Take screenshots of your Blade template files, routing configuration, and the rendered web pages.

BLADE FILES

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

Layout.blade.php

This Layout.blade.php file is a blade layout template that serves as the foundation for multiple web pages in Laravel application. It defines a common structure that all child views can extend and fill with specific content. It is used to avoid duplicating the same code (like the **header**, **footer**, **navigation bar**, or **styles**) in every view file. This helps maintain consistency across the site while allowing child views to insert their unique content into the layout.

Header Section

Contains the café's logo and a navigation bar with links to various sections of the site (**Home, Menu, About Us, Contact Us**). These links are dynamically generated using the route() function with the username parameter passed in, making the URLs personalized for each logged-in user.

Footer Section

Provides information like copyright text and social media links. This is static content that will appear at the bottom of every page that extends this layout.

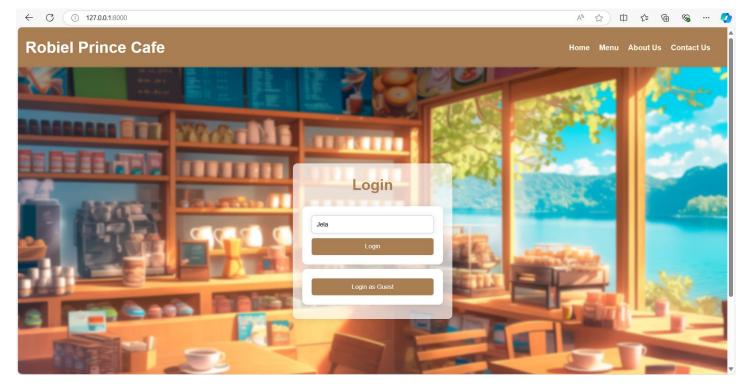
Content Insertion

The purpose of this code is to define a placeholder in the layout where **child views** can insert their specific content. In Blade, @yield('content') acts as a placeholder for content that will be provided by the child view.

```
<main>
    <!-- This is where the content of the child views will be displayed -->
    @yield('content') <!--call the webpages to display its content-->
    </main>
```

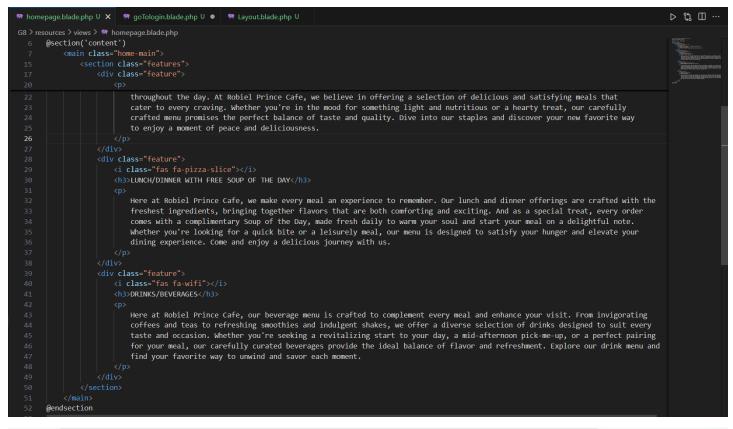
The following images are the blade files and the rendered web pages:

