Advanced Web Technologies LABORATORY(LPEIT-102)

Practical File

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY

Information Technology

SUBMITTED BY

SAMRATHDEEP SINGH

University Roll no. 2104563

Class Roll no. 2121104

SUBMITTED TO

DR. AKSHAY GIRDHAR



GURU NANAK DEV ENGINEERING COLLEGE LUDHIANA-141006, INDIA

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1 Experiment: To install and setup the HTML5 based Bootstrap framework and to deploy basic HTML elements using Bootstrap CSS.

INTRODUCTION TO BOOTSTRAP

What is Bootstrap?

Bootstrap is a popular open-source front-end framework for web development. It provides a collection of prebuilt HTML, CSS, and JavaScript components and tools that make it easier to create responsive and visually appealing websites and web applications. Bootstrap simpli es the process of designing and developing web interfaces by o ering a consistent and well-documented set of design patterns and UI components.

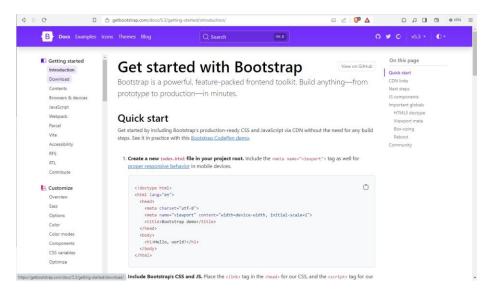
Bootstrap's key features include:

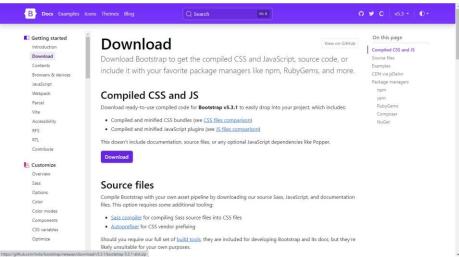
- 1. Responsive Design: Bootstrap makes it easy to create websites that adapt and look good on various creen sizes and devices, from desktops to smartphones.
- 2. Grid System: It includes a exible and responsive grid system for laying out web content in rows and columns, which is the foundation of responsive web design.
- 3. CSS Components: Bootstrap provides a wide range of CSS classes and components for styling typography, buttons, forms, navigation bars, alerts, and more.
- 4. JavaScript Plugins: It includes JavaScript plugins that add interactive features such as modals, carousels,tooltips, and popovers to your site without the need for extensive custom code.
- 5. Customizable: Bootstrap is highly customizable, allowing you to select and style components to matchyour project's speci c requirements.

How To Setup BootStrap?

Downloading and Installing Bootstrap in your Machine:

1. Download Bootstrap from the o cial Bootstrap website (https://getbootstrap.com)-





2. After Installation this type of le will be found-

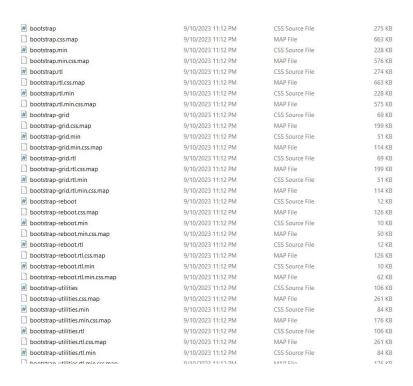


3. After Extracting this le we get these two les-



4. These Files Include Packages of CSS and JS from BootStrap as follows-

Compiled and mini ed CSS bundles



Compiled and mini ed JavaScript plugins



- 5. Based on the requirements and resources of the web application, the le to be used can be chosen
- 6. Now Let's use the Dowloaded Bootstrap to make Webpages.
- 7. Create a html le named example.html in a folder

Note-We must keep the packages of CSS and JS in the same folder as that of .html le. So that we can use the compiled and mini ed le for CSS and JS in our .html le.



8. To use Bootstrap CSS and JS in html take a look at the below Figure where Bootstrap is used to displaya form on the webpage.

Output:



Link Bootstrap from a CDN

- 1. Use Bootstrap CDN to quickly add Bootstrap to your project. It is as easy as just adding a few linksto your web application and you would have successfully set up Bootstrap in your project.
- 2. To use Bootstrap CDN create a html le named example.html with basic html code as shown below.

