Laravel Lab - 2

PHP WebDevelopment 2019

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Learn to Search in Internet

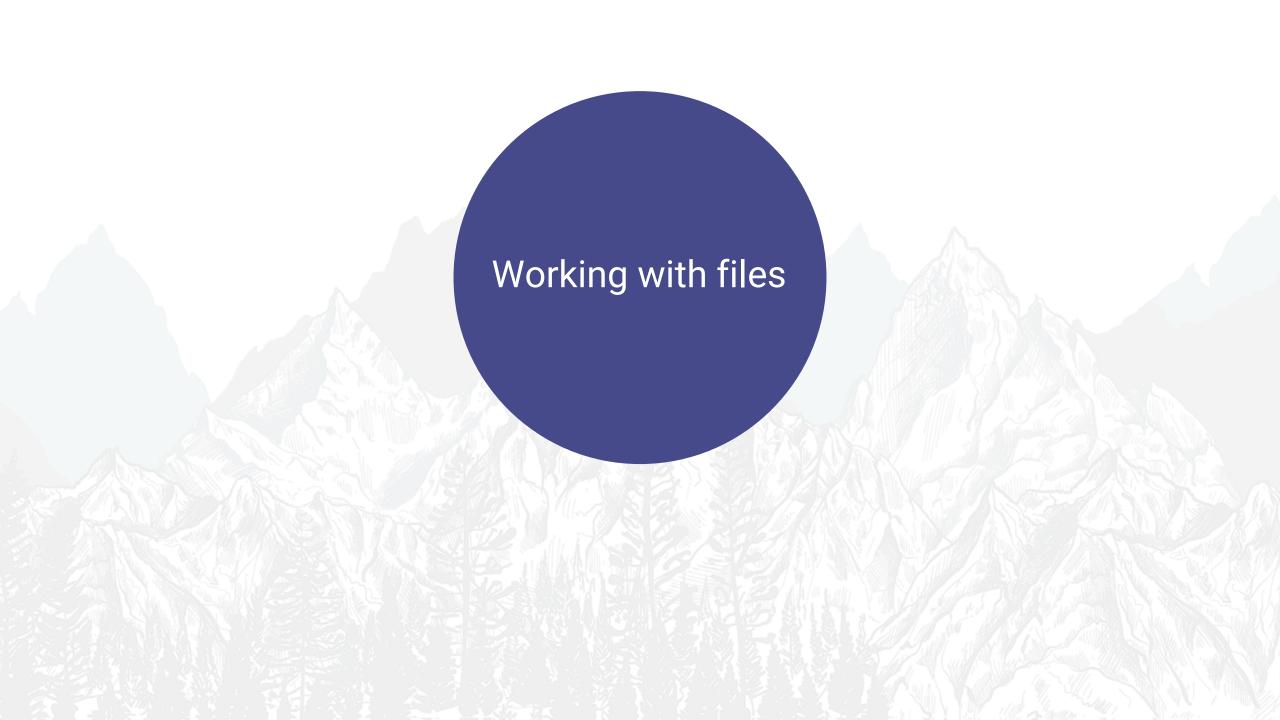


- The course assignments require to search in Internet
 - This is an important part of the learning process
 - Some exercises intentionally have no hints
- Learn to find solutions!
 - Software development includes everyday searching and learning
 - No excuses, just learn to study!









Task 1

Allow users to add their photo in their profile page

- the photo can be also changed and deleted
- make sure that after the photo has been replaced or deleted it is removed from the host storage as well





Working with files

- Laravel provides a powerful filesystem abstraction thanks to the wonderful <u>Flysystem</u> PHP package by Frank de Jonge.
- The filesystem <u>configuration</u> file is located at config/filesystems.php.

By default Laravel is configured to use local driver

'default' => env('FILESYSTEM_DRIVER', 'local')

Public Disk

The <u>public disk</u> is intended for files that are going to be **publicly accessible**.

from config/filesystems.php

```
'disks' => [
...
'public' => [
'driver' => 'local',
'root' => storage_path('app/public'),
'url' => env('APP_URL').'/storage',
'visibility' => 'public',
],
```

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Public Disk

By default, the **public disk** uses the **local driver** and stores these files in **storage/app/public**.

