



Laravel controllers routes views

PHP WebDevelopment 2021

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Task

Task

- List the pages of VSS Students` System
- Setup the page structure
- Develop the navigation



Intro

Intro

To access the application use the url -

`localhost/path-to-your-project/public`

The script in `...public/index.php` is executed and the home page of the application is rendered in the browser.



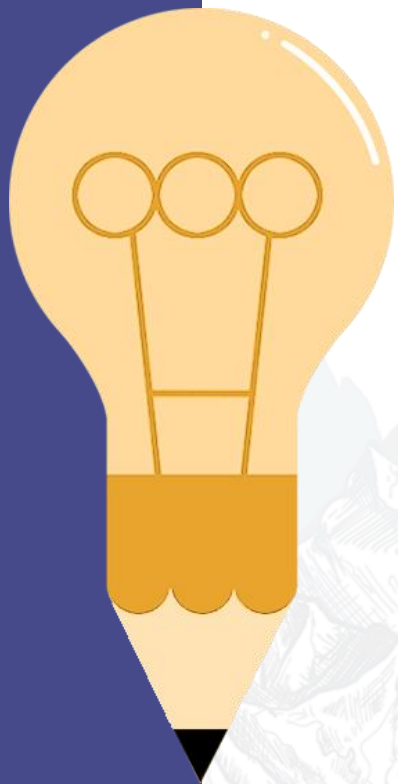
Action flow

step 1

- in `app/routes/web.php` -
 - an obligatory route declaration is defined

```
Route::get('/', function () {  
    return view('welcome');  
});
```

that allows this view to be rendered when the ‘/’ end-point is accessed.



Action flow

step 2

- in `app/resources/views/welcome.blade.php` -
 - a view file is created, holding the content to be displayed in the browser's window.



Action flow - REMEMBER

return view('welcome');

is the

welcome.blade.php file, that resides in
resources/view folder of the project





Blade engine

Blade engine

Blade is the simple, yet powerful templating engine provided with Laravel.

Unlike other popular PHP templating engines, **Blade does not restrict** you from **using plain PHP code** in your views.

All Blade views are **compiled into plain PHP** code and **cached until** they are modified.

Blade view files use the **.blade.php** file extension and are typically **stored** in the **resources/views** directory.





PHP Artisan

PHP Artisan

Artisan is the command-line interface included with Laravel. It provides a number of helpful commands that can assist you while you build your application.

To view a list of all available Artisan commands

```
php artisan list
```

Every command has a "help" screen with full info for command's options and arguments

```
php artisan help command-name
```





Controllers

Controllers

Controllers group related request handling logic into a single class.

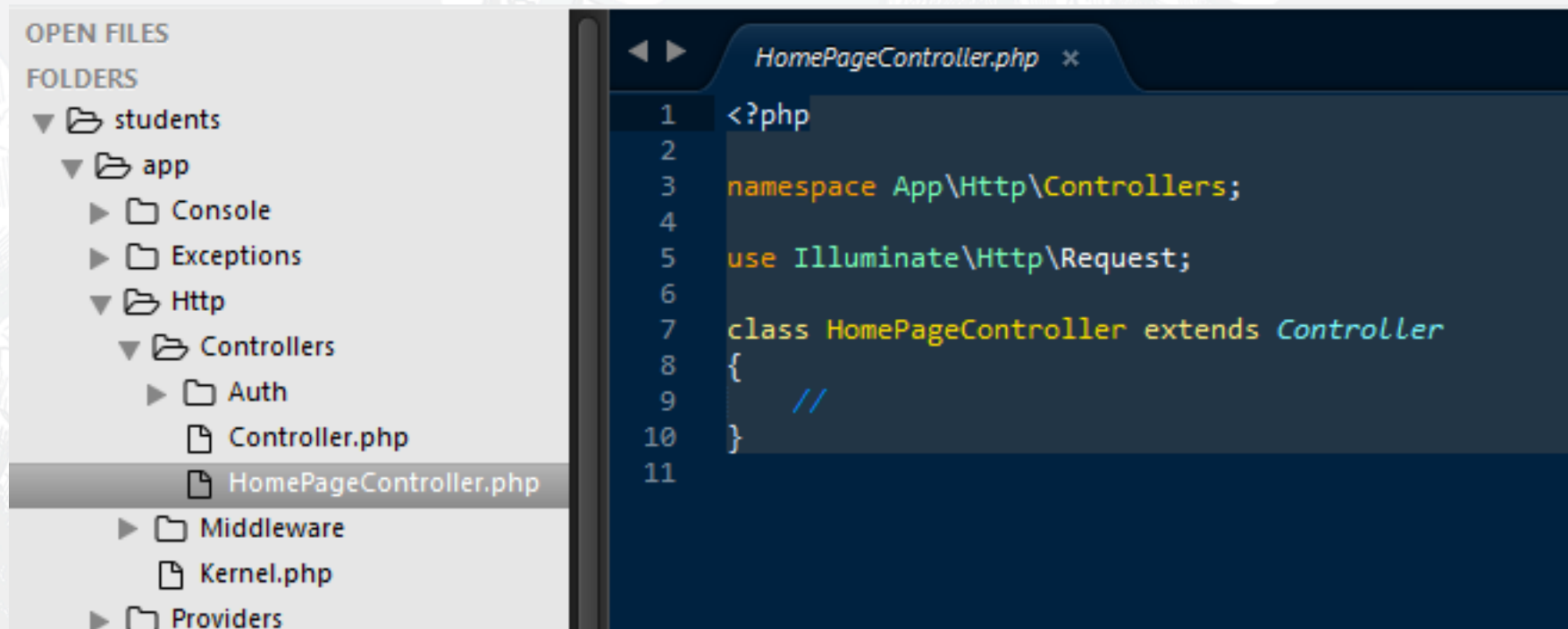
They are stored in the app/[Http/Controllers](#) directory.



Controllers

To create a plain controller execute the command

`php artisan make:controller HomeController`



Controllers

First task of the newly created HomeController is to render the home page -

```
public function index() {  
    return view('home_page');  
}
```





Views

Views

In *app/resources/views* create

home_page.blade.php

This file will hold the content that will be displayed in the browser to the user who visits the Home page.





Routes

Routes

In **routes/web.php** we have to allow the rendering of home page to happen when accessing the **'/'** end-point

```
use App\Http\Controllers\HomeController;  
//.....  
Route::get('/', [HomeController::class, 'index']);
```

With this declaration we allow the execution of the **index** method of the **HomeController** (**HomeController** in the example above).



Routes

Named routes

```
Route::get('/',[HomeController::class,'index'])->name('home');
```

Then we can easily create navigation links

```
<a href={{ route('home') }}> Home </a>
```

where

```
{{ route('home') }} is instead of <?php echo route('home') ?>
```





master.blade.php

master.blade.php

When there is repeated code in a number of views we can create a template file.

The repeated code is placed within this template file and by using

@yield('section_name')

we call the unique lines of code for every view that will extend the template.

We can yield styles, js, html etc.



master.blade.php

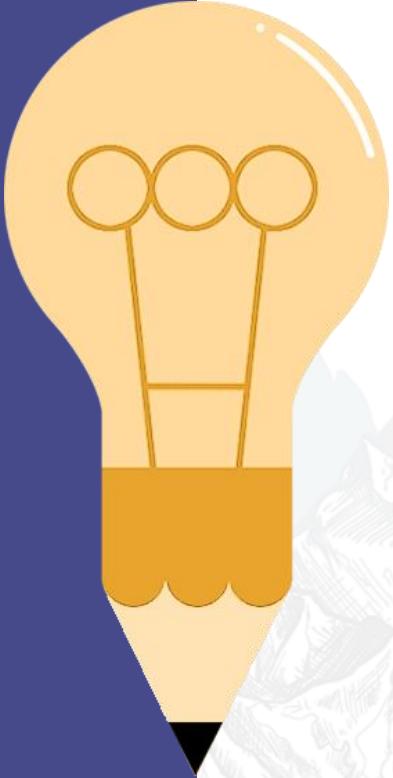
The template files are **usually named**

- *master.blade.php*
- *app.blade.php*
- *admin.blade.php*
- *etc*

and are placed in a layouts folder /if there is more than one template/.



@extends('master')



*Every view.blade.php **starts** with the
@extends('template-name') declaration,
if it is not an independent view, but extends a template.*

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4     <meta charset="UTF-8">
5     <title>
6         @yield('title')
7     </title>
8 </head>
9 <body>
10     @yield('content')
11 </body>
12 </html>
```

master.blade.php

```
1 @extends('master')
2
3 @section('title', 'Начална страница')
4
5 @section('content')
6     <ul>
7         <li><a href="{{ route('home') }}">Начална</a></li>
8         <li><a href="#">Регистрация</a></li>
9         <li><a href="{{ route('profile') }}">Профил</a></li>
10        <li><a href="{{ route('homework') }}">Домашни</a></li>
11    </ul>
12 @endsection
13
```

home_page.blade.php



Organise Blade files

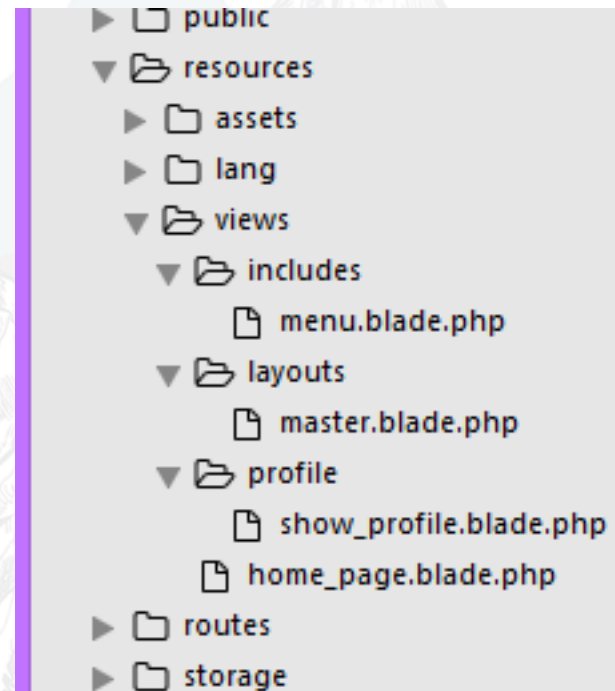
Organise Blade files

We can separate repeated pieces of codes in separate blade files.
Organise them in includes folders.

And include them where needed by

```
@extends('template-folder.template-name')
```

```
@extends('layouts.master')
```



Organise Blade files

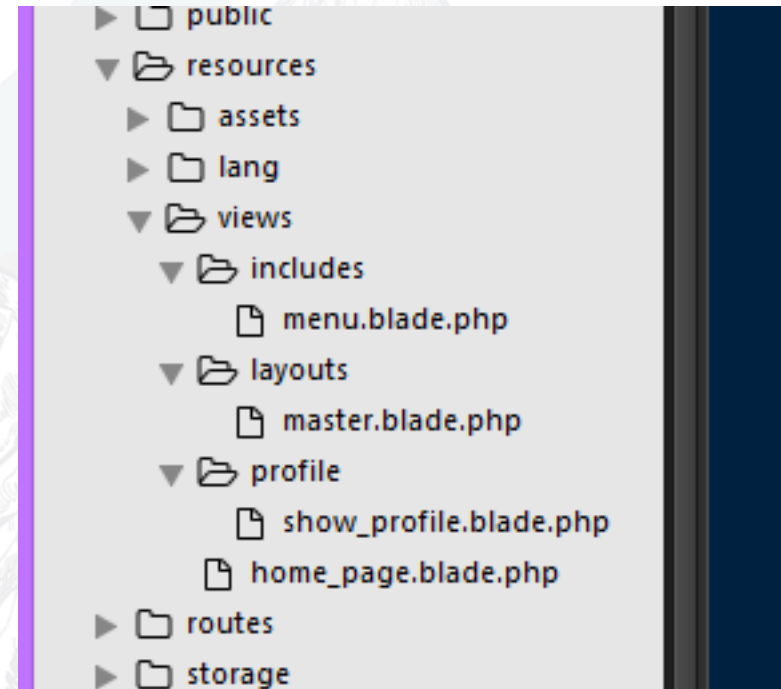
It is very probable that your project will have or will expand to lots of view files.

It is a good practise to organise them in folders.

If a template is in a folder - it is referred by

`@include('folder.filename')`

`@includes('includes.menu')`



Questions?



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