Laravel

Introduction

Laravel is an MVC framework with bundles, migrations, and Artisan CLI. Laravel offers a robust set of tools and an application architecture that incorporates many of the best features of frameworks like CodeIgniter, Yii, ASP.NET MVC, Ruby on Rails, Sinatra, and others. Laravel is an Open-Source framework. It has a very rich set of features which will boost the speed of Web Development. If you familiar with Core PHP and Advanced PHP, Laravel will make your task easier. It will save a lot time if you are planning to develop a website from scratch. Not only that, the website built in Laravel is also secure. It prevents the various attacks that can take place on websites. Some of the key features of Laravel are:

- Modularity
- Testability
- Routing
- Configuration management
- Query builder and ORM
- Schema builder, migration, and seeding

Laravel Installation

Step 1: Visit the following URL and download composer to install it on your system.

https://getcomposer.org/download/

Step 2: Create a new directory anywhere in your system for your new Laravel project. After that, move to path where you have created the new directory and type the following command there to install Laravel.

composer create-project Laravel/Laravel –prefer-dist

Step 3: The above command will install Laravel in the current directory. Start the Laravel service by executing the following command. php artisan serve

Laravel – Application Structure

- App: it contains the core code of the application.
- Bootstrap: it contains the application bootstrapping script.
- Config: it contains files of application.
- Database: it contains your database migration and seeds.
- Public: This is the application's document root. It starts the Laravel application. It also contains the assets of the application like JavaScript, CSS, Images, etc.
- Resources: This directory contains raw assets such as the LESS & Sass files, localization and language files, and Templates that are rendered as HTML.
- Storage: This directory contains App storage, like file uploads etc. Framework storage (cache), and application-generated logs.
- Test: it contains various test cases.
- vendor: it contains composer dependencies.