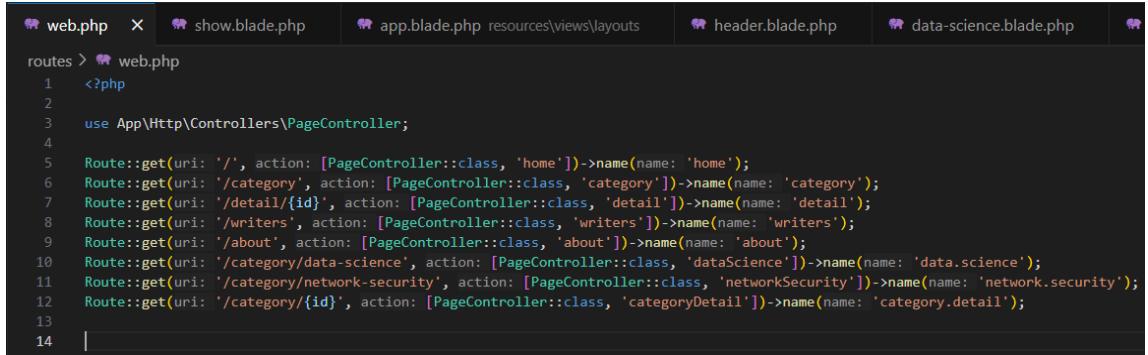


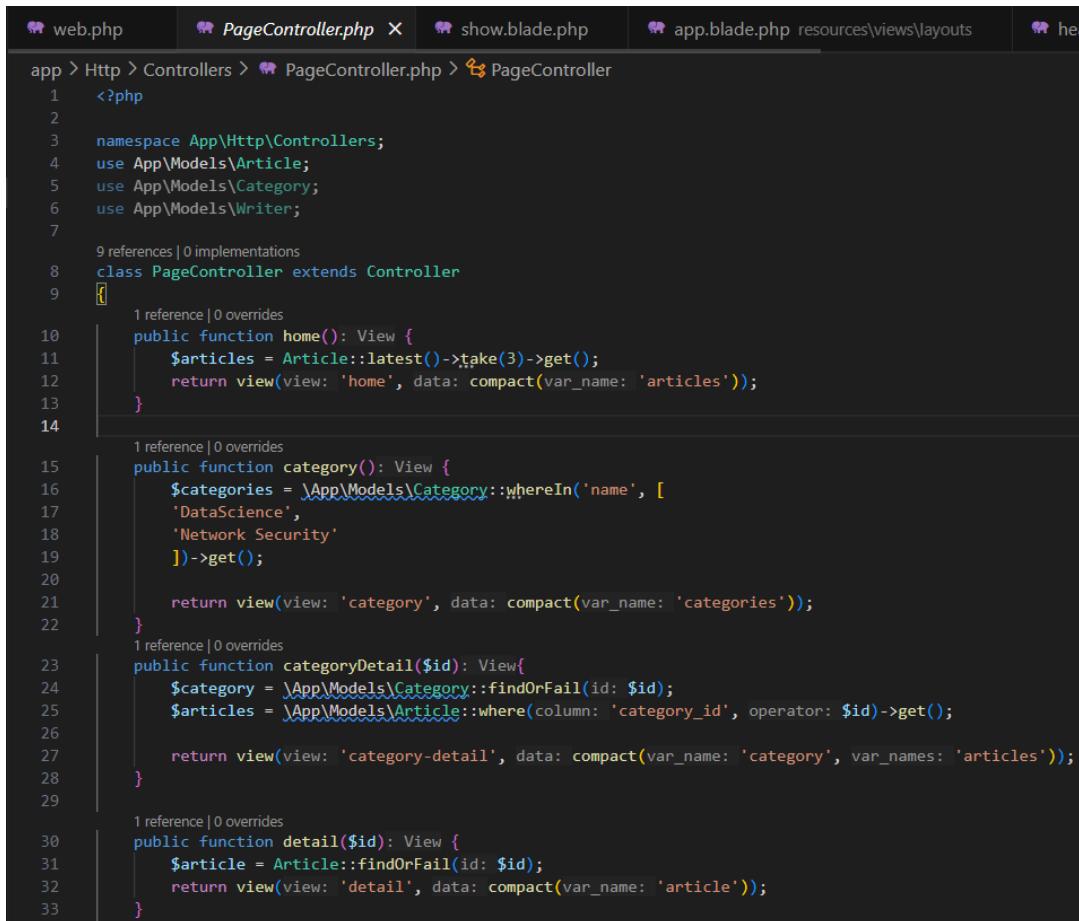
Quiz Web Prog Before UTS

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



```
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.



```
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         $categories = \App\Models\Category::whereIn('name', [
20             'DataScience',
21             'Network Security'
22         ])->get();
23
24         return view(view: 'category', data: compact(var_name: 'categories'));
25     }
26
27     1 reference | 0 overrides
28     public function categoryDetail($id): View{
29         $category = \App\Models\Category::findOrFail(id: $id);
30         $articles = \App\Models\Article::where(column: 'category_id', operator: $id)->get();
31
32         return view(view: 'category-detail', data: compact(var_name: 'category', var_names: 'articles'));
33     }
34
35     1 reference | 0 overrides
36     public function detail($id): View {
37         $article = Article::findOrFail(id: $id);
38         return view(view: 'detail', data: compact(var_name: 'article'));
39     }
40 }
```

Disini saya menggabung semua Controller menjadi satu, PageController.php

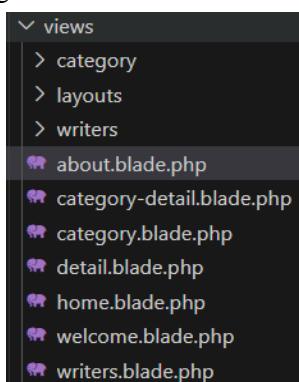
- 3) Model adalah representasi tabel database di Laravel. Contoh User.php

The screenshot shows a code editor with the User.php file open. The file is located in the app/Models directory. It defines a User model that extends the Authenticatable trait. The model has mass assignable attributes: name, email, and password. The \$fillable array is defined as ['name', 'email', 'password']. The code is well-formatted with syntax highlighting.

```
<?php
namespace App\Models;
// use Illuminate\Contracts\Auth\MustVerifyEmail;
use Illuminate\Database\Eloquent\Factories\HasFactory;
use Illuminate\Foundation\Auth\User as Authenticatable;
use Illuminate\Notifications\Notifiable;
class User extends Authenticatable
{
    /**
     * The attributes that are mass assignable.
     *
     * @var list<string>
     */
    protected $fillable = [
        'name',
        'email',
        'password',
    ];
}
```

- 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

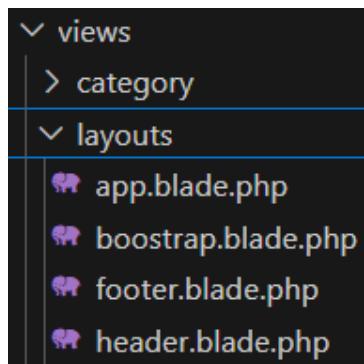


Contoh about.blade.php yang merupakan page untuk About Us di website EduFun.

The screenshot shows the content of the about.blade.php file. It uses the @extends and @section directives to inherit from the header.blade.php layout. The @section content contains a centered text block with an h2 heading and a paragraph of text. The text discusses EduFun's mission and history.

```
@extends('layouts.app')
@section('content')
    <div class="text-center my-5">
        <h2>About EduFun</h2>
        <p>EduFun adalah perusahaan pendidikan berbasis teknologi asal Indonesia. EduFun menyediakan layanan akses pendidikan dalam format tulisan berbahasa Indonesia yang mudah dipahami. Hingga Juni 2024, EduFun memiliki lebih dari 10 ribu pengguna. EduFun hadir sebagai bentuk revolusi dari pendidikan di Indonesia dengan mengedepankan cara berp
```

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



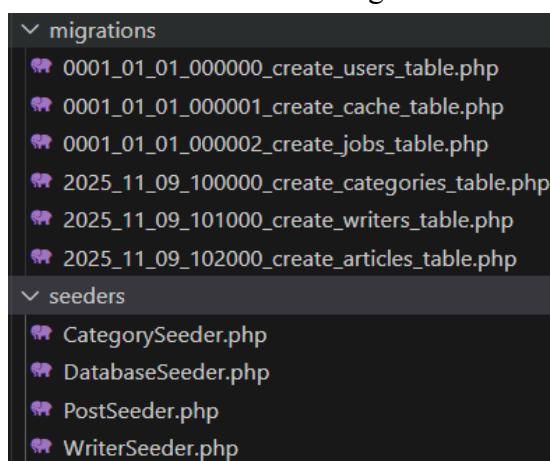
Hal ini digunakan agar tidak mengulang HTML, Laravel menggunakan layout + partial. Foto disamping merupakan list layouts yang saya gunakan untuk website EduFun.

