# Laravel 8 - Novidades Code Experts

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ulWQZ8QWmas&list=PLswa9HeoJUq8 8xDGrXBy6MfLtjsSXkTJ

Resumo feito por Roberto Pinheiro

#### Aula 01 - O início

Setembro de 2020 marcou a chegada de uma das mais aguardadas atualizações dentro da comunidade de desenvolvimento: o Laravel 8 o lançamento da nova versão cheia de novidades! Com melhorias de segurança e autenticação além uma variedade de outras correções de bugs e melhorias de usabilidade.

O Laravel 8 continua com as melhorias feitas no Laravel 7.x, introduzindo Laravel Jetstream, classes de model factory, migration squashing para seus arquivos de migração, uma nova funcionalidade de Job Batching além de uma variedade de outras correções de bugs e melhorias de usabilidade.

### Requisitos de sistema para a instalação

- PHP na versão 7.3 ou superior
- BCMath PHP Extensão ativa
- Ctype PHP Extensão ativa
- Fileinfo PHP Extensão ativa
- JSON PHP Extensão ativa
- Mbstring PHP Extensão ativa
- OpenSSL PHP Extensão ativa
- PDO PHP Extensão ativa
- Tokenizer PHP Extensão ativa
- XML PHP Extensão ativa

### Models agora organizados dentro de uma pasta

Agora todos os desenvolvedores que sofriam com a organização das Models tiveram seus problemas encerrados. Se antes as models ficavam por padrão na pasta raiz de app, agora elas possuem uma pasta para chamar de sua: app/Models.

Todos os comandos relevantes do gerador foram atualizados para assumir que os modelos existem no diretório app/Models. O desenvolvedor ainda tem a liberdade de colocar suas models dentro do diretório raiz da pasta app sem maiores problemas. O que vale são as possibilidades para a organização de sua aplicação.

- Os models ao serem criados com o comando php artisan make:model, serão armazenados em app\Models. Caso a pasta Models seja excluída, os models serão armazenados diretamente na pasta app.

### Instalação global

composer global require laravel/installer

### Criando um projeto

laravel new laravel8\_novidades

cd laravel8\_novidades

php --version

C:\xampp\htdocs\laravel8\_novidades>php --version PHP 7.4.25 (cli) (built: Oct 20 2021 09:30:08) ( ZTS Visual C++ 2017 x64 ) Copyright (c) The PHP Group Zend Engine v3.4.0, Copyright (c) Zend Technologies

laravel --version

C:\xampp\htdocs\laravel8\_novidades>laravel --version Laravel Installer 4.2.9

php artisan --version

C:\xampp\htdocs\laravel8\_novidades>php artisan --version Laravel Framework 8.73.2

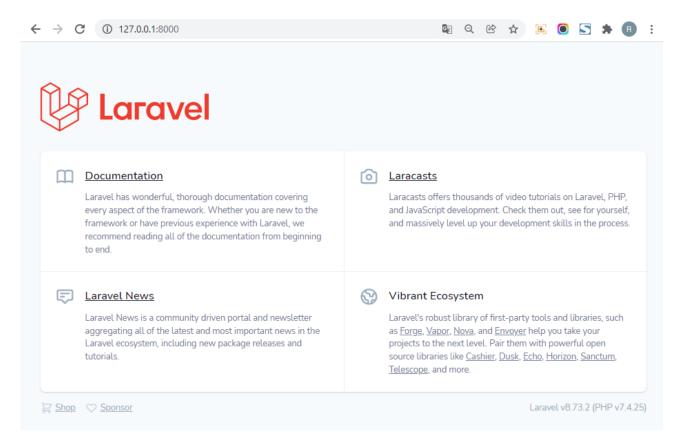
### Aula 02 - SchemaDump & Detalhes Sobre Rotas

Na pasta do projeto, entre com o seguinte comando:

php artisan serve

C:\xampp\htdocs\laravel8\_novidades>php artisan serve Starting Laravel development server: http://127.0.0.1:8000 [Sat Nov 27 22:44:22 2021] PHP 7.4.25 Development Server (http://127.0.0.1:8000) started

http://127.0.0.1:8000/



#### Criando um controller de testes

php artisan make:controller TestController

C:\xampp\htdocs\laravel8\_novidades>php artisan make:controller TestController Controller created successfully.

### app\Http\Controllers\TestController.php

```
<?php
namespace App\Http\Controllers;
use Illuminate\Http\Request;
class TestController extends Controller
{
    public function index() {
        return "Meu controller: " . __CLASS__;
    }
}

Rotas no Laravel 8

- Antes era assim...

routes\web.php</pre>
```

## Roteamento de atualizações de namespace

Route::get('/', 'TestController@index');

use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Route;

/\* Antes era assim... \*/

<?php

Em versões anteriores do Laravel, o RouteServiceProvider continha uma propriedade \$namespace. O valor desta propriedade seria automaticamente prefixado nas definições de rota do controlador e chamadas para o action helper / URL :: action method.

No Laravel 8.x, esta propriedade é nula por padrão. Isso significa que nenhum prefixo de namespace automático será feito pelo Laravel. Portanto, em novos aplicativos Laravel 8.x, as definições de rota do controlador devem ser definidas usando a sintaxe padrão de chamada do PHP.

```
use App\Http\Controllers\UserController;
Route::get('/users', [UserController::class, 'index']);
```

```
- No Laravel 8 é assim...
```

#### routes\web.php

Meu controller: App\Http\Controllers\TestController

### SchemaDump

No PHPMyAdmin, crie um BD chamado laravel8 novidades.



#### .env

```
APP NAME=Laravel
APP ENV=local
APP KEY=base64:mgDKc1xwpUfjz2bISkIUC1L2t/jpcwsa9RW8AXijwd0=
APP DEBUG=true
APP_URL=http://laravel8_novidades.test
LOG CHANNEL=stack
LOG_DEPRECATIONS_CHANNEL=null
LOG LEVEL=debug
DB CONNECTION=mysql
DB HOST=127.0.0.1
DB PORT=3306
DB DATABASE=laravel8_novidades
DB USERNAME=root
DB PASSWORD=
BROADCAST DRIVER=log
CACHE DRIVER=file
FILESYSTEM DRIVER=local
QUEUE CONNECTION=sync
SESSION DRIVER=file
SESSION LIFETIME=120
MEMCACHED HOST=127.0.0.1
REDIS HOST=127.0.0.1
REDIS PASSWORD=null
REDIS PORT=6379
MAIL MAILER=smtp
MAIL_HOST=mailhog
MAIL_PORT=1025
MAIL_USERNAME=null
MAIL PASSWORD=null
MAIL ENCRYPTION=null
MAIL FROM ADDRESS=null
MAIL FROM NAME="${APP NAME}"
AWS ACCESS_KEY_ID=
AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY=
AWS_DEFAULT_REGION=us-east-1
AWS BUCKET=
AWS USE PATH STYLE ENDPOINT=false
PUSHER APP ID=
PUSHER APP KEY=
PUSHER APP SECRET=
PUSHER APP CLUSTER=mt1
MIX PUSHER APP KEY="${PUSHER APP KEY}"
MIX PUSHER APP CLUSTER="${PUSHER APP CLUSTER}"
```

#### php artisan migrate

```
C:\xampp\htdocs\laravel8_novidades>php artisan migrate
Migration table created successfully.
Migrating: 2014_10_12_000000_create_users_table
Migrated: 2014_10_12_000000_create_users_table (1,080.80ms)
Migrating: 2014_10_12_100000_create_password_resets_table
Migrated: 2014_10_12_100000_create_password_resets_table (744.72ms)
Migrating: 2019_08_19_000000_create_failed_jobs_table
Migrated: 2019_08_19_000000_create_failed_jobs_table (558.96ms)
Migrating: 2019_12_14_000001_create_personal_access_tokens_table (1,406.89ms)
Migrated: 2019_12_14_000001_create_personal_access_tokens_table (1,406.89ms)
```

### php artisan schema:dump

```
C:\xampp\htdocs\laravel8_novidades>php artisan schema:dump
Database schema dumped successfully.
```

- Gera um arquivo sql dump, a partir das migrations.
- Cria uma nova pasta chamada schema dentro da pasta database, com um arquivo chamado mysql-schema.dump
- Normalmente é utilizado quando há um número grande de migrations.

#### database\schema\mysql-schema.dump

```
/*!40103 SET @OLD TIME ZONE=@@TIME ZONE */;
/*!40103 SET TIME ZONE='+00:00' */;
/*!40014 SET @OLD UNIQUE CHECKS=@@UNIQUE CHECKS, UNIQUE CHECKS=0 */;
/*!40014 SET @OLD FOREIGN KEY CHECKS=@@FOREIGN KEY CHECKS, FOREIGN KEY CHECKS=0
/*!40101 SET @OLD SQL MODE=@@SQL MODE, SQL MODE='NO AUTO VALUE ON ZERO' */;
/*!40111 SET @OLD_SQL_NOTES=@@SQL_NOTES, SQL_NOTES=0 */;
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS `failed_jobs`;
/*!40101 SET @saved cs client = @@character set client */;
/*!40101 SET character set client = utf8 */;
CREATE TABLE `failed jobs` (
  `id` bigint(20) unsigned NOT NULL AUTO INCREMENT,
  `uuid` varchar(255) COLLATE utf8mb4_unicode_ci NOT NULL,
  `connection` text COLLATE utf8mb4_unicode_ci NOT NULL,
  `queue` text COLLATE utf8mb4 unicode ci NOT NULL,
  `payload` longtext COLLATE utf8mb4_unicode_ci NOT NULL,
  `exception` longtext COLLATE utf8mb4_unicode_ci NOT NULL, `failed_at` timestamp NOT NULL DEFAULT current_timestamp(),
  PRIMARY KEY ('id'),
  UNIQUE KEY `failed jobs uuid unique` (`uuid`)
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8mb4 COLLATE=utf8mb4 unicode ci;
/*!40101 SET character set client = @saved cs client */;
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS `migrations`;
/*!40101 SET @saved cs client
                                  = @@character set client */;
/*!40101 SET character set client = utf8 */;
CREATE TABLE `migrations` (
  id int(10) unsigned NOT NULL AUTO INCREMENT,
  `migration` varchar(255) COLLATE utf8mb4 unicode ci NOT NULL,
  `batch` int(11) NOT NULL,
  PRIMARY KEY (`id`)
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8mb4 COLLATE=utf8mb4 unicode ci;
/*!40101 SET character_set_client = @saved_cs_client */;
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS `password_resets`;
/*!40101 SET @saved_cs_client
                                 = @@character set client */;
/*!40101 SET character_set_client = utf8 */;
CREATE TABLE `password_resets` (
  `email` varchar(255) COLLATE utf8mb4 unicode ci NOT NULL,
  `token` varchar(255) COLLATE utf8mb4 unicode ci NOT NULL,
  `created at` timestamp NULL DEFAULT NULL,
 KEY `password resets email index` (`email`)
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8mb4 COLLATE=utf8mb4 unicode ci;
/*!40101 SET character_set_client = @saved_cs_client */;
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS `personal_access_tokens`;
/*!40101 SET @saved_cs_client
                                = @@character set client */;
/*!40101 SET character set client = utf8 */;
CREATE TABLE `personal access tokens` (
  `id` bigint(20) unsigned NOT NULL AUTO INCREMENT,
  `tokenable type` varchar(255) COLLATE utf8mb4 unicode ci NOT NULL,
  `tokenable id` bigint(20) unsigned NOT NULL,
  `name` varchar(255) COLLATE utf8mb4 unicode ci NOT NULL,
  `token` varchar(64) COLLATE utf8mb4 unicode ci NOT NULL,
  `abilities` text COLLATE utf8mb4 unicode ci DEFAULT NULL,
  `last used at` timestamp NULL DEFAULT NULL,
  `created at` timestamp NULL DEFAULT NULL,
  `updated at` timestamp NULL DEFAULT NULL,
  PRIMARY KEY ('id'),
  UNIQUE KEY `personal access tokens token unique` (`token`),
  KEY `personal access tokens tokenable type tokenable id index`
(`tokenable type`,`tokenable id`)
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8mb4 COLLATE=utf8mb4 unicode ci;
/*!40101 SET character set client = @saved cs client */;
```

```
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS `users`;
/*!40101 SET @saved_cs_client = @@character set client */;
/*!40101 SET character set client = utf8 */;
CREATE TABLE `users` (
  `id` bigint(20) unsigned NOT NULL AUTO INCREMENT,
  `name` varchar(255) COLLATE utf8mb4 unicode ci NOT NULL,
  `email` varchar(255) COLLATE utf8mb4 unicode ci NOT NULL,
  `email verified at` timestamp NULL DEFAULT NULL,
  `password` varchar(255) COLLATE utf8mb4_unicode ci NOT NULL,
  `remember_token` varchar(100) COLLATE utf8mb4_unicode_ci DEFAULT NULL,
  `created_at` timestamp NULL DEFAULT NULL,
  `updated at` timestamp NULL DEFAULT NULL,
 PRIMARY KEY ('id'),
 UNIQUE KEY `users email unique` (`email`)
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8mb4 COLLATE=utf8mb4 unicode ci;
/*!40101 SET character set client = @saved cs client */;
/*!40103 SET TIME ZONE=@OLD TIME ZONE */;
/*!40101 SET SQL MODE=@OLD SQL MODE */;
/*!40014 SET FOREIGN KEY CHECKS=@OLD FOREIGN KEY CHECKS */;
/*!40014 SET UNIQUE CHECKS=@OLD UNIQUE CHECKS */;
/*!40111 SET SQL NOTES=@OLD SQL NOTES */;
INSERT INTO `migrations` VALUES (1,'2014 10 12 000000 create users table',1);
INSERT INTO `migrations` VALUES
(2,'2014 10 12 100000 create password resets table',1);
INSERT INTO `migrations` VALUES
(3,'2019 08 19 000000 create failed jobs table',1);
INSERT INTO `migrations` VALUES
(4,'2019_12_14_000001_create_personal_access_tokens_table',1);
php artisan schema:dump --prune
```

Gera o dump e remove as migrations.

### Criando a migration para tabela de pedidos

```
php artisan make:migration create_orders_table
create_<nome_tabela>_table
Essa é a convenção para criar migrations
```

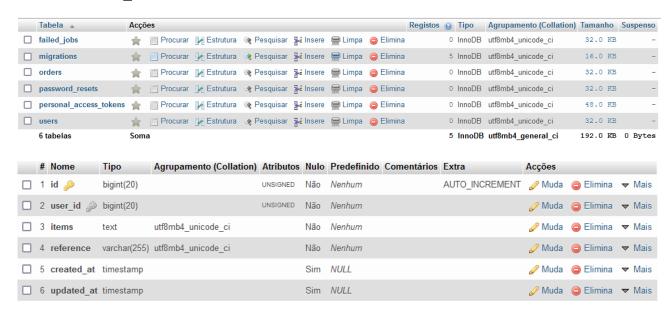
C:\xampp\htdocs\laravel8\_novidades>php artisan make:migration create\_orders\_table
Created Migration: 2021\_11\_28\_095107\_create\_orders\_table

#### database\migrations\2021 11 28 095107 create orders table.php

```
<?php
use Illuminate\Database\Migrations\Migration;
use Illuminate\Database\Schema\Blueprint;
use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Schema;
class CreateOrdersTable extends Migration
    public function up()
        Schema::create('orders', function (Blueprint $table) {
            $table->id();
            $table->foreignId('user id')->constrained()->cascadeOnDelete();
            $table->text('items');
            $table->string('reference');
            $table->timestamps();
        });
    }
    public function down()
        Schema::dropIfExists('orders');
    }
}
- Apaque a pasta schema e entre com:
php artisan migrate: fresh
```

```
C:\xampp\htdocs\laravel8_novidades>php artisan migrate:fresh
Migrated: 2014_10_12_000000_create_users_table (934.17ms)
Migrating: 2014_10_12_100000_create_password_resets_table
Migrated: 2014_10_12_100000_create_password_resets_table (513.53ms)
Migrating: 2019_08_19_000000_create_failed_jobs_table
Migrated: 2019_08_19_000000_create_failed_jobs_table (690.30ms)
Migrating: 2019_12_14_000001_create_personal_access_tokens_table
Migrated: 2019_12_14_000001_create_personal_access_tokens_table (954.77ms)
Migrating: 2021_11_28_095107_create_orders_table (1,466.54ms)
```

### db: laravel8 novidades



### Aula 03 - Factories Melhorias

- Dentro da pasta database, a pasta que anteriormente era chamada de seeds, no Laravel 8 chama-se seeders.

#### Classes de Model Factory

As model factories foram inteiramente reescritas e aprimoradas para serem utilizadas como classes (não são mais arquivos PHP com uma definição, como era anteriormente).

Graças ao novo trait HasFactory pode ser verificada a existência do factory disponível nos modelos gerados, sendo utilizada como descrito a seguir.

```
use App\Models\User;
User::factory()->count(50)->create();
```

Como as Model Factory agora são classes PHP simples, as transformações de estado podem ser escritas como métodos de classe, o que traz facilidade para adicionar outras classes auxiliares dentro dos seus Modelos. Exemplos completos dessa funcionalidade estão na documentação oficial do Laravel.

- A classe do factory está diretamente relacionada com o model.
- É possível trabalhar com factories, a partir do Model.

### Criando usuários a partir do arquivo de rotas

#### routes\web.php

```
<?php

use \App\Models\User;
use App\Http\Controllers\TestController;
use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Route;

Route::get('/', [TestController::class, 'index']);

Route::get('/factories', function(){
    User::factory()->count(4)->create();
});
```

- No browser, entre com:

#### http://127.0.0.1:8000/factories

- Serão criados 4 usuários:



#### Criando usuários com o DatabaseSeeder

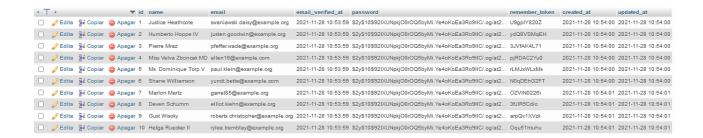
```
php artisan migrate: fresh
```

#### database\seeders\DatabaseSeeder.php

```
<?php
namespace Database\Seeders;
use Illuminate\Database\Seeder;
class DatabaseSeeder extends Seeder
{
    public function run()
    {
        \App\Models\User::factory(10)->create();
    }
}
```

php artisan db:seed

C:\xampp\htdocs\laravel8\_novidades>php artisan db:seed
Database seeding completed successfully.



### Criando o model para os pedidos

php artisan make:model Order

C:\xampp\htdocs\laravel8\_novidades>php artisan make:model Order
Model created successfully.

#### Relacionamentos entre tabelas

### app\Models\User.php

```
<?php
namespace App\Models;
use Illuminate\Contracts\Auth\MustVerifyEmail;
use Illuminate\Database\Eloquent\Factories\HasFactory;
use Illuminate\Foundation\Auth\User as Authenticatable;
use Illuminate\Notifications\Notifiable;
use Laravel\Sanctum\HasApiTokens;
class User extends Authenticatable
    use HasApiTokens, HasFactory, Notifiable;
    protected $fillable = [
        'name',
        'email',
        'password',
    ];
    protected $hidden = [
        'password',
        'remember token',
    ];
    protected $casts = [
       'email verified at' => 'datetime',
    ];
    public function orders(){
      return $this->hasMany(Order::class);
}
```

#### app\Models\Order.php

```
<?php
namespace App\Models;
use Illuminate\Database\Eloquent\Factories\HasFactory;
use Illuminate\Database\Eloquent\Model;

class Order extends Model
{
    use HasFactory;
    protected $fillable = ['user_id', 'items', 'reference'];
    public function user() {
        return $this->belongsTo(User::class);
    }
}
```

### Criando usuários e pedidos com as factories

#### Gerando a factory para pedidos

```
php artisan make: factory OrderFactory
```

C:\xampp\htdocs\laravel8\_novidades>php artisan make:factory OrderFactory
Factory created successfully.

#### database\factories\OrderFactory.php

```
<?php
namespace Database\Factories;
use \App\Models\User;
use Illuminate\Database\Eloquent\Factories\Factory;
class OrderFactory extends Factory
{
    public function definition()
    {
        return [
            'user_id' => User::factory(),
            'items' => 'items-' . rand(1,100),
            'reference' => 'x-' . rand(1,100),
        ];
    }
}
```

### Criando um seeder para pedidos

php artisan make:seeder OrdersTableSeeder

C:\xampp\htdocs\laravel8\_novidades>php artisan make:seeder OrdersTableSeeder
Seeder created successfully.

#### database\seeders\OrdersTableSeeder.php

```
<?php
namespace Database\Seeders;
use \App\Models\Order;
use Illuminate\Database\Seeder;
class OrdersTableSeeder extends Seeder
{
    public function run()
    {
        Order::factory(2)->create();
    }
}
```

### Criando um seeder para usuários

php artisan make:seeder UsersTableSeeder

C:\xampp\htdocs\laravel8\_novidades>php artisan make:seeder UsersTableSeeder
Seeder created successfully.

#### database\seeders\UsersTableSeeder.php

```
<?php
namespace Database\Seeders;
use \App\Models\User;
use Illuminate\Database\Seeder;

class UsersTableSeeder extends Seeder
{
    public function run()
    {
        User::factory(10) ->create();
    }
}
```

#### Linkando os seeders criados com o DatabaseSeeder

#### database\seeders\DatabaseSeeder.php

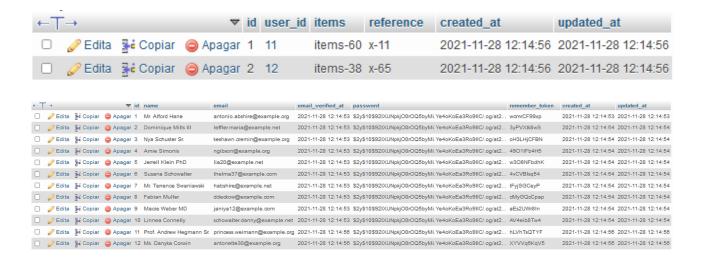
```
<?php
namespace Database\Seeders;
use Illuminate\Database\Seeder;
class DatabaseSeeder extends Seeder
{
   public function run()
   {
        $this->call([
            UsersTableSeeder::class,
            OrdersTableSeeder::class
        ]);
   }
}
```

### **Gerando os registros**

```
php artisan migrate: fresh
```

php artisan db:seed

```
C:\xampp\htdocs\laravel8_novidades>php artisan db:seed
Seeding: Database\Seeders\UsersTableSeeder
Seeded: Database\Seeders\UsersTableSeeder (599.10ms)
Seeding: Database\Seeders\OrdersTableSeeder
Seeded: Database\Seeders\OrdersTableSeeder (1,987.91ms)
Database seeding completed successfully.
```



### **Aula 04 - Rate Limiting**

```
Define o número de requisições API que podem ser feitas por minuto.
Anteriormente (máximo de 60 requisições por minuto):
  'api' => [
    'throttle:60,1',
     \Illuminate\Routing\Middleware\SubstituteBindings::class,
  1.
No Laravel8:
app\Http\Kernel.php
<?php
namespace App\Http;
use Illuminate\Foundation\Http\Kernel as HttpKernel;
class Kernel extends HttpKernel
    protected $middleware = [
        // \App\Http\Middleware\TrustHosts::class,
        \App\Http\Middleware\TrustProxies::class,
        \Fruitcake\Cors\HandleCors::class,
        \App\Http\Middleware\PreventRequestsDuringMaintenance::class,
        \Illuminate\Foundation\Http\Middleware\ValidatePostSize::class,
        \App\Http\Middleware\TrimStrings::class,
        \Illuminate\Foundation\Http\Middleware\ConvertEmptyStringsToNull::class,
    ];
    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:api',
            \Illuminate\Routing\Middleware\SubstituteBindings::class,
        ],
    ];
    protected $routeMiddleware = [
        'auth' => \App\Http\Middleware\Authenticate::class,
        'auth.basic' => \Illuminate\Auth\Middleware\AuthenticateWithBasicAuth::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,
   ];
}
```

#### app\Providers\RouteServiceProvider.php

\$this->configureRateLimiting();

<?php

```
namespace App\Providers;
use Illuminate\Cache\RateLimiting\Limit;
use Illuminate\Foundation\Support\Providers\RouteServiceProvider as ServiceProvider;
use Illuminate\Http\Request;
use Illuminate\Support\Facades\RateLimiter;
use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Route;
class RouteServiceProvider extends ServiceProvider
    public const HOME = '/home';
    // protected $namespace = 'App\\Http\\Controllers';
    public function boot()
        $this->configureRateLimiting();
        $this->routes(function () {
            Route::prefix('api')
                ->middleware('api')
                ->namespace($this->namespace)
                ->group(base_path('routes/api.php'));
            Route::middleware('web')
                ->namespace($this->namespace)
                ->group(base path('routes/web.php'));
        });
    }
    protected function configureRateLimiting()
        RateLimiter::for('api', function (Request $request) {
            return Limit::perMinute(60)->by(optional($request->user())->id ?: $request-
>ip());
        });
    }
}
- Altere de 60 requisições por minuto para 4 requisições por minuto:
app\Providers\RouteServiceProvider.php
<?php
namespace App\Providers;
use Illuminate\Cache\RateLimiting\Limit;
use Illuminate\Foundation\Support\Providers\RouteServiceProvider as ServiceProvider;
use Illuminate\Http\Request;
use Illuminate\Support\Facades\RateLimiter;
use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Route;
class RouteServiceProvider extends ServiceProvider
{
    public const HOME = '/home';
    // protected $namespace = 'App\\Http\\Controllers';
    public function boot()
```

```
$this->routes(function () {
           Route::prefix('api')
               ->middleware('api')
               ->namespace($this->namespace)
               ->group(base_path('routes/api.php'));
           Route::middleware('web')
               ->namespace($this->namespace)
               ->group(base_path('routes/web.php'));
       });
    }
   protected function configureRateLimiting()
       RateLimiter::for('api', function (Request $request) {
           return Limit::perMinute(4)->by(optional($request->user())->id ?: $request-
>ip());
       });
}
routes\api.php
<?php
use Illuminate\Http\Request;
use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Route;
Route::middleware('auth:sanctum')->get('/user', function (Request $request) {
   return $request->user();
});
Route::get('/rate', fn() => 'Rate Limiting...');
php artisan serve
http://127.0.0.1:8000/api/rate
 ← → C ① 127.0.0.1:8000/api/rate
Rate Limiting...
- Na quarta requisição (atualizando a página):
                                                 ← → C (i) 127.0.0.1:8000/api/rate
                         429 TOO MANY REQUESTS
```

#### app\Providers\RouteServiceProvider.php

```
<?php
namespace App\Providers;
use Illuminate\Cache\RateLimiting\Limit;
use Illuminate\Foundation\Support\Providers\RouteServiceProvider as ServiceProvider;
use Illuminate\Http\Request;
use Illuminate\Support\Facades\RateLimiter;
use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Route;
class RouteServiceProvider extends ServiceProvider
    public const HOME = '/home';
    // protected $namespace = 'App\\Http\\Controllers';
    public function boot()
        $this->configureRateLimiting();
        $this->routes(function () {
           Route::prefix('api')
                ->middleware('api')
                ->namespace($this->namespace)
                ->group(base path('routes/api.php'));
            Route::middleware('web')
                ->namespace($this->namespace)
                ->group(base_path('routes/web.php'));
        });
    protected function configureRateLimiting()
        RateLimiter::for('api', function (Request $request) {
            return Limit::perMinute(60)->by(optional($request->user())->id ?: $request-
>ip());
        });
        RateLimiter::for('xpto', function (Request $request) {
           return Limit::perMinute(5)->by(optional($request->user())->id ?: $request-
>ip());
        });
```

### routes\api.php

```
<?php
use Illuminate\Http\Request;
use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Route;

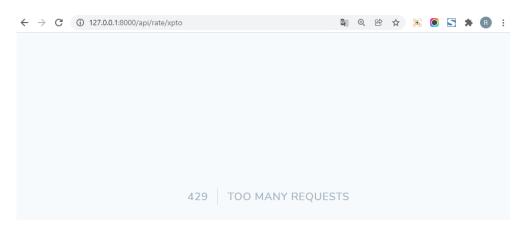
Route::middleware('auth:sanctum')->get('/user', function (Request $request) {
    return $request->user();
});

Route::get('/rate', fn() => 'Rate Limiting...');
Route::get('/rate/xpto', fn() => 'Rate Limiting...')->middleware('throttle:xpto');

http://127.0.0.1:8000/api/rate/xpto
```

Rate Limiting...

- Na quinta requisição (atualizando a página):



É possível controlar por grupo de usuários, um tipo de requisição. Exemplo: usuário que é cliente vip sem limite de requisições, e se cliente não for vip fica limitado a 100 requisições por minuto.

### Aula 05 - Modo de Manutenção

Em versões anteriores do Laravel, o recurso do modo de manutenção do php artisan podia ser contornado usando uma "lista de permissão" de endereços IP que tinham autorização para acessar o aplicativo. Este recurso foi removido em favor de uma solução mais simples - secret - em que uma senha é criada para se ter acesso a aplicação.

Confira esse exemplo abaixo.

php artisan down --secret="1630542a-246b-4b66-afa1-dd72a4c43515"

Após esse comando ser executado, a aplicação ou site em "segredo" poderá ser acessada por meio de uma combinação de endereço + senha criada, desta forma.

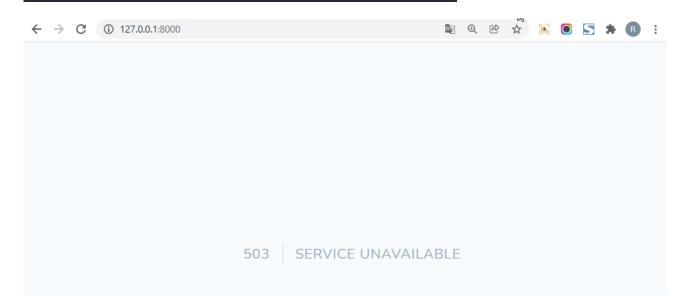
https://example.com/1630542a-246b-4b66-afa1-dd72a4c43515

Isso acontece porque o Laravel emitirá um cookie de desvio de modo de manutenção para o seu navegador web, podendo então navegar normalmente como se aplicativo ou site não estivesse em modo de manutenção. Pense em como esse recurso poderá ajudar a exibir seu projeto nas reuniões!

### Colocando em mode de manutenção

php artisan down

C:\xampp\htdocs\laravel8\_novidades>php artisan down
Application is now in maintenance mode.



### Subindo após a manutenção

php artisan up

C:\xampp\htdocs\laravel8\_novidades>php artisan up Application is now live.

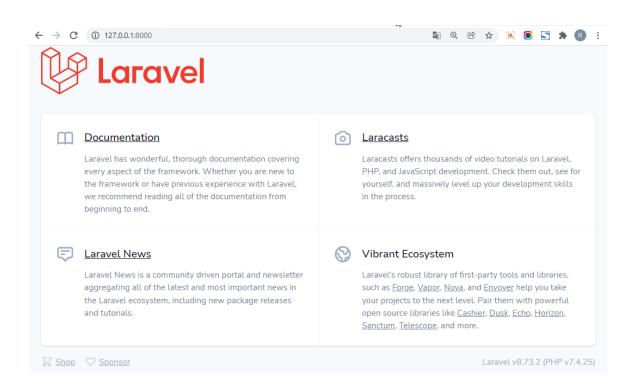
#### routes\web.php

```
<?php
use \App\Models\User;
use App\Http\Controllers\TestController;
use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Route;

Route::get('/', function(){
    return view('welcome');
});

Route::get('/test', [TestController::class, 'index']);

Route::get('/factories', function(){
    User::factory()->count(4)->create();
});
```

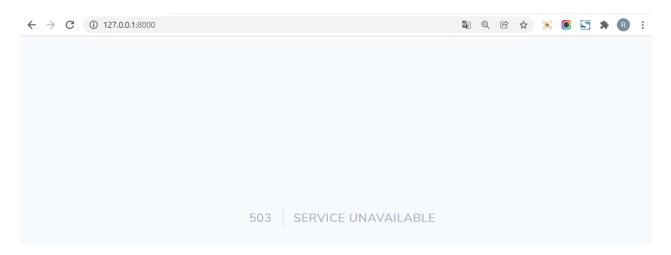


#### php artisan down --help

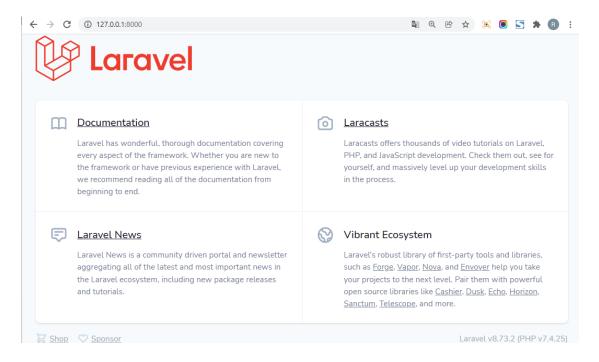
php artisan down --secret=testing

C:\xampp\htdocs\laravel8\_novidades>php artisan down --secret=testing
Application is now in maintenance mode.

http://127.0.0.1:8000/



### http://127.0.0.1:8000/testing



php artisan up

#### Aula 06 - Conhecendo o Laravel Jetstream

Laravel Jetstream é um scaffold de autenticação. É um pacote que gera uma aplicação base para user usada incialmente em seu projeto com Laravel. Ele inclui login, registro, verificação de email, autenticação em dois fatores, gerenciamento de sessão, suporte a API e gerenciamento de usuários. Este pacote irá substituir o atual template base de autenticação que existe no Laravel. Laravel UI será descontinuado.

Por baixo dos panos Jetstream usa Tailwind CSS e oferece a opção de usar Livewire ou Inertia.

#### **Livewire + Blade**

Laravel Livewire é uma biblioteca que simplifica a construção de interfaces modernas, reativas e dinâmicas usando o Laravel Blade como sua linguagem de templates. É um ótimo stack para escolher se você deseja construir um aplicativo que seja dinâmico e reativo, mas não se sente confortável pulando para uma estrutura JavaScript completa como Vue.js.

Ao usar o Livewire, você pode escolher quais partes do seu aplicativo serão um componente do Livewire, enquanto o restante do seu aplicativo pode ser renderizado como os modelos Blade tradicionais com os quais você está acostumado.

### Criando uma aplicação com Jetstream

laravel new --help

### laravel new app --jet --teams

- Selecione a opção 0 (livewire) e aguarde a instalação.

cd app

#### npm install

```
C:\xampp\htdocs\app>npm install

npm MARN optional SKIPPING OPTIONAL DEPENDENCY: fsevents@2.3.2 (node_modules\fsevents):

npm MARN notsup SKIPPING OPTIONAL DEPENDENCY: Unsupported platform for fsevents@2.3.2: wanted {"os":"darwin","arch":"any"} (current: {"os":"win32","arch":"x64"})

audited 813 packages in 22.167s

83 packages are looking for funding

run `npm fund` for details

found @ vulnerabilities
```

#### npm run dev



```
APP NAME=Laravel
APP ENV=local
APP KEY=base64:vri+LqkF5t6GVS0Ip3Qg1aggDodgd3PhfiCBsSHRlvI=
APP DEBUG=true
APP URL=http://127.0.0.1:8000
LOG CHANNEL=stack
LOG DEPRECATIONS CHANNEL=null
LOG LEVEL=debug
DB CONNECTION=mysql
DB HOST=127.0.0.1
DB PORT=3306
DB DATABASE=app
DB USERNAME=root
DB PASSWORD=
BROADCAST DRIVER=log
CACHE DRIVER=file
FILESYSTEM DRIVER=local
QUEUE CONNECTION=sync
SESSION DRIVER=database
SESSION LIFETIME=120
MEMCACHED HOST=127.0.0.1
REDIS HOST=127.0.0.1
REDIS PASSWORD=null
REDIS PORT=6379
MAIL MAILER=smtp
MAIL HOST=mailhog
MAIL PORT=1025
MAIL USERNAME=null
MAIL PASSWORD=null
MAIL ENCRYPTION=null
MAIL FROM ADDRESS=null
MAIL FROM NAME="${APP NAME}"
AWS ACCESS KEY ID=
AWS SECRET ACCESS KEY=
AWS DEFAULT REGION-us-east-1
AWS BUCKET=
AWS USE PATH STYLE ENDPOINT=false
PUSHER APP ID=
PUSHER APP KEY=
PUSHER APP SECRET=
PUSHER APP CLUSTER=mt1
MIX PUSHER APP KEY="${PUSHER APP KEY}"
MIX PUSHER APP CLUSTER="${PUSHER APP CLUSTER}"
```

- Execute o Xampp (Apache e MySQL)
- Abra o PHPMyAdmin e crie a base de dados chamada app.
- Crie as tabelas da BD:

#### php artisan migrate

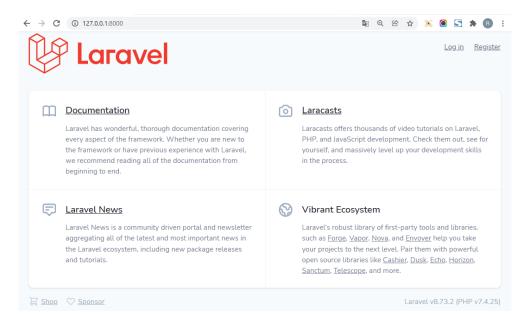
```
C:\xampp\htdocs\app>php artisan migrate
Migration table created successfully.
Migrating: 2014_10_12_000000_create_users_table
Migrated: 2014_10_12_100000_create_users_table (1,038.80ms)
Migrating: 2014_10_12_100000_create_password_resets_table
Migrated: 2014_10_12_100000_create_password_resets_table (567.68ms)
Migrating: 2014_10_12_200000_add_two_factor_columns_to_users_table
Migrated: 2014_10_12_200000_add_two_factor_columns_to_users_table
Migrating: 2019_08_19_000000_create_failed_jobs_table
Migrated: 2019_08_19_000000_create_failed_jobs_table (427.25ms)
Migrating: 2019_12_14_000001_create_personal_access_tokens_table
Migrated: 2019_12_14_000001_create_personal_access_tokens_table (797.26ms)
Migrating: 2020_05_21_100000_create_teams_table (532.62ms)
Migrating: 2020_05_21_200000_create_team_user_table
Migrated: 2020_05_21_200000_create_team_user_table
Migrating: 2020_05_21_300000_create_team_user_table (469.37ms)
Migrating: 2020_05_21_300000_create_team_invitations_table
Migrated: 2020_05_21_300000_create_team_invitations_table
Migrating: 2021_11_28_183322_create_sessions_table
Migrated: 2021_11_28_183322_create_sessions_table (2,116.46ms)
```

#### php artisan serve

```
C:\xampp\htdocs\app>php artisan serve
Starting Laravel development server: http://127.0.0.1:8000
[Sun Nov 28 15:53:26 2021] PHP 7.4.25 Development Server (http://127.0.0.1:8000) started
```

- No browser entre com:

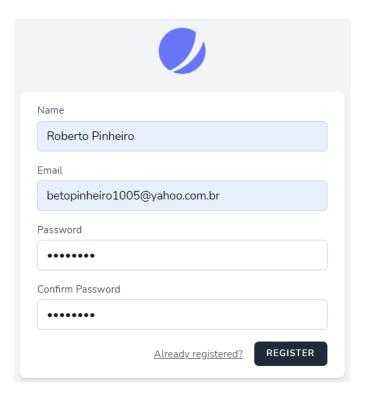
### http://127.0.0.1:8000/

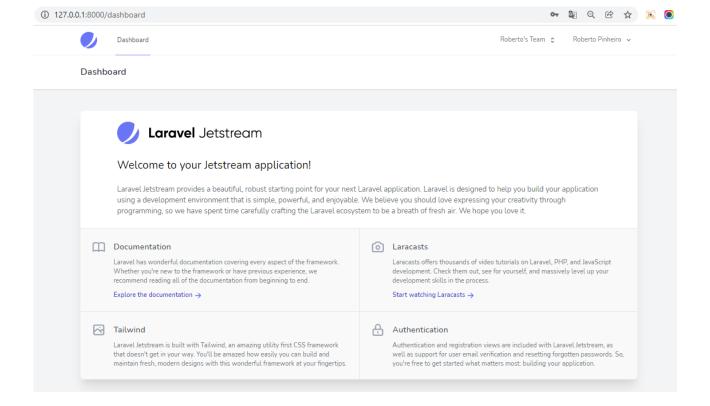


- Registre um usuário:

### http://127.0.0.1:8000/register

Password: 12345678





#### config\fortify.php

```
<?php
use App\Providers\RouteServiceProvider;
use Laravel\Fortify\Features;
return [
   |-----
   | Fortify Guard
   |-----
   | Here you may specify which authentication guard Fortify will use while
   | authenticating users. This value should correspond with one of your
   | guards that is already present in your "auth" configuration file.
   'quard' => 'web',
   |-----
   | Fortify Password Broker
   | Here you may specify which password broker Fortify can use when a user
   | is resetting their password. This configured value should match one
   of your password brokers setup in your "auth" configuration file.
   'passwords' => 'users',
```

```
| Username / Email
I -----
\mid This value defines which model attribute should be considered as your \mid application's "username" field. Typically, this might be the email
| address of the users but you are free to change this value here.
| Out of the box, Fortify expects forgot password and reset password
requests to have a field named 'email'. If the application uses
| another name for the field you may define it below as needed.
'username' => 'email',
'email' => 'email',
l ------
| Home Path
| Here you may configure the path where users will get redirected during
| authentication or password reset when the operations are successful
| and the user is authenticated. You are free to change this value.
* /
'home' => RouteServiceProvider::HOME,
| Fortify Routes Prefix / Subdomain
|-----
| Here you may specify which prefix Fortify will assign to all the routes
| that it registers with the application. If necessary, you may change
| subdomain under which all of the Fortify routes will be available.
'prefix' => '',
'domain' => null,
|-----
| Fortify Routes Middleware
I -----
| Here you may specify which middleware Fortify will assign to the routes
| that it registers with the application. If necessary, you may change
| these middleware but typically this provided default is preferred.
*/
'middleware' => ['web'],
|-----
| Rate Limiting
|-----
| By default, Fortify will throttle logins to five requests per minute for
| every email and IP address combination. However, if you would like to
| specify a custom rate limiter to call then you may specify it here.
*/
```

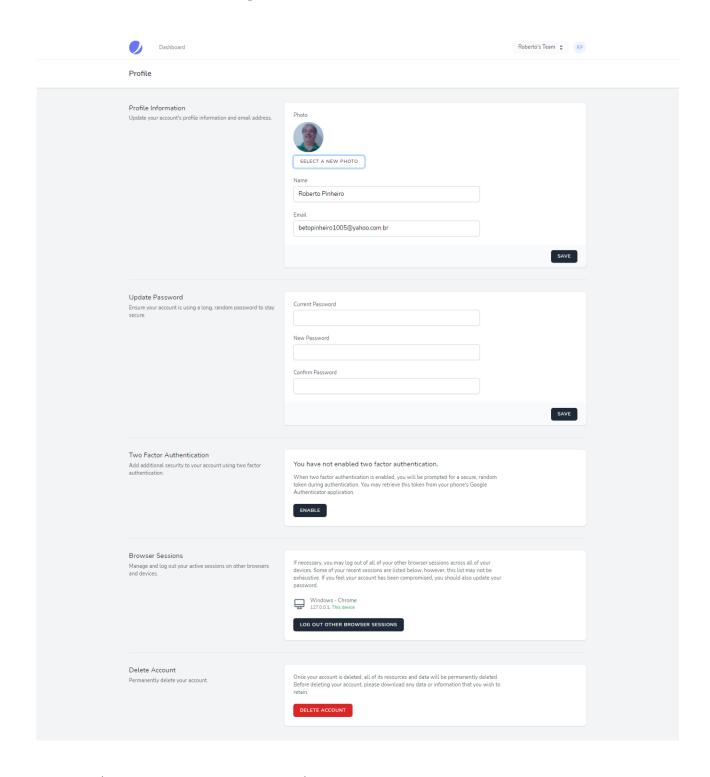
```
'limiters' => [
      'login' => 'login',
      'two-factor' => 'two-factor',
   ],
   1-----
   | Register View Routes
   |-----
   | Here you may specify if the routes returning views should be disabled as
   | you may not need them when building your own application. This may be
   | especially true if you're writing a custom single-page application.
   */
   'views' => true,
             -----
   | Features
   | Some of the Fortify features are optional. You may disable the features
   | by removing them from this array. You're free to only remove some of
   | these features or you can even remove all of these if you need to.
   */
   'features' => [
     Features::registration(),
      Features::resetPasswords(),
      // Features::emailVerification(),
      Features::updateProfileInformation(),
      Features::updatePasswords(),
      Features::twoFactorAuthentication([
         'confirmPassword' => true,
      ]),
  ],
1;
config\jetstream.php
<?php
use Laravel\Jetstream\Features;
return [
   |-----
   | Jetstream Stack
   |-----
   | This configuration value informs Jetstream which "stack" you will be
   | using for your application. In general, this value is set for you
   | during installation and will not need to be changed after that.
   'stack' => 'livewire',
   | Jetstream Route Middleware
   |-----
```

```
| Here you may specify which middleware Jetstream will assign to the routes
 | that it registers with the application. When necessary, you may modify
| these middleware; however, this default value is usually sufficient.
*/
'middleware' => ['web'],
| Features
| Some of Jetstream's features are optional. You may disable the features
| by removing them from this array. You're free to only remove some of
| these features or you can even remove all of these if you need to.
*/
'features' => [
   // Features::termsAndPrivacyPolicy(),
   Features::profilePhotos(),
   // Features::api(),
   Features::teams(['invitations' => true]),
   Features::accountDeletion(),
],
I-----
| Profile Photo Disk
|-----
| This configuration value determines the default disk that will be used
| when storing profile photos for your application's users. Typically
| this will be the "public" disk but you may adjust this if needed.
*/
'profile_photo_disk' => 'public',
```

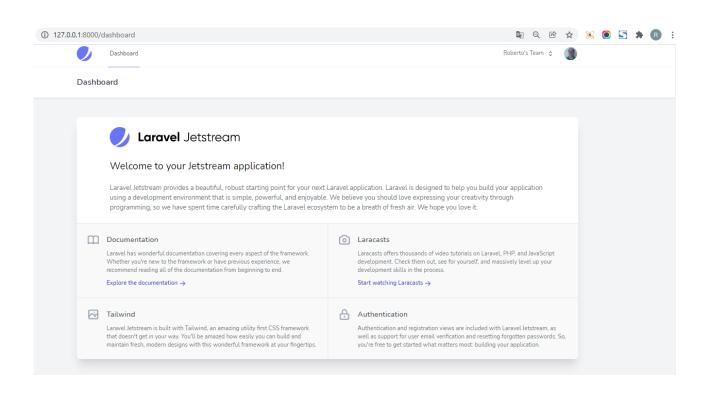
- Habilite a feature Features::profilePhotos(), desmarcando o comentário.

1;

- No menu, selecione a opção "Profile":



- Selecione uma foto sua, e clique no botão "Save":



### Aula 07 - Laravel Jetstream em um Projeto já Existente

#### Instalando o Laravel Jetstream

composer require laravel/jetstream

```
:\xampp\htdocs\laravel8_novidades>composer require laravel/jetstream
 Using version ^2.4 for laravel/jetstream
   /composer.json has been updated
    - Locking bacon/bacon-qr-code (2.0.4)
   - Locking bacon/bacon-qr-tode (2.0.4)
- Locking dasprid/enum (1.0.3)
- Locking jaybizzle/crawler-detect (v1.2.109)
- Locking jenssegers/agent (v2.6.4)
- Locking laravel/fortify (v1.8.4)
- Locking laravel/jetstream (v2.4.4)
- Locking mobiledetect/mobiledetectlib (2.8.37)
- Locking paragonie/constant_time_encoding (v2.4.0)
    - Locking pragmarx/google2fa (8.0.0)
  riting lock file
installing dependencies from lock file (including require-dev)
  ackage operations: 9 installs, 0 updates, 0 removals
- Installing dasprid/enum (1.0.3): Extracting archive

    Installing dasprid/enum (1.0.3): Extracting archive
    Installing bacon/bacon-qr-code (2.0.4): Extracting archive
    Installing jaybizzle/crawler-detect (v1.2.109): Extracting archive
    Installing paragonie/constant_time_encoding (v2.4.0): Extracting archive
    Installing pragmarx/google2fa (8.0.0): Extracting archive
    Installing laravel/fortify (v1.8.4): Extracting archive
    Installing mobiledetect/mobiledetectlib (2.8.37): Extracting archive
    Installing jenssegers/agent (v2.6.4): Extracting archive
    Installing laravel/jetstream (v2.4.4): Extracting archive
    package suggestions were added by new dependencies, use `composer suggest`

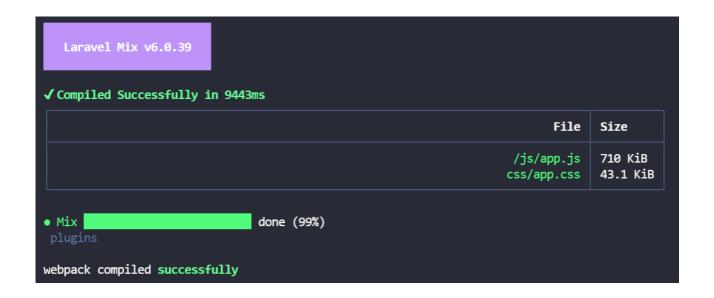
  Illuminate\Foundation\ComposerScripts::postAutoloadDump
  🕨 @php artisan package:discover --ansi
Discovered Package: facade/ignition
Discovered Package: fruitcake/laravel-cors
Discovered Package: jenssegers/agent
Discovered Package: laravel/fortify
Discovered Package: laravel/jetstream
Discovered Package: laravel/sail
Discovered Package: laravel/sanctum
Discovered Package: laravel/tinker
Discovered Package: nesbot/carbon
Discovered Package: nunomaduro/collision
 ackage manifest generated successfully.
O packages you are using are looking for funding.
se the `composer fund` command to find out more!
   @php artisan vendor:publish --tag=laravel-assets --ansi
     publishable resources for tag [laravel-assets].
```

#### php artisan jetstream:install --help

#### php artisan jetstream:install livewire --teams

```
C:\xampp\htdocs\laravel8_novidades>php artisan jetstream:install livewire --teams
Migration created successfully!
 ./composer.json has been updated
Running composer update livewire/livewire
Loading composer repositories with package information
Updating dependencies
Lock file operations: 1 install, 0 updates, 0 removals
  - Locking livewire/livewire (v2.8.0)
Writing lock file
Installing dependencies from lock file (including require-dev)
Package operations: 1 install, 0 updates, 0 removals
  - Installing livewire/livewire (v2.8.0): Extracting archive
Package swiftmailer/swiftmailer is abandoned, you should avoid using it. Use symfony/mailer i
nstead.
Generating optimized autoload files
> Illuminate\Foundation\ComposerScripts::postAutoloadDump
> @php artisan package:discover --ansi
Discovered Package: facade/ignition
Discovered Package: fruitcake/laravel-cors
Discovered Package: jenssegers/agent
Discovered Package: laravel/fortify
Discovered Package: laravel/jetstream
Discovered Package: laravel/sail
Discovered Package: laravel/sanctum
No publishable resources for tag [laravel-assets].
Publishing complete.
Copied Directory [\vendor\laravel\sanctum\database\migrations] To [\database\migrations]
Copied File [\vendor\laravel\sanctum\config\sanctum.php] To [\config\sanctum.php]
Publishing complete.
Livewire scaffolding installed successfully.
Please execute "npm install && npm run dev" to build your assets.
```

```
C:\xampp\htdocs\laravel8_novidades>npm install && npm run dev
npm WARN deprecated querystring@0.2.0: The querystring API is considered Legacy. new code sho
uld use the URLSearchParams API instead.
npm WARN deprecated uuid@3.4.0: Please upgrade to version 7 or higher. Older versions may u
se Math.random() in certain circumstances, which is known to be problematic. See https://v8.
dev/blog/math-random for details.
npm notice created a lockfile as package-lock.json. You should commit this file.
npm WARN optional SKIPPING OPTIONAL DEPENDENCY: fsevents@~2.3.2 (node_modules\chokidar\node_m
odules\fsevents):
npm WARN notsup SKIPPING OPTIONAL DEPENDENCY: Unsupported platform for fsevents@2.3.2: wanted
{"os":"darwin","arch":"any"} (current: {"os":"win32","arch":"x64"})
added 810 packages from 460 contributors in 367.351s
83 packages are looking for funding
 run `npm fund` for details
83 packages are looking for funding
 run `npm fund` for details
> @ dev C:\xampp\htdocs\laravel8_novidades
> npm run development
> @ development C:\xampp\htdocs\laravel8_novidades
> mix
• Mix
                             emitting (98%)
 after emit
warn - You have enabled the JIT engine which is currently in preview.
warn - Preview features are not covered by semver, may introduce breaking changes, and can ch
ange at any time.
Mix
                               done (99%) plugins
warn - You have enabled the JIT engine which is currently in preview.
warn - Preview features are not covered by semver, may introduce breaking changes, and can ch
ange at any time.
√ Mix
warn - You have enabled the JIT engine which is currently in preview.
warn - Preview features are not covered by semver, may introduce breaking changes, and can ch
ange at any time.
```



#### php artisan migrate: fresh

```
C:\xampp\htdocs\laravel8 novidades>php artisan migrate:fresh
ligration table created successfully.
ligrating: 2014 10 12 000000 create users table
ligrated: 2014_10_12_000000_create_users_table (1,116.67ms)
figrating: 2014_10_12_100000_create_password_resets_table
figrated: 2014_10_12_100000_create_password_resets_table (466.82ms)
ligrating: 2014 10 12 200000 add two factor columns to users table
ligrated: 2014_10_12_200000_add_two_factor_columns_to_users_table (114.31ms)
ligrating: 2019_08_19_000000 create failed jobs table
ligrated: 2019_08_19_000000_create_failed_jobs_table (1,274.16ms)
ligrating: 2019_12_14_000001_create_personal_access_tokens_table
figrated: 2019_12_14_000001_create_personal_access_tokens_table (701.75ms)
ligrating: 2020_05_21_100000_create_teams_table
ligrated: 2020_05_21_100000_create_teams_table (393.68ms)
ligrating: 2020_05_21_200000_create_team_user_table
Migrated: 2020_05_21_2000000_create_team_user_table (557.57ms)

Migrating: 2020_05_21_3000000_create_team_invitations_table

Migrated: 2020_05_21_30000000_create_team_invitations_table (1,480.45ms)

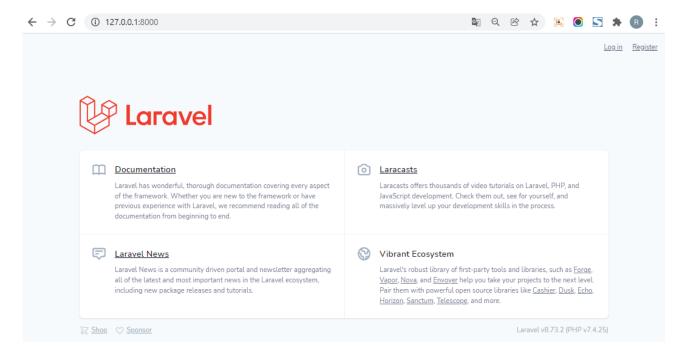
Migrating: 2021_11_28_095107_create_orders_table

Migrated: 2021_11_28_095107_create_orders_table (2,419.93ms)
igrating: 2021_11_28_201938_create_sessions_table
          2021 11 28 201938 create sessions table (1,401.31ms)
```

#### php artisan serve

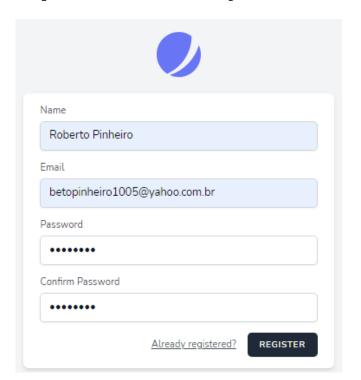
```
C:\xampp\htdocs\laravel8_novidades>php artisan serve
Starting Laravel development server: http://127.0.0.1:8000
[Sun Nov 28 17:43:22 2021] PHP 7.4.25 Development Server (http://127.0.0.1:8000) started
```

### http://127.0.0.1:8000/



- Registre um usuário:

#### http://127.0.0.1:8000/register













Dashboard

Roberto's Team 💲 Roberto Pinheiro 🗸

#### Dashboard



### Laravel Jetstream

#### Welcome to your Jetstream application!

Laravel Jetstream provides a beautiful, robust starting point for your next Laravel application. Laravel is designed to help you build your application using a development environment that is simple, powerful, and enjoyable. We believe you should love expressing your creativity through programming, so we have spent time carefully crafting the Laravel ecosystem to be a breath of fresh air. We hope you love it.



#### Documentation

Laravel has wonderful documentation covering every aspect of the framework. Whether you're new to the framework or have previous experience, we recommend reading all of the documentation from beginning to end.



#### Tailwind

Laravel Jetstream is built with Tailwind, an amazing utility first CSS framework that doesn't get in your way. You'll be amazed how easily you can build and maintain fresh, modern designs with this wonderful framework at your fingertips.



Laracasts offers thousands of video tutorials on Laravel, PHP, and JavaScript development. Check them out, see for yourself, and massively level up your development skills in the process.

Start watching Laracasts →



#### Authentication

Authentication and registration views are included with Laravel Jetstream, as well as support for user email verification and resetting forgotten passwords. So, you're free to get started what matters most: building your application.