



#### Web Framework Programming

Topic 6:

# Designing your Website using Template

**WEEK 06**Informatics Engineering
Universitas Surabaya



#### **Outline**



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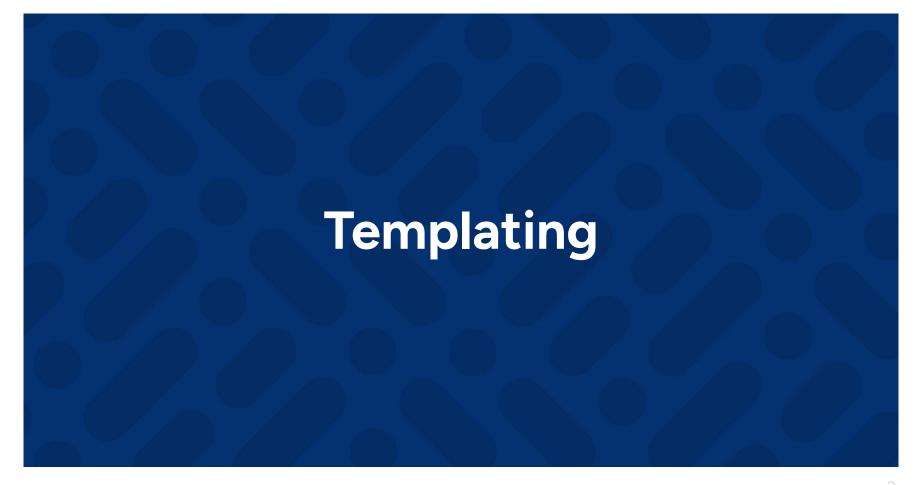
3

Templating and Layout in Web Development

Defining your Layout Template Defining your Child Template



Implementation using Existing Case Study



### **Templating**

- We will discuss how to use Custom HTML from a UI/UX designer into your Laravel Framework.
- We use Blade Template (https://laravel.com/docs/10.x/blade#introduction)
- Commonly used Template Syntax:
  - @ section @ endsection
     @ yield
     @ extends
     By default, Blade {{ }} statements are automatically sent through PHP's
     htmlspecialchars function to prevent XSS attacks. If you do not want your data to be escaped, you may use the following syntax:
  - o {{ .... }} -> displaying Data
  - o {!! ...... !!}} -> Displaying Unescaped Data
  - @json (json encode to render json data)

### **Templating**

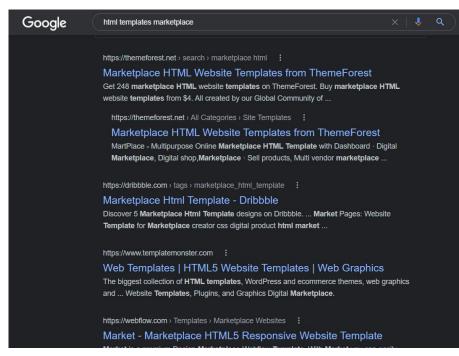
- Templates, which embedded in the Laravel Framework, have various types according to their functions.
- There are 2 types of templates: Administrative Templates (backend) and Public Templates (front-end).
- The backend is part of the portal that is used for the administration of all data and is accessed by the company's internals. Usually has a simple UI/UX but displays complete and detailed data.
- The front end is the part of the portal that is used to publish information to public. The main challenge is how to manage interactions with general users. Public Side has an attractive UI/UX and accommodated various kinds of interactions
- The technique of installing templates both Front-end and Backend has the same method.

# Practice #1: Installing Templates in Our Project

### Steps

- 1. **Search & download** HTML templates
- 2. **Extract** the HTML template source code
- Choose and Recognize Layouts that are used as the basic UI framework
- 4. Slicing Layout to determine which is the parent (base layout) and child blade
- 5. Apply Layouts and Child Templates in Laravel's Resources View
- 6. Customize child templates with existing templates
- 7. Integrate child templates with layout templates with @yield and @extends syntax
- 8. Integrate template assets in Laravel project path with @asset . syntax

### 1. Find your Template



You can get custom Template from any resources like: themeforest, templatemonster, and so on.

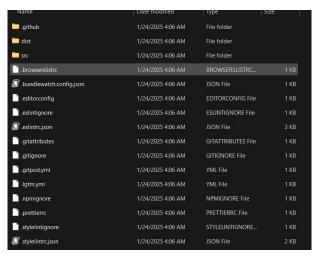
For this lesson, we already provided 1 template for you.

We use: AdminLTE

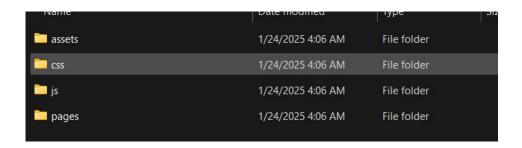


#### 2. Extract source HTML



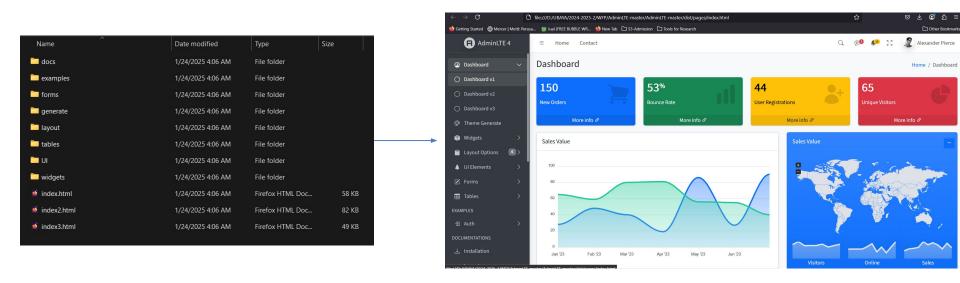


- 1. Copy and extract this zip
- In AdminLTE, our layout is located on dist/pages.
- 3. Copy your element & assets template into directory **folder.** In this case: <u>assets</u>, <u>css</u> and <u>is</u> inside **dist** directory

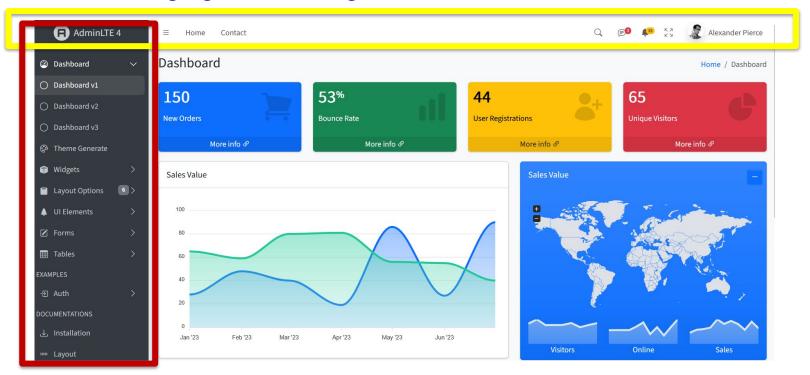


### 2. Extract source HTML (2)

Open your template and we analyze our `main` template. Open `index.html` in a web browser



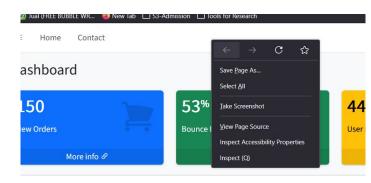
### 3. Identify your Layout



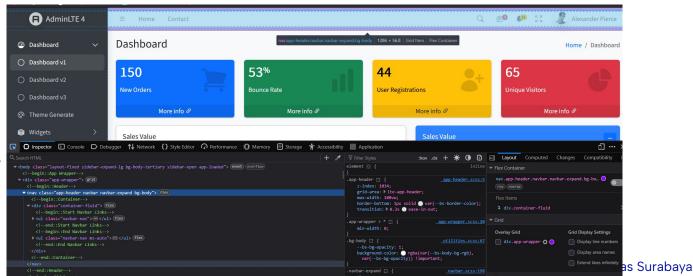
#### **Layout Analysis: Headers**

Use the Inspect Element help tool in each browser. The **header** in AdminLTE is found as follows
The syntax or class declaring **header** is

