Laravel Project Documentation

Usage and Deployment

Cristian

Datu

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# Laravel Project

## Project description

Laravel Manager is a product designed to control users and Terms of Service with ease, providing a simple and intuitive interface for user signup, management and notifications. The integrated Terms of Service manager enables complete control over editing and publishing terms, with automatic user notification.

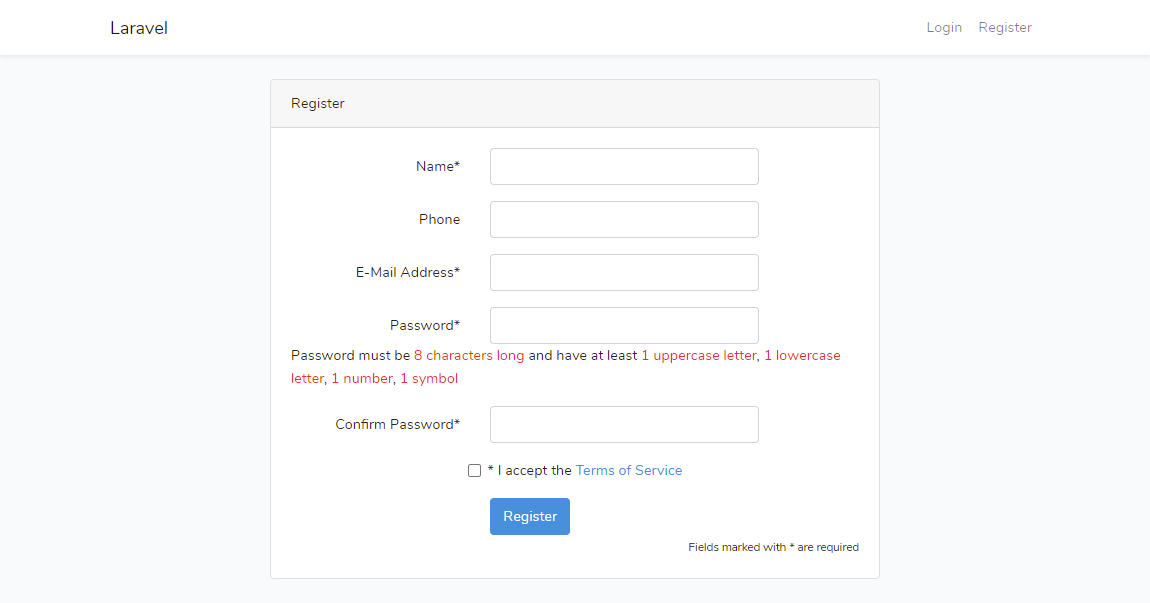
## Used Technologies:

* Php v7.4.9 as runtime environment
* Laravel Framework v7.25.0
* Laravel UI v2.1 plugin for user interface scaffolding
* Laravel Sanctum V2.5 plugin for API authentication using session
* Bootstrap v4 for layout and design
* Vue.js V2.5.7 for SPA (Single Page Application) functionalities
* MySQL v8 relational database server for persisting application data

## Front-End Functionality

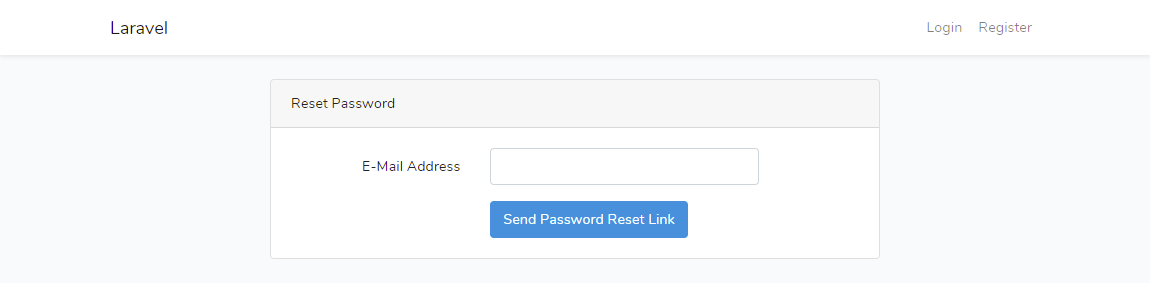
### User registration

* Allows creation of new user accounts
* Users must provide their full name, email address, password and accept the site’s Terms of Service
* Phone number can also be provided, although optional
* To ensure a minimum password strength, it must contain at least 8 characters and have at least 1 uppercase letter, 1 lowercase letter, 1 digit and 1 symbol (~ ! @ # $ % ^ & \* ( ) \_ + = - ` { } [ ] : ” ; ’ < > , . ? | / \ )
* A verification email with validation link will be issued
* The registration system does not allow duplicate email addresses in the database (no two users may signup with the same address)



