

CODE SCHOOL

Presents

TRY LARAVEL

AN *INTERACTIVE* AND
EDUCATIONAL PRODUCTION



Level 1 – Section 1

Welcome to Laravel

What Are We Doing Here?



Prerequisites of Try Laravel



Basic & Some Object-oriented PHP

Try PHP & Close Encounters With PHP



Basic Database Knowledge

Try SQL

TRY LARAVEL

What Is Laravel?

Laravel is a web framework built in PHP.

Open source!

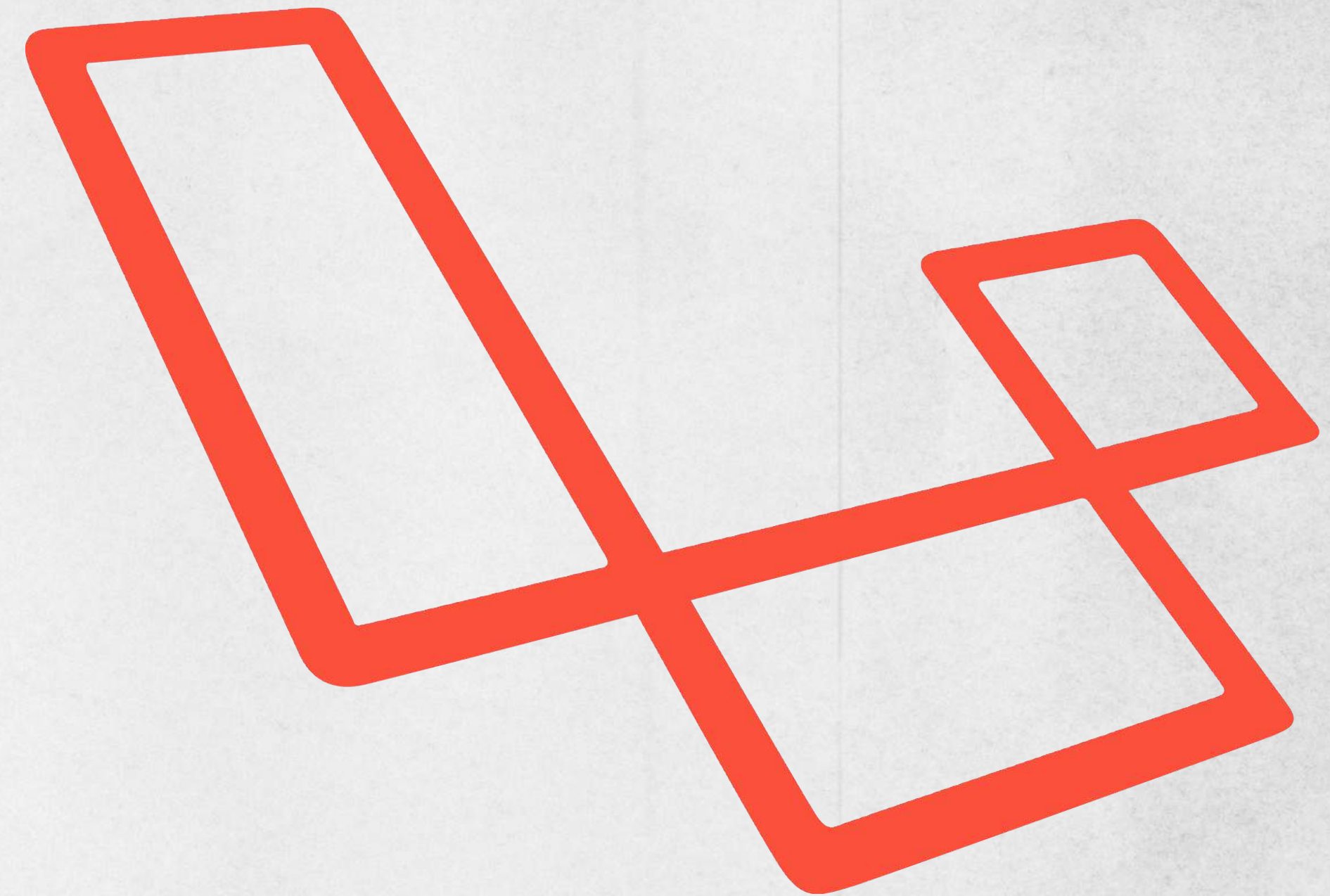
Initial release in 2011, currently in Version 5.4.

Built for developing applications using the MVC (model view controller) pattern.

Uses RESTful controllers for predictable URL patterns.

Built-in database ORM and migrations.

Far too many features to list!



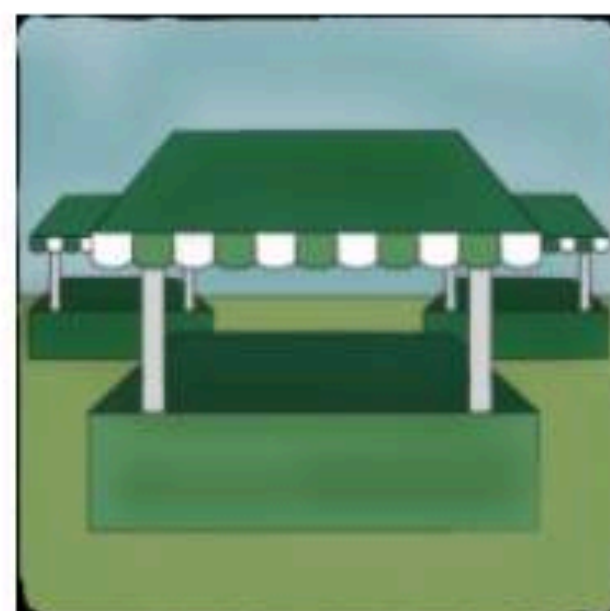
TRY LARAVEL

Local Farmers Market Listing

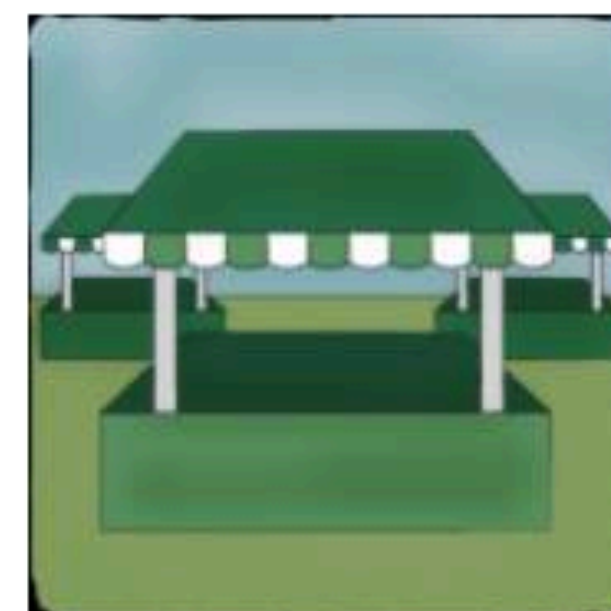
Markets



Orlando Market



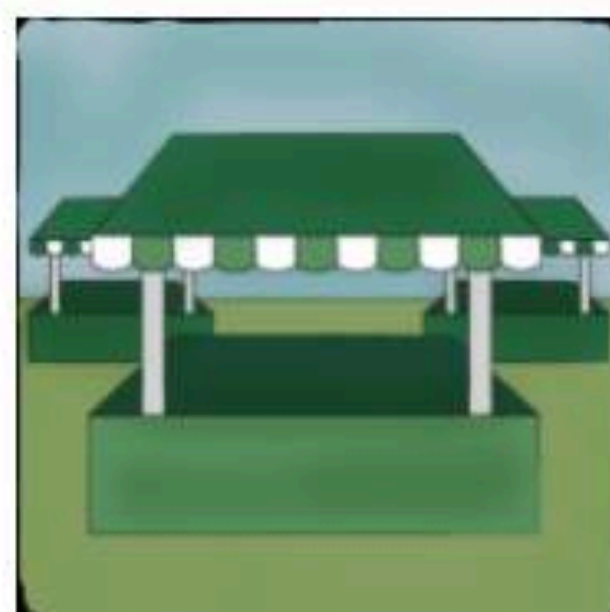
AP Community Market



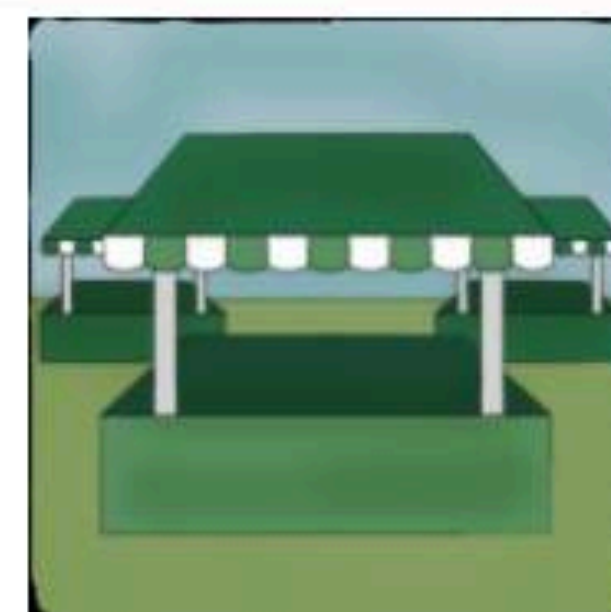
Lake Lilly Market



Cair Paravel Market



Heidenreich and Sons



Rath-Schneider



Creating a New Farmers Market

CREATE A MARKET

Market Name

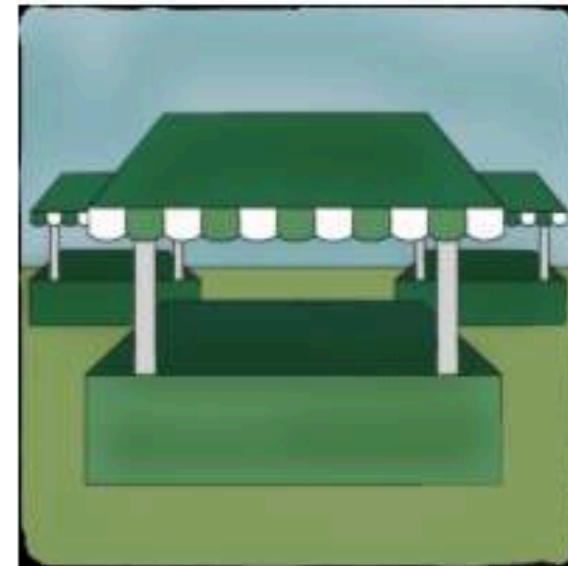
Market City

Market Website

Create

Viewing Each Market's Details

Lake Lilly Market



Location City: Maitland

Website:
lakelillymarket.com

FARMS AT THIS MARKET

- [Bailey-Hackett](#)
- [Lueilwitz Inc](#)
- [Murphy-Toy](#)
- [Mertz-O'Keefe](#)
- [Wehner, Gleichner and Cassin](#)

Editing Existing Markets

EDIT

Lake Lilly Market

Market Name

Market City

Market Website

Update

Databases, Like a Spreadsheet

Here's a listing of farmers markets in a spreadsheet form.

Columns

markets table

	A	B	C
1	Orlando Market	orlandofarmersmarket.com	Orlando
2	AP Community Market	apcommunitymarket.com	Orlando
3	Lake Lilly Market	lakelillymarket.com	Maitland
4	Cair Paravel Market	cairparavelmarket.com	Narnia

Rows

id *name* *website* *city*

Collections, Data Organized

The collect function is used to create a collection from an array.

```
$c = collect(['Orlando Farmers Market', 'AP Community Market']);
```

```
$c = collect([  
    ['id' => 1,  
     'name' => 'Orlando Farmers Market',  
     'city' => 'Orlando'],  
    ['id' => 2,  
     'name' => 'AP Community Market',  
     'city' => 'Orlando'],  
    ['id' => 3,  
     'name' => 'Lake Lilly Market',  
     'city' => 'Maitland'],  
]);
```



The diagram illustrates the structure of the collect function. A yellow arrow points from the text "New column" to the comma after the first row's data, indicating that each row represents a new column. Another yellow arrow points from the text "New row" to the comma between the first and second rows, indicating that each row represents a new row.

