LARAVEL API TUTORIAL

Chapter 1 (STARTER)

- * Start the project laravel new hdt backend
- * Create a model, controller and migration table for task php artisan make:model Task -cm
- * In The Migration File with the date == current date and name == task name, define the tables

```
<?php
use Illuminate\Database\Migrations\Migration;
use Illuminate\Database\Schema\Blueprint;
use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Schema;
return new class extends Migration
/**
* Run the migrations.
public function up(): void
Schema::create('tasks', function (Blueprint $table) {
$table->id();
$table-> string("title");
$table -> boolean("is done")->default(false);
$table->timestamps();
});
/**
* Reverse the migrations.
public function down(): void
Schema::dropIfExists('tasks');
};
* Configure the Database in the .env file
DB CONNECTION=sqlite
#DB HOST=localhost
```

```
#DB PORT=1433
#DB DATABASE=HDSS laravel
#DB USERNAME=sa
#DB PASSWORD=HydotTech
* Migrate the Database
php artisan migrate
* Create 2 Additional Resources
php artisan make:resource TaskCollection
php artisan make:resource TaskResource
The TaskCollection will not be edited because it will be used to group the data into
keys
The TaskResource will be use to add additional data to the expected data base on a
condition
* In the TaskController, add this code
<?php
namespace App\Http\Controllers;
use Illuminate\Http\Request;
use App\Models\Task;
use App\Http\Resources\TaskCollection;
class TaskController extends Controller
public function index(Request $request){
return new TaskCollection(Task::all());
}
* In the api.php, define a route
<?php
use Illuminate\Http\Request;
use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Route;
```

Route::middleware('auth:sanctum')->get('/user', function (Request \$request) {

use App\Http\Controllers\TaskController;

return \$request->user();

});

```
Route::get("getTask",[TaskController::class,'index']);
* In the Task Model, you can change the cast of some fields and also hide some of the
data
<?php
namespace App\Models;
use Illuminate\Database\Eloquent\Factories\HasFactory;
use Illuminate\Database\Eloquent\Model;
class Task extends Model
use HasFactory;
protected $cast = [
"is done" => "boolean",
protected $hidden = [
"updated at"
];
Pattern
Database => migrations => TaskCollection => TaskController => Route =>
TaskModel => TaskResource => migrate => TestApi
Chapter 2 (CRUD)
* In the Task model, under the fillables modify it this way
<?php
namespace App\Models;
use Illuminate\Database\Eloquent\Factories\HasFactory;
use Illuminate\Database\Eloquent\Model;
class Task extends Model
use HasFactory;
protected $cast = [
"is done" => "boolean",
```

```
];
protected $hidden = [
"updated at"
];
protected $fillable = [
"title",
"is done",
];
With this I can access the title and the is done fields
* In the api.php define the route this way
<?php
use Illuminate\Http\Request;
use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Route;
use App\Http\Controllers\TaskController;
Route::middleware('auth:sanctum')->get('/user', function (Request $request) {
return $request->user();
});
Route::apiResource("tasks", TaskController::class,);
The Api will just be 1 but each Http Method will link to a particular controller
* In the TaskController, add this code
<?php
namespace App\Http\Controllers;
use Illuminate\Http\Request;
use App\Models\Task;
use App\Http\Resources\TaskCollection;
use App\Http\Resources\TaskResource;
class TaskController extends Controller
```

```
{
//Show all the Task
public function index(Request $request){
return new TaskCollection(Task::all());
}
//Show one task by the Id
public function show(Request $request, Task $task){
return new TaskResource($task);
//Save an object into the database (POST)
public function store(Request $request){
$validated = $request->validate([
"title" => "required|max:255",
1);
$task = Task::create($validated);
return new TaskResource($task);
//Put (Update base on their Id)
public function update(Request $request, Task $task){
$validated = $request->validate([
"title" => "sometimes|required|max:255",
"is done" => "sometimes|required|max:255",
]);
$task -> update($validated);
return new TaskResource($task);
}
//Delete a resource
public function destroy(Request $request, Task $task){
$task -> delete();
return response()->noContent();
```

```
index => Get All
show => Get 1
store => Post request
Update => Put request,
Destroy => Delete request
```

Chapter 3(CRUD Manual Approach Part 1)

```
<?php
namespace App\Http\Controllers;</pre>
```

```
use Illuminate\Http\Request;
use App\Models\Product;
class ProductController extends Controller
function addProducts(Request $req){
$product = new Product;
$product->product name = $req->product name;
$product->product description = $req->product description;
$product->quantity = $req->quantity;
$product->price = $req->price;
$product->seller name = $req->seller name;
$product->product id = $this->IdGenerator(); // Assuming you have a method for
generating product IDs
$existingProduct = Product::where('product name', $product->product name )->first();
if ($existingProduct) {
return response()->json(["error" => $product->product name. "Already Exists"], 400);
} else {
$Counter = Product::count();
if(Counter > = 5)
return response()->json(["error" => "You have more than 5 products"], 400);
}
$result = $product->save();
if($result){
```

```
return response()->json(["Result"=>"Success"], 200);
} else {
return response()->json(["Result"=>"Failed"], 500);
function getProducts(){
return Product::all();
function getOneProduct($PrId){
$a = Product::where('product id', $PrId)->first();
if(a==null)
return Product::all();
}
else {
return $a;
}
}
function IdGenerator(): string {
$randomID = str pad(mt rand(1, 99999), 5, '0', STR PAD LEFT);
return $randomID;
}
}
Their Respective Routes
<?php
use Illuminate\Http\Request;
use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Route;
use App\Http\Controllers\TaskController;
use App\Http\Controllers\ProductController;
Route::middleware('auth:sanctum')->get('/user', function (Request $request) {
return $request->user();
});
```

```
Route::apiResource("tasks", TaskController::class,);
Route::post("add",[ProductController::class,'addProducts']);
Route::get("get",[ProductController::class,'getProducts']);
Route::get("getOne/{PrId}",[ProductController::class,'getOneProduct']);
Products Models
<?php
use Illuminate\Database\Migrations\Migration;
use Illuminate\Database\Schema\Blueprint;
use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Schema;
return new class extends Migration
/**
* Run the migrations.
public function up(): void
Schema::create('products', function (Blueprint $table) {
$table->id();
$table -> string("product name");
$table -> string("product_description");
$table -> integer("quantity");
$table -> float("price");
$table -> string("seller name");
$table -> string("product id");
$table->timestamps();
});
/**
* Reverse the migrations.
public function down(): void
Schema::dropIfExists('products');
};
```

Next [Update, Search, Delete, File Uploads, Authentication, Database Connection, Revision]

Chapter 3(CRUD Manual Approach Part 2)

function updateProduct(Request \$r,\$PrId){

```
$a = Product::where("product id",$PrId)->first();
if(a==null)
return response()->json(["Error"=>"Product not found"],400);
$a->product name = $r->product name;
$a->product description = $r->product description;
$a->quantity = $r->quantity;
$a->price = $r->price;
q = a->save();
if ($q){
return response()->json(["success"=>"Product Updated Successfully"], 200);
else {
return response()->json(["error"=>"Product Update Failed"],500);
}
function searchProducts(Request $request,$name){
$search = Product::query();
if(\text{name }!==\text{null})
$search->where(function ($query) use ($name) {
$query->where("product name", "like", "%" . $name . "%")
->orWhere("product description", "like", "%" . $name . "%")
->orWhere("product_id", "like", "%" . $name . "%")
->orWhere("seller name", "like", "%" . $name . "%")
->orWhere("date created", "like", "%" . $name . "%")
->orWhere("quantity", $name)
->orWhere("price", $name);
});
}
$result = $search->get();
```

```
if($result->isEmpty()) {
return Product::all();
} else {
return $result;
}
function deleteProduct($id) {
$a = Product::where("id", $id)->first();
if(!\$a){
return response()->json(["error"=>"Product Not Found"],404);
}
r = a->delete();
if ($r){
return response()->json(["success"=>"Product Deleted Successfully"], 200);
}
else {
return response()->json(["error"=>"Product Deleted Failed"],500);
}
}
Their Respective Routes
Route::put("update/{PrId}",[ProductController::class,'updateProduct']);
Route::get("search/{name}",[ProductController::class,'searchProducts']);
Route::delete("delete/{id}",[ProductController::class,'deleteProduct']);
Chapter 4 (API Validation)
use Illuminate\Http\Request;
use App\Models\Product;
use Validator;
function testData(Request $req){
\text{srules} = \text{array}(
"product name" => "required|min:3|max:5",
);
$val = Validator::make($req->all(), $rules);
if($val->fails()){
return response()->json($val->errors(),401);
```

else {

```
$product = new Product;
$product->product name = $req->product name;
$product->product description = $req->product description;
$product->quantity = $req->quantity;
$product->price = $req->price;
$product->seller name = $req->seller name;
$product->product id = $this->IdGenerator(); // Assuming you have a method for
generating product IDs
$existingProduct = Product::where('product name', $product->product name )->first();
if ($existingProduct) {
return response()->ison(["error" => $product->product name. "Already Exists"], 400);
} else {
$Counter = Product::count();
if(Counter > = 5)
return response()->json(["error" => "You have more than 5 products"], 400);
}
$result = $product->save();
if($result){
return response()->json(["Result"=>"Success"], 200);
} else {
return response()->json(["Result"=>"Failed"], 500);
}
}
}
Route::post("save",[ProductController::class,'testData']);
```

Chapter 5 (API Authentication)

composer require laravel/sanctum

class User extends Authenticatable

php artisan vendor:publish -provider="Laravel\Sanctum\SanctumServiceProvider"

```
DB_CONNECTION=mssql
DB HOST=localhost
DB PORT=1433
DB_DATABASE=HDSS_laravel
DB USERNAME=sa
DB_PASSWORD=HydotTech
'mssql' => [
'driver' => 'sqlsrv',
'host' => env('DB_HOST', '127.0.0.1'),
'database' => env('DB_DATABASE', 'HDSS_Laravel'),
'username' => env('DB_USERNAME', 'sa'),
'password' => env('DB_PASSWORD', 'HydotTech'),
'charset' => 'utf8',
'prefix' => '',
],
php artisan migrate
In the Kernel.php, add the following middleware
use Laravel\Sanctum\Http\Middleware\EnsureFrontendRequestsAreStateful;
the api section of the Kernel.php should look like this
'api' => [
EnsureFrontendRequestsAreStateful::class,
\Illuminate\Routing\Middleware\ThrottleRequests::class.':api',
\Illuminate\Routing\Middleware\SubstituteBindings::class,
],
Navigate to the 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;
```

```
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',
];
}
Create a seeder
php artisan make:seeder UsersTableSeeder
<?php
namespace Database\Seeders;
use Illuminate\Database\Console\Seeds\WithoutModelEvents;
use Illuminate\Database\Seeder;
use Illuminate\Support\Facades\DB;
use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Hash;
```

```
class UsersTableSeeder extends Seeder
/**
* Run the database seeds.
public function run(): void
DB::table('users')->insert([
'name' => 'John Doe',
'email' => 'john@doe.com',
'password' => Hash::make('password')
]);
}
Run to seed the data
php artisan db:seed --class=UsersTableSeeder
Create a controller
php artisan make:controller UserController
UserController.php
<?php
namespace App\Http\Controllers;
use Illuminate\Http\Request;
use App\Models\User;
use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Hash;
class UserController extends Controller
//
function index(Request $request)
$user= User::where('email', $request->email)->first();
// print r($data);
if (!\suser || !Hash::check(\structure\rightarrow\password, \suser-\rightarrow\password)) {
return response([
'message' => ['These credentials do not match our records.']
], 404);
$token = $user->createToken('my-app-token')->plainTextToken;
$response = [
'user' => \$user,
'token' => $token
```

```
l;
return response($response, 201);
}

In the Routes, Do The Following
use App\Http\Controllers\UserController;
Route::post("login", [UserController::class, 'index']);

In this, the getProducts is protected, so the user needs to enter a token in the headers before they can get access,
Route::group(['middleware' => 'auth:sanctum'], function(){
Route::get("get", [ProductController::class, 'getProducts']);
});

Key will be Authorization
Token will be Bearer 4|53BzMrKujufGhqAOc9WOdeL7q0gHVHpSYbpl6iyu21cad406
```