To make them accessible from the web, you should **create a symbolic link** from **public/storage** to **storage/app/public**.

This convention will keep your publicly accessible files in one directory that can be easily shared across deployments.

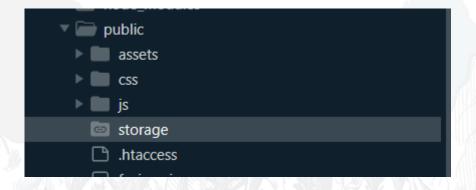


To create the symbolic link

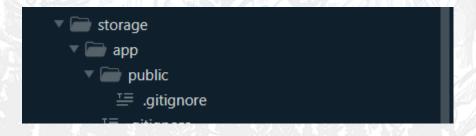
php artisan storage:link



the command created new 'folder' in public directory



and a public folder in storage/app path





Once a file has been stored and the symbolic link has been created, you can create a URL to the files using the asset helper function:

```
echo asset('storage/my_file.txt')
```



To configure additional symbolic links in your filesystems configuration file - add them in config/filesystem.php

```
'links' => [
    public_path('storage') => storage_path('app/public'),
    public_path('images') => storage_path('app/images'),
],
```

Each of the configured links will be created when you run the storage:link command:

Upload files





Do not forget to -

- set the form enctype to multipart/form-data
- add input type file



Upload files



```
{!! Form::file('stock_image') !!}
```

Storing files

documentation

The **put** method may be used to store raw file contents on a disk.

Remember, all file paths should be specified relative to the "root" location configured for the disk:



To store a file with a name set at the backend

```
use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Storage;

Storage::put('file.jpg', $contents);
```



Store a file from the request,

file input name in the form

```
$path = $request->file('image')->store('user_images');
```

the filename, the file is stored under, is generated automatically and is unique

user_images/r5bB90K7LU42WEbkgZk08joQQXisj0tHtSN5P1NB.png

store() parameter folder with this name is created in the storage/app



Store a file from the request, using Storage Facade

```
$path = Storage::putFile('user_images', $request->file('image'));
```



Set a filename for the file and store the file with that name.

```
$path = $request->file('image')
   ->storeAs('user_images', $request->user()->id . '.png');
```

The new image will be stored **under same name**, so there be no need to take care for orphan images in the storage. Updated user image **will overwrite** the old one.



In case you need to store the file with its original name -

```
use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Storage;
$name = $request->file('image')->getClientOriginalName();
```

Then use \$name to save it in the data base or for other logic.



To remove a file from the storage - you need to know its name and the folder it resides in the storage/app

```
use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Storage;
//delete single file from storage
Storage::delete('folder/filename.jpg');
//delete multiple files from storage
Storage::delete(['folder/filename.jpg',
                 'folder/filename2.jpg']);
```

