

BICOL UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SCIENCE LEGAZPI, ALBAY



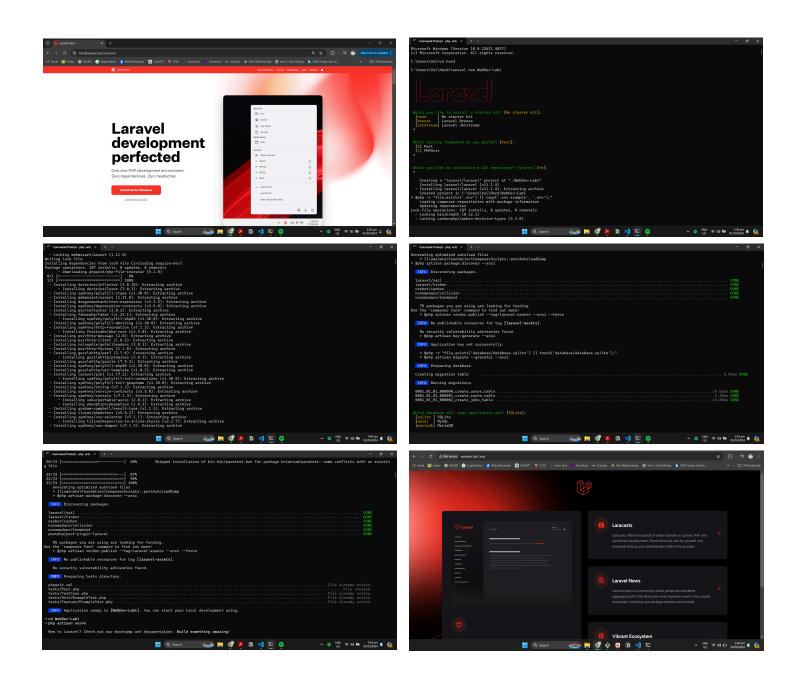
IT Elect 1 – WEB DEVELOPMENT

DOCUMENTATION

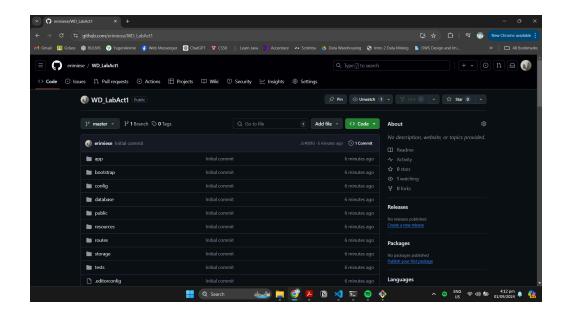
(LABORATORY 1)

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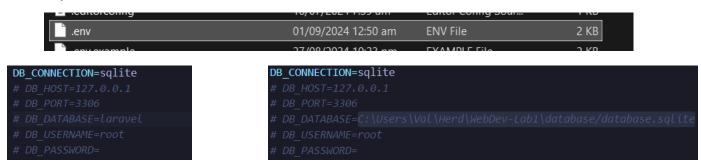
Valerie Joyce R. Soreda BSIT – 3C 1. Install Laravel along with its dependencies.



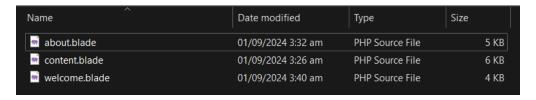
2. Create a Laravel project and put it in a Git repository



3. Set up the .env file to include database connection details

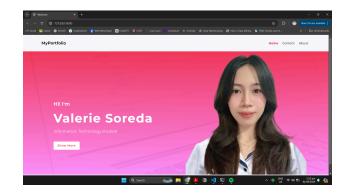


4. Create at least 3 views (homepage, about, content)

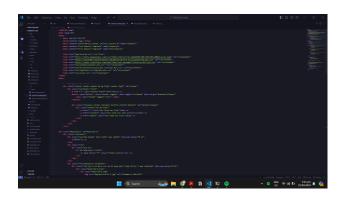


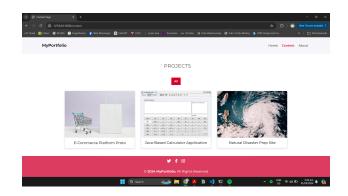
HOMEPAGE



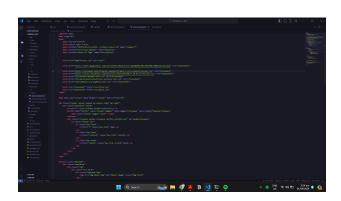


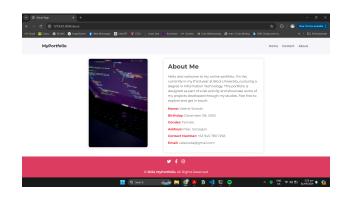
CONTENT PAGE





ABOUT PAGE





5. Create and run routes

```
routes > \( \text{web.php} \)

2
3     use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Route;

4
5     Route::get('/', function () {
6         return view('welcome');
7     });
8
9     Route::get('/about', function () {
10         return view('about');
11     });
12
13     Route::get('/content', function () {
14         return view('content');
15     });
```

6. Identify and document the purpose of key directories and files in the Laravel project.

KEY DIRECTORIES

public/: Acts as the application's entry point; it contains the index.php file and publicly accessible resources for users, such as pictures, CSS, and JavaScript.

resources/: Keeps the content of the webpage, view templates, language files, and front-end resources (such as CSS, JavaScript, and pictures).

resources routes

routes/: Responsible for URL routing, making sure users are sent to the right pages that correspond with their selections for navigation.

storage/: Holds files the application generates or needs while running, like logs and uploads.

tests/: This directory holds files for writing automated tests to ensure the quality of the code is maintained.



.env: Contains environment-specific configuration settings.



Artisan: is Laravel's command-line tool for running tasks and commands.

