Bongat, Mae Anne B. BSIT-3C Web Development

1. In our controller, we've designed a method called `loadBooks` that acts as a central hub for our book collection. It's where we gather and organize all the key details about various books to make them accessible for our application. This is like creating a virtual library where every book is stored neatly with its information ready to be shared. Each book in our collection has a rich set of details: its title, author, a brief description, an image of the cover, genres, average ratings, the number of reviews, and even some reader comments. By putting all of this together, we ensure that our users or anyone accessing this data gets a comprehensive view of what each book has to offer.

We believe this setup not only keeps things well-organized but also sets a solid foundation for presenting information effectively. It feels like we're building something meaningful—a system that could grow and evolve as we add more features or integrate real-world data.

2. This method demonstrates parameter handling in our application. When the show(\$id) function is called, it takes a dynamic parameter, \$id, typically passed from a route like /books/{id}. Using this \$id, we search for a specific book in our collection (\$this->loadBooks()) by matching the book\_id. If no book is found, we handle it gracefully by showing a "404 Not Found" error. Otherwise, we pass the found book to the book-details view so that it can be displayed to users. This ensures that our application handles dynamic inputs efficiently while providing meaningful responses.

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}

public function show($id)

public function show($id)

$how($id)
$posts = $this->loadBooks();

$book = collect($posts)->firstWhere('book_id', $id);