3. Copy the CDN links from the o cial bootstrap website which are as follows-

Bootstrap CSS- <link href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.3.2/dist/css/bootstrap .min.css"rel="stylesheet" integrity="sha384-T3c6Coli6uLrA9TneNEoa7RxnatzjcDSCmG1MXxSR1 GAsXEV/Dwwykc2MPK8M2HN" crossorigin="anonymous">

Bootstrap JS- <script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.3.2/dist/js/bootstrap .bundle.min.js" integrity="sha384-C6RzsynM9kWDrMNeT87bh95OGNyZPhcTNXj1NW7RuBCsyN/ o0jlpcV8Qyq46cDfL" crossorigin="anonymous"></script>

Following Figure Shows the use of Bootstrap CDN link using Components of HTML such as Alerts-

```
* complaint > Q mail y @body > Q of adultation secondary

** complaint > Q mail y @body > Q of adultation secondary

** complaint > Q mail y @body > Q of adultation secondary

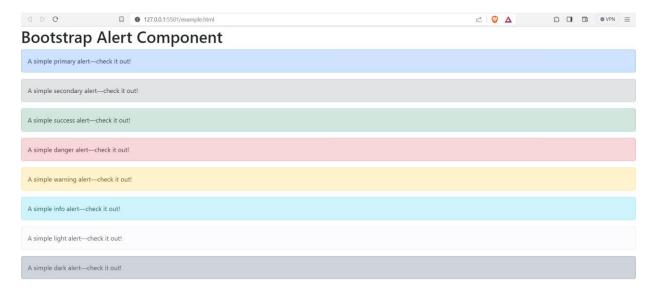
** complaint > Q mail y @body > Q of adultation secondary

** complaint > Q mail y @body > Q of adultation secondary

** complaint > Q mail y @body > Q of adultation secondary

** complaint > Q mail y @body > Q of adultation secondary mail y @body > Q of y @b
```

Output:



4. Bootstrap is Set up Successfully now and ready to use.

Di erence Between .min le and Non .min le in BootStrap for CSS,JS

1. .min (Mini ed) Files: .min les are mini ed versions of Bootstrap's CSS or JavaScript les. Mini cation is a process that removes unnecessary characters such as spaces, line breaks, and comments from the source code to make the le size smaller. .min les are typically used in production environments to optimize website performance. They result in smaller le sizes, reducing the amount of data that needs to be transferred to the client's browser, which

can lead to faster page load times. The content of .min les is often di cult to read and modify by humans due to the removal of formatting and comments.

They are designed for the sole purpose of being e cient for web browsers to interpret.

2. Non-.min Files: Non-.min les are the original, human-readable versions of Bootstrap's CSS and JavaScript les. These les include formatting, indentation, and comments, which make them much easier to understand and modify for developers. Non-.min les are commonly used during development and debugging processes. Developers can read and work with these les to customize Bootstrap styles, behavior, or components to suit their speci c project needs. They are larger in le size compared to their mini ed counterparts, but their readability and ease of modi cation make them more suitable for development purposes.

Non.min le for CSS

.min le for CSS

2 Experiment: To understand and deploy the multicolumn grid layout of Bootstrap

Bootstrap - Containers

Containers are required for default grid system (Grid system uses a series of containers, rows and columns to align content). Containers are used to contain, pad, and center the content within them. Containers can also be nested, though most layouts don't require a nested container.

There are three di erent container classes in Bootstrap:

- 1. .container (sets responsive max-widths).
- 2. .container-{breakpoint} (width: 100% until speci ed breakpoint).
- 3. .container- uid (width: 100% at all breakpoints).

Default Containers-

Use .container class which creates a responsive xed-width container.

Example:

```
ta name vzempor Content widthmovite-width, initial-stalemio
the Document/fitle>
ink rel="stylesheet" href="bootstrap-5.3.1-dist/css/bootstrap.css">
ink rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
   em ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit. Nobis quidem eos nam ex neque ipsam, delectus magni unde molestiae non
```

Output:

```
div.container 1140 × 35.2
```

Responsive Containers

Use responsive containers to declare a class that is 100% wide until the speci c breakpoint is reached, after that use max-widths for all subsequent breakpoints.

Use the .container-sm|md|lg|xl classes to decide whether the container should be responsive or not.