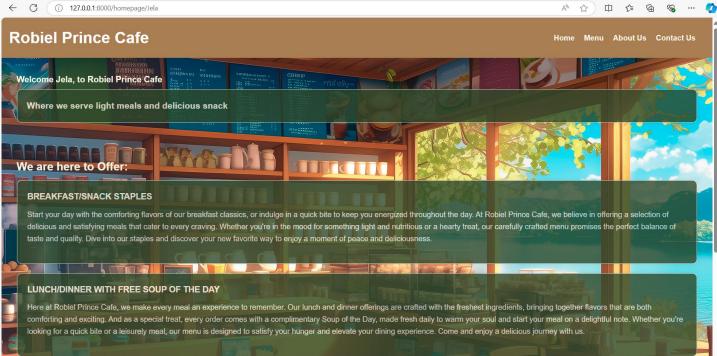
goTologin.blade.php



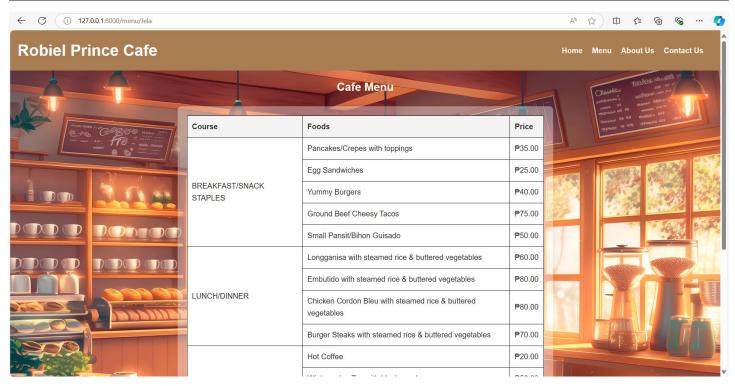
homepage.blade.php

```
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G8 > resources > views > ♥ homepage.blade.php
       @extends('Components.Layout')
      @section('title', 'Home Page')
      @section('content')
           <h2>Welcome {{ susername }}, to Robiel Prince Cafe</h2>
                   <section class="features"</pre>
                   <h2>We are here to Offer:</h2>
                        <h3>BREAKFAST/SNACK STAPLES</h3>
                            Start your day with the comforting flavors of our breakfast classics, or indulge in a quick bite to keep you energized
                            throughout the day. At Robiel Prince Cafe, we believe in offering a selection of delicious and satisfying meals that
                             cater to every craving. Whether you're in the mood for something light and nutritious or a hearty treat, our carefully
                            crafted menu promises the perfect balance of taste and quality. Dive into our staples and discover your new favorite way
                            to enjoy a moment of peace and deliciousness.
                    <h3>LUNCH/DINNER WITH FREE SOUP OF THE DAY</h3>
                            Here at Robiel Prince Cafe, we make every meal an experience to remember. Our lunch and dinner offerings are crafted with the freshest ingredients, bringing together flavors that are both comforting and exciting. And as a special treat, every order
                            comes with a complimentary Soup of the Day, made fresh daily to warm your soul and start your meal on a delightful note. Whether you're looking for a quick bite or a leisurely meal, our menu is designed to satisfy your hunger and elevate your
                            dining experience. Come and enjoy a delicious journey with us.
```





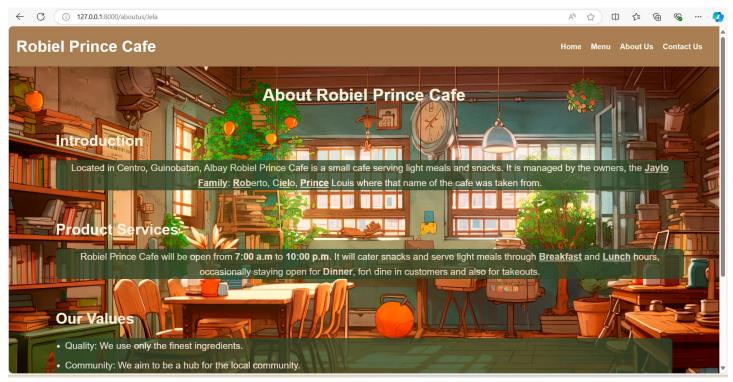
menu.blade.php



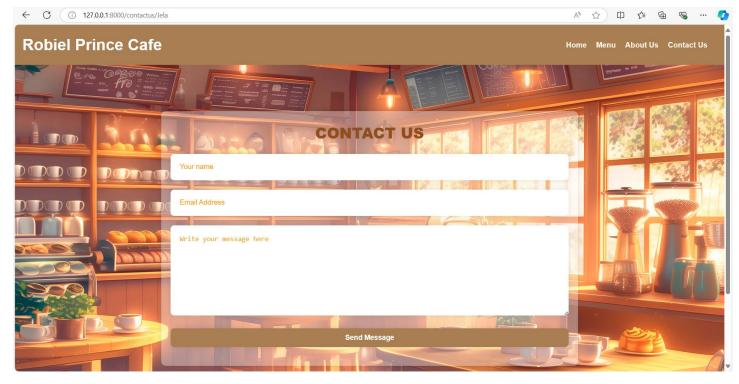


aboutus.blade.php

```
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```



contactus.blade.php



ROUTES

*The routing setup and how it serves the views.

web.php

