

Quiz Web Prog Before UTS

- 1) Routing adalah mekanisme Laravel untuk menghubungkan URL dengan fungsi atau controller. Dimana setiap URL diakses browser akan diarahkan ke route tertentu.

```
web.php x show.blade.php app.blade.php resources\views\layouts header.blade.php data-science.blade.php
routes > web.php
1 <?php
2
3 use App\Http\Controllers\PageController;
4
5 Route::get(uri: '/', action: [PageController::class, 'home'])->name(name: 'home');
6 Route::get(uri: '/category', action: [PageController::class, 'category'])->name(name: 'category');
7 Route::get(uri: '/detail/{id}', action: [PageController::class, 'detail'])->name(name: 'detail');
8 Route::get(uri: '/writers', action: [PageController::class, 'writers'])->name(name: 'writers');
9 Route::get(uri: '/about', action: [PageController::class, 'about'])->name(name: 'about');
10 Route::get(uri: '/category/data-science', action: [PageController::class, 'dataScience'])->name(name: 'data.science');
11 Route::get(uri: '/category/network-security', action: [PageController::class, 'networkSecurity'])->name(name: 'network.security');
12 Route::get(uri: '/category/{id}', action: [PageController::class, 'categoryDetail'])->name(name: 'category.detail');
13
14
```

- 2) Controller adalah class yang menangani logika aplikasi ketika route diakses, biasanya memanggil model, mengolah data, lalu mengirim ke view.

```
web.php PageController.php x show.blade.php app.blade.php resources\views\layouts hea
app > Http > Controllers > PageController.php > PageController
1 <?php
2
3 namespace App\Http\Controllers;
4 use App\Models\Article;
5 use App\Models\Category;
6 use App\Models\Writer;
7
8 9 references | 0 implementations
9 class PageController extends Controller
10 {
11     1 reference | 0 overrides
12     public function home(): View {
13         $articles = Article::latest()->take(3)->get();
14         return view(view: 'home', data: compact(var_name: 'articles'));
15     }
16
17     1 reference | 0 overrides
18     public function category(): View {
19         $categories = \App\Models\Category::whereIn('name', [
20             'DataScience',
21             'Network Security'
22         ])->get();
23         return view(view: 'category', data: compact(var_name: 'categories'));
24     }
25
26     1 reference | 0 overrides
27     public function categoryDetail($id): View{
28         $category = \App\Models\Category::findOrFail(id: $id);
29         $articles = \App\Models\Article::where(column: 'category_id', operator: $id)->get();
30         return view(view: 'category-detail', data: compact(var_name: 'category', var_names: 'articles'));
31     }
32
33     1 reference | 0 overrides
34     public function detail($id): View {
35         $article = Article::findOrFail(id: $id);
36         return view(view: 'detail', data: compact(var_name: 'article'));
37     }
38 }
```

Disini saya menggabung semua Controller menjadi satu, PageController.php

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3) Model adalah representasi tabel database di Laravel. Contoh User.php

```
web.php User.php show.blade.php app.b
app > Models > User.php > ...
1 <?php
2
3 namespace App\Models;
4
5 // use Illuminate\Contracts\Auth\MustVerifyEmail;
6 use Illuminate\Database\Eloquent\Factories\HasFactory;
7 use Illuminate\Foundation\Auth\User as Authenticatable;
8 use Illuminate\Notifications\Notifiable;
9
10 class User extends Authenticatable
11 {
12     /** @use HasFactory<\Database\Factories\UserFactory> */
13     use HasFactory, Notifiable;
14
15     /**
16      * The attributes that are mass assignable.
17      *
18      * @var list<string>
19      */
20     protected $fillable = [
21         'name',
22         'email',
23         'password',
24     ];
25 }
```

4) View dan Blade

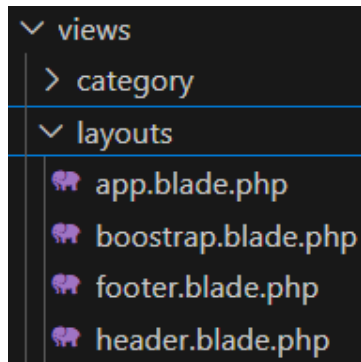
View adalah tampilan (UI) aplikasi. Laravel menggunakan Blade, template engine, untuk membuat view dinamis. Berikut merupakan list view dan blade.php yang saya gunakan

```
views
├── category
├── layouts
├── writers
├── about.blade.php
├── category-detail.blade.php
├── category.blade.php
├── detail.blade.php
├── home.blade.php
├── welcome.blade.php
└── writers.blade.php
```

Contoh about.blade.php yang merupakan page untuk About Us di website EduFun.

