

Views list.

- 1. **components** folder to store the layout.blade.php
- 2. **about.blade.php**
- 3. **coffees.blade.php**
- 4. **contact.blade.php**
- 5. **home.blade.php**
- 6. **inventory.blade.php**

The purpose of the layout file and how it is used.

Layout.blade.php

```
rod, 9 minutes ago | 1 author (rod)
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html Lang="en">

<head>
  <!-- Basic -->
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1, maximum-scale=1">
  <!-- Site Metas -->
  <title>@yield(section: 'title', default: 'WebDev Cafe')</title>
  <meta name="keywords" content="coffee shop, cafe, community, quality">
  <meta name="description"
    content="Discover the story of our shop, a community hub where qu
  <meta name="author" content="DozeCafe">
  <!-- Bootstrap CSS -->
  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="{{ asset(path: 'css/boot
  <!-- Style CSS -->
  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="{{ asset(path: 'css/styl
  <!-- Responsive CSS -->
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="{{ asset(path: 'css/responsive.css') }}"
  <!-- Favicon -->
  <link rel="icon" href="{{ asset(path: 'images/fevicon.png') }}" type=
  <!-- Font CSS -->
  <link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Poppins:wght@400
  <!-- Scrollbar Custom CSS -->
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="{{ asset(path: 'css/jquery.mCustomScroll
  <!-- Font Awesome -->
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="https://netdna.bootstrapcdn.com/font-awe
  <!--for inventory-->
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="{{ asset(path: 'css/inventory.css') }}">
</head>

<body>
  <!-- Header Section -->
```

We have used the header navigation and the footer as a consistent design for all the views we have defined on the layout.blade.php. This results in a complete HTML page with the consistent layout and unique content for the all the view page. Laravel will combine the layout and the page-specific content when we render the about, coffees, contact, home, and inventory views.

This enables us to keep the Laravel application's structure tidy, orderly, and effective, which makes it simpler to manage and update the content and look of our website.

```
<!-- Main Content Section -->
<main>
  @yield(section: 'content')
</main>

<!-- Footer Section -->
<footer>
  You 2 days ago + 1ab2 Lay
```

How each view file extends the layout and inserts specific content.

Extending the Layout:

Each view file starts with the **@extends** directive, specifying which layout file to use in our case we used **@extends('components.layout')**

Yielding Content:

Within the layout file, there is **@yield** directives that define areas where content from INDIVIDUAL views will be inserted. In our case we used **@yield('content')**

Inserting Specific Content

In each individual view file, we use the **@section** directive to define content for the yield areas. In this case we have **@section('content')**

The **@yield** directive in the layout file and this **@section** directive are somehow the same. Laravel will use the content specified in this **@section** in place of the **@yield('content')** in the layout.

Layout activity

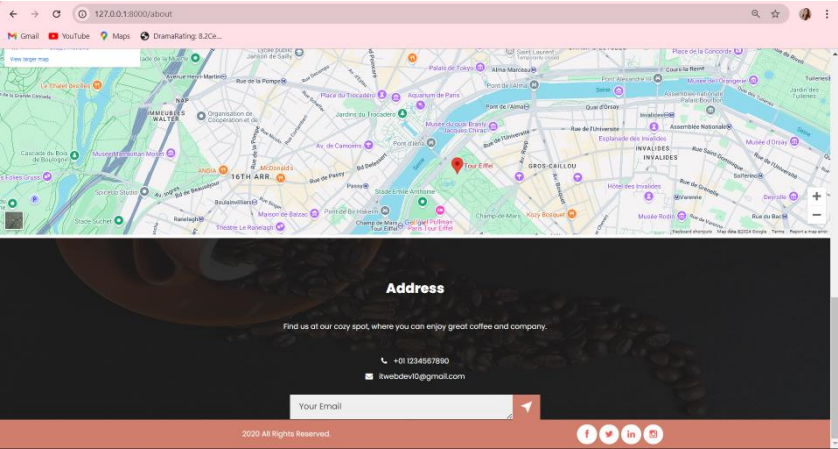
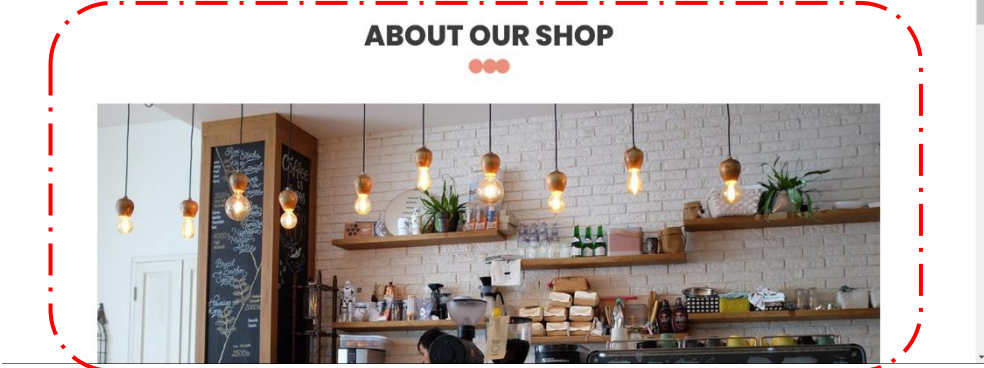
Example run from one of our views.



