1.You can redirect() not only to URL or specific route, but to a specific Controller's specific method, and even pass the parameters. Use this: Ans: return redirect()->action('SomeController@method',['param' => $value]); 2.If you are not sure whether your Blade partial file actually would exist, you may use these condition commands This will load header only if Blade file exists @includeIf('partials.header') This will load header only for user with role_id 1 @includeWhen(auth()->user()->role_id == 1, 'partials.header') This will try to load adminlte.header, if missing - will load default.header @includeFirst('adminlte.header', 'default.header') 3.Instead of doing dd($result); you can put ->dd() as a method directly at the end $users = User::where('name', 'Taylor')->get()->dd(); 4.Increments and decrements Post::find($post_id)->increment('view_count'); User::find($user_id)->increment('points', 50); 5.For foreign key migrations instead of integer() use unsignedInteger() type or integer()->unsigned() , otherwise you may get SQL errors. Schema::create('employees', function (Blueprint $table) { $table-> unsignedInteger ('company_id'); //if primary id Increments $table-> unsignedBigInteger ('company_id'); //if primary id BigIncrements $table->foreign('company_id')->references('id')->on('companies'); }); 6.Laravel Import Large SQL File using Seeder Example make sure you have one sql file call "data.sql" in public folder php artisan make:seeder ImportTableSeeder env('DB_USERNAME'), 'password' => env('DB_PASSWORD'), 'host' => env('DB_HOST'), 'database' => env('DB_DATABASE')]; exec("mysql --user={$db['username']} --password={$db['password']} --host={$db['host']} --database {$db['database']} < $sql"); \Log::info('SQL Import Done'); } } php artisan db:seed --class=ImportTableSeeder 7.Now you can create app folder in Traits/UserTrait.php with(compact('users')); } } Create Controller name('file.download.index'); DownloadFileController download($filePath, $fileName, $headers); } } 10.How to get current,full and previous URL in laravel Blade? echo url()->current(); echo url()->full(); echo url()->previous(); 11.How To Make cURL HTTP Request Example ##Make GET Request $curl = curl_init(); curl_setopt_array($curl, array(CURLOPT_URL => "https://example.com", CURLOPT_RETURNTRANSFER => true, CURLOPT_ENCODING => "", CURLOPT_TIMEOUT => 30000, CURLOPT_HTTP_VERSION => CURL_HTTP_VERSION_1_1, CURLOPT_CUSTOMREQUEST => "GET", CURLOPT_HTTPHEADER => array(// Set Here Your Requesred Headers 'Content-Type: application/json',),)); $response = curl_exec($curl); $err = curl_error($curl); curl_close($curl); if ($err) { echo "cURL Error #:" . $err; } else { print_r(json_decode($response)); } ##Make POST Request // Make Post Fields Array $data1 = ['data1' => 'value_1', 'data2' => 'value_2',]; $curl = curl_init(); curl_setopt_array($curl, array(CURLOPT_URL => "https://example.com", CURLOPT_RETURNTRANSFER => true, CURLOPT_ENCODING => "", CURLOPT_MAXREDIRS => 10, CURLOPT_TIMEOUT => 30000, CURLOPT_HTTP_VERSION => CURL_HTTP_VERSION_1_1, CURLOPT_CUSTOMREQUEST => "POST", CURLOPT_POSTFIELDS => json_encode($data2), CURLOPT_HTTPHEADER => array(// Set here requred headers "accept: */*", "accept-language: en-US,en;q=0.8", "content-type: application/json",),)); $response = curl_exec($curl); $err = curl_error($curl); curl_close($curl); if ($err) { echo "cURL Error #:" . $err; } else { print_r(json_decode($response)); }