

Laravel

# Laravel Framework



# Laravel

## Как начать изучать?

Документация:

Официальная: <https://laravel.com/docs/5.6>

Русская: <https://laravel.ru/docs/v5>



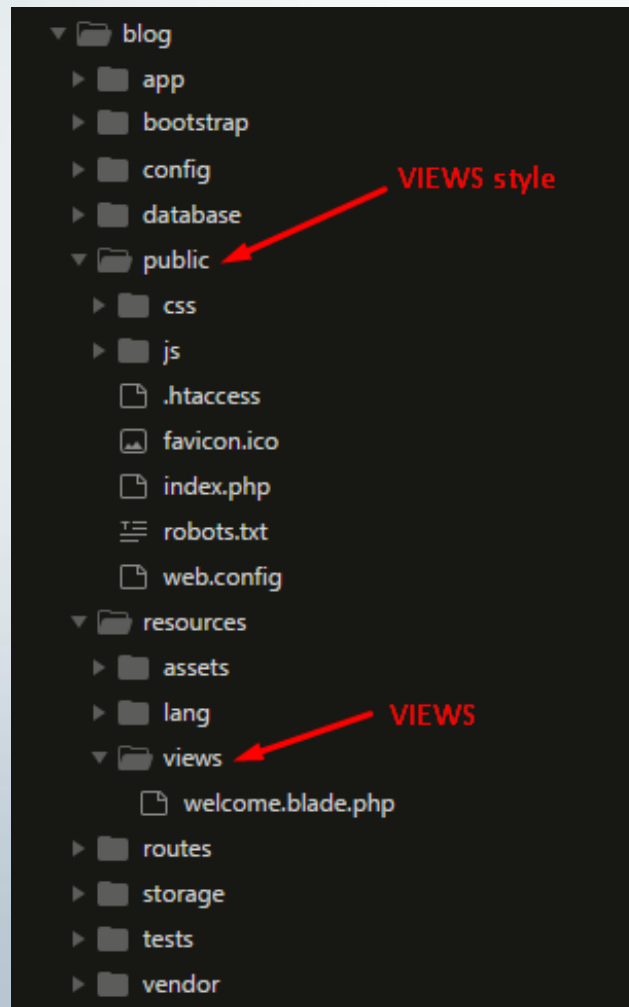
Laravel

# MVC в Laravel



# Laravel

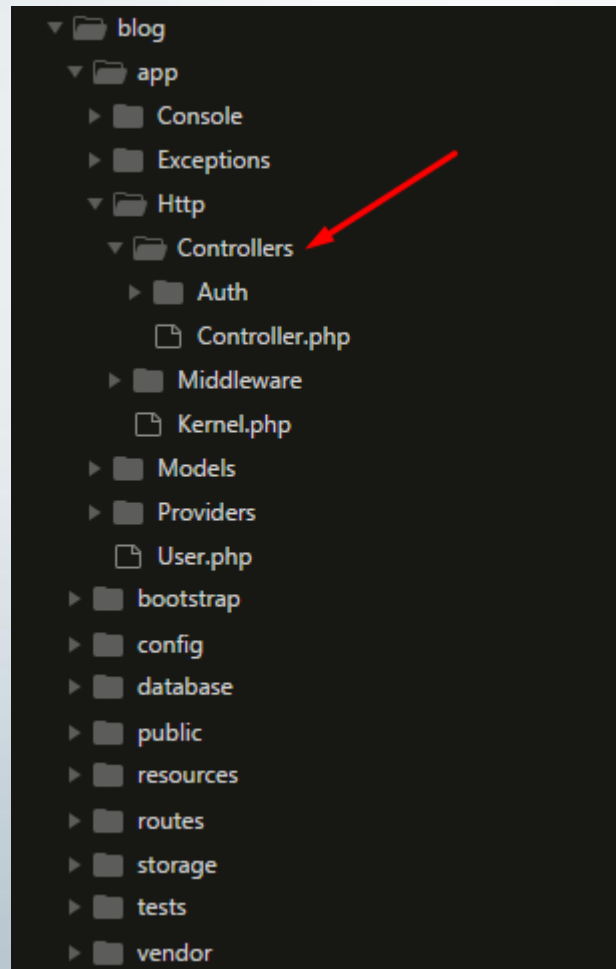
## Views





# Laravel

## Controllers





# Laravel

## Controller

Как выглядит Controller в Laravel

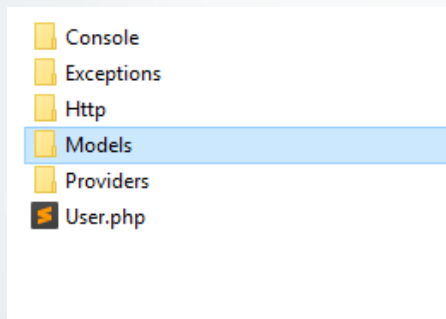
```
1  <?php
2
3  namespace App\Http\Controllers;
4
5
6  use App\Http\Controllers\Controller;
7  use App\Models;
8
9  class MainController extends Controller
10 {
11
12     public function home()
13     {
14         return view('front.home');
15     }
16
17     public function shop()
18     {
19
20         $products = Models\MainModel::allProductsInfo();
21
22         return view('front.shop', ['products' => $products]);
23     }
24
25     public function contact()
26     {
27         return view('front.contact');
28     }
29 }
30
31
32
```



# Laravel

## Models

Создаём папку Models в app, куда мы будем сохранять наши модели.



Добавляем в наш Controller строку для подключения моделей

```
5  
6 use App\Http\Controllers\Controller;  
7 use App\Models;  
8
```



# Laravel

## Model

Как выглядит Model в Laravel

```
1  <?php
2
3  namespace App\Models;
4
5  use Illuminate\Support\Facades\DB;
6
7
8  class MainModel
9  {
10     static function allProductsInfo()
11     {
12         $result = DB::select('select * from products');
13         return $result;
14     }
15
16 }
```

Обращение к функции Модели в Контроллере

```
$products = Models\MainModel::allProductsInfo();
```