```
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G8 > routes > ♥ web.php
      use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Route;
      Route::get('/', function () {
         return view('goTologin', ['username' => 'Guest']);
      })->name('goTologin');
      Route::get('/homepage/{username}', function ($username) {
          return view('homepage', ['username' => $username]);
      })->name('homepage');
      //route for the about page with dynamic username
      Route::get('/aboutus/{username}', function ($username) {
          return view('aboutus', ['username' => $username]);
      })->name('aboutus');
      Route::get('/menu/{username}', function ($username) {
        return view('menu', ['username' => $username]);
      })->name('menu');
      Route::get('/contactus/{username}', function ($username) {
          return view('contactus', ['username' => $username]);
      })->name('contactus');
      Route::post('/homepage', function (\Illuminate\Http\Request $request) {
           $request->validate([
```

Route for Login Page

This route is set up to handle requests made to the root URL (/). It uses the GET HTTP method, meaning this route is triggered when someone visits the root URL. The route returns to the **goTologin** view, which is likely the login page. It passes the string 'Guest' as the default username to the view. This username is not dependent on user input at this stage, but it may be used to greet the user as "Guest" or pre-fill the username field with "Guest" on the login page. The route is named **goTologin**, allowing you to generate URLs for this route elsewhere in the application using route ('goTologin').

```
//route for the login page at the root URL "/"
Route::get('/', function () {
    return view('goTologin', ['username' => 'Guest']);
})->name('goTologin');
```

Route for Welcome Page, About Us Page, Menu Page, and Contact Us Page

These routes use dynamic parameters ({username}) to display personalized pages. The username provided in the URL will be passed to the views, allowing them to render user-specific content. This is applied for pages like "Home," "About Us," "Menu," and "Contact Us." If a user visits /homepage/Jela, the view receives Jela as the username and customizes the page accordingly.

```
//route for the welcome page with dynamic username, and view the welcome message with username
Route::get('/homepage/{username}', function ($username) {
    return view('homepage', ['username' => $username]);
})->name('homepage');

//route for the about page with dynamic username
Route::get('/aboutus/{username}', function ($username) {
    return view('aboutus', ['username' => $username]);
})->name('aboutus');

//route for the content page with dynamic username
Route::get('/menu/{username}', function ($username) {
    return view('menu', ['username' => $username]);
})->name('menu');

//route for the contact page with dynamic username
Route::get('/contactus/{username}', function ($username) {
    return view('contactus/{username}', function ($username) {
    return view('contactus/{username}', function ($username) {
    return view('contactus/{username}', function ($username));
})->name('contactus');
```

Login Form Handling and Username Validation

This route handles POST requests from a form (likely the login form). It validates the username entered by the user. The username is validated to ensure it only contains alphabetic characters (alpha) and is not empty (required). If validation fails, error messages are returned. Once the username passes validation, the user is redirected to their personalized homepage (e.g., /homepage/Jela). The application dynamically constructs the URL using the username provided in the form.

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

All the view files (homepage.blade.php, menu.blade.php, contactus.blade.php, and aboutus.blade.php) follow the same structure and extend the layout defined in Components/Layout.blade.php. This layout provides a consistent framework for the website, including the header, footer, and basic HTML structure and by using the @section and @yield, each view then inserts its own specific content into this layout.

```
<!-- resources/views/homepage.blade.php -->
@extends('Components.Layout')

@section('title', 'Home Page')

@section('content')
```

Explain any challenges you faced and how you resolved them.

One of the main challenges I faced was managing the use of @extends and @section and understanding how they connect to the layout Blade file. It was difficult to grasp how these directives work together to structure views and share content across multiple pages. The merging of the CSS for different pages also proved tricky, as some pages were affected slightly, causing layout inconsistencies that took time to fix. Understanding how data could be passed between views and layouts was also a challenge, particularly when ensuring dynamic content was displayed consistently across multiple pages. To resolve these issues, I carefully studied the Blade templating engine and its use of inheritance and sections. I ensured that each view correctly extended the layout, and I debugged the CSS to ensure consistency across pages, checking for any conflicts that might disrupt the layout. Through trial and error, I managed to resolve the layout issues and create a more seamless connection between the layout and the individual views.

Explore the difference between {{\$slot}} and @yield.

In Laravel Blade templates, {{\$slot}} and @yield are both used for injecting content, but they serve different purposes. {{\$slot}} is primarily used in Blade components, allowing you to define reusable UI elements that can accept dynamic content. It acts as a placeholder within a component where the passed content will be rendered. On the other hand, @yield is used in Blade layouts to define sections where content from child views can be inserted. It works in tandem with @section, where a layout defines the @yield('content'), and the child view uses @section('content') to provide specific content.