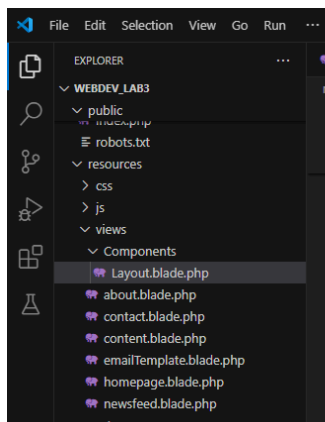


DOCUMENTATION

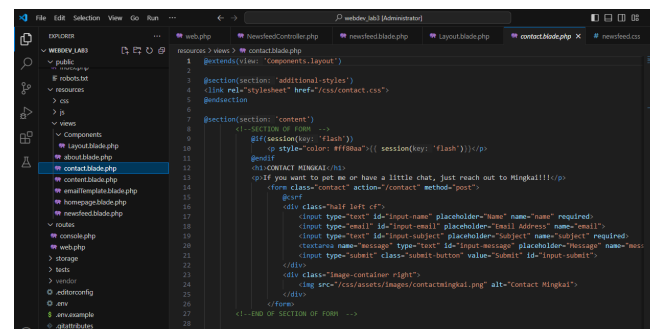
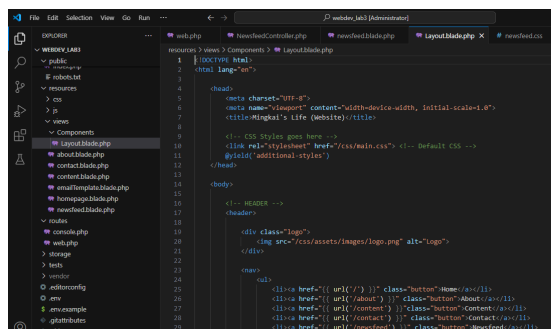
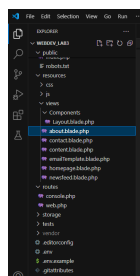
Blade Template Files

Views/Components/Layout.blade.php

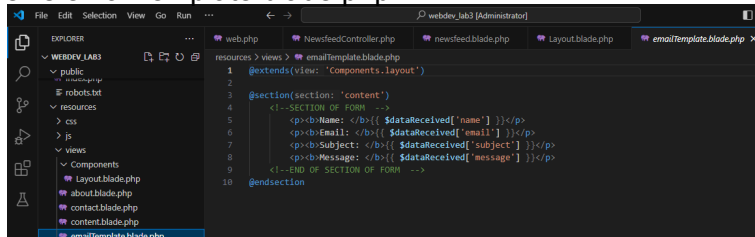


- The `Views/Components/Layout.blade.php` file is located in the view directory because it defines the overall structure of our web pages, enabling separation of layout and content for better organization. It includes common elements like headers, footers, and navigation, along with `@yield` sections for dynamic content from individual views. It promotes code reusability and simplifies maintenance by centralizing the layout components like headers and footers.

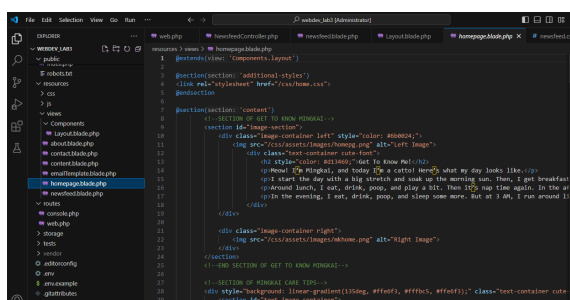
About, Contact, Content, newsfeed



Views/emailTemplate.blade.php



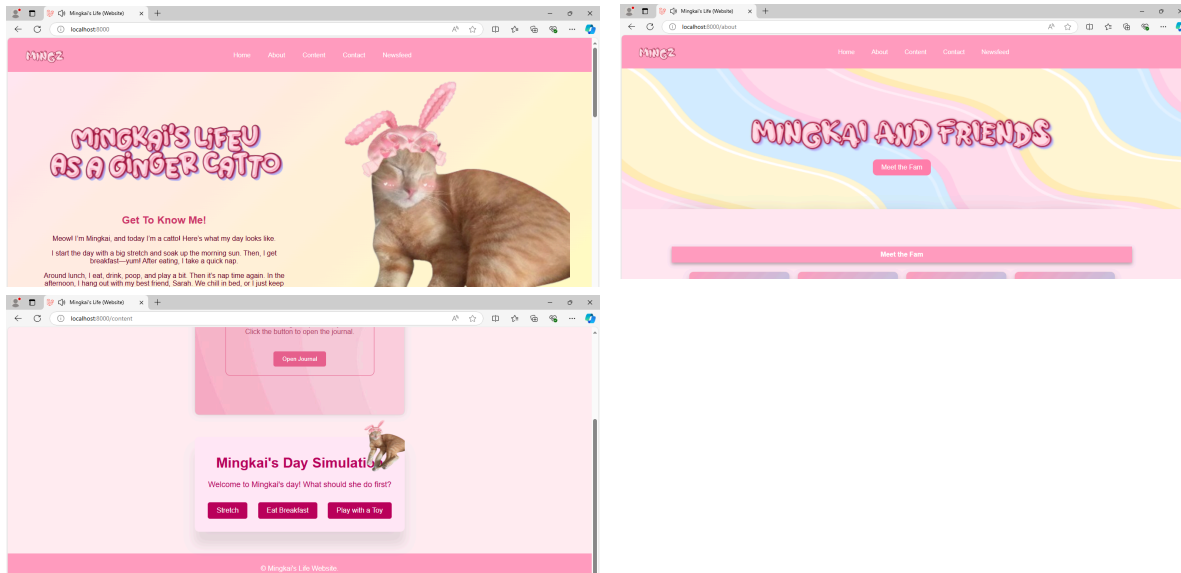
Views/homepage.blade.php



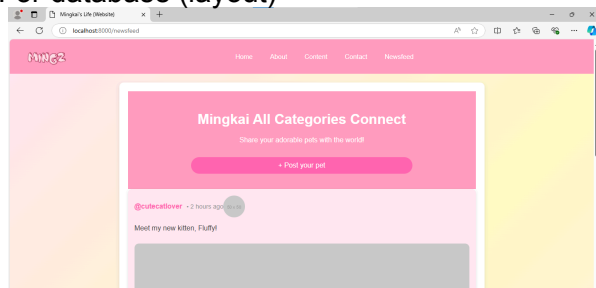
Explanation: Inside the views directory, files like *homepage.blade.php*, *about.blade.php*, *contact.php*, *content.php*, *newsfeed.php* and *emailtemplate.blade.php* represent individual

views that contain specific content for different parts of our application. Each of these files extends the main layout (layout.blade.php) and uses `@section` directives to define their unique content, allowing for a modular approach where the layout remains consistent while the content varies across different pages.

Output:



For database (layout)