# Laravel

## Подключение к БД

The screenshot shows a code editor with a file explorer on the left and a code editor on the right. The file explorer shows a directory structure with folders 'blog', 'app', 'bootstrap', and 'config'. The 'config' folder is expanded, showing files 'app.php', 'auth.php', 'broadcasting.php', 'cache.php', 'database.php' (selected), 'filesystems.php', 'mail.php', 'queue.php', 'services.php', and 'testing.php'. The code editor shows the contents of 'database.php', with the 'connections' array highlighted in a red box. The array contains two entries: 'sqlite' and 'mysql'. The 'mysql' entry is expanded, showing its configuration details.

```
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/*
 *
 */

'connections' => [

    'sqlite' => [
        'driver' => 'sqlite',
        'database' => env('DB_DATABASE', database_path('database.sqlite')),
        'prefix' => '',
    ],

    'mysql' => [
        'driver' => 'mysql',
        'host' => env('DB_HOST', '127.0.0.1'),
        'port' => env('DB_PORT', '3306'),
        'database' => env('DB_DATABASE', 'forge'),
        'username' => env('DB_USERNAME', 'forge'),
        'password' => env('DB_PASSWORD', ''),
        'unix_socket' => env('DB_SOCKET', ''),
        'charset' => 'utf8mb4',
        'collation' => 'utf8mb4_unicode_ci',
        'prefix' => '',
        'strict' => true,
        'engine' => null,
    ],
],
```



# Laravel

## Маршруты

**FOLDERS**

- ▼ blog
  - ▶ app
  - ▶ bootstrap
- ▶ config
- ▶ database
- ▶ public
- ▶ resources
- ▼ routes
  - api.php
  - channels.php
  - console.php
  - web.php
- ▶ storage
- ▶ tests
- ▶ vendor

```
3  /*
4  |-----|
5  | Web Routes
6  |-----|
7  |
8  | Here is where you can register web routes for your application. These
9  | routes are loaded by the RouteServiceProvider within a group which
10 | contains the "web" middleware group. Now create something great!
11 |
12 */
13
14 /*Route::get('/', function () {
15 |     return view('welcome');
16 |});*/
17
18 Route::get('/', 'MainController@home');
19 Route::get('/contact', 'MainController@contact');
```