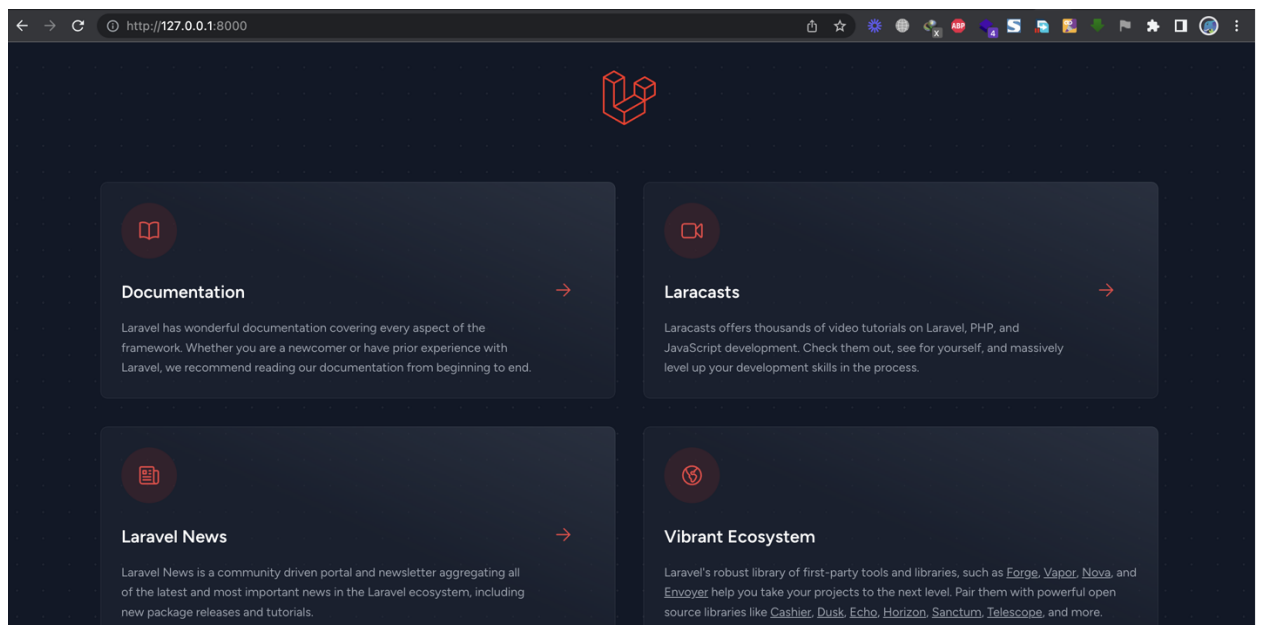


Part 1:

To install Laravel, I followed these steps:

1. Install Composer into my macbook pro homebrew through <https://brew.sh/>
2. Then install PHP through this command line into my terminal **“brew install php”**
3. Install Laravel through command line -
“composer global require laravel/installer”
“laravel new assignment 13”
4. After the project has been created, start Laravel's local development server using the Laravel's Artisan CLI serve command:
“assignment 13”
“php artisan serve”

Below Screenshot shows the Running of my development Server



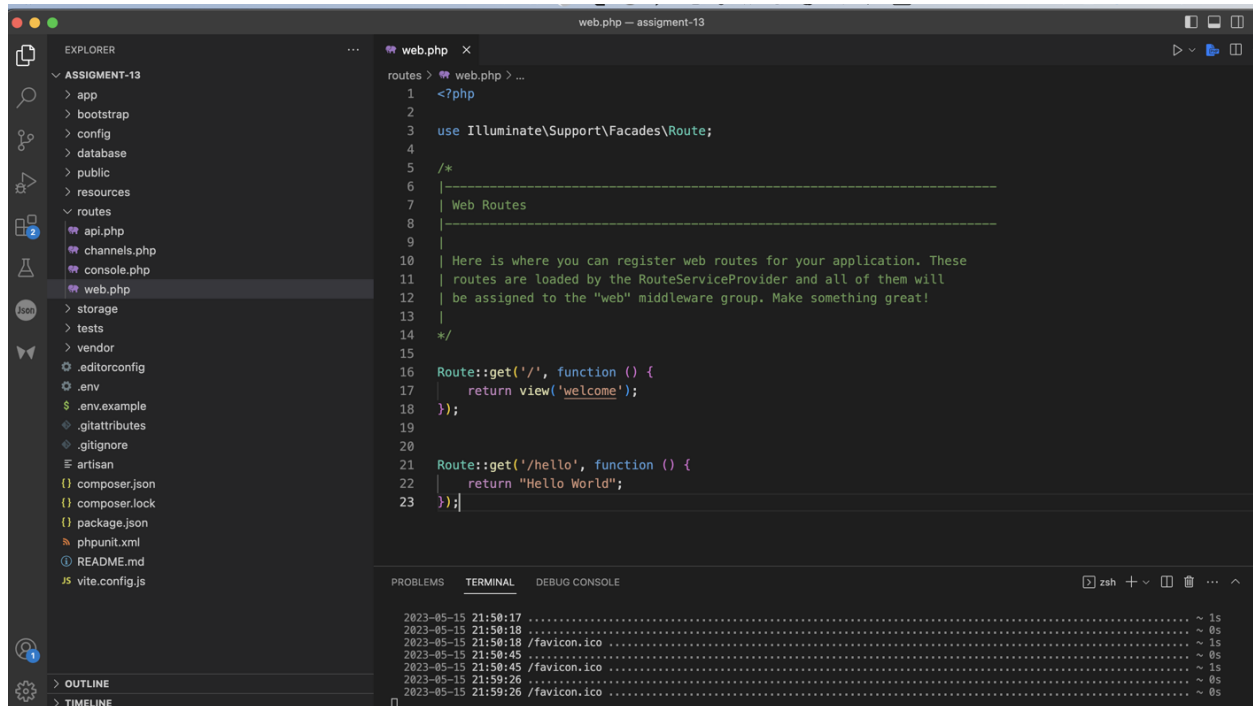
Part 2: Laravel Folder Structure

The following is a brief description of each folder in a Laravel project:

1. **app**: This folder contains the core code of your application, including the models, controllers, and other PHP classes.
2. **bootstrap**: This folder contains the files responsible for bootstrapping your application, including the **app.php** file, which loads the service providers and sets up the application environment.
3. **config**: This folder contains all of the configuration files for your application, including the **app.php** file, which sets up the basic configuration for your application.
4. **database**: This folder contains all of your application's database migrations, as well as the **seeds** folder, which contains the seed data for your database.
5. **public**: This folder contains the publicly accessible files for your application, including the **index.php** file, which serves as the entry point for your application.
6. **resources**: This folder contains all of your application's resources, including the views, stylesheets, and JavaScript files.
7. **routes**: This folder contains all of your application's route definitions, which determine how incoming requests are handled.
8. **storage**: This folder contains all of your application's generated files, including the log files, cache files, and session files.
9. **tests**: This folder contains all of your application's test files, including the unit tests and functional tests.
10. **vendor**: This folder contains all of the third-party dependencies for your application, including Laravel itself.

Creating a "Hello, World!" route:

1. Open the **routes/web.php** file in your Laravel project.
2. Add the following code to the file:



The screenshot shows a code editor with a sidebar on the left displaying a file explorer. The main editor area shows the `web.php` file with the following PHP code:

```
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 and all of them will
12 | be assigned to the "web" middleware group. Make something great!
13 |
14 */
15
16 Route::get('/', function () {
17     return view('welcome');
18 });
19
20
21 Route::get('/hello', function () {
22     return "Hello World";
23 });
```

The bottom of the editor shows a terminal window with the following output:

```
2023-05-15 21:50:17 ..... ~ 1s
2023-05-15 21:50:18 ..... ~ 0s
2023-05-15 21:50:18 /favicon.ico ..... ~ 1s
2023-05-15 21:50:45 ..... ~ 0s
2023-05-15 21:50:45 /favicon.ico ..... ~ 1s
2023-05-15 21:50:26 ..... ~ 0s
2023-05-15 21:59:26 /favicon.ico ..... ~ 0s
```

This creates a new route that responds to requests to the root URL (/) with a "Hello

