Question # 1

I) —?

I) Composer is a tool for dependency management. It allows us to declare the libraries your project depends on and it will manage them for you.

II) —?

II) An HTTP client is used to send requests and receive their responses.

III) —?

Controllers are used to group related HTTP request handling logic into a class. It is stored in app/Http/Controllers.

(iv) —?

(iv) Midleware is a method which is used for filtering HTTP request entring our application. If a user is authorized, it will be logged in else if not then, it will not be logged in.

(v) —?

(v) They are used to build reliable and extensible systems. They let us build large application which are made up of reusable, independent components

vi) ——?

(vi) Routing allows us to route all our application requests to its appropriate controller. The main & primary routes in Laravel accepts a URI & a closure.

vii) ——?

vii) We define laravel facades in the controller

→ use illuminate\Support\Facades

viii) ——?

viii) Get & Post method are used to transfer data from client to server in HTTP protocol but main difference is get carries request parameter appended in url string while post carries request parameter in message body.

ix) ——?

ix) ORM stands for Object-relational mapping. We use Elequent model in our course which means that our model name will be same as the name of table in database.

x) ——?

x) It is used to create tables dynamically by using code
→ It is a mechanism which is also used to check when records in database is entered, updated or deleted.

xi) ——?

xi) Artisan is the command line interface in laravel. It exist in the root of our application as the artisan script & provides a number of helpful commands that can assist us while we build apps.

xii) ——?

xii) @include is just like PHP. It includes a partial view into our view

xiii) ——?

xiii) It allows (DB facade) us to access database without creating its model. known as query builder.

xiv) ——?

xiv) app/config/database.php

xv) ——?

xv) It is used to seed your database with test data using seed classes. It is stored in database/seeders.

Question # 2

A) ——— ?

Step - 1

Configure your database in project.

Step - 2

Create a controller on cmd.

→ php artisan make:controller name
(any name)

Step - 3

Define a route for controller in routes folder (web.php) and also import that controller.

Step - 4

Create a model on cmd. with same name of table.

→ php artisan make:model employee

Step - 5

Import model in the controller.

Step - 6

Write a function in controller & write following command to display data in browser in JSON format.

return employee::all();

B) ——— ?

B) Following are the two main routing files in laravel project.

① web.php
② api.php

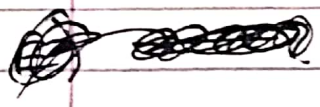
c) ——— ?

c) We can identify blade template by using extension. Blade template files use the .blade.php file extension

D) ——— ?

D) CSRF token is a value that is generated by server side application & transmitted to the client in such a way that it is included a subsequent HTTP request made by the client.

→ It prevents from malicious attack.



E) ——— ?

E)

```
<h1> login Form </h1>
<form action = "login" method = "post" >
@csrf
< input type = "text" name = "emp_name" > <br>
<span @error('emp_name') {{$message}} @enderror </span>
< input type = "text" name = "rank" > <br>
<span @error('emp_rank') {{$message}} @end error </span>
< input type = "number" name = "salary" > <br>
<span @error('salary') {{$message}} @end error </span>
< input type = "text" name = "email" > <br>
<span @error('email') {{$message}} @end error </span
<button type = "submit" name = "login" > login </button>
</form >
```

Controller: Create a controller and define a route for controller and also import → that controller in web.php file.

```
function dataShow(Request $req)
{
    req -> input();
}
```

Question #3

A) ——— ?

A) HTTp Session:-
It provides a way to store information about the user across multiple requests. That user information is typically placed in persisted store.
i.e) $request → session() → put('key', 'value');
HTTP Flash Season:- Data stored in flash session will be available immediately & during the subsequent HTTP request; The flashed data will be deleted after the HTTP request
i.e) $request → session() → flash('status', 'Ok!');

B) ——— ?

B) I) 16
II) 13, 14, 15, 16
III) 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16
IV) 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16
V) 15, 16
VI) 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16
VII) [redacted] 13, 14, 15, 16

c) ——————?

c) php artisan make:seeder EmployeeSeeder

It will be created in

→ database/seeders/EmployeeSeeder.php

```
DB::table('employee')->insert([
'emp_name' => str::random(15),
'rank'     => str::random(20),
'salary'   => int::random(10),
'email'    => str::random(5).'@xyz.com' ])
```

Question # 4

A) ——— ?

B) laravel blade template is template engine that helps us to write ~~plain~~ php code of plain text in our html code. It doesn't provide any restriction by it will convert our code into php code.

Advantages:-

① Our site will be safe from malicious attacks

② we can embed jquery/javascript in our site easily.

B) ——— ?

B) There are two methods by which we can transfer data from controller to view.

→ By using Models

→ Direct by adding database into controller, NO model (Query builder)

I'm doing by using model:

```
function send()
{
    $data = employee::all();
    return view('employee', ['data' => $data]);
}
```

→ This function will be written in employee controller.

c) ——————?

c) Sohail
Talha
Qasim
Nawaz
Hira

D) ——————?

D) $data = DB::table('employee')->where('emp_name', 'Talha')
->first();

$singlerow

$data = DB::table('employee')->pluck('emp_name')

Single column

E) ——————?

E) $data = DB::table('employee')->pluck('email')

F) ——?

```
DB::table('employee')->insert([
  'emp_name' => 'waleed',
  'email' => 'weedu1619@gmail.com',
  'rank' => '0144-BSCS-17',
  'salary' => 45000 ]);
```