Laravel Documentation

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# Installation & Staring Project

Before you can start working with Laravel, you’re going to have to install composer, a dependency manager for PHP.

To generate a new Laravel project, use the command below:



You can also generate a new Laravel project by globally installing the Laravel installer through composer:



Now, you have (hopefully) successfully generated a fresh Laravel project, to start the local development server use the following command:



The terminal will notify you when everything is up and running, and should output a URL on which the server will be running (which is most likely ).

Laravel is an MVC framework, so you need to know how MVC works before you really work with Laravel. One of the things you need to define are routes. You can specify routes on which a specific method from a specific controller will be executed. You can create these routes in the [ProjectName]/routes/web.php file.

Below you can see a very simple route example. “Route” is a class of which you’re calling it’s “get()” method. The first argument is the path itself. The route will be executed when a call is made to that path. The second argument is the controller method that should be executed on this path. Take note of the syntax of the second argument, it’s an array with the first index containing the controller itself and the second index containing the name of the method.



Be sure to import or “use” the controller:



To create a controller, use the following command:



This controller can be found in [ProjectName]/app/Http/Controllers/PostController.php.

In the controller you put methods that handle requests that have to do with, in this case, the Post model. Below you can see how to interact with models. A model is a class that represents a database table in your code. With the ::all() method you get all the records back within the posts-table.

That data is then included in a json array, along with a status message. That response can be saved in the frontend and used to display data and check the status message. Ofcourse this array can contain all sorts of data, but this is a simple example of how to return an http-response.



To generate a model use the following command:



To find the model, take a look at [ProjectName]/app/Models/Post.php.

To configure your database and other services, take a look at the .env file.

If you’re missing something in your environment-file needed to run your app, Laravel will let you know through a beautiful error-page. On the right side there will be a button which you can click, that’ll generate the key needed for your app to run.