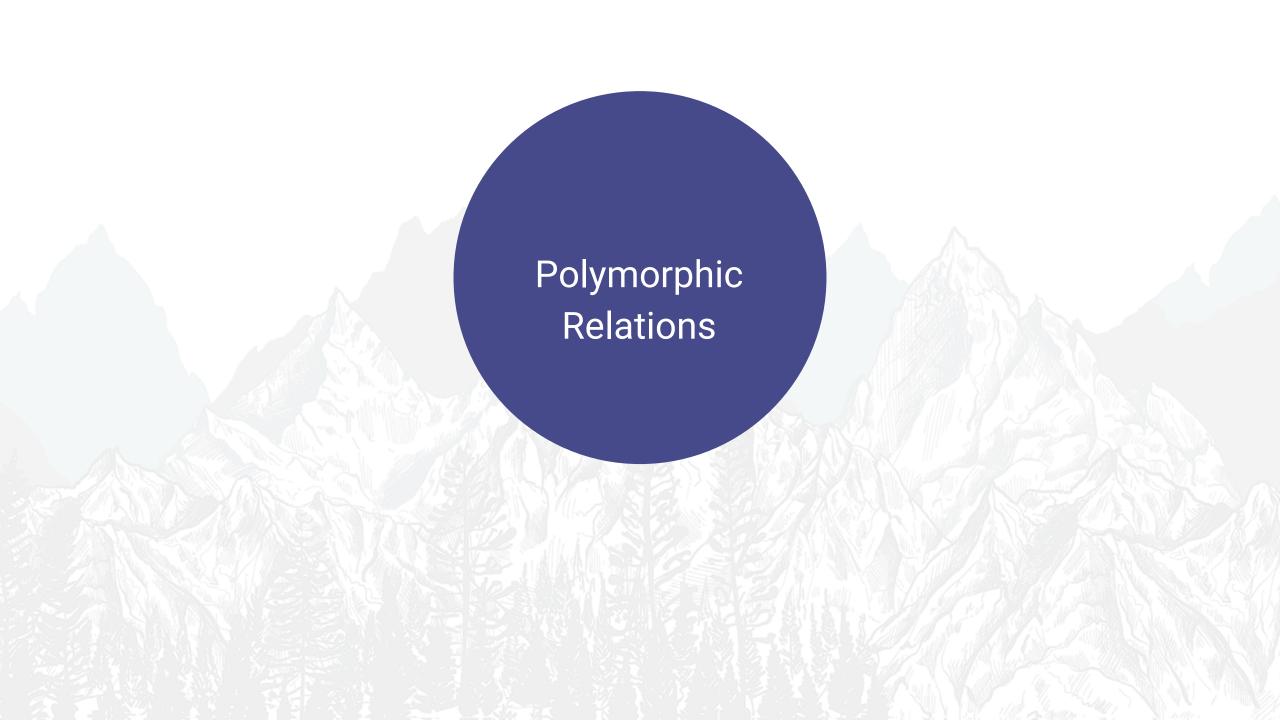
Task 2

Allow admins to add photo for

- halls
- courses
 - the photo is to be changed and deleted
 - make sure that after the photo is being replaced or deleted it is removed from the host storage as well







Polymorphic Relations

one-to-one Polymorphic Relations

documentation

A polymorphic relationship allows the target model to belong to more than one type of model using a single association.

- users can have pictures
- halls can have pictures
 - We can solve this by creating an Image model and write all pictures in an images table in the Data Base.

Polymorphic Relations

Polymorphic Relations

documentation

Why to create a separate Image model?

We allow users to upload images and may be these images will have their behaviour -

- must be cropped
- resized
- etc



table structure

```
halls
    id - integer
    name - string
users
    id - integer
    name - string
```

```
images
   id - integer
   url - string
   imageable_id - integer
   imageable_type - string
```



Models structure the shared Image model

```
class Image extends Model
   /**
    * Get the owning imageable model.
    */
   public function imageable()
       return $this->morphTo();
```



Models structure -

```
class User extends Model
   /**
    * Get the user's image.
    */
   public function image()
       return $this->morphOne('App\Models\Image', 'imageable');
```



Models structure -

```
class Hall extends Model
   /**
    * Get the hall's image.
    */
   public function image()
       return $this->morphOne('App\Models\Image', 'imageable');
```



Access
the image
model
instance

```
$homework = App\Models\Homework::find(1);
foreach ($homework->comments as $comment)
{
    //access all homework`s comments
}
```

```
//the parent (owner) of the comments
$comment = App\Models\Comment::find(1);
$commentable = $comment->commentable;
```

```
$event = App\Models\Event::find(1);
foreach ($event->comments as $comment) {
    //access all homework`s comments
}
```

Polymorphic Relations

one-to-many Polymorphic Relations

documentation

A one-to-many polymorphic relation is similar to a simple one-to-many relation; however, the target model can belong to more than one type of model on a single association.

