

MAWLANA BHASHANI SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
UNIVERSITY



**DEPARTMENT OF ICT**

**Lab Report No : 06**

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## The Routes

### 1.What is a route ?

Ans : **A route** is basically an endpoint specified by a URI (Uniform Resource Identifier). It acts as a pointer in Laravel application.

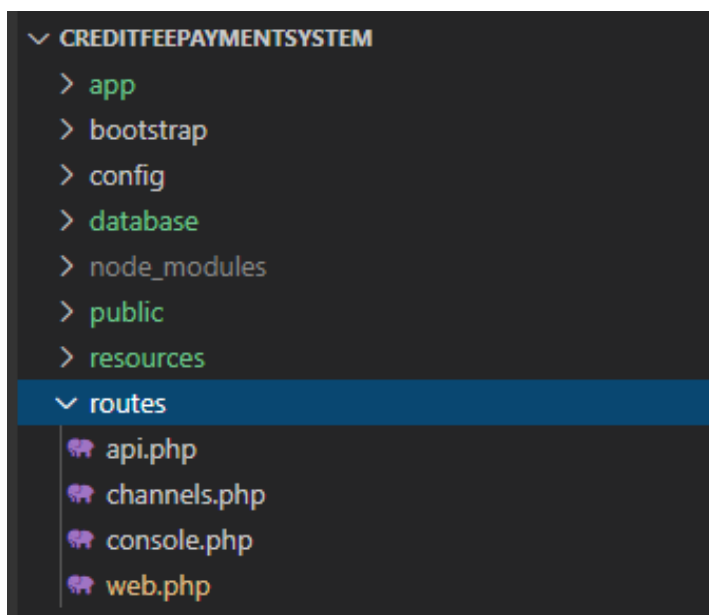
Most commonly, a route simply points to a method on a controller and also dictates which HTTP methods are able to hit that URI.

### 2.Why use route ?

Ans : Routes are stored inside files under the /routes folder inside the project's root directory. By default, there are a few different files corresponding to the different "sides" of the application ("sides" comes from the hexagonal architecture methodology).

### 3. How Laravel requests work ?

Ans: Let us take a look at how requests are handled in Laravel. When you create a new Laravel project, (you can create one by running the command `laravel new project-name`), the project has the following structure:



There is a file in the `routes/` directory called `web.php`. That file is where you handle the requests when users visit your app. The file looks like this:

```
<?php

use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Route;

Route::get('/', function () {
    return view('welcome');
});

Route::middleware(['auth:sanctum', 'verified'])->get('/dashboard', function () {
    return view('dashboard');
})->name('dashboard');

Route::get('/students', 'StudentController@index')->name('student.index');
Route::post('/new_student', 'StudentController@store')->name('student.store');
Route::get('/edit/student/{id}', 'StudentController@edit')->name('student.edit');
Route::post('/update/student', 'StudentController@update')->name('student.update');
//Route::post('/delete/student/{id}', 'StudentController@delete')->name('student.delete');
//post kore kivabe delete kore sir shikhte bolse. Delete method e ase laravel e
Route::get('/delete/student/{id}', 'StudentController@delete')->name('student.delete');
```

In this file, we can route URLs to controllers in our application, for example, what happens when a user goes to 'yourapp.com/home' or 'yourapp.com'.

In the routes configuration file — `app/Http/routes.php` — add the following to define a Car resource route:

```
Route::resource('cars', 'CarController');
```

We can see the list of routes by running the command `php artisan route:list` in your terminal.

```
PS C:\Users\Md Faruk Hosen\Desktop\App\ict> php artisan route:list
```

Domain	Method	URI	Name	Action	Middleware
	GET HEAD	/		Closure	web
	GET HEAD	api/user		Closure	api
					auth:api
	GET HEAD	delete/student/{id}	student.delete	App\Http\Controllers\StudentController@delete	web
	GET HEAD	edit/student/{id}	student.edit	App\Http\Controllers\StudentController@edit	web
	POST	new_student	student.store	App\Http\Controllers\StudentController@store	web
	GET HEAD	students	student.index	App\Http\Controllers\StudentController@index	web
	POST	update/student	student.update	App\Http\Controllers\StudentController@update	web

That single route definition will define all of the routes related to our [Car](#) resource:

Request Type	Path	Action	Route Name
GET	/cars	index	cars.index
GET	/cars/create	create	cars.create
POST	/cars	store	cars.store
GET	/cars/{car}	show	cars.show
GET	/cars/{car}/edit	edit	cars.edit
PUT/PATCH	/cars/{car}	update	cars.update
DELETE	/cars/{car}	destroy	cars.destroy

That is how, we can build a route configuration using Laravel.

### **Conclusion :**

In this lab, we learned how route works and how Laravel implements route. We learned why we should use route and how to implement it in a real-world Laravel application.