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

```
app.blade.php resources\views\layouts \ X
resources > views > layouts > app.blade.php
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3
4  @include(view: 'layouts.header')
5
6  <div class="container mt-4">
7    |   @yield(section: 'content')
8  </div>
9
10 @include(view: 'layouts.footer')
11
12 </body>
13 </html>
```

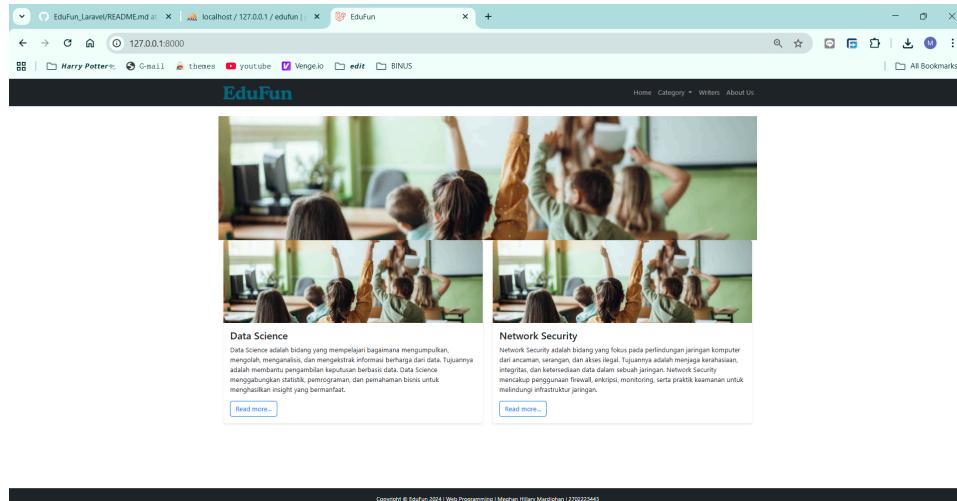
6) Database Migration dan Seeder

