Framework

* Includes prebuilt components and features.

Namespaces

* Namespaces help developers avoid naming collisions that might happen if say, two different libraries have the same function or class name.
* In PHP, namespaces are separated by backslashes.
* A namespace, such as <?php namespace Illuminate\Database\Eloquent is declared at the top of the file.

Laravel Main Features

* Modularity
* Testability
* Routing
* Configuration Management
* Query builder and ORM
* Schema builder, migrations and seeding
* Template engine
* E-mailing
* Authentication
* Redis
* Queues
* Event and command bus

Anonymous functions

* These are also known as **closures.**
* We will use them extensively when building Laravel applications to define routes, events, filters, and in many other instances
* Example

Route::get('/', function() { return 'Hello, world.'; });

NGINX

* NGINX is a free, open-source, high-performance HTTP server and reverse proxy, as well as an IMAP/POP3 proxy server.
* NGINX is known for its high performance, stability, rich feature set, simple configuration, and low resource consumption.

Virtual Machine

* Virtual Machine (VM) to develop dynamic websites and applications.
* We can run a web server, a database server and all your scripts on that virtual machine.
* Vagrant is software that allows you to create virtual development environments on your personal computer.

Vagrant

* Vagrant enables users to create and configure lightweight, reproducible, and portable development environments.
* Vagrant to manage and configure our virtual development environments.

Homestead

* Is a Vagrant based Virtual Machine (VM) and it is based on Ubuntu.
* It includes everything we need to start developing Laravel applications.
* When we install Homestead, we have a virtual server that has PHP, Nginx, databases and other packages.
* Homestead is a Vagrant-based VM.

Installing homestead

* composer global require "laravel/homestead=~2.0"

Routing

* Routing means that you will tell Laravel to get URL requests and assign them to specific actions that you want.
* For instance, when someone visits homestead.app, which is the home page of our current application, Laravel will think: "Oh, this guy is going to the home page, I need to display something!"

Blade Template

* Blade is an official Laravel's templating engine.
* It's very powerful, but it has very simple syntax.
* We use Blade to build layouts for our Laravel applications.
* Blade view files have .blade.php file extension.

Controllers or routes:

* Controllers, at their simplest, take a request, do something, and then send an appropriate response.

Views or Templates:

* Views are responsible for displaying the response returned from a controller in a suitable format, usually as an HTML web page.

Illuminate

* The Illuminate namespace does not refer to a third-party library. It is the namespace that the author of Laravel has chosen for the different modules that constitute Laravel

Eloquent

* A powerful ORM
* Define entities of the database
* Map them to their corresponding database tables
* Interact with them using PHP methods, rather than raw SQL