$if (!$book) {
    abort(404);
    }
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}
```

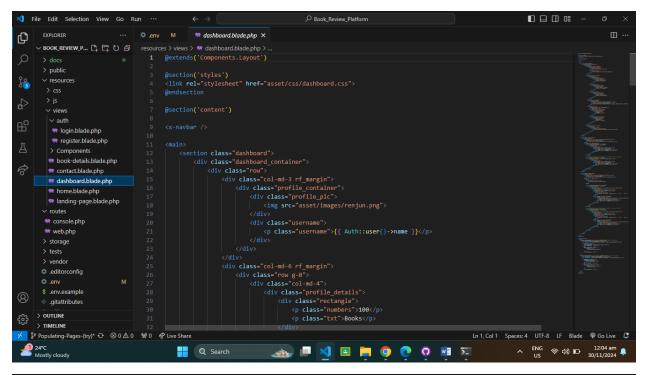
```
🐡 web.php 🛛 🗙
routes > 🤲 web.php
      use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Route;
       use App\Http\Controllers\HomeController;
       use App\Http\Controllers\DashboardController;
       use App\Http\Controllers\AuthController;
       use App\Http\Controllers\LandingPageController;
       Route::get('/', [LandingPageController::class, 'index'])->name('landing-page');
       // Authentication Routes (only for guests)
       Route::middleware('guest')->group(function () {
           Route::get('/login', [AuthController::class, 'login'])->name('login');
Route::post('/login', [AuthController::class, 'loginPost'])->name('login.post');
           Route::get('/register', [AuthController::class, 'register'])->name('register');
Route::post('/register', [AuthController::class, 'registerPost'])->name('register.post');
       // Authenticated Routes (for logged-in users)
Route::middleware('auth')->group(function () {
            Route::get('/contact', function () {
               return view('contact');
            Route::get('/home', [HomeController::class, 'index'])->name('home.index');
            Route::get('/dashboard', [DashboardController::class, 'index'])->name('dashboard.show');
            Route::post('/logout', function () {
                auth()->logout(); // Logs out the user
                return redirect(route('landing-page'));
            })->name('logout');
            Route::get('/home/content', [BooksController::class, 'loadBooks'])->name('home.books');
            Route::get('/dashboard/content', [BooksController::class, 'loadBooks'])->name('dashboard.books');
            Route::get('/books/{id}', [BooksController::class, 'show'])->name('books.show');
```

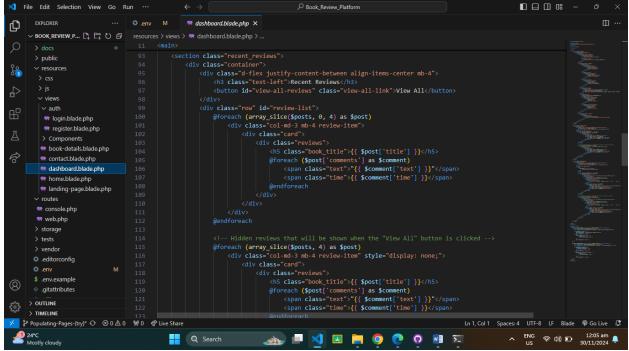
3. In this section of the project, the route assignments are defined to manage navigation across different pages based on the user's authentication status. The \*\*public routes\*\* allow access to the landing page, which is the first page that users see when they visit the site. The \*\*authentication routes\*\* are reserved for guests, providing them with the ability to log in or register for an account. Once a user is logged in, they are directed to the \*\*authenticated routes\*\*, which include pages such as the home page, dashboard, and a contact page. Additionally, the \*\*content routes\*\* handle the loading of dynamic content, such as books, and allow users to view detailed information about individual books. These routes are managed by controllers like `AuthController`, `HomeController`, and `BooksController`, which contain the logic for returning the appropriate views. This structure helps ensure that users are directed to the correct pages depending on their authentication status, maintaining a smooth and organized flow throughout the application.

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## RENDERED PAGES and THEIR ACCOMPANYING CODE

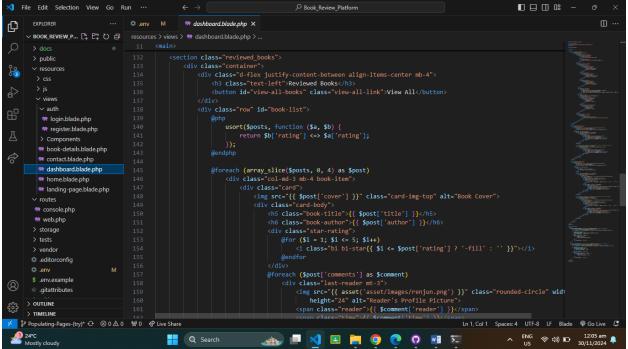
\*\*please note that some pages were not included as it is still the same with the past laboratory. Here are some of the populated views

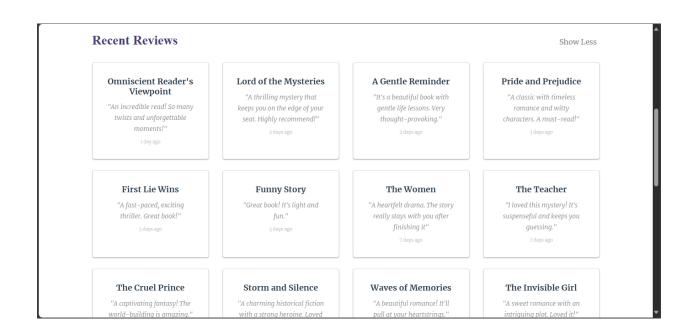




## LABORATORY 6 POPULATING PAGES

BSIT-3C Web Development Bongat, Mae Anne B. XI File Edit Selection View Go Run Dook Review Platform

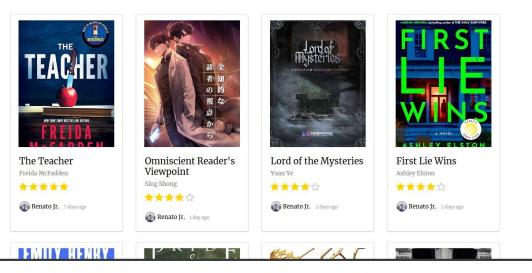


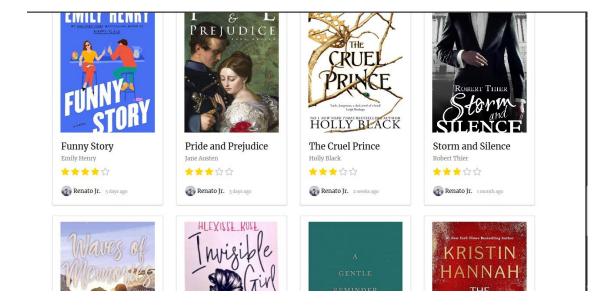


## LABORATORY 6 POPULATING PAGES

Bongat, Mae Anne B. BSIT-3C Web Development

**Reviewed Books** 





In working on this project, I learned how to create views using Blade templates, such as `landing-page`, `home`, `dashboard`, and `contact`, and display them based on routes. I created controllers like `BooksController`, `HomeController`, `DashboardController`, and `AuthController` to handle the logic for loading views and content. I also defined routes to link URLs to controller methods, which allowed me to navigate between pages for both authenticated users and guests. By applying middleware (`guest` and `auth`), I ensured that certain routes were accessible only to the appropriate users, such as login and registration for guests, and protected routes like `/home` and `/dashboard` for authenticated users. Additionally, I simulated database access by loading content, like books or posts, from arrays, which helped me understand how data can be fetched and displayed on the front end. This process gave me a deeper understanding of Laravel's routing, controllers, views, and middleware, which are essential for building dynamic web applications.