Example:

Output:

Initially Output Looks like this



As the speci c size for breakpoint is not full lled the particular div associated with that breakpoint takes full width 100% as shown below .(Here large >=992 is the working point of the breakpoint below which container takes full width)



Similarly other breakpoints also stick to some particular value mentioned in the table shown below

	Extra small <576px	Small ≥576px	Medium ≥768px	Large ≥992px	X- Large ≥1200px	XX- Large ≥1400px
.container	100%	540px	720px	960px	1140px	1320px
.container-sm	100%	540px	720px	960px	1140px	1320px
.container-md	100%	100%	720px	960px	1140px	1320px
.container-lg	100%	100%	100%	960px	1140px	1320px
.container-xl	100%	100%	100%	100%	1140px	1320px
.container-xxl	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	1320px
.container- fluid	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Fluid Containers

Use the .container- uid class to create a full width container.

They span the entire width of the screen.

Example



Output:



Bootstrap - Grid system

A multicolumn grid layout, often used in web design, is a system for organizing and arranging content into multiple columns. It's an essential feature in modern web development, o ering several key features and advantages:

- 1. Responsive Design: Multicolumn grid layouts are designed to be responsive, meaning they adapt tovarious screen sizes and devices. This ensures that your content looks good and is easy to read on both desktop computers and mobile devices.
- 2. Consistency: Grid layouts promote consistency in design. By de ning a grid structure, you can maintaina uniform look and feel throughout your website, making it more visually appealing and user-friendly.

- 3. Flexibility: Grid layouts allow you to divide your content into multiple columns, making it easier toarrange elements like text, images, and videos in a structured and exible manner. You can adjust column widths and heights as needed.
- 4. Alignment Control: Grid systems often provide control over horizontal and vertical alignment, allowing you to precisely position content within columns and rows. This helps in achieving balanced and aesthetically pleasing designs.
- 5. Accessibility: A well-implemented grid layout can enhance the accessibility of your website. By organizing content logically, you can improve the navigation experience for users with disabilities who rely on screen readers or other assistive technologies.
- 6. E ciency: Grid layouts streamline the design and development process. You can create templates andreusable components that align to the grid, reducing the need for custom CSS styling and speeding up development.
- 7. Adaptive to Di erent Content: Whether you have a single paragraph of text or a complex multimedialayout, a multicolumn grid system can adapt to accommodate di erent types of content.
- 8. Grid Frameworks: Many front-end frameworks, such as Bootstrap and Foundation, include grid systemsas part of their core features. These frameworks provide pre-de ned classes and styles for creating responsive grid layouts, making it easier for developers to implement.
- 9. Cross-Browser Compatibility: Grid systems are built to work consistently across various web browsers, ensuring a consistent experience for users regardless of the browser they use.
- 10. Design Consistency: Grid layouts help maintain a consistent design language throughout a website orapplication, making it easier for users to navigate and understand the content.
- 11. Modularity: Grid layouts encourage modular design, allowing you to create reusable components that t within the grid structure. This modularity simpli es maintenance and updates.
- 12. Grid Gap Control: Most grid systems provide options for specifying the gap or spacing between columnsand rows, allowing you to control the visual separation between content elements.

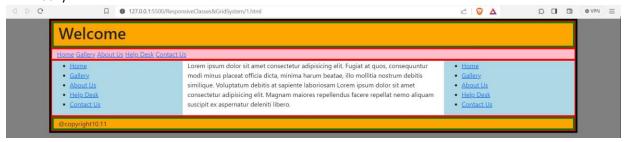
Basic example

Bootstrap's grid system is a responsive layout tool that uses containers, rows, and columns to align content.

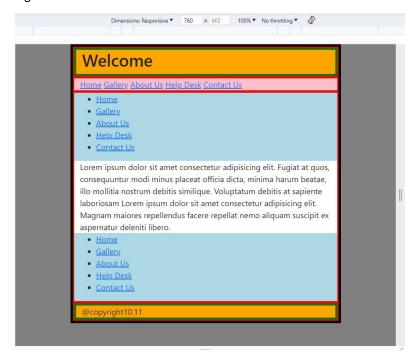


Output:

Initially



Responive Web Page



Experiment Number 3: To deploy different types of buttons, progress bars, modals and navigation bars using Bootstrap.

```
Navigation Bar: The navigation bar with Bootstrap is as follows:
<nav class="navbar navbar-expand-lg bg-body-tertiary">
    <div class="container-fluid">
     <a class="navbar-brand" href="#">Navbar</a>
     <button class="navbar-toggler" type="button" data-bs-toggle="collapse"
data-bs-target="#navbarSupportedContent" aria-
controls="navbarSupportedContent" aria-expanded="false" aria-label="Toggle
navigation">
      <span class="navbar-toggler-icon"></span>
     </button>
     <div class="collapse navbar-collapse" id="navbarSupportedContent">
      <a class="nav-link active" aria-current="page" href="#">Home</a>
       cli class="nav-item">
        <a class="nav-link" href="#">Link</a>
       <a class="nav-link dropdown-toggle" href="#" role="button" data-
bstoggle="dropdown" aria-expanded="false">
         Dropdown
        </a>
        <a class="dropdown-item" href="#">Action</a>
         <a class="dropdown-item" href="#">Another action</a>
```

```
<hr class="dropdown-divider">
          <a class="dropdown-item" href="#">Something else here</a>
         <form class="d-flex" role="search">
        <input class="form-control me-2" type="search" placeholder="Search"</pre>
aria-label="Search">
        <button class="btn btn-outline-success" type="submit">Search</button>
       </form>
      </div>
    </div>
   </nav>
Navbar Home Link Dropdown ▼
                                                                   Search
                                                                               Search
Modals and Buttons:
<div class="container">
    <!-- Button trigger modal -->
    <button type="button" class="btn btn-primary" data-bs-toggle="modal" data-
bs-target="#exampleModal">
       This is Modal
    </button>
    <!-- Modal -->
    <div class="modal fade" id="exampleModal" tabindex="-1"</pre>
arialabelledby="exampleModalLabel" aria-hidden="true">
       <div class="modal-dialog">
         <div class="modal-content">
```

```
<div class="modal-header">
              <h1 class="modal-title fs-5" id="exampleModalLabel">Modal
title</h1>
              <button type="button" class="btn-close" data-bs-dismiss="modal"</pre>
aria-label="Close"></button>
            </div>
            <div class="modal-body">
            </div>
            <div class="modal-footer">
              <button type="button" class="btn btn-secondary" data-
bsdismiss="modal">Close</button>
              <button type="button" class="btn btn-primary">Save
changes</button>
           </div>
         </div>
       </div>
    </div>
    <form>
      <div class="mb-3">
       <label for="exampleInputEmail1" class="form-label">Email
address</label>
       <input type="email" class="form-control" id="exampleInputEmail1"</pre>
ariadescribedby="emailHelp">
       <div id="emailHelp" class="form-text">We'll never share your email with
anyone else.</div>
      </div>
      <div class="mb-3">
```

```
<label for="exampleInputPassword1"</pre>
class="formlabel">Password</label>
        <input type="password" class="form-control"</pre>
id="exampleInputPassword1">
       </div>
       <div class="mb-3 form-check">
        <input type="checkbox" class="form-check-input" id="exampleCheck1">
        <label class="form-check-label" for="exampleCheck1">Check me
out</label>
       </div>
      <button type="submit" class="btn btn-danger">Submit</button>
</form>
   This is Modal
  Email address
  We'll never share your email with anyone else.
  Password
  Check me out
```

Experiment Number 4: To create and setup the Git repository on Bitbucket or github using SSH.

Step 1: Install Git

Download and install Git from the official website: https://git-scm.com/download/win

After writing command git this is shown on cmd.

Step 2: Configure Git

```
Set your Git username and email by running these commands in your terminal: git config --global user.name "samrathdeepsingh" git config --global user.email "samrathdeepsingh19@gmail.com"
```

Step 3: Generate SSH Key

Generate an SSH key to securely connect to GitHub:

"samrathdeepsingh19@gmail.com

This is the place where SSH Key is generated

C:\Users\samrath\.ssh

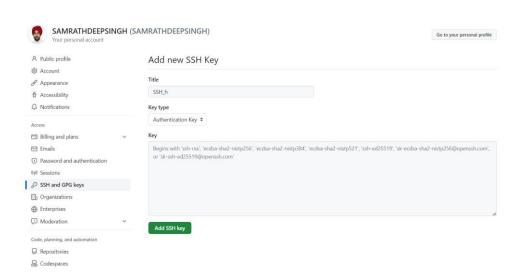
Name	Date modified	Туре	Size	
id_ed25519	18-11-2023 20:48	File	1 KB	
id_ed25519.pub	18-11-2023 20:48	PUB File	1 KB	
id_rsa	18-11-2023 11:17	File	4 KB	
id_rsa.pub	18-11-2023 11:17	PUB File	1 KB	