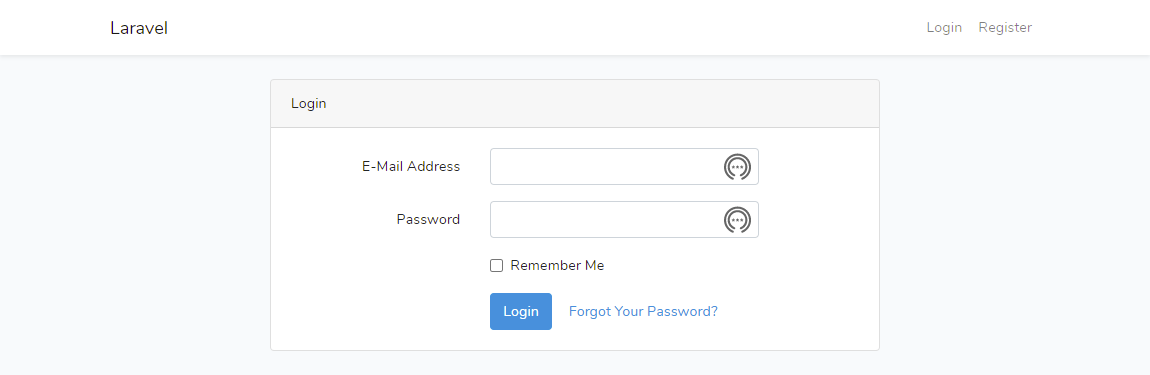
### User password reset

* Allows users to reset their passwords based on provided email address
* Email notification containing the reset link will be issued
* Reset link validity is set to 60 minutes
* User may generate reset links multiple times



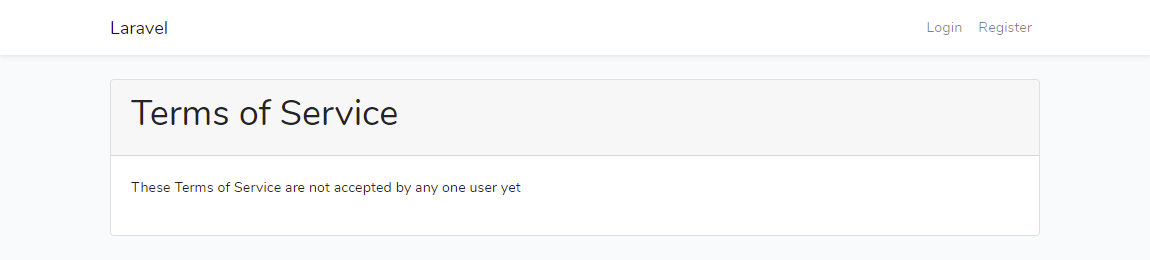
### User authentication

* Users may log in to the system using their email address and password
* Security from brute-force hacking is provided by limiting successive login attempts to 10, with a 30 second time delay to the next 10 attempts



### Terms of Service review

* Page displaying latest version of the site’s Terms of Service
* Access is public
* Content for this page is manageable from the back-end



## Back-End Functionality

In order to access the back-end, user must be authenticated trough the login page.

All users have access to add/edit/remove people and add/edit/remove/publish/un-publish Terms of Service without any constraints.