Chapter 6 (API File Upload)

```
<?php
```

```
namespace App\Http\Controllers;
use Illuminate\Http\Request;

class FileController extends Controller
{
  public function upload(Request $req)
{
    // Check if a file has been uploaded
    if ($req->hasFile('file')) {
    $result = $req->file('file')->store('', 'public');

    return response()->json(["file_url" => $result], 200);
}

return response()->json(["error" => "No file uploaded"], 400);
}
}
```

After uploading the files, run this command to make the storage accessible to the public

php artisan storage:link

In initial setup the file size upload will be limited so you need to edit it in the php.ini file of the php file you have installed

```
post_max_size = 1999048576M
upload_max_filesize = 19990485M

You can access the file using this
http://localhost:8000/storage/C2BbVSbTGJh1DkdwqJTAR0qQ463tE0DqtqB0b0j2.mp4
```

EXAMPLES

```
* To store only one instance of an object in php, use this firstorNew()
public function Home(Request $req)
$h = SiteHome::firstOrNew(); // Initializing the SiteHome Model
// Ensure files are present in the request before accessing them
if ($req->hasFile('cLogo')) {
$h->companyLogo = $req->file('cLogo')->store('', 'public');
}
if ($req->hasFile('bg')) {
$h->backgroundImage = $req->file('bg')->store('', 'public');
}
$h->welcomeMessage = $req->input('welcomeMessage');
$h->slogan = $req->input('slogan');
//$c = SiteHome::Count;
$saver = $h->save();
if ($saver) {
return response()->json(["Result" => "Success"], 200);
return response()->json(["Result" => "Failed"], 500);
}
}
```

*Even if the user submit an empty value, the old data will remain unchanged given the user the flexibility to change any field they like

```
public function About(Request $req)
{
$s = SiteAbout::firstOrNew();
if ($req->filled('HydotTech')) {
$s->HydotTech = $req->HydotTech;
if ($req->filled('Vision')) {
$s->Vision = $req->Vision;
}
if ($req->filled('Mission')) {
$s->Mission = $req->Mission;
}
if ($req->hasFile('aLogo')) {
$s->Image = $req->file('aLogo')->store('', 'public');
}
$saver= $s->save();
if ($saver) {
return response()->json(["Result" => "Success"], 200);
return response()->json(["Result" => "Failed"], 500);
}
}
```

Sending Emails

php artisan make:mail ContactMessage --markdown=emails.contact.message

```
MAIL_MAILER=smtp
MAIL_HOST=mail.hydottech.com
MAIL_PORT=465
MAIL_USERNAME=customers@hydottech.com
MAIL_PASSWORD=YourPassword
MAIL_ENCRYPTION=ssl
MAIL_FROM_ADDRESS=customers@hydottech.com
MAIL_FROM_NAME="${APP_NAME}"
```

```
Open ContactMessage and Modify it Like this
<?php
namespace App\Mail;
use Illuminate\Bus\Queueable;
use Illuminate\Mail\Mailable;
use Illuminate\Queue\SerializesModels;
use App\Models\Contacts;
class ContactMessage extends Mailable
use Queueable, SerializesModels;
public $contact;
public function __construct(Contacts $contact)
$this->contact = $contact;
}
public function build()
return $this->markdown('emails.contact.message')
->with(['contact' => $this->contact]);
}
}
Open message.blade.php in the resources folder and add this code
<x-mail::message>
# Contact Information
Here is the contact information received:
- **Full Name:** {{ $contact->FullName }}
- **Phone:** {{ $contact->Phone }}
- **Email:** {{ $contact->Email }}
- **Subject:** {{ $contact->Subject }}
**Message: **<br>
{{ $contact->Message }}
Thanks, <br>
{{ config('app.name') }}
</x-mail::message>
```

```
Now the function to send you email inside the ContactController
<?php
namespace App\Http\Controllers;
use Illuminate\Http\Request;
use App\Models\Contacts;
use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Mail;
use App\Mail\ContactMessage;
class ContactsController extends Controller
function SendMessage(Request $req)
{
$m = new Contacts();
if ($req->filled("FullName")) {
$m->FullName = $req->FullName;
}
if ($req->filled("Phone")) {
$m->Phone = $req->Phone;
}
if ($req->filled("Email")) {
$m->Email = $req->Email;
if ($req->filled("Subject")) {
$m->Subject = $req->Subject;
if ($req->filled("Message")) {
$m->Message = $req->Message;
}
$saver = $m->save();
if ($saver) {
try {
Mail::to('admin@hydottech.com')->send(new ContactMessage($m));
return response()->json(["Request" => "Success"], 200);
}
catch (\Exception $e) {
\Log::error('Email sending failed: ' . $e->getMessage());
return response()->json(["Request" => "Failed"], 500);
}
} else {
return response()->json(["Request" => "Failed"], 500);
}
}
}
```

```
php artisan make:migration addition -table=authentications
<?php
use Illuminate\Database\Migrations\Migration;
use Illuminate\Database\Schema\Blueprint;
use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Schema;
class AddProfilePicToAuthenticationsTable extends Migration
{
/**
* Run the migrations.
*/
public function up()
Schema::table('authentications', function (Blueprint $table) {
$table->string('profilePic')->nullable()->after('IsBlocked');
// 'profilePic' column will be added after 'IsBlocked' column
});
}
/**
* Reverse the migrations.
public function down()
{
Schema::table('authentications', function (Blueprint $table) {
$table->dropColumn('profilePic');
});
}
}
```