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

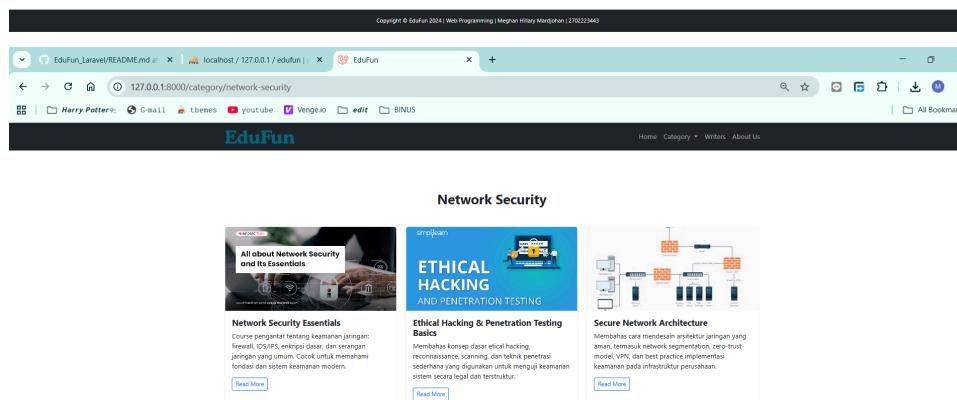
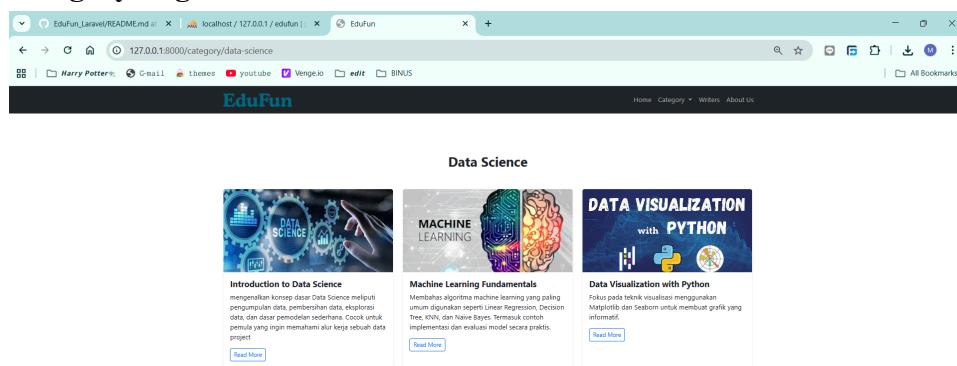


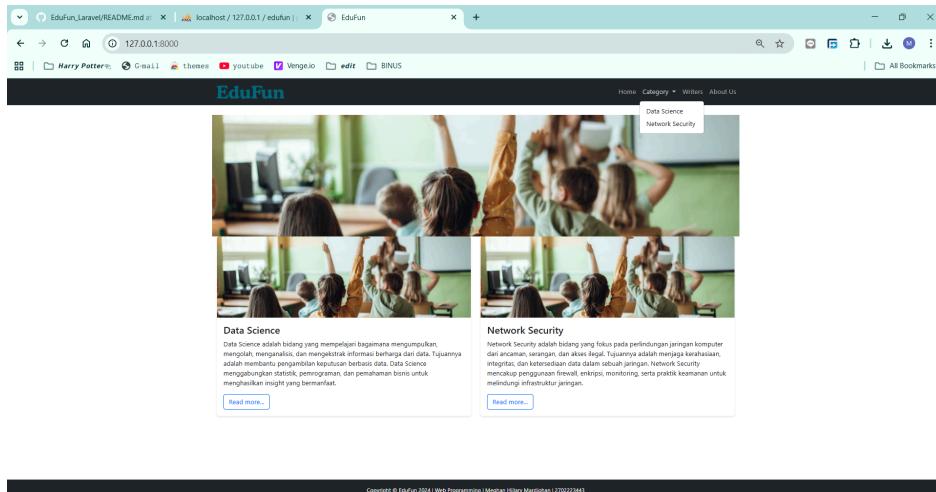
Screenshot hasil output website EduFun yang telah saya buat

Home Page

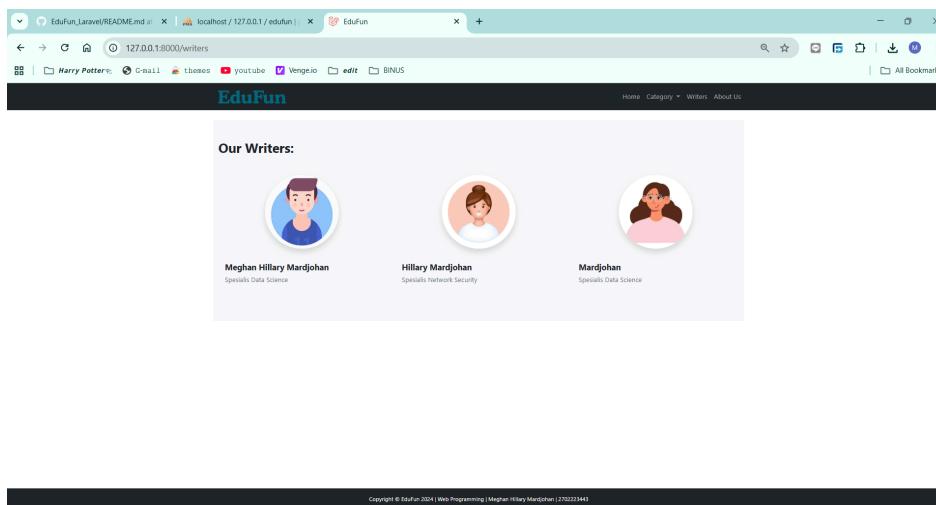


Category Page

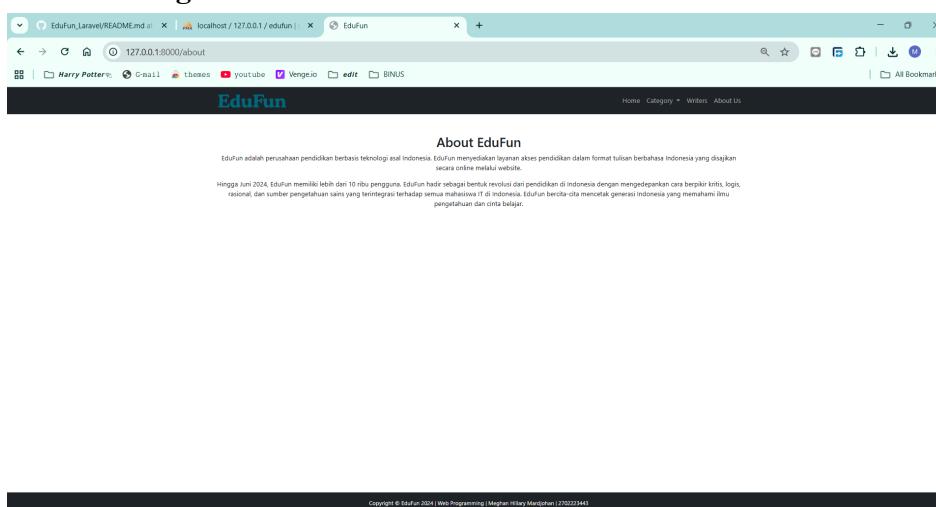




Writers Page



About Us Page



ID LINE: micinlife | No.WA: 081196208360