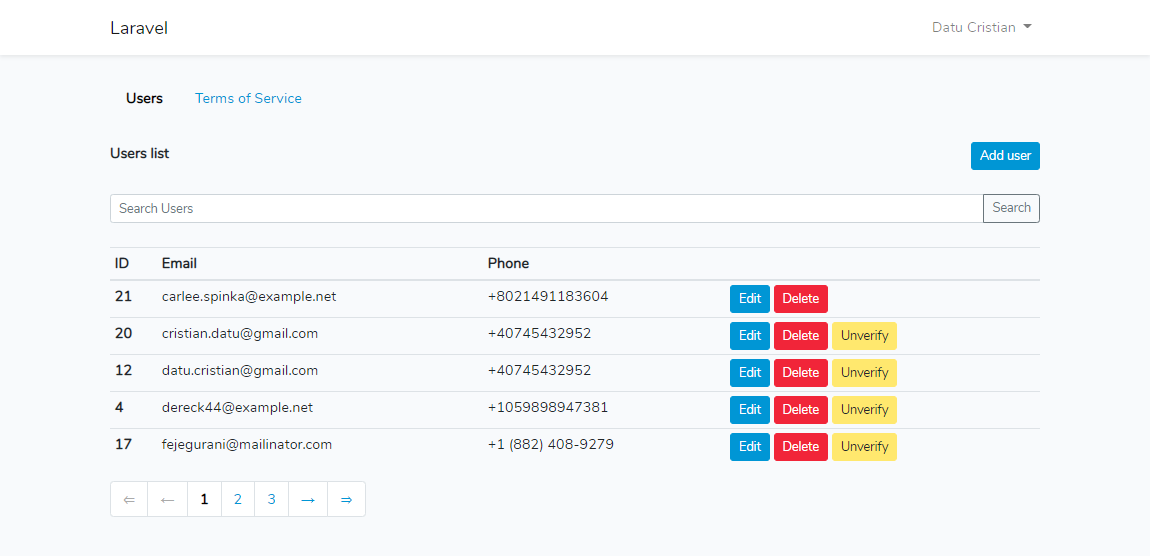
### Back-end Header

* Logo (left) is a link to the dashboard page
* In the right part of the header, users name is displayed. When clicked, the “Logout” button appears and enables the user to terminate the session



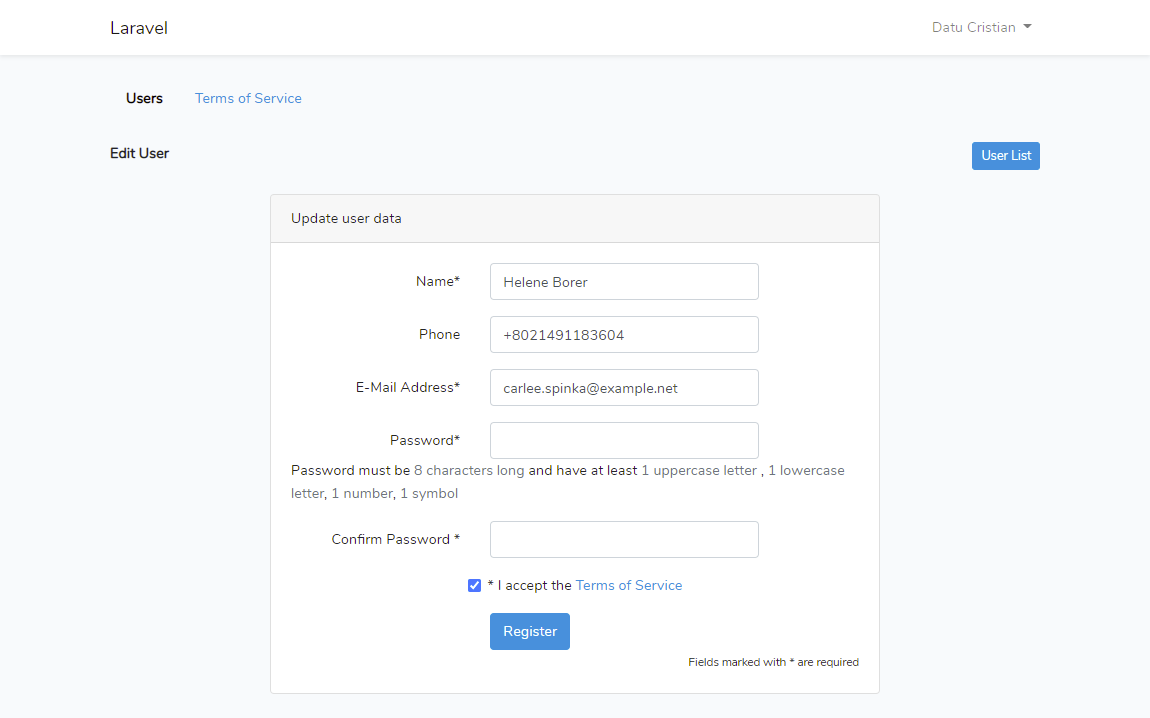
### Dashboard

* Displays a list of users (with ID, email and phone) registered in the system
* The list is paginated, having 5 items per page
* Users can be searched by name, email or phone
* Users can be edited using provided “Edit” button
* Users can be deleted using provided “Delete” button
* User email can be unverified by pressing the “Unverify” button. Un-verified users will have to re-validate their email address upon login