Step 5: Add SSH Key to GitHub

Copy your public SSH key to your clipboard:

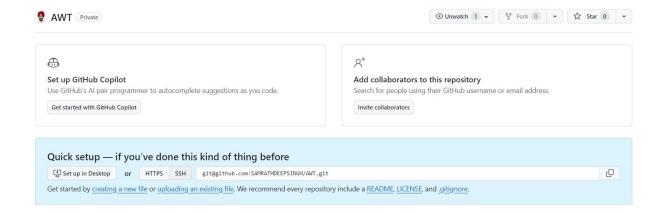
cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub

Go to GitHub account settings, under "SSH and GPG keys," click "New SSH key," and paste public key there.



Step 6: Create a New Repository on GitHub

On GitHub, click the "+" icon in the top right corner and select "New repository." Fill in the repository name, description, and other options.



This is the SSH Key link of repository "Demo".

Experiment Number 5: To perform push, c lone and patch operation to Git repository.

CLONE:

git clone <repository-url>
git clone https://github.com/samrathdeepsingh/AWT PUSH:
git push <remote-name> <branch-name> git
push origin main

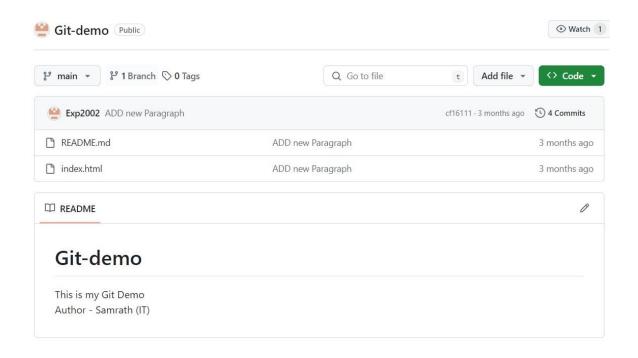
PATCH:

1. Generate the patch: git diff > some-changes.patch

```
D:\Btech\React\Portfolio>git diff > some-changes.patch
```

2. Apply the diff:

git apply /path/to/some-changes.patch



Experiment Number 6: To install and setup the CodeIgniter Framework and to understand its MVC architecture.	l
Installation with Composer:	
In terminal go to the root folder of project and type the command composer	
create-project codeigniter4/appstarter project-name	
These files will be created:	



As CodeIgniter is based on MVC architecture, In App folder there are different folders of Model, View and Controllers.

^ Name	Date modified	Type Si	ize
Config	17-11-2023 16:37	File folder	
Controllers	17-11-2023 16:37	File folder	
Database	17-11-2023 16:37	File folder	
Filters	17-11-2023 16:37	File folder	
Helpers	17-11-2023 16:37	File folder	
Language	17-11-2023 16:37	File folder	
Libraries	17-11-2023 16:37	File folder	
Models	17-11-2023 16:37	File folder	
ThirdParty	17-11-2023 16:37	File folder	
Views	17-11-2023 16:37	File folder	
htaccess	17-11-2023 16:37	HTACCESS File	1 KB
Common	17-11-2023 16:37	PHP Source File	1 KB
index	17-11-2023 16:37	Chrome HTML Do	1 KB

Experiment Number 7: To construct a simple login page web application to authenticate users using CodeIgniter Framework and also perform CURD operations.

CURD stands for Create, Update, Read and Delete.

- Create a new project using composer.
- Start the Xampp server
- Create a database named as demo

We will create a form for user details in which users can add their details and can update, delete and view those details.

1.Create: This will take input from user in a form.

2.Update: This will enable user to update the details.

3.Read: This will display the details of users in a table.

4.Delete: This will enable user to delete their details. Set

Up database in env file and make model

```
database.default.hostname = localhost
database.default.database = webapp
database.default.username = root
database.default.password =
```

```
database.default.DBDriver = MySQLi #
database.default.DBPrefix =
database.default.port = 5506
```

StudentModel.php

```
<?php namespace App\Models;

use CodeIgniter\Model;
  class StudentModel extends

Model{    protected
$table='student';
    protected $allowedFields=['name','email','Phone_no'];
    // protected $useTimestamps=false;
    // protected $validationRules=[];
    // protected $validationMEssages=[];
    public function

record(){        return

"yes";
    }
}
</pre>
```

Create Controller named Student.php

```
<?php namespace</pre>
App\Controllers; use
App\Models\StudentModel;
 class Student extends
BaseController
      public $studentModel;
public function
 construct(){
    $this->studentModel=new StudentModel();
       public function
index(){
        // echo "<prev>"; print_r($record); die;
        $data=[];
        $data['title']="Student_home";
        $data['link']='home';
        $data['record']=$this->studentModel-
                    return view('student home',$data);
>findAll();
           public
function add(){
        // $uri = $this->request->getUri(3);
        // echo $uri;
        // echo $this->uri->getSegment(3);
        $responseArray=[];
                                  if($this->uri-
>getSegment(3)){
            $responseArray['pageType']='Update';
            $editId=$this->uri->getSegment(3);
            $responseArray['editInfo']=$this->studentModel->find($editId);
            // echo print_r($responseArray['editInfo']);
}else{
            $responseArray['pageType']='Add';
        $responseArray['title']='Student_Form';
        $responseArray['link']=$this->uri-
                       if (! $this->request-
>getSegment(2);
>is('post')) {
                           return
view('student_form',$responseArray);
```

```
}
        // $rules = [
              'firstname'=>'required|max_length[10]',
              'emailID'=>'required|valid_email',
              'PhoneNo'=>'max length[10]'
        // if (! $this->validate($rules)) {
               return view('student_form',$responseArray);
else{
            $data=[];
            $data['name']= $this->request->getPost('firstname');
            $data['email']= $this->request->getPost('emailID');
$data['Phone_no']= $this->request->getPost('phoneNo');
($responseArray['pageType']=='Add') {
                $response=$this->studentModel->save($data);
                $this->session->setFlashdata('addsMsj','Reacord
                                                                         Added
Succesfully');
            }else{
                $response=$this->studentModel->update($editId,$data);
                $this->session->setFlashdata('addsMsj','Reacord Updated
Succesfully');
                           }
if(!$response){
                $this->session->setFlashdata('addsMsj','Something Went
Wrong');
                                       return
view('student_home',[
'title'=>"Student_home",
                'link'=>'home',
                'record'=>$this->studentModel->findAll()
            ]);
        // If you want to get the validated data.
        // $validData = $this->validator->getValidated();
               'title'=>"student_home",
               'link'=>'home',
               'record'=>$this->studentModel->findAll()
```

Go to Routes.php file and add the below written code

```
<?php use
CodeIgniter\Router\RouteCollection;
 * @var RouteCollection $routes
$routes->get('/', 'Home::index');
$routes->get('user', 'User::index');
$routes->get('user/add', 'User::add');
$routes->get('student/add', 'Student::add');
$routes->post('student/add', 'Student::add');
$routes->get('student/home','Student::index');
$routes->get('/student/edit/(:num)', 'Student::add/$1');
$routes->post('/student/edit/(:num)', 'Student::add/$1');
$routes->get('/student/delete/(:num)', 'Student::deleteRecord/$1');
// $routes->post('/student/edit/(:num)', 'Student::add/$1');
// $routes->get('user/add/(:any)',
'User::add/$1');
                                          //(:any) for giving any type of
number ,String etc
// $routes->get('user/add/(:num)/(:any)', 'User::add/$1/$2');
// $routes->add('user/add/(:num)/(:any)', 'User::add/$1/$2');
//get or add is same thing..
$routes->addRedirect('codeimprove','user/add');
```

