

Laravel Lab

PHP WebDevelopment 2021

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Learn to Search in Internet

- The course assignments require to search in Internet
 - This is an important part of the learning process
 - Some exercises intentionally have no hints
- Learn to find solutions!
 - Software development includes everyday searching and learning
 - No excuses, just learn to study!
 - Developers learn new technologies, tools, languages every day!





Laravel Collective

Laravel Collective - HTML

Laravel Collective

[documentation](#)

HTML and form builder

Laravel Collective - HTML

- install by

```
composer require laravelcollective/html
```

and start using it!

Important

Since this package internally uses

strict comparisons (=== instead of ==)

be careful when passing numeric values into your forms.

Values in HTML are submitted as strings and Laravel old values stored in flash session are strings.



Important {{ }} vs. {!! !!}

```
@php
    $p = '<script type="text/javascript">alert(1)</script>';
@endphp
```

{{ \$p }}

//<script type="text/javascript">alert(1)</script>

{!! \$p !!}

urser

ype="text/

1

☐ Забраняване на страницата да създава нови диалогови прозорци

Добре



Task 1

Transform the forms that

- adds level to course
- creates new users
- updates users
- *** create CustomValidation for updating user data



- Since HTML forms only support POST and GET, PUT and DELETE methods will be **spoofed by automatically** adding an element with a method key in the form opening line;
- the model's value matching the field's name will automatically be set as the field value.

So, for example, for a text input **named email**, the user model's email attribute would be set as the value.

If there is an item in the Session flash data matching the **input name**, that will take precedence over the model's value.

So, the priority looks like this:

- Session Flash Data (Old Input)
- Explicitly Passed Value
- Model Attribute Data

This allows you to quickly build forms that not only bind to model values, but easily re-populate if there is a validation error on the server!



Carbon

Task 2

On every resource page display columns with

- date and time when the record has been created
- date and time when the record has been updated

in user friendly formats.

For example

- 2 minutes ago
- dd/mm/yy hh:mm:ss



Carbon

Carbon

Carbon is a powerful extension for working with dates -

- formatting
- comparing
- converting
- finding difference between dates
- telling the day of the week of a date
- etc.

Carbon is an international PHP extension for DateTime. <http://carbon.nesbot.com>
[documentation](#) for using Carbon with Laravel

- Just check your `composer.json` file for `nesbot/carbon` package.
 - In case if you don't have you can install it by typing

```
composer require nesbot/carbon
```

and start using it!

- in case for some reason you wanted to use the `diffForHumans()` function for a column that is neither `created_at` and `updated_at`

```
...  
use Carbon\Carbon;  
use ...  
class MyController extends Controller{  
    ...  
}
```

```
...  
use Carbon\Carbon;  
use ...  
class MyController extends Controller{  
    $expire_date_string = '2016-07-27 12:45:32';  
    // Parse date with carbon - convert it to carbon object  
    $carbonated_date = Carbon::parse($expire_date_string);  
    // Assuming today was 2016-07-27 12:45:32  
    $diff_date = $carbonated_date->diffForHumans(Carbon::now());  
    echo $diff_date; // prints "1 month after"  
}
```


- You can add the new column like `expired_at` to your model:

```
protected $dates = [  
    'created_at',  
    'updated_at',  
    'deleted_at',  
    'expired_at'  
];
```

And then you can use `->diffForHumans();`

- Carbon string formatting

```
echo $user->updated_at;  
    //2020-10-24 15:50:49  
echo $user->updated_at->toDayDateTimeString();  
    //Sat, Oct 24, 2020 3:50 PM  
echo $user->updated_at->toDateTimeString();  
    //Oct 24, 2020 3:50 PM
```

- Carbon comparison

```
$first = Carbon::create(2012, 9, 5, 23, 26, 11);  
$second = Carbon::create(2012, 9, 5, 20, 26, 11, 'America/Vancouver');  
  
var_dump($first->equalTo($second));           // bool(false)  
var_dump($first->lessThanOrEqualTo($second)); // bool(true)
```


- Carbon Addition and Subtraction

```
$dt = Carbon::create(2012, 1, 31, 0);  
echo $dt->toDateTimeString();           // 2012-01-31 00:00:00  
  
echo $dt->addYears(5);                   // 2017-01-31 00:00:00  
echo $dt->addYear();                     // 2018-01-31 00:00:00  
echo $dt->subYear();                     // 2017-01-31 00:00:00  
echo $dt->subYears(5);                   // 2012-01-31 00:00:00
```


- Carbon localization

```
Carbon::setLocale('bg_Bg');
```

- Carbon Create Differences





DB Facade

DB Facade

DB Facade

Largely used in **Laravel Database: Query Builder**

[documentation](#)

DB Facade

DB Facade

Laravel's database **query builder** provides a convenient, fluent interface to creating and running **database queries**. It can be used to perform most database operations in your application and works on all supported database systems.