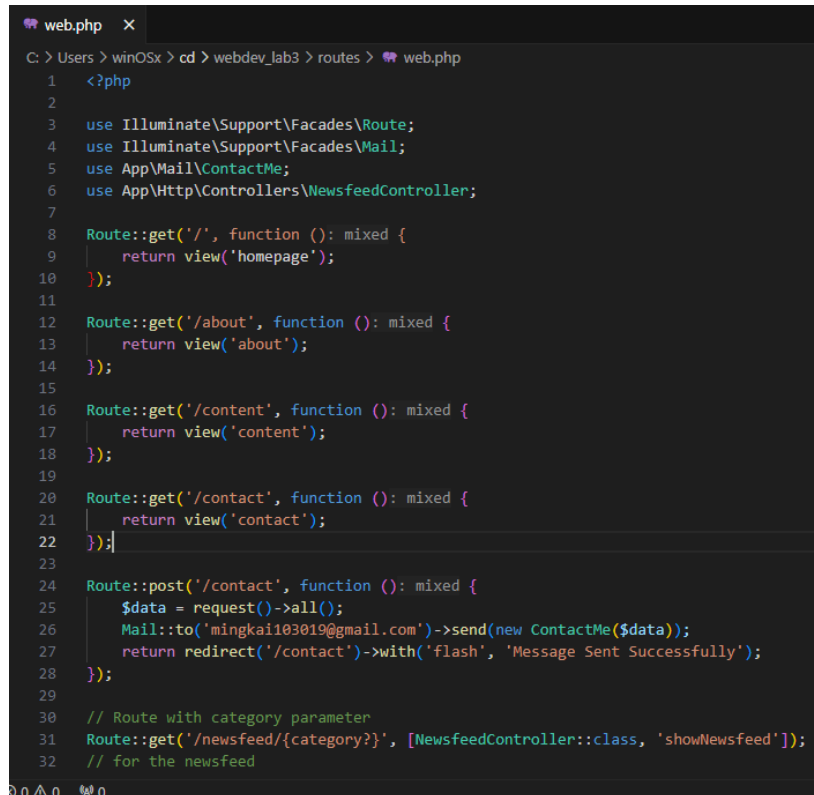


ANSWERS:

1. **Extending the Layout and Inserting Content:** Each view file extends the layout by using the `@extends('components.layout')` directive at the top. Specific content is inserted using `@section('section_name')` to define the content for a particular section and `@endsection` to close it, allowing each view to contribute its unique content while maintaining the overall layout.
2. **Routing Setup:** In Laravel, routing is defined in the `routes/web.php` file, where we map URLs to specific controllers or view files
 - a. Breakdown of the Routes:
 - i. Homepage: Serves the main homepage view.
 - ii. About Page: Displays information about the website or company.
 - iii. Content Page: Can be used for displaying specific content (e.g., articles, resources).

- iv. Contact Page: Displays a contact form.
- v. Contact Form Submission: Handles POST requests from the contact form, sends an email using the ContactMe Mailable, and redirects back to the contact page with a success message.
- vi. Newsfeed: Displays a newsfeed based on an optional category parameter, using the NewsfeedController.

This setup organizes the routes clearly and enables smooth navigation and functionality within our Laravel application. In `routes/web.php`, we define routes that map URLs to specific views in our Laravel application. Each route uses the `Route::get()` method to specify the URL path and return the corresponding view using the `view()` function. For example, `Route::get('/', function () { return view('homepage'); });` serves the homepage view when the root URL is accessed. We also define routes for handling form submissions, like sending emails, using `Route::post()`, and include optional parameters for dynamic routes, such as categories in a newsfeed.



```

web.php x
C: > Users > winOSx > cd > webdev_lab3 > routes > web.php
1  <?php
2
3  use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Route;
4  use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Mail;
5  use App\Mail\ContactMe;
6  use App\Http\Controllers\NewsfeedController;
7
8  Route::get('/', function (): mixed {
9      return view('homepage');
10 });
11
12 Route::get('/about', function (): mixed {
13     return view('about');
14 });
15
16 Route::get('/content', function (): mixed {
17     return view('content');
18 });
19
20 Route::get('/contact', function (): mixed {
21     return view('contact');
22 });
23
24 Route::post('/contact', function (): mixed {
25     $data = request()->all();
26     Mail::to('mingkai103019@gmail.com')->send(new ContactMe($data));
27     return redirect('/contact')->with('flash', 'Message Sent Successfully');
28 });
29
30 // Route with category parameter
31 Route::get('/newsfeed/{category?}', [NewsfeedController::class, 'showNewsfeed']);
32 // for the newsfeed

```

3. **Challenges Faced:** We frequently had to modify the `.env` and database configuration files to accommodate different environments, which often made the setup process cumbersome. Each time we cloned the project into a new environment, we had to sync the configuration files and ensure everything was aligned properly, adding extra complexity and sometimes leading to configuration mismatches. Managing these environment-specific settings became one of the more time-consuming aspects of development, especially when working across multiple machines or deployment stages.
4. **Difference Between `{{slot}}` and `@yield`:** As we worked more with Blade templates, understanding the difference between `{{slot}}` and `@yield` was crucial. We used `{{slot}}`

within components to create reusable UI elements that could accept dynamic content, making our components more flexible and efficient. Meanwhile, `@yield` was invaluable in our layouts, allowing us to define sections that could be filled by the content of extending views. This approach helped maintain consistency across our layouts while still providing flexibility for each page's unique content.

In summary, `{{slot}}` is for components, while `@yield` is for views extending layouts.