Create Views Template folder which has basic html code and navbar main.php

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
    <title> <?= $title; ?> </title>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.3.2/dist/css/bootstrap.min.css"
rel="stylesheet" integrity="sha384-
T3c6CoIi6uLrA9TneNEoa7RxnatzjcDSCmG1MXxSR1GAsXEV/Dwwykc2MPK8M2HN"
crossorigin="anonymous">
    <script
src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.3.2/dist/js/bootstrap.bundle.min
.js" integrity="sha384-
C6RzsynM9kWDrMNeT87bh950GNyZPhcTNXj1NW7RuBCsyN/o0jlpcV8Qyq46cDfL"
crossorigin="anonymous"></script>
</head>
<body>
<?= $this->renderSection('content'); ?>
</body>
</html>
```

Navbar.php

Student_form.php

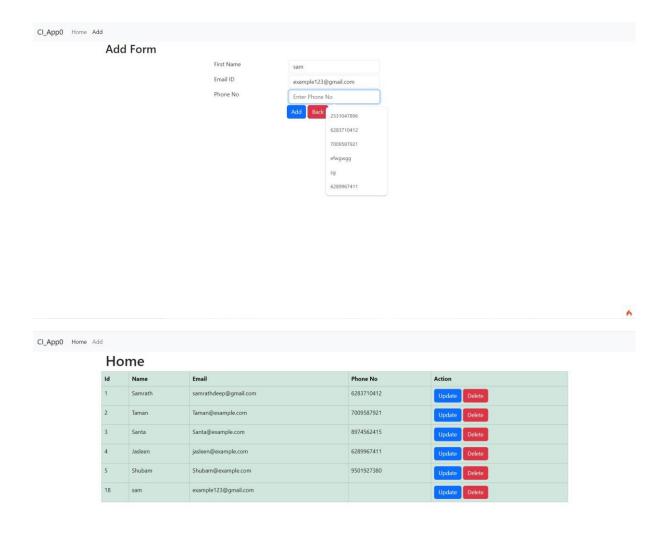
```
<?= $this->extend('template/main');?>
<?= $this->Section('content'); ?>
<?= $this->include('template/navbar');?>
<div class="container">
    <h2>Add Form</h2>
    <div class="row">
        <div class="col-md-2"></div>
        <div class="col-md-8">
                 <?php
if($pageType=='Add'){
            $formType='student/add';
else{
            $formType='student/edit/'.$editInfo['id'];
form_open($formType,['name'=>'studentForm']); ?>
        <div class="form-group row" style="margin:5px">
            <div class="col-sm-1"></div>
            <?php echo form_label('First Name','firstname',['class'=>'col-
sm3']); ?>
            <div class="col-sm-4">
                <?php
                $data=[
                    'type'=>'text',
                    'name'=>'firstname',
                    'id'=>'firstname',
                    'value'=>(isset($editInfo))? $editInfo['name']:
set_value('firstname'),
                     'class'=>'form-control',
                    'placeholder'=>'Enter First Name'
                echo form input($data);
                </div>
                </div>
            <div class="form-group row" style="margin:5px">
            <div class="col-sm-1"></div>
            <?php echo form_label('Email ID','emailID',['class'=>'col-sm-3']);
            <div class="col-sm-4">
                <?php
                $data=[
```

```
'type'=>'email',
                     'name'=>'emailID',
                     'id'=>'emailID',
                     'value'=>(isset($editInfo))?
$editInfo['email']:set_value('emailID'),
                     'class'=>'form-control',
                     'placeholder'=>'Enter Email ID'
echo form_input($data);
                </div>
                </div>
            <div class="form-group row" style="margin:5px">
            <div class="col-sm-1"></div>
            <?php echo form_label('Phone No', 'phoneNo', ['class'=>'col-sm-3']);
            <div class="col-sm-4">
                <?php
                $data=[
                     'type'=>'phone',
                     'name'=>'phoneNo',
                     'id'=>'phoneNo',
                     'value'=>(isset($editInfo))?
$editInfo['Phone_no']:set_value('PhoneNo'),
                     'class'=>'form-control' ,
                     'placeholder'=>'Enter Phone No',
echo form_input($data);
                </div>
                </div>
            <div class="form-group row">
                <div class="col-sm-4"></div>
                     <div class="col-sm-4">
                    <?php echo form_submit('submit', $pageType, ['class'=>'btn
btn-primary']) ?>
                    <a href="<?php echo base_url().'/student/home' ?>"><?php</pre>
echo form_button('name','Back',['class'=>'btn btn-danger']) ?></a>
                </div>
            </div>
            <?php form_close(); ?>
        </div>
    </div>
</div>
```

```
<?= $this->endSection('content'); ?>
```

Student_home.php

```
<?= $this->extend('template/main');?>
<?= $this->Section('content'); ?>
<?= $this->include('template/navbar');?>
<div class="container">
<h1>Home</h1>
<?php echo session()->getFlashdata('addsMsj'); ?>
<div class="row">
<thead>
   Id
    Name
    Email
    Phone No
    Action
   </thead>
 <?php foreach($record as $val){ ?>
      <?php echo $val['id']; ?>
         <?php echo $val['name']; ?>
         <?php echo $val['email']; ?>
         <?php echo $val['Phone_no']; ?>
<a href="<?php echo base_url().'/student/edit/'.$val['id'];</pre>
?>"><button class="btn btn-primary">Update</button></a>
          <a href="<?php echo base_url().'/student/delete/'.$val['id'];</pre>
?>"><button class="btn btn-danger">Delete</button></a>
<?php } ?>
      </div>
</div>
<?= $this->endSection('content'); ?>
```



4

Experiment Number 8: To install and setup, configure the Laravel Framework.

Installing Laravel via composer:

```
D:\Xampp\htdocs>composer create-project --prefer-dist laravel/laravel laravel-7-example
Creating a "laravel/laravel" project at "./laravel-7-example"
```

Then go to the specified project:

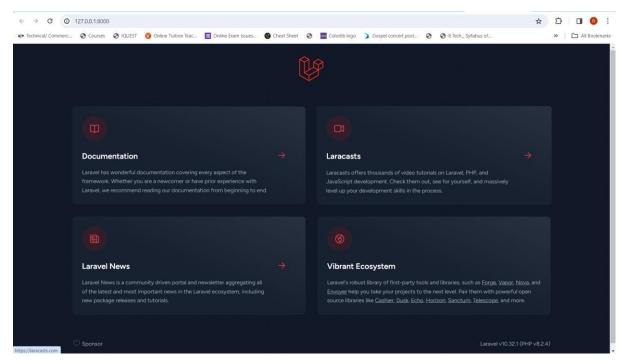
D:\Xampp\htdocs>cd laravel-7-example

Name	Date modified	Type Siz	re	
арр	18-11-2023 13:46	File folder		
bootstrap	18-11-2023 13:46	File folder		
config	18-11-2023 13:46	File folder		
database	18-11-2023 13:46	File folder		
public	18-11-2023 13:46	File folder		
resources	18-11-2023 13:46	File folder		
routes	18-11-2023 13:46	File folder		
storage	18-11-2023 13:46	File folder		
tests	18-11-2023 13:46	File folder		
vendor	18-11-2023 13:47	File folder		
ceditorconfig	13-11-2023 08:36	Editor Config Sour	1 KB	
.env	18-11-2023 13:47	ENV File	2 KB	
.env.example	13-11-2023 08:36	EXAMPLE File	2 KB	
gitattributes	13-11-2023 08:36	Git Attributes Sour	1 KB	
gitignore .gitignore	13-11-2023 08:36	Git Ignore Source	1 KB	
artisan	13-11-2023 08:36	File	2 KB	
composer	13-11-2023 08:36	JSON Source File	2 KB	
composer.lock	18-11-2023 13:46	LOCK File	290 KB	
□ package	13-11-2023 08:36	JSON Source File	1 KB	
phpunit.xml	13-11-2023 08:36	xmlfile	2 KB	
■ README	13-11-2023 08:36	Markdown Source	5 KB	
vite.config.js	13-11-2023 08:36	JSFile	1 KB	

Start the development server:

```
D:\Xampp\htdocs\laravel-7-example>php artisan serve

INFO Server running on [http://127.0.0.1:8000].
```



This is by default welcome page of Laravel

We can configure the files according to our requirements.

Experiment Number 9: To construct the any simple web application using Laravel Framework.

Firstly we will create the controller in http/Controllers/Controller.php

<?php

namespace App\Http\Controllers;

```
use Illuminate\Foundation\Auth\Access\AuthorizesRequests;
use Illuminate\Foundation\Validation\ValidatesRequests;
use Illuminate\Routing\Controller as BaseController; use
App\User;
use App\Http\Controllers\Controller;
class Controller extends BaseController
{
  public function display(){
     return view('welcome',['name'=>'Rajat']);
  }
}
Now we will create the routes in routes/web.php
<?php
use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Route; use
App\Http\Controllers\Controller;
Route::get('/', [Controller::class,'display']);
Now create the model Models/User.php
<?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; use
Laravel\Sanctum\HasApiTokens;
class User extends Authenticatable
{
  use HasApiTokens, HasFactory, Notifiable;
  /**
* The attributes that are mass assignable.
* @var array<int, string>
   */ protected
$fillable = [
     'name',
     'email',
     'password',
  ];
  /**
* The attributes that should be hidden for serialization.
* @var array<int, string>
   */
  protected $hidden = [
'password',
     'remember_token',
  ];
  /**
* The attributes that should be cast.
```

```
* @var array<string, string>
   */
  protected $casts = [
    'email_verified_at' => 'datetime',
    'password' => 'hashed',
  ];
}
Now we will create views in Resources/view/welcome.blade.php
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Name is: <?php echo $name?></h1>
</body>
```

</html>