input of the webpage. The form action="" sets the URL where the data will be sent when the form is submitted by the user. The url('/user') generates the full URL for the /user route in my Laravel Application. Method = "GET" states that the form data should be sent using the HTTP GET method, meaning the data will be appended to the URL as query parameters.

"<input type="text" name="username" id="username" pattern="[A-Za-z]+" title="Only alphabetic characters are allowed">"

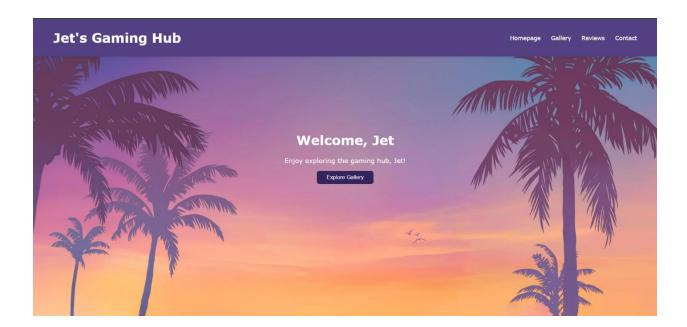
The code above is where users can enter text. Pattern="[A-Za-z]+" is an expression that allows only alphabetic characters, uppercase and lowercase, are allowed.

Title="Only alphabetic characters are allowed" provides a message that appears when the input does not match the pattern like numbers and symbols.

Continue as Guest allows users to continue to the /user route without submitting a username.

```
Route::get('/user', function () {
    $username = request()->input('username', 'Guest');
    if (!preg_match('/^[A-Za-z]+$/', $username)) {
        $username = 'Guest';
    }
    return view('user', ['username' => $username]);
});
```

Route::get('/user', function () { defines a new route that listens for GET requests to the URL /user. \$username = request()->input('username', 'Guest'); retrieves the username input from the request. The request() helper function accesses the incoming request data while input('username', 'Guest') attempts to get the value of the username parameter from the query string. If username is not provided, 'Guest' is the default option. Return view returns a view named user and passes the \$username variable to the view.



This is where the user will be redirected to after entering a username. The webpage shows a welcome sign for the user and the \$username that the user has input previously will be shown in the webpage.