

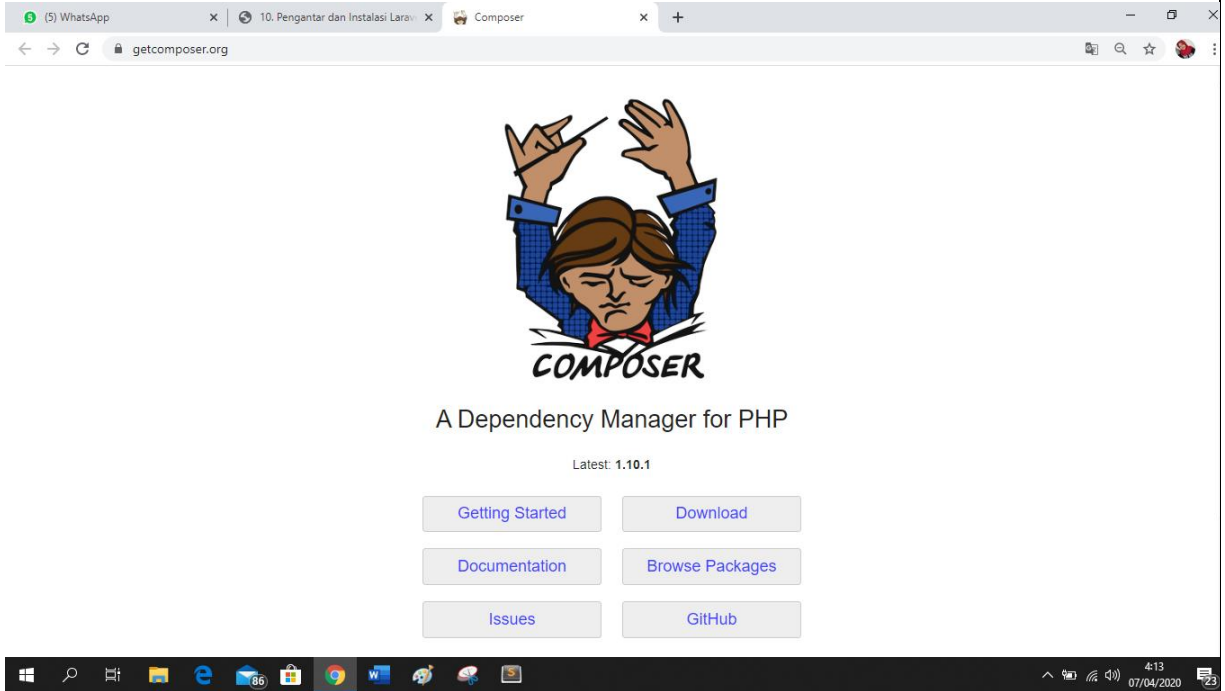


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Praktikum – Bagian 1: Instalasi Laravel di Windows

Langkah	Keterangan
1	<p>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.</p> 
2	<p>Terdapat 2 cara dalam menginstall Laravel,</p> <p>1. Install Via Laravel Installer</p> <p>Setelah proses instalasi Composer selesai, buka Command Prompt lalu tujulah lokasi folder yang akan menampung folder kerja kita. Karena pada praktikum sebelumnya telah</p>

menggunakan XAMPP, maka dapat menggunakan folder htdocs. Pindah ke direktori htdocs dengan ketik: **cd C:\xampp\htdocs**. Setelah berada di dalam folder, ketikkan perintah sebagai berikut:

composer global require "laravel/installer"

```
C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.18362.720]
(c) 2019 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\xampp\htdocs>composer global require "laravel/installer"
Changed current directory to C:/Users/Husnul/AppData/Roaming/Composer
Using version ^2.3 for laravel/installer
./composer.json has been created
Loading composer repositories with package information
Updating dependencies (including require-dev)
Package operations: 13 installs, 0 updates, 0 removals
- Installing symfony/process (v3.4.39): Downloading (100%)
- Installing symfony/polyfill-ctype (v1.15.0): Downloading (100%)
- Installing symfony/filesystem (v3.4.39): Downloading (100%)
- Installing symfony/polyfill-mbstring (v1.15.0): Downloading (100%)
- Installing psr/log (1.1.3): Downloading (100%)
- Installing symfony/debug (v3.4.39): Downloading (100%)
- Installing symfony/console (v3.4.39): Downloading (100%)
- Installing ralouphie/getallheaders (3.0.3): Downloading (100%)
- Installing psr/http-message (1.0.1): Downloading (100%)
- Installing guzzlehttp/psr7 (1.6.1): Downloading (100%)
- Installing guzzlehttp/promises (v1.3.1): Downloading (100%)
- Installing guzzlehttp/guzzle (6.5.2): Downloading (100%)
- Installing laravel/installer (v2.3.0): Downloading (100%)
symfony/console suggests installing symfony/event-dispatcher
symfony/console suggests installing symfony/lock
guzzlehttp/psr7 suggests installing zendframework/zend-httphandler (Emit PSR-7 responses)
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!

C:\xampp\htdocs>
C:\xampp\htdocs>
```

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

laravel new laravelapp

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

C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe

```
C:\xampp\htdocs>composer create-project --prefer-dist laravel/laravel laravelapp
```

```
Creating a "laravel/laravel" project at "../laravelapp"
```

```
Installing laravel/laravel (v5.4.30)
```

```
- Installing laravel/laravel (v5.4.30): Downloading (100%)
```

```
Created project in C:\xampp\htdocs\laravelapp
```

```
> php -r "file_exists('.env') || copy('.env.example', '.env');"
```

```
Loading composer repositories with package information
```

```
Updating dependencies (including require-dev)
```

```
Package operations: 64 installs, 0 updates, 0 removals
```

```
- Installing kylekatarnls/update-helper (1.2.0): Downloading (100%)
```

```
- Installing doctrine/inflector (v1.1.0): Downloading (100%)
```

```
- Installing symfony/polyfill-mbstring (v1.15.0): Loading from cache
```

```
- Installing symfony/var-dumper (v3.4.39): Downloading (100%)
```

```
- Installing jakub-ondarka/php-console-color (v0.2): Downloading (100%)
```

```
- Installing jakub-ondarka/php-console-highlighter (v0.4): Downloading (100%)
```

```
- Installing nikic/php-parser (v3.1.5): Downloading (100%)
```

```
- Installing psr/log (1.1.3): Loading from cache
```

```
- Installing symfony/debug (v3.4.39): Loading from cache
```

```
- Installing symfony/console (v3.4.39): Loading from cache
```

```
- Installing dnoegel/php-xdg-base-dir (v0.1.1): Downloading (100%)
```

```
- Installing psy/psysh (v0.9.12): Downloading (100%)
```

```
- Installing symfony/polyfill-ctype (v1.15.0): Loading from cache
```

```
- Installing vlucas/phpdotenv (v2.6.2): Downloading (100%)
```

```
- Installing symfony/css-selector (v3.4.39): Downloading (100%)
```

```
- Installing tijsverkoyen/css-to-inline-styles (2.2.2): Downloading (100%)
```

```
- Installing symfony/routing (v3.4.39): Downloading (100%)
```

```
- Installing symfony/process (v3.4.39): Loading from cache
```

```
- Installing paragonie/random_compat (v2.0.18): Downloading (100%)
```

```
- Installing symfony/polyfill-php70 (v1.15.0): Downloading (100%)
```

```
- Installing symfony/http-foundation (v3.4.39): Downloading (100%)
```

```
- Installing symfony/event-dispatcher (v3.4.39): Downloading (100%)
```

```
- Installing symfony/polyfill-util (v1.15.0): Downloading (100%)
```

```
- Installing symfony/polyfill-php56 (v1.15.0): Downloading (failed)
```

```
Downloading (100%)
```

```
- Installing symfony/http-kernel (v3.4.39): Downloading (100%)
```

```
- Installing symfony/finder (v3.4.39): Downloading (100%)
```

```
- Installing swiftmailer/swiftmailer (v5.4.12): Downloading (100%)
```

```
- Installing ramsey/uuid (3.9.3): Downloading (100%)
```

```
- Installing symfony/translation (v3.4.39): Downloading (100%)
```

```
- Installing nesbot/carbon (1.39.1): Downloading (100%)
```

```
- Installing mtdowling/cron-expression (v1.2.3): Downloading (100%)
```

```
- Installing monolog/monolog (1.25.3): Downloading (100%)
```

C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe

```
laravel/framework suggests installing aws/aws-sdk-php (Required to use the SQS queue driver and SES mail driver (~3.0).)
```

```
laravel/framework suggests installing doctrine/dbal (Required to rename columns and drop SQLite columns (~2.5).)
```

```
laravel/framework suggests installing guzzlehttp/guzzle (Required to use the Mailgun and Mandrill mail drivers and the ping methods on schedules (~6.0).)
```

```
laravel/framework suggests installing league/flysystem-aws-s3-v3 (Required to use the Flysystem S3 driver (~1.0).)
```

```
laravel/framework suggests installing league/flysystem-rackspace (Required to use the Flysystem Rackspace driver (~1.0).)
```

```
laravel/framework suggests installing nexmo/client (Required to use the Nexmo transport (~1.0).)
```

```
laravel/framework suggests installing pda/pheanstalk (Required to use the beanstalk queue driver (~3.0).)
```

```
laravel/framework suggests installing predis/predis (Required to use the redis cache and queue drivers (~1.0).)
```

```
laravel/framework suggests installing pusher/pusher-php-server (Required to use the Pusher broadcast driver (~2.0).)
```

```
laravel/framework suggests installing symfony/dom-crawler (Required to use most of the crawler integration testing tools (~3.2).)
```

```
laravel/framework suggests installing symfony/psr-http-message-bridge (Required to psr7 bridging features (0.2.*).)
```

```
sebastian/global-state suggests installing ext-uopz (*)
```

```
phpunit/phpunit-mock-objects suggests installing ext-soap (*)
```

```
phpunit/php-code-coverage suggests installing ext-xdebug (^2.5.1)
```

```
phpunit/phpunit suggests installing phpunit/php-invoker (~1.1)
```

```
phpunit/phpunit suggests installing ext-xdebug (*)
```

```
Package jakub-ondarka/php-console-color is abandoned, you should avoid using it. Use php-parallel-lint/php-console-color instead.
```

```
Package jakub-ondarka/php-console-highlighter is abandoned, you should avoid using it. Use php-parallel-lint/php-console-highlighter instead.
```

```
Package mtdowling/cron-expression is abandoned, you should avoid using it. Use dragonmantank/cron-expression instead.
```

```
Package phpunit/phpunit-mock-objects is abandoned, you should avoid using it. No replacement was suggested.
```

```
Writing lock file
```

```
Generating optimized autoload files
```

```
Carbon 1 is deprecated, see how to migrate to Carbon 2.
```

```
https://carbon.nesbot.com/docs/#api-carbon-2
```

```
You can run ".\vendor\bin\upgrade-carbon" to get help in updating carbon and other frameworks and libraries that depend on it.
```

```
18 packages you are using are looking for funding.
```

```
Use the composer fund command to find out more!
```

```
> Illuminate\Foundation\ComposerScripts::postUpdate
```

```
> php artisan optimize
```

```
Generating optimized class loader
```

```
The compiled services file has been removed.
```

```
> php artisan key:generate
```


```
Application key [base64:vSmaOYsfZ1PanXnlzp05Wq0i2i5AwzopVIOeA/ILL/4=] set successfully.
```

```
C:\xampp\htdocs>
```

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

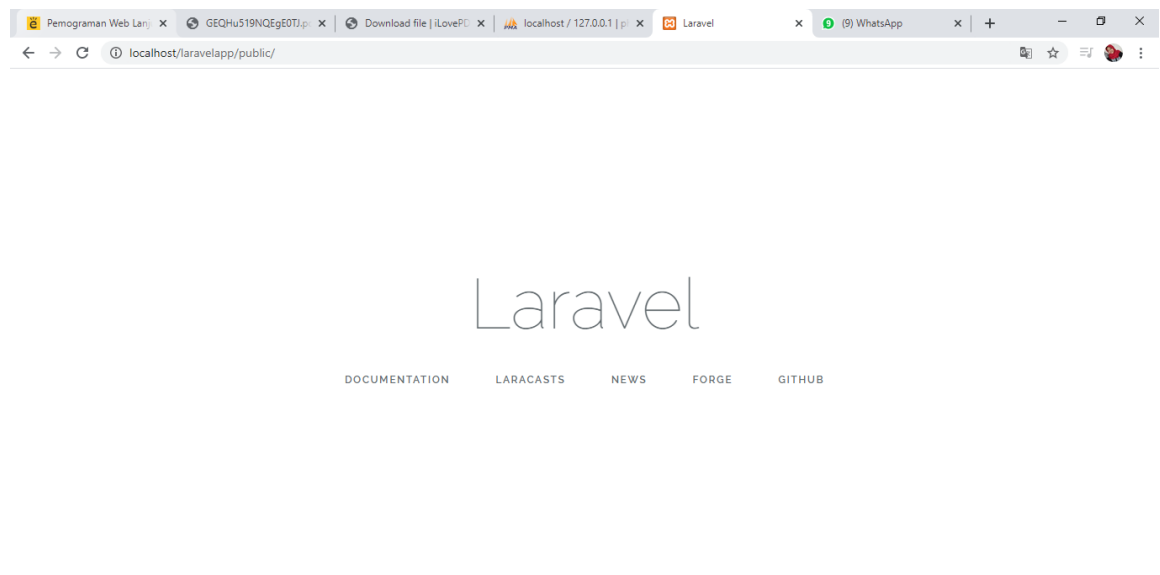
 C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe - php artisan serve

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.18362.720]
(c) 2019 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

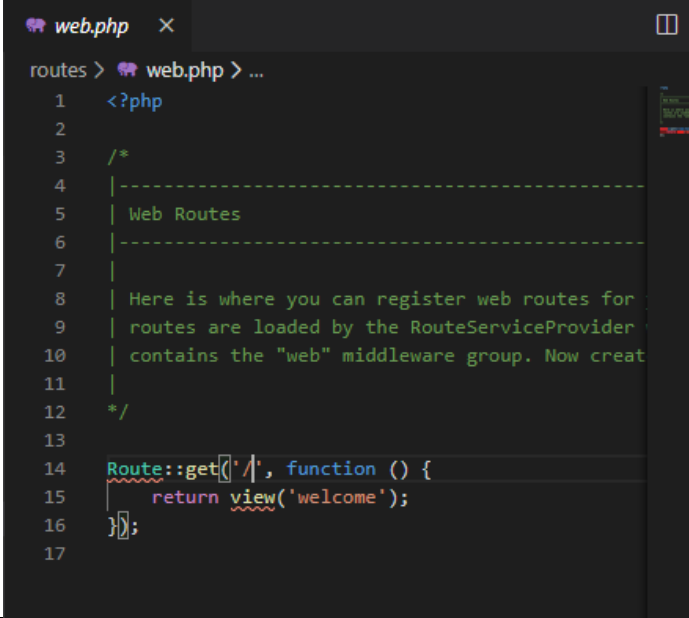
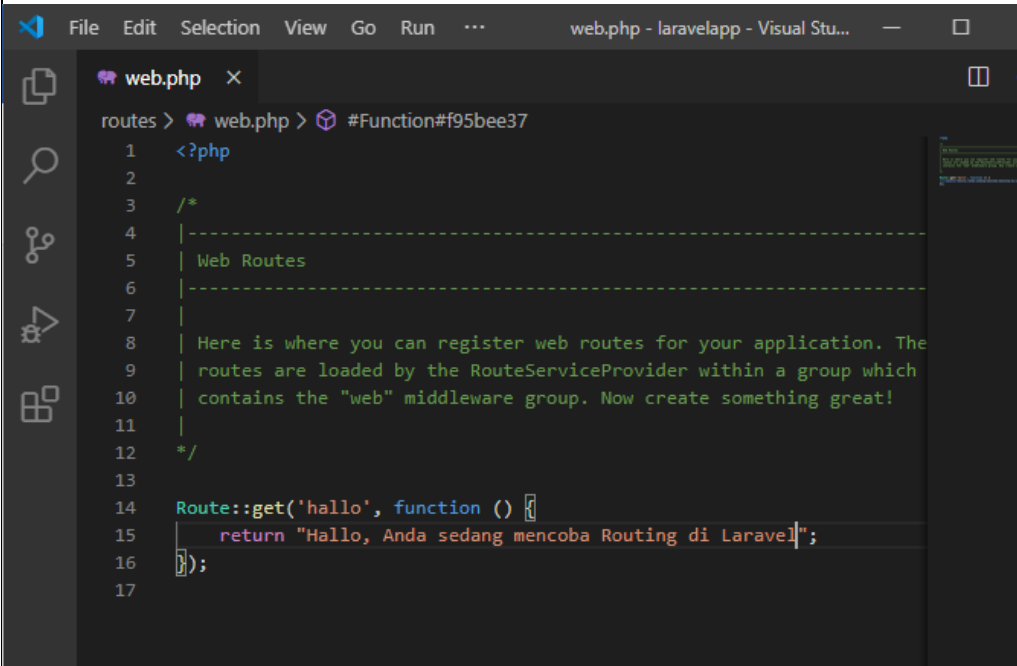
C:\xampp\htdocs\laravelapp>php artisan serve
Laravel development server started: <http://127.0.0.1:8000>
[Tue Apr 07 08:55:32 2020] 127.0.0.1:51364 [200]: /favicon.ico
[Tue Apr 07 08:55:35 2020] 127.0.0.1:51366 Invalid request (Unexpected EOF)
[Tue Apr 07 08:56:11 2020] 127.0.0.1:51371 [200]: /favicon.ico
[Tue Apr 07 08:56:15 2020] 127.0.0.1:51372 Invalid request (Unexpected EOF)
[Tue Apr 07 09:02:47 2020] 127.0.0.1:51400 [200]: /favicon.ico
[Tue Apr 07 09:02:55 2020] 127.0.0.1:51401 Invalid request (Unexpected EOF)
[Tue Apr 07 09:03:57 2020] 127.0.0.1:51409 [200]: /favicon.ico
[Tue Apr 07 09:04:05 2020] 127.0.0.1:51410 Invalid request (Unexpected EOF)
[Tue Apr 07 09:07:55 2020] 127.0.0.1:51431 Invalid request (Unexpected EOF)
[Tue Apr 07 09:07:55 2020] 127.0.0.1:51430 Invalid request (Unexpected EOF)
[Tue Apr 07 09:07:56 2020] 127.0.0.1:51434 [200]: /favicon.ico
[Tue Apr 07 09:08:05 2020] 127.0.0.1:51435 Invalid request (Unexpected EOF)
[Tue Apr 07 09:16:00 2020] 127.0.0.1:51467 [200]: /favicon.ico
[Tue Apr 07 09:16:05 2020] 127.0.0.1:51468 Invalid request (Unexpected EOF)
[Tue Apr 07 09:16:44 2020] 127.0.0.1:51474 [200]: /favicon.ico
```

Kita dapat menjalankan aplikasi LARAVEL di folder manapun dengan menggunakan perintah di atas sehingga tidak harus selalu berada di dalam folder htdocs (XAMPP).

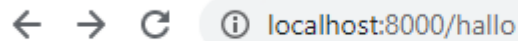
Jalankan dengan localhost:8000, dan pastikan tampilan di browser akan seperti berikut ini :



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

Untuk melihat hasilnya, pada browser, ketikkan alamat <http://localhost:8000/hallo>

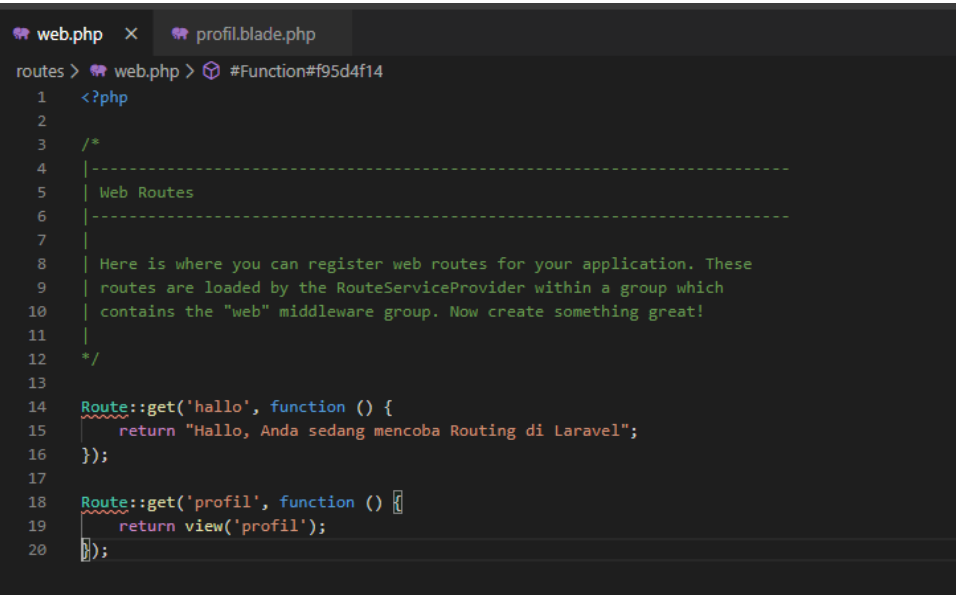


Hallo, Anda sedang mencoba Routing di Laravel

3

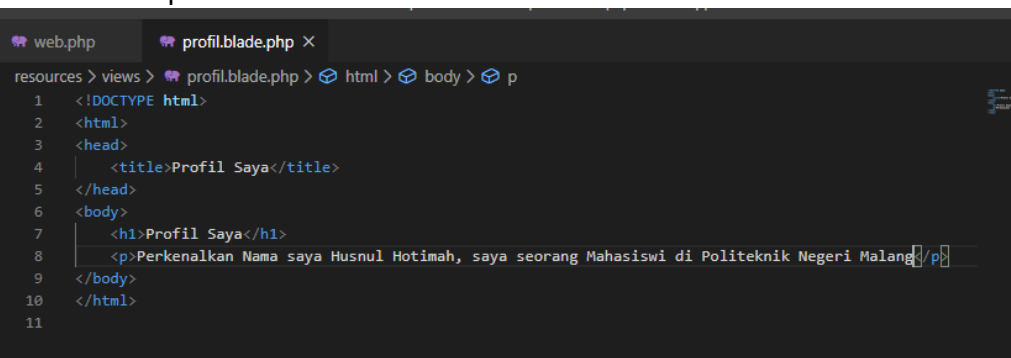
Selanjutnya, kita akan mencoba membuat route baru dengan menampilkan halaman view. Tambahkan route baru untuk halaman “profil” dengan menambahkan script berikut:

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



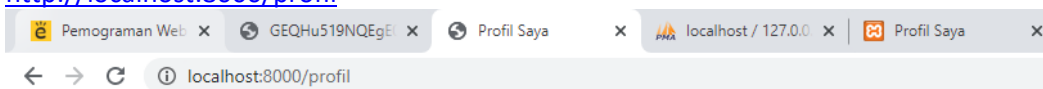
```
routes > web.php > #Function#95d4f14
1  <?php
2
3  /*
4  |-----
5  | Web Routes
6  |-----
7  |
8  | Here is where you can register web routes for your application. These
9  | routes are loaded by the RouteServiceProvider within a group which
10 | contains the "web" middleware group. Now create something great!
11 |
12 | */
13
14 Route::get('hallo', function () {
15     return "Hallo, Anda sedang mencoba Routing di Laravel";
16 });
17
18 Route::get('profil', function () {
19     return view('profil');
20 });
```

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



```
resources > views > profil.blade.php > html > body > p
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3  <head>
4  |   <title>Profil Saya</title>
5  </head>
6  <body>
7  |   <h1>Profil Saya</h1>
8  |   <p>Perkenalkan Nama saya Husnul Hotimah, saya seorang Mahasiswi di Politeknik Negeri Malang</p>
9  </body>
10 </html>
11
```

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



Profil Saya

Perkenalkan Nama saya Husnul Hotimah, saya seorang Mahasiswi di Politeknik Negeri Malang

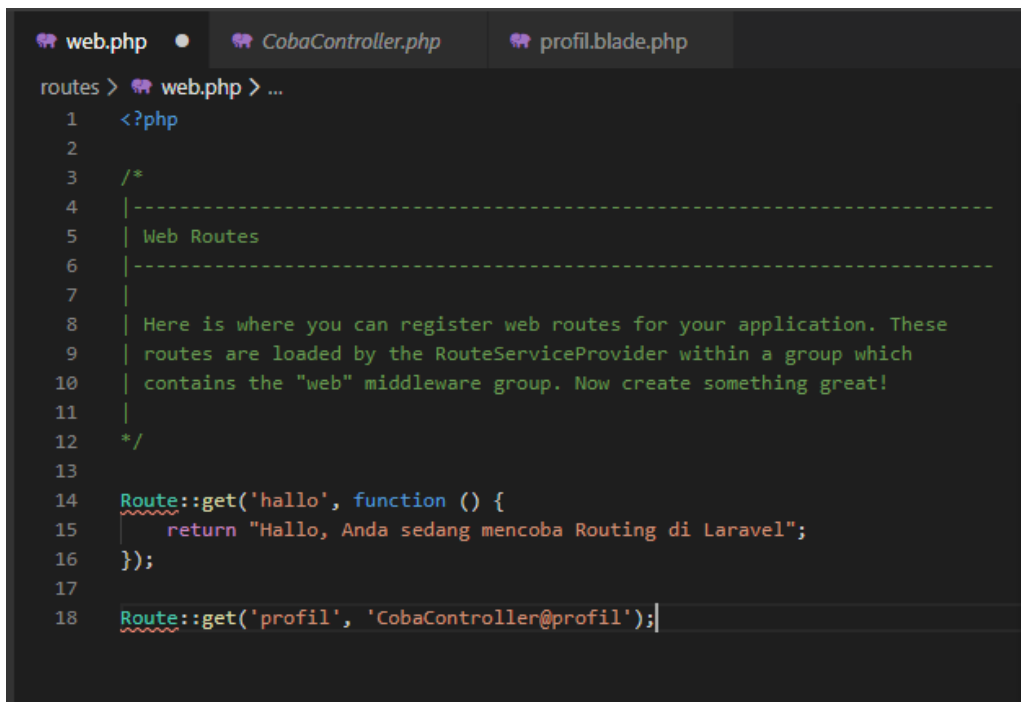
Praktikum – Bagian 3: Cara Menggunakan Controller pada Framework Laravel

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 style="text-align: center;">php artisan make:controller CobaController</p>  <pre>C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.18362.720] (c) 2019 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved. C:\xampp\htdocs\laravelapp>php artisan make:controller CobaController Controller created successfully. C:\xampp\htdocs\laravelapp></pre> <p>Maka akan terbentuk sebuah file dengan nama CobaController.php pada folder laravelapp\app\Http\Controllers\</p>  <pre>web.php CobaController.php x profil.blade.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 // 10 } 11</pre>

2

Ubah route halaman 'profil' pada praktikum sebelumnya menjadi seperti berikut

```
Route::get('profil', 'CobaController@profil');
```



```

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

```

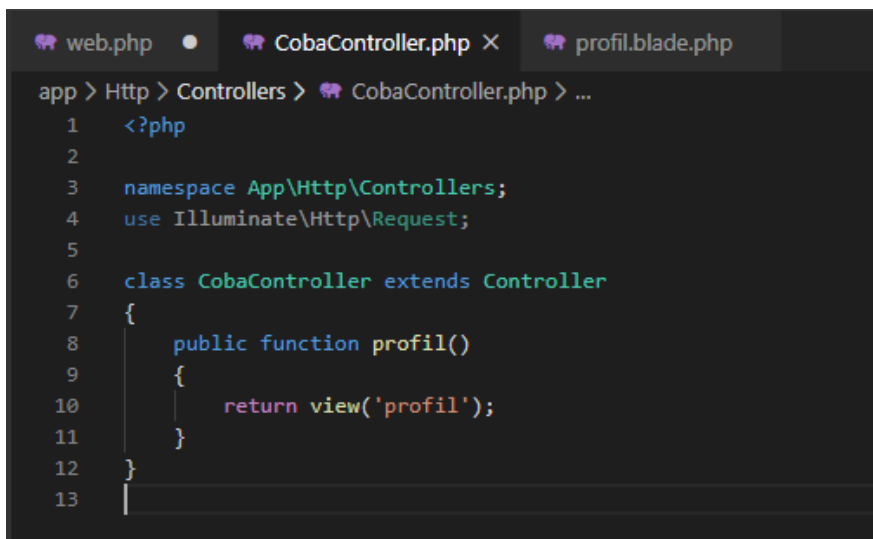
Langkah selanjutnya, tambahkan fungsi / method profil() pada class **CobaController** seperti berikut ini:

```

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

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

```

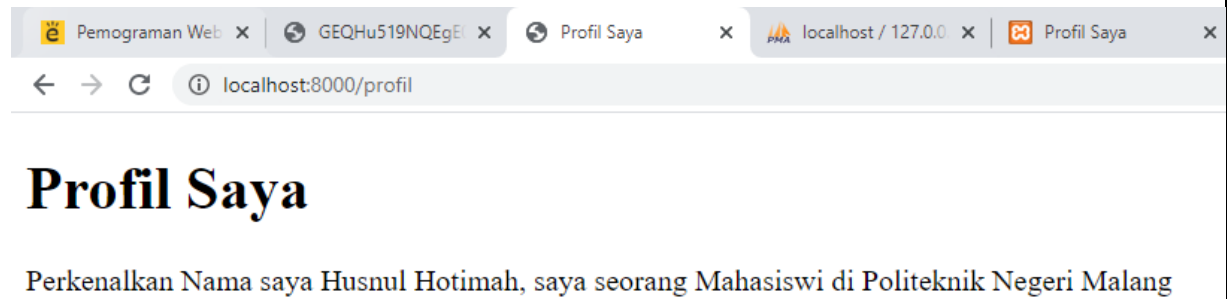


```

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

```


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



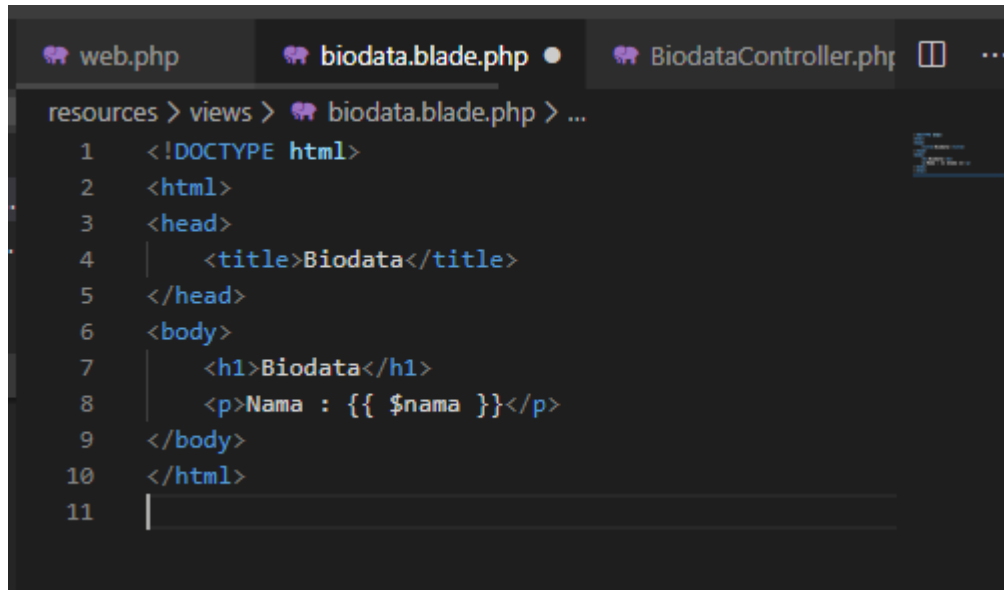
Praktikum – Bagian 4: Memberikan Data Controller kepada View

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'; <i>//ubah dengan nama kalian</i> return view('biodata' , ['nama' => \$nama]); } }</pre> 

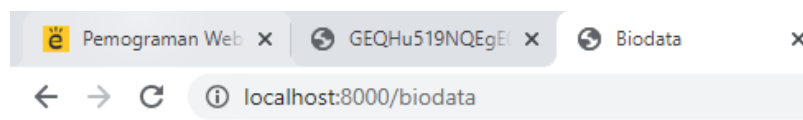
2

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>
```



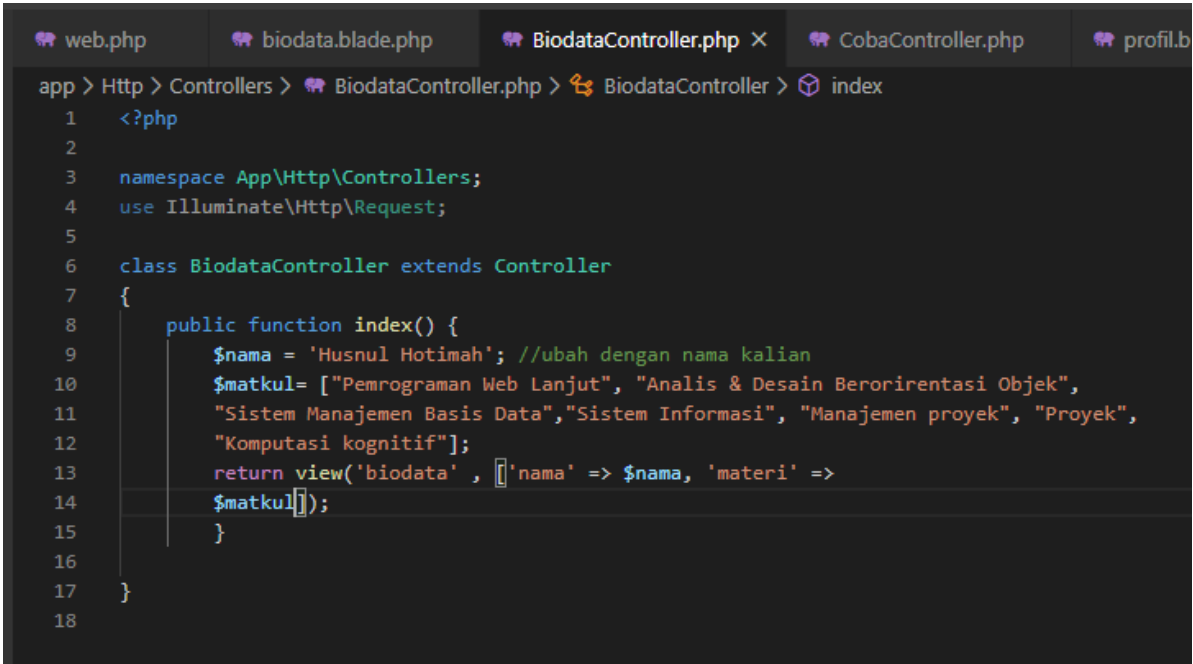
Untuk melihat hasilnya, pada browser, ketik alamat <http://localhost:8000/biodata> .



Biodata

Nama : Husnul Hotimah

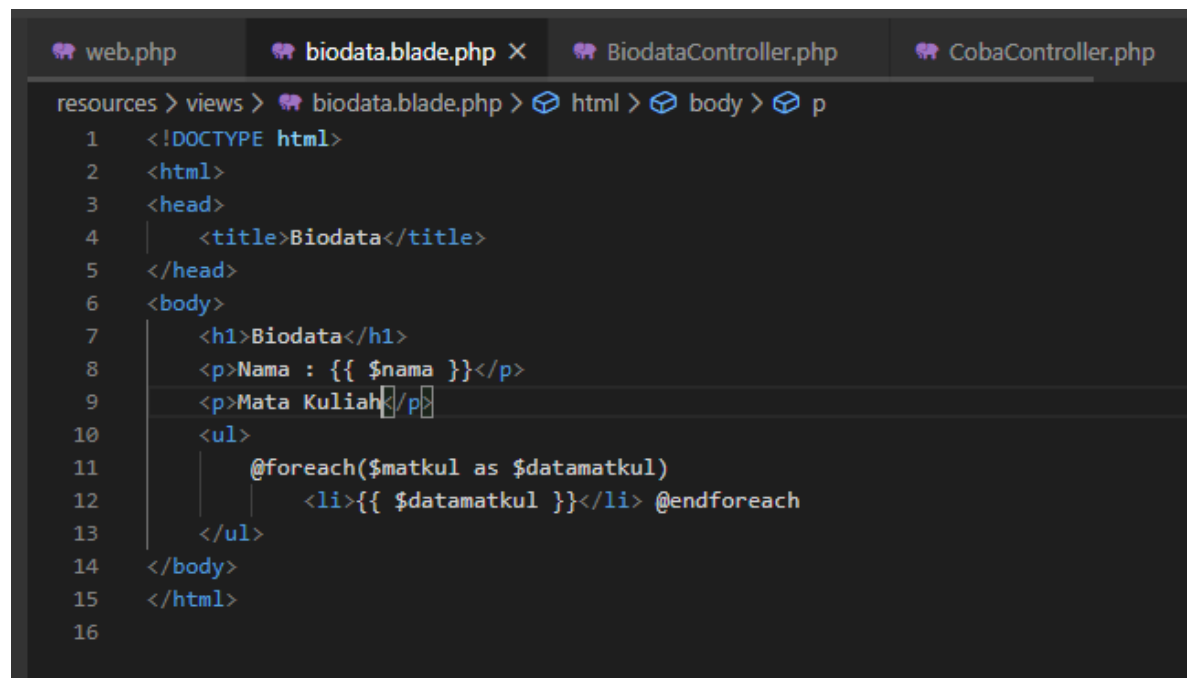
Praktikum – Bagian 5: Memberikan Data Array Kepada View

Langkah	Keterangan
1	<p>Pada bagian ini, Kita coba untuk memberikan data array kepada view. Tambahkan variabel data array pada BiodataController.php</p> <pre><?php namespace App\Http\Controllers; use Illuminate\Http\Request; class BiodataController extends Controller { public function index() { \$nama = 'Sugono Galih Aprianto'; <i>//ubah dengan nama kalian</i> \$materi = ["Web Design", "Web Programming", "Digital Marketing","Graphic Design"]; return view('biodata' , ['nama' => \$nama, 'materi' => \$materi]); } }</pre> 

2

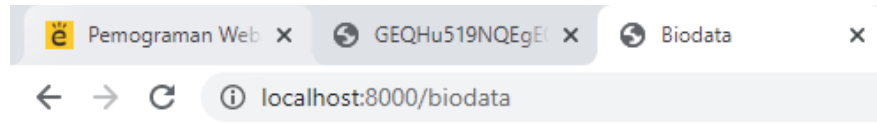
Tambahkan isi file view **biodata.blade.php** menjadi seperti berikut:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Biodata</title>
</head>
<body>
    <h1>Biodata</h1>
    <p>Nama : {{ $nama }}</p>
    <p>Materi Mengajar</p>
    <ul>
        @foreach($materi as $datamateri)
            <li>{{ $datamateri }}</li>
        @endforeach
    </ul>
</body>
</html>
```



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

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



Biodata

Nama : Husnul Hotimah

Mata Kuliah

- Pemrograman Web Lanjut
- Analis & Desain Berorientasi Objek
- Sistem Manajemen Basis Data
- Sistem Informasi
- Manajemen proyek
- Proyek
- Komputasi kognitif