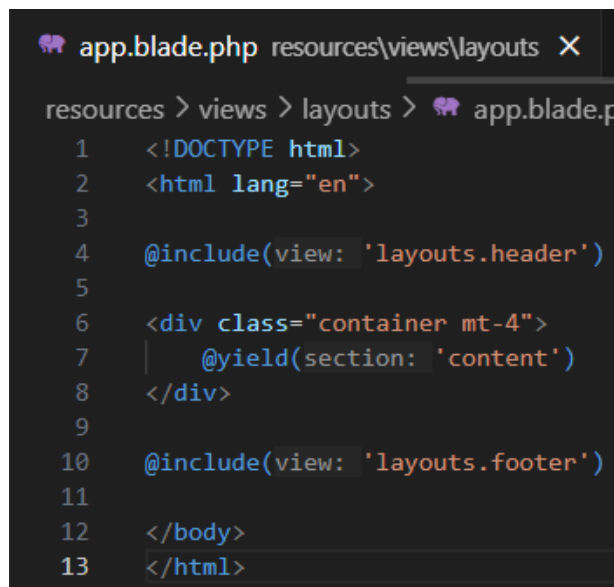
```
data-science.blade.php network-security.blade.php app.blade.php C:\...jedufun2... footer.blade.php bootstrap.blade.php about.blade.php X
C:\WebProgramming\jedufun\resources\views\layouts\header.blade.php
1 @extends('layouts.app')
2 @section('section: 'content')
3 <div class="text-center my-5">
4     <h2>About EduFun</h2>
5     <p>EduFun adalah perusahaan pendidikan berbasis teknologi asal Indonesia. EduFun menyediakan layanan akses pendidikan dalam format tulisan berbahasa Indonesia yang
6     <p>Hingga Juni 2024, EduFun memiliki lebih dari 10 ribu pengguna. EduFun hadir sebagai bentuk revolusi dari pendidikan di Indonesia dengan mengedepankan cara ber
7 </div>
8 @endsection
```

5) Layout dan Partial (Header, Footer, Bootstrap)



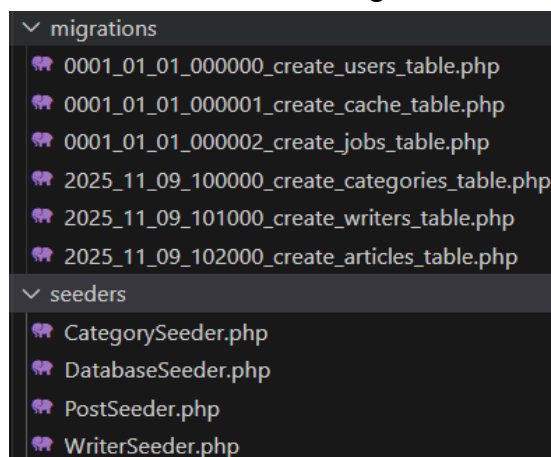
Hal ini digunakan agar tidak mengulang HTML, Laravel menggunakan layout + partial. Foto disamping merupakan list layouts yang saya gunakan untuk website EduFun.

Contoh app.blade.php atau lebih dikenal sebagai master, yang merupakan template UI untuk setiap page di website EduFun.



6) Database Migration dan Seeder

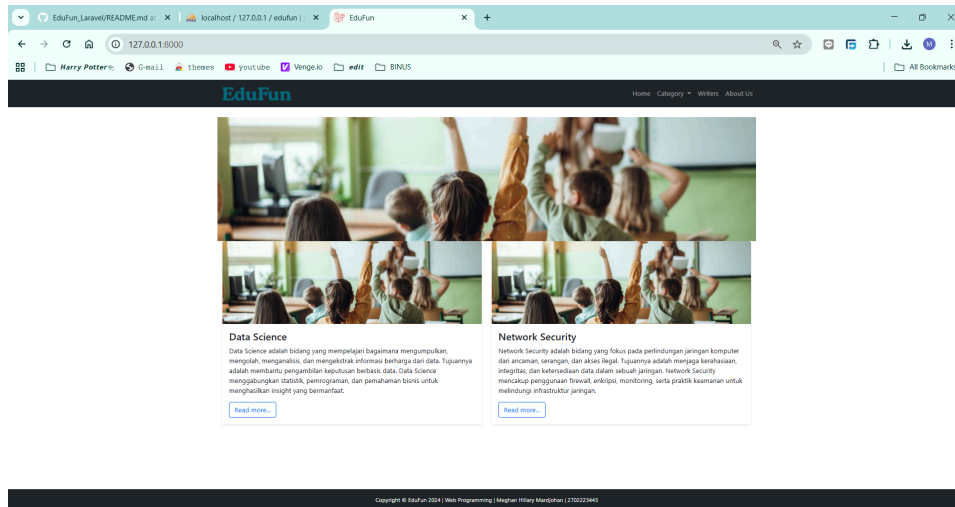
Migration untuk membuat tabel database secara versi controlled dan Seeder mengisi data awal. Berikut ini list migration dan seeder yang saya gunakan:



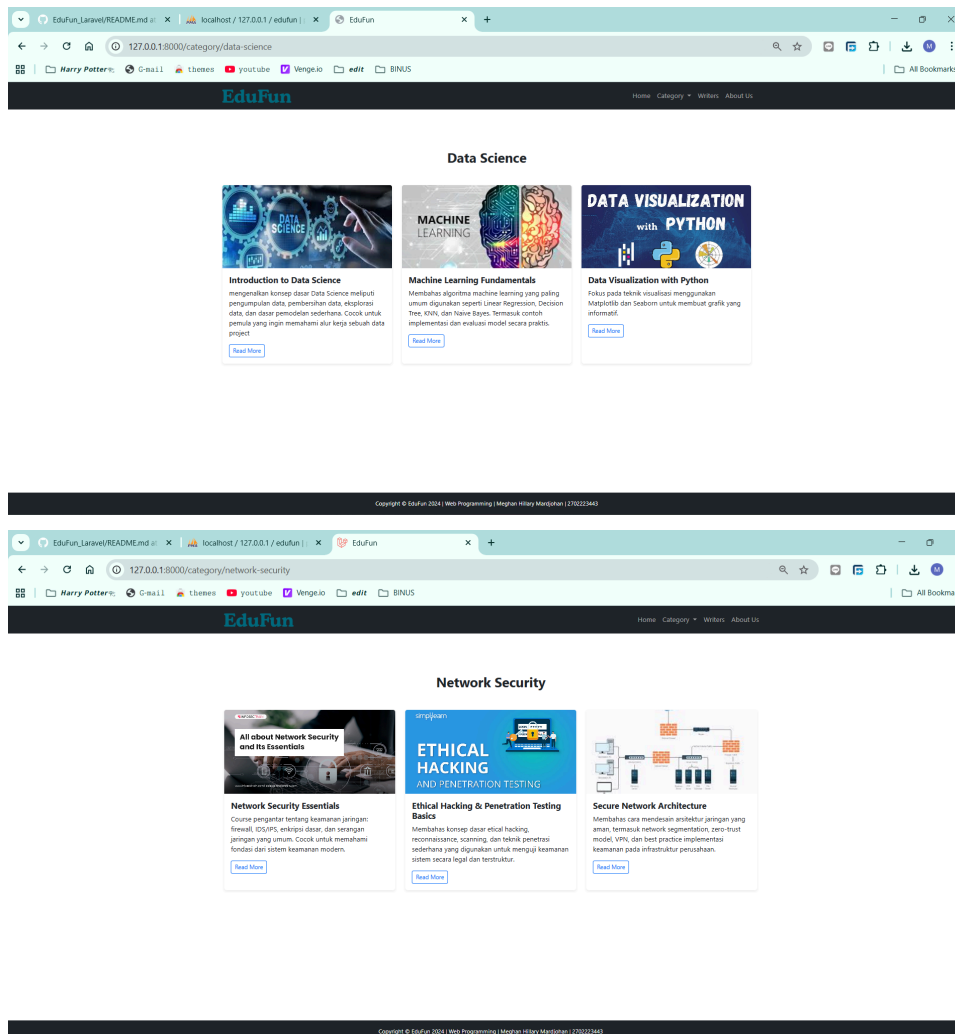
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Screenshot hasil output website EduFun yang telah saya buat Home Page

