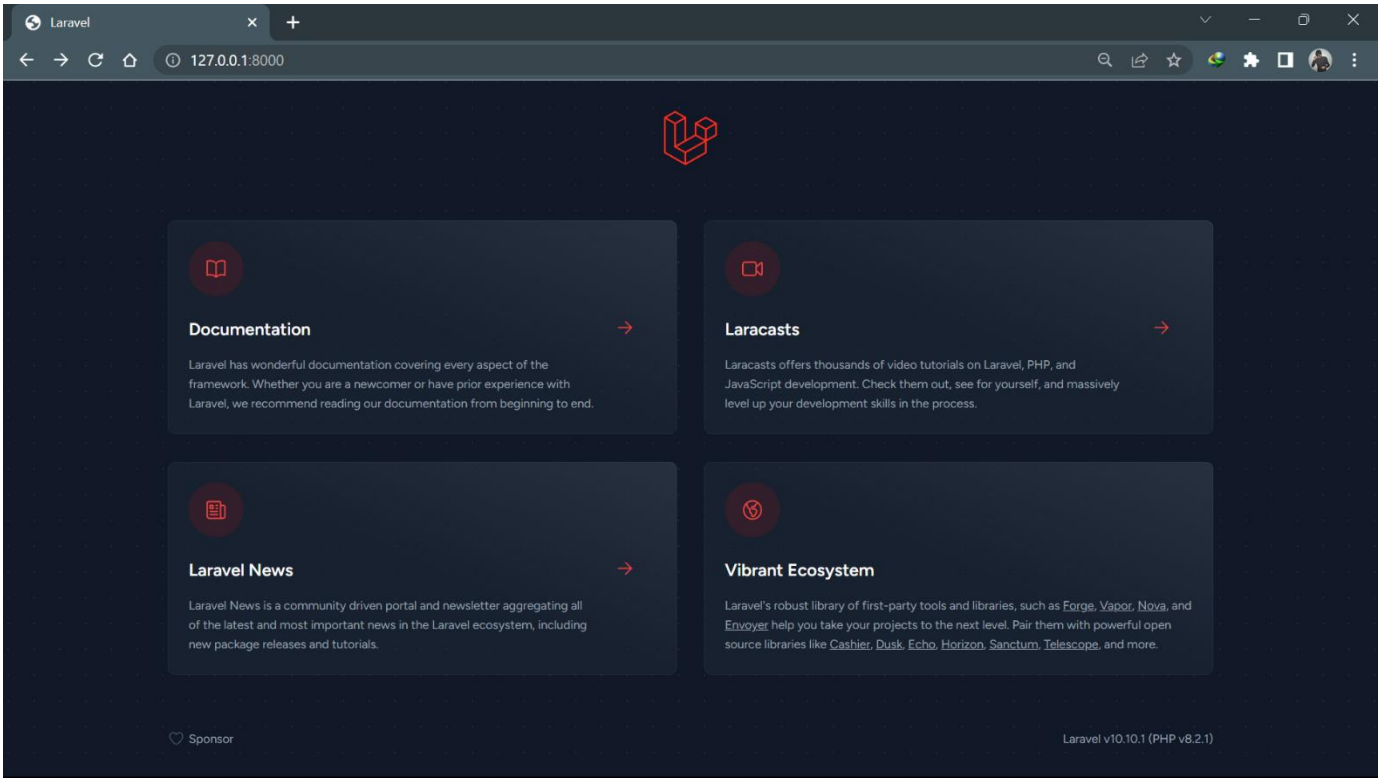
Part 1:

To install Laravel, I followed these steps:

1. At first i have installed PHP on My system.
2. Then I downloaded the Composer and installed it. Composer is a dependency manager for PHP.
3. Installing Laravel:
    - ✓ Opened my command line interface (CLI) or terminal.
    - ✓ Runned the following command to install Laravel globally using Composer:
    - ✓ **composer global require laravel/installer**
4. Creating a New Laravel Project:
    - ✓ Navigated to the directory where i wanted to create my Laravel project.
    - ✓ Runned the following command to create a new Laravel project:
    - ✓ **laravel new project-name**
5. Served the Laravel Application:
    - ✓ Change into the project directory: using this command
    - ✓ **cd project-name**
6. Finally To start the development server and serve my Laravel application, I runned the following command:
    - ✓ **php artisan serve**

Below Screen sort shows the Running of my development Server



Part 2:

Describing the purpose of each folder in a Laravel Project:

app: Contains the core application code, including models, controllers, middleware, and other PHP classes specific to your application's business logic.

bootstrap: Contains the framework's bootstrap files, including the app.php file, which initializes the Laravel application.

config: Contains configuration files for various aspects of the Laravel application, such as database settings, cache settings, service providers, and more.

database: Contains database-related files, including migrations (database schema changes), seeds (sample data), and factories (data generation for testing).

public: The web server's document root should be set to this folder. It contains the entry point (index.php) for your application and serves as the public-facing directory, accessible by users.

resources: Contains non-PHP files, such as views (HTML templates), assets (CSS, JavaScript, images), language files, and other resources.

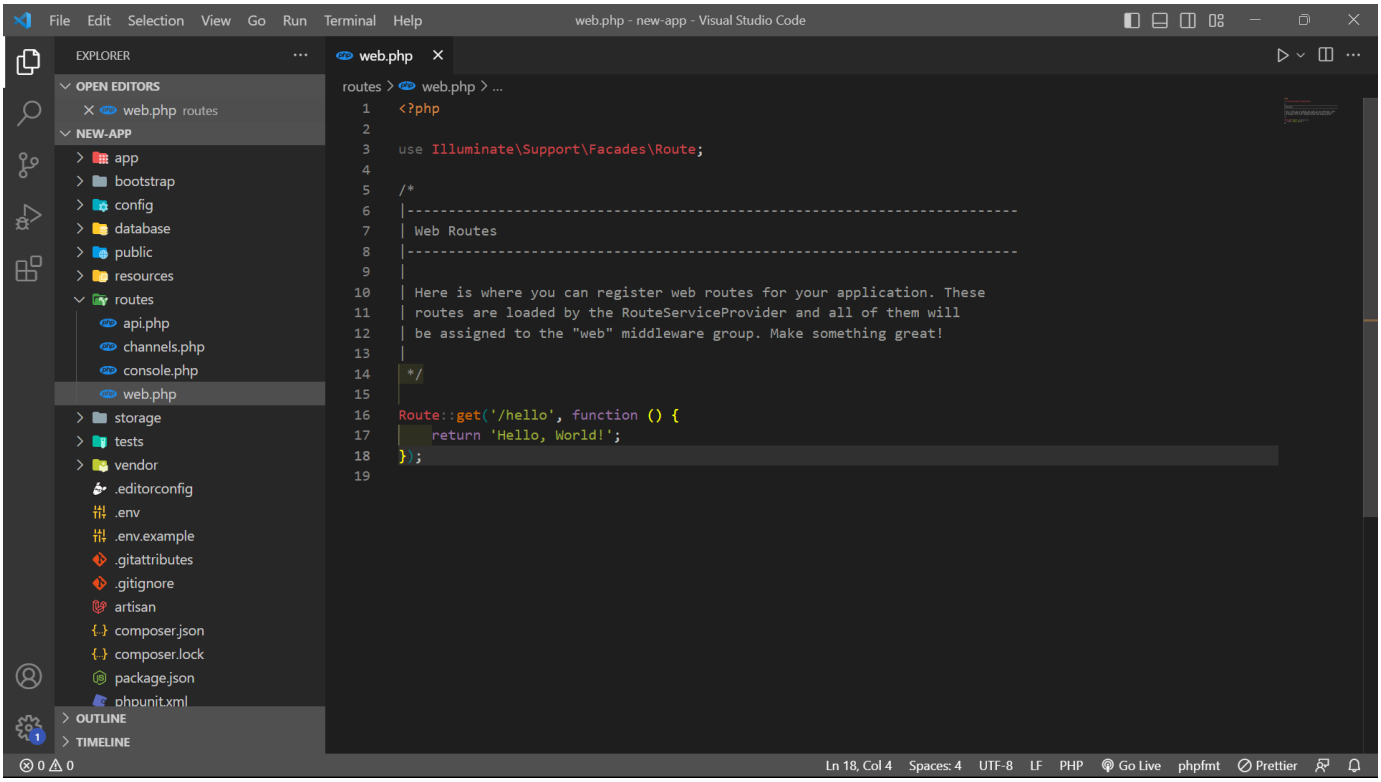
routes: Contains route definitions for the application. Routes determine how incoming requests are handled and map to controllers or closures.

storage: Stores various files generated by the application, including logs, cached views, uploaded files, and other temporary files.

tests: Contains automated tests for your application. Laravel encourages writing tests to ensure code correctness and prevent regressions.

vendor: Contains the dependencies installed via Composer. It includes all the third-party libraries and frameworks your application relies on.

I have Created a new route in my Laravel project that displays a simple "Hello, World!" message.The route is:



Secreensort of this route in server: