I. Key Directories

1. app/ Directory

This is where the core application code resides, such as models, controllers, and services.

app/Http/Controllers/: Contains controller classes, which handle the logic for routing requests to appropriate views or other actions.

app/Models/: Contains the Eloquent models, which represent the data and handle interactions with the database.

app/Http/Middleware/: Stores middleware, which filters HTTP requests entering your application.

app/Console/: Contains Artisan commands and custom console commands.

2. bootstrap/ Directory

This directory contains files that bootstrap the framework, initializing and configuring the application.

bootstrap/app.php: Creates the application instance and binds important interfaces. It's the starting point of the Laravel application.

3. config/ Directory

This directory contains all of the application's configuration files. Each file corresponds to a specific area of configuration (e.g., app.php, database.php, mail.php).

config/app.php: Holds the basic configuration settings for the application, such as the timezone, locale, and application key.

config/database.php: Contains database connection settings.

4. database/ Directory

This directory contains migration files, seeders, and factories, which are used to manage the database schema and populate it with data.

database/migrations/: Contains migration files that define the database schema.

database/seeders/: Stores seed classes, which can be used to populate the database with test data.

database/factories/: Holds model factory classes for generating test data.

5. public/ Directory

The public/ directory contains the front controller (usually index.php), which is the entry point for all requests, and also assets such as images, JavaScript, and CSS.

public/index.php: The main entry point for the application, which handles all incoming requests and sends them to the router.

public/.htaccess: Used to configure server settings, such as URL rewriting.

6. resources/ Directory

This directory contains views, raw assets, and language files.

resources/views/: Contains Blade templates, which are used to generate the HTML content of your application.

resources/lang/: Stores localization files for translating your application into different languages.

resources/assets/: Holds the raw assets like JavaScript and CSS, typically before they are compiled.

7. routes/ Directory

This directory contains all of your route definitions.

routes/web.php: Defines the web routes for your application, typically linked to views.

routes/api.php: Defines the API routes for your application.

routes/console.php: Allows you to define all of your Closure-based console commands.

routes/channels.php: Used for defining event broadcasting channels.

8. storage/ Directory

This directory contains compiled Blade templates, file-based sessions, caches, and logs.

storage/app/: For storing application files.

storage/framework/: Contains framework-generated files and caches.

storage/logs/: Stores application logs.

9. tests/ Directory

Contains automated tests for the application. You can write unit, feature, and browser tests here.

tests/Feature/: Contains feature tests, which test larger parts of your application.

tests/Unit/: Contains unit tests, which test individual classes and methods.

10. vendor/ Directory

This directory contains the Composer dependencies, including the Laravel framework itself. You typically don't need to interact with this directory directly.

11. artisan File

This is the command-line interface included with Laravel. It provides several commands that help you perform various tasks.

12. .env File

The .env file is used for storing environment-specific settings such as database credentials, mail settings, and more. It is not committed to version control for security reasons.

13. composer.json File

This file contains metadata for your application and lists the packages that your application depends on.

14. package.json File

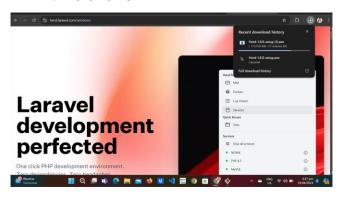
If you're using frontend assets, this file holds metadata and lists npm dependencies for your JavaScript and CSS.

15. webpack.mix.js File

This file is used for defining Webpack build steps for your Laravel application, such as compiling CSS and JavaScript assets.

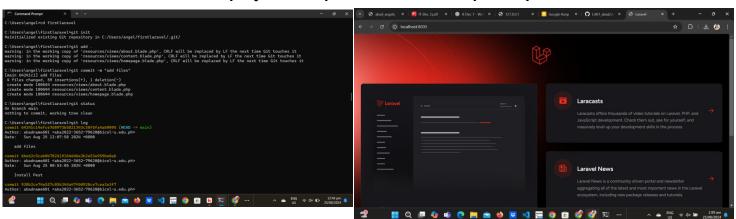
II. Documentation

1. Installation

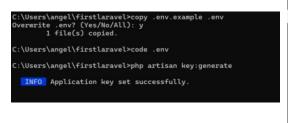


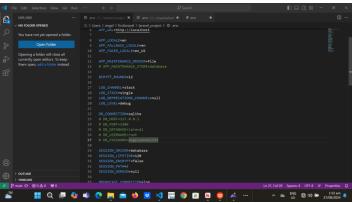


2. Created a Laravel project and placed it in a Git repository

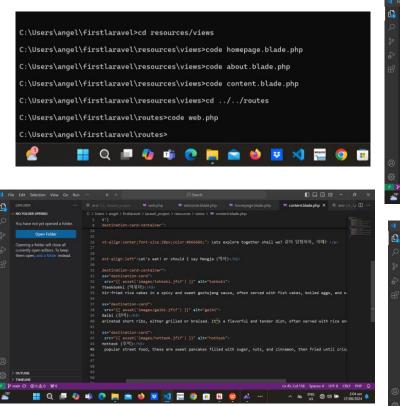


3. Set up the env file for database connection details

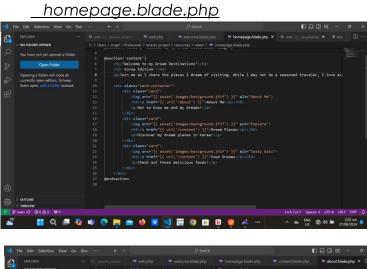




4. Created 3 views(homepage, about and content)



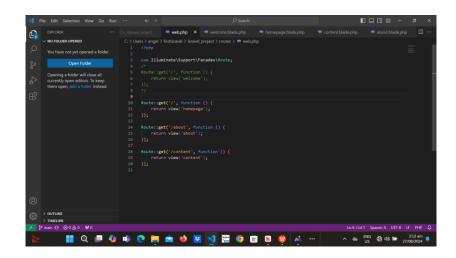
content.blade.php



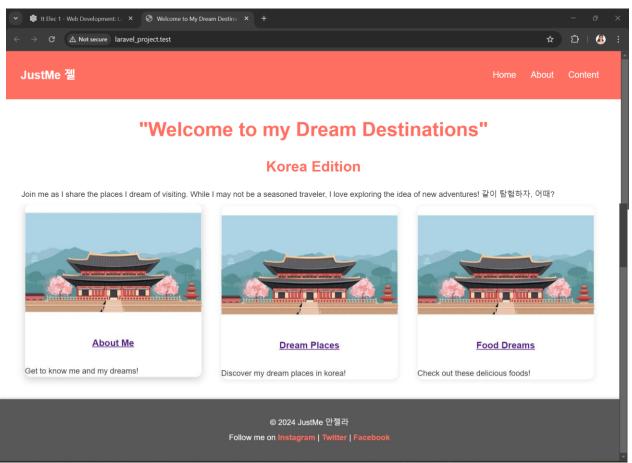
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about.blade.php

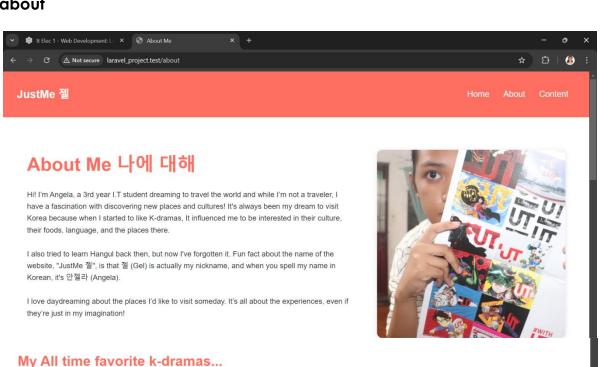
5. Created and run routes

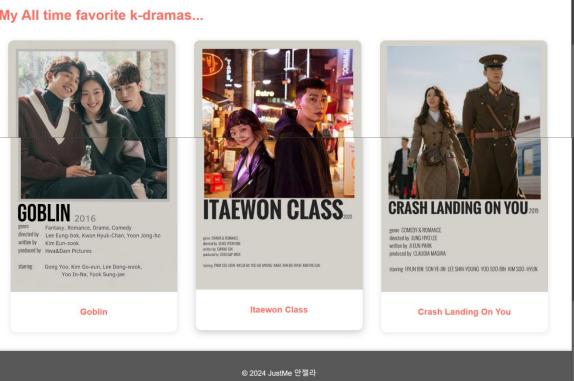


homepage

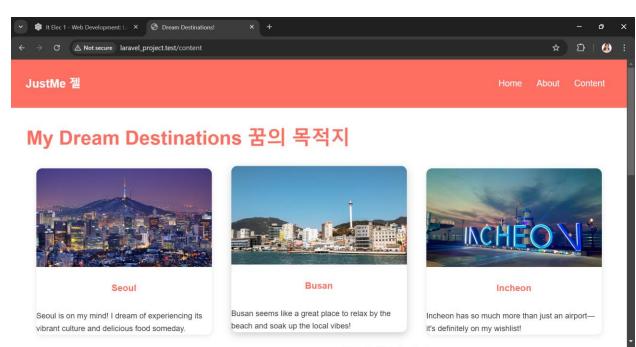


about





content



Lets explore together shall we? 같이 탐험하자, 어때?

Let's eat! or should I say Meogja (먹자)



Tteokbokki (떡볶이)

Stir-fried rice cakes in a spicy and sweet gochujang sauce, often served with fish cakes, boiled eggs, and scallions.



Galbi (갈비)

Marinated short ribs, either grilled or braised. It's a flavorful and tender dish, often served with rice and side dishes.



Hotteok (호떡)

A popular street food, these are sweet pancakes filled with sugar, nuts, and cinnamon, then fried until crispy on the outside and gooey inside

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