Accessing Collection Data

There are many useful methods we can use with a collection.

```
$c = collect(['Orlando Farmers Market', 'AP Community Market']);
```

```
$c->first();
```

=> "Orlando Farmers Market"

```
$c->last();
```

=> "AP Community Market"

Accessing Larger Collection Data

Many methods allow us to get specific data from each item in the collection.

```
$c = collect([  
    ['id' => 1,  
     'name' => 'Orlando Farmers Market',  
     'city' => 'Orlando'],  
    ['id' => 2,  
     'name' => 'AP Community Market',  
     'city' => 'Orlando'],  
    ['id' => 3,  
     'name' => 'Lake Lilly Market',  
     'city' => 'Maitland'],  
]);
```

```
$c->fetch( 'name' );
```

```
=> ["Orlando Farmers Market", "AP Community Market", "Lake Lilly Market"]
```


Retrieving a Collection From the Database

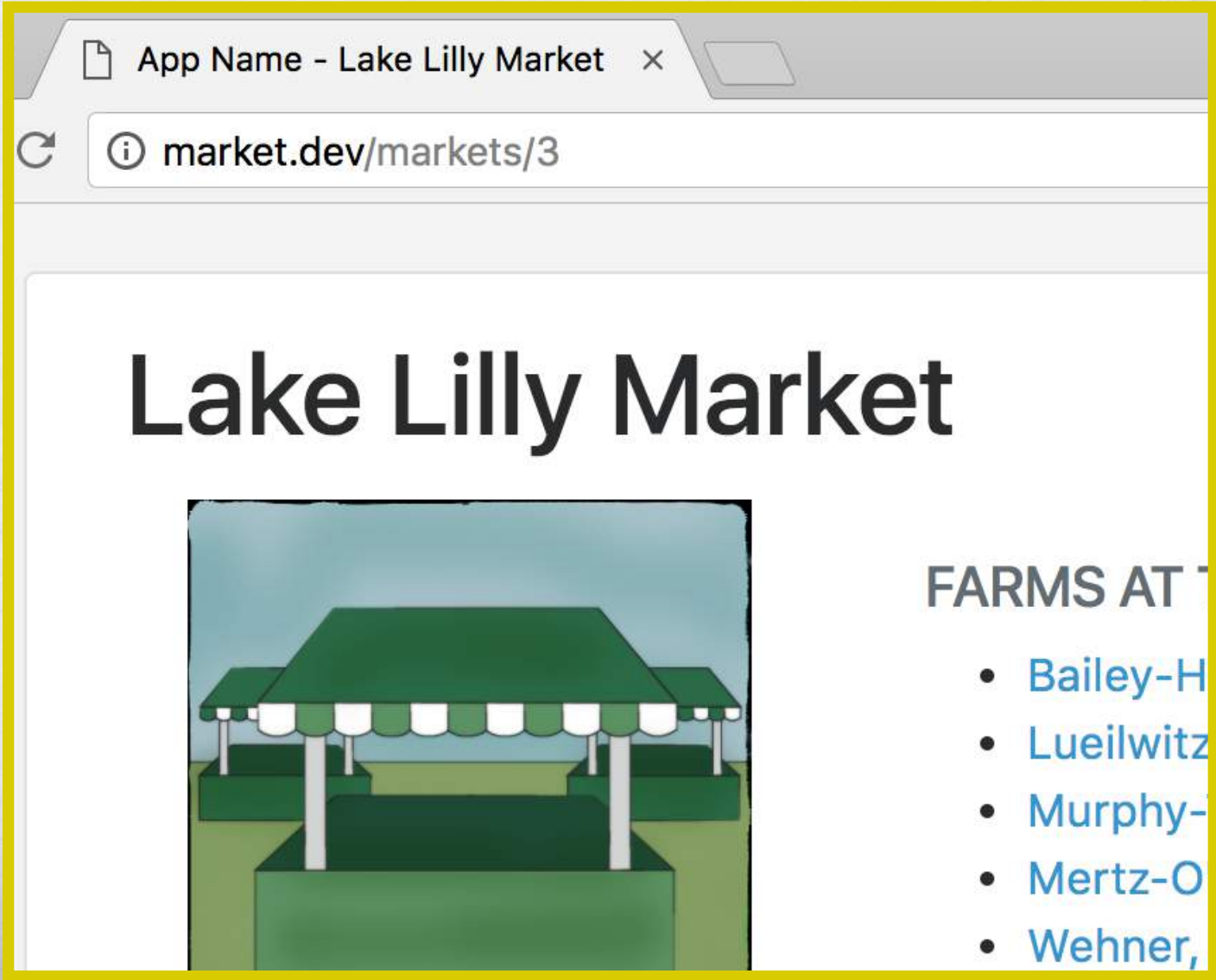
How can we get the market with an id of 3.