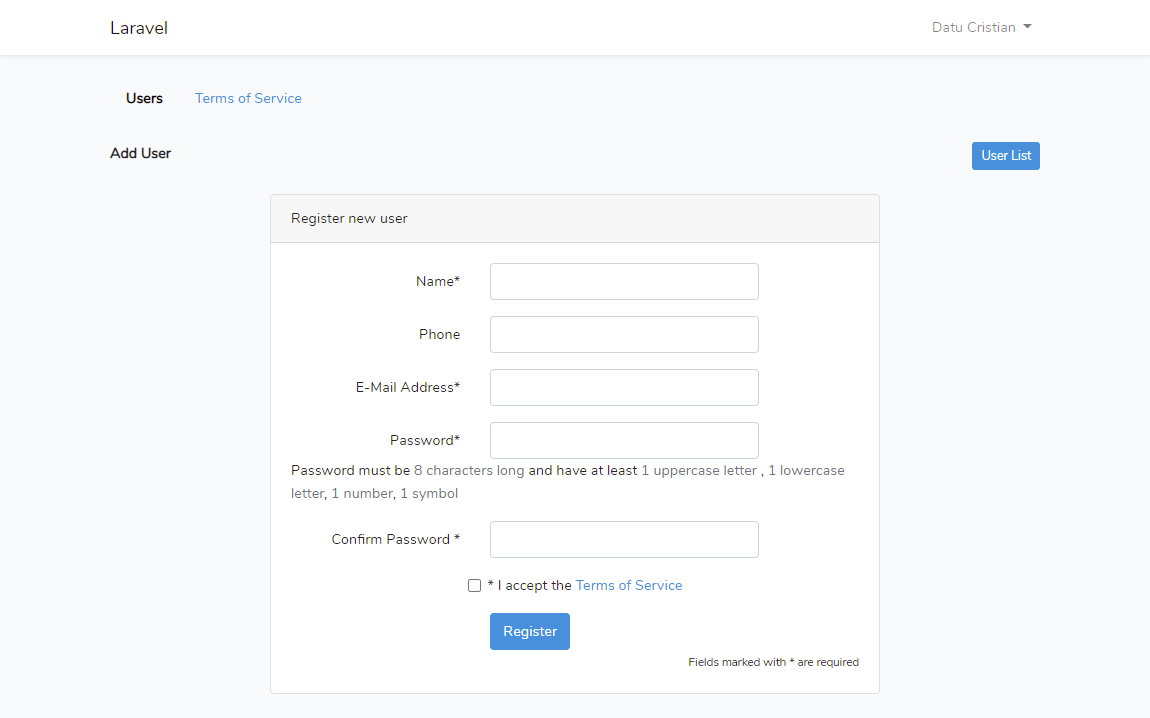
### User Edit Page

* Can be accessed by clicking the “Edit” button associated to each user
* All fields, except “Phone” are mandatory and data validation rules applied are the same as on the Registration front-end page
* Information will be saved by pressing the “Save” button
* After successfully saving user information, the page will be redirected to the users list page
* Navigation back to the user list page can also be achieved by clicking on the “User List” button



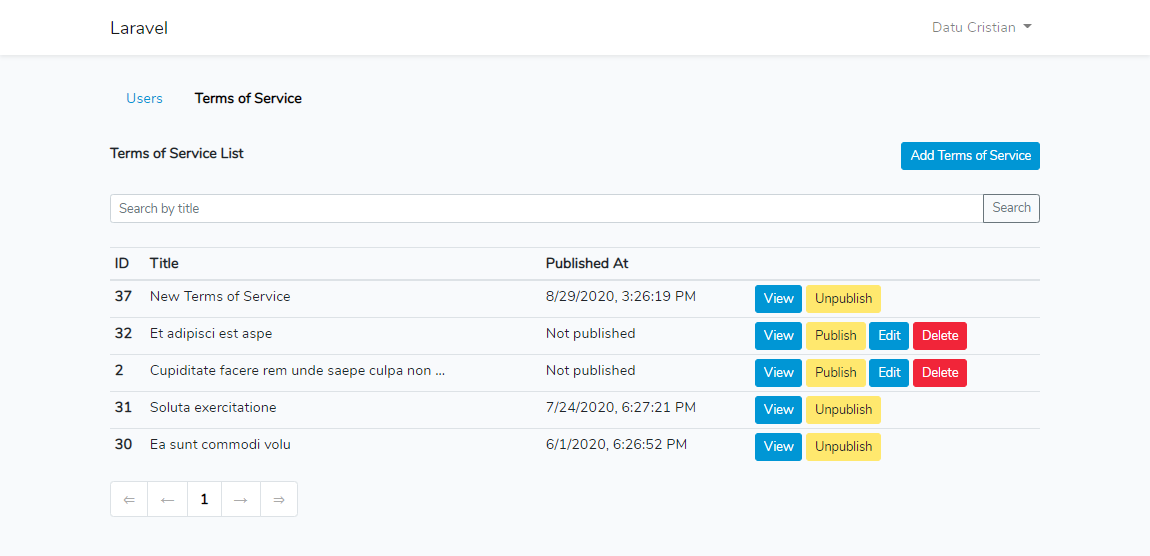
### User Create Page

* Has the same functionality as the user edit page, except fields will not be pre-populated with existing values in the database
* All validation rules apply as on the Register and User Edit page



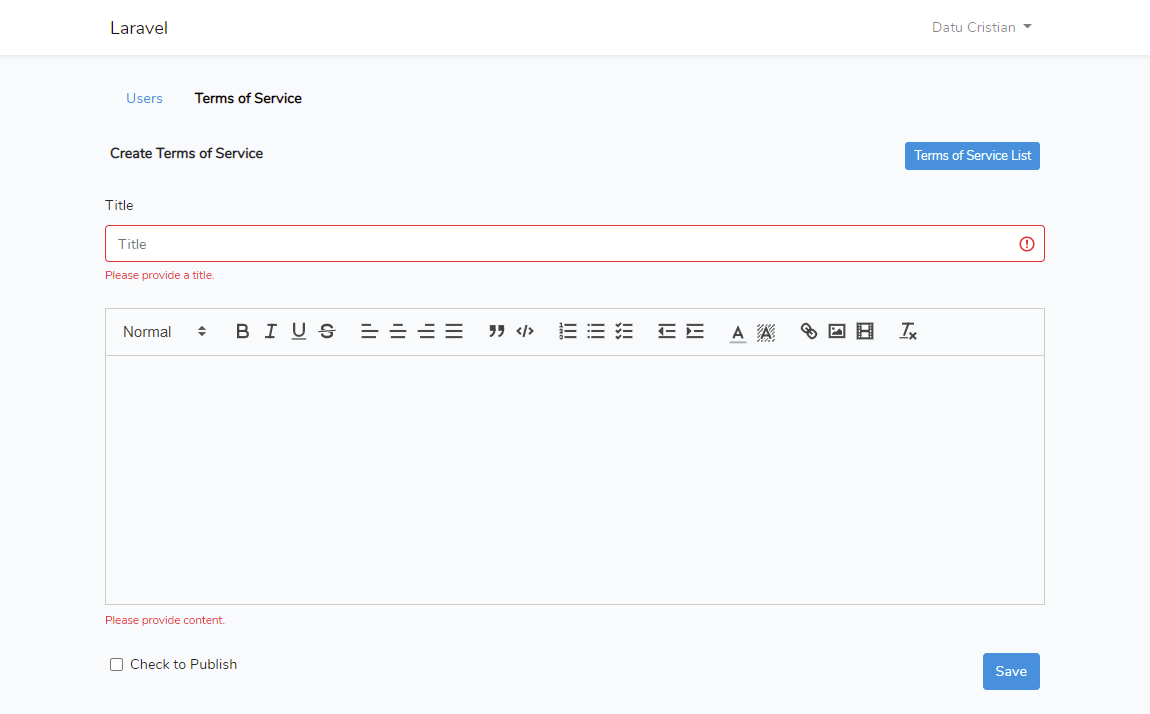
### Terms of Service

* Page listing all available Terms of Service (ID, administrative title and publishing date if applicable)
* Terms of Service (published and unpublished) can be viewed by pressing “View” button
* Terms can be searched by title
* To edit an item, press “Edit”.
* To publish an item, press “Publish”
* To delete an item, press “Delete”
* Some rules apply
  + Terms already published cannot be edited or deleted, but can be unpublished
  + Only unpublished terms can be edited, delete or published
  + When Terms of Service are published, the system issues emails to all users with a link to the newly published terms and an “Accept” link



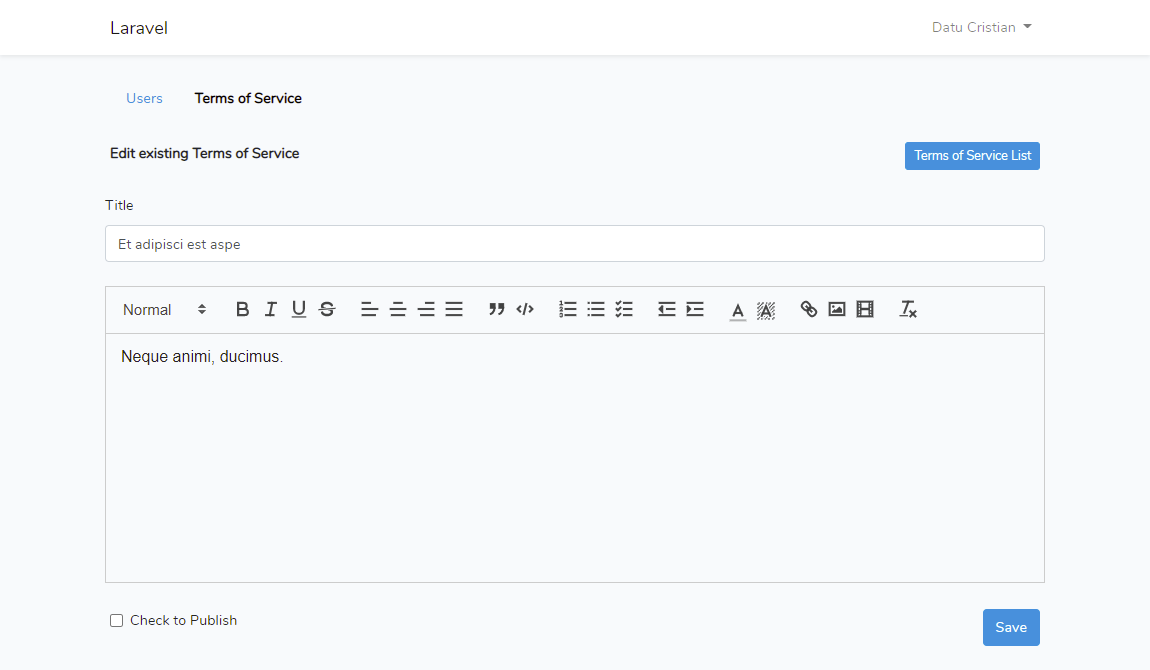
### Add Terms of Services

* Page may be accessed by clicking on the “Add Terms of Services” button in the listing page
* Title and Content fields are required in order to save
* The title cannot be longer than 255 characters
* Content can be edited using the WYSISWYG (What You See Is What You Get) HTML editor included, allowing basic text formatting
* By checking the “Check to Publish” checkbox, the newly created Terms of Service will automatically be published and all users informed via email
* After successfully saving the new Terms of Service, page will automatically redirect to the “Terms of Service List” page mentioned above



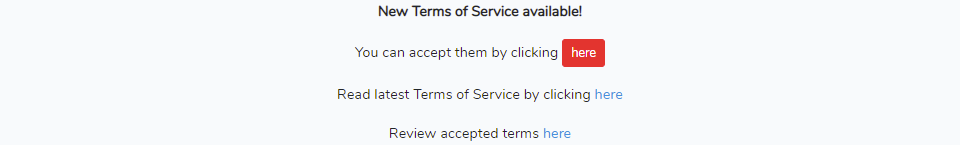
### Edit Terms of Service

* All of the rules from the “Add Terms of Service” page apply
* Fields will be pre-populated with existing data from the database



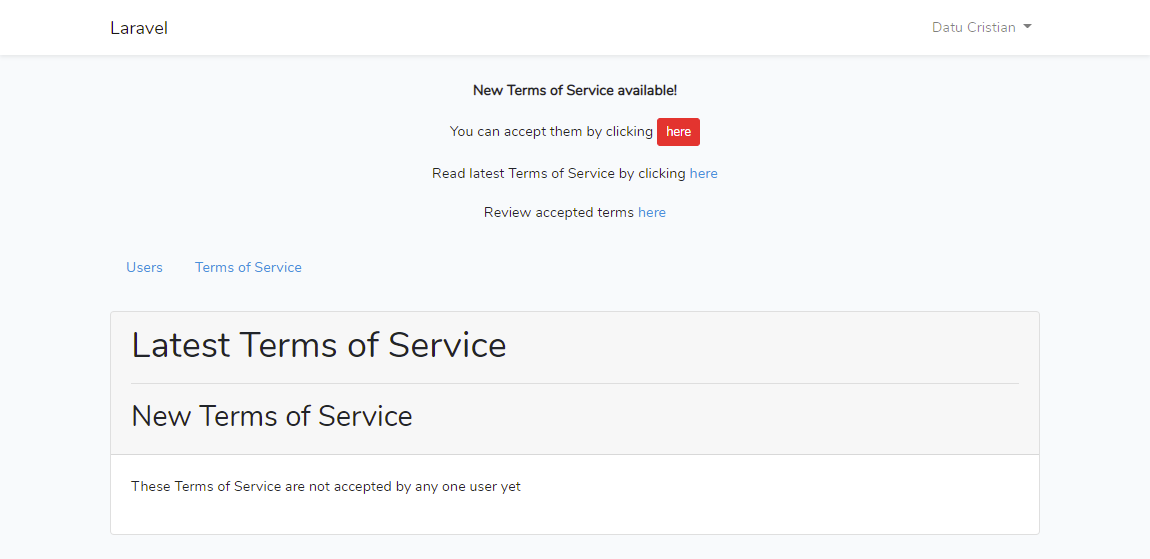
### New Terms of Service Available Header

* Informs the current user that new Terms of Service were published, but only if the user did not accept them yet
* User has the option to accept the new terms by clicking the red “here” button on line 2
* User may read the new terms by accessing the “here” link in line 3
* User may also review the previously accepted Terms of service by accessing the “here” link in line 4



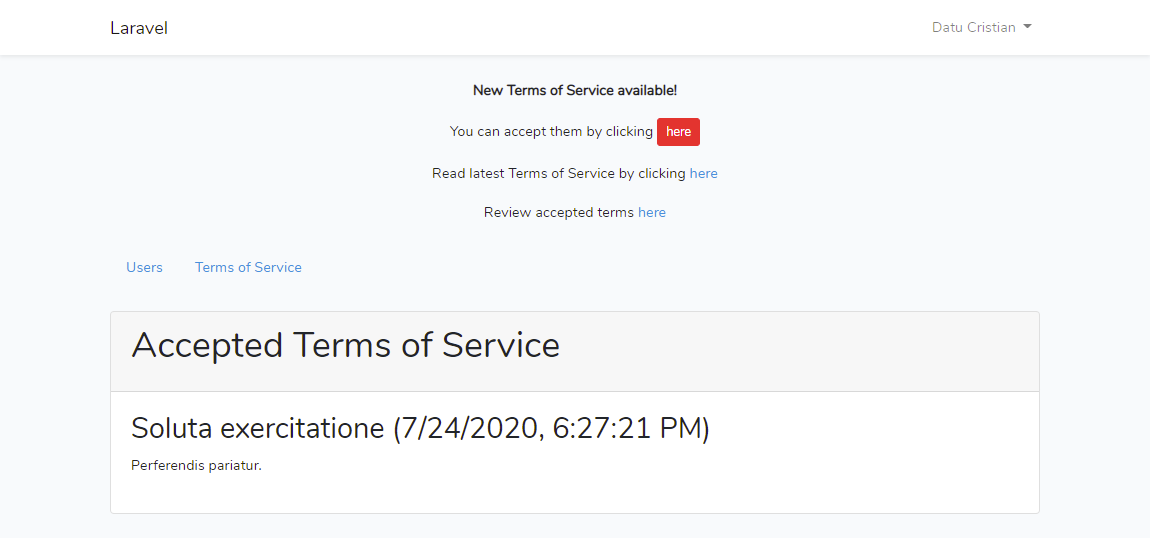
### Latest Terms of Service

* Page displaying the latest Terms of Service



### Previously accepted Terms of Service

* Logged in users may review their currently accepted Terms of Service



## Application Deployment

### Minimum Environment Requirements

* Git and Composer
* Linux / Windows operating system
* Apache v2.4 / Nginx v1
* PHP v7.2.5 or higher with the following extensions:
  + BCMath PHP Extension
  + Ctype PHP Extension
  + Fileinfo PHP extension
  + JSON PHP Extension
  + Mbstring PHP Extension
  + OpenSSL PHP Extension
  + PDO PHP Extension
  + Tokenizer PHP Extension
  + XML PHP Extension
* MySQL Server v5.6 or newer
* Process monitor (ex. Supervisor - **supervisord.org) to manage queue:work process used for processing queued jobs**

## Setting up the Laravel project with Apache2.4 on Linux

**All files must be kept outside the public directory of the Apache server.**

### Setting up Project Directory

Navigate to the desired destination folder (we will name it /home/user for practical purposes)

Clone the git repository

$ cd /home/user

$ git clone <https://github.com/cristian-datu/laravel1.git> .

Navigate to the newly created **laravel1** directory

$ cd laravel1

Copy the .env.example file to .env

$ cp .env.example .env

Generate a new encryption key

$ php artisan key:generate

### Setting up the Laravel Application

**Edit the new .env file and adjust settings:**

* Disable debug
  + APP\_DEBUG=false
* Setup site URL (in this case https://www.example.com)
  + APP\_URL=<https://www.example.com>
* Setup database connection parameters
  + DB\_CONNECTION=mysql
  + DB\_HOST=127.0.0.1
  + DB\_PORT=3306
  + DB\_DATABASE=your\_database\_name
  + DB\_USERNAME=your\_database\_user
  + DB\_PASSWORD=your\_database\_pass
* Enabled queued jobs to be stored in the database
  + QUEUE\_CONNECTION=database
* Setup the domain verification for Sanctum
  + SANCTUM\_STATEFUL\_DOMAINS=www.example.com
* Setup mailer
  + MAIL\_MAILER=smtp
  + MAIL\_HOST=smtp\_host\_name
  + MAIL\_PORT=smtp\_host\_port
  + MAIL\_USERNAME=smtp\_username
  + MAIL\_PASSWORD=smtp\_password
  + MAIL\_ENCRYPTION=ssl
  + MAIL\_FROM\_ADDRESS=from\_email\_address
  + MAIL\_FROM\_NAME=from\_name
* After all settings are adjusted, save and close the .env

After you create the new database identified by your\_database\_name that can be accessed with the credential specified in the .env file, launch the migration process to create required tables

$ php artisan migrate

### Setting up Apache Virtual Host

Open Apache virtual host file, with administrative privileges, for editing (default path would be /etc/apache2/sites-available/000-default.conf).

Add the following configuration:

<VirtualHost \*:80>

ServerName www.example.com

DocumentRoot /home/user/laravel1/public

ErrorLog ${APACHE\_LOG\_DIR}/error.log

CustomLog ${APACHE\_LOG\_DIR}/access.log combined

RewriteEngine On

ServerAdmin [webmaster@example.com](mailto:webmaster@example.com)

<Directory "/home/user/ laravel1/public">

AllowOverride All

Options FollowSymLinks +Indexes

Order allow,deny

Allow from all

</Directory>

</VirtualHost>

Restart apache to apply new virtual host.

$ service apache2 restart

### Setting Up Nginx

If you are deploying your application to a server that is running Nginx, you may use the following configuration file as a starting point for configuring your web server.

server {

listen 80;

server\_name example.com;

root /home/usr/laravel1/public;

add\_header X-Frame-Options "SAMEORIGIN";

add\_header X-XSS-Protection "1; mode=block";

add\_header X-Content-Type-Options "nosniff";

index index.php;

charset utf-8;

location / {

try\_files $uri $uri/ /index.php?$query\_string;

}

location = /favicon.ico { access\_log off; log\_not\_found off; }

location = /robots.txt { access\_log off; log\_not\_found off; }

error\_page 404 /index.php;

location ~ \.php$ {

fastcgi\_pass unix:/var/run/php/php7.4-fpm.sock;

fastcgi\_param SCRIPT\_FILENAME $realpath\_root$fastcgi\_script\_name;

include fastcgi\_params;

}

location ~ /\.(?!well-known).\* {

deny all;

}

}

### Optimizations

When deploying to production, make sure that you are optimizing Composer's class autoloader map so Composer can quickly find the proper file to load for a given class:

$ composer install --optimize-autoloader --no-dev

To give your application a speed boost, you should cache all of your configuration files into a single file using

$ php artisan config:cache

You should create a symbolic link at public/storage which points to storage/app/public. You may create the link using:

$ php artisan storage:link

Optimize route loading:

$ php artisan route:cache

Optimize view loading

$ php artisan view:cache

### Setting up queue:work

To ensure that our queue:work command keep running all the time, we need to install a process monitor on our server like Supervisor.

If you are on Ubuntu, you can install it via this command:

$ sudo apt-get install supervisor

#### Configuring Supervisor

We need to tell Supervisor which queues we want to consume and how many workers we want to create. Create one configuration file for each queue, and store them in the /etc/supervisor/conf.d directory

Configuration files look like this (example taken from the Laravel documentation):

[program:laravel-worker]

process\_name=%(program\_name)s\_%(process\_num)02d

command=php /home/forge/app.com/artisan queue:work sqs --sleep=3 --tries=3

autostart=true

autorestart=true

user=forge

numprocs=8

redirect\_stderr=true

stdout\_logfile=/home/user/laravel1/worker.log

stopwaitsecs=3600

After you add all the configuration files you need, you’d need to execute the following commands in order to take the new changes into consideration:

$ sudo supervisorctl reread

$ sudo supervisorctl update

$ sudo supervisorctl start all