CURSO LARAVEL 6 – ESPECIALIZATI Ministrado por Carlos Ferreira

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fCR6ogiPopU&list=PLVSNL1PHDWvQBtcH_4VR82Dg-aFiVOZBY

Resumo do curso feito por Roberto Pinheiro

- Instale o Laragon e use o seu terminal para entrada de comandos.

AULA 6 – INSTALANDO O LARAVEL

- Inicialmente instale o Composer em seu computador.

```
C:\laragon\waw
\[ \lambda \text{ composer} \]

\[ \frac{1}{2} \fra
```

Instalando a versão 6 do Laravel

Primeira forma

composer create-project --prefer-dist laravel/laravel app-laravel "6.*"

```
C:\laragon\www
\(\lambda\) composer create-project --prefer-dist laravel/laravel app-laravel "6.*"
Installing laravel/laravel (v6.18.8): Downloading (100%)
Created project in app-laravel
\(\rangle\) @php -r "file_exists('.env') || copy('.env.example', '.env');"
Loading composer repositories with package information
Updating dependencies (including require-dev)
Package operations: 88 installs, 0 updates, 0 removals
- Installing sympony/polyfill-ctype (v1.18.0): Downloading (100%)
- Installing phoption/phopotion (1.7.5): Downloading (100%)
- Installing vlucas/phpdotenv (v3.6.7): Downloading (100%)
- Installing sympony/css-selector (v5.1.2): Downloading (100%)
- Installing tijsverkoyen/css-to-inline-styles (2.2.3): Downloading (100%)
- Installing sympony/polyfill-php80 (v1.18.0): Downloading (100%)
- Installing symfony/polyfill-php72 (v1.18.0): Downloading (100%)
- Installing symfony/polyfill-mbstring (v1.18.0): Downloading (100%)
- Installing symfony/var-dumper (v4.4.10): Downloading (100%)
- Installing symfony/polyfill-php73 (v1.18.0): Downloading (100%)
- Installing symfony/polyfill-intl-normalizer (v1.18.0): Downloading (100%)
- Installing symfony/polyfill-php70 (v1.18.0): Downloading (100%)
- Installing symfony/polyfill-intl-normalizer (v1.18.0): Downloading (100%)
- Installing symfony/polyfill-php70 (v1.18.0): Downloading (100%)
- Installing symfony/polyfill-php70 (v1.18.0): Downloading (100%)
- Installing symfony/polyfill-php70 (v1.18.0):
```

Segunda forma

composer global require laravel/installer

laravel new app-laravel

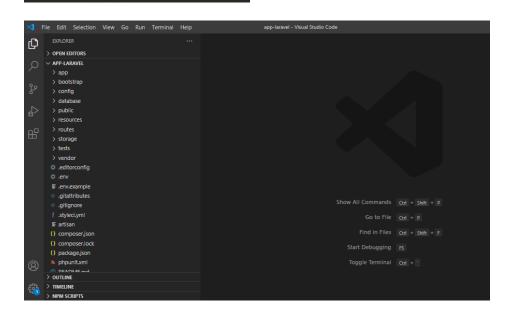
- Em seguida, vá para a página do projeto:

cd app-laravel

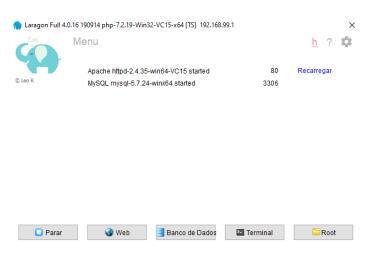
- Abra o Visual Studio Code na página do projeto:

code .

 $\begin{array}{ll} \text{C:} \\ \text{laragon} \\ \text{www} \\ \text{app-laravel} \\ \\ \lambda \\ \text{code} \\ \end{array}.$



- Acesse o servidor Apache no Laragon.



- No navegador entre com a URL:

http://app-laravel.test/



- Alterar o arquivo .env

```
env .env
          ×
 .env
      APP_NAME=Laravel
      APP_ENV=local
      APP_KEY=base64:+4asd3CqMBOVOIBxcRFx6oBOOHS/wd31bV/towibWPQ=
      APP_DEBUG=true
      APP_URL=http://app-laravel.test/
      LOG_CHANNEL=stack
      DB_CONNECTION=mysql
      DB_HOST=127.0.0.1
      DB_PORT=3306
      DB_DATABASE=laravel
      DB_USERNAME=root
      DB_PASSWORD=
      BROADCAST_DRIVER=log
      CACHE_DRIVER=file
QUEUE_CONNECTION=sync
       SESSION_DRIVER=file
       SESSION_LIFETIME=120
```

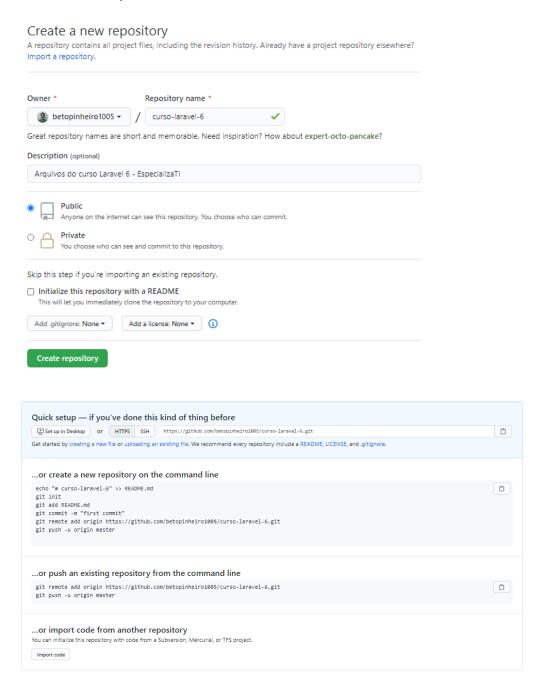
- Abrir o arquivo config/app.php
- Alterar o timezone de UTC para "America/Sao_Paulo":

```
/*
|------|
| Application Timezone
|-------|
| Here you may specify the default timezone for your application, which
| will be used by the PHP date and date-time functions. We have gone
| ahead and set this to a sensible default for you out of the box.
|
*/

'timezone' => 'America/Sao_Paulo',
```

AULA 08 – VERSIONANDO LARAVEL COM GIT E ARMAZENAR NO GITHUB

- Crie um novo repositório no GitHub chamado curso-laravel-6:

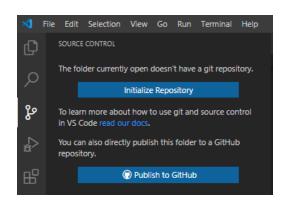


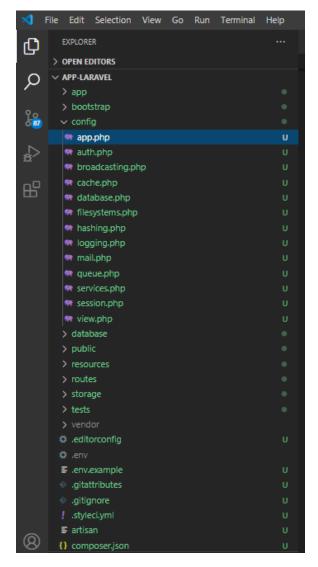
No terminal, entre com o comando:

git init

```
C:\laragon\www\app-laravel
λ git init
Initialized empty Git repository in C:/laragon/www/app-laravel/.git/
```

Ou inicialize o repositório no VS Code:





u = untrack

OBS.: Arquivos e diretórios exibidos na cor cinza, estão incluídos em .gitignore e serão ignorados ao se criar o repositório.

git status

```
C:\laragon\www\app-laravel (master)
\( \) git status
\( \) on branch master
\( \) No commits yet
\( \) Untracked files:
\( \) (use "git add \( \frac{file>..."} \) to include in what will be committed)
\( \) .editorconfig
\( \) .env.example
\( \) .gitatributes
\( \) .gitignore
\( \) .styleci.yml
\( \) AEADME.md
\( \) app/
\( \) artisan
\( \) bootstrap/
\( \) composer.json
\( \) composer.jck
\( \) config/
\( \) database/
\( \) package.json
\( \) phyunit.xml
\( \) public/
\( \) resources/
\( \) routes/
\( \) server.php
\( \) storage/
\( \) tests/
\( \) webpack.mix.js
\( \)

nothing added to commit but untracked files present (use "git add" to track)
```

git add --all

```
C:\laragon\www\app-laravel (master)

\lambda git add --all

warning: LF will be replaced by CRLF in .editorconfig.

The file will have its original line endings in your working directory

warning: LF will be replaced by CRLF in .env.example.

The file will have its original line endings in your working directory

warning: LF will be replaced by CRLF in .gitattributes.

The file will have its original line endings in your working directory

warning: LF will be replaced by CRLF in .gitignore.

The file will have its original line endings in your working directory

warning: LF will be replaced by CRLF in .styleci.yml.

The file will have its original line endings in your working directory

warning: LF will be replaced by CRLF in .edings in your working directory

warning: LF will be replaced by CRLF in app/Console/Kernel.php.

The file will have its original line endings in your working directory

warning: LF will be replaced by CRLF in app/Exceptions/Handler.php.

The file will have its original line endings in your working directory

warning: LF will be replaced by CRLF in app/Http/Controllers/Auth/ConfirmPasswordControl

ler.php.

The file will have its original line endings in your working directory

warning: LF will be replaced by CRLF in app/Http/Controllers/Auth/ForgotPasswordControl

ler.php.

The file will have its original line endings in your working directory

warning: LF will be replaced by CRLF in app/Http/Controllers/Auth/ForgotPasswordControll

er.php.

The file will have its original line endings in your working directory

warning: LF will be replaced by CRLF in app/Http/Controllers/Auth/LoginController.php.

The file will have its original line endings in your working directory

warning: LF will be replaced by CRLF in app/Http/Controllers/Auth/LoginController.php.

The file will have its original line endings in your working directory

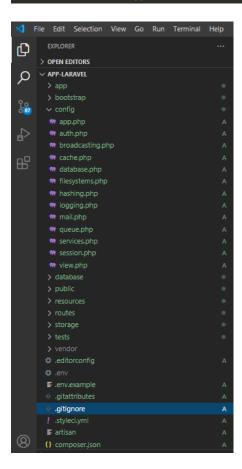
warning: LF will be replaced by CRLF in app/Http/Controllers/Auth/LoginController.php.
```

git status

```
C:\laragon\www\app-laravel (master)
\( \) git status
\( \) On branch master

No commits yet

Changes to be committed:
\( \) (use "git rm --cached \lambda file \rangle \rangle
```



```
C:\laragon\www\app-laravel (ma:
λ git commit -m "First Commit"
[master (root-commit) e1898dc] First Commit
87 files changed, 8647 insertions(+)
 create mode 100644 .editorconfig
create mode 100644 .env.example
 create mode 100644 .gitattributes
create mode 100644 .gitignore
create mode 100644 .styleci.yml
 create mode 100644 README.md
 create mode 100644 app/Console/Kernel.php
 create mode 100644 app/Exceptions/Handler.php
 create mode 100644 app/Http/Controllers/Auth/ConfirmPasswordController.php
 create mode 100644 app/Http/Controllers/Auth/ForgotPasswordController.php
 create mode 100644 app/Http/Controllers/Auth/LoginController.php
 create mode 100644 app/Http/Controllers/Auth/RegisterController.php
 create mode 100644 app/Http/Controllers/Auth/ResetPasswordController.php
 create mode 100644 app/Http/Controllers/Auth/VerificationController.php
 create mode 100644 app/Http/Controllers/Controller.php
 create mode 100644 app/Http/Kernel.php
 create mode 100644 app/Http/Middleware/Authenticate.php
 create mode 100644 app/Http/Middleware/CheckForMaintenanceMode.php
 create mode 100644 app/Http/Middleware/EncryptCookies.php
 create mode 100644 app/Http/Middleware/RedirectIfAuthenticated.php
 create mode 100644 app/Http/Middleware/TrimStrings.php
 create mode 100644 app/Http/Middleware/TrustProxies.php
 create mode 100644 app/Http/Middleware/VerifyCsrfToken.php
 create mode 100644 app/Providers/AppServiceProvider.php
 create mode 100644 app/Providers/AuthServiceProvider.php
 create mode 100644 app/Providers/BroadcastServiceProvider.php
 create mode 100644 app/Providers/EventServiceProvider.php
```

```
C:\laragon\www\app-laravel (master)
λ git status
On branch master
nothing to commit, working tree clean
C:\laragon\www\app-laravel (master)
λ git remote
```

git remote add origin https://github.com/betopinheiro1005/curso-laravel-6.git

```
C:\laragon\www\app-laravel (master)
λ git remote add origin https://github.com/betopinheiro1005/curso-laravel-6.git
C:\laragon\www\app-laravel (master)
λ git remote
origin
```

git push -u origin master

```
C:\laragon\www\app-laravel (master)
\( \) git push -u origin master

Enumerating objects: 113, done.

Counting objects: 100% (113/113), done.

Delta compression using up to 2 threads

Compressing objects: 100% (95/95), done.

Writing objects: 100% (113/113), 59.55 KiB | 603.00 KiB/s, done.

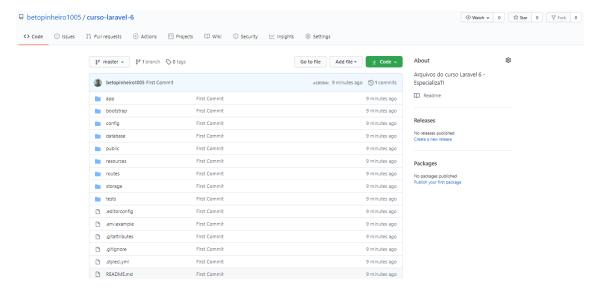
Total 113 (delta 11), reused 0 (delta 0)

remote: Resolving deltas: 100% (11/11), done.

To https://github.com/betopinheiro1005/curso-laravel-6.git

* [new branch] master -> master

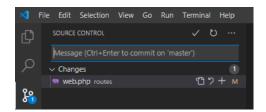
Branch 'master' set up to track remote branch 'master' from 'origin'.
```



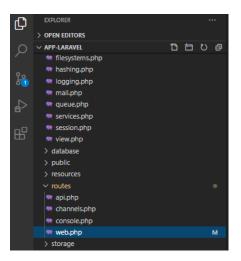
Se precisar clonar o projeto, basta entrar com o comando:

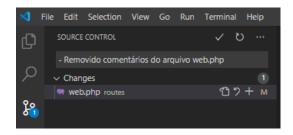
git clone https://github.com/betopinheiro1005/curso-laravel-6.git

- Elimine os comentários do arquivo routes/web.php e salve-o:

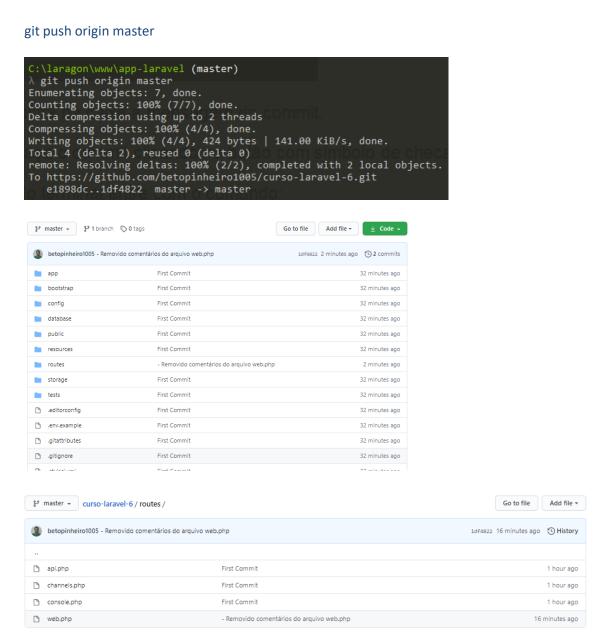


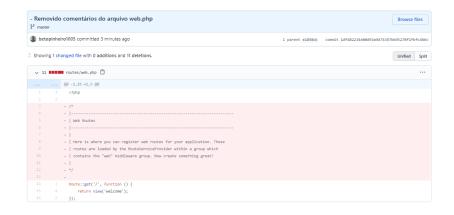
- Clique no botão + (Stage changes)





- Insira na caixa a mensagem do commit.
- Faça o commit clicando no botão com símbolo de checado.
- No terminal entre com o comando:

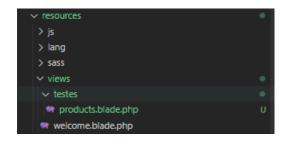




AULA 09 – INTRODUÇÃO A ROTAS NO LARAVEL 6X

Retornando um texto

Retornando uma view



routes/web.php

<?php

```
Route::get('/customers', function () {
  return view('testes.customers');
});
```

resources\views\testes\customers.blade.php

<h1>Listagem de clientes</h1>



Listagem de clientes

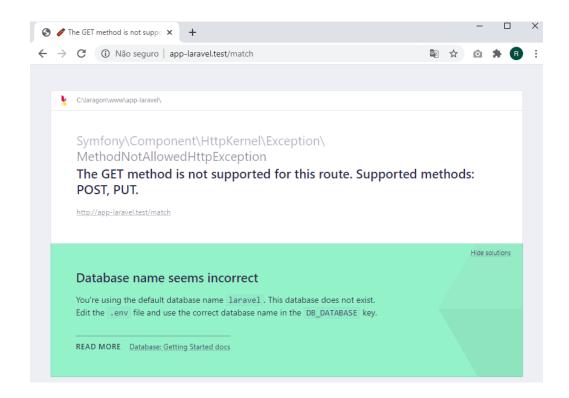
AULA 10 – ROTAS ANY E MATCH NO LARAVEL

Rota any

A rota any permite todos tipos de acesso de verbo HTTP.

Rota match

É semelhante a rota any, porém deve ser especificado um array com os verbos HTTP que ela irá aceitar.



AULA 11 – ROTAS COM PARÂMETROS NO LARAVEL

```
routes/web.php
<?php
// Rotas com parâmetros
Route::get('/category/{id}', function ($id) {
  return "Produtos da categoria {$id}";
});
  app-laravel.test/category/1
                i Não seguro app-laravel.test/category/1
Produtos da categoria 1
routes/web.php
<?php
// Rotas com parâmetros
Route::get('/category/{id}/posts', function ($id) {
  return "Posts da categoria {$id}";
});
   app-laravel.test/category/javascri X
                                          +

    Não seguro | app-laravel.test/category/javascript/posts
```

Posts da categoria javascript

Rotas com parâmetros opcionais

Produtos da categoria 2

AULA 12 – ROTAS NO LARAVEL COM REDIRECT E VIEW

Rotas com redirect

```
routes/web.php
<?php
// Redirecionando para uma outra rota
Route::get('/old_page', function () {
  return redirect('/new_page');
});
Route::get('/new_page', function () {
  return 'Redirecionado para a nova página';
});
                 app-laravel.test/old_page
   app-laravel.test/new_page
                i Não seguro app-laravel.test/new_page
 Redirecionado para a nova página
routes/web.php
<?php
// Rotas com redirect
Route::redirect('/old_page', '/new_page');
                 app-laravel.test/old_page
   app-laravel.test/new_page

    Não seguro | app-laravel.test/new_page
```

Redirecionado para a nova página

Redirecionando para uma view

routes/web.php

<?php

// Redirecionando para uma view

Route::view('/clientes', 'testes.customers');



Laravel

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AULA 13 – ROTAS NOMEADAS NO LARAVEL

```
routes/web.php

</php

// Rotas nomeadas

Route::get('/exemplo1', function () {
    return redirect()->route('url.name');
});

Route::get('/name-url', function () {
    return 'Exemplo de rota nomeada';
})->name('url.name');

\[
\begin{align*}
\textit{ \textit{ app-laravel.test/exemplo1}}
\end{app-laravel.test/name-url}
\]

Exemplo de rota nomeada
```

AULA 14 – GRUPO DE ROTAS NO LARAVEL

```
routes/web.php
<?php
// Grupo de rotas
Route::get('login', function () {
  return 'Página de Login';
})->name('login');
Route::get('/panel/dashboard', function () {
 return 'Home Panel';
})->middleware('auth');
Route::get('/panel/financeiro', function () {
 return 'Financeiro Panel';
})->middleware('auth');
Route::get('/panel/produtos', function () {
  return 'Produtos Panel';
})->middleware('auth');
 app-laravel.test/login
     → C ① Não seguro | app-laravel.test/login
Página de Login
```

```
routes/web.php
<?php
// Grupo de rotas
Route::get('login', function () {
  return 'Página de Login';
})->name('login');
Route::middleware([])->group(function() {
  Route::prefix('/panel')->group(function() {
    Route::get('/dashboard', function () {
      return 'Home Panel';
    });
    Route::get('/financeiro', function () {
      return 'Financeiro Panel';
    });
    Route::get('/produtos', function () {
      return 'Produtos Panel';
    });
    Route::get('/', function () {
      return 'Panel';
    });
  });
});
                 i Não seguro app-laravel.test/panel/financeiro
   app-laravel.test/panel/financeiro X
                 i Não seguro app-laravel.test/panel/financeiro
```

Financeiro Panel

routes/web.php <?php // Grupo de rotas Route::get('login', function () { return 'Página de Login'; })->name('login'); Route::middleware(['auth'])->group(function () { Route::prefix('/panel')->group(function() { Route::get('/dashboard', function () { return 'Home Panel'; }); Route::get('/financeiro', function () { return 'Financeiro Panel'; **})**; Route::get('/produtos', function () { return 'Produtos Panel'; **})**; Route::get('/', function () { return 'Panel'; **})**; **})**; **})**; i Não seguro | app-laravel.test/panel/financeiro app-laravel.test/login i Não seguro app-laravel.test/login

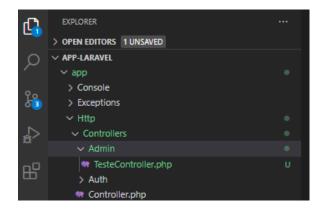
Página de Login

Trabalhando com controllers

No terminal:

php artisan make:controller Admin\TesteController

```
C:\laragon\www\app-laravel (master) 
 \lambda php artisan make:controller Admin\TesteController 
 Controller created successfully.
```



app\Http\Controllers\Admin\TesteController.php

```
<?php

namespace App\Http\Controllers\Admin;

use App\Http\Controllers\Controller;
use Illuminate\Http\Request;

class TesteController extends Controller
{
    public function home() {
        return 'Teste Controller - Home';
    }

    public function dashboard() {
        return 'Teste Controller - Dashboard';
    }

    public function financeiro() {
        return 'Teste Controller - Financeiro';
    }

    public function produtos() {
        return 'Teste Controller - Produtos';
    }
}</pre>
```

```
routes/web.php
<?php
// Grupo de rotas
Route::get('login', function () {
  return 'Página de Login';
})->name('login');
Route::middleware([])->group(function () {
  Route::prefix('/admin')->group(function() {
    Route::namespace('Admin')->group(function() {
      Route::get('/dashboard', 'TesteController@dashboard')->name('admin.dashboard');
      Route::get('/financeiro', 'TesteController@financeiro')->name('admin.financeiro');
      Route::get('/produtos', 'TesteController@produtos')->name('admin.produtos');
      Route::get('/', function () {
        return redirect()->route('admin.dashboard');
      });
    });
  });
});
                  app-laravel.test/admin
       app-laravel.test/admin/dashboan X
                   i Não seguro app-laravel.test/admin/dashboard
```

Teste Controller - Dashboard

routes/web.php <?php // Grupo de rotas Route::get('login', function () { return 'Página de Login'; })->name('login'); Route::group(['middleware' => [], 'prefix' => 'admin', 'namespace' => 'Admin'], function(){ Route::get('/dashboard', 'TesteController@dashboard')->name('admin.dashboard'); Route::get('/financeiro', 'TesteController@financeiro')->name('admin.financeiro'); Route::get('/produtos', 'TesteController@produtos')->name('admin.produtos'); Route::get('/', function () { return redirect()->route('admin.dashboard'); **})**; **})**; app-laravel.test/admin/financeiro app-laravel.test/admin/financeiro X i Não seguro | app-laravel.test/admin/financeiro

Teste Controller - Financeiro

AULA 15 – COMANDOS DO ARTISAN PARA ROTAS NO LARAVEL

Listando rotas

php artisan route:list



Limpando as rotas em cache

php artisan route:cache

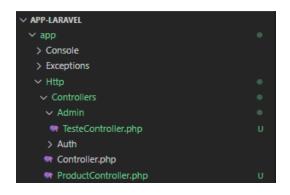
C:\laragon\www\app-laravel (master)
λ php artisan route:cache
Route cache cleared!

AULA 16 – INTRODUÇÃO AOS CONTROLLERS NO LARAVEL 6.X

Criando um controller

php artisan make:controller ProductController

```
C:\laragon\www\app-laravel (master) 
 \lambda php artisan make:controller ProductController 
 Controller created successfully.
```



app\Http\Controllers\ProductController.php

```
<?php
namespace App\Http\Controllers;
use Illuminate\Http\Request;
class ProductController extends Controller
{
   public function index(){
     $products = ['liquidificador', 'TV de leds', 'rádio relógio'];
     return $products;
   }
}</pre>
```

routes/web.php

<?php

Route::get('/products', 'ProductController@index')->name('products.index');

```
app-laravel.test/products x +

← → C ① Não seguro | app-laravel.test/products

1  // 20200725140620
2  // http://app-laravel.test/products

3  
4  ▼ [
5   "liquidificador",
6   "TV de leds",
7   "rádio relógio"
8  ]
```

AULA 17 – CONTROLLERS COM PARÂMETROS DE ROTAS NO LARAVEL 6.X

```
routes/web.php
<?php
Route::get('/products/{id}', 'ProductController@show')->name('products.show');
app\Http\Controllers\ProductController.php
<?php
namespace App\Http\Controllers;
use Illuminate\Http\Request;
class ProductController extends Controller
  public function index(){
    $products = ['liquidificador', 'TV de leds', 'rádio relógio'];
    return $products;
  }
 public function show($id){
    return "Exibindo o produto de id {$id}";
}
   app-laravel.test/products/2
           C Não seguro app-laravel.test/products/2
Exibindo o produto de id 2
```

AULA 18 – CONTROLLERS DE CRUD NO LARAVEL 6.X

```
routes/web.php
<?php
// CRUD
Route::delete('/products/{id}', 'ProductController@destroy')->name('products.destroy');
Route::put('/products/{id}', 'ProductController@update')->name('products.update');
Route::get('/products/{id}/edit', 'ProductController@edit')->name('products.create');
Route::get('/products/create', 'ProductController@create')->name('products.create');
Route::post('/products', 'ProductController@store')->name('products.atore');
Route::get('/products/{id}', 'ProductController@show')->name('products.show');
Route::get('/products', 'ProductController@index')->name('products.index');
      app-laravel.test/products/2/edit X
                                           +
            G

    Não seguro | app-laravel.test/products/2/edit

 Exibindo o formulário para editar o produto de id 2
app\Http\Controllers\ProductController.php
<?php
namespace App\Http\Controllers;
use Illuminate\Http\Request;
class ProductController extends Controller
  public function index(){
    $products = ['liquidificador', 'TV de leds', 'rádio relógio'];
    return $products;
  }
  public function show($id){
    return "Exibindo o produto de id {$id}";
  }
  public function create(){
    return "Exibindo o formulário de cadastro de um novo produto";
  }
  public function store(){
    return "Cadastrando um novo produto";
```

```
public function edit($id){
    return "Exibindo o formulário para editar o produto de id {$id}";
}

public function update($id){
    return "Editando o produto de id {$id}";
}

public function destroy($id){
    return "Deletando o produto de id {$id}";
}
```

Aula 19 - Controllers Resources no Laravel 6.x

- Apague o controller ProductController criado na aula anterior.
- No arquivo web.php comente as rotas do CRUD criadas manualmente.

Criando um controller resource

php artisan make:controller ProductController --resource

```
C:\laragon\www\app-laravel (master) \lambda php artisan make:controller ProductController --resource Controller created successfully.
```

```
routes/web.php
<?php
Route::resource('/products', 'ProductController');
app\Http\Controllers\ProductController.php
<?php
namespace App\Http\Controllers;
use Illuminate\Http\Request;
class ProductController extends Controller
  * Display a listing of the resource.
  * @return \Illuminate\Http\Response
  public function index()
    return "Listando os produtos";
  * Show the form for creating a new resource.
  * @return \Illuminate\Http\Response
```

```
public function create()
  //
* Store a newly created resource in storage.
* @param \Illuminate\Http\Request $request
* @return \Illuminate\Http\Response
public function store(Request $request)
  //
* Display the specified resource.
* @param int $id
* @return \Illuminate\Http\Response
public function show($id)
  return "Detalhes do produto de id {$id}";
}
* Show the form for editing the specified resource.
* @param int $id
* @return \Illuminate\Http\Response
public function edit($id)
* Update the specified resource in storage.
* @param \Illuminate\Http\Request $request
* @param int $id
* @return \Illuminate\Http\Response
public function update(Request $request, $id)
  //
}
* Remove the specified resource from storage.
```

AULA 20 - INJEÇÃO DE DEPENDÊNCIAS NO LARAVEL 6.X

```
app\Http\Controllers\ProductController.php
```

```
use Illuminate\Http\Request;

public function store(Request $request)
{
    //
}
```

Este trecho de código está criando um objeto da classe Request e armazenando uma instância desse objeto na variável \$request.

```
É o mesmo que fazer:

use Illuminate\Http\Request;

public function store()
{
    $request = new Request;
```

Porém no primeiro caso economiza-se 1 linha.

Criando um construtor para injetar a dependência

app\Http\Controllers\ProductController.php

```
<?php
namespace App\Http\Controllers;
use Illuminate\Http\Request;

class ProductController extends Controller
{
    protected $request;
    public function __construct(Request $request){
        $this->request = $request;
    }

    /**
    * Display a listing of the resource.
    *
        *@return \Illuminate\Http\Response
        */
        public function index()
        {
            return "Listando os produtos";
        }
}
```

Verificando o conteúdo do objeto \$request da classe de Request

```
app\Http\Controllers\ProductController.php
<?php
namespace App\Http\Controllers;
use Illuminate\Http\Request;
class ProductController extends Controller
  protected $request;
  public function __construct(Request $request){
    dd($request);
    $this->request = $request;

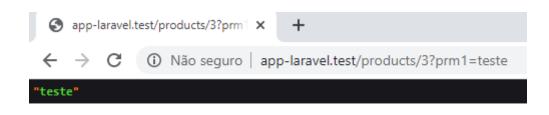
    app-laravel.test/products/3?prm¹ 
    x

 ← → C ① Não seguro | app-laravel.test/products/3?prm1=teste
 Illuminate\Http\Request {#51 ▼
   #json: null
   #convertedFiles: null
   #userResolver: Closure($guard = null) {#1172 ▶}
   #routeResolver: Closure() {#1173 ▶}
   +attributes: Symfony\...\ParameterBag {#53 ▶}
   +request: Symfony\...\ParameterBag {#59 ▶}
   +query: Symfony\...\ParameterBag {#59 ▶}
   +server: Symfony\...\ServerBag {#55 ▶}
   +files: Symfony\...\FileBag {#56 ▶]
   +cookies: Symfony\...\ParameterBag {#54 ▶}
   +headers: Symfony\...\HeaderBag {#57 ▶}
   #content: null
#languages: null
   #charsets: null
#encodings: null
   #acceptableContentTypes: null
   #pathInfo: "/products/3"
#requestUri: "/products/3?prm1=teste"
#bassUpl. ""
   #baseUrl:
   #basePath: null
   #method: "GET"
   #format: null
   #session: null
   #locale: null
   #defaultLocale: "en"
    -preferredFormat: null
    -isHostValid: to
   -isForwardedValid: true
   format: "html"
```

Obtendo o valor do parâmetro passado

```
app\Http\Controllers\ProductController.php

<?php
namespace App\Http\Controllers;
use Illuminate\Http\Request;
class ProductController extends Controller
{
    protected $request;
    public function __construct(Request $request){
        dd($request->prm1);
        $this->request = $request;
    }
```



OBS: Se nenhum parâmetro fosse passado retornaria NULL.

AULA 21 – MIDDLEWARES EM CONTROLLERS NO LARAVEL 6X

Middlewares são filtros. E o Laravel já traz alguns filtros pré-definidos como, por exemplo, os filtros de autenticação que garante somente usuários autenticados que podem acessar os recursos do seu sistema.

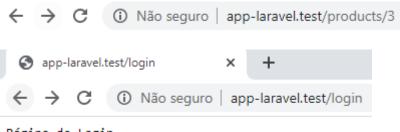
Aplicando um middleware nas rotas do CRUD

routes/web

<?php

Route::resource('/products', 'ProductController')->middleware('auth');

Agora para acessar qualquer uma das rotas do CRUD é necessário estar autenticado, caso contrário o usuário será redirecionado para a página de login.



Página de Login

Trabalhando com os middlewares nos controllers

Outra forma de se trabalhar com middlewares é nos controllers, ao invés das rotas.

```
routes/web
<?php
Route::resource('/products', 'ProductController');
app\Http\Controllers\ProductController.php
<?php
namespace App\Http\Controllers;
use Illuminate\Http\Request;
class ProductController extends Controller
 protected $request;
 public function __construct(Request $request){
   // dd($request->prm1);
   $this->middleware('auth');
   $this->request = $request;
 ← → C ⑤ Não seguro app-laravel.test/products/3
   app-laravel.test/login
 ← → C ① Não seguro | app-laravel.test/login
Página de Login
```

Especificando os métodos nos quais o middleware será aplicado

Usando o método only()

```
app\Http\Controllers\ProductController.php
<?php
namespace App\Http\Controllers;
use Illuminate\Http\Request;
class ProductController extends Controller
 protected $request;
 public function __construct(Request $request){
   $this->middleware('auth')->only([
     'create', 'store'
   ]);
   $this->request = $request;
   app-laravel.test/products
  ← → C ① Não seguro | app-laravel.test/products
 Listando os produtos
 ← → C ③ app-laravel.test/products/create
  app-laravel.test/login
  ← → C ① Não seguro | app-laravel.test/login
Página de Login
```

Usando o método except()

```
app\Http\Controllers\ProductController.php
<?php
namespace App\Http\Controllers;
use Illuminate\Http\Request;
class ProductController extends Controller
{
  protected $request;
  public function __construct(Request $request){
    $this->middleware('auth')->except([
      'index', 'show'
   ]);
   $this->request = $request;
   app-laravel.test/products
                i Não seguro app-laravel.test/products
 Listando os produtos
  app-laravel.test/products/5

    Não seguro | app-laravel.test/products/5

Detalhes do produto de id 5
                 app-laravel.test/products/create
   app-laravel.test/login
     → C ① Não seguro | app-laravel.test/login
Página de Login
```

AULA 22 – INTRODUÇÃO A VIEWS NO LARAVEL 6X

```
app\Http\Controllers\ProductController.php
<?php
namespace App\Http\Controllers;
use Illuminate\Http\Request;
class ProductController extends Controller
  protected $request;
  public function __construct(Request $request){
    $this->middleware('auth')->except([
       'index', 'show'
    ]);
    $this->request = $request;
  }
  public function index()
    return view('teste');
}
resources\views\teste.blade.php
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Minha view</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h2>Teste usando views</h2>
</body>
</html>
```



Teste usando views

Uma diretiva começa com @. O blade possui várias diretivas.

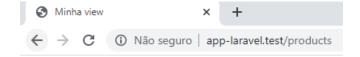
O projeto não deve conter lógica dentro de views.

Passando parâmetros para a view

No controller, é possível passar variáveis para uma view.

```
app\Http\Controllers\ProductController.php
```

resources\views\teste.blade.php



Teste usando views

123

Outra forma de se passar parâmetros

Teste usando views

123

AULA 23 – IMPRESSÕES NO BLADE LARAVEL {{ VS {!!}}

Imprimindo com {{

Imprime como texto puro (é uma proteção contra ataques do tipo XSS).

```
app\Http\Controllers\ProductController.php
  public function index()
    $teste = "<script>alert('Olá mundo!')</script>";
    return view('teste', compact('teste'));
 }
resources\views\teste.blade.php
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
 <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Minha view</title>
</head>
<body>
 <h2>Teste usando views</h2>
  {{ $teste }}
</body>
</html>
  Minha view
 ← → C ① Não seguro | app-laravel.test/products
```

Teste usando views

<script>alert('Olá mundo!')</script>

Imprimindo com {!!

Faz a impressão como realmente é (leva em conta tags HTML e Javascript). Não tem proteção contra ataques do tipo XSS e portanto deve ser evitado ao máximo, ou usado com cuidado.

```
app\Http\Controllers\ProductController.php
  public function index()
    $teste = "<h1>Olá mundo!</h1>";
    return view('teste', compact('teste'));
  }
resources\views\teste.blade.php
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Minha view</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h2>Teste usando views</h2>
  {!! $teste !!}
</body>
</html>
 Minha view
 ← → X ① Não seguro | app-laravel.test/products
                                               app-laravel.test diz
                                               Olá mundo!
      Minha view

    Não seguro | app-laravel.test/products
```

Teste usando views

AULA 24 – TEMPLATES BLADE LARAVEL

```
app\Http\Controllers\ProductController.php
  public function index()
    $teste = 123;
    return view('admin.pages.products.index', compact('teste'));
  }
resources\views\admin\pages\products\index.blade.php
@extends('admin.layouts.app')
@section('title', 'Gestão de produtos')
@section('content')
  <h1>Exibindo os produtos</h1>
  <h2>{{ $teste }}</h2>
@endsection
Página de template
Tudo que é comum a todas as páginas fica aqui.
resources\views\admin\layouts\app.blade.php
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="pt-br">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>@yield('title') - EspecializaTi</title>
</head>
<body>
  <div class="container">
    @yield('content')
  </div>
</body>
</html>
```



Exibindo os produtos

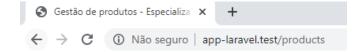
123

AULA 25 – ESTRUTURAS DE CONTROLE BLADE LARAVEL

```
app\Http\Controllers\ProductController.php
  public function index()
   $teste = 123;
   $teste2 = 456;
    $teste3 = 789;
    $teste4 = [];
   return view('admin.pages.products.index', compact('teste', 'teste2', 'teste3', 'teste4'));
 }
resources\views\admin\pages\products\index.blade.php
@extends('admin.layouts.app')
@section('title', 'Gestão de produtos')
@section('content')
 <h1>Exibindo os produtos</h1>
  @if ($teste === '123')
   '123'
  @elseif($teste === 123)
    123
  @else
   É diferente de '123' ou de 123
  @endif
  @unless ($teste2 === '456')
   456
  @else
    '456'
  @endunless
  @isset($teste3)
   {{ $teste3 }}
  @endisset
  @empty($teste4)
   Vazio...
  @endempty
  @auth
    Autenticado
  @else
    Não autenticado
  @endauth
```

```
@guest
 Não autenticado
@endguest
@switch($teste)
  @case(1)
   Igual a 1
   @break
  @case(2)
   Igual a 2
   @break
  @case(123)
   Igual a 123
   @break
  @default
   Default
@endswitch
```

@endsection



Exibindo os produtos

123 456 789

Vazio...

Não autenticado

Não autenticado

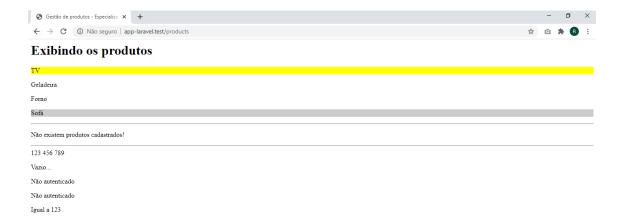
Igual a 123

AULA 26 – ESTRUTURAS DE REPETIÇÃO BLADE LARAVEL

```
app\Http\Controllers\ProductController.php
  public function index()
   // $teste = "<script>alert('Olá mundo!')</script>";
   $teste = 123;
    $teste2 = 456;
    $teste3 = 789;
    $teste4 = [];
    $products = ['TV', 'Geladeira', 'Forno', 'Sofá'];
    $products2 = [];
   return view('admin.pages.products.index', compact('teste', 'teste2', 'teste3', 'teste4',
'products', 'products2'));
 }
resources\views\admin\pages\products\index.blade.php
@extends('admin.layouts.app')
@section('title', 'Gestão de produtos')
@section('content')
  <h1>Exibindo os produtos</h1>
  @if(isset($products))
    @foreach ($products as $product)
      last) last @elseif($loop->first) first @endif)">{{ $product }}
    @endforeach
  @endif
  <hr>
  @forelse ($products2 as $product)
   {{ $product }}
  @empty
    Não existem produtos cadastrados!
  @endforelse
  <hr>
  @if ($teste === '123')
    '123'
  @elseif($teste === 123)
    123
  @else
    É diferente de '123' ou de 123
```

```
@endif
  @unless ($teste2 === '456')
   456
  @else
   '456'
  @endunless
  @isset($teste3)
   {{ $teste3 }}
  @endisset
  @empty($teste4)
   Vazio...
  @endempty
  @auth
   Autenticado
  @else
   Não autenticado
  @endauth
  @guest
   Não autenticado
  @endguest
  @switch($teste)
   @case(1)
     Igual a 1
     @break
   @case(2)
     Igual a 2
     @break
   @case(123)
     Igual a 123
     @break
   @default
     Default
  @endswitch
@endsection
<style>
 .last{
   background: #CCC;
  }
 .first{
   background: yellow;
```

</style>

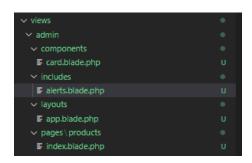


AULA 27 – INCLUDES, COMPONENTS E SLOTS NO BLADE LARAVEL

Incluindo o Bootstrap via CDN

resources\views\admin\layouts\app.blade.php

Includes

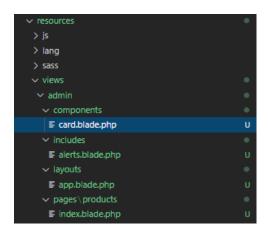


resources\views\admin\includes\alerts.blade.php

```
<div class="alert">
Alert - {{ $content ?? " }}
</div>
```

Components e Slots

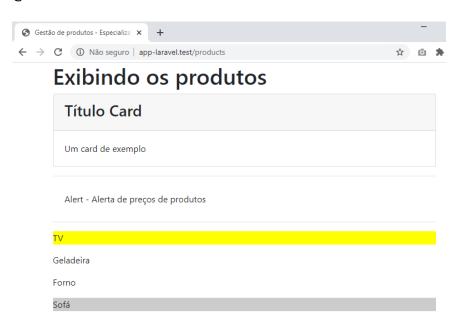
<hr>



resources\views\admin\components\card.blade.php

```
<div class="card">
  <div class="card-header">
    {{ $title }}
 </div>
  <div class="card-body">
    {{ $slot }}
 </div>
</div>
resources\views\admin\pages\products\index.blade.php
@extends('admin.layouts.app')
@section('title', 'Gestão de produtos')
@section('content')
  <h1>Exibindo os produtos</h1>
  @component('admin.components.card')
    @slot('title')
      <h3>Título Card</h3>
    @endslot
    Um card de exemplo
  @endcomponent
 <hr>
  @include('admin.includes.alerts', ['content' => 'Alerta de preços de produtos'])
```

@endsection

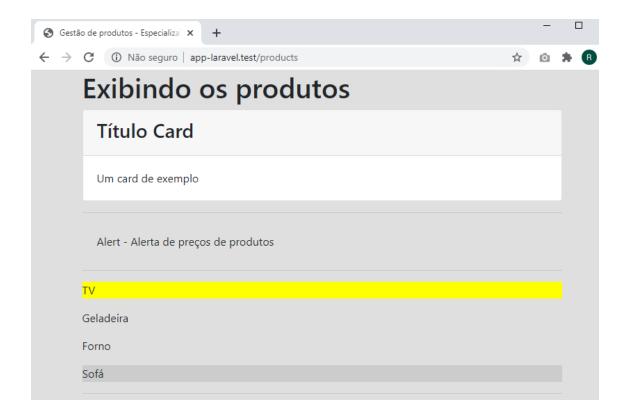


AULA 28 – STACKS BLADE LARAVEL

stack e push

resources\views\admin\layouts\app.blade.php

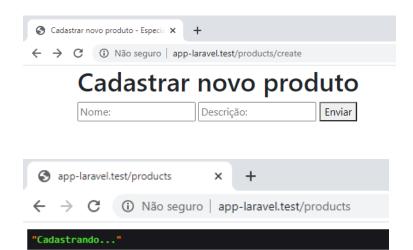
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="pt-br">
<head>
 <meta charset="UTF-8">
 <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
 <title>@yield('title') - EspecializaTi</title>
 @stack('styles')
</head>
<body>
 <div class="container">
   @yield('content')
 </div>
 @stack('scripts')
</body>
</html>
resources\views\admin\pages\products\index.blade.php
@extends('admin.layouts.app')
@section('title', 'Gestão de produtos')
@section('content')
 <h1>Exibindo os produtos</h1>
  @component('admin.components.card')
    @slot('title')
     <h3>Título Card</h3>
    @endslot
   Um card de exemplo
  @endcomponent
 <hr>
  @include('admin.includes.alerts', ['content' => 'Alerta de preços de produtos'])
  <hr>
  @if(isset($products))
    @foreach ($products as $product)
      last) last @elseif($loop->first) first @endif)">{{ $product }}
    @endforeach
  @endif
```



AULA 29 – FORMULÁRIOS NO LARAVEL (CSRF)

```
resources\views\admin\pages\products\create.blade.php
@extends('admin.layouts.app')
@section('title', 'Cadastrar novo produto')
@section('content')
  <h1>Cadastrar novo produto</h1>
<form action="{{ route('products.store') }}" method="post">
    @csrf
    <input type="text" name="name" placeholder="Nome:">
    <input type="text" name="description" placeholder="Descrição:">
    <button type="submit">Enviar</button>
  </form>
@endsection
app\Http\Controllers\ProductController.php
<?php
namespace App\Http\Controllers;
use Illuminate\Http\Request;
class ProductController extends Controller
  protected $request;
  public function __construct(Request $request){
    // $this->middleware('auth')->except([
    // 'index', 'show'
    //]);
    $this->request = $request;
  public function store(Request $request)
    dd('Cadastrando...');
```

}



AULA 30 – FORMULÁRIOS COM MÉTODOS DE ENVIO NO LARAVEL (VERBO HTTP)

```
app\Http\Controllers\ProductController.php
<?php
namespace App\Http\Controllers;
use Illuminate\Http\Request;
class ProductController extends Controller
  public function edit($id)
    return view('admin.pages.products.edit', compact('id'));
  }
  public function update(Request $request, $id)
    dd("Editando o produto { $id }");
}
resources\views\admin\pages\products\edit.blade.php
@extends('admin.layouts.app')
@section('title', 'Editar produto')
@section('content')
  <h1>Editar produto {{ $id }}</h1>
  <form action="{{ route('products.update', $id) }}" method="post">
    @method('PUT')
    @csrf
    <input type="text" name="name" placeholder="Nome:">
    <input type="text" name="description" placeholder="Descrição:">
    <button type="submit">Enviar</button>
  </form>
@endsection
```



AULA 31 – OUTROS RECURSOS DE LARAVEL

Comentários no Blade

resources\views\admin\includes\alerts.blade.php

```
<div class="alert">
    Alert - {{ $content ?? " }}

{{-- Com essa notação, se a variável não existir será exibida uma string vazia (não será gerado um erro) --}}
</div>
```

Limpando o cache das views

php artisan view:clear

```
C:\laragon\www\app-laravel (master)
λ php artisan view:clear
Compiled views cleared!
```

AULA 32 – PEGAR DADOS DO FORMULÁRIO COM O LARAVEL

```
app\Http\Controllers\ProductController.php
<?php
namespace App\Http\Controllers;
use Illuminate\Http\Request;
class ProductController extends Controller
  public function store(Request $request)
    dd($request->all());
}

    Cadastrar novo produto - Especia 

    X

← → C 🛕 Não seguro | app-laravel.test/products/create
        Cadastrar novo produto
         Liquidificador
                               3 velocidades
                                                     Enviar
      app-laravel.test/products
                i Não seguro app-laravel.test/products
   "_token" => "c2NPkSzEveOkuhtkC5LKA0zJ4C3R0CpycWupYP0W"
"name" => "Liquidificador"
   "description" => "3 velocidades"
app\Http\Controllers\ProductController.php
<?php
namespace App\Http\Controllers;
use Illuminate\Http\Request;
class ProductController extends Controller
  public function store(Request $request)
    dd($request->only(['name', 'description']));
}
```

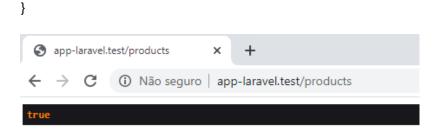
```
app-laravel.test/products
          C ⊕ Não seguro | app-laravel.test/products
         => "Liquidificador"
    'description" => "3 velocidades"
app\Http\Controllers\ProductController.php
<?php
namespace App\Http\Controllers;
use Illuminate\Http\Request;
class ProductController extends Controller
  public function store(Request $request)
    dd($request->name);
  }
}
  app-laravel.test/products
     → C ① Não seguro | app-laravel.test/products
  "Liquidificador"
app\Http\Controllers\ProductController.php
<?php
namespace App\Http\Controllers;
use Illuminate\Http\Request;
class ProductController extends Controller
  public function store(Request $request)
    dd($request->has('name'));
  }
}
  app-laravel.test/products
    → C i Não seguro | app-laravel.test/products
```

```
app\Http\Controllers\ProductController.php
<?php
namespace App\Http\Controllers;
use Illuminate\Http\Request;
class ProductController extends Controller
  public function store(Request $request)
      dd($request->input('teste', 'default'));
}
  app-laravel.test/products
  ← → C ③ Não seguro | app-laravel.test/products
  "default"
app\Http\Controllers\ProductController.php
<?php
namespace App\Http\Controllers;
use Illuminate\Http\Request;
class ProductController extends Controller
  public function store(Request $request)
      dd($request->except('_token));
}
  app-laravel.test/products
          C Não seguro app-laravel.test/products
   rray:2 [▼
"name" => "Liquidificador"
    'description" => "3 velocidades"
```

AULA 33 – UPLOAD DE ARQUIVOS NO LARAVEL, COM REQUEST

resources\views\admin\pages\products\create.blade.php @extends('admin.layouts.app') @section('title', 'Cadastrar novo produto') @section('content') <h1>Cadastrar novo produto</h1> <form action="{{ route('products.store') }}" method="post" enctype="multipart/form-data"> @csrf <input type="text" name="name" placeholder="Nome:"> <input type="text" name="description" placeholder="Descrição:"> <input type="file" name="photo"> <button type="submit">Enviar</button> </form> @endsection app\Http\Controllers\ProductController.php <?php namespace App\Http\Controllers; use Illuminate\Http\Request; class ProductController extends Controller public function store(Request \$request) dd(\$request->file('photo')); } Cadastrar novo produto Nome: Descrição: Escolher arquivo tv_led.jpg Enviar

```
← → C ① Não seguro | app-laravel.test/products
   Illuminate\Http\UploadedFile {#1232 ▼
       -originalName: "tv_led.jpg"
       -mimeType: "image/jpeg"
       error: 0
     #hashName: null
path: "C:\Users\beto1\AppData\Local\Temp"
filename: "phpF53B.tmp"
basename: "phpF53B.tmp"
pathname: "C:\Users\beto1\AppData\Local\Temp\phpF53B.tmp"
extension: "tmp"
realPath: "C:\Users...\Temp\phpF53B.tmp"
aTime: 2020-07-28 01:01:26
mTime: 2020-07-28 01:01:26
cTime: 2020-07-28 01:01:26
inode: 0
size: 43371
       perms: 0100
pwner: 0
      group: 0
type: "file"
writable: true
readable: true
executable: false
     file: true
dir: false
link: false
linkTarget: "C:\Users\beto1\AppData\Local\Temp\phpF53B.tmp"
app\Http\Controllers\ProductController.php
<?php
namespace App\Http\Controllers;
use Illuminate\Http\Request;
class ProductController extends Controller
    public function store(Request $request)
```



dd(\$request->file('photo')->isValid());

}

```
app\Http\Controllers\ProductController.php
<?php
namespace App\Http\Controllers;
use Illuminate\Http\Request;
class ProductController extends Controller
  public function store(Request $request)
  public function store(Request $request)
    if($request->file('photo')->isValid()) {
      dd($request->photo->extension());
  }
}
  app-laravel.test/products
                                    +
          C Não seguro app-laravel.test/products
app\Http\Controllers\ProductController.php
<?php
namespace App\Http\Controllers;
use Illuminate\Http\Request;
class ProductController extends Controller
  public function store(Request $request)
  public function store(Request $request)
    if($request->file('photo')->isValid()) {
      dd($request->photo->getClientOriginalName());
  }
}
           C i Não seguro app-laravel.test/products
 "tv_led.jpg"
```

Antes de fazer o upload é necessário fazer algumas configurações. Você pode salvar em local (na pasta "storage/app") ou em público.

Trabalhando em configuração local

```
config\filesystems.php
<?php
return [
  | Default Filesystem Disk
  Here you may specify the default filesystem disk that should be used
  | by the framework. The "local" disk, as well as a variety of cloud
  | based disks are available to your application. Just store away!
  */
  'default' => env('FILESYSTEM_DRIVER', 'local'),
  | Default Cloud Filesystem Disk
  | Many applications store files both locally and in the cloud. For this
  | reason, you may specify a default "cloud" driver here. This driver
  | will be bound as the Cloud disk implementation in the container.
  */
  'cloud' => env('FILESYSTEM_CLOUD', 's3'),
  | Filesystem Disks
  | Here you may configure as many filesystem "disks" as you wish, and you
  | may even configure multiple disks of the same driver. Defaults have
  been setup for each driver as an example of the required options.
  | Supported Drivers: "local", "ftp", "sftp", "s3"
  */
```

```
'disks' => [
    'local' => [
      'driver' => 'local',
      'root' => storage_path('app'),
    ],
    'public' => [
      'driver' => 'local',
      'root' => storage_path('app/public'),
      'url' => env('APP_URL').'/storage',
       'visibility' => 'public',
    ],
    's3' => [
      'driver' => 's3',
      'key' => env('AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID'),
      'secret' => env('AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY'),
      'region' => env('AWS_DEFAULT_REGION'),
      'bucket' => env('AWS BUCKET'),
      'url' => env('AWS_URL'),
      'endpoint' => env('AWS_ENDPOINT'),
    ],
  ],
];
```

Fazendo o armazenamento do arquivo

app\Http\Controllers\ProductController.php

}



Definindo um nome customizado

.gitignore

```
app\Http\Controllers\ProductController.php
<?php
namespace App\Http\Controllers;
use Illuminate\Http\Request;
class ProductController extends Controller
{
  public function store(Request $request)
       if($request->file('photo')->isValid()) {
          $nameFile = $request->name . '.' . $request->photo->extension();
         dd($request->file('photo')->storeAs('products', $nameFile));
  }
}
▲ Não seguro | app-laravel.test/products/create
 Cadastrar novo produto
                     Descrição:
                                        Escolher arquivo tv_led.jpg
                                                                           Enviar
  ← → C ① Não seguro | app-laravel.test/products
 "products/TV.jpeg"
  ∨ storage
   ∨ app
    hUc5rqXgQdUV3jxBfMVdKCcRSvH9D4gUelciEVZV.j.

∨ public

     .gitignore
```

AULA 34 – UPLOAD DE ARQUIVOS PÚBLICOS NO LARAVEL

Trabalhando em configuração public

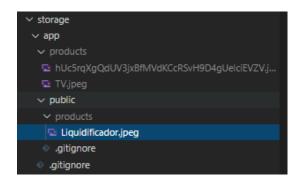
Limpando configurações em cache

php artisan config:clear

C:\laragon\www\app-laravel>php artisan config:clear Configuration cache cleared!

Armazenando um arquivo de imagem em "storage/app/public"

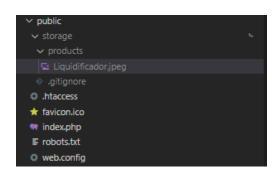




Criando um link simbólico dentro da pasta public

php artisan storage:link

C:\laragon\www\app-laravel>php artisan storage:link
The [public/storage] directory has been linked.





AULA 35 – VALIDAÇÕES NO LARAVEL 6

```
app\Http\Controllers\ProductController.php
<?php
namespace App\Http\Controllers;
use Illuminate\Http\Request;
class ProductController extends Controller
  public function store(Request $request)
    $request->validate([
      'name' => 'required | min:3 | max:255',
      'description' => 'nullable | min:3 | max:10000',
      'photo' => 'required | image'
    1);
    dd('ok');
  }
}
resources\views\admin\pages\products\create.blade.php
@extends('admin.layouts.app')
@section('title', 'Cadastrar novo produto')
@section('content')
  <h1>Cadastrar novo produto</h1>
  @if ($errors->any())
    @foreach ($errors->all() as $error)
       {| $error }}
      @endforeach
    @endif
<form action="{{ route('products.store') }}" method="post" enctype="multipart/form-data">
    @csrf
    <input type="text" name="name" placeholder="Nome:">
    <input type="text" name="description" placeholder="Descrição:">
    <input type="file" name="photo">
    <button type="submit">Enviar</button>
  </form>
@endsection
```

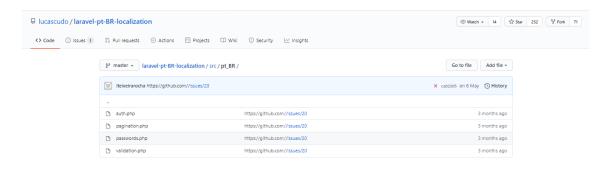
Internacionalização (pt_BR)

```
config\app.php
<?php
return [
  |-----
  | Application Name
  | This value is the name of your application. This value is used when the
  | framework needs to place the application's name in a notification or
  any other location as required by the application or its packages.
  */
 'name' => env('APP NAME', 'Laravel'),
  |-----
  | Application Environment
  | This value determines the "environment" your application is currently
  I running in. This may determine how you prefer to configure various
  | services the application utilizes. Set this in your ".env" file.
  */
  'env' => env('APP ENV', 'production'),
  | Application Debug Mode
  When your application is in debug mode, detailed error messages with
  stack traces will be shown on every error that occurs within your
  application. If disabled, a simple generic error page is shown.
  */
  'debug' => (bool) env('APP_DEBUG', false),
  |-----
  | Application URL
```

```
| This URL is used by the console to properly generate URLs when using
I the Artisan command line tool. You should set this to the root of
your application so that it is used when running Artisan tasks.
*/
'url' => env('APP_URL', 'http://localhost'),
'asset_url' => env('ASSET_URL', null),
| Application Timezone
Here you may specify the default timezone for your application, which
| will be used by the PHP date and date-time functions. We have gone
| ahead and set this to a sensible default for you out of the box.
*/
'timezone' => 'America/Sao_Paulo',
| Application Locale Configuration
The application locale determines the default locale that will be used
by the translation service provider. You are free to set this value
to any of the locales which will be supported by the application.
*/
'locale' => 'pt_BR',
```

];

https://github.com/lucascudo/laravel-pt-BR-localization/tree/master/src/pt_BR



resources\lang\pt_BR\validation.php

```
<?php
return [
  | Validation Language Lines
  The following language lines contain the default error messages used by
  the validator class. Some of these rules have multiple versions such
  as the size rules. Feel free to tweak each of these messages here.
  */
  'accepted'
                   => 'O campo :attribute deve ser aceito.',
  'active url'
                   => 'O campo :attribute não é uma URL válida.',
  'after'
                => 'O campo :attribute deve ser uma data posterior a :date.',
  'after_or_equal'
                     => 'O campo :attribute deve ser uma data posterior ou igual a :date.',
  'alpha'
                 => 'O campo :attribute só pode conter letras.',
  'alpha dash'
                    => 'O campo :attribute só pode conter letras, números e traços.',
  'alpha num'
                     => 'O campo :attribute só pode conter letras e números.',
                 => 'O campo :attribute deve ser uma matriz.',
  'array'
  'before'
                  => 'O campo :attribute deve ser uma data anterior :date.',
  'before or equal'
                       => 'O campo :attribute deve ser uma data anterior ou igual a :date.',
  'between'
                   =>[
    'numeric' => 'O campo :attribute deve ser entre :min e :max.',
    'file' => 'O campo :attribute deve ser entre :min e :max kilobytes.',
    'string' => 'O campo :attribute deve ser entre :min e :max caracteres.',
    'array' => 'O campo :attribute deve ter entre :min e :max itens.',
  ],
  'boolean'
                   => 'O campo :attribute deve ser verdadeiro ou falso.',
  'confirmed'
                    => 'O campo :attribute de confirmação não confere.',
  'date'
                 => 'O campo :attribute não é uma data válida.',
  'date equals'
                     => 'O campo :attribute deve ser uma data igual a :date.',
  'date format'
                     => 'O campo :attribute não corresponde ao formato :format.',
  'different'
                  => 'Os campos :attribute e :other devem ser diferentes.',
  'digits'
                 => 'O campo :attribute deve ter :digits dígitos.',
  'digits between'
                      => 'O campo :attribute deve ter entre :min e :max dígitos.',
  'dimensions'
                    => 'O campo :attribute tem dimensões de imagem inválidas.',
  'distinct'
                 => 'O campo :attribute campo tem um valor duplicado.',
```

```
'email'
                => 'O campo :attribute deve ser um endereço de e-mail válido.',
'ends with'
                  => 'O campo :attribute deve terminar com um dos seguintes: :values',
'exists'
               => 'O campo :attribute selecionado é inválido.',
'file'
              => 'O campo :attribute deve ser um arquivo.',
'filled'
              => 'O campo :attribute deve ter um valor.',
'gt' => [
  'numeric' => 'O campo :attribute deve ser maior que :value.',
  'file' => 'O campo :attribute deve ser maior que :value kilobytes.',
  'string' => 'O campo :attribute deve ser maior que :value caracteres.',
  'array' => 'O campo :attribute deve conter mais de :value itens.',
],
'gte' => [
  'numeric' => 'O campo :attribute deve ser maior ou igual a :value.',
  'file' => 'O campo :attribute deve ser maior ou igual a :value kilobytes.',
  'string' => 'O campo :attribute deve ser maior ou igual a :value caracteres.',
  'array' => 'O campo :attribute deve conter :value itens ou mais.',
],
'image'
                => 'O campo :attribute deve ser uma imagem.',
'in'
              => 'O campo :attribute selecionado é inválido.',
'in array'
                 => 'O campo :attribute não existe em :other.',
'integer'
                => 'O campo :attribute deve ser um número inteiro.',
'ip'
              => 'O campo :attribute deve ser um endereço de IP válido.',
'ipv4'
               => 'O campo :attribute deve ser um endereco IPv4 válido.',
'ipv6'
               => 'O campo :attribute deve ser um endereço IPv6 válido.',
'ison'
               => 'O campo :attribute deve ser uma string JSON válida.',
'lt' => [
  'numeric' => 'O campo :attribute deve ser menor que :value.',
  'file' => 'O campo :attribute deve ser menor que :value kilobytes.',
  'string' => 'O campo :attribute deve ser menor que :value caracteres.',
  'array' => 'O campo :attribute deve conter menos de :value itens.',
],
'lte' => [
  'numeric' => 'O campo :attribute deve ser menor ou igual a :value.',
  'file' => 'O campo :attribute deve ser menor ou igual a :value kilobytes.',
  'string' => 'O campo :attribute deve ser menor ou igual a :value caracteres.',
  'array' => 'O campo :attribute não deve conter mais que :value itens.',
],
'max' => [
  'numeric' => 'O campo :attribute não pode ser superior a :max.',
  'file' => 'O campo :attribute não pode ser superior a :max kilobytes.',
  'string' => 'O campo :attribute não pode ser superior a :max caracteres.',
  'array' => 'O campo :attribute não pode ter mais do que :max itens.',
],
'mimes'
                 => 'O campo :attribute deve ser um arquivo do tipo: :values.',
'mimetypes'
                   => 'O campo :attribute deve ser um arquivo do tipo: :values.',
'min' => [
  'numeric' => 'O campo :attribute deve ser pelo menos :min.',
  'file' => 'O campo :attribute deve ter pelo menos :min kilobytes.',
  'string' => 'O campo :attribute deve ter pelo menos :min caracteres.',
  'array' => 'O campo :attribute deve ter pelo menos :min itens.',
],
'not in'
                => 'O campo :attribute selecionado é inválido.',
'not_regex'
                  => 'O campo :attribute possui um formato inválido.',
'numeric'
                 => 'O campo :attribute deve ser um número.',
'password'
                  => 'A senha está incorreta.',
'present'
                 => 'O campo :attribute deve estar presente.',
'regex'
                => 'O campo :attribute tem um formato inválido.',
```

```
'required'
                  => 'O campo :attribute é obrigatório.',
  'required_if'
                   => 'O campo :attribute é obrigatório quando :other for :value.',
  'required_unless' => 'O campo :attribute é obrigatório exceto quando :other for :values.',
  'required_with' => 'O campo :attribute é obrigatório quando :values está presente.',
  'required with all' => 'O campo :attribute é obrigatório quando :values está presente.',
  'required without' => 'O campo :attribute é obrigatório quando :values não está presente.',
  'required without all' => 'O campo :attribute é obrigatório quando nenhum dos :values estão
presentes.',
  'same'
                 => 'Os campos :attribute e :other devem corresponder.',
  'size'
                =>[
    'numeric' => 'O campo :attribute deve ser :size.',
    'file' => 'O campo :attribute deve ser :size kilobytes.',
    'string' => 'O campo :attribute deve ser :size caracteres.',
    'array' => 'O campo :attribute deve conter :size itens.',
 ],
  'starts_with'
                   => 'O campo :attribute deve começar com um dos seguintes valores: :values',
  'string'
                => 'O campo :attribute deve ser uma string.',
  'timezone'
                  => 'O campo :attribute deve ser uma zona válida.',
  'unique'
                  => 'O campo :attribute já está sendo utilizado.',
                  => 'Ocorreu uma falha no upload do campo :attribute.',
  'uploaded'
               => 'O campo :attribute tem um formato inválido.',
  'url'
  'uuid' => 'O campo :attribute deve ser um UUID válido.',
  | Custom Validation Language Lines
  Here you may specify custom validation messages for attributes using the
  | convention "attribute.rule" to name the lines. This makes it quick to
  | specify a specific custom language line for a given attribute rule.
  */
  'custom' => [
    'attribute-name' => [
      'rule-name' => 'custom-message',
   ],
 ],
  | Custom Validation Attributes
  | The following language lines are used to swap our attribute placeholder
  | with something more reader friendly such as "E-Mail Address" instead
  of "email". This simply helps us make our message more expressive.
  */
  'attributes' => [
    'address' => 'endereço',
    'age' => 'idade',
    'body' => 'conteúdo',
    'city' => 'cidade',
    'country' => 'país',
```

```
'date'
           => 'data',
    'day'
           => 'dia',
    'excerpt' => 'resumo',
    'first_name'=> 'primeiro nome',
    'gender' => 'gênero',
             => 'hora',
    'hour'
    'last_name' => 'sobrenome',
    'message' => 'mensagem',
    'minute' => 'minuto',
    'mobile' => 'celular',
    'month' => 'mês',
    'name' => 'nome',
    'password' => 'senha',
    'phone' => 'telefone',
    'second' => 'segundo',
          => 'sexo',
    'state' => 'estado',
    'subject' => 'assunto',
    'text' => 'texto',
           => 'hora',
    'time'
    'title' => 'título',
    'username' => 'usuário',
    'year' => 'ano',
    'description' => 'descrição',
    'password_confirmation' => 'confirmação da senha',
  ],
];
```

Cadastrar novo produto



Cadastrar novo produto

- O campo nome é obrigatório.
- O campo descrição deve ter pelo menos 3 caracteres.
- O campo photo é obrigatório.



Cadastrando um produto sem erro de validação



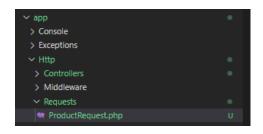
AULA 36 – VALIDAÇÕES NO LARAVEL 6 COM FORM REQUEST

É a forma correta de fazer validação no Laravel.

Criando um request

php artisan make:request ProductRequest

C:\laragon\www\app-laravel>php artisan make:request ProductRequest
Request created successfully.



app\Http\Requests\ProductRequest.php

```
<?php
namespace App\Http\Requests;
use Illuminate\Foundation\Http\FormRequest;
class ProductRequest extends FormRequest
  public function authorize()
    return true;
  public function rules()
    return [
      'name' => 'required|min:3|max:255',
      'description' => 'nullable | min:3 | max:10000',
      'photo' => 'required|image'
    ];
  }
  public function messages(){
    return[
      'name.required' => 'Nome é obrigatório!',
      'name.min' => 'Nome deve conter pelo menos 3 caracteres!',
      'photo.required' => 'Ops! Uma imagem deve ser informada!'
    ];
  }
}
```

```
<?php
namespace App\Http\Controllers;
use App\Http\Requests\ProductRequest;
use Illuminate\Http\Request;
class ProductController extends Controller
  protected $request;
  public function __construct(Request $request){
    $this->request = $request;
  }
  public function store(ProductRequest $request)
    dd('Ok');
  }
  public function update(ProductRequest $request, $id)
    dd("Editando o produto {$id}");
  }
}
▲ Não seguro | app-laravel.test/products/create
 Cadastrar novo produto
 Liquidificador
                   3 velocidades
                                     Escolher arquivo liquidificador.jpg
                                                                      Enviar
           C Não seguro app-laravel.test/products
 ① Não seguro | app-laravel.test/products/create
  Cadastrar novo produto
  Nome:
                    Descrição:
                                      Escolher arquivo Nenhum arquivo selecionado Enviar
① Não seguro | app-laravel.test/products/create
 Cadastrar novo produto
   • Nome é obrigatório!
   • Ops! Uma imagem deve ser informada!
                    Descrição:
                                        Escolher arquivo Nenhum arquivo selecionado Enviar
```

resources\views\admin\pages\products\create.blade.php @extends('admin.layouts.app') @section('title', 'Cadastrar novo produto') @section('content') <h1>Cadastrar novo produto</h1> @if (\$errors->any()) @foreach (\$errors->all() as \$error) {| \$error }} @endforeach @endif <form action="{{ route('products.store') }}" method="post" enctype="multipart/form-data"> <input type="text" name="name" placeholder="Nome:" value={{ old('name') }}> <input type="text" name="description" placeholder="Descrição:" value={{ old('description') }}> <input type="file" name="photo"> <button type="submit">Enviar</button> </form> @endsection ▲ Não seguro | app-laravel.test/products/create Cadastrar novo produto Escolher arquivo Nenhum arquivo selecionado Enviar aa bb Não seguro | app-laravel.test/products/create Cadastrar novo produto • Nome deve conter pelo menos 3 caracteres!

Escolher arquivo Nenhum arquivo selecionado Enviar

• O campo descrição deve ter pelo menos 3 caracteres.

bb

• Ops! Uma imagem deve ser informada!

aa

AULA 37 – CONECTAR O LARAVEL 6.X AO BANCO DE DADOS

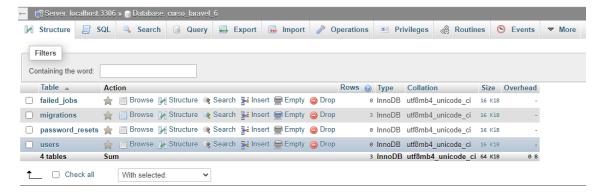
.env APP NAME=Laravel APP ENV=local APP_KEY=base64:+4asd3CqMBOVOIBxcRFx6oBOOHS/wd3lbV/towibWPQ= APP_DEBUG=true APP_URL=http://app-laravel.test/ LOG_CHANNEL=stack DB_CONNECTION=mysql DB_HOST=127.0.0.1 DB_PORT=3306 DB_DATABASE=curso_laravel_6 DB_USERNAME=root DB_PASSWORD= o- 🔄 🕁 🔯 (i) localhost/phpmyadmin/ Welcome to phpMyAdmin Log in 🕢 Username: Password: Go Criando o banco de dados - No PHPMyAdmin: **Databases** Reate database Output Description: curso_laravel_6 utf8mb4_unicode_ci Create

AULA 38 – MIGRATIONS NO LARAVEL 6.X

Criando as tabelas

php artisan migrate

```
C:\laragon\www\app-laravel>php artisan migrate
Migration table created successfully.
Migrating: 2014_10_12_000000_create_users_table
Migrated: 2014_10_12_000000_create_users_table (0.76 seconds)
Migrating: 2014_10_12_100000_create_password_resets_table
Migrated: 2014_10_12_100000_create_password_resets_table (0.51 seconds)
Migrating: 2019_08_19_000000_create_failed_jobs_table
Migrated: 2019_08_19_000000_create_failed_jobs_table (0.34 seconds)
```



AULA 39 – SEEDERS NO LARAVEL 6.X

Criando um seeder

php artisan make:seeder UsersTableSeeder

C:\laragon\www\app-laravel>php artisan make:seeder UsersTableSeeder



Criando um usuário padrão com seeders

```
database\seeds\UsersTableSeeder.php
<?php
```

use Illuminate\Database\Seeder;

```
use App\User;
class UsersTableSeeder extends Seeder
  * Run the database seeds.
  * @return void
  public function run()
    User::create([
      'name' => 'Carlos Ferreira',
      'email' => 'carlos@especializati.com.br',
      'password' => bcrypt('123456')
    ]);
  }
}
```

```
<?php
use Illuminate\Database\Seeder;
class DatabaseSeeder extends Seeder
  * Seed the application's database.
  * @return void
  public function run()
    $this->call(UsersTableSeeder::class);
 }
}
app\User.php
<?php
namespace App;
use Illuminate\Contracts\Auth\MustVerifyEmail;
use Illuminate\Foundation\Auth\User as Authenticatable;
use Illuminate\Notifications\Notifiable;
class User extends Authenticatable
 use Notifiable;
 /**
  * The attributes that are mass assignable.
  * @var array
  protected $fillable = [
    'name', 'email', 'password',
 ];
  /**
  * The attributes that should be hidden for arrays.
  * @var array
  */
  protected $hidden = [
    'password', 'remember_token',
 ];
```

```
/**
 * The attributes that should be cast to native types.
 *
 * @var array
 */
 protected $casts = [
    'email_verified_at' => 'datetime',
];
}
```

Rodando o seeder e criando o usuário

php artisan db:seed

Rodando apenas um seeder específico

php artisan db:seed --class=ProductsTableSeeder

AULA 40 – FACTORY NO LARAVEL 6.X

database\factories\UserFactory.php

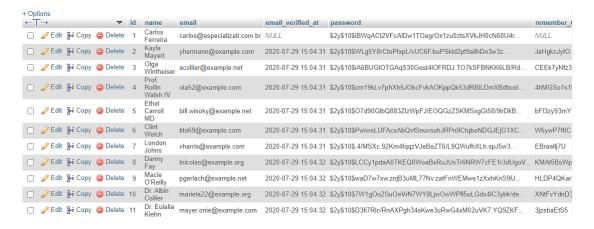
```
<?php
/** @var \Illuminate\Database\Eloquent\Factory $factory */
use App\User;
use Faker\Generator as Faker;
use Illuminate\Support\Str;
| Model Factories
| This directory should contain each of the model factory definitions for
your application. Factories provide a convenient way to generate new
| model instances for testing / seeding your application's database.
*/
$factory->define(User::class, function (Faker $faker) {
  return [
    'name' => $faker->name,
    'email' => $faker->unique()->safeEmail,
    'email_verified_at' => now(),
    // 'password' => '$2y$10$92IXUNpkjO0rOQ5byMi.Ye4oKoEa3Ro9llC/.og/at2.uheWG/igi',
    'password' => bcrypt('123456'),
    'remember_token' => Str::random(10),
  ];
});
```

Criando 10 usuários fakers

database\seeds\UsersTableSeeder.php

php artisan db:seed --class=UsersTableSeeder

 $\label{lem:c:laragon} $$C:\langle -class=UsersTableSeeder Database seeding completed successfully.$



Criando um novo factory

Apenas à título de exemplo, seria:

php artisan make:factory ProductFactory --model=Product

composer dump-upload

AULA 41 – INTRODUÇÃO AO ELOQUENT ORM DO LARAVEL

Criando model e migration simultaneamente

php artisan make:model Product -m

```
C:\laragon\www\app-laravel>php artisan make:model Product -m
Model created successfully.
Created Migration: 2020_07_30_000215_create_products_table
```

```
app\Product.php
<?php
namespace App;
use Illuminate\Database\Eloquent\Model;
class Product extends Model
 // protected $table = 'products';
database\migrations\2020_07_30_000215_create_products_table.php
<?php
use Illuminate\Database\Migrations\Migration;
use Illuminate\Database\Schema\Blueprint;
use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Schema;
class CreateProductsTable extends Migration
  * Run the migrations.
  * @return void
  */
  public function up()
    Schema::create('products', function (Blueprint $table) {
      $table->bigIncrements('id');
      $table->string('name')->unique();
      $table->double('price', 10, 2);
      $table->text('description');
      $table->string('image')->nullable();
      $table->timestamps();
    });
```

```
/**
 * Reverse the migrations.
 *
 * @return void
 */
public function down()
{
    Schema::dropIfExists('products');
}
}
```

Criando a tabela products

php artisan migrate

```
C:\laragon\www\app-laravel>php artisan migrate
Migrating: 2020_07_30_000215_create_products_table
Migrated: 2020_07_30_000215_create_products_table (0.88 seconds)
```



AULA 42 – CRIANDO FACTORY DE PRODUTOS NO LARAVEL 6X

Criando factory de produtos

php artisan make:factory ProductFactory --model=Product

C:\laragon\www\app-laravel>php artisan make:factory ProductFactory --model=Product
Factory created successfully.

Criando seeder de produtos

php artisan make:seeder ProductsTableSeeder

 $\label{lem:c:laragon} $$C: \arabel{laragon-www-app-laravel-php} $$ artisan make: seeder Products Table Seeder Seeder created successfully.$

database\seeds\ProductsTableSeeder.php

```
<?php
use App\Product;
use Illuminate\Database\Seeder;

class ProductsTableSeeder extends Seeder
{
    /**
    * Run the database seeds.
    *
    @return void
    */</pre>
```

```
public function run()
{
    factory(Product::class, 100)->create();
}
}
```

Gerando os produtos fakers

php artisan db:seed --class=ProductsTableSeeder

 $\label{lem:c:laragonwww} $$ C: \aragon\www\app-laravel>php artisan db:seed --class=ProductsTableSeeder Database seeding completed successfully.$

| + Options | | | | | | | |
|---|----|-------------|-------|--|-------|---------------------|---------------------|
| ← + | id | name | price | description | image | created_at | updated_at |
| | 1 | sunt | 12.20 | Aut ullam odio eum aut id. | NULL | 2020-07-30 00:46:44 | 2020-07-30 00:46:44 |
| □ Ø Edit ♣ Copy □ Delete | 2 | aut | 12.20 | Qui dolore delectus ut vel consequatur maxime fugi | NULL | 2020-07-30 00:46:44 | 2020-07-30 00:46:44 |
| ☐ Ø Edit ☐ Copy ☐ Delete | 3 | nihil | 12.20 | Est est deleniti odit consequatur sunt molestiae. | NULL | 2020-07-30 00:46:44 | 2020-07-30 00:46:44 |
| □ Ø Edit ♣ Copy ⊜ Delete | 4 | voluptatem | 12.20 | Ea impedit ab eos ut qui. | NULL | 2020-07-30 00:46:44 | 2020-07-30 00:46:44 |
| | 5 | nemo | 12.20 | Quia aliquid est id autem itaque alias. | NULL | 2020-07-30 00:46:45 | 2020-07-30 00:46:45 |
| ☐ Ø Edit ¾ Copy 	 Delete | 6 | dolorem | 12.20 | Ut possimus officia corrupti ipsam nihil commodi. | NULL | 2020-07-30 00:46:45 | 2020-07-30 00:46:45 |
| | 7 | ipsa | 12.20 | Enim quia hic consequuntur optio quis inventore iu | NULL | 2020-07-30 00:46:45 | 2020-07-30 00:46:45 |
| □ Ø Edit ♣ Copy ⊜ Delete | 8 | sit | 12.20 | Qui tenetur modi qui debitis. | NULL | 2020-07-30 00:46:45 | 2020-07-30 00:46:45 |
| | 9 | eveniet | 12.20 | Molestias enim ut modi amet voluptate asperiores. | NULL | 2020-07-30 00:46:45 | 2020-07-30 00:46:45 |
| □ | 10 | doloremque | 12.20 | Tempora repellendus eveniet autem aut eligendi dol | NULL | 2020-07-30 00:46:45 | 2020-07-30 00:46:45 |
| | 11 | quas | 12.20 | Assumenda hic non deleniti dicta. | NULL | 2020-07-30 00:46:45 | 2020-07-30 00:46:45 |
| □ | 12 | iure | 12.20 | Delectus non sequi nesciunt incidunt ipsa quam. | NULL | 2020-07-30 00:46:45 | 2020-07-30 00:46:45 |
| | 13 | incidunt | 12.20 | Placeat quas et aut voluptatum perspiciatis. | NULL | 2020-07-30 00:46:45 | 2020-07-30 00:46:45 |
| □ | 14 | quis | 12.20 | Temporibus quo et aut est exercitationem sunt dolo | NULL | 2020-07-30 00:46:45 | 2020-07-30 00:46:45 |
| | 15 | perferendis | 12.20 | Adipisci temporibus vitae laudantium doloremque a. | NULL | 2020-07-30 00:46:45 | 2020-07-30 00:46:45 |
| ☐ Ø Edit ¾ Copy 	 Delete | 16 | omnis | 12.20 | Dolor quasi id harum nesciunt. | NULL | 2020-07-30 00:46:45 | 2020-07-30 00:46:45 |
| | 17 | rerum | 12.20 | Quo omnis dolorem omnis ducimus sint ipsum. | NULL | 2020-07-30 00:46:45 | 2020-07-30 00:46:45 |

AULA 43 – LISTAR/PAGINAR REGISTROS NO LARAVEL 6X

```
app\Http\Controllers\ProductController.php
<?php
namespace App\Http\Controllers;
use App\Product;
use App\Http\Requests\ProductRequest;
use Illuminate\Http\Request;
  public function index()
   // $products = Product::all();
   $products = Product::paginate();
   return view('admin.pages.products.index', [
      'products' => $products
   ]);
 }
}
resources\views\admin\pages\products\index.blade.php
@extends('admin.layouts.app')
@section('title', 'Gestão de produtos')
@section('content')
 <h1>Exibindo os produtos</h1>
 <a href="{{ route('products.create') }}">Cadastrar</a>
  <hr>
  <thead>
     Nome
       Preço
       Ações
     </thead>
```

```
@forelse ($products as $product)
     {{ $product->name }}
     {{ $product->price }}
     <a href="">Detalhes</a>
     @empty
   <h5>Não há produtos cadastrados!</h5>
     @endforelse
 <br>
{!! $products->links() !!}
```

@endsection

① Não seguro | app-laravel.test/products

Exibindo os produtos

Cadastrar

| Nome | Preço | Ações |
|-------------|-------|----------|
| sunt | 12.2 | Detalhes |
| aut | 12.2 | Detalhes |
| nihil | 12.2 | Detalhes |
| voluptatem | 12.2 | Detalhes |
| nemo | 12.2 | Detalhes |
| dolorem | 12.2 | Detalhes |
| ipsa | 12.2 | Detalhes |
| sit | 12.2 | Detalhes |
| eveniet | 12.2 | Detalhes |
| doloremque | 12.2 | Detalhes |
| quas | 12.2 | Detalhes |
| iure | 12.2 | Detalhes |
| incidunt | 12.2 | Detalhes |
| quis | 12.2 | Detalhes |
| perferendis | 12.2 | Detalhes |

 4
 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 >

AULA 44 – INCLUINDO O BOOTSTRAP NO LARAVEL 6X (VIA CDN)

resources\views\admin\layouts\app.blade.php

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="pt-br">
<head>
 <meta charset="UTF-8">
 <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
 <title>@yield('title') - EspecializaTi</title>
 </p
 @stack('styles')
</head>
<body>
 <div class="container">
  @yield('content')
 </div>
 @stack('scripts')
</body>
</html>
resources\views\admin\pages\products\index.blade.php
@extends('admin.layouts.app')
@section('title', 'Gestão de produtos')
@section('content')
 <h1>Exibindo os produtos</h1>
 <a class="btn btn-primary" href="{{ route('products.create') }}">Cadastrar</a>
 <hr>
 <thead>
     Nome
       Preço
       Ações
     </thead>
   @forelse ($products as $product)
        {{ $product->name }}
        {{ $product->price }}
        <a href="">Detalhes</a>
```

Exibindo os produtos

@endsection

| Cadastrar | | |
|-------------|-------|----------|
| Nome | Preço | Ações |
| sunt | 12.2 | Detalhes |
| aut | 12.2 | Detalhes |
| nihil | 12.2 | Detalhes |
| voluptatem | 12.2 | Detalhes |
| nemo | 12.2 | Detalhes |
| dolorem | 12.2 | Detalhes |
| ipsa | 12.2 | Detalhes |
| sit | 12.2 | Detalhes |
| eveniet | 12.2 | Detalhes |
| doloremque | 12.2 | Detalhes |
| quas | 12.2 | Detalhes |
| iure | 12.2 | Detalhes |
| incidunt | 12.2 | Detalhes |
| quis | 12.2 | Detalhes |
| perferendis | 12.2 | Detalhes |
| | | |



AULA 45 – LISTANDO DETALHES DE UM REGISTRO ESPECIFICO NO LARAVEL 6X

```
app\Http\Controllers\ProductController.php
<?php
namespace App\Http\Controllers;
use App\Product;
use App\Http\Requests\ProductRequest;
use Illuminate\Http\Request;
class ProductController extends Controller
  public function show($id)
    // $products = Product::where('id', $id)->first;
    if(!$product = Product::find($id)){
      return redirect()->back();
    return view('admin.pages.products.show', [
      'product' => $product
    ]);
  }
}
resources\views\admin\pages\products\show.blade.php
@extends('admin.layouts.app')
@section('title', 'Detalhes do produto')
@section('content')
  <h1>Produto {{ $product->name }} <a href="{{ route('products.index') }}"><<</a></h1>
  <strong>Nome:</strong> {{ $product->name}}
    <strong>Preço:</strong> {{ $product->price}}
    <strong>Descrição:</strong> {{ $product->description}}
  @endsection
```

Produto dolorem <<

- Nome: dolorem
- Preço: 12.2
- Descrição: Ut possimus officia corrupti ipsam nihil commodi.

Não seguro | app-laravel.test/products

0

Exibindo os produtos

| <u> </u> | | - | - | ı |
|----------|--|---|----|---|
| | | | ra | |

| Nome | Preço | Ações |
|------------|-------|----------|
| sunt | 12.2 | Detalhes |
| aut | 12.2 | Detalhes |
| nihil | 12.2 | Detalhes |
| voluptatem | 12.2 | Detalhes |
| nemo | 12.2 | Detalhes |
| dolorem | 12.2 | Detalhes |
| ipsa | 12.2 | Detalhes |
| sit | 12.2 | Detalhes |
| eveniet | 12.2 | Detalhes |
| doloremque | 12.2 | Detalhes |
| quas | 12.2 | Detalhes |

AULA 46 – INSERINDO NOVO REGISTRO NO BANCO DE DADOS COM O LARAVEL 6

resources\views\admin\pages\products\create.blade.php @extends('admin.layouts.app') @section('title', 'Cadastrar novo produto') @section('content') <h1>Cadastrar novo produto</h1> @include('admin.includes.alerts') <form action="{{ route('products.store') }}" method="post" enctype="multipart/form-data"> @csrf <div class="form-group"> <input class="form-control" type="text" name="name" placeholder="Nome:" value={{ old('name') }}> <div class="form-group"> <input class="form-control" type="text" name="price" placeholder="Preço:" value={{ old('price') }}> </div> <div class="form-group"> <textarea class="form-control" type="text" name="description" rows="5" placeholder="Descrição:" value={{ old('description') }}></textarea> </div> <div class="form-group"> <input class="form-control" type="file" name="image"> <div class="form-group"> <button class="btn btn-success" type="submit">Enviar</button> </div> </form> @endsection resources\views\admin\includes\alerts.blade.php @if (\$errors->any()) @foreach (\$errors->all() as \$error) {| \$error }} @endforeach @endif app\Product.php <?php namespace App; use Illuminate\Database\Eloquent\Model; class Product extends Model { protected \$fillable = ['name', 'description', 'price', 'image']; }

```
app\Http\Requests\ProductRequest.php
<?php
namespace App\Http\Requests;
use Illuminate\Foundation\Http\FormRequest;
class ProductRequest extends FormRequest
  public function authorize()
    return true;
 public function rules()
    return [
     'name' => 'required | min:3 | max:255',
     'description' => 'required | min:3 | max:10000',
     'price' => 'required',
     'image' => 'nullable | image'
    ];
 }
}
app\Http\Controllers\ProductController.php
<?php
namespace App\Http\Controllers;
use App\Product;
use App\Http\Requests\ProductRequest;
use Illuminate\Http\Request;
class ProductController extends Controller
  public function index()
    // $products = Product::all();
    $products = Product::latest()->paginate();
    return view('admin.pages.products.index', [
      'products' => $products
    ]);
  public function create()
    return view('admin.pages.products.create');
```

```
public function store(ProductRequest $request)
     $data = $request->only('name', 'description', 'price');
     $product = Product::create($data);
     return redirect()->route('products.index');
  }
   public function show($id)
     if(!$product = Product::find($id)){
         return redirect()->back();
     }
     return view('admin.pages.products.show', [
         'product' => $product
     ]);
  }
}
 ▲ Não seguro | app-laravel.test/products/create
                                                                                                                            Q # D
         Cadastrar novo produto
          Smart TV 50 polegadas
          2119.90
          Televisor Philco com tela de 50 polegadas em resolução 4K (Ultra HD). Tecnologia Smart permitindo acesso ao Netflix, Youtube, Globo Play, entre outros.
          Processador Quad Core, proporcionando maior velocidade para conteúdo dos aplicativos e performance ideal para seu Televisor, além de processador
          gráfico Triple Core gerando maior velocidade no processamento de gráficos mais complexos. Possui também tecnologia de áudio Dolby.
          Escolher arquivo Nenhum arquivo selecionado
(i) Não seguro | app-laravel.test/products?page=1
      Exibindo os produtos
                                                                               Preço
                                                                                                          Ações
       Smart TV 50 polegadas
                                                                               2119.9
                                                                                                          Detalhes
                                                                               12.2
       possimus
                                                                               12.2
                                                                                                          Detalhes
       recusandae
       amet
                                                                               12.2
                                                                                                          Detalhes
                                                                               12.2
                                                                                                          Detalhes
       nulla
                                                                                                          Detalhes
       nam
                                                                               12.2
       itaque
                                                                               12.2
                                                                                                          Detalhes
       distinctio
                                                                               12.2
                                                                                                          Detalhes
                                                                               12.2
                                                                                                          Detalhes
```

AULA 47 – DELETAR UM REGISTRO NO LARAVEL 6

```
resources\views\admin\pages\products\show.blade.php
@extends('admin.layouts.app')
@section('title', 'Detalhes do produto')
@section('content')
  <h1>Produto {{ $product->name }} <a href="{{ route('products.index') }}"><</a></h1>
  <strong>Nome:</strong> {{ $product->name}}
    <strong>Preço:</strong> {{ $product->price}}
    <strong>Descrição:</strong> {{ $product->description}}
  <form action="{{ route('products.destroy', $product->id) }}" method="POST">
    @csrf
    @method('DELETE')
    <button class="btn btn-danger" type="submit">Deletar</button>
  </form>
@endsection
app\Http\Controllers\ProductController.php
<?php
namespace App\Http\Controllers;
use App\Product;
use App\Http\Requests\ProductRequest;
use Illuminate\Http\Request;
class ProductController extends Controller
{
  protected $request;
  private $repository;
  public function __construct(Request $request, Product $product){
    $this->request = $request;
    $this->repository = $product;
  }
```

```
public function index()
  $products = Product::latest()->paginate();
  return view('admin.pages.products.index', [
    'products' => $products
  ]);
}
public function create()
  return view('admin.pages.products.create');
public function store(ProductRequest $request)
  $data = $request->only('name', 'description', 'price');
  $product = $this->repository->create($data);
  return redirect()->route('products.index');
}
public function show($id)
  // $products = Product::where('id', $id)->first;
  if(!$product = $this->repository->find($id)){
    return redirect()->back();
  }
  return view('admin.pages.products.show', [
    'product' => $product
  ]);
}
public function destroy($id)
  $product = $this->repository->where('id', $id)->first();
  if(!$product){
    return redirect()->back();
  $product->delete();
  return redirect()->route('products.index');
}
```

}

- Produto Smart TV 50 polegadas

 Nome: Smart TV 50 polegadas

 Preço: 2119.9

 Descrição: Televisor Philco com tela de 50 polegadas em resolução 4K (Ultra HD). Tecnologia Smart permitindo acesso ao Netflix, Youtube, Globo Play, entre outros. Processador Quad Core, proporcionando maior velocidade para conteúdo dos aplicativos e performance ideal para seu Televisor, além de processador gráfico Triple Core gerando maior velocidade no processamento de gráficos mais complexos. Possui também tecnologia de áudio Dolby.

Deletar

① Não seguro | app-laravel.test/products

Exibindo os produtos

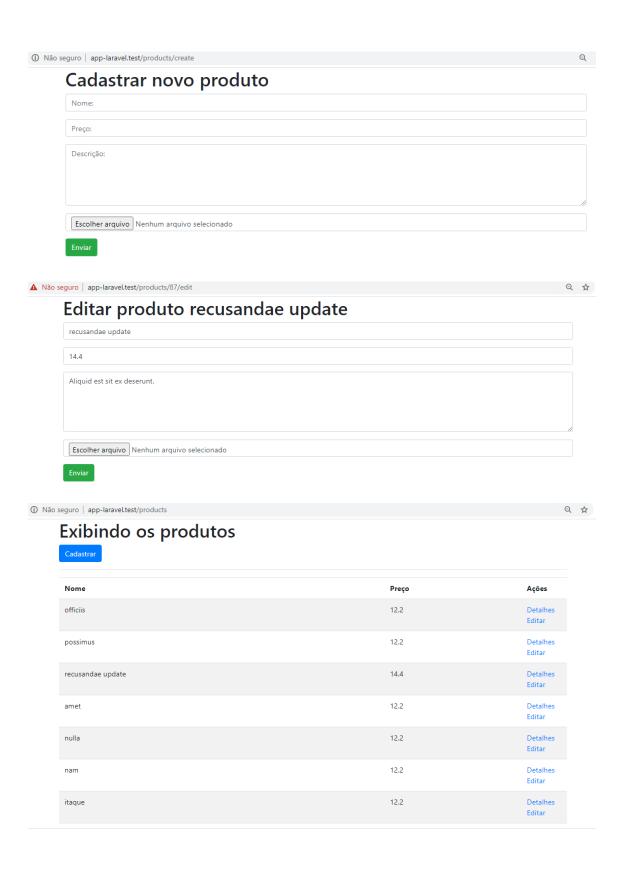
| Nome | Preço | Ações |
|------------|-------|----------|
| officiis | 12.2 | Detalhes |
| possimus | 12.2 | Detalhes |
| recusandae | 12.2 | Detalhes |
| amet | 12.2 | Detalhes |
| nulla | 12.2 | Detalhes |
| nam | 12.2 | Detalhes |
| itaque | 12.2 | Detalhes |
| distinctio | 12.2 | Detalhes |
| fugit | 12.2 | Detalhes |
| sint | 12.2 | Detalhes |

AULA 48 – EDITAR UM REGISTRO NO LARAVEL 6.X

resources\views\admin\pages\products\index.blade.php

```
@extends('admin.layouts.app')
@section('title', 'Gestão de produtos')
@section('content')
 <h1>Exibindo os produtos</h1>
 <a class="btn btn-primary" href="{{ route('products.create') }}">Cadastrar</a>
 <hr>
 <thead>
    Nome
      Preço
      Ações
    </thead>
   @forelse ($products as $product)
      {{ $product->name }}
       {{ $product->price }}
       <a href="{{ route('products.show', $product->id) }}">Detalhes</a>
         <a href="{{ route('products.edit', $product->id) }}">Editar</a>
       @empty
      <h5>Não há produtos cadastrados!</h5>
       @endforelse
   <br>
 {!! $products->links() !!}
@endsection
```

```
resources\views\admin\pages\products\edit.blade.php
@extends('admin.layouts.app')
@section('title', 'Editar produto {{ $product->name }}')
@section('content')
  <h1>Editar produto {{ $product->name }}</h1>
  <form action="{{ route('products.update', $product->id) }}" method="post">
    @method('PUT')
    @include('admin.pages.products. partials.form')
  </form>
@endsection
resources\views\admin\pages\products\create.blade.php
@extends('admin.layouts.app')
@section('title', 'Cadastrar novo produto')
@section('content')
  <h1>Cadastrar novo produto</h1>
  <form action="{{ route('products.store') }}" method="post" enctype="multipart/form-data">
    @include('admin.pages.products._partials.form')
  </form>
@endsection
resources\views\admin\pages\products\ partials\form.blade.php
@include('admin.includes.alerts')
@csrf
<div class="form-group">
 <input class="form-control" type="text" name="name" placeholder="Nome:" value={{ $product->name ??
old('name') }}>
</div>
<div class="form-group">
 <input class="form-control" type="text" name="price" placeholder="Preço:" value={{ $product->price ??
old('price') }}>
</div>
<div class="form-group">
 <textarea class="form-control" type="text" name="description" rows="5" placeholder="Descrição:" >{{ $product-
>description ?? old('description') }}</textarea>
<div class="form-group">
  <input class="form-control" type="file" name="image">
<div class="form-group">
```

AULA 49 — VALIDAÇÕES DE PRODUTOS NO LARAVEL 6 COM FORM REQUEST

```
app\Http\Controllers\ProductController.php
<?php
namespace App\Http\Controllers;
use App\Product;
use App\Http\Requests\ProductRequest;
use Illuminate\Http\Request;
class ProductController extends Controller
{
  protected $request;
  private $repository;
  public function __construct(Request $request, Product $product){
    $this->request = $request;
    $this->repository = $product;
  public function index()
    // $products = Product::all();
    $products = Product::latest()->paginate();
    return view('admin.pages.products.index', [
      'products' => $products
    ]);
  }
  public function create()
    return view('admin.pages.products.create');
  public function store(ProductRequest $request)
    $data = $request->only('name', 'description', 'price');
    $product = $this->repository->create($data);
    return redirect()->route('products.index');
  public function show($id)
```

// \$products = Product::where('id', \$id)->first;

```
if(!$product = $this->repository->find($id)){
    return redirect()->back();
  }
  return view('admin.pages.products.show', [
    'product' => $product
  ]);
}
public function edit($id)
  $product = $this->repository->where('id', $id)->first();
  if(!$product){
    return redirect()->back();
  }
  return view('admin.pages.products.edit', [
    'id' => $id,
    'product' => $product
  ]);
}
public function update(ProductRequest $request, $id)
  $product = $this->repository->where('id', $id)->first();
  if(!$product){
    return redirect()->back();
  $product->update($request->all());
  return redirect()->route('products.index');
}
public function destroy($id)
  $product = $this->repository->where('id', $id)->first();
  if(!$product){
    return redirect()->back();
  }
  $product->delete();
  return redirect()->route('products.index');
}
```

```
app\Http\Requests\ProductRequest.php
<?php
namespace App\Http\Requests;
use Illuminate\Foundation\Http\FormRequest;
class ProductRequest extends FormRequest
{
  public function authorize()
     return true;
  }
  public function rules()
     $id = $this->segment(2);
     return [
       'name' => "required | min:3 | max:255 | unique:products,name, {$id},id",
       'description' => 'required|min:3|max:10000',
      'price' => "required | regex:/^\d+(\.\d{1,2})?$/",
       'image' => 'nullable | image'
    ];
  }
}
resources\views\admin\includes\alerts.blade.php
@if ($errors->any())
  <div class="alert alert-warning">
     @foreach ($errors->all() as $error)
          {| $error }}
       @endforeach
     </div>
@endif
① Não seguro | app-laravel.test/products/create
      Cadastrar novo produto

O campo nome é obrigatório.
O campo descrição é obrigatório.
O campo price é obrigatório.

       Nome:
       Preço:
       Escolher arquivo Nenhum arquivo selecionado
```

AULA 50 – FILTRAR REGISTROS NO LARAVEL 6X

resources\views\admin\pages\products\index.blade.php

```
@extends('admin.layouts.app')
@section('title', 'Gestão de produtos')
@section('content')
 <h1>Exibindo os produtos</h1>
 <a class="btn btn-primary" href="{{ route('products.create') }}">Cadastrar</a>
 <hr>
 <form action="{{ route('products.search') }}" method="post" class="form form-inline">
   <input type="text" name="filter" class="form-control" value={{ $filters['filter'] ?? " }}>
   <button type="submit" class="btn btn-info">Pesquisar</button>
 </form>
 <thead>
    Nome
      Preço
      Ações
    </thead>
   @forelse ($products as $product)
        {{ $product->name }}
        {{ $product->price }}
          <a href="{{ route('products.show', $product->id) }}">Detalhes</a>
          <a href="{{ route('products.edit', $product->id) }}">Editar</a>
        @empty
      <h5>Não há produtos cadastrados!</h5>
        @endforelse
   <hr>
```

```
@if (isset($filters))
    {!! $products->appends($filters)->links() !!}
  {!! $products->links() !!}
  @endif
routes\web.php
<?php
Route::any('products/search', 'ProductController@search')->name('products.search');
// CRUD
Route::resource('/products', 'ProductController');
app\Product.php
<?php
namespace App;
use Illuminate\Database\Eloquent\Model;
class Product extends Model
  // protected $table = 'products';
  protected $fillable = [
    'name', 'description', 'price', 'image'
  ];
  public function search($filter = null){
    $results = $this->where(function($query) use($filter){
         $query->where('name', 'LIKE', "%{$filter}%");
    })//->toSql();
    ->paginate();
    // dd($results);
    return $results;
  }
}
```

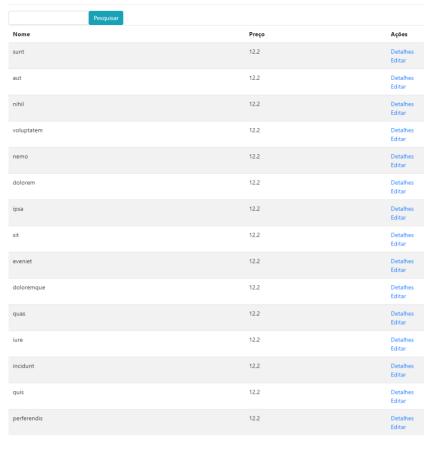
app\Http\Controllers\ProductController.php

```
<?php
namespace App\Http\Controllers;
use App\Product;
use App\Http\Requests\ProductRequest;
use Illuminate\Http\Request;
class ProductController extends Controller
  protected $request;
  private $repository;
  public function __construct(Request $request, Product $product){
    $this->request = $request;
    $this->repository = $product;
  public function index()
    $products = Product::latest()->paginate();
    return view('admin.pages.products.index', [
      'products' => $products
    ]);
  }
  public function create()
    return view('admin.pages.products.create');
  public function store(ProductRequest $request)
    $data = $request->only('name', 'description', 'price');
    $product = $this->repository->create($data);
    return redirect()->route('products.index');
  public function show($id)
    // $products = Product::where('id', $id)->first;
    if(!$product = $this->repository->find($id)){
      return redirect()->back();
    return view('admin.pages.products.show', [
      'product' => $product
    ]);
  }
```

```
public function edit($id)
  $product = $this->repository->where('id', $id)->first();
  if(!$product){
    return redirect()->back();
  return view('admin.pages.products.edit', [
    'id' => $id,
    'product' => $product
  ]);
}
public function update(ProductRequest $request, $id)
  $product = $this->repository->where('id', $id)->first();
  if(!$product){
    return redirect()->back();
  $product->update($request->all());
  return redirect()->route('products.index');
}
public function destroy($id)
  $product = $this->repository->where('id', $id)->first();
  if(!$product){
    return redirect()->back();
  $product->delete();
  return redirect()->route('products.index');
}
public function search(Request $request){
  $filters = $request->except('_token');
  $products = $this->repository->search($request->filter);
  return view('admin.pages.products.index', [
    'products' => $products,
    'filters' => $filters
  ]);
  // dd($request->all());
```

Exibindo os produtos













Exibindo os produtos

Cadastrar



Exibindo os produtos



| a Pesquisar | | |
|--------------|-------|--------------------|
| Nome | Preço | Ações |
| aut | 12.2 | Detalhes
Editar |
| voluptatem | 12.2 | Detalhes
Editar |
| ipsa | 12.2 | Detalhes
Editar |
| quas | 12.2 | Detalhes
Editar |
| ratione | 12.2 | Detalhes
Editar |
| expedita | 12.2 | Detalhes
Editar |
| saepe | 12.2 | Detalhes
Editar |
| culpa | 12.2 | Detalhes
Editar |
| voluptas | 12.2 | Detalhes
Editar |
| accusantium | 12.2 | Detalhes
Editar |
| ea | 12.2 | Detalhes
Editar |
| perspiciatis | 12.2 | Detalhes
Editar |
| natus | 12.2 | Detalhes
Editar |
| tempora | 12.2 | Detalhes
Editar |
| mollitia | 12.2 | Detalhes
Editar |



Exibindo os produtos

Cadastrar

| a Pesquisar | | |
|-------------|-------|--------------------|
| Nome | Preço | Ações |
| repudiandae | 12.2 | Detalhes
Editar |
| fugiat | 12.2 | Detalhes
Editar |
| adipisci | 12.2 | Detalhes
Editar |
| occaecati | 12.2 | Detalhes
Editar |
| beatae | 12.2 | Detalhes
Editar |
| quae | 12.2 | Detalhes
Editar |
| assumenda | 12.2 | Detalhes
Editar |
| vitae | 12.2 | Detalhes
Editar |
| sapiente | 12.2 | Detalhes
Editar |
| ipsam | 12.2 | Detalhes
Editar |
| ullam | 12.2 | Detalhes
Editar |
| harum | 12.2 | Detalhes
Editar |
| quaerat | 12.2 | Detalhes
Editar |
| molestias | 12.2 | Detalhes
Editar |
| ab | 12.2 | Detalhes
Editar |
| | | |

AULA 51 – UPLOAD DE IMAGEM PARA PRODUTO NO LARAVEL

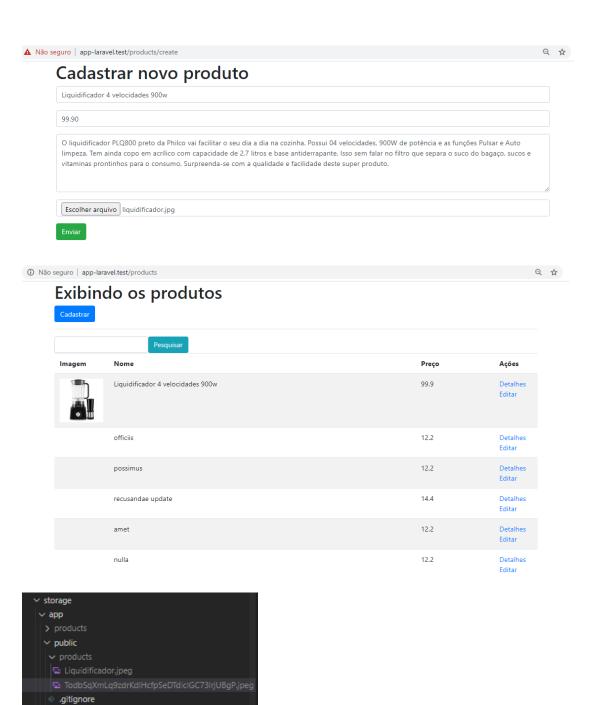
```
resources\views\admin\pages\products\edit.blade.php
@extends('admin.layouts.app')
@section('title', 'Editar produto {{ $product->name }}')
@section('content')
 <h1>Editar produto {{ $product->name }}</h1>
 <form action="{{ route('products.update', $product->id) }}" method="post" enctype="multipart/form-data">
   @method('PUT')
   @include('admin.pages.products._partials.form')
 </form>
@endsection
resources\views\admin\pages\products\index.blade.php
@extends('admin.layouts.app')
@section('title', 'Gestão de produtos')
@section('content')
 <h1>Exibindo os produtos</h1>
 <a class="btn btn-primary" href="{{ route('products.create') }}">Cadastrar</a>
 <hr>
 <form action="{{ route('products.search') }}" method="post" class="form form-inline">
   <input type="text" name="filter" class="form-control" value={{ $filters['filter'] ?? " }}>
   <button type="submit" class="btn btn-info">Pesquisar</button>
 <thead>
     Imagem
       Nome
       Preço
       Ações
     </thead>
   @forelse ($products as $product)
       @if ($product->image)
             <img src="{{ url("storage/{$product->image}") }}" alt="{{ $product->name }}" style="max-
width: 100px;">
           @endif
```

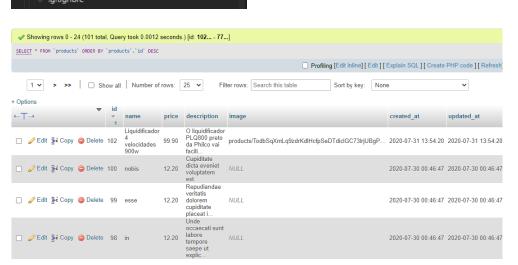
```
{{ $product->name }}
         {{ $product->price }}
           <a href="{{ route('products.show', $product->id) }}">Detalhes</a>
           <a href="{{ route('products.edit', $product->id) }}">Editar</a>
         @empty
       <h5>Não há produtos cadastrados!</h5>
         @endforelse
   <br>
  @if (isset($filters))
   {!! $products->appends($filters)->links() !!}
  @else
 {!! $products->links() !!}
 @endif
app\Http\Controllers\ProductController.php
<?php
namespace App\Http\Controllers;
use App\Product;
use App\Http\Requests\ProductRequest;
use Illuminate\Http\Request;
class ProductController extends Controller
 protected $request;
 private $repository;
 public function construct(Request $request, Product $product){
   $this->request = $request;
   $this->repository = $product;
 }
 public function index()
   // $products = Product::all();
   $products = Product::latest()->paginate();
```

{

```
return view('admin.pages.products.index', [
    'products' => $products
  ]);
}
public function create()
  return view('admin.pages.products.create');
public function store(ProductRequest $request)
  $data = $request->only('name', 'description', 'price');
  if ($request->hasFile('image') && $request->image->isValid()) {
    $imagePath = $request->image->store('products');
    $data['image'] = $imagePath;
  $product = $this->repository->create($data);
  return redirect()->route('products.index');
public function show($id)
  // $products = Product::where('id', $id)->first;
  if(!$product = $this->repository->find($id)){
    return redirect()->back();
  }
  return view('admin.pages.products.show', [
    'product' => $product
  ]);
  // return "Detalhes do produto de id {$id}";
}
public function edit($id)
  $product = $this->repository->where('id', $id)->first();
  if(!$product){
    return redirect()->back();
  }
  return view('admin.pages.products.edit', [
    'id' => $id,
    'product' => $product
  ]);
}
```

```
public function update(ProductRequest $request, $id)
  $product = $this->repository->where('id', $id)->first();
  if(!$product){
    return redirect()->back();
  $data = $request->all();
  if ($request->hasFile('image') && $request->image->isValid()) {
    if ($product->image && Storage::exists($product->image)) {
      Storage::delete($product->image);
    }
    $imagePath = $request->image->store('products');
    $data['image'] = $imagePath;
  $product->update($data);
  return redirect()->route('products.index');
}
public function destroy($id)
  $product = $this->repository->where('id', $id)->first();
  if(!$product){
    return redirect()->back();
  }
  if ($product->image && Storage::exists($product->image)) {
    Storage::delete($product->image);
  $product->delete();
  return redirect()->route('products.index');
public function search(Request $request){
  $filters = $request->except('_token');
  $products = $this->repository->search($request->filter);
  return view('admin.pages.products.index', [
    'products' => $products,
    'filters' => $filters
  ]);
}
```





AULA 52 – AUTENTICAÇÃO NO LARAVEL (5, 6 E 7)

Fazendo a instalação do pacote de autenticação do Laravel

https://laravel.com/docs/6.x/authentication

composer require laravel/ui "^1.0" --dev

```
C:\laragon\www\app-laravel>composer require laravel/ui "^1.0" --dev
./composer.json has been updated
Loading composer repositories with package information
Updating dependencies (including require-dev)
Package operations: 1 install, 0 updates, 0 removals
- Installing laravel/ui (Y1.2.0): Downloading (100%)
Package jakub-onderka/php-console-color is abandoned, you should avoid using it. Use php-parallel-lint/php-console-color instead.
Package jakub-onderka/php-console-highlighter is abandoned, you should avoid using it. Use php-parallel-lint/php-console-highlighter instead
d.
Writing lock file
Generating optimized autoload files
> Illuminate\Foundation\ComposerScripts::postAutoloadDump
> @php artisan package:discover -ansi
Discovered Package: facade/ignition
Discovered Package: facade/ignition
Discovered Package: laravel/ui
Discovered Package: nesbot/carbon
Discovered Package: nunomaduro/collision
Package manifest generated successfully.
```

Gerando o scaffold

php artisan ui vue --auth

```
C:\laragon\www\app-laravel>php artisan ui vue --auth
Vue scaffolding installed successfully.
Please run "npm install && npm run dev" to compile your fresh scaffolding.
Authentication scaffolding generated successfully.
```

Rotas

```
routes\web.php

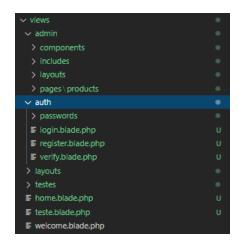
<?php

Route::any('products/search', 'ProductController@search')->name('products.search');
// CRUD

Route::resource('/products', 'ProductController');
Auth::routes();

Route::get('/home', 'HomeController@index')->name('home');
```

Views



resources\views\welcome.blade.php

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="{{ str_replace('_', '-', app()->getLocale()) }}">
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
    <title>Laravel</title>
    <!-- Fonts -->
    <link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Nunito:200,600" rel="stylesheet">
    <!-- Styles -->
    <style>
      html, body {
        background-color: #fff;
        color: #636b6f;
        font-family: 'Nunito', sans-serif;
        font-weight: 200;
        height: 100vh;
         margin: 0;
      .full-height {
        height: 100vh;
      .flex-center {
        align-items: center;
        display: flex;
        justify-content: center;
      .position-ref {
        position: relative;
      .top-right {
        position: absolute;
        right: 10px;
        top: 18px;
```

```
}
      .content {
        text-align: center;
      .title {
        font-size: 84px;
      .links > a {
        color: #636b6f;
        padding: 0 25px;
        font-size: 13px;
        font-weight: 600;
        letter-spacing: .1rem;
        text-decoration: none;
        text-transform: uppercase;
      .m-b-md {
        margin-bottom: 30px;
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <div class="flex-center position-ref full-height">
      @if (Route::has('login'))
        <div class="top-right links">
          @auth
             <a href="{{ url('/home') }}">Home</a>
            <a href="{{ route('login') }}">Login</a>
             @if (Route::has('register'))
               <a href="{{ route('register') }}">Register</a>
             @endif
          @endauth
        </div>
      @endif
      <div class="content">
        <div class="title m-b-md">
          Laravel
        </div>
        <div class="links">
          <a href="https://laravel.com/docs">Docs</a>
          <a href="https://laracasts.com">Laracasts</a>
          <a href="https://laravel-news.com">News</a>
          <a href="https://blog.laravel.com">Blog</a>
          <a href="https://nova.laravel.com">Nova</a>
          <a href="https://forge.laravel.com">Forge</a>
          <a href="https://vapor.laravel.com">Vapor</a>
          <a href="https://github.com/laravel/laravel">GitHub</a>
        </div>
      </div>
    </div>
  </body>
</html>
```



LOGIN



GITHUB



REGISTER





DOCS LARACASTS BLOG NOVA FORGE VAPOR ← → C 🛕 Não seguro | app-laravel.test/login Laravel_ • Login Register Login E-Mail Address carlos@especializati.com.b Password Remember Me Login Forgot Your Password? ← → C ③ Não seguro | app-laravel.test/home Laravel_ • Carlos Ferreira Logout Dashboard You are logged in!

Desabilitando o register e aplicando a autenticação

```
routes\web.php
<?php
Route::any('products/search', 'ProductController@search')->name('products.search')->middleware('auth');
// CRUD
Route::resource('/products', 'ProductController')->middleware('auth');
Auth::routes(['register' => false]);
Route::get('/home', 'HomeController@index')->name('home');
```

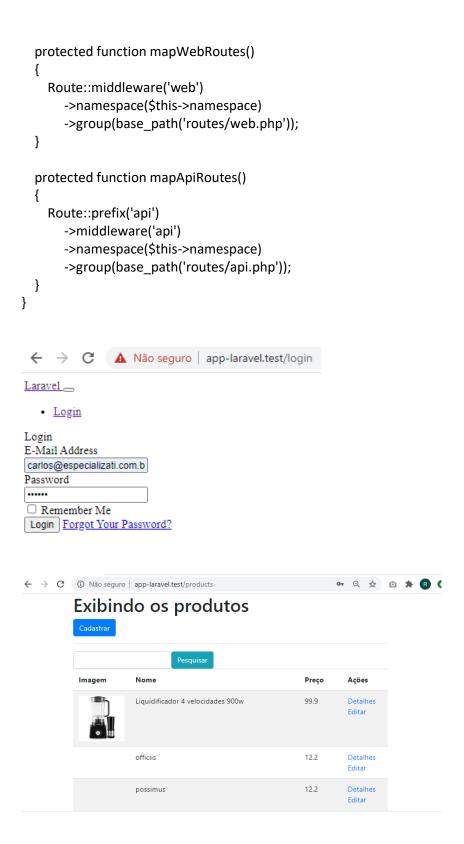
Q 🖈 🙆 🗯 🔞 🗘

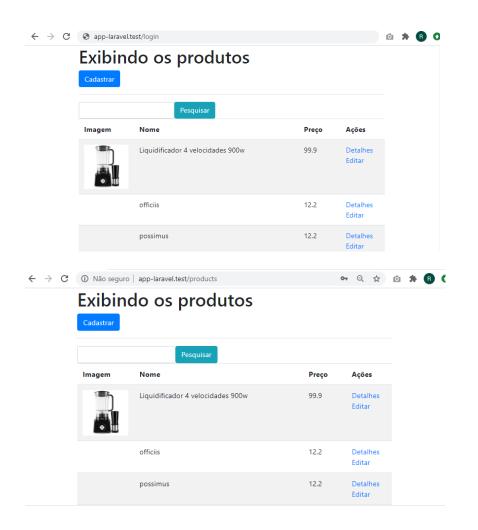


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Redirecionando para a página de entrada

```
app\Providers\RouteServiceProvider.php
<?php
namespace App\Providers;
use Illuminate\Foundation\Support\Providers\RouteServiceProvider as ServiceProvider;
use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Route;
class RouteServiceProvider extends ServiceProvider
{
  protected $namespace = 'App\Http\Controllers';
  // public const HOME = '/home';
  public const HOME = '/products';
  public function boot()
    //
    parent::boot();
  }
  public function map()
    $this->mapApiRoutes();
    $this->mapWebRoutes();
```





AULA 53 – COMPILAR ASSETS COM O LARAVEL MIX

- Baixar o node (versão mais atual), para poder usar o npm.

npm --version

```
C:\laragon\www\app-laravel>npm --version 6.9.0
```

Instalando as dependências

Execute o comando a seguir. Será criada a pasta node_modules com todas as dependências.

npm install

```
C:\laragon\www\app-laravel>npm install

npm MARN
deprecated popper.js@1.16.1: You can find the new Popper v2 at @popperjs/core, this package is dedicated to the legacy v1

npm MARN
deprecated urix@0.1.0: Please see https://github.com/lydell/urix#deprecated

npm MARN
deprecated chokidar@2.1.8: Chokidar 2 will break on node v14+. Upgrade to chokidar 3 with 15x less dependencies.

npm MARN
deprecated chokidar@2.1.8: Chokidar 2 will break on node v14+ and could be using insecure binaries. Upgrade to fsevents 2.

npm MARN
deprecated resolve-url@0.2.1: https://github.com/lydell/resolve-url#deprecated

npm mOtice created a lockfile as package-lock.json. You should commit this file.

npm MARN optional SKIPPING OPTIONAL DEPENDENCY: Sevents@1.2.7 (node_modules\chokidar\node_modules\fsevents):

npm MARN
notsup SKIPPING OPTIONAL DEPENDENCY: Unsupported platform for fsevents@1.2.13: wanted {"os":"darwin","arch":"any"} (current: {"os":

"win32", "arch":"x64"})

npm MARN
notsup SKIPPING OPTIONAL DEPENDENCY: Unsupported platform for fsevents@2.1.3: wanted {"os":"darwin","arch":"any"} (current: {"os":

"win32", "arch":"x64"})

npm MARN
notsup SKIPPING OPTIONAL DEPENDENCY: Unsupported platform for fsevents@2.1.3: wanted {"os":"darwin","arch":"any"} (current: {"os":

"win32", "arch":"x64"})

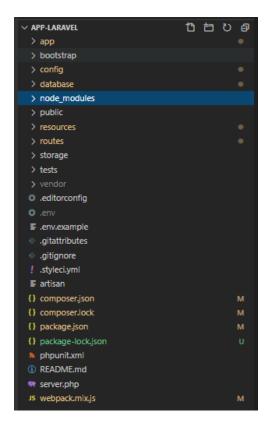
npm MARN
sass-loader@8.0.2 requires a peer of node-sass@^4.0.0 but none is installed. You must install peer dependencies yourself.

npm MARN
sass-loader@8.0.2 requires a peer of fibers@>= 3.1.0 but none is installed. You must install peer dependencies yourself.

added 1089 packages from 499 contributors and audited 1092 packages in 366.121s

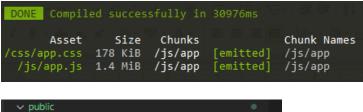
found 1 low severity vulnerability

run `npm audit fix` to fix them, or `npm audit` for details
```



Compilando

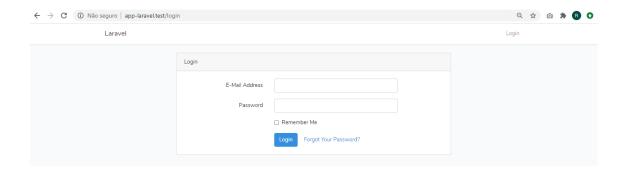
npm run dev





Compilando em tempo real

npm run dev --watch





AULA 54 – FINALIZANDO A AUTENTICAÇÃO NO LARAVEL

- Remova a rota "/home"
- Remova o controller "HomeController"
- Remova a view "home.blade.php".

Incluindo uma sidebar no template

resources\views\layouts\app.blade.php

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="pt-br">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>@yield('title') - EspecializaTi</title>
  {{-- < link rel="stylesheet" href="https://stackpath.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/4.5.0/css/bootstrap.min.css"> --}}
  <script src="{{ asset('js/app.js') }}" defer></script>
  <!-- Fonts -->
  <link rel="dns-prefetch" href="//fonts.gstatic.com">
  <link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Nunito" rel="stylesheet">
  <!-- Styles -->
  <link href="{{ asset('css/app.css') }}" rel="stylesheet">
  @stack('styles')
</head>
<body>
  <nav class="navbar navbar-expand-md navbar-light bg-white shadow-sm">
    <div class="container">
      <a class="navbar-brand" href="{{ url('/') }}">
        {{ config('app.name', 'Laravel') }}
      </a>
                      class="navbar-toggler"
                                                     type="button"
                                                                            data-toggle="collapse"
      <button
target="#navbarSupportedContent" aria-controls="navbarSupportedContent" aria-expanded="false" aria-label="{{
__('Toggle navigation') }}">
        <span class="navbar-toggler-icon"></span>
      </button>
      <div class="collapse navbar-collapse" id="navbarSupportedContent">
        <!-- Left Side Of Navbar -->
        <!-- Right Side Of Navbar -->
        ul class="navbar-nav ml-auto">
          <!-- Authentication Links -->
          @guest
             cli class="nav-item">
               <a class="nav-link" href="{{ route('login') }}">{{ __('Login') }}</a>
```

```
@if (Route::has('register'))
               class="nav-item">
                 <a class="nav-link" href="{{ route('register') }}">{{ __('Register') }}</a>
               @endif
           @else
             cli class="nav-item dropdown">
               <a id="navbarDropdown" class="nav-link dropdown-toggle" href="#" role="button" data-
toggle="dropdown" aria-haspopup="true" aria-expanded="false" v-pre>
                  {{ Auth::user()->name }} <span class="caret"></span>
               </a>
               <div class="dropdown-menu dropdown-menu-right" aria-labelledby="navbarDropdown">
                  <a class="dropdown-item" href="{{ route('logout') }}"
                   onclick="event.preventDefault();
                           document.getElementById('logout-form').submit();">
                    {{ __('Logout') }}
                  </a>
                  <form id="logout-form" action="{{ route('logout') }}" method="POST" style="display: none;">
                  </form>
               </div>
             @endguest
         </div>
    </div>
  </nav>
  <div class="container">
    @yield('content')
  </div>
  @stack('scripts')
</body>
</html>

    Não seguro | app-laravel.test/products

                                                                                                 o₁ Q ☆
      Laravel
                                                                                          Carlos Ferreira 🕶
      Exibindo os produtos
                 Nome
                                                                              Preço
                                                                                             Ações
                 Liquidificador 4 velocidades 900w
                                                                                             Detalhes
                                                                              99.9
                                                                              12.2
                 possimus
                                                                              12.2
                  recusandae update
                                                                              14.4
                                                                                             Detalhes
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                                                                                             Detalhes
                 amet
```

AULA 55 – MIDDLEWARES (FILTROS) NO LARAVEL

Middlewares são filtros no Laravel.

As definições de middlewares ficam no arquivo "app\Http\Kernel.php".

Criando um middleware

php artisan make:middleware CheckIsAdminMiddleware

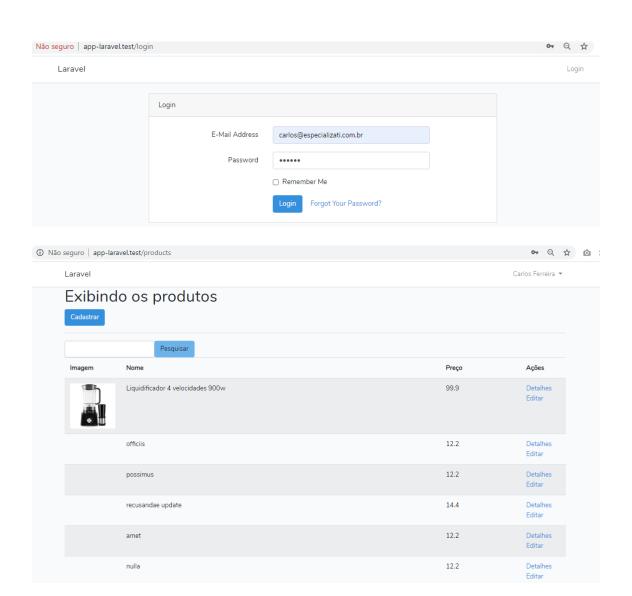
C:\laragon\www\app-laravel>php artisan make:middleware CheckIsAdminMiddleware
Middleware created successfully.

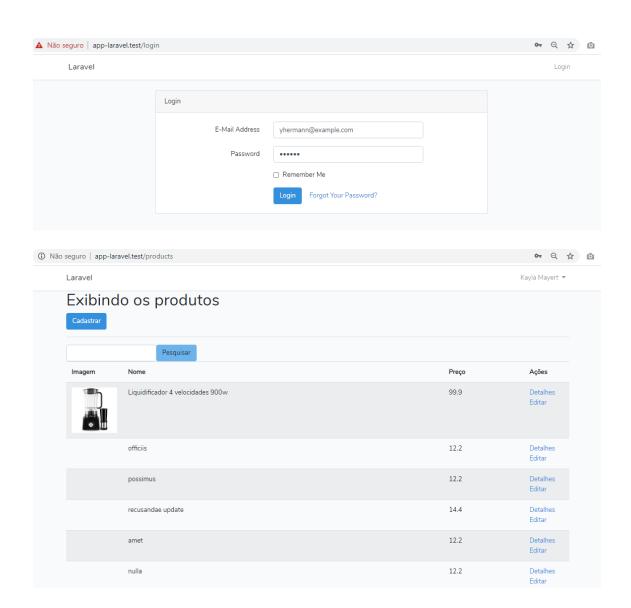
Registrando o middleware

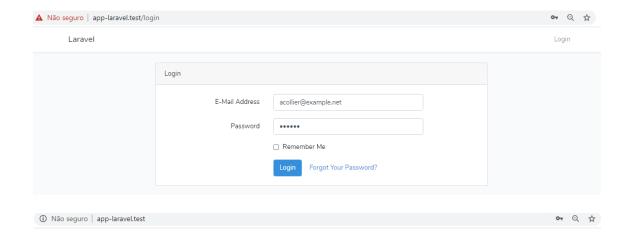
```
app\Http\Kernel.php
<?php
namespace App\Http;
use Illuminate\Foundation\Http\Kernel as HttpKernel;
class Kernel extends HttpKernel
  * The application's global HTTP middleware stack.
  * These middleware are run during every request to your application.
  * @var array
  */
  protected $middleware = [
    \App\Http\Middleware\TrustProxies::class,
    \App\Http\Middleware\CheckForMaintenanceMode::class,
    \Illuminate\Foundation\Http\Middleware\ValidatePostSize::class,
    \App\Http\Middleware\TrimStrings::class,
    \Illuminate\Foundation\Http\Middleware\ConvertEmptyStringsToNull::class,
 ];
  * The application's route middleware groups.
  * @var array
```

```
protected $middlewareGroups = [
  'web' => [
    \App\Http\Middleware\EncryptCookies::class,
    \Illuminate\Cookie\Middleware\AddQueuedCookiesToResponse::class,
    \Illuminate\Session\Middleware\StartSession::class,
    //\Illuminate\Session\Middleware\AuthenticateSession::class,
    \Illuminate\View\Middleware\ShareErrorsFromSession::class,
    \App\Http\Middleware\VerifyCsrfToken::class,
    \Illuminate\Routing\Middleware\SubstituteBindings::class,
  ],
  'api' => [
    'throttle:60,1',
    \Illuminate\Routing\Middleware\SubstituteBindings::class,
  ],
];
 * The application's route middleware.
 * These middleware may be assigned to groups or used individually.
 * @var array
 */
protected $routeMiddleware = [
  'auth' => \App\Http\Middleware\Authenticate::class,
  'auth.basic' => \Illuminate\Auth\Middleware\AuthenticateWithBasicAuth::class,
  'bindings' => \Illuminate\Routing\Middleware\SubstituteBindings::class,
  'cache.headers' => \Illuminate\Http\Middleware\SetCacheHeaders::class,
  'can' => \Illuminate\Auth\Middleware\Authorize::class,
  'guest' => \App\Http\Middleware\RedirectIfAuthenticated::class,
  'password.confirm' => \Illuminate\Auth\Middleware\RequirePassword::class,
  'signed' => \Illuminate\Routing\Middleware\ValidateSignature::class,
  'throttle' => \Illuminate\Routing\Middleware\ThrottleRequests::class,
  'verified' => \Illuminate\Auth\Middleware\EnsureEmailIsVerified::class,
  'check.is.admin' => \App\Http\Middleware\CheckIsAdminMiddleware::class
];
 * The priority-sorted list of middleware.
 * This forces non-global middleware to always be in the given order.
 * @var array
 */
protected $middlewarePriority = [
  \Illuminate\Session\Middleware\StartSession::class,
  \Illuminate\View\Middleware\ShareErrorsFromSession::class,
  \App\Http\Middleware\Authenticate::class,
  \Illuminate\Routing\Middleware\ThrottleRequests::class,
  \Illuminate\Session\Middleware\AuthenticateSession::class,
  \Illuminate\Routing\Middleware\SubstituteBindings::class,
  \Illuminate\Auth\Middleware\Authorize::class,
];
```

```
routes\web.php
<?php
Route:: any ('products/search', 'ProductController@search') -> name ('products.search') -> middleware ('auth'); \\
// CRUD
Route:: resource ('/products', 'Product Controller') -> middle ware (['auth', 'check.is.admin']); \\
Auth::routes(['register' => false]);
Route::get('/home', 'HomeController@index')->name('home');
app\Http\Middleware\CheckIsAdminMiddleware.php
<?php
namespace App\Http\Middleware;
use Closure;
class CheckIsAdminMiddleware
   * Handle an incoming request.
   * @param \Illuminate\Http\Request $request
   * @param \Closure $next
   * @return mixed
  public function handle($request, Closure $next)
    // dd('Estou aqui');
    $user = auth()->user();
    if (!in_array($user->email, ['carlos@especializati.com.br', 'yhermann@example.com'])) {
      return redirect('/');
    }
    return $next($request);
  }
```









https://academy.especializati.com.br/aula/ferramentas-para-trabalhar-com-laravel-6

DOCS