Polymorphic Relations

one-to-many Polymorphic Relations

documentation

For example -

- each homework can have many comments
- each event can have many comments



table structure

```
homeworks
    id - integer
    filename - string
events
    id - integer
    title - string
```

```
comments
   id - integer
   body - text
   commentable_id - integer
   commentable_type - string
```

• •



Models structure the shared Comments model

```
class Comment extends Model
   /**
    * Get the owning commentable model.
    */
   public function commentable()
       return $this->morphTo();
```



Models structure -

```
class Homework extends Model
   /**
    * Get all of the homeworks's comments.
    */
   public function comments()
       return $this->morphMany('App\Models\Comment', 'commentable');
```



Models structure -

```
class Event extends Model
   /**
    * Get all of the event's comments.
    */
   public function comments()
       return $this->morphMany('App\Models\Comment', 'commentable');
```

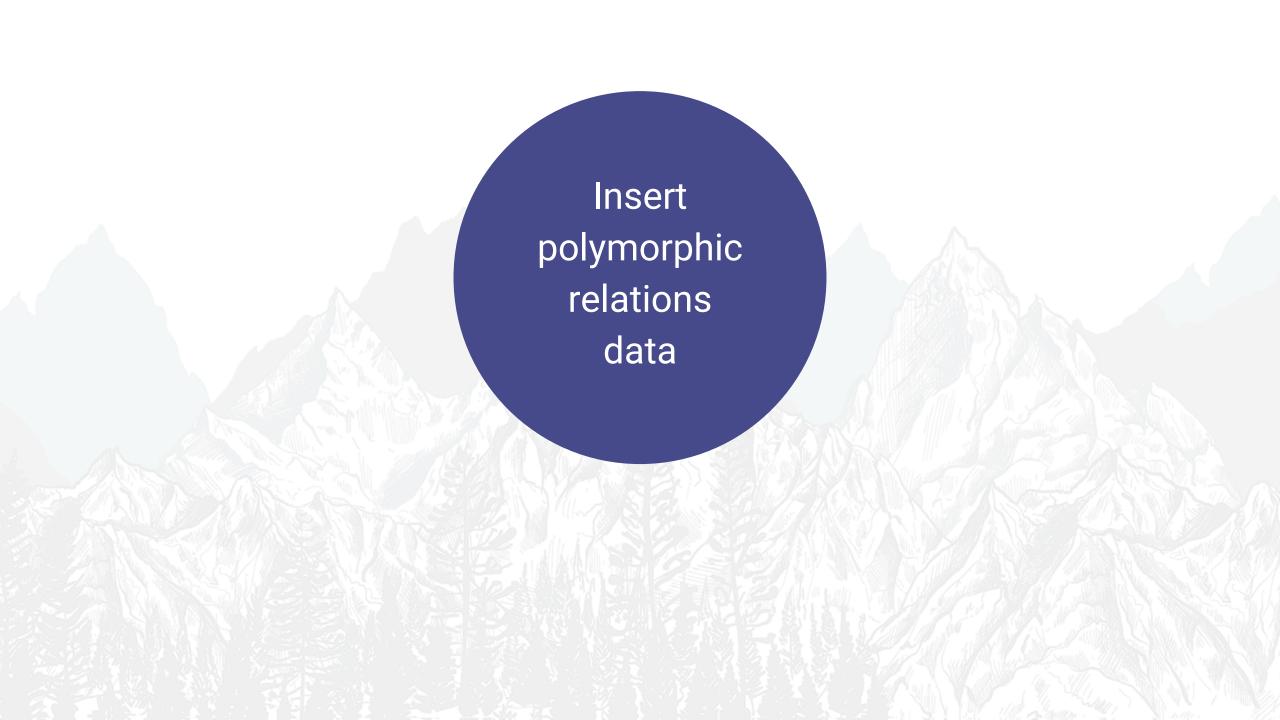


Access
the comment
model
instance

```
$homework = App\Homework::find(1);
foreach ($homework->comments as $comment) {
  // access homework comments
}
```

```
//the parent (owner) of the comment
$comment = App\Models\Comment::find(1);
$commentable = $comment->commentable;
```

```
$event = App\Event::find(1);
foreach ($event->comments as $comment) {
  // access event comments
}
```



Insert polymorphic relations data



using save() helper

using create() helper

Polymorphic Relations



For more information on polymorphic relations, please see the <u>documentation</u>.

Questions?



Partners















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