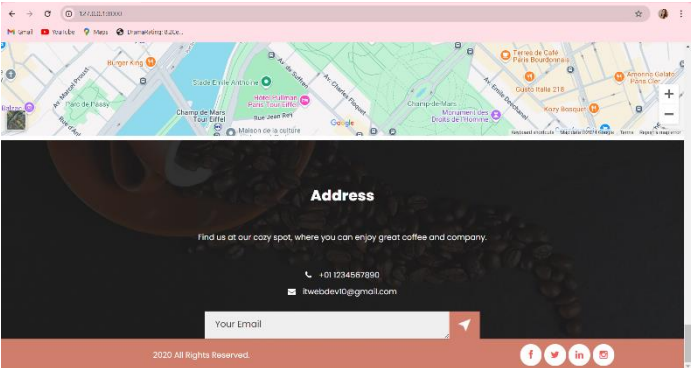
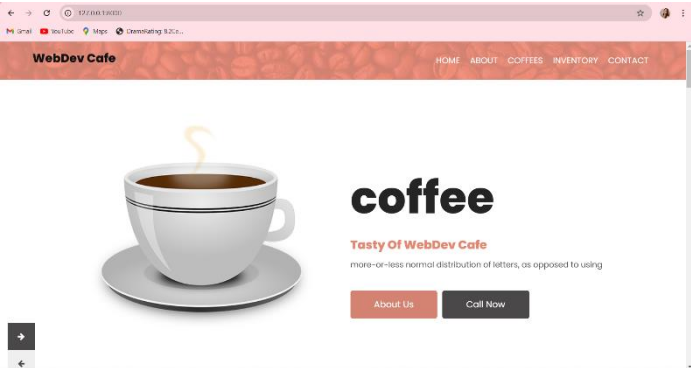
Green box is the navigation that is from the layout file.

Red box is the unique content from the about view.

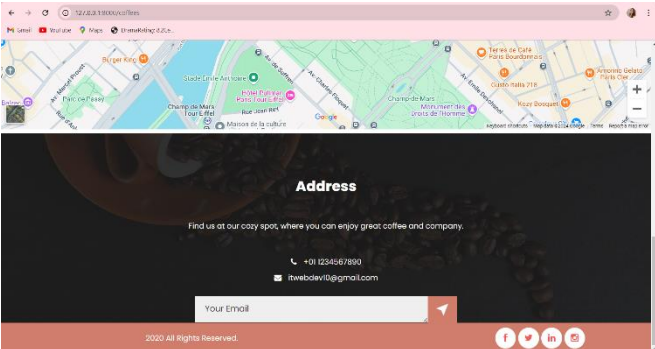
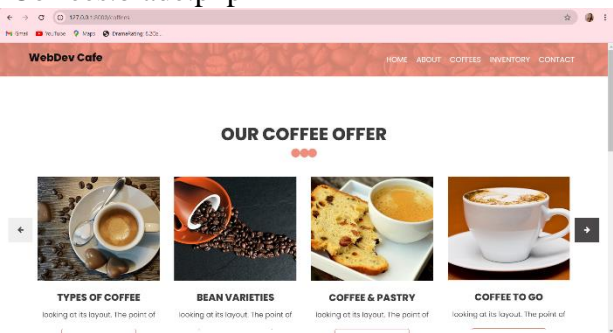
This one below is the footer. All views have this since its in the layout file.



Home.blade.php

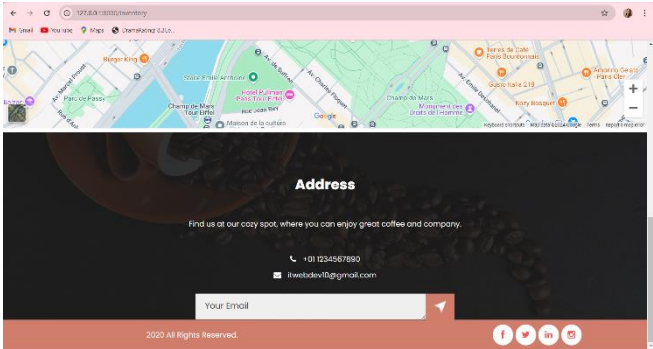
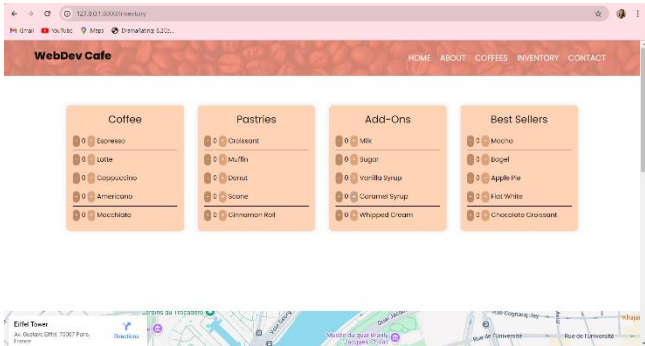