markets

id	name	website	city
1	Orlando Market	orlandofarmersmarket.com	Orlando
2	AP Community Market	apcommunitymarket.com	Orlando
3	Lake Lilly Market	lakelillymarket.com	Maitland
4	Cair Paravel Market	cairparavelmarket.com	Narnia

Desired result

```
=> { ['id' => 3,
      'name' => 'Lake Lilly Market',
      'city' => 'Maitland'
    ] }
```



Using Eloquent to Find in the Database

Accessing collection data through Eloquent with find.

```
$m = Market::find(3);
```



```
=> App\Market{  
    'id': 3, 'name': 'Lake Lilly Market', 'city': 'Maitland'  
}
```

```
$m['name'];
```

```
=> "Lake Lilly Market"
```

```
$m->name;
```

```
=> "Lake Lilly Market"
```

The class name Market links to our table name "markets"

Laravel in Review

What is Laravel?

Laravel's collection class

Reading from the database with Eloquent

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Level 1 – Section 2

Welcome to Laravel

Cleaning Up CRUD



Creating a Market

Using our model to create a new market

Create a Market

```
// single attribute method  
$m = new Market;
```



Create a new Market object

```
$m->name = 'Winter Garden Market';
```



Set the name property value

```
$m->save();
```



save the new market to the database

Mass Assignment Creation

We can also pass multiple values in an array to create a new item.

```
// mass assignment  
$data = ['name' => 'Winter Garden Market', 'city' => 'Winter Garden'];
```

```
Market::create($data);
```

Create an array of properties and values



Create and save a new market using
the \$data array



Reading From a Market


Here's how we can use our model to read data from a market.

```
// single item  
$m = Market::find(3);
```



Find the market with the id of 3

```
// all items, in a collection  
$markets = Market::all();
```



Find all markets

```
// custom constraint  
$markets = Market::where('city', 'Orlando')->get();
```



Find all markets where the city is Orlando

Reading Markets With Custom Constraints

Custom methods can be chained together to make a more powerful query.

```
// multiple constraints
```

```
$markets = Market::where('city', 'Orlando')
```

```
    ->orderBy('name', 'desc')
```

```
    ->take(5)
```

```
    ->get();
```

Find markets in Orlando only

Order by the market name, in
descending order

Only the first 5

Run the query

```
[
  - {
    id: 5,
    name: "Pine Hills Market",
    city: "Orlando",
    website: "phmarket.com",
    created_at: "2017-01-06 13:30:50",
    updated_at: "2017-02-03 02:05:27"
  },
  - {
    id: 1,
```


Updating a Market

Here's how we can use our model to update data of a market.

```
// single item update
$m = Market::find(3);
$m->name = 'Winter Garden Co-Op Market';
$m->save();
```

Find a single market

Change the name property

Update the market in the database

A diagram with three yellow arrows. The first arrow points from the text 'Find a single market' to the line '\$m = Market::find(3);'. The second arrow points from the text 'Change the name property' to the line '\$m->name = 'Winter Garden Co-Op Market';'. The third arrow points from the text 'Update the market in the database' to the line '\$m->save();'.

Mass Updates

We can also update multiple attributes at the same time using an array of key-value pairs.

```
// mass update  
$m = Market::find(3);
```

```
$data = [  
    'name' => 'Winter Garden Market',  
    'website' => 'wgcoop.com'  
];
```

```
$m->fill($data);
```

Create an array of values to change



Use fill to update with the new data

Deleting One or More Markets

Here's how we can use our model to delete a market.


```
// single record deletion  
$m = Market::find(3);
```



Find a market by id

```
$m->delete();
```

Delete found market



```
// single record destroy  
Market::destroy(3);
```



```
// multiple record destroy  
Market::destroy([3, 4, 5]);
```

Destroy a single or multiple markets by id

The Power of Eloquent

Using our model to perform CRUD actions in Eloquent is simple.

Create a Market

```
$m = new Market;  
  
$m->name = 'Winter Garden Market';  
  
$m->save();
```

Read from a Market

```
$m = Market::find(3);  
  
echo $m->name;  
  
=> 'Lake Lilly Market'
```

Update a Market

```
$m = Market::find(3);  
  
$m->name = 'Maitland Market';  
  
$m->save();
```

Delete a Market

```
$m = Market::find(3);  
  
$m->delete();
```


Laravel in Review

Laravel CRUD methods

Mass assignment for create and update

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