The Laravel query builder uses **PDO parameter binding to protect your application against SQL injection attacks**. There is no need to clean strings being passed as bindings.

- examples querying database using Laravel Query builder
 - selects

```
$users = DB::table('users')->select('name', 'email as user_email')->get();
```

```
$users = DB::table('users')->distinct()->get();
```

```
$users = DB::table('users')->where('name', 'like', '%test%')->get();
```


- examples querying database using Laravel Query builder
 - aggregates

```
$users = DB::table('users')->count();
```

```
$price = DB::table('orders')->max('price');
```

```
$price = DB::table('orders')->where('finalized', 1)->avg('price');
```

- building queries dynamically
 - If you already have a query builder instance and you wish to add a column to its existing select clause, use the **addSelect** method:

```
$query = DB::table('users')->select('name');
```

- on condition change the query:

```
$users = $query->addSelect('age')->get();
```

DB Facade

Eloquent vs. Query Builder

Eloquent or Query Builder

- When we'll work on a simple and small records site with simple CRUD and there records are not fact, then use Eloquent there.
- When we'll work on a lot's of records, it is better to use DB Query than Eloquent.

DB Facade

Eloquent vs. Query Builder

- I'm making an **University website**. Which may contain maximum 5,000 teachers and 10,000 students and some notices and files. Then it is better to do this with simple Laravel Eloquent which is very much standard and readable.
- Now I'm making a site like **Stackoverflow**. Which may contains more than 1,000,0000 (1 crore) posts and many more things. I will must choose the conventional DB facades there. It is more faster for searching the posts from so much records.

DB Facade

Eloquent vs. Query Builder

To insert 1000 rows for a simple table Eloquent takes 1.2 seconds and in that case DB facades take only 800 milliseconds(ms).

- check your app performance with [Laravel Debugbar](#)

DB Facade

Eloquent vs. Query Builder



Eloquent ORM average response time

Joins	Average (ms)
1	162,2
3	1002,7
4	1540,0

Result of select operation average response time for Eloquent ORM

Raw SQL average response time

Joins	Average (ms)
1	116,4
3	130,6
4	155,2

Result of select operation average response time for Raw SQL



Raw Queries



Raw Queries

Raw Queries

Business logic is often complicated.

Or you've faced a project with model relations not defined.

Because of this, we often need to write our own SQL queries.

Luckily, Laravel's query builder has the tools we need to safely run such queries.

Raw Queries

Raw Queries

A **key concern** when writing our own queries is protecting our application from **SQL injection** attacks.

Normally, the **query builder does this for us**.

However, when we write our own SQL, we need to **make sure we don't inadvertently remove this protection**.

- here is what we want to avoid:

```
$someVariable = Input::get("some_variable");
```

```
$results = DB::select( DB::raw("SELECT * FROM some_table WHERE some_col =  
'$someVariable'") );
```

- **DB::raw()** is used to make arbitrary SQL commands which aren't parsed any further by the query builder.
- They therefore can create a vector for attack via SQL injection.

- Change the query in a way that sanitizes the user input:

```
$someVariable = Input::get("some_variable");  
  
$results = DB::select( DB::raw("SELECT * FROM some_table WHERE some_col = :somevariable"),  
                        ['somevariable' => $someVariable]);
```


- Use the query in a way that sanitizes the user input:
 - example:

```
$results = DB::select('select * from users where id = ?', [1]);
```


- Use the query in a way that sanitizes the user input:
 - **result is an array of obj** or **update** and **delete** statements return the **number of rows affected** by the operation

```
$results = DB::select('select * from users where id = ?', [1]);
```

```
DB::insert('insert into users (id, name) values (?, ?)', [1, 'Dayle']);
```

```
DB::update('update users set votes = 100 where name = ?', ['John']);
```

```
DB::delete('delete from users');
```

Questions?



Гнездото
Coworking

Цялостен
курс по
програми
ране

Дизайн
курс

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ПРОМЯНАТА

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