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Praktikum – Bagian 1: Instalasi Laravel di Windows

Langkah	Keterangan
1	Laravel menggunakan Composer untuk mengelola dependensinya. Jadi, sebelum menggunakan Laravel, pastikan Composer telah terinstall terlebih dahulu. Composer adalah dependensi manajer untuk library PHP. Composer digunakan untuk menginstal, menghapus, dan memperbarui paket PHP. Unduh composer melalui https://getcomposer.org/ , pilih Download untuk memulai proses unduh.
2	<p>Terdapat 2 cara dalam menginstall Laravel,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Install Via Laravel Installer <p>Setelah proses instalasi Composer selesai, buka Command Prompt lalu tuliskan lokasi folder yang akan menampung folder kerja kita. Karena pada praktikum sebelumnya telah menggunakan XAMPP, maka dapat menggunakan folder htdocs. Pindah ke direktori htdocs dengan ketik: <code>cd C:\xampp\htdocs</code>. Setelah berada di dalam folder, ketikkan perintah sebagai berikut:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><code>composer global require "laravel/installer"</code></p>

```

C:\xampp\htdocs>composer global require "laravel/installer"
Changed current directory to C:/Users/asus/AppData/Roaming/Composer
Using version ^3.0 for laravel/installer
./composer.json has been updated
Loading composer repositories with package information
Updating dependencies (including require-dev)
Package operations: 14 installs, 0 updates, 0 removals
 - Installing symfony/process (v5.0.7): Downloading (100%)
 - Installing symfony/polyfill-ctype (v1.15.0): Loading from cache
 - Installing symfony/filesystem (v5.0.7): Downloading (100%)
 - Installing psr/container (1.0.0): Downloading (100%)
 - Installing symfony/service-contracts (v2.0.1): Downloading (100%)
 - Installing symfony/polyfill-php73 (v1.15.0): Downloading (100%)
 - Installing symfony/polyfill-mbstring (v1.15.0): Downloading (100%)
 - Installing symfony/console (v5.0.7): Downloading (100%)
 - Installing ralouphie/getallheaders (3.0.3): Loading from cache
 - Installing psr/http-message (1.0.1): Loading from cache
 - Installing guzzlehttp/psr7 (1.6.1): Loading from cache
 - Installing guzzlehttp/promises (v1.3.1): Loading from cache
 - Installing guzzlehttp/guzzle (6.5.2): Loading from cache
 - Installing laravel/installer (v3.0.1): Downloading (100%)
symfony/service-contracts suggests installing symfony/service-implementation
symfony/console suggests installing symfony/event-dispatcher
symfony/console suggests installing symfony/lock
symfony/console suggests installing psr/log (For using the console logger)
guzzlehttp/psr7 suggests installing zendframework/zend-httpdierrunner (Emit PSR-7 responses)
guzzlehttp/guzzle suggests installing psr/log (Required for using the Log middleware)
guzzlehttp/guzzle suggests installing ext-intl (Required for Internationalized Domain Name (IDN) support)
Writing lock file
Generating autoload files
6 packages you are using are looking for funding.
Use the `composer fund` command to find out more!

```

Tunggulah hingga proses penginstalan selesai. Setelah itu, Kita bisa mulai membuat project laravel dengan mengetikkan perintah:

laravel new laravelapp

```

C:\xampp\htdocs>laravel new laravelapp
Crafting application...
Loading composer repositories with package information
Installing dependencies (including require-dev) from lock file
Package operations: 94 installs, 0 updates, 0 removals
 - Installing doctrine/inflector (1.3.1): Downloading (100%)
 - Installing doctrine/lexer (1.2.0): Downloading (100%)
 - Installing dragonmantank/cron-expression (v2.3.0): Downloading (100%)
 - Installing voku/portable-ascii (1.4.10): Downloading (100%)
 - Installing symfony/polyfill-ctype (v1.15.0): Loading from cache
 - Installing phpoption/phpoption (1.7.3): Downloading (100%)
 - Installing vlucas/phpdotenv (v4.1.3): Downloading (100%)
 - Installing symfony/css-selector (v5.0.7): Downloading (100%)
 - Installing tijsverkoyen/css-to-inline-styles (2.2.2): Downloading (100%)
 - Installing symfony/polyfill-mbstring (v1.15.0): Loading from cache
 - Installing symfony/var-dumper (v5.0.7): Downloading (100%)
 - Installing symfony/routing (v5.0.7): Downloading (100%)
 - Installing symfony/process (v5.0.7): Loading from cache
 - Installing symfony/polyfill-php72 (v1.15.0): Downloading (100%)
 - Installing symfony/polyfill-intl-idn (v1.15.0): Downloading (100%)
 - Installing symfony/mime (v5.0.7): Downloading (100%)
 - Installing symfony/polyfill-php73 (v1.15.0): Loading from cache
 - Installing symfony/http-foundation (v5.0.7): Downloading (100%)
 - Installing psr/event-dispatcher (1.0.0): Downloading (100%)
 - Installing symfony/event-dispatcher-contracts (v2.0.1): Downloading (100%)
 - Installing symfony/event-dispatcher (v5.0.7): Downloading (100%)
 - Installing psr/log (1.1.3): Downloading (100%)
 - Installing symfony/error-handler (v5.0.7): Downloading (100%)
 - Installing symfony/http-kernel (v5.0.7): Downloading (100%)
 - Installing symfony/finder (v5.0.7): Downloading (100%)
 - Installing psr/container (1.0.0): Loading from cache
 - Installing symfony/service-contracts (v2.0.1): Loading from cache

```

```

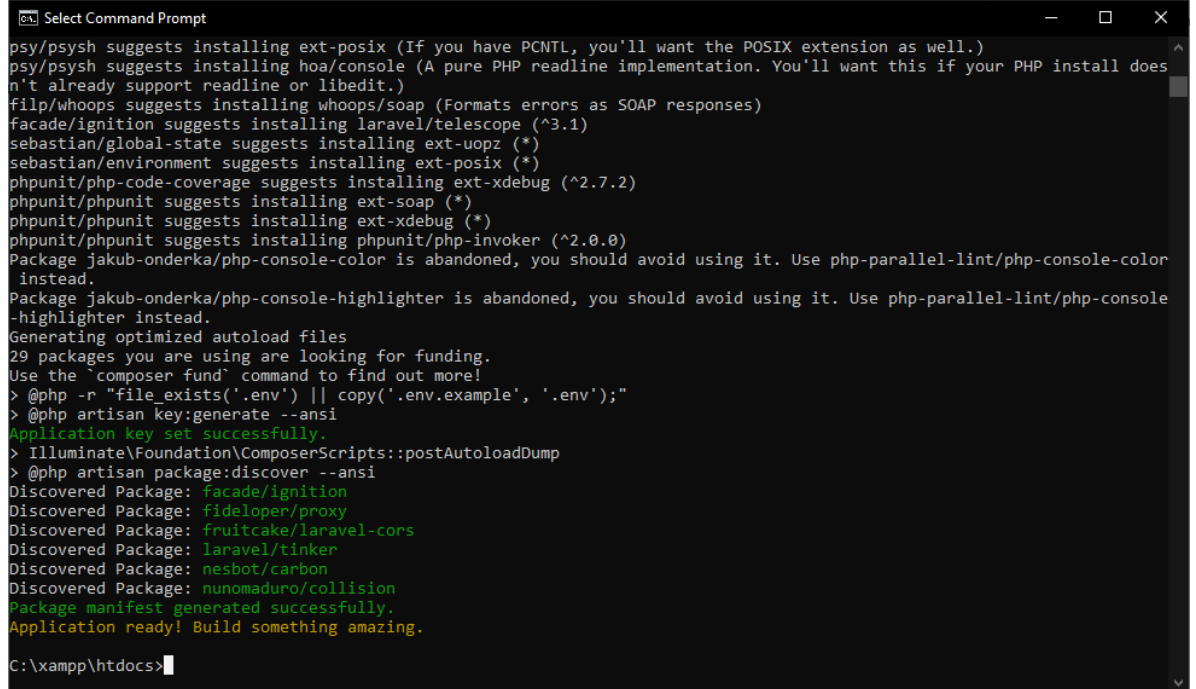
- Installing symfony/service-contracts (v2.0.1): Loading from cache
- Installing symfony/console (v5.0.7): Loading from cache
- Installing symfony/polyfill-iconv (v1.15.0): Downloading (100%)
- Installing egulias/email-validator (2.1.17): Downloading (100%)
- Installing swiftmailer/swiftmailer (v6.2.3): Downloading (100%)
- Installing ramsey/collection (1.0.1): Downloading (100%)
- Installing brick/math (0.8.14): Downloading (100%)
- Installing ramsey/uuid (4.0.1): Downloading (100%)
- Installing psr/simple-cache (1.0.1): Downloading (100%)
- Installing opis/closure (3.5.1): Downloading (failed)
Downloading (100%)
- Installing symfony/translation-contracts (v2.0.1): Downloading (100%)
- Installing symfony/translation (v5.0.7): Downloading (100%)
- Installing nesbot/carbon (2.32.2): Downloading (100%)
- Installing monolog/monolog (2.0.2): Downloading (100%)
- Installing league/flysystem (1.0.66): Downloading (100%)
- Installing league/commonmark (1.3.3): Downloading (100%)
- Installing laravel/framework (v7.4.0): Downloading (100%)
- Installing fideloper/proxy (4.3.0): Downloading (100%)
- Installing asm89/stack-cors (1.3.0): Downloading (100%)
- Installing fruitcake/laravel-cors (v1.0.5): Downloading (100%)
- Installing ralouphie/getallheaders (3.0.3): Loading from cache
- Installing psr/http-message (1.0.1): Loading from cache
- Installing guzzlehttp/psr7 (1.6.1): Loading from cache
- Installing guzzlehttp/promises (v1.3.1): Loading from cache
- Installing guzzlehttp/guzzle (6.5.2): Loading from cache
- Installing jakub-ondarka/php-console-color (v0.2): Downloading (100%)
- Installing nikic/php-parser (v4.3.0): Downloading (100%)
- Installing jakub-ondarka/php-console-highlighter (v0.4): Downloading (100%)
- Installing dnoegel/php-xdg-base-dir (v0.1.1): Downloading (100%)
- Installing psy/psysh (v0.10.2): Downloading (100%)
- Installing laravel/tinker (v2.3.0): Downloading (100%)
- Installing scrivo/highlight.php (v9.18.1.1): Downloading (100%)

```

```

Select Command Prompt
- Installing sebastian/object-enumerator (3.0.3): Downloading (100%)
- Installing sebastian/global-state (3.0.0): Downloading (100%)
- Installing sebastian/exporter (3.1.2): Downloading (100%)
- Installing sebastian/environment (4.2.3): Downloading (100%)
- Installing sebastian/diff (3.0.2): Downloading (100%)
- Installing sebastian/comparator (3.0.2): Downloading (100%)
- Installing phpunit/php-timer (2.1.2): Downloading (100%)
- Installing phpunit/php-text-template (1.2.1): Loading from cache
- Installing phpunit/php-file-iterator (2.0.2): Downloading (100%)
- Installing theseer/tokenizer (1.1.3): Downloading (100%)
- Installing sebastian/code-unit-reverse-lookup (1.0.1): Loading from cache
- Installing phpunit/php-code-coverage (7.0.10): Downloading (100%)
- Installing doctrine/instantiator (1.3.0): Loading from cache
- Installing phpspec/prophecy (v1.10.3): Loading from cache
- Installing phar-io/version (2.0.1): Downloading (100%)
- Installing phar-io/manifest (1.0.3): Downloading (100%)
- Installing myclabs/deep-copy (1.9.5): Loading from cache
- Installing phpunit/phpunit (8.5.3): Downloading (100%)
voku/portable-ascii suggests installing ext-intl (Use Intl for transliterator_transliterate() support)
symfony/var-dumper suggests installing ext-intl (To show region name in time zone dump)
symfony/routing suggests installing doctrine/annotations (For using the annotation loader)
symfony/routing suggests installing symfony/config (For using the all-in-one router or any loader)
symfony/routing suggests installing symfony/expression-language (For using expression matching)
symfony/routing suggests installing symfony/yaml (For using the YAML loader)
symfony/polyfill-intl-idn suggests installing ext-intl (For best performance)
symfony/event-dispatcher suggests installing symfony/dependency-injection
symfony/http-kernel suggests installing symfony/browser-kit
symfony/http-kernel suggests installing symfony/config
symfony/http-kernel suggests installing symfony/dependency-injection
symfony/service-contracts suggests installing symfony/service-implementation
symfony/console suggests installing symfony/lock
egulias/email-validator suggests installing ext-intl (PHP Internationalization Libraries are required to use the SpoofCh
ecking validation)

```



```

Select Command Prompt
psy/psysh suggests installing ext-posix (If you have PCNTL, you'll want the POSIX extension as well.)
psy/psysh suggests installing hoa/console (A pure PHP readline implementation. You'll want this if your PHP install does
n't already support readline or libedit.)
filp/whoops suggests installing whoops/soap (Formats errors as SOAP responses)
facade/ignition suggests installing laravel/telescope (^3.1)
sebastian/global-state suggests installing ext-uopz (*)
sebastian/environment suggests installing ext-posix (*)
phpunit/php-code-coverage suggests installing ext-xdebug (^2.7.2)
phpunit/phpunit suggests installing ext-soap (*)
phpunit/phpunit suggests installing ext-xdebug (*)
phpunit/phpunit suggests installing phpunit/php-invoker (^2.0.0)
Package jakub-ondrejka/php-console-color is abandoned, you should avoid using it. Use php-parallel-lint/php-console-color
instead.
Package jakub-ondrejka/php-console-highlighter is abandoned, you should avoid using it. Use php-parallel-lint/php-console
-highlighter instead.
Generating optimized autoload files
29 packages you are using are looking for funding.
Use the 'composer fund' command to find out more!
> @php -r "file_exists('.env') || copy('.env.example', '.env');"
> @php artisan key:generate --ansi
Application key set successfully.
> Illuminate\Foundation\ComposerScripts::postAutoloadDump
> @php artisan package:discover --ansi
Discovered Package: facade/ignition
Discovered Package: fideloper/proxy
Discovered Package: fruitcake/laravel-cors
Discovered Package: laravel/tinker
Discovered Package: nesbot/carbon
Discovered Package: nunomaduro/collision
Package manifest generated successfully.
Application ready! Build something amazing.

C:\xampp\htdocs>
```

Keterangan: laravelapp: merupakan folder kerja laravel, Kita dapat menggantinya sesuai dengan keinginan

2. Install Via Composer Create-Project Selain menggunakan cara pertama, Kita dapat melakukan penginstalan laravel dengan mengetikkan perintah berikut pada command prompt:

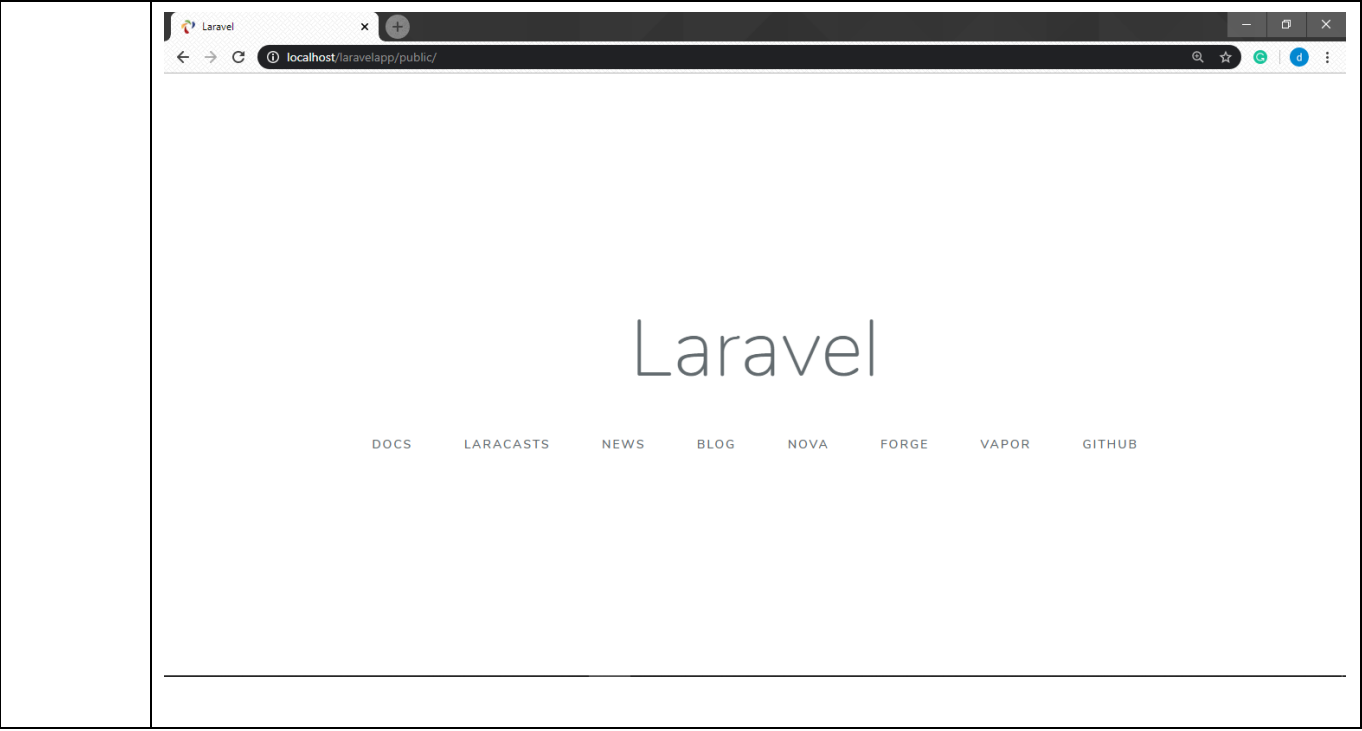
composer create-project --prefer-dist laravel/laravel laravelapp

3

Setelah proses instalasi Laravel selesai, Kita perlu menguji apakah hasil instalasi tersebut berjalan dengan baik atau tidak. Aktifkan Apache server lewat XAMPP Control Panel. Pada browser, ketik alamat <http://localhost/laravelapp/public/> Atau Kita dapat menggunakan perintah berikut di Command Prompt:

php artisan serve

Kita dapat menjalankan aplikasi LARAVEL di folder manapun dengan menggunakan perintah di atas sehingga tidak harus selalu berada di dalam folder htdocs (XAMPP). Jalankan dengan localhost:8000, dan pastikan tampilan di browser akan seperti berikut ini :



Praktikum – Bagian 2: Mengenal dan membuat route

Langkah	Keterangan
1	<p>Setiap request yang datang pada laravel akan diarahkan melalui sebuah route. Route ini yang akan menentukan respon apa yang akan dikerjakan untuk membalas request tersebut. Halaman homepage default Laravel seperti yang ditampilkan pada gambar di Bagian 1 adalah hasil dari script yang terletak pada file laravelapp\routes\web.php Berikut ini adalah perintah route untuk menampilkan halaman default Laravel tersebut</p> <pre>web.php × routes > web.php 1 <?php 2 3 use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Route; 4 5 /* 6 ----- 7 Web Routes 8 ----- 9 10 Here is where you can register web routes for your application. These 11 routes are loaded by the RouteServiceProvider within a group which 12 contains the "web" middleware group. Now create something great! 13 14 */ 15 16 Route::get('/', function () { 17 return view('welcome'); 18 }); 19</pre>
2	<p>Kita dapat menuliskan perintah baru untuk membuat route, selain mengembalikan file view sebagai response, Kita dapat mengembalikan response berupa string atau teks biasa. Buka file laravelapp\routes\web.php, tambahkan isinya dengan script di bawah ini :</p> <p>Route::get('hallo', function () { return "Hallo, Anda sedang mencoba Routing di Laravel"; });</p> <p>Untuk melihat hasilnya, pada browser, ketikkan alamat http://localhost:8000/hallo</p>

```
web.php x
routes > web.php
1  <?php
2
3  use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Route;
4
5  /*
6  |-----
7  | Web Routes
8  |-----
9  |
10 | Here is where you can register web routes for your application. These
11 | routes are loaded by the RouteServiceProvider within a group which
12 | contains the "web" middleware group. Now create something great!
13 |
14 */
15
16 Route::get('hallo', function () {
17     return "Hallo, Anda sedang mencoba Routing di Laravel";
18 });
19
```

Hasil:



- 3 Selanjutnya, kita akan mencoba membuat route baru dengan menampilkan halaman view. Tambahkan route baru untuk halaman “profil” dengan menambahkan script berikut:

```
Route::get('profil', function () { return view('profil'); });
```

Buat file baru bernama profil.blade.php di dalam folder laravelapp\resources\views\, ketikkan script berikut ini:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Profil Saya</title>
</head>
<body>
    <h1>Profil Saya</h1>
    <p>Perkenalkan Nama saya nama_saya, saya seorang .....</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Tuliskan profil kalian masing-masing. Untuk menampilkan hasilnya, ketikkan alamat <http://localhost:8000/profil>

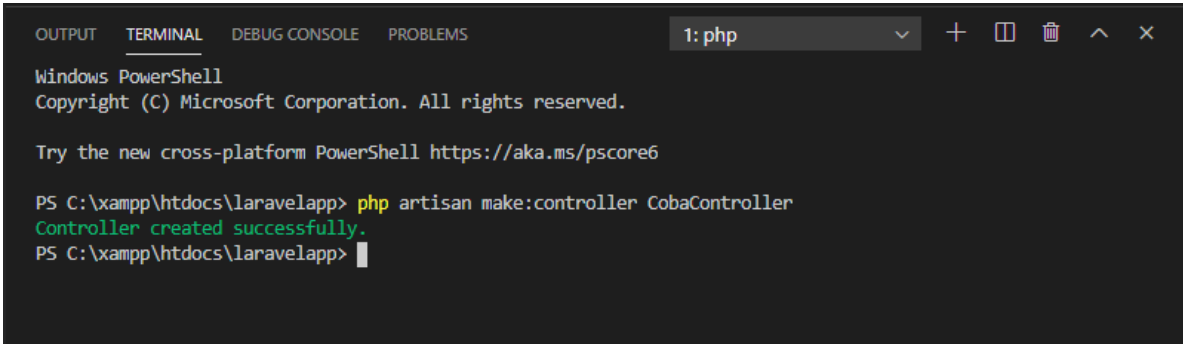
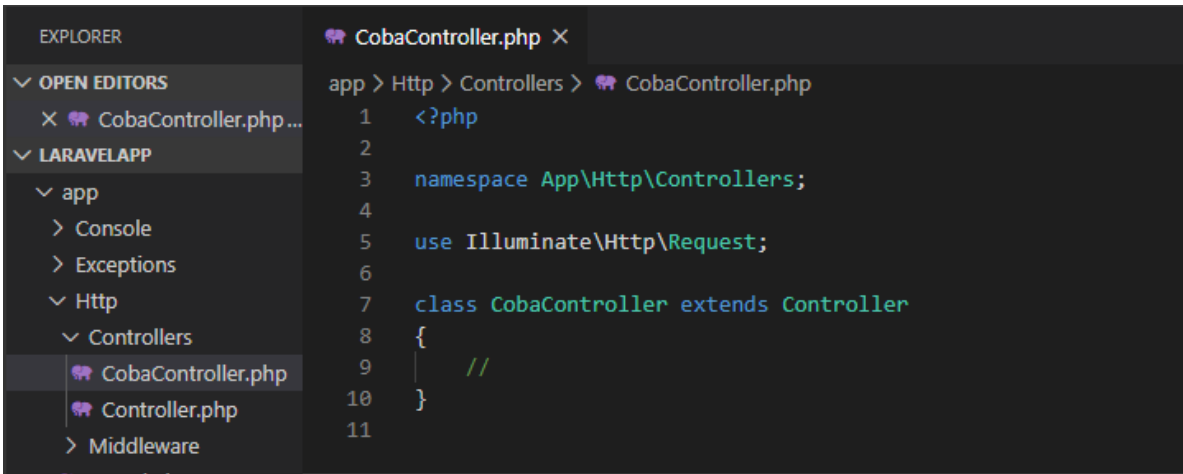
```
web.php x
routes > web.php
1  <?php
2
3  use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Route;
4
5  /*
6   |-----
7   | Web Routes
8   |-----
9   |
10  | Here is where you can register web routes for your application. These
11  | routes are loaded by the RouteServiceProvider within a group which
12  | contains the "web" middleware group. Now create something great!
13  |
14  */
15
16  Route::get('profil', function () {
17      return view('profil');
18  });
19
```

```
web.php  profil.blade.php x
resources > views > profil.blade.php
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3  <head>
4      <title>Profil Saya</title>
5  </head>
6  <body>
7      <h1>Profil Saya</h1>
8      <p>Perkenalkan Nama saya Darin Zahira, saya seorang Mahasiswi D-IV Teknik Informatika,
9      Jurusan Teknologi Informasi, Politeknik Negeri Malang</p>
10 </body>
11 </html>
```

Hasil:



Praktikum – Bagian 3: Cara Menggunakan Controller pada Framework Laravel

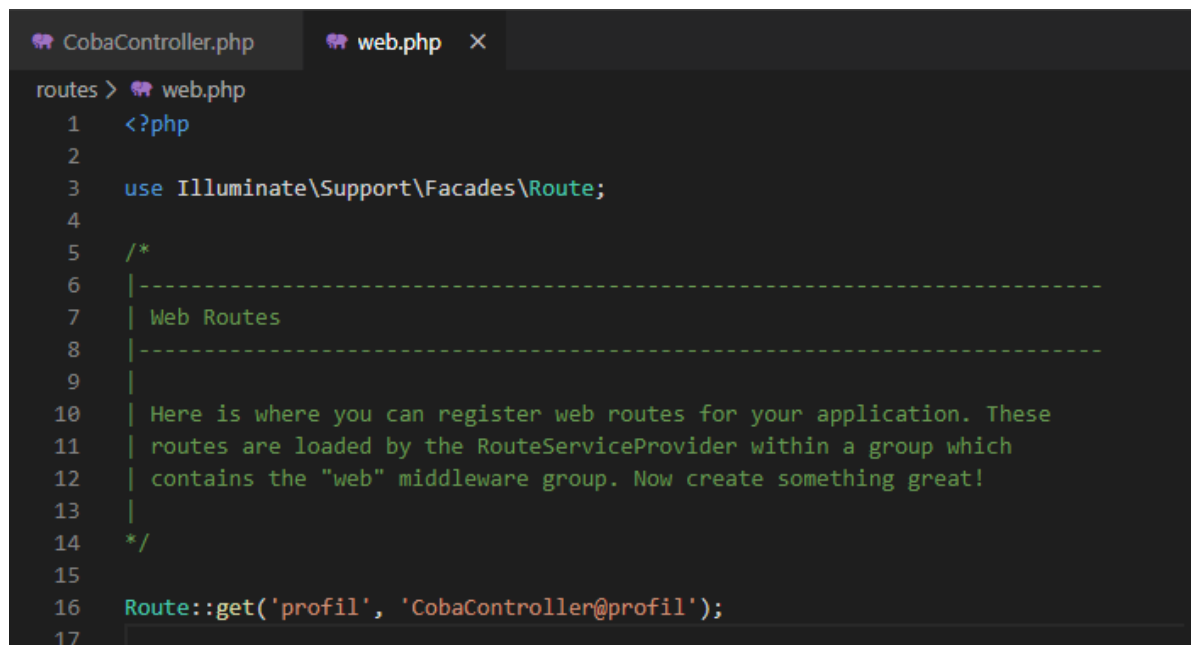
Langkah	Keterangan
1	<p>Pada pembahasan sebelumnya, Kita sudah bisa menampilkan file view langsung dari Routenya. Tetapi sebuah aplikasi tidaklah sesimpel itu, akan ada logika dan data-data yang harus diolah terlebih dahulu. Caranya adalah dengan menggunakan Controller, seperti yang telah dipelajari ketika menggunakan CodeIgniter.</p> <p>Ada dua cara yang dapat digunakan untuk membuat Controller. Cara pertama, dengan membuat file controller secara manual dan tuliskan code untuk extends controller secara manual. Cara kedua, adalah dengan membuat file Controller lewat Artisan di Laravel.</p> <p>Kita gunakan cara yang kedua, pada latihan kali ini kita akan membuat Controller dengan nama CobaController dengan menuliskan di command prompt / terminal :</p> <p>php artisan make:controller CobaController</p> <p>Maka akan terbentuk sebuah file dengan nama CobaController.php pada folder laravelapp\app\Http\Controllers\</p>  
2	<p>Ubah route halaman 'profil' pada praktikum sebelumnya menjadi seperti berikut</p> <p>Route::get('profil', 'CobaController@profil');</p>

Langkah selanjutnya, tambahkan fungsi / method profil() pada class CobaController seperti berikut ini:

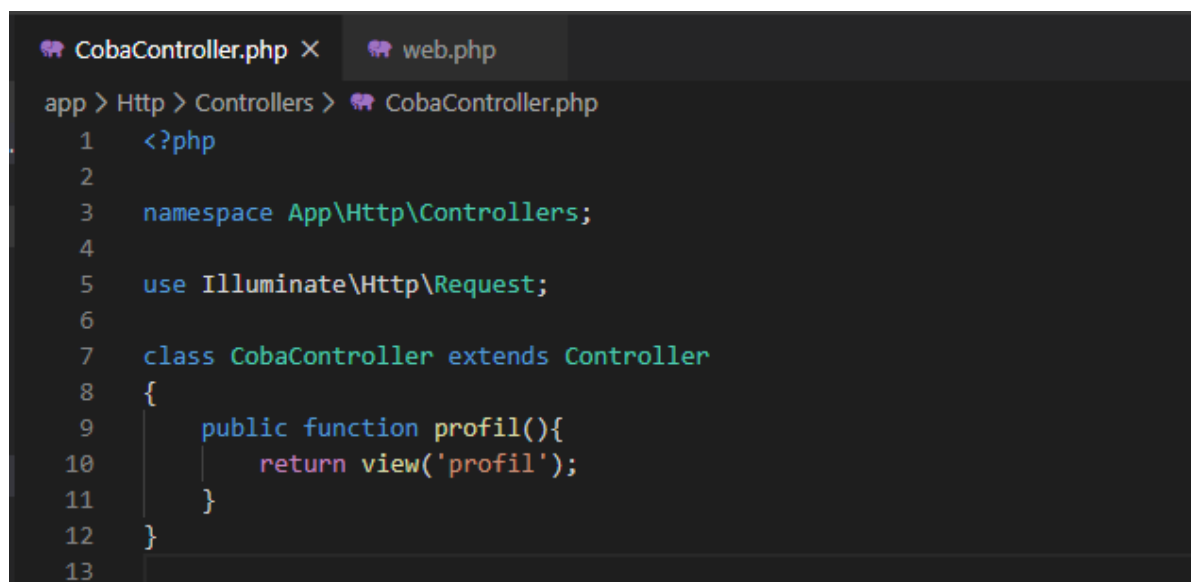
```
<?php
namespace App\Http\Controllers;
use Illuminate\Http\Request;

class CobaController extends Controller {
    public function profil() {
        return view('profil');
    }
}
```

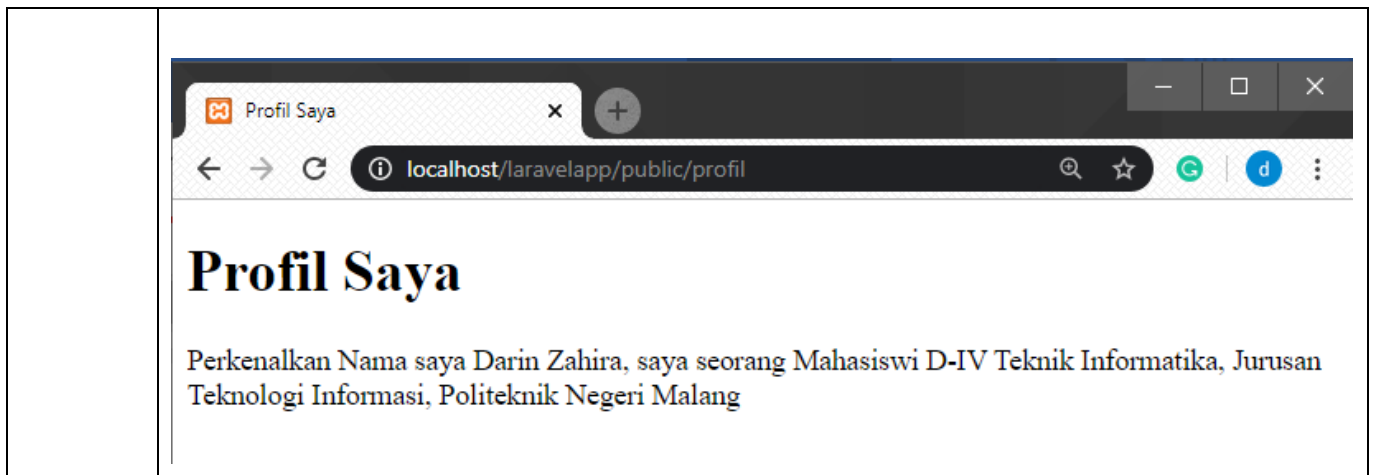
Ketikkan alamat <http://localhost:8000/profil>, dan Kita akan mendapatkan hasil yang sama seperti pada latihan sebelumnya.



```
CobaController.php  web.php X
routes > web.php
1  <?php
2
3  use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Route;
4
5  /*
6  |-----
7  | Web Routes
8  |-----
9  |
10 | Here is where you can register web routes for your application. These
11 | routes are loaded by the RouteServiceProvider within a group which
12 | contains the "web" middleware group. Now create something great!
13 |
14 */
15
16 Route::get('profil', 'CobaController@profil');
17
```



```
CobaController.php X  web.php
app > Http > Controllers > CobaController.php
1  <?php
2
3  namespace App\Http\Controllers;
4
5  use Illuminate\Http\Request;
6
7  class CobaController extends Controller
8  {
9      public function profil(){
10         return view('profil');
11     }
12 }
13
```



Praktikum – Bagian 4: Memberikan Data Controller kepada View

Langkah	Keterangan
1	<p>Dalam sebuah aplikasi, sangat jarang Kita temukan isi dari file view yang bersifat statis. Pada umumnya, view dipakai untuk menampilkan data, contohnya adalah data yang berasal dari database. Namun, karena kita belum sampai pada pembahasan database, maka pada latihan kali ini kita akan mencoba menampilkan data dari variabel.</p> <p>Buat route baru untuk halaman biodata</p> <pre>Route::get('biodata', 'BiodataController@index');</pre> <p>Buat controller baru dengan nama BiodataController.php</p> <pre>php artisan make:controller BiodataController</pre> <p>Ketikkan script berikut dengan memberikan method / fungsi index pada laravelapp\app\Http\Controllers\BiodataController.php</p> <pre><?php namespace App\Http\Controllers; use Illuminate\Http\Request; class BiodataController extends Controller { public function index() { \$nama = 'Sugono Galih Aprianto'; //ubah dengan nama kalian return view('biodata', ['nama' => \$nama]); } }</pre>

```

web.php x
routes > web.php
1  <?php
2
3  use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Route;
4
5  /*
6  |-----
7  | Web Routes
8  |-----
9  |
10 | Here is where you can register web routes for your application. These
11 | routes are loaded by the RouteServiceProvider within a group which
12 | contains the "web" middleware group. Now create something great!
13 |
14 */
15
16 Route::get('biodata', 'BiodataController@index');
17

```

```

OUTPUT  TERMINAL  DEBUG CONSOLE  PROBLEMS  1: powershell
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

Try the new cross-platform PowerShell https://aka.ms/powershell

PS C:\xampp\htdocs\laravelapp> php artisan make:controller CobaController
Controller created successfully.
PS C:\xampp\htdocs\laravelapp> php artisan make:controller BiodataController
Controller created successfully.
PS C:\xampp\htdocs\laravelapp>

```

```

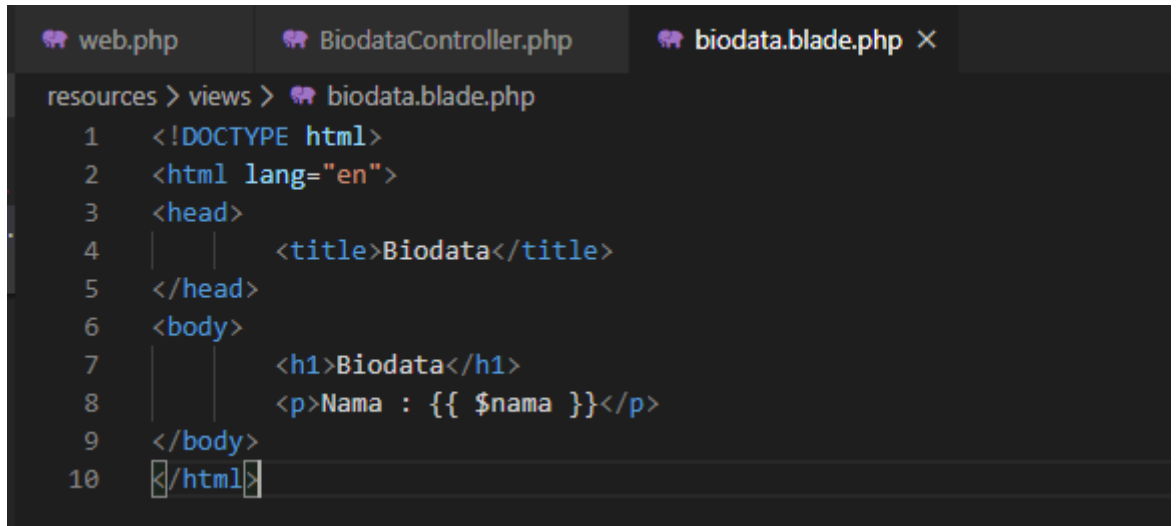
web.php  BiodataController.php x
app > Http > Controllers > BiodataController.php
1  <?php
2
3  namespace App\Http\Controllers;
4
5  use Illuminate\Http\Request;
6
7  class BiodataController extends Controller
8  {
9      public function index() {
10         $nama = 'Darin Zahira Aflah'; //ubah dengan nama kalian
11         return view('biodata' , ['nama' => $nama]);
12     }
13 }
14

```

2 Buat file view dengan nama biodata.blade.php pada laravelapp\resources\views\
<!DOCTYPE html>

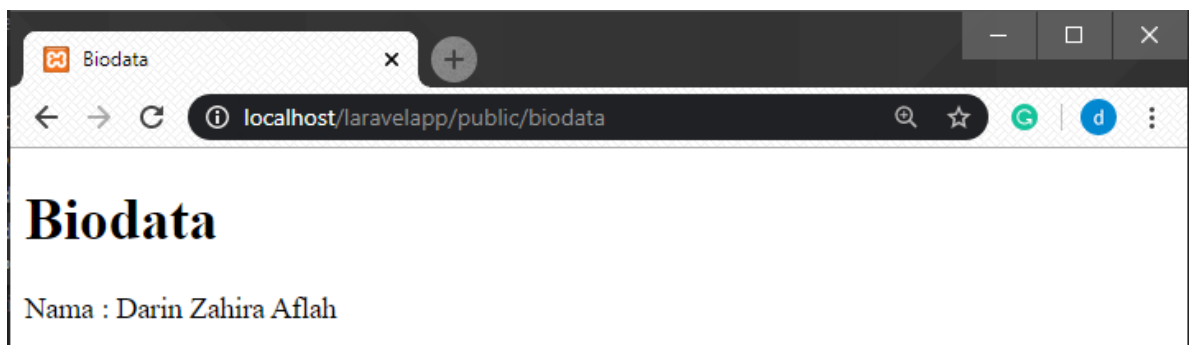
```
<html>
<head>
  <title>Biodata</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Biodata</h1>
  <p>Nama : {{ $nama }}</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Untuk melihat hasilnya, pada browser, ketik alamat <http://localhost:8000/biodata> .

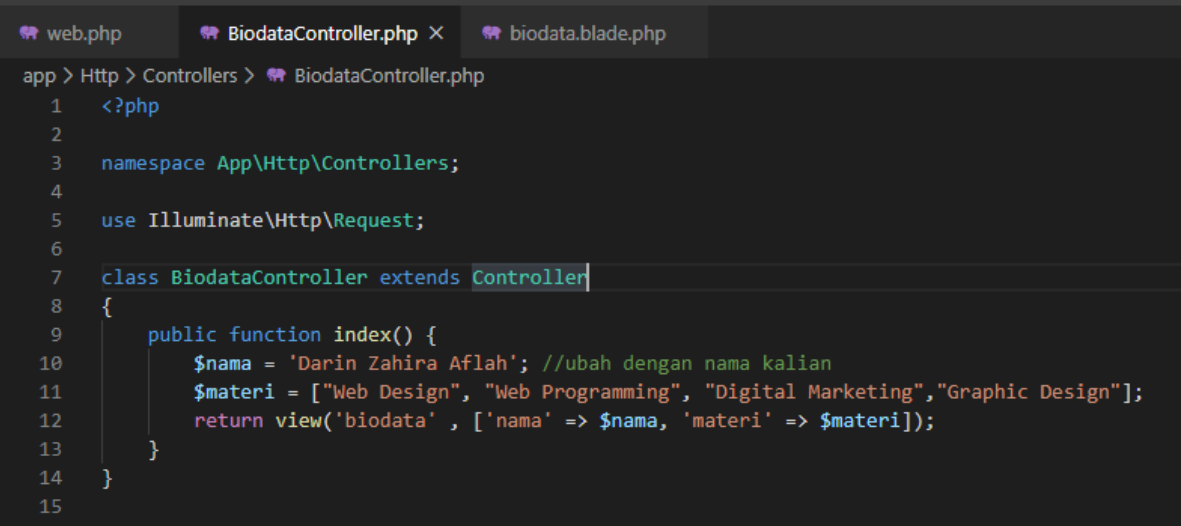


```
resources > views > biodata.blade.php
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3  <head>
4  |   <title>Biodata</title>
5  </head>
6  <body>
7  |   <h1>Biodata</h1>
8  |   <p>Nama : {{ $nama }}</p>
9  </body>
10 </html>
```

Hasil :

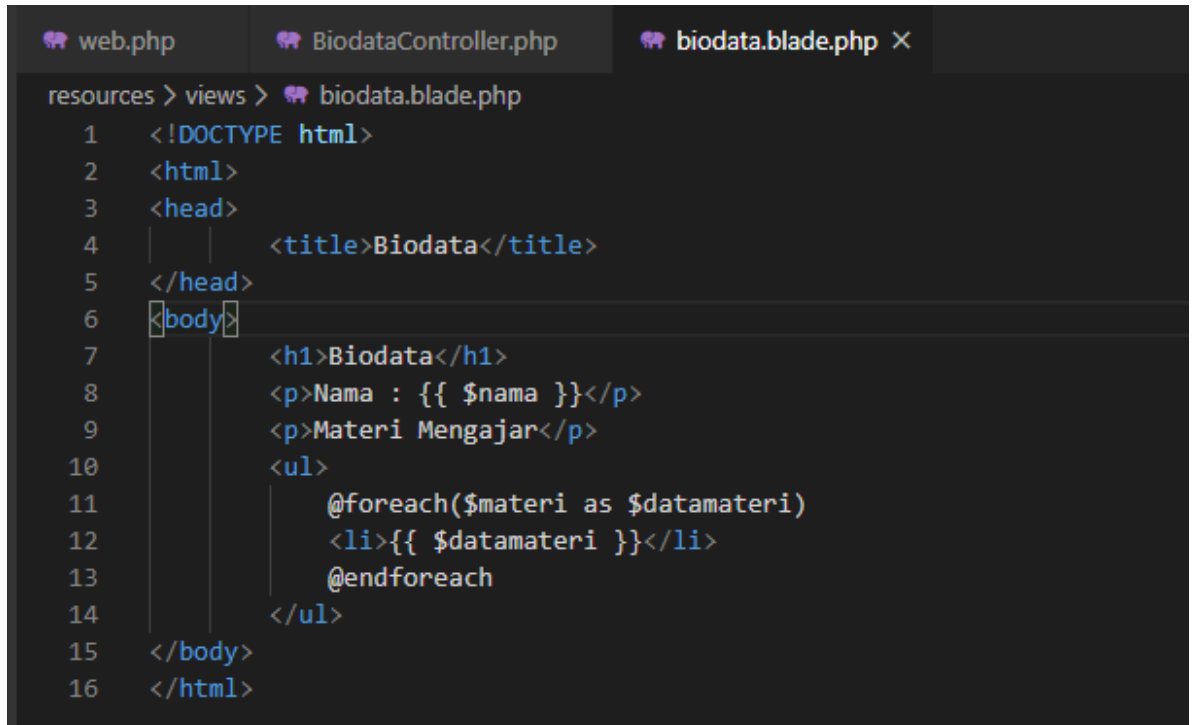


Praktikum – Bagian 5: Memberikan Data Array Kepada View

Langkah	Keterangan
1	<p>Pada bagian ini, Kita coba untuk memberikan data array kepada view. Tambahkan variabel data array pada BiodataController.php</p> <pre data-bbox="300 344 1177 846"><?php namespace App\Http\Controllers; use Illuminate\Http\Request; class BiodataController extends Controller { public function index() { \$nama = 'Sugono Galih Aprianto'; //ubah dengan nama kalian \$materi = ["Web Design", "Web Programming", "Digital Marketing", "Graphic Design"]; return view('biodata', ['nama' => \$nama, 'materi' => \$materi]); } }</pre> 
2	<p>Tambahkan isi file view biodata.blade.php menjadi seperti berikut:</p> <pre data-bbox="300 1563 842 2020"><!DOCTYPE html> <html> <head> <title>Biodata</title> </head> <body> <h1>Biodata</h1> <p>Nama : {{ \$nama }}</p> <p>Materi Mengajar</p> @foreach(\$materi as \$datamateri) {{ \$datamateri }}</pre>

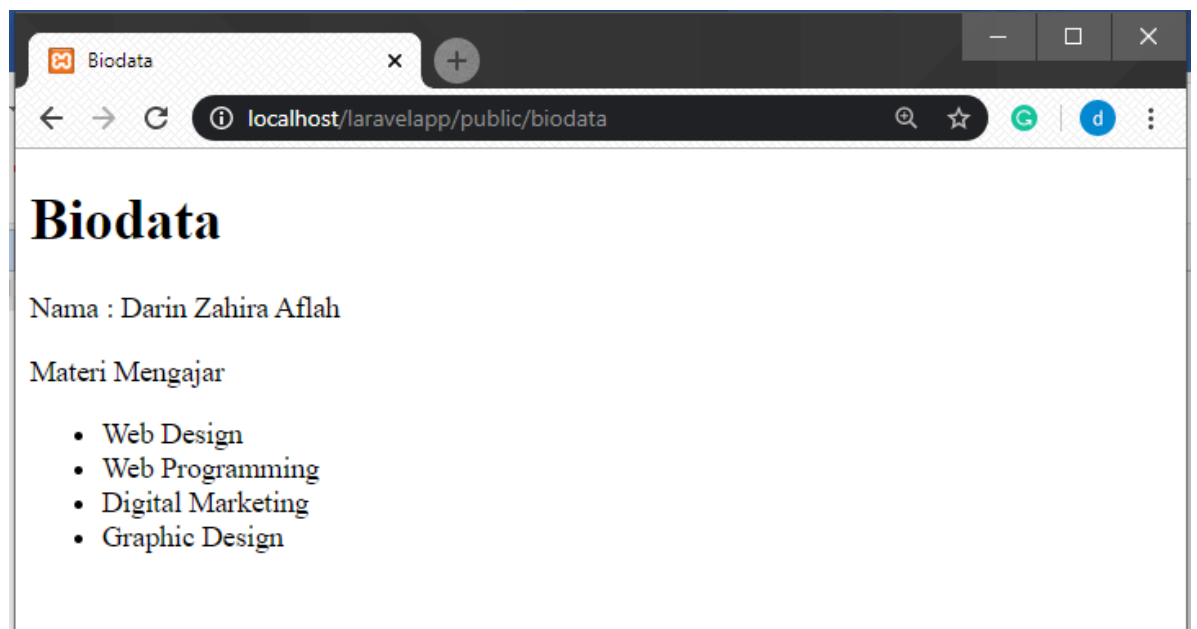
```
@endforeach
</ul>
</body>
</html>
```

Untuk melihat hasilnya, pada browser, ketik alamat <http://localhost:8000/biodata> .



```
resources > views > biodata.blade.php
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3  <head>
4  |     <title>Biodata</title>
5  </head>
6  <body>
7  |     <h1>Biodata</h1>
8  |     <p>Nama : {{ $nama }}</p>
9  |     <p>Materi Mengajar</p>
10 |     <ul>
11 |         @foreach($materi as $datamateri)
12 |             <li>{{ $datamateri }}</li>
13 |         @endforeach
14 |     </ul>
15 </body>
16 </html>
```

Hasil:



-- Selamat Mengerjakan --