LARAVEL - VIEWS

Understanding Views

In MVC framework, the letter **“V”** stands for **Views**. It separates the application logic and the presentation logic. Views are stored in **resources/views** directory. Generally, the view contains the HTML which will be served by the application.

Example

Step 1 − Copy the following code and save it at **resources/views/test.php**

```
<html>
   <body>
      <h1>Hello, World</h1>
   </body>
</html>
```

Step 2 − Add the following line in **app/Http/routes.php** file to set the route for the above view.

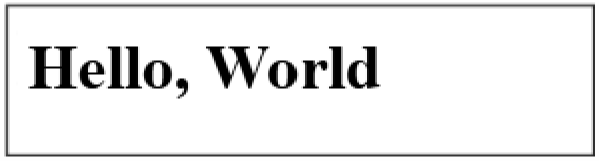
app/Http/routes.php

```
Route::get('/test', function(){
   return view('test');
});
```

Step 3 − Visit the following URL to see the output of the view.

http://localhost:8000/test

Step 4 − The output will appear as shown in the following image.


Hello, World

Passing Data to Views

While building application it may be required to pass data to the views. Pass an array to view helper function. After passing an array, we can use the key to get the value of that key in the HTML file.

Example

Step 1 − Copy the following code and save it at **resources/views/test.php**

```
<html>
   <body>
      <h1><?php echo $name; ?></h1>
   </body>
</html>
```

Step 2 − Add the following line in **app/Http/routes.php** file to set the route for the above view.

app/Http/routes.php

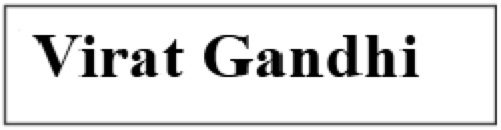
```
Route::get('/test', function(){
   return view('test',[‘name’=>’Virat Gandhi’]);
});
```

Step 3 − The value of the key name will be passed to test.php file and $name will be replaced by that value.

Step 4 − Visit the following URL to see the output of the view.

http://localhost:8000/test

Step 5 − The output will appear as shown in the following image.


Virat Gandhi

Sharing Data with all Views

We have seen how we can pass data to views but at times, there is a need to pass data to all the views. Laravel makes this simpler. There is a method called **“share()”** which can be used for this purpose. The share() method will take two arguments, key and value. Typically **share()** method can be called from boot method of service provider. We can use any service provider, AppServiceProvider or our own service provider.

Example

Step 1 − Add the following line in **app/Http/routes.php** file.

app/Http/routes.php

```
Route::get('/test', function(){
   return view('test');
});
Route::get('/test2', function(){
   return view('test2');
});
```

Step 2 − Create two view files — **test.php** and **test2.php** with the same code. These are the two files which will share data. Copy the following code in both the files. **resources/views/test.php & resources/views/test2.php**

```
<html>
   <body>
      <h1><?php echo $name; ?></h1>
   </body>
</html>
```

Step 3 − Change the code of boot method in the file **app/Providers/AppServiceProvider.php** as shown below. (Here, we have used share method and the data that we have passed will be shared with all the views.) **app/Providers/AppServiceProvider.php**

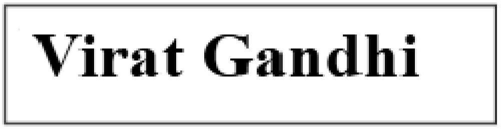
```
<?php
namespace App\Providers;
use Illuminate\Support\ServiceProvider;

class AppServiceProvider extends ServiceProvider {

   /**
   * Bootstrap any application services.
   *
   * @return void
   */

   public function boot(){
      view()->share('name', 'Virat Gandhi');
   }

   /**
   * Register any application services.
   *
   * @return void
   */

   public function register(){
      //
   }
}
```

Step 4 − Visit the following URLs.

http://localhost:8000/test

http://localhost:8000/test2

Step 5 − The output will appear as shown in the following image.



```
Virat Gandhi
```

Blade Templates

Blade is a simple, yet powerful templating engine provided with Laravel. Blade is Laravel's lightweight template language and its syntax is very easy to learn. A blade template contains extension — **blade.php** and is stored at **resources/views**.

Blade also supports all of PHP's major constructs to create loops and conditions — @for, @foreach, @while, @if, and @elseif, allowing you to avoid opening and closing the <?php tags everywhere in your templates. The main advantage of using Blade templates is that we can set up the master template and this master template can be extended by other individual pages.

Example

Step 1 − Create a master template and save it at **resources/views/layouts/master.blade.php**.

```
<html>

   <head>
      <title>@yield('title')</title>
   </head>

   <body>
      @section('sidebar')
      This is the master sidebar.
      @show
      <div class = "container">
         @yield('content')
      </div>

   </body>
</html>
```

Step 2 − Here, in the master template,

- **@yield('title')** is used to display the value of the title
- **@section('sidebar')** is used to define a section named sidebar
- **@show** is used to display the contents of a section
- **@yield('content')** is used to display the contents of content

Step 3 − Now, create another page and extend the master template and save it at **resources/views/page.blade.php**

```
@extends('layouts.master')
@section('title', 'Page Title')

@section('sidebar')
   @parent
      <p>This is appended to the master sidebar.</p>
   @endsection

   @section('content')
      <h2>{{$name}}</h2>
      <p>This is my body content.</p>
   @endsection
```

Step 4 − Here is the description of each element.

@extends('layouts.master') is used to extend the master layout. **"layouts.master"** — Here, layouts is the name of the directory, where we have stored the master template and **".master"** of the master template **"master.blade.php"** refers to its name but here only name is used without extension **blade.php**

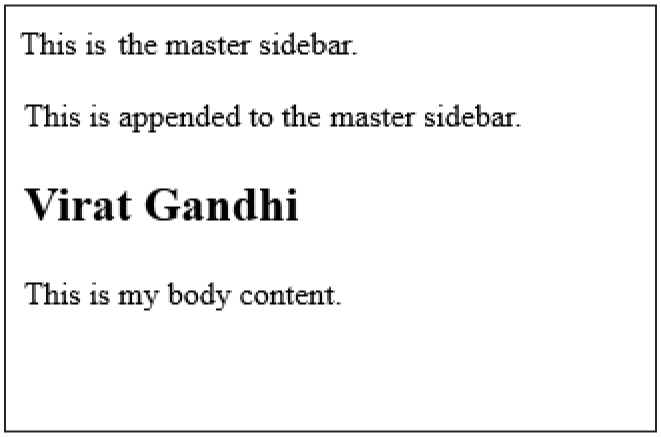
- **@section('title', 'Page Title')** − sets the value of the title section.
- **@section('sidebar')** − defines a sidebar section in the child page of master layout.
- **@parent** − displays the content of the sidebar section, defined in the master layout.
- **<p>** − This is appended to the master sidebar.</p> adds paragraph content to the sidebar section
- **@endsection** − ends the sidebar section.
- **@section('content')** − defines the content section.
- **@section('content')** − adds paragraph content to the content section.
- **@endsection** − ends the content section.

Step 5 − Now, set up the route to view this template. Add the following line at **app/Http/routes.php**

```
Route::get('blade', function () {
    return view('page',array('name' => 'Virat Gandhi'));
});
```

Step 6 − Visit the following URL to view the blade template example.

http://localhost:8000/blade



This is the master sidebar.

This is appended to the master sidebar.

Virat Gandhi

This is my body content.