Coffees.blade.php

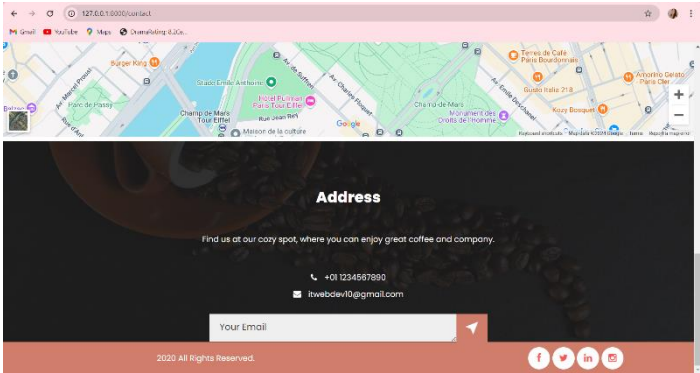
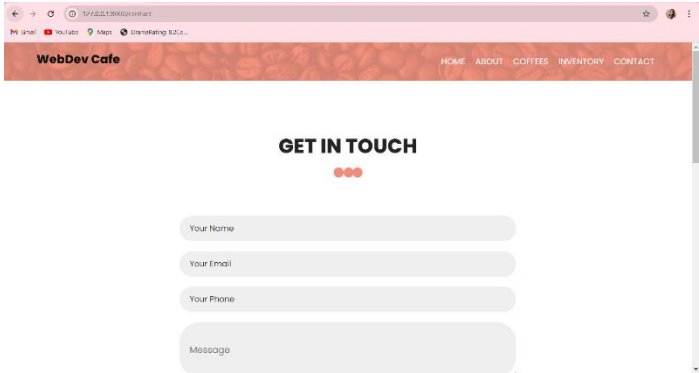


Layout activity  
Inventory.blade.php

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Contact.blade.php



To summarize the images above, you can observe that our website has a consistent design for both the navigation bar and footer across all pages. This design remains fixed, ensuring a unified look and feel throughout the site. Each view utilizes the @extends directive, which references the layout defined in layout.blade.php. This layout file contains the shared elements such as the navigation bar and footer, which are rendered consistently across all views. Despite sharing the same navigation and footer, each view displays unique content within the main section of the page. We accomplished this by using the @section directive, allowing individual views to inject their specific content while maintaining the core design structure.

The routing setup and how it serves the views.

Every route has a unique URL that it maps to, and when a user navigates to that URL, the view is shown. ->name('route-name') is used to give each route a name. Because named routes allow us to refer to routes by name rather than by URL, the code may be written with greater clarity and maintainability. When a user accesses /about, Laravel will search the resources/views directory for the about.blade.php file, render it, and provide it as the response.

Explain any challenges you faced and how you resolved them.

I have an issue with the @extends directive. My layout file was in the Components folder, but when I tried to extend it in my views, the layout failed to render properly. After some troubleshooting, I determined that the problem was caused by an incorrect path in the @extends directive.

At first I used @extends('layout'), but because my layout file was in a subfolder, I needed to specify the complete path @extends('Components.layout'). After I adjusted the path, everything started working correctly, and the layout was successfully extended over all of my views.

```
<?php
use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Route;

Route::get('/', function () {
    return view('home');
})->name('home');

Route::get('about', function () {
    return view('about');
})->name('about');

Route::get('coffees', function () {
    return view('coffees');
})->name('coffees');

Route::get('contact', function () {
    return view('contact');
})->name('contact');

Route::get('inventory', function () {
    return view('inventory');
})->name('inventory');
```

**Explore the difference between `{{ $slot }}` and `@yield`**

Despite placing the layout file in the Components folder, I did not utilize `{{ $slot }}` in the layout because our views were organized to use sections using the `@section` directive rather than slots. Blade components like `<x-layout>` use slots to dynamically insert information without defining several sections, making them a more flexible option. This approach injects content directly into the layout using the `{{ $slot }}` variable, making it ideal for smaller or more flexible layouts.

But I decided to use `@section` and `@yield` in a more structured design for our activity. With the use of this we were able to specify particular sections of the layout, such as the header, footer, and content, and then alter each of these sections in separate views. This method worked better for me since it gave me more precise control over the various components in each view and gave me the ability to customize the layout of each page while maintaining consistency. I could make sure that every view had the same layout framework while also allowing for different ways to change the content by utilizing `@extends` and `@section`.