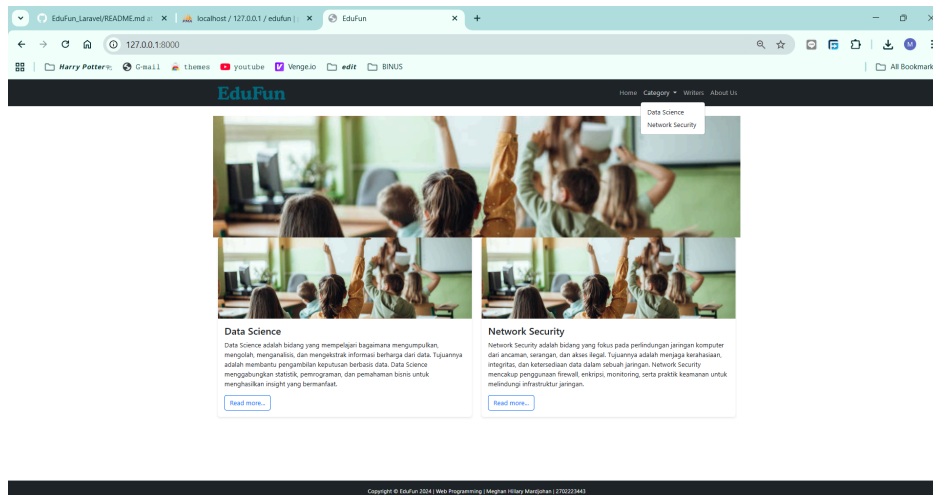


Category Page

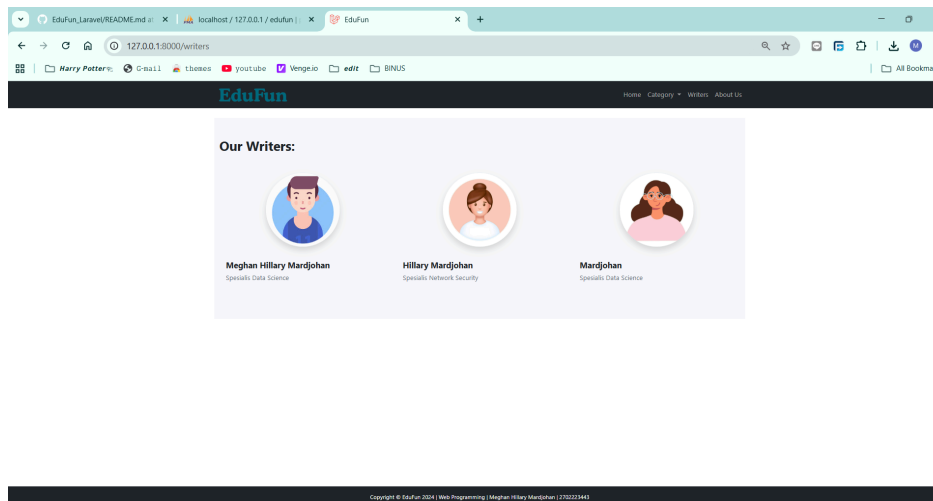


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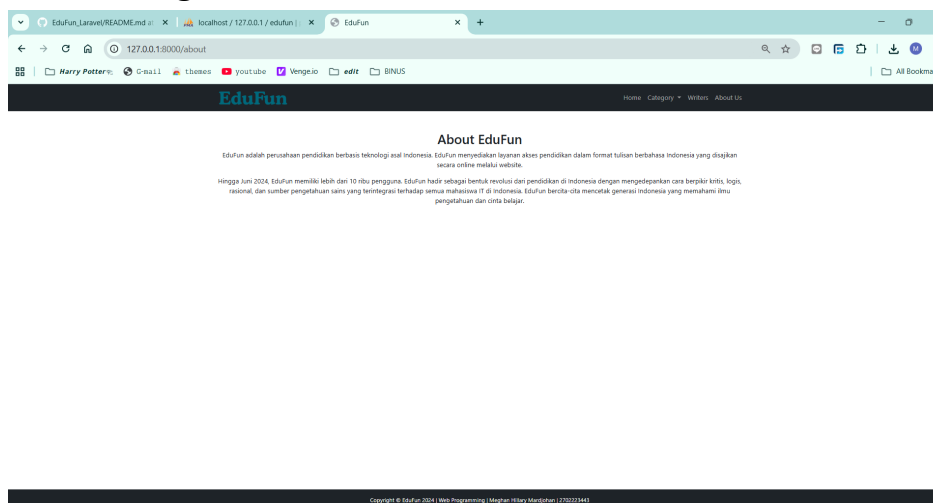
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Writers Page



About Us Page



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