

POPULATING PAGES

PART 1: CREATE VIEWS USING BLADES TEMPLATES

• Create controllers that load the dashboard, feed, or equivalent pages.

```
C:\Users\user\Herd\lab5_controllers>php artisan make:controller DashboardController

INFO Controller [C:\Users\user\Herd\lab5_controllers\app\Http\Controllers\DashboardController.php] created successfully.

C:\Users\user\Herd\lab6_populatingpages>php artisan make:controller Menu2Controller

INFO Controller [C:\Users\user\Herd\lab6_populatingpages\app\Http\Controllers\Menu2Controller.php] created successfully.
```

EXPLANATION:

To create the DashboardController and Menu2Controller in Laravel, simply run these commands in the terminal. This controller is typically used to handle the logic for the dashboard and menu of our application.

Register controllers in routes to link methods to URLs.

EXPLANATION:

This code links URLs to specific controller methods. When a user visits the home page (/), it uses the HomeController and calls its index method to display the home page. Similarly, when a user visits /dashboard, it uses the DashboardController and calls its index method to display the dashboard. When a user visits /menu2, it uses the Menu2Controller and calls its index method to display the menu.

PART 2: CREATE CONTROLLERS THAT LOAD THE CONTENT FOR EACH PAGE (SIMULATE ACCESS TO A DB).

• Load information such as posts, ratings, comments, pictures, etc. The information must be in the form of an array.

DASHBOARD BLADE

```
@section('additional-styles')
<link rel="stylesheet" href="/assets/css/dashboard.css">
⋒endsection
@section('content')
   <h2>Latest PICKK Recipe</h2>
<a href="/menu2" class="see-more">See more &gt;&gt;&gt;</a></a>
          <div class="home-wrapper">
  @foreach ($latestRecipes as $recipe)
               <div class="home-care
                <img src="/assets/images/{{ $recipe['image'] }}" alt="{{ $recipe['name'] }}">
<div class="info">
                    <h3>{{ $recipe['name'] }}</h3>
           @endforeach
</div>
```

DASHBOARD CONTROLLER

```
app > Http > Controllers > 🤫 DashboardController.php > ધ DashboardController > 😚 index
                                   use Illuminate\Http\Request;
                                                            public function index()
                                                                                     $latestRecipes = [
                                                                                                                                     'name' => 'Adobo',
'image' => 'adobo.jpg',
'link' => '/menu2/adobo',
                                                                                                                                   'name' => 'Caldereta',
'image' => 'caldereta.jpg',
'link' => '/menu2/caldereta',
                                                                                                                                   'name' => 'Bicol Express',
'image' => 'bicol-express.jpg',
'link' => '/menu2/bicol-express',
                                                                                                                                 'name' => 'Kare-kare',
'image' => 'kare-kare.jpg',
'link' => '/menu2/kare-kare',
                                                                                  $welcomeSection = [
  'title' => 'Welcome to PICKK\'S Recipe',
  'subtitle' => 'What would you like to cook today?',
  'searchPlaceholder' => 'Search Recipe...',
                                                | alttexc
| calculate |
|
                                                  SexplorePickSection = [
    'image' => 'explore.jpg',
    'altText' => 'explore-recipes',
    'title' => 'Explore all our filipino Recipes',
    'description' => 'Discover all PICKK\'s Recipe has to offer, with over 500+ tested recipes all with innovative Guided Cooking funct
    'link' => '/menu2',
    'buttonText' => 'DISCOVER'
}
```

MENU BLADE

```
| Section id="welcome-section">
| Section id="welcome-section">
| Section id="welcome-container">
| Section id="welcome-container">
| Section id="welcome-container">
| Section id="welcome']['image'] }}" alt ="welcome image">
| Section id="search-container cute-font">
| Section id="search-container cute-font">
| Section id="search-container">
| Section id="search-container">
| Search-container">
| Search-container-cute-container">
| Search-container-cute-container-cut
```

MENU CONTROLLER

EXPLANATION:

In Part 2, we are tasked with creating controllers in Laravel that simulate loading content for a webpage, similar to accessing a database. Instead of using an actual database, we will use arrays to represent the data that would normally be fetched from a database. For example, in the menu application, we simulate loading data such as food categories, recipes, and images. Each category and recipe is stored in an array, with key-value pairs representing different attributes (like images, names, and descriptions).

Controllers are responsible for gathering this data and passing it to the views. In the example code, the controller Menu2Controller prepares the array with all the necessary information (like food categories and recipes) and sends it to the view using Laravel's compact() function. The view then uses Blade syntax to display the content dynamically, such as showing a list of food categories or recipes, without needing to interact with an actual database.

PART 3: EXPLANATION

• Controller Logic

- The Dashboard Controller retrieves and processes the data needed for the dashboard page, like user stats, recent activities, or updates. It gathers this information, processes it if necessary, and sends it to the view for display.
- The Menu Controller handles the logic for displaying the menu page, such as the list of available options, categories, or content. It manages the data related to the menu and ensures it is presented properly to the user.

Parameter Handling:

In both controllers, parameters can be used to customize the data. For example, a user might request a specific dashboard or menu item, and the controller will use parameters to fetch and display the correct data.

Route Assignments:

route assignments in both controllers map specific URLs to actions in the controller. When a user visits a URL, the route ensures the correct controller action is called to display the data needed

• Others things you learned while making the laboratory 6.

While working with this, I learned how Laravel's controllers can simplify data management by organizing logic in a centralized place. I also learned how to simulate database interactions by using arrays, which is useful when a database isn't required for testing or prototyping. Additionally, integrating JavaScript with Blade templates to handle interactive elements like category filters (using parameters) adds a dynamic feel to the application without refreshing the page.