<nav class="app-header navbar navbar-expand bg-body">



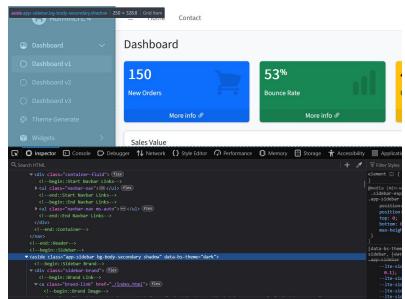
Use [Pick inspector]
(Ctrl+Shift+C) at
Firefox



### **Layout Analysis: Sidebar**

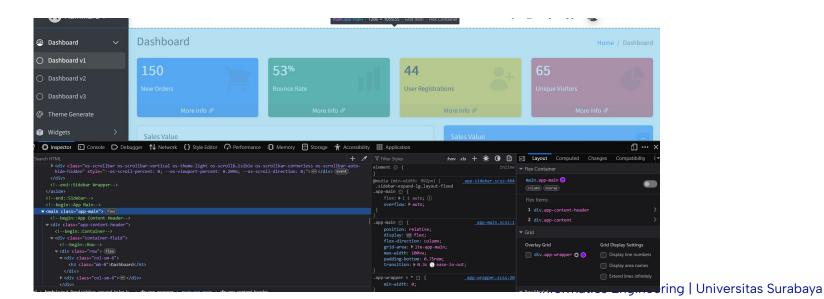
- Use the Inspect Element help tool in each browser.
- Sidebar on AdminLTE

The syntax or class declaring it left-menu is a <aside class="app-sidebar bg-body-secondary shadow" data-bs-theme="dark">



### **Layout Analysis: Content**

Use the Inspect Element help tool in each browser.
The **Content** on AdminLTE was found as follows
The syntax or class that declares **content** is ...
<main class="app-main">



### 3. Identify Layout (Summary)

- The AdminLTE Admin template has 3 parts, namely
  - Header
  - Sidebar
  - Content
- When choosing a different menu, only the content section always show different content based on the selected menu.
- When selecting a different menu, the 'sidebar' section has minor change in content. Only different CSS for the active menu
- When choosing a different menu, the 'header' section has minor change
- Hence, the 'content' part must be sliced from the main layout

### 4. Define Base Layout and Child Layout

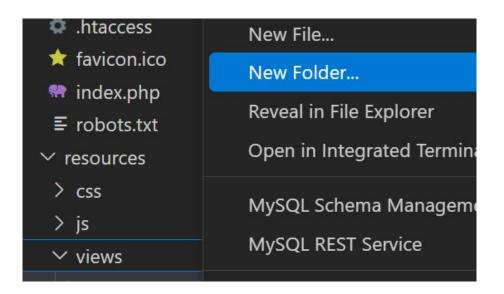
Based on the previous work steps, we can define:

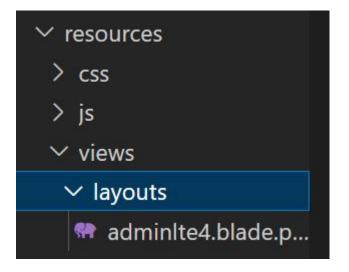
- Child Layout is the program snippet from the inside 'content'
- Base Layout is the entire HTML code of the 'index.html' file except 'content' section