LARAVEL Authentication

Create a blade template

php artisan make:mail Authentic –markdown=emails.contact.auth

Modify the blade template and Mail Class

<?php

```
namespace App\Mail;
use Illuminate\Bus\Queueable;
use Illuminate\Mail\Mailable;
use Illuminate\Queue\SerializesModels;
class Authentic extends Mailable
```

```
{
use Queueable, SerializesModels;
public $token;
public function __construct($token)
$this->token = $token;
}
public function build()
return $this->markdown('emails.contact.auth')
->with(['token' => $this->token]);
}}
<x-mail::message>
# Authentication
*Your Verification Code is*
{{ $token }}
*The Code Will Expire In 10 Minutes*
Thanks,
{{ config('app.name') }}
</x-mail::message>
Now WORK ON THE CONTROLLER
php artisan:make Authentication -cm
Open The Migrations and Add The Code
<?php
use Illuminate\Database\Migrations\Migration;
use Illuminate\Database\Schema\Blueprint;
use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Schema;
return new class extends Migration
{
/**
* Run the migrations.
*/
public function up(): void
Schema::create('authentications', function (Blueprint $table) {
$table->id();
$table->string("FullName")->nullable();
$table->string("Contact")->nullable();
$table->string("Email")->nullable();
```

```
$table->string("Role")->nullable();
$table->string("Password")->nullable();
$table->string("Token")->nullable();
$table->string("UserId")->nullable();
$table->string("SToken")->nullable();
$table->dateTime("TokenExpire")->nullable();
$table->dateTime("STokenExpire")->nullable();
$table->integer("LoginAttempt")->nullable();
$table->boolean("IsBlocked")->default(false);
$table->timestamps();
});
}
/**
* Reverse the migrations.
public function down(): void
Schema::dropIfExists('authentications');
}
};
```

ALMIGHTY CONTROLLER CODES

<?php

```
namespace App\Http\Controllers;
use Illuminate\Http\Request;
use App\Models\Authentication;
use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Mail;
use App\Mail\Authentic;
use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Hash;
use Carbon\Carbon;
class AuthenticationController extends Controller
{
function SignUp(Request $req, $token){
$user = Authentication::where('SToken', $token)->first();
if($user==null){
return response()->json(["message"=>"User does not exist"],400);
}
if($user->SToken = $token && Carbon::now()<=$user->STokenExpire){
$user->UserId = $this->IdGenerator();
if($req->filled("FullName")){
$user->FullName = $req->FullName;
}
if($req->filled("Contact")){
```

```
$user->Contact = $req->Contact;
if($req->filled("Email")){
$user->Email = $req->Email;
if($req->filled("Role")){
$user->Role = $req->Role;
}
if ($req->filled("Password")) {
$encryptedPassword = bcrypt($req->Password);
$user->Password = $encryptedPassword;
$saver = $user->save();
if ($saver) {
return response()->json(["Result" => "Success"], 200);
return response()->json(["Result" => "Failed"], 500);
}
}
else if( Carbon::now()>$user->STokenExpire){
return response()->json(["message"=>"Your Token Has Expired"],400);
}
else{
return response()->json(["message"=>`Invalid Token`],400);
}
function SignUpToken(){
$s = Authentication::firstOrNew();
$s->SToken = $this->IdGenerator();
$s->STokenExpire = Carbon::now()->addMinutes(10);
saver = s->save();
if ($saver) {
// Send email if the request is successful
Mail::to("admin@hydottech.com")->send(new Authentic( $s->SToken));
return response()->json(['message' => 'Enter Your Verification Token'], 200);
} catch (\Exception $e) {
return response()->json(['message' => 'Email Request Failed'], 400);
}
} else {
return response()->json(['message' => 'Could not save the Token'], 500);
}
```

```
}
```

```
public function LogIn(Request $req)
// Use your custom Authentication model to authenticate
$user = Authentication::where('Email', $req->Email)->first();
if ($user && Hash::check($req->Password, $user->Password)) {
if($user->IsBlocked==true){
return response()->json(['message' => 'You have exceeded your Login Attempts'],
500);
}
else{
$user->Token = $this->IdGenerator();
$user->TokenExpire = Carbon::now()->addMinutes(10);
$saver = $user->save();
if ($saver) {
// Send email if the request is successful
Mail::to($user->Email)->send(new Authentic( $user->Token));
return response()->json(['message' => 'Enter Your Verification Token'], 200);
} catch (\Exception $e) {
return response()->json(['message' => 'Email Request Failed'], 400);
}
} else {
return response()->json(['message' => 'Could not save the Token'], 500);
}
}
} else {
$user->LoginAttempt += 1;
if($user->LoginAttempt>2){
$user->IsBlocked=true;
```

```
}
$user->save();
return response()->json(['message' => 'Invalid credentials'], 401);
}
}
function Unlocker($email){
$user = Authentication::where('Email', $email)->first();
if($user==null){
return response()->json(["message"=>"User does not exist"],400);
}
$user->Token = null;
$user->TokenExpire = null;
$user->LoginAttempt = 0;
$user -> IsBlocked = false;
$saver= $user -> save();
if ($saver) {
return response()->json(["Result" => "Success"], 200);
} else {
return response()->json(["Result" => "Failed"], 500);
}
}
function VerifyToken($userId, $token){
$user = Authentication::where('UserId', $userId)->first();
if($user==null){
return response()->json(["message"=>"User does not exist"],400);
}
if($user->Token = $token && Carbon::now()<=$user->TokenExpire){
$user->Token = null;
$user->TokenExpire = null;
$user->LoginAttempt = 0;
$user -> IsBlocked = false;
$user -> save();
return response()->json(["message" => "Welcome Back " . $user->FullName], 200);
else if( Carbon::now()>$user->TokenExpire){
return response()->json(["message"=>"Your Token Has Expired"],400);
```

```
else{
return response()->json(["message"=>`Invalid Token`],400);
}

function IdGenerator(): string {
    $randomID = str_pad(mt_rand(1, 99999999), 8, '0', STR_PAD_LEFT);
    return $randomID;
}
```

Install carbon

composer require nesbot/carbon

LARAVEL CERTIFICATION COURSE (DOCUMENTATION)

Routing:

});

```
The any respond to all Http verb and match respond to multiple Http verb
Route::match(['get', 'post'], '/', function () {
});
Route::any('/', function () {
});
Route::any("any", [MasterController::class, 'Wow']);

We can even redirect routes
Route::get('/kudi', function () {
return redirect('/');
```

```
We can view all the routes defined in the application using the command
php artisan route:list
To view all api.php routes, do the following
php artisan route:list -path=api
Required Parameters
Route::get('/user/{id}', function (Request $request, string $id) {
return 'User '.$id;
});
Optional Parameters
Route::get('/user/{name?}', function (?string $name = 'John') {
return $name;
});
You can give your Routes a Unique name
Route::get('/user/profile',[UserProfileController::class, 'show'])->name('profile');
You can define a 404 route
Route::fallback(function () {
});
You can cache your route to decrease deployment time
php artisan route:cache
To clear it use
php artisan route:clear
```

Routing: