

Handling Requests & Responses



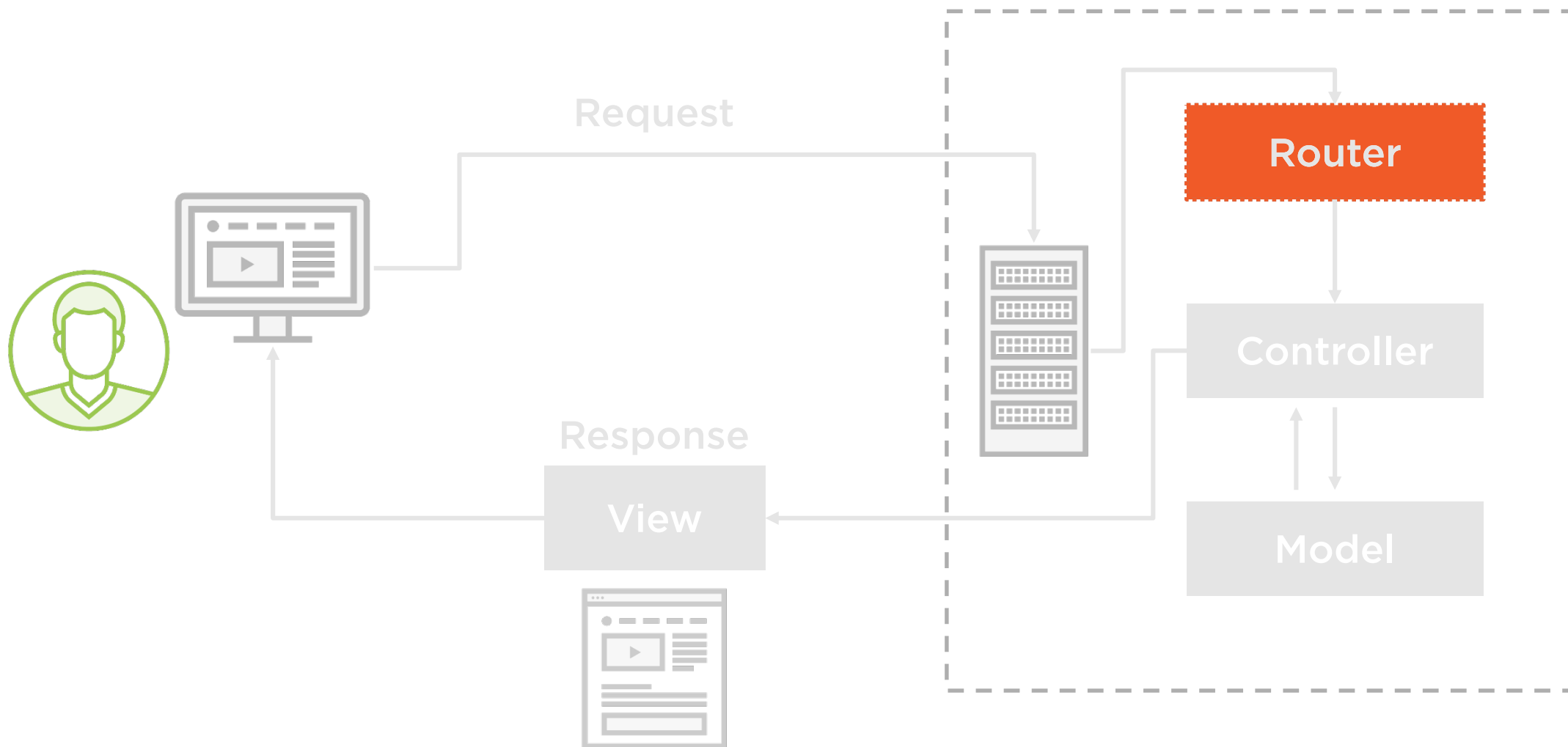
Maximilian Schwarzmüller

AUTHOR

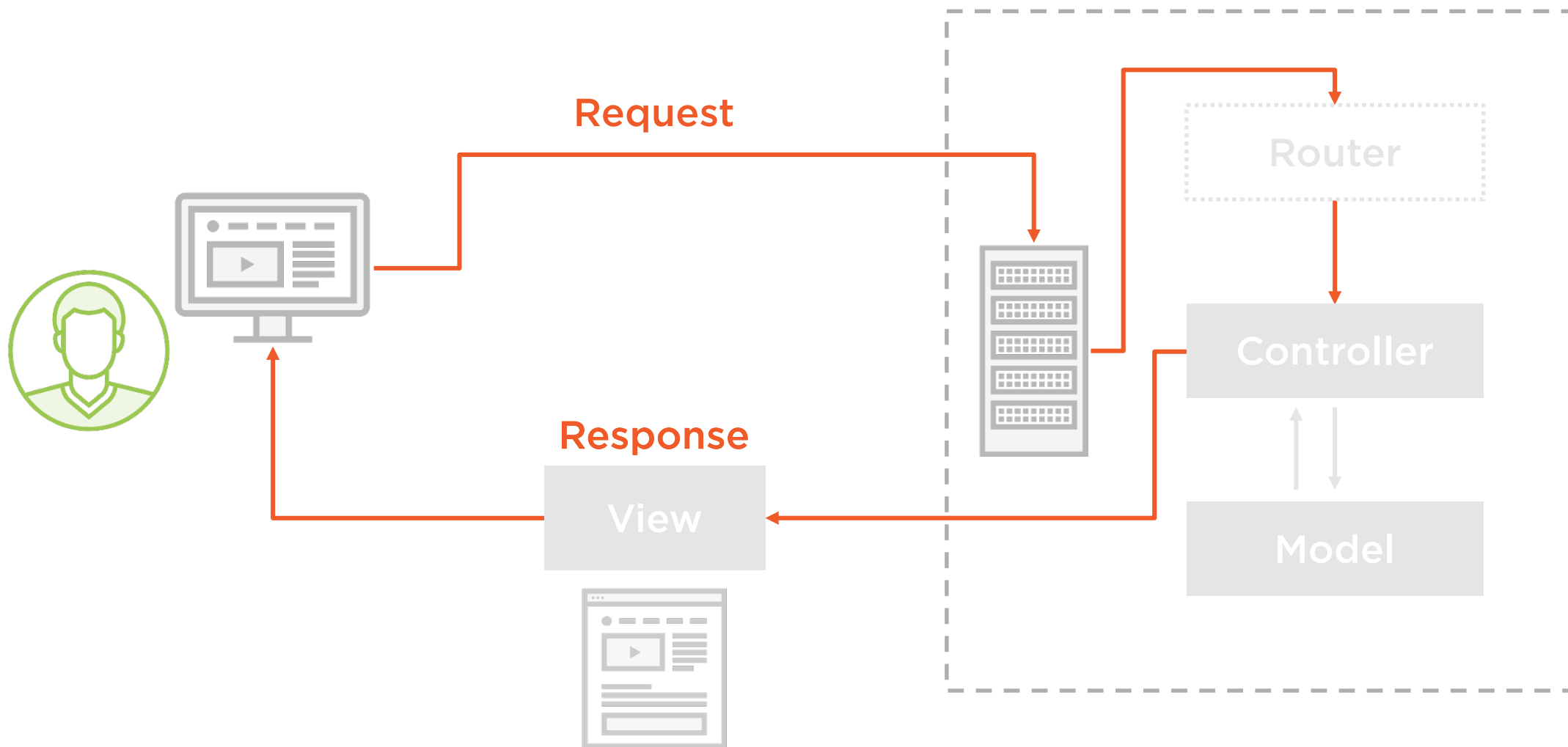
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Where Are We?



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```
Route::get('post/{id}', function($id) {  
    return view('blog.post');  
});
```

Handling a Get Request

Execute Route Action

Receive Parameters

Perform Logic and Send Response



Sending Responses

```
return view('blog.post'); // Response::view()  
return 'Just some text';  
return Response::json(['name' => 'Max']);  
return redirect()->route('index'); // Response::redirect()  
...
```



```
Route::post('create', function(Request $request) {  
    return redirect()->route('admin.index');  
});
```

Handling a Post Request

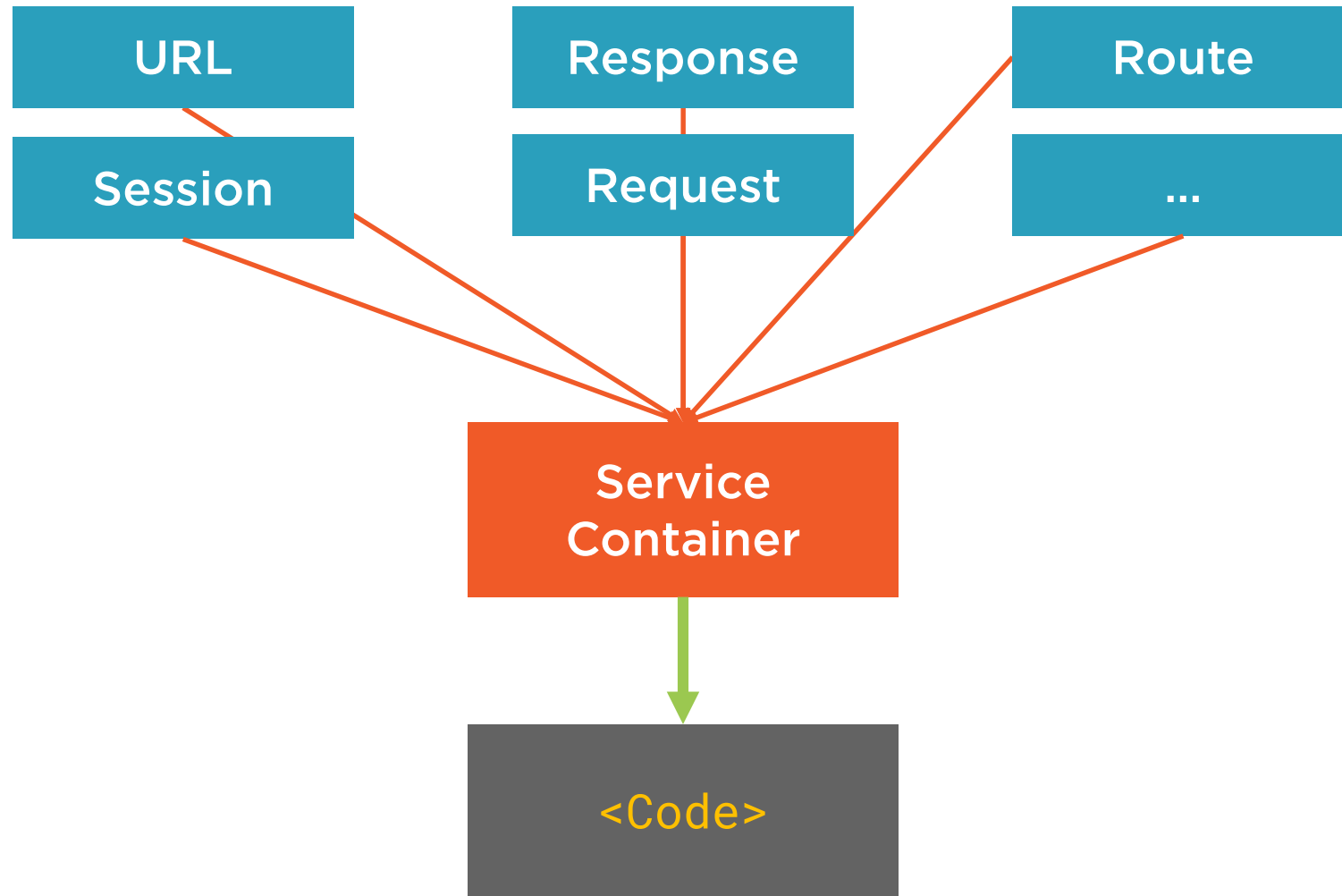
Execute Route Action

Receive injected Objects

Perform Logic and Send Response

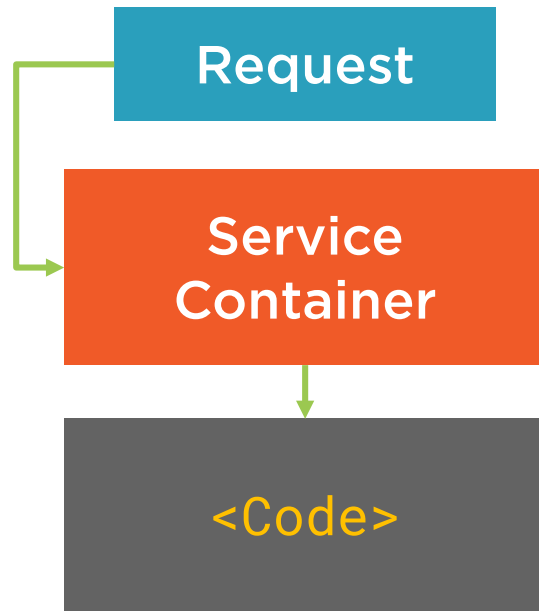


Dependency Injection



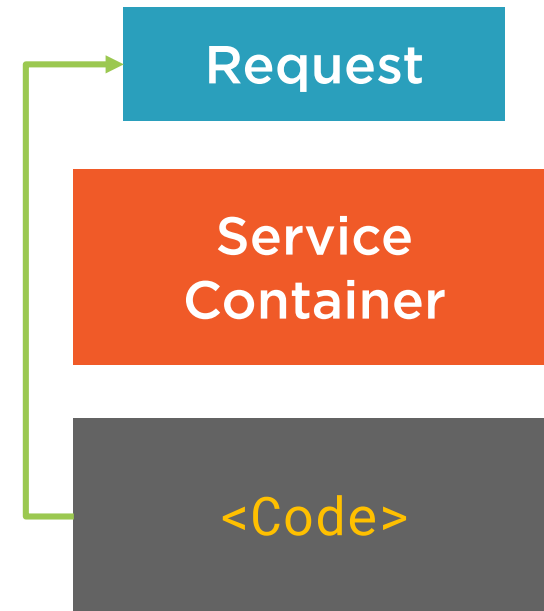
Dependency Injection vs Facades

Dependency Injection



```
function(Request $request)
{
    $request->input('mail');
}
```

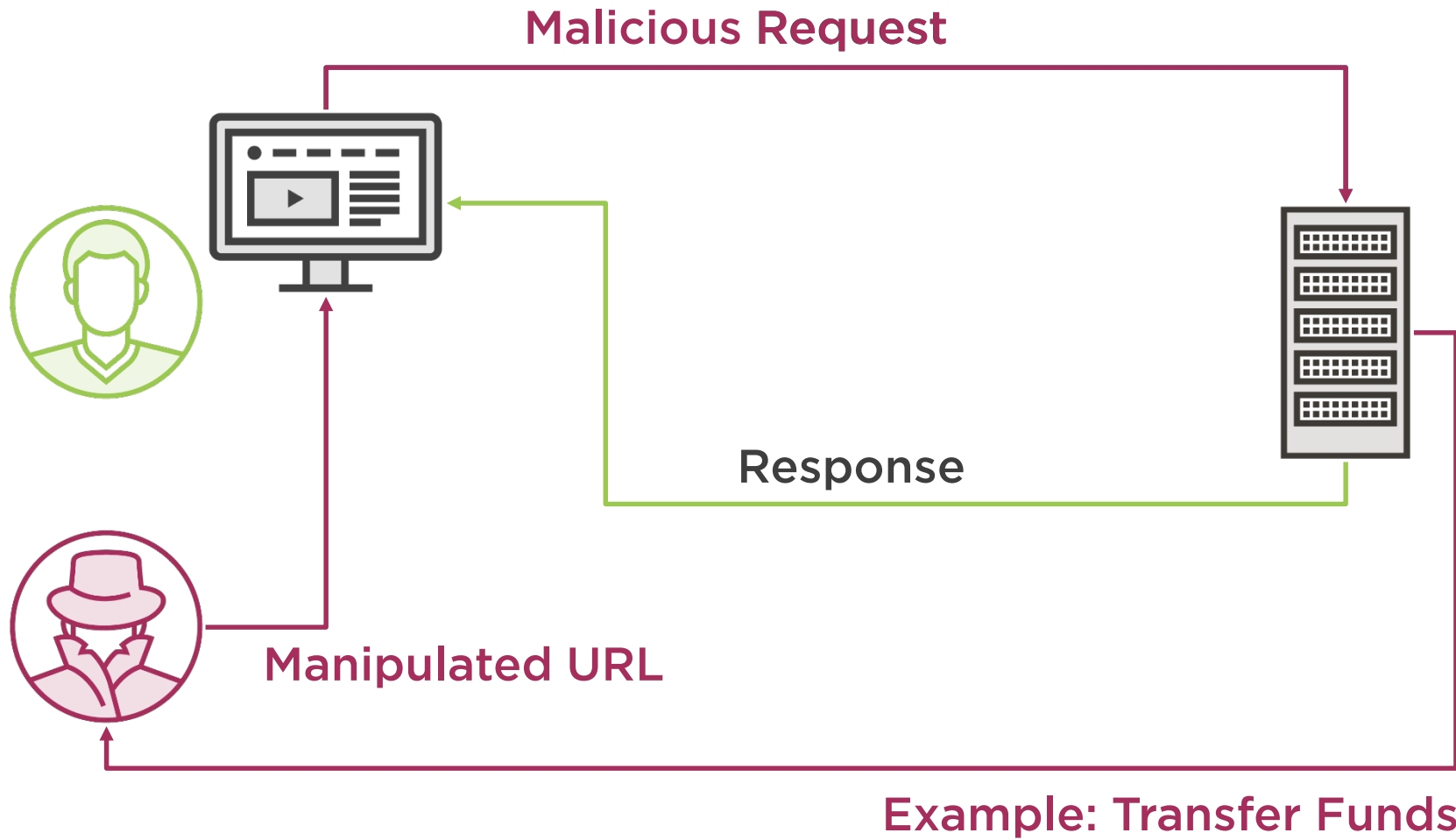
Facades



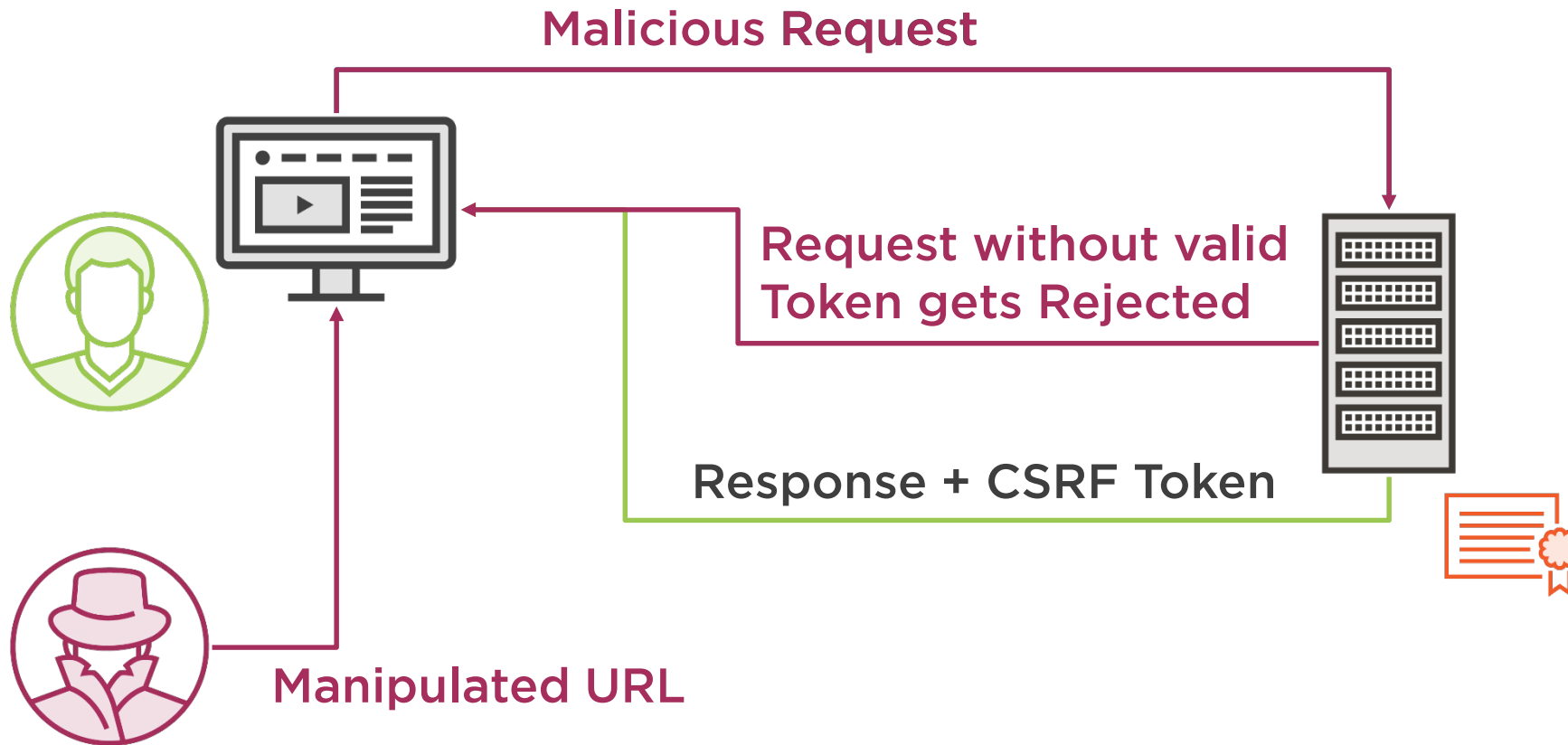
```
function()
{
    Request::input('mail');
}
```



CSRF Attacks



CSRF Protection



Laravel's CSRF Protection

```
<form>
```

```
    <input type="text" name="mail">
```

```
    <input type="hidden" name="_token" value="{{csrf_token()}}">
```

```
    <button type="submit">
```

```
</form>
```



Summary



Handle GET and POST Requests

Send Responses

Use Dependency Injection

Pass Data to Views

Protect against CSRF Attacks

Use Sessions to flash Data

Validate User Input