## 5. Apply Layouts and Child Templates on Laravel Resources View (1)

Create a folder called 'layouts' in resources/views

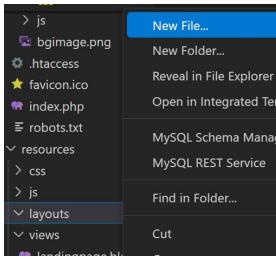


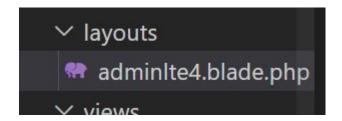


5. Apply Layouts and Child Templates on Laravel Resources View (2)

Create a new blade file. (extension: \*.blade.php)

Filenames are basically free, but are recommended according to the 'theme name'

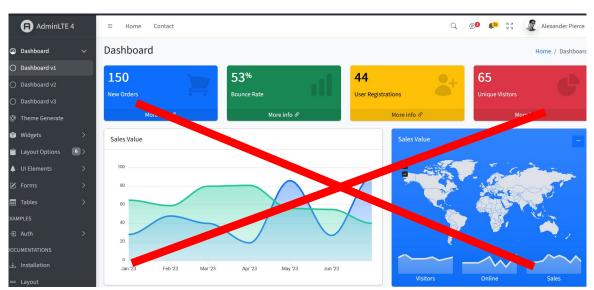




## 5. Apply Layouts and Child Templates on Laravel Resources View (3)

Copy all the HTML scripts in index.html and paste them into layouts `adminite4.blade.php`

(see next slide) Move the `content` section and move script html into `child layout` (see next slide)



## 5. Apply Layouts and Child Templates on Laravel Resources View (4)

Collapse <main class> 'page-content' and remove "....". Because we substitute with @yield

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# 6. Integrate child layout with our `main template` using @yield, @section and @extends syntax

In the main-layout file, named `adminIte4.blade.php`, please add @yield('content') near the red boxed (previous slide) to indicate that the section will be filled with a child.

In the beginning of child-layout file, programmer must create @section syntax to synchronize the child & main layout.

Inside the section of `child-layout` please paste the script content inside the red-boxed (from the previous slide) and modify the page title to make it more appropriate

#### From your template, cut your content data

```
Cut (Ctrl+X)
```

New Child File (ex: index2.blade.php)

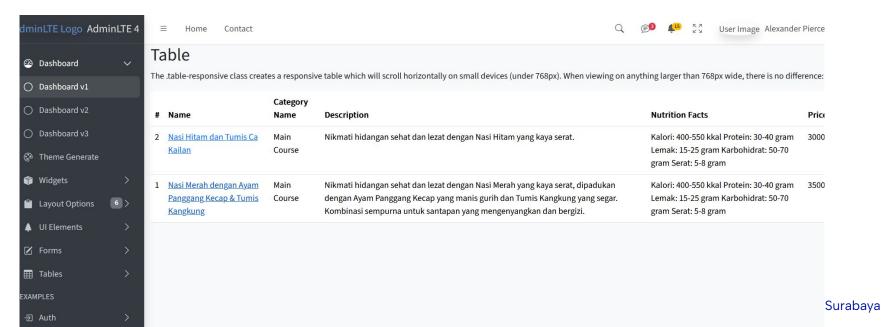
```
In adminite4.blade.php
@extends('layouts.adminite4')
                                                          <!--begin::App Main-->
                                           715
@section('content')
                                                           <main class="app-main">
                                           716
<!--begin::App Content Header-->
                                                            @yield('content')
   <div class="app-content-header">
                                           718
                                                           </main>
   </div>
@endsection
                                           719
                                                          <!--end::App Main-->
```

# Practice #2: Implement the Template in Index of Food View

# Adapt your Food/index.blade.php into your Template

Add @extends and @section Also take the page-title and page-bar and modify it to fit the contents of the page

#### **Expected Results:**



#### Remove non-essential content

```
ndex.blade.php X
resources > views > foods > 💝 index.blade.php
      <!DOCTYPE html>
       <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
       <link rel="stylesheet" href="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.4.1/css/bootstrap.min.css">
       <script src="https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/3.7.1/jquery.min.js"></script>
       <script src="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.4.1/js/bootstrap.min.js"></script>
      <div class="container">
        <h2>Table</h2>
       <The .table-responsive class creates a responsive table which will scroll horizontally on small devices (under
        <div class="table-responsive">
        <thead>
             #
             Name
           42
   44
```

# Apply Layouts and Child Templates in Laravel's Resources View

Extend the parent/base layout and add a section for the content.

Put your content script data inside the section('content')

```
rces > views > foods > 💝 index.blade.php
  @extends('layouts.adminlte4');
  @section('content')
  <div class="container">
   <h2>Table</h2>
   The .table-responsive class crea
   <div class="table-responsive">
   <thead>
       (tr)
         #
         Name
         Category Name
         Description
```

# Integrate child templates with layout templates with @yield and @extends syntax

Don't forget to check your `main-layout` and `child-layout` has similar name

```
<main class="app-main">
     @yield('content')
     </main>
     <!--end::App Main-->
```

# Integrate child templates with layout templates with @yield and @extends syntax (2)

In the child-layout file (eg: food/index.blade.php), it is written @extends and @section.

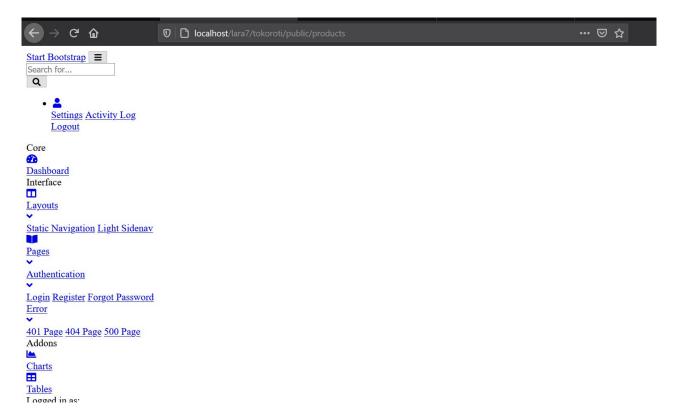
@extends has a layout name parameter that is used as a benchmark. @extends is placed on top of the same as import in the controller file.

**@section** has a yield name parameter to be entered.

# Integrate child templates with layout templates with @yield and @extends syntax (3)

Add @section ('content') on the 3rd line (above the container-fluid class div because it indicates that from line 4 to @endsection will be pasted on @yield('content') in layouts.

#### Result



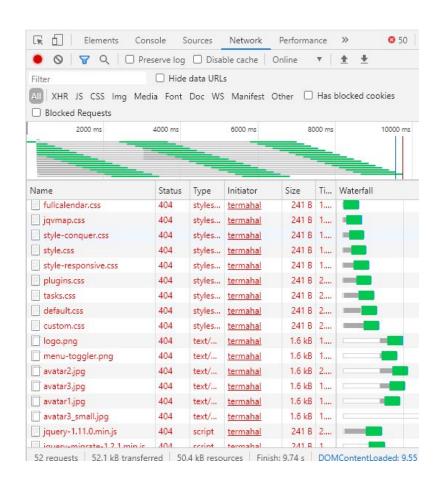
### What's wrong?

Your template isn't load correctly. Please check your "Inspect Element" and "Network tab".

This case caused by your asset template is missing.

The components of template are

- Asset css
- Asset js
- Asset img



# SOLUTION: Install Asset JS/CSS template with @asset syntax

The solution is type "asset()" function before and after `all import js/css/image` scripts in layouts template.

Usually import js/css scripts are located at the beginning (header) of html and footer of html

```
<html lang="en">
                                    > css
                                                          Aa _ab_ * 5 of 8
     nret= nttps://can.jsaeilvr.net/npm/bootstrap-icons@i.ii.3/tont/bootstra
     integrity="sha256-9kPW/n5nn53j4WMRYAxe9c1rCY96Oogo/MKSVdKzPmI="
                                                                                crossorigin= anonymous
     crossorigin="anonymous"
                                                                   754
                                                                              ></script>
                                                                   755
   <!--end::Third Party Plugin(Bootstrap Icons)-->
   <!--begin::Required Plugin(AdminLTE)-->
                                                                   756
                                                                              <script src="../../dist/js/adminlte.js"></script>
   <link rel="stylesheet" href="../../dist/css/adminlte.css" />
                                                                              <!--end::Required Plugin(AdminLTE)--><!--begin::OverlaySo
                                                                   757
   <!--end::Required Plugin(AdminLTE)-->
                                                                   758
                                                                              <script>
   <!-- apexcharts -->
     rel="stylesheet"
                                                                                            Informatics Engineering | Universitas Surabaya
```

#### The Result is

```
y public

y adminite4

> assets

> css

y js

Js adminite.js

Js adminite.js.map

Js adminite.min.js

Js adminite.min.js
```

# Practice #3: Updating the menu for links to other tables

### **Workflow Development**

- Go to the script file that implements left-menu
- 2. Determine what links will appear in the menu
- Find the URI from the menu in web.php or use the artisan syntax "php artisan route:list"
- 4. Use the syntax @route('route\_name') or @url('path\_url') where it goes

# 1. Go to the script file that implements left-menu

In the above case we go to layouts/adminite4.blade.php on the <a href="div class="sidebar-wrapper">

```
<!--begin::Sidebar Wrapper-->
<div class="sidebar-wrapper">
 <nav class="mt-2">
   <!--begin::Sidebar Menu-->
   <l
     class="nav sidebar-menu flex-colum
     data-lte-toggle="treeview"
     role="menu"
     data-accordion="false"
```

# 2. Determine what links will appear in the menu

- Modify the coding in this case by providing 2 menus, namely: Food, Category menus
- In addition to the menu above, we will delete it.

### 3. Find your URI from route:list

With **php artisan route:list** we are helped to find the link url or route name of the action to be displayed

```
GET | HEAD
            filament/imports/{import}/failed-rows/download filament.imports.failed-rows.download > Filament\Action...
GET HEAD
            listkategori
                                                        listkategori.index > CategoryController@index
POST
            listkategori
                                                       listkategori.store > CategoryController@store
GET | HEAD
            listkategori/create ...... listkategori.create > CategoryController@create
            listkategori/{listkategori} ...... listkategori.show > CategoryController@show
GET HEAD
PUT PATCH
            listkategori/{listkategori} ......listkategori.update > CategoryController@update
DEL ETE
            listkategori/{listkategori} ...... listkategori.destroy > CategoryController@destroy
GET HEAD
            listkategori/{listkategori}/edit ...... listkategori.edit > CategoryController@edit
GET | HEAD
            listmakanan ...... listmakanan.index > FoodController@index
POST
            listmakanan ...... listmakanan.store > FoodController@store
GET HEAD
            listmakanan/create > FoodController@create
GET | HEAD
            listmakanan/{listmakanan} ..... listmakanan.show > FoodController@show
            listmakanan/{listmakanan} ..... listmakanan.update → FoodController@update
PUT PATCH
DELETE
            listmakanan/{listmakanan} ......listmakanan.destroy > FoodController@destroy
GET HEAD
            listmakanan/{listmakanan}/edit ......listmakanan.edit > FoodController@edit
            livewire/livewire.js ...... Livewire\Mechanisms > FrontendAssets@returnJavaScriptAsFile
GET | HEAD
            livewire/preview-file/{filename} livewire.preview-file > Livewire\Features > FilePreviewController@han...
```

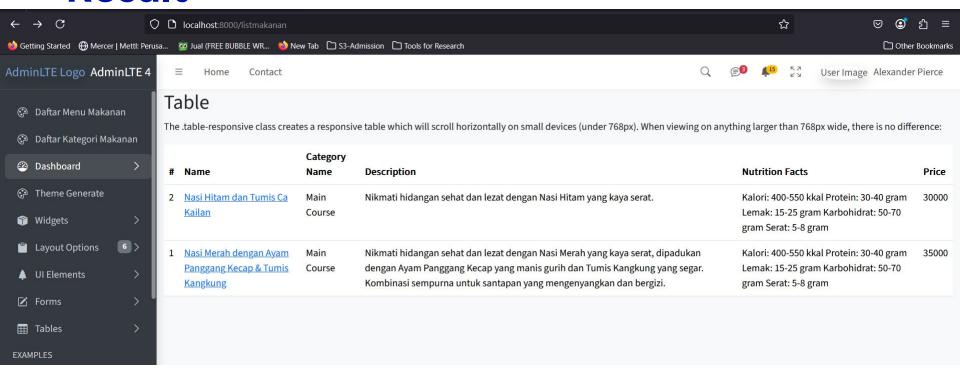
### Add script -> route()

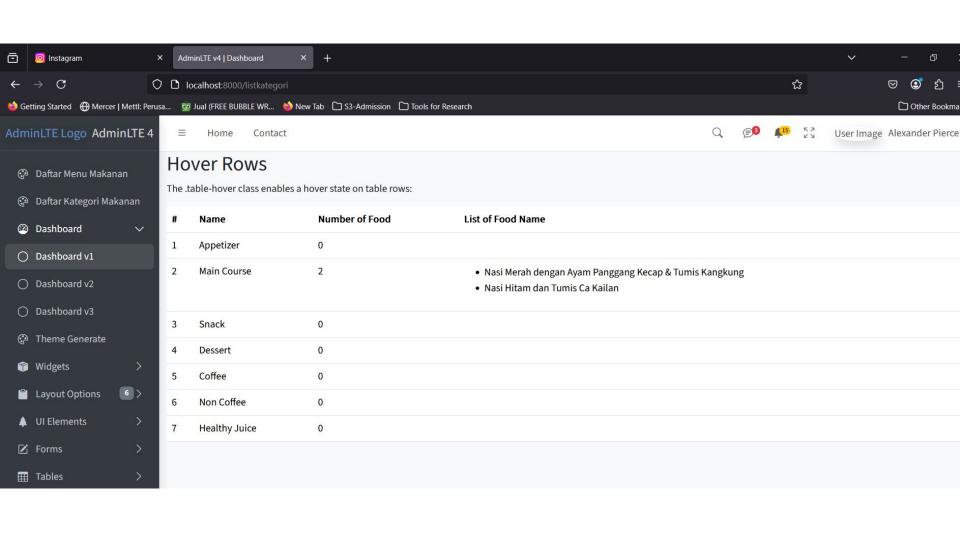
Remember @route and @url is syntax blade then must

given {{ ... }}

```
class="nav-item">
296
                     <a href="{{ route('listmakanan.index') }}" class="nav-link">
297
                       <i class="nav-icon bi bi-palette"></i></i>
298
                       Daftar Menu Makanan
299
300
                     </a>
                   301
                   class="nav-item">
302
303
                     <a href="{{ route('listkategori.index') }}" class="nav-link">
                       <i class="nav-icon bi bi-palette"></i></i>
304
                       Daftar Kategori Makanan (/p>
305
306
                      </a>
                   307
                    class="nav-item menu-open">
```

#### Result





#### **Your Task**

- #1. Modify all page of views and reports that you have created in previous tasks with new templates.
  - Food/Category/Customer/Order
  - All your Report
- #2. Add menus in the sidebar to access those pages.
- #3. Change each of title homepage with your current page (clue: add @yield('title') at your layouts)
- #4. Change active menu from your side-bar menu. (clue: add @yield('side-bar') at your layouts and